



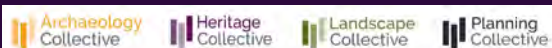
# Historic Landscape Study of East Bergholt and the Cultural Legacy of John Constable

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On behalf of East Bergholt Parish Council



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# Executive Summary

A historic landscape study of East Bergholt has been undertaken to inform the Neighbourhood Plan. The study considers the archaeological dimension of the village that stretches back into prehistory, the time depth of the landscape around the village documented in Constable's paintings and the modern heritage and landscape context of the village.

A unique approach and methodology has been used in this study to determine landscape value. It considers the significance of East Bergholt to Constable's legacy as well as the presence of archaeological and heritage assets.

The key findings of the report are as follows:

- **East Bergholt is a very special English village as the birthplace of the internationally renowned painter John Constable, and was his inspiration throughout his life.**
- **Constable's iconic landscape paintings were not just of Flatford Mill; the village and former common heath were important subjects in his work.**
- **Most of the views in Constable's paintings remain unchanged today. These fields, tracks and hedgerow now need a higher level of landscape protection.**
- **The study charts the organic growth of East Bergholt since pre-historic times, through Medieval changes to the 19th century, through to the 20th century and current times. The narrative describes the satellite hamlets, the field enclosures of the 19th century, and the survival, currently, of the openness of the heath.**

- **Most importantly, this study assesses the landscape sensitivity of key areas around East Bergholt, from a heritage and cultural point of view. It warns of threats of potential damage by inappropriate large scale development, despite Conservation Area and AONB status.**

The study has identified the following areas of archaeological and landscape sensitivity:

- **The former heathland north of the village has archaeological potential.**
- **The historic landscape pattern is still evident north of the village and is highly susceptible to visual impacts.**
- **The former East Bergholt Common / Heath at the centre of the village is sensitive to encroachment and erosion of historic character and has important cultural associations with Constable's work. It is recommended that the landscape on either side of the Donkey Track is protected.**
- **The historic association of the medieval satellite hamlets and village greens has been weakened or lost due to encroachment, including "Quinton's Area and land south of Gandish Road.**

**Landscape and development guidelines are proposed to protect the historic environment from inappropriate encroachment or from erosion of character.**

**Greater recognition of the important association with Constable and close associations with the village and the former common warrants a higher level of protection. The historic landscape character can be strengthened and enhanced for future generations.**

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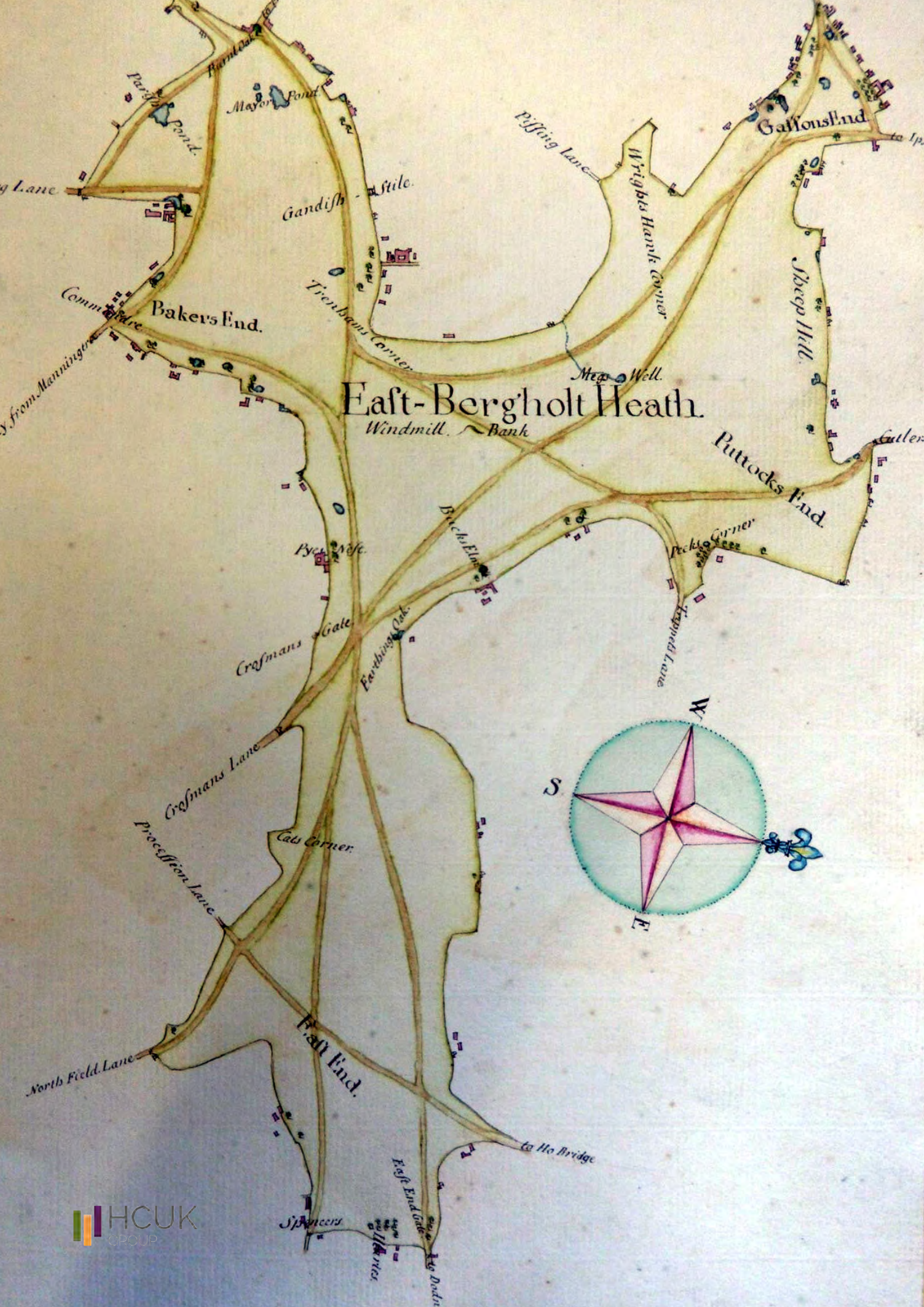
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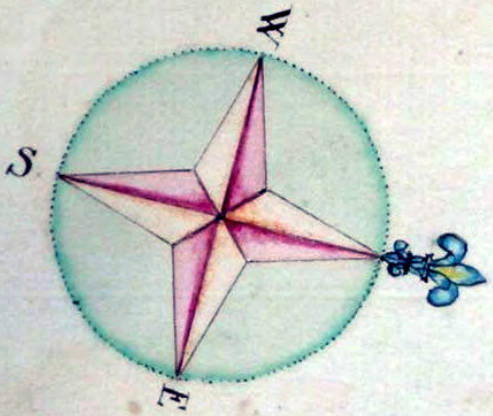
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East-Bergholt Heath.  
Windmill. Bank





# 1.0

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## Introduction

# 1 Introduction

1.1 Heritage Collective has been commissioned by East Bergholt Parish Council to undertake a study of the historic landscape of East Bergholt, with the intention that the document becomes a cornerstone of the Neighbourhood Plan and an important part of the framework for future decisions on changes and development. A study of this kind encompasses a range of disciplines and skills, which is we have collaborated closely with colleagues in Landscape Collective and Archaeology Collective, in order to present a comprehensive approach. Like many villages, East Bergholt has a history to tell, and it has an archaeological dimension that stretches back into prehistory. It is unusual, however, in having a close association with the nationally important painter, John Constable (1776-1837), illustrating certain connections between the Georgian landscape and the contemporary landscape.

1.2 Our study, therefore, has had to be framed with an understanding of the modern heritage and landscape policy context (not least of which is the Dedham Vale AONB and recent extension of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB) as much as an appreciation of the artistic and aesthetic dimension of Constable's legacy. It also has to tread a fine line between identifying what is significant in heritage terms, and what is valued in landscape terms. Many considerations come into play, involving visual and aesthetic assessments as well as abstract and intangible connections between the past and present.

1.3 East Bergholt is an amalgam of physical buildings that we have inherited from the past and a physical landscape that has evolved over centuries. Taking this at its simplest level, the historic buildings are set within the modern landscape, thereby drawing in one of the most hotly debated planning policy issues in recent years, the setting of heritage assets. In this case, however, the contemporary landscape

has a time depth which is unusually well documented by Constable's paintings of the Dedham Vale. It is a complex landscape, involving many areas which have distinct characteristics and values. Our study has had to be multi-faceted, seeking to fuse three broad strands:

- **what is significant in the material culture of the past;**
- **what is important in the visual enjoyment of the landscape: and, finally,**
- **the historical and artistic context.**

1.4 We have structured our study by looking first at the historic development of the village and archaeological resource and the landscape character of today. An appraisal of John Constable's paintings of East Bergholt follows exploring the significance of the village and its setting to his work and development as internationally renowned artist. The appraisal identifies views depicted in his work and assesses the degree of change and the extent that the buildings and landscape represented is still evident today. The final section considers the heritage and archaeological resource of the village, the importance of cultural associations of John Constable with the village and landscape and identifies relative areas of sensitivity to inform future development guidelines for the village.

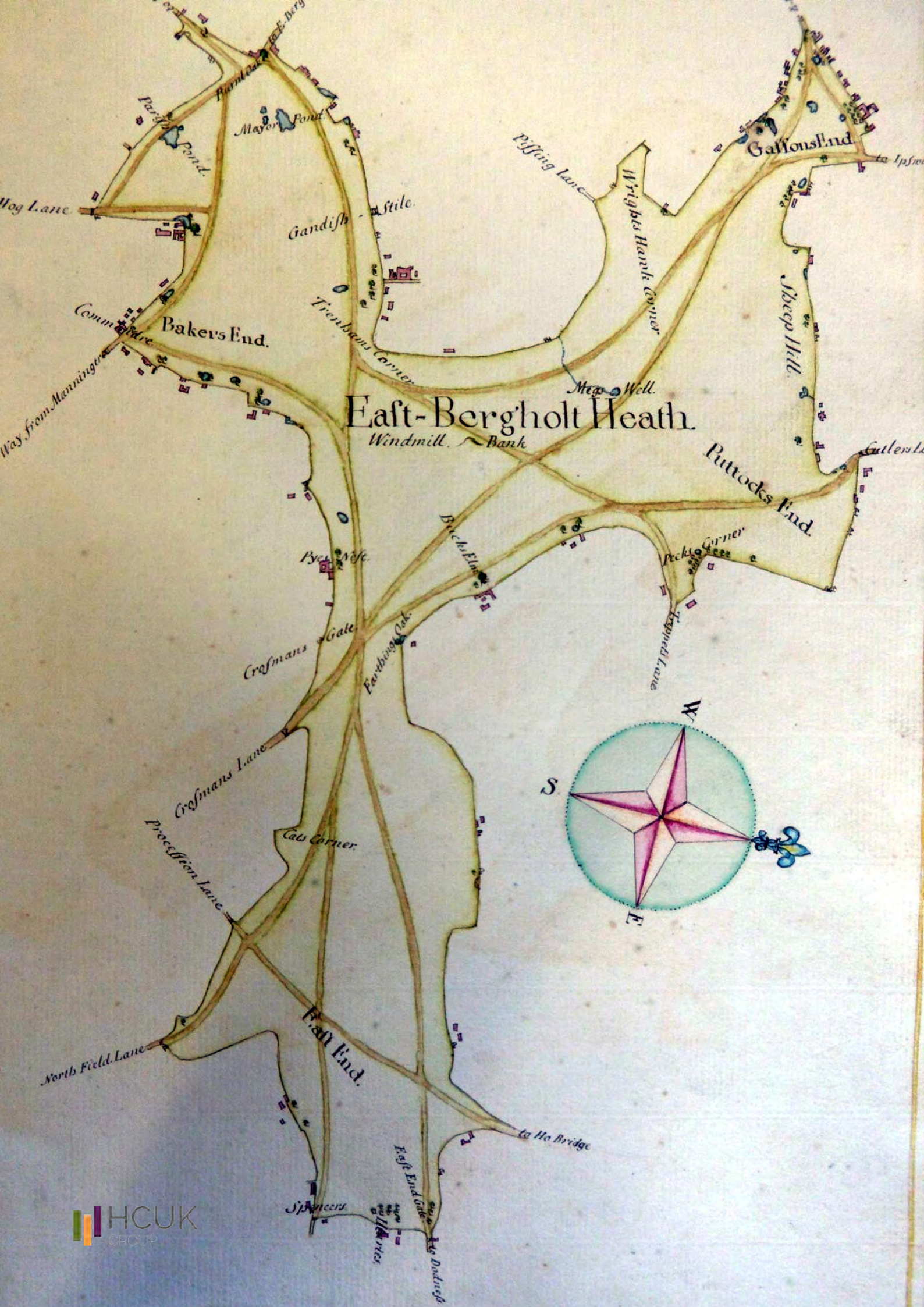
1.5 We give thanks to East Bergholt Parish Council for their valued contribution to this study.

## Research and Analysis:

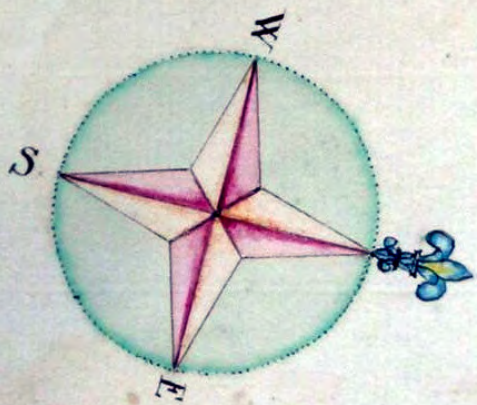
- 1.6 The study has required research and analysis in the following areas:
- History of the village and the way it developed.
  - The landscape : the River Stour, the Vale, topography, trees, woodlands together with hedges, fields and the legacy of agriculture.
  - Key historic buildings, clusters of housing, farms and settlements.
  - Established village plan form and setting.
  - The impact on the heritage of late 20th development and growth (e.g. the schools, doctors surgery, housing estates).
  - Key Views - from the village, looking out, and from the surrounding landscape (and the A.12) looking towards the village.
  - Appraisal of John Constable's paintings and sketches of East Bergholt and Dedham Vale, with special regard to the views which are in overall character still consistently visible.
  - Historical archive material available from The East Bergholt Society, Parish Council and others. Overview of existing broad-brush "character area" assessments from the Neighbourhood Plan.

## Output :

- Commentary about the village's current heritage and historic landscape status, based on the above research.
- How does East Bergholt fare in a national context? What qualities mark it out as a "special" English village?
- How important is the historical body of work by Constable in assessing East Bergholt's significance in national heritage terms?
- Assessment of any areas of "fragility" in the heritage of the village, in terms of the scale and location of future developments.



East-Bergholt Heath.  
Windmill. ~ Bank



# 2.0

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## History of the Village and How It Developed

# 2 History of the Village and How it Developed

## Introduction

(c.4000BC) to post-medieval periods.

- 2.1 This section explores the origins of East Bergholt village and the key stages in its development. It is important to understand how the historic development has influenced the plan form of the village and the extent that the historic environment contributes to the village character and landscape setting evident today.
- 2.2 East Bergholt is highly valued for being rich in heritage assets and tracts of land within the Parish are owned by the National Trust. This section will first describe the evidence of archaeological assets and heritage in chronological order, noting key historic buildings, followed by a summary of key stages that have been influential on the development of the village's historic character, its cultural heritage and highly valued landscape setting.
- 2.3 The richness of heritage is reflected in the many names for the village that have appeared in various village documents over time as noted in Paul Jennings's 1963 article *Anatomy of a Suffolk Village*, 'the village has appeared as Bercold, Bargholt, Yesterberfolt, Barff, Harholt, Barfolly, Barforde, Barfould, and (as late as the 18th century) Ast Barchoull, Barfilld and Barchold'.

## Archaeological Assets

- 2.4 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) entries are mapped at Figure 2.3 (see Appendix 2).

## Confidential PAS (Portable Antiquities Scheme) Findspots

- 2.5 The Suffolk HER shows 12 confidential, mainly metal-detecting, findspots within the parish, dating from the Neolithic

## Cropmarks on Aerial Photographs

- 2.6 Aerial photographs have revealed cropmarks representing buried features of both geological and potential archaeological origin at 13 locations within the parish, which are hatched on Map 6. The superficial sand and gravel deposits covering the majority of the parish are particularly conducive to the formation of cropmarks. Buried features can often be identified from aerial photographs as crop- or parch- marks, formed by differential growth in crops, particularly cereals, over varying soil depths and water content: taller and more well-developed crops growing where the underlying soil is deeper, such as above buried pits or ditches, and less well developed or stunted crops over buried stone walling or floor surfaces.
- 2.7 Small rings may represent encircling ditches of ploughed-down prehistoric burial mounds (round barrows) or the drip gullies of prehistoric roundhouses. Linear cropmarks appear to represent a combination of relatively modern (mapped) boundaries and potentially earlier features, possibly prehistoric or Roman field systems and trackways.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.8 Extensive archaeological evaluations have recently been carried at two principal locations in the parish in advance of development.
- 2.9 Geophysical survey and metal detecting followed by trial trenching was carried out on an 8.45ha site north-west of Moore's Lane in 2015. Twenty one trial trenches were equally spaced across the site.



Plate 2.1: Satellite image, June 2018. Linear cropmarks south of the A12, on either side of the B1070

Seven trenches contained archaeological features, either pits or ditches of indeterminate, but probable post-medieval date, 4 contained modern land drains, one showed natural geological features and the remaining 9 contained nothing of archaeological interest. Six sherds of pottery were recovered: one possibly prehistoric, two medieval and three of Post-medieval date.

**2.10** Geophysical survey followed by trial trenching was carried out in two fields adjacent to (east of) The Constable Country Medical Centre, on the south side of Mill Road / Heath Road, in 2016-2017. Sixty one trenches were equally spaced across the 9.2ha site. Twenty eight archaeological features, either undated or of Post-medieval origin were revealed, some of which represent a former (mapped) field boundary.

**2.11** Archaeological monitoring in advance of the installation of a replacement water mains pipeline in fields alongside the east side of the B107 Hadleigh Road north of and extending for a distance of some 750m as far as the A12 Ipswich Road revealed two small pits containing fragments of burnt flint. Elsewhere in the parish,

small-scale archaeological monitoring associated with small building projects and extensions has yielded little archaeological information.

**2.12** Aerial photographs have revealed cropmarks representing buried features of both geological and potential archaeological origin at 13 locations within the parish, which are hatched on Map 6. The superficial sand and gravel deposits covering the majority of the parish are particularly conducive to the formation of cropmarks. Buried features can often be identified from aerial photographs as crop- or parch- marks, formed by differential growth in crops, particularly cereals, over varying soil depths and water content: taller and more well-developed crops growing where the underlying soil is deeper, such as above buried pits or ditches, and less well developed or stunted crops over buried stone walling or floor surfaces.

**2.13** Small rings may represent encircling ditches of ploughed-down prehistoric burial mounds (round barrows) or the drip gullies of prehistoric roundhouses. Linear cropmarks appear to represent a combination of relatively modern (mapped)



Plate 2.2: Satellite image, August 2007. Cropmarks south of White Horse Farm & west of Dene House

boundaries and potentially earlier features, possibly prehistoric or Roman field systems and trackways.

little prehistoric material was recovered apart from a single flint flake and shard of pottery. Monitoring of the 750m long water pipeline alongside Hadleigh Road identified just two pits which although undated, were assigned a possible prehistoric date because they contained fragments of burnt flint (MSF26596).

## Prehistoric

**2.14** The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) records limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the parish. Two flint implements, one of Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age 450,000-12,000 BC) and the other of Mesolithic date (12,000 BC) found close to Flatford Lane (MSF5059) are likely to be residual artefacts which have been re-deposited in the underlying gravels by fluvial action rather than an in-situ finds. Further (later) prehistoric finds include a flint scraper found in the garden at Old Hall (MSF23150), and metal detecting finds of a Bronze Age socketed axe, bronze axeheads from a dispersed Bronze Age hoard, an unspecified number of Iron Age metal objects, and a single Iron Age coin.

**2.15** Despite extensive archaeological trial trenching north-west of Moore's lane and south of Mill Road / Heath Road, very

**2.16** However, the HER records ring ditches observed on aerial photographs within fields to the north of the village, close to the A12, one c.16m in diameter (MSF5051) and another larger causewayed ring (30m in diameter) (MSF12643), together with a third ring (15m diameter) observed to the east of Flatford Mill (MSF17408) which may, on morphological grounds, represent traces of prehistoric burial, ceremonial or settlement sites.

**2.17** Similarly, although difficult to identify against often complex geological (ice wedge) patterning, linear cropmarks observed at several locations, which are hatched on Map 6 may represent field boundaries and double-ditched trackways of former field systems which differ



from, and may therefore pre-date, the present (and mapped Post-medieval) field boundaries. They include traces of a small rectilinear enclosure or field system south of the Roman road and west of Woodgates Road (MSF5052) and cropmarks of rectilinear ditch systems and trackways on the north side of the Roman road, on both sides of Hadleigh Road (MSF38087) (Plate 2.1).

- 2.18** An extensive cropmark pattern of linear features (ditches) has been recorded cut by 'Dead Lane', west of Vale Farm (MSF5069). Further cropmarks have been observed within the eastern part of the parish. Cropmarks of complex ice-wedges and linears forming a possible field system on different alignments to the present system have been recorded on the north-west side of Warren Wood (MSF12290), and three linears forming three sides of a rectangular enclosure or small field have been observed on the north side of East End Road, in the field east of The Grange Lodge Park (MSF12290). Groups of inter-related curvilinear ditches have been observed immediately southwest of the settlement at East End, south of Park Road (MSF12192). A cropmark complex forming a rectangular area of small connected enclosures has been recorded south of White Horse Farm and west of Dene House (MSF14811) (Plate 2.2).
- 2.19** A curving trackway complex, whose west end has been cut by a modern lake/reservoir probably represents a trackway serving the moated site to the southeast of Flatford Mill (MSF 17408).
- 2.20** A further area of undated linears, which were identified by geophysical survey rather than as cropmarks from the air, were recorded on the south side of Mill Road / Heath Road, east of the Constable Country Medical Centre (MSF35367).

## Roman

- 2.21** The main (A12) Ipswich Road which crosses the northern tip of the parish follows the course of a Roman road, known today as The Pye Road (MSF15171), which connected Colchester (Camulodunum) with a settlement on the site of Baylham House, c.31km to the northeast. A variety of Roman finds, including pottery

sherds, coins, bricks and other metal objects have been recorded along both sides of the road as it approaches the Lattinford Bridge (MSF5056, MSF14966, MSF17674 & MSF18824), and similar material has been dredged from the Stutton Brook in the vicinity of the bridge (MSF5053), suggesting the presence of a roadside settlement area close to the stream crossing (MSF5106). Two pits said to be 1.2m in diameter and c.6.7m deep are recorded close to the road; their contents included pottery shards including amphorae of early Roman date together with quantities of tile, burnt clay and fragments of lava quernstone (MSF5055); the circumstances of the discovery are not recorded. Roman finds have also been recorded along the roadside further west, within an area of cropmarks including Roman pottery sherds (MSF5063), and metal detecting finds of at least four coins (MSF16301 & MSF17673).

- 2.22** Two isolated finds have also been recorded south of the road, closer to Woodgates Farm: a late 2nd century coin of Commodus (MSF17675) and a domed lead spindle whorl (MSF5054).
- 2.23** A low level scatter of Roman pottery sherds was identified during archaeological monitoring at Foxhall Fields on the northern edge of the village (MSF23168).
- 2.24** A possible Roman cremation cemetery was found in 1838 whilst digging the foundations for Ackworth House on the west side of Hadleigh Road, in the course of which a number of pottery vessels filled with ashes, believed to be cremation urns, were uncovered (MSF5058). Earthwork banks 2m high enclosing an oval area some 55 x 35m within the grounds are of unknown origin but are thought possibly to be associated with this cemetery (MSF23170).

## Medieval

- 2.25** East Bergholt's place-name derives from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) 'ĕst bercholt', whose meaning is 'birch copse' or 'wood by a hill'.
- 2.26** Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon activity within the parish is attested by two

metal detector finds, a bronze strap union (MSF15486) and an (unspecified) metal object (MSF36442). The HER maps the centre of East Bergholt as an indicative area of the historic settlement (MSF27156).

2.27 The Norman taxation document, written in 1086 and referring back to the Conquest of 1066, known today as Domesday Book, provides the earliest description of East Bergholt in the late Saxon period, revealing that at the time of King Edward the Confessor in 1066 'Bercolt' was held by Earl Harold Godwin, and was his principal manor in Suffolk.

2.28 The manor was extensive, comprising 13 carucates of land, covering an area measuring one league and two furlongs in length and one league in width. The late Saxon settlement had a population of around 54 households: 42 villagers, five smallholders, one freeman and six slaves. There was a considerable amount of arable land, as the taxable amount of land that could be ploughed by a team of eight oxen was assessed as three plough teams in the lord's demesne, and a further 20 plough

teams in the rest of the village. There were also 12 acres of meadow, together with extensive woodland or wood pasture, nominally (for tax purposes) assessed as being sufficient to support 1000 pigs. Livestock comprised one cob, 10 cattle, 29 pigs, 85 sheep and 26 goats. There was also a mill at this date.

2.29 Following the Norman Conquest the estate came into the possession of King William and was the pre-eminent manor in the Hundred of Samford. The majority of this royal estate was administered by Aelfric Wand, whilst a four acre holding occupied by a freeman, was administered on behalf of the king by Aubrey de Vere.

2.30 Documentary sources show that there were four manors in East Bergholt in the medieval period: Old Hall, St John's or The Commandery, Illaries and Spencers. The principal manor was Old Hall, whose manor house stood opposite (south of) the church.

2.31 A Subsidy Roll on everyone in East Bergholt with more than 5 shillings worth



Plate 2.3 1731. William Brasier. A Survey of the Parish of East Bergholt &c... (Suffolk Records Office FB191/A/8/1)

of taxable goods, levied by Edward III in 1327 to pay for his war in Scotland, recorded 41 individuals. At the top of the list was John Daundely, presumably lord of the principal manor, also John le Spencer of the Spencers sub manor, and John Gobyonn (Gibeon) of Flatford.

2.32 The earliest documentary reference which names Old Hall dates from 1349, at which time the lord of the manor was Sir John de Sutton of Wyvenhoe and his wife Margaret. When their son, also John, died in 1393, an inquiry into his properties and services (Inquisition Post Mortem) described the extent of the manor as follows: 'Old Hall and 4 messuages [homesteads], 70½ acres land, 19 acres and 32 acres of meadow, 52 acres and 1 rood of pasture, one fishery, and 17s 3d rent'.

2.33 This information derives from Crown documents; no local documents such as court rolls or manorial documents prior to 1381 survive, as they were burnt by local insurgents led by Thomas Fletcher in front of the church in the course of the Peasants' Revolt.

2.34 Old Hall passed through female heirs of Sir John de Sutton to the de Vere's, Earls of Oxford, in 1425, who held the manor for the next 150 years (until 1579). The Earls of Oxford were not resident at East Bergholt, and consequently during this period the manor house and lands were leased to tenants and managed by a steward.

2.35 Henry II granted part of his royal estate at East Bergholt to the Catholic military order, the Knights Templars in the second half of the 12th century. This manor was known as St. Johns or The Commandery, and two subsidiary manors were created, known as Spencers and Illaries. There is a documentary reference to the manor of Spencers held by the Dakeney family in 1252-3. Following suppression of the Templars at the beginning of the 14th century their property came into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers (Knights of St John of Jerusalem), whose preceptory (hospital) lay at Battisford, southwest of Stowmarket c.18km distant from East Bergholt. A post-medieval (1731) map (Plate 2.3), shows Illaries on the site of Manor Farm and Spencers on the site of the present Tudor Cottage,

Mission Lane, both in East End, whilst Commanderey was situated on or close to the site of the present White Horse Farm at the bottom of Mill Road / Heath Road, an area known as Bakers End.

2.36 The Church of St Mary stands on a prominent site overlooking the valley (MSF13474). The earliest fabric, which dates from the mid-14th century, is the cross wall on either side of the chancel arch. The church was built in late Perpendicular style in the mid-late 15th century. The tower, built mainly of stone rubble, lined with brick and faced with knapped flint and ashlar dressings, stands unfinished, only the first stage having been completed. There is a processional way beneath it, whose south arch bears a datestone of 1525. There is a tradition in the village that the tower was sponsored by Cardinal Wolsey and left unfinished when he fell out of favour with Henry VIII. However, the failure to complete the tower is just as, if not more, likely to be the result of dwindling legacies from wealthy villagers for church building, which can be attributed to changes in public willingness to spend lavishly on fabric in preference to providing alms for the poor at the time of the Reformation. Unlike neighbouring villages such as Dedham and Stratford St Mary, whose church towers had been completed by the early 1500s, by the time the tower builders at East Bergholt began work, attitudes had changed towards such ostentatious building projects. One consequence is the survival within the



Plate 2.4 Postcard of St. Mary's Church

churchyard of a medieval timber-built bell-cage, thought to have been set up in 1531 as a temporary structure to house the bells whilst the tower was under construction, the five large bells still rung by hand today. They are the heaviest set of bells rung in the country. The earliest of the bells (the Gabriel Bell) bears a maker's mark indicating that it was founded in c.1450, implying an earlier tower on the site. The church was extensively restored in the 1850s and 60s.

**2.37** Churchgate House which stands next to the church on the north side of Church Plain and dates from c.1500, was probably a religious guildhall of the guild of St John the Baptist, with a chapel in the church.

**2.38** Throughout the medieval (and post-medieval periods) the central part of the parish was dominated by an extensive area of open heathland (East Bergholt Heath), criss-crossed by trackways leading to Dodnash Priory, Brantham, Flatford and Wenham. Although the core of the village was grouped around the church and the principal manor house (Old Hall) within the western part of the parish ribbon settlement stretched alongside the fringes of the Heath, particularly on the western and southern edges. The several 'End' place-name elements within the parish such as Gaston End, Bakers End, East End, Gallows End, Pitts End and Puttocks End derive from the growing population pressure of the medieval period, which saw previously uncultivated common and waste land on the margins of manors and estates taken into cultivation for the first time, often farmed from individual small farmsteads or clusters of farmsteads around a common green (Ends) beyond the main centres of settlement. East End was the site of at least two small manorial sites from at least the end of the 12th century (Plate 2.2 above), and Gaston End was named in a document of 1437. The manorial site of Commandree was at Bakers End. Another small settlement area, Burnt Oak, is medieval in origin, named as 'Brendhok' in a document dated 1384-5.

**2.39** Like many other Suffolk villages and towns along the River Stour, East Bergholt became highly prosperous in the medieval

period from the manufacture of woollen cloth. The industry was essentially a cottage industry with spinners and weavers working at home. Pegs for holding wool, indicative of a cloth workshop survive inside Rectory Hill Cottages.

**2.40** Flatford Mill was documented in 1536 as a water and fulling mill (to beat, thicken and degrease cloth). English wool and cloth was highly prized, and by the end of the 15th century Suffolk was the centre of the industry and trade, producing a class of wealthy clothiers, who built large houses and endowed many fine buildings in the wool towns, particularly churches. The river not only powered the fulling mills, but also provided the transport routes downstream to ports such as Mistley for export to the continent, whilst the return journey brought coal, bricks and building materials upriver as far as Sudbury and Clare. By the end of the 15th century more wool was being worked in Suffolk than any other county and there was a relatively large number of wealthy cloth manufacturers and merchants in East Bergholt who built themselves substantial timber-framed buildings, many of which still survive in the parish, and who were also responsible for financing the building of the impressive church.

**2.41** However, by the mid-16th century there was a marked decline in the industry, as tastes changed and the demand for finer and cheaper continental-made fabrics grew. The decline was gradual, for even in the period 1650-1699 there were still 13 clothiers, 3 spinsters and 3 clothworkers recorded in the village.

## Flatford

**2.42** Dodnash Priory, an Augustinian priory whose site abuts the north-eastern parish boundary (with Bentley)(MSF9996), was founded in 1188 by Wimer the chaplain, servant of Henry II, and sometime sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk. The priory exercised considerable influence in the region, and possessed assets in East Bergholt, including 12 acres in Flatford and Flatford Mill, which had been granted to them by Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. Three of the priory charters confirm the grants in the late 12th-early 13th century



Plate 2.5. Historic Postcard Flatford Mill Bridge

and name the family and heirs of Edward son of Wlfard of the Aldergrove as tenants of the mill ('molendinum meum de Flotford in villa de Berkholt'). This is the earliest reference to Flatford Mill. Nicholas of the Aldergrove is recorded as paying an annual rent of 11s 7d for the mill to the canons of Dodnash in the middle of the 13th century.

2.43 Situated in a favourable location at the lowest crossing of the Stour, with a ford and a mill which had been on the site since the Saxon period, it is possible that the present hamlet of Flatford may have been a significantly larger settlement in the medieval period. The presence of 'Church Field' on a Post-medieval map (Figure \*\*\*) has led to speculation that a church may once have stood in the field immediately north of Valley Farmhouse (MSF5066). Although reputed to have been visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph, this identification has not been verified.

2.44 The Parsonage which stood just north of Hay Barn at the top of Tunnel Lane (Flatford Lane), together with three glebe fields (land assigned as part of the living of the incumbent clergyman), c.1km distant as the crow flies from East Bergholt Church was not replaced until a new rectory was built in East Bergholt at the beginning of the 18th century, giving rise to the suggestion that it might originally have served a church in closer proximity (i.e. Flatford).

2.45 Although extended and substantially

altered, the core of Valley Farmhouse retains evidence for a medieval timber-framed hall-house of 14th-15th century origin. The single-storey timber-framed element on the north-west side of Willy Lott's House probably also represents an original small late-medieval building pre-dating the rest of the house. The rectangular moated enclosure which stands on the north bank of the river, c.150m downstream from the present mill, with a causeway in the centre of its northern arm, may represent the site of a long abandoned medieval moated manor house associated with a settlement on the north bank of the river (MSF5050).

2.46 The HER records metal detecting finds of a flat bronze mount with enamelled front, found near the A12 Ipswich Road (MSF16392), and two coins of Edward II (1461-1483) found close to Tudor Cottage at East End, the site of the Spencers manor house (MSF23144). A small number of medieval finds were also identified during a metal detecting and trial trench evaluation on land north-west of Moores Road (MSF34156).

## Post Medieval

2.47 William Brasier's maps of East Bergholt, surveyed in 1731-3 at the instigation of the Lord of Old Hall Manor, Henry Hankey, provide the earliest large-scale mapping of the parish, showing field names and landowners for the first time, together with manorial copyholds, described by the surveyor in the cartouche as 'Shewing of What Mannor and Holding every Particular Field & in this Survey Holds of, Also, Whose is the Boundary Fence of Each Proprietor'. The map is large, measuring 2.7 x 1.5m, and extremely detailed, the fields coloured to aid identification of the individual land owners (Plate 2.6).

2.48 The extract below (Plate 2.7) shows the church, Old Hall and the buildings flanking what is now Rectory Hill and The Street. The triangular widening of both streets to the northwest of the church, each containing large ponds indicates communal areas of medieval and early post-medieval village green; the area closest to the church, containing a Maypole, probably also served as the medieval market place.



Plate 2.6. 1731. William Brasier. Extract. (Suffolk Records Office FB191/A/8/1)



Plate 2.7 1731. William Brasier. Extract. The moated site lies southeast of 'Gibeons' (Willy Lott's Cottage). Church Field can be seen north of Valley Farmhouse and Home Field. (Suffolk Records Office FB191/A/8/1)



Plate 2.8 William Brasier. Extract. The Old Parsonage stands close to the top of Tunnel Lane (Flatford Lane). (Suffolk Records Office FB191/A/8/1)

Although not shown on this extract, several of the field names bear testimony to the woollen industry which brought prosperity to the village in the medieval period, names such as: Woad-house Field (where fabric was dyed), Hanging Field (where yarn was spread out), Tainter Field (where tenters or frames for stretching cloth were set out), Washmeadow (for scouring sheared wool), and a combshop (for combing wool before spinning).

2.49 The map also shows two of the new high status mansions which had been built in the early 18th century close to the church: a replacement for the old manor house at Old Hall, commenced by Joseph Chaplin in 1713, and West Lodge.

2.50 At Flatford, Brasier's map shows the mill and miller's house (MSF23145), together with four dry docks to the north, owned by the lord of Old Hall manor Henry Hankey (HH) (MSF7876), together with Bridge Cottage and the bridge beyond. Willy Lott's cottage at that date was known as Gibeons. The water-filled arms of the rectangular moated site known as 'Swans Nest', within Moat Field, is shown southeast of Gibeons Farm. The field north of the Home Field in which Valley Farm stands, is recorded as Church Field (Plate 2.7).

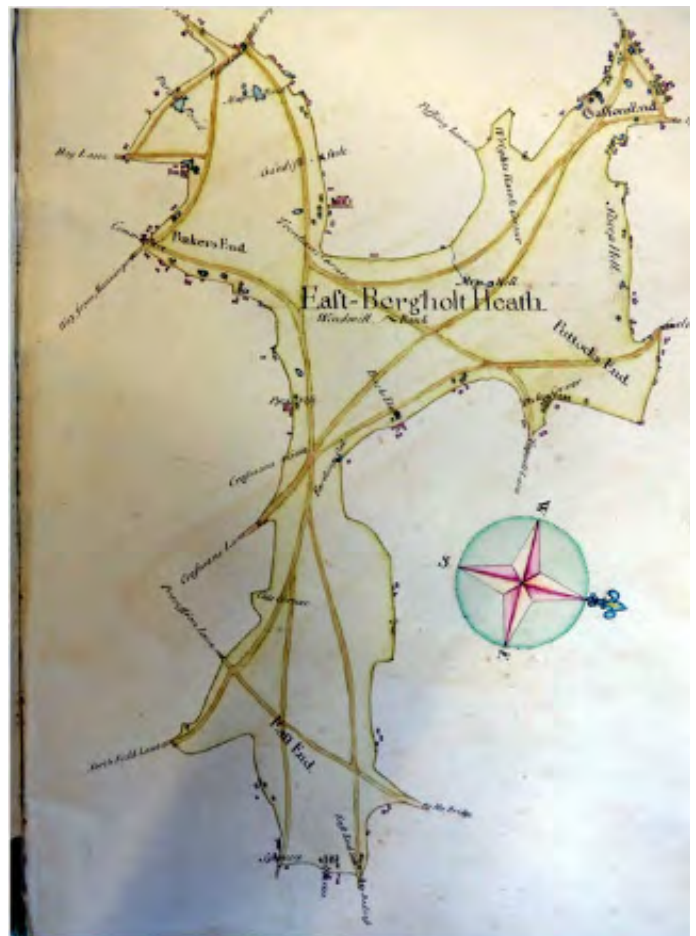


Plate 2.9. 1733. William Brasier. East Bergholt Heath. (Suffolk Record Office V5/5/3.1)

2.51 The map also shows the Old Parsonage adjacent to what is now Hay Barn (the building situated on the northern edge of the field belonging to Kemps), at the top of Tunnel Lane (Flatford Lane) (Plate 2.8). The Reverend Edward Alston had only relatively recently (in 1714) moved his rectory from this location to Woodcote (now 'The Old Rectory') on the north side of Rectory Hill.

2.52 Brasier's map of East Bergholt Heath (Plate 2.9 above) shows the heath criss-crossed by tracks, with ribbon development of settlement along parts of its perimeter. 'Windmill Bank' is ringed. The road to East Bergholt village from Burnt Oak can be seen to the south west, and Gastons End is to the north west. The Heath covered c.342 acres (c.140ha) at this time.

2.53 Joseph Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, published in 1783, shows two windmills on the Heath at this time, and three bridges crossing the Stour (MSF23146, MSF23417 & MSF15827) (Plate 2.11 below).



Plate 2.10. The site of East Bergholt House in the Village Heart today. The railings and boundary wall are all that remain of the original building.

2.54 The first member of the Constable family to be associated with the village was Abram Constable who acquired Flatford Mill in 1742. Upon his death in 1765 the mill passed to his nephew Golding, the artist's father. Golding Constable was already a

## The Constable Family



Plate 2.11 Hodskinson's Map 1783



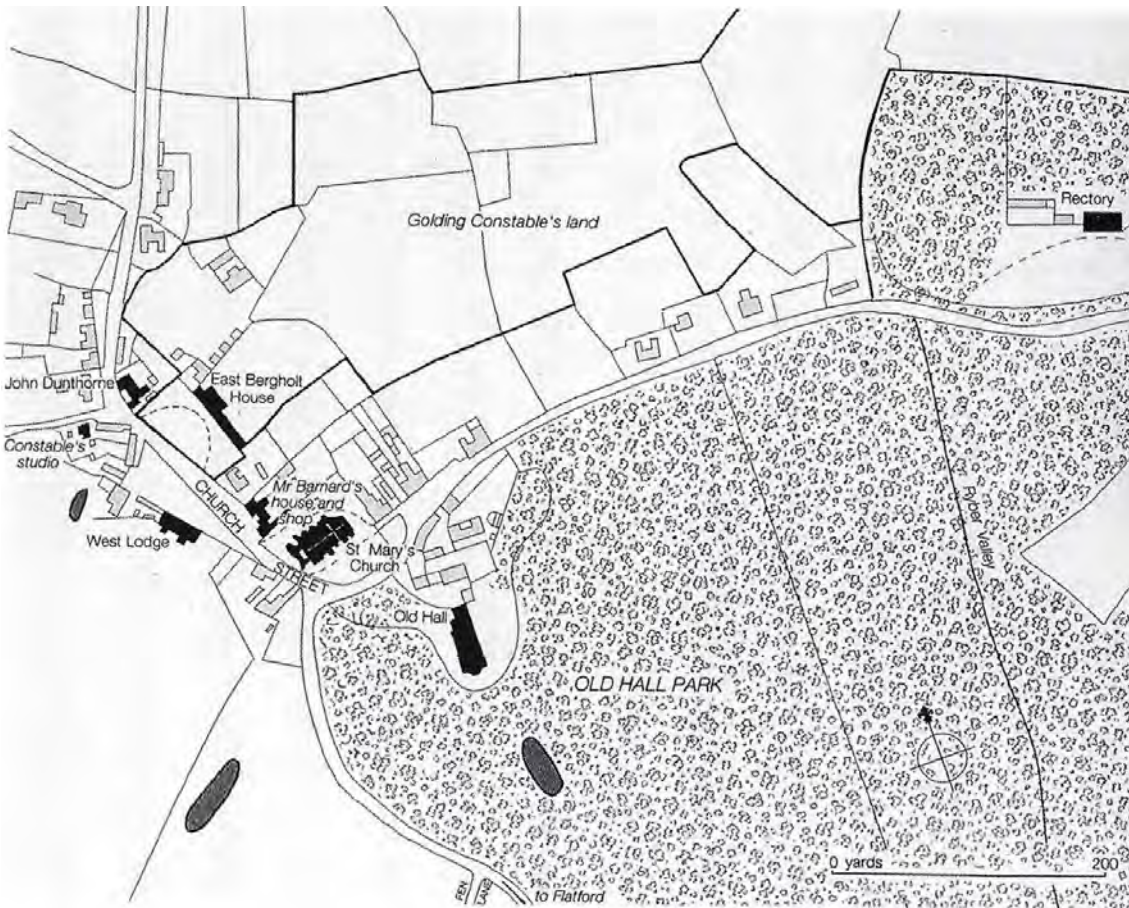


Plate 2.12 Map Extracted from Vaughan, W, John Contable (2015), TATE Publishing) showing the extent of Golding Constable's land and the Riber Valley



Plate 2.13 1817. Enclosure Map. Extract. The windmill is ringed. (Suffolk Records Office B150/1/4.2). (Suffolk Records Office FB191/A/8/1)



Plate 2.14 1817. Enclosure Map. Extract. (Suffolk Records Office B150/1/4.2)



Plate 2.15 The Remnant Village Green Today

successful corn merchant, and soon added the corn mill at Dedham and two windmills (one of which may have been a derelict roundhouse) on East Bergholt Heath to his property portfolio in and around East Bergholt. He was a businessman and mill owner rather than a miller himself. John Constable, born on 11th June 1776, was Golding and Ann Constable's fourth of six children, and the second son. He was born at East Bergholt House, which Golding had



Plate 2.16 Agricultural Heritage

recently built in the centre of the village for his growing family.

**2.55** After leaving school, John initially worked in his father's mills, at both Flatford and the windmill (post-mill) near Pitts Farm on East Bergholt Heath.

**2.56** Plate 2.10 opposite shows Golding Constable's landholding that extended to the rear of East Bergholt house to the

Rectory.

2.57 Golding died in 1816. With his inheritance John had sufficient prospects to marry Maria Bicknell, the granddaughter of the Rector, the Reverend Dr. Durand Rhudde, in London in the same year. East Bergholt House was sold soon afterwards, and was demolished in the early 1840s. Only the coach-house and stable block now known as The Court, and the railings and gates survive today. Constable's small studio, bought by his father in 1802 and today known as Moss Cottage is still standing on the south side of Cemetery Lane.

## Enclosure

2.58 The legal process of consolidating (enclosing) small landholdings into larger farms impacted the landscape pattern became a feature of the agricultural landscape surrounding the village surrounding the village in the early 19th century.

2.59 East Bergholt Heath was enclosed in 1817, and the opportunity was taken by the principal landowners to rationalise their land holdings and create the system of straight roads which are familiar today (Plate 2.13). John Constable's painting, Spring East Bergholt Common shows the heath adjacent to his father's windmill, being ploughed for the first time shortly after enclosure.

2.60 The owners of both Old Hall and West Lodge also took the opportunity afforded by Enclosure to rationalise and extend their boundaries. After purchasing all four manors in 1811 in East Bergholt Peter Godfrey moved into Old Hall and proceeded to clear the fields, hop yards and orchards to create a park, Old Hall Park (MSF27157). Enclosure provided the opportunity to add a triangle of land at the junction between Flatford Lane and Church Plain to his park.

2.61 Similarly, the Reverend William Deane of West Lodge (now Stour) walled off a triangular strip in front of his house from the green, screening the house from The Street with a white brick wall and dense hedge (Plate 2.14). Today the only remnant of the original green is the tiny

patch of grass on which the village sign stands. John Constable's painting of East Bergholt Fair, painted in 1811, shows the green in front of West Lodge only a few years before it disappeared.

2.62 From the early 1820s, several of the older late medieval half-timbered village houses were modernised and extended, the wattle and daub of the original fabric having been replaced with brick infilling and rendered, others had new brick facades added, as seen at The Old Chapel House and Gissings on Rectory Hill.

2.63 Comparison between the 1817 Enclosure Map and the Tithe Map surveyed 20 years later (1837) shows very little change in the pattern and density of settlement in East Bergholt. Sheep farming began to be replaced by dairy farming and cereal growing, particularly barley and corn. Change from pasture to arable seen in Tithe Apportionment of 1838 – 685 acres meadow of pasture (22%) of acreage, whilst there were 2,353 acres under cultivation. Both Flatford Mill and the Millhouse and land surrounding the windmill were still owned and occupied by Abram Constable, John's younger brother, although the windmill had disappeared. John himself died in this year.

2.64 A community of Benedictine nuns from Winchester moved to Old Hall in 1856-7, building a considerable extension including a campanile on the north side of the original building. The site became a Franciscan Friary after the last war. The buildings and grounds have been occupied since 1974 by a communal housing association.

2.65 The 1851 census shows only 16 houses between Tuffnells at the north end of Gaston Street and 'Gothics' (now 'Commandree and Gothics') to the south, the majority of which stood close to Richardsons Farm. Map regression has shown that the west side of Gaston Street south of Richardson's Farmhouse remained largely undeveloped until the middle of the last century, from which time the western side of the street and the gaps between the late medieval houses on the opposite side were gradually filled with comparatively modern development, built in a variety of styles.



Plate 2.17 Cassini Old Series (1805-1874) clearly showing the extent of the former Bergholt Heath, East Bergholt Common around the village in relation to the village and the landform of the Ryber tributary valley extending into the Common from Rectory Hill.

2.66 In 1927, as a result of a campaign to save it from dereliction, the Flatford Mill Estate was bought for the nation by Thomas Parkington of Ipswich, and was acquired by The National Trust in 1943. Flatford Mill, the attached Miller's House, Valley Farm, Bridge Cottage and Willy Lott's House are all now owned by The National Trust and are leased to The Field Studies Council. In addition to those buildings at Flatford, which have been restored by The National Trust, the dry dock mapped in 1731 to the south of Bridge Cottage, and the subject of John Constable's painting 'Boat Building' (1814) was rediscovered in the 1980s and restored in 1988.

2.67 During the 20th century the village continued to expand to the north west to include residential estates, a school and community facilities.

### Designated Heritage Assets

2.68 Historic England has designated a total of 89 listed buildings within East Bergholt parish: five are listed grade I, seven are listed grade II\*, and 77 are listed grade II.

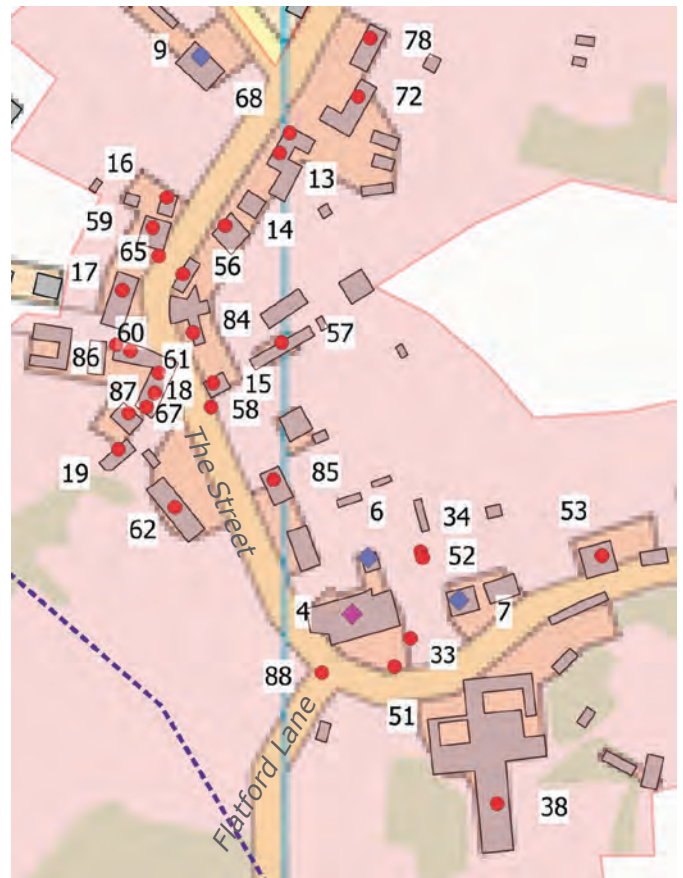


Plate 2.18 Designated Heritage Assets - The Heart



Plate 2.19 Church of St. Mary



Plate 2.22 Moss Cottage, John Constable's Former Studio



Plate 2.20 The Old Hall



Plate 2.23 The Gables

Listing descriptions and photographs for each can be found in Appendix 1.



