

Appendix 1: Clapham cum Newby (CcN) Design Guide

As part of the Authority's Local Plan the YDNPA have produced a comprehensive [Yorkshire Dales National Park Design Guide](#). As this reflects the broader character and building traditions across the Dales, the Clapham Neighbourhood Plan looks to provide additional guidance on the specific character and use of materials within the built environment of the Plan Area. The following CcN guide should be read in conjunction with CcN Policy 1: Nature of Development, Quality and Design.

Walls - materials and surface finishes

New build

New buildings should respect the scale and form of the local vernacular with a presumption in favour of traditional materials and finishes where appropriate. No building should be more than 2 storeys high, except in the case of significant major buildings. The roof pitch should be between 30° and 40° reflecting the roofing material used unless adequate justification can be provided.

Where the external face is of exposed stonework, ideally this should be locally sourced hard limestone or similar, typical of the northern part of the Plan Area, or of the millstone grit found in the southern part of the Plan Area.

Rubble stonework should generally be flush pointed to the face of stone and only recessed when a drystone appearance is looking to be achieved.

Where buildings are rendered this should either be a wet dash or roughcast render or for more significant buildings a smooth finish to mimic ashlar render would be acceptable.

Works to existing

Where existing historic buildings are being altered or converted the use of traditional lime based mortars and render finishes should be used to ensure the traditional breathable performance of the walls is maintained.

Where possible the new mortar or render should replicate the colour and texture of any existing lime based mortar.



Flush pointing limestone



Semi dressed and coursed gritstone with sandstone dressings



Left - lime roughcast render & sash windows
Right - rubble stonework & casement windows



Smooth render lined out to imitate stonework



Drystone walling



local stone slate



flatter stone slate

Roofing

New pitched roofing should either be stone slates or true slates unless an alternative finish can be justified. Stone slates should match the local thicker stone slates or the dark brown flatter slates from the north of the region.

True slates should be Westmorland Green or Grey slate or Welsh Blue. Imported or man-made slates should be avoided unless they can be justified. Alternative finishes such as lead or other metal sheet roofing would also be considered where justified.



True slate to diminishing courses

Doors and Windows

Windows should be true sliding sash or opening casement and should be set back from the face of the building to throw them into relief.

Purpose-made, good quality timber doors and window frames are important elements for retaining the historic character of a traditional building. Whilst some more compatible designs are available, the use of uPVC should be avoided for visual reasons as well as being a less sustainable product.

Timber doors and windows and their frames should have a painted rather than stain finish unless this can be justified for historical reasons. Off white and muted greys and greens are preferable. If unpainted, doors and windows should ideally be left to weather and silver with age or treated with a clear rather than a stained wax or oil based finish.



less appropriate man made slate



zinc roof to extension (Austwick)



sliding sash



opening casement

Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Design

Energy efficiency should be a prime consideration and the YDNPA Design Guide includes detailed guidance on this.

Where proposals involve introduction of insulation to a traditional building, the choice of material and detailing must be carefully thought through as research has shown that some insulating techniques can lead to entrapment of moisture and problems with damp later.

Generally, the use of breathable insulating materials that are compatible with the performance of traditional solid wall buildings, is preferable.

Layout and Setting

Consideration also needs to be given to the layout of any new housing in the context of its immediate setting. This is particularly important with the villages of Clapham and Newby where there is a defined street pattern and building line.

Scale, form & use of alternative materials

New design must also consider the scale, form and massing of its setting and any existing buildings. With considered use of the weight and texture of the materials used, successful design can respect the proportion and massing of existing buildings without being a pastiche of the original.



Windows set back with grey/green paint finish



Windows too far forward with stained finish.



Affordable housing with solar panels — using both stone and render (Fir Trees, Kendal).



Traditional scale and form using modern materials (arts centre Orkney)



Traditional scale & modern form (Troutbeck)