

The YDNPA and the former Craven District Council (CDC) have both produced design guidance: the [Yorkshire Dales National Park Design Guide](#) and Craven District Council [Good Design Supplementary Planning Document](#). As these reflect the broader character and building traditions across the Dales and Craven area, the Clapham Neighbourhood Plan looks to provide additional guidance on the specific character and use of materials within the built environment of the Neighbourhood Plan area. The following guide should be read in conjunction with Policy ENV2, 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. No building should be more than 2 storeys high, except in the case of a significant major building. The roof pitch should be between 30o and 40o, reflecting the roofing material used, unless justification for a steeper or shallower pitch can be provided.

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

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

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 buildings of traditional solid-wall construction 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. The new mortar or render should look to 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 window Right: rubble stonework & casement window



Smooth render lined out to imitate stonework



Drystone walling

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. Alternative finishes, such as lead or other metal sheet roofing, would be considered where they can be justified.

Doors and Windows

Windows should be true sliding sash or opening casement, and should in every case 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. UPVC will only be acceptable where their detail and appearance is compatible and they can be shown to be from a sustainable source.

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 be left to weather and silver with age or treated with a clear, rather than staining wax or oil-based finish. Muted greys and greens are preferable.



Local stone slate



Flatter stone slate



True slate to diminishing courses



× Less appropriate man-made slate



✓ zinc roof to extension (Austwick)



✓ sliding sash



✓ opening casement



Windows set back with grey/green paint finish



✗ Windows too far forward with stained finish
Sustainable Design

Maximising energy efficiency should be a prime consideration and the YDNPA Design Guide and the CDC Good Design Supplementary Document include detailed guidance on this, including reducing energy consumption, renewable energy technologies and the requirement for a sustainable design and construction statement.

Reducing Energy and Resource Consumption

New design should look to achieve high standards of thermal insulation and fabric performance, with careful material specification. Layout and design should also look to maximise natural daylighting and the benefits of solar gains during winter months.

Use of low carbon heating and cooling systems will be a requirement, along with the use of on-site renewable energy generation, such as solar power where appropriate.

The inclusion of rainwater harvesting and rainwater recycling should also be included where practical.

Where proposals involve introduction of insulation to a traditional building, the choice of



Affordable housing with solar panels

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

Waste and recycling

The layout and design of any new development should include clear provision for storage and collection of waste and recycling, with the use of carefully considered bin stores or screening to minimise the visual impact.

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 in relation to the villages of Clapham and Newby where there is a defined street pattern.

Layout and design should also look to incorporate private green amenity space, appropriate to the setting, as well as protecting and enhancing existing public amenity space and biodiversity, including the planting of new areas of native woodland, sympathetic to the landscape.



New housing following the existing building pattern with good amenity space and planting (Aynam Close, Grassington)

Accessibility

Improved accessibility, as part of new development, is encouraged through the introduction of new footpaths and cycleways.

The choice of surface material needs to reflect their location, especially within the Conservation Area of Clapham. Where not in an existing area of hard landscaping, an aggregate finish of limestone chippings or crusher run is likely to be most appropriate.



Limestone crusher run path to Nature Trail

Scale, Form and Innovative Design

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. Innovative designs that are of low carbon footprint and include the use of contemporary materials or technologies, will be supported where they offer more sustainable and affordable housing, and can produce a more sensitive, complementary solution.



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

Infrastructure and Technology

In line with CDC's Local Plan and changes to the Building Regulations, any new building development or conversion of existing

structures with associated parking must have safe, accessible and convenient access to

- EV plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles' charge points
- Any new development should also support connection to the existing B4RN fibre optic broadband network where available.

Consideration should also be given to the sensitive location of communication infrastructure with the sharing of equipment / mast sites where appropriate, to reduce the visual impact both within the villages and on distant views.



EV plug-in charge point

Dark Skies

The Neighbourhood Plan supports reducing light pollution where possible and external lighting should only be installed in new developments when needed for safety and should be angled downwards, preferably operated by proximity sensors.



Milky Way composite image, Norber Ridge from Thwaite Lane, Clapham.

Photograph: Matt Gibson

Appendix 2 Inset Maps for the Neighbourhood Plan area

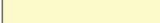
Legend for the former Craven District Council (CDC) Inset Maps 10 - 12

Craven Local Plan (2019)

Key Notation and Relevant Policies	
Landscape	
	Yorkshire Dales National Park ENV1, ENV9
	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ENV1, ENV9
Nature Conservation	
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ENV4
	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) ENV4
	Ancient Woodland ENV4
Towns and Villages	
	Open Space, Civic Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities INF3
	Local Green Space Designation ENV10
	Conservation Area SD1, SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, ENV2, ENV3, ENV9, ENV11
	Listed Buildings SD1, SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, ENV2
	Designated Rural Area H2
Housing and Employment	
	Housing Allocation SD1, SP1, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11, ENV12, H1, H2, INF1, INF3, INF4, INF6
	Green Infrastructure Provision on Housing Allocation SD1, SP1, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, ENV5
	Existing Housing Commitment SP1
	Employment Allocation SD1, SP2, SP4, SP5, SP9, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV11, ENV12, EC1, INF1, INF3, INF4
	Existing Employment Area SP2, EC2
	Local Centre Boundary for Ingletton EC5, EC5A
Tourism	
	Key Locations for Tourism Development EC4
Safeguard Land	
	Scheduled Ancient Monument SD1, SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, ENV1, ENV2, H1, H2, H3, EC1, EC3, EC4, EC4A EC5, EC5A
Other	
	Plan Area Boundary
	Inset Map Area

Legend for the YDNPA

Inset Policies Map 19 - Clapham

INSET MAPS	
	Description
	Housing development sites
	Village or town Conservation Area
	Barns & walls Conservation Area
	Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area
	High Street Frontages
	Business development sites
	Important Open Space
	Hawes sports centre
	Protected railway routes
	Local Service Centre boundary
	Service village boundary
	Small settlement boundary
	Protected railhead site
	Ecological networks (core areas)
	Ecological networks (stepping stones)
	Land outside Local Plan area

Source: YDNPA Local Plan

Figure A.3.5

[Inset Map 10 - Clapham, \(Updated 2023\)](#)

[CDC Inset Map 11 - Newby](#)

[CDC Inset Map 12 - Keasden](#)

INSET MAP No. 10: CLAPHAM (1:5000)



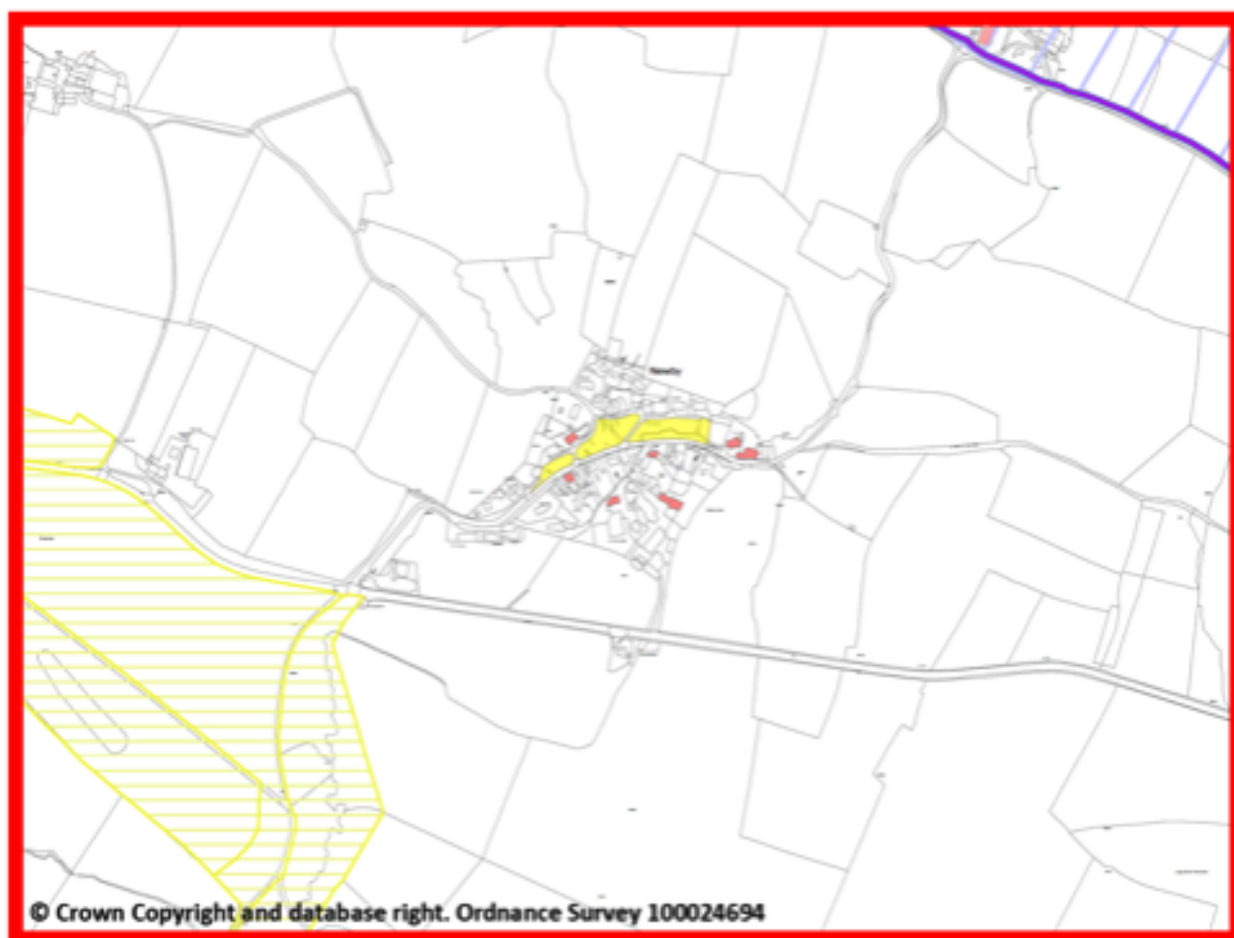
CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN - Adopted 12 November 2019*

***The former allotments are now an approved development site.
This map has been updated to show the new allotments as open space**

Since the Infrastructure Delivery Plan was undertaken, the allotments in Clapham have been relocated; a site visit from the local authority confirmed the allotments have been relocated and are in use.

