



High Weald AONB Management Plan 2014-19

Expert Engagement: Settlement

Produced June 2017



For Further information please contact:

High Weald AONB Unit
 Woodland Enterprise Centre
 Hastings Road
 Flimwell, East Sussex
 TN5 7PR
 01424 723011



1. Introduction

The High Weald AONB Management Plan is subject to a 5 year review cycle and work to review the 2014-2019 Plan began in March 2017. A crucial part of the review process is engagement, and the decision was taken to engage at an early stage to ensure the revised draft incorporated as many different peoples' views from the outset as possible. The engagement process may be divided into two parts:

1. Expert engagement
2. Public engagement

This report provides an overview of the entire consultation and engagement process, as well as the method used to complete each stage.

The process involved running a series of character component-themed workshops in which experts their respective fields were invited to submit their views on various aspects of a specific character component. Those unable to attend the workshops were given the option of submitting their views via a feedback form. Full transcripts of the workshop are reproduced in Appendix A and completed feedback forms (where available) in Appendix B, both of which are at the end of this report.

The following sections outline the method used to run the workshop, a summary of the results and some conclusions on what they mean for the new plan. This particular report details the woodland-themed workshop, which was the first workshop in the series.

NB: As this review seeks to be light touch – in line with the scoping report – the aim of the workshops was not to revise the objectives, but to instead focus on the issues, targets and indicators of success.

2. Method

In order to gather expert input at an early stage, practitioners and representatives from a range of partner organisations were invited to a series of character component-themed workshops. Invitees were selected from the AONB Unit's database of contacts – a process which also afforded the opportunity to update and add to our existing contacts where gaps were apparent – and invitations were sent out via Eventbrite several weeks in advance of the events



Public Understanding & Enjoyment workshop
Image ©Matt Pitts

The workshops themselves all took place in mid-May, with each workshop consisted of either a morning (10am-1pm) or afternoon (2pm-5pm) session. They involved a series of introductory presentations (outlining the importance of the AONB and Management Plan, as well as introducing the character and significance of the component in question) and the use of facilitators to note down responses to a range of pre-defined questions on a flip chart. Some of the questions also involved a ranking component and the session was broken up by a guest speaker with specialist knowledge of an aspect of a particular component.

The settlement workshop was held in the afternoon of Tuesday May 9th. A detailed outline of the work shop may be found in the table on p.3.

