

Hart Local Plan



Summary of Scoping Consultation

23rd October 2026

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Who was consulted?	3
3. How did we consult?	4
4. Responses	5
5. How have comments been used?	8
6. Further information	8
Appendix 1: General and Specific Consultees	10
Appendix 2: Summary of Main Issues raised in the Hart Local Plan Scoping Consultation	14
Overall approach to the level and location of growth	14
Housing.....	14
Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	15
Economy and employment.....	15
Town, District and Local Centres	16
Transport and Accessibility	16
Infrastructure	17
Green and Blue Infrastructure.....	18
Biodiversity.....	18
Climate change	19
Landscape	20
Historic environment	20
Design.....	20
Stakeholder Engagement on the New Local Plan.....	21
Appendix 3: Issues raised and the Council's response (Part 1)	22
Appendix 4: Issues raised and the Council's response (Part 2)	23

1. Introduction

1. The New Hart Local Plan Scoping Consultation took place between 27th May and 19th June 2026.
2. The purpose of the Scoping Consultation was to invite comments on:
 - which matters stakeholders think are relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan, including what the plan should contain; and,
 - how the Council should engage with stakeholders in the preparation of the Local Plan.
3. This Summary of Scoping Consultation document sets out:
 - Who was consulted and how;
 - A summary of the main issues raised; and
 - The Council's response to those comments.

2. Who was consulted?

4. A Scoping Consultation is required by Regulation 20 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2026](#). This requires the Council to invite comments from appropriate 'specific' and 'general' consultees (defined at [Regulation 2](#)) but any person may respond.
5. Appendix 1 of this summary document lists the 'specific' and 'general' consultees that were consulted.
6. The Council also consulted more widely than just specific and general consultees:
 - Other contacts on the Local Plan database were notified of the consultation by email. These included:
 - Individuals who had previously signed up to be notified;
 - Other local authorities that do not fall into the specific or general consultee definition;
 - Schools, Police forces, healthcare providers, and other local organisations that do not fall within the specific or general consultee definition; and,
 - Landowners, developers and agents
 - A number of other means were used to raise wider awareness of the consultation as set out in Section 3.

3. How did we consult?

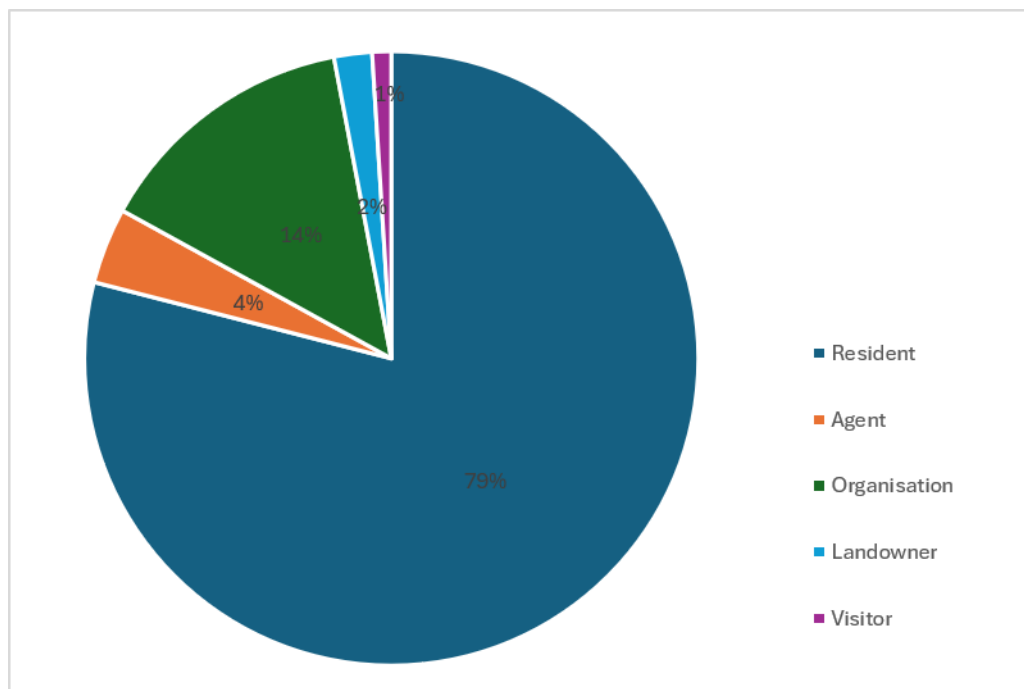
7. The New Hart Local Plan Scoping Consultation was publicised through the following methods on the dates listed below:

