

HER COPY

Wooden Casement Windows

Plas Coch
Llanedwen



GAT Project No. 1973
prepared by
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Components of the main building



south-east wing

main wall between
south-east wing and porch

porch

main wall between
north-east wing and porch

north-east wing

The eastern facade comprises the eastern wall of the main house and three projecting wings. The south-eastern wing, the central wing (which houses the porch) and the intermediate range are all part of the 16th century house. The northern wing and the bay immediately to the south of it are part of the early nineteenth century additions.

The dining room extension, two storeys
and an attic.



The southern gable of the main house



The Southern Face

The southern face comprises the gable end of the main eastern block (to the right) a recessed corridor between that and an early Victorian dining room extension to the left.

The north gable

This block is part of the early nineteenth century extension, with two storeys and an attic and cellars below,



The 16th century kitchen wing

The tower



The western kitchen wing

This wing extends perpendicular to the main axis of the house and was built around 1600, on two full storeys, and a basement and attic.

The corridor at basement level communicates with the western extension.

The tower

The tower is built against, and around, a chimney stack against the west wall and must, originally, have accommodated a staircase. The adjacent corridor at first floor level communicates with the first floor of the early nineteenth century dining room wing.

Wooden casements in stone mullion-and-transome sixteenth and nineteenth century window types

The main house is on three stories (ground floor, first floor and attic.) There is also a basement level on the north-east side of the main block and a corridor at that level communicating between the main house and the western extension. The majority of windows on ground and first floor levels are classically derived ovolo-moulded, stone mullioned and transome windows surmounted by a pediment. The attic storey on the south and north gables are of a similar style. The east facing elevation has original mullioned and transomed windows on the south-east wing attic, the porch attic and three of the southward dormers but no pediment. The fourth dormer and the north-east wing are closely similar, early 19th century. The exception to the openings described above are to be found on the tower and on the south side of the kitchen extension.

Casement Types

Type 1

Gothic, pointed and cusped.

These casements are rectangular on a vertical axis with rectangular panes, varying in number, dependent on the size of the opening. The lower panes, separated by glazing bars, are plain. The uppermost row of panes are each pointed in an intersecting tracery pattern. The effect is enhanced by cusping and the formation of trefoils in the corner angles.

Type 2

Four-centred and cusped.

These casements, like those of type 1 are rectangular in the vertical axis with rectangular panes, varying in number and separated by glazing bars. These casements tends to be used where openings between mullions and jambs are wider than those used by type 1. The lower panes are plain. The panes of the uppermost row in each casement are pointed and are arched-over by four-centred arch glazing bars in the form of Tudor perpendicular style. Cusps are used for flamboyance and the creation of trefoils in the corner angles

Type 3.

Stiff variation on type 2

These casements are a derivative of type 2 where the arched glazing bars beneath the four-centred construction are almost straight. This style is only used in the first floor gable, dining room block.

Type 4

Plain, pointed

These casements display a reduction to the basic frame of the pointed, intersecting tracery, motif without the enhancement of cusping. In one window, at least this design would seem to have been misinterpreted. With, in some cases, the proportions (panes lying horizontally, rather than vertically) mis-applied to the width of window. This type is a modern twentieth century replacement.

Type 5

These wooden casements house plain small rectangular panes separated by thin glazing bars, as in the ground floor windows of the south gable of the main block and the dining room.

Type 6

Plain, rectangular, side hinged wooden casements

The disposition of window types

The South Gable.

Ground Floor

Ground floor: the window is of six lights. The upper register comprises three lights, each of nine plain panes (three rows of three) in a wooden casement frame. The lower register comprises three lights each housing a wooden casement of plain rectangular panes (21 panes, 3 x 7 rows.) The middle frame was designed to be open. **Type 5** casements.

First Floor

There are two windows on the first floor, south gable, both early 19th century replacements for earlier, original windows. Both windows are of six lights, separated by stone mullions and transomes (3 over 2 rows). Both windows accommodate Gothic-pointed-and-cusped wooden casements and glazing bars. Type 1

Attic.

Six light window with four panes in each casement. **Type 1. (Drawings of upper and lower register casements)**

The Southern Corridor.

Ground floor

The corridor window is of the early 19th century, in classical style similar to that on the south gable. The window is divided into four lights by a mullion and transom (2 above 2) and each light houses a Gothic style pointed-and-cusped type. **Type 1**

First Floor,

A very similar window to those on the eastern gable with four lights, (2 over 2) each housing similar Gothic style wooden casements. **Type 1**

South Gable: first floor



The Dining Room Wing.