Question	Purpose	Activity	Timings
INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATION FROM THE DIRECTOR & COMPONENT-SPECIFIC PRESENTATION ON CHARACTER AND SIGNIFICANCE			30 mins
Q1) <i>“What has been done to achieve the conservation and enhancement of High Weald XXXX in the last 5 years?”</i>	The purpose of this questions is: i) to get people in a positive frame of mind by asking them to think about successes/achievements and ii) to contribute to the performance & condition monitoring portion of the plan by giving us a sense of the work that has been done conserve & enhance the landscape and realise the MP’s targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Write the question at the top of a flipchart sheet in advance of the workshop ▪ Split the participants into manageable groups (up to 10 per group) with each group working on separately on the same question ▪ Record peoples’ comments on the flipchart, ensuring each group uses a different colour pen ▪ Throughout the process try to keep discussion and debate to a minimum and ensure everyone has a say, and try to keep to time ▪ Make sure to write as neatly as possible so the information can be transcribed later! 	15 mins
Q2) <i>“What are the main issues affecting the conservation and enhancement of XXXX in the High Weald?”</i>	The purpose of this question is to generate a list of the most important issues affecting each component and in doing so, potentially identify new issues that were not included in the previous plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Write the question at the top of a flipchart sheet in advance of the workshop, as well as the initials of the facilitator, the topic and question ▪ For smaller groups (10 and under) this exercise may be done as a single group. For larger groups, split the participants into two groups with each group working on separately on the same question ▪ Record peoples’ comments on the flipchart, ensuring each group uses a different colour pen ▪ Once everyone’s had a chance to submit their views, number each point randomly ▪ Once all the points are numbered, ask the participants to rank them by noting down on sticky dots the numbers of the four issues they consider most important. ▪ Once everyone’s numbered their four dots collect them up and – with the help of another facilitator – stick the dots next to their respective point ▪ Once all the dots have been stuck up summarise the results for the group pointing out the highest ranking points and asking the groups’ opinion on the result ▪ Throughout the process try to keep discussion and debate to a minimum and keep to time ▪ Make sure to write as neatly as possible so the information can be transcribed later! 	30 mins
REFRESHMENTS & GUEST SPEAKER			40 mins
<p>Q3i) <i>“What would the successful conservation and enhancement of High Weald XXXX look like?”</i></p> <p>Q3ii) <i>“What needs to be done in the next 5 years to achieve the conservation and enhancement of XXXX in the High Weald?”</i></p>	The purpose of these questions is to get people thinking about: i) what the landscape would be like if it was to be successfully conserved and enhanced and ii) the most achievable actions that need to be taken/changes that need to occur for this vision to be realised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Write the question at the top of a flipchart sheet in advance of the workshop ▪ Split participants into manageable groups (up to 10 per group) ▪ Give each group a different colour pen and send them to separate stations ▪ Allow 20 mins for each group to initially respond to their assigned question and then swap the groups around so each group can have their say on the other groups’ question (NB: make sure you keep the same colour pen so that you can distinguish which responses belong to which group). ▪ Once the groups have switched stations, their facilitator should explain the new question ask the group if there’s anything they would like to add to what’s already been said by the previous group. Each group then has ten minutes to add their thoughts and comments to what has already been written down by the preceding group. ▪ Once everyone’s had a chance to submit their views, gather everyone into one large group around the Q3ii) <i>“What needs to be done to achieve it?”</i> question and number each point on the board randomly ▪ Once all the points are numbered, ask the participants to rank them by noting down on sticky dots the numbers of the four issues they consider most important. ▪ Once everyone’s numbered their four dots collect them up and – with the help of another facilitator – stick the dots next to their respective point ▪ Once all the dots have been stuck up summarise the results for the group pointing out the highest ranking points and asking the groups’ opinion on the result ▪ Throughout the process try to keep discussion and debate to a minimum and keep to time ▪ Make sure to write as neatly as possible so the information can be transcribed later! 	c.40 mins
NB: In addition to the activities outlined above, workshop participants will also be given the opportunity to make additions to the draft character statements. The draft statements will be posted on the wall during the workshops and the opportunity to add to them will be flagged up following each character component presentation.			

3. Results

Responses from the workshop have been organised by question and are displayed below. A list of the original points for each group is provided first, followed by some basic analysis of these responses. In the case of Q1, this entailed generating a word cloud from participant responses and that shows the most frequently occurring words in larger font.

For the following questions (Q2 – Q3), workshop answers were tabulated and grouped according to themes identified in the existing Management Plan (2014-2019). Where responses did not fit into pre-existing categories they were grouped in their own standalone category. Using this approach enables support for existing issues, targets and indicators of success to be clearly identified, as well as clearly highlighting those that have been newly identified through the workshop process.

Ranking information from the workshop exercises has also been included where available.

Q1) What has been done to achieve the conservation and enhancement of High Weald settlement character in the last 5 years?

Both groups' transcribed responses to the first question of the settlement workshop may be seen below:

Group 1 CW responses

- Adoption of the farmstead guidance by Tunbridge Wells BC & Kent
- Improvements in timber construction techniques and technology
- Planning guidance documents available
- Awards scheme set up encouraging affordable and sustainable construction and design
- Woodland Trust good practise report
- GIS data and maps available from the AONB Unit and AONB Management Plan
- Rolvenden historic settlement study
- Eco-camping study and guidance
- Colour assessment and guidance
- Dark Skies report (CPRE)
- Farmers markets increasingly common
- Festivals/apple days celebrating local produce
- Socio economic studies of settlement and land use change stats and information
- Natural capital and green infrastructure
- Push to clean up litter
- Community knowledge of AONB has increased - Neighbourhood Plan process has helped

Group 2 GS responses

- HLC Kent revised - enhancing database
- Rollout of component GIS data is helping with decision-making
- National character assessment updated
- ESCC assessment
- WDC landscape assessment
- Widespread adoption/well advance local plans

Q2) What are the main issues affecting the conservation and enhancement of settlement in the High Weald?

