

C.39 **Door detail** Doorcases, door furniture including hinges, knockers and letter-boxes, foot scrapers, fanlights, pediments, columns, pilasters, cornices, consoles and carved or stucco moulded details should not be removed or mutilated but retained even if the doorway is redundant.

WINDOWS

C.40 As a rule, windows in historic buildings should be repaired, or if beyond repair should be replaced 'like for like'. If listed building consent is given for additional windows it is important that their design, scale and proportion should be sympathetic to the character of the building.

C.41 Within the broad window types such as sash or casement there is a wide variation of detail according to date, function and region. Standardisation to one pattern – such as the many new 'Georgian' sashes which adopt early 19th century details – should be avoided. The thickness and moulding of glazing bars, the size and arrangement of panes and other details should be appropriate to the date of the building or to the date when the window aperture was made.

C.42 If a building has been re-windowed there may be a desire to return to the original glazing pattern. In general the existing windows should be retained, unless they are obviously inappropriate or in very poor condition. There may be some cases, particularly in uniform urban terraces, where a return to earlier glazing patterns following a specific local pattern is appropriate.

C.43 Window types vary according to the region and its building tradition. Mullioned and transomed casement windows continued into the 18th century in some areas. In the North of England, particularly West Yorkshire and the Pennines, mullioned windows were standard for vernacular buildings until the mid 19th century: the mullions should therefore not be cut out.

C.44 Leaded and other metal-framed casements in 19th century and particularly earlier buildings are an increasing rarity and should be repaired or re-leaded rather than replaced.

C.45 Eighteenth and 19th century fancy glazing bars in geometric Gothic or marginal patterns should be retained wherever possible or copied, whether they are original to the building or later additions.

C.46 Twentieth century mild steel windows were often a design feature of Modern

Movement and Art Deco buildings. These should be repaired, or replaced like for like if beyond repair.

C.47 Paint is usually the correct finish for timber windows; staining is not a traditional finish and should not normally be used. However, early windows of oak were commonly limewashed or left unpainted and these should not now be painted but left to weather naturally.

C.48 **Old glass** All old glass is of interest, whether it be stained, painted or etched glass or early plain glass such as crown glass. Great care should be taken to protect old glass during building works. If it is necessary to remove panes to repair the window frames or infrastructure they should be reset. Where external protection for glass is required, it should be reversible and as unobtrusive as possible.

C.49 **Replacement windows** The insertion of factory made standard windows of all kinds, whether in timber, aluminium, galvanised steel or plastic is almost always damaging to the character and appearance of historic buildings. In particular, for reasons of strength the thickness of frame members tends to be greater in plastic or aluminium windows than in traditional timber ones. Modern casements with top-opening or louvred lights or asymmetrically spaced lights are generally unsuitable as replacements for windows in historic buildings. Such alterations should not be allowed. Architects' drawings and specifications should make clear the manner in which new windows are intended to open.

C.50 It is usually impossible to install double-glazed units in existing frames or to replicate existing frames with new sealed units without making noticeable changes to the profiles of glazing bars, styles, and rails. The new glass in such units may also significantly alter the appearance of the window. Such changes are rarely acceptable in listed buildings. Weather stripping and draughtproofing are visually more innocuous changes as well as thermally efficient and cost-effective. Secondary glazing in a removable inner frame is another acceptable option for some windows.

C.51 Old louvred and panelled external shutters are important features and often contribute to the design of an elevation. Blind-cases and canopies should also be preserved.

SHOP FRONTS

C.52 **Shop fronts and display windows** Wherever shop fronts of merit survive they should be retained. Early 20th century shop