- 27th May – Published an on-line scoping document / questionnaire within the Council's digital '[Placemaker](#)' consultation platform. This was accessible via a [Scoping Consultation webpage](#) on the Council website. An email address was provided for any queries (localplan@hart.gov.uk).
- 27th May - Published a [Notice of Scoping](#) Consultation on the New Local Plan webpages;
- 27th May - Emailed all relevant specific and general consultees set out in Appendix 1 and anyone else on the Local Plan database (over 700 groups, organisations and individuals);
- 27th May – Published an online [news article](#) promoting the consultation;
- 27th May – Posted a Facebook message regarding the consultation launch with:
 - 6351 reached and
 - 29 engagements (7 likes, 22 shares);
- 28th May – Held an all Member (Councillors) briefing (virtual)
- 28th May – Sent out an article in our Residents on-line newsletter (over 6,500 residents);
- 3rd June – Held a Town and Parish Councils briefing (virtual);
- 4th June – Sent an article in Councillor Connect to all Councillors, Town and Parish Councils and a number of community groups; and
- 18 June – Issued Facebook messaging flagging last chance to engage with:
 - 6449 reached and
 - 19 engagements (8 likes, 4 comments, 7 shares).

4. Responses

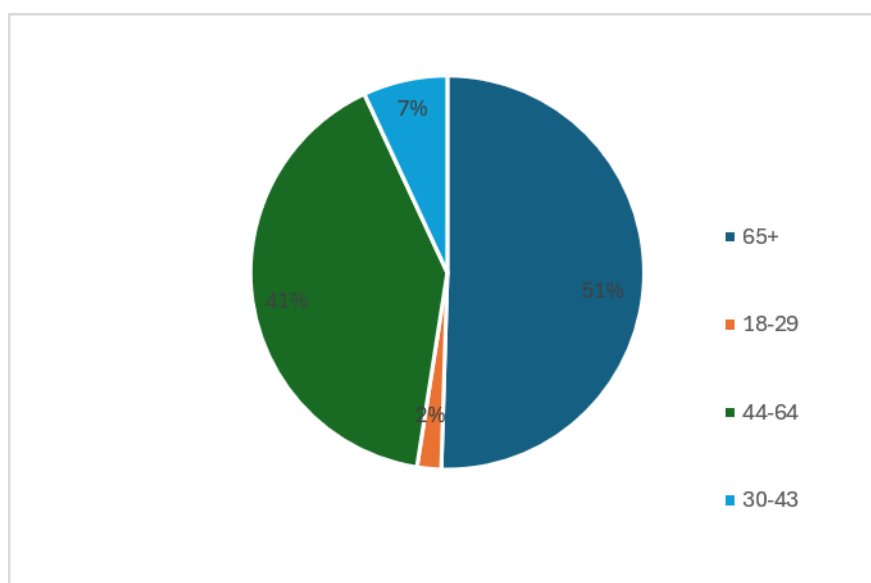
8. Responses were received from 212 respondents. Respondents made 1,787 comments in response to the consultation questions via PlaceMaker. Approximately 40 respondents (included in the 212 total above) made comments via email
9. A number of the email responses were not structured in a way that responded specifically to the Scoping Consultation questions.
10. A breakdown of the type of respondents who engaged via PlaceMaker can be found in Figure 1 below. Note that on email responses, detailed information about respondents and their representations was not consistently available, which is why they cannot be included in the analysis below.

