



New Forest National Park Authority

New Forest National Park Design Guide  
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Consultation Statement

January 2022

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This statement sets out the work involved in preparing the Design Guide SPD and how the Authority has involved stakeholders and the public in its preparation. The statement covers the preparation of the draft SPD as well as the 6-week consultation undertaken between September – October 2021.
- 1.2 Regulation 12(a) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) 2012 regulations require this statement to give details of:
  - a) the persons the National Park Authority consulted when preparing the draft Design Guide supplementary planning document;
  - b) a summary of the main issues raised by those persons; and
  - c) how those issues have been addressed in the revised draft Design Guide supplementary planning document being presented for formal adoption.
- 1.3 The main part of this Consultation Statement summarises the main issues raised during the final 6-week public consultation held on the draft Design Guide and how they have been addressed in the final version of the SPD.

## 2. Consultation during the preparation of the draft Design Guide

- 2.1 In 2020 the Authority's Planning Committee approved a programme of works covering several aspects of our building design and conservation function (report PC 320-20). Alongside other work priorities, this included a review of the New Forest National Park Design Guide SPD. Since the current Design Guide was adopted in 2011 there have been significant changes in both local and national policy/guidance in the intervening years and there are clear benefits to be gained from reviewing and updating the document.
- 2.2 Report PC 320-20 set out the high-level scope of the National Park Design Guide review, including:
  - the need to supplement the policies in the adopted Local Plan (2019);
  - having regard to the NPPF (2019) and associated NPPG guidance;
  - a greater focus on areas such as climate change and sustainability that have risen up the agenda since the previous Design Guide was adopted;
  - the need to give consideration to areas of greatest pressure, such as boundary treatments.
- i) *Conformity with updated local and national policy/guidance*
- 2.3 There have been a raft of updates to national policy and guidance that the revised National Park Design Guide has been prepared having regard to. The Design Guide has also been prepared to include appropriate cross-references and signposting to the relevant sections of national policy. These include:
  - NPPF (2021): Section 12 of the Framework focuses on 'Well-designed places' and confirms that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development. The Framework states, "*To provide maximum clarity about design expectations at an early stage, all local planning authorities should*

*prepare design guides or codes consistent with the principles set out in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code, and which reflect local character and design preferences.” – paragraph 128.*

- National Planning Practice Guidance: The NPPG resource on ‘*Design: process and tools*’ confirms that appropriate policies can be included within supplementary planning documents, such as local design guides or design codes, which provide further detail on specific design matters. Design Guides are described as, “...*an important way of communicating local design expectations and requirements...to be given as much weight as possible in the decision-making process, local design guides need to be adopted as supplementary planning documents.*”
- National Design Guide (2019): This was published by the Government in 2019 and forms part of the Government’s collection of planning practice guidance. The Guide sets out 10 key characteristics of good design which reflect the Government’s priorities. The Guide provides a common overarching framework and structure that can be used for the content of local design guides.
- National Model Design Code (2021): The National Model Design Code provides detailed guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design. It expands on the ten characteristics of good design set out in the National Design Guide (2019). It recognises that the level of detail and degree of prescription within design codes and guides should be tailored to the circumstances and scale of change in each place.

(ii) *Informal engagement during preparation*

2.4 The intention to update the National Park Design Guide SPD and an outline of the high-level scope of the review was shared with the 37 town and parish councils within the New Forest National Park through the Parish Quadrant meetings in 2021. Town and parish councils were informed of the scope of the review prior to the draft Design Guide SPD being published for consultation; and further updates on the Design Guide SPD were given in September and October 2021 during the statutory consultation period. These Parish Quadrant presentations in Autumn 2021 enabled town and parish councillors to raise questions and they were all encouraged to submit comments.

2.5 During the preparation of the draft Design Guide SPD, workshops were held for members of the National Park Authority on 25 February and 21 April 2021. These workshops were well attended and provided an opportunity to discuss the format of the revised Design Guide, the consistency of wording and the approach taken to a range of design matters. The feedback given by members at the workshops (and also separately in writing) informed the preparation of the consultation draft document considered at the July 2021 Planning Committee meeting. The Authority’s development control and other specialist officers have also been involved in the preparation of the draft Design Guide, working with the Policy and Conservation team.

- 2.6 Government guidance highlights the importance of consultation as part of the preparation of local design guidance. In advance of the statutory public consultation that will be held on the draft Design Guide SPD in Autumn 2021, the decision was taken to informally engage local architects, designers and planning agents prior to finalising the consultation draft document. An early iteration of the draft document was shared with local architects and planning agents and video meetings were held in May 2021 to elicit feedback. As with the comments from members, this feedback fed into the draft Design Guide.
- 2.7 A report on the proposed consultation draft Design Guide SPD was considered at the Authority's Planning Committee meeting in July 2021. The report and the full text of the draft SPD was available online in advance of the meeting. Following discussions on the public Planning Committee meeting, members unanimously approved the draft New Forest National Park Design Guide SPD for the purposes of a statutory period of public consultation.

### **3. Consultation on draft National Park Design Guide SPD**

- 3.1 In accordance with Regulation 12 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and Policy SCI-3 in the Authority's Statement of Community Involvement (2013), the draft Design Guide SPD was subject to a 6-week period of public consultation. This exceeds the 4-week consultation period set out in the national regulations and reflects the Authority's commitment to providing sufficient time for consultees to respond. The 6-week consultation ran from 10 September – 22 October 2021.
- 3.2 In accordance with the requirements of the relevant national planning regulations and the commitments made within the Authority's Statement of Community Involvement, this final 6-week consultation included the following:
- Over 200 statutory and general consultees (Annex 1) were directly notified of the start of the consultation and provided a hyperlink to the draft SPD. Hard copies of the draft Design Guide were sent to all 37 town and parish councils within the National Park at the start of the consultation period.
  - The draft Design Guide SPD was made available on the Authority's website and for inspection during officer hours at Lymington Town Hall.
  - A press release was issued to local media outlets at the start of the consultation, summarising the role of the draft SPD, the consultation period, how comments could be submitted and where the document could be viewed. A formal press notice was also issued and picked up in articles in several local newspapers
  - The consultation of the draft Design Guide SPD was actively promoted through the Authority's social media channels, including Facebook (34,100 followers) and Twitter (15,400 followers).
- 3.3 During the statutory 6-week consultation on the draft Design Guide SPD, responses were received from 32 individuals and organisations. The majority of the representations received raised detailed points on several sections of

the draft Design Guide SPD. In total over 250 individual comments were made by the 32 individuals and organisations that submitted representations on the draft Guide. Consultation responses were received from:

- Statutory consultees including Historic England and Natural England.
- 11 town and parish councils within the National Park – Beaulieu Parish Council, Boldre Parish Council, Bransgore Parish Council, Brockenhurst Parish Council, Godshill Parish Council, Hordle Parish Council, Hyde Parish Council, Lyndhurst Parish Council, Minstead Parish Council Redlynch Parish Council, Woodgreen Parish Council.
- Stakeholders and service providers, including Southern Water.
- Local conservation groups, including the Friends of the New Forest and the Friends of Brockenhurst.
- Local architects and residents.

3.4 In accordance with Regulation 12(a) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), the Authority is required to set out in this Consultation Statement, “*a summary of the main issues raised*” during the consultation period; and “*how those issues have been addressed in the supplementary planning document*”. The table on the following pages fulfils this requirement and focuses on the changes sought to the draft Design Guide SPD in the representations received. It should be noted that the Authority is not required to list every single point raised during the consultation, only the main issues raised.

3.5 In December 2021 the Authority’s Planning Committee considered an update report on the draft Design Guide (report PC 382-21). This report summarised the feedback received on the draft document during the public consultation; the amendments proposed in response to the feedback; and recommended that Planning Committee endorse the formal adoption of the revised Design Guide SPD to the next full Authority meeting. The Planning Committee unanimously agreed this recommendation and the Design Guide document was therefore presented to the full National Park Authority meeting in January 2022 for formal adoption.

3.6 At the full National Park Authority meeting on 27 January 2022, members unanimously agreed to formally adopted the Design Guide as a supplementary planning document (SPD) and bring it into immediate effect as a material consideration in planning decision making. The Design Guide SPD (2022) replaces in full the previous National Park Design Guide SPD (December 2011), which is no longer a material planning consideration.