Plate 2.21 Stour House

2.69 The historic core of East Bergholt was designated a Conservation Area in 1968. No Conservation Area Appraisal or Management Plan has been published.

2.70 There are no scheduled monuments actually within the parish, although two lie close by: the site of the medieval Dodnash Priory, situated adjacent to



Plate 2.24 Designated Heritage Assets - Rectory Hill and Burnt Oak

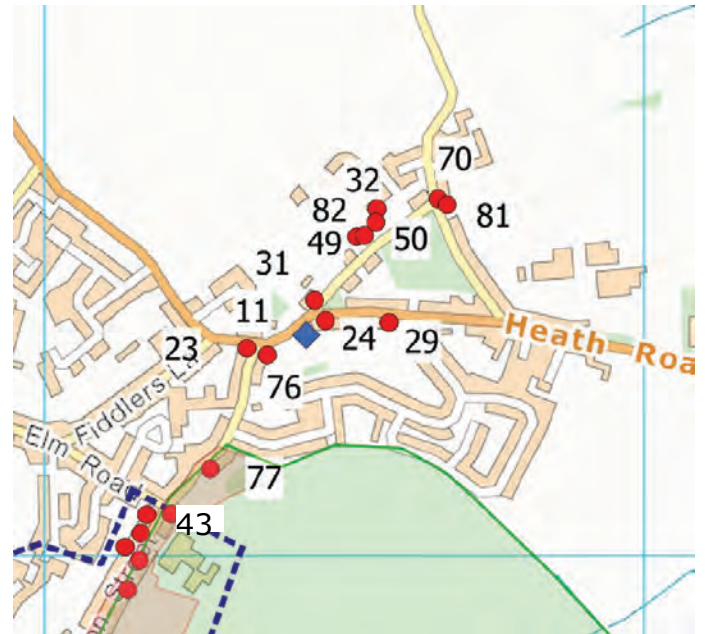


Plate 2.26 Designated Heritage Assets - Gaston End and Quinton's Corner

made famous by the landscape painter, and known as 'Constable Country', which was designated in 1970.

2.72 There are no registered parks & gardens or



Plate 2.25 Dairy Cottages on Rectory Hill



Plate 2.27 Chaplins

the northeastern parish boundary, and a group of up to a dozen ring ditches southwest of Reed Island, c.230m south of the parish boundary on the south bank of the River Stour.

2.71 The south-western half of the parish lies within the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), an area covering 117 square miles across Dedham Vale and the Stour Valley, an area



Plate 2.28 Quinton's Cottage

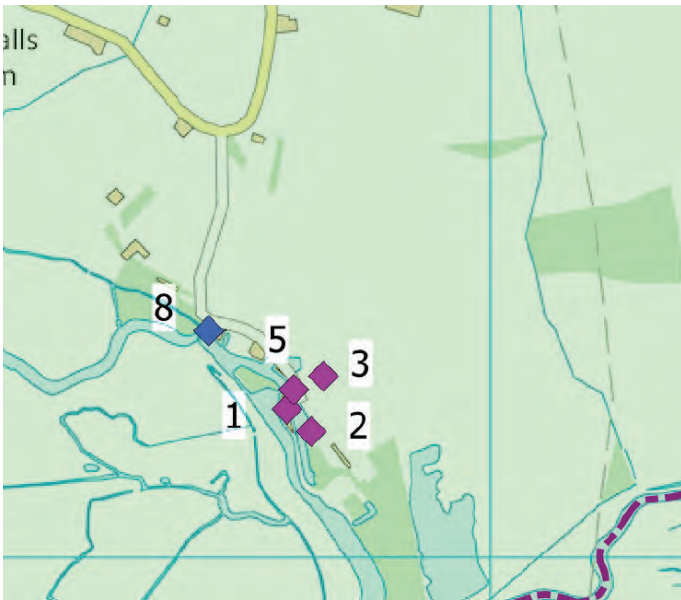


Plate 2.29 Designated Heritage Assets at Flatford

registered battlefields within the parish.

2.73 All designated assets within the parish are shown on Figure 2.1 (see Appendix 6). The 'Village Heart' is also shown on Figure 2.2.

### Key Historic Buildings

2.74 All of the buildings within the Conservation



Plate 2.31 Willy Lott's Cottage



Plate 2.32 Miller's House and Cottage



Plate 2.30 Bridge Cottage



Plate 2.33 Valley Farmhouse

Area make a contribution to the special historic character, although the following are of form notable landmarks or have important cultural associations:

- The Church of St. Mary (Grade I) - no. 4
- The Old Hall (Grade II) - no.38
- Stour House (Grade II) - no. 62.
- Moss Cottage (Grade II) - no. 60. 17th century cottage that was once John Constable's studio.
- Historic Cottages in the village heart on the Street and junction with Cemetery Lane.
- The Gables (Grade II\*) - no.9.
- The Commandres, Little Gothics and The Gothics (Grade II) - no. 72.
- Dairy Farm Cottages (Grade II)- no. 69, located in a prominent position on Rectory Hill
- The Old Rectory (Grade II) - no.37.
- The Town House (Grade II) - no. 42.
- Richardson's Farmhouse (Grade II) - no. 43
- Chaplin's (Grade II\*) - no.11
- Quinton's Cottage (Grade II) - no. 70
- The Miller's House (Grade 1) - no.1
- Willy Lotts Cottage (Grade I) - no 2
- Valley Farmhouse (Grade I) - no 3
- 5- Flatford Mill (Grade I) - no 5

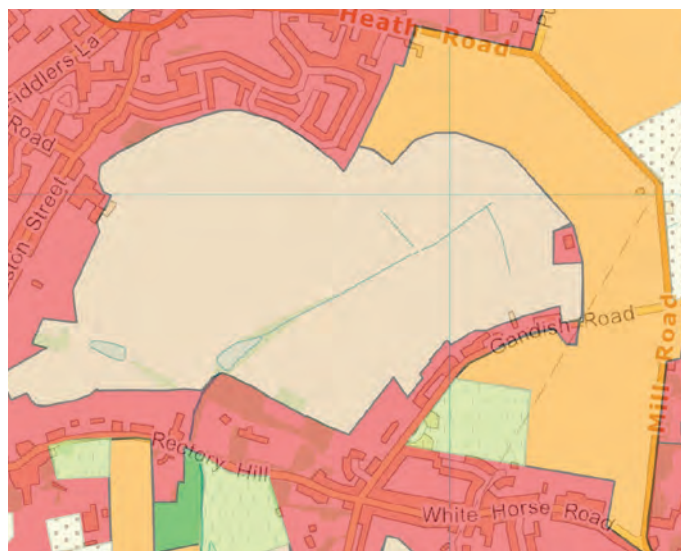


Plate 2.34 HLC Extract of the former East Bergholt Common and Heath

- Bridge Cottage (Grade II\*) -no 8.

## Historic Landscape Character

2.75 The Suffolk HLC project has characterised the historic landscape of Suffolk through the identification and mapping of a range of defined Historic Landscape Types, each based on a current land use and an assessment of its historical origin, thus giving the type a 'time depth'. This provides both a historical context to descriptions of the Suffolk landscape, and a means to enhance understanding and management of historic landscapes.

2.76 The Historic Landscape Character Areas for the Parish are shown by Figure 2.4. Much of the meadow and post-medieval park HLC Types lie within the protected areas of the Dedham Vale AONB and East Bergholt Conservation Areas where these landscapes are highly valued and are already afforded a high level of protection.



The following discussion will focus on the agricultural landscapes surrounding the village to explore the 'time-depth' of these landscapes to understand their historical value and contribution to East Bergholt's agricultural legacy.

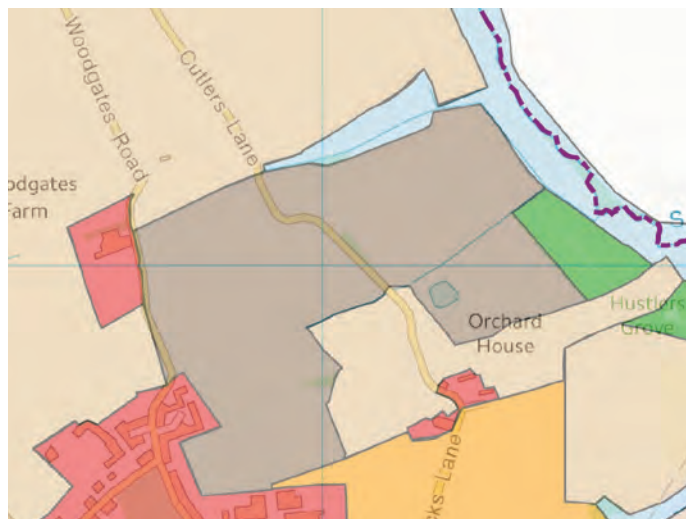
of the landscapes surround East Bergholt, including land either side of the Hadleigh Road north of the village and land north of Woodgate's Farm to the A12 road corridor. The majority of the plateaux and rolling landform to the north valley side of the Stour Valley falls within this category.

## Pre-18th Century Enclosure

**2.77** This category refers to land that was enclosed into fields for agriculture before 1700. In most of Suffolk the landscape is one of 'ancient enclosure', in contrast to areas like the Midlands, where extensive areas of common fields (large 'open' fields subdivided into separately-owned strips) were enclosed using parliamentary acts in the 18th and 19th centuries.

**2.78** The landscape of the majority of the former East Bergholt Common dates to pre-18th century enclosure (see Plate 2.11), extending to the settlement edge north of the former heath and to the Old Mill House in the east. This indicates that the historic landscape pattern and composition evident today retain s the same pattern, structure and scale similar to the landscape of Constable's period.

**2.79** This time depth is evident for the majority



- Historic Landscape Character Type**
- Built up area
  - Post-medieval park and leisure
  - Pre-18th-century enclosure
  - 18th-century and later enclosure
  - Post-1950 agricultural landscape
  - Meadow or managed wetland
  - Woodland
  - Unimproved land
  - Communications
  - Horticulture

Plate 2.35 HLC Extract of Post 1950s HLC Type

## 18th Century and Later Enclosure

**2.80** This HLC category corresponds with areas of former heath, as shown by the Cassini Old Series Map dates from 1805-1874 (see Plate 2.13) and is evident within the east extent of the former heath near Mill Road / Heath Road, farmland adjacent East End Road and a few smaller areas to the fringes of the village. Agricultural advancements in fertilisation techniques during this period made it possible to convert these areas from lower fertility heathland to arable production.

**2.81** Advances in farming techniques, allied to significant social changes concerning the

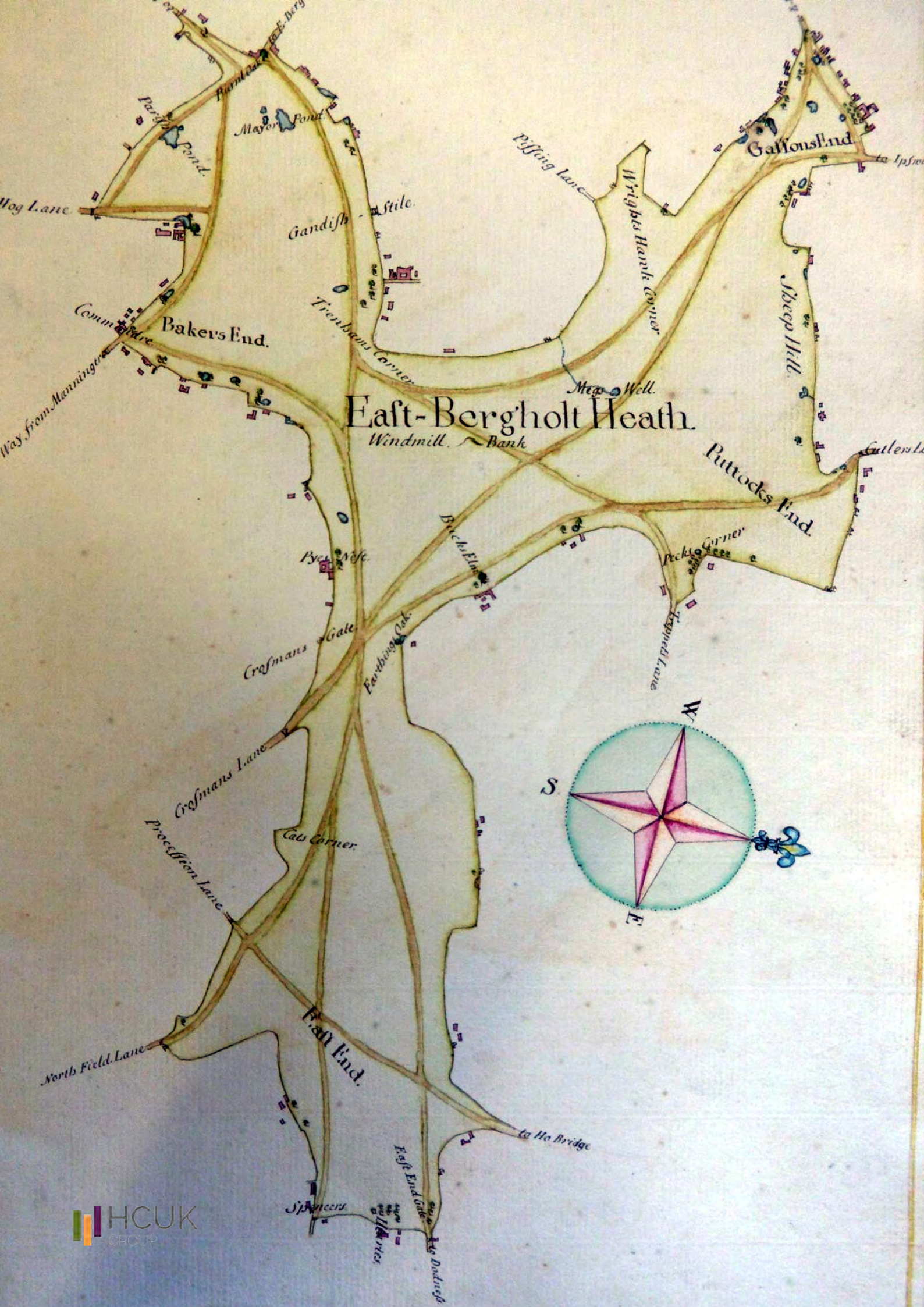


Plate 2.36 Old Photograph East Bergholt's Agricultural Heritage

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Historic Developments at East Bergholt

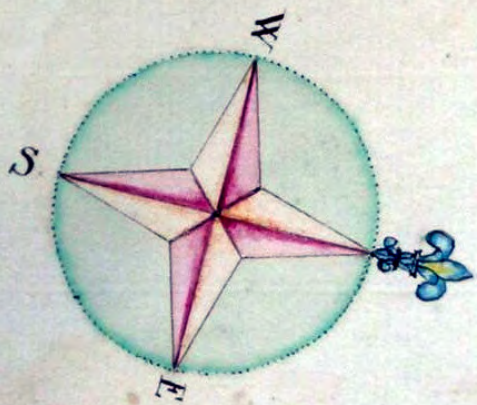
| Historic Period            | Key Developments of the Village   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Prehistoric                | Evidence of prehistoric activity in East Bergholt with prehistoric material finds and a number of ring ditches and enclosures that are likely to be prehistoric   |
| Roman                      | The construction of the Roman Road, known today as The Pye Road<br><br>Evidence of Roman activity where the Roman Road crosses the parish boundary to the north   |
| Medieval and Post-medieval | <p>Earliest description of East Bergholt in the Domesday Book as 'Bercolt'.</p> <p>Late Saxon settlement of 54 households</p> <p>A mill was present</p> <p>Four manors in the village: Old Hall, St. John's or The Commandery, Illaries and Spencers.</p> <p>A ford and mill were located at Flatford since the Saxon period</p> <p>Origins of Flatford Mill as an Augustinian priory early 12<sup>th</sup> century, situated at the favourable location at the lowest crossing of the River Stour</p> <p>Earliest documentary evidence of the Old Hall from 1349</p> <p>Mid-late 12<sup>th</sup> century Henry II granted part of this Royal Estate at East Bergholt to the Knights Templars</p> <p>Central part of the parish is dominated by open heathland (East Bergholt Heath), criss-crossed by trackways</p> <p>Core of the village grouped around the church and the principal manor house (Old Hall) in the western part of the parish</p> <p>Ribbon settlement stretched alongside the fringes of the Heath, particularly the western and southern edges</p> <p>Settlements grow from increasing population during the Medieval Period, where the 'End' place names originate: Gaston End, Bakers End, East End, Gallows End, Pitts End and Puttocks End</p> <p>Triangular widening of streets north west of the church and site of two ponds indicates areas of medieval and post-medieval village green in the village heart</p> <p>East End has two small manorial sites from the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Previously uncultivated common land around the margins of manors and estates are brought into cultivation, often farmed from individual small farmsteads or clusters of farmsteads around a common green (Ends) beyond the main centres of settlement</p> <p>Burnt Oak is medieval in origin</p> <p>By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, cloth making was established in the Stour valley where East Bergholt became an important and wealthy centre</p> <p>The Church of St. Mary has origins from the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, the church and tower dating from the mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> century</p> |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> Century   | Decline of the wool and cloth industry in Suffolk   |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> century   | First large-scale mapping of the Parish showing field names and landowners  |

| Historic Period          | Key Developments of the Village   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 18 <sup>th</sup> century | <p>First large-scale mapping of the Parish showing field names and landowners</p> <p>New high status mansions built on the site of the old manor house at Old Hall and West Lodge, both near to the church</p> <p>Flatford Mill, four dry docks and Willy Lottt's Cottage (known as Gibeons)</p> <p>Old Parsonage is present at the top of Tunnel Lane (Flatford Lane)</p> <p>Woodcote property is now used as a rectory on the north side of Rectory Hill (The Old Rectory).</p> <p>1733 map of East Bergholt heath shows a windmill on 'Windmill Bank.' The heath is criss-crossed by tracks and ribbon development of settlement to the perimeter. The Heath covers c. 140 hectares.</p> <p>John Constable's family acquire Flatford Mill in 1742</p> <p>John Constable's small studio (today known as Moss Cottage on Cemetery Lane), was bought by his father in 1802</p> <p>John Constable is born at East Bergholt House in 1776, his father Golding Constable had recently bought the house at the centre of the village. Golding Constable owns land to the rear of the house extending to the Rectory</p> |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> Century | <p>Early 19<sup>th</sup> century East Bergholt Common is enclosed (1817)</p> <p>Landowners rationalise landholdings and create straight roads around the common evident today</p> <p>Previous common land is worked for arable farming</p> <p>Creation of Old Hall Park, clearing fields, hop yards and orchards.</p> <p>The village green in front of the former West Lodge (now Stour House) is walled off, removing a large part of the village green</p> <p>Little change in the settlement pattern and density between 1817 and 1837</p> <p>Dairy and cereal farming starts to replace sheep farming</p> <p>Windmill on East Bergholt Common has disappeared by 1837</p> <p>John Constable dies in 1837</p> <p>1851 census shows only 16 houses between Tuffnalls at the north end of Gaston Street and 'Gothics', the majority being near Richardson's Farm</p>   |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> century | <p>Flatford Mill Estate is bought in 1927 to save from dereliction and is acquired by the National Trust in 1943</p> <p>Mid-century housing development on the western side of Gaston Street and infilling late medieval houses on the east side with relatively modern development in a variety of styles</p> <p>The dry dock at Flatford Mill was restored in 1988.</p>   |



# East-Bergholt Heath.

Windmill. ~ Bank



3.0

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# The Landscape of The River Stour and Vale

# 3 The Landscape of the River Stour and Vale

## Introduction

- 3.1 This section will describe the landscape features and elements that characterise the landscape surrounding East Bergholt village and an appraisal of the village character.
- 3.2 Chapter 2 outlines the historic evolution of the village and this Chapter describes the landscape today in terms of the characteristics of the landscape and built environment. The landscape is described in terms of physical attributes, such as topography, hydrology, trees and vegetation and boundary features; and perceptual and experiential qualities such as landscape / village pattern and scale, degree of openness and enclosure, visual character and tranquillity and how these elements and characteristics combine to create areas of common character.
- 3.3 In order to understand the landscape character of the River Stour and Vale as it is today, a review is provided here of published Landscape Character Assessments to provide the wider context, following by a more detailed parish level assessment. At the Parish level, land within and surrounding the village is divided into land parcels that display similar characteristics for the purpose of forming the baseline for the landscape and heritage sensitivity appraisal (see Chapter 5).
- 3.4 The landscape character assessments describe the landscape features and elements of value and those that are particularly characteristic of the River Stour and Vale. The character assessments describe human influences on the landscape, the legacy of agriculture, settlement pattern and current pressures for change.

## Landscape Context

- 3.5 The parish of East Bergholt is located within the south-east part of Suffolk, just inside the Suffolk border in between the towns of Ipswich and Colchester and north of The River Stour valley. The River Stour valley is located approximately 1.5km and the County of Essex lies beyond.

## Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

- 3.6 The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (2008) was updated and revised in 2011.
- 3.7 The County Landscape Character Areas (CLCAs) within the Parish are shown on Figure 3.4 (Appendix 6), and Plate 3.1 opposite.
- 3.8 The relevant landscape character types are as follows:
- 12. Plateau Farmlands (including East Bergholt Village).
  - 18. Rolling Valley Farmlands.
  - 26. Valley Meadowlands.
- 3.9 East Bergholt lies within the County Landscape Character Area (CLCA) 12 Plateau Farmlands.
- 3.10 The Plateau Farmlands of East Bergholt are surrounded by Rolling Valley Farmlands (CLCA 18) that follow the River Stour valley side to south and the Stamford Valley to the north east of the Parish. The Valley Meadowlands (CCLA 26) lies on the flatter valley bottom of the River Stour

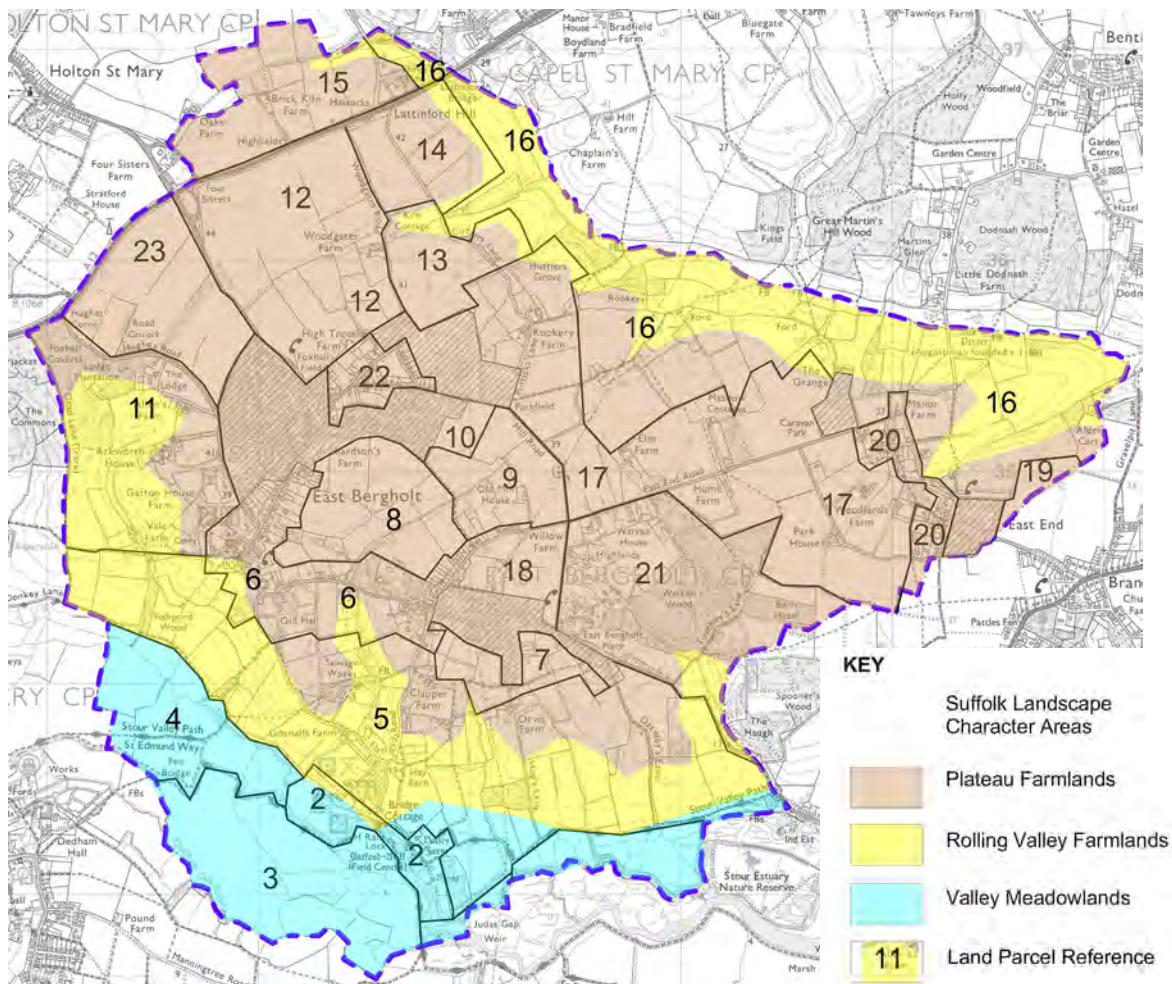


Plate 3.1 Parish Landscape Character Areas

- Valley, approximately 1.5 - 2 km south of East Bergholt.
- 3.11 CLCA 2 Ancient Estate Farmlands and CLCA 1 Ancient Estate Clayland form the wider context north of the Sutton Brook valley and these are detailed in Appendix 3.
- 3.12 The key characteristics of each County Landscape Character Area is described in detail below.
  - Plateaux of land between river valleys.
  - Loamy soils amenable to arable farming.
  - Irrigated crops.
  - Sinuous lanes and hedge lines.
  - Substantial elements of planned landscape.
- 12. Plateau Farmlands
  - 3.13 The Suffolk LCA states that this character type is a 'plateaux of medium soils with a mix of 'ancient' and 'planned' countryside'. For the Plateau Farmlands character type, full description and guidance notes, can be found in Appendix 3.
    - Plantation woodland.
    - Parkland and planting of exotic trees.
    - Feeling of isolation and tranquillity.
  - 3.14 The key characteristics of the Plateau Farmlands character type are given as:
    - 3.15 The visual experience within this character type is given as:

*"In the largest areas of this landscape around **East Bergholt**, once away from the transport corridors, there is a **strong sense of isolation and tranquillity** in a network of **quiet lanes and tall hedgerows**....However in many of the other parts, the experience is compromised by the effects of the A12 and A14 trunk roads."*

*(Bold text by Author for emphasis).*

3.16 The Suffolk LCA guidance notes for character type 12, state that the:

*"enclosed heathlands and commons, which are at the heart of this regular landscape pattern, make the Plateau Farmlands **locally distinct**. There is a scattering of **plantation woodland** throughout the landscape as well as several distinct parklands."*

## 18. Rolling Valley Farmlands

3.17 The key characteristics of the Rolling Valley character type are given as:

- Gentle valley sides with some complex and steep slopes.
- Deep well drained loamy soils.
- Organic pattern of fields smaller than on the plateaux.
- Distinct areas of regular field patterns.
- A scattering of landscape parks.
- Small ancient woodlands on the valley fringes.
- Sunken lanes.
- Towns and villages with distinctive mediaeval cores and late mediaeval churches.

- Industrial activity and manufacture, continuing in the Gipping valley.
- Large, often moated, houses.

3.18 In terms of visual experience this character type:

*"..embraces some of the most famous views and sites of Suffolk, East Anglia and England. The Stour valley is internationally renowned as 'Constable Country', being the inspiration for many of the landscape paintings of John Constable. The landscape has also inspired other artists, such as Thomas Gainsborough, Sir Alfred Munnings, Sir Cedric Morris and John Nash. This artistic legacy led to its **designation** as an **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** in 1970. The **Constable-related complex at Flatford Mill features on many tourist itineraries**, as do the timber-framed buildings of Lavenham, the monumental 'wool churches' and picturesque villages such as Cavendish, Kersey and Nayland."*

3.19 A full description and landscape policy guidance notes can be found in Appendix 3.

## 26. Valley Meadowlands

3.20 As stated above this CLCA follows the River Stour valley bottom in the southern part of the Parish. The key characteristics of the Valley Meadowlands landscape character type are given as:

- Flat landscapes of alluvium or peat on valley floors.
- Grassland divided by a network of wet ditches.
- Occasional carr woodland and plantations of poplar.
- Occasional small reedbeds.



- Unsettled.
- Cattle grazed fields.
- Fields converted to arable production.

**today. Much of the middle section of the Stour Valley is associated with the nationally recognised artist Thomas Gainsborough. The wildlife and landscape views of the AONB and Stour Valley remain a nationally important asset.**

3.21 In terms of visual experience, the assessment states that within this character type :

*"landscapes often form wonderful examples of pristine and picturesque meadows in a wider arable landscape and, if accessible, such as the meadows of the Sudbury common lands, they can provide an oasis of enclosure and confined views. This is enhanced with the presence of cattle grazing. On the drier sites or where the valley is very narrow, such as south of Bury St Edmunds, arable cultivation is the dominant feature. Many of the valleys were converted to arable in the second half of the 20th century, but in some places this has been replaced by set-aside, or grassland recreated with the aid of government environmental grant schemes."*

3.22 The assessment states:

***"developments within the adjacent rolling valley landscape character type can intrude on the sense of tranquillity and isolation"***

### The Dedham Vale AONB

3.23 The Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) designation lies immediately south of East Bergholt village (refer to Figure 2.1, Appendix 6). The northern boundary of the designated area follows a line that approximates to Hughes Road – Hadleigh Road – Gaston Street, and then across the tributary valley encompassing land parcel 8 to Gandish Road and Straight Road.

3.24 **Much of the AONB is associated with the landscape artist, John Constable, and many of the views he painted remain recognisable**

3.25 The key components of the AONB are:

*"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'.*

3.26 The AONB Management Plan sets out the forces for change on the landscape and is afforded a high level of protection by the management plan policies (see Appendix 4).

### The Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB

3.27 The Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB was extended into the Parish in 2020 along the Samford Valley, a tributary of the Stour Estuary, and was extended further inland from the previous AONB boundary at Stutton Bridge east of the Parish.

3.28 The character of the AONB is described as:

*"a product of the underlying geology and its associated natural habitats. It is shaped by the effects of the sea and the interaction with people on the landscape. It is a gently rolling landscape, with the estuaries a common and dominant feature. Where the land does rise, commanding*

*views across the landscape are rewarding..*

*Farmland dominates much of the AONB, interspersed with picturesque villages... Much of the area was once heathland, known as the Sandlings. Although significant tracts remain, much of the heathland has been fragmented, converted to farmland, planted for coniferous woodland, or developed for housing or military use."*

- 3.29 The AONB Management Plan sets out the forces for change on the landscape and is afforded a high level of protection by the management plan policies (see Appendix 4).

### East Bergholt Conservation Area

- 3.30 The East Bergholt Conservation Area encompasses an area of land bordering Gaston Street, The Street and Rectory Hill, between the two main settled parts of the village. The Conservation Area is wholly within the Dedham Vale AONB and its extent is shown on Figure 2.1.

### Parish Scale Landscape Character Assessment

- 3.31 The following appraisal describes the landscape character of East Bergholt in greater detail.

### Topography and Hydrology

- 3.32 The landform of East Bergholt and the landscape setting of the village is illustrated by Figure 3.1 (Appendix 6). The village lies on a small plateau of elevated land between the valley of The River Stour to the south and the Stamford Valley to the north east that follows a tributary of The Stour named Sutton Brook.
- 3.33 The plateau is flat to gently undulating at an elevation of approximately 40m AOD. Beyond the Parish, the plateau extends to Holton St. Mary approximately 1.4 km to the north west and to Brantham 2.4 km to the south east.

- 3.34 The plateau is surrounded by the more complex and varied landform of the valley sides to the north, south and south west of the village. Elevation ranges from 40m AOD descending to the River Stour valley at below 5m AOD. The valley floor is approximately 1 km wide and widens to the River Stour estuary approximately 2 km to the east. The tributary Sutton Brook north of the village lies at an elevation of approximately 20m AOD a narrow shallow valley extends westwards into farmland north of the village into land parcel 13 near Cutlers Lane.

- 3.35 Beyond the River Stour Valley to the south, more intricate varied rolling topography surrounds the village of Dedham, rising to a plateau around Dedham Heath and Langham at an elevation of approximately 40m AOD.

- 3.36 In the wider context beyond the Parish, landform is steeper to the north side of the Stamford Valley, becoming more gentle in gradient and forming a raised plateau around Capel St. Mary in the north east and Raydon in the north west.

### Geology and Soils

- 3.37 The solid geology of the Parish is chalky, boulder clay plateau. The superficial geology, shown by Figure 3.2, shows that East Bergholt is underlain by the Lowerstoft Formations comprising sand and gravel and the Stour river corridor is overlain with alluvium comprising clay and silt.

- 3.38 Soils on the plateau and valley sides are generally loamy deep soils amenable to arable farming, although drainage can be impeded through the central area of the Parish. The valley floor soils comprise alluvium or peat.

### Vegetation

- 3.39 The landscape surrounding East Bergholt is generally well-wooded, with hedged and tree lined field boundaries.
- 3.40 Plantation woodland scattered through the landscape is characteristic. The valley sides west of the village has a strong

vegetative framework that is well-wooded. Lodge Plantation, Foxhall Coverts and The Common are located within 0.3 km. Warren Wood forms a large block of woodland approximately 1.1 km to the south east.

sunken lane.

## Perceptual Qualities of the Landscape

### Openness / Enclosure

**3.41** Occasional carr woodland and plantations of poplar, in addition to occasional reedbeds are typical within the Stour Valley.

**3.47** Farmland north of the village along points of the B1070 and the A12 corridor and east of the village near Straight Road has an open character. Other areas of plateau farmland are partially enclosed by hedgerows, small woodland blocks, field boundary trees and occasional roadside trees.

### Land-use and Settlement Pattern

**3.42** Land-use is predominantly arable farming. Pasture is common within the tributary valleys. Parkland is found at Old Hall, Ackworth House and East Bergholt Place.

**3.48** The southern and western parts of the village have a high degree of enclosure owing to the varied landform and vegetation cover. Rectory Hill for example has a higher degree of enclosure with occasional open pasture along the Riber Valley. Farmland on the rolling valley side south of the village has an elevated open character with good prospect over the Stour Valley.

**3.43** Some fringe areas of the village are horse paddocks, where fields have been subdivided.

**3.44** Settlement at East Bergholt originated as linear settlements surrounding the central former heath. These linear settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th Century, changing the settlement to nucleated villages, although a "horseshoe" settlement pattern is still evident around the former central heath. The place names of Burnt Oak and Gastons End acknowledge the origins of these former satellite villages that now form part of East Bergholt village.

### Landscape Pattern and scale

**3.49** The landscape surrounding the village is a mix of ancient countryside with sinuous hedge lines contrasting with the more rectilinear planned landscape resulting from the late enclosure of heathland around the village. Landscape north of the village generally has an open larger scale character. The landscape is smaller scale in areas that have a parkland character, areas of pastoral landscape in the tributary valley and some areas on the southern fringe of the village where fields have been subdivided for equestrian uses.

### Communications

**3.45** The A12 corridor lies 0.8 km to the west, being the primary road through the area connecting East Anglia and London and moving traffic has some influence on the north west approach from the village. The Great Eastern mainline railway is 2 km to the east, connecting Norwich and London.

### Visual Character and Intervisibility with Surroundings

**3.46** The B1070 is the main route into the village from the A12, as Mill Rd / Heath Road passing east of the former common. Mill Road/ Heath Road and Straight Road extending to East End are straight in alignment typical of the enclosure period. Other lanes are more sinuous and organic in form; Flatford Road for example creates a loop connecting two parts of the village with Flatford Mill and is a characteristic

**3.50** Long views across former heath are an important characteristic of the village setting, particularly across the large scale open farmed plateau north of the village. Open extensive views are possible across former heath east of the village east of Mill Road and near Straight Road where views are strongly rural in character, little influenced by settlement.

**3.51** Long views are possible from the high

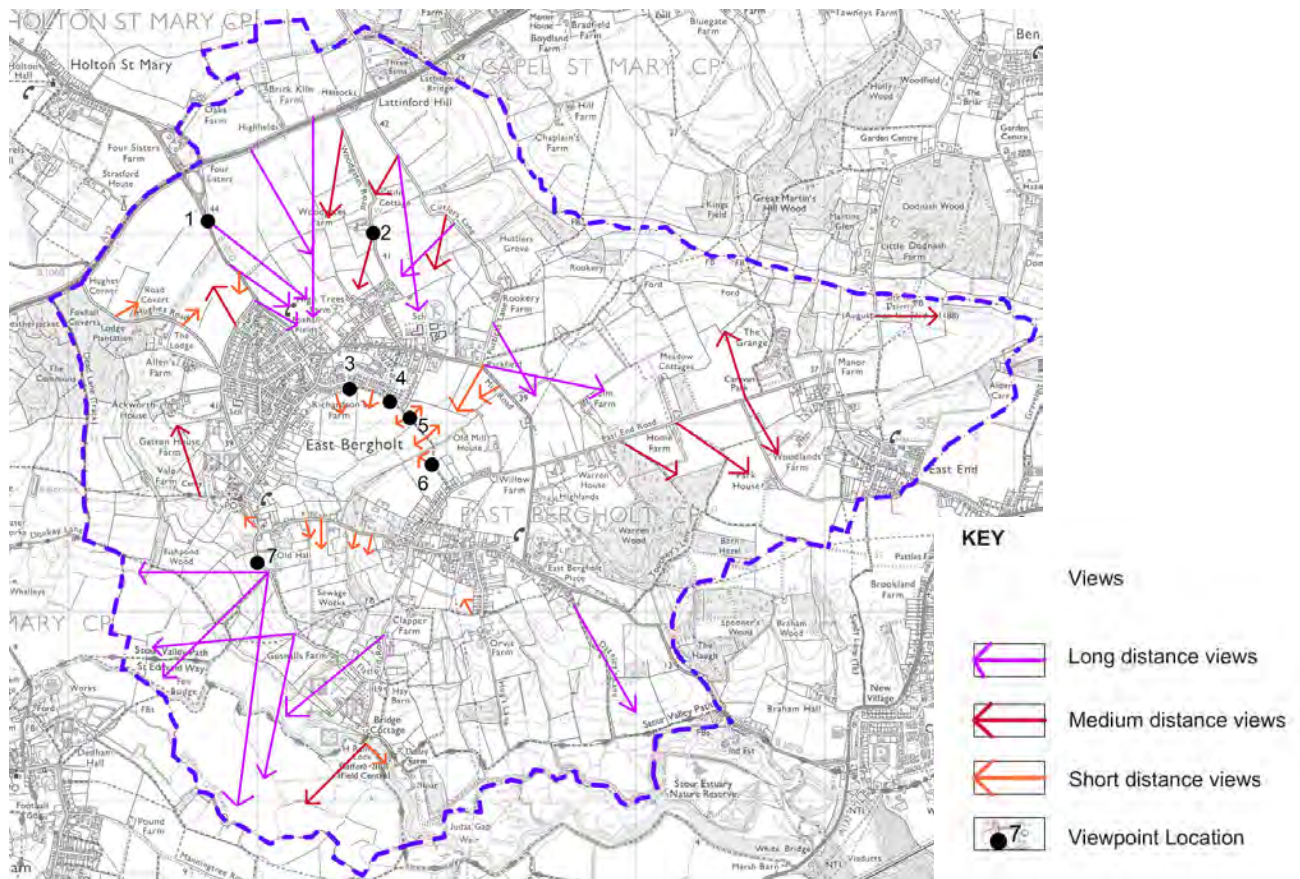


Plate 3.2 Views and Viewpoint Locations

points on the B1070 and the A12 north of the village. Long open, broad views are possible from the open character of the A12 along the section between the B1070 and Woodgates Road. Views extend across large scale fields of former heath, dotted with occasional mature trees and interspersed with woodland blocks. East Bergholt village edge is viewed in the distance, nestled in trees.

- 3.52 Locations north and north west of the village afford long distance views towards the village edge near Hadleigh Drive and Beehive Close. Small woodland blocks in the middle distance or hedgerows obstruct or filter views in some locations.
- 3.53 Woodgates Lane and Cutlers Lane are located on localised high points that afford views across the tributary valley north of the village. East Bergholt High School and occasional buildings are visible on the settlement edge from Woodgates Road.
- 3.54 Views out of the village to the west are limited by the strong vegetative framework and complex rolling valley topography. The settlement edge has little influence

on the AONB west of the village owing to limited intervisibility. Beyond the village, attractive middle distant views are possible towards Ackworth House, viewed across rolling wooded pasture.

- 3.55 Views across the former East Bergholt Common from the public footpaths that run parallel to Richardson’s Road and extend north-south along the footpath known as the Donkey Track, are characterised by open rolling farmland, occasionally filtered by mature field boundary trees, towards a wooded horizon and are shown by Viewpoints 3-6 (Figure 3.6).
- 3.56 The views are strongly rural in character and views east and south east are towards a wooded horizon where settlement is not visible. Views north are influenced by the settlement edge of the 1960’s / 70’s housing on Chaplin Road and Richardson’s Road. Viewpoint 6 shows the edge of land parcel 8 and AONB designation where the settlement edge and doctor’s surgery on Mill Road / Heath Road intrude on the rural character. The rolling topography of the Riber Valley and the plantation around the Old Rectory are distinctive in the landscape.



*Plate 3.3 Viewpoint 2 from Woodgates Road across former heath*

- 3.57 East of the village, views across the former heathland on the farmed plateau are open and extensive to a wooded skyline. Views are occasionally interrupted by woodland blocks or partially obstructed by hedgerows. Occasional middle distant views are possible from East End Road and across the rolling valley landscape at Bently Road towards the Stamford Valley.
- 3.58 To the south of the village, short or middle-distance views are available into the more open aspects of the landscape south of Rectory Hill; views to the north are, in the main, blocked by mature vegetation or built form.
- 3.59 South and west of the village, Dedham Vale can be appreciated in long distance views from Flatford Lane, Dazeley's Lane and the western section of Cemetery Lane.

#### Tranquillity / Intrusive Features

- 3.60 Away from main roads there is a strong sense of tranquillity and isolation in places.
- 3.61 Areas of the village subject to expansion in the 1960s and 1970s (for example near Richardson Road) has had some negative impact on the setting of the Dedham Vale AONB in areas of the former common, where buildings form an abrupt and exposed edge in places, intruding on the rural character.
- 3.62 A high voltage power line runs north east to south across the parish and crosses the field east of Mill Road and small fields west

of Orvis Lane and across the Stour Valley and is an intrusive feature in a landscape that is largely devoid of detractive elements.

- 3.63 The East Bergholt High School sports hall and playing field with associated lighting, in addition to nearby mast are detractive elements in the landscape and notable in distant views.

#### Description by Area

- 3.64 The following description provides and appraisal of landscape character by area, with reference to the land parcels shown in Figure 3.1 and Plate 3.1 above.

#### North of the Parish

- 3.65 Land parcel 13 is located on farmed plateau, gently rising from 30-40m AOD above the Stamford Valley to the east. It is a large scale open arable field and area of rough grassland located between Woodgates Road in the west and the AONB boundary of the Stamford Valley to the east, traversed by Cutlers Lane, a narrow rural lane. Kiln Farm is located to the north in a well vegetated plot on the tributary valley that extends east-west across this land parcel. Open views are possible from Cutlers Lane between the intermittent specimen trees that line the lane. This area has been subject to field amalgamation post 1950 that has eroded the historic pattern, although the landscape has a strong rural character and is within the setting of the Suffolk Coast

and Heaths AONB, located to the east.

**3.66** Land parcel 14 is located on farmed plateau landscape at 30-40m AOD and extends to the A12 road corridor to the north, including Lattinford Hill. Cutlers Lane passes through this land parcel and it is bordered by Woodgates Road to the west. It comprises one large rectilinear field between Cutlers Lane and Woodgates Road and four large rectangular arable fields east of Cutlers Lane. Fields are bound by clipped hedgerows, woodland or linear scrub lined ditches. The lanes are the only means of public access through this area. This land parcel is in the setting of Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, located along the rolling valley to the east. A small hamlet of houses adjacent the A12 are visible across the open fields to the north. Woodgates Lane is flanked by hedgerow that is gappy or overgrown. The historic field pattern dating to pre 18th Century enclosure is evident.

**3.67** Land parcel 12 is located on the farmed plateau north of the village and includes several fields, extending between Woodgates Road to the east and the B1070 to the west and the A12 road corridor to the north and village fringe near High Trees Farm to the south (the farmhouse is Grade II Listed). The topography is relatively flat, rolling gently to a tributary valley along the centre, near Woodgates Farm. The fields have a rectilinear form typical of enclosed heathland and remain largely intact, dating to pre 18th Century enclosure. Field boundaries are open or defined by relic hedges with only occasional standard trees. The open character of the landscape affords some far reaching views, including from higher ground in the vicinity of the A12.

**3.68** Land parcel 23 is bordered by the B1070 to the west, Hughes Road to the south west, the village fringe along Hadleigh Road to the south east and A12 corridor to the north. It comprises three large rectilinear arable fields and a medium sized rectangular woodland block. Field boundaries are either open or well managed clipped hedgerows, with occasional mature trees. Views are open and far ranging across the large scale landscape from the B1070 towards the north settlement edge and eastwards from

Hughes Road. The skyline is wooded west of Hughes Road and passing vehicle are viewed in the distance across the fields to the north. The fields have a rectilinear form typical of enclosed heathland and remain largely intact, dating to pre 18th Century enclosure.

**3.69** Land parcel 15 is plateau farmland located at the northernmost extent of the parish north of the A12 corridor between Wenham Lane to the east and the B1070 that extends north of the A12 to the east. A localised high point lies at 45m AOD near Highfields property and land gently slopes northwards towards a shallow tributary valley, at 30m AOD. Settlement is sparse and typically dispersed farmsteads. Small to medium sized rectilinear and regular shaped arable fields, lined with standard trees with open and hedged field boundaries. Pasture extends along the tributary valley lined with trees and scrub with small woodland copse. The field boundaries date to pre 18th century enclosure and this area has a strongly rural character. This land parcel is adjacent the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, located to the east, although Wenham Lane is flanked by scrub and there is limited intervisibility.

#### Central Areas of the Parish

**3.70** Area 8 comprises the central core of former common at the centre of the village, located within the Dedham Vale AONB. The landform falls from the northern edge towards the tributary valley of the Riber to the south, where the topography changes from flat to generally rolling land with steeper slope to the valley. The northern area lies on the northern slopes of the Riber Valley and comprises two large fields and several smaller fields in arable and pastoral use. Richardson's Road and Chaplins Road lies to the north and Richardson's Farmhouse on the west boundary is Grade II Listed. The southern area comprises a narrow arable field in the floor of the Riber tributary valley and smaller irregular fields of scrub and grassland.

**3.71** Land to the south east of Parcel 8 comprises two medium to large fields bordered by the back gardens of properties on Gandish Road, bordering the Grade II Listed Old Rectory to the south west.

Land falls towards the north west towards the Riber Valley. Recent plantations are located south of this land parcel. Mature and standard trees line the Riber. Incidental mature trees line the field boundaries with some hedges defining boundaries. The Pre-18th Century historic fields boundaries are evident, although some subdivision of fields has occurred in the northern fields. The east edge of this land parcel is defined by Public Footpath 38, known locally as the Donkey Track, and public footpath 40 runs along the northern edge adjacent Richardson's Road. This landscape is in good condition and separates the two parts of the village, having a strong sense of character.

**3.72** Land parcel 9 is located east of the Donkey Track and includes fields to the rear of properties on Gandish Road extending to B1070 Mill Road / Heath Road on the east boundary. Landform is flat, sloping gently towards the Riber valley. The south western area contains small scale fields that retain the historic field pattern, used for arable, rough grassland and horse grazing. A recent plantation extends centrally through the land parcel east of the Donkey Track. These fields are separated from the eastern field by the Grade II Listed Old Mill House, set in mature vegetation. The most easterly field was the location of Constable's Windmill, although now crossed by electricity pylons and has strong boundary hedges, although the historic field pattern has been eroded. The two northern fields are arable and rectilinear in form and a small copse of native planting is located to the west of the parcel. Vegetation along B1070 Mill Road / Heath Road comprises a poor gappy hedgerow and semi-mature standard trees. Other boundaries are in varying condition and contain standard trees. Land parcel 9 is outside of the Dedham Vale AONB, although located within the setting of the AONB.

**3.73** Land parcel 10 abuts residential development in Richardson's Road and Heath Close and Constable Country Rural Medical Practice is located north of this land. It is a large flat arable field and its visual character is influenced by the settlement edge to the west and north. The east boundary is defined by intermittent stand trees along the B1070 Mill Road / Heath Road, with occasional

large mature trees and line of young/ early mature standard trees along the southern boundary. South of this field sloping land within the tributary valley is evident. Land parcels 9 and 10 contribute the separation of the two parts of the village and were formally East Bergholt Heath.

**3.74** Land parcel 22 is located at Gaston's End and was formally one of the satellite hamlets of the medieval East Bergholt Village (see Chapter 5). The triangular green, known as the Box Iron, is bordered by Mill Road / Heath Road, Quinton's Road and Woodgates Road. Gaston's End formed the north western tip of the former East Bergholt Heath surrounded by medieval/ post medieval properties located on Quinton's Corner on the northern tip and several cottages originating from the 16th Century are located on Quinton's Road, including the Smithy and Blacksmith's Cottage.

**3.75** The western side of the green has been infilled by modern houses and the rear gardens of modern houses border the southern side of the green, in addition to infilling older properties on Woodgates Road on the eastern side. The road boundaries are flanked by overgrown or gappy hedges of poor condition, with intermittent mature standard trees and younger trees. The green is rough grassland with groups of standard trees and contains a pond in the north east that is visible from Quinton's Road.

#### South of Parish

**3.76** Land parcels 1-4 in the southern part of the Parish are located in the flat low-lying Valley Meadowlands LCA, within the valley floor and are located within the Dedham Vale AONB.

**3.77** Parcels 1 and 3 are extensive areas of pasture grassland, divided by a network of ditches and grazed by cattle. Parcel 2 includes the sensitive site of the Flatford Estate is protected by ownership and trusteeship of The National Trust. Listed buildings include Flatford Mill, Bridge Cottage and Willy Lot's Cottage and this is an important tourist attraction owing to the association with some of John Constable's most famous works.

