

HYDE PARISH Village Design Statement



Revised and updated July 2022

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The first Hyde Parish Design Statement was drawn up in 2007 by a group of local residents and parish councillors as part of the Parish Plan implementation. An updated version was approved by Hyde Parish Council on 14 December 2011 and issued as the 2012 edition.

Design guidelines throughout the document complement and expand on the planning policies and guidance in:

- New Forest National Park Local Plan (August 2019)
- New Forest National Park Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (January 2022)
- New Forest District Council Local Plan (July 2020) (see Appendix 1).

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INTRODUCTION

Hyde Parish, located in south west Hampshire, is made up of several thousand acres of the New Forest and contains eight hamlets. The Parish measures some 6 km (3.75 miles) east to west and 3 km (1.85 miles) north to south. Almost three quarters of the eastern area of the Parish is open heath and forest with no roads, buildings or conventional agriculture, the hamlets lie to the west of this with and the fringe is mostly sloping grazing land descending into the Avon Valley further west.

The Parish undertook the production of a Parish Plan in 2004/05 and, as part of this, conducted a survey of all residents of the Parish and consulted all local groups. The Plan and full details of this survey and an analysis of the results can be viewed on Hyde parish council website.

In 2007 a Village Design Statement was compiled by a group of residents and parish councillors which reflected the views of residents contained in the Parish Plan. The content was updated in 2012 and, following the adoption of the New Forest National Park Local Plan 2019, was revised in 2022. This revision has been drawn up in co-operation with the planning department of the NFNPA and is fully consistent with its 2019 Local Plan policies and the relevant NFDC Local Plan Policies 2016-2036.

Approximately 10% of the parish is outside the National Park and comes under New Forest District Council's planning policies.

The Village Design Statement is intended to be a practical tool capable of influencing design and development in the parish and has the status of a formally adopted National Park Authority Supplementary Planning Document for that part of the parish within the National Park. It follows national guidance on Village Design Statements, which states that 'VDSs are intended to influence the operation of the statutory planning system, so that new development is in harmony with its setting and makes a positive contribution to the immediate environment'.

National Permitted Development Rights remove some development from planning authorities' control; details on permitted development can be found on the NFNPA website -

<https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/planning/permitted-development-rights/>

The NFNPA will be able to advise whether a proposed development is classed as permitted development.

Where development fall outside of the planning parameters it is hoped that residents will respect the collective views of the community and will preserve the essential character of the existing environment.



Hyde School 1885

The principal purpose of the Hyde Village Design Statement is to protect and preserve the character of Hyde Parish, in keeping with the wishes of residents.

Each new planning application needs to be considered against national policy, the statutory 'development plan' for the area and the relevant authority's Local Plan.

The VDS's success will be measured by how well new development employs good design, choice of materials, appropriate scale and harmonises with the existing street scene and landscape context of Hyde.

HISTORY

The civil parish of Hyde dates only from 1979; however, there has been human habitation in the area for many thousands of years. Remains from the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age have been found locally as well as significant evidence of Roman occupation. By 1301 there are records which identify both Hyde and Frogham as place names and by the early 1500s there are several references to Gorley and Blissford. The oldest buildings in the Parish date from this time. Later there were many legends about the Frogham area being a centre for smuggling dating from the 18th Century.

By the 19th Century Hyde was still not a wealthy area and was described by one inhabitant of Fordingbridge as “nothing more than a collection of the rude rough huts of the inhabitants of the New Forest”. Education and religion both played an important and linked role at this time – Frogham Chapel was originally a non-conformist school for 70 pupils and was also registered for worship. When the school closed the building was refurbished and re-opened in 1883 as the chapel we have today. The Anglican Church of the Holy Ascension was built in 1854. A Church of England school was established in 1885 on the site on which Hungerford Chapel had stood and continues to be a thriving primary school. By the end of the Century all of our current hamlets, except Furzehill, were established communities.

By the end of the First World War the owners of the three major estates (Eyre Coote, the Coventry family and the Earl of Normanton) had sold off much of their property in the Parish. This allowed new purchasers to buy land and many to become Commoners. During WW2 Hampton Ridge was part of the Ashley Walk experimental bombing range, concrete arrows pointing to the bombing line can still be seen and a large mound covers the concrete ‘sub pens’ target, structures built to represent German U-boat pens.

The post-war years saw big changes in the Forest, the 1949 Act enabled commoners to be elected to the Verderers’ Court. The 1964 Act resulted in cattle grids at all access points to protect commoners’ stock, this Act also redefined the Perambulation to include the Commons.

Between the 1960s and the 1990s settlement changes took place, there was pressure on building and house prices rapidly increased as more “incomers” came to live in the Forest. The New Forest District Local Plan 1999 introduced restriction on new development.

In 1986 community efforts by incomers and original families working together raised funds for a new village hall; money was also raised in 2015 towards building Hyde Church Community Centre, known as the church rooms.

The New Forest became a Site of Special Scientific Interest in 1971 and was granted special status as a Heritage Area in 1985; it

was designated a national park in March 2005 to give this outstanding landscape the highest level of protection; full statutory powers were granted in April 2006. The Park covers 219 sq. miles. Relevant bodies in the New Forest – including the National Park Authority (NFNPA), New Forest District Council (NFDC), Hampshire County Council (HCC), Natural England, Forestry England and the Verderers – are required to work together to deliver the statutory purposes.



Holy Ascension Church 1854/5



17th Century Barn, Hyde

HYDE TODAY

Churches and Chapels

Hyde Holy Ascension Church (1855) is a handsome grade 2 listed building with many interesting architectural features. It is actively supported; it offers regular times for worship and a variety of social activities. Frogham Congregational Church is an attractive, simple red brick building. Fortnightly services are held for its small congregation. Stuckton Church does not have any services and is now the base Stuckton Adventure Centre for running DofE programmes.

Hyde War Memorial Parish Hall

There is a War Memorial Roll of Honour listing the fallen from both world wars in the foyer; also a display of drawings of all dwellings in the parish. The hall is a focal point within the community, it provides the venue for an extensive and diverse range of community activities, groups and clubs meet there regularly all year and the hall can be hired for private functions. Funds raised by Frogham Fair, held since 1971, go towards the upkeep of the hall and to other local good causes

Industry and Employment

There is no industry in the Parish and no major employer. A significant proportion of the workforce is self-employed and NPA planning policy recognizes the role of outbuildings in supporting home working; some residents commute to nearby towns. Approximately a third of the population is retired. However, as

the age and occupation profiles of residents change in the 21st century, new needs and opportunities have evolved in the area. These are principally directed towards the provision of goods and services for inhabitants, visitors and tourists and include:

A restaurant with rooms, two Public Houses, the Hyde Ex-servicemen & Social Club, a cafe, several B&Bs, a shop, two livery stables, home-care and support, nursery /pre-school groups, a garden centre, garden maintenance, building trades and property maintenance, catering and event organization.

These are small, often family-run enterprises employing local staff. With the scale of planned development in areas adjacent to the New Forest it is likely that day-visitor numbers will increase and with this a demand for more amenities. To manage visitor pressure any planning proposals that arise will be controlled by policies that safeguard the environment and the Park's special qualities.

Broadband

In March 2015 Residents pledged money to support a community project to bring faster broadband to the parish. By 2017 fibre high-speed broadband was available throughout the parish. This is an essential amenity to business owners and home-owners and much appreciated by many residents.



Hyde War Memorial Village Hall 1986



Frogham Chapel 1883

Shop

Hyde shop supplies horse, farm, and livestock feed and bedding, pet food, and accessories. The garden section has seasonal plants and shrubs, compost soil and gravel. There is a free local delivery service.