Figure 1: Type of PlaceMaker Respondents



11. A breakdown of the age range of residents who responded to the consultation via PlaceMaker can be seen in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Age breakdown of residents who responded via PlaceMaker



12. The responses submitted in PlaceMaker can be broken down as follows by consultation question answered:

Table 1: Number of Responses made in PlaceMaker by Question

Topic	Question	Number of Responses
Meeting Development Needs	Do you have any views on how we should address this challenge or where we should focus growth?	129
	Which groups do you believe have specific housing needs in Hart? How should the Plan address their housing needs?	115
	How should the plan support economic growth?	96
	How should the plan support our town and village centres?	105
Well-designed sustainable places	How can the plan deliver well-designed, healthy, sustainable places?	95
Infrastructure	What infrastructure challenges do we face and how can they be overcome?	105

Topic	Question	Number of Responses
The natural and built environment	How should the plan protect and enhance the natural and historic environment?	114
	Are there any specific natural or historic assets in Hart that warrant a separate local plan policy, rather than being protected by national policies or legal protection? If so, why?	112
Climate Change	How should we address climate change in the local plan?	106
A new Vision for Hart	What aspects of Hart do you value and want to protect?	99
	What aspirations do you have for the future of the area?	81
	What should the plan priorities include?	82
	What kind of development would you like to see more of?	82
Any other comments	Do you have any views on what the new plan should contain?	57
	Are there any other matters that we should consider when preparing the new plan?	118
How should we engage with you	How would you like to be engaged with during the preparation of the Local Plan?	96
	Is there a group or community you are aware of that find it harder to participate? If so, what steps could we take to help those groups engage?	56
	Are there other ways we should publicise the consultations?	68
	What methods of engaging the public (such as drop-in exhibitions) should we use during public consultation?	71

13. Planning Regulations require the Council to publish a summary of the

main issues raised in the Scoping Consultation representations and set out how, to date, the Council has had regard to those representations in developing the Local Plan. The Council is not required to respond to individual representations.

14. The Council has analysed all of the representations received and taken the points raised into account alongside other technical evidence that has been prepared in developing the Local Plan. In addition, the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2026) and the introduction of new national decision-making policies within this has influenced the Council's response to the issues raised and the content of the next Local Plan consultation document.
15. Appendix 2 sets out a high-level summary of the main issues raised in the consultation across all questions. This does not pick up every individual issue.
16. Appendix 3 provides a summary of the issues raised under each consultation question for responses received through PlaceMaker. Appendix 3 is published as a separate document.
17. Appendix 4 provides a summary of the issues raised by representations received outside of PlaceMaker (primarily through emails). It also includes a summary of the main issues raised by specific consultees who responded via PlaceMaker to help provide consistent reporting of specific consultee representations in one place. Appendix 4 is published as a separate document.

5. How have comments been used?

18. Appendices 3 and 4 also set out the Council's response to the representations received on the Scoping Consultation. As set out above, along with technical evidence and national planning policy and legislation, representations have informed the preparation of the next Local Plan consultation document including development of the draft vision, spatial strategy and scope of policy directions.
19. Consultation on the New Hart Local Plan - Proposed Plan Content and Evidence takes place between 26th October and 7th December 2026.
20. Representations received as part of the Scoping Consultation on the subject of engagement have been used to inform the preparation of a Hart Local Plan Engagement Strategy which sets out the approach to future Local Plan engagement. This will be published on the [New Local Plan](#) webpage.

6. Further information

21. Further information on the preparation of the New Hart Local Plan can

be found on our [New Local Plan](#) webpage.

22. If you have any queries regarding the New Hart Local Plan please contact us at localplan@hart.gov.uk

Appendix 1: General and Specific Consultees

23. General and Specific consultees are defined in Regulation 2 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2026](#)
24. The following were invited to make comments on the Scoping Consultation:

Specific Consultees

Active Travel England
Avison Young (representing National Gas)
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
Beech Hill Parish Council
Bentley Parish Council
Blackwater & Hawley Town Council
Bracknell Forest Council
Bramshill Parish Council
Canal & River Trust
Civil Aviation Authority
Church Crookham Parish Council
Crondall Parish Council
Crookham Village Parish Council
Crowthorne Parish Council
Dogmersfield Parish Council
East Hampshire District Council
Elvetham Heath Parish Council
Environment Agency South East
Eversley Parish Council
Ewshot Parish Council
Farnham Town Council
Finchampstead Parish Council
Fleet Town Council
Forestry Commission
Froyle Parish Council
Greywell Parish Council
Hampshire and the Solent Combined County Authority
Hampshire County Council
Hampshire County Council (Education Authority)
Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner
Hartley Wespall Parish Council
Hartley Wintney Parish Council
Heckfield Parish Council
Historic England South East
Homes England
Hook Parish Council
Long Sutton & Well Parish Council
Mapledurwell and Up Nately Parish Council
Marine Management Organisation