- 3.78 Public Access follows the route of the Stour Valley where the Stour Valley Path (East Bergholt Footpath 22) connects Flatford Mill to Maningtree Road in the east on the north bank of the River and follows the south bank as Footpath 44 from Bridge Cottage westwards. Footpath EB32 connects the Stour Valley Path in the west and the valley slope to Flatford Lane.
- 3.79 Land Parcel 5 is distinguished by the complex and in places steep slopes of the north valley side and lies within the Dedham Vale AONB. The rural lanes on the valley side are distinctive; Flatford Road is a narrow lane that forms a loop connecting the historic village core and Burnt Oak. The lane descends from the village located on the higher plateau down the valley side, offering uninterrupted picturesque views southwards across Dedham Vale. Part of Flatford Road is a sunken lane where flanking vegetation forms a tunnel. Dazeley's Lane in the east part of this land parcel is a narrow lane that descends from the village to the Stour Valley and offers prospect over Dedham Vale.
- 3.80 Much of the land in the western part of Parcel 5 is under the ownership and trusteeship of the National Trust, where views across Dedham Vale have been immortalised by Constable. Land-use is varied, with pasture and arable land in regular field patterns, tourist car park and some medium scale woodland blocks. A sewage works is located north of Flatford Lane in the west part of this parcel. Some field boundaries are demarcated by streams that run southwards to the River Stour. Residential properties are scattered along the lane and range in age from post mediaeval to the 20th Century. This area has a small to medium scale grain, retaining historic patterns of pre-18th century enclosure and historic parkland on the fringes.
- 3.81 Land parcel 6 includes East Bergholt village, and the built character is described in greater detail in the following section that focusses on the village character. The landscape areas bordering Rectory Hill link the two settled parts of East Bergholt and all of this area lies within the Dedham Vale AONB. Topography is distinctive, descending to the central valley of the Riber, a tributary of the River Stour. This area displays a variety of land-uses, including residential properties (many listed) with extensive and mature gardens, woodland and parkland.
- 3.82 The landscape grain is small to medium scale, with much evidence of historic cultural patterns in the field boundaries, woodland blocks, wood pasture and parkland character around Old Hall. Public access is limited away from roads and lanes.
- 3.83 The character is eroded in places by the recent introduction of paddocks and timber structures, although overall, this area has a strong character and is in good condition.
- 3.84 Visibility varies where public viewpoints are limited in places by the high level of screening, in other areas short-medium views are possible in a southerly direction into the landscape from Rectory Road.
- 3.85 Land parcel 18 lies south of Gandish Road and is bordered to the east by the B1070 (Mill Road) and to the south by the rear gardens of properties on along White Horse Road and Notcutts. The topography of this land is flat. The eastern half of this land parcel is a large arable field, with occasional field trees. The western area comprises two fields; the northerly field is pasture and the southerly field accommodates recreational uses, partly use by the local cricket club and includes a trim trail, bowls green, cricket green, batting cage and three tennis courts. An electricity pylon is located nearby in a small area of scrub. A low native hedge and some standard trees line the northern and eastern boundaries
- 3.86 Some public views into the area are possible from Gandish Road and Mill Road where there are gaps in the roadside vegetation. The straight line of Mill Road to the east is typical of 19th century enclosure and whilst the historic field pattern is still evident, it has been somewhat eroded by changing land-use and the presence of the overhead power lines. However, this area has historic significance as former East Bergholt Heath and played a role in defining the settlement pattern of the village.



**3.87** Land parcel 7 comprises rectilinear fields to the rear of properties on White Horse Road, Orvis Lane and Dazeley's Lane. Clapper Farm is located to the south-west corner. Although located on the upper valley slopes, this parcel is relatively flat and is visually influenced by the settlement edge, comprising mainly 20th century properties and some older Victorian semi-detached cottages on Dazeley's Lane. An electricity pylon passes across the central fields. The west part of this land parcel is partly used as a playing field and the remainder for arable and pasture. The eastern part of the land parcel is used for a variety of uses including equestrian uses, scrub and garden plots in addition to arable and possibly grazing. The eastern and central parts have well vegetated boundaries and the fields have retained their historic pattern.

**3.88** A network of public footpaths run along the southern edge of these fields connecting bridleway 42 on Dazeley's Lane to footpath 29 and 28 running east-west and connecting to footpath 26 at Clapper's Farm in the south west. Short views across the landscape are possible from the Public Footpath. This whole area lies within the Dedham Vale AONB, although the character lacks unity in places and is influenced by disparate land uses and development.

#### West of Parish

**3.89** Area 11 Lies south of Hughes Road and west of Hadleigh Road within the Rolling Valley Farmlands LCA, with Plateau Farmlands to the east and north, lower lying valley meadows to the south. This land parcel is located in the Dedham Vale AONB.

**3.90** Topography is complex, comprising the upper slopes of the Stour Valley and is defined by having a strong mature vegetation framework. A variety of land uses are evident, including residential properties, that are frequently set in extensive grounds, for example, Akworth House. Pasture, woodland, farmsteads, and tourist car parks are present in this area.

**3.91** The landscape scale has a small to medium

grain and the landscape has retained the historic patterns of pre-18th century enclosure. Footpath East Bergholt 1 links Cemetery Lane from the village to the valley in the east. This area has a strong character and is in good condition. Public views into the landscape are limited due to vegetation cover, although occasional glimpsed views are possible from Hughes Road and Hadleigh Road.

#### East of the Parish

**3.92** Land parcel 16 is the Stamford Valley located to the eastern extent of the parish, extending north beyond the A12 corridor and is located in the recently extended Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. The topography is complex and rolling ranging from an elevation of 15m AOD in the valley floor of the Stutton Brook, rising to c. 35m AOD on the upper valley side to the south and west. The predominant land use is pasture, with some medium sized mixed woodland blocks and medium to large scale arable fields on the elevated upper slope. The valley is crossed by four Public Footpaths and Bentley Lane.

**3.93** A tributary valley extends west towards Cutlers Lane in the northern area of this parcel, flanked by scrub and woodland. The landscape has a strong rural character and the historic field pattern is evident in the landscape, the majority dating to Pre-18th Century enclosure. The site of Manor Farm to the fringe of the northern detached part of East End was a medieval manorial site on the edge of the former East Bergholt Heath.

**3.94** Land parcel 17 is located on the elevated farmed plateau north and south of Straight Road/ East End Road, east of B1070 Mill Road and is cut across by Putticks Lane. The landscape is characterised by large rectilinear arable fields and has an open character, although mature tree lined hedged fields boundaries are frequent and farmland is interspersed with occasional small-medium woodland blocks.

**3.95** Settlement is limited to dispersed farmsteads, including Rookery Farm (Rookery Farmhouse is Grade II Listed), Elm Farm, Home Farm, Woodlands Farm and Park House. Orchard House

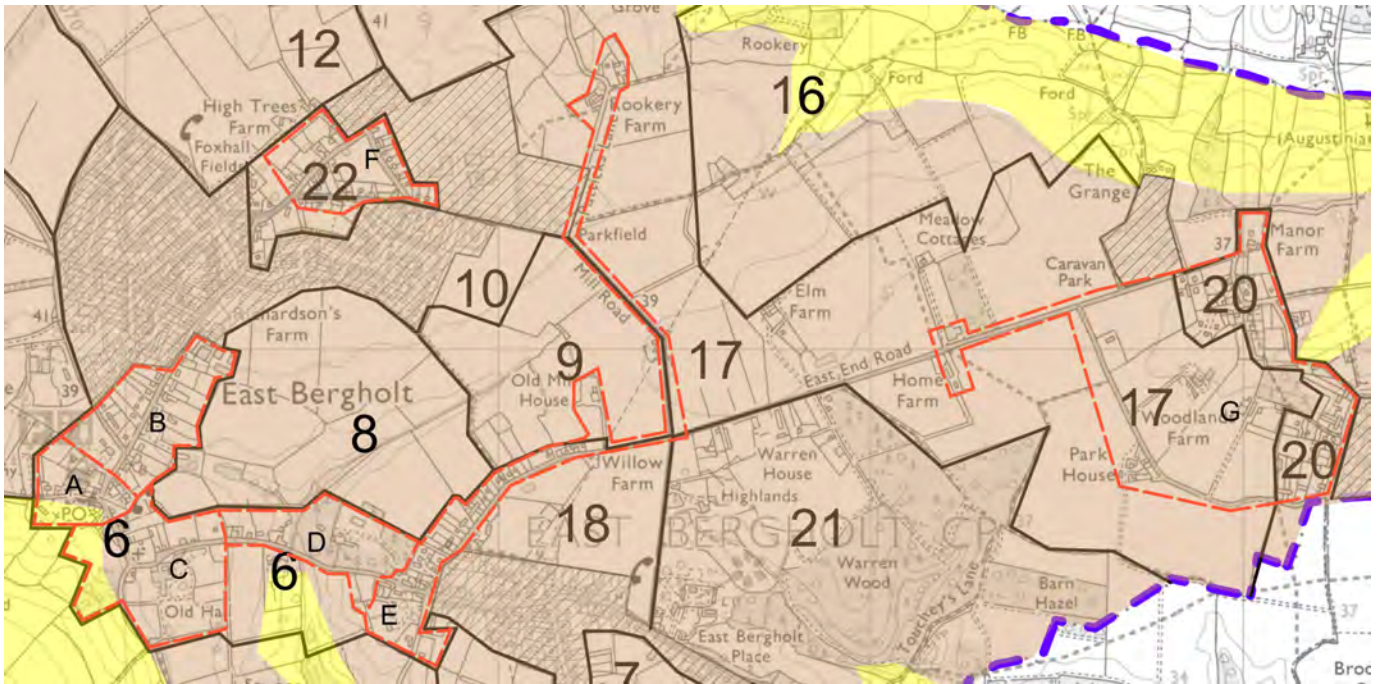


Plate 3.4 Historic Village Character Areas

on Cutlers Lane is Grade II Listed. The grounds of East Bergholt High border the west boundary. The landscape is in good condition with a strong rural character. Historic field patterns are evident, dating from later enclosure generally post 18th Century where the straight roads are typical characteristics. Land west of Putticks Lane includes smaller fields with more organic field boundaries. Land parcel 17 was formerly East Bergholt Heath.

**3.96** Land parcel 21 is located on the farmed plateau generally above 35m AOD with local variation associated with the tributary stream valley in the southern part of Warren Wood. Extensive woodland covers this area, including Warren Wood and the mature vegetation associated with East Bergholt Place. Woodland is deciduous and mixed with some small and medium scale arable and pasture fields.

**3.97** Land north and east of Warren Wood is crossed by several Public Footpaths, including Toucheys Lane (footpath 17/19/21) which is flanked by several veteran oak trees. The northern part of this area was former East Bergholt Heath and the historic pattern is evident in the landscape as pre-18th Century enclosure field pattern. This area has a strong rural character and settlement is limited to

ribbon development along East End Road to the north and large detached properties on the west boundary of this land parcel. Land parcel 21 is located within the Dedham Vale AONB.

**3.98** Land parcel 19 is a small area outside of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB designated landscape. It is located on farmed plateau lying at an elevation of c.35mb AOD and comprises part of a large flat arable field on the parish boundary, influenced by the settlement edge of East End, located north of Slough Road. The west boundary of the parcel is demarcated by garden vegetation on property boundaries.

**3.99** Land parcel 20 is located on the farmed plateau on gently undulating or flat land and is characterised by a dispersed pattern of settlement, that includes the detached northern part of East End forming ribbon of buildings along Straight Road and East End Lane, interspersed with small pasture fields, mixed small woodland copse and scrub. This area has expanded significantly during the late 20th century.

### East Bergholt Village Character

**3.100** The following appraisal of village character

focuses on those parts of the village of historic interest and is shown by Figure 3.5 and Plate 3.2 below. This appraisal references the findings of the 2016 East Bergholt Neighbourhood Plan.

#### Area A - Historic Village Centre

- 3.101** Area A is the functional centre of the village, including The Street and top of Cemetery Lane.
- 3.102** This area is primarily defined by the strong building line defining the character of the street scene, fronting directly onto the footpath and the tight knit cluster of buildings. The buildings are orientated to respond to the road junction and the Barclays/ Beaufort Cottage would have fronted onto the north side of the former village green, now within the curtilage of Stour House. The occasional building is set-back with a small front garden or gravel drive. Garden boundaries are typically a low wall or wall with railing or a clipped hedge.
- 3.103** The majority of this area lies within the Conservation area and is highly valued as the historic core of the village. The small scale of the buildings and small curtilage to buildings along The Street creates an intimate character with a high level of enclosure.
- 3.104** Buildings typically date to the 16th century, albeit with later additions and modifications. Buildings are predominantly two storey, with the occasional single storey building and two storey with hipped roof, such as the Red Lion Public House. Buildings are typically timber frames and rendered or part rendered with red brick. Roofs are pitched with plain tiles roofs and some roofs are steeply pitched.
- 3.105** The built form and architecture strongly contribute to the character of this area and vegetation and trees to a much lesser degree. However where vegetation is present in small gardens it is quite architectural, being clipped or well maintained.
- 3.106** As the functional centre of the village, buildings provide a range of retail

and commercial functions, mixed with residential properties.

- 3.107** The view north from the village centre is much greener, contrasting with the village centre and the unfinished tower of St. Mary's Church provides a focal landmark in the distance.

#### Area B - Historic Village Approach Gaston Street

- 3.108** Gaston Street is the main village street connecting to the historic village centre. It has a strong historic character, particular south of the Elm Road junction which demarcates the boundary of the Conservation Area. Richardson's Farmhouse (43 Figure 2.2) is a notable landmark here, as an impressive detached timber framed building rendered pink and having mature pine trees within its relatively small front curtilage.
- 3.109** This residential street displays a diversity in terms of age, architectural design, where the built form is the focus of views. The street has a feeling of space owing to the varied built line, where some properties are set back in substantial plots whilst other have a small front curtilage. The boundary features including walls, railings and hedges are in good condition and along with well-tended established gardens, positively contribute to the street scene and the sequential views along the street are varied and pleasant.
- 3.110** Architecture varies in age and style, dating from the 15th century to 20th century, although modern infill buildings are limited. Notable buildings include the 15th and 19th century Lambe School (26, Figure 2.2), a one storey building, located on the roadside and 19th century Gaston House, a timber framed rendered two storey building set back from the road.

#### Area C - Historic Village Heart

- 3.111** This area is defined by significant buildings that form the historic origins of the village at Old Hall and is characterised by a more dispersed settlement pattern and varied building line compared to the village centre. This character area includes the

southern end of The Street and the top of Rectory Hill near the junction to Flatford Lane encompassing the Church Plain and Old Hall.

**3.112** The churchyard and Church Plain creates an open area around the church with houses facing onto the Plain. The south side of the road has a high degree of enclosure owing to the high convent walls and hedges of the Old Hall and mature trees and historic parkland character of Old Hall.

**3.113** The character area centres around the historic core of the village at The Old Hall and St. Mary's Church (Chapter 2, Plate 2.19), dating back to the 14th century (refer to Chapter 2). Buildings are generally of a larger scale and massing compared to the village centre. The church and Old Hall are key landmark buildings forming focal points, in addition to the war memorial at the junction with Flatford Lane. Stour House and Little Court are large single dwellings that are three storeys in height. Churchgate House; thought to have been a religious guild hall has origins in the C15th.

**3.114** The building line to the street is typically set-back behind well vegetated front gardens, creating a green setting to the street scene. The footpath on the east side and green verge on the west side of The Street create a rural character to the street scene. Other green elements make a strong contribution to the overall character, including the tall yews in the churchyard, the triangle of green space surrounding of the war memorial and mature specimen trees. At the junction with Flatford Lane, the war memorial, the Church and Old Hall form distinct focal points.

**3.115** The combination of important historic buildings, historic boundary walls and mature vegetation combine to create a special highly valued character. All of this area lies within the Conservation Area and AONB designation.

**3.116** The built character is varied in scale, detailing and materials and have differing functions. The Old Hall (Chapter 2, Plate 2.20) is now a communal living community and farmed smallholding) and residential

uses.

**3.117** The views are generally contained by buildings, boundary walls and vegetation, with an occasional glimpsed views into the grounds of Old Hall. A long view into the Vale is possible at the top of Flatford Lane.

#### Area D - Rectory Hill

**3.118** This character area includes Rectory Hill up to the Church Plan in Area 2 extending east to the edge of Burnt Oak. Rectory Hill links the two settled parts of East Bergholt.

**3.119** This character area has distinctive topography; landform descends into a central valley of the Riber, a tributary of the River Stour.

**3.120** This character area is defined by the rural setting of Rectory Hill, a narrow rural lane flanked by varied built character in architectural style and origin, dating from the C16th to C20th century. Many residential properties are listed and are set within extensive mature gardens.

**3.121** Topography drops to a central valley of the tributary valley of the Riber.

**3.122** The view up the hill flanked by Dairy Farm Cottage and Gissings (Chapter 2, Plate 2.25) stepping up the slope is very distinctive, with the mature cedar tree backdrop. This view has great aesthetic appeal and makes an important contribution to the character of Rectory Hill.

**3.123** The older properties date to the C16th century, with a few latter additions including the Old Rectory dating to 1714 and White House that dates to the early to mid-C19th. The historic properties have a tight building line to the road edge and make an important contribution to the historic character of Rectory Hill. There is limited infill between the historic properties with detached houses that date to the 20th century, although these are set back further from the road and have little influence on the overall character.

**3.124** The C16th properties are timber framed

and rendered, with parts underbuilt in brick with red clay tiled pitched roofs. Render is frequently white and this is particularly distinctive at Burnt Oak. White brick is used to the front of Gissings dating from the late C16th-early C17th and is the main construction material used for White House, dating from the early-mid C19th. Different styles of roof add to the architectural variety with some properties having hipped roofs and dormers. Red brick and grey tile roofs are also common materials used for the construction of the Old Rectory, with origins in 1714 and latter additions in the early C19th and these materials are typical of the C20th buildings. Dwellings are commonly two storeys in height.

**3.125** Rectory Hill offers a varied sequence of views and degree of enclosure along its length. In some parts the area is enclosed by a tunnel of trees or hedges; The Old Rectory has a wooded character and this building is not visible from the road. Along the central part where the route descends into the Vale, views open up to the south. Hedges, road banks and property fencing encloses the road along the west end before opening up at Burnt Oak.

**3.126** Views south of the Vale are characterised by a traditional pastoral scene of small scale fields enclosed by mature trees, with intermittent views at a close to mid range. Rectory Hill has no street lighting, further reinforcing the rural character and dark skies. The combination of the historic built character, the distinct topography, mature trees and rural character create a special quality and sense of place that is protected by the Conservation Area status and AONB designation.

#### Area E - Ribbon Settlement around the Former Heath

**3.127** This area encompasses Burnt Oak, Gandish Road, Mill Road/ Heath Road and Putticks Lane. As stated in Chapter 2, these properties originate as post-medieval ribbon settlement on the periphery of the former heath as described for land parcel 18.

**3.128** Burnt Oak was a satellite village located at the western extent of the former heath and

a number white rendered historic buildings dating from the 16th and 17th century form a distinctive cluster at the junction of Rectory Hill and Gandish Road. The former Kings Head Public House (73, Figure 2.2) is set back from the road whereas the building line of the 16th century building The Town House is tight up to the junction and draws the eye.

**3.129** The northern side of the triangular land of former heath would have been largely rural in character with exception of a small amount of ribbon development at the east end and the southern extent of the road is now infilled with large detached houses in large plots set back from the road. The older properties are located east of Constable Hall and still overlook undeveloped parts of the green to the south. The 16th century Gandish House (22 Figure 2.1) and 17th century cottages (75) are located nearby. Gandish House is set back behind a vegetated frontage, although the cottages have a smaller curtilage to the road, of clipped hedge and well maintained gardens. The cottages have an open aspect over the fields of former heath and retain a rural setting. Field boundaries are well maintained, although the pylons in the opposite field are a detractive to the historic character.

**3.130** Much modern infill development during the 20th century has occurred on the south side of the fields along White Horse Road between older buildings.

**3.131** Settlement is sporadic on the east side of the former heath near Mill Road/ Heath Road. White Horse Cottage, is distinctive white rendered building at the junction of White Horse Road and the B1070. Old Mill House (22, Figure 2.1) is set back from the road in a vegetated plot and does not contribute to the street scene. The junction with the B1070 Mill Road/ Heath Road is very rural in character with little settlement.

**3.132** Putticks Lane is very rural in character with a few dispersed properties such as the 17th century Rookery Farmhouse (28, Figure 2.1) and 18th century orchard house.

## Area F - Quinton's Area

**3.133** This area, formerly the satellite village at Gaston's End is described in detail above for land parcel 22 and in Chapter 2. The buildings surround the triangular green known as Box Iron. Historic properties, including The Hare and Hounds Pub and Chaplains and Gascoigne Cottages are located on the south side of Mill Road / Heath Road and would have historically had aspect over the green. Now 20th century bungalows infill the opposite side of the road and this visual connection is lost. The Hare and Hounds is a distinctive white rendered timber frames two storey building set back slightly from the road. Chaplains and Gascoigne are distinctive pink rendered timber framed two storey cottages and form a tight building line with the roadside and make a notable positive contribution to the village street scene.

**3.134** Settlement along Quinton's Road has developed in a similar way, with the older properties on the north side of the road opposite the green. Modern 20th century housing has extended part way along the southern side from the junction with Mill Road / Heath Road and again, the visual connection between the historic buildings and the green has been partially lost. Recent development is intruding and further eroding this historic association with the green. The street scene has a green character and the building line of older properties on the north side is varied. Notable properties include The Hermitage (31, Figure 2.1) that has a small curtilage against the roadside whereas High Tree Farmhouse 32 (Figure 2.1), dating to the 15th century and is set back behind roadside trees and a large front garden. Boundary treatment is mixed but of good condition, including brick walls, clipped hedges and trees. The Smithy (now named The Forge) is a distinctive single storey two bay timber framed cottage with of 16th century origins that has an open frontage to the road that punctuates the clipped hedge boundaries either side (82, Figure 2.1).

**3.135** The historic buildings Quinton's Cottage (Plate 2.28 Chapter 2 and no.70 Figure 2.1) and Quinton's House (81 Figure 2.1) form a distinctive corner at the junction of Quinton's Road and Woodgates Road opposite the Box Iron and are described

in Chapter 2. Quinton's Cottage forms a tight building line adjacent the roadside and is the focal building on approach from Quinton's Road, with the whitewashed Quinton's House set back slightly behind, framed by roadside vegetation.

**3.136** Whilst the historic visual connection has been weakened and lost in places and modern development has further eroded the historic character, the many historic buildings are of interest in terms of the historic development of the village and for their special architectural qualities. The frequency of historic buildings in this location gives this part of the village a special character.

## Area G - East End Lane, Straight Road, Park Road and Mission Lane

**3.137** Tudor Cottage (71, Figure 2.1) is the only notable historic building in East End, which has been extended extensively during the 20th century along East End Lane and Mission Lane. Some Victorian worker's terraces are also located nearby. Tudor Cottage is set back from Mission Lane and is a distinctive large detached timber framed pink rendered building originating to the 16th-17th century. Dispersed infrequent 19th century farm buildings are located on Straight Road and Park Road, overlooking former heath. The 19th century Royal Oak Pub is notable.

## Summary

**3.138** The landscape around East Bergholt comprises three distinct landscape types: the plateau farmlands in the immediate context of the village, the rolling valley farmland on the Stour and Stamford Valley sides and the valley meadowlands along the Stour valley floor.

**3.139** The plateau farmlands lie on elevated land between the two valleys of the Stour to the south and Stamford to the north and north east. The enclosed heath and commons and regular landscape pattern associated with 19th century enclosure makes this landscape type locally distinctive. Away from transport corridors this is a tranquil landscape, with a strong sense of isolation and network of tall hedges and quiet lanes. Long views across the heath are

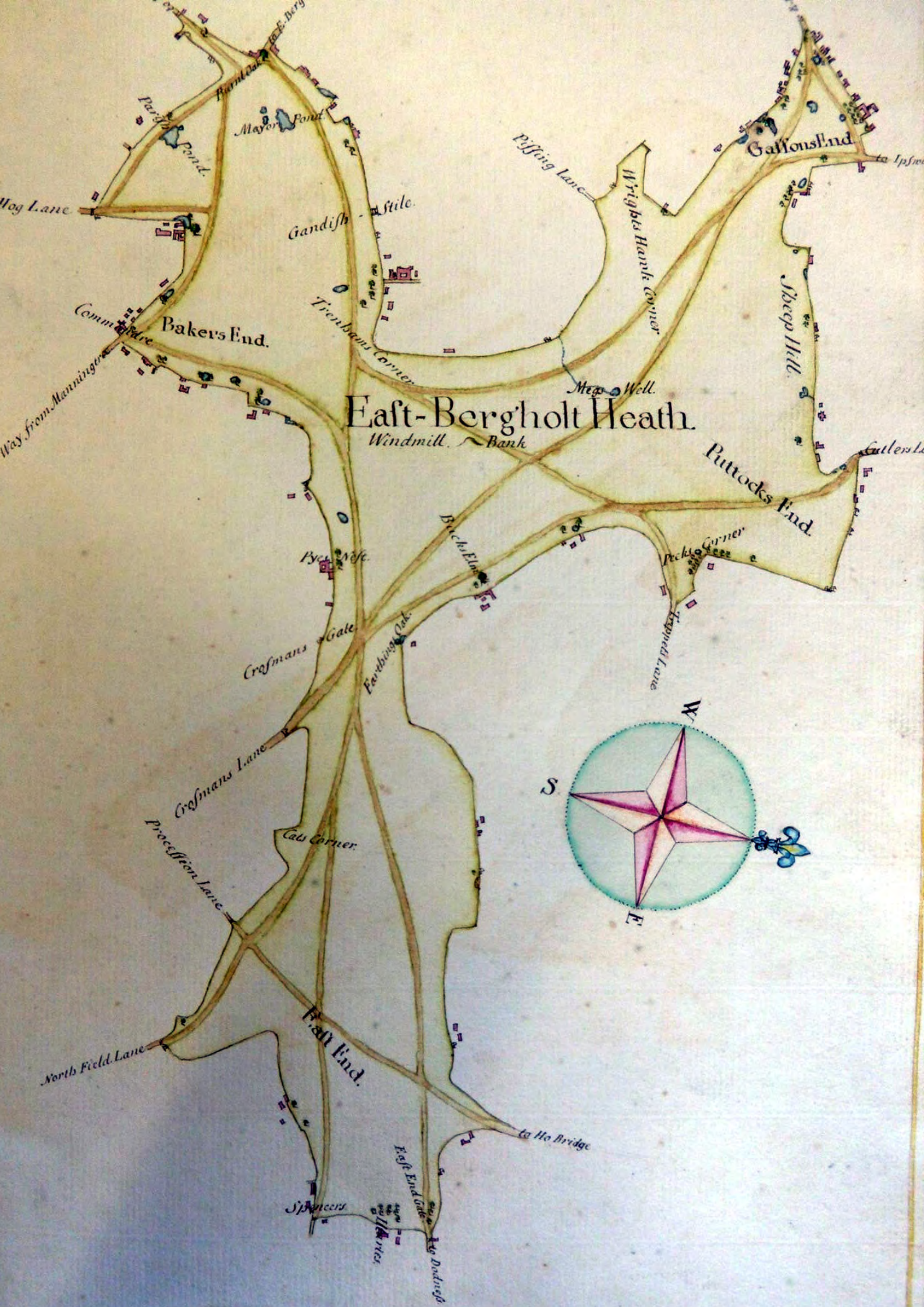
an important characteristic of the village setting, particularly across larger scale landscape to the north of the village. The southern part of this landscape character type, including the former heath immediately east of the village centre is lies within the Dedham Vale AONB designation.

**3.140** The rolling valley farmlands encompasses the gentle valley sides and some more complex and steep slopes and sunken lanes are characteristic. The Stour valley slopes afford extensive views across the Dedham Vale made iconic in Constable's work and lie within the Dedham Vale AONB. The Stamford Valley lies within the recently extended Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB designation.

**3.141** The valley meadowlands landscape character type is generally unsettled with exception of the Flatford Mill Complex and comprises pasture divided by wet ditches, with occasional wet woodland. It has a tranquil picturesque character, protected by the Dedham Vale AONB designation.

**3.142** The modern day village has evolved from the historic origins around the Old Hall and several medieval satellite villages; Burnt Oak, Gaston's End (Quinton's Area) and East End. The village is very rich in buildings of great historic and architectural value, evident today. As the village expanded it formed ribbon development between these sites to form a distinct horseshoe shape around the central former common and this is an important characteristic of the village today.

**3.143** Areas of the village were subject to expansion in the 19060s and 1970s resulting in some negative impact on the rural setting of the former common and heath, including some parts of the Dedham Vale AONB. This is particularly evident at the settlement edge along Richardson Road and land east of the Donkey Track near the surgery on Mill Road/ Heath Road. Other areas of intrusion include the high voltage power line east of the village and the sport hall and lighting associated with the school.



East-Bergholt Heath.  
Windmill. ~ Bank

Mog Lane

Parish Pond  
Mayor Pond

Gallons End

Gandish Stile

Piffing Lane

Wrights Hawk Corner

Sheep Hill

Comm. Lane  
Way from Manning

Bakers End

Tierbans Corner

Mag Well

Gallons End

Puttocks End

Pyes Nefe

Bich Elm

Peckys Corner

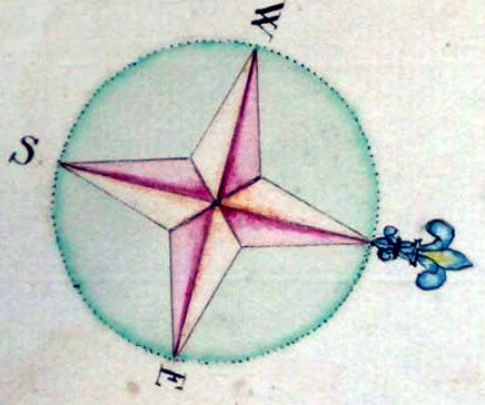
Crosmans Gate

Fairbings Oak

Expined Lane

Crosmans Lane

Cals Corner



North Field Lane

East End

to the Bridge

Sj Anners

Field End Gate  
The Durdugh



# 4.0

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## Appraisal of John Constable's Paintings

*"... I associate 'my careless boyhood' with all that lies on the banks of the Stour; those scenes made me a painter, and I am grateful; that is, I had often thought of pictures of them before I ever touched a pencil..."*

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# 4 Appraisal of John Constable's Paintings

## Introduction

- 4.1 This section will provide an overview of John Constable's historical body of work and associations specifically with East Bergholt and the Dedham Vale, with the purpose of assessing East Bergholt's significance in national heritage terms.
- 4.2 John Constable, internationally renowned English Romantic Landscape Painter (1776-1837), is best known for his paintings representing the rural character of Dedham Vale surrounding East Bergholt. Constable was born in East Bergholt and it is here that he grew and developed from amateur to iconic artist. During his lifetime he struggled for recognition and his reputation was perhaps held in higher esteem in France, where his use of colour in his landscape paintings were considered quite radical for the time and is thought to have influenced the Impressionists.



Plate 4.1 John Constable (1799-1804) © The National Portrait Gallery

- 4.3 In current times however, his work is the highest valued British Art on the international market. His paintings Dedham Vale (1820) and The Haywain (1821), are perhaps the most popular and valuable works of British Art. The painting Dedham Vale with the River Stour in Flood was rediscovered in a private collection and was valued by Sothebys in 2017 with an estimate of £2-3 million. It was painted from the grounds of the Old Hall in East Bergholt with the view extending across the Stour towards Dedham. The cultural association of Constable with the scenery of Dedham Vale, the River Stour and Flatford Mill, the scene of The Haywain, is well recognised. The Haywain is one of the most iconic paintings in the history of British Art and is on permanent display at The National Gallery.
- 4.4 The complex of buildings in the Flatford Mill series, including Bridge Cottage, Willy Lot's Cottage and Flatford Mill itself, are in the ownership and stewardship of the National Trust and their national importance is further demonstrated by various Listed Building designations (refer to Chapter 2). Furthermore, the Dedham Vale AONB designation protects the landscape and key views represented in Constable's paintings from any inappropriate future pressure from change. The southern part of East Bergholt Parish within and across Dedham Vale and associated with the Stour series of works is therefore already afforded a high level of protection. This area is lovingly referred to as "Constable Country."
- 4.5 One objective of this appraisal is to highlight the less well known locations in the village and surrounding area that have strong cultural associations with Constable as an important part of his life story and legacy, to identify areas where it may be justified to afford a higher level of protection from future inappropriate change. This appraisal will review those

works associated with the village and its setting, with the objective of inferring the extent that the scenes depicted in Constable's art are visible in the current day. Landscapes by their nature are dynamic and change over time, so it may be questioned why it is important to conserve the landscapes that were represented in Constable's art.

East Bergholt.

### Village Locations in John Constable's Art

4.6 People naturally want to experience the places that have inspired Constable as an artist throughout his life, with a desire to be able to read the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the landscape in a similar way, perhaps to reach the same level of feeling and inspiration. Chapter 2 explored the historic evolution of the village; its landscape setting and historic character and it is important for future generations to have the opportunity to read and interpret traces and imprints of the historic landscape character to experience it for themselves. In the context of Constable's legacy, the historic landscape characteristics that were once studied by the artist may be evident in the landscape today. Recognising these qualities creates connections where the landscape is the means to continually identify and celebrate the work and life of Constable and his many associations to

4.7 Constable found much inspiration on his doorstep and there is an opportunity for the village community today to further recognise and celebrate this as part of their heritage.

4.8 An analysis of his works has been undertaken to categorize by location and is provided in Appendix 5 and whilst not exhaustive, it does demonstrate how prolific John Constable was in representing the rural charms of his village and its immediate surrounds; the village centre, the former common and heath.

4.9 Constable's works are referenced by location to identify key views within the Parish that are associated with Constable. These locations are shown on Figure 4.1, an extract is shown by Plate 4.2 below. If the location is unknown but the work is attributed to East Bergholt or Dedham Vale, these are included here and ordered by subject.

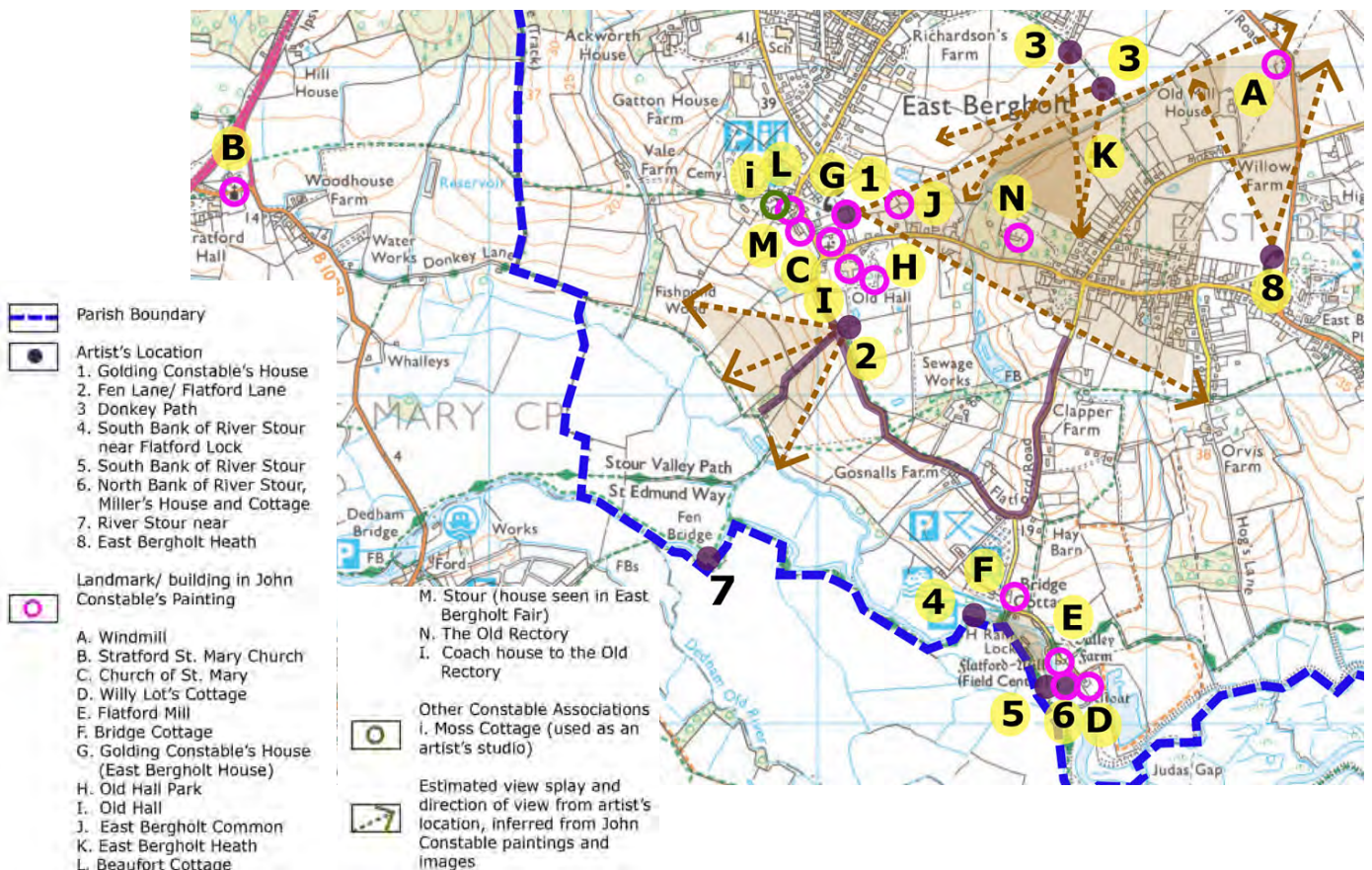


Plate 4.2 John Constable Artist Locations

4.10 The contribution of these places to Constable's life and legacy are described further below along with an analysis of what components of the landscape remain evident today.

4.11 There are several works of art listed under miscellaneous in Appendix 5 that are attributed to East Bergholt although the specific locations are unknown. Furthermore, several depictions of clouds during the summertime are likely to have been completed at East Bergholt. Although John Constable moved to London in 1799, he returned regularly to East Bergholt, where he sketched out of doors in the spring and summer months, returning to London to finish and exhibit his canvasses ('6-footers').

#### East Bergholt Common and The Heath

4.12 At least three or four significant paintings were located at East Bergholt Common and the Heath in addition to at least three paintings towards the Old Rectory across the common and paintings and drawings from his family home that show the edge of village character with views across the common. East Bergholt did not undergo enclosure until 1816, the year that Constable permanently settled in London.

4.13 Constable's earlier surviving work comes from the period when he was be coerced to take up his father's business. As discussed in Chapter 2, the windmill was owned by Constable's father and was a landmark in several of his artworks. The book John

Constable by William Vaughan identifies a signed and dated image of his father's windmill, incised with a knife on board dating from 1792, held by Colchester Museums, a possible "form of resistance.... rather akin to graffiti scored by prisoners in their cells." That said, Constable was thought to have a deep respect for the family business and reference is made in Ann Bermingham's "Landscape and Ideology" that Constable's work may reflect symbolically of him working his father's land.

4.14 Constable is renowned for his atmospheric paintings of clouds and skies. It is probable that his preoccupation with observing the sky and the weather is attributable to his period of working at East Bergholt windmill, as it was essential to observe the skies and forecast the weather closely both to ensure efficiency in keeping the sails trimmed and, importantly, to have warning of impending gales. Describing the painting 'Spring on East Bergholt Common' (Plate 4.3) he wrote: 'The clouds accumulate in very large masses, and from their loftiness seem to move but slowly: immediately upon these large clouds appear numerous opaque patches, which are only small clouds passing rapidly before them, and consisting of isolated portions detached probably from the larger cloud. These floating much nearer to the earth may perhaps fall in with a stronger current of wind, which as well as their comparative lightness causes them to move with greater rapidity; hence they are called by wind-millers and sailors, messengers, and always portend bad



Plate 4.3 Spring: East Bergholt Common. (1814) Oil on Panel. © V&A

weather.'

- 4.15 David Lucas, who made an engraving of Spring: East Bergholt Common for Constable commented upon the artist's observations of changing skies and weather conditions which he made in the course of working at the windmill: 'From this mill his earliest observations on atmospheric phenomena were made, and his deep knowledge acquired that so materially contributed to his successful practice'.
- 4.16 Spring: East Bergholt Common, dating from 1814, is now within the collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum (V&A). The painting depicts a view across the heath, where a windmill frames the right

extent of the view and although loosely depicted as an oil sketch, it is likely that the Old Mill House, that dates back to the 17th century frames the left extent of the piece as a white building and vegetated boundary is visible. The open landscape character of the heath is emphasised by the large sky, which occupies a large proportion of the composition. The painting depicts a working agricultural scene, where a figure and horse are at work ploughing the field shortly following enclosure. It is an oil sketch and other features are loosely depicted, although a spire and wooded skyline may be detected in the distance.

- 4.17 The viewpoint is just west of the B1070 Mill Road / Heath Road, looking north shown by



Plate 4.4 East Bergholt. (1813) Oil on Cardboard. © Yale Center for British Art



Plate 4.5 View of the Riber valley today

location 8 on Figure 4.1 and Plate 4.2. The Old Mill House and vegetated boundary are still present, although the windmill has been replaced in a similar location by an agricultural shed. A high voltage overhead line crosses the field and along with the shed, are modern detractive influences in the landscape. However, the open character of the fields of the former heath remain.

**4.18** Constable has undertaken many paintings and drawings of the view over East Bergholt Common from both his family home (known as East Bergholt House or Golding Constable's House) and also from locations on or near the "Donkey Track" across the former common looking across the tributary valley of the Riber and towards the Old Rectory.

**4.19** The views across the Common towards the Rectory takes on greater significance in the context of the story of Constable's love affair with Maria Bicknell, captured in the book *Constable in Love: Love, Landscape, Money and the Making of a Great Painter* (Gayford, M 2009). Maria was the granddaughter of the formidable Rector of East Bergholt and he regarded Constable an unsuitable match due to his insufficient income before he found success. No doubt this landscape between him and his love must have taken on some significance during the seven difficult years before they were able to marry, as the much longingly overlooked landscape that separated them as well as the romantic setting for their courtship.

**4.20** When writing in 1812, Constable states



*Plate 4.6 East Bergholt. (1808) Oil. © Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge*



*Plate 4.7 Current day view from the Donkey Path towards the Rectory*

"From the window where I am writing I see all those sweet fields where we have passed so many happy hours together. It is with melancholy pleasure that I revisit those scenes that I once saw is so happy - yet it is gratifying to me to think that the scenes of my boyish days should have witnessed by far the most affecting event of my life." The painting "View towards the Rectory, East Bergholt" (1810) displays an early Autumn sunrise and as Vaughan states in his book *John Constable*, "it is tempting to see a romantic interest in this boldly painted representation of a dawn." The sloping field between the Rectory and the Donkey Track was referred to as "The Great Field" on Brazier's 18th century map, and is still intact today.

**4.21** Two paintings are thought to have been studies from locations along the "Donkey Track" shown by Location 3 on Figure 4.1. The painting *East Bergholt* (1813) now in the Yale Center for British Art (Plate 4.4), is taken from the most southerly point in

the valley of the Riber with distinct rolling fields either side, towards the plantation woodland surrounding the Old Rectory to the south east. A building is glimpsed through the trees on the opposite valley side to the right of the image; this white building is likely to be a cottage Gaston Street, as the threshing barn visible from the end of Golding Constable's Garden was timber. Plate 4.5 shows the view in the current day. The essential composition of the valley landform and vegetation structure is very similar and the tranquil nature of the view remain.

**4.22** The second painting, also named *East Bergholt* (1808) is in the Fitzwilliam Museum collection in Cambridge (Plate 4.6) and is thought to have been located further north on the Donkey Track from a more elevated spot. This view is focused on the Old Rectory and the surrounding plantation on the hill in the distance across the Riber Valley. The current day view, shown by Plate 4.7 shows a very similar



*Plate 4.8 View Towards the Rectory East Bergholt. (1813) Oil. © Public Domain*

composition, where the landform on the far side of the valley is more rolling than the foreground and the vegetation pattern is similar, notably the plantation around the Old Rectory. The stream is more wooded today, screening any view towards the building. Views toward the Rectory from the common was a reoccurring theme, during different times of the day, with atmospheric clouds. The essential composition of these views is evident today. Views south east and east across the common still retain a high level of tranquillity and are protected by the AONB designation, although the fringes and wider context of these views are somewhat compromised by the intrusion of housing associated with the late 20th century expansion of the village.

4.23 The views across the common from the family home were very important to Constable, demonstrated by many pieces that include the drawing View at East Bergholt over the Kitchen Garden of Golding Constable's House (1812-1816) and the oil paintings Golding Constable's Kitchen Garden (1815), shown by Plate 4.9

below, Golding Constable's Flower Garden (1815), View towards the Old Rectory, East Bergholt (1813) and East Bergholt House from East Bergholt (date unknown). The pieces show the same vegetation structure of the plantation around the Rectory, Rectory Hill and the poplar trees on the edge of the village. These works clearly show the undulating landform of the common, the tributary valley near the field pond and the windmill on the horizon in the distance to the north west and the painting East Bergholt House from East Bergholt depicts grazing cattle on the common.

4.24 The Constable landscape is still evident on this former common land, evident in the landscape pattern of the small and medium sized fields, large trees on the fringe of the village, vegetated field boundaries, woodland copse surrounding the Rectory and trees to the edge of the village. The characteristic undulating landform of the tributary valley is evident today. As noted previously, Constable's windmill is no longer present. The eastern rural edge to the village with the former Heath



Plate 4.9 Golding Constable's Kitchen Garden. Oil on Canvas. 1815 © Ipswich Museum



clearly has strong cultural associations with Constable and his work.

4.27 Although the house no longer exists (it was pulled down in 1840 or 1841), the stable block and an outbuilding survive. Constable painted views from the front and back of the house on many occasions and chose it as the frontispiece for *English Landscape* (1832). He wrote in the accompanying inscription:

*'This place was the origin of my Fame'.*

4.28 The house no longer exists but the artist's brother Abram described it in some detail in a draft advertisement for its sale after Golding's death:

*'To be sold in the delightful pleasant village of East Bergholt, a Capital Brick Mansion Freehold, with about 37 Acres of Land, pasture an arable in excellent condition, communicating with excellent roads- The Mansion consists of 4 very good rooms & spacious entrance hall on the ground floor, 4 excellent Sleeping Rooms, with light closets & spacious landing on the second floor, & the Same 4 exceeding*

## The Village Heart

4.25 Constable produced many works associated with East Bergholt House, his family home and buildings in the immediate vicinity, the most prolific works being associated with the Church of St. Mary, some dating to early period in his career. He also depicted the grounds of the Old Hall, various attractive buildings in the village and village streetscenes. Constable captured in the old village green that was in front of West Lodge (now Stour) in the painting "A Village Fair, probably East Bergholt" before it disappeared, which was in the setting of East Bergholt house.

## East Bergholt House

4.26 East Bergholt House was located on Church Street in the centre of the village, built by John Constable's father and John was born here.



Plate 4.10 *East Bergholt House*. Oil on millboard. 1811 © V&A. The V&A description of this painting is as follows: "This panoramic view depicts Constable's birthplace, with East Bergholt church to the left... Constable recalled with delight the scenes where his 'ideas of Landscape were formed' and 'the retrospect of those happy days and years'".

*good atticks, most capital cellars & offices, Brick Stables & Coachhouse, & every convenience that can be thought of--&c.'* (JCC I, p.136).

house. The long wall which separated the stables from the Constables' flower garden, and the gate-posts and railings on the street side, also remain.

- 4.29 The house was sold to a family friend, Walter Clerk of East Bergholt, and was vacated by the Constables after a sale of the contents in March 1819. Clerk died on 26 October 1839.
- 4.30 The following summer Leslie visited the area and found the house untenanted. It was pulled down soon afterwards. In 1841 Edward Cook, estate agent of Stratford St Mary, sold the site to Edward Godfrey of Old Hall, East Bergholt. The deed of transfer, 2 dated 25 November that year, refers to 'the Mansion-house late of the said Walter Clerk and since of the said Edward Cook but now pulled down and wasted'. The document includes a plan which shows only the stable block and one other outbuilding still standing. These survive today in altered form, the stables having been converted into houses and the other outbuilding incorporated in a later

- 4.31 Constable painted and drew his father's house on many occasions. Other oil studies of the back of the house; the side seen in Plate 4.10, are in the V. & A.
- 4.32 Pencil drawings of the back of the house, seen from a distance, are in the 1813 sketchbook (V. &A), and the collections of Richard Constable and H.A.E. Day. Drawings of the front are also in the 1813 sketchbook; other drawings of this side of the house are on in the V. &A. collection, and Courtauld Institute, Witt Collection.

### Church of St. Mary

- 4.33 Constable's works depicting the Church of St. Mary are named "East Bergholt Church." At least ten studies of the church are within the V&A collection, demonstrating a variety of media including chalk, watercolour and a mix of



Plate 4.11 East Bergholt Church North Archway of the Ruined Tower. Pen and Watercolour. c.1805 © V&A.



Plate 4.12 Current view of the north archway

watercolour and pencil, in addition to oil and therefore these drawing hold special interest. The church appears virtually unchanged from Constable's images (Plates 4.11 and 4.12).

#### 4.34 Old Hall and Old Hall Park

4.35 Constable depicted the elm trees in old Hall Park in a pencil drawing dating to 1817. The V&A description states "Inscribed in lower left corner in pencil by the artist.... This noble Elm--stood in the Park of Peter Godfrey Esq--called "Old Hall" Park at East Bergholt--Suffolk it was blown down April 1835. it broke even with ground--it measured when standing upright[?] 10 x d having [?] formerly ]?) lost the large arm on the Right J.C. This drawing was made 1816. in Autumn".

4.36 Old Hall Park was also a location for the painting "Dedham Vale with the River Stour in Flood from the grounds of Old Hall, East Bergholt."

#### East Bergholt Cottages and Streetscenes

4.37 Other known locations in the village include Beaufort Cottage that was located opposite the village green from East Bergholt House and appears very similar today. Constable produced many charming drawings and sketches of within the village that were unidentified, although one of these has a well and another timber framed.

#### Village Lanes

4.38 A number of Constables paintings, including one of his most famous works "The Cornfield" which shows a winding lane into a Cornfield based on Fen Lane (Flatford Lane) where Constable had often walked as a boy from East Bergholt to his school in Dedham. The lane remains but it is acknowledged in this painting that the countryside beyond was largely invented.

4.39 Fen Lane (1817) in the Tate's Collection depicts a broad view over Dedham Vale Plate 4.13). This was the last time he painted directly in oils in the vicinity of East Bergholt, whilst on a long holiday in Suffolk with Maria. The composition of the landscape in this view across Dedham Vale is still recognisable today (Plate 4.14).