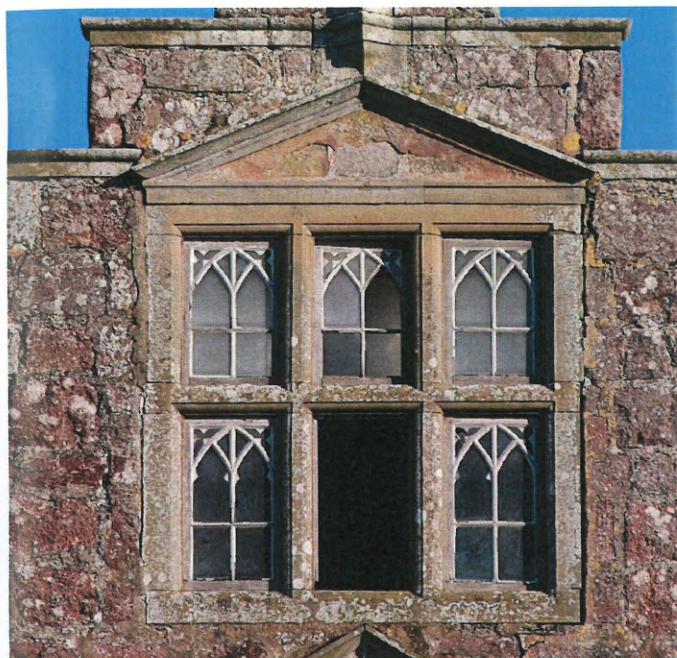
Ground floor

This window of early 19th century date, as all on the southern face, displays the same classical styling as that on the south gable. This window is exceptionally large, divided into 10 lights (5 over 2 rows) by mullions and transomes. The openings accommodate wooden frames, housing small, plain, rectangular panes. In the upper register there are 15 panes in each frame (3 over 5 rows down) and in the lower register, 21 panes in each frame 3 over 7 rows. The central frame of the lower register was designed to open. **Type 5.**

First floor A large early 19th century classical style window of six lights, separated by stone mullions and transomes (3 over 3). The lower register accommodates 12 panes in each light (3 over 4 rows) and the upper register accommodates nine panes (3 over 3). **Type 3. (Drawing of lower central register casement)**

Attic.

Six light window with four panes in each casement. **Type 1**



Attic

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Dining Room

The Eastern Facade.

South-East wing

Ground floor

The window in the south-east wing comprises six lights (3 across by 2 down). Two of the casements (Type 2) in the lower register had nine panes, the third is a Type 1 window which must be a modern replacement. The upper register has six panes in each light. (3 panes across by 2 down). **Type 2**

First floor

This original window has six lights and carries twelve-pane casements (3 across by 4 down) in the lower register. The upper register carries nine-pane casements. **Type 2. (Drawings of upper and lower register)**

Attic.

Six-light stone mullion and transomed window. All of the casements are of four panes, with accommodation for varying sizes of openings. **Type 1. (Drawings of central casement in lower register).**



South-east wing, attic



South-east wing, first floor

The Wall between the South Eastern Wing and the Porch.

Ground floor

The left-hand of two windows has eight lights (4 across by two down), six panes in each casement in the lower register, four panes in each casement in the upper register. The adjacent window has the same casements but is a small window with only four lights. **Type 1**

First floor

There is a large window of eight lights (four in the upper register and four in the lower register which accommodates eight pane casements in the lower register and six pane casements in the upper register. The wooden casements, however, are a modern replacement of the twentieth century. The adjacent 4-light window carries similar casements. **Type 4**

Attic.

Each of two dormers are of four lights. The casements on the eastern attic are of four panes, with accommodation for varying sizes of openings. **Type 1**



The Porch.

Ground floor

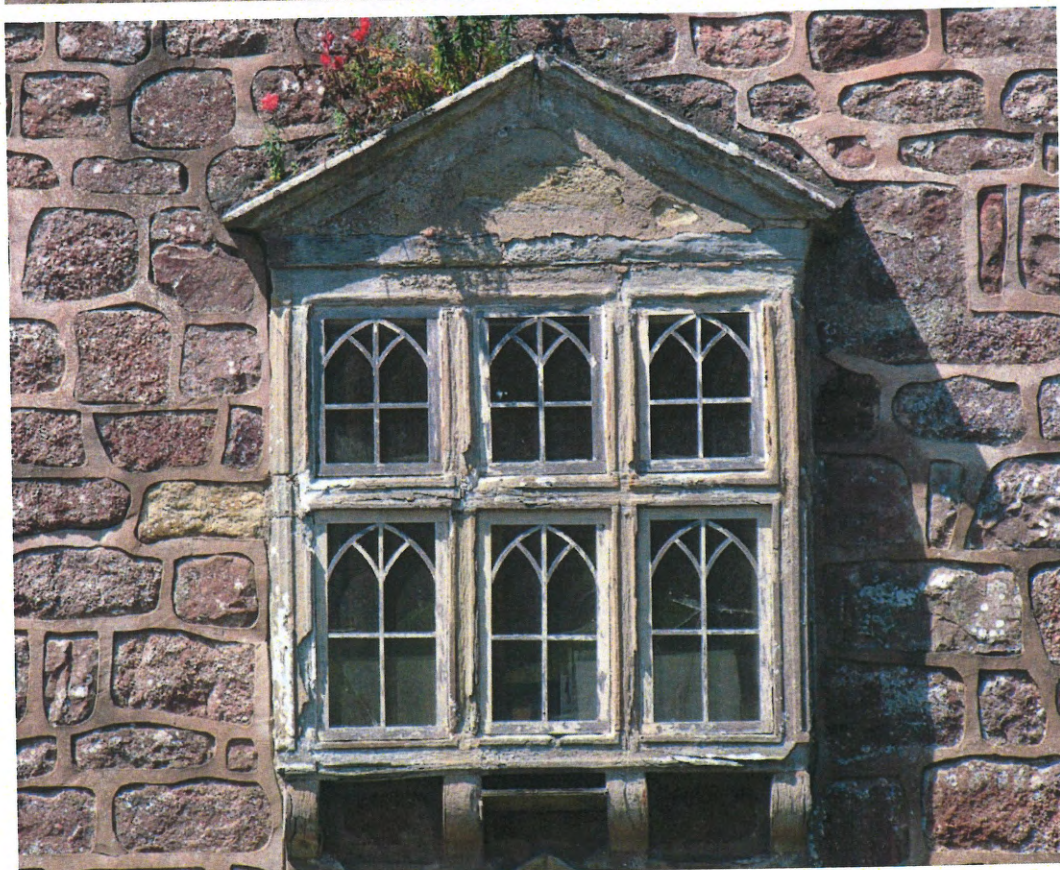
There are windows at ground floor level at either side of the porch. The present windows of Type 2 style are modern insertions, offset into earlier blocked openings.