Respondent	Summary of main points raised	Authority response to the main points raised
Hampshire Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 3.19 makes reference to the Secured By Design (SBD) initiative. Whilst the paragraph is broadly correct we would ask that the following paragraph which clarifies the initiative is substituted with: “Secured by Design (SBD) is a Police initiative which reduces crime and disorder and the fear of crime; to create a safer, more secure and sustainable environment. The aim is to sustainably reduce crime and disorder through design. Secured by Design incorporates the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) principles of: natural surveillance, defensible space, connectivity and permeability, together with: security fittings and lighting. Applicants should be mindful of the Secured by Design principles when designing new development or making changes to existing properties.”</li> <li>• Within the section 4, “Context Checklist”, request an additional bullet point is added, worded as below or with words to convey the same meaning: “does the design and layout maximise the opportunities to reduce crime and disorder?” Mitigating the effects of poor design can never be as effective at preventing crime and disorder as good design.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed. Paragraph updated as suggested.</li> <li>• Agreed. Wording added as suggested.</li> </ul>
Hordle Parish Council	The Parish Council is very supportive of the draft as it seeks to balance design with sustainability and ecological issues.	Support noted. No changes required.
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be consideration of external lighting that is not fixed to the property e.g. Lights at the entrance to the land can be excessive, particularly when security lights.</li> <li>• A document of this size should have an executive summary; and a bulleted list of key points that should be considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 7.27 encourages property owners to consider lighting even when it doesn't need planning permission. Recommend additional wording is added to paragraph 7.30 to re-emphasise this in relation to external lighting not affixed to properties.</li> <li>• Chapter 1 - 'Introduction' includes a section on 'How to use this document' which does this to some extent. The chapters have been formatted with bullet points of key points where appropriate. No change recommended.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New builds should be sturdy and stand the test of time. Historians should be able to look back in 100 years' time and see good examples of 21 century architecture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted. The Design Guide will help to ensure good quality design and buildings.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do we not insist on photovoltaic tiles inset into the new roof, for all new builds. If black on black (as opposed to those with white lines), they would blend. They would look a bit different, but we must go with the times on this one.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.20: In general support. However for modern properties, difficult as it may be, please consider the size of the glazing.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.23: You should add something about reed beds, especially for larger properties that can accommodate them. They must however, be properly constructed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Design Guide cannot create new policy requirements for applicants and is a 'guide'. No changes required.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.20 emphasises that the benefits of solar gain and glazing need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis in the context of the site.</li> <li>• Changes made to paragraph 6.24. It is useful to highlight reed beds as a possible consideration for larger development.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pleased to see mention of light pollution and some helpful general guidelines, but these are far from strong enough. Welcome the general principle that external lighting should be avoided for domestic developments and extensions. Also welcome the recognition that internal lighting can be a problem. The document reads though as if lighting is about visual amenity, when light pollution and minimising it, is fundamental to the experience and value of the Forest and the health of its environment and many valuable species.</li> <li>• The NPA should adopt policies and by-laws to control light pollution from existing developments. It should work very closely, with neighbouring authorities (especially the NFDC) to harmonise policies to limit and gradually eliminate the light pollution from areas adjoining the National Park.</li> <li>• The only mention I could find of noise pollution was in relation to the noise produced by sustainable heating heat pumps. This is woefully inadequate. Again, design advice should seek to minimise the spread of noise, even at very low levels, outside the envelope of a building or other development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted. Additional wording added to paragraph 7.27 to highlight the contribution managing light pollution can give to people's enjoyment of the National Park and its special qualities.</li> <li>• As a SPD, the Design Guide cannot create new policy and only applies within the National Park boundary. Paragraph 7.29 states, "...<i>across the National Park proposals should demonstrate that all opportunities to reduce light pollution have been taken to help conserve the dark skies of the New Forest.</i>" The Design Guide cannot be applied retrospectively, and its main focus is on new development requiring planning permission.</li> <li>• Policy SP15 in the Local Plan (2019) covers tranquillity. The policy wording covers noise impacts and the supporting text refers to the relative tranquillity of the National Park, with areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise. Paragraph 5.76 of the Local Plan states that the potential impacts of noise will be carefully controlled in Policy SP15.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not sure that enough attention has been paid to guidance about fencing, signage and the other paraphernalia around larger or public buildings, needed to guide parking and vehicle and pedestrian movements. The Lookout at Lepe is an excellent design, but the parking barriers, various flags and temporary signs, various pedestrian barriers and guides are out of keeping with it, and with the Forest and could have been brought up to a much higher standard if the design guidelines for permission required it.</li> </ul>	<p>The Design Guide cannot address existing problems. No changes recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted. Guidance provided on fencing, and signage applies to households, small businesses, and public buildings. Paragraph 7.24 updated to include a note on use of temporary/movable signs</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The draft Design Code seems to have captured the essence of historic development that can be seen throughout the National Park. As is to be expected much weight is rightly directed towards protecting the existing feel of the National Park by any new developments. I particularly liked the "Context checklist" at the end of the chapter.</li> <li>The parish of Copythorne which is made up of six villages. Each of these villages has its own distinct feel and character. I was wondering if it would be possible to specifically recognise the individual aspects of villages, rather than the more generalised broad-brush approach that has been taken please?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>The Design Guide has taken more of a general approach to capture the essence of the whole of the National Park. Parishes are able to prepare more locally-specific Village Design Statements.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of National Parks in the UK is to preserve the natural beauty which could be spoilt otherwise by speculative development or other actions on both large and small scales. However, there are gaps in the law which are being exploited for gain which affect local residents rather than the visitor or passer-by. A case in point was the erection of a barn in West Wellow. This happened because a gap in the law which gave Permitted Development Rights for development which is both out of character with the area and was distressing to the neighbours. It is against the very principle of protecting a National Park that such gaps exist. It also lets down the local residents who otherwise would assume they are being afforded protection. This needs to be corrected. The building of any structure should need planning consent. That should require all neighbours be consulted and their views taken into account when granting or refusing permission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permitted development rights are established nationally and the national Government has decided which rights should apply where in the country. National Parks are exempt from some national permitted development rights, but not others. The Government-commissioned 'Landscapes Review' (2019) recommended a review of permitted development rights within National Parks and the Government's full response to this recommendation is awaited. The Design Guide cannot change national permitted development rights - that would be beyond its scope - but this is an issue that the NPA takes seriously and we continue to press for changes nationally to help protect our National Parks.</li> </ul>



Sport England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport England is particularly interested in principles 4 and 6 which have particular resonance with Sport England's Active Design guidance. The guidance comprises 10 principles for creating healthy and active places and spaces. Sport England would welcome direct reference to our Active Design guidance within the SPD. In relation to principle 4, Sport England is supportive of the approach. Sport England's Active Design principles emphasise the importance of walkable and cyclable communities and connected walking and cycling routes which are linked to the public transport system. Sport England would recommend that the physical and mental health benefits of this principle are highlighted within the text.</li> <li>• In relation to principle 6 - public space, Sport England would recommend that in addition to social interaction and community well-being public space plays a very important role in encouraging and supporting movement; physical activity; informal and formal recreation and sport. And in turn, the physical and mental health benefits that arise from being active in these spaces. Sport England would recommend that these uses and benefits are highlighted within the principle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted. Additional text has been added to Para 3.10 regarding the benefits of walking and cycling for physical and mental health.</li> <li>• Comments noted. Additional text has been added to Para 3.8 regarding the benefits of public space for recreation and for physical and mental health.</li> </ul>
Natural England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This SPD is unlikely to have major effects on the natural environment, but may nonetheless have some effects. We therefore do not wish to provide specific comments, but advise you to consider the following issues:</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure: This SPD could consider making provision for Green Infrastructure (GI) within development. This should be in line with any GI strategy covering your area. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should 'take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure'. The Planning Practice Guidance on Green Infrastructure provides more detail on this. There may be significant opportunities to retrofit green infrastructure in urban environments. These can be realised through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• green roof systems and roof gardens;</li> <li>• green walls to provide insulation or shading and cooling;</li> <li>• new tree planting or altering the management of land (e.g. management of verges to enhance biodiversity).</li> </ul> <p>You could also consider issues relating to the protection of natural resources, including air quality, ground and surface water and soils within urban design plans. Further information on GI is include within The Town and Country Planning Association's "Design</p> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 6 - changes recommended - include additional reference to green walls in paragraph 6.20 and the benefits it gives for shading &amp; cooling.</li> <li>• New paragraph 6.3 added regarding general issues on protection of natural resources including air quality, ground and surface water and soils (in line with Local Plan policies SP1 and DP2).</li> </ul>

	<p>Guide for Sustainable Communities" and their more recent "Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity enhancement - This SPD could consider incorporating features which are beneficial to wildlife within development, in line with paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework. You may wish to consider providing guidance on, for example, the level of bat roost or bird box provision within the built structure, or other measures to enhance biodiversity in the urban environment.</li> <li>• Landscape enhancement: The SPD may provide opportunities to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the surrounding natural and built environment; use natural resources more sustainably; and bring benefits for the local community, for example through green infrastructure provision and access to and contact with nature. Landscape characterisation and townscape assessments, and associated sensitivity and capacity assessments provide tools for planners and developers to consider how new development might make a positive contribution to the character and functions of the landscape through sensitive siting and good design and avoid unacceptable impacts. For example, it may be appropriate to seek that, where viable, trees should be of a species capable of growth to exceed building height and managed so to do, and where mature trees are retained on site, provision is made for succession planting so that new trees will be well established by the time mature trees die.</li> <li>• Other design considerations: The NPPF includes a number of design principles which could be considered, including the impacts of lighting on landscape and biodiversity (para 180).</li> <li>• Strategic Environmental Assessment/Habitats Regulations Assessment: A SPD requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment only in exceptional circumstances as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance here. If your SPD requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment or Habitats Regulation Assessment, you are required to consult us at certain stages as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted - applicants have been encouraged to include features beneficial to wildlife. The quantum, position etc. of such features should respond to the scale, and location of individual developments so this sort of detailed advice is better delivered at the application stage. This is a Design Guide SPD, rather than a Biodiversity Net Gain SPD. No change required.</li> <li>• Noted. Change required. Wording to 7.1 altered to specify the assessments types suggested, and 7.11 altered to include reference to succession planting.</li> <li>• Agree - additional wording adding to paragraph 7.27 to highlight the impacts of poorly designed lighting on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Section 4 of the 'Consultation Statement' that accompanied the consultation draft Design Guide SPD addressed the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal/SEA and HRA. The statement concluded, "Given that the Design Guide SPD is providing design advice and does not allocate land for development, it is the Authority's position that neither a Sustainability Appraisal or SEA is required." The Authority maintains this position.</li> </ul>
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Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new buildings should be requested - for their application to be accepted - to have south facing roofs with solar panels instead of tiles; and for wall and roof insulations to be of a specific grade. Windows and doors to be the same, i.e. triple glazed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Design Guide cannot create new policy requirements for applicants and is a 'guide'. No changes required.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would like to suggest some flexibility over the use of UPVC windows, when carefully chosen, rather than traditional wooden ones. These are so much more practical and can be quite acceptable. Please see attached photo. With greater sound proofing (next to a busy road) draft proofing and without the constant expense of repainting and repairing, the replacement with UPVC windows has been a blessing, and they have been matched exactly to the wooden ones which they replaced. The Design Guide implies that UPVC windows only last 10 years but so do wooden ones, if that. Modern windows are not as long lasting as they used to be and hard wood frames are not traditional.</li> <li>The emphasis upon light pollution in Chapter 7 is particularly welcome.</li> <li>The emphasis upon suburban gateways in Chapter 7 is particularly welcome.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment noted. The use of UPVC windows and doors are not widely encouraged throughout the National Park. The use of sustainable timber is encouraged, as the lifespan is much longer than UPVC if they are well maintained. UPVC products are bulkier in design, have thicker glazing bars and mullions, and these features reduce the area of glazing and light to rooms. Many products are not sustainable and the quality, longevity and performance has not always been as stated by manufacturers.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> </ul>
Brangore Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Design Guide recognises the key characteristics of New Forest buildings and equally whereabouts those buildings can be found, acknowledging different architecture/building styles in different settlement locations.</li> <li>The Design Guide reflects well the requirements for good design within the New Forest. It is appropriate with the Local Plan Policies and will ensure that new builds or extensions will be appropriate to their surroundings and the wider national park, thus preserving the unique character of the New Forest.</li> <li>In chapter 6 there is a good balance between the requirements for sustainability and the need to ensure that proposals will sit well in their immediate environment and fit with the character of the New Forest.</li> <li>In chapter 7 the focus on reducing light pollution is particularly important. The New Forest should largely remain unencumbered by unnecessary and obtrusive lighting schemes. The lack of public lighting is a significant feature of the New Forest and it is essential that homeowners, developers etc. are aware of that and the NFNPA ensure that this feature remains well protected. Floodlighting should be considered as a last resort.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Comment noted. The feedback broadly supports the approach to lighting set out in the draft Design Guide SPD and covers the points raised by the Parish Council. No changes required.</li> </ul>