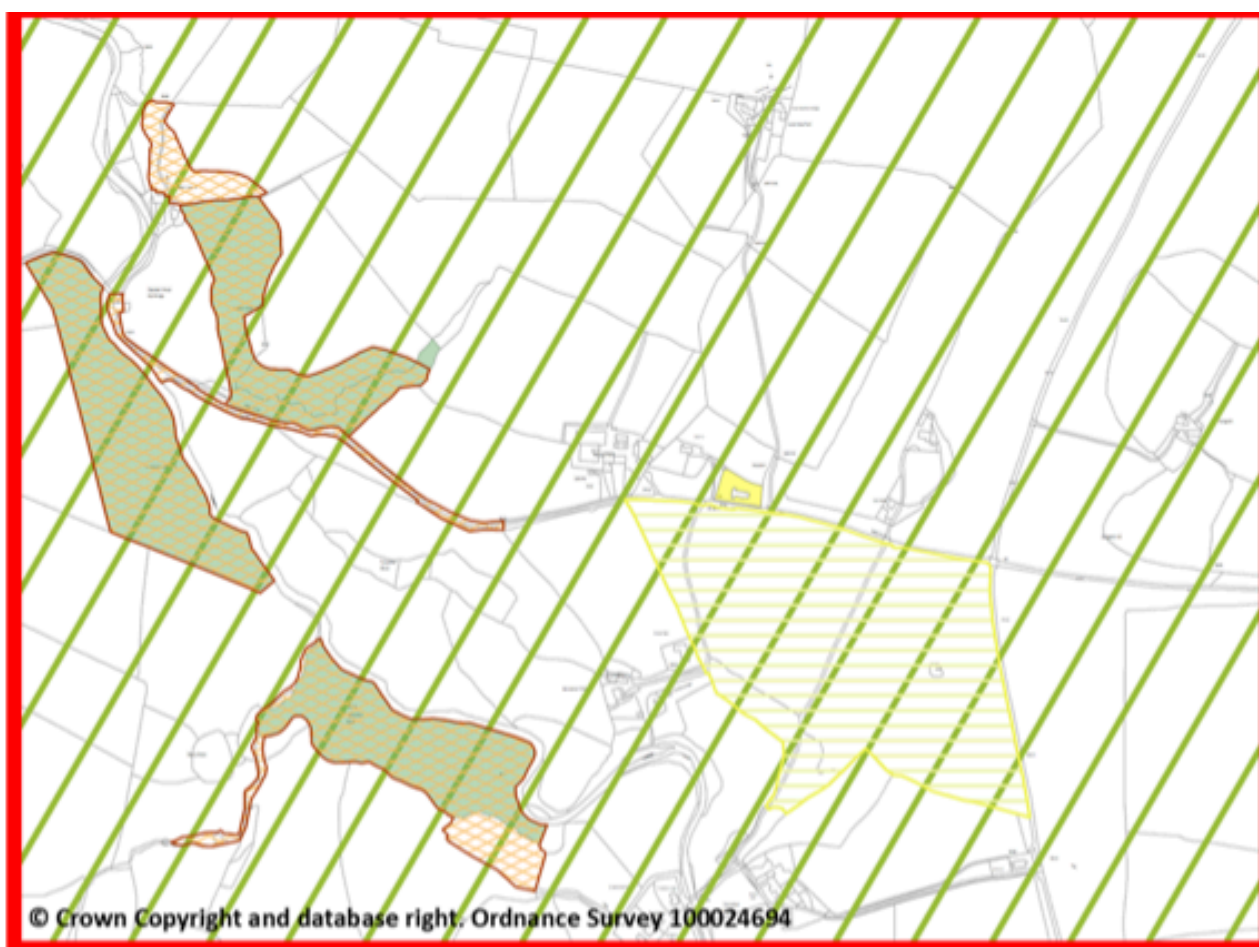
The allotment relocation was completed in September 2020. This designation of the new allotment site as Local Green Space, assists in the provision of allotments in North Craven as the 'new' allotments are 60% larger than those on the former site.

INSET MAP No. 11: NEWBY (1:5000)

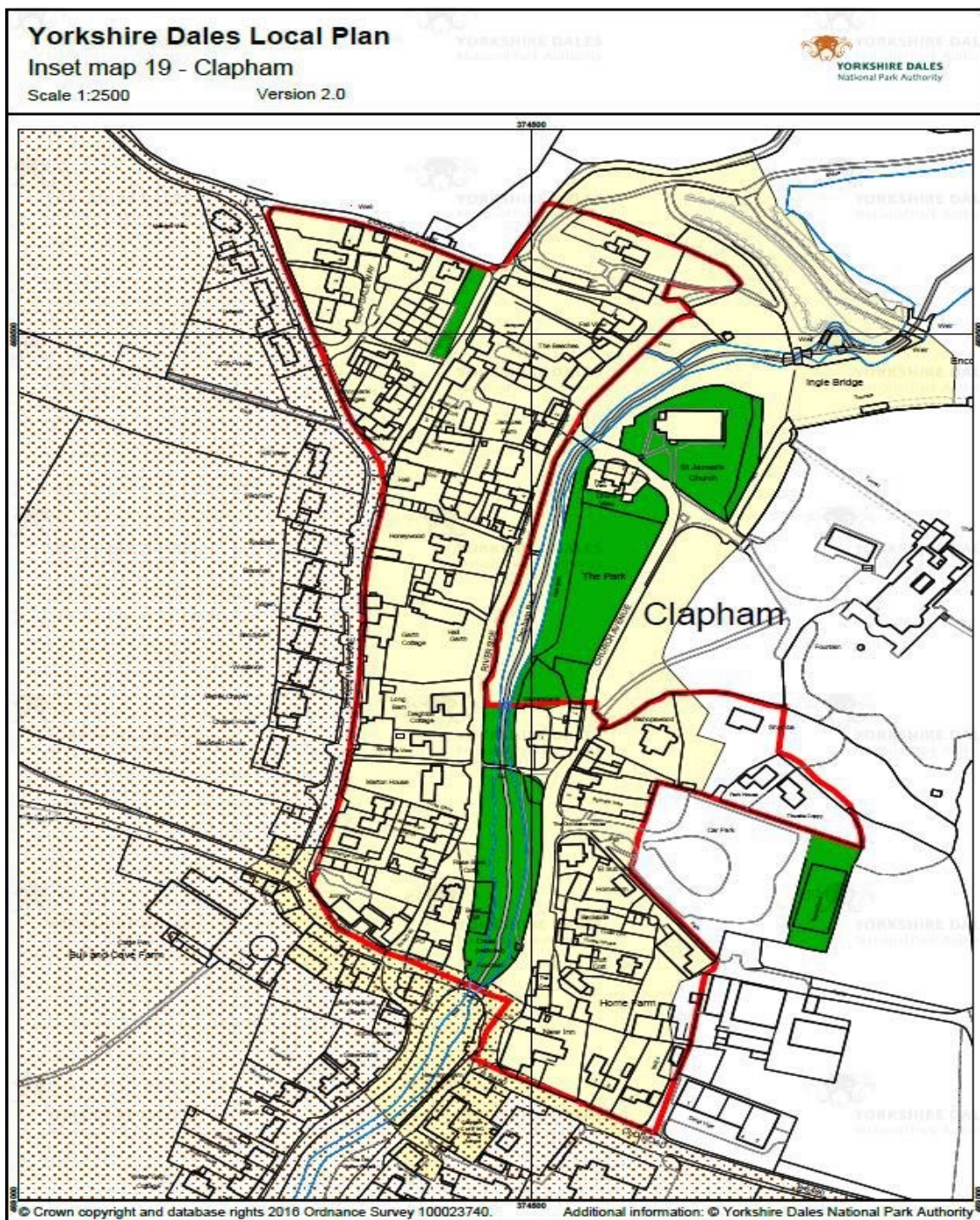


CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN - Adopted 12 November 2019

INSET MAP No. 12: KEASDEN (1:5000)



CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN - Adopted 12 November 2019



Source: YDNPA Local Plan - Figure A.3.5
(Legend is on the front page of Appendix 2)

Non-designated Heritage Assets - Sources and Spellings

Theme 2 -Tables 2.1 and 2.2

1. Theme 2 - Built and Historic Heritage Assets, includes details of non-designated assets, structures and sites (hereafter referred to as assets), deemed to be of local importance. A local list has been compiled with due regard to the advice given in Historic England's Advice Note 11 (second edition) of March 2022, particularly paragraphs 64 and 65. In addition Historic England's Advice Note 7 (second edition) "Local Heritage Listing" has been taken into consideration so far as is practicable at this stage of the Neighbourhood Planning process.
2. The Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area are split into two geographical sections. Table 2.1 includes those assets that fall within the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority area; and Table 2.2 includes those that fall outside the YDNPA area but within the Craven District Council (now North Yorkshire Council) Local Authority area. Some assets are also protected by the Forest of Bowland AONB powers. In addition, there are a few 'unprotected' areas that fall within the Parish/Neighbourhood Plan area boundary, as shown on the map at the end of this appendix.
3. The [Historic Environment Record](#) (HER) held by North Yorkshire County Council includes Non-Designated Heritage Assets and sites which are already found on the National Monuments Register (NMR) within North Yorkshire or are listed as Monuments in the Yorkshire Dales (MYD) by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. The [HER team](#) from YDNPA provided from this register an extract which covers the Neighbourhood Plan area and is available as document W5 - CcN HER Extract, from the Clapham cum Newby [Parish Clerk](#).
4. Thanks are due to the YDNPA for liaison and information concerning parts of their Historic Environment Record. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 include a Historic Environment Record column, which provides an NMR or MYD reference where this has been identified. Alternatively further details for including this asset within the local list, have been added to this column. A more detailed search of W5 - CcN HER extract may suggest more references to be added to these

Tables and over time further assets may be identified for adoption by the relevant local authorities.