Ground Floor

This oriel window is an important survival. The wooden casements, however, are a modern replacement of the twentieth century. The oriel is of six lights. The modern casements have four panes each. **Type 4.**

Attic.

Attic wing window of six-lights, each of four panes, with accommodation for varying sizes of openings. **Type 1**



1. Porch attic
2. Ground floor insertion
3. First floor oriel

The Wall between the Porch and the early 19th century, North Eastern Wing.

Ground floor

To the left, adjacent to the porch, is a six-light window. The lower register has casements of a six panes each. The upper register has four panes each. To the right is an eight-light window in two registers. The lower casements have six panes, the upper casements have four panes. **Type 1.**

First floor

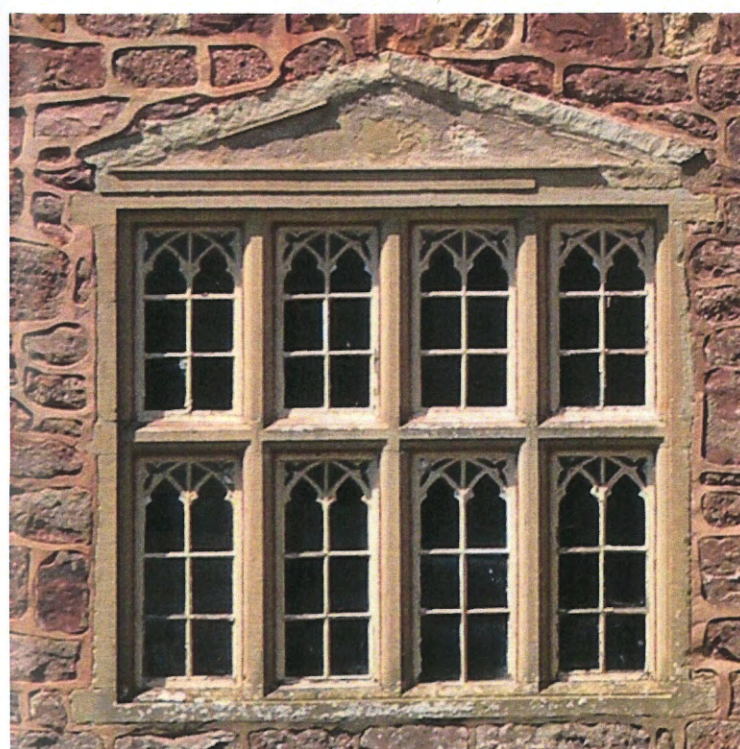
The four-light window adjacent to the porch is now filled by modern stained-glass casements. The large eight-light window, to the north, carries equal sized casements of six panes each. **Type 1**

Attic.

Each of two dormers are of four lights. The northernmost of the two dormers is of the early nineteenth century. The casements are of four panes, with accommodation for varying sizes of openings. **Type 1. (Drawing of dormer 3 casement, upper register)**



Attic dormers



First floor

The North Eastern Wing

Ground floor

The window on the ground floor is a six-light window in two registers. The lower register casements each have nine panes. The upper register has casements of six panes (3 across by 2 down) each. **Type 2**

First floor.

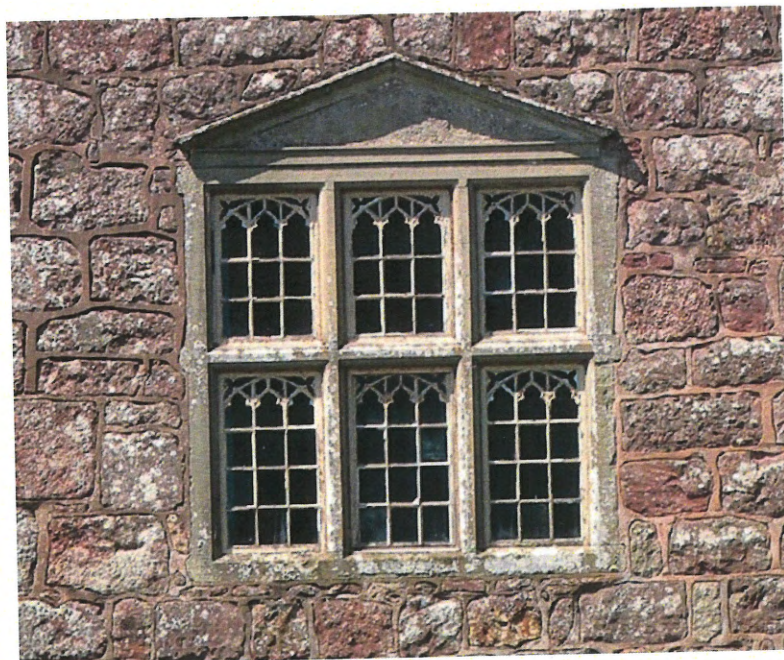
This six-light window carries 12 pane (3 across by 4 down) casements, in the lower register and nine panes in the upper register. **Type 2**