Lyndhurst Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 4: Fully support the content of the draft design code in respect of Building Elements, in particular the information relating to boundaries. Although similar comments are published in the local plan and other planning related documents, it seems that too often such matters are not fully addressed during the planning process resulting in harsh boundary treatments being accepted such as close boarded fencing.</li> <li>Chapter 5: This chapter provides a good reference source for decision making in respect of acceptable materials and also as a go to resource for designers and developers alike when designing buildings in the New Forest National Park.</li> <li>This design guide represents the standards and types of development that we would like to see maintained in the new forest national park and which the Parish Council seek to preserve. However it is important that the content of such guidance is properly enforced, along with the very valuable information and guidance contained within the existing Conservation Area Character Appraisals. These documents seem to be ignored or by-passed in many planning applications to date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support is welcomed. The issue of close boarded boundary fencing is addressed within the Design Guide, and it is strongly discouraged.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support is welcomed. When the Design Guide is adopted, it will be used throughout the National Park to inform planning decisions and help with enforcement matters when they arise.</li> </ul>
Southern Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 1: We consider that whilst this document is in balance with the Local Plan and national policy guidance, given that 'it can also be used as a good practice guide for development that does not need planning permission', it should strive to lead the way by going beyond policy in order to become an exemplar of truly sustainable development. So whilst we agree that the document is in line with existing national and local policies, Southern Water believe this SPD should seek to set the bar high for sustainable development in terms of a holistic approach to water management and conservation.</li> <li>Chapter 3: Southern Water supports characteristic #9 resources which identifies the need to conserve natural resources such as water. We would wish to add that greater water efficiency can also help reduce carbon emissions by using less energy to pump, heat and treat the water. Moreover, reducing carbon emissions is just one way of addressing climate change, but as set out in the NPPF Paragraph 153, 'Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes...' Ambitious targets on water efficiency along with effective on site water management can contribute to such mitigation.</li> <li>Chapter 6: Whilst we agree with all the issues included, we feel that paragraph 6.5 should also include water efficiency and SUDS features as key principles to achieving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The focus of this SPD is design, and officers consider that the document sets out the appropriate national and local policies. The SPD considers sustainable development measures within the context of the design implications. No change required.</li> <li>Comments noted - insert new paragraph 6.3 to incorporate references to the protection of natural resources including water sources.</li> <li>Agree - changes required. Include reference to water efficiency and SUDs in paragraph 6.5.</li> </ul>

	<p>sustainable development, for the reasons outlined in question 1 above. These could be incorporated into bullet points 4 and 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 6: Paragraph 6.6 could include measures that may benefit water efficiency (as well as SUDS mentioned in bullet point 9), such as rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, and grey water recycling.</li> <li>• Chapter 6: With regard to existing homes, paragraph 6.10 could also include reference to Southern Water's commitment to its Target 100 programme which aims to reduce per capita consumption of water to 100 litres per person per day. As part of this, Southern Water will carry out free home visits to support customers in making their homes more water efficient by detecting leaks and fitting water saving devices. This forms part of Southern Water's drive to make existing housing stock more water efficient.</li> <li>• Chapter 7: We support the inclusion of the drainage section of this chapter (paragraphs 7.21-7.23). To strengthen this requirement however, we would add that new builds should only be permitted to connect foul wastewater to the Southern Water foul drainage network. Roof and road runoff must be reduced, reused or recycled. The aspiration should be to design for flooding – to learn to live with water on the surface by making space for water in the environment so that it doesn't flood homes and businesses. Keeping it out of the foul drainage network by expanding the use of blue green infrastructure to create great spaces for people and wildlife, will have the added benefit of reducing the risk of foul flooding and storm overflows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree - changes made to paragraph 6.6.</li> <li>• Agree – include reference to water efficiency measures of water companies in paragraph 6.23. Local Plan policy DP8 sets out the water efficiency standard for new housing development and the Design Guide SPD cannot create new policy or amend the development plan.</li> <li>• Southern Water is not the only water utility company operating within the National Park area, and therefore the Guide cannot stipulate use of its specific foul drainage network. Additional wording added to paragraph 7.20 emphasising the need to plan for surface water retention to reduce flood risk.</li> </ul>
<p>Cranborne Chase AONB Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst paragraph 4.5 does emphasise that the National Park designation relates to landscape and scenic beauty there seems to be little emphasis on the need for developments to be landscape led. The importance of ensuring developments integrate harmoniously with not just the wider landscape of the National Park but also the landscapes of the locality could be given a higher profile throughout the document.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.19 introduces the issues relating to external lights and would benefit from the addition of a brief explanation about the need to limit the colour corrected temperature of lights to 3000 kelvin or less. I appreciate that greater detail is raised in Chapter 7 but, again, paragraph 7.28 could be enhanced by explaining that 'warm white' lights are more appropriate than the somewhat confusingly named 'daylight white' or 'cool white'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 2 of the Design Guide 'Development Context' includes a sub-section on Landscape Character and cross references to the Landscape Character Assessment. Chapter 7 focuses on landscape considerations. It is felt landscape matters receive appropriate coverage within the document. No changes recommended.</li> <li>• Wording change made to paragraph 7.28 to refer to warm white lights being more appropriate and an additional footnote included referring to the Kelvin Scale.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Page 30 helpfully explains the issues with roof lights. It does not, however, explain that roof lights can contribute significantly to light pollution and, therefore, roof lights need to be fitted with integral blinds or louvres that can be closed at night. Glazed links between buildings also have the capacity to emit polluting light and arrangements should be made in their design to either provide shielded and recessed lights, of the appropriate corrected temperature, or include integral blinds or louvres.</li> <li>• I would advise that the sound advice given in paragraph 7.1 that landscape issues should not be addressed as an afterthought and could, with benefit, be brought forward (or repeated) earlier in the document. Indeed, the contents of Chapter 7 seem so fundamental to integrating good design with the character and heritage of the National Park that it could, as a whole, be moved forward in the document.</li> <li>• Chapter 6: I see that on page 53 heat pumps are mentioned and one aspect that is not widely appreciated is that because these systems run at a lower temperature than gas or oil-fired heating systems, they require very much larger radiators. This can, therefore, have a significant impact on the internal design of buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted - changes to the bullet points have been made in relation to blinds to rooflights and reducing the glare from glazed links.</li> <li>• The document should be read as a whole and is not laid out in order of importance or priority. Chapter 2 (Development Context) refers to landscape character and includes reference to the National Park Landscape Character Assessment. No changes recommended.</li> <li>• Comments noted, but it is not considered necessary to set out the impacts of heat pumps on the internal design of buildings. No changes required.</li> </ul>
RSPB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pleased to see extensive reference to the need for sustainable development, especially the carbon footprint of a building (Section 6.7), including emphasis that re-using existing buildings is preferable to demolition or building new properties, and the concept of 'embodied carbon' reflecting the long-term contribution of a building to climate change (Section 6.8). It was also pleasing to see energy demand and efficiency addressed as top priorities (Sections 6.15-6.17) and the use of renewable technologies highlighted.</li> <li>• Chapter 7: There was no explicit mention of biodiversity net gain (BNG) and limited reference to extensive opportunities to implement it. Although BNG is a relatively new concept and metrics are still being devised regarding its effective use, there should be a greater emphasis on developers and designers to plan for enhancement of the natural environment, and resources available to help them achieve this. We would recommend that your Design Guide includes reinstating nest sites during refurbishment and creating them in new builds, extensions etc., where planning consent is required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• Wording to 7.3 has been updated to reference Biodiversity Net Gain, and strengthen the emphasis on achieving environmental enhancement in development proposals. Signposts have been provided to the BS 8683, DEFRA metrics and CIRIA's 'Biodiversity net gain. Good practice principles for development. A practical guide' (2019) for more guidance.</li> </ul>
Redlynch Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important that the traditional cottages of the New Forest remain and excessive extensions and alterations should be avoided. There needs to be a supply of the smaller traditional properties which provide a more affordable housing supply for the next</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These points are well made. However, it is the role of the statutory development plan to set out policies on the size of new dwellings,</li> </ul>