5. Many of the sites listed in the Tables above are found among the scattered farms and hamlets across Keasden. The more obvious ones were added as a result of residents noting their omission from the list. Their addition led to a more comprehensive search and this has lengthened the list somewhat. Thanks are due to the YDNPA for liaison and information concerning parts of their Historic Environment Record.

Sources for local research, survey and field working

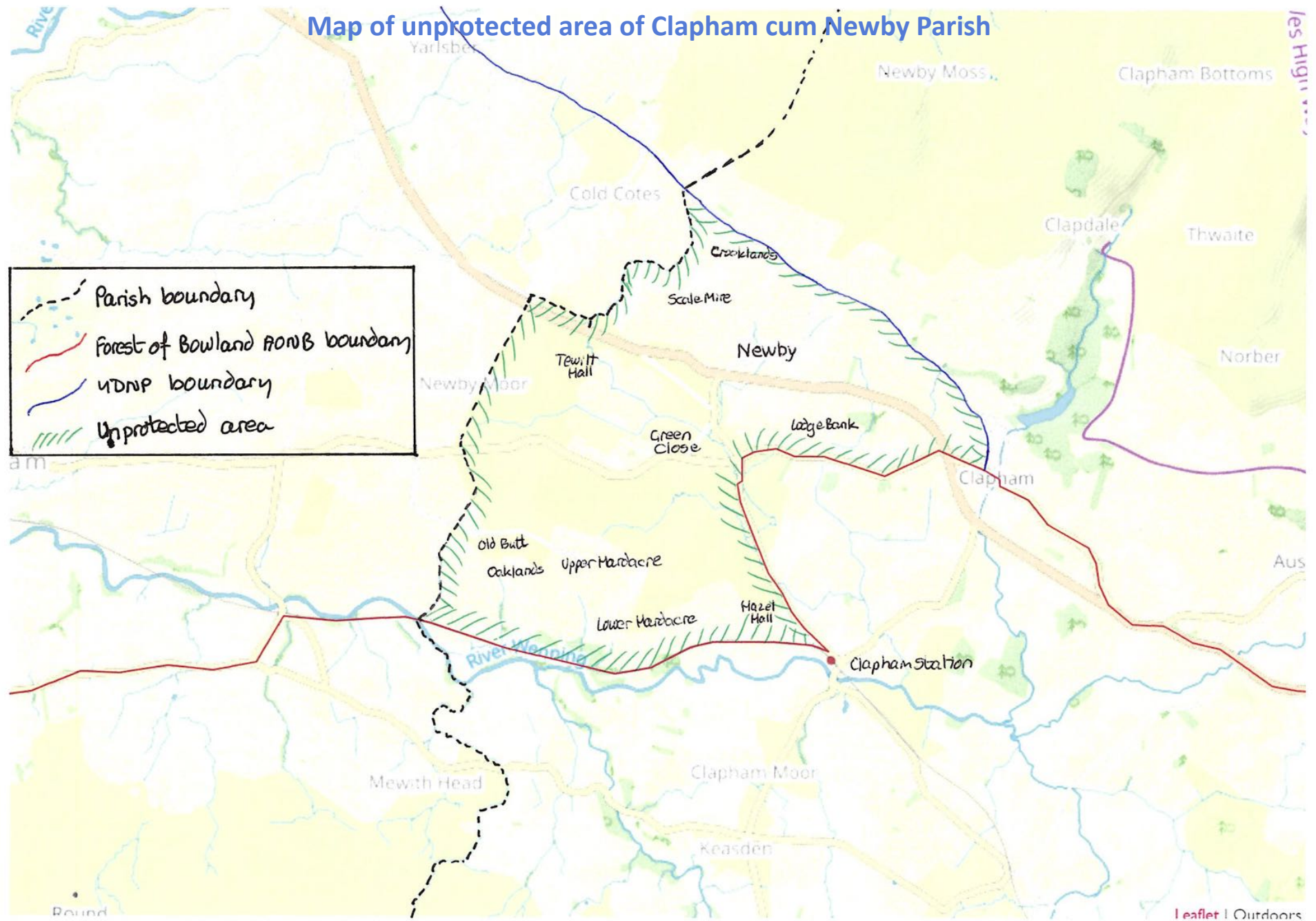
6. Inclusion in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 followed several years research in the Ingleborough Estate records held at the [North Yorkshire County Record Office](#) at Northallerton. These voluminous records go back to 1833, covering the expansion of the Estate in great detail. The Estate records are supplemented by records held in the Deeds Registry at Wakefield and by older records held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds. These have all been researched by local residents (from 2005 to the present day and on-going) with the aid of grants from Craven District Council, Awards for All (National Lottery grant scheme) and [Clapham Association](#) (the former Clapham Development Association).
7. In the period 2014 - 2018 the Ingleborough Estate Agent sought the help of a local historian in identifying and cataloguing many maps, plans and documents found in Hall Garth, the home of the Estate owner and the Agent's office. This brought to light many additional items which had not yet found their way into any of the several record offices used by the Estate. In addition documents and photographs belonging to residents were kindly loaned and photocopied. Conversations with residents added further information, as did excavations carried out by local archaeologists. Even dowsers have been consulted.
8. Access to all these several sources brought increased understanding of the built fabric, landscape and pattern of past and present land use across the parish. This developing picture was supplemented by surveys, field walking and close examination of the several buildings in the village and wider parish which have already been Listed. As a result many fresh buildings and sites have been carefully compared with local buildings already Listed and are now

considered to be potential additions to the number of Listed Buildings or similar protected sites.

9. In 2016-18 fresh research was carried out into those Clapham parish wills and inventories which have survived from the period 1541-1603. On transcription it was noted that the names of many of the farms mentioned in these old documents had then the same names as they have now though some of the spellings are now different. This emphasised the point that spellings are less significant than the sound which the written word seeks to express. Spellings did not become standardised until basic education became more widespread and printed books became more generally available. The publication of dictionaries by Dr. Johnson in 1755 and of the Oxford English Dictionary in 1885 added authority to this trend.

Correct Spelling of Place Names

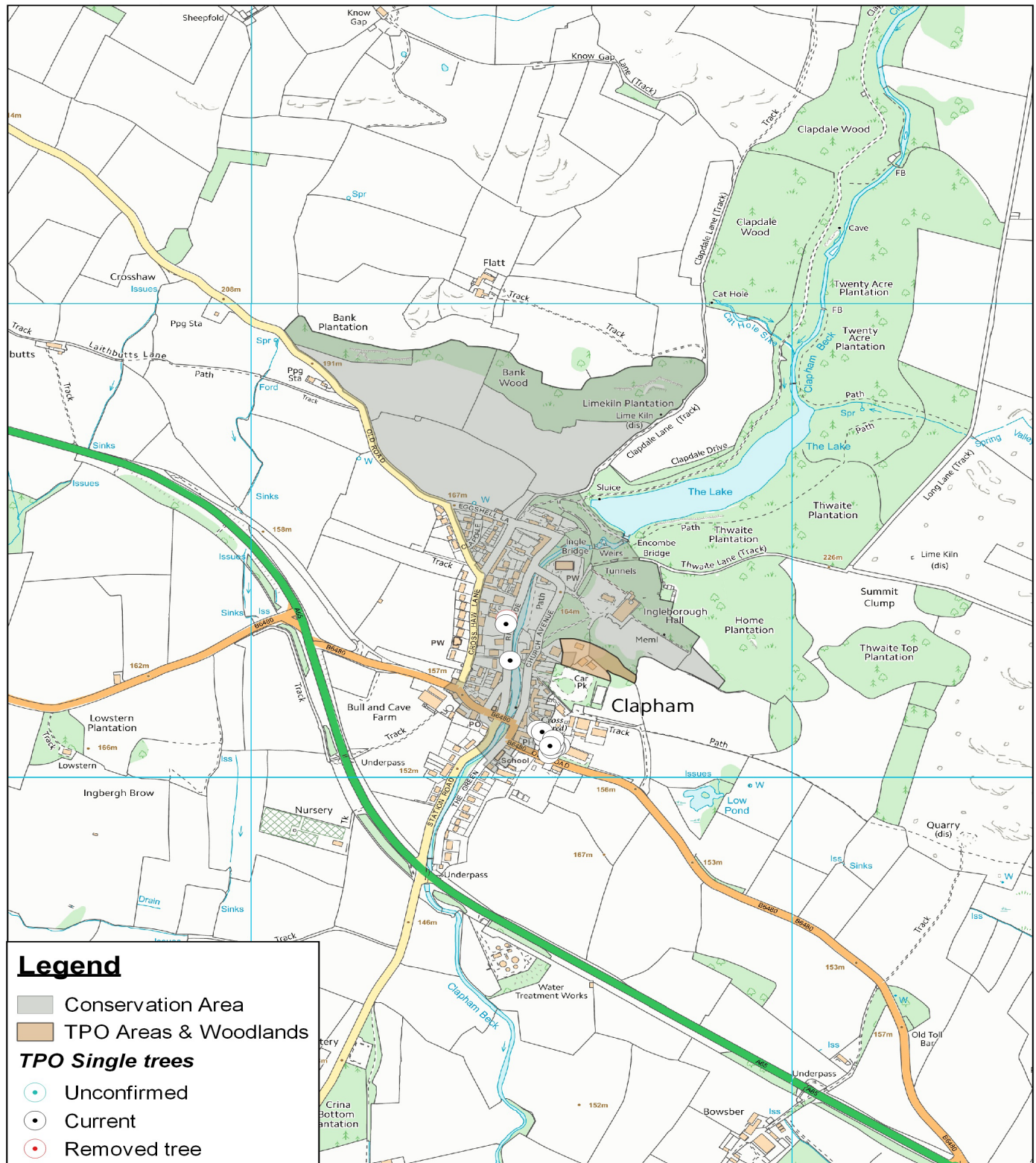
10. The task of discovering the correct spelling of place names (as opposed to the general vocabulary) is far more difficult, they are notoriously idiosyncratic. The Ordnance Survey was established in 1791 and their surveyors gradually produced the first authoritative mapping of the entire country. The Clapham cum Newby Neighbourhood Plan area was first surveyed by the OS in 1844-50, largely by military surveyors who initially did not know the area. Those maps were published in 1858. Their compilation involved discovering the names of places and features shown on the maps. According to the notes appended to the 1858 edition of sheet 16 of the 1" to a mile Ordnance Survey mapping the surveyors were assisted by sworn mesurmen and were careful to examine the evidence of old plans - especially those accompanying enclosure awards. The methods of determining the best spelling of local names, involving the use of Object and Parish Name Books, were exhaustive; with a wide range of authorities being consulted. This suggests that our best authority for old place names and their spellings is the Ordnance Survey map. The spellings in the 2009 edition of these OS maps have been used in the Tables within Theme 2. As stated above, spellings have changed over the years and where there is more than one spelling, this has also been shown in the table, for example; Table 2.2 Scott Hollins farmhouse or Scotthollings or Scot Hollins. The Tables within Theme 2, therefore, also include place names currently used by the Royal Mail as shown in their postcode finder <https://www.royalmail.com/find-a-postcode>.