		Issues raised in the workshop categorised by issues in the 2014-19 AONB Management Plan (with workshop scores in brackets)
Existing top five issues MP 2014-2019	<i>Threats (both individual and cumulative) to the character of the AONB from increased development pressure for housing within and adjacent to the AONB</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pressure for housing increased (7) - Development housing pressure (5) - Associated infrastructure pressure – e.g. water, sewage, roads etc. (2) - Increased infrastructure (2)
	<i>Pressure for residential intensification unrelated to land management outside of towns and villages, resulting in suburbanisation of the AONB countryside</i>	
	<i>The erosion of character as a consequence of development (including large new and replacement properties, building modifications and boundary treatments) which fails to respect AONB character in terms of scale, form, design or materials, and is unrelated to local needs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Layout and design – getting developers to reflect character and landscape context (especially larger developments) (7) - Issue of appropriate design development does occur (5) - Lack of understanding of settlement setting (2) - Need for small scale development to meet need above (1) - Horsi-culture planning applications affecting character (1) - Lack of highway funding for traditional materials e.g. fingerposts
	<i>The need to address the declining affordability of housing and the provision of workspace for rural businesses as part of the sustainable development of settlements, in order to maintain rural function</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal pressure, affordable housing & accommodation needs of older people not available in current stock (5) - Lack of <u>truly</u> affordable housing – rent and buy (1) - Lack of infrastructure (2)
	<i>The need to have regard to historic settlement form together with sustainability considerations in the planning process, in order to inform development options and enhance design quality</i>	

New Issues

- Lack of up to date local plans and neighbourhood plans (4)
- Weak national planning policy and unclear definition of sustainable development (2)
- Bigger schemes tend to be put forward = smaller scale schemes struggle (1)
- Lack of experienced planning and conservation officers (1)
- Decline in farming profitability (1)
- Lack of awareness and education around issues (1)
- Lack of adequate building listing (1)
- Infrastructure – erosion of historic routeway character (1)
- Settlement pressures affecting population dynamics (1)
- Lack of public transport – need to drive (1)
- Planning inspector overturning local decisions
- Lack of sustainable transport
- Budget pressure
- Environmental pressures from road and air transport
- Veracious developers
- Weakened national agencies – Natural England and Environment Agency
- Increase in traveller site applications
- Population/net migration pressure
- Lack of member early engagement
- Aging population and young people leaving and houses becoming larger in scale
- Developers preference for greenfield sites
- Permitted development rights e.g. prior notification for conversion to offices to residential (losing business use)
- Ability to work from home is driving pressure on housing

Q3 i) What would the successful conservation and enhancement of High Weald settlement look like?

		IoS raised in the workshop categorised by IoS in the 2014-19 AONB Management Plan
Existing IoS MP 2014-2019	<p>S1 Objective: To reconnect settlements, residents and their supporting economic activity with the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>Associated IoS: <i>i) increase in the range of skills and economic activity related to local landscape products</i> <i>ii) facilitation, through farm diversification and other mechanisms, of affordable workspace and yards supporting land based economic activity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thriving mixed communities - The construction of settlement that meets local need – lifetime homes - Retaining capacity for agricultural use in farmsteads - Affordable housing available - Local jobs flexible buildings with live/work spaces
	<p>S2 Objective: To protect the historic pattern of settlement.</p> <p>Associated IoS: <i>i) development schemes respecting and reinforcing the historic settlement pattern</i> <i>ii) increase in character-based evidence and guidance informing development proposals and enhancing the design of rural development</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topographical constraints mean bulk of development is on ridge tops – must avoid joining up/sprawling ridge top development - Preventing settlements joining together maintaining separation - Settlements extension would be effectively incorporated and used - Small scale development - Ensure settlements are contained by natural boundaries - Retain green spaces in villages rather than filling with more houses/development – natural SUDS