	<p>generation of families which have always lived in the New Forest. More and more smaller properties are being extended and there will no longer be affordable properties for those who have grown up in the rural villages and wish to remain in the locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 4: It is important that the character of the New Forest is protected and the draft Design Code addresses this issue. By recognising the need to maintain traditional designs and materials and ensuring the rural landscape is respected will assist in protecting the New Forest.</li> </ul>	<p>replacement dwellings and extensions to dwellings. All of these are limited by policies in the adopted Local Plan (2019) and the Design Guide SPD cannot create new policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retaining the distinctive character of the New Forest is the primary aim of the Design Guide SPD and the document contains a range of guidance to achieve this. No change required.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Design Guide doesn't describe the summary of the national policy and guidance and the framework of the local plan. There is no high-level summary or analysis of dwellings. There is no overview of the number of dwellings in the park, historically and in comparison with other national parks. The plan undoubtedly does have a good balance local and national policies. But without context, it is not able to fulfil its intentions.</li> <li>• The document is comprehensive in its description of the New Forest properties, especially historically.</li> <li>• Section 3 is incomplete. In my local village of Burley of the 650 odd dwellings some 200 are second (or subsequent) homes. This is the pattern inside the national park; it is second home haven. The document is remiss not to acknowledge that so many homes are not used as residences. The document is essentially a pretence, a wishful thinking, of what the national park should be. Worse than that, it then suggests new homes may or should be required. This is the opposite of actuality.</li> <li>• Chapter 4 needs to start with a plan for how many homes should be in the New Forest. Considering that more than 20% will be second or holiday homes, then the plan should start with say a 10% reduction in homes as a long-term plan. This is fairly easily achieved. All sales in the forest can only be to owner occupiers with stringent penalties if they are rented out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan sets out the details of the relevant national policy and guidance, and the overview of housing requirement. This Design Guide does not seek to replicate the details in the Local Plan and is focused on design issues.</li> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• The number of new dwellings required within the National Park has been established through the Local Plan review process, including an independent examination of the evidence base. There is a clear housing need arising from within communities of the National Park and the Local Plan addresses this within the context of a nationally protected landscape. The issue of second home ownership is beyond the scope of a design guide to address.</li> <li>• The number of new dwellings required within the New Forest National Park has been established through the Local Plan review process. A Design Guide SPD cannot set housing numbers. There is a clear housing need arising from within communities of the National Park and the Local Plan addresses this within the context of a nationally protected landscape. The issue of</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 6.6 There should be no new homes for at least 20 years. Homes are incompatible with a balanced environment when the Park is already the most densely populated in the country.</li> <li>• Section 7 provides comprehensive guidance and encouragement. Which is another way of saying wishful thinking. Unless it is enforced. For all, including the rich and powerful.</li> <li>• 80% of all traffic breaks the law. They drive above 40mph. No amount of 'guidance' will change that. Only a penalty (a hidden camera) will save the ponies and the forest. So with this excellent guide. Unless it is significantly more muscular in intent, using 'shall' and 'will', it will forever be just a very good intention.</li> </ul>	<p>second home ownership is beyond the scope of a design guide to address. Less than 10% of homes in the National Park are second homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan is the most appropriate place to determine the level of housing required for the National Park. No changes required.</li> <li>• The Design Guide will be a material consideration in making planning decisions. By going through public consultation and formal adoption by the NPA it gains weights in planning decision-making.</li> <li>• Comments around enforcing speed limits noted and this is a matter for the police and New Forest bodies to take forward outside of the Design Guide review process. The document is a material consideration in planning decisions and contains guidance, but cannot make new policy. It is therefore appropriate for the document to encourage and guide, rather than insist.</li> </ul>
Hyde Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPPF Guidance - The National Design Guide is general guidance to encourage 'well designed places', NPA policies are not contrary to any of the 10 characteristics. Proposed density is mentioned in the NDG (3 Built Form) but there is no guidance on this or recommended national minimum, or minimum house plot size for larger housing developments which could support the aim 'to promote health and wellbeing'.</li> <li>• Paragraph 2.4: The summary of the New Forest landscape is too brief and rightly recommends the 2015 Character Assessment for details. Councillors suggest – 'landscape within the Park formed and maintained by grazing livestock' - rather than merely 'and roamed by ponies, donkeys.....'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither the Design Guide nor the Local Plan specify densities for the National Park as it is more appropriate to determine on a site-by-site basis. Proposed development should respond to the local character and reflect the local development densities where appropriate.</li> <li>• The Landscape Character Assessment (2015) sets out the details the character areas of the Forest in more depth. The Design Guide does not seek to replicate the details in the Landscape Character Assessment, choosing to focus largely on the design of the built environment. The wording for paragraph 2.4 has been changed in accordance with the suggestion.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 2.12: Please note that part of the New Forest was designated as a National Park in 2005, but not all of it.</li> <li>• Architecture 2.21 - The late Victorian, and Edwardian style dwellings in Hyde Parish were mainly built on plots of land sold off by neighbouring large estates. The Local List is a good record of parish architecture and materials use.</li> <li>• Chapter 3: Some Characteristics do not apply to small parishes but are relevant to, and worthy of support in larger developments such as Calshot/Fawley. New building in Hyde parish is restricted to extensions, single rebuilt dwellings and outbuildings but these can benefit from some Characteristics: 1 Context, 5 Nature, 8 Homes and buildings, 9 Resources, 10 Lifespan, the relevant parts of these are reflected in NPA policies and supported by parish councillors.</li> <li>• Chapter 4: The aim of The Design Code is to 'provide greater certainty about the design of development for communities and applicants'. From past experience of replacement dwellings and extensions Hyde parish councillors are not sure what type/style of design would be acceptable to planning officers and to parish councillors who have wide and long-term local knowledge.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.2: It should not be 'pastiche representations of earlier periods... it should be of new design... but should respect and relate to its neighbours...' which in Hyde (7 settlement areas, total 400 dwellings) and other small parishes, will be of earlier period dwellings that make up the local distinctiveness.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.20 - The context checklist gives useful information and is a quick reference for all involved in planning.</li> <li>• Plain English please: material, 'palette', range, rural building 'typologies', types, settlement pattern and grain, plot pattern of development).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted. The New Forest National Park Design Guide only applies to the area within the designated National Park (and for which the NPA is the local planning authority).</li> <li>• Comments noted and agree that the Local Heritage List and Conservation Character Appraisals offer more detail on historic buildings within individual parishes.</li> <li>• The Design Guide sets out advice for the whole of the National Park, including small villages and rural parishes. It will be used to guide development throughout and set parameters whether for an extension, an outbuilding or a replacement dwelling. No change required.</li> <li>• The Design Guide has been brought up to date with the latest national advice, which seeks exemplary design in the built environment. Each proposal will continue to be judged on its own merits based on the advice set out in the Design Guide and with comments provided by the relevant Parish Council.</li> <li>• New development should be considered and relate to the existing pattern of development, layout, form, detailing and materials. All these matters are set out in this Design Guide.</li> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• Comments noted. A useful Glossary of key terms is provided at the end of the document.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 6: The current relevant sustainable issues are comprehensively covered, however, research, new technologies and Government grants and loans etc. are likely to mean this chapter should be reviewed during the next 15 years.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.7 and 6.13 The re-use of materials and of existing homes would help rural distinctiveness, especially in small hamlets and villages, where new development can look out of place.</li> <li>• Solar Power 6.32 The advice on the reduction of visual impact is useful. It is re-assuring that there will be some control of installations in conservation areas and on listed buildings.</li> <li>• Sections 6.5, 6.6, 6.32 - the bullet points make for quick reference, the information is clear and concise, this lay-out could be applied to some other sections.</li> <li>• Paragraph 7.19: Impermeable surface gardens and driveways do lead to water run-off into narrow lanes which have no drainage and are prone to flooding, perhaps more emphasis in the Design Guide? The Access and Drainage guidance should encourage consideration of their ecological importance.</li> <li>• Signage 7.24 The information is useful and avoidance of large sign and clutter will benefit the landscape; perhaps safety in the design of all signs could be mentioned – important where livestock roam and where temporary signs are used by seasonal businesses.</li> <li>• Lighting External 7.28-7.32: The advice on reducing existing obtrusive lighting and light pollution is sound but difficult to achieve without publicising the environmental and economic benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support welcomed. It is recognised that new technologies are changing all the time and the Guide will be reviewed at an appropriate time.</li> <li>• Agree add in a reference to local distinctiveness in paragraph 6.13.</li> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• Agree – wording added to paragraph 7.19 to strengthen this point.</li> <li>• Under Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (control of advertisement) Regulations (2007) no advertisement is to be displayed which would obscure, or hinder the interpretation of, official road, rail, waterway or aircraft signs, or otherwise make hazardous the use of these types of transport. Likewise any advertisement hoarding or structure is to be kept in a condition which does not endanger the public. A sentence has been added to 7.24 to raise awareness of safety in designing and positioning signs.</li> <li>• Additional wording has been added to paragraph 7.27 highlighting the contribution tranquillity makes to the special qualities of the National Park; and links between light pollution and impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighting Internal 7.34 Councillors are disappointed that advice on the avoidance of large continuous areas of glazing is restricted to 'adjacent to protected habitats or fronting onto the Open Forest' - large amounts of unnecessary glazing, including 'structured' glazing, throughout the Park create light pollution and are contrary to the Dark Skies initiative which should be more actively supported by designers, and NPA planning officers.</li> <li>• The relevance of the VDS as a source of local knowledge and local distinctiveness should be given more weight and promoted in the Design Guide.</li> <li>• The introduction of wheelie bins could lead to unsightly pens or mini-sheds placed near to access gates, perhaps this could have been mentioned or advised on.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 7.29 states, "Across the National Park, proposals should demonstrate that all opportunities to reduce light pollution have been taken to help conserve the dark skies of the National Park." Additional wording has been added to paragraph 7.33 to refer to 'other particularly sensitive landscape areas.' It should also be recognised that developments must be looked at in their context and there may well be sites where more glazing is appropriate.</li> <li>• Paragraph 1.26 and the diagram on page 7 of the SPD cover Village Design Statements, including a hyperlink to where more information can be found. The Design Guide SPS applies across all 220 square miles of the National Park and so these references are considered appropriate. The adopted VDSs constitute to be SPDs and have the same weight as the Design Guide SPD in planning decision-making.</li> <li>• The NPA recognises the impact wheelie bins, bin stores etc could have on the landscape of the New Forest. Wording has been added to 7.10 to encourage discrete positioning and low-key design. As the final decision on the introduction of wheelie bins in New Forest District has not been taken, the Guide could be reviewed at an appropriate time with more detailed advice as required.</li> </ul>
<p>Boldre Parish Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 2 accurately summarises that the design of buildings throughout the National Park have a wide range of designs and architectural styles. The Parish Council believes that the variety of architecture from different periods is key to the character of the New Forest.</li> <li>• Chapter 3: The Parish Council agrees with the points made in general. However, there are specific areas which are of concern. Item 3.9 suggests that "Parking in the front</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• Paragraph 3.9 altered to include 'or well screened with suitable planting. Each case for a</li> </ul>