School

There is a flourishing Church of England primary school in Hyde, which is much valued by residents. In addition to providing a good education in a small family environment, the school also has an enviable record of music provision and many after-school activities.

In July 2020 Hyde, Breamore and Hale schools were federated under one governing body and share an Executive Head Teacher; the schools collaborate on every aspect of school life.



Cricket pavilion 1982

Hyde Cricket Club

The club was established in 1975 and the pavilion was erected in 1982. It provides great pleasure for players of all ages, for helpers and for spectators. There are league and friendly games and training sessions for youngsters from age nine. New members are welcome.

Hyde Band

A fife and drum group was founded in 1895, and has continued and grown into the present first class brass band. Members practice and perform locally and have an enthusiastic following. The Training Band has a popular youth section and welcomes new members of all ages. The band plays at venues throughout the Forest and further afield and is successful in national competitions.

Horse Riding

Riding is popular throughout the parish because of the bridle paths running through

beautiful countryside and also because of the quiet roads and strict speed limits. Stables built within the curtilages of dwellings and field shelters are part of the parish scene; their style and size are strictly controlled by NPA planning policies. The parish has two livery stables at Fir Tree Farm Ogdens and at Hern Gate Farm North Gorley; both establishments are approved by the British Horse Society. Riders should use the bridle paths and observe the Riding Code.

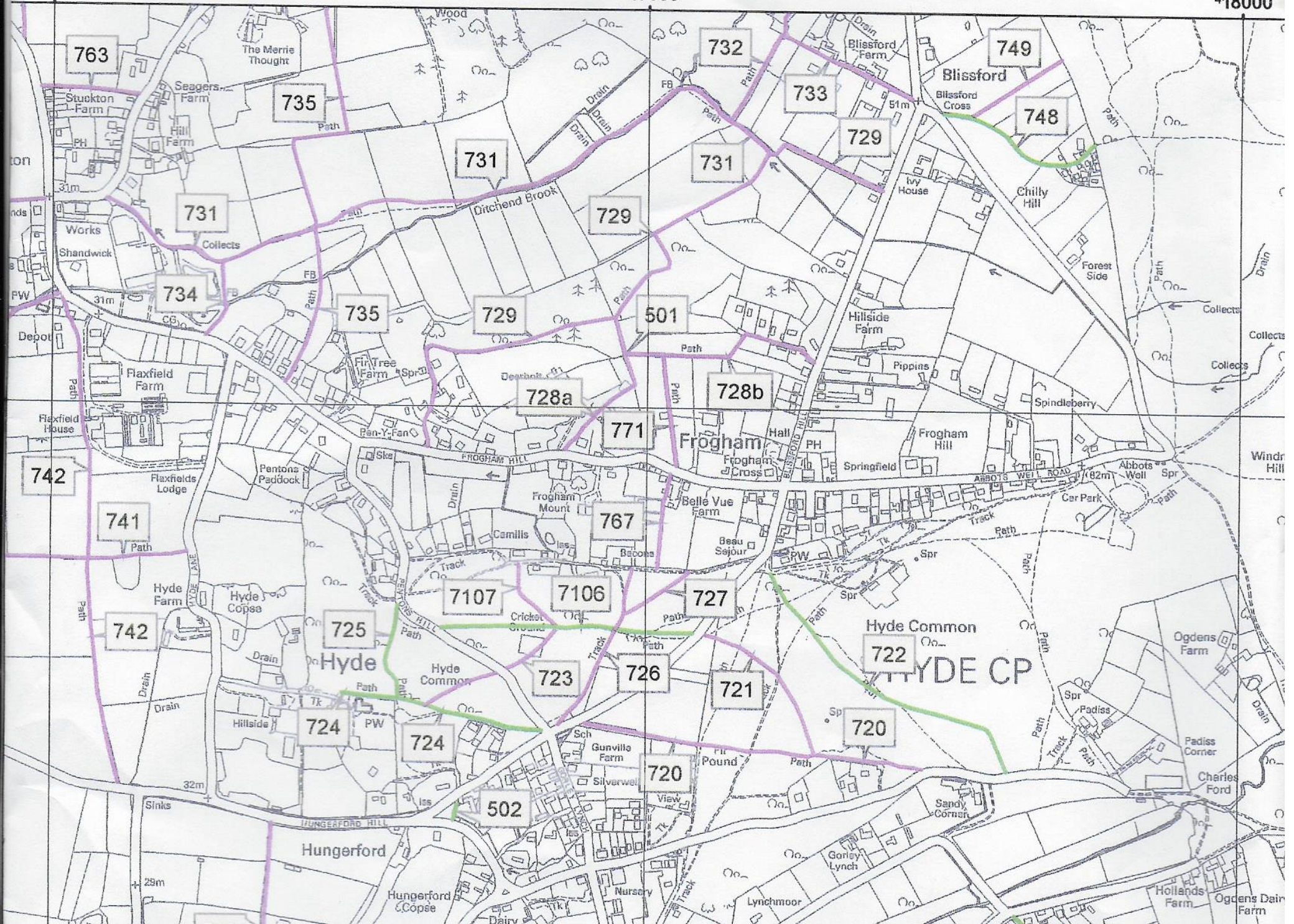
Walking

There is the right to ride and walk on the open Forest area of the parish. Walking is a very popular year round activity for residents and visitors because of the varied landscape, the public footpaths throughout the western area of the parish and the tracks and paths across open forest to the east. Walkers should avoid livestock, keep dogs under strict control and observe The Dog-walking Code of Practice.

When preparing planning proposals, owners who have property or land adjacent to public rights of way (PROW) should consider the impact that design and development could have on the network and on the public's enjoyment of the National Park.

The section of Hampshire County Council's Parish Map of Hyde Public Rights of way is reproduced by kind permission of Ordnance Survey

Green line	Footpath
Pink line	Bridle path
Dotted	Parish Boundary



Historic and modern hospitality buildings in the parish, built with typical parish materials.



The Cafe Hyde, 2004



16C Royal Oak North Gorley



Hyde Club Est. 1928



The Foresters Arms Frogham



The Three Lions restaurant & rooms Stuckton

LANDSCAPE

Approximately half of the National Park is Crown Land managed by Forestry England, the rest is common land managed by HCC, or is privately owned. The majority of the New Forest is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), it also has three international nature conservation designations - Ramsar status, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) to protect the flora and fauna. In addition to these national and international designations there are also a few county level Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCS). The western edge of the parish is within the Western Escarpment which was designated a Conservation Area in March 2008 because of its quality and character. These designations must be observed when planning management of the area.

Crown Land consists of heath - mainly mixed heathers, gorse, bracken, areas of grass pasture (lawns), small woodlands and mires. The presence of open land is due to the farming practice of commoning on the Forest and Commons for centuries and this has prevented the area from being enclosed and built on. Ancient forest law has also prevented the enclosure of land.

The National Park Authority's Landscape Character Assessment 2015 identifies the type and condition of the landscape and the most important features within it. It is a clear, detailed account with supporting maps. Hyde parish lies mainly within the Upper Avon Valley section, LCA 21, Northern Heathland and Forest.

Waterways

Three brooks run roughly east to west through the parish into the river Avon. Ditchend Brook enters the Parish from the north at Blissford. Latchmore Brook crosses the middle of the parish, its name changing to Huckles Brook as it leaves the open forest. Dockens Water forms part of the south eastern boundary of the Parish.

Farmland

Fertile enclosed farmland lies alongside the river Avon and its tributary brooks where the soil is more fertile; most of this is pasture.

The Commons

Gorley and Hyde Commons lie adjacent to the residential part of the Parish, consequently they are subject to more concentrated recreational use. They have similar heath and mire habitat to the Crown land. Historically they were subject to sand and gravel extraction but are now protected due to their nature conservation value.