Mattingley Parish Council
Ministry of Defence
National Grid UK
National Highways
Natural England
Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd
Newnham Parish Council
NHS England
NHS Frimley Integrated Care Board
NHS Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board
Odiham Parish Council
Office for Nuclear Regulation
Office of Rail Regulation
Old Basing Parish Council
Rotherwick Parish Council
Rushmoor Borough Council
Sandhurst Town Council
Shalden Parish Council
South Warnborough Parish Council
South East Water
Southern Electric
Southern Gas Network (Scotia Gas Networks)
Sport England
Stratfield Saye Parish Council
Stratfield Turgis Parish Council
Surrey County Council
Surrey Heath Borough Council
Swallowfield Parish Council
Thames Water Planning Policy
The Coal Authority
Transco PLC
Upton Grey Parish Council
Waverley Borough Council
West Berkshire Council
Winchfield Parish Council
Wokingham Borough Council
Yateley Town Council

General Consultees

Action Hampshire
Advocacy (Learning Disabilities & Neuro-diverse) - North Hampshire
Age Concern Hampshire Community Information Hub
Andy's Man Club
Autism Hampshire
Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership
Campaign for Real Ale
Carers Hubs Hart and Rushmoor
Catholic Parish of the Holy Trinity & Our Lady
Chinese Association of Southampton

Christ Church Crookham
Church Crookham Baptist Church
Church Crookham Mens shed
Church on the Heath
Churches in Crondall & Ewshot
Churches in Hartley Wintney, Winchfield & Dogmersfield
Churches in Odiham & the surrounding area
Churches in Yateley & Hartley Wintney
Citizens advice
CPRE North East Hampshire Group
Disability Initiative
Enham Trust
Fawcett Society
Federation of Small Businesses
Fleet Baptist Church
Fleet BID (Love Fleet)
Fleet Phoenix
Fleet United Reform Church
Friends Families and Travellers
Friends of All Saints Dogmersfield
Greater Rushmoor Nepali Community
Hampshire and Solent Faith and Belief Forum
Hampshire Chamber of Commerce
Hampshire Federation of Women's Institutes
Hampshire Growth Hub
Hampshire Highways North
Hampshire Learning Disability Partnership
Hampshire Local Nature Partnership
Hampshire Puja and Cultural Association
Hampshire Trans+ Network
Hard Hats, Soft Hearts
Hart Voluntary Action
Irish traveller movement in Britain
Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies
Life Church
Local Men's Sheds networks
London Gypsies and Travellers
ManGang.
Methodist Churches in Fleet & Hartley Wintney
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
National Gas Transmission
National Grid Electricity Distribution (NGED)
National Trust
Open Spaces Society
Parish of Fleet
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Sacred Heart Church, Hook
Southampton Council of Faiths (multi-faith representation).
SpeakEasy Advocacy

St Barnabas the Encourager
St Mary's Church, Eversley
St Peter's Church, Yateley
Stonewall
The British Horse Society
The Gardens Trust
The Parish of Hawley
The Ramblers
The Ramblers, North East Hants Group
The Showmans Guild of Great Britain
The Vine Church
The Whitewater Benefice (Churches of Heckfield, Hook, Mattingly & Rotherwick)
Transactual uk
Traveller Law Reform project
Traveller liaison and education officers
United Voices of African Associations
Yateley Baptist Church
Yateley Society
Yellow Door

Appendix 2: Summary of Main Issues raised in the Hart Local Plan Scoping Consultation

Overall approach to the level and location of growth

25. While many respondents accepted the need for growth (mainly with reference to additional housing), views differed on the scale, pace and location of growth and some considered that Hart has already seen too much development. There was strong support for prioritising brownfield land, infill in existing settlements and infrastructure-led development, while protecting the countryside, local character, historic assets, landscapes and habitats and limiting greenfield development.
26. Respondents also referenced the need to ensure that new development was aligned with the delivery of infrastructure, locating development in the most sustainable places with improved accessibility and better active travel and public transport connections and to apply strong design and sustainability standards.
27. Some respondents referenced the need to take settlement identity and avoidance of coalescence into account and protecting local landscape character. Some respondents also highlighted the need to retain agricultural land for food production.
28. A range of options for accommodating growth were identified including new settlements, extensions to existing settlements, extension of existing villages, re-use of vacant homes and redevelopment of offices and employment sites. Reference was made to the need for a balance between short to medium term sites and longer-term larger sites with some respondents preferring a spread across all towns and villages and others supporting fewer larger developments.
29. Respondents identified a need for the approach to growth to be plan-led and evidence-based, not shaped by the largest promoted sites or speculative proposals. Economic development, employment opportunities and place-making should also be supported.
30. A number of sites were promoted for development through the consultation.

