**View 15** - Public Footpath PRoW 503_9 within grounds of Squirrels Hall looking south west

**View 16** - Public Footpath PRoW 503_10 within grounds of Squirrels Hall looking south west

**View 17** - Public Footpath PRoW 503_9 on stile adjacent to A12 looking north west to gap in vegetation along southern boundary
View 18a - B1068 on entrance to Wheatlands and Coral Barn looking west

View 18b - B1068 on entrance to Wheatlands and Coral Barn looking west

View 19 - Junction of Public footpath PRoW 503_7 & 8 west of Kings Wood looking north east
**View 20** - Public footpath PRoW 503_8 north of Stratford Hills Farm looking north east

**View 21** - Viewing point on Stratford Road west of Dedham looking north

**View 22** - Essex Way north of Church Farm, Langham looking north east
**View 23** - Essex Way east of the Lodge, Langham looking north east

**View 24** - Public footpath east of Sky Hall Hill looking north east
Appendix 1: Sources of Information

Mapping and Other Data

- Ordnance Survey maps (1:25 000 Explorer Series)
- Historic Ordnance Survey Maps
- Aerial Images
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) http://magic.defra.gov.uk
- Historic England Listed Building Map https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search

Adopted Planning Policy and Supporting Documents

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated Planning Practice Guidance, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012
- Babergh District Council ‘Live’ Local Policies, Babergh District Council, June 2016
- Babergh Local Plan 2011-2031 Core Strategy and Policies, Babergh District Council, February 2014
- Babergh Local Plan Alteration Number 2 Saved Policies and Proposals Map, Babergh District Council, June 2006
- Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Stour Valley Management Plan 2016-2021, Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Partnership

Emerging Policy and Supporting Evidence / Technical Studies

- Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Suffolk County Council, Submission Draft, June 2018
- Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Selection Report – Holton Hall Farm, Holton St. Mary, Suffolk County Council, April 2018
- Joint Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance, Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council, 2015
Other Published Documents / Supporting Information

- National Character Area Profiles:


- Advice Note 01/11: Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Landscape Institute, 2011

Appendix 2: Dedham Vale AONB Statement of Significance

A statement of the significance of the Dedham Vale AONB is set out in the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Stour Valley Management Plan 2016-2021 published by the AONB & Stour Valley Partnership as follows:

“The Dedham Vale AONB is a subtle lowland river valley with an assemblage of features associated with this landscape still in place and intact. These features include a gently winding river and tributaries; gentle valley sides with scattered woodlands; sunken rural lanes; picturesque villages with imposing churches and historic timber framed buildings; scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings; small fields enclosed by ancient hedgerows; riverside grazing meadows with associated drainage ditches and visible and hidden archaeology providing evidence of human habitation over previous millennia.

The area remains an overwhelmingly agricultural landscape, free of incongruous development and large scale industrial developments. Despite some intrusions of human activity in the twentieth and twenty first centuries, the area retains a rural charm and tranquillity and is largely free of infrastructure associated with modern life.

The essential character of the Dedham Vale AONB was established in the middle of the previous millennium and has remained intact despite social, technological events. The fundamental beauty of the area and the scenes of a working landscape were captured by England’s finest landscape artist, John Constable RA. The sites of those outdoor paintings are still recognisable in the heart of what is now the AONB.”

The key components of the AONB are defined as:

- “A gentle and subtle lowland river valley with the River Stour gently meandering through it. The valley is cut down through boulder clays that overlay sands and gravels into clay deposits and Thanet and Reading beds. As the River Stour winds its way to the estuary the floodplain becomes dominated by grazing marshes that are made up of alluvium deposits and gravel terraces.

- The settlements of the area are largely historic and dominated by timber framed buildings around the village centres. Churches with impressive towers dominate the surrounding countryside. The rural character is further defined by scattered agricultural farmsteads and the visible and buried archaeology of the area.

- The routeways around the AONB broadly follow the valley contours as they characteristically wind their way around the landscape. Other routes link the flood plains to the higher land and are often steep, sunken and bounded by banks with ancient hedgerows and wildflower rich verges. The navigation on the River Stour provides an alternative way to explore the area beyond the footpaths and bridleways of the area.

- A pattern of semi natural ancient woodlands on the valley sides, often irregular in shape with natural springs and minor brooks. The woodlands create an impression of an intimate landscape.

- The patterns of fields are defined by ancient hedgerows and tree lines in much of the area although the grazing marshes associated with the valley floor are often subdivided by a series of drainage ditches and dykes.
The key Natural Beauty characteristics are summarised as:

“Landscape quality:

A distinctive valley floor, with the River Stour gently running through it, flanked by water meadows with characteristic drainage ditches. The valley sides demonstrate a pattern of woodlands consistent with the local topography, soil type and agricultural viability. Fields on the valley sides tend to be small and irregular bounded by hedgerows that can be traced back over many generations. The mosaic of features combines to contribute towards important ecological networks.

The boundary features are in good condition, despite the ravages of elm disease in the 1970s and changes to farming practices although there has been much restoration in the last 30 years due to changes in attitudes and the implementation of agri-environment schemes.

Landscape quality is enhanced by a sense of tranquillity experienced in the area. Some forms of development and recreational pursuits can lead to a loss of relative tranquillity which the Campaign to Protect Rural England includes:

- Perceived links to nature
- Positive features in the landscape
- The importance of wildlife
- Peace, quiet and calm

The Campaign to Protect Rural England notes that factors included in the loss of tranquillity include:

- Disruptive behaviour of other people
- Noise, especially from cars
- Overt signs of human development
- Negative features in the landscape

The River Stour retains a natural appearance despite its function as a navigation and current role as a conduit for the water supply system. Some modification to land use has taken place on the banks in the form of willow plantations.

Scenic quality:

A distinctive sense of place is achieved due to the landform, woodland cover, and land-use and settlement pattern. Villages play a key part in contributing to the scenic quality, being historic in nature with many timber framed building and often dominated by churches situated in prominent locations. The sense of place is further enhanced by the areas close association England’s finest landscape artist, John Constable.

As the area is sparsely populated the landscape suggests a timeless quality providing views, which are often surprisingly long from higher ground, without the clutter of present day infrastructure. This contributes to an intimate feel of the landscape and if further enhanced by an attractive pattern of arable, pasture and woodland.”