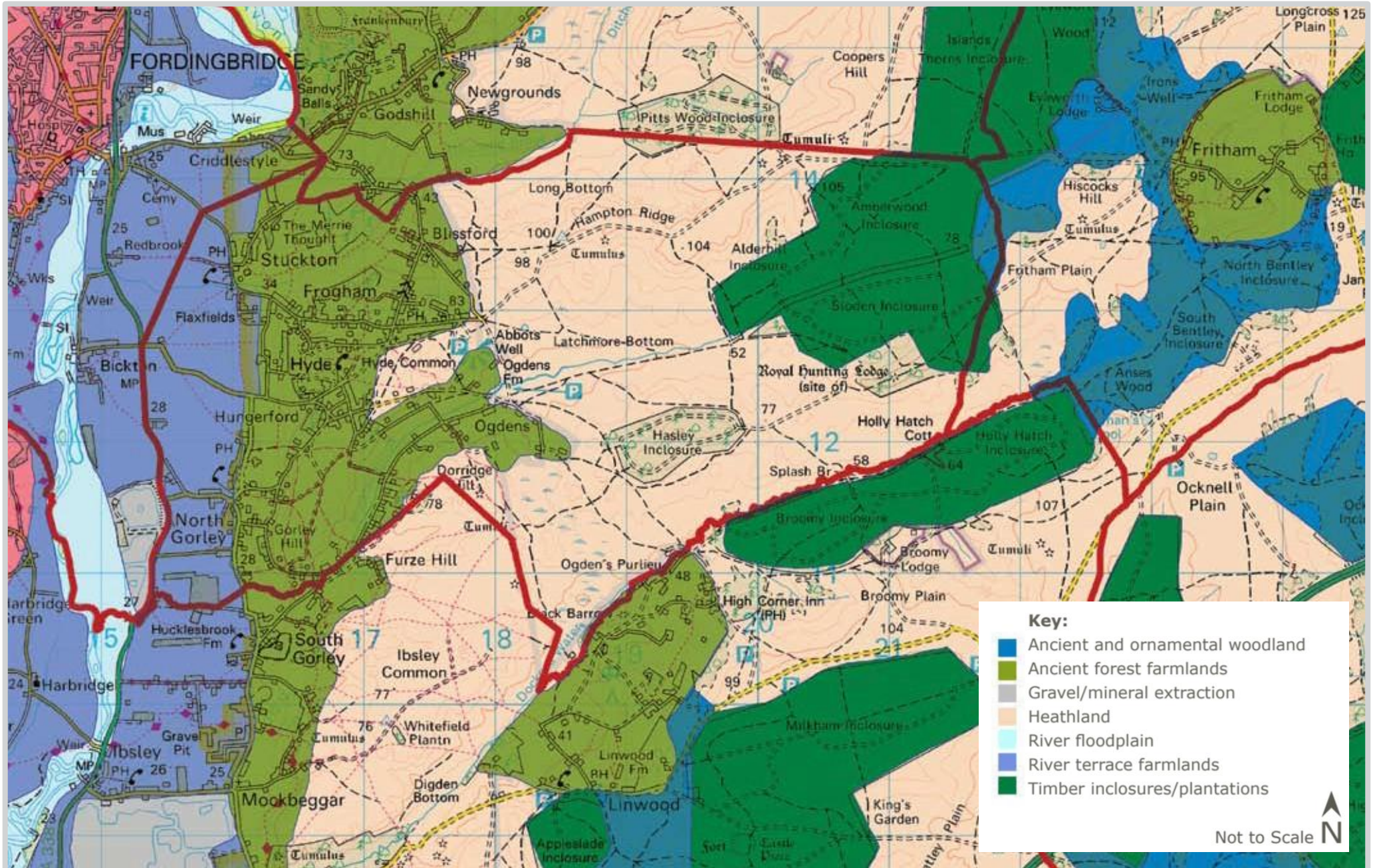
Trees

Inclosures on Crown land are gradually being cleared of conifers and non-native trees and replanted with hardwood oak and beech. Apart from woodland on private land, there are several naturally occurring small woods and copses, mainly oak or beech but also including holly, hawthorn, sloe, birch, crab apple, whitebeam, and Scots pine with some willow and alder by waterways. In addition, there are many tree-lined lanes and individual trees adjacent to the populated areas, some protected by Tree Preservation Orders or because they are within the Conservation Area. These features are important for their landscape diversity and for wildlife.

Flora & fauna

The dry heath supports specialised invertebrates and nationally rare birds, such as stonechat, Dartford warbler, and nightjar; in addition to these open habitats the copses and woodlands are home to a range of resident and migratory birds. The mires and wet flushes support uncommon plants and invertebrates; other vegetation sustains a wide range of invertebrates; their habitats are very important as many of them are threatened nationally.

HYDE PARISH LANDSCAPE TYPES



See NFN Landscape Character Assessment

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Heathland Ogdens



Farmland North, Gorley



*Oak Tree planted by Hyde Parish Council 2014
to succeed the ancient "Royal" Oak*



COMMONING

Common grazing in Hyde Parish can be traced to when cattle and pigs would have been depastured; the ‘New’ forest dates from 1079 when it became a protected Royal hunting ground. Commoners’ Rights are based on principles in the Magna Carta (1215) which gave people the right to graze animals on a shared piece of unfenced land - on a common. Rights of Common are attached to properties and land, people who make use of rights attached to their property, whether rented or owned, are practicing commoners. It is their grazing livestock that maintains the unique landscapes, ecosystems and biodiversity formed by past grazing on the open forest and on the flat lands of the Avon Valley to the west of the parish. These flat lands composed of sandy/gravelly soils represent the best grazing available and are essential back-up grazing, when stock needs to be removed from the forest for any reason. Maintaining the supply of back up grazing on the enclosed lands is important for the commoning system. Policy SP48 in the adopted National Park Local Plan (2019) seeks to resist its loss through development or change of use.

Approximately 50% of dwellings in the Parish have some Common Rights, 7 or 8% of the residents exercise those rights and derive their income or part of it from livestock and other farming activities such as silage/hay making, fencing and timber working. Low stock prices and very high house prices mean affordable housing for commoners is essential for the future viability of commoning, and to

encourage the present and next generation of commoners to continue a traditional way of life based on ancient knowledge.

Encroachments onto common land - including through the widening of turning spaces, the incorporation of land into private residential curtilages and parking areas, and the storage of materials on grazing land - are unlawful.

Recommendation

Permanent affordable accommodation for commoners should be a priority for NFDC, the NPA and HCC; accommodation should be suitable for them to continue commoning activities, in line with the New Forest Commoners’ Dwelling Scheme (CDS) and compliant with the National Park Authority’s policy SP29 which is specific to applications for commoners’ dwellings.



Commoners’ stock, at Latchmore



North Gorley green

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The 1842 Tithe map shows 150 buildings in the parish, the majority of original sites are still occupied. The 2001 census shows 402 ‘household spaces’ which is the number of current dwellings; there are approximately 900 residents. Apart from foresters’ homes in or near the Inclosures the settlements have developed on terrace farmlands and on ancient forest farmlands in the western area of the parish. Some dwellings are modest, formerly being the houses of commoners or farm workers.

There are 8 settlements within the Parish – Hyde, Hungerford and Frogham are sited on high ground, surrounded by the other hamlets situated in river valleys. Blissford, Ogdens and Furze Hill lie towards the open Forest. North Gorley and Stuckton lie in the Avon Valley. Those parts of the settlements within the

National Park are all included in the Western Escarpment Conservation Area, designated in 2008. The largest hamlet is Hyde with 83 dwellings followed by Frogham with 78; the smallest is Hungerford with 11. These figures include dwellings scattered along the connecting roads and tracks. In all the hamlets many houses are on private tracks and hidden from the road by trees. Dwellings on higher ground in the hamlets and commons have views to the west over the Avon Valley, which comprises a patchwork of fields and hamlets.

