

LAWSHALL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Pre-Submission Draft

30th October 2016



Youth Club Collage of Lawshall buildings – unveiled at 1st Community Consultation Nov 2015

Lawshall Parish Council

2016-2036

Loving our village – past, present, future!

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SPECIAL THANKS are due to....

Lawshall Parish Council who put out the call for volunteers to work on a Neighbourhood Plan (NP) and who've engaged in and supported the process throughout.

Ian Poole, our Consultant, who has gone the extra mile for us again and again.

Babergh District Council and in particular, Rachel Hogger, NP Liaison, who has unstintingly responded to our cries for help, also Bill Newman - Corporate Manager of Strategic Planning, Gill Cook - Housing Strategy Officer, Kathryn Oleman - Senior Development Management Officer, Paul Munson - Planning Consultant, and Nick Ward our initial Babergh mentor.

Dr Will Thomas who advised on and analysed the Housing Needs Survey.

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All Saints Primary School for inviting us to run our NP-related school project.

The Swan and Green Light Trust for *pro bono* use of their lovely premises for team meetings.

The Village Hall Committee for providing the perfect venue for our community events and meetings.

The NP groups in neighbouring villages who helped get us started.