	<p>S3 Objective: To enhance the architectural quality of the High Weald.</p> <p>Associated IoS: <i>i) increased uptake of building conservation advice and advice; on layout and spaces reflecting High Weald character</i></p> <p><i>ii) wider use of local material in development</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High quality design and use of local materials - Restriction of roof height to ensure design is in keeping with landscape - New contemporary designs/architecture
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">New IoS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build/develop with transport links in mind (e.g. rail) - Accessible settlement - Traffic free/user friendly accessible high streets - Better public transport - It would take into account capacity and sensitivity of the surrounding landscape - Success would look different to different people - Beautiful and scenic countryside – views matter to visitors - Provision of green space and accessible places for recreation and young families - Greater recognition of the areas special character amongst planners and in policy - Village pubs retained as focal point of community and conversion to residential dwellings prevented - Aerials & mobile masts developed so that they are not such of an eye sore, sited in more appropriate places and more sympathetically designed - Well connected and integrated GI that goes into heart of settlement - Avoid bypasses that kill village high street - Overnight accommodation needs to be considered - Small industries and alternative power sources built into settlement 	

Q3 ii) What needs to be done in the next 5 years to achieve the conservation and enhancement of settlement character in the High Weald?

Targets raised in the workshop categorised by Targets in the 2014-19 AONB Management Plan

Existing targets MP 2014-2019

S1 Objective: To reconnect settlements, residents and their supporting economic activity with the surrounding countryside.

Associated Targets:

- a. Needs analysis to understand the built development requirements of land based and traditional craft businesses across the High Weald;
- b. The important role land based enterprises play in maintaining the attractiveness of the South East Region as a location for business fully reflected in Local Enterprise Partnership programmes;
- c. The provision of affordable housing tailored to the needs of rural key workers embedded in housing policy and programmes;
- d. New initiatives and methods to reinforce or rebuild capacity for land management;
- e. Opportunities for the imaginative re-use of rural buildings to be explored, including to revive local markets, support economic activity and provide seasonal outlets for local produce;
- f. Community growing schemes; social forestry initiatives, and other activities promoting engagement with local land managers facilitated and supported;
- g. Schools, colleges and public institutions in active partnership with local land based businesses e.g. supplying local food; wood fuel; utilising wood in construction or mentoring rural skills training;
- h. Initiatives to improve rural settlements as habitats for wild species including support for wild flower gardening; bird and bat boxes to replace nesting sites lost from old farm buildings and information on managing land for invertebrates.

- Better wildlife protection (1)

<p>S2 Objective: To protect the historic pattern of settlement.</p> <p>Associated Targets:</p> <p>a. Dispersed historic settlement character including their hinterlands, functional relationships and separation reflected in local development plan documents and supporting reports including green infrastructure strategies and landscape character assessments;</p> <p>b. Guidance produced on re-use of historic farmsteads in the Weald;</p> <p>c. The preparation of local settlement form and building design studies facilitated for villages and small settlements without an Extensive Urban Survey, with support provided for community engagement;</p> <p>d. Investigate the incorporation of ‘character’ as a dimension within assessments of sustainable development;</p> <p>e. Information on the historical development of settlements and their surrounding landscapes, including access to historic maps, readily accessible online;</p> <p>f. Settlement character and relationships within the setting of the AONB, and crossing the AONB boundary, reflected in planning policy documents;</p> <p>g. Explicit regard to be given to the core components of natural beauty in the planning of development in and adjacent to the AONB.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Get all local plans and neighbourhood plans in place (5) - Case study of best practice examples for planners and others to use (4) - Flexible policies that enable replacement of unsightly farm buildings (3) - Small settlement study (3) - Be very careful about encouraging dispersed settlement unrelated to land-based industries (2) - Policies on isolated developments restrictions with exceptions (2) - High Weald definition of sustainable development (2) - Extend farmstead guidance across HW (1) - Make historic landscape character assessments more easily available (1) - Spread character message and contributing factors to landowners developers/architects early in process via seminars and circulars
<p>S3 Objective: To enhance the architectural quality of the High Weald.</p> <p>Associated Targets:</p> <p>a. Request prioritisation of a review of listed buildings in the Weald with all historic rural and farm buildings to be included on the Historic Environment Register (HER) as heritage assets and provision of building conservation advice and funding support extended;</p> <p>b. Widespread use of local materials particularly timber (reflecting the tradition of timber frame building) in construction, with coordinated support for good design and specification; improving the supply chain and fusing traditional skills with new technologies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start and finish design guide proactively (13) - Infrastructure – dispersing routeways information to highways parishes etc. to avoid suburbanisation e.g. roundabouts junctions etc. small and large developments (1) - Promote and enforce importance of dark skies (1) - Renaissance in timber building design