	<p>curtilage of properties should be avoided”. The Parish Council agrees that open car parking is best avoided, However, suitably screened parking areas are acceptable and reflection that for rural communities, cars are a key element given the available public transport options. Where existing properties are adjacent to busy roads or rat runs (e.g. not just A/B roads), replacement dwellings should be allowed to be set back and coupled with screening to reduce road noise. There should be sufficient parking to avoid damage to verges etc. by on-road parking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 3.11: 3.11 – Whilst the Parish Council agrees that excessive fenestration is to be avoided, a balance is to be struck with regarding security lighting. Rural crime is an increasing issue in the New Forest and a clear and quantifiable bar should be set in terms the required justification and reference should be made to 3.19 (Secure by Design).</li> <li>• Paragraph 3.14: 3.14 – The Parish Council feels this paragraph is overly restrictive and does not reflect the advances made in construction materials. Timber joinery is often of poor quality and unless very expensive units are purchased, will not last as described. Plastic and aluminium windows are available in profiles such as flush casement which provide the appropriate aesthetic. In addition, manmade boards are often made from recycled materials and weather well if appropriately maintained in the same way that natural wood will. The Parish Council believes that if there is an insistence that only natural materials are used, this will simply result in items being replaced at a later date to the detriment the agreed design.</li> <li>• Paragraph 3.17: The Parish Council does not believe that this statement aligns with the description of the New Forest provided in Chapter two. The delight of the New Forest is the range of architecture on offer. “large porches, large expanses of glazing and rooflights, ornate gable details and pretentious gateways” are all features found throughout the New Forest. The Parish Council feels that this guidance will push planning officers to favour “identikit” plain cottages which would be to the detriment of the area.</li> </ul>	<p>replacement dwelling will be assessed on its individual merits and local circumstances, to ensure there is sufficient parking and without damage to the protected verges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted. No change required as the lighting issues are set out and referenced in 3.11 and 3.19.</li> <li>• The use of UPVC windows and doors are not widely encouraged throughout the National Park. The use of sustainable timber is encouraged, as the lifespan is much longer than UPVC if they are well maintained. UPVC products are bulkier in design, have thicker glazing bars and mullions, and these features reduce the area of glazing and light to rooms. Many products are not sustainable and the quality, longevity and performance has not always been as stated by the manufacturers. The use of powder coated aluminium is acceptable in some circumstances. As technologies advance and suitable sustainable products come to the market, we will look at their credentials as part of planning applications. We are not able to control the piecemeal changes to the windows and doors of dwellings which are not statutory listed.</li> <li>• Comments noted. The Design Guide is a guide and each application will be judged on its individual merits so that details are of a scale and design appropriate to the proposed building. This will not stifle new or modern design, but rein</li> </ul>
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	<p>Though a plain cottage vernacular may suit a small dwelling, when applied to a large dwelling it simply looks out scale. The Design Guide should focus on complementing the local street scene and landscape, whilst allowing character to be added which sets a dwelling as unique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 3: Whilst Boldre Parish Council agrees that materials should be part of the planning process, it is unrealistic for this to be completed at the time of application. Materials should continue to be conditioned to allow for budgeting, availability etc. It is entirely possible for a new building to take 2 to 3 years to complete and material availability cannot be guaranteed. Moving the definition of materials to be part of the application is likely to just produce more paperwork (and cost) to applicants who will be forced to seek multiple variations due to situations beyond their control.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.8: The Parish Council notes the comments regarding relative position to the highway. Given the significant increase in traffic, replacement dwellings should be permitted to be set back from the highway along with suitable screening to provide a reduction in traffic noise. The Council also notes again the preference for a rectangular form to the main dwelling. As previously commented, this is not suitable for all types of development and is likely to be overly prescriptive when applied by planning officers.</li> <li>• Chapter 4: Bullet 3 regarding materials does not appear to be factually accurate. Slim profile windows in UPVC windows are widely available and can be made in sash, flush casement and other styles. Boldre Parish Council recommends that the design guide should focus on the profile, not the construction material.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.20: Boldre Parish Council notes the reference to bin storage and agree that secure storage of waste in a rural setting is important. However, it does not appear that the design guide gives any guidance on whether bin stores are welcomed or not.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.34: 6.34 – it would be useful for the reader if the documented detailed what was considered “large scale” in order to clearly understand the planning authority’s intent.</li> </ul>	<p>in the inappropriate designs. This will ensure individuality and character in new designs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As far as possible materials should be stated on a planning application to be able to understand the proposal fully and how it will be viewed and built. It is fully acknowledged that there can be supply problems for some materials, or a different developer carries out the works which require amendments. The choice of facing materials is also usually a pre-commencement condition, and there is up to 3 years for the development to start after permission is granted.</li> <li>• This guide offers parameters. It is not prescriptive, and each application will be assessed on its merits and appropriateness in design, scale, bulk and position on the plot and in its locality, alongside the Local Plan policies.</li> <li>• The use of UPVC has been discussed above and the reasons why its widespread use is of concern addressed. The profile of the windows and doors is also important, and whilst UPVC can be made in a number of styles, the detail is never as fine as in timber.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.4 revised to include reference to bin stores.</li> <li>• The Local Plan sets out more information on this issue, in support of policy SP14. Large scale renewable energy developments meeting a</li> </ul>
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		wider-than-local need are not appropriate in the National Park.
Minstead Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very important that such an important document is up to date and in line with national policy &amp; guidance to ensure it carries sufficient weight in planning decisions. Important that document has the flexibility to remain relevant in the face of ever-changing national policy situation.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.7: Street patterns - areas of this seems to be in conflict. Bullet point 3 - if you narrow roads you will increase verge erosion &amp; create potentially dangerous situations. We do not support this. It is potentially in conflict with the protection of verges in bullet point 4 which we support. In Minstead the largest vehicles to use the roads are often agricultural &amp; necessary for a thriving working Forest.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.9: Boundaries - Strongly support this section as this is an area of constant difficulty in our rural parish.</li> <li>• Heritage assets - the Forest Central South Conservation Area Assessment is in need of an update.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.15: Windows, dormers, rooflights - we agree with the comments made but would add that the reference to a guarantee period on uPVC windows should be removed. Including this would only be fair if it is compared to the guarantee on a wooden window rather than the total life of the window. please compare like with like.</li> <li>• Paragraph s 6.19 – 6.20: It would be a good idea to include an additional reference to climate change within these paragraphs to emphasise that plans for passive solar gain need to be robust in this context.</li> <li>• Paragraph 7.28 – 7.35: The lighting guidance and checklist is good though we can see some interesting future discussions when balancing these with paras 6.19 and 6.20.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support welcomed</li> <li>• Comments noted. The intention here is to ensure that any new roads which are created, are as narrow as possible to suit the locality, and not built to the standard highway dimensions as seen in suburban areas. No changes required.</li> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• This work would be taken forward outside of the Design Guide SPD process. The NPA has identified the first three Conservation Area character appraisals that will be updated and more will be done on a rolling basis.</li> <li>• Comments noted – text amended and dates removed.</li> <li>• Amendments made to paragraph 6.19.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.20 of the Design Guide cross-refers to the section with more detailed guidance on light pollution and it is important that the benefits of solar gain also consider potential impacts arising from light pollution.</li> </ul>