Clapham Conservation Area & TPO's



Scale 1:9,618



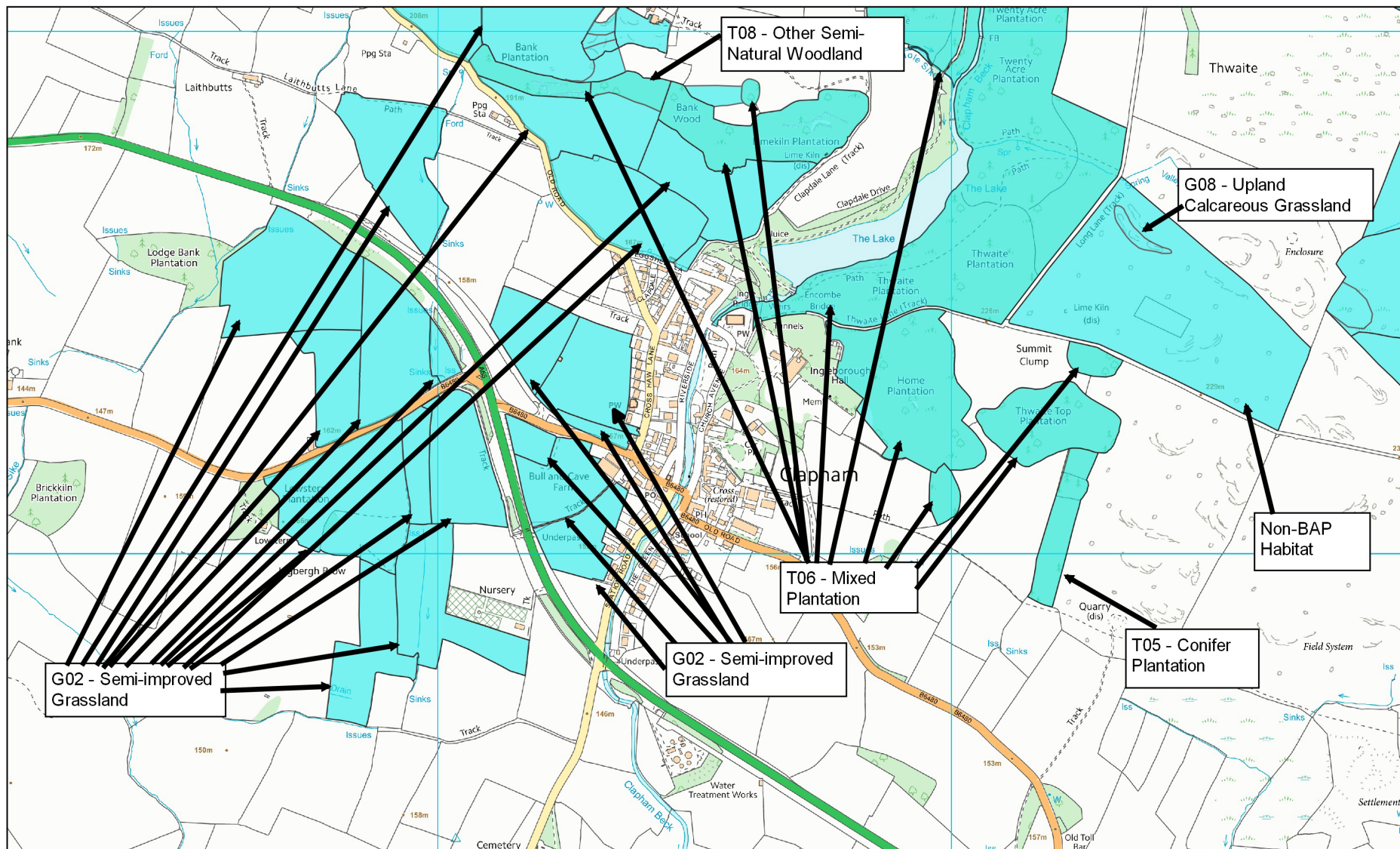
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Compiled by vanessa.jackson on

Habitat Map

Clapham- 700m

Scale 1:9,633



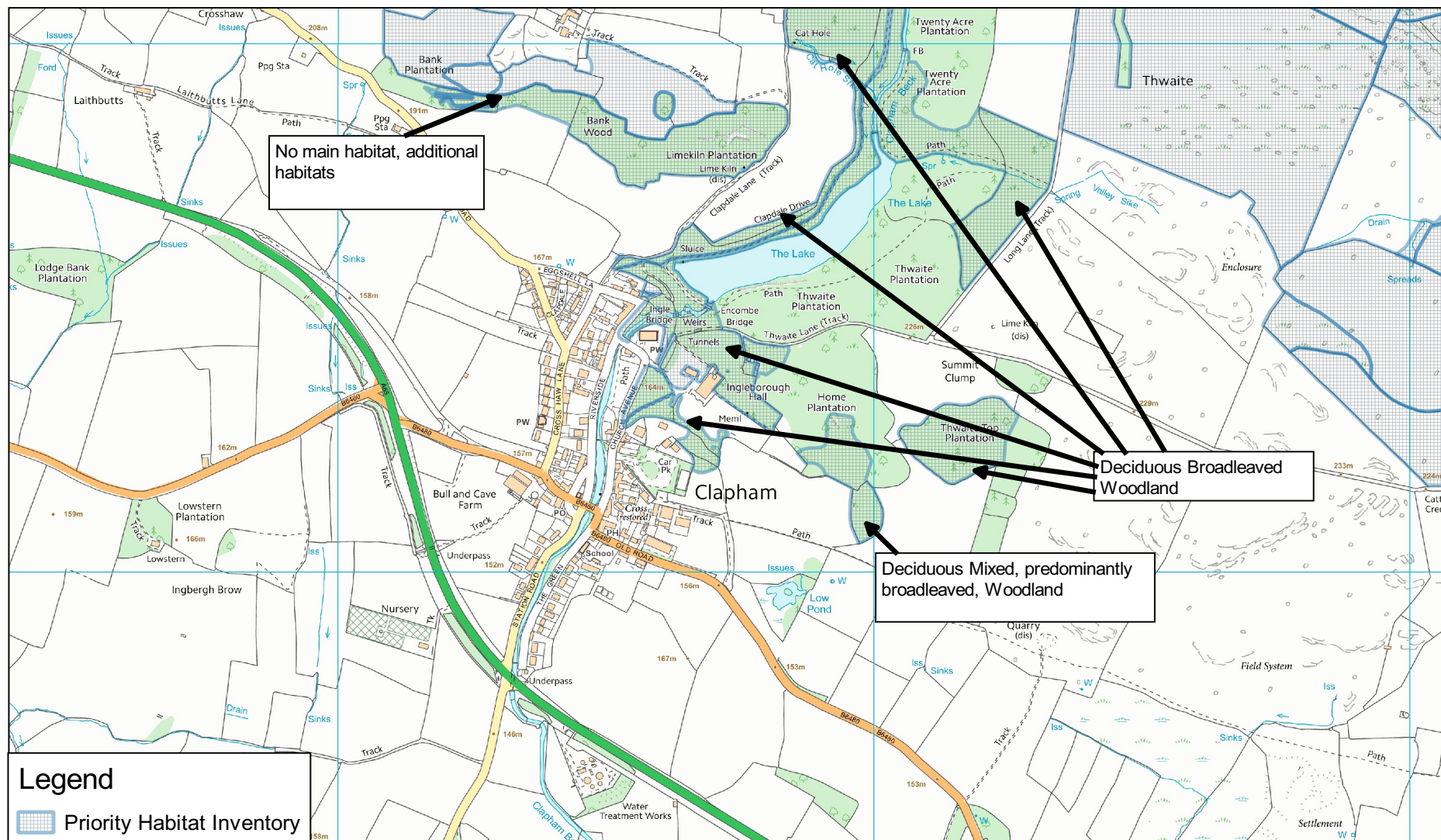
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Priority Habitat Inventory