4.40 Constable produced several oil paintings along Fen (Fenbridge) Lane between 1809 - 1817 within collections at the Tate, The National Gallery, Yale Center for British Art and Museo Lazar Galdino.

#### Landscape and Agricultural Fields Surrounding the Village

4.41 Views across the Stour Valley played the theme of many of Constable's works, including views towards Stratford St. Mary and views from the valley looking back towards East Bergholt.

4.42 Several works that depict rural scenes,



Plate 4.13 Fen Lane, East Bergholt. Oil on Canvas. 1817 © TATE



Plate 4.14 View from Fenbridge Lane today

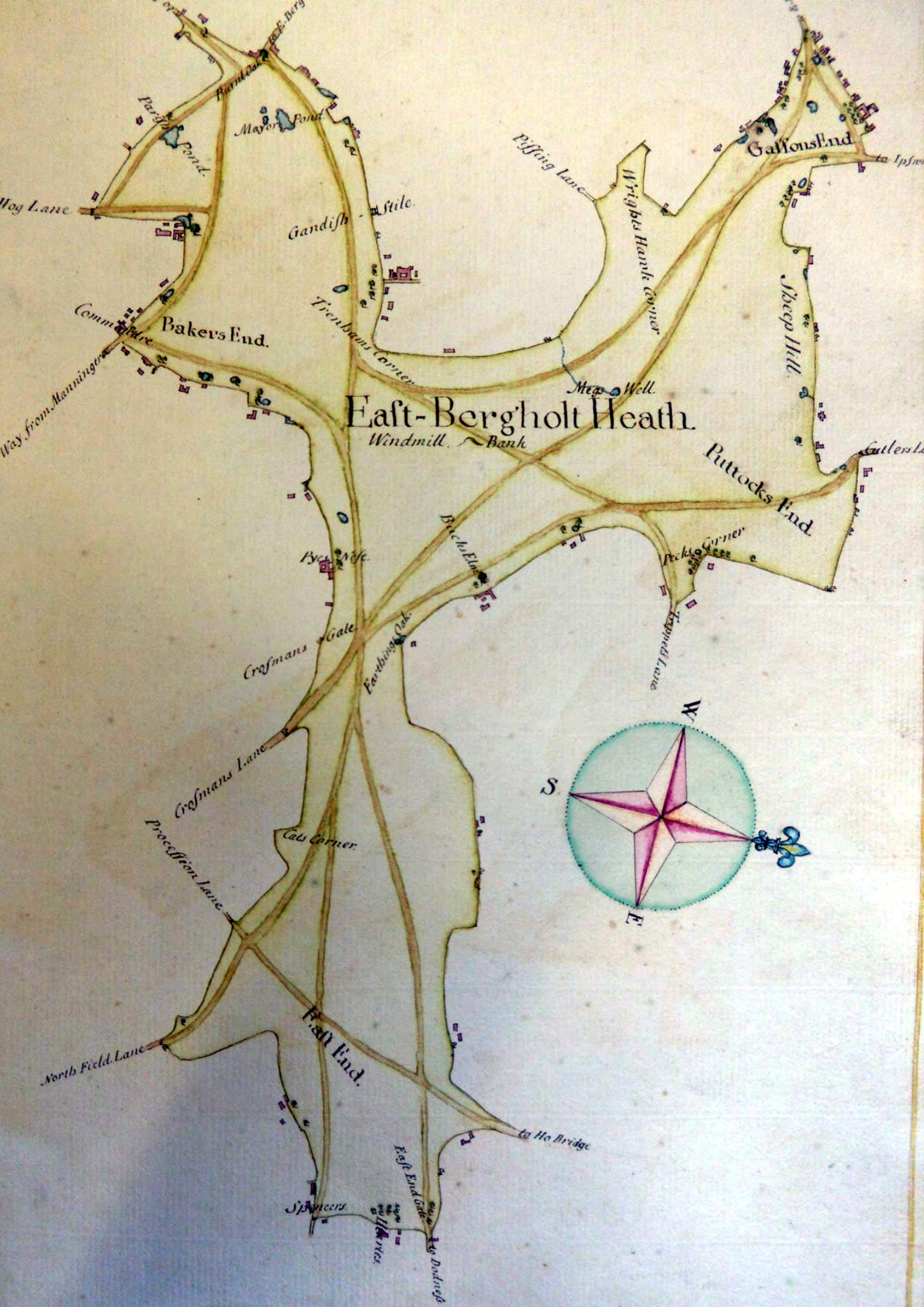
cottages and landscape features, such as wheatsheafs and trees are attributed to East Bergholt as the location. Many of these works are within the V&A Collection.

## Flatford Series

- 4.43** Flatford Mill was operated by the Constable Family for nearly a hundred years and the cottage appearing in his pieces was occupied in Constable's time by tenant farmer Willy Lot. The river, the mill stream, Flatford Lock and these buildings were all common subjects in Constable's most famous works.
- 4.44** Flatford Mill (Scene on a Navigable River) is Constable's largest exhibition canvas dating to 1816 and was to be painted mainly outdoors and was the forerunner of the series of six 'six-foot' canvases of River Stour subjects, exhibited from 1819. It is owned and on display at Tate Britain in London. The Constable views are identifiable today and Flatford Mill remains a popular tourist attraction under the stewardship of the National Trust.

## Summary

- 4.45** John Constable was born in East Bergholt, it was his family home and formed a source of inspiration throughout his life. It is here that he grew from amateur to iconic artist of international acclaim.
- 4.46** Whilst best known for his work associated with Dedham Vale and Flatford Mill, the former common and heath surrounding his family home and the village were important subjects in his work. This study highlights these works and the underlying importance these places played in his life. An analysis has been undertaken to identify the likely viewpoints located in and around the common and the village that are represented in Constable's work.
- 4.47** These works represented the rolling landscape of the Riber Valley, Rectory Hill and the Rectory, his father's windmill and the setting of Golding Constable's house on the edge of the common. The views across the common perhaps take on greater significance in the context of Constable's love affair with Maria Bicknell. Views towards the Rectory from the common were a reoccurring theme in his work.
- 4.48** The essential components of the landscape of the rolling tributary valley, hedged fields and trees represented in these views are still evident today, particularly from public viewpoints along the Donkey Track.



# 5.0

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## Landscape and Heritage Sensitivity Appraisal

# 5.0 Landscape and Heritage Sensitivity Appraisal

## Introduction

- 5.1 This section of the study considers the significance and extent that the historic environment and cultural heritage associations should influence judgments on sensitivity to built development within the village.
- 5.2 This builds on the findings of the 2015 East Bergholt Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Appraisal (referred to as the EB LSCA), undertaken by The Landscape Partnership. This appraisal, gave some consideration to the strength of historic landscape pattern that is still evident today, although heritage setting effects, cultural heritage associations and archaeological interest was not within the scope of the appraisal. Furthermore, the extent of the study area for this appraisal was focussed on the capacity of land in the immediate setting of the village for future housing development whereas this study includes all areas extending to the Parish boundary.
- 5.3 The recent extension to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) to encompass the Samford Valley in the north east part of the Parish was subsequent to the 2015 appraisal. This appraisal will consider the implications of the boundary extension on judgements of landscape value and sensitivity.
- 5.4 The first part of this Chapter outlines particular areas of archaeological and heritage sensitivity within the Parish. These findings inform the overall appraisal of landscape sensitivity in the following section.

## Heritage and Archaeological Sensitivity

- 5.5 Heritage and Archaeological Sensitivity

considers change to the physical or setting change as result of potential development.

- 5.6 The importance of heritage assets within the historic core of East Bergholt village itself and extending both northwards on the east side of Gaston Street, and eastwards as far as Burnt Oak, has been recognised in the designation of the Conservation Area and the AONB which covers the whole of the southwestern half of the parish. Plate 5.1 shows areas of potential archaeological and historical sensitivity beyond these core areas.

### Area A

- 5.7 The most sensitive area archaeologically lies within the northern tip of the parish, where the A12 Ipswich Road follows the line of the Roman road from Colchester to Baylham. The discovery of Roman pottery sherds, coins, metal objects and brick fragments on both sides of the modern road at Lattinford Hill, approaching the bridge over the Stutton Brook, together with the two pits or wells infilled with burnt clay and pottery sherds indicates the presence of a Roman roadside settlement. Remains of timber buildings fronting the road may be anticipated, together with roadside cemeteries sited just beyond the settlement edge.
- 5.8 The underlying superficial geology (sand and gravels) are conducive to the formation of cropmarks indicative of former landuse which can often be observed on aerial photographs.
- 5.9 The Suffolk HER has identified areas of cropmarks which may be attributable to field systems associated with this settlement. However, the ground is too heavily patterned with geological features such as 'ice-cracks' to confirm an archaeological origin from aerial

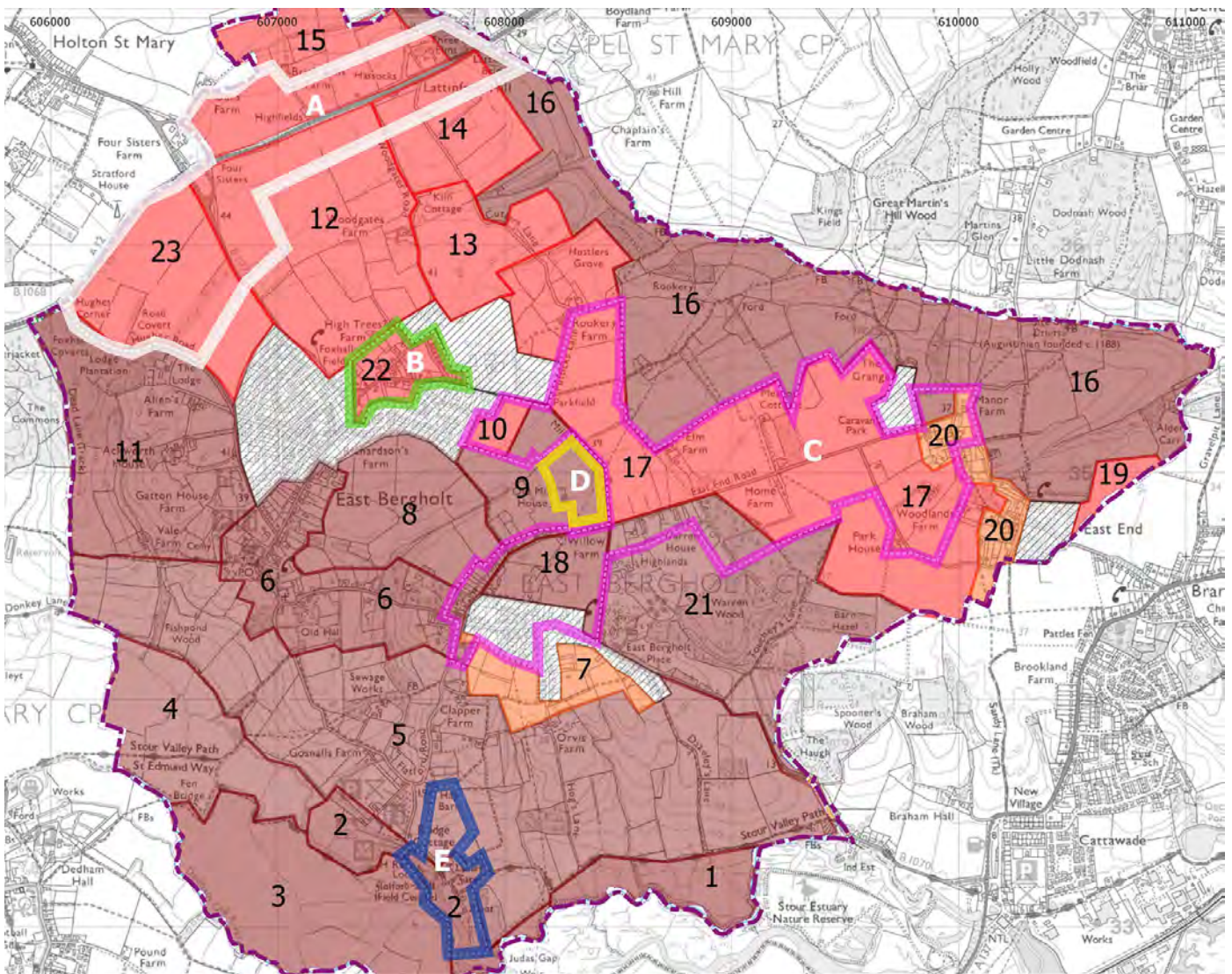


Plate 5.1 Areas of Potential Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity (Areas A-E)

photographs alone. The discovery of pottery vessels associated with what is thought to have been a Roman cremation cemetery during the construction of Ackworth House in the 1840s, c.800m south of the modern roadline, and two metal detecting finds in the vicinity of Woodgates Farm confirms potential Roman activity in the northern part of the parish, although on present evidence it is difficult to quantify. Consequently, on present evidence, the potential for encountering archaeological remains of very high, high or medium significance from this period within the Site is considered to be medium.

### Area B

**5.10** Gastons End is one of the satellite hamlets to the medieval village of East Bergholt, its medieval and later houses bordering a triangular green, at the northwestern

tip of East Bergholt Heath. Although the western tip of the green is infilled with more modern houses, and there are later houses particularly on its northwest side, the grouping of the historic listed buildings, with its smithy and blacksmiths house and several later medieval and post-medieval cottages and houses is nevertheless legible as a small medieval hamlet focused on the green, and is historically significant and sensitive to further encroachment.

### Area C

**5.11** The presence of the extensive East Bergholt Heath covering up to c.140ha within the northeast and east of the parish has played a significant part in the development of the settlement pattern within the parish.



5.12 Although enclosed at the beginning of the 19th century into small fields and its sinuous tracks straightened out and rationalised into the present road system, the openness of the landscape and lack of built form within this part of the parish still reflects its medieval origins.

5.13 On first sight the number of late medieval and post medieval listed buildings appears randomly dispersed in the landscape. As shown on Figure 2.4 Historic Landscape Character (see Appendix 6) they represent the pattern of medieval and post-medieval ribbon settlement on the periphery of the former heath: starting from Burnt Oak and moving in a clockwise direction around the former heath edge these buildings include: Gandish House (21), Cottages east of Yew Tree Cottage (75), Old MillHouse (22), Gastons End, Rookery Farmhouse (48), Orchard House (66), Elm Farmhouse (89), Meadow Cottages (74), Tudor Cottage (East End) (71), Park House (30), Garden & White Horse Cottages (39) and Orvis Croft (20). This edge of former settlement is sensitive to change \*\*\*\*.

5.14 The detached northern part of the modern East End is historically significant as the site of two medieval manorial sites, one on the site of Manor Farm and the other the site of Tudor Cottage.

#### Area D

5.15 Although not identified as an archaeological asset by the Suffolk HER, East Bergholt windmill played an important part in the development of John Constable as an artist. Consequently it is considered an important site which should be protected from development, although it is recognised that the site is currently occupied by an agricultural building.

#### Area E

5.16 It is possible that Flatford was not only the site of the late Saxon mill, but also an early medieval manorial site with a church and moated manor house. Consequently the fields surrounding Valley Farmhouse to the north and east and the site of the moat to the south are of potential archaeological and historical importance. However, these sensitive sites are not at risk of development as the Flatford Estate

is protected by ownership and trusteeship of The National Trust.

Table 5.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential

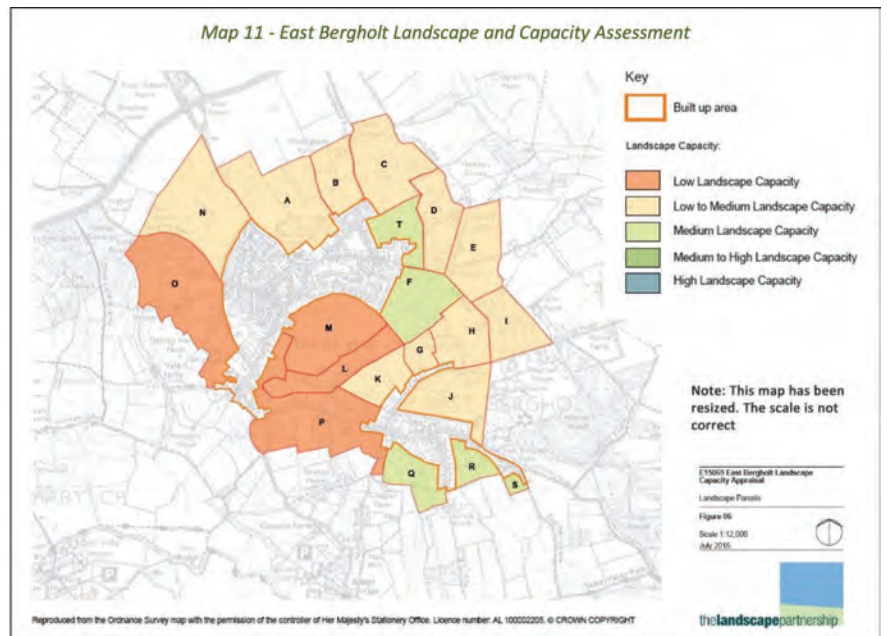
| Potential  | Definition  |
|------------|---|
| High       | Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.   |
| Medium     | Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present. |
| Low        | The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.   |
| Negligible | There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.   |

### Review of the East Bergholt Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Appraisal

5.17 The East Bergholt Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Appraisal (EB LSCA) was commissioned by East Bergholt Parish Council in May 2015 and undertaken by The Landscape Partnership to assess the landscape's sensitivity to change resulting from future housing development.

5.18 Within the Introduction to the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Appraisal document it states that "It is recognised that Topic Paper 6 ('Techniques and criteria for judging capacity and sensitivity', Countryside Agency published guidance) refers to a wider range of factors within what is termed 'Landscape Character Sensitivity'. However, in the context of this study these are not considered to be relevant and would be picked up as part of other evidence base work, e.g. nature conservation or cultural heritage." In addition the appraisal states that considerations such as potential access was not within the scope of the study.

Plate 5.2 The Landscape Partnership  
East Bergholt Landscape Capacity  
Appraisal Map



- 5.19 As part of the methodology, parcels of land with common characteristics were identified around East Bergholt. Each of the parcels were assessed for a range of landscape and visual criteria, to evaluate each respective parcel's sensitivity and capacity to accommodate development.
- 5.20 The EB LSCA established the '*relative capacity and no absolute conclusion should be drawn from the numerical totals. The influence of individual criteria in a given parcel and in the context of the wider landscape character should also be given due consideration.*'
- 5.21 The rating for the parcels ranged from 'Low' to 'High'.
- 5.22 Plate 5.2 above illustrates the landscape capacity judgements for each parcel of land within the scope of the EB LSCA. It should be noted that low capacity means that the landscape has a high sensitivity to development and vice-versa. No parcels were identified with a 'High' capacity to accommodate development. However five parcels (F, Q, R, S and T) were considered to have a 'Medium' capacity to accommodate development. The areas include:
- A group of three fields to the south of Mill Road / Heath Road, which have a close connection to the existing settlement edge and which could be a natural extension of the village's development,

i.e. settlement has developed around the central heathland core.

- Part of the grounds of East Bergholt High School; whilst this parcel forms a strong connection to the existing settlement edge and is relatively well screened from view, it is recognised that since this land forms an integral part of the school grounds, it is unlikely to be considered for future development
  - Three parcels of land to the rear of properties within White Horse Road. "*Whilst these parcels are within the AONB, they form a strong connection to the existing settlement edge and afford relatively little visual influence on the wider landscape.*"
- 5.23 A further eleven parcels around the northern, north-eastern and eastern sides of East Bergholt are considered 'Low to Medium' capacity to accommodate development. These include areas of former heathland with a very open visual character where development is considered to have potentially significant effects on visual amenity. Areas to the east have a more enclosed character but the low-medium capacity assessment is due to these areas having little connection to the settlement edge of the village.
- 5.24 The Appraisal also considers land in the Gandish Road area as 'Low - Medium'

capacity, but suggests that sensitivity associated with the AONB designation was a significant consideration.

5.25 Other parcels within the AONB, (to the south and west of East Bergholt, and within the 'core' between the two settled portions of the village), consequently have 'High' landscape value as a significant consideration against development. The appraisal also points out the potential damage to public and private views, especially to the south of the existing settlement. Other detrimental impacts include the potential for historical coalescence resulting from future development within the central heathland area around which the settlement is located.

## Visual Context

5.26 The visual context and character of the village is outlined in detail in Chapter 2. In summary, the EB LSCA notes the following in term of visual capacity of the landscape character:

- The open nature of land parcels of the former heath north of the village (A,B,N) and occasional long-distant views to the settlement edge from the north east (C,D) and open character of land to the east (E,F) dictates that development is likely to have a significant influence on visual amenity and the visual setting of the village.
- The settlement edge viewed west of the village (parcel O) is less sensitive to visual change as the strong vegetative framework combined with complex landform mean the existing village exerts little influence on character (although low capacity owing to other highly valued criteria of the AONB).
- Parcels M and P south of the village play a very important role in preventing the coalescence between the two parts of the village, although Parcel M has a more open character public views that are more susceptible to change. Parcel J has an open character that is clearly visible from the road network and is susceptible to changes in the visual character of the settlement edge.

- Parcels K, G, H and I are less open to public views and less susceptible to visual impacts.

5.27 To the south-east, Q, R and S are visually contained from public views, with exception of local views from one public footpath. These areas make less of a contribution to the visual character of the settlement edge and are less susceptible to change.

5.28 The above visual context focuses on land within the parish boundary and views towards the settlement, and within the settlement. However the AONB to the south and west of the village can be appreciated in long distance views from the south of the Parish, from Flatford Lane and the western section of Cemetery Lane for instance. These views of the settlement edge have a higher susceptible to change.

## Landscape and Heritage Sensitivity Appraisal of East Bergholt

5.29 Determining landscape sensitivity can be a complex exercise and requires combining judgments of susceptibility of the landscape to a type of change and the value attached to the landscape.

5.30 The Landscape Institute defines a number of attributes that can identify value in landscapes. The following criteria are of particular relevance to this study:

- Art and literature: value attached to the identity of particular areas i.e. 'Constable Country'.
- Cultural heritage elements such as historic landscapes, archaeological sites, special historic or cultural heritage sites.
- Landscape condition: the extent that the cultural pattern of the landscape (such as field boundaries and hedges) is intact and still legible in the landscape.
- Strength of character: the degree to which the historic pattern and historic built character contributes to the overall

qualities of the landscape character.

- Representativeness: whether a landscape contains a particular character and or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples.
- Scenic quality and perceptual aspects attributed to historic character.

5.31 The Landscape Institute recognises the complexities of judging landscape value, stating that *'there cannot be a standard approach as circumstances vary from place to place'* and that judgments may be needed about *'which particular components of the landscape contribute most to its value.'* The scoring method used in the EB LSCA was a transparent and sound approach to determine relative value on a general scale, although had its limitations in terms of reflecting value of undesignated landscape and value criteria that was outside of the scope of that study.

5.32 A limitation of the EB LSCA in determining landscape value was that the only criteria used was the presence or absence of designations. This study will focus on those areas where the contribution of heritage, archaeological and cultural associations are thought to provide further bearing to the previous judgements of capacity in the EB LSCA, with justification. Whereas this study provides a critically reflective review of the 2015 appraisal, this study is not a full update of the capacity appraisal, it highlights those areas of particular concern where a higher level of protection at a local level is recommended.

5.33 The European Landscape Convention (ELC) recognised the importance of all landscapes, whether designated or undesignated, based on a landscape character based approach to evaluate sensitivity to change.

5.34 It is recognised that the Parish contains undesignated landscapes that have local value in that they make an important contribution to the understanding of the historic evolution and setting of the village and the cultural associations that East Bergholt is so well known for. East Bergholt is a heritage village with a special

distinct character. The purpose of this study is to identify those areas that make an important contribution from a heritage and historic landscape perspective, and for these areas to be afforded an appropriate level of protection or development control with appropriate guidelines to inform the Neighbourhood Plan.

5.35 As noted above and the previous Chapter, East Bergholt Heath has a strong cultural association with Constable. In light of the international importance of his work and important contribution of Constable to the identity of East Bergholt village, this association is recognised in the landscape value appraisal below.

5.36 Table 5.2 below outlines the methodology for assessing landscape value with reference to heritage, archaeology and cultural association criteria. Other value criteria, such as recreational and access can also be used as criteria for judging value, although not the focus of this study. The parts of the village that are characterised as being densely built-up residential areas, developed in the late 20th century are shown on Figure 5.1 and are inherently of low sensitivity.

5.37 To some degree the value of the landscape is reflected by landscape designations and levels of importance, however these are not the sole indicators of value. Table 5.2 sets out the value criteria for landscapes that make an important contribution at a community level to the historic and cultural context of the village. For example, areas of the former East Bergholt Common that contributes to the distinctive 'horseshoe' settlement pattern or the medieval origins of the hamlets that formed the village today. The association with Constable is well recognised and represented at Flatford Mill and Dedham Vale, although there is a great opportunity to recognise the contribution of the village setting made to his life story and body of work.

5.38 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation. Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance / value.

Table 5.2 Criteria for Determining Landscape and Heritage Value

| Landscape and Heritage Value                                       | Definition   |
|--|--|
| <p>High</p> <p>(National Level of Importance)</p>                  | <p>Landscape and heritage designations of National Level of importance: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) / Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance; and/or</p> <p>Archaeological Assets: Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present; and/or</p> <p>Direct art associations with John Constable, an internationally renowned artist with very strong associations with East Bergholt. A known artist location or view expressed in his art that is legible in the landscape composition of today; and/or</p> <p>Unique and rare characteristics that are not easily replaceable.</p> <p>High level of visual unity.</p> <p>Tranquil character.</p> <p>Patterns of early enclosures which provide a sense of time depth, i.e. legible Pre-20th century fieldscapes and enclosure patterns and wooded plantations that have remained unaltered since the 19th century.</p> <p>Makes a very important contribution to the historic settlement pattern.</p> |
| <p>Medium-high</p> <p>(District/Community Level of Importance)</p> | <p>Conservation Area; and/or</p> <p>Presence of Grade II Listed buildings. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance; and/or</p> <p>Archaeological Assets: Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present; and/or</p> <p>Patterns of early enclosures which provide a sense of time depth, i.e. legible Pre-20th century fieldscapes and enclosure patterns and wooded plantations that have remained unaltered since the 19th century; and/or</p> <p>Direct art associations with John Constable, an internationally renowned artist with very strong associations with East Bergholt. A known location or view expressed in his art, although the landscape composition/ character is not as clearly evident today owing to landscape changes over time.</p> <p>Unique and rare characteristics that are not easily replaceable.</p> <p>High level of visual unity.</p> <p>Tranquil character.</p> <p>Makes some contribution to the historic settlement pattern.</p>  |

| <b>Landscape and Heritage Value</b>              | <b>Definition</b>  |
|--|--|
| <p>Medium</p> <p>(Local Level of Importance)</p> | <p>Archaeological Assets: Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.</p> <p>Landscape buffer adjacent to AONB or Conservation Area.</p> <p>Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance.</p> <p>Other cultural associations of local interest.</p> <p>Coherent visual unity and/or unusual elements and features that are locally distinctive.</p> <p>Insignificant historic landscape pattern.</p> <p>Moderate tranquility.</p> |
| <p>Low</p>                                       | <p>Archaeological Assets: The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.</p> <p>No listed or undesignated heritage assets.</p> <p>Insignificant historic landscape pattern.</p> <p>Land not within the influence of designations (Conservation Area or AONB).</p> <p>No known cultural associations</p> <p>Incoherent visual unity.</p> <p>Common/ ordinary characteristics.</p> <p>Discordant tranquility.</p>   |
| <p>Negligible</p>                                | <p>Archaeological Assets: There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.</p> <p>Insignificant historic landscape pattern.</p> <p>No listed or undesignated heritage assets.</p> <p>No known cultural associations.</p>  |

Table 5.3 Criteria for Determining Landscape Suceptibility to Change Arising from Built Development

| Susceptibility to Change | Definition   |
|--------------------------|--|
| High                     | <p>Open character / low level of enclosure by vegetation.</p> <p>Open public views.</p> <p>Previously undeveloped landscape, or low influence of development/ very dispersed isolated small scale development.</p> <p>Strong rural character- little influence of existing development, tranquil, little or no visual detractors, visually unified.</p> <p>Good landscape condition - land cover characteristic or landscape character type, displaying insignificant land cover change, good age structure of trees, extensive semi-natural habitats.</p> <p>Makes an important contribution to the historic settlement pattern of the village / land that prevents further coalescence of the village.</p> <p>Varied distinctive natural landform.</p> <p>Little scope for mitigation that would prevent harm to existing landscape character / historic character/ setting of designated assets or designations.</p> <p>No relationship with existing settlement.</p> |
| Medium                   | <p>Some level of vegetation enclosure.</p> <p>Intermittent / occasional public views.</p> <p>Moderate rural character - may be influenced by development to a degree, but typically small scale with limited influence on the overall rural character of the landscape, may display some detracting features, moderate tranquility with some interruption, predominantly characteristic land cover.</p> <p>Moderate landscape condition - localised land cover change, mature or young tree cover, scattered semi-natural habitats, coherent visual unity.</p> <p>Natural landform characteristics, although indistinct/ minor contributor to landscape character.</p> <p>Some scope for mitigation, whilst protecting the defining characteristics of the landscape.</p> <p>Land has some relationship to existing settlement.</p>  |

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| Low | <p>High level of vegetation enclosure.</p> <p>Few / limited public views.</p> <p>Poor rural character - rural character has been compromised by intrusive development that might be widespread, likely to display detractive features, low level of tranquility, incoherent visual unity.</p> <p>Previously developed land and typically impacted by high-medium density development.</p> <p>Strong relationship to existing settlement.</p> |
|-----|--|

Table 5.4 Determining Overall Landscape Sensitivity

| Landscape Sensitivity | Definition   |
|-----------------------|--|
| High                  | A landscape of high value with a high susceptibility to change, or high value and a medium susceptibility to change, or medium-high value and a high susceptibility to change.     |
| Medium-High           | A landscape of medium-high value and a medium susceptibility to change, or medium value and a medium-high susceptibility to change.  |
| Medium                | A landscape of medium value and a medium or low susceptibility to change, or high value and low susceptibility to change, or medium-high value and a low susceptibility to change. |

**5.39** Susceptibility to change means the ability of the landscape character to accommodate the type of change without undue consequences for the maintenance of the existing baseline situation or the achievement of planning policies and strategies. The EB LSCA referred to a range of criteria for judging susceptibility of the landscape to change in relation to residential development that comprised landscape features (slope analysis, vegetation enclosure, complexity/scale and condition) and visual characteristics (openness to public view, openness to private view, relationship to the existing settlement, prevention of coalescence of settlement and scope to mitigate development).

**5.40** The criteria for assessing susceptibility to change, resulting from built development is provided in Table 5.3 above. The criteria references the Landscape Capacity Analysis for each land parcel in the EB

LSCA to provide consistency and ease of interpretation between the two studies.

**5.41** Overall landscape sensitivity is then determined by considering both the landscape value and susceptibility to change in combination, in accordance with Landscape Institute Guidance, as summarised in Table 5.4 above.

### Landscape and Heritage Appraisal and Comparison with Previous Capacity Appraisal

**5.42** This landscape and heritage sensitivity appraisal broadens the value judgments made in the ES LSCA, to take into account value associated with archaeological and cultural heritage interests and art associations as indicators of landscape value. A judgement is then made as to the overall landscape and heritage sensitivity, highlighting where these



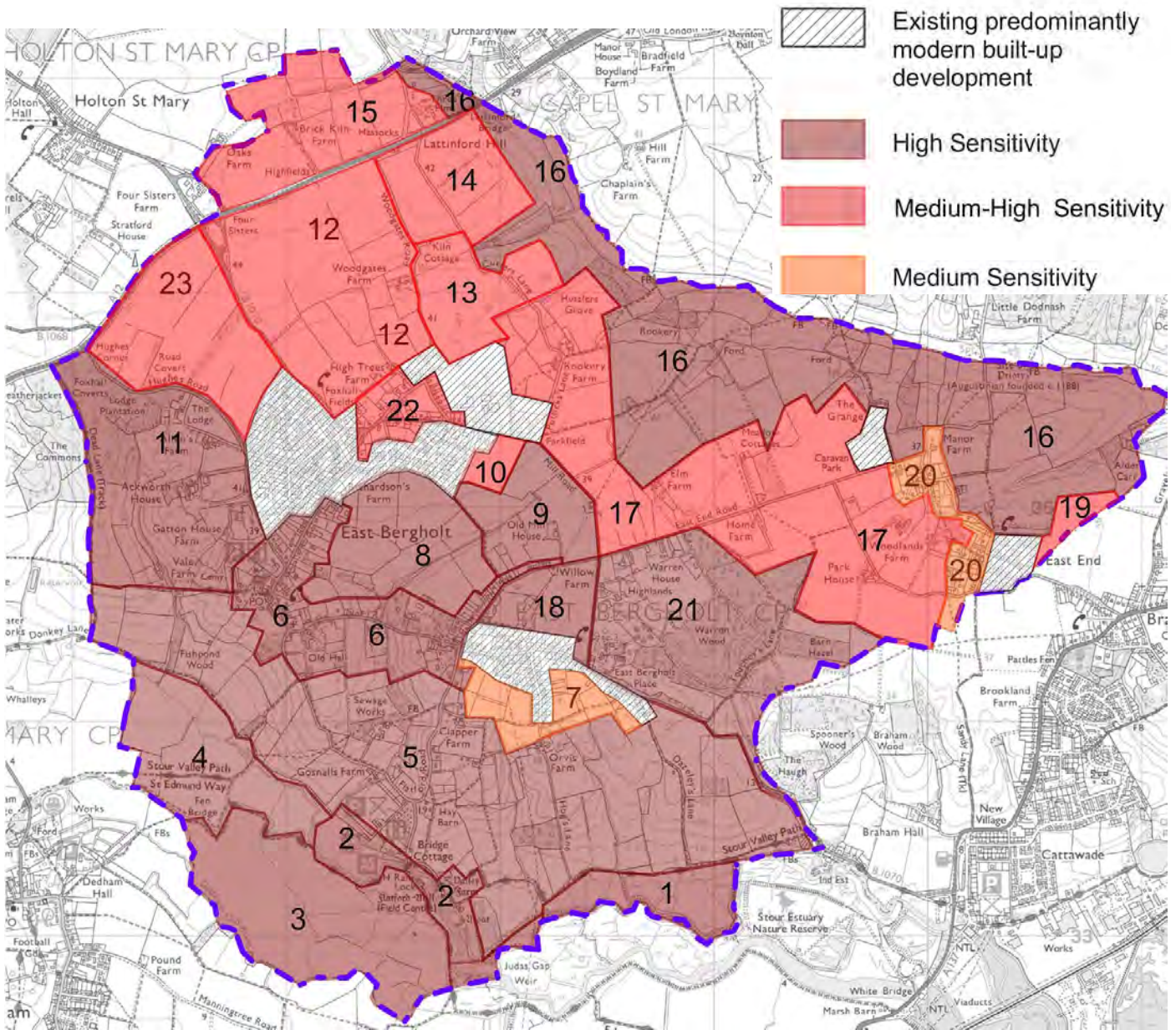


Plate 5.3 East Bergholt Landscape and Heritage Sensitivity

findings differ from the capacity appraisal, for example highlighting areas that have a higher sensitivity that previously thought.

5.43 Plate 5.3 below illustrates 16 land parcels of varying landscape sensitivity (Area 1-16). For each parcel of land a judgement was made regarding value and susceptibility to change, with consideration of the physical character, historic character and the perceptual and experiential qualities of the landscape. Judgements of value were made against the criteria in Table 5.2, judgements regarding susceptibility were made against the criteria in Table 5.3 and both factors were combined with reference to the criteria in Table 5.4 to assess overall landscape

sensitivity.

5.44 In terms of the appropriate scale of any development in relation to landscape and heritage sensitivity the following broad assumptions are made (to be consistent with the EB LSCA):

- High sensitivity - it is unlikely that any development, save for individual plots in very specific locations, would be appropriate;
- Medium-high sensitivity - anything but very localised, small-scale development is likely to have significant adverse effects

on the landscape / village character and/or visual amenity, even with mitigation measures in place.

- Medium sensitivity - suitable as potential locations for development, accompanied by suitable, often significant mitigation measures such as planting to assimilate the development in the surrounding landscape (which is of medium-high or high sensitivity). Level of development would be subject to further detailed assessment, but may range between 15 units on small sites under 1ha, to 25 units on sites up to 2ha. In addition, significant areas may need to remain undeveloped as landscape buffers to features or to maintain separation.

## Broad Recommendations

- 5.45 The 'High' sensitivity of land parcels 1-8 are consistent with the EB LSCA parcels of low landscape capacity, with the exception that land parcel 8 extends to the boundary of the AONB designation to the rear of properties on Gandish Road, encompassing two fields that were assessed as having low-medium capacity in the EB LSCA (parcel K) and land parcel 9 (EB LSCA parcel F) is afforded a higher level of sensitivity.
- 5.46 The field within land parcel 8 display a legible pattern of pre-18th century enclosure. The fields form an open setting to the wooded surround of The Old Rectory and contribute to the setting of the tributary valley of the Riber, components represented many times in Constable's pieces depicting the Common, with a similar vegetation structure that is legible today. Several views along the public footpath known as the "Donkey Track" on the border between land parcel 8 and 9 were depicted by Constable in his paintings and these areas should continue to function as a rural edge to the village with opportunity for these associations to be appreciated and "read" in the landscape.
- 5.47 Land parcels 9 and 10 were assessed as having a medium sensitivity to development in the EB LSCA (Parcel F), although the findings of the landscape and sensitivity appraisal is that this area can be subdivided in terms of recommendations

(into parcels 9 and 10) and the sensitivity for parcel 9 should be higher.

- 5.48 Parcel 9 lies west of Mill Road / Heath Road and encompassing fields in the immediate setting of the AONB and "the Donkey Track." Parcel 10 is the field immediately east of 20th century development on Richardson's Road, bordered by the B1070 Heath Road to the north. Parcels 9 and 10 display a legible 19th century enclosure pattern, with straightened line of Mill Road / Heath Road.
- 5.49 Land Parcel 9 is considered to have a medium-high value, having association with Constable's windmill, although the landscape pattern of has been subject to change from Constable's time: an agricultural shed now occupies this area and recent native planting defines the west of the parcel and further separates the fields.
- 5.50 However, Parcel 9 makes an important contribution to the historic settlement pattern and the southern part contributes to the setting of the AONB and the Donkey Track. As former areas of East Bergholt Common, these fields form the open land that defines the historic "horseshoe" form of the village settlement pattern around the core of the former common and is clearly visible from the B1070 and the public footpath.
- 5.51 The continued separation between these two areas of the village is an intrinsic part of its character and is crucial to being able to 'read' its historic settlement pattern; how the settlement developed around the "core" of the common and how the village relates to its immediate landscape context. Parcel 9 therefore considered to have a high susceptibility to change and is particularly sensitive to potential coalescence of the village that would result from further development on this land.
- 5.52 Land parcel 10 has a stronger connection to the settlement edge and makes less of a contribution to the gap in the settlement pattern or setting of the AONB. Any mitigation associated with small scale development here has the opportunity to create a softer transition between the development edge and boundary with the AONB.

- 5.53 Land parcel 18 (EB LSCA parcel K) was identified as having a low-medium capacity for future development. The historic evidence suggests that this area should be considered as being of high sensitivity to any further encroachment of open space. The historic interest lies in the area as former heath and relationship of the pattern of medieval and post-medieval ribbon settlement on the periphery of the former heath, as represented by the following buildings: Gandish House (21) and Cottages east of Yew Tree Cottage (75) on Gandish Road (refer to Appendix 1). Furthermore, Gandish House was the residence of John Constable's sister Anne and the house was represented in the painting "Gandish Cottage".
- 5.54 Land parcel 11 encompasses Gaston's End, an area described at the beginning of the Chapter as being of particular heritage sensitivity as one of the satellite hamlets to the medieval village of East Bergholt. This area was not included in the scope of the EB LSCA. Whilst this area has been subject to encroachment and change over the years, the grouping of the historic listed buildings, is legible as a small medieval hamlet at the northwestern tip of East Bergholt Heath focused on the green, and is historically significant. The triangular green should not be subjected to any further encroachment and additional recommendations are made below.
- 5.55 Land parcel 16 corresponds with the newly designated Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB extension encompassing the Samford Valley. The designated area follows the varied landform of the rolling valley farmland landscape character area, although the designated land excludes the plateau farmland landscape character areas that formed part of the former East Bergholt Heath. The majority of this historic landscape character displays time-depth as Pre-18th century enclosure and the north east valley side is within the setting of Dodnash Priory Scheduled Monument, lying just outside the Parish Boundary. Overall this landscape is judged to be of high value and a high or medium susceptibility to change, therefore these areas are judged as having high sensitivity overall.
- 5.56 Land parcel 18 near Willow Farm south of Gandish Road and west of Mill Road / Heath Road lies within the Dedham Vale AONB and is identified as former East Bergholt Heath. This open space defines the pattern of medieval and post-medieval ribbon settlement on the periphery of the former heathland. The contribution to the historic settlement pattern and location with the AONB makes this land parcel considered to be of medium-high value with a high susceptibility to change and a high sensitivity overall. This is a slightly higher sensitivity than identified in the EB LSCA (area J).
- 5.57 Land parcel 21 was outside the scope of the EB LSCA and is a large area within the Dedham Vale AONB, the north part alongside East End Road also lying within the former East Bergholt Heath. The fields show time-depth to Pre-18th Century enclosure and Touchey Lane is thought to have been the previous route known as Procession Lane as shown on the East Bergholt Heath map of 1732. Remnant historic oaks still line this footpath and semi-natural woodland is extensive in this area. Overall this land parcel is judged as having a high value and a high or medium susceptibility to change and a high sensitivity to development overall.
- 5.58 The findings of the heritage and landscape appraisal for land parcel 7 are consistent with the EB LSCA (parcels Q, R and S), assessed as having a medium sensitivity overall. These fields are within the AONB on the southern edge of the village and the historic field pattern is evident, showing time-depth to Pre-18th Century enclosure and are considered to be of medium-high value. These fields are relatively flat, with a high level of vegetation providing enclosure and are overall considered to have a low susceptibility to change and have a medium sensitivity overall. The historic field pattern should be retained and reinforced with new planting where necessary. The fields south of the Public Footpath should remain as green infrastructure to soften the transition to the AONB.
- 5.59 The land parcels north of the village, extending to the A12 (land parcels 12, 13, 14 and 15), are all considered to be of medium-high sensitivity overall. The fields show time-depth to Pre-18th Century enclosure and are within the setting of private views from listed properties,

including Grade II Listed Woodgates Farm west of Woodgates Road and High Trees Farmhouse. As identified in the EB LSCA, these fields have a medium and high susceptibility to change owing to the open character, potential far-reaching views and strong rural character. As noted earlier in this chapter, parts of these fields within the corridor of the A12 are within an area of archaeological potential.

**5.60** As highlighted at the beginning of this Chapter, the majority of land parcel 17 lies in the former area of East Bergholt Heath and played a significant part in the development of the settlement pattern within the Parish. Whilst the field pattern was affected by 19th Century enclosure, its historic pattern is evident and the open character and relative lack of built development still reflects its medieval origins. Furthermore, this area now has value as a buffer to the newly extended AONB designated area and is considered to be of medium-high value overall. Land parcel 17 has an open character with broad views across large fields from public roads. These areas have little relationship with existing settlement, although interspersed small hamlets and farmsteads are characteristic. Land parcel 17 is judged to have a medium susceptibility to change and a medium-high sensitivity overall.

**5.61** Land parcels defined as existing predominantly modern development have a low sensitivity to change.

## Summary

**5.62** The heritage and landscape sensitivity appraisal recommends the following areas are afforded a higher level of sensitivity, compared to the EB LSCA, owing to their contribution to the historic settlement pattern and/or art association with Constable's work:

- Land parcel 9 east of the "Donkey track" and west of Mill Road / Heath Road;
- Land parcel 10, located west of Mill Road / Heath Road on the east edge the settlement; and
- Land parcel 18, south of Gandish Road and west of Mill Road / Heath Road near Willow Farm.

**5.63** The following parcels of land were not within the scope of the EB LSCA, with recommendations as follows:

- Land parcel 17 east of Mill Road / Heath Road, lying in area of the former East Bergholt Heath and is considered to be of medium-high sensitivity.
- Land parcel 15 and northern areas of 12, 13 and 14 near the A12 corridor are judged to be of medium-high sensitivity and lie within an area of medium archaeological potential.

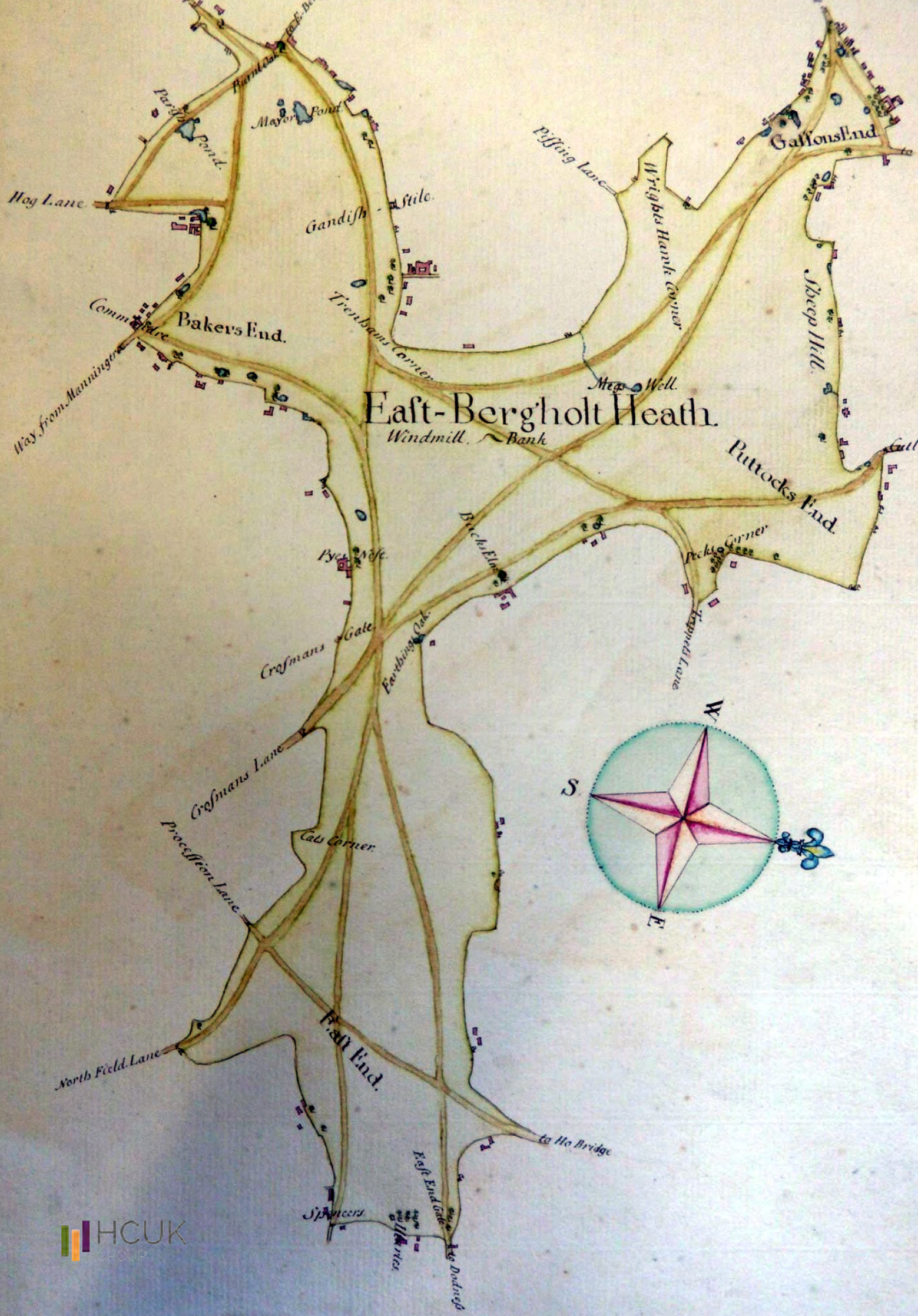
**5.64** Land parcel 16 lies within the extended Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, containing varied rolling valley topography and is of high sensitivity.

**5.65** The historic settlement pattern of the triangular green at Gaston's End (land parcel 22), known as the "Box Iron" and interrelationship with surrounding historic buildings should be better recognised with origins as a medieval hamlet. The green should be protected from further encroachment and landscape management to strengthen the visual connection into the green and if possible be made publicly accessible.

- 5.66 Additional landscape guidelines are recommended as follows to safeguard the intrinsic qualities of the historic landscape and protect from inappropriate development or encroachment.

## Landscape Recommendations

- 5.67 Recent planting within land parcel 9 has further reduced intervisibility between the village edge and area of former heath. It is recommended that some key long views from the Donkey Track to Mill Road / Heath Road and the wider rural setting is retained with an open character and vegetation is managed appropriately to retain the perceived village around the “core” of the former common / heath.
- 5.68 It is recommended that historic field boundaries and field trees are protected and retained and that the pattern is reinforced by the vegetation structure with additional hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting where necessary.
- 5.69 Development in the 1960s and 1970s has eroded the edges of the former East Bergholt Common in localised areas. In some areas buildings and their associated suburban character intrudes on the historic landscape character of the Riber valley and opportunities should be sought to enhance green infrastructure to mitigate these effects and soften the built edge.
- 5.70 The green known as “Box Iron” at Quinton’s Corner / Gaston’s End should be enhanced to strengthen the visual connection between the surrounding historic buildings and the green. The overgrown hedges and brambles should be managed to open up views from the perimeter, with occasional clear stemmed trees planted to enable views under and between canopies. Opportunities to enable public access should be explored to enable this space to once again function as a village green.
- 5.71 The village community could explore ways to further celebrate John Constable’s life works associated with key locations within the village centre and the former common/heath, as a cultural resource. This would further recognise the importance of Constable’s birthplace and home, the buildings that inspired him in his everyday environment and his deep emotional connections to the former heathland and common.