Attic.

Six-light stone mullion and transomed window. All of the casements are of four panes, with accommodation for varying sizes of openings. **Type 1.**



Attic



First floor

The Northern Gable and West Wing of the main house.

There are two six-light windows on the ground floor. The northernmost of the two has been modified with the removal of two openings in its lower register to accommodate a door. Otherwise the two ground floor windows, the two first floor, six-light windows and the attic six-light window, all carry four-pane casements. **Type 1.**

The western gable of the north-west wing at the end of the main house carries nineteenth century stone mullion and transomed windows, as follows:

Ground floor

Two four-light windows, incorporating **type 1** four-pane casements.

First floor

One large six-light window, incorporating **type 1** casements of six panes in the lower register and four panes in the upper register (**all Type 1**).

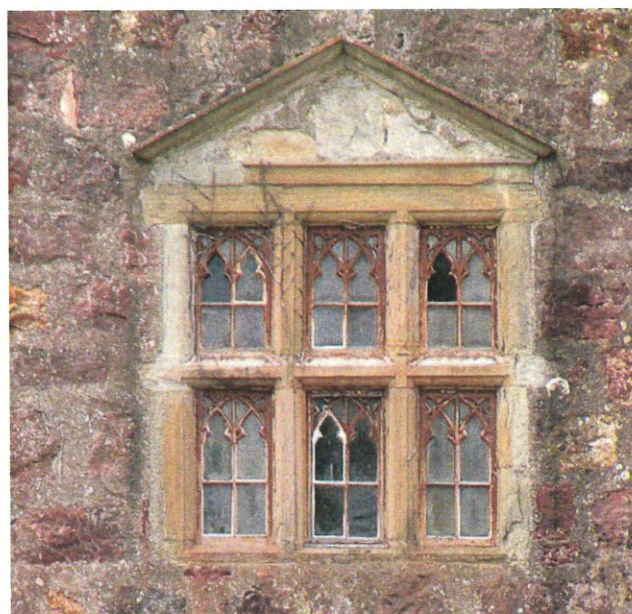
Attic

One four-light window, incorporating **type 1** four-pane casements.

There is a staircase immediately adjacent to, and to the south of, the north-west wing. This is lit by **type 1** four-pane casements at ground floor level and a six and four pane casements at first floor level.

North gable, attic

North gable, first floor



Kitchen wing

The late sixteenth century kitchen wing rises from basement level, through ground, first and attic floors.

North side

Corridor at cellar level from main house to western extension: the corridor is lit by a stone mullion and transomed window of five-lights in a horizontal row, carrying eight-pane casements (two panes across, four rows down). A similar, single-light window of eight panes is set at the western end of the corridor. (All type 1)

At ground floor level there is a large stone mullion and transomed window of six lights accommodating wooden casements of nine panes in the lower register and six panes in the upper register. Type 2

There is a six-light window on the first floor and a four-light window at attic level. The first floor window has six panes in the lower register casements and four-pane casements above. The attic window carries four pane casements. (all Type 1.)

West side

There is a rectangular opening of uncertain original type at attic level. This, now, accommodates a modern wooden casement with fixed panes (six across, two rows down) in the lower register and a three pane, top-hinged, casement above (no Type attribution).

South side

At first floor level there is a small square original opening of stone jambs, sill and lintel, surmounted by a horizontal drip mould. It is occupied by two glazed frames, one, side hinged, narrower than the other. (Type 6).

Also on the first floor there is a nineteenth century stone mullion and transomed window of four lights. The lower register accommodates casements of eight panes, the upper register of four panes. (Type 1).

Attic level.

A rectangular opening of uncertain attribution; wooden, square-sectioned mullion and transome; four lights accommodating wooden casements of six panes in the two lower casements and four panes in those above (Type 6).

1



2



3

1. cellar corridor
2. ground floor
3. kitchen wing, south

The Tower

The tower windows are original. There is a recessed, stone mullion and transomed four-light window at the level of the main house attic and, under the eaves of the tower, two-light, stone mullioned windows at north, west and south sides. These are now occupied by plain, rectangular, side hinged wooden casements (**Type 6**)

There is a first-floor corridor to the south of the tower. This is lit by a six-light stone mullion and transomed window, now occupied by **type 1** casements (six panes, lower register, four panes, upper register).