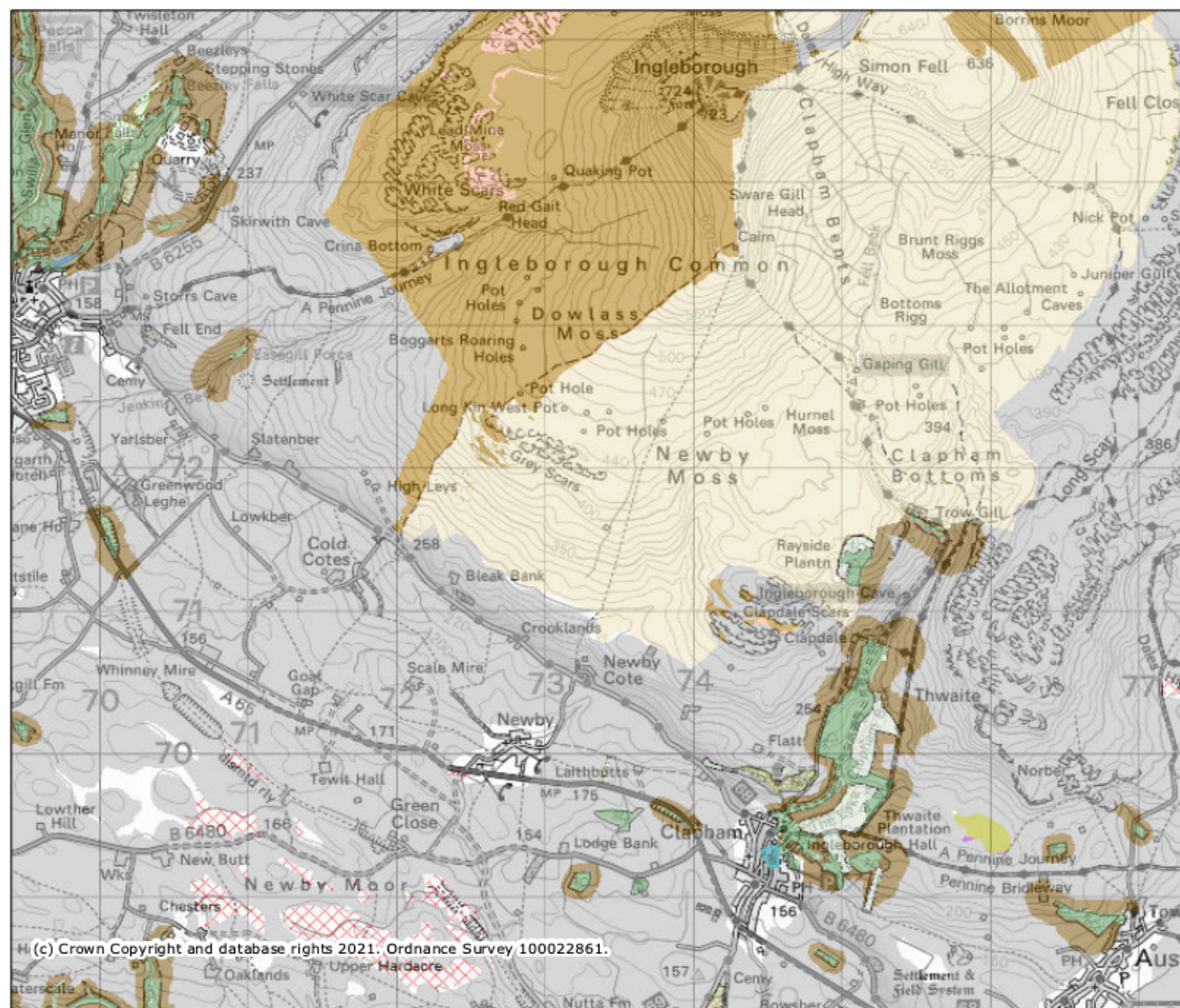
Clapham- 700m radius

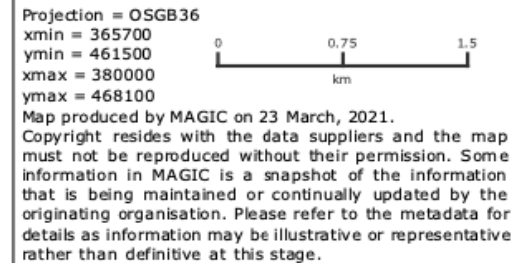
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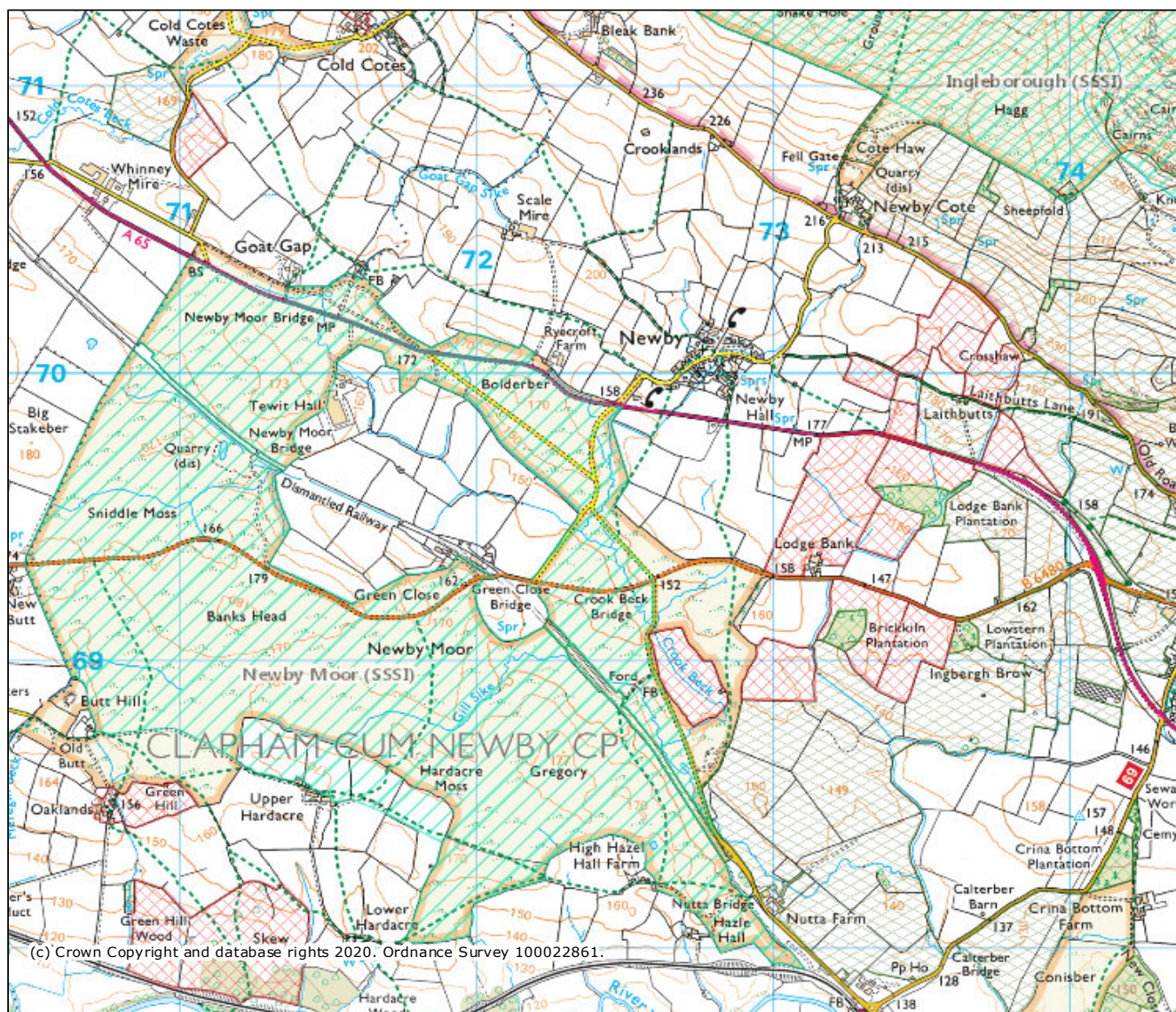


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Legend

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Countryside Stewardship Agreement Management Areas (England)

Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)

Countryside Stewardship (Higher Tier)

Countryside Stewardship - Arable Offer (Middle Tier)

Feasibility Study and Historic Building Restoration

Hedgerows and boundaries

Implementation plan

Woodland Creation Grant

Tree Health Improvement

Tree Health Restoration

Woodland Management Plan

Environmental Stewardship Agreements (England)

Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship

Entry Level Stewardship

Higher Level Stewardship

Organic Entry Level Stewardship

Organic Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 368800

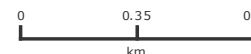
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Map produced by MAGIC on 5 November, 2020.

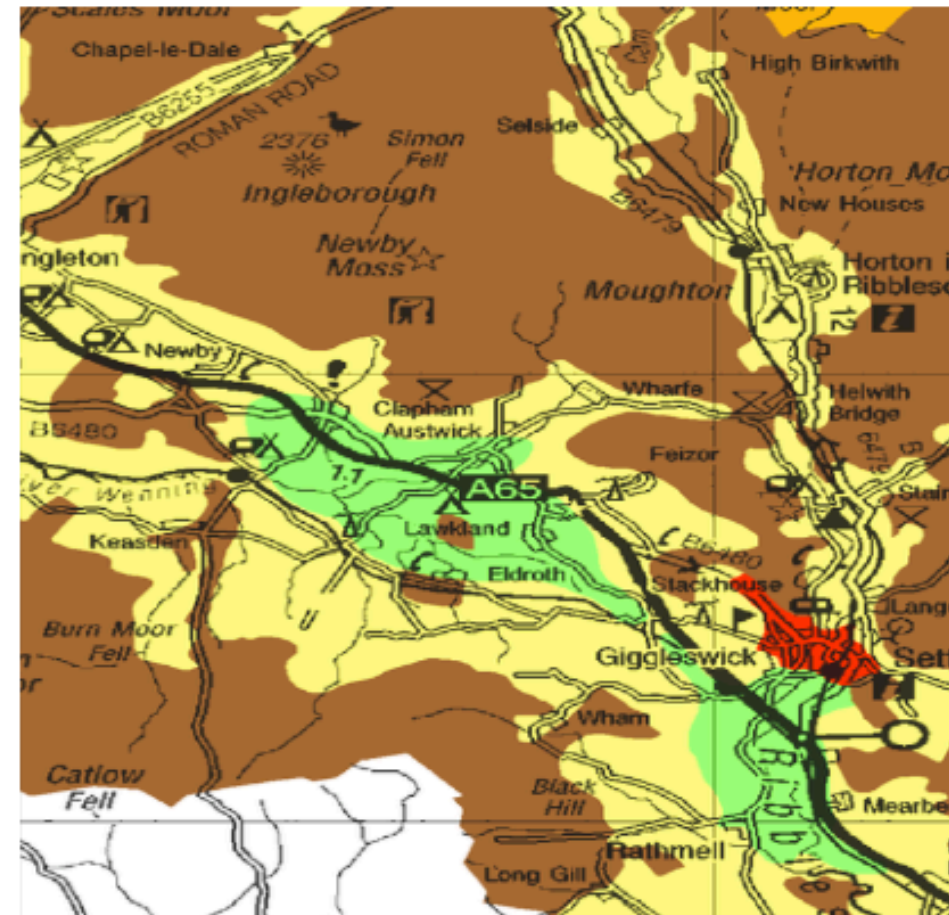
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Agricultural Land Classification - Yorkshire and The Humber Region