	<p>c. Improved design quality supported by production of High Weald specific design guidance on built form, architectural detail, composition and layout of spaces, and local materials;</p> <p>d. Design of highways, hard landscaping and the Public Realm associated with development to have regard for local distinctive character and avoid over-suburbanisation.</p>	
<p>New targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater awareness at government level that AONBs are special given quantity of development (4) - Policies on isolated developments restrictions with exceptions (4) - Members and officers tours to see good and bad design (2) - Planning permissions should be conditional on the attendance of AONB training courses (2) - AONB input into development briefs for allocations (2) - Stronger planning enforcement (1) - Efforts to reduce road use risk (1) - Equip architects so they can understand and local character - Lobbying to promote the message of appropriate design - Design and architecture competition in the HW - Be realistic about achievable objectives 	

4. Conclusions

The settlement workshop provided an invaluable opportunity to engage with a range of experts at an early stage of the Management Plan review. The input that has been provided on the issues, indicators of success and targets for settlement will help shape the next Plan and highlight sections that require updating and/or additional information.

By comparing responses collated during the workshop and organising them alongside the content of the existing plan (see the tables on the preceding pages), it is clear that many of the points raised – including some of the most highly ranking (where ranking data is available) – are largely supportive and fit squarely within the issues, indicators of success and targets of the existing Plan. Where differences do occur – such as around the importance of sustainable transport provision and the inclusion of links into existing public transport networks in new developments – both of which are issues not explicitly mentioned in the Settlement section of the current Plan – this will be taken on board in the review process and appropriate updates made. Similarly, parts of the plan that received little or no support from consultees will be considered for removal or alteration.

As well as informing the redrafting of the revised Plan, the information gathered at this expert engagement workshop will also be fed into the Performance and Condition Monitoring reports – documents that are required by the review process and that help measure the effectiveness of the last plan and thereby highlight areas that require improvement in the next Plan.

In conclusion, the information summarised in this report represent a critical first step in the 2019-2024 Management Plan review.

Appendix A

Workshop question response transcripts

Q1) What has been done to achieve the conservation and enhancement of High Weald settlement character in the last 5 years?

Group 1 CW responses

- Adoption of the farmstead guidance by Tunbridge Wells BC & Kent
- Improvements in timber construction techniques and technology
- Planning guidance documents available
- Awards scheme set up encouraging affordable and sustainable construction and design
- Woodland Trust good practise report
- GIS data and maps available from the AONB Unit and AONB Management Plan
- Rolvenden historic settlement study
- Eco-camping study and guidance
- Colour assessment and guidance
- Dark Skies report (CPRE)
- Farmers markets increasingly common
- Festivals/apple days celebrating local produce
- Socio economic studies of settlement and land use change stats and information
- Natural capital and green infrastructure
- Push to clean up litter
- Community knowledge of AONB has increased - Neighbourhood Plan process has helped

Group 2 GS responses

- HLC Kent revised - enhancing database
- Rollout of component GIS data is helping with decision-making
- National character assessment updated
- ESCC assessment
- WDC landscape assessment
- Widespread adoption/well advance local plans
- Neighbourhood plans beginning to help (unit information) draw on intrinsic awareness increases regard to design
- Farmstead research
- WDC - conservation area expansion
- Success with small exception- Broad Oak Brede

Q2) What are the main issues affecting the conservation and enhancement of settlement in the High Weald?

CW Group 1 responses

	Score
▪ Development housing pressure	5
▪ Issue of appropriate design development does occur	5
▪ Lack of up to date local plans and neighbourhood plans	4
▪ Associated infrastructure pressure – e.g. water, sewage, roads etc.	2
▪ Weak national planning policy and unclear definition of sustainable development	2
▪ Lack of understanding of settlement setting	2
▪ Bigger schemes tend to be put forward = smaller scale schemes struggle	1
▪ Lack of truly affordable housing - rent and buy	1
▪ Lack of experienced planning and conservation officers	1
▪ Decline in farming profitability	1
▪ Lack of awareness and education around issues	1
▪ Lack of adequate building listing	1
▪ Planning inspector overturning local decisions	
▪ Lack of sustainable transport	
▪ Budget pressure	
▪ Environmental pressures from road and air transport	
▪ Veracious developers	
▪ Weakened national agencies - Natural England and Environment Agency	
▪ Increase in traveller site applications	
▪ Population/net migration pressure	
▪ Lack of member early engagement	
▪ Aging population and young people leaving and houses becoming larger in scale	
▪ Developers preference for greenfield sites	

