SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Conservation Advisory Group

26th April 2006

Conservation. Sustainability &

Community Planning Portfolio Holder

AUTHOR/S: Conservation & Design Manager

THATCH AND THATCHING IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Purpose

 To advise members of the Conservation Advisory Group on the outcome of the public consultation exercise for the Draft Council Policy *Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire and* seek support to recommend the adoption of the document as Council Policy, incorporating the proposed changes as outlined in the attached appendix.

Effect on Corporate Objectives

2.	Quality, Accessible	Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire will be used as	
	Services	guidance and therefore assist in achieving the Council's aim of	
		the delivery of a high quality planning service.	
	Village Life	Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire will have a	
		significant impact on the enhancement village life by ensuring	
		that thatch and thatch details are appropriate to their context	
		and of demonstrable quality.	
	Sustainability	Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire will aid delivery	
		of sustainable development by helping to ensure the adoption of	
		appropriate thatch materials and details within the historic	
		environment are appropriate to its setting.	
	Partnership	Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire will be a useful	
		resource for both the District Council and Parish Councils to aid	
		their consideration of listed building applications and the	
		Planning Inspectorate in the determination of appeals.	

Background

3. In July 2005 the Conservation Advisory Group considered a report and agreed the direction and proposed content of the Thatch and thatching planning policy guidance document. In December 2005 the Conservation Advisory Group considered the initial draft and recommended that officers should undertake an appropriate consultation exercise. The draft was completed in March 2006 and issued for public consultation on 10 March 2006. It was also published on the Council's website. The consultation period closed on 14 April 2006.

Considerations

4. A copy of the draft *Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire* was sent to local thatchers, the National and Regional Societies of Master Thatchers, adjacent District Councils, English Heritage, CPRE, Government Offices for the East of England, Cambridge ACRE, The National Trust, EEDA, Cambridge Preservation Society. It was also published on the Council's website.

5. 4 responses were received and these are summarised in the attached appendix.

Options

- 6. The Conservation Advisory Group are requested to either:
 - a) Recommend that the Conservation, Sustainability and Community Planning Portfolio Holder presents the report on this matter to Cabinet seeking adoption of the draft Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire as Council Policy (subject to the incorporation of the changes outlined in the attached appendix);

or

b) To require officers to bring a revised draft of Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire to a future meeting of the Conservation Advisory Group incorporating additional amendments and revisions as agreed during the consideration of this matter by the Conservation Advisory Group at their meeting on 26 April 2006.

Financial Implications

7. The production of Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire will be funded from existing departmental resources.

Legal Implications

8. Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire is to be adopted as Council Policy in the short term. Following adoption of the new LDF (due March 2007), Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire will be reviewed and cross-referenced to the relevant policies contained in within the LDF. A sustainability appraisal will be prepared and the revised Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire (together with the sustainability appraisal) will then be issued for further public consultation prior to adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Staffing Implications

9. None specific.

Risk Management Implications

10. Adopting Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire as SPD will ensure that officers give the document due consideration when considering listed building applications and Planning Inspectors make reference to it when determining planning and listed building applications on thatched buildings within the district. It will also ensure consistent advice is provided on thatch.

Consultations

 Local thatchers, the National and Regional Societies of Master Thatchers, adjacent District Councils, English Heritage, CPRE, Government Offices for the East of England, Cambridge ACRE, The National Trust, EEDA, Cambridge Preservation Society.

Conclusions/Summary

12. The consultations received in respect of the draft Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire are as set out in the attached appendix.

Recommendations

13. That the Conservation Advisory Group recommend that the Conservation, Sustainability and Community Planning Portfolio Holder presents the draft document to Cabinet to seek its approval and adoption as Council Policy, subject to the incorporation of the changes outlined in the attached appendix.

Background Papers: the following background papers were used in the preparation of this report: Draft council policy Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire.

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Appendix: Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire

Summary of Consultations on the draft Thatch and thatching in South Cambridgeshire

Consultee	Nature	Representation	Assessment	Recommendation
1. Martin C Potter (Thatcher)	Support and comment	Appendix 2 – Longstraw thatch outline specification item 4 and page 7 paragraph 5.1 state that material should be securely fastened with hazelwood spars yet the picture on the front cover and on page 7 shows plastic spars on the roof. While there is no objection to their use, the document does not say if they are acceptable, but the picture implies that they are.	Noted. Replace the photographs.	Replace the photograph on the front cover and page 7 with a suitable alternative showing the use of hazel spars.
2. B Mizon (Thatcher)	Support and comment	 4.3 Traditional repair page 6 - Moss is definately detrimental to thatch and should not be allowed to build up. After the moss has been removed the water comes off the thatch much quicker and slows down the wear of the thatch. Television aerials should not be fixed to chimneys, the extra drips of water and bird droppings make the area under the chimney wear quicker. In addition an aerial installer may damage the thatch. Trees should not be encouraged to overhang as the resulting drips and damp environment cause premature wear. 	 Noted. Consideration to be given to including this point. Noted. The actions of birds and casual damage is covered in paragraph 2 page 6. Noted. Consideration to be given to including this point. 	1. Revise the paragraph at the bottom of page 6 to read as follows However research is inconclusive as to whether the moss does more damage by retaining moisture than it does by forming an extra coat on the thatch but water will be shed much quicker if moss is removed. 2. No change. 3. Add a new