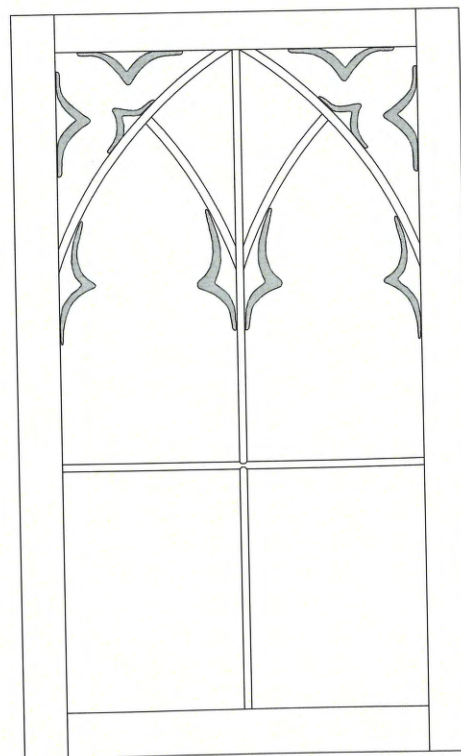
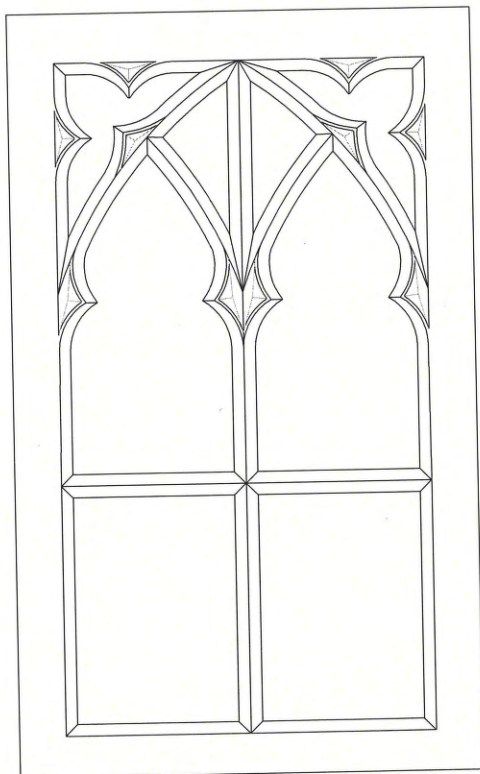
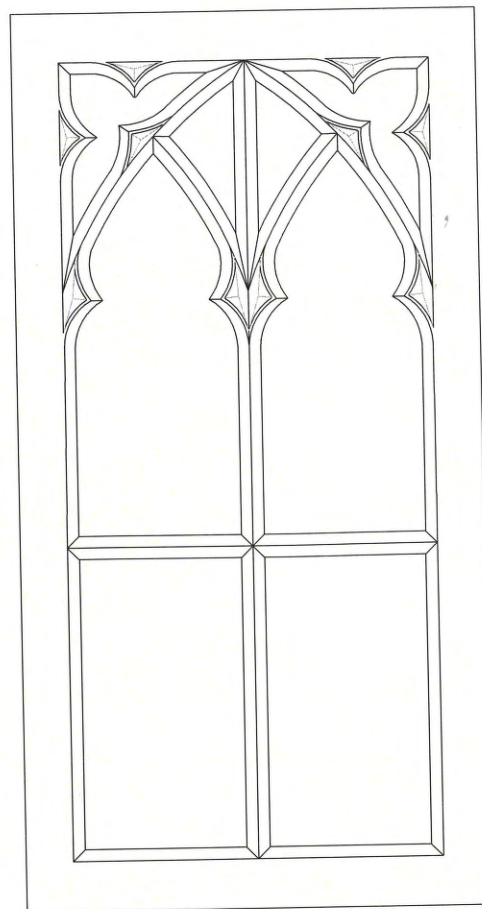
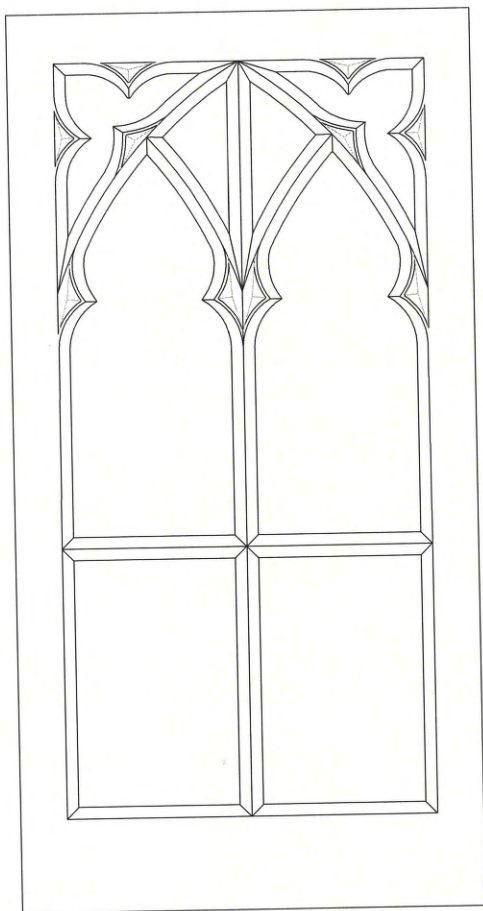