Hyde and Hungerford

Hyde hamlet is situated on a plateau between the Avon Valley to the west and the Latchmore brook valley to the east. The western area of Hyde Common includes a flat area of grass and a gravel car park rented by the Cricket Club since 1975. The school, with its landmark bell tower faces the cricket ground. The church is hidden from view by trees and gorse but its triangular bell tower can be seen from the surrounding area. Glimpses of houses bordering the Common are also visible. To the east the Common and the road run down towards Ogdens and the open Forest. The main part of the settlement lies between the school and the shop, In addition to the mix of styles found throughout the parish, Hyde has a group of rendered bungalows, a brick-built terrace of four houses and two large Victorian country houses, built in 1856 and 1893. Hungerford is adjacent to Hyde and is

notable for its attractive triangle of grass, bordered by two white thatched cottages with their gable ends facing the green, a rendered cob farmhouse and a traditional Forest cottage

Frogham

Frogham is also on the plateau and has panoramic views across the open Forest from its eastern boundary and of Hyde Common from the south. Pasture and woodland drop down steeply to the north on either side of Blissford Hill. The settlement lies mainly around the narrow crossroads where the lanes from Hyde, Blissford, Stuckton and the Forest meet. The Memorial Hall and The Foresters Arms are also sited at this junction. A neat red brick Chapel, built as a school in 1832, lies on the edge of the Common. Apart from a small close of 1950s/60s rendered bungalows the houses are mainly spaced out along the roadsides and as elsewhere in the parish they are partly hidden from view by trees and hedges. In the 1970s several detached brick and tile-hung homes were built between existing cottages along Abbotswell Road, named after the eternal spring well sited at the roadside.



The back gardens of some of the houses have access to Hyde Common

Blissford



Blissford Hill

The settlement lies spread out on low ground around Blissford Cross and towards Ditchend Brook where the ford marks the northern boundary of the parish. The houses and farm buildings are surrounded by patches of varied woodland and low-lying pasture rising to open heath to the east. Views of this setting can be

seen between the trees lining the top of Blissford Hill. A settlement of post-war park/mobile homes is sited on high ground, hidden from view and protected from the wind by a belt of trees. The number of Blissford dwellings is the same as in the 1800s when the Burgate Estate was sold and the old cob and thatch cottages were replaced by Victorian and Edwardian houses.

Ogdens

Ogdens lies in the Latchmore Brook valley, most of the settlement is bounded by open Forest, with wide views of the valley, its forest lawn and of woods on higher ground. Hyde Common and pasture lie to the west. There are a few post-war detached dwellings along the roadside but the majority are older houses, most with outbuildings, widely scattered on tracks and farmland.

Furze Hill

The southern border of Hyde parish runs through this area. The houses and farms are situated on low ground on either side of Huckles Brook and the Ogdens-South Gorley Road, and on tracks sloping up to the open forest in the east. The houses along the roadside are set in large plots surrounded by fields and paddocks. Several houses, approached by a ford and a footbridge, lie hidden from the road at the southern fringe of Gorley Common and line the narrow, shaded track leading into North Gorley.

North Gorley

The dwellings spread downwards from Gorley Common across the fertile terrace farmland of the Avon Valley to the A338, the western boundary of the parish. North Gorley Green is patterned with areas of pond and marsh and parts of it are prone to flooding in winter. The enriched grass on this wetland provides valuable grazing for livestock. Several thatched buildings border the Green, including the grade 2 listed Royal Oak Public House which has evolved from a 16th century hunting lodge. Several parish dwellings, including a 16th century thatched cottage, lie outside the National Park boundary.



Thatched cottages North Gorley

Stuckton

Stuckton is in the Avon Valley and straddles Ditchend Brook, the dwellings are surrounded by pasture suitable for back-up grazing, and by patches of woodland. The ribbon of mixed houses running downhill from the west of

Frogham continues through Stuckton and then northwards towards the B3078 and to Fordingbridge. An iron foundry was sited there from 1770 until 1908 and continued for some years as agricultural engineering works. The dwellings include four semi-detached houses built in 1899, and two early Victorian semi-detached cottages; this style of building is rare within the parish. Stuckton church, a well proportioned brick building, is sited by a woodland stream behind the old post office. As in North Gorley part of the hamlet is outside the National Park boundary and therefore planning matters in those areas are dealt with by New Forest District Council.



Terraced cottages Stuckton Hill



Stuckton church 1886



0157

F21 82/RAF/1454 26 JUL '56=10.53± 20"333333'

North
↑
Not to Scale

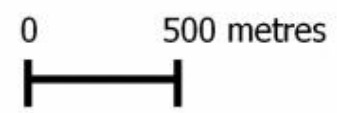
Aerial Photograph of Hyde Parish 1956



Built Settlements in Hyde parish

 Hyde CP boundary

 New Forest National Park boundary



BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS

In Hyde Parish there is a wide variety of housing styles. The earliest houses are timber framed and/or thatched, the oldest dating back to the 1550's, three from the 17th, four from the 18th and several from the 19th century.

There are 27 listed buildings in the parish - 22 dwellings, 3 barns, Hyde Church and The Royal Oak public house (see Appendix 2).

Most of the houses in the Parish were built in the 20th Century but some fine examples of older homes visually enhance the village character, provide examples of local and traditional building techniques and materials such as cob and thatch, and tiled red brick 'Forest' cottages and demonstrate the historic continuity of the community. A list of buildings which are of particular importance to the village is included as Appendix 3.

In the 1950s and 60s planning permission was granted for clusters of small, detached bungalows at Hyde and Frogham. 82% of dwellings are detached, the remainder is made up of semi-detached, terraced and mobile homes. Most of these have been extended and some have been replaced by larger 2 storey dwellings. Several detached 'modern' houses were built along Abbotswell Road in the 1970s.

Dwellings in the parish show a progression from early cob and thatch, through brick and slate to brick and tile in the mid to late 20th century. At present the majority of houses are of brick (traditionally mellowed red brick),



Rebuilt cottage 2003



1550s thatched cottage



Late Victorian 1890s



Terrace cottage 1887



Typical rendered bungalow as in 1976



Forest Cottage 1800

or rendered block, usually white or cream. Some replacement dwellings have more wood cladding and glass and are of more elaborate design.

There is information on preferred traditional and contemporary materials and sustainability in the NPA Design Guide, chapters 5 and 6.

The most prevalent roofing material is grey tile followed by slate and thatch. Gabled roofs are common and nearly all roofs are pitched, at the traditional 40/55%. Extension roofs should reflect and complement the roof of the original building. Traditionally many dwellings had various outbuildings, often made from or roofed with corrugated iron, some are still in existence.

Most existing properties have hedges or rural fencing, such as post and rail, as boundaries. The traditional form of gateway is the five bar farm type. Brick walls, high fences and security gates form a barrier between landscape and built form, these barriers are not characteristic in a landscape where built form and landscape setting are closely inter-related.

Driveways are mainly of hoggin or gravel, these permeable materials are recommended for their rural look and because they help to prevent flooding from water run-off into the roads and lanes. Concrete, tarmac and asphalt do not enhance the rural look of the parish but have a suburbanising effect.

The Local Plan (2019) supports new dwellings for commoners, agricultural, forestry and estate workers and supports rural exception sites to deliver affordable housing for local people in housing need. Other than these specific categories residential developments are restricted to replacement dwellings and residential extensions.