			paragraph below the one on moss Overhanging trees may create a damp environment causing premature decay and should be regularly cut back.
3. East Anglia Master Thatchers Association	Support and comment	 The term "fleeking" is used in the document but is normally known as "flecking". Page 3 para 4.2 (iv), flecking cannot form the base coat for new thatch. Page 10 – 6.1 Ridges, Reed ridges are always block cut. Page 10 - 6.1. Sways are the horizontal fixings for each course of reed, if they are visible it is considered time to rethatch. Page 11 – 6.2 Dormers. The shape of the dormer has nothing to do with the pliability of the material. The sweeping over is due solely to the fact that the extra thickness of the two coats of straw brings the surface level up to the top of the window frame. Should the window example. Similarly should the 	1. Replace the term fleeking with flecking throughout the document. 2. Para 4.2 (iv) replace the term basecoat with underlay. 3. Page 10 6.1, replace generally with always. 4. Page 10 6.1. replace or sway with and pattern rods. 5. Revise the first paragraph to read as follows Due to the greater thickness of thatch that is often found on longstraw roofs, features such as dormers can be swept over. Revise

		reed window be smaller or placed lower, then a swept over appearance is achieved. 6. Page 16 – Water reed outline specification, item 2, water reed is not cut to length, it is used as is. 7. Page 16 – Water reed outline specification, item 3. The distance is depth not length.		Noted. Consider removing the words <i>cut</i> to length. Noted. Consider replacing length with depth.	the second paragraph to read as follows Dormers in water reed roofs have a more angular appearance as the height of the window necessitates the sides being thatched too. 6. Page 16 – Water reed outline specification, remove the words cut to length. 7. Replace length with depth.
4. Dodson Bros (Thatchers) Ltd	Comment.	To construct a policy the following require explanation: 1. Straw - Where it came from, farm husbandry, variety and imported plants, Enclosure Act, methods of production and storage, draining of the countryside. 2. Indigenous materials from black bog rush to rosebay willow herb. 3. Influences on buildings i.e. Romans, Normans, and Dutch. 4. Tradition of thatch methods, materials and styles. 5. Destruction from fires, thatch	2.	This is covered in part in the draft document and some of the comments are not relevant to a policy document of limited length. Some of the points have been dealt with in thatching documents produced by English Heritage. Not relevant to the draft policy and Included in Thatch, Thatching in England 1790-1940 by	1. No change. 2. No change. 3. No change. 4. No change. 5. No change. 6. No change. 7. No change. 8. Expand Appendix 1 to include more information of fire prevention or include a separate section. 9. Add address to

	totally banned in whole areas. 6. How did you arrive at listed buildings? 7. Methods of thatching through the centuries. 8. Methods to save structures. 9. No mention of the EMMTA.	English Heritage. 3. Not relevant to this document. 4. Adequately covered in the draft document. 5. Not relevant to this district. 6. Not relevant, the Local Planning Authority does not list buildings. 7. Not relevant to this document. Extensive research has been carried out by English Heritage and published in two volumes Thatch, Thatching in England 1790-1940 and 1949-1994. 8. Noted. Consideration to be given to including a section on fire prevention and or expanding	the list at the back of the document.
		,	
		East Midlands Master Thatchers Association to be included in Useful Addresses.	
4. Roger Scanlon (Thatching Consultant)	 Cover photo not a good choice due to position of thatcher on right. Background para 4 omit basically and replace but is with that. 4.1.2 replace is normally with will 	 Noted. Replace the photograph. Noted. Consider revising the sentence omitting the word basically and replacing but it with that. 	 Replace the photograph with a more suitable one. Revise para 4 to read as follows,

always be.

- 4. Page 4 para 3, Thatch is one of the lightest roofing materials. Is this true?
- 5. Page 4 para 4, Does the 12m rule still apply with the Dorset Model?
- 4.3 page 5 last para, "Dressing" (a method of pushing the material back into place) is common during a ridging and maintenance programme.
- 7. Page 6 para 6, Who's research?
- 8. 5.1 Longstraw, omit *ordinary*.
- 9. 5.1 Longstraw para 2 add *to form* and omit brackets to bed
- 10. 5.1 Longstraw para 2 replace well soaked with damp.
- 11. Page 7 line 1, replace loose bundles of straw with suitable working units.
- 12. Page 7 para 2, replace *combed* with *raked*, to avoid confusion with combed wheat reed.
- 13. Page 7 last para, replace *loose* with *open*.
- 14. 5.2 para 1, last line, omit (or bunches).
- 15. 5,2 para 2line 1, revise first line to Little preparation is required on site and involves ...
- 16. 5.2 para 2 sentence 2, omit normally and replace *metal* sways (rods) with lateral metal rods (sways).