south tower

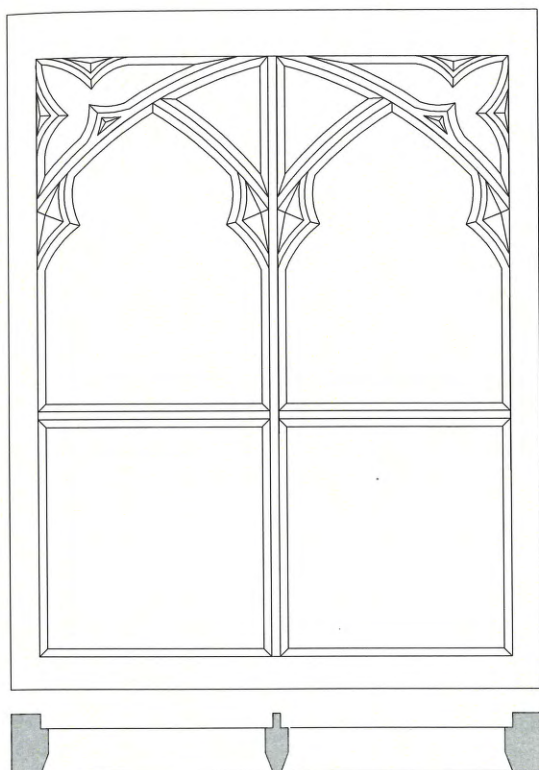


west face of tower

Sample casements



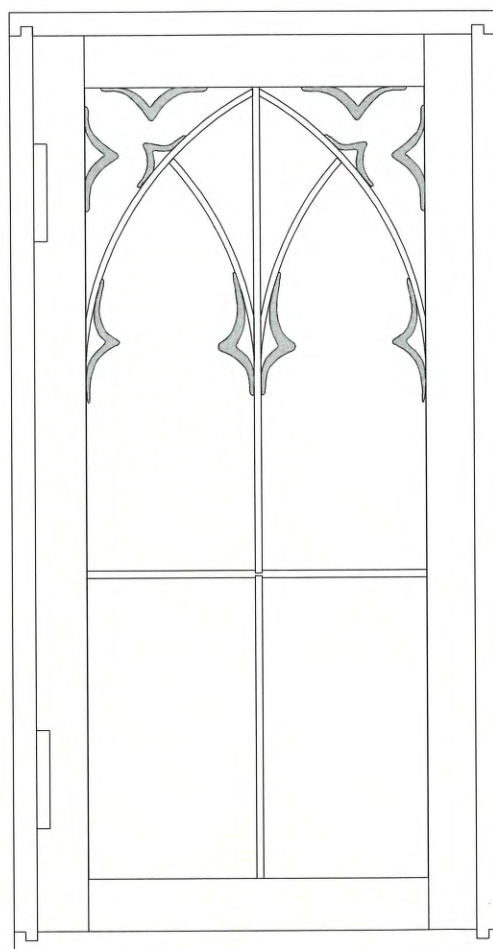
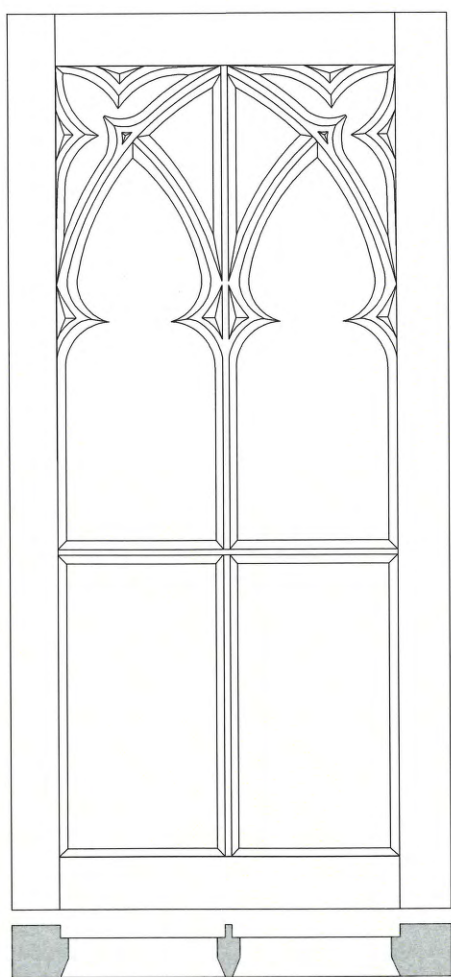
South gable attic, lower and upper registers, showing lead cusps on outer face.