Housing

31. As set out above there was a mix of views regarding the scale and location of future housing growth.
32. Some respondents considered that the housing need identified under the Government's 'standard method' should be delivered as a minimum, as well as considering unmet need from neighbouring authorities whilst some respondents felt that the housing targets should be challenged.

33. Respondents emphasise that housing policies must be evidence-based with recognition of the significant affordability challenges in Hart, with strong support for maximising the delivery of affordable homes and providing a better mix of housing types and sizes—particularly smaller homes and homes for first time buyers, bungalows, older persons housing, families, disabled residents and Gypsy and Traveller communities.
34. Viability and deliverability should inform the tenure split, and housing needs should be met within local communities, with parish-level evidence helping shape distribution. Growth should avoid placing smaller or affordable units in isolated locations without services, and residential development in town centres is supported to aid revitalisation.
35. Respondents highlight the need for housing to be infrastructure-led, aligned with healthcare capacity, and informed by specialist evidence, including accommodation needs for non-mainstream housing. Support is also expressed for community-led and self-build housing. Smaller-scale, locally responsive housing is considered more appropriate in rural parishes.
37. A number of specific sites were promoted for residential development.

Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

38. Responses highlighted the importance of meeting Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs through evidence-based planning and suitable site provision. Key themes included the need for direct engagement with Traveller communities, careful consideration of site location and management, and greater clarity on local need, existing provision and policy requirements. Some respondents opposed additional provision with concerns including proximity to villages, local character, antisocial behaviour, site control, rent and council tax; or viewed it as a low priority.
39. A number of specific sites were submitted as being potentially available for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople development.

Economy and employment

40. Respondents generally supported economic growth that builds on Hart's existing character. Respondents highlight that economic growth should be evidence-based, with the Local Plan meeting the identified need for employment uses. Some respondents referenced the important role that housing delivery can play in supporting the local economy.
41. There was support for local jobs, small and medium businesses, professional services, high-technology industries, creative industries, entrepreneurs,

hospitality, and recognising the health and care sector as a key part of the local economy. Some respondents expressed concerns about large-scale warehousing and industrial development in sensitive locations and particularly in relation to the impact on natural and heritage assets.

42. Infrastructure and connectivity were also seen as essential to economic success. Responses considered that employment growth should be focused in accessible locations with supporting infrastructure. Reference was also made to the importance of protecting and strengthening town and village centres, local facilities, and mixed-use high streets.
43. There was also support for employment growth that reflects local skills and needs, helping to retain key workers and provide a diverse range of job opportunities across Hart. Measures identified to support growth include safeguarding employment land, enabling a diverse range of business activities, promoting high-tech and knowledge-based sectors, and considering incentives to attract businesses.

Town, District and Local Centres

44. Respondents expressed strong support for vibrant and sustainable town and village centres in Hart. The most frequently raised issues were town centre regeneration and the reuse of vacant premises, support for local businesses, improved walking, cycling and public transport connections, adequate and affordable parking, support for a wide mix of uses and the provision of local services and community facilities.
45. Respondents also emphasised the importance of infrastructure provision, protecting local character and heritage, the need for public realm improvements, opportunities for the introduction of healthcare facilities and avoiding the loss of settlement identity through inappropriate growth.
46. Respondents emphasise the importance of protecting the distinct character of Hart's towns and villages, with development focused on strengthening existing centres and planned in discussion with local communities. Particular concerns related to declining high streets, vacant units and the loss of facilities such as post offices.
47. Responses supported walkable and pedestrian-friendly centres, better cycling and public transport links, and suitable parking, while recognising that centres must work for rural communities and people with limited mobility. Several respondents linked centre vitality to concentrating appropriate homes, jobs and services near transport hubs.