1:250,000 (paper size A0) Series Agricultural Land Classification Map (ALC003)

This map represents a generalised pattern of land classification grades and any enlargement of the scale of the map would be misleading. This map does not show subdivisions of Grade 3 which are normally mapped by more detailed survey work. File 10-111c Yorkshire and the Humber 250k ALC (1).pdf can be downloaded from the link above. Further details can be found through contacting enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

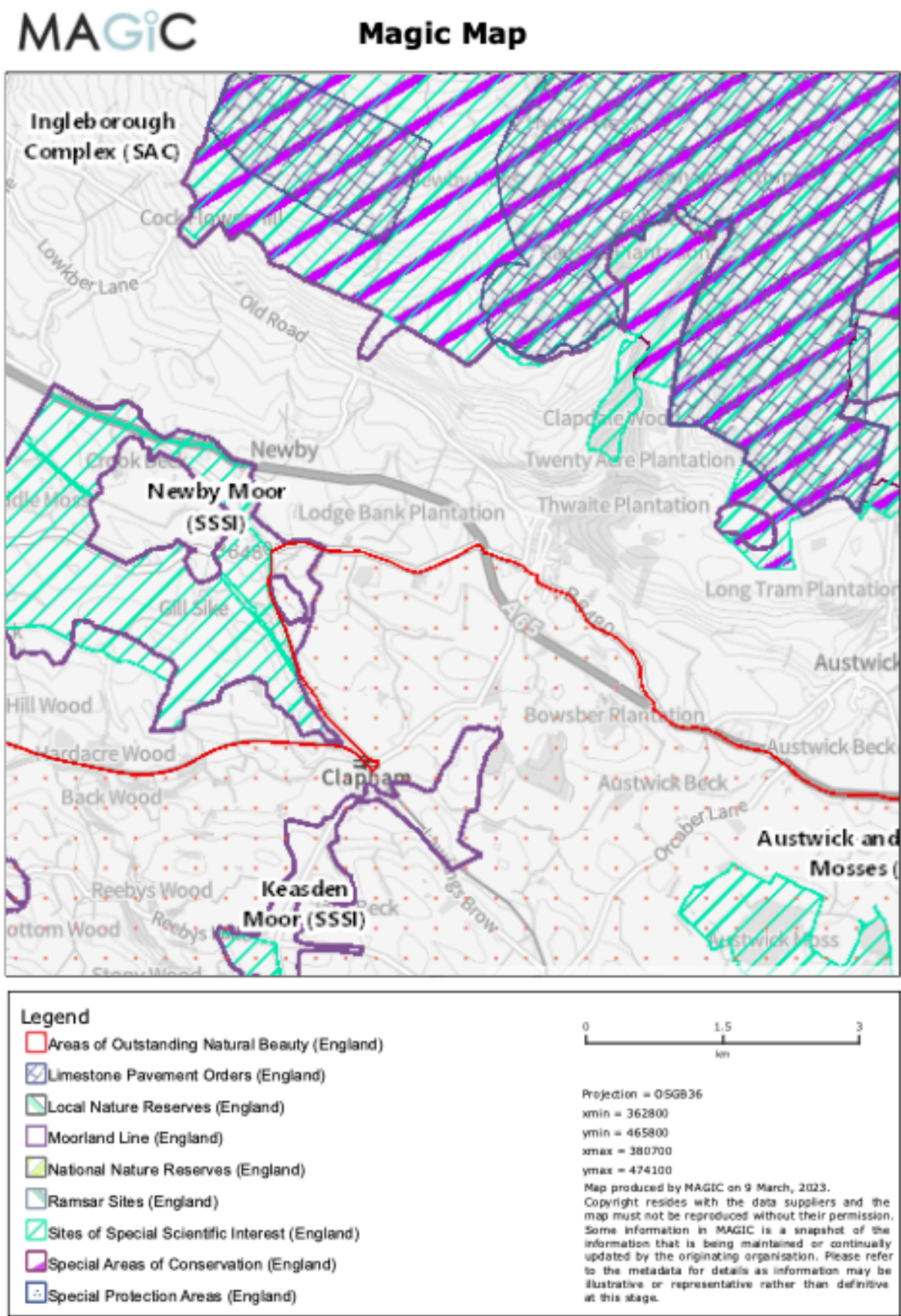


Grade	Description
1	Excellent
2	Very Good
3	Good to Moderate
4	Poor
5	Very Poor

Non-Agricultural Land

- Other land primarily in non-agricultural use
- Land predominantly in urban use

Land-based Designations within the Neighbourhood Plan area



Appendix 5: Housing – Existing Planning Policy

1. Version 1 of the draft Neighbourhood Plan, (June 2021), contained a detailed housing policy covering a total of 10 topics. These planning matters have been removed from the draft Neighbourhood Plan Housing Theme, as sufficient local or national policy cover them. However, the information has been provided here to provide clarity to interested parties, who can view the update position / summary below.

Site Allocations / Policies

2. An independent site assessment has been undertaken of 25 sites during the preparation of the draft Neighbourhood Plan, (Site Options and Assessment – Final Report undertaken by AECOM, September 2021). Sites were included from the former Craven District Council (CDC) Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA), and considered for housing, live/work units and/or employment.
3. The assessment identified four sites that would be suitable and appropriate for allocation in the Neighbourhood Plan area. The final report currently forms Appendix 11 on the Neighbourhood Plan website; it sets out the relevant National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Local Plan Policies.
4. Given the housing figure completions, no site allocations are proposed. The focus for the Neighbourhood Plan is to ensure the right type and tenure of housing is provided to address local need.
5. Former Clapham School is identified as a site potentially suitable for allocation. None of the sites identified have the potential to accommodate 10 or more dwellings and therefore none would be required to include a proportion of affordable housing under national planning policy.

Specialist Housing for Older People

6. There are no specialist housing units for older people in the Parish area and the number of 75+ individuals in Clapham-cum-Newby is expected to almost double by 2031.

7. Former CDC Local Plan Policy ENV 3 encourages development to accommodate specific groups such as older people, however with no specific targets for the proportion of new housing that might be required to meet national standards for accessibility and adaptability, or for wheelchair users.
8. The HNA 2022 recommends a 'hub' for specialist accommodation which for sustainability and accessibility reasons may need to be located outside the Neighbourhood Plan area. The Civil Parish sits within a housing market area which covers both Craven District Council (now within North Yorkshire Council) and the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Rural Exception Sites

9. Rural exception sites are defined within the NPPF at Annex 2: Glossary as: small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity, where sites would not normally be used for housing. They provide an important opportunity to address affordable housing needs in smaller communities. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents, or have an existing family or employment connection.
10. The NPPF provides Local Planning Authorities with the opportunity to consider allowing small amounts of market housing on exception sites to assist the delivery of schemes.
11. Existing Local Plan policies, Policy SP4 (Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth), and H2, (Affordable Housing, policy criteria i) and j), for former CDC, and Policy C2, (Rural Exception Sites), for Yorkshire Dales National Park, set out the policy criteria requirements for rural exception sites. If policy criteria are met, affordable housing can be delivered outside settlement boundaries.
12. Therefore, there are existing development plan provisions at the district local level covering the designated Neighbourhood Plan area addressing this potential need for small-scale affordable housing.

Development on Farms

13. The NPPF paragraph 80 c), d) and e) allows for rural homes of any scale, subject to certain restrictions, including the need for a rural worker, where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and enhance their setting, and isolated homes where the design is of exceptional quality.

14. Former CDC Local Plan Policy SP4: Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth, sets out the conditions under which development in the open countryside will be supported, including meeting the essential need for rural workers' accommodation.
15. Therefore, there is an existing policy framework in place to assess new dwellings on farms, and in making planning decisions; the Neighbourhood Plan is unable to add value to this.
16. NPPF, paragraph 84 a) - c), and former CDC Local Plan Policy EC3 d), and Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan Policy BE2 and T5, are relevant, regarding mixed-use developments. Further, former CDC are producing a Supplementary Planning Document on rural workers' dwellings to add more depth to existing policy.
17. Certain works to agricultural buildings can be carried out under permitted development rights, (do not require planning permission), and therefore it is not possible to restrict extensions to existing agricultural buildings.

Change of Use

18. Any proposed change of use within the designated Neighbourhood Plan area will be required to meet adopted local and national planning policy requirements. It is not possible within planning to prioritise the development types for change of uses.

Self-build / Conversions

19. The Neighbourhood Plan encourages self-builds and conversions in line with national and local planning policy, (Policy ENV3).

Live / work development

20. Former CDC Local Plan Policy EC3, e) and f), supports the conversion of existing buildings to live/work units and also supports the continued use of existing live/work units.