- 3. Noted. Consider revising the first sentence.to replace normally with will always be.
- 4. Noted. Does not need clarification.
- Noted. Does not need further clarification
- Noted. Consider revising the last paragraph as suggested.
- 7. Noted. Source English Heritage document.
- 8. Noted. Consider omitting *ordinary*.
- Noted. Consider revising the sentence by adding to form and omitting the brackets.
- 10. Noted. Consider replacing *well soaked* with *damp*.
- 11. Noted. Consider replacing loose bundles of straw with suitable working units.
- 12. Noted. Consider replacing *combed* with *raked*.
- 13. Noted. Consider replacing *loose* with *open*.
- 14. Noted. Consider omitting (or bunches).

- Combed wheat reed is wheat straw that is prepared and applied Revise 4.1.2 to read as follows, Listed Building Consent will always be required for a change in roof materials,
- 3. No change.
- 4. No change.
- 5. Revise 4.3 page 5 last para to read as follows, However, a dressing (a method od pushing back into place) is common during a ridging and maintenance programme.
- 6. No change.
- 7. Omit *ordinary* from first sentence.
- 8. Revise 5.1 Longstraw para 2 to read as follows *The*

- 17. 5.2 para 2, last sentence on page 8, replace In modern times reed thatching practice it is not usual to retain underlying layers of thatch.... with In this region it is usually a single layer material with one coat replacing another when worn ...
- 18. Page 9 para 1, replace with the exception of the ridge with across the body of the roof.
- 19. Page 9 para 1, last line, replace is made to splay at this point with provides a "kick" from the eaves.
- 20. Page 9 para 2 replace for between 80 and 100 years with in excess of 60 years
- 21. 6.2 Dormers, most thatchers call a window that breaks the line of the eaves an eyebrow to be a dormer the window needs thatch beneath it (i,e, within the slope).
- 22. 6.4 lime mortar does not work well in tension, the tradition would be no fillet at the chimney.
- 23. Appendix 2, item 8, replace shape with contours
- 24. Appendix 3, item 2, omit *cut to length.*
- 25. Appendix 3, item 3, replace *length* with *depth*.

- 15. Noted. Consider revising to Little preparation is required on site and involves ...
- Noted. Consider omitting normally and replace metal sways (rods) with lateral metal rods (sways).
- 17. Noted. Consider replacing In modern times reed thatching practice it is not usual to retain underlying layers of thatch.... with In this region it is usually a single layer material with one coat replacing another when worn ...
- 18. Noted. Consider replacing with the exception of the ridge with across the body of the roof.
- 19. Noted. Consider replacing is made to splay at this point with provides a "kick" from the eaves.
- 20. Noted. Consider replacing for between 80 and 100 years with in excess of 60 years,
- 21. Noted. Any type of window that breaks the

- straw is laid on the ground in layers o form a bed without regard to the alignment of the stems.
- Longstraw para 2 by replacing the word well soaked with damp.
- 10. Revise page 7 line 1 by replacing loose bundles of straw with suitable working units.
- 11. Revise page 7 para 2, replace combed with raked.
- 12. Revise page 7 last para, replace loose with open.
- 13. Revise 5.2 to omit (or bunches).
- 14. Revise 5,2 para 2 line 1 to read as follows Little preparation is required on site and involves ...

	eaves is considered to be a dormer. 22. Noted. Lime mortar has been used historically and is less intrusive than a modern alternative such as lead. 23. Noted. Consider replacing shape with contours. 24. Noted. Consider omitting cut to length. 25. Noted. Consider replacing length with depth.	15. Revise 5.2 para 2 sentence 2, to read as followsand are fixed directly to the timber structure of the roof with lateral metal rods (sways) and iron hooks hammered into the rafters. 16. Revise 5.2 para 2, last sentence on page 8, to read as follows In modern times reed thatching practice it is not usual to retain underlying layers of thatch with In this region it is usually a single layer material with one coat replacing another when worn (so there is unlikely to be any underlying historic thatch retained).
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	17. Revise page 9
	para 1 by
	replacing with the
	exception of the
	ridge with across
	the body of the
	roof.
	18. Revise page 9
	para 1, last line to
	read as follows
	replacing is
	made to splay at
	this point with
	which provides a
	"kick" from the
	eaves.
	19. Revise page 9
	para 3 to read as
	followsin
	excess of 60
	years, 20. No change.
	20. No change.
	21. No change. 22. Appendix 2,
	item 8 replace
	shape with
	contours.
	23. Appendix 3
	item 3, replace
	length with
	depth.