<p>Beaulieu Parish Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We note that no mention is made of the Beaulieu River in the Draft Design Guide despite it being one of the most sensitive areas in the National Park when it comes to planning. As a Parish council we find some of our most difficult planning issues arise when properties along the Beaulieu River are demolished and rebuilt.</li> <li>• Chapter 2: It would be helpful to see some mention in Chapter 2, The Characteristics of the New Forest, of the Beaulieu River highlighting that developments along its banks need to be treated with particular sensitivity due to its unique characteristics and wildlife habitats. The Beaulieu River is designated as an SAC, SSSI and the top reaches down to Spearbed and Bucklers Hard are in the Conservation Area.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.15: We would also suggest that the Beaulieu River is included as an example in Windows, Dormers and Roof lights where 4.15 states 'large modern windows and substantial areas of glazing or roof lanterns are not acceptable where light spill may impact on the tranquillity and dark skies of the National Park'.</li> <li>• Paragraph 7.34: Additionally, in Landscape and Ecology Considerations, section 7.34 on Lighting and Light Pollution should include the Beaulieu River as an example of a sensitive area where excessive external lighting is discouraged.</li> <li>• Chapter 5: Section 5 on Materials we consider is of utmost importance and would like to see more encouragement for the use of the traditional materials found in the New Forest and would discourage the use, for example, of light stone.</li> <li>• Paragraph 2.19: There is no mention of Beaulieu here which contains a large number of sizable Arts and Crafts houses. As a parish some of our largest planning applications involve the demolition or alteration of Arts and Crafts houses which we feel are not always being valued as highly as they should be and are often being replaced with different architectural styles. We feel that the Arts and Crafts heritage assets in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Design Guide is a Park wide document and covers many sensitive and protected areas, which it would be impractical to name individually. No change recommended.</li> <li>• The Design Guide is a Park wide document and covers many sensitive and protected areas, which it would be impractical to name individually. The Beaulieu and Bucklers Hard Conservation Area Character Appraisals can be referred to in response to planning applications in order to stress that developments along the Beaulieu River need to be treated with particular sensitivity. No change recommended.</li> <li>• The Design Guide is a Park wide document and covers many sensitive and protected areas, which it would be impractical to name individually. No change recommended.</li> <li>• Additional wording added to paragraph 7.34 to refer to 'other particularly sensitive landscape areas' (in addition to sites adjacent to the Open Forest and protected habitats) in relation to sensitive areas of the National Park. Do not consider it necessary to specifically name the Beaulieu River area.</li> <li>• Noted. This is covered under 4.14 but a sentence has been added to chapter 5 to reiterate the point that stone is rarely used in the Forest.</li> <li>• Noted - change required - Wording added to 2.19 and 2.22 to cover Beaulieu and emphasise the importance of the Arts and Crafts architecture in the Forest.</li> </ul>
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	National Park should be protected where possible and more emphasis put on their refurbishment rather than demolition.	
Woodgreen Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Design Guide gives guidance to help achieve high standards of design in new development, while retaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the whole of the national park. It supplements the Local Plan policies.</li> <li>• Section 1 is too long and loses impact. It might improve the document by moving 'planning status' - paras 1.12 - 1.27 to a new section or appendix.</li> <li>• Chapter 4 needs to be synchronised with Chapter 7 when talking about driveway materials etc. They say much the same but are not quite the same.</li> <li>• Chapter 6: Not enough consideration given to retrofitting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support welcomed.</li> <li>• Planning status is an important section that should be retained at the beginning of the document as it sets out how applicants and others should use the document and its guidance. No change required.</li> <li>• Comments noted. Text altered to refer to Chapter 7 for more details.</li> <li>• Comments noted. Reference added to paragraph 6.3.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It would be good to illustrate an example of an Encroachment Cottage for visual reference, along with potentially some images of other 'Formal Architecture' i.e. model farms etc to accompany the estate cottages image.</li> <li>• Chapter 3: Whilst visual examples of poor materials are shown later in the document, perhaps a couple of photos of poor examples of extensions (maybe where better schemes have since been implemented to avoid offending people) would show the aspiration of what is trying to be avoided, along with examples of exemplary schemes. Ditto points raised on new dwellings and landscaping.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.10 – 4.11: Paragraphs 4.10 and 4.11 perhaps add too much emphasis to traditional architecture, this could preclude exemplary modern schemes if applied too rigidly in practice, in the future. The “new traditionally proportioned cottages at Bransgore” photo should be replaced with something of a higher quality design to show the high aspirations this design code should be striving for. Good is not good enough as a target, it provides no encouragement for ambition to reach 'excellence'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional photos of an encroachment cottage, a model farmstead and a small country house have been inserted in this chapter.</li> <li>• Comments noted. The use of poor examples has been considered and instead we have focussed on good examples in order not to offend people. Additional images will be added.</li> <li>• Comments noted. The use of traditional architecture is a guide, and we make it clear that we do encourage good modern architecture in the preceding paragraphs. The Bransgore image has been removed and recent Building Design Award winning schemes have been included.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 4.12 seems to preclude high quality modern design or any kind of contrast when extending older buildings (this contrast is a good way of illustrating the progression of the building over the years).</li> <li>• Chapter 4: Will heritage statements be required for works to Locally Listed buildings? Something to consider and would focus the mind of applicants, otherwise being on the Local List is slightly meaningless if one is expecting a higher standard to be applied to these buildings, albeit not the same standard as required for a nationally listed building.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.14 should promote the use of 'handmade' or 'hand crafted (i.e. machine made but hand finished such as Redland Rosemary Clay Craftsman (not Classic) and Marley Ashdowne range)' plain clay tiles, specifically NOT machine-made ones.</li> <li>• Paragraph 5.8: Slates should be specifically referenced in paragraph 5.8 to pick up the non-shiny comment earlier in the document. Spanish slates can sometimes, due to their clean splitting, look overly plasticky, despite being a natural material.</li> <li>• Paragraph 5.15 should also reference the Royal Institute of British Architects and specifically their Conservation Register.</li> <li>• Chapter 6: Reference should also be made to the use of Solar Hot Water panels, not just photovoltaics as a potential item to be integrated. Cupa Pizarras for example produce a product which is invisible (Thermoslate) when installed on the roof.</li> <li>• Chapter 6: Air Source Heat Pump design is evolving such that not ALL products on the market look like air conditioning equipment, e.g. Daikin Altherma 3 HT and RED heat pumps by Renewable Energy Devices Ltd. For example. Consideration of Air Source Heat Pumps by planning and conservation officers should be mindful that placing these behind screens can cause significant reduction in performance and therefore suggestions such as boxing in and screening closely should be avoided. Screening in line with distances recommended by manufacturers for individual products is perfectly acceptable.</li> <li>• The reference to pre-application advise is useful and a constructive way to seek good quality design, however the pre-application service must be user friendly and provide responses in a timely manner to encourage people to use the service, rather than view it as an extended and open-ended process which can lead to delays to schemes, rendering it useless as applicants will simply submit planning applications and deal with matters that arise during that process instead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted. Additional bullet point added to allow a modern exemplary design for an extension in some cases.</li> <li>• Comment noted and agreed. Text altered to include a Statement of Significance in relation to Local Heritage Assets.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.14 text altered to refer to hand made or hand-crafted plain clay tiles instead of machine-made ones.</li> <li>• Noted - change required - The wording for paragraph 5.8 has been changed in accordance with the suggestion.</li> <li>• The wording for paragraph 5.15 has been changed in accordance with the suggestion.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.28 already refers to solar hot water. No changes required.</li> <li>• The Design Guide does not specify the details of certain makes of renewable energy sources, but sets out the general considerations of potential impacts. These will vary from case to case and therefore the document contains sufficient details. No changes required.</li> <li>• Comments noted. The National Park Authority has always placed a strong emphasis on pre-application engagement and continues to offer a duty planning officer service as a further way for people to engage on planning matters.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paragraph 4.17 states full height glazing should be avoided. This is not necessarily correct. Where an existing barn has existing door openings, this would be entirely appropriate to fully glaze. Smaller height glazing in such situation is of a proportional which can appear overly domesticated. This section should be reworded to capture that full height is inappropriate on certain buildings but not in others. Perhaps a suggestion that glazing should reflect the proportions of existing openings on buildings is a more useful way of wording this section. I would also suggest car ports should be encouraged over garages.</li> <li>Chapter 4: Shopfront section definitely needs to include some examples and perhaps reference NFDC shopfront guidance SPD (or NPA equivalent) to ensure this particular subject area is provided with enough guidance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment noted. Text altered to reflect the proportions of the existing openings regarding large areas of glazing. Text also altered in Barns, Outbuildings &amp; Garages, to encourage open car ports over garages.</li> <li>Comments noted and a new image has been inserted. There is not currently a separate NPA Shopfront leaflet. The NFDC shopfront SPD is not a material consideration within the National Park so we cannot refer to it. It is felt the coverage given in the Design Guide is sufficient.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 4: The design code is too vague and dismissive in rejecting “pastiche” and too vague in preferencing “new design” over it. This unnecessary and misleading binary, and misuse of the term “pastiche” as a pejorative and inherently negative concept, runs contrary to the advice and findings of the 2020 Living with Beauty report of the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission. On page 38 of the Living with Beauty report, for example, a number of successful, high quality revivalist projects are listed and emphasised as positive and desirable, the report going on to say, “To those who criticise the result as ‘pastiche’ the response is surely yes, in just the way that Georgian London is a pastiche.” This emphasises that high quality pastiche design can be desirable and positive in new developments and contribute vitally to the unique character of an area.</li> <li>Suggest paragraph 4.2 is amended to: “This does not imply that modern developments should be low quality pastiche representations of earlier periods. New buildings should, as a general rule, be of high quality new, traditional or revivalist design, and contribute to our built heritage. But it is important that such development should respect and relate to its neighbours, to the local vernacular, and to its wider landscape setting.”</li> <li>Suggest paragraph 4.10 is amended to: “Good modern and revivalist design will be encouraged, provided it is appropriate for the locality. Proper attention to detail is a prerequisite for all good buildings, including contemporary designs.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comments noted and paragraph 4.2 amended as suggested.</li> <li>Comments noted and paragraph amended as suggested.</li> <li>Comments noted. This paragraph already covers modern design and designs appropriate to the local distinctiveness of the area. It is not necessary to include 'revivalist' in this context.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 5: Suggest an acknowledgement and encouragement of exploring cob in modern construction as a potentially high value, sustainable, energy efficient material during the current climate crisis which is of significant local, cultural, vernacular value &amp; precedent.</li> <li>• Paragraph 6.9: There should be an addition stating: “When making alterations designed to improve energy efficiency, attention should be paid to the carbon footprint and lifespan of the materials themselves, which may impact long-term sustainability in spite of a short-term increase in energy efficiency”. The obvious example is the use of cheap uPVC windows and doors. Though they often have a short-term positive impact in reducing energy bills, the industrially-manufactured nature of them, combined with international shipping of parts and the need to replace them fully every 10-30 years makes them considerably less sustainable than a high quality, locally sourced, timber alternative with a lifespan of over a century, which can have a much lower long-term carbon footprint. Properly maintained and finished, the latter can have energy saving properties comparable or superior to most uPVC equivalents.</li> <li>• Support much of the draft, especially the emphasis on the detrimental environmental impact and character damage of uPVC windows, shopfronts and doors, which have become ubiquitous throughout the bulk of the Forest over the past decade, both inside Conservation Areas and outside. Due to the observable decline and the reasons stated, an Article 4 Direction should be instated across the National Park Conservation Areas to further restrict their use, and to encourage the gradual replacing of those that currently exist with higher quality, more traditional alternatives (preferably timber)."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted and paragraph amended as suggested.</li> <li>• Agree and amendments made to paragraph 6.9 as suggested.</li> <li>• Support is welcomed. The introduction of an Article 4 Direction to restrict the use of UPVC windows and doors across the whole of the National Park would be a matter taken forward outside the Design Guide process.</li> </ul>
Friends of the New Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The secondary status of a SPD is recognised. However, there is a perceived difference between what the Authority says in this document and its predecessors and what its own officers in development control and enforcement actually do. There is, for instance, frequent mention of the undesirability of close boarded fencing in the document, (reflected in nearly all the village design statements), but they are routinely approved, and enforcement action considered “not expedient” on occasions when a complaint is made.</li> <li>• The welcomed policy of restricting new dwellings to 100 square metres increases the difficulty for architects to build variety into the design of the new estates. Could more advice be offered and devices proposed?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted. The application, use and enforcement of the guidelines set out in the Design Guide document is outside the scope of this consultation. Once adopted, the new Design Guide will be used by NPA planning officers and the Planning Committee.</li> <li>• The restriction of new dwellings to under 100sqm should not restrict architects or professionals from designing modern homes. It is important the Design Guide offers design advice but is not prescriptive, so that modern design is not stifled.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balancing the need for improved insulation, energy use in manufacture and maintenance with the desirability of continuing the use of traditional materials has been considered in the document. The priorities in this field are rapidly evolving as is the quality of replacement items. Perhaps there should be a recognition that, where modern solutions offer significant “climate change” advantages with minimal change in appearance, they should actually be encouraged. Window frames are given as an example.</li> <li>There is a problem arising that could significantly degrade the appearance of the Forest - the arrival of wheelie bins in 2023 or thereabouts. The design guide should anticipate this inevitable change and propose solutions and best practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment noted. New energy technologies are evolving all the time, and we strongly support the use of traditional sustainable materials and technologies, as well as modern solutions, where appropriate. No change required.</li> <li>Noted. The Authority recognises the impact wheelie bins, bin stores etc would have on the landscape of the New Forest. Wording has been added to 7.10 to encourage discrete positioning and low-key design. As the final decision on the introduction of wheelie bins in the New Forest District has not been taken, the document will be reviewed at an appropriate time with more detailed advice as required.</li> </ul>
Friends of Brockenhurst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Friends of Brockenhurst support the Friends of the New Forest comments and in particular paragraph 2 (comments about use of guidance by officers).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment noted. The application, use and enforcement of the guidelines set out in the Design Guide document is outside the scope of this consultation. Once adopted, the new Design Guide will be used by NPA planning officers and the Planning Committee.</li> </ul>
Private individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration &amp; discussion of the content of the recent Bacon Review, and ACES Terrier looking how to enable the diversity of housing needs.</li> <li>Paragraph 5.20: Regarding straw bale houses - those requiring a mortgage will encounter challenges. Straw bales are not an acceptable method of construction for most lenders. Valuer comments may be - unsuitable for lending purposes. There are many options - modern methods of construction meeting very high sustainable and green ethical material standards reducing carbon footprint.</li> <li>Chapter 7: As we appreciate green, tranquil areas more for the role they play in maintaining well-being the planting of indigenous plants &amp; trees and creating beautiful places is important.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These documents raise interesting issues, but they are not policy documents and it would not be appropriate to set out details in the Design Guide.</li> <li>Comment noted - Straw bales have been used in new development within the National Park, and the Design Guide presents them as one option of a number of sustainable materials used in modern construction. No change recommended.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> </ul>