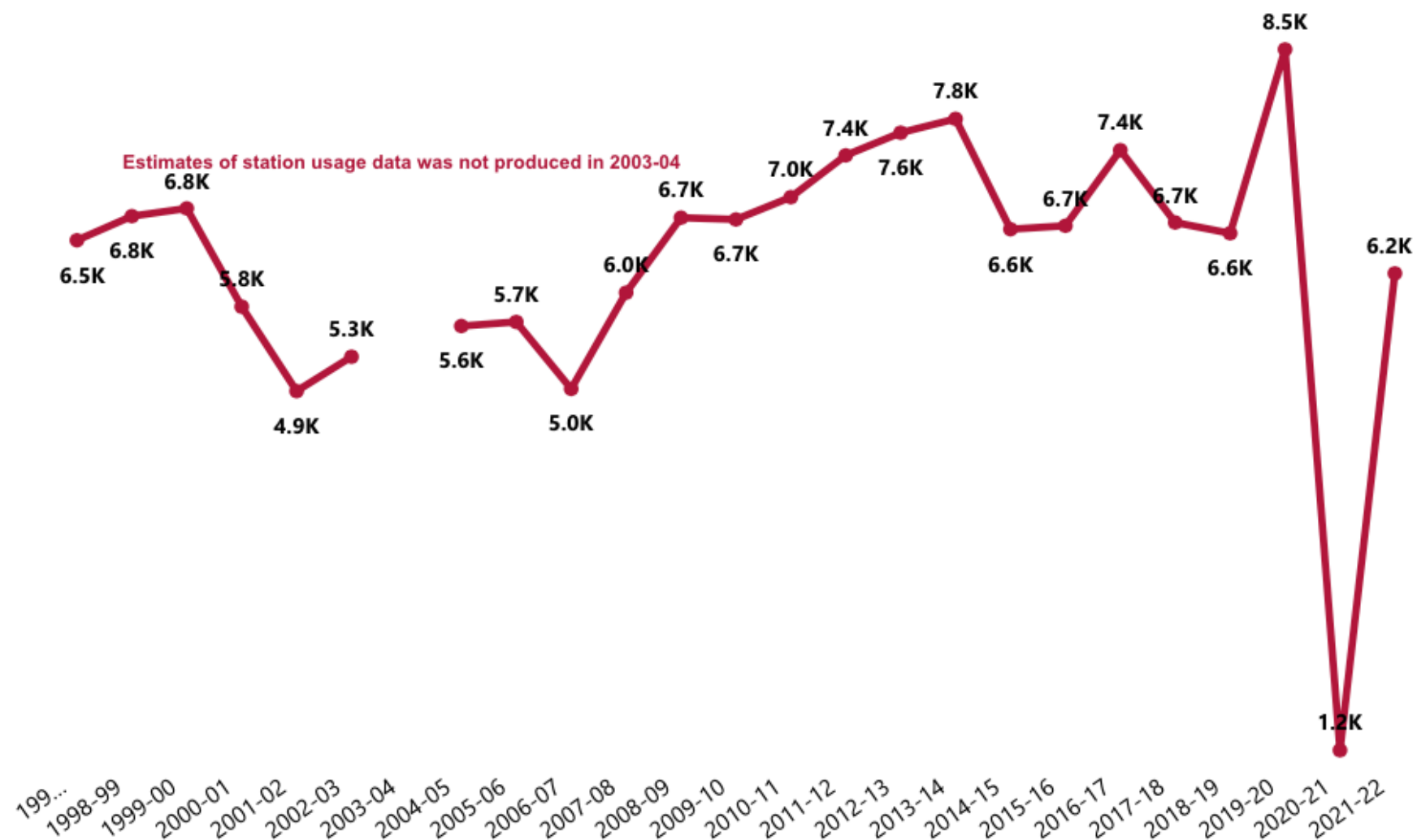
Clapham Railway Station Facilities

Ticket Vending Machine	No. Tickets can be bought from the conductor on the train	Passenger Assist - to seek help on your journey	2 hours prior to travel tel. 0800 1385560 or just 'Turn up and Go'
Lifts and Toilets	No	Public wi-fi	No
Stairs and Handrails	Yes	Seating and Shelter	Yes
Cycle parking	Yes	Accessible parking and Drop off point	Yes
Ramps to platform	No	Dropped kerbs	No
Platform condition	Width and condition fine	Signage - ease of reading	All sufficient
Customer Information Screens	Yes	Help points	No
Induction Loop	No. Use Text Relay at 18001 0800 138 5560	Visibility and hearing allowances	Yes
Tactile paving	Yes	White and Yellow lines	White lines only
Step-free Access to Clapham Eastbound Platform	Access to Clapham westbound platform via footbridge	The nearest Step-free Stations are Giggleswick and Bentham	*Access to Giggleswick westbound platform via foot crossing at track level
Automatic doors	No	Signage - ease of reading	All sufficient

Financial year	Entries and Exits
1997 - 98	6,503
1998 - 99	6,754
1999 - 00	6,835
2000 - 01	5,811
2001 - 02	4,931
2002 - 03	5,289
2003 - 04 (data not produced this year)	0
2004 - 05	5,609
2005 - 06	5,652
2006 - 07	4,954
2007 - 08	5,957
2008 - 09	6,738
2009 -10	6,720
2010 - 11	6,952
2011 - 12	7,388
2012 - 13	7,624
2013 - 14	7,768
2014 - 15	6,618
2015 - 16	6,654
2016 - 17	7,442
2017 - 18	6,688
2018 - 19	6,576
2019 - 20	8,492
2020 - 21	1,188
2021 - 22	6,158

Clapham Railway Station - North Yorkshire

Entries and exits by financial year



The data contained in this dashboard can be found in [Table 1410](#) and [Table 1415](#).

Further detail on quality limitations, including the impact of methodology changes on station usage estimates can also be found in [Table 1410](#) and in the quality & methodology report.

Distance travelled to work	Clapham cum Newby	England
Less than 10km	15.2%	35.4%
10km to less than 30km	13.1%	14.4%
30km and over	12.4%	4.3%
Works mainly from	47.7%	31.5%
Other	11.7%	14.5%

Method of Travel to Workplace	Clapham cum Newby	England
Mainly work at or from home	47.4%	31.5%%
Train	0.0%	2.0%
Bus	0.0%	4.3%
Taxi	0.4%	0.7%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.4%	0.5%
Driving a car or van	41.8%	44.5%
Passenger in a car or	2.1%	3.9%
Bicycle	0.7%	2.1%
On foot	6.0%	7.6%
Other method of travel to work	1.4%	1.0%

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment. Source: ONS - Census 2021

Number of cars or vans in household	Clapham cum Newby	England
0	4.6%	23.5%
1	41.4%	41.3%
2	40.0%	26.1%
3 or more	13.9%	9.1%

% of all households. Source: ONS - Census 2021

Table of Local Green Spaces - Policies Map EAST

Map Ref.	Local Green Space (LGS) in Close Proximity to the Local Community	Demonstrably Special and Local in Character. Not an Extensive Tract of Land	Hectares
1	The Green, Clapham. Green swathe alongside Clapham Beck	Maintained by local residents and Ingleborough Estate. Designated village green, (per Magic Maps), 1968. Formerly Crow Trees	0.09 ha
2	School Playing Field. Adjacent to, and previously leased by the former school	A green setting used by the school. Used for sports events	0.13 ha
3	Grassy centre of YDNP Car Park. Situated off Church Avenue	Provides open green aspect to tarmacked car park. Used during Street Fair to display vintage cars. Formerly kitchen garden	0.10 ha
4	Wooded area around Ingleborough Hall. From bottom of drive to Thwaite Lane, then to edge of woodland to the East (no public access)	Mostly wooded. Includes Reginald Farrer's rock garden	11.09 ha

Table of Local Green Spaces - Policies Map EAST Ref. 5-8

Map Ref.	Local Green Space (LGS) in Close Proximity to the Local Community	Demonstrably Special and Local in Character. Not an Extensive Tract of Land	Hectares
5	Tennis court and grassed areas to the North and South. Adjacent to National Park Car Park, actually hard surface	An important recreational amenity used by the community for health and wellbeing. Modelled on Rothschild tennis court at Gunnersbury, (by Farrer), 1935	0.15 ha
6	Playpark. Between Church Avenue and Clapham Beck	An important recreational area, well used by visitors and residents. Former burial ground for horses	0.30 ha
7	Grounds to St James's Church. Situated in the extensive grounds of the parish church	Grade II listed building, tower dating back to C14/early C15 Burial ground. Forms an important setting to this listed building. Augmented following demolition of houses c1832	0.37 ha
8	Both sides of Clapham Beck from dam, (1828), to A65. Runs all the way down the centre of Clapham village	Used by art groups, stream study groups, walkers, dog-walkers, residents, children, photographers. Largely natural streamway with some reinforcement to banks	0.85 ha

Table of Local Green Spaces - Policies Map EAST Ref. 9-12

Map Ref.	Local Green Space (LGS) in Close Proximity to the Local Community - EAST	Demonstrably Special and Local in Character. Not an Extensive Tract of Land	Hectares
9	Waterfall area. Built 1837. Between the church and the entrance to the Nature Trail	Popular photo spot for visitors and swimming spot for children in summer. Man-made by the Farrer family. Part of the water supply to the sawmill & formerly drinking water for village	0.07 ha
10	Junction between Back Lane & Eggshell Lane. Tended green area south west of lane junction	Attractive open space at north end of the village. Part of Joseph Rowntree shared-ownership housing scheme, 1983	0.06 ha
11	Allotments and Tree Nursery. Along Old Road to Ingleton	A well-used and valued amenity, Recently re-sited by the Ingleborough Estate for the benefit of local residents; and a new tree nursery, with saplings raised off the ground in cages.	0.08 ha
12	Verge towards A65, (travellers' site). Along western access to village from A65	Popular dog-walking area. Part of the Old Road before Clapham bypass was built in 1973	0.53 ha

Table of Local Green Spaces - Policies Map WEST Ref. 13-14

Map Ref. WEST	Local Green Space (LGS) in Close Proximity to the Local Community	Demonstrably Special and Local in Character. Not an Extensive Tract of Land	Hectares
13	Newby Village Green. Large green area in centre of Newby, crossed by 3 unmade lanes and a footpath	A popular area where children can play and people can exercise or socialise. Designated village green, (per Magic Maps), 1968	0.45 ha
14	Allotment Gardens, Newby	A well-used and valued amenity	0.43 ha