Replacement dwellings

Replacement dwellings in the parish should be of no greater floor space than the existing dwelling and should be of a similar footprint, scale and size. Dependent on the planning history of the site, in some cases planning permission may be granted by the National Park Authority for a larger replacement dwelling and further details are set out in policies DP35 and DP36 of the adopted New Forest National Park Local Plan (2019). The aim of the restrictions is to reduce the loss of smaller dwellings, to guard against long-term urbanisation and the erosion of local distinctiveness and to ensure replacement dwellings do not have an increased impact on the Forest's landscape in these more rural locations.

A number of smaller dwellings have been demolished and replaced by larger high value houses and this, together with the increasing cost of all Forest dwellings, means that there are very few houses at the lower end of our market. Affordable Housing for local residents

is, therefore, an area of concern. Small scale affordable housing developments may be permitted on identified exception sites but these must be in or adjoining villages that have a range of facilities



Replacement dwelling 2018



Replacement dwelling 2015

Recommendation

A replacement dwelling should take into account the history and environmental impact of the original building and be in sympathy with those factors; it should be sympathetic to its surroundings and integrated with the established landscape features. It should be built close to the location of the original house, traditionally dwellings are not built right up to their boundaries. Within the National Park replacement houses should be of no greater floor space than the existing dwelling, be in proportion to their site and in scale with surrounding properties

Traditional materials, such as brick, render, slate, tile and thatch, are considered to be the most appropriate for replacement houses. Where brick and tiles are used, they should be of a mellow appearance to complement the area's existing character.

Generally, Hyde dwellings are of modest style, newer dwellings tend to be more elaborate and larger than the demolished original building.

The use of new technologies and materials, such as methods of heat storage and thermal insulation, are encouraged to reduce the carbon footprint and respond to the impacts of climate change, where these are sympathetic to their surroundings.

Extensions

Extensions will be permitted if they are appropriate to the existing dwelling and its curtilage, sympathetic to the scale and character of the original core element of the dwelling and are within the 30% extra floorspace limit. The floorspace includes conservatories, attached outbuildings and any habitable floorspace provided within a detached outbuilding, which means extensions can be quite large compared to the existing core building.



Extension reflecting the main building



Hyde Church Rooms 2015

Recommendation

Extensions should be subtle and reflect the main building but not dominate it, be proportionate to the main building, and appropriate in materials and details. The use of new technologies to reduce the carbon footprint is encouraged, where these complement and are not visually obtrusive.

Boundaries

The use of high, close boarded or ornate fencing, imposing security gates or tarmac is discouraged as they do not reflect the Parish character. Native species hedging, post and rail fencing and traditional wooden gates help to maintain the parish's rural appearance. Native hedgerows can also contribute to the ecological network, as encouraged by Government Policy and Natural England's 'Green Infrastructure Guidance' document. Driveways and parking areas should be of natural permeable material to allow water to drain away and prevent run-off onto the roads.



Domestic Outbuildings

Many applications are for double or triple garages within domestic curtilages, some of these are 2 storeys high. Strict controls are necessary to prevent outbuilding overload especially in the residential areas.

Policy DP37 Domestic Outbuildings

including garages and conservatories will be permitted where they:

- are proportionate and clearly subservient to the dwelling they are to serve in terms of their design, scale, size, height and massing;
- are located within the residential curtilage of an existing dwelling;
- are required for purposes incidental to the use of the main dwelling
- are not providing additional habitable accommodation; and
- will not reduce private amenity space – including parking provision – around the dwelling to an unacceptable level.

The use of outbuildings to support home working and home-based businesses will be considered acceptable where this does not involve a change of use of the main dwelling or have an adverse impact on the residential amenities of adjoining occupiers or the special qualities of the National Park.

Policy DP52 Field shelters and stables will be permitted providing they meet the criteria of the policy.

CONSERVATORIES

House owners often choose to add to their properties by building a conservatory. Such structures must have at least three quarters of the area of its roof and at least one half of the area of its external walls made of clear or translucent material. Conservatories are classed as extensions to dwellings and will very often require planning permission, conservatories of less than 30m² do not need Building Regulations approval provided that they meet certain criteria. Anyone considering building a conservatory should seek advice from the National Park Authority or District Council BEFORE building, because the regulations are complex.

Although some conservatories will not require local authority consents, aspects of their design can have a fundamental effect on the existing property and on neighbouring properties. Even an average sized conservatory can have an undesirable impact on a neighbour's garden or it can isolate a living room from the garden and make the house feel darker. However, a well-designed conservatory compatible with the dwelling can provide an attractive, sympathetic extension.



Glass orangery complements the cottage

Recommendation – questions to consider:

Is the location of the conservatory sympathetic to the symmetry of the property?

Is the conservatory proportionate in scale and appropriate style to the main building? A modest property is best suited to a modest conservatory; the conservatory should not look weak or too bulky.

Do materials and finishes create the right overall appearance and relationship with existing property?

The adopted National Park DESIGN GUIDE SPD 2022 is a supplementary planning document giving examples of recommended building styles including conservatories (Chapter 4).

LIGHTING

The number of domestic security lights is increasing. To maintain the rural environment of the parish and to support the 'Dark Skies' of the National Park, it is hoped that residents will keep lighting on dwellings and outbuildings to a minimum. Security lights should be angled downwards and masked to minimise their impact on the environment. Movement sensitive lights are preferred and should be on a low sensitivity setting wherever possible.

Lighting as part of a new development that requires planning permission will be considered under policy SP15 Tranquillity, in the adopted Local Plan (2019). This policy aims to protect tranquil areas from unacceptable environmental impacts, which include visual intrusion and the impact of light pollution on the National Park, and supports the 'Dark Skies' Campaign.

There is no street lighting in the Parish. Commercial lighting and illuminated signage are effectively restricted to licensed premises.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

Highways

There are 7 roads leading into the Parish. Access is from the A338 to the west, the B3078 to the north and the Ringwood- Gorley road to the south. The minor roads are mainly surfaced tracks without foundations and are therefore constantly requiring maintenance.

Verges

Many of the roads have wide verges and ditches, most are lined with hedges or woodland. These features reinforce the rural character of the area, provide valuable habitat for plants and other wildlife and are an important source of food for livestock. Verges, including those with SSSI legal protection, are being damaged throughout the Forest but especially so in populated areas of Hyde Parish and in other villages. The damage is caused by traffic, parked cars, storage of building materials and stones etc. being placed outside of driveways. Residents and visitors have a responsibility to do no harm and to help to conserve these areas.

Road Marking

Road lining is used in the vicinity of crossroad; unbroken road side white lining is used on 'main' roads through the parish, and are sufficient for safety, any increase of lining would have an urbanising effect. Most signs and direction posts are non-reflective and are in keeping with the rural setting.

Pavements & Kerbing

The only examples of pedestrian pavement are outside the school and in The Paddock close.

There are kerbstones around some roadside gullies. Given the animal-cropped nature of the verges any further paving or kerbs would serve little purpose and would be urban features not in keeping with the rural nature of the parish.

Byeways, Tracks and Rights of Way

Traditional tracks and byeways are made of hoggin or gravel and can be very bumpy and potholed. The current parish Public Access map shows a network of 26 Footpaths and 19 Bridleways, around half of these correspond to tracks and paths shown on the Tithe map.

There is one cycle track from Abbotswell to Fritham. Protecting public rights of ways is a material consideration in assessing applications that could impact on the right of way itself, or impact on people's enjoyment of the National Park experienced from the right of way. Landowners adjacent to the public rights of way network should consider impacts on the network in preparing any development proposals.

The possibility of a safe route from the Parish to Fordingbridge, for walkers and cyclists is kept under review by the parish council but lack of available land and finance are major obstacles to any foreseeable progress

Drains and Gullies

Most council installed drainage is for road surface run-off. Owners are responsible for maintaining ditches on, and under Riparian Ownership, adjacent to their property. Some areas are subject to flooding partly due to lack of ditch maintenance.



