11. external works

11.1. Approach to Chantry House and north porch of All Saints Parish Church, Bakewell

- stone walls and metal fencing give enclosure with simple paving and detailing
Integration with the Landscape

11.1 Good landscaping greatly enhances the setting and appearance of buildings. It should not be regarded as an afterthought and sufficient proportion of the total building costs should be set aside for external works including both hard and soft landscaping.

11.2 A careful analysis of the site and its context, including its wider landscape setting, is essential. Whether it is within the White, Dark or Southwest Peak obviously has an impact on planting as well as the selection of materials for hard landscaping.
Hard Landscaping

11.3 Elements which need to be considered are:
- Surfacing.
- Walls and Fences.
- Street Furniture.

11.4 Paving was traditionally Yorkstone slabs, or gritstone or limestone setts. Crushed limestone is the commonest surface treatment. If a bound surface is required, gravel finishes with a clear binder are available.

11.5 In terms of new materials, concrete block paving should be used with care. It is often better to choose natural stone for edgings and to infill with tarmac with a top dressing.

11.6 Boundaries were nearly always stone walls of either gritstone or limestone depending on location. The detail and finish (particularly of the copings) varied according to the character and status of the property.

11.7 The omission of boundary walls from a development results in an environment that looks alien to the area. Similarly, insensitive alterations to the character of a street or public domain such as road improvements, signage, lighting and clutter can be very harmful.

Winster Hall, restoration of entrance courtyard

Hartington. Garden walls should be part of any development

Retention of individual character, Rutland Works, Bakewell

Windy Ridge, Longnor. Good use of paving, walling and planting
Soft Landscaping

11.8 This covers all ‘growing’ landscape features including earth modelling, soil and grass as well as trees and shrubs.

11.9 Trees and hedges are slow growing in the Peak District, so their retention where they exist helps to assimilate a new building into its setting.

11.10 New tree and shrub planting can provide screening for privacy, enclosure or shelter or just to ‘fix’ the buildings into the landscape in a traditional way. Wherever possible preference should be given to using locally indigenous species and varieties of plants.

11.11 The Detailed Design Guidance Note: External Works has further information on paving and walling details and planting species.