Table of Local Green Spaces - Policies Map SOUTH Ref. 15-17

Map Ref.	Local Green Space (LGS) in Close Proximity to the Local Community	Demonstrably Special and Local in Character. Not an Extensive Tract of Land	Hectares
15	Grounds to St Matthew's Church, and new burial grounds, Keasden	Forms an important setting to the church. A peaceful and attractive setting for the 19th century church. Original burial ground. Donated by Farrers 1873 and new burial ground donated by the Cornthwaite family	0.17 ha
16	The green triangle at the road junction between Clapham Station and Farrer Lodge	Provides an open green aspect (and safer line of sight of the road junction), and was recently planted with new oak tree to mark the coronation of King Charles III	0.07ha
17	Cemetery, heading out of the village along Station Road, towards Clapham Station	This is Clapham Parish cemetery	0.22 ha

Local Green Spaces - East

CLAPHAM CUM NEWBY LOCAL KEY GREEN SPACES POLICIES MAP EAST



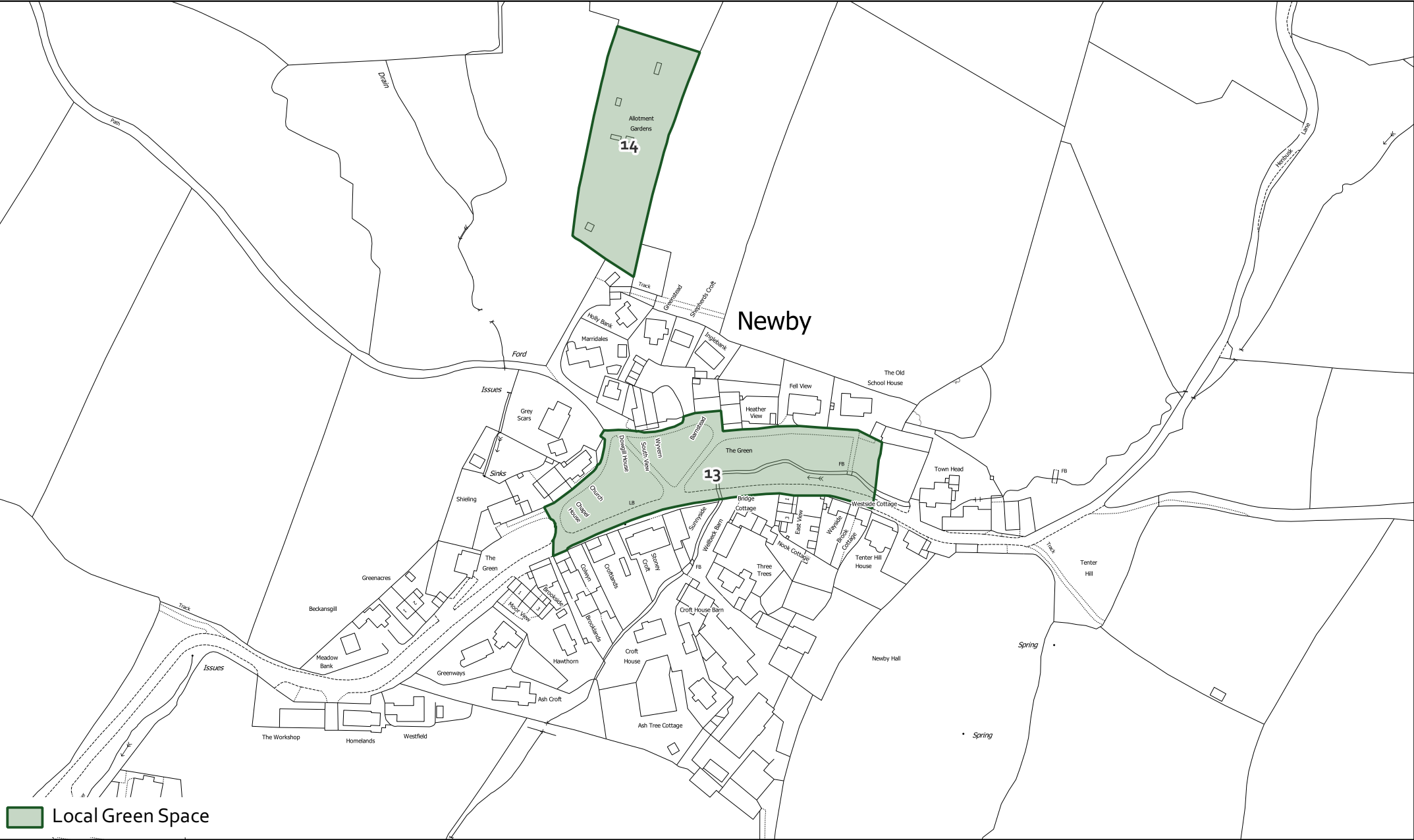
- 1 - The Green
- 2 - School Playing Field
- 3 - Grassy centre of YDNP Car Park
- 4 - Wooded area around Ingleborough Hall

- 5 - Tennis court and grassed area to the North and South
- 6 - Playpark
- 7 - Grounds to St James Church
- 8 - Both sides of Clapham Beck from dam (1828) to A65

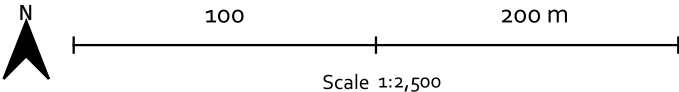
- 9 - Waterfall area. Built 1837
- 10 - Junction between Back Lane & Eggshell Lane
- 11 - Allotments and Tree Nursery
- 12 - Verge towards A65 (travellers' site)

Local Green Spaces - West

CLAPHAM CUM NEWBY LOCAL KEY GREEN SPACES POLICIES MAP WEST

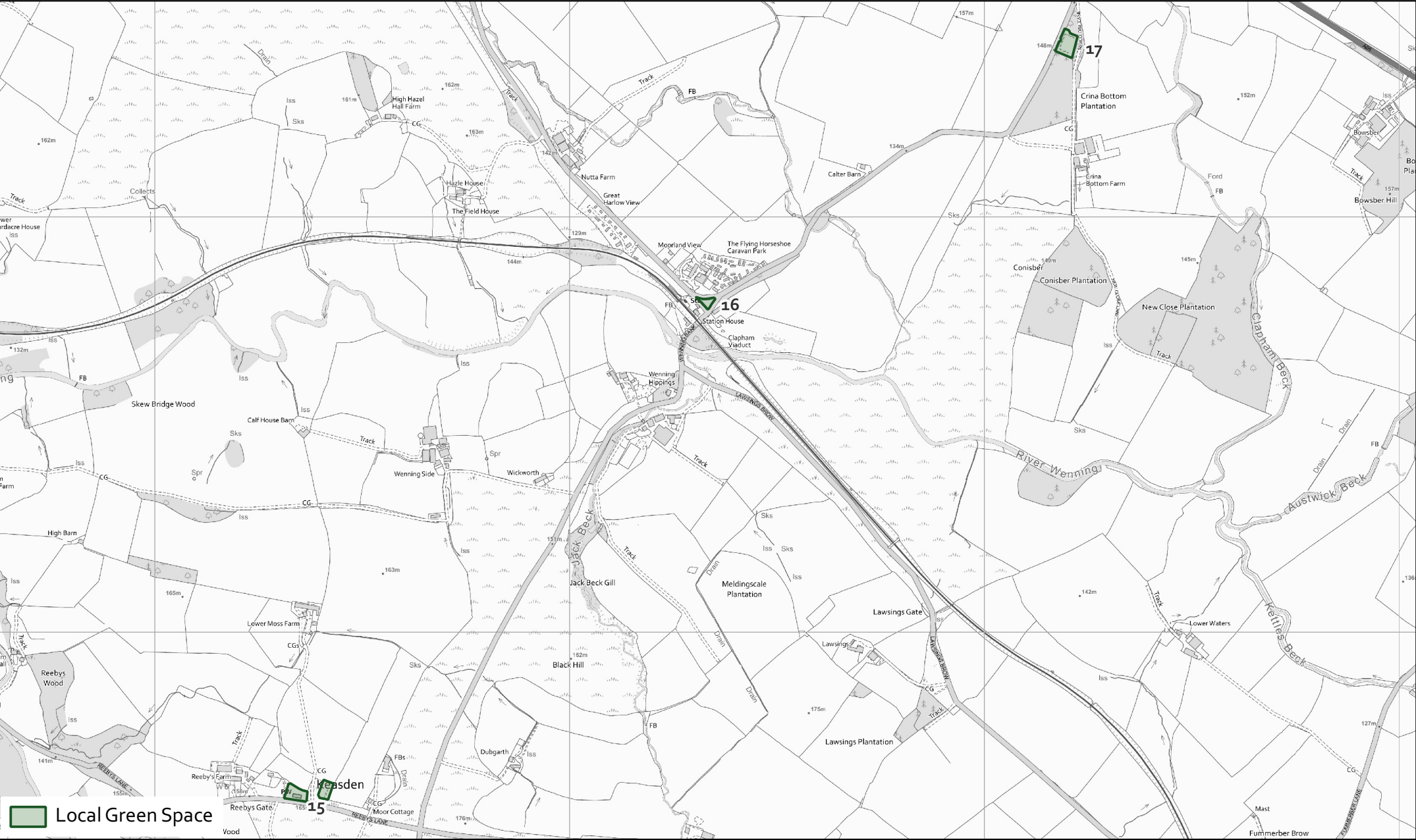


13 - Newby Village Green
14 - Allotment Gardens



Local Green Spaces - South

CLAPHAM CUM NEWBY LOCAL KEY GREEN SPACES POLICIES MAP South



- 15 - Grounds to St Matthew's Church and adjacent Burial Grounds, Keasden
- 16 - Green Triangle at Clapham Station
- 17 - Clapham Cemetery on Station Road