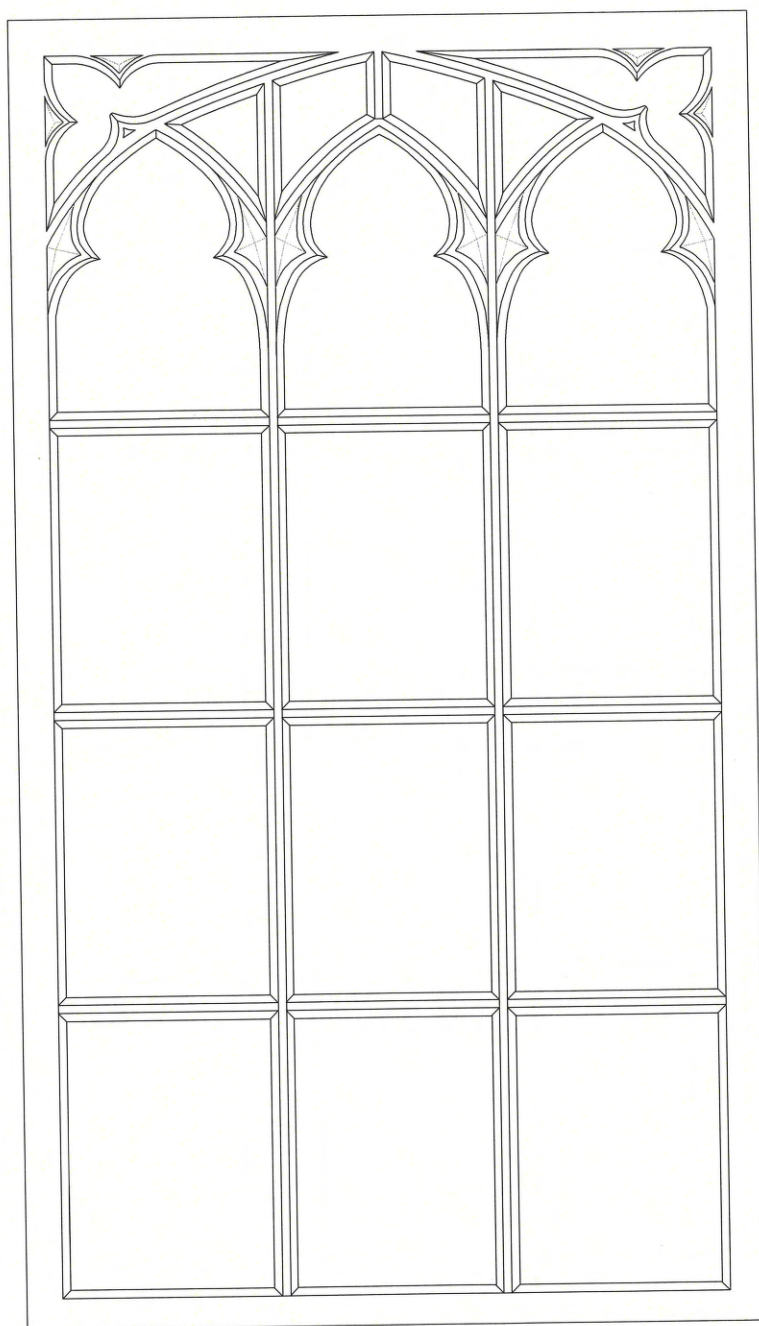
Dormer, third from south, upper register

Casement details

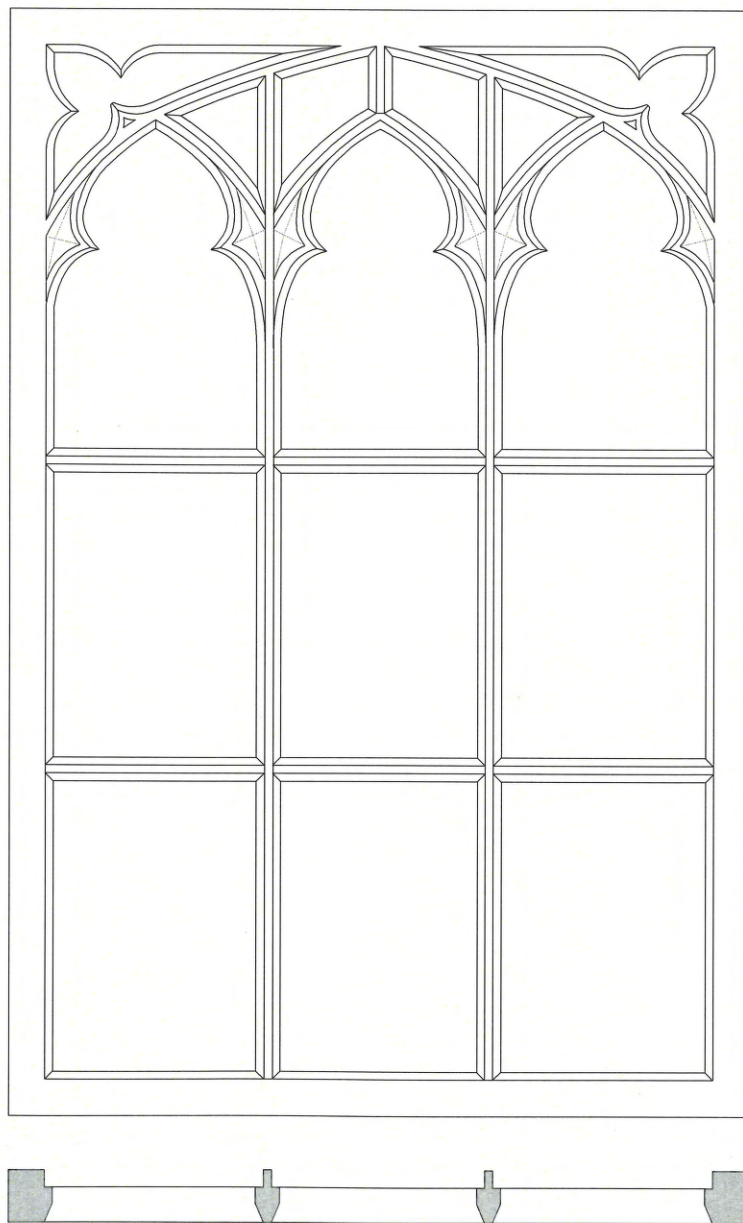
The cusping used in many of the window designs at Plas Coch is invariably worked in wood on the interior face of the windows. On the exterior face, only the skeleton of the main ribs, which carry the glazing bar rebates, carry through to the exterior. The integrity of the cusped effect on the outer face is achieved by tacking curled strips of lead to the glazing bars and puttied and painted. Even so, on the inside of the window, many of the cusps are worked in wood as separate components and, they, too, are tacked to the glazing bars and frame. The window below (south-east wing) is an exception.