# 6.0

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## Summary

# 6 Summary

- 6.1 East Bergholt is a special English village that is incredibly rich in heritage assets. It is a village that has a special architectural character, set within a varied rural landscape with contrasting distinct character areas of former heathland, rolling valley slopes and valley floor. This special place was not only Constable's birthplace and area where he spent his early life, but a place where he found so much inspiration on his doorstep and continued to return to throughout his life. East Bergholt and the Stour Valley has been the inspiration for an extensive body of work that is of international importance.
- 6.2 This study has given greater emphasis to Constable's works associated with the former common and heath as well as the village architecture and streetscenes that were on Constable's doorstep and he held in such high regard. This special landscape was the setting of Constable's family home and the significance of views from East Bergholt House towards the Old Rectory had particular significance in his life story. The rolling landform and rural landscape of the Riber Valley is still central to the village, where large skies are viewed over the former heath and once formed cloudy skies over Golding Constable's windmill.
- 6.3 This study had provided an in depth overview of the historic development of East Bergholt Village, from Pre-historic times to the present day. Its origins were as a manorial estate, the principal manor being Old Hall, located opposite the Church of St. Mary. By the Medieval Period the central Parish was dominated by extensive open heathland and ribbon development stretched along the fringes mainly on the west and south sides. Several 'End' place names appear at this time indicating a growth in population, associated with growing prosperity at this period owing to the success of the textile cottage industry.
- 6.4 The next significant period in terms of landscape history was the period of enclosure during the early 19th century. East Bergholt Heath was enclosed at 1817. This amalgamated smaller landholdings into larger farms and straightened some of the rural lanes along the new field boundaries, as seen by Straight Road and Heath Road / Mill Road.
- 6.5 The village expanded significantly during the 20th century and the settlement pattern became more nucleated, in effect joining the previous satellite hamlets at Gaston's End and Burnt Oak and amalgamating into one settlement; into East Bergholt Village. East Bergholt is incredibly rich in heritage assets, concentrated in the village heart, the former satellite villages of Gaston's End and Burnt Oak and former ribbon development of the fringe of the heath, such as Gandish Road. The village retains the distinctive "horseshoe" shape to this day, of settlement surrounding the former common.
- 6.6 Whilst much of the landscape in the Parish affords a high level of protection from the AONB designation and from being located in the Conservation Area, the historic setting of the village and historic landscape on the fringes or outside of the designated areas have been subjected to change that has eroded the character. This is evident from the rapid significant expansion that occurred in the late 20th century and some most recent development on the edge of the former common and Quinton's Area. The purpose of this study is to fully understand and appreciate the historic environmental baseline to inform future planning decisions.



**6.7 The study has identified the following areas of archaeological and landscape sensitivity:**

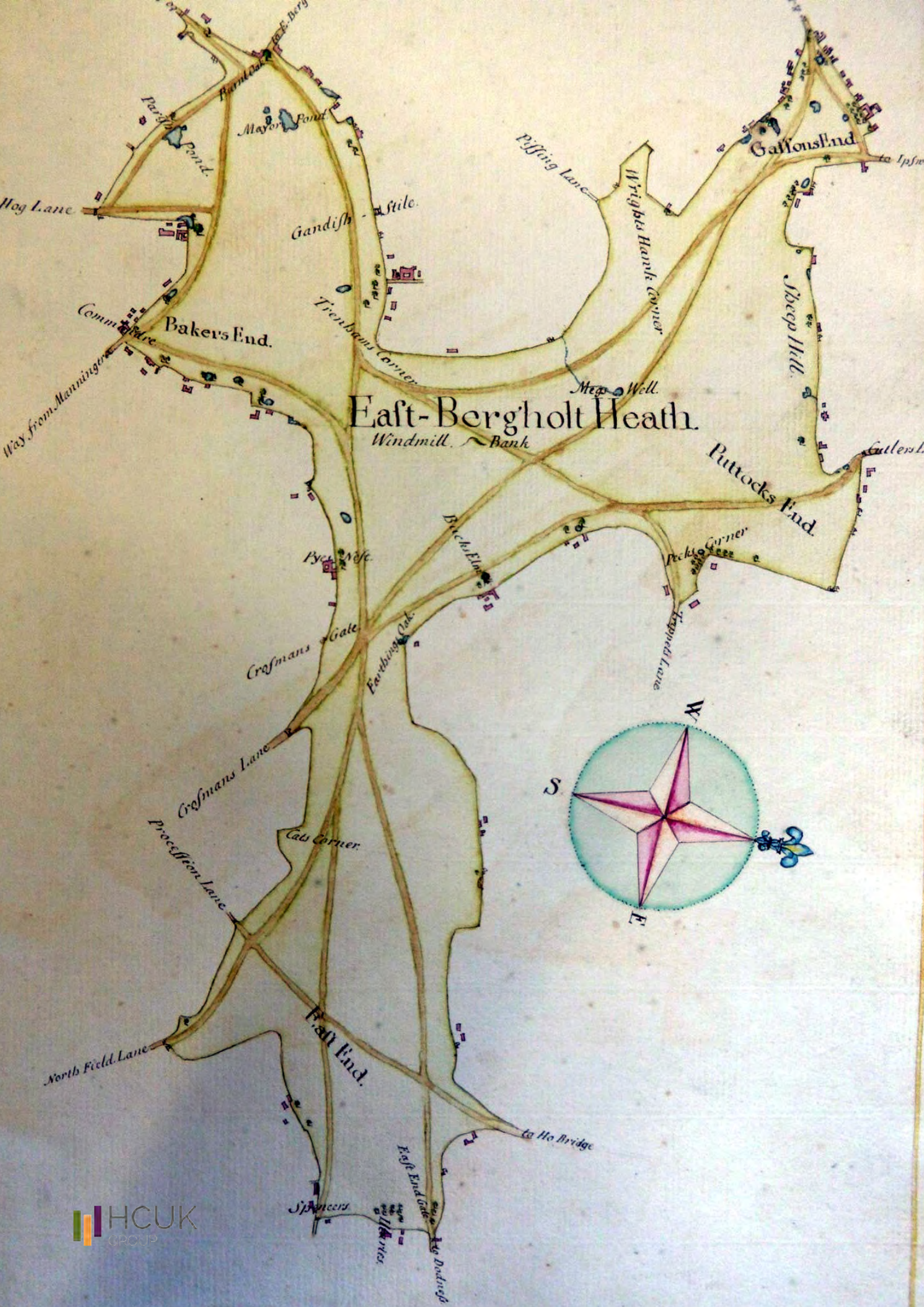
- **The former heathland north of the village has archaeological potential.**
- **The historic landscape pattern is still evident across former heathland north of the village and is highly susceptible to visual impacts, owing to long views across this area.**
- **Area of the former East Bergholt Common / Heath at the centre of the village on the fringe of the AONB at the settlement edge is sensitive to encroachment and erosion of historic character and weakening of the distinctive "horseshoe" settlement pattern.**
- **Furthermore, the strong cultural associations with Constable's body of work and the former East Bergholt Common / Heath is recognised. The Donkey Track provided key viewpoints for his paintings of the heath and the Riber Valley and the Donkey Track remains an important public route for the village today.**
- **Therefore, it is recommended that the landscape on either side of the Donkey Track is protected, particularly the land next to the surgery of Heath Road / Mill Road and the Great Field at the rear of the Rectory.**

**The historic association of the medieval satellite hamlets and village greens has been weakened or lost due to encroachment. This is applicable to the following areas:**

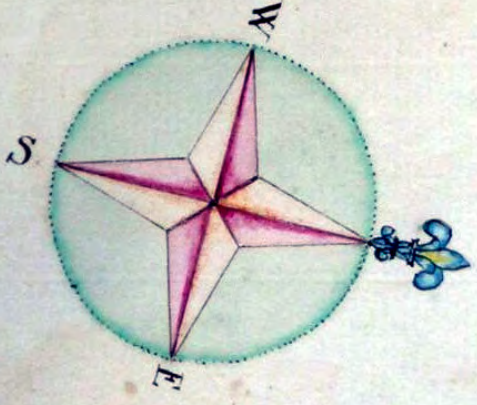
- **Quinton's Area and the historic "Box Iron" green has been subject to encroachment and unsympathetic management.**
- **Land of the former heathland and now in part playing fields, south of Gandish Road.**

**6.8 Landscape and development guidelines are proposed to protect the historic environment from inappropriate encroachment or from erosion of character.**

**6.9 Greater recognition of the important association with Constable and close associations with the village and the former common warrants a higher level of protection to the central former common. The historic landscape character can be strengthened and enhanced for future generations.**



East-Bergholt Heath  
Windmill. Bank



# 7.0

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1733 William Brasier. *A Survey of Several Mannors in the County of Suffolk.* (Suffolk Records Office V5/5/3.1).

1783 Joseph Hodkinson. *Map of the County of Suffolk.*

1805 William Mudge. *Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1-inch map (Old Series): Essex.*

1805-1874 Cassini Old Series map.

1816 East Bergholt Parish Survey (Suffolk Records Office FB191/A/8/2).

1817 East Bergholt Enclosure Map (Suffolk Records Office B150/1/4.2).

1837 East Bergholt Parish Tithe Map (NA IR 29/33/41).

1884 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch map.

1899 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch map.

1902-5 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 6-inch map.

1925-7 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map.

1953-8 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map.

1966-7 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map.

1982 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map.

2001 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map.

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## Documents

Transcripts and extracts from East Bergholt Court Rolls and Books (Suffolk Record Office FB191/N/3/1).

## The National Trust:

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/flatford/features/flotfordmelle>

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## Internet Sources

Dedham Vale AONB Management Plan 2010-2015:

<http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/Publications/Management-Plan-Docs/DV-AONB7996ManagementStrategyPlan.pdf>

Suffolk County Council website: [http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape\\_typology.aspx](http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape_typology.aspx)

## Flatford & Constable:

<http://www.flatfordandconstable.org.uk/flatford-an-introduction/>

<http://www.flatfordandconstable.org.uk/valley-farm/>

<http://www.flatfordandconstable.org.uk/willy-lotts-house/>

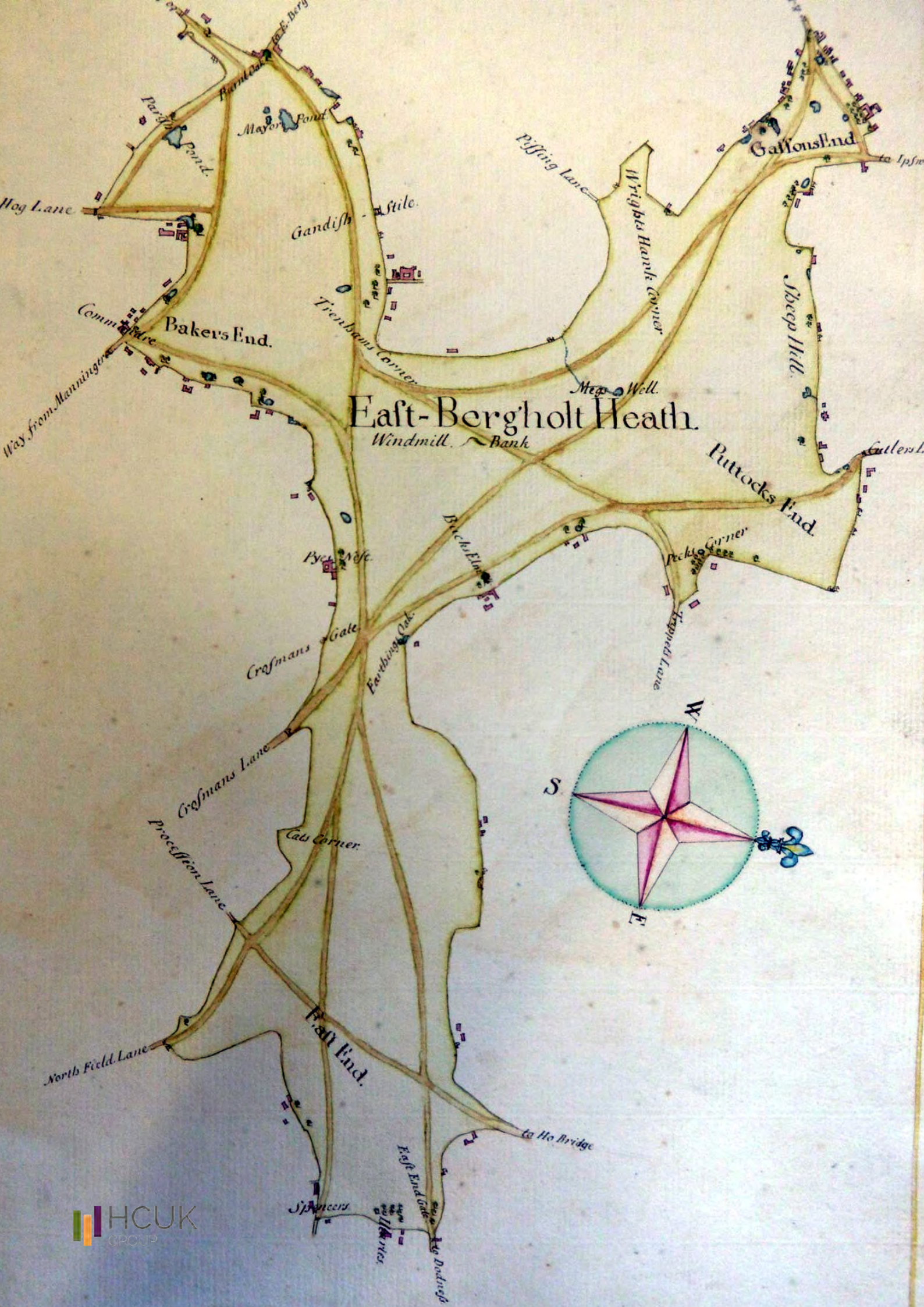
East Bergholt in Old Photographs and Documents Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/EBinOldPhotos/>

A Survey of Suffolk Parish History: <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/parish-histories>

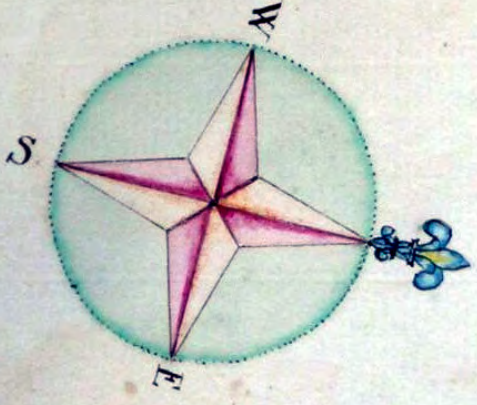
Stour Landscape Partnership. Managing a Masterpiece:

<http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/managing-a-masterpiece/>

You Tube film: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i6L3V0FdSN8>



East-Bergholt Heath  
Windmill Bank




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# Appendix 1

## Listed Buildings Gazetteer



Listed Buildings

| No. on Map     | Historic England List Entry No. | Name  | Listing Text   |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Grade I</b> |                                 |   |  |
| 1              | 1033437                         | <p>MILLERS HOUSE AND COTTAGE</p>  | <p>Millers house and cottage, now Field Studies Centre. C17 origins, altered C18 and later. Possibly timber-framed, cased in red brick, mainly in Flemish bond but central section in English bond. Plain tiles. 2 storeys and attic. West front: Millers house to left, cottage to right. Millers house of 3 bays, the 3rd bay being in English bond. 2 cross casements under segmental gauged arches, French windows to right. First floor band. Iron tie ends. Cross casements above. Wooden eaves cornice. Hipped dormers with C20 windows. Ridge stack, further stack to ridge right contains brick dated 1619 but this stack has been rebuilt since painting by John Constable of 1812 showing stack in alternative position. Cottage: central staircase projection under pent roof contains door. Casement window under segmental arch to left. First floor band. Iron tie ends. Stepped and dentilled eaves. Small flat-roofed dormer. End ridge stack. East front: Millers House has 2-storey staircase extension in angle with mill of late C18 - early C19 date with a wooden doorcase of Gibbs surround with fanned keyblock and pediment. 12-pane sash in flush architrave under flat gauged brick arch and C20 cross casement under segmental arch. Plinth to part. 4-course first floor band. C20 window above. Wood eaves cornice. Cottage has plank door under segmental arch and wide cambered arch to left, partly blocked, containing later window. C20 window above. Stepped and dentilled eaves.</p> |

|   |         |  |   |
|---|---------|--|---|
|   |         |  | <p>Interior of house: staircase hall with cut-string stair with carved tread ends, stick balusters, slender column newels and ramped handrail. Domed light above. Early C19 fireplaces. One transverse beam with run-out chamfer stops. Flatford Mill came into the possession of the Constable family in the mid C18. This house may have been the birthplace of John Constable as records appear to show that the family house in the village centre was not built until 1779 (Jennings). The latter was sold after the death of Golding Constable, father of John, in the early C19 and Abram and Mary, John's brother and sister, returned to this house. The Grade I status reflects its significance in the life and work of John Constable. Leased by the National Trust to the Field Studies Council.</p>   |
| 2 | 1033438 | <p>WILLY LOTTS COTTAGE</p>  | <p>Farmhouse, now accommodation for Field Studies Centre. Late C16-C17. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks and brick plinth. Single-storey and attic range of 2 bays with 2-storey, 2-bay cross wing to left and single-storey cross wing to right. To centre range a plank door in ovolo and hollow-chamfered surround. Cross casement with leaded lights to left. Cross casements to ground and first floor of cross wing and a further similar window to left return of single storey range which has a 3-light diamond mullion window to gable end. Further cross casements and plank door to rear. Stack between centre range and 2-storey range, further stack to right gable end of centre range. Interior: centre range has red brick inglenook with chamfered bressummer with bar stop. Chamfered spine beam with lamb's tongue stop and exposed joists. Room to right has deep chamfered beam and roll-moulded spine beam and exposed</p> |



rear

joists. Further red brick inglenook with chamfered bressummer, 2-storey range has moulded beam and exposed joists. Closed-string newel stair with onion pendant. First floor shows jowled posts. Grade I listing reflects the importance of this building as part of the Flatford Mill group and its significance in the work of the artist John Constable. Leased by the National Trust to the Field Studies Council.

3

1033473

VALLEY FARMHOUSE



House. Late C15 open hall with cross wing incorporating C14 features. Rear range probably C17. Small later addition to left. Renovated and restored to original form C20. Timber-framed. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. Open hall with 2-storey, 2-bay jettied cross wing to left and through passage and 2-storey service wing to right. Close studding with middle rail. Plank door under chamfered Tudor arch. 6-light diamond mullion hall window. Small 2-light mullion window to left of entrance. 4-light mullion window to service range. 3-light cross casements with leaded lights to cross wing with jettied gable end and tension braces to first floor. Pent roof to upper window. Roof hipped at right. Ridge stack to left of entrance and further stack to left return of cross wing. Further diamond mullion windows and plank door under chamfered Tudor arch to rear. Rear range heightened and altered,

|   |         |                   |  |
|---|---------|-------------------|--|
|   |         |                   | <p>underbuilt in brick. Interior: framing exposed. Open hall has pair of chamfered posts with arch braces to chamfered cambered tie-beam supporting octagonal crown post with moulded base and capital, braced to purlin and collar. Down braces to end walls. Shutter groove to hall window. Through passage to right with paired doorways to service range with plank doors under Tudor arches. Original stairs to service range along rear wall. Inglenook fireplace with cambered moulded bressumer containing moulded brick arched recess at left, massive stepped stack. To first floor of service range to hall side a blocked elliptical-arched moulded brick fireplace. Jettied range: exposed framing including wall plate showing edge-halved scarf joint. Blocked diamond mullion window. To centre, pair of posts with arch braces to cambered tie beam which supports a short octagonal crown post with capital of 3 convex mouldings of probable mid C14 date. (Attic floor inserted). C14 roof structure in combination with later features in walling suggests a probable C15 reconstruction of this wing. Grade I status reflects the historic interest of the building and its extra significance as part of the Flatford Mill group. Leased by the National Trust to The Field Studies Council and used as the Warden's House.</p> |
| 4 | 1193803 | CHURCH OF ST MARY | <p>Church. Chancel C14 with C15 alterations. North and south chapels mid C15 with later alterations. South aisle later C15, incorporating C14 south door. 1525 date-stone on tower. North aisle, clerestory and nave arcades c1530s - 40s. Restoration 1850s - 60s. Further alterations and additions of early C20 by T G Jackson. Perpendicular style. Tower of brick and flint faced with knapped flint. North aisle mainly brick with some septaria and roughly-dressed stone.</p>  |



South aisle brick and snapped flint. Later stucco to aisles, now removed. Ashlar clerestory. South porch and chancel rendered above plinth. Ashlar dressings throughout. Plain tile roofs. West tower with passage through, 5-bay aisled nave, south porch with parvise, 2-bay chancel with single-bay chapels to north and south. Tower: incomplete, raised only to single stage. 5-sided angle turrets, ashlar plinth with encircled quatrefoils containing shields. Much weathered flushwork above. Wide north and south arches to passage. 2-centred moulded arches on inner responds with continuously moulded jambs under square label containing encircled quatrefoil with shields and mouchettes to spandrels. Date plaque above south arch now illegible. Passageway retains vault shafts. West doors have linenfold panelling and enriched central baluster. West front has C20 paired traceried windows and is surmounted by C18 octagonal bellcote. South aisle: plinth, flushwork band, flushwork buttresses with niches and truncated pinnacles. Tudor-arched 3-light Perpendicular windows. Battlements throughout enriched with carved shields. South porch of 2 storeys with domed stair turret to west. Flushwork plinth and diagonal buttresses with niches. Pointed arch, the inner order on responds, with continuously moulded jambs enriched with shields. Hoodmould surmounted by square label with encircled quatrefoils and mouchettes in the spandrels. Single-light window to parvise under square label. Parapet. North aisle: plinth, flushwork offset buttresses with brattishing. Large 4-light windows with Perpendicular tracery. Polygonal 3-stage stair turret to east surmounted by finial, with the mullet device of the De Veres, Lords of the village manor of Old



Hall from 1425. North door: linenfold panelling with central baluster in continuously moulded surround enriched with niches and shields. Square moulded surround with outer colonettes and decorated spandrels. Clerestory has 3-light segmental-pointed windows with Perpendicular tracery. Chancel and Chapels have 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery. Diagonal buttresses to chancel and 5-light east window. Embattled parapets. Interior: nave arcade of 2-centred arches on piers of section four shafts and four hollows with moulded capitals to shafts. Pointed chancel arch on triple responds. Original roofs to south aisle and chancel. Nave roof of 1854. Angle corbels to south chapel, reroofed 1866. Easter Sepulchre with C15 wall painting. Wall monuments to William Jonar 1636, and to Edward Lambe d.1617 with niche containing kneeling figure flanked by angels and surmounted by entablature with hatchment and obelisks. Early C18 marble chest tombs to Chaplin and Parker families in south chapel. Memorials to Maria Constable, Wife of John Constable, and her grandfather Dr Rhude. Pevsner N, *Suffolk* 2nd Ed 1974 pp 195-196 Paterson T F, *East Bergholt in Suffolk*, 1923 pp 52-90. Riches A, *Victorian Church Building and Restoration in Suffolk* 1982 p 366. Elam J F, *St Mary's Church East Bergholt* 1986.

5 1351931 FLATFORD MILL

Watermill, now Field Studies Centre. 1733 datestone, incorporating possibly earlier but altered former granary range to rear and further C19 range adjoining granary. Later alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond with weatherboarded lucam and granary range. Plain tile roofs. Main range 2 storeys and attic. South front: 4 first floor windows, central

|           |         |  |   |
|-----------|---------|--|---|
|           |         |  | <p>gable to attic. Door to right with overlight in tall opening which breaks the first floor band. 24-pane segment-arched sash to right. Low plank door to centre. 4 round-arched windows, 2 with iron glazing bars with radial glazing to heads and two C20 wooden replicas of these. Small 2-light windows to first floor. First floor band of 3 courses, similar to gable. Lucam to right gable end. Rear: two blocked wheel arches. Door under segmental arch surmounted by datestone. 4-course first floor band. Pitching door above and 2 small windows under segmental arches. Stepped eaves. Attic gable glazed early C20. Wheel arrangement altered C19, wheel house added to right. No wheels left in situ. Range attached to rear left, former granary now incorporated into accommodation. Single storey and attic. Extension under pent roof to mill pond side, C20 casements. Gabled dormers to mansard roof. Further brick range at lower level with gabled dormer to mill pond side. Interior of granary range shows timber-framing with some chamfered jowled posts, studded walls, massive beams of apparently inserted ceiling. The mill was in the possession of the Constable family from the mid C18. Its Grade I status reflects its significance in the life and work of John Constable. Leased by the National Trust to the Field Studies Council.</p> |
| GRADE II* |         |  |   |
| 6         | 1033451 | BELL CAGE TO NORTH SIDE OF CHURCHYARD  | <p>Bellhouse. Probably late C16. Timber-framed on red brick plinth. Plain tile roof. Rectangular on plan. Plank and muntin lower wall with open lattice work above. Door to left with long strap hinges. Overhanging steeply-pitched hipped gabled roof. Interior contains bell frame with five bells, one dated</p>  |



1450. Some wall posts jowled. Posts to centre of each wall with knees support tie beams. Roof of lower level of butt purlins with clasped purlins above. Built to house the bells after the erection of the west tower of St Mary's Church (qv) was abandoned. Said to have been resited from the east side of the church in C18 at the request of Joseph Chaplin of Old Hall (qv).  
 Paterson T F, *East Bergholt in Suffolk* 1923 pp 90-95.  
 Pevsner N, *Suffolk* 2nd ed 1974 p 196.

7

1033454

CHURCHGATE HOUSE

House, probable former religious guild hall. c1500, later additions to rear and later remodelling including late C18 - early C19 refronting. C20 single-





storey addition to right of no special interest. Timber-framed on brick plinth with brick front and right gable wall. Roughcast. Plain tile roof. Left bay originally of 3 jettied storeys with probable lower range to right. Now 2 storeys with single-storey cross range to rear right and 2-storey cross wing to rear left. Central 6-panel door in pilastered doorcase with frieze and dentilled cornice, panelled reveals and soffit. 12-pane sashes with thick glazing bars, asymmetrically placed. Wedge lintels. First floor band. Swept roof. Rear external stack to right with probable former stair projection under pent roof to right. 2 gabled wings have ridge stacks. Interior: 2 bays, with later staircase hall inserted into wider left bay which was formerly jettied as indicated by dragon beam. Fine ceiling with leaf-scroll moulded beams and moulded joists. To gable wall a blocked pair of 6-light ovolo and cavetto moulded mullion windows flanking large central opening now blocked with sash window. Brick inglenook with some herringbone and stepped brickwork to rear wall under mutilated chamfered bressummer. Projection adjacent to inglenook may indicate position of original newel stair. Staircase hall with early C19 stair with column newels, stick balusters and carved tread ends. Section of C17 panelling with H hinges. Studded partition wall to right has central chamfered post with fine carving to jowl representing demi-angel with shield bearing crown emblem. To rear of partition wall a blocked Tudor-arched chamfered doorway. Room to right shows reverse of this doorway and has fine ceiling with leaf-scroll moulded beam with leaf stops and moulded joists. Further blocked Tudor-arched doorway to right gable end. First floor: large chamfered jowled central post. Left

|   |         |                |  |
|---|---------|----------------|--|
|   |         |                | <p>bay has studded walls and moulded beams and joists. Dragon beam indicating further jettied storey above, now removed. In the right bay adjacent to the studded partition wall is a crown post braced front and rear to tie beam and with further mortice to outer face indicating probable lower range adjoining 3-storey jettied left bay. Access to roof above right bay not possible at time of resurvey. Small section of hand painted plaster. Early C19 grates to both rooms. Undergoing renovation at time of resurvey.</p> <p>East Bergholt Society <i>Looking at East Bergholt</i> 1981<br/>Text by J Elam.</p>  |
| 8 | 1033472 | BRIDGE COTTAGE | <p>Cottage, now National Trust information centre and shop. Probably late C16 with later alterations. Timber-framed, rendered. Red brick stack. Thatched roof. One storey and attic. 3½-bay frame with lower addition to right. To left a board door and bow window. Central fire window. Further board door and casement to right. Gabled half dormer to right with casement window forms a post C18 addition. Central stack. Lower extension to right under hipped roof. Rear: board door and 2-light window with horizontal glazing bars and further board door to right with 2-light casement adjoining. 2 gabled half dormers with casement windows. Interior: chamfered spine beam and cross beams with run-out stops. Jowled posts, wall plates with some arch braces and wall studding exposed. Collar rafter roof, clasped purlins to part. II* grading reflects the importance of the cottage as part of the Flatford Mill group and its significance in the work of John Constable. Undergoing restoration at time of resurvey.</p>  |
| 9 | 1285872 | THE GABLES     | <p>House. Late C16 with probable early C16 rear wing to hall range and later rear range to cross wing. C19</p>   |



additions to rear. Renovated 1970s. Timber-framed, part rendered. C19 sections in painted brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. Two storeys, attic to front range. Hall with jettied cross wing to left with attached gabled ranges to rear. C19 extensions in Tudor style. Front range: close studding. C20 Tudor-arched entrance under hood adjacent to cross wing. C20 mullion and transom windows with mullioned side lights, largely in original openings throughout. C20 moulded bressummer to first floor. Cross wing has C20 oriel window with mullioned side lights. Jettied first floor with moulded bressummer. Similar first floor window and 5-light mullion window to jettied gable with moulded bressummer, C19 bargeboards and finial. Swept roof. Paired octagonal ridge stacks to rear. Left return underbuilt in painted brick. Range to rear of hall slightly lower. Close studding. Restored mullion windows. Large ridge stack adjacent to front range with 6 octagonal shafts. Range to rear of cross wing rendered with large C20 stair window. Interior: front range, moulded beams and exposed joists. Chamfered brick Tudor-arched fireplace to hall flanked by Tudor-arched doorways to rear wing. Further chamfered basket-arched fireplace to cross wing. Rear wing: inglenook with chamfered bressummer. Studded walls, moulded beams and joists. Probably inserted C17 panelling. 5-light ovolo mullion window to original rear wall now backing onto stair hall. Stair hall range: studded rear wall of cross wing with C20 painted decoration exposed in stair hall. C20 staircase. First floor: chamfered beams and exposed joists. Fireplace with painted basket arch with ovolo moulding in chamfered square surround with

|    |         |           |   |
|----|---------|-----------|---|
|    |         |           | <p>stepped stops. Similar fireplace to rear wall of cross wing which has probably inserted C17 panelling with cornice and some strapwork panels. Rear range has C20 replica crown post roof. Clasped purlin roof with wind braces to front range. Several moulded and studded plank doors. Small chamfered basket-arched fireplace to attic of cross wing. Extensively renovated and restored 1970s, the house contains several other imported features.</p>  |
| 10 | 1286124 | THE LODGE | <p>House. Core 1505 (owner's date), remodelled C18 and enlarged and further remodelled early C20. Alterations to exterior of C20 in Tudor style. Timber-framed, part cased in brick. Rendered. Ashlar porch and detailing. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. Two storeys, 9 irregular bays, section to right of porch forms early C20 addition. Off-centre 2-storey gabled porch with off-set angle buttresses surmounted by pinnacles. 4-centred entrance arch beneath oriel window. Parapet and pinnacle to gable. To left, 3 sashes with glazing bars in architraves with hoodmoulds to each floor and staircase oriel. To right a square pilastered bay with mullion and transom window and similar sashes, 4 to first floor. Parapet with band. Hipped double-span roof with flat dormers. Grouped octagonal corniced stacks in C16 style. Interior remodelled early C20. Entrance hall with C17 style panelling, chimneypiece and staircase. Some .016 moulded joists. First floor ceiling of hall 3 bays of C16 moulded beams and joists incorporated into later scheme. Room to rear of stair hall shows moulded joists. Other ground floor rooms remodelled in C18 style. Photograph in owner's possession shows house previous to C20 enlargement as remodelled C18 with 5 symmetrical bays.</p> |

11

1286166

CHAPLINS




<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1286166>

House. Early C16 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed with attached range to right rendered at front, weatherboarded to rear. Rear extensions rendered. Plain tile roofs. Red brick stacks. Originally open hall with jettied 2-storey cross wing to right, through passage to left but former service wing to left no longer extant. Single-storey range to right and 2-storey gabled addition to rear. 2-bay hall and 2-bay cross wing. Close studding with middle rail. Plank door to left with long strap hinges in Tudor-arched entrance. 6-light diamond mullion hall window with oriel of probable C19 date inserted below. Gabled dormer above. Inserted stack to right of entrance. Cross wing: cross casement with leaded lights. Brattished middle rail below jetty. Cross casement oriel window above flanked by original 6-light windows with ovolo principal and diamond subsidiary mullions. Studding and down braces to gable. Swept roof, ridge stack. Interior: through passage contains paired Tudor-arched, cavetto-moulded service doorways (now blocked) with moulded spandrels. Jamb of original rear entrance survives. Hall contains inglenook fireplace with bressummer. Beam above inglenook with merchant's mark carved in relief. Wall posts to front and rear have attached chamfered shafts surmounted by short, half-octagonal posts with moulded capitals. Deep beam with ovolo moulding to outer face, plain stopped chamfer to other face. Longitudinal beam with ovolo mouldings, moulded joists. Two C18 corner cupboards with shaped shelves. Cross wing: framing exposed including wall posts with arch braces to chamfered beam. Studded walls. Exposed joists. Remains of wall painting with lattice-work in white containing fleur-de-lys motif on

|    |         |   |  |
|----|---------|---|--|
|    |         |   | <p>red background. Further section with white paterae on green background. Painted rail with frieze above with black foliate design on white back-ground. First floor: hall range, chamfered jowled posts with large chamfered arch braces forming arch beneath chamfered, cambered tie beam. Foot of crown post visible, moulded base and cavetto-moulded post. Crown post visible in roof space, moulded capital and braces to collar purlin. Further unmoulded post at junction with cross wing. Wall plate with edge-halved scarf. Moulded plank door of probable C16 date adjacent to stack. Cross wing; posts to stop-chamfered tie beam, mortices for missing arch-braces. 2 crown posts in roof space, unmoulded with braces to collar purlin.</p>   |
| 12 | 1351932 | <p>CLAYCOTTS</p>  <p><a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1351932">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1351932</a></p> | <p>House. Early C16, two builds, with further range of c1600. Later alterations and additions including dovecote range attached to south and C20 addition of no special interest to west. Restoration of early 1980s. Timber-framed, rendered, part under-built in painted brick, with red brick stacks and other additions. Dovecote range weatherboarded. Plain tile roofs. Two storeys, truncated former hall range with slightly higher cross range to right, range of c1600 at right angles to cross wing. Dovecote range adjoins former hall range to left. Entrance now by C20 range. Former hall (now kitchen) and cross wing: jettied, underbuilt in brick, carved posts and capitals, that to left of cross wing gable end particularly fine with 'linenfold' motif to post and floral motifs to square capital and abacus and arch brace. Foliate scroll to bressummer of cross wing, moulded to hall range. C20 cross casement windows, that to cross wing in angle with other range replacing an entrance with C19 doorcase</p> |


|                 |         |             |   |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|---|
|                 |         |             | <p>(NMR). Rendering to first floor conceals close studding and blocked 3-light mullion windows (owner's photographs). Close studding and collar to cross-wing gable with bargeboards and finial. Swept roofs. External stack to gable of range to left. Adjoining dovecote range single-storey with 2-storey central dovecote, original openings to rear and doveholes and shelves to gable. In angle with later range is brick projection under pent roof with 3-light brick ovolo mullion window with hoodmould and coggled cornice. Range of c1600: on plinth, jettied gable end. To ground floor French windows flanked by blocked 3-light ovolo mullion windows. C20 cross casement to first floor. Close-studding to jettied gable with bargeboards and finial. Swept roof. To right return a large external off-set stack (upper part rebuilt). Brick staircase projection under pent roof. Interior: former hall and cross wing have moulded ceiling beams to ground floor, blocked mullion window to front wall of kitchen. Later range has plastered brick basket-arched ovolo-moulded fireplace and studded walls with down braces. Newel spiral stair adjacent to stack somewhat remodelled. First floor: framing exposed including chamfered jowled posts with arch braces and moulded beams and joists to earlier ranges. Close studding. Rafter seatings in wall plate at right of former hall range apparently indicate hipped roof predating erection of cross wing. Roof rebuilt incorporating early timbers.</p> |
| <b>GRADE II</b> |         |             |   |
| 13              | 1033415 | THE CHEMIST | <p>House, now shop. Early C19. Brick, colourwashed. Slate roof. Two storeys, 3 bays with central breakforward and angle pilasters. Central glazed door in pilastered surround with pediment on</p>  |


|    |         |  |  |
|----|---------|--|--|
|    |         |  | <p>corbels. Large plate glass windows. Sashes with glazing bars above with sills. End stacks. Interior not inspected.</p>  |
| 14 | 1033416 | IVY COTTAGE AND COTTAGE ADJOINING TO RIGHT   | <p>Pair of cottages, Ivy Cottage now hairdresser's salon. Late C18 - Early C19. Timber-framed, rendered. Slate roof. Brick stacks. Two storeys, two first floor windows to each cottage. Ivy Cottage: central pilastered doorcase with mutule cornice containing half-glazed door. Sashes with glazing bars and margin lights. Cottage to right: half-glazed central door in pilastered doorcase with cornice. Sashes with glazing bars and margin lights. Round-arched through passage to right. Overhanging roof with corniced stacks. Interior not inspected.</p> |



|    |         |  |   |
|----|---------|--|---|
|    |         |  |   |
| 15 | 1033417 | CONSTABLES   | <p>House. Mid C19. Red brick in Flemish bond. Slate roof. Two storeys, two bays. Central 4-panel door with overhead in architrave with cornice. 16-pane sashes throughout with cambered gauged brick arches to ground floor. Overhanging roof, corniced end stacks. Included for group value. Interior not inspected.</p>   |
| 16 | 1033418 | COTTAGE TO NORTH OF THE RED LION   | <p>Cottage. C18. Timber-framed, plain tile roof. Rebuilt brick stack. Two storeys, three bays. Central lobby entry. Thin-studded walls with middle rail, straight posts and down braces. C20 door and cross casements. Pointed 2-light casements above. Swept hipped roof and central stack. Rendering described on earlier list now removed. Interior not inspected.</p> |

|    |         |  |  |
|----|---------|--|--|
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| 17 | 1033419 | CHAPEL HOUSE, POST OFFICE & OLD MANSE<br> | Pair of houses and Post Office. Probable C17 core, remodelled early C19. Timber-framed, cased in white brick with plain tile roof and red brick stacks. 2-storey, 2-window centre range with gabled cross wings to each side, that to left incorporated into Post Office which is partly housed in single-storey extension to left of no special interest. To main range, 6-panel doors under radial fanlights with round arches. 16-pane sashes in reveals with sills. Cambered brick arches to ground floor and wings. Steeply-pitched roof. Centre stack to main range and ridge stacks to cross wings. Part undergoing renovation at time of resurvey. Interior not inspected. |
| 18 | 1033420 | WEST LODGE COTTAGES  | Pair of cottages, now one dwelling. Late C18 - early C19. Red brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof.  |

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|    |         |  | <p>Single storey and attic, 2 bays. Paired central entrances have 6-panel doors in panelled reveals with architraves under flat gauged brick arches. C20 casements under flat gauged brick arches. Stepped and dentilled eaves. Mansard roof. Two flat dormers with C20 casements. End stacks. Interior not inspected.</p>   |
| 19 | 1033421 | WEST LODGE STABLES   | <p>Coach-house and stables, now in commercial use. C17 origin with C18 and later alterations and additions. Red brick in English and Flemish bond. Possible timber-framed core to part. Plain tile roof. Two storeys. Originally L-shaped, gabled cross wing to rear left now truncated. Front: brick in Flemish bond. Mainly C20 inserted doors and windows. Roof hipped at right. Right return is rendered with casement windows with arched lights in similar style to Stour Cottage (qv). Rear: somewhat rebuilt stack to gable end cross wing. To centre, double plank doors with long strap hinges under segmental carriage arch. Plank stable door with long L-hinges to right with pitching door above. Formed service range to Stour House (qv). Undergoing renovation at time of resurvey. Interior not inspected.</p> |

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| 20 | 1033422 | ORVIS CROFT  | <p>House. Probably late C16. Timber-framed, rendered in part. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. L-plan. Two storeys, 4-bay frame with rear cross wing. Off-centre C20 gabled timber porch. Casement to right. C20 square bays to outer bays. Three casements and one single-light window to first floor. Close-studding, straight down braces. External stack to right gable end. Off-centre ridge stack. Low extension to right of no special interest. Interior not inspected.</p> |
| 21 | 1033439 | GANDISH HOUSE  | <p>House. Probable C17 cross wing with former hall range rebuilt early C19. Timber-framed cross wing, rendered, otherwise painted brick. Plain tile roofs. Rebuilt red brick stack. 2 storeys, 2-bay cross wing to left. Projecting square entrance porch with panelled door. C19 sashes with arched lights and casements. Double span roof to right range with ridge stack with 4 detached octagonal shafts. Interior: cross range framing concealed. Chamfered</p>                  |

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|    |         |   | <p>beam with bar stops. Clasped purlin roof. Early C19 interior features include fireplaces and grates, staircase with ramped mahogany handrail, column newels, stick balusters and carved tread ends. Cornices. The home of Anne Constable (sister of the artist John Constable) in the early C19, who is said to have carried out alterations and extensions. Was the subject of John Constable's painting "Gandish Cottage, Suffolk" where the cottage is depicted in winter.</p> |
| 22 | 1033440 | <p>OLD MILL HOUSE</p>  | <p>House. Probably C17 with early C19 and later alterations and extensions. Timber-framed, rough rendered, partly underbuilt in brick. Plain tile roof, red brick stack. 2 storeys, 4-bay frame. Central lobby entry. Projecting gabled porch with plank door. 16 and 24-pane sashes in flush wood architraves. French windows to left. Roof hipped to left. Central ridge stack. Interior: framing exposed. Chamfered jowled posts, section of close studding.</p>                  |
| 23 | 1033441 | <p>STUARTS</p>  | <p>House. C16 - C17 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, rendered in part, brick extension to rear. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. 2 storeys. Off-centre lobby entry range with cross wing to right. C20 door and casements. Close studding above middle rail. Swept roof. Cross wing has large C20 bow replacing a shop front and casement window. External stack to right return.</p>  |

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|    |         |                                | C20 extension to rear. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.  |
| 24 | 1033442 | CHAPLAINS COTTAGE & GASCOIGNES |  <p>House, now two dwellings. Probably C17. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stacks. L-shaped range with gabled range in angle. 2 storeys. 4-bay frame to front range which has extensive alterations to exterior. C20 porch and large bay to left, two casement windows. Two casements, fixed light and top opening window to first floor. Off-centre and end stacks. Large external stack to range in angle. Interior: framing of front range exposed including beams and joists and studded walls to ground floor. To first floor, jowled posts, chamfered cambered tie beams with arch braces.</p> |
| 25 | 1033443 | WISTERIA COTTAGE               | House. c1830. White brick, creamwashed. Slate roof. 2 storeys 3 bays. Central half-glazed door in doorcase with patterned jambs, frieze and hood. Panelled reveals and soffit. Sashes with glazing bars in reveals with sills under cambered wedge lintels. First floor band. Sashes with glazing bars and similar details above. Blocked central window. Overhanging hipped roof and later red brick corniced end stacks. Interior not inspected.  |
| 26 | 1033444 | THE LAMBE SCHOOL               | School, now village hall. Founded 1594 by Edward Lambe. Two builds, the earlier section to the right is probably the original building although much altered, with early C19 range to left. Restored 1970s. Early section: timber-framed, front and right gable cased in red brick in Flemish bond, rear  |



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weatherboarded. Slate to front roof pitch, plain tiles to rear. One storey, 2 bays of frame. Sashes with glazing bars in reveals. Present entrance through later range. Roof gabled to left. External stack to right. 4-light restored diamond mullion window to rear. Later range: white brick, slate roof. C20 weatherboarded extension to rear. One storey. Four 16-pane sashes in reveals with sills under shallow pedimented lintels. Angle pilasters. Original entrance to left gable end. Present entrance by rear extension. Later linking wall to older range. Interior of early section: exposed framing consisting of ground rail on plinth, studded walls and jowled posts with mortices for arch braces. Replaced tie beams. Rebuilt inglenook with chamfered timber bressummer. Studded wall above contains blocked restored 3-light diamond mullion window. The school was originally endowed by Mistress Lettice Dykes in 1589, the foundation by Edward Lambe (Lord of the village manor of Illaries) is recorded by a deed of Sept 25th 1594. Patterson T F, *East Bergholt in Suffolk*, 1923 pp 96-113.

27 1033445 FUSCHIA COTTAGE

Cottage. Probably C17 with later alterations. Timber-framed, cased in painted brick. Plain tile roof.

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|    |         |  | <p>Rebuilt red brick stack. Single storey and attic. Gable end to street. Central lobby-entry. C19 half-glazed door in reveal with architrave flanked by 16-pane sashes in flush architraves. Further C20 window to right. Swept roof, ridge stack. 2 small-paned casements and band to gable end. Interior not inspected but some framing, beamed ceiling and inglenook visible.</p>  |
| 28 | 1033446 | ACKWORTH HOUSE   | <p>House. c1840. White brick. Slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays with low service wing to right. Plinth. Projecting paired pilasters supporting pediment to central bay. Angle pilasters. Central entrance. 6-panel door with jamb lights under radial fanlight. Sashes with glazing bars in reveals with cornices. First floor band. Similar windows above. Cornice. Hipped roof with corniced stacks. Full-height bow to left return with pilasters and sashes with glazing bars. Interior not inspected.</p> |
| 29 | 1033447 | THE HARE AND HOUNDS  | <p>Public House. C16 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, rendered, part underbuilt and part cased in painted brick. Plain tile roof. Single-storey and attic with gabled cross wing to right and later additions to right and rear. Range to left: cased in brick, 4-panel door to left. Tripartite sash with glazing bars to right. C20 canted bay to</p>  |



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|    |         |  | <p>left gable end. Cross wing underbuilt in brick. Half-glazed door with C20 casement to right. 8-pane sash above. Range to right projects and under a catslide roof. Interior: left range has fine plaster ceiling divided into 4 panels by ovolo-moulded beam and longitudinal beam with run-out stop. 3 of the panels have scrollwork borders with mythological beasts and a central square boss flanked by large fleur-de-llys and Tudor roses. The panel adjacent to the present entrance from the cross wing contains 4 parallel strips of scroll decoration. Ground floor of cross wing has large chamfered beams with run-out stops. Inglenook fireplace with bressummer. Original rear wall studded and contains Tudor-arched doorway. To first floor some framing visible including chamfered jowled post, chamfered tie beam and studded walls.</p> |
| 30 | 1033448 | PARK HOUSE   | <p>House. Probably C17, remodelled early C19. Timber-framed on brick plinth, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stacks. L-plan. 2 storeys, 3 first floor windows. Central lobby-entry. C19 panelled double doors in pilastered doorcase with lions head capitals and cornice. 16-pane sashes. Hipped roof, central ridge stack. Addition to left under pent roof. Further external stack to rear of cross wing. Interior not inspected.</p>  |
| 31 | 1033449 | THE HERMITAGE  | <p>House. Probably C16 with C17 and later additions and alterations. Timber-framed, rendered and partly cased in painted brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks (mainly rebuilt). Central 1½-storey, lobby-entry range with 2-storey cross wings. Further 2-storeys gabled wing to left. 6-panel door under gabled porch. Tripartite sashes with arched upper panes. 2 gabled dormers with unequal sashes and barge-boards. C19 stack. Cross wing to right</p>   |

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|    |         |                               | <p>underbuilt in brick, sash window with glazing bars under cambered arch. Stepped first floor band. Unequal sash with glazing bars above. Bargeboards to gable. To right return, sashes with glazing bars, stack to rear. Left cross wing underbuilt in brick, similar sashes to right wing. External stack to left of gable end. Stepped first floor band. Jettied gable. Studding and bargeboards to gable. Gabled wing at left at higher level<br/>has 2-storey bay. Interior not inspected.</p>  |
| 32 | 1033450 | <p>HIGH TREES FARMHOUSE</p>  | <p>House. Open-hall house of c1500 remodelled C18, later alterations and additions including some interior remodelling of 1932 by Raymond Erith. Timber-framed, front cased in red brick in Flemish bond, rear underbuilt in brick and rendered above, gable ends rebuilt in brick. Red brick stacks. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 5-bay frame. Original central open hall, floored over C16. 7 irregular window bays. Off-centre half-glazed door in C20 timber porch. Sash windows with glazing bars in flush wood architraves under flat gauged brick arches. One inserted window with Gothick glazing to right. Steeply-pitched roof. End and off-centre ridge stacks. Rear: C20 extensions of no special interest. Two C19 sashes with glazing bars and C20 casements. Two gabled dormers with casements. Interior: entrance hall has moulded ceiling beams and joists. Section of moulded and brattished dais beam exposed to right.</p> |

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|    |         |  | Remodelled by Erith in C18 style with panelling and staircase. Plaster cornices to ground floor rooms. Further stair to rear of stack. Framing exposed in part to first floor including wall plate, jowled post with hollow chamfer with mortice for arch brace to hollow-chamfered cambered tie beam. To attic: hall crown post to 4th bay - octagonal post on base with moulded capital, braced to purlin and collar. Somewhat damaged due to later partition wall (now removed). Studded partition to left incorporating unmoulded crown post, beyond this wall the collar purlin is truncated. Unmoulded crown posts to remaining bays to right. |
| 33 | 1033452 | TOMB TO JOHN LEWIS IN CHURCHYARD OF ST MARY                          | Tomb chest. Late C18. Commemorates John Lewis (d 1777). Red brick with ashlar slab. Rectangular on plan. Square moulded brick panels flanked by fluted pilasters with moulded strapwork friezes. Cornice. Slab with inscription now largely illegible.   |
| 34 | 1033453 | TOMB TO GOLDING AND ANN CONSTABLE IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY | Chest tomb. Early C19. Commemorates Golding Constable (d 1816) and his wife Ann (d 1815). Ashlar. On low splayed plinth with shallow pedimented cover bearing inscriptions to Golding and Ann. Inscriptions to other later members of the family to sides. Golding and Ann Constable were the parents of John Constable. The tomb was originally surrounded by railings. Drawing by John Constable reproduced in Elam, J F, <i>St Mary's Church, East Bergholt</i> 1986.   |
| 35 | 1033455 | RECTORY HILL COTTAGE NUMBERS 1 AND 2 AND ST MARYS COTTAGE            | Range of cottages. Rectory Hill and St Mary's Cottage probably C16 with later alterations and additions. Nos 1 and 2 probably early C19 replacing earlier structure. Timber-framed, rendered. Part underbuilt in painted brick and brick additions. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. U-shaped group, Rectory Hill Cottage stands gable end to street with range to   |



right forming Nos 1 and 2, except for the end bay to right which now forms part of St Mary's Cottage which occupies a rear cross range. Later additions to rear of cross ranges. Two storeys, attic to Rectory Hill Cottage. Rectory Hill Cottage: 4-bay frame, underbuilt in brick. Canted bay under tiled roof containing small-paned casements. 3-light small-paned casement above and 4-pane sash to gable. Steeply-pitched swept roof. Stack to rear gable, now incorporated into later range. Left return has central half-glazed door with C20 bay window to left and unequal sash with glazing bars to right. 8-pane sashes above. Nos 1 and 2: half-glazed doors under bracketed tiled porch. Horned sashes with glazing bars. First floor string course. Two ridge stacks. St Mary's Cottage: 2-bay frame. Right return has C20 door in porch and C20 other openings. Rear extension of probable C17 date. Interior: Rectory Hill Cottage shows some framing including jowled posts and studded wall to first floor. First floor front wall has pair of blocked 6-light windows with ovolo principal mullions and diamond subsidiary mullions flanking C20 window. Clasped purlin roof. St Mary's Cottage: exposed framing. Originally jettied to rear. Inglenook fireplace with stop-chamfered bressummer. Studded walls. 2-light blocked window to jettied wall showing section of ovolo and cavetto chamfered mullion. Spiral newel stair adjacent to stack. First floor: fireplace with chamfered elliptical arch. Jowled posts with down braces and studded walls with extensive surviving wall painting. Strap-work and floral motifs in red and blue surmounted by a frieze with hatchments, scrollwork and figures in Renaissance style in black on a white background.