Transport and Accessibility

48. Respondents identified concerns regarding road congestion, junction capacity, road safety and the potential impacts of additional development on the transport network. Many highlighted the importance of transport improvements being planned alongside growth.
49. There was also support for providing a wider range of travel options. Respondents identified the need for improvements to bus and rail services, as well as better walking and cycling routes, with a preference for development in locations that are well connected to existing transport links and services.
50. Responses highlighted the needs of rural communities, disabled and less-mobile residents, and those without access to a car. Parking provision remained important in areas with limited public transport, and to support town centres, while some respondents also supported increased electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Overall, respondents favoured an integrated transport network that improves connectivity while reflecting Hart's rural character.
51. Some respondents considered the need for cross-boundary coordination with Surrey and Berkshire is essential.

Infrastructure

52. Many respondents highlighted existing infrastructure capacity pressures with concerns that roads, public transport, schools, community facilities, healthcare, open space, water and sewerage systems are already under pressure and the need to understand how future needs will be met. Some respondents considered that no development should proceed until essential infrastructure is planned, funded and delivered.
53. Respondents generally supported an infrastructure-led approach to development and sought clear evidence of delivery before, or alongside growth including early coordination with providers, realistic phasing, secured developer contributions and long-term maintenance.
54. Some respondents considered that growth should be directed to sustainable locations with existing capacity, or to any new settlement only where comprehensive infrastructure can be guaranteed.
55. Significant concerns were raised about water supply, wastewater capacity and the pressure on South East Water's WRZ4, highlighting a gap between planned growth and sustainable infrastructure. Respondents highlighted concerns about whether existing and future water infrastructure can support planned growth and emphasised the importance of understanding water supply capacity when planning new development. The need for evidence including a comprehensive Water Cycle Study and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was highlighted.

56. There was support for measures to reduce water consumption in new development, including water-efficiency standards, rainwater harvesting and water reuse. Some respondents also identified the need to reduce damaging abstraction and protect aquifers, chalk streams and river flows.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

57. Respondents supported the protection, enhancement and management of parks, open spaces, habitats, rivers, chalk streams and other natural assets.
58. Connectivity and multifunctional benefits were highlighted as being important with respondents supporting linked networks of green spaces, wildlife corridors, footpaths and rights of way that can contribute to biodiversity, recreation, health and wellbeing. Trees, woodlands and hedgerows were widely valued for their environmental and landscape benefits.
59. Responses emphasised the importance of protecting rivers, chalk streams, ponds and wetlands, improving water quality and supporting sustainable drainage measures.
60. Many respondents also favoured planning green and blue infrastructure from the outset of development, connected beyond individual site boundaries and supported by appropriate long-term management and maintenance arrangements.
61. Some cautioned that formal Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) or country-park provision should not be used as a substitute for retaining genuine countryside and existing natural habitats.

Biodiversity

62. Respondents supported protecting habitats, designated sites, ancient woodland, veteran trees and locally important species, and emphasised the need to consider ecological constraints when planning future development. Respondents raised concerns about development impacts on biodiversity and called for robust ecological evidence, use of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, protection of sensitive habitats, stronger policies and measures to avoid or minimise the impacts of development on wildlife, including the cumulative effects of growth.
63. Respondents highlighted the importance of protecting chalk streams, rivers, ponds, trees, woodlands and hedgerows with particular concerns identified about Hart's chalk streams, rivers, ponds and wetlands and the need to protect them from development, sewage, runoff, abstraction and deterioration in water quality.

- 64. Many also emphasised the need for long-term management, monitoring and clear delivery arrangements to ensure biodiversity improvements are achieved and maintained.
- 65. A minority of respondents argued ecological constraints can impede development delivery but most responses favoured stronger safeguards and evidence.
- 66. Respondents generally supported protecting the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) and a precautionary approach to development. There was support for directing growth away from the SPA and relevant sensitive buffers where harm cannot be avoided, for robust, fully funded avoidance and mitigation and ensuring that SANG is fit for purpose and maintained long term.
- 67. There was strong support for protecting ancient woodland, veteran trees, the TBHSPA, the River Whitewater, and the wider green and blue infrastructure network. Respondents call for a presumption against net loss of tree canopy cover, dedicated tree and woodland policies, and the integration of planting, natural green space and wildlife features into all development.