GS Group 2 responses

	Score
▪ Pressure for housing increased	7
▪ Layout and design – getting developers to reflect character and landscape context (especially larger developments)	7
▪ Internal pressure, affordable housing & accommodation needs of older people not available in current stock	5
▪ Increased infrastructure	2
▪ Lack of infrastructure	2
▪ Infrastructure – erosion of historic routeway character	1
▪ Need for small scale development to meet need above	1
▪ Lack of public transport – need to drive	1
▪ Settlement pressures affecting population dynamics	1
▪ Horsey-culture planning applications affecting character	1
▪ Lack of highway funding for traditional materials e.g. fingerposts	
▪ Permitted development rights e.g. prior notification for conversion to offices to residential (losing business use)	
▪ Ability to work from home is driving pressure on housing	

Q3 i) What would the successful conservation and enhancement of High Weld settlement look like?

Group 1 CW responses

- Topographical constraints mean bulk of development is on ridge tops – must avoid joining up/sprawling ridge top development
- Build/develop with transport links in mind (e.g. rail)
- It would take into account capacity and sensitivity of the surrounding landscape
- Success would look different to different people
- Thriving mixed communities
- Beautiful and scenic countryside – views matter to visitors
- Preventing settlements joining together maintaining separation
- Settlements extension would be effectively incorporated and used
- Accessible settlement
- High quality design and use of local materials
- Small scale development
- Ensure settlements are contained by natural boundaries
- The construction of settlement that meets local need – lifetime homes
- Retaining capacity for agricultural use in farmsteads
- Provision of green space and accessible places for recreation and young families
- Restriction of roof height to ensure design is in keeping with landscape
- Greater recognition of the areas special character amongst planners and in policy
- Village pubs retained as focal point of community and conversion to residential dwellings prevented
- Retain green spaces in villages rather than filling with more houses/development – natural SUDS
- Aerials & mobile masts developed so that they are not such of an eye sore, sited in more appropriate places and more sympathetically designed
- Well connected and integrated GI that goes into heart of settlement
- Avoid bypasses that kill village high street
- New contemporary designs/architecture
- Affordable housing available
- Local jobs flexible buildings with live/work spaces
- Overnight accommodation needs to be considered

Group 2 GS responses

- Traffic free/user friendly accessible high streets
- Better public transport
- Small industries and alternative power sources built into settlement

Q3 ii) what needs to be done in the next 5 years to achieve the conservation and enhancement of settlement character in the High Weald?

	Score
Group 1 & Group 2 combined responses	
▪ Start and finish design guide proactively	13
▪ Get all local plans and neighbourhood plans in place	5
▪ Greater awareness at government level that AONBs are special given quantity of development	4
▪ Policies on isolated developments restrictions with exceptions	4
▪ Case study of best practice examples for planners and others to use	4
▪ Flexible policies that enable replacement of unsightly farm buildings	3
▪ Small settlement study	3
▪ Be very careful about encouraging dispersed settlement unrelated to land-based industries	2
▪ Policies on isolated developments restrictions with exceptions	2
▪ Members and officers tours to see good and bad design	2
▪ High Weald definition of sustainable development	2
▪ Planning permissions should be conditional on the attendance of AONB training courses	2
▪ AONB input into development briefs for allocations	2
▪ Infrastructure – dispersing routeways information to highways parishes etc. to avoid suburbanisation e.g. roundabouts junctions etc. small and large developments	1
▪ Promote and enforce importance of dark skies	1
▪ Stronger planning enforcement	1
▪ Better wildlife protection	1
▪ Extend farmstead guidance across HW	1
▪ Efforts to reduce road use risk	1
▪ Make historic landscape character assessments more easily available	1
▪ Spread character message and contributing factors to landowners developers/architects early in process via seminars and circulars	
▪ Equip architects so they can understand and local character	
▪ Renaissance in timber building design	
▪ Lobbying to promote the message of appropriate design	
▪ Design and architecture competition in the HW	
▪ Be realistic about achievable objectives	