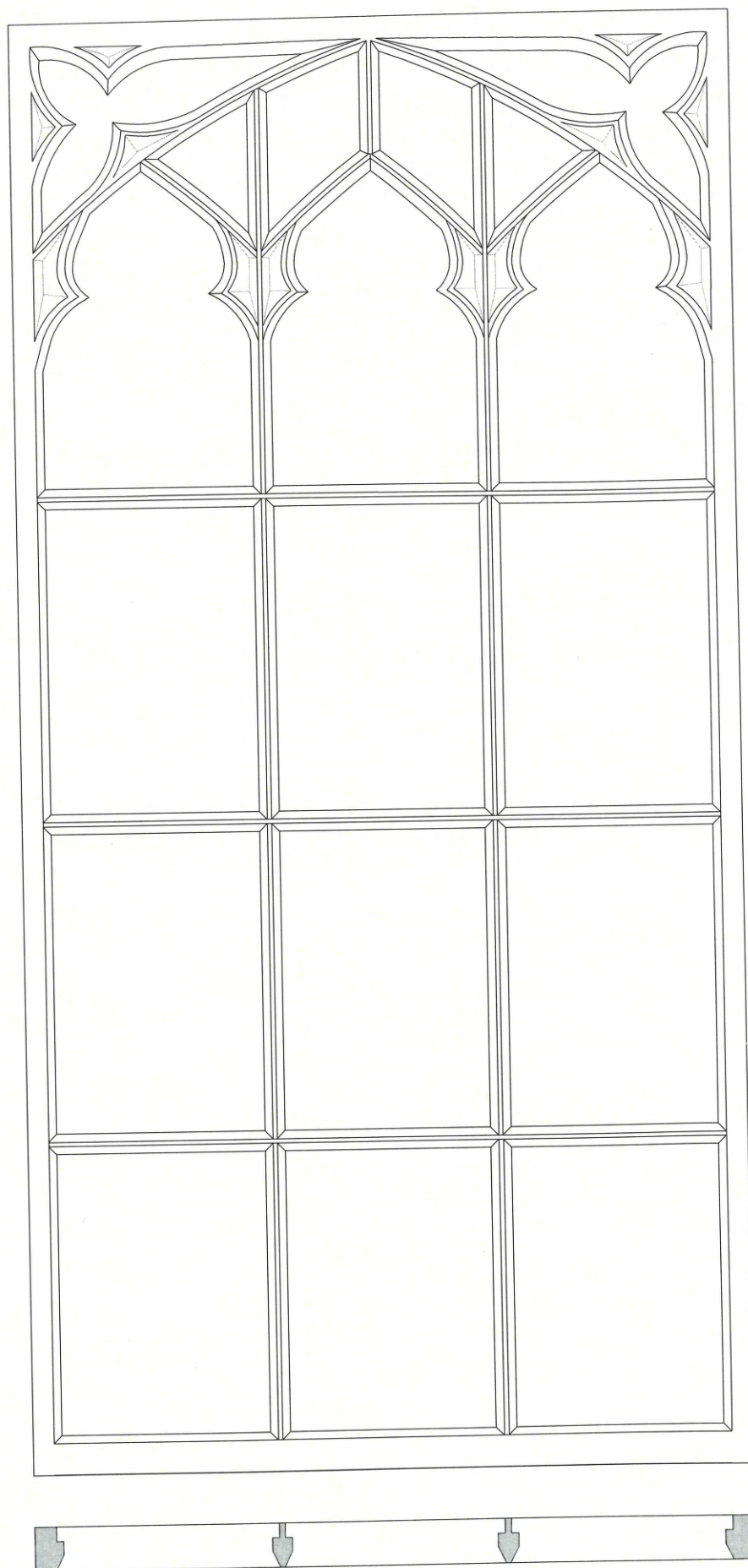
Inside and outside view of hinged window - lower register, central window, south-east wing



South-east wing, first floor, lower register



South-east wing, first floor, upper register



Dining room wing, first floor, lower register