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| <p>36</p> | <p>1033456</p> | <p>GISSINGS</p>  | <p>House. Late C16 - early C17, two builds, with later alterations including early C19 refronting. Timber-framed, rendered. White brick front. Plain tile roof. L-shaped plan with cross wing at rear left. 2 storeys. Front range of 3 bays with jetty to right gable end. Rear wing 4-frame bays. Front range. Pilasters define bays. Half-glazed double leaf doors to centre in architrave with pediment supported on consoles. 16-pane sashes in reveals under wedge lintels. Unequal sashes to first floor. Off-centre ridge stack. Left gable end has 12-pane sashes and bargeboards. To rear a C19 shallow addition under pent roof. Cross range: gabled porch in angle with front range contains half-glazed door. 16-pane sash window to centre and garage doors and fixed window to left. Three C20 casements above. Large ridge stack adjacent to front wing. Rear, oval plaque with plasterers date 1708. Interior: C19 features include staircase to central hall with short twisted balusters. Kitchen, to right, shows a chamfered post, deep chamfered beam and exposed joists. Further steep staircase behind stack. Further framing exposed to first floor including massive chamfered jowled post with arch brace, cambered tie beam. Studded walls and two 4-light blocked diamond mullion windows. Wall plate with edge-halved scarf joint and chamfered beam with lambs tongue stop. Rear range: 4-bay frame with jowled posts. Clasped purlin roof with assembly numbers and wind braces.</p> |
| <p>37</p> | <p>1033457</p> | <p>THE OLD RECTORY</p>  | <p>Rectory, now house. 1714 with additional wing of</p>  |

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|    |         |              | <p>1820s. Red brick in Flemish bond, front rendered, rear painted. Slate roof to front, plain tiles to rear. Two storeys, attic and basement. 4 bays with lower range of 1820 to left. Steps to off-centre original entrance (present entrance to rear). 12-pane sashes. Parapet. M-shaped roof with gabled dormer windows. Rear: later porch containing half-glazed door. 12-pane sashes (some with thick glazing bars) in flush architraves under flat gauged brick arches. Eaves band and parapet. Gabled dormers with sashes. Later wing: 12-pane sashes in reveals under segmental arches. Interior: entrance hall has paired arches to staircase with pilasters supporting keyed archivolt. Closed-string stair (possibly somewhat remodelled) with column-on-vase balusters with square knops. Column newels and ramped moulded handrail. Newels have square pendants with finials. Dado panelling with pilasters follows line of stair. Other features include a good carved chimneypiece to the drawing room, another to the entrance hall, 6-panel doors in architraves and cornices. The home of Dr Rhudde, grandfather of Maria Bicknell, wife of John Constable.</p> |
| 38 | 1033458 | THE OLD HALL | <p>House, including former service range to north, now divided into dwelling units. Range of 1713 (on rainwater head) with later C18 - C20 additions and alterations. Slid C19 conventual ranges and chapel not of special interest. Service range probably C17. 1713 house for Joseph Chaplain. White brick with red brick dressings. Red brick later C18 addition, part lime washed. Plain tile and slate roofs. 1713 range of 3 storeys, 7 bays with single-storey C18 addition to south, raised to 3 storeys early C20, 2-storey C18 range to north, raised to 3 storeys C19. Extensive conventual buildings to north incorporating earlier</p>   |



service range. 1713 house, west front: outer bays recessed. Plinth, quoins. Later Ionic porch with dentilled pediment. 6-panel door with patterned fanlight in panelled reveal. 18-pane sashes in architraves with aprons. Gauged brick flat arches and jambs in red brick. Floor bands. Similar first floor windows and 12-pane sashes to second floor. Moulded cornice and parapet. Recessed bays to each side with similar detailing, that to right has rainwater tread dated 1713 JCM. East front: 5-bay range with 6th bay brought forward at right, similar detailing to west front but no porch. Library range to left originally single-storey has 3 tall 15-pane sashes with cambered gauged brick arches. C20 addition above, bowed front to south altered and raised at the same time. To right, an originally 2-storey range with sashes with glazing bars, some replaced by casements. Second floor band with later addition above. Interior: 1713 range has staircase hall with panelling retaining fine dogleg stair-case with 3 twisted balusters per tread, carved tread ends, Corinthian newels and ramped moulded handrail. Panelled dado follows line of stair. Staircase window in pedimented surround. First floor has two fully panelled rooms with original doors and window shutters. Remains of original panelling elsewhere with dentilled cornices and doorcases. Library range retains decorative scheme with dentil and modillion cornice and plasterwork ceiling. Service range to north: C19 encasing of earlier timber-framed structure which may relate to the original hall; red brick in Flemish bond with plain tile roof; sashes with flat gauged brick arches, (some later windows); iron tie bar ends; hipped roof. Interior much altered, but shows remains of frame with stout scantlings.

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|    |         |                                     | <p>Posts with large chamfered knees with iron bolts, one tie beam and other beams. Double span roof of butt purlin construction, much altered, with former window concealed beneath present roof. Old Hall was the principal manor of East Bergholt. It was acquired in 1701 by Joseph Chaplain, wine cooper and High Sheriff of Suffolk, who built the house to replace an earlier structure. The painting of the house by John Constable was commissioned by the owner, John Reade, in 1801. The house became a Benedictine nunnery in 1856, at which time the conventual ranges were added.</p> <p>'An Unknown Constable' <i>The Connoisseur</i> Dec 1956 p 249.</p>  |
| 39 | 1033468 | GARDEN COTTAGE & WHITEHORSE COTTAGE | <p>House, now two dwellings. Probably early C16 with later alterations. Timber-framed, rendered. Garden Cottage partly underbuilt and cased in painted brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. 2 storeys, L-plan, Garden Cottage forms cross wing. Whitehorse Cottage: central door under bracketed tiled porch. C20 casements under hoodmoulds to each floor. Steeply-pitched roof, hipped and gabled to left with large ridge stack to right and later stack to left. Garden Cottage: tripartite sashes with glazing bars under hoodmoulds. Studded gable with bargeboards. Right return low central projecting gabled porch surmounted by date plaque 1904. Interior of Whitehorse Cottage framing concealed. Roof not inspected. Garden Cottage not inspected. Formed the White Horse Inn previous to subdivision.</p> |
| 40 | 1033469 | THE HAYWAIN                         | <p>Cottage, now shop and cafe. Probably C17 with C18 and later alterations. Timber-framed, rough rendered. Front cased in brick. Plain tile roof. One storey and attic. Central C20 shop front, with further shop window to left and plank door and casement to</p>  |



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|    |         |                               | <p>window to right. Attic jettied to left. 3 flat dormers. Off-centre ridge stack and later stack to left end. Rear cross range with dentilled eaves. Former list recorded plasterer's date of 1780 with the initials C and S S. Included for group value.</p>   |
| 41 | 1033470 | GABLE COTTAGE & PEACH COTTAGE | <p>House, now 2 dwellings. C16 with later alterations and C19 addition. Timber-framed, rendered, part underbuilt in brick. Brick C19 range. Plain tile roof. L-shaped with main range (Peach Cottage) gable end to street with cross wing to left, with projecting single-storey C19 addition. 2 storeys. Main range: jettied front. Off-centre C20 door and casements. End and ridge stacks. Interior: chamfered beam and exposed joists. Blocked 3-light diamond mullion window. Jowled post with arch brace to tie-beam.</p>  |
| 42 | 1033471 | THE TOWN HOUSE                | <p>Burnt Oak Cottages on OS Map. Range of cottages. 3 builds. Early C16 range to Flatford Road, later C16 range to Main Road with probable C17 addition to right. Later alterations. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. 2 storeys, L-plan. Flatford Road front: 4 1st floor windows. Two C20 doors, small-paned casements. Steeply-pitched hipped roof. To Main Road: 5 1st floor windows, irregularly spaced. Range to left is jettied to rear. Steeply-pitched roof. Range to right is slightly lower with lobby-entry plan with half-glazed door and further entrance in gabled porch to gable end. Interior: Flatford Road range: chamfered beams and exposed joists. No 2 shows jowled posts, cambered tie-beam. Unmoulded crown post with mortice for missing brace to collar purlin with splayed scarf. Roof not fully inspected. In 1654 this building was bought by the Parish Overseers for housing paupers. East Bergholt Society, <i>East Bergholt</i> 1981, Text J</p> |





<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1033471>

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| 43 | 1193464 | RICHARDSONS FARMHOUSE<br><br>© Google Earth | Farmhouse. Probably late C16 - C17 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed. Plain tile roof. Red brick stack. 2 storeys, 4-window front. Off-centre door in C20 porch. C20 cross windows. Thin timber-framing with long straight braces. Outshut under pent roof to left. Hipped roof ridge stack. Interior: hollow chamfered beams and moulded joists with run-out stops. Bressummer with roll-moulding. |
| 44 | 1193465 | ST MARTINS  | House. c1830. Red brick with white brick front. Slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays with further ranges set back at rear. Slight central breakforward and anglepilasters. Central 4-panel door with overlight in pilastered doorcase with cornice. Tripartite sashes with glazing bars under patterned lintels with anthemion motifs. Sashes with glazing bars above. Overhanging hipped roof. Interior not inspected.      |
| 45 | 1193473 | GASTON HOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN RAILINGS AND GATE   | House with railings and gate. c1840. House: timber-framed and brick, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stacks. Tudor style. 2 storeys and basement. Central range flanked by cross wings. Centre range: to left steps to gabled porch containing half-glazed door with Tudor-arched entrance under hoodmould. Mullion windows with pointed lights under  |


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|    |         |  | <p>hoodmoulds. Left wing gable end has crenellated square bay with mullions and transom window with pointed lights. Similar 2-light window above under hoodmould. External stack and a single casement window to gable end of right wing. Bargeboards and eaves course. Octagonal stacks. Iron railings and gate with white brick wall and piers. Railings and gate with Gothic motifs on dwarf wall with polygonal piers. Interior not inspected.</p>   |
| 46 | 1193497 | THROWERS   | <p>House. Late C18 - early C19. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof. One storey and attic. Central door with 2 upper panels glazed in doorcase with attached reeded columns, frieze and dentilled hood. 4-pane sashes in flush architraves. Flat dormers with 4-pane sashes. Mansard roof, red brick end stacks. Interior not inspected.</p>  |
| 47 | 1193513 | GATTON HOUSE   | <p>House. 1809. White brick. Slate roof. 2 storeys, 6 bays. Doric porch to left containing C20 door under patterned overlight. 3 tripartite French windows with glazing bars under cambered arches, one small canted oriel window and one casement. First floor band, pilaster strip to bays 2 and 5. Three tripartite windows with glazing bars in reveals with painted sills. Otherwise 4-pane horned sashes in reveals with painted sills. Hipped roof. Rendered stack rising through eaves to left of entrance and two further</p> |

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|    |         |                     | corniced stacks. In a letter of 26.6.1809 John Constable's mother wrote to him concerning this house 'it is a great improvement to the entrance of our pretty village, and so you will think'. Interior not inspected.   |
| 48 | 1193563 | ROOKERY FARMHOUSE   | Farmhouse. C17, extensively restored c.1985. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stack. 2 storeys and attic, 4-5 bay frame. Original lobby entry now blocked, off-centre plank door to right under tiled bracketed hood. 2-light casement to right. Restored ovolo mullion window to left of door. C20 fixed light window to original lobby. Bracketed C20 oriel to left. To first floor, restored diamond mullion windows and fixed light window against stack. All mullion windows glazed externally with plate glass. Steeply-pitched roof, off-centre ridge stack to left. Interior: frame mainly exposed, chamfered jowled posts, wall plates and studding. Arched down braces to angle post at first floor level. Renewed staircase in original position to rear of stack retains part of original newel. Room to left of stack has inglenook with chamfered bressummer. Cambered cross beam and longitudinal beam with tongue stops. First floor open to roof in part. Tie beam with replaced arch braces. Clasped purlin roof. Further inglenook fireplace to bedroom and restored window retains original shutter groove with replaced shutter. |
| 49 | 1193768 | BLACKSMITHS COTTAGE | House. Probably late C16-C17 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stack. Single storey and attic. Off-centre lobby entry. Vertical panel door. 16-pane sashes, that to right a replacement of c1985. Gabled dormer with 16-pane sash. Tall ridge stack. Interior: studded walls. Chamfered beams, some with tongue  |


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|    |         |  | <p>stops and exposed joists. Room to left has fireplace with elliptical arch under hoodmould in moulded orange brick. Newel spiral stair behind stack. Former kitchen to right has inglenook with timber bressummer. Clasped purlin roof. Undergoing renovation at time of resurvey.</p>  |
| 50 | 1193779 | THE LINNETS  | <p>House. Probably late C16-C17 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, partly underbuilt/cased in red brick in Flemish bond. Part rendered. Plain tile roofs. Red brick stacks. Range gable end to street. 2 storeys, 2-bay frame. Single-storey and attic range to left of single bay with later, lower extension at left. Single-storey and attic range front cased in brick, door under soldier arch to right. C20 casement to left. Gabled dormer above end ridge stack. 2 storey range: ground floor and first floor of gable end cased in brick. C20 casements. External stacks to gable ends. Swept roof. Interior: studded wall with jowled post. Beam with tongue stop. Inglenook fireplace to single storey range. Reputed former service range of High Trees Farmhouse (qv). Included for group value.</p> |
| 51 | 1193884 | TOMB TO JOHN DUNTHORNE IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY                          | <p>Tomb chest. Early C19. Commemorates John Dunthorne and his son of the same name. Ashlar. Rectangular on plan. To long sides, pair of basket-</p>   |


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|    |         |   | <p>arched panels with carved spandrels divided by narrow round-arched panels. To roadside, panels contain inscriptions. Cornice and domed cover. Probably erected by John Dunthorne with assistance from his friend John Constable in memory of his son.</p>  |
| 52 | 1193939 | PAIR OF TOMBS TO REVANS FAMILY IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY   | <p>Pair of tombs. Early and mid C19. Commemorates James and Sarah Revans and their son and daughter of the same names. Ashlar. Pair of sarcophagi with head stones and low slabs at feet. James Revans d1823. Sarah Revans d 1844. Sarah daughter of above d 1843, James son of above d 1848. The Revans family were closely associated with the Constable family, James Revans senior being the Steward of Golding Constable and this relationship is reflected in the close proximity of the family tombs.</p>  |
| 53 | 1193966 | <p>OLD CHAPEL HOUSE</p>  | <p>House. C16 origins, C18 alterations, refronting of 1818 and C20 extension to left. Timber-framed, rendered, partly cased in painted brick. White brick front. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys, 3-bay front with C20 extension of one bay recessed at left. Angle pilasters. Off-centre 6-panel door in pilastered doorcase with panelled reveals and soffit. Radial fanlight with keyed elliptical archivolt. 12-pane sashes in reveals, painted sills, cambered cement arches. Narrow 8-pane sash to right of door. Parapet. Roof hipped at front. Corniced ridge stacks. C20 extension to left return with flush 12-pane sashes. Interior: entrance hall with chamfered beam and exposed joists, dragon beam at left indicates former jetty. Room to right of door shows beam and joists with hollow chamfers and pyramid stops, kitchen to rear, chamfered beam, exposed joists, studded walls, one with reused moulded joists. Moulded beams to drawing room which also has early C19 features including Adam style fireplace</p> |

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|    |         |  | <p>and door architrave. 6-panel doors. Staircase, treads replaced, closed-string, fluted column-on-twist balusters. Fluted square newels with turned and fluted newels to first floor. Arched string above stair at first floor level. Moulded ramped handrail. Panelled dado with fluted pilasters follows line of stair. First floor: bathroom with inscribed date 1776. Beams with deep roll mouldings separated by hollow chamfers. Small section linenfold panelling. Bedroom to right shows studded wall, moulded front wall plate and section of moulded cambered tie beam. East Bergholt Society, <i>Looking at East Bergholt</i> 1981. Text by J Elam.</p> |
| 54 | 1193984 | WHITE HOUSE<br> | <p>House. Early - mid C19. White brick. Slate roof. Two storeys, 5 bays. Central recessed Doric porch containing double-leaf doors. French windows to ground floor under painted lintels. Pilaster strips define bays. First floor band, 4-pane sashes with side lights with sills under painted lintels to first floor. Over-hanging hipped roof. Interior not inspected.</p>  |
| 55 | 1193992 | COACH HOUSE TO THE OLD RECTORY   | Coach-house. C18. Timber-framed, weatherboarded.  |

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|    |         |                         | <p>Plain tile roof. One storey and loft. Pointed studded door with diamond panels and long strap hinges. Casement with single opening light. Hipped gabled roof. Said to appear in painting by John Constable of Old Rectory. Included for group value.</p>  |
| 56 | 1194049 | HATTERS & THE OLD HOUSE |  <p>Two cottages. Two builds, probably C18 and early C19. Timber-framed, Hatters rendered, whitewashed brick to Old House. Plain tile roof. Brick stack. Single-storey and attic. Hatters: 3-cell plan. Shop window with glazing bars and half-glazed door to left, 2 casements with shutters to right flanking painted inscription 'DEALER IN HATTS'. Large, off-centre ridge stack to right. Mansard roof. The Old House: shop window with glazing bars and door to left. Mansard roof. Under-going renovation at time of resurvey. Interior not inspected.</p>                      |
| 57 | 1194064 | THE COURT               | <p>Coach-house and stable block, now cottages. C18 with additions and conversion to cottages early - mid C19. Red brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. One storey and attic. L-plan. Range to left: off-centre pilastered and pedimented doorcase to through passage of which the left wall has been reconstructed in C20 brick. To left a blocked cambered gauged brick arch with inserted glazed door in pilastered surround and a casement window. To right two flat gauged brick arches of blocked entrances with inserted casement windows. Cross wing to right: 2 builds. Left side a C20 door in trellis porch flanked by a C20 pane sash under a cambered</p> |



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|    |         |  | <p>gauged brick arch to right and by a fixed window with glazing bars under a segmental arch to left. Small casements with glazing bars above. To right a C19 addition with 6-panel door in trellis porch with a 16-pane sash under a segmental arch. Further addition to right. Dentilled eaves throughout. Roof hipped at left. Interior not inspected.</p>   |
| 58 | 1194077 | RAILINGS AND GATES TO FRONT GARDENS OF CONSTABLES AND FIVE FIRS                    | <p>Railings and gates. Late C18. Cast iron and red brick. Dwarf wall supporting railings with spearhead standards, arrowhead bars and dogbars. Bottom rail with quatrefoil motif. Matching double gates to left and single gate to Constables. Formed the railings to the Constable family house built late 1770s and demolished C19. Included for group value.</p>   |
| 59 | 1194113 | THE RED LION   | <p>Public House. Probable C17 origins with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, rendered with colourwashed brick front and stacks. Plain tile roof. Two storeys, three window front with single-storey projecting addition to left of entrance. Single-storey gabled cross wing to rear left and 2-storey gabled cross wing to rear right. Off-centre entrance under segmental arch. 4-light cross casement window to right under segmental arch. Canted projecting bay to left, tripartite sash with glazing bars to front and 16-pane sashes to sides. To first floor, three C20 cross casements. Cornice. Swept</p> |

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|    |         |  | <p>roof with three gabled dormers with casements. End stack to right, later stack rising through front roof pitch to left. Rear: single-storey wing under steeply-pitched roof. Gabled dormer to main range. 2-storey wing with large ridge stack and addition under pent roof.</p>   |
| 60 | 1194133 | MOSS COTTAGE  | <p>Cottage. Probably C17 restored C20. Timber-framed, rendered, part underbuilt in brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stack. Single storey and attic. Gable end to road underbuilt in painted brick has C20 windows, 3-light to ground floor, 2-light above. Right return has 2 C20 doors. Half-hipped mansard roof with central stack. Used as a studio by the young John Constable. Restored by the East Bergholt Society. Interior not inspected.</p> |

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| 61 | 1194143 | BARCLAYS BANK & BEAUFORT COTTAGE   | <p>Cottage incorporating bank premises to rear wing. Early C19 with probable C17 rear wing. Timber-framed, rendered, rear range, part cased/underbuilt in whitewashed brick. Plain tile roof. Front range whitewashed brick with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays with 2-storey rear wing gable end to street. Front range (Beaufort Cottage): central 6-panel door in doorcase with fluted pilasters, frieze with roundels above pilasters and cornice. Panelled reveals. Flanked by canted bays with sashes with glazing bars with cornices. Unequal sashes with glazing bars and sills above. Hipped roof, end stacks. Rear range (Barclays Bank): to gable end C20 door to left and C20 casement windows. Steeply-pitched roof. Interior not inspected.</p> |



62 1194193 STOUR



Large house. C13 with C19 and C20 additions and alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond. Slate roof. Three storeys, the upper floor possibly being an addition. Garden front: full-height 3-window canted bays flank 3-bay centre. Central Ionic doorcase with entablature contains glazed door. Further glazed doors to canted bays flanked by 15-pane sashes. Otherwise 12-pane sashes in reveals with sills under cambered gauged brick arches. Moulded second floor band. Cornice. Hipped roof. Road front: 7 bays, later range adjoins at right. Central square projecting Doric porch with double leaf doors, of probable C20 date. Sashes with glazing bars under cambered gauged brick arches. Interior: dining room retains wall panelling, eared bolection-moulded fireplace, 6-panel doors and panelled shutters. Central staircase hall, originally 2 rooms, retains some wall panelling. Somewhat remodelled, cut-

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|    |         |                     | <p>string staircase with 3 barleysugar-on-vase balusters per tread, fluted Corinthian newels, ramped handrail and carved tread-ends. Panelled dado follows line of stair. Drawing room to south, originally 2 rooms has some wall panelling and carved pine eared fireplaces. To first floor, one fully-panelled room with 2-panel doors with L-hinges and several other rooms with original cornices. Known originally as West Lodge, this house was renamed Stour by Randolph Churchill, who lived here 1954 to his death in 1968. The house may be seen in East Bergholt Fair of 1811 by John Constable.</p>  |
| 63 | 1194209 | WOODGATES FARMHOUSE | <p>Farmhouse. Cross wing of probable later C16 date with hall range rebuilt C17. Later alterations and extensions to rear end left. Timber-framed, rendered. Plaintile roof, red brick stacks. Two storeys, cross range lower. Main range, lobby-entry plan, 3 window bays. Large C19 porch under hipped roof contains double doors flanked by 4-pane sashes. C20 cross casements throughout front. Off-centre stack and further eternal off-set stack to rear (upper part rebuilt). Interior: framing mainly concealed. To main range a pair of jowled posts and rear wall plate with diamond mullion mortices. Clasped purlin roof to cross wing which is said to have some brick nogging.</p> |
| 64 | 1198508 | VALE FARMHOUSE      | <p>Farmhouse. Probably early C17 with C19 addition and alterations. Renovated C20. Early range timber-framed cased in red brick in Flemish bond. Gable rendered. Brick C19 addition. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. Single-storey and attic range with 2-storey addition forming cross range to left. Early range 3 bays with end lobby-entry to left. 4 casement windows under segmental arches. Gabled porch to left. Further C20 door under segmental</p>   |

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|    |         |   | <p>arch to end room at right. 3 gabled dormers. Ridge stack to left. C20 brick addition to rear under slate roof.</p> <p>2-storey range has casement windows under segmental arches. French windows under C20 conservatory to left return. Interior of single-storey range; somewhat rebuilt inglenook with timber bressummer. Chamfered beam and joists with tongue stops. C18 door to centre room with plain beam and exposed joists. Although remodelled externally, the house retains enough of its character to be of interest as a surviving example of the once common single storey and attic type.</p> |
| 65 | 1221606 | K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK BY THE RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE |  <p>Telephone kiosk. type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to window and door.</p>   |
| 66 | 1221615 | ORCHARD HOUSE                                   | <p>House. Late C18. Timber-frame, rendered and colourwashed, with pantile roofs and left centre ridge and rear stacks. 2-unit plan. Single storey and attic; 4-window range of 3 2-light and single-light</p>   |

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|    |         |  | casements with blocked door to centre right. 2-light dormer above. On left end a lean-to and porch with present entrance. On right end a 2-light attic casement over 2 small windows. Later full-length outshut to rear. INTERIOR. Large panel framing of light scantling visible together with closed central truss and fireplace hood. 2 staircases in front outside corners and plank doors.   |
| 67 | 1285819 | STOUR COTTAGE<br> | Cottage. Probable C17 core, refronted late C18 - early C19. Timber-framed, with brick front, rendered. Plain tile roof. Brick stack. Two storeys, 3-bay front. Central entrance under ogee arch flanked by pointed 3-light casements with Gothick glazing. 2-light pointed casements above. Steeply-pitched roof. Section of wall containing arched entrance links with West Lodge stables (qv) to left. Rear: catslide roof. Single-storey range with large ridge stack. Interior not inspected.                   |
| 68 | 1285875 | WREN COTTAGE   | Cottage. Late C18 with earlier origins, C17 rear range. Timber-framed part cased in brick, rendered. Plain tile roof. Two storeys, 3 bays. Central half-glazed door in pilastered surround with entablature. 6-pane sashes in flush wood architraves. Stepped eaves course. End stacks. Rear range single-storey and attic with C20 casements and rebuilt ridge stack. Interior: framing of rear range exposed, studded walls, chamfered longitudinal beam with plain stop and exposed joists. Inglenook fireplace. |



© Google Earth


Clasped purlin roof.

69 1285896 DAIRY FARM COTTAGES



Two cottages. C16-C17. Timber-framed, rendered, part underbuilt in painted brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stack. Two storeys. Two first floor windows. Door to end right, present entrances to rear. C20 casements. Centre ridge stack. Steeply-pitched swept roof. Interior of cottage to right, framing mainly concealed, one large chamfered beam, moulded beam of C16 form and some moulded joists, otherwise interior not inspected.




|    |         | Dairy Farm Cottages on the right hand side   |   |
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| 70 | 1286029 | QUINTONS COTTAGE<br> | Cottage. Probably C17. Timber-framed core. Cased in brick in English bond. Walls partly rendered. Plain tile roof. Brick stack. One storey, two cells. Half-glazed off-centre door under soldier arch flanked by 2-light casements. Iron tie-bar end. Steeply-pitched roof. External stack to right gable end. Interior not inspected.  |
| 71 | 1286129 | TUDOR COTTAGE  | House. C16 - C17 with cross wing reconstructed early C20. Later alterations including rebuilding of right gable end wall and addition of porch. Timber-framed, part underbuilt or infilled with brick, part rendered. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. 2 storeys. L-plan with jettied cross wing. Close-studding, arched down brace above middle rail to right. Reused timber to cross wing. C20 casements. C20 porch to left return. Steeply-pitched swept roofs. Rebuilt chimney with paired diamond stacks to cross wing and further stack to rear. Interior: rear range has inglenook with bressummer. Chamfered beams. Blocked 4-light diamond mullion window to first floor. Jowled posts and studded rear wall. Stepped range brick stack. Clasped-purlin roof with wind |

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|    |         |  | braces. Included for group value.  |
| 72 | 1286137 | <p>COMMANDREE, LITTLE GOTHICS &amp; THE GOTHICS</p>  | <p>House with additional ranges, now forming 3 dwellings. Late C15 house with probable C17 additions and mid C19 remodelling. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tiles, red brick stacks. Original house had open hall range with jettied cross wing to left and service wing to right. Projecting added cross wing to each side, that to right of 2 builds. Further additions to right and rear. Mid C19 remodelling in Tudor style. 2 storeys, except for former hall range which is now one storey and attic. C15 range: internal evidence for original cross passage entry to right, remodelled to form lobby-entry to left adjacent to jettied wing. C20 door. C19 mullion and transom windows throughout, square bay to ground floor of jettied wing. 2 gabled dormers. Upper part of ridge stack rebuilt. Gabled added cross wings are jettied to front and have similar detailing. Bargeboards to gables. Rear section of right wing has mansard roof. Interior: Little Gothics now occupies the hall range and ground floor of service range to right. Framing exposed including studded walls. Original cross passage doors and paired service doors (one renewed) with chamfered Tudor arches. C16 ceiling with moulded beams with leaf stops and moulded joists. Inglenook, somewhat remodelled, with chamfered bressummer. Section of inserted C17 panelling. Kitchen in former service range retains cross beam with mortices for original partition wall. Attic: the hall crown post and tie beam have been renewed but a C20 post has been inserted to support the original capital and braces which survive together with the rest of the roof. Front wall plate shows diamond mortices and shutter</p> |

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|    |         |                                       | groove of original hall window. Interior of The Gothics not inspected.  |
| 73 | 1351909 | THE KINGS HEAD                        | Public House. Probably C17 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, cased in painted brick. Red brick stack. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys with single storey stable range to left and addition under pent roof to right. 3 bays. Central lobby entry. Half-glazed door, 3-light casements, segmental arches to ground floor, first floor band. Central ridge stack. Interior: little framing exposed. Chamfered beams. C18 corner cupboard with raised and fielded panelling to doors, keyed round arch on pilasters and shell hood and shaped shelves.   |
| 74 | 1351910 | NOS 1 & 2 MEADOW COTTAGES             | House subdivided into two cottages. C17 with C19-C20 alterations and additions. Timber-framed, cased in red brick with plain tile roof and red brick stack. Two storeys, probably originally two cell lobby-entry plan, possibly extended at right. Patched brickwork indicating blocked doorway to front probably relating to C19 conversion. Entrances now to gable ends, with single-storey addition to right under pantile roof containing door. Two 3-light casements under cambered arches, a single light in fire window position and two further single lights at right. Two 2-light casements to 1st floor. Steeply-pitched roof. Partly reconstructed off-centre stack. Interior not inspected. |
| 75 | 1351933 | COTTAGES TO EAST OF YEW TREE COTTAGES | House, now two cottages. C17-C18. Timber-framed, brick fronted, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Paired plank doors to centre with C20 pane sashes to sides and above. Iron tie bar ends. External end stacks. Single-storey ranges to each side under pent roofs. Interior not inspected.   |

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| 76 | 1351934 | CARRIERS ARMS                                 | <p>Public House. Probably early C15 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tiles, red brick stacks. Single-storey and attic. Original open hall converted to off-centre lobby-entry plan. This entrance indicated by plain doorcase now containing cross window. Present entrance by low brick addition at left. C20 cross casements. Canted bay to left. Centre bay projects slightly and is surmounted by a gabled dormer. Swept gabled roof. Large ridge stack and further external stack to end left. Low extension under pent roof at right. Late C18 - C19 range incorporated to rear left under mansard roof. C20 extension to rear. Interior: C16 moulded beams. Framing exposed at attic level, jowled chamfered posts, centre bay shows long arch brace to cambered tie beam and base of square, chamfered crown post. To front wall of centre bay the wall plate has diamond mortices and shutter groove of former hall window. Crown post roof, not fully inspected but those posts visible unmoulded with braces to purlin and collars, some missing.</p> |
| 77 | 1351935 | TUFFNELLS INCLUDING GATEPIERS TO FRONT GARDEN | <p>House. C17 with later alterations and additions. Timber-framed, rendered. Refronted in painted brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stack. 2 storeys, five first floor windows. Off-centre lobby entry. Square projecting brick porch with keyed archivolt containing glazed double doors. Canted bay with cross windows to left. 2-light mullion window and one cross window to right. Unequal sashes above and blind panel above porch under wedge lintels. One gabled dormer. Swept roof with ridge stack. Rear wing to right with mansard roof. Interior: entrance hall has chamfered beam with tongue stop and moulded joists. Little framing visible except front and rear wall plates. Staircase with twisted</p>   |

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|    |         |  | <p>balusters of probable C19 date. Pair of C19 red brick gatepiers with moulded cornices and stone ball finials to front garden.</p>   |
| 78 | 1351936 | SHORT ACRE   | <p>House. Early - mid C19. Brick, whitewashed. Slate roof. 2 storeys. 3-bay section to right with central entrance. 4-panel door with patterned overlight. Pilastered doorcase with hood on consoles and paterae in the frieze. 30-pane sashes with shutters. Unequal sashes with glazing bars to first floor. Section to left has half-glazed door with overlight and casement windows. Low extension under catslide roof to left. Roof hipped to left. Interior not inspected.</p> |
| 79 | 1351937 | TUDOR COTTAGE  | <p>House. C16 - C17 with cross wing reconstructed early C20. Later alterations including rebuilding of right gable end wall and addition of porch. Timber-framed, part underbuilt or infilled with brick, part rendered. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. 2 storeys. L-plan with jettied cross wing. Close-studding, arched down brace above middle rail to right.</p>   |

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|    |         |                   | <p>Reused timber to cross wing. C20 casements. C20 porch to left return. Steeply-pitched swept roofs. Rebuilt chimney with paired diamond stacks to cross wing and further stack to rear. Interior: rear range has inglenook with bressummer. Chamfered beams. Blocked 4-light diamond mullion window to first floor. Jowled posts and studded rear wall. Stepped range brick stack. Clasp-purlin roof with wind braces. Included for group value.</p>  |
| 80 | 1351938 | THE LODGE COTTAGE | <p>House. Late C16. Timber-framed on red brick plinth, front underbuilt in red brick in English bond, west end pargetted. Plain tile roof. Red brick stack. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Door to left, 2 C20 casement windows. C20 porch added at right. Close-studding with arched down braces above middle rail. Blocked original window to centre. Restored 3-light mullion window to right. Roof gabled to right (west). Off-centre stack. Rear: close studding with arched down braces above middle rail. 3-light and 2-light restored mullion windows under hoodmoulds. West end: 4-light ovolo mullion and transom window flanked by 3-light ovolo mullion side windows. C20 casement above. East end: jettied first floor and gable. Close-studded except gable. 4-light ovolo mullion and transom window with 4-light side windows. Similar window above probably originally had central oriel as indicated by mortices in soffit of cornice. Interior: framing exposed. Beamed ceilings with exposed joists. Jowled posts. Original newel spiral stair adjacent to stack with horn ball finial to newel. Fireplace to first floor with elliptical ovolo-moulded arch.</p> |
| 81 | 1351939 | QUINTONS HOUSE    | <p>House. Probably late C16 with C17 rear cross wing. Timber-framed, rendered. Part underbuilt in brick. Plain tile roof. Red brick stacks. Two storeys. Front</p>  |

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|    |         |  | <p>range:5-bay frame of unusual width. Gable end to road. Off-centre plank door flanked by casement windows under timber lintel. 20-pane flush sash and small fire window to left, further casement window to right. To first floor, single-light fire window and one casement. Steeply-pitched roof and large ridge stack. C19 low brick extension to right gable end which is underbuilt in brick and has rebuilt external stack. Left gable end has flush sash window with glazing bars to left otherwise C20 window. Rear wing underbuilt in brick, studded above on right return, external stack to gable.</p> <p>INTERIOR: much framing exposed. Ground floor shows studded walls. Room to left of stack has Tudor-arched fireplace, cross beam with tongue stop and exposed joists. Kitchen to right has cambered bressummer with jewel stop. Corner cupboard with raised and fielded panelling and cornice. First floor: centre bay shows massive jowled posts with long wavy arch braces to cambered tie beam. Studded partition wall. To rear wall evidence of wide arch of uncertain purpose. Edge-halved scarf to rear wall plate. Large stepped stack. Blocked 4-light diamond mullion window. Bedroom fireplace with chamfered elliptical arch. Moulded plank door of probable C16 date. Roof: two levels butt purlins. Rear wing has jowled posts with arch braces to chamfered tie beams and studded walls.</p> |
| 82 | 1351940 | SMITHY   | <p>Smithy. C16 origin, later alterations. Timber-framed, part cased in brick and part weatherboarded. Pantile roof. Brick stack. Single storey, 2 bays. Stable door to left, multi-paned window to centre and 16-pane sash to right. Dentilled eaves to part. Extended to right. Interior: studded walls, pair of jowled posts</p>  |

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|    |         |  <p style="text-align: center;">Smithy to the right of Blacksmiths Cottage</p> | <p>with arch braces to cambered tie beam supporting unmoulded crown post with braces to purlin. In use as working Smithy at time of resurvey.</p>   |
| 83 | 1351948 | OAK COTTAGE  | <p>Cottage. Probably C17 with C18 and later alterations. Timber-framed, rendered. Painted brick front in Flemish Bond. Plain tile roof. One storey and attic. 2-cell plan. Central 4-panel door in pilastered doorcase with dentilled frieze and cornice. 8-pane sash under segmental arch to right, 6-pane window in pilastered former shop window with cornice to left. Jettied to right, probably to form access to rear. Half-hipped mansard roof. 2 flat dormers with casements. Low brick range with later stack to rear. Interior not inspected.</p> |
| 84 | 1351960 | FOUNTAIN HOUSE   | <p>House and cottage, now restaurant. 3 builds, central section C16 with probable C17 section to left and C18 cottage to right. Timber-framed, rendered. Plain tile roof, red brick stack. Two storeys and attic with single-storey cottage projecting to right gable end to street. Section to left has 3-light windows with central casements. Jettied central range has 2½-bay</p>   |



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|    |         |   | <p>frame. Porch to left with elliptical arch and 6-panel door. 3-light window with central casement and 16-pane sash to right. Added porch to right. Three first floor casements. Gabled dormer, off-centre ridge stack to right and roof gabled to right. Cottage has C19 door and window with glazing bars to gable end. Interior: jettied range shows jowled posts, chamfered tie beams with arch braces, wall plates and studding. Central half-bay contains large stepped stack. Chamfered spine beam and exposed joists to ground floor. Chamfered beams with run-out stops. Rebuilt inglenook retains Tudor-arched bressummer to rear. The cottage was the home of John Dunthorne, village plumber and artist companion of John Constable.</p>  |
| 85 | 1351961 | <p>LITTLE COURT INCLUDING RAILINGS AND GATE TO FRONT GARDEN</p>  | <p>House, including railings and gate. House: C18 remodelling and refronting of C16-C17 core. Timber-framed, rendered, refronted in red brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Front range two storeys and attic, 7 bays 2:3:2. Gabled cross wings to rear. Central 6-panel door in pedimented doorcase with consoles. Sashes with glazing bars in reveals with sills under cambered gauged brick arches. Eaves band and parapet. Flat-roofed dormers with sashes with glazing bars. Large off-centre ridge stack and further stack to right, said to be flanked by mullion windows on gable end, now concealed. Rear cross range (to south) 2 storeys with C20 square bay, unequal sashes with glazing bars and a modillion cornice. External stack to gable. Two low gabled rear ranges, that to left containing staircase has sash window with thick glazing bars. Further lower gabled range to north, incorporating later buildings. Single-storey C20 linking range runs between cross wings.</p> |

|    |         |                                      |   |
|----|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|    |         |                                      | <p>Interior: C18 features include entrance hall with paired arches with keyed archivolt on fluted pilasters leading to staircase with ramped dado panelling and twisted balusters to first floor. Panelled room to right with fireplace with eared surround with Greek key ornament, dentilled cornice and panelled overmantel Further panelled room to first floor right. Replica of clasped purlin roof of front range which was destroyed in a fire of 1982. Railings and gate: C18. Red brick and wrought iron. Dwarf wall supporting railings with spearhead bars and standards with urn finials. Matching gate with dog bars.</p> |
| 86 | 1351962 | COTTAGE ADJOINING PAPER SHOP TO WEST | <p>Cottage, now also petrol garage premises. Early C19. Brick, colourwashed. Plain tile roof. Two storeys and attic. 2-window front. Central 6-panel door in wood surround. S-pane sashes in flush frames. Stepped and dentilled eaves. Mansard roof, stack to rear. Rear range: 1 storey and attic under mansard roof. Interior not inspected.</p>   |

|    |         |  |   |
|----|---------|--|---|
|    |         |  |   |
| 87 | 1351963 | WEST LODGE COTTAGES  | <p>Cottage. Late C18 - early C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, rendered in part. Plain tile roof. One storey and attic. Stands end on to drive. Two C20 casements. Right return C20 door in architrave. Stepped and dentilled eaves. Half-hipped mansard roof with stacks to end and rising through roof pitch to left. Included for group value. Interior not inspected.</p> |



|    |         |              |  |
|----|---------|--------------|--|
|    |         |              |  |
| 88 | 1389147 | WAR MEMORIAL | <p>War memorial. 1921. By FC Eden. Clipsham ashlar. The memorial is in the form of a wayside cross with a small gabled crucifix supported on an octagonal shaft with carved foliage band at the top. The shaft rises from a stepped base and pedestal on which there are inscriptions to those who died in both World Wars. Forms a group with the Church of St. Mary the Virgin (qv).</p> |

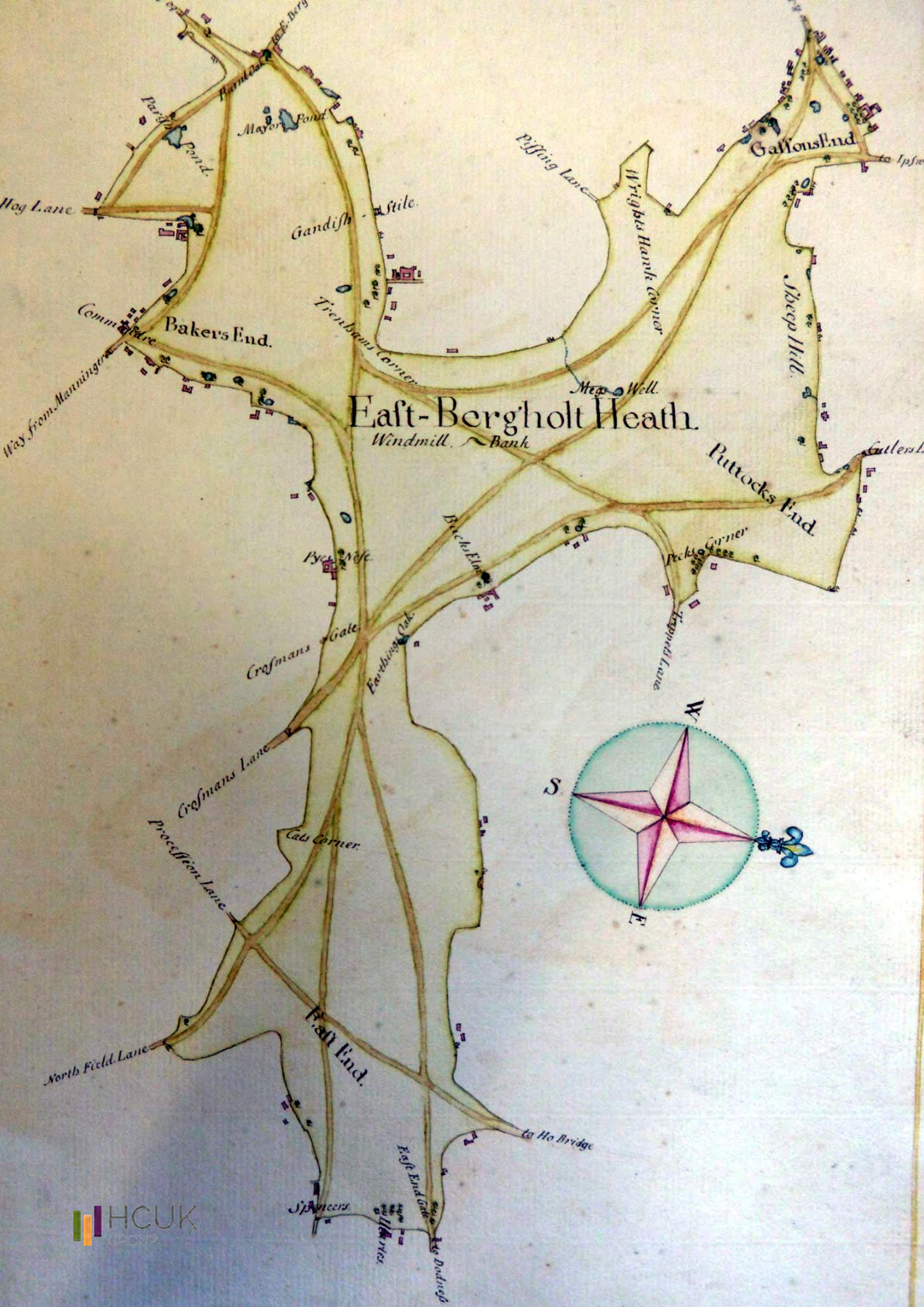


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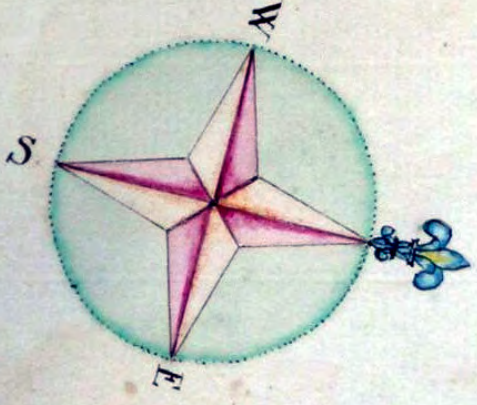
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ELM FARM, EAST BERGHOLT

No information.