<p>Brockenhurst Parish Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 4: The factors identified are welcomed. However perhaps a more quantitative definition or stronger recommendation/guidance is needed in the area of natural environment e.g. through planting schemes and recommend limits on hard ground surfaces. Possibly mandating in favour of native species and levels of new hedging. Boundary treatments should include the presumption against long term parking of caravans and boats.</li> <li>Chapter 6: While likely to be very small scale waterpower generation should be considered for both positive and negative impacts on the appearance. Consideration given to retain expanding or diverting existing water courses.</li> <li>Chapter 7: Generally supportive, but there are perhaps additional items that may need consideration. The introduction of EV charging points has the potential to generate a great deal of clutter and signage both on and off the highway; The near universal use of mobile devices /data could give rise a gentle reduction in physical signage.</li> <li>Chapter 7: LED light temperature should be specified to be below 3000 K. (Warm White)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment noted. The provision of natural indigenous native planting and the use of quality surface materials are set out in this section already. It is not possible to restrict parking for caravan or boats, as this is permitted development within the boundary of a dwelling house, unless it is on a commercial basis.</li> <li>The document is focused on those renewable energy measures most appropriate to the New Forest, whilst not precluding the consideration of others. Therefore no changes required.</li> <li>The impact electric vehicle charging points could have on the landscape of the New Forest is recognised. Wording has been added to 7.10 to encourage discrete positioning and low-key design. However, new technologies are changing all the time and the document can be reviewed with more detailed advice as required.</li> <li>Additional wording (and footnote) added to paragraph 7.28 on the 'warmth' of lighting and the Kelvin Scale.</li> </ul>
<p>Historic England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 3: With regard to the definition of 'identity', this needs a stronger emphasis on the contribution that the relationship with history provides to a sense of place and identity. The visible evidence of past development, including use of buildings and their relationship to the history of the landscape creates the personal relationships we hold with places and their identity. This isn't clearly expressed in the more mechanical sounding relationship described between buildings, places, infrastructure – although this may be what was intended. We believe that diversifying the mix of uses is also a valuable contributor to sustainability by reducing the need to travel to employment or to access services.</li> <li>Paragraph 3.10: Consider that shared surfaces have potential to disadvantage many users including those with visual, hearing and cognitive impairment and should only be used where vehicle traffic is intended to be, or is already infrequent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comments noted. Chapter 2 discusses the significance of the landscape and local identity more fully - no change required. Uses - this point has been expanded to introduce sustainability; and reducing the need to travel for employment and to access services.</li> <li>Comment noted. These areas would be in low traffic-use, small schemes. The words 'and safe' have been added to the text.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 3.10: The first sentence of this paragraph states that a principle is included but the preceding text describes and opportunity rather than a principle.</li> <li>• Paragraphs 4.1- 4.3: It isn't clear what building elements are discussed here and how the text will help to identify suitable designs of building elements – one aspect to consider is whether guidance could result in a 'pick-and-mix' of styles of details, such as window arches, types of doorway, presence of chimneys, choice of exterior cladding, etc.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.7 cul-de-sacs – given that many past developments were farmsteads or cottages with attendant subsidiary buildings set around a yard with a single access road, is there likelihood that this would be a suitable form of development and would this be considered a cul-de-sac. Reference to pre-WWI densities of development is helpful. Chapter 2 makes several references to the introduction of ribbon development in the 1920s. It might help to clarify here if this is a desirable characteristic to be repeated or not.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.8: Extensions - couldn't an in-line subservient 'extension' to the side also be acceptable? This would be similar to the historic thatched cottage shown at page 12. Roof pitches, can you be explicit about a minimum pitch, for e.g., at least 45 degrees from vertical reflecting the slope needed for traditional roof materials including clay tile and thatch? Except of minor elements such as porches or cat slides.</li> <li>• Chapter 4: Council against using terms such as indigenous or non-native. There are many 'traditional' hedging species, whilst many plant species that are traditionally used have been introduced in the last two thousand years and may be considered naturalised. Nevertheless, we agree that using invasive and ecological poor species should be avoided whilst varieties that fail to reflect the historic species mix for which the Forest is valued as a landscape (such as leylandii and laurel should be resisted).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted. Agreed. This wording has been revised to remove design principles.</li> <li>• Comments noted. The title has been changed from 'Building' Elements to 'Design of Development' as an introduction to the Design Code.</li> <li>• Farmyards are a common occurrence, and they are generally supported as courtyard developments in rural areas. They are not considered to be cul de sacs, in this sense. Ribbon development is part of the historic development of many of the smaller villages and settlements, and it is very unlikely that new development would take place in a similar vein nowadays due to the restrictive nature of development policies within the National Park. No changes required.</li> <li>• In line subservient extensions have been permitted in the past as shown in the image on page 12. The critical point is for it to be subservient to show the progression of time. The angle of pitch has not been specified, but the text sets out that the design of extensions should be in scale and complementary to the original dwelling. Additional text added to refer to the angle of the roof slope.</li> <li>• Comments noted. This section has been written in conjunction with our Landscape Officer, and it is considered that on balance the text accurately reflects the preferred natural species for boundaries. No changes required.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paragraph 4.10: It may also help to identify that many historic buildings were designed to be inherently energy efficient for the use for which they were designed but conversion may require careful consideration of how this changes the need to develop sustainability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment noted. Text amended to include this reference in the final bullet point of paragraph 4.10.</li> </ul>
Godshill Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The document recognises the diversity of settlement types in New Forest, including recognition that there are many styles of dwelling including modern designs.</li> <li>Chapter 1: The NPPF and Local Plan both place great emphasis on conservation of the National Park landscape, and this draft SPD works well with both. However, it is not clear how the Government's August 2020 White Paper proposals are developing. It may not give sufficient protection to National Parks. Conservation Area appraisals need to be more easily accessible. Good assessment of varied characteristics of local buildings.</li> <li>Paragraph 2.12: Since the 19th century, plots within the New Forest settlements have been infilled and the settlements expanded outwards. This has resulted in increasingly hard urban edges and more densely populated settlement cores. Interesting when we discuss additions to existing plots and the 'creep' of development.</li> <li>Chapter 2 clearly sets out the wide diversity of New Forest landscapes and settlements, and recognises the importance of protecting the unique, organic, rural local vernacular from suburbanisation. Also recognises the importance of the process of growing the list of locally important buildings, which could otherwise be lost or replaced.</li> <li>Paragraph 3.14: Agree that we should limit use of modern manmade products that are not sustainable.</li> <li>Chapter 3: Helpful list of the relevant Local Plan Policies. Godshill Parish Council welcomes the emphasis on gardens, nature and landscape in both Local Plan and Government priorities, together with energy efficiency and conservation of resources. The Parish Council is particularly pleased to see that particular reference and consideration should be made to gaining understanding from Conservation Character Appraisals and Landscape Character Assessment, with minimal lighting to protect dark skies.</li> <li>Chapter 3: Godshill Parish Council agrees that landscaping, hedgerows and boundary treatments are critical and trusts that the NPA will give these conditions robust enforcement from the very beginning of any development and also thereafter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support welcomed. It is important that the National Park is covered by an up-to-date Design Guide, rather than awaiting the outcome of the proposed national planning reforms. Conservation Area Character Appraisals are all available online. No change required.</li> <li>We have encouraged the use of soft natural boundaries to reduce the impact of hard urban edges. The Local plan sets out the settlements where infilling is permitted. No change required.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support welcomed.</li> <li>Support is welcomed. Any breaches of planning permission should be reported and will be investigated by the Enforcement Team.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 3: "The majority of the National Park has no street lighting and if the surrounding lanes and villages are unlit, new development should be the same without public street lighting installed. Proposals for external lighting will need to have regard to the guidance on lighting and light pollution in Chapter 7 of this Guide and the Landscape Action Plan". Once again how will this be enforced?</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.19: "External lighting should be avoided unless it is for a business which needs to open at dusk and in the evening. External lights, where they are acceptable, should be discretely located with the minimum number of light"... Does this relate to holiday parks and pubs? How will this be enforced if there is a change of occupant who then makes adjustments to lighting?</li> <li>• Chapter 5: Regarding narrow rural lanes, Godshill Parish Council cannot agree that narrower lanes encourage vehicles to slow down. Other means of speed control are needed, but not rumble strips, which disturb the quiet of the neighbourhood, particularly at night. Soft grass verges are extremely important, and their maintenance should receive high priority to 3 protect them from traffic (in particular HGVs) which have completely destroyed many stretches. How to enforce?</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.15: Agree guidance on materials to be used. Agree 4.15, except last point: where there is an area with many plastic window frames, perhaps this more affordable material could be allowed on an extension to fit in with its surroundings? Good points on conservatories.</li> <li>• Chapter 5: Commercial signs and external lighting often destroy village darkness and should be kept as discreet as possible, to avoid dominating the village. Is it possible for Enforcement to tackle the growth and brightness of existing commercial signs?</li> <li>• Chapter 7, lighting: Godshill Parish Council is pleased that hedgerows are acknowledged as important, need protection and space to grow, and that they should be of native plants. Agree that permeable surfacing should be used for driveways, rather than tarmacadam or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support welcomed. Once adopted, the new Design Guide will be used by NPA planning officers and the Planning Committee to help determine applications. This will include proposals for external lighting where planning permission is required. Any breaches of planning permission should be reported for investigation.</li> <li>• Chapter 7 includes guidance for internal and external lighting, recognising where the National Park Authority has some control. Concerns that planning permission conditions has been breached can reported to our enforcement team.</li> <li>• The National Park Authority is working with HCC through the Partnership Plan to address transport impact on the National Park. Forest organisations are also working together to address verge damage. No changes required.</li> <li>• The Design Guide supports the use of quality sustainable materials such as timber. The use of UPVC is generally discouraged, where it can be controlled, as it is a lower quality material to sustainably sourced timber products.</li> <li>• The application, use and enforcement of the guidelines set out in the Design Guide document is outside the scope of this consultation. Once adopted, the new Design Guide will be used by NPA planning officers and the Planning Committee. No change recommended.</li> <li>• Chapter 7 includes guidance for internal and external lighting, recognising where the National Park Authority has some control. Concerns that</li> </ul>
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	<p>brick. Agree that rainfall should be sustainably managed. Good paragraphs on signage. The fewer, the better in Conservation Areas, and as little lighting as possible. In sensitive areas any existing lighting surplus to absolutely necessary minimum safety standards should be required to be removed, and internal lighting should be controlled to keep spillage to absolute minimum. Large businesses such as holiday parks should be regularly reassessed, and required to keep to Policy SP15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How is this disseminated to builders /developers/architects/ communities? Will there be 'road shows' and local exhibitions.</li> </ul>	<p>planning permission conditions has been breached can reported to our enforcement team. No changes required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local architects, developers and planning agents have all been consulted on the draft Guide and will be notified of its adoption. The Guide will be used by planning officers in discussions with applicants and will be available online for all those involved in the planning process.</li> </ul>
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## **Annex 1 – List of organisations notified of the draft SPD consultation (2021)**