Cycle track Abbotswell to Fritham

Overhead Wires

There are many unsightly overhead wires, which impinge adversely on the parish environment, but redundant ones are being removed when wires and fittings are replaced.



Overhead wires Blissford

APPENDIX 1 PLANNING POLICIES RELEVANT TO THE HYDE VDS

We are all fortunate to live in such a wonderful environment and where residents have 'Pride in our Parish'. However there are small changes being made in parishes, including ours, that cumulatively can alter the rural look and atmosphere that we all enjoy. Examples of changes contributing to the loss of character include: - increasing suburbanization with traditional building features replaced, changes in boundary treatments, high gates and close board fencing, greater use of hard surfacing on driveways, undirected external lighting, increased car parking and traffic causing damage to the verges. There is some decline in the traditional management of trees and hedgerows, encroachment on open forest land. Some small-scale changes in the landscape by their nature do not require planning permission, but require thought before action.

Success in retaining local distinctiveness depends largely on the interest and involvement of local people as well as on statutory agencies.

The following planning policies are designed to conserve and protect the Forest's unique character. Pre-application advice from National Park Authority and New Forest District planning officers is available to guide and advise on proposed alterations and extensions and on permitted development regulations.

The New Forest National Park Authority's Local Plan 2016-2036 includes the following policies particularly relevant to the VDS:

Policy SP6 The Natural Environment

Proposals should protect, maintain and enhance nationally, regionally and locally important sites and features of the natural environment, including habitats and species of biodiversity importance, geological features and the water environment.

Policy DP2 General Development Principles

All new development and uses of land within the New Forest National Park must uphold and promote the principles of sustainable development. New development proposals must demonstrate high quality design and construction which enhances local character and distinctiveness. This includes, but is not restricted to, ensuring:

- a) development is appropriate and sympathetic in terms of scale, appearance, form siting and layout;
- b) development respects the natural and built environment, landscape character and biodiversity;
- c) development takes opportunities to protect and enhance the setting of groups and individual trees, hedges and hedgerows and to include new planting of native trees and hedges where appropriate.

- d) materials and boundary treatments are appropriate to the site and its setting;
- e) development would not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on amenity in terms of additional impacts, visual intrusion, overlooking or shading;
- f) development would not result in unacceptable adverse impacts associated with traffic or pollution (including air, soil, water, noise and light pollution)

New development must also comply with required standards for:

- g) car parking (see annex 2 of the Local Plan)
- h) open space (as set out in Policy DP10)

Policy SP16 The Historic and Built Environment

Proposals should protect, maintain and enhance nationally, regionally and locally important sites and features of this historic and built environment, including local vernacular buildings, archaeological sites and designed and historic landscapes and, where appropriate, help secure a sustainable future for those heritage assets at risk.

Policy SP17 Local Distinctiveness

Built development and changes of use which would individually or cumulatively erode the Park's local character or result in a gradual suburbanising effect within the National Park will not be permitted.

Policy DP18 Design principles

All new development will be required to achieve the highest standards for new design including location, layout, size, scale, details and materials of new development within the National Park, with particular regard to:

- a) enhancing the built and historic environment of the New Forest;
- b) creating a safe environment where people want to live, work and visit;
- c) ensuring new development is accessible where appropriate
- d) ensuring all new development incorporates sound sustainable design and construction principles and good environmental practices; and
- e) ensuring development is contextually appropriate and does not harm key visual features, landscape setting or other valued components of the landscape and enhances these where appropriate.

The document states that development, whether of a traditional or modern design, should be sympathetic and in keeping with its context and surroundings. New buildings should have a low (or no) carbon footprint and all new development should make a positive contribution to the National Park particularly through its design, size, scale, materials and layout.

Additional National Park policies relating to topics covered in the VDS include

Policy DP8 Safeguarding and Improving Water Resources

Policy SP15 Tranquillity

Offers planning policy protection for areas of tranquillity, including reducing the impacts of light pollution on the ‘dark skies’ of the National Park.

Policy SP27 Affordable Housing

Affordable housing provision is mainly restricted to within the Defined Village boundaries of Ashurst, Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst and Sway and on allocated sites.

Policy SP28 Rural Exception Sites

Small-scale affordable housing developments may be permitted as ‘exceptions’ on sites in or adjoining villages to meet identified needs of local people provided they meet the criteria listed.

Policy DP35 Replacement Dwellings

The replacement of existing dwellings will be permitted if the development meets the strict criteria on scale and size listed in the policy.

Policy DP36 Extensions to Dwellings

Extensions must meet the listed criteria on appropriateness and size

Policy SP42 Business and Employment Development

Policy SP43 Existing Employment Sites

Policy SP48 Land-based Economy

Policy DP49 Re-use of Buildings outside the defined villages

Policy DP51 Recreational horse keeping

Policy DP52 Field shelters and stables

Permission will be granted for field shelters and stables providing they are simple in appearance and modest in scale; and constructed of appropriate materials. Field shelters should be sensitively sited to be unobtrusive in the landscape. Stables should be located close to existing buildings.

Policy DP53 Maneges

Policy SP55 Access

The Authority will promote safer access and more sustainable forms of transport to and within the National Park for access to services and amenities and for enjoyment, health and well-being where appropriate.

The New Forest District Local Plan

2016-2036 Part 1: Planning Strategy

(adopted July 2020)

This Plan includes a number of policies that are particularly relevant when considering development in the area of the parish that lies outside the National Park and comes under the District Council's planning remit.

Policy STR1 Achieving Sustainable Development

All new development will be expected to make a positive social, economic and environmental contribution to community and business life in the Plan area.

Policy STR2 Protection of the Countryside

Cranborne Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the adjoining New Forest National Park and their settings.

Policy ENV3 Design Quality

All development should achieve high quality design that contributes positively to local distinctiveness, quality of life and enhances the character and identity of the locality.

Policy ENV4 Landscape Quality and Character

Where development is proposed there is a requirement to retain and/or enhance certain landscape features and characteristics through sensitive design, mitigation and enhancement measures.

Policy HOU5 Affordable housing for rural communities

New residential development will only be permitted on suitable sites outside the defined settlement boundaries where it is to meet the identified need of local people. Suitable sites will be within or adjoining a settlement with a range of local services and facilities, which are, or can be made, safely accessible to a nearby larger settlement which provides a residential development in the countryside will only be permitted where it meets the criteria listed in the policy.

The New Forest District Local Plan Part 2: Sites and Development Management (adopted April 2014) Saved policies

Policy DM21 Agricultural or forestry workers dwellings.

New permanent dwellings will be allowed to support existing agricultural /forestry activities on well-established agricultural or forestry enterprises providing strict criteria are met.

Policy DM22 Employment in the Countryside

Rural employment/business development will be permitted where it meets the criteria listed.

Policy DM13 Tourism and visitor Facilities

Outside the defined built-up areas, development to provide visitor accommodation and/or facilities will only be permitted if it meets the criteria listed.

Development should be of an appropriate design and scale in keeping with the rural character of the area.

DM25 Recreational Uses in the Countryside

Development criteria associated with recreational uses, including horse riding and keeping.

Policy DM1 Heritage and Conservation Development

Proposals and other initiatives should conserve and seek to enhance the historic environment and heritage assets, with particular regard to local character, setting, management and the historic significance and context of heritage assets.

Policy DM2 Nature Conservation, biodiversity and geodiversity

The overall objective is that developments should protect, and where possible, enhance biodiversity. Work on the New Forest Biodiversity Action Plan covering the whole of the New Forest District and National Park is being led by the National Park Authority.

APPENDIX 2 HYDE PARISH LISTED BUILDINGS

Abbreviation	Full
LB ref	Listed building reference code
WESC	Western Escarpment Conservation Area
DW	Dwelling

Abbreviation	Full
OTH	Other
EC	Ecclesiastical building
AGR	Agricultural building
DWAG	Agricultural dwelling

Abbreviation	Full
PUB	Public House
IND	Industrial building
CO	Commercial building
ED	Educational building

LB Ref	Location	Grade	Parish	Conservation Area	Broad Function	LBBLDEDET.ID
HYDE001	PROSPECT COTTAGE, BUDDLE HILL, HYDE SP6 2PF	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	410
HYDE002	ROSE COTTAGE BESIDE THE WELL HOUSE, FROGHAM END, HYDE SP6 2JD	II	HYDE	WESC	OTH	411
HYDE003	CHASE END, FROGHAM HILL, HYDE SP6 2HH	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	412
HYDE004	BARTLETTS, FROGHAM HILL (NORTH SIDE), HYDE SP6 2HW	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	413
HYDE005	BARTLETTS, FROGHAM HILL (NORTH SIDE), HYDE	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	414
HYDE006	GORLEY CROSS HOUSE, GORLEY CROSS, HYDE SP6 2PQ	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	415
HYDE007	CHURCH OF THE HOLY ASCENSION, HUNGERFORD, HYDE	II	HYDE	WESC	EC	416
HYDE008	GUNVILLES FARM COTTAGE, HUNGERFORD, HYDE SP6 2QG	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	417
HYDE009	HIGH WINDS, HUNGERFORD HILL, HYDE SP6 2QQ	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	418
HYDE010	HYDE FARMHOUSE, HYDE LANE, HYDE SP6 2QP	II	HYDE	WESC	DWAG	419
HYDE012	BARN 30M SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST OF HYDE FARMHOUSE, HYDE LANE, HYDE	II	HYDE	WESC	AGR	421
HYDE013	SMALL BARN 25M SOUTH OF HYDE FARMHOUSE, HYDE LANE, HYDE	II	HYDE	WESC	AGR	422
HYDE014	SPICERS COTTAGE, HYDE LANE, HYDE SP6 2QP	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	423
HYDE015	HERN GATE FARMHOUSE, NORTH GORLEY GREEN, SP6 2PB	II	HYDE	WESC	DWAG	424
HYDE016	BARN 10M NORTH OF HERN GATE FARMHOUSE, NORTH GORLEY GREEN,	II	HYDE	WESC	AGR	425
HYDE017	ROYAL OAK PH, NORTH GORLEY GREEN, SP6 2PB	II	HYDE	WESC	PUB	426
HYDE018	GREEN FARM COTTAGE, NORTH GORLEY GREEN, SP6 2PB	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	427
HYDE019	VENARD'S HOUSE, NORTH GORLEY SP6 2PJ	II*	HYDE	WESC	DW	430
HYDE020	ROSE FARMHOUSE, STUCKTON SP6 2HG IL	II	HYDE	WESC	DWAG	431
HYDE021	STUCKTON FARM COTTAGE, STUCKTON SP6 2HG	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	432
HYDE022	KEEPERS COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, HYDE SP6 2HP	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	433
HYDE023	THE WEECOTT (IN GARDEN OF WAYSIDE), PENTONS HILL, OFF EAST SIDE SP6 2HL	II	HYDE	WESC	OTH	434
HYDE024	THATCH COTTAGE, NORTH OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	2310

HYDE025	THE COTTAGE, NORTH OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	
HYDE027	WALNUT COTTAGE, NORTH GORLEY	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	
HYDE028	WOODSIDE, NORTH GORLEY	II	HYDE	WESC	DW	

APPENDIX 3 HYDE PARISH LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS

LB Ref	Location:	Parish:	Conservation Area:	Broad Function:	LBBLDET.ID
WE0136	THYME COTTAGE, BLISSFORD ROAD, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2459
WE0135	BLISSFORD DAIRY FARM, BLISSFORD ROAD, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JG	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2460
WE0137	LONGACRE, BLISSFORD ROAD, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2461
WE0138	MEDLARS, BLISSFORD ROAD, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2462
WE0139	POST BOX COTTAGE, BLISSFORD HILL, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HY	HYDE	WESC	DW	2463
WE0142	ROSE COTTAGE, BLISSFORD HILL, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HY	HYDE	WESC	DW	2464
WE0143	FOREST VIEW, BLISSFORD HILL, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HY	HYDE	WESC	DW	2465
WE0144	SPRINGHILL, BLISSFORD HILL, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HY	HYDE	WESC	DW	2466
WE0145	BARN AT SPRINGHILL, BLISSFORD HILL, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HY	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2467
WE0146	HILLSIDE, BLISSFORD HILL, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HY	HYDE	WESC	DW	2468
WE0147	BROCKWOOD, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2469
WE0148	THE FIRS, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2470
WE0149	THE BRAMBLES, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2472
WE0150	BLISSWOOD COTTAGE, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2473
WE0151	PIPPINS, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2474
WE0152	HILLTOP, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2475
WE0153	THE LAURELS, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2476
WE0154	POLMEAR, BLISSFORD HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HU	HYDE	WESC	DW	2477
WE0155	ABBOTSWELL, ABBOTSWELL ROAD, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JD	HYDE	WESC	DW	2478
WE0157	THE NOOK, ABBOTSWELL ROAD, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2JA	HYDE	WESC	DW	2479
WE0158	FORESTERS ARMS, ABBOTSWELL ROAD, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JA	HYDE	WESC		2480
WE0159	CROSSROADS COTTAGE, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2481
WE0160	BELLE VUE FARM, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2482
WE0161	HIGHCLERE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2483
WE0156	COB COTTAGE, ABBOTSWELL ROAD, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE	HYDE	WESC	DW	2496
WE0162	YEW TREE COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, FORDINGBRIDGE. SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2497

WE0163	ANVIL COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2498
WE0164	HALFWAY UP, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2499
WE0165	SQUIRRELS, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2519
WE0166	OWL COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2520
WE0168	HEATHFIELD COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2521
WE0169	BROOMHILL HOUSE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2522
WE0170	ROSEMARY COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2523
WE0171	LITTLE THATCH, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HP	HYDE	WESC	DW	2524
WE0172	MOUNTSLOE, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HP	HYDE	WESC	DW	2525
WE0173	HIGH HAZELY, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HP	HYDE	WESC	DW	2526
WE0174	HOP GARDEN COTTAGE, PENTONS HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2527
WE0175	FREFOLK, PENTONS HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2528
WE0177	CIDER COTTAGE, PENTONS HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2529
WE0178	HANNINGTON, PENTONS HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2530
WE0179	CORNERGATE, PENTONS HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2531
WE0180	FOREST COTTAGE, HYDE COMMON, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HN	HYDE	WESC	DW	2532
WE0182	MAYES COTTAGE, HYDE COMMON, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HN	HYDE	WESC	DW	2533
WE0181	WINNIES COTTAGE, HYDE COMMON, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HN	HYDE	WESC	DW	2534
WE0183	THATCHERS POND, HYDE COMMON, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HN	HYDE	WESC	DW	2535
WE0184	THE HOVEL, HYDE COMMON, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HN	HYDE	WESC	DW	2536
WE0185	BACONS, HYDE COMMON, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HN	HYDE	WESC	DW	2537
WE0186	FROGHAM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FROGHAM CROSS, FROGHAM	HYDE	WESC	OTH	2038
WE0187	THE GLEN, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HS	HYDE	WESC	DW	2539
WE0188	CELANDINE, 1 THE CLOSE, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HJ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2540
WE0189	2 THE CLOSE, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HJ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2541
WE0190	3 THE CLOSE, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2H,	HYDE	WESC	DW	2542
WE0191	4 THE CLOSE, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HJ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2543
WE0192	NEW COTTAGE, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2544
WE0193	GLENFIELD, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2545
WE0194	LITTLE GARTH, FROGHAM HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2546
WE0196	FOUNDRY HOUSE, STUCKTON ROAD, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2547
WE0197	ARMFIELD IRONWORKS, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	IND	2548

WE0198	WORKSHOP THE OLD ARMFIELD IRONWORKS, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	IND	2549
WE0199	THE THREE LIONS RESTAURANT, STUCKTON ROAD, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HF	HYDE	WESC	CO	2550
WE0202	SEAGERS FARM, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG EEE	HYDE	WESC	DW	2552
WE0203	SEAGERS FARM BARN, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2553
WE0204	STUCKTON HOUSE, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2554
WE0205	WINNALLS WOOD COTTAGE, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2555
WE0206	UPLANDS COTTAGE, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2556
WE0209	BRAY COTTAGE, HYDE LANE, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HD,	HYDE	WESC	DW	2559
WE0210	WALNUT COTTAGE, HYDE LANE, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HD	HYDE	WESC	DW	2560
WE0211	FLAXFIELDS LODGE, HYDE LANE, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HD	HYDE	WESC	DW	2561
WE0212	FLAXFIELDS HOUSE, HYDE LANE, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HE	HYDE	WESC		2562
WE0213	HILLSIDE COTTAGE, HYDE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QP	HYDE	WESC	DW	2563
WE0214	HILLSIDE, HYDE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QP	HYDE	WESC	DW	2564
WE0215	PIENCOURT COTTAGE, HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QQ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2565
WE0216	HEATHER COTTAGE HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QQ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2566
WE0217	CASS COTTAGE HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2567
WE0218	HYDE CLUB HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	OTH	2568
WE0219	HYDE HOUSE HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2569
WE0220	LITTLE ORCHARD HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2570
WE0221	WINDOVER, HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2571
WE0222	MOOR END HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	DW	2572
WE0223	HYDE PRIMARY SCHOOL HERN LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QH	HYDE	WESC	ED	2573
WE0224	VINE COTTAGE, GORLEY LYNCH, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2574
WE0225	PERIWINKLE COTTAGE, GORLEY LYNCH, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2575
WE0226	COBWEB COTTAGE GORLEY LYNCH, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2576
WE0227	POST COTTAGE, POST OFFICE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2577
WE0228	COOTES PIECE POST OFFICE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2578
WE0229	YEW TREE COTTAGE POST OFFICE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2579
WE0230	TREES POST OFFICE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2580
WE0231	HILL CREST POST OFFICE LANE, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2581
WE0232	ASHLEY VIEW HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QE	HYDE	WESC	DW	2582

WE0233	1 FERNSIDE COTTAGES HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2583
WE0234	2FERNSIDE COTTAGES HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2584
WE0235	3 FERNSIDE COTTAGES HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2585
WE0236	4 FERNSIDE COTTAGES HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2586
WE0244	HUNGERFORD HOUSE, HUNGERFORD HILL, HUNGERFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2587
WE0242	GREENWAYS, HUNGERFORD HILL, HUNGERFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QG	HYDE	WESC	DW	2589
WE0245	GUNVILLE COTTAGE BUDDLE HILL, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2590
WE0246	LITTLE HEARNDEN BUDDLE HILL, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2591
WE0247	BUDDLE COTTAGE FARM, BUDDLE HILL, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2592
WE0249	LITTLE BROOK FARM OUTBUILDING 2, RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PD	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2595
WE0250	FORGE COTTAGE RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PE	HYDE	WESC	DW	2596
WE0252	YEW TREE COTTAGE RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PB	HYDE	WESC	DW	2598
WE0253	LITTLE MERE RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PB	HYDE	WESC	CO	2599
WE0254	ABBERLEY HOUSE RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PB	HYDE	WESC	DW	2600
WE0255	THREE SPRINGS NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2601
WE0256	HEATHER COTTAGE NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PL	HYDE	WESC		2602
WE0258	OAKTREE COTTAGE RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PJE,	HYDE	WESC	DW	2603
WE0260	VENNARDS COTTAGE, RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PJ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2604
WE0261	BARN AT VENNARD COTTAGE, RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PJ	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2605
WE0262	VENNARDS LODGE RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PJ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2606
WE0257	DROVERS WAY FURZE HILL, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PS	HYDE	WESC	DW	2607
WE0263	THE OLD COTTAGE FURZE HILL, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PX	HYDE	WESC	DW	2609
WE0264	STABLES AT GORLEY VALE FARM FURZE HILL, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PX	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2611
WE0265	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT GORLEY VALE FARM FURZE HILL, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PX	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2612
WE0267	BECKYS ORCHARD GORLEY LYNCH, HYDE, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QB	HYDE	WESC	DW	2613
WE0239	PADISS NORTH OGDENS, OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	HYDE	WESC	DW	2615
WE0241	COB OUTBUILDINGS AT PADISS NORTH OGDENS, OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2616
WE0240	STABLE AT PADISS NORTH OGDENS, OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2617
WE0266	DORRIDGE FARM OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PY	HYDE	WESC	DW	2618
WE0167	DEERHOLT, FROGHAM HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HW	HYDE	WESC	DW	2619

WE0140	FOREST COTTAGE, ABBOTSWELL ROAD, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JUF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2880
WE0141	SUNNYSIDE COTTAGE, ABBOTSWELL ROAD, BLISSFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2JUF	HYDE	WESC	DW	2881
WE0176	MIDDLE HILL, PENTONS HILL, FROGHAM, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 PHL	HYDE	WESC	DW	2886
WE0195	BUILDING AT ENTRANCE TO DEPOT, STUCKTON ROAD	HYDE	WESC	DW	2888
WE0200	ROSE COTTAGE 4 THE COTTAGES, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HQ	HYDE	WESC	DW	2889
WE0237	BADGERS HAUNT, NORTH OGDENS, OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	HYDE	WESC	AGR	2890
WE0238	BARN AT EDGEHILL, NORTH OGDENS, OGDENS, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QD	HYDE	WESC		2891
WE0201	SEAGERS COTTAGE, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	DW	3506
WE0207	THE MERRIE THOUGHT, STUCKTON HILL, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HG	HYDE	WESC	DW	3507
WE0208	HYDE LANE COTTAGE, HYDE LANE, STUCKTON, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2HD	HYDE	WESC	DW	3508
WE0243	ROSE COTTAGE, HUNGERFORD HILL, HUNGERFORD, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2QG	HYDE	WESC	DW	3509
WE0248	LITTLE BROOK FARM, RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PD	HYDE	WESC	DW	3510
WE0248A	LITTLE BROOK FARM OUTBUILDING 1, RINGWOOD ROAD, NORTH GORLEY, FORDINGBRIDGE, SP6 2PD	HYDE	WESC	AGR	3511

Local List information from New Forest National Park Authority website:

<https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/planning/buildings-local-interest>

The National Park Authority uses Criteria prepared by Historic England to assess whether or not to include a building on the local list:

The local list is a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest which contribute to the character and appearance of the National Park. Special consideration is given to buildings of local interest when planning proposals are submitted.

Planning authorities are encouraged by Historic England to identify buildings of local interest. When conservation areas were reviewed (between 2008 and 2010) extensive survey work was carried out to identify features which contributed to the character of each conservation area including buildings of local interest. These were subject to public consultation at the time of the review.

The local list is a non-statutory, local designation and differs from the designated Statutory List which is managed by Historic England and includes Grade I, II* and II listed buildings. For guidance on statutory listed buildings please refer to the section on Listed Buildings.