East-Bergholt Heath  
Windmill Bank



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# Appendix 2

## Suffolk HER

## Suffolk Historic Environment Records (HER) within East Bergholt Parish

| MonUID      | Record Type | Name  | Summary  | MonTypes                             |
|-------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Prehistoric |             |   |  |                                      |
| MSF5059     | FS          | Flatford Lane, East Bergholt, (Palaeolithic).   | Pointed implement in Colchester Museum. Formerly recorded as EBG MISC  | FINDSPOT                             |
| MSF18823    | FS          | 'Woodgates', Lattinford Hill (BA)   | Metal detector find of blade end of socketed axe from mainly Roman scatter (S1).   | FINDSPOT                             |
| MSF23150    | FS          | Prehistoric flint scraper, Football Pitch Patch, Old Hall garden                                    | Flint scraper. Formerly recorded as EBG MISC   | FINDSPOT                             |
| MSF36442    | ALL         | OUTLINE RECORD: Iron Age and Saxon metalwork (PAS)  | Archaeology in Suffolk 2016  | Prehistoric & Saxon                  |
| Roman       |             |   |  |                                      |
| MSF5053     | MON         | Lattinford Bridge   | Sherds, brick fragments, animal bone.  | ARTEFACT SCATTER                     |
| MSF5054     | FS          | Findspot of a Roman domed lead spindle whorl.   | Domed lead spindle whorl (S1).   | FINDSPOT                             |
| MSF5055     | MON         | Lattinford  | Two pits, said to be 4 feet rectangular, circa 22 feet deep.   | WELL                                 |
| MSF5056     | MON         | Homestead, Lattinford.  | Bronze coin of Trajan, samian.   | BUILDING                             |
| MSF5058     | MON         | Ackworth House (Rom)  | Roman cremation cemetery and pottery scatter   | ARTEFACT SCATTER; CREMATION CEMETERY |
| MSF5063     | FS          | Findspot of a Roman pottery sherd   | Sherd, Rom ? Formerly recorded as EBG MISC   | FINDSPOT                             |
| MSF5106     | MON         | Lattinford Bridge   | Settlement area: part.   | SETTLEMENT; ARTEFACT SCATTER         |
| MSF14966    | MON         | The Meadows, Lattinford Bridge  | July 1994: Large sherds of Rom pottery recovered during (funded) watching brief for single dwelling at The Meadows, Lattinford Bridge (S1).    | FEATURE; OVEN                        |
| MSF15171    | MON         | A12; London Road  | Length of Rom road, Pye Road, Margary 3c, under existing (mainly A12) roadline.  | ROAD                                 |
| MSF16301    | MON         | Findspot of a Roman bronze sestertius coin, possibly of M Aurelius. And a possible Dupondius. (ROM) | Bronze sestertius, possibly of M Aurelius, found metal detecting (S1) within area of Undated field system cropmarks. And a possible dupondius. | FINDSPOT                             |

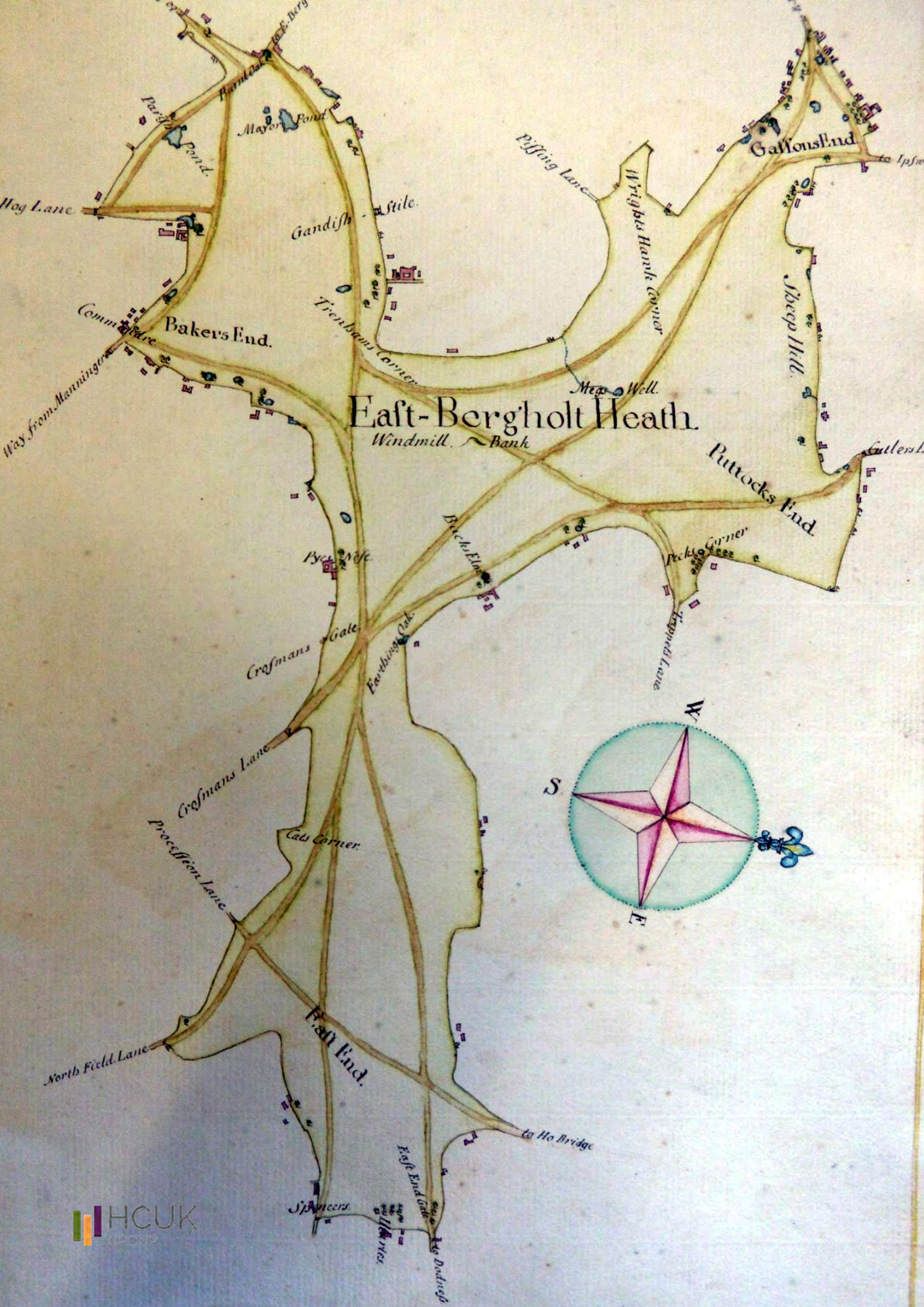


|                      |     |  |  |  |
|----------------------|-----|--|--|--|
| MSF17673             | MON | Lattinford Hill  | Metal detector finds of bronze coins: sestertius, C1/C2; AS, C1; ?Dupondius, C1/C2.  | ARTEFACT<br>SCATTER                              |
| MSF17674             | FS  | Lattinford Hill (Rom)  | Metal detector find of bronze coin, AS of Vespasian of AD 71.  | FINDSPOT   |
| MSF17675             | FS  | Findspot of a Roman bronze coin, sestertius of Commodus                      | Metal detector find of bronze coin - sestertius of Commodus (AD 180-192), rev illegible, very corroded. Possible Late Saxon decorated bone comb    | FINDSPOT   |
| MSF17975             | MON | Roman artefact scatter of pottery and a small lead figurine.                 | 1997?: Scatter of Rom pottery (not seen, date?) found with a small lead figurine (metal detected?).  | ARTEFACT<br>SCATTER                              |
| MSF18824             | MON | 'Woodgates' Lattinford Hill (Rom)  | Metal detector finds of one silver and six bronze coins, a spoon, a box(?) fitting in the form of a cast horse's head on a Polden Hill type brooch | ARTEFACT<br>SCATTER                              |
| MSF23168             | MON | Foxhall Fields (Rom)   | Low level of Roman pottery and LMed/PMed tile scatter identified during watching brief.  |  |
| Early medieval/Saxon |     |  |  |  |
| MSF15486             | MON | Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon bronze strap union. (Sax)                         | 1994: Metal detector find of LSax/EMed bronze strap(?) union.  | FINDSPOT   |
| MSF27156             | MON | East Bergholt historic settlement core                                       | Indicative area of the historic settlement core of East Bergholt.  | VILLAGE;<br>MARKET                               |
| MSF36442             | ALL | OUTLINE RECORD: Iron Age and Saxon metalwork (PAS)                           | Archaeology in Suffolk 2016  |  |
| Medieval             |     |  |  |  |
| MSF5050              | MON | Medieval moat, unoccupied.   | Moat, unoccupied, wet (on banks of R Stour).   | MOAT   |
| MSF5066              | MON | Reputed chapel site, Church Field (1731)                                     | Reputed chapel site said to be visible as cropmark at TM 078 334 (S1). Not substantiated. Formerly recorded as EBG MISC                            | ARTEFACT<br>SCATTER;<br>CHAPEL                   |
| MSF9996              | MON | Dodnash Priory (site of) of the Blessed Virgin                               | Dodnash Priory, Augustinian, founded 1188, dissolved 1525.- Scheduled Monument   | PRIORY;<br>FISHPOND                              |
| MSF13474             | MON | Church of St Mary the Virgin   | Church, churchyard and separate bell cage of St Mary the Virgin. Possible Domesday minster site.   | CHURCH;<br>CHURCHYARD;<br>BELL TOWER;<br>MINSTER |
| MSF16302             | MON | Findspot of a Medieval square, flat bronze mount with enamelled front. (Med) | Square, flat, bronze (copper? - reddish metal) mount with enamelled front.   | FINDSPOT   |

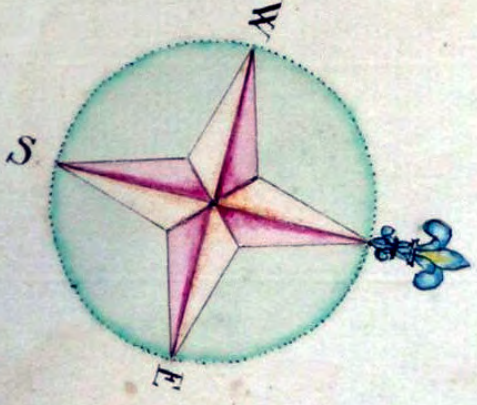
|                        |     |   |   |   |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| MSF23144               | MON | Near Fishers Lane (Med)   | Two metal detected coins of Edward IV (1461-1483).  | ARTEFACT SCATTER                                      |
| MSF23168               | MON | Foxhall Fields (Rom)  | Low level of Roman pottery and LMed/PMed tile scatter identified during watching brief.   |   |
| MSF34156               | MON | Medieval and Post Medieval features at Land north west of Moores Lane | Medieval and Post Medieval finds and features identified during a metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation at Land north west of Moores Lane. | DITCH; ARTEFACT SCATTER; DITCH; PIT; POST HOLE; DITCH |
| Post-medieval & Modern |     |   |   |   |
| MSF7876                | MON | Flatford Dock   | Flatford Dry Dock & Barge.  | BARGE; DRY DOCK; BOAT YARD                            |
| MSF15827               | MON | Post Medieval bridge shown on a map of 1783.                          | Bridge shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 (S1).  | BRIDGE  |
| MSF17973               | MON | Old Hall  | Old Hall, formerly St Mary's Abbey (founded 1598 in Brussels, moved to East Bergholt circa 1857 until 1974), on site of Hall (R1).                      | HOUSE; PARK   |
| MSF23145               | MON | Flatford Mill   | Watermill on River Stour, famed for connections to (and paintings by) John Constable. listed building   | WATERMILL   |
| MSF23146               | MON | Post Medieval bridge over the River Stour shown on a map of 1783.     | Site of bridge over the River Stour shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783.  | BRIDGE  |
| MSF23147               | MON | Fen Bridge, Fenbridge Lane  | Site of bridge shown on 1880s OS map where named Fen Bridge. Crosses tributary of River Stour.  | BRIDGE  |
| MSF23149               | MON | Dazeleys Farm, Dazeleys Lane  | Farm buildings shown on 1880s OS map.   | FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEAD                                  |
| MSF24701               | BLD | Wren Cottage, East Bergholt   | Mid 19th C Outbuilding - 3 existing compartments: stable, enclosed shed & open shed   | HOUSE; OUTBUILDING                                    |
| MSF24862               | BLD | Barns at High Trees Farm, East Bergholt                               | Two 19th century threshing barns.   | THRESHING BARN; THRESHING BARN                        |
| MSF24989               | MON | Dovecote, Claycotts, Flatford Lane, East Bergholt                     | Timber framed pigeon loft built over Gothic style Victorian kennels, therefore Victorian? 8 ft square, 8 ft above ground.                               | DOVECOTE  |
| MSF25780               | BLD | Agricultural buildings at Park Farm                                   | 19th C granary containing re-used 16th C timbers and a 19th C brick cartshed, shelter shed and cowhouse   | GRANARY; CART SHED; SHELTER SHED; COW HOUSE           |
| MSF27157               | MON | Old Hall Park   | 'Old Hall Park' shown and named on early OS maps as large area to SE of Old Hall (see   | LANDSCAPE PARK  |

|          |     |  |  |   |
|----------|-----|--|--|---|
|          |     |  | EBG 023) with numerous trees.  |   |
| MSF36919 | MON | Land east of Constable Country Medical Centre, Heath Road  | Post-medieval and modern features and finds.   | DITCH; PIT; KILN?; FIELD BOUNDARY; PIT; PIT; DITCH    |
| MSF38293 | BLD | Manor Farm, East End   | Late 19th and 20th century complex of timber-framed and weatherboarded farm buildings.   | THRESHING BARN; STABLE; SHELTER SHED; MILKING PARLOUR |
| MXS20393 | MON | Post Medieval flood defences, visible on aerial photographs.   | A flood defence bank of probable Post-Medieval date is visible on aerial photographs of East Bergholt parish                                     | FLOOD DEFENCES  |
| Undated  |     |  |  |   |
| MSF5051  | MON | Rectilinear ditch systems, trackways and a ring ditch of unknown date, visible as cropmarks. (Un)                                | Cropmarks of rectilinear ditch systems, trackways, ? ring ditch, circa 16m in diameter (S1)(S2).   | FIELD SYSTEM; RING DITCH; ROAD; TRACKWAY              |
| MSF5052  | MON | Rectilinear enclosure or field system of unknown date. (Un)  | Traces small rectilinear enclosure or field system, S of ?Rom road, EBG 002 (S1).  | FIELD SYSTEM; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE                   |
| MSF5057  | FS  | Findspot of a human skull of unknown date.   | Human skull found in road widening spoil opposite the Carriers Arms.   | FINDSPOT  |
| MSF5069  | MON | Extensive cropmark pattern of ditches etc, cut by "Dead Lane".   | Extensive cropmark pattern of ditches etc, cut by "Dead Lane".   | FIELD SYSTEM  |
| MSF12192 | MON | Groups of inter-related, curvilinear ditches of unknown date.  | Groups of inter-related, curvilinear ditches (S1).   | FIELD SYSTEM  |
| MSF12289 | MON | Three linear ditches forming three sides of a rectangle, probably a rectangular enclosure of unknown date, visible as cropmarks. | Single cropmark feature comprising three linear ditches forming three sides of a rectangle, probably field, possibly rectangular enclosure (S1). | FIELD BOUNDARY  |
| MSF12290 | MON | Complex of ice-wedges and linear marks foring a field system, of unknown date, visible as cropmarks.                             | Cropmarks of complex of ice-wedges and linear marks forming former ?field system on different alignments to present system.                      | FIELD SYSTEM  |

|          |     |   |  |   |
|----------|-----|---|--|---|
| MSF12643 | MON | Causewayed ring ditch of unknown date.  | Ring ditch, circa 30m diameter, open on S side (S1).   | RING DITCH;<br>CAUSEWAYED<br>RING DITCH       |
| MSF14811 | MON | Rectangular enclosure or toft of unknown date, visible as a cropmark complex. | AP of cropmark complex forming rectangular area of small connected enclosures/tofts? (S1).                               | ENCLOSURE;<br>TOFT                            |
| MSF17408 | MON | Ring ditch of unknown date with at least one internal feature.                | Ring ditch, circa 15m in diameter, with at least one internal feature(?) (S1).   | RING DITCH                                    |
| MSF17409 | MON | Curving trackway cut by a modern reservoir or lake, visible as a cropmark.    | Curving trackway cropmark (S1) W end cut by modern reservoir/lake but probably led to moat EBG 001.                      | TRACKWAY                                      |
| MSF17974 | MON | Old Hall  | Bank circa 6-7 feet high to E of 'Old Hall', semi-circular, close to being circular.                                     | BANK<br>(EARTHWORK);<br>CIRCULAR<br>ENCLOSURE |
| MSF23170 | MON | Ackworth House garden (Un)  | Earthwork banks 2m high surrounding 55m by 35m enclosed oval area.   | BANK<br>(EARTHWORK);<br>OVAL<br>ENCLOSURE     |
| MSF26596 | MON | Anglia Water B1070 Replacement Scheme, East Bergholt                          | Monitoring revealed two small undated pits that contain burnt flint.   | PIT   |
| MSF35367 | MON | Linear features, Land East of the Constable Medical Centre, Heath Road        | Geophysical survey identified ditch type features, possibly an enclosure and anomalies identified as ploughing activity. | Unknown                                       |
| MSF36443 | ALL | OUTLINE RECORD:<br>Copper-alloy circular strap fastener (PAS)                 | Archaeology in Suffolk 2016  |   |
| MSF38087 | MON | Cropmarks of rectilinear ditch systems, trackways.                            | Cropmarks of rectilinear ditch systems, trackways.   | FIELD SYSTEM;<br>TRACKWAY                     |



East-Bergholt Heath  
Windmill Bank



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# Appendix 3

## Landscape Character Guidelines

The Suffolk LCA guidance notes for character type 18, state that:

“These south Suffolk valleys are locally distinctive and even the areas outside “Constable Country” such as the villages of the Brett valley, have some of the highest national profiles of any Suffolk landscape.

The surrounding landscapes are rolling, sometimes steeply in the west of the county, with blocks of ancient woodland being a consistent feature. This woodland frames the valleys and is often present on the upper slopes”.

The spatial relationship of this landscape to the adjacent valley floor means that change and development here can have a profound visual impact. In addition, some of this landscape is adjacent to or within the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). This is an additional sensitivity in a landscape that is already highly sensitive because of the landform and the particularly rich built heritage.”

The key forces for change are given as:

- Expansion of settlements.
- Construction of large agricultural buildings.
- Expansion of garden curtilage.
- Change of land use, especially the creation of horse paddocks.
- Impact of deer on the condition of woodland cover.
- Mineral extraction.

Land management guidelines for this landscape character type are given as:

- Reinforce the historic pattern of sinuous field boundaries.
- Recognise localised areas of late enclosure hedges when restoring and planting hedgerows.
- Maintain and increase the stock of hedgerow trees.
- Increase the area of woodland cover; siting

should be based on information from the Historic Landscape Characterisation and in consultation with the Archaeological Service.

-Maintain and restore the stock of moats and ponds in this landscape.

The Suffolk LCA guidance notes for character type 26 Valley Meadowlands states that:

“These are flat valley floor landscapes that are still largely dominated by grazing land, punctuated by small carr woodlands and willow plantations. There is an occasional scattering of farmsteads and other notable features, such as Court Knoll in Nayland, on the few areas of higher land found here.

These landscapes are mostly narrow and enclosed by the valley sides. They can be profoundly affected by changes to the management of land and the construction buildings on the valley sides.

Changes in land use, the loss of grassland and the creation of small horse paddocks and associated structures, can significantly degrade the quality and condition of this landscape.

New woodland plantations and the loss of grazing, leading to the spread of scrub can also adversely affect the balance of woodland and grassland.”

The key forces for change are stated as:

“Development and land use change adjacent to this landscape type.

- The loss of grazing by cattle.
- The creation of new woodlands.
- The introduction of horse grazing.
- Neglect of the characteristic ditch and hedgerow networks.
- The conversion of grassland to arable production.”

In terms of development management, the guidance strongly recommends that construction on the valley sides is of the upmost design quality, using sympathetic and unobtrusive materials, with effective mitigation. Developments must not affect

the existing skylines.

Land management guidelines for this landscape character type are given as:

-Support the continuation of traditional economic activities

-Restore and maintain the grazing with cattle and sheep. The continuation of traditional agricultural practices is integral to the character and condition of these landscapes and grazing is often critical to the successful management of important wildlife sites in this landscape.

-Restore and retain the pattern of drainage.

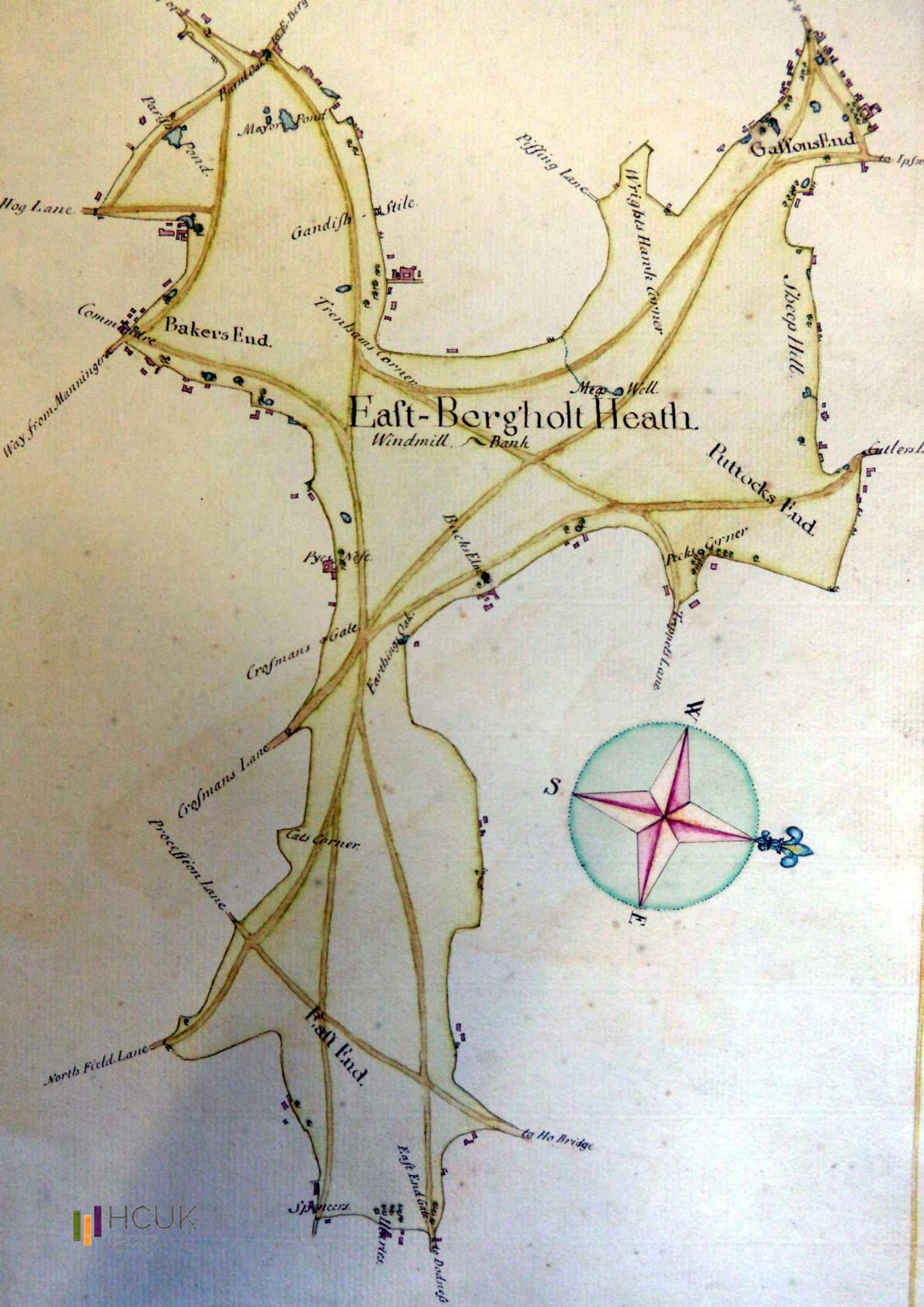
-The pattern of meadows divided by ditches and dykes area a characteristic feature of this landscape and should be maintained with sympathetic management. This will also deliver ecological benefits.

-Maintain levels of grassland.

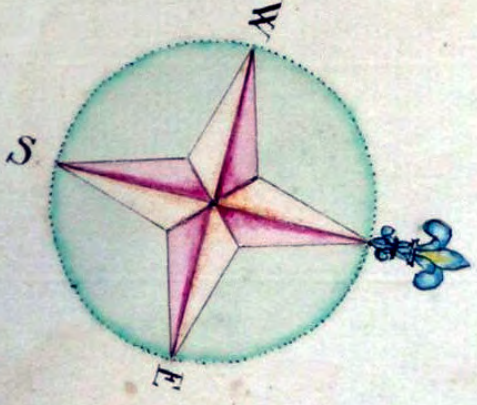
-Arable reversion though agri-environment schemes, or with the expansion of livestock enterprises, can help maintain the character of this landscape and also deliver ecological benefits.

-These landscapes contain a proportion of wet and plantation woodland, and it is important to maintain the appropriate balance of grassland and woodland. While wet woodland is an important part of the habitat mix in this landscape excessive creation of plantation woodland should be avoided.





East-Bergholt Heath  
Windmill. Bank



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# Appendix 4

## AONB Management Plan Policies



## **Dedham Vale AONB *Natural Beauty and Special Qualities and Perceived and Anticipated Risks***

*Final Report*



**July 2016**

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### 3.2 Natural Beauty Factors and Special Qualities Evidence Table

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations   | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan          | Supporting Evidence  | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Landscape quality</b></p> <p><i>Intactness of the landscape in visual, functional and ecological perspectives</i></p> | <p>Lowland river valley i.e. intact valley unit</p> | <p><b>Valley profile and form:</b></p> <p>Gentle valley slopes and steeper tributary valleys with woodland give rise to a subtle but legible landscape. Distinction of land uses associated with the valley side (arable, woodland and settlement) and valley floor (pastures and grazing marsh) reinforce the legibility of the valley form.</p> <p>Heath and acid grassland occur in places reflecting the underlying geology and soils.</p> | <p>Conversion of pasture on the valley floor to arable - this undermines the traditional land use patterns and visual definition of the vale comprising distinct valley sides and floor.</p> <p>Planting of poplar and willow plantations on the valley floor - these can mask the characteristic riparian trees and the course of the river and can alter the character and habitat value of traditional meadow areas.</p> <p>New woodland planting in significant blocks which screens valued views and does not emphasise subtle landform changes and traditional woodland patterns.</p> <p>Development on the valley sides which is visually conspicuous or which extends uncharacteristically onto the valley floor - this undermines the predominately rural character of the vale and historical positioning of settlement on the valley sides.</p> <p>Decline of heath and acid grassland in last 100 years and missed opportunities to re-create and connect heath/acid grassland in association with land management or new development.</p> |
| <p><i>The condition of the landscape's features and elements</i></p>  | <p>Traditional land use patterns</p>                | <p><b>Continuity and intactness:</b></p> <p>Sense of continuity in management over time giving rise to time depth and a visual unity.</p>  | <p>Changes in land uses which may disrupt the pattern include plantations of cricket bat willow within the valley floor which creates enclosure and reduces legibility of drainage ditches.</p>  |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations   | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan                      | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|---|---|--|
|   |   | <p>High degree of integrity - although there are a range of different spatial scales there are repeating elements within them.</p> <p>The presence of features including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church towers</li> <li>• Parkland trees and wood pasture/majestic oaks</li> <li>• Small woods on the steep slopes</li> <li>• Coppiced hazel</li> <li>• Hedgerows and hedgerow oaks</li> <li>• Rural barns nestled into folds in landform</li> <li>• Sunken lanes</li> </ul> <p>The high concentration/frequency of these features and their distribution is grounded in the traditional management of the valley and is remarkably intact but highly vulnerable to loss.</p> | <p>Fragmentation of biodiversity habitats across the AONB due to hedgerow loss, lack of woodland management inc. coppiced hazel woods, loss of veteran trees, loss of elms.</p> <p>Development which disrupts the landscape patterns in terms of the loss of existing features or introduction of new features which can be unsympathetic.</p> <p>Extension of gardens into areas of former pasture can cause a domestication of otherwise rural character and the extension of urbanising influences.</p> <p>Development with inappropriate, non-native curtilage planting or boundary treatment and signage which domesticates rural lanes, verges/hedgerows and former pasture/arable fields.</p> |
| <p><i>The influence of incongruous features or elements (whether man-made or natural) on the perceived natural beauty of the area</i></p> | <p>Agricultural landscape free from incongruous development</p> | <p>Managed landscape created by traditional farming practices captured in paintings of landscape artists and remarkably intact still to this day.</p> <p>Where development occurs it is predominately rural and traditional in character.</p>   | <p>Piecemeal changes resulting in loss of features due to lack of management and or the introduction of new elements which undermines the 'ruralness' of the area. It is often not the individual effects of a specific change but the cumulative effect with other changes in the vicinity which are most keenly felt for example temporary enclosures for grazing, temporary animal shelters, fencing, concrete road edges and night lighting.</p> <p>Development which introduces most significant effects includes new infrastructure (road and communications/services) and inappropriate designed or poorly located housing development.</p>   |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations                               | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence  | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   |  |  | Agricultural or large scale industrial buildings(e.g. Anaerobic Digestion Plants), where they may be visible across valley slopes, or on the valley floor, or breaking the skyline such that they draw the eye, may appear out of scale, and effect the patterns between other landscape elements.   |
| <p><b>Scenic quality</b></p> <p><i>A distinctive sense of place</i></p> | Iconic lowland river valley                | <p><b>Appeal to the senses:</b></p> <p>A small scale, domesticated landscape with a sense of traditional management which is the epitome of lowland English countryside.</p> <p>Familiar and idyllic, intimate and domesticated, subtle and harmonious balance of land use and features.</p>   | <p>Land use changes and development which does not contribute to and may undermine local details and features.</p> <p>Large scale developments which are out of character with the small scale and intimate qualities of the vale.</p> <p>Gradual ad hoc introduction of elements such as signage, new buildings, storage of materials, night lighting etc. which may be associated with small scale commercial ventures or agricultural diversification and may fragment the current harmonious balance of traditionally managed lowland countryside.</p> |
|   | Valley Bottom Grazing Marshes              | <p><b>Scale, colour and texture:</b></p> <p>Green and luxuriant pastures, with grazing cows and sheep, river meandering lazily amid stout but graceful willows.</p> <p>Valley floor wet meadows and arable rolling valley sides contrast with each other in terms of scale, colour and texture.</p> <p>Marshes near Manningtree have a simple character which is open and expansive with occasional buildings which add interest and</p> | <p>Loss of grazing marshes/pastures to arable land uses or poplar/willow plantations.</p> <p>Extension of development on to the valley floor altering historic settlement pattern.</p> <p>Increased tree planting and field enclosures on the valley floor which undermine a sense of openness and contrast with the valley sides and which blocks valued views.</p>   |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations        | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | colour amid a sea of reeds.   |  |
| <i>Visual Interest in patterns of land cover</i> | Assemblage of features                     | <p><b>Visual Interest:</b></p> <p>Dedham Vale is not a dramatic expansive landscape but a small scale domesticated landscape where the juxtaposition of features including the riverside meadows grazed by cows and sheep, graceful willows, meandering watercourse, rolling farmlands - cornfields at harvest, fine oaks, picturesque villages and distinctive valley topography offer visual delight and interest.</p> <p>Leafy lanes often with wild flower verges (many are 'Protected Lanes' in Essex or Roadside Nature Reserves in Suffolk) link nucleated villages of great charm and vibrant colour.</p> <p>Isolated farms or barns sit in hollows in the hills while church towers stand proudly at the top of slopes and act as local landmarks.</p> | <p>Introduction of new built form which may disrupt the predominate small scale and rural character of existing buildings and features and the relationships between them. Aspects which may affect the ability of a new development to 'fit' include height, mass, arrangement and size of windows, pitch of roof, detailing and colour.</p> <p>Introduction of new agricultural buildings on the skyline and with no vegetated or land backdrop can be visually intrusive. Consideration should also be given to colour, orientation, and ridge height.</p> <p>New development which visually competes with the landmark character of church towers.</p> |
|  | Enclosure and views                        | <p><b>Sequence of views:</b></p> <p>Woodlands and trees and overlapping lines of vegetation enclose lanes, enhance landform and frame views such that there is an unfolding sequence of views.</p> <p>Steep tributary valleys contain a high</p>  | <p>Lack of consideration of the landscape and visual effects of development both on the immediate environment but also longer distance views from across the valley when making land use and management decisions.</p> <p>Inappropriate design and location of new woodland on the valley sides - new woodland should emphasise rolling flowing lines of topography, should have sinuous edges and</p>   |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   |  | concentration of woodland which creates an enclosed and intimate landscape with high degree of seclusion.   | generally occur on steep slopes/in the depressions in landform.  |
|   |  | <p><b>Wooded skyline:</b></p> <p>Wooded skyline including woodland on the surrounding plateau which defines the vale.</p>   | <p>Development on the upper valley slopes which breaks the skyline or appears prominent.</p> <p>Loss of wooded skyline due to lack of management or development or introduction of inappropriate species of planting on the upper slopes/skyline e.g. Leylandii.</p>   |
| <i>Appeal to the senses</i>               |  | <p>John Constable was inspired by the subtle and harmonious balance of all the ingredients of the classical English Lowland and he wrote the following:</p> <p><i>"The gentle declivities, the luxuriant meadow flats sprinkled with flocks and herds, and well cultivated uplands, the woods and rivers, the numerous scattered villages and churches with farms and picturesque cottages, all impart to this particular spot an amenity and elegance hardly anywhere else to be found".</i></p> <p><i>"The sound of water escaping from mill dams often rotten plants, slimy moss and brickwork..."</i></p> <p><i>"Painting for me is another word for feeling and I associate my careless boyhood with all that lies on the banks of the Stour".</i></p> | <p>Retaining the intactness of the landscape which so inspired John Constable and has the ability to appeal to the senses of people today is unique. Understanding the detail Constable perceived, captured and so loved is fundamental to retaining the cultural heritage interest we place on this landscape in the present day.</p> <p>Threats and issues noted above are all relevant to this aim.</p> |



| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations                           | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan           | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Relative wildness</b></p> <p><i>A sense of remoteness</i></p> | Remoteness   | <p><b>Perceptions of being away from it all:</b></p> <p>Sense of remoteness is readily perceived on the open and exposed grazing marshes near Manningtree where the call of marshland birds (Redshank, Lapwing and Oystercatcher) add ambience and are evocative of a remote and natural area. Inland the deeply rural countryside at Wiston and Boxted can also feel remote.</p> <p>Significant sections of the valley landscape remain relatively inaccessible with roads crossing the river only at infrequent intervals giving rise to a greater sense of remoteness.</p> | <p>Increased footpath/cycle or road access to areas which currently retain a sense of remoteness.</p> <p>Development which requires increased access to areas currently with relatively limited accessibility.</p> <p>Increased frequency of trains, new infrastructure, phone masts, increased traffic etc can all undermine perceptions of remoteness.</p>  |
| <p><i>A relative lack of human influence</i></p>                    | Agricultural landscape                               | Managed landscape created by traditional farming practices. This is not a strongly 'natural' landscape but one which portrays land management practices established in the middle of the 20th century.  | Piecemeal changes resulting in loss of features due to lack of management and or the introduction of new elements which undermines the traditional land management patterns of the area. It is often not the individual effects of a specific change but the cumulative effect with other changes in the vicinity. For example the loss of veteran trees or individual pollarded willows along the Stour or the loss of wood pasture or grazing meadows and replacement with arable farming or development. |
| <p><i>A sense of the passing of time and a return to nature</i></p> | Evidence of human habitation over previous millennia | <p><b>Passing of time:</b></p> <p>In places there are dilapidated barns with bulging and sagging weatherboarding which engenders romantic qualities and the passing of time.</p>  | <p>Loss of features which enhance perceptions of time depth and are reminiscent of Constable's day. These features can be vulnerable to small scale incremental loss.</p> <p>Balancing the retention of the best through listing and inclusion on heritage at risk register but also the accepted decay of others all of which add to the qualities of the area.</p>  |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations                                      | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Relative tranquillity</b></p> <p><i>Contributors to tranquillity</i></p> | Relative Tranquillity                      | <p><b>Factors which contribute to perceptions of tranquillity:</b></p> <p>Familiar idyllic images<br/>Lack of overt signs of development<br/>Natural sounds<br/>Presence of water along the banks of the Stour<br/>Minimal noise and light intrusion<br/>Ability to enjoy/walk lanes with minimal traffic</p>   | <p>Local electricity distribution networks and communication masts within, and in the setting of, the AONB.</p> <p>Light pollution can affect the area's dark skies and should be kept to a minimum including the use of full cut off lighting and directional light to control spillage for development within the AONB and also within its wider setting.</p> <p>Aircraft noise can significantly intrude into the rural tranquillity of the vale.</p> <p>Development which introduces/generates unacceptable levels of traffic on minor roads or leads to the need for general highways 'improvements' or interventions, i.e. kerbing, lighting, and signage which can introduce inappropriate materials and be out of scale with the intimate small scale qualities of this landscape.</p> <p>New infrastructure crossing the valley floor may result in physical fragmentation and loss of tranquillity.</p> |
|  |  | <p><b>Consensus:</b></p> <p>Emotional responses to this landscape are reflected in the draw of artists and writers and the expression of a 'quiet idyll'. Dedham Vale because of its lowland rural character can have a wide appeal to many sections of society. People visit the area and feel safe in the lowland rural scene - here they have the opportunity to feel inspired.</p> <p>The Dedham Vale landscape has a propensity to satisfy people's expectation of a classic</p> | <p>Recreational activities which result in an increase in the numbers of people perceived in the landscape, or activities which are not directly tied to quiet enjoyment can undermine opportunities to be inspired by the environment.</p> <p>Increased parking providing improved access to the rights of way network may undermine the qualities of the 'quiet idyll'.</p>   |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations  | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  | English lowland landscape.  |   |
| <i>Detractors from tranquillity</i>  | Some intrusions of human activity          | <p><b>Factors which detract from perceptions of tranquillity:</b></p> <p>Visibility and noise intrusion from A12<br/>Peripheral or linear housing development<br/>Electricity pylons<br/>High concentrations of visitors around 'honey pot' sites.<br/>Recreational activities which are not regarded as quiet outdoor recreation e.g. organised or motorised sports.</p>   | <p>Pressure for new housing and improved infrastructure that alters the traditional pattern of settlement such as the expansion of nucleated villages or infill development resulting in linear development along lanes.</p> <p>Increased night lighting and signing.</p> <p>Increased numbers of people evident in the landscape and noisy sports.</p> |
| <p><b>Natural heritage features</b></p> <p><i>Geological and geomorphological features</i></p> | Geology and Geomorphology                  | <p><b>Land use patterns:</b></p> <p>London Clay and sand and gravel deposits exposed on valley sides are reflected in quarry sites, remnant and past heathland e.g. Tiger Hill.</p> <p>Distinctive pattern of vegetation reflecting underlying soils - elm, thorn, oak, hazel and field maple in hedgerows on the lower slopes with holly, pine and ash becoming more common on the upper slopes. Within the valley floor alder and willow are commonplace.</p> | Lack of understanding of underlying geology/soils when undertaking new planting resulting in a loss of the otherwise distinctive patterns of vegetation where there is a change in soil and therefore weakening of local landscape character.   |
| <i>Wildlife and habitats</i>   | Functioning River Stour and Tributaries    | <p><b>Concentration of valued habitats:</b></p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest and County Wildlife Sites are primarily associated with the River Stour and tributaries.</p>  | <p>Loss of native trees associated with the riverside.</p> <p>Changes in land use and new development which have an adverse effect on water quality and may affect the nature conservation value of habitats associated with the river and</p>  |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations   | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence  | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   |  | <p>Alder and black poplar and pollarded willow along the watercourses.</p> <p>Rough grassland gives rise to ideal hunting ground for barn owl.</p> <p>Iconic scenes along the river e.g. Flatford Mill derived from traditional management which over time has created valued habitats.</p> <p>Bluebells clothe the banks of narrow lanes in spring and buttercups carpet the meadows.</p> | <p>its tributaries.</p> <p>Lack of traditional grazing management resulting in over grazing or under grazing and loss of grassland species diversity.</p> <p>Inappropriate mowing regimes for grass verges and planting of garden plants/bulbs within verges adjacent to properties can undermine species diversity of verges.</p>   |
|   | Semi Natural Ancient Woodlands             | <p>Appealing woodland patterns and woodland habitat networks.</p> <p>Ancient woodland on the valley sides e.g. Boxted Hall and alder carr along the valley floor.</p> <p>Juxtaposition of acidic sandy soils and clay soils results in a range of habitats in close proximity e.g. Arger Fen.</p>  | <p>Fragmentation of woodland habitat, resulting from changes in land use or development.</p> <p>Missed opportunities to undertake off site planting in association with development where there may be opportunities to improve habitat networks and reinforce local landscape character with the introduction of typical landscape features and re-introduction of traditional management techniques.</p> |
| <p><b>Cultural heritage</b></p> <p>Built environment, archaeology and designed landscapes</p> | Historic Villages                          | <p><b>Intact settlement pattern:</b></p> <p>Saxon/Medieval settlement pattern - distinctive settlement form clustered around small triangular greens or 'tyes'. The small scale of traditional villages, built form and layout and the relationship between the village and the wider landscape setting remains predominately</p>  | <p>Development pressure on the fringes of existing settlements, altering settlement form and relationship to the landscape.</p> <p>Incremental development such as infill development along lanes resulting in linear settlement form and gradual urbanisation of the wider landscape.</p>   |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence  | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   |  | <p>intact. Many of the settlements are conservation areas and contain buildings which reflect major phases of prosperity associated with the cloth trade in the 13th century.</p> <p>A dispersed pattern of individual rural dwellings occurs throughout the area and along roads.</p> | <p>Replacement dwellings, of inappropriate scale, form, dominance, which do not respecting vernacular architecture.</p> <p>Loss of traditional settlement form and relationship with the wider landscape such as at Stratford St Mary and East Bergholt.</p> <p>Where new development is proposed care should be taken to understand the effects on the perceptions of the traditional form of the village, how it may affect perceptions of the settlement when viewed from the wider landscape and how it sits within its landscape context and effects on the sense of arrival and departure from the village. In the case of the latter care should be taken to avoid traffic calming measures or roundabouts on the outskirts of a settlement which alter its character and sense of arrival.</p> <p>Building orientation and position in the landscape are significant considerations.</p> |
|   | Historic sites and landscapes              | Significant collection of visibly tangible historic features, structures and buildings including limekilns, 2 Norman Motte and Bailey castles, historic navigation, great halls and estates, including Registered Parks and Gardens - (e.g. Tendring Hall, Giffords Hall).             | <p>Erosion of above ground archaeological sites e.g. Motte and Bailey Castles.</p> <p>Loss of veteran trees and parkland landscapes.</p> <p>Lack of understanding of these historic features such that they are undervalued and yet have huge potential to increase enjoyment and appreciation of the time depth of this landscape.</p>  |
| Historic influence on                     | The working                                | <b>Landmark features/eye catchers:</b>   | New development which draws the eye either detracting  |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan      | Supporting Evidence  | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|---|---|--|--|
| the landscape                             | landscape                                       | <p>Landmark churches built of knapped flint reflecting period of prosperity (woollen trade 1300-1600) but built on the sites of former Saxon churches. Their landmark qualities reinforce identity and visual coherence of the area.</p> <p>Traditional barns clad in stained weather boarding - these buildings are characteristic of Dedham Vale and reinforce its rural roots. Their organic character and way in which they sit in the landscape add time depth, visual interest and have been an inspiration to artists such as Nash.</p> <p><b>Visual interest in range of buildings styles and types:</b></p> <p>Range of building styles including Medieval timber framed dwellings, grander brick faced 18th century houses, modern buildings from 20th and 21st centuries. Occasional 'pargetting' on buildings and colour of buildings reflects traditional lime washing with a mixture of lime and tallow colour from locally derived earth pigments resulting in pinks, apricots and buffs.</p> | <p>from an existing valued landmark or introducing a new uncharacteristic feature which has a poor dialogue with the wider landscape. A new development may inadvertently become a landmark feature due to poor siting, use of uncharacteristic materials, colours or due to high reflectivity.</p> <p>Conversion of barns resulting in a significant change to their character and setting. These features are highly valued structures reflecting the agricultural roots of this landscape and provide local interest and add to scenic qualities.</p> <p>Use of traditional building material, (the colour, texture and type of which contributes to local character), is preferable over new materials. Introduction of inappropriate colours, texture or building material can undermine and detract from the strong unity of traditional built form. However, in some instances new materials may be appropriate. Where this is the case they should be of a dark/subdued colour and non reflective and should fit their wider context and establish a positive relationship with other buildings around them.</p> |
| Characteristic land management practices  | Evidence of management practices established in | <p><b>Tangible history:</b></p> <p>Ditches and banks and coppiced hazel stools marking former park and woodland</p>  | Lack of management of small remnant areas of heath habitat and missed opportunities to restore heathland fragments and connectivity between historic heathland sites.  |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan            | Supporting Evidence   | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities   |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | middle of 20th century                                | <p>boundaries. Many of the sinuous lanes date back to early patterns of livestock movements from valley floor to valley sides.</p> <p>Place names associated with former heathland - Dedham Heath, Polstead Heath and Levenheath.</p> <p>Engineered channels/sluices relate to a time when the Stour was navigated between Manningtree and Sudbury (post 1705) and when mills developed along the route producing mainly corn which was transported by barge.</p> <p>Traditional orchards associated with the small villages e.g. Polstead Cherry.</p> <p>Artistic evidence demonstrating traditional landscapes and people working the land.</p> | <p>Modern orchards are also characteristic of the landscape around Levenheath and export local produce nationally. However care needs to be taken that the scale of such commercial farming and associated infrastructure does not have adverse landscape and visual effects.</p> <p>The characteristic management practices were depicted in paintings in the middle of the 20th century and reflect labour intensive and small scale enterprises. Today pressure for land uses and activities which are larger in scale, demonstrate increased automisation and the introduction of new mechanised features, can appear out of place and undermine the tangible traditional management of the area. Activity which increases traffic and the erosion of sunken lanes can have a similar effect.</p> |
| Associations with written descriptions    | Association with Ronald Blythe and Many Other Writers | <p><b>Present day landscape connects people to past writers and to expressing emotions associated with place:</b></p> <p>The AONB contains an assemblage of features captured in the writings of Ronald Blythe. The similarity of the landscape today to that depicted in historic writing reinforces the timeless quality of this landscape.</p>   | Changes as a result of development, land management or recreation which adversely affect the landscape quality, scenic quality and tranquility of this landscape (described above) will all adversely affect its cultural heritage value and the appreciation and enjoyment of its literary associations.   |
| Associations with artistic                | Association with Constable and                        | <p><b>Present day landscape connects people to past artists and to expressing emotions</b></p>  | Changes as a result of development, land management or recreation which adversely affect the landscape quality,   |

| Natural Beauty Factors/<br>Considerations                    | Special Qualities noted in Management Plan | Supporting Evidence  | Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities  |
|--|--|--|--|
| representations  | Many Other Artists                         | <p><b>associated with place:</b></p> <p>The AONB contains an assemblage of features captured in the paintings of John Constable, Sir Alfred Munnings and John Nash which are still evident today. The similarity of the landscape today to that depicted in historic paintings reinforces the timeless quality of this landscape.</p> <p>Dedham Vale provokes a remarkably strong emotional response which is readily expressed in the works of artists and writers. It is not just the association of this landscape with artists and writers that is of value but rather the opportunity to experience first had the landscape qualities noted above which are so well captured by such artists and writers. It is this combination that sets this landscape above the ordinary as a national treasure and provides visitors with such inspiring experiences.</p> <p>Dedham Vale deeply resonates with visitors as a classic English landscape - this 'Englishness' is reinforced by its association with artists such as Constable who are synonymous with our sense of who we are and cultural identity.</p> | <p>scenic quality and tranquillity of this landscape (described above) will all adversely affect its cultural heritage value and the appreciation and enjoyment of its artistic associations.</p> <p>Over commercialisation of associations e.g. Constable but also other artists and writers. Over exploitation may give rise to potential ramifications such as increased signage, increased activity and visitor numbers which may undermine the very qualities people are seeking to experience.</p> |
| Associations of the landscape with people, places and events |  | <p>The legend of the dragon in Wormingford Mere.</p> <p>Tangible historic sites including above ground</p>   | <p>Associations of the landscape with people, places and events are by their very nature hard to geographically pinpoint and therefore are prone to a lack of, or inappropriate, management.</p>   |



| <b>Natural Beauty Factors/<br/>Considerations</b> | <b>Special Qualities noted in Management Plan</b> | <b>Supporting Evidence</b>  | <b>Current, Perceived and Anticipated Risks to These Qualities</b> |
|---|---|---|--|
|   |   | and below ground archaeology e.g. cropmarks which have association with particular periods in history and increase peoples enjoyment and perceptions of changing landscape patterns over the centuries. |  |

## 4: Conclusions

### 4.1 Why Dedham Vale is Unique within the Family of AONBs

4.1.1 As noted in paragraph 3.1.3 above Dedham Vale is particularly valued for its landscape quality, scenic qualities and cultural and artistic associations.

4.1.2 The Designation History of Dedham Vale (2010) notes in para 80 that:

*"the fact that the area still contains the scenes made so familiar to a wide audience by Constable's portrayal of its landscape centre around Dedham and Flatford Mill has meant that to many the AONB is particularly valued as 'Constable Country'. Constables' scenes of vibrant working landscapes have come to represent the epitome of England's lowland countryside, and much of this landscape is still recognisable in the AONB today. The dominance of this association has made Dedham Vale a special, one-off AONB'.*

4.1.3 While the Dedham Vale 1996 Landscape Assessment document states that:

*"Dedham Vale is a landscape full of subtleties....The context of Dedham Vale in an exposed plateau helps to emphasise the more intimate and special qualities of the Vale. Although it lies in relatively close proximity to other Essex and Suffolk river valleys , it stands out from them because of its concentration of interesting and historic buildings, the scale and dominance of the river, and the fact that it is remarkably free from industrial development and suburban sprawl, retaining a sense of the classic East Anglian rural lowland landscape. Its focus is inward, leaving a lasting impression once experienced".*

4.1.4 All of the above serves to encapsulate why Dedham Vale is designated an AONB and sits unique within the national family of AONBs.

### 4.2 Protecting Qualities Going Forward

4.2.1 Whilst this report summarises the natural beauty factors and special qualities it should be used in association with the documents listed in para 1.3.1 above and not used in isolation.

4.2.2 It is anticipated that this document will be used by the AONB Partnership in their work with local landowners and in commenting on planning applications. It is also hoped that this report will be used by local planning officers as a checklist of the special qualities and 'natural beauty factors' which are relevant to this AONB and therefore will inform their advice to developers and will assist in determining planning applications. It should also be helpful to landscape professionals engaged in assessing landscape and visual effects of proposed development and also those involved in advising on land management initiatives.

2013 – 2018

# Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan



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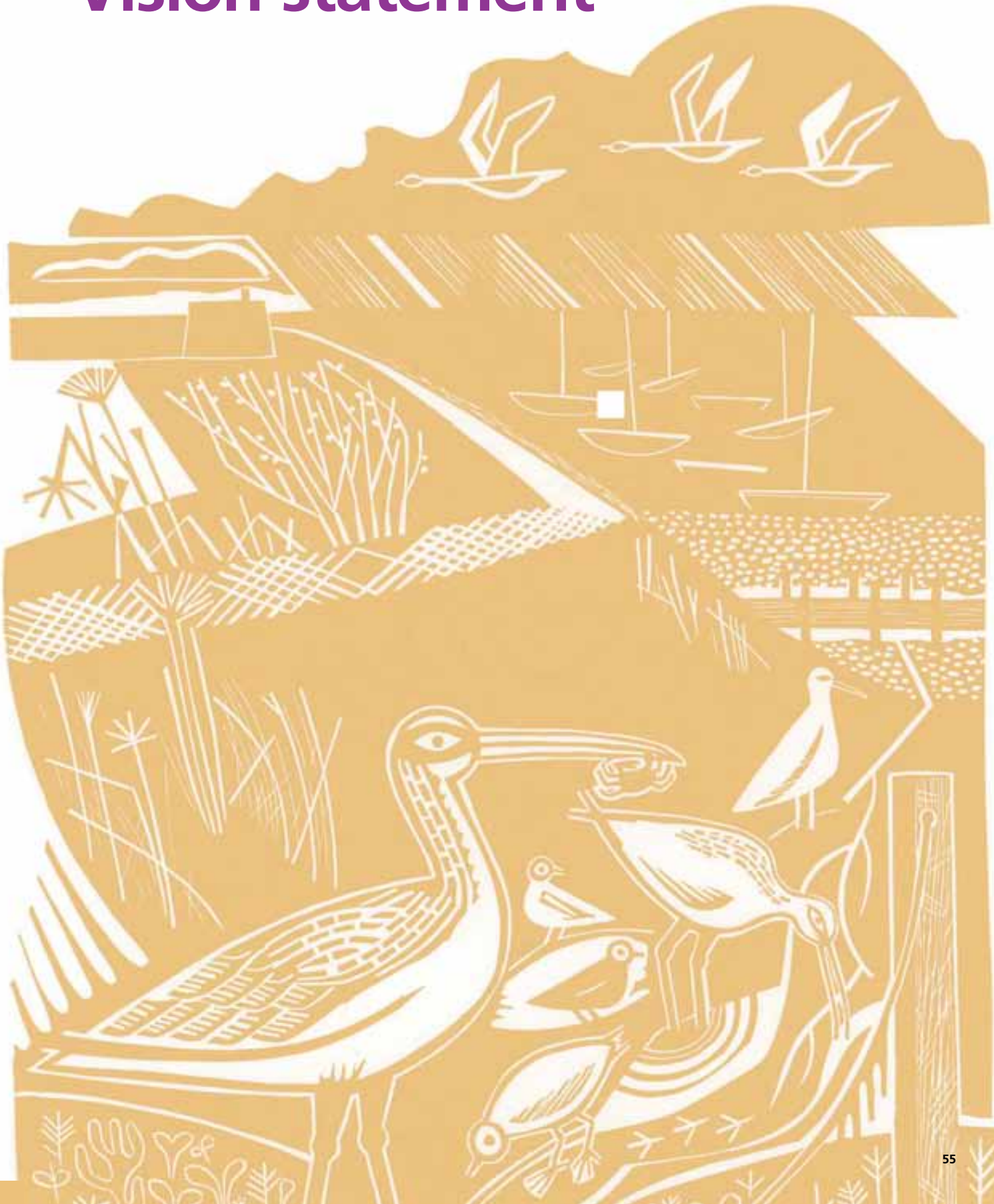
Suffolk Coast  
and Heaths  
One of the  
AONB Family

Suffolk  
Coast &  
Heaths



Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

# Vision statement





## 4.1. 20-year Vision statement (2033)

**4.1.1.** This 20-year Vision builds on that published as part of the previous Management Plan (2008–2013) and has been updated to reflect the current environmental, economic and social context. It has been divided into two sections; aspirations that relate to the AONB as a whole, and those that relate to particular landscape areas.

**4.1.2.** AONB designation aims to conserve and enhance natural beauty and this Vision imagines and projects how that objective can be achieved. It also takes account of the needs of people who live, work in and visit the area. The objectives and actions contained in Section 5 of this Management Plan are intended to work towards achieving the vision presented here.



