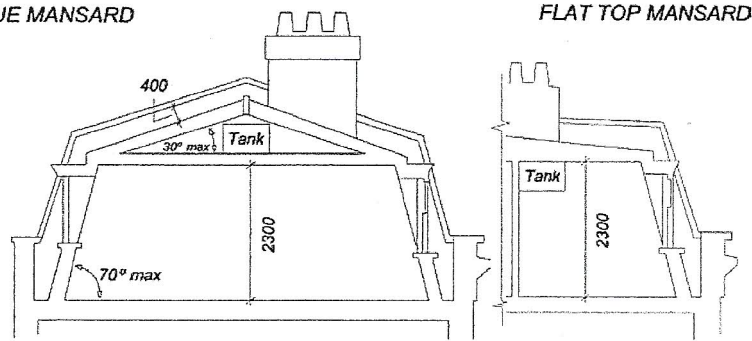


Figure 5. Mansard Roofs

TRUE MANSARD

**True Mansard**

Lower slope is at a steeper angle than the upper, and the upper slope is visible

Flat topped Mansard

Upper slope of a pitch below 5° or totally flat

- 5.15 Mansard roofs are often the most appropriate form of extension for a Georgian or Victorian dwelling with a raised parapet wall and low roof structure behind. Mansard roofs should not exceed the height stated in Figure 5 so as to avoid excessive additional height to the host building. They are often a historically appropriate solution for traditional townscapes. It should be noted that other forms of roof extensions may also be appropriate in situations where there is a strong continuous parapet and the extension is sufficiently set back or where they would match other existing sympathetic roof extension already in the terrace.

Parapet wall

A low wall or railing that is built along the edge of a roof, balcony or terrace for protection purposes.

Cornice

The topmost architectural element of a building, projecting forward from the main walls, originally used as a means of directing rainwater away from the building's walls.

- 5.16 The three main aspects to consider when designing a mansard roof extension are its:
- pitches and profile;
 - external covering; and
 - windows.
- 5.17 The lower slope (usually 60-70°) should rise from behind and not on top of the parapet wall, separated from the wall by a substantial gutter. Original cornice, parapet and railing details should be retained and where deteriorated or lost, should be incorporated into the design of new roof extensions. Visible chimney stacks should be retained and increased in height, where necessary. Only party walls with their chimney stacks and windows should break the plane of the roof slope, and should be accommodated in a sensitive way and be hidden as far