Climate change

- 68. Respondents want the Local Plan to take a strong, evidence-based and proactive approach to climate change, ensuring development is located in sustainable places, avoids flood risk, and improves long-term resilience. There is support for ambitious water efficiency standards, robust flood risk evidence, and clear sequential testing for all site allocations.
- 69. Climate considerations were identified as needing to run as a golden thread through all policies, shaping design, transport, housing, green infrastructure and site selection and aligning with wider net-zero commitments. There was support for improved active travel links reducing reliance on the car, resilient treescapes, and woodland creation for natural flood management.
- 70. Respondents also emphasise the need for and role of, strong green infrastructure, connected wildlife corridors, protection and expansion of green space, protection of flood plains and renewable and low-carbon technologies. Some respondents thought that policies should not try and extend building and efficiency requirements beyond that required by Building Regulations whilst others considered that these should be exceeded.
- 71. Design and construction were highlighted as important in addressing matters related to climate change including use of solar panels, sustainable drainage systems, heat pumps, sustainable construction methods, green infrastructure and EV chargers.
- 72. Some respondents questioned the role of the Local Plan in addressing climate

change and the evidence behind the need to address climate change issues.

Landscape

- 73. Respondents valued Hart's countryside, rural and semi-rural character, farmland and distinctive landscapes, and generally supported their protection as part of maintaining the area's identity and quality of life.
- 74. Many respondents emphasised the need for development to respect landscape character, settlement setting and local capacity. Trees, woodlands, hedgerows, field patterns and other landscape features were seen as important elements to retain and reinforce. Concerns included the cumulative effects of development and the loss of open countryside.
- 75. Some respondents supported retaining gaps between settlements, protecting settlement identity, important views and landscape features, and using up-to-date landscape evidence to inform decisions. The importance of considering landscape impacts early in the planning process and incorporating mitigation measures into development proposals from the outset was raised.

Historic environment

- 76. Respondents valued Hart's historic buildings, conservation areas, villages and wider heritage assets, and generally supported their protection as part of maintaining local character and identity.
- 77. Respondents considered that designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings should be protected from avoidable harm, with particular attention to be given to conservation areas, listed buildings and the historic character of settlements such as Odiham, Hartley Wintney and rural villages.
- 78. Responses supported a strong heritage evidence base to inform planning decisions, including assessments of heritage significance and impact. Many respondents also supported the repair, maintenance and appropriate reuse of historic buildings, alongside the protection of archaeological remains and locally important heritage assets.
- 79. There was support for stronger and more specific policies for heritage assets including listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeology and historic landscapes, supported by updated Conservation Area Appraisals, a reviewed Local List, and evidence from neighbourhood plans.

Design

- 80. Respondents supported development that reflects Hart's local character, with high-quality architecture, materials and design that respond to the area's rural and historic context.

81. Layout and quality of place were frequently highlighted including the importance of design in creating healthy and sustainable places. Respondents emphasised the importance of well-designed public spaces, green infrastructure, walkable neighbourhoods and community facilities, alongside appropriate consideration of layout, density, massing, building height, parking and the relationship between new and existing development.
82. Sustainable and inclusive design was also widely supported. Responses highlighted energy efficiency, climate resilience, biodiversity, water management and the need for homes and places to be accessible and adaptable for a range of users. A number of respondents also supported the use of clear, enforceable local design policies, design codes and masterplans informed by local evidence and community input to help ensure a consistent standard of quality across new development.

Stakeholder Engagement on the New Local Plan

83. Respondents generally supported a mix of engagement methods with both digital and in person methods being supported. Digital methods including email and social media were referenced along with the need for in person events such as workshops and briefings.
84. Respondents considered that engagement needed to be open and transparent with documents and venues being accessible recognising that not everyone has access to online material. There was support from Town and Parish Councils for early and ongoing engagement and support from site promoters for site specific discussions.
85. A range of groups were identified as being potentially underrepresented in local plan engagement activities including the younger and older population, the military, parents with young families, and those without digital access.
86. A range of ways of promoting consultations were suggested including direct engagement with all major public employers; notifications in schools, care homes and community facilities events; through leaflet drops and posters, and articles in parish magazines.

Appendix 3: Issues raised and the Council's response (Part 1)

87. Published as a separate document.

Appendix 4: Issues raised and the Council's response (Part 2)

88. Published as a separate document.