## The 2013–2033 Vision can be summarised as:

- Special wildlife, landscape, seascape and heritage qualities are conserved and meet the needs of people who live, work in and visit the AONB
- Local communities are fully engaged in the care of the area
- A high-quality landscape and infrastructure exists to support sustainable access, tourism and business

## 4.2. Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB in 2033

### 4.2.1. 'A high-quality landscape and seascape, their special qualities retained and enhanced'

As a result of strong leadership and effective Partnership action, the area's natural beauty has been successfully maintained and, wherever possible, enhanced. The landscape and seascape, while dynamic and changing, maintain the character recognised in the original designation. Wildlife areas are in favourable condition. Changes generated by climate change and sea level rise have been embraced through adaptation and, where necessary, any adverse impacts have been mitigated. New development, particularly major infrastructure, has been sympathetic to the area's landscape, seascape and scenic beauty and complements the existing built and natural environment. Residual impacts are appropriately offset. The AONB designation has been extended to include the Stour estuary and its southern shore.

### 4.2.2. 'Local communities are passionately and actively engaged with their environment'

Local people have a deep appreciation and understanding of the area's special qualities. Local communities are at the heart of decision making and by developing community led plans and activities are fully engaged and supported in the management of their environment.

There is a range of opportunities for people to get actively involved in caring for their landscape. The challenge of sustainable living and carbon emission reduction has been embraced by communities and local businesses. There is support for people affected by the impacts of climate change.

### 4.2.3. 'A thriving economy: a landscape of opportunity'

New and established enterprises use the area in an informed, sensitive and sustainable way, flourishing in a beautiful environment. Within a broad-based local economy, sustainable tourism is widespread and tourism businesses are increasingly involved in careful stewardship of the area. Local food and drink is a key attraction of the area and good sales outlets are commonplace. Energy production infrastructure does not detract significantly from the landscape and scenic beauty of the AONB and the impact of industrialised outdoor farming is minimised.

### 4.2.4. 'High-quality facilities and integrated transport give everyone the opportunity to enjoy the AONB'

Excellent visitor facilities, information and infrastructure enable the public to appreciate the area and enjoy the many opportunities for outdoor recreation, without damaging the area's many special qualities. Flexible and integrated transport options are readily available and meet the needs of both residents and visitors. Walking and cycling across the area are key, practical choices within a sustainable transport network. Residents, visitors and tourism businesses are aware of their responsibilities, actively helping to retain the area's special qualities.

### 4.2.5. 'Tranquillity has been retained and undesirable intrusion prevented'

The importance of peace and tranquillity to the character of the AONB is fully recognised and sources of noise and visual intrusion have been resisted or mitigated. The area's dark night skies are valued as an important feature and continue to be retained. Low-voltage power lines continue to be buried underground.



### 4.3. Our vision for the key landscape areas

#### 4.3.1. 'An outstanding lowland coast, managed for people and wildlife'

An integrated approach to managing the coastal zone has enhanced its value for people and wildlife. A careful balance has been struck between the need to safeguard communities and develop key infrastructure while ensuring that the character and special qualities of the dynamic coastline are retained. Improved public awareness and active management has improved the declining condition of coastal habitats and provided better protection for coastal wildlife, particularly from recreational disturbance. The loss of freshwater wetlands to coastal erosion or flooding has been prevented where sustainable to do so and managed, planned for and alternative sites sought, where protection is not possible. The erosion of maritime cliffs and slopes continues to replenish sand and shingle beaches along the coastline. Coastal farmland is managed with particular environmental sensitivity and landowners receive financial subsidies for doing so. Public access is encouraged but is consistent with the high conservation value of the coastline. Water bodies are in good to high status by 2015.

#### 4.3.2. 'The estuaries retain their character and special qualities for both people and wildlife'

The estuaries are proactively managed to balance the many demands placed on them whether from recreation, commerce, agriculture, wildlife or the aspirations of local communities. Rich intertidal feeding grounds have been retained while existing areas of eroding saltmarsh are restored and protected to provide natural defences to river walls. Freshwater wetlands have been protected from the sea where it is sustainable to do so. Where protection is not possible alternative sites have been identified, and management has started to provide continuity of habitat.

**4.3.3.** In principle, managed retreat to create new intertidal areas would be welcome where landowners are in agreement. However, realignment of the river walls can have significant impacts on the wider estuary and so it is important that multiple benefits to people and wildlife can be delivered by any scheme. Where retreat is planned, heritage features should be protected in context or, where this is not possible, rescued and recorded.

# “An outstanding lowland coast, managed for people and wildlife”

## 4.3.4. ‘The Sandlings heaths have increased in size and forest areas have diversified’

Active management has expanded the area of Sandlings heath, reducing fragmentation and safeguarding biodiversity. Grazing has increased and spread into adjoining forest and grassland, creating open vistas with scattered trees and varied textures. The Sandlings forests are managed for the benefit of wildlife and people as well as for their timber, creating a richer, more diverse landscape with high levels of public access. Local communities are fully consulted on projects to restore heathland and are given the opportunity to influence management decisions, where appropriate.

## 4.3.5. ‘Farming remains economically viable while enhancing biodiversity and landscape character’

Farmers and land managers are supported to make extensive use of agri-environment schemes to help wildlife, improve access, restore landscapes and retain heritage features. Grazing continues to maintain the open fields and produce diverse habitats. Unsustainable farming practices and diffuse pollution have been phased out. Farming activities which have a particular impact on the special qualities of the area meet the highest standards of best practice and are appropriately located so as not to have a cumulative impact on the landscape. Farmers are recognised as vital contributors to conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the landscape and have adapted to climate change. The loss of farmland to coastal erosion and flooding has been prevented where sustainable to do so and managed and planned for where protection is not feasible.





# Aims, objectives and action plan



## Key to acronyms

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Babergh DC</b> Babergh District Council                        | <b>GtGC</b> Creating the Greenest County              | <b>SCC</b> Suffolk County Council                               |
| <b>CLA</b> Country Land and Business Association                  | <b>IDB</b> Internal Drainage Board                    | <b>SGP</b> Suffolk Geodiversity Partnership                     |
| <b>EA</b> Environment Agency                                      | <b>LPAs</b> Local Planning Authorities                | <b>S&amp;O EMG</b> Stour and Orwell Estuaries Management Group  |
| <b>EH</b> English Heritage  | <b>MMO</b> Marine Management Organisation             | <b>SPS</b> Suffolk Preservation Society                         |
| <b>EIFCA</b> Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority | <b>NE</b> Natural England                             | <b>Suffolk FWAG</b> Suffolk Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group |
| <b>ESWAG</b> East Suffolk Water Abstractors Group                 | <b>NFU</b> National Farmers' Union                    | <b>SWT</b> Suffolk Wildlife Trust                               |
| <b>FC</b> Forestry Commission                                     | <b>NPA</b> National Pig Association                   | <b>Tendring DC</b> Tendring District Council                    |
|   | <b>RSPB</b> Royal Society for the Protection of Birds | <b>TtT</b> Touching the Tide                                    |

 Priority actions are highlighted

| Objectives  | Actions   | Lead organisation/s                  | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Theme 1 Coast and estuaries</b>  |   |                                      |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>1.1</b> Landscape and seascape are taken into full account in Integrated Coastal Zone Management   | <b>1.1.1</b> Develop a seascape character assessment of the Suffolk Coast, both from and back to the coastline to support marine development decision-making  | SCC, AONB team                       |          | *        |          |          |          |
|   | <b>1.1.2</b> Produce a report that assesses landscape and visual impacts of different coast defences to support decision-making processes   | AONB team, TtT Board                 |          | *        |          |          |          |
|   | <b>1.1.3</b> Act as the local champion of the Heritage Coast's seascape character   | AONB Partnership                     | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>1.2</b> Shared learning and decision-making processes for management of the Suffolk Coast involve and include statutory duties of regard to the AONB | <b>1.2.1</b> Actively engage with the Suffolk Coast Forum   | AONB team, AONB Partnership          | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>1.2.2</b> Clarify the governance of coastal erosion management in the Stour and Orwell Haven   | EA, SCC, Babergh DC                  | *        |          |          |          |          |
|   | <b>1.2.3</b> Support the conservation of the special qualities of the Suffolk coast and estuaries   | EA, LPAs, NE, MMO                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>1.3</b> Coastal and estuarine habitats at risk of loss are conserved and enhanced  | <b>1.3.1</b> Encourage and deliver projects to restore intertidal habitat, particularly saltmarsh, in the Plan period   | NE, EA, AONB Partnership             | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>1.3.2</b> Protect important designated habitats in situ where possible, and where not possible, provide compensatory habitat   | EA                                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>1.3.3</b> Increase involvement in bait-digging management to reduce disturbance to SPA features  | AONB team, Estuary Management Groups | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>1.4</b> Communities are encouraged and supported to deliver projects that support AONB objectives across the area                                    | <b>1.4.1</b> Facilitate, support and encourage Estuary Partnerships and Forums and community-based project delivery   | AONB team                            | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>1.4.2</b> Encourage a co-operative approach to managing commercial, recreational and environmental interests on the Stour and Orwell with the Stour and Orwell EMG and Regulators group                                  | S&O EMG                              | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>1.4.3</b> Encourage a co-operative approach to managing commercial, recreational and environmental interests on the Deben, Alde & Ore and Blyth estuaries working with the estuary partnerships as necessary/appropriate | AONB team                            | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>1.4.4</b> Sustainable, local and small-scale activities on the estuaries are supported   | AONB Partnership                     | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |

| Objectives   | Actions   | Lead organisation/s         | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|---|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1.5 An understanding of recreational capacity and disturbance of sensitive coastal and estuarine areas has been developed and negative impacts are minimised                   | 1.5.1 Support the LIFE+ funded shingle access management work on NT Orford Ness and promote good practice throughout the AONB   | AONB Partnership            | *        | *        |          |          |          |
|  | 1.5.2 Co-ordinate a shingle and little tern strategy across the area  | AONB Partnership            |          | *        | *        |          |          |
|  | 1.5.3 Produce interpretation for schools, decision-makers and the public to raise awareness of coastal change in local context  | AONB team, AONB Partnership |          |          |          | *        |          |
| 1.6 Awareness of local commercial fishing industry in building local distinctiveness is improved   | 1.6.1 Develop information with inshore fishermen, to raise awareness of their industry as part of the character of the AONB   | AONB team, EIFCA            |          |          | *        |          |          |
|  | 1.6.2 Support the EIFCA in the management of sustainable fishing in the Stour and Orwell estuaries, including any review of bye-laws, to enable the estuaries to act as a nursery for fish stocks | S&O EMG                     | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1.6.3 Support fisheries moving to sustainable fisheries accreditation   | AONB Partnership, EIFCA     | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| 1.7 There is a reduction in the effects of pollution on sea, coast and estuary environments  | 1.7.1 Analyse Beachwatch results locally and take forward any local action to prevent litter, as appropriate  | AONB team, AONB Partnership | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1.7.2 Engage with future consultation and decisions regarding Ship-to-Ship oil transfer off the Suffolk coast   | AONB Partnership            |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
| 1.8 There is a range of opportunities for communities and visitors to get involved in and better understand the conservation and special qualities of Suffolk's Heritage Coast | 1.8.1 Deliver HLF Touching the Tide project   | TtT Board                   | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
| <h2>Theme 2 Land use and wildlife</h2>   |   |                             |          |          |          |          |          |
| 2.1 Understanding of the distinctive characteristics of the local landscape is improved and relevant guidance produced   | 2.1.1 Complete the revision of the Suffolk Coast & Heaths National Character Area description (NCA 82) in consultation with AONB Partnership  | NE                          | *        |          |          |          |          |
|  | 2.1.2 Carry out LCA work across the wider AONB and project area to the same scale and methodology as for Touching the Tide work on the Heritage Coast   | AONB team                   |          |          |          | *        |          |
|  | 2.1.3 Actively promote LCA work covering the area to inform decision-making, such as <a href="http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk">www.suffolklandscape.org.uk</a>                                 | SCC, AONB team              | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.1.4 Develop and articulate the concept of tranquillity as an important part of the character of the area, and test through consultation   | SPS, AONB team              | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
| 2.2 Features that detract from landscape quality are removed where possible and feasible to do so  | 2.2.1 Deliver low-voltage undergrounding schemes already in programme for DPCR5 (2010–2015)   | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
|  | 2.2.2 Develop new low-voltage undergrounding schemes with local communities to deliver within DPCR6 (from 2015)   | AONB team                   |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.2.3 Engage with Ofgem and National Grid over potential to underground high voltage lines in protected areas   | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
|  | 2.2.4 Engage with other utility providers to seek a reduction in the impact of infrastructure on landscape (e.g. telecommunications)  | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        |          |          |

| Objectives   | Actions   | Lead organisation/s    | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|---|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>2.3</b> Awareness of the range and importance of the AONB's cultural and natural heritage and the sustainable use of the area is improved   | <b>2.3.1</b> Explore the potential for Biosphere Reserve status for the area  | AONB team              |          |          |          | *        | *        |
| <b>2.4</b> Awareness of the links between landscape, human activity, geology, landform and natural processes is improved   | <b>2.4.1</b> Develop accessible landscape character narratives from LCA work to clearly articulate why the landscape looks as it does   | AONB team              | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
| <b>2.5</b> River catchments that start outside the AONB are recognised as influencing factors in the AONB and managed accordingly  | <b>2.5.1</b> Develop river corridor projects in the AONB, engaging communities with monitoring and care for their rivers/estuaries (WFD, BAP, CSF targets etc)  | AONB team              | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
| <b>2.6</b> Areas of high landscape importance adjacent to the AONB are designated as AONB  | <b>2.6.1</b> Achieve AONB status for the proposed boundary extension of the Stour estuary and its southern shore in Tendring District   | Tendring DC, AONB team |          |          | *        | *        |          |
|  | <b>2.6.2</b> Assess the potential for future potential boundary extensions (or at least project area extensions) which meet natural beauty criteria and NE Designation Strategy, from updated LCA work  | AONB team              |          |          |          | *        | *        |
| <b>Planning</b>  |   |                        |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>2.7</b> There is a consistently high standard of development control decision-making. This will prevent significant adverse impact on the landscape and scenic beauty of the AONB, as set out in the National Policy Planning Framework (the NPPF states that landscape and scenic beauty of AONBs should be given 'great weight'). | <b>2.7.1</b> Develop closer working through workshops, seminars, 1:1s and CPD on AONB conservation issues, to support Development Control Committee Members, planning officers and other partners involved in planning decisions  | LPAs, AONB team        | *        |          | *        |          | *        |
|  | <b>2.7.2</b> Undertake a review of design guidance in the AONB and update/produce as necessary to ensure the distinctive built character of the AONB and its market towns is conserved and enhanced   | AONB team, LPAs        |          |          |          |          | *        |
|  | <b>2.7.3</b> Assess visual impacts of developments on landscape and seascape character and scenic beauty, either through LVIA as part of EIA or through less formal visualisations (photographs etc) of minor developments where visual impacts are unclear, both within and adjacent to the AONB | LPAs, MMO, AONB team   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>2.8</b> The special qualities of the AONB are consistently taken into account and enhanced by the planning process  | <b>2.8.1</b> Review and as necessary develop guidance for planners on how to deliver improvements to ecological networks through the planning process   | AONB team, RSPB, NE    | *        |          |          |          | *        |
|  | <b>2.8.2</b> Review and as necessary develop guidance on the conservation of geodiversity, to support the planning process  | AONB team, EH, SGP     | *        |          |          |          | *        |
|  | <b>2.8.3</b> Review and as necessary develop guidance on tranquillity, and its main detractors, to support the planning process   | AONB team, SPS         | *        |          |          |          | *        |
|  | <b>2.8.4</b> Review and as necessary develop planning guidance for the conservation of historic parks and gardens   | AONB team, EH          |          | *        |          |          |          |

| Objectives   | Actions  | Lead organisation/s         | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2.9 Avoid, mitigate and offset impacts from major infrastructure developments within or adjacent to the AONB   | 2.9.1 Work closely to ensure that major infrastructure developments that go ahead within or adjacent to the AONB (i.e. that pass the tests set out in National Policy Statements) causing significant impacts, are appropriately mitigated and any residual impacts offset | LPAs, NE, MMO, AONB team    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.9.2 Ensure new high-voltage power lines associated with major infrastructure energy developments on or off shore are placed underground  | LPAs, NE                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.9.3 Develop and administer amenity funds to mitigate and/or offset major infrastructure development in the AONB  | AONB team, LPAs             | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| 2.10 Small-scale renewable energy developments are supported in the AONB where they are in keeping with conserving and enhancing natural beauty and do not detract from landscape character, either individually or cumulatively | 2.10.1 Support and advise planning officers, as appropriate, on a case-by-case basis, on the scale, location and design of renewable energy installations  | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| 2.11 Neighbourhood Plans prepared by communities in the AONB help to conserve and enhance natural beauty   | 2.11.1 Develop an 'AONB toolkit', including conservation of AONB special qualities, to support communities developing plans  | AONB team                   |          | *        |          |          |          |
| <b>Wildlife</b>  |  |                             |          |          |          |          |          |
| 2.12 A thorough audit of wildlife across the AONB is established   | 2.12.1 Complete biodiversity audit using UEA methodology developed for the Brecks  | AONB team                   |          | *        |          |          |          |
| 2.13 The implications of climate change on priority species and habitats in the AONB is better understood, to enable conservation and enhancement  | 2.13.1 Develop and promote a project to better understand the species and habitats winners and losers of climate change in the AONB  | AONB Partnership            |          |          | *        |          |          |
|  | 2.13.2 Ensure well promoted landscape-scale conservation strategies and targets are adequate to meet the requirements of priority species and habitats and the management of invasive species  | AONB Partnership            |          |          |          | *        |          |
| 2.14 Conservation management helps wildlife to adapt to climate change, enabling greater connectivity for dispersal across the landscape   | 2.14.1 Develop and promote ecological networks in the AONB through various mechanisms including agri-environment, planning gain and conservation land acquisition  | AONB Partnership            | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.14.2 Support land acquisition through a partnership approach, where opportunities arise  | AONB Partnership            | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.14.3 Improve integration, support and advice for land owners adjacent to nature reserves, and in the wider countryside, to buffer and extend the area available for wildlife   | RSPB, SWT, NE, Suffolk FWAG | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 2.14.4 Deliver phase 2 of the South Sandlings Living Landscape project   | Sandlings Group             | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
|  | 2.14.5 Develop an AONB Partnership Position Statement and Strategy on ecological networks  | AONB Partnership            | *        |          |          |          |          |
| 2.15 Protected sites are managed effectively   | 2.15.1 Support targeted action to ensure SSSIs in the AONB are in favourable, or favourable-recovering, condition  | AONB Partnership, NE        | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |

| Objectives  | Actions   | Lead organisation/s                 | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>2.16</b> Habitat management helps to conserve distinctive landscape character  | <b>2.16.1</b> Safeguard and manage characteristic habitats, particularly diminishing areas of grazing marsh and larger river valley meadowlands, through HLS  | NE                                  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.16.2</b> Pursue habitat restoration opportunities (heathland particularly) in close consultation with local communities  | Sandlings Group                     | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.16.3</b> Engage with golf courses as important custodians of semi-natural habitat in the AONB (400 ha, 1% of land area)  | AONB Partnership                    |          |          | *        | *        |          |
| <b>2.17</b> Wildlife management has ensured a sustainable balance between deer numbers and the wider ecosystem  | <b>2.17.1</b> Establish deer management groups, as appropriate, particularly to manage red and muntjac deer in the Dunwich, Minsmere area   | FC, RSPB, NE                        |          |          |          | *        |          |
| <b>Farming and Forestry</b>   |   |                                     |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>2.18</b> Farming in the AONB is profitable, but sustainable and appropriate to location  | <b>2.18.1</b> Promote climate change adaptation on farms using toolkit developed through the Future Landscape project   | NFU, AONB team                      | *        |          |          |          |          |
| <b>2.19</b> There is support and advice available to farmers particularly on sustainable farming in the AONB  | <b>2.19.1</b> Provide support to farmers entering Agri-Environment schemes and integrate landowner advice on offer from multiple organisations  | NE, Suffolk FWAG, RSPB, SWT         | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.19.2</b> Provide advice to farmers about Catchment Sensitive Farming to reduce diffuse water pollution and thereby to protect the Water Framework Directive environmental status of water bodies | NE, EA                              | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.19.3</b> Work together to develop and source funding for farmland advice officers to facilitate HLS applications across AONB   | AONB Partnership                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.19.4</b> Develop a best-practice guidance note on outdoor pig farming in the AONB  | AONB team, NPA (NFU), CLA, NE       |          | *        |          |          |          |
| <b>2.20</b> Building on Future Landscapes, there is an increased understanding and appreciation of the impacts of climate change on farming and appropriate adaptation techniques | <b>2.20.1</b> Manage licences to ensure no sub-catchments are classified as 'over-abstracted' in the East Suffolk Catchment, by 2015  | EA                                  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.20.2</b> Explore opportunities for better use of surplus flows of water to reduce the burden on over abstracted points during the dry seasons  | EA                                  |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.20.3</b> Incorporate soil organic matter (SOM) improvements in all AE schemes, to help water retention, as part of CSF and as long-term economic sense   | NE                                  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.20.4</b> Reduce the practice of de-stoning of soils, resulting in long-term loss of structure and soil organic matter, through AE schemes and the dissemination of advice                        | NE, Suffolk FWAG                    |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.20.5</b> Work with relevant organisations to identify ways in which excess winter water could be stored for summer irrigation and other uses, whilst also delivering ecosystem services.         | EA, NFU, ESWAG, IDB, SCC, AONB team | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>2.21</b> Increase the area of land in AONB that is in agri-environment schemes, with a particular focus on classic schemes moving across to ELS / HLS                          | <b>2.21.1</b> Increase the area of land under HLS particularly through conversion of old CS and ESA schemes   | NE                                  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>2.21.2</b> Ensure that the conservation of the AONB's landscape is a priority in agri-environment scheme targeting   | NE                                  |          | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>2.22</b> Sustainable, local food and drink production in the AONB is championed and celebrated   | <b>2.22.1</b> Maintain AONB category in Suffolk Food and Drink Awards, encouraging more producers and retailers to participate and celebrate the local distinctiveness of the area                    | AONB team                           | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |

| Objectives   | Actions   | Lead organisation/s | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|---|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>2.23</b> Commercial farming and forestry helps to support the special qualities of the area                         | <b>2.23.1</b> Carry out an assessment of the cumulative impact of small-scale developments and changes in farming practice on the AONB since its designation in 1970  | AONB team           |          | *        |          |          |          |
|  | <b>2.23.2</b> Inform the development of the next Forest Design Plans for Rendlesham and Tunstall forests to deliver landscape and wildlife enhancements   | AONB Partnership    |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>2.24</b> Multi-objective management of the Sandlings forest helps to improve landscape, biodiversity and recreation | <b>2.24.1</b> Increase the development of ecological networks in the Sandlings forests, particularly through expanding and linking heathland sites  | FC                  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>2.24.2</b> Manage and develop the Sandlings forests as a key recreational resource (within the context of their nature conservation designations), helping to relieve pressure at more sensitive coastal and estuary locations | FC                  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>2.25</b> The AONB's ecosystem services and their value are clearly defined  | <b>2.25.1</b> Commission work to highlight and quantify the various ecosystem services delivered by the key characteristics of the AONB's landscape   | AONB team           |          | *        | *        |          |          |

### Theme 3 Enjoying the area

#### Tourism

|  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>3.1</b> Tourism in the AONB is inclusive, sustainable and supports the conservation of the area   | <b>3.1.1</b> Increase by 25% the number of tourism and other business that are signed up as 'AONB Supporters' and contribute through visitor payback to the AONB Community and Conservation Fund   | AONB team                                 |   |   |   |   | * |
|  | <b>3.1.2</b> Develop annual campaigns to promote sustainable tourism within businesses   | Suffolk Coast Ltd                         | * | * | * | * | * |
|  | <b>3.1.3</b> Develop a joined-up package of nature reserve destinations on the Suffolk Coast (eco-tourism)   | Suffolk Coast Ltd, NE, SWT, RSPB, NT, LAs |   |   | * |   |   |
|  | <b>3.1.4</b> Develop opportunities for volunteering/heritage exploration holidays with accommodation providers   | Suffolk Coast Ltd                         | * | * | * | * | * |
| <b>3.2</b> Good practice examples of sustainable tourism in the AONB are championed and celebrated   | <b>3.2.1</b> Participate in initiatives to celebrate sustainable tourism, e.g. award schemes   | Suffolk Coast Ltd, AONB Partnership       | * | * | * | * | * |
| <b>3.3</b> There is a strategic overview of tourism and its future development and management is planned   | <b>3.3.1</b> Complete the AONB (BALANCE) tourism strategy together with Suffolk Coast Ltd and develop the action plan into BALANCE phase 2   | AONB team, Suffolk Coast Ltd              | * | * |   |   |   |
| <b>3.4</b> Local marketing of the AONB as a tourism destination is consistent and improved, and footfall increased but only when there is capacity | <b>3.4.1</b> Organise annual training days for front of house staff in key visitor locations and businesses ('AONB Supporters') on what is special about the AONB, to support a consistent message | AONB Partnership, Suffolk Coast Ltd       |   | * |   | * |   |
|  | <b>3.4.2</b> Increase marketing of the area for winter and shoulder-season visitors  | Suffolk Coast Ltd                         | * | * | * |   |   |
|  | <b>3.4.3</b> Install boundary signage to mark the AONB boundary but also the Suffolk Coast as a destination in its own right   | AONB team, LPAs, SCC                      |   |   | * |   |   |
|  | <b>3.4.4</b> Build links with Heritage Coast Market Towns Initiative in order to improve businesses' understanding of the AONB   | AONB Partnership                          |   |   | * | * | * |
|  | <b>3.4.5</b> Reduce proliferation of signs within the AONB, particularly in sensitive locations  | AONB Partnership                          | * | * | * | * | * |

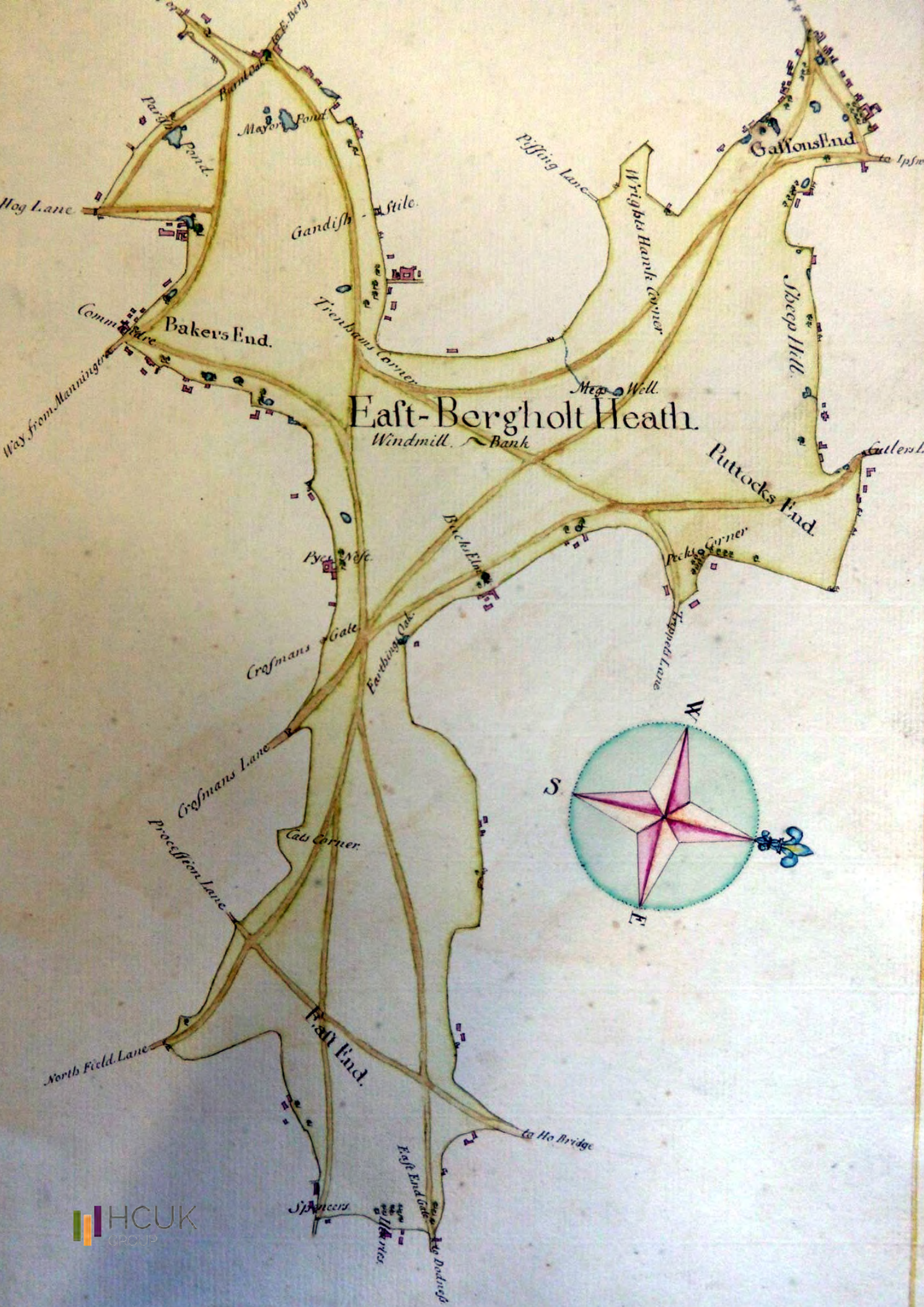
| Objectives  | Actions   | Lead organisation/s  | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|---|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Access</b>   |   |  |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>3.5</b> Public rights of way and wider access networks across the AONB are maintained and enhanced                             | <b>3.5.1</b> Develop sensitively located off-road cycle/horse routes in the AONB  | AONB team  |          | *        | *        | *        |          |
|   | <b>3.5.2</b> Develop an informal network of 'quiet lanes' in the AONB   | AONB team, SCC Transport team                                  |          |          | *        |          |          |
|   | <b>3.5.3</b> Support the Shotley Peninsula Community Path project: aiming to develop a new, largely traffic-free community path from the edge of Ipswich to Shotley Gate                              | AONB team, SCC transport team and Access Development team, LAs | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.5.4</b> Implement Coastal Access in Suffolk using the Suffolk Coast Path and Stour and Orwell walks as its basis   | AONB team, SCC   |          |          |          | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.5.5</b> Update PRoW signage to show long distance routes and destination   | SCC, AONB team   |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.5.6</b> Encourage greater access from a diverse range of people  | AONB team, Partnership   |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>3.6</b> The AONBs long-distance walking routes are seen as key assets to the area and managed as such                          | <b>3.6.1</b> Promote and support the 3-year review of the Cicerone long-distance route guide  | AONB team  |          | *        |          |          | *        |
|   | <b>3.6.2</b> Undertake 2-yearly surveys of long-distance routes with volunteers   | AONB team  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.6.3</b> Maintain and improve information and way-marking (such as distance markers) on the long-distance routes  | AONB team  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.6.4</b> Identify opportunities to improve access in the AONB and seek inclusion of schemes in the Rights of Way Improvement Plan   | AONB team, SCC Access Development team                         | *        | *        |          |          |          |
|   | <b>3.6.5</b> Raise awareness of the social and economic value of the long-distance routes   | AONB team  |          | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>3.7</b> Sustainable transport and associated linkages are maintained and improved  | <b>3.7.1</b> Develop a project that draws together all the sustainable transport options into a coherent package for the visitor, including rail, demand responsive bus services, cycling and walking | AONB team  |          | *        |          |          |          |
|   | <b>3.7.2</b> Support communities in preventing deterioration of local road network by HGVs  | SCC Transport team   |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.7.3</b> Support communities wishing to implement road safety measures for walking and cycling  | SCC Transport team   |          |          | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.7.4</b> Support communities in the management of visitor-hotspot car parking   | AONB team, SCC Transport team, LAs                             | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.7.5</b> Promote all existing foot ferries in the AONB and support the development of new services  | AONB team  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>3.8</b> Responsible access is actively encouraged to ensure recreation and access does not damage the area's special qualities | <b>3.8.1</b> Manage recreation and access to avoid conflicts with conservation objectives   | AONB Partnership   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.8.2</b> Develop the responsible dog behaviour campaign to reach a wider audience and more land managers  | AONB team  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.8.3</b> Promote information regarding Open Access areas and restrictions during bird breeding season (1st March–31st July)   | NE   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.8.4</b> Protect eroding dune and shingle systems and other 'soft' sea defences from recreation as necessary  | LAs, AONB Partnership  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|   | <b>3.8.5</b> Develop a Responsible Access Position Statement for the AONB   | AONB Partnership   |          | *        |          |          |          |



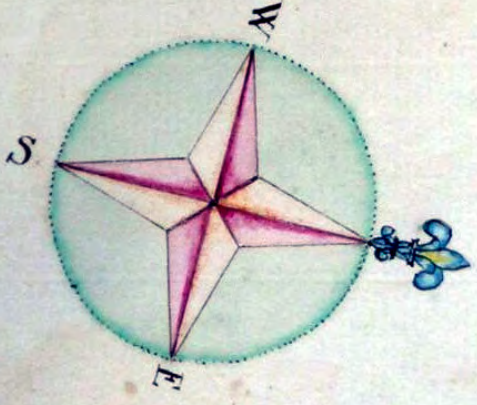
| Objectives   | Actions  | Lead organisation/s                   | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Information</b>   |  |                                       |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>3.9</b> People are aware of the AONB, its special qualities and the issues it faces   | <b>3.9.1</b> Champion the area by publicising major issues affecting the protected area  | AONB team                             | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>3.9.2</b> Produce position statements to articulate the collective view on major issues affecting the area  | AONB Partnership                      | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>3.9.3</b> Produce and distribute a range of AONB communication materials (newspaper, newsletters, leaflets, reports, website, social media etc) to promote the special qualities of the area          | AONB team                             | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>3.9.4</b> Undertake regular reviews of the AONB website and publications portfolio and revise and update to ensure they provide quality information   | AONB team                             | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>3.9.5</b> Engage young people in the conservation and understanding of the area by working with Suffolk Environmental Education Network   | AONB Partnership                      | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>3.9.6</b> Undertake targeted interpretation programmes on key sites to foster understanding and support for their special character (e.g. heathland)  | AONB team                             |          |          | *        | *        |          |
| <b>3.10</b> High-quality, sustainable, outdoor recreational opportunities, infrastructure and information is commonplace within the AONB | <b>3.10.1</b> Maintain and develop the series of interpretation boards and walking and cycling guides in the area  | AONB Partnership                      | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>3.10.2</b> Develop guidance and contacts for responsible recreational use of vulnerable areas to disturbance within the AONB, such as; estuaries, shingle beaches and heathland                       | AONB team                             | *        |          |          |          |          |
| <b>3.11</b> The geodiversity of the AONB is better understood and appreciated  | <b>3.11.1</b> Develop a factsheet on geodiversity as part of the suite of coastal knowledge factsheets   | AONB team, SGP                        |          | *        |          |          |          |
| <b>3.12</b> The historic and cultural assets of the AONB are better understood and appreciated   | <b>3.12.1</b> Develop and promote a register of undesignated heritage assets to increase understanding   | EH, SCC                               |          |          | *        |          |          |
|  | <b>3.12.2</b> Develop a factsheet on the historic landscape as part of the suite of coastal knowledge factsheets   | AONB team, EH, SCC                    |          | *        |          |          |          |
|  | <b>3.12.3</b> Record key archeological, cultural and heritage assets before they are lost to the sea   | SCC Archeological team, EH, AONB team |          |          | *        |          |          |
| <b>Theme 4 Working together</b>  |  |                                       |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>AONB Partnership</b>  |  |                                       |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>4.1</b> AONB Partnership representation is regularly reviewed   | <b>4.1.1</b> Develop strong links with new Partnerships in the area: Local Nature Partnership, Local Enterprise Partnership and the East Suffolk Partnership, to maximise the effective use of resources | AONB Partnership                      | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <b>4.1.2</b> Review membership to ensure the right community, agency, local authority, private sector, NGO representation is in place and co-opt new members as necessary                                | AONB Partnership                      | *        |          | *        |          | *        |
| <b>4.2</b> AONB Partnership has position statements on all priority issues affecting the AONB  | <b>4.2.1</b> Develop a position statement on ecological networks to support activity by partners   | AONB Partnership                      | *        |          |          |          |          |
|  | <b>4.2.2</b> Develop a position statement on responsible access to support conservation of natural beauty and the importance of the Sandford Principle   | AONB Partnership                      |          | *        |          |          |          |

| Objectives   | Actions  | Lead organisation/s         | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 4.3 There is clarity and consistency in AONB messaging   | 4.3.1 Develop a short paragraph of common wording about the AONB for Partnership to use as appropriate, to ensure references to the AONB are consistent                    | AONB team, AONB Partnership | *        |          |          |          |          |
| 4.4 AONB Partnership acts as a key focal point connecting business, communities, organisations and authorities in the area | 4.4.1 Hold AONB public forums as required, to engage with a range of communities and stakeholders on topical issues  | AONB team                   |          | *        |          | *        |          |
|  | 4.4.2 Hold biennial seminars on topical issues for Partners and wider stakeholders   | AONB Partnership            |          | *        |          | *        |          |
| 4.5 Progress on the implementation of the Management Plan is monitored and reported  | 4.5.1 Develop and adopt annual AONB business plan  | AONB JAC                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.5.2 Hold 2 x formal AONB Partnership meetings each year focussing on Management Plan delivery  | AONB Partnership            | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.5.3 Undertake a mid-term review of the AONB Management Plan  | AONB Partnership            |          |          | *        |          |          |
|  | 4.5.4 Produce a summary at the end of the Management Plan period summarising the outcome of actions undertaken by the Partnership  | AONB team                   |          |          |          |          | *        |
| 4.6 The Partnership is fully engaged with national protected landscape issues  | 4.6.1 Maintain membership and active engagement with National Association of AONBs, through annual NAAONB conference and ongoing work between protected landscape officers | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.6.2 Hold an annual meeting of Partnership Leaders, CEOs, Directors to discuss strategic AONB issues  | AONB Partnership            | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| 4.7 AONB governance is responsive to change  | 4.7.1 Review AONB structures as necessary  | AONB JAC                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.7.2 Maintain current levels of Defra and Local Authority core funding enabling the development of 3rd-party funded project activity                                      | AONB JAC                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.7.3 Oversee AONB budgets, team structures and performance quarterly  | AONB JAC                    | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| 4.8 Awareness and profile of the AONB and its importance and vulnerability is maintained and enhanced                      | 4.8.1 Continue to champion the area both as a nationally important protected landscape, but also as an area much identified and valued by local people                     | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.8.2 Ensure that AONB materials reflect the national protection and local importance of the area  | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <b>Communities</b>   |  |                             |          |          |          |          |          |
| 4.9 AONB grants support local activities to meet AONB objectives   | 4.9.1 Promote and administer Community and Conservation Fund grants, generated from visitor payback income from AONB Supporter businesses                                  | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.9.2 Promote and administer Sustainable Development Fund grants to appropriate projects in the AONB, ensuring projects make a difference at the community level           | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 4.9.3 Promote and administer Amenity and Accessibility Fund grants (and similar), generated from major infrastructure development (mitigation & offset) within the AONB.   | AONB team                   | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |

| Objectives   | Actions  | Lead organisation/s                      | 2013 /14 | 2014 /15 | 2015 /16 | 2016 /17 | 2017 /18 |
|--|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <p><b>4.10</b> There is a range of opportunities for individuals, communities and businesses to get actively involved in caring for the AONB</p> | <p><b>4.10.1</b> Continue to develop volunteering schemes in the area enabling people to get directly involved, particularly at the weekends</p>   | AONB Partnership                         | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.2</b> Ensure communities are engaged in and fully aware of sensitive site management issues</p>   | AONB Partnership                         | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.3</b> Increase AONB volunteer numbers by 100 by the end of the Plan period</p>  | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.4</b> Maintain and expand Beachwatch and adopt-a-beach schemes particularly in Tendring District</p>  | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        |          |          |
|  | <p><b>4.10.5</b> Continue to develop the coastal and estuarine warden scheme to improve people's enjoyment of the coast (incl. habitats and access management, surveys and recording, interpretation and information)</p>  | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.6</b> Raise the profile of the Suffolk Association of Local Volunteering Organisations register of volunteer opportunities, for people to find out about opportunities</p>  | AONB team                                |          |          | *        |          |          |
|  | <p><b>4.10.7</b> Respond to community requests and opportunities, drawing in other Partners as appropriate</p>   | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.8</b> Promote carbon reduction in local communities. Use the Creating the Greenest County (CtGC) project and Greenprint forum to underpin the concept of sustainable living and promote the landscape and biodiversity category in the annual CtGC awards</p> | CtGC, Greenprint Forum, AONB Partnership | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.9</b> Increase by 25% the number of businesses who are signed up as 'AONB Supporters' and contribute to the AONB Community and Conservation Fund through the Plan period</p>  | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.10</b> Develop the Community Conservation Fund Supporters Scheme and make it an effective way for businesses to engage with the AONB whilst raising money for conservation</p>  | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
|  | <p><b>4.10.11</b> Increase opportunities for young people to become more involved with the AONB through volunteering, grant schemes and other projects</p>   | AONB team                                | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| <p><b>4.11</b> Mechanisms are developed that enable individuals and groups to join a network of support for the AONB</p>                         | <p><b>4.11.1</b> Develop a 'Friends of' group for the AONB</p>   | AONB team                                |          |          | *        | *        | *        |



East-Bergholt Heath  
Windmill Bank



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# Appendix 5

## John Constable's East Bergholt Works by Location

### John Constable East Bergholt Works by Location Locations

| Location                    | Associated Paintings/ Drawings   | Media                          | Date      | Source  |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| East Bergholt Village       | View of Beaufort Cottage by Golding Constable's House                      | Oil                            | 1811      | Private Collection                            |
|                             | The House of Mr Golding Constable at East Bergholt                         | Pencil                         | 1814      | V&A   |
|                             | Golding Constable's Flower Garden  | Oil on canvas                  | 1815      | Ipswich Borough Council Museums and Galleries |
|                             | Golding Constable's Kitchen Garden   | Oil on Canvas                  | 1815      | Ipswich Museum                                |
|                             | Golding Constable's House  |                                | 1809      | Yale Center for British Art                   |
|                             | Golding Constable's House, East Bergholt                                   | Oil on millboard laid on panel | 1811      | V&A   |
|                             | Mr. Golding Constable's house, East Bergholt                               | Oil                            | 1811      | Ipswich Museum                                |
|                             | View at East Bergholt over the Kitchen Garden of Golding Constable's House | Pencil                         | 1812-1816 | V&A   |
|                             | East Bergholt House  | Oil on Canvas                  | 1809      | TATE  |
|                             | A Village Fair, probably East Bergholt                                     | Oil                            | 1811      | V&A   |
|                             | East Bergholt Street, East Bergholt  | Drawing                        | 1796-9    | V&A   |
|                             | East Bergholt House from East Bergholt                                     | Oil                            |           |   |
|                             | View of East Bergholt House  | Oil                            | 1811      | Private Collection                            |
| East Bergholt Common/ Heath | East Bergholt  |                                | 1808      | Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge                 |
|                             | Spring on East Bergholt Common   | Oil on Panel                   | 1814      | V&A   |
|                             | East Bergholt  | Oil on cardboard               | 1813      | Yale Center for British Art                   |
|                             | Landscape with a red tiled cottage, a windmill and a rainbow               | Oil                            | 1819-25   | Private                                       |
| Church of St. Mary          | East Bergholt Church   |                                |           |   |
|                             | East Bergholt Church: Part of the West End Seen Beyond a Group of Elms     | Chalk on grey paper            | 1812      | V&A   |
|                             | East Bergholt Church: the exterior from the south west                     | Pen & watercolour              | 1796-9    | V&A   |

| Location                             | Associated Paintings/ Drawings                                 | Media                                    | Date      | Source                      |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------|
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: the exterior from the east               | Pencil & watercolour                     | 1805-11   | V&A                         |
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: part of the exterior from the north side | Watercolour                              | 1805-11   | V&A                         |
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: the south archway of the ruined tower    | Pencil & watercolour on paper            | 1806      | V&A                         |
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: the south archway of the ruined tower    | Pencil on paper                          | 1812-16   | V&A                         |
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: church of the ruined archway             | Oil on canvas                            | 1810      | V&A                         |
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: view from the east                       | Watercolour                              | 1806      | V&A                         |
|                                      | East Bergholt Church: the archway of the ruined tower          | Pencil and watercolour on paper          | 1805-1811 | V&A                         |
| The Old Rectory                      | East Bergholt Rectory  |  |           |                             |
|                                      | Landscape with Clouds showing the Rectory                      |  |           |                             |
|                                      | View Towards the Rectory, East Bergholt                        | Oil on canvas on board                   | 1813      | Yale Center for British Art |
|                                      | View towards the Rectory, East Bergholt                        | Oil on canvas                            | 1810      |                             |
| West Lodge                           | West Lodge, East Bergholt                                      | Oil on paper laid on panel               | 1813-16   | Yale Center for British Art |
| The Old Hall<br>The Old Hall Gardens | Elm trees in Old Hall Park, East Bergholt                      | Pencil with slight grey and white washes | 1817      |                             |
| Fen Lane/<br>Flatford Lane           | A Lane near East Bergholt                                      |  | 1809      |                             |
|                                      | A Lane near Flatford (Fen Lane)                                | Oil on Paper on canvas                   | 1810-1811 | TATE                        |
|                                      | Fen Lane, East Bergholt  | Oil on Canvas                            | 1817      | TATE                        |
|                                      | The Cornfield  | Oil on Canvas                            | 1826      | The National Gallery        |

| Location                | Associated Paintings/ Drawings  | Media                  | Date       | Source   |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|------------|--|
|                         | Fen Lane  | Oil on paper on canvas | 1811       | Yale Center for british Art                                  |
|                         | The Lane from East Bergholt to Flatford   | Oil                    | 1812       | Museo Lazar Galdino Collection                               |
| Flatford Mill           | The Mill Stream, Willy Lott's House   |                        |            | Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service: Ipswich BC Collection |
|                         | The Hay Wain  |                        |            | The National Gallery   |
|                         | Flatford Mill 'Scne on a Navigational River'  | Oil on canvas          | 1816-17    | TATE   |
|                         | Flatford Lock   |                        |            |  |
|                         | Willie Lot's Cottage with a Rainbow   | Oil                    |            | Private Collection   |
|                         | Boat Building near Flatford Mill  | Oil                    | 1815       | V&A  |
|                         | Leaping Horse   | Oil                    | 1825       | V&A  |
|                         | A country road with trees and figures, Willie Lott's House  | Oil                    | 1830       | V&A  |
|                         | Flatford Lock   | Oil on paper on canvas | 18-10-1811 | Yale Center for British Art                                  |
|                         | Willie Lott's House near Flatford Mill  | Oil on Paper           | 1810-1815  | V&A  |
| Views over Stour Valley | View towards Stratford St. Mary Church  | Oil                    | 1805       | TATE   |
|                         | The valley of the Stour looking towards East Bergholt   | Watercolour            | 1800       | V&A  |
|                         | Dedham Vale with the River Stour in Flood from the Grounds of Old Hall, East Bergholt                         | Oil on canvas          | 1814-17    | Sotherbys / private collection                               |
|                         | Summer Evening: View near East Bergholt showing Langham Church, Stratford Church and Stoke-by-Nayland Church' |                        | 1811,1812  | V&A  |
| Miscellaneous           | A Lane at East Bergholt   | Pencil                 | 1815       | V&A  |
|                         | A Hayfield near East Berholt at Sunset  | Oil on Canvas          | 1812       | V&A  |
|                         | A Landscape near East Bergholt: Evening   | Oil on Canvas          | 1812       | V&A  |
|                         | Trees at East Bergholt  | Pencil                 | 1917       | V&A  |



| Location | Associated Paintings/ Drawings         | Media           | Date      | Source                      |
|----------|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
|          | Cottages at East Bergholt              | Watercolour     | 1832      | V&A                         |
|          | Wheatsheafs                            | Pencil          | 1815      | V&A                         |
|          | A Lawn at East Bergholt                | Pencil on Paper | 1815      | V&A                         |
|          | An Autumnal Landscape at East Bergholt | Oil on Canvas   | 1805-1808 | Yale Center for British Art |

HCUK Group is a multi-disciplinary environmental practice offering expert advice in archaeology, heritage, landscape and arboriculture, and planning. It began life in 2010 as Heritage Collective LLP, before becoming Heritage Collective UK Limited in 2014. In the coming years diversification saw the addition of Archaeology Collective, Landscape Collective and Planning Collective, before all strands came together to be branded under a single umbrella: HCUK Group, based on the acronym for the original company. A home working company since the beginning, we are pleased to employ a talented workforce of consultants and support staff, who are on hand to advise our clients.

This report is co-authored by Claire Browne BSc. (Hons) DipLA CMLI and Dr Anne Johnson BA (Hons), PhD, FSA, MCifA. Reviewed and edited by Dr Jonathan Edis BA MA PhD MIFA IHBC.

Claire is a Chartered Landscape Architect with 20 years' experience, in landscape planning, assessment and design. She gained her qualification in Landscape Architecture at the University of Sheffield and works across a range of sectors that includes heritage parks and estates, green spaces, residential, leisure, education and mixed-use. Her work has required special consideration of development impacts on designated and non-designated landscapes and heritage features, in both rural landscapes and within a townscape context. Most recently Claire undertook historic analysis and landscape masterplanning for the Greenwich Park Revealed project, prior to joining HCUK.

Claire's approach to placemaking seeks to reflect the distinctive qualities of the landscape character, to draw on a site's special qualities and to make places engaging for people, with positive outcomes for the environment. For this project, Claire was delighted to draw upon her landscape expertise and her personal interest in landscape art and art history.

Anne has worked for over 30 years as an archaeological consultant, at Oxford Archaeological Associates prior to HCUK Group. She also draws on extensive experience project managing over 300 geophysical surveys. This experience provides valuable context for Anne's historical research. In her role as Researcher Anne scours record offices and online repositories for documentary and cartographic sources to analyse and interpret. Her work adds depth, context and understanding to the sites, buildings, features and landscapes we appraise.

Director and co-owner of HCUK Group Jonathan and his co-Directors guide the strategic direction of the Group. Jonathan reviews a good deal of its output and is still involved in heritage consultancy, drawing on 37 years' experience of change affecting heritage assets and their settings. He has been involved in major enabling developments, 300+ appeals (of which 125+ have been public inquiries), strategic urban extensions, infrastructure, regeneration, commercial, retail and mixed use developments. Listing and curtilage cases, enforcement and prosecution.

All have enjoyed bringing their collective forces to bear on the Historic Landscape Study of East Bergholt.



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