Coal Authority	Forestry Commission
Historic England	Friends of Brockenhurst
Natural England	Friends of the New Forest
Environment Agency	Hampshire Chamber of Commerce
Marine Management Organisation	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
Highways England	Hampshire Association of Local Councils
National Grid	Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society
Bournemouth Water	Hampshire Constabulary - Designing Out Crime officer
Wessex Water	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service (New Forest Group)
Southern Water	Hampshire Gardens Trust
West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group	Hampshire Outdoor Centres
Dorset Council	Hampshire Scouts
Southampton City Council	Hamptworth Estate
Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council	Homes England
Wiltshire Council	Lepe Country Park
Hampshire County Council	Lymington & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry Limited
New Forest District Council	Lymington Harbour Commissioners
Test Valley Borough Council	Lymington Society
MPs within and adjacent to the National Park (x5)	Jackson Planning
Town and Parish Councils within the National Park (x37)	National Farmers' Union
Action Hampshire	National Grid
Age Concern Hampshire	National Trust
Associated British Ports	Network Rail
Bournemouth International Airport Ltd	New Forest Access for All
Calshot Activities Centre	New Forest Access Forum
Calshot Residents' Association	New Forest Association of Local Councils
Campaign for National Parks	New Forest Business Partnership
Christchurch Bicycle Club	New Forest Centre
Community First New Forest	New Forest Commoners' Defence Association
Country Land & Business Association	New Forest Equestrian Association
Cranborne Chase & West Wilts Downs AONB	New Forest Friends of the Earth
Enterprise M3 LEP	New Forest Hounds
ExxonMobil Chemical Ltd	New Forest Runners Club
Federation of Small Businesses	New Forest Sports Council
Friends, Families and Travellers	Go New Forest
Fordingbridge Society	New Forest Transition
Forestry England	New Forest Trust
	Ramblers Association (New Forest Branch)

Royal Society for the Protection of  
Birds (RSPB)  
Sandy Balls Estate  
The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain  
Central Office  
The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain  
Western Office  
Solent Forum  
Solent LEP  
Solent Protection Society  
Southampton Airport  
Sport England  
SSE  
Swindon & Wiltshire LEP  
The Caravan Club Ltd  
Tourism South East  
Verderers of the New Forest  
Wilts & Dorset Bus Co Ltd

Wiltshire Association of Local Councils  
Wiltshire Fire & Rescue  
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust  
UK Youth

Cadland Estate  
Bisterne, Pylewell & Sowley Estates  
Exbury Estate  
Somerley Estate  
Hamptworth Estate  
Beaulieu Estate  
Hinton Admiral Estate  
Pylewell Estate  
Meyrick Estate

Planning agents and architects active  
within the National Park (x80)

