

- 3.5.11 There was no obvious indication in the base of the external walls where these could be seen externally to suggest that a damp proof course (DPC) having been installed when the structure was built.
- 3.5.12 The single storey extensions to the rear of the building have walls where the external face is laid in English bond using red/brown brickwork that is pointed with a hard cement type mortar. From the apparent thickness of the wall seen through openings this could suggest a cavity construction with the outer face being employing snapped headers.



Fig 3.5.12: Rear extension walls

- 3.5.13 There are rendered faced or precast concrete lintels built-in over the head of the window and door openings in the rear extensions.
- 3.5.14 Running around the base of the extension walls from ground level to approximately internal floor level is a rendered band in a hard cement type mortar. There is a bitumen felt type DPC built-in one course of bricks above the adjacent paving level.

### **3.6 Windows**

- 3.6.1 All the windows around the building were boarded up so no external inspection of these was possible.
- 3.6.2 Internal inspections reveal that these were all single glazed with sheet glass. The original window openings all have timber linings to the reveals with a splayed architrave to the perimeter and were fitted with a window board, but the bathroom windows were just had plastered reveals and window board.



Fig 3.6.2: Internal view of sitting room window

- 3.6.3 In general terms the ground floor sitting room windows are a heavy timber framed three light unit with metal opening lights on either side and a fixed light in the centre. In the kitchen there is a similar framed two light with one side being an opening timber casement.
- 3.6.4 At first floor level the front bedroom window is a three light casement with a heavy timber surround that is positioned against the dividing wall to the adjacent cottage with a front link or cover panel joining to the next frame to give the visual

impression of a linked unit. Each frame comprises a fixed light on either side of a central opening metal framed casement of a Crittal type.

- 3.6.5 In the rear bedrooms the windows are similar to those on the front, but are situated centrally in the wall of the room. The opening central casement is timber framed.
- 3.6.6 The bathroom windows are a single glazed standard joinery item of 1960 – 70s style with an opening casement on one side of a central mullion with a top opening casement over a fixed light on the other. The ironmongery is all of that period.



Fig 3.6.6: Typical bathroom window

- 3.6.7 Where these were seen from internal inspection the details and variations to the general form include:

- 3.6.7.1 North cottage sitting room - the stays are of a type that is probably original, but the handles are of a 1960 – 70s style replacements. In the kitchen the window is timber framed with a central mullion with a fixed transom a lower light on either side.



Fig 3.6.7.2: Possibly original casements

- 3.6.7.2 Second from north cottage sitting room - the right hand side casement has more original style latch handle that is different from the right hand latch. Propped up in the sitting room at the time of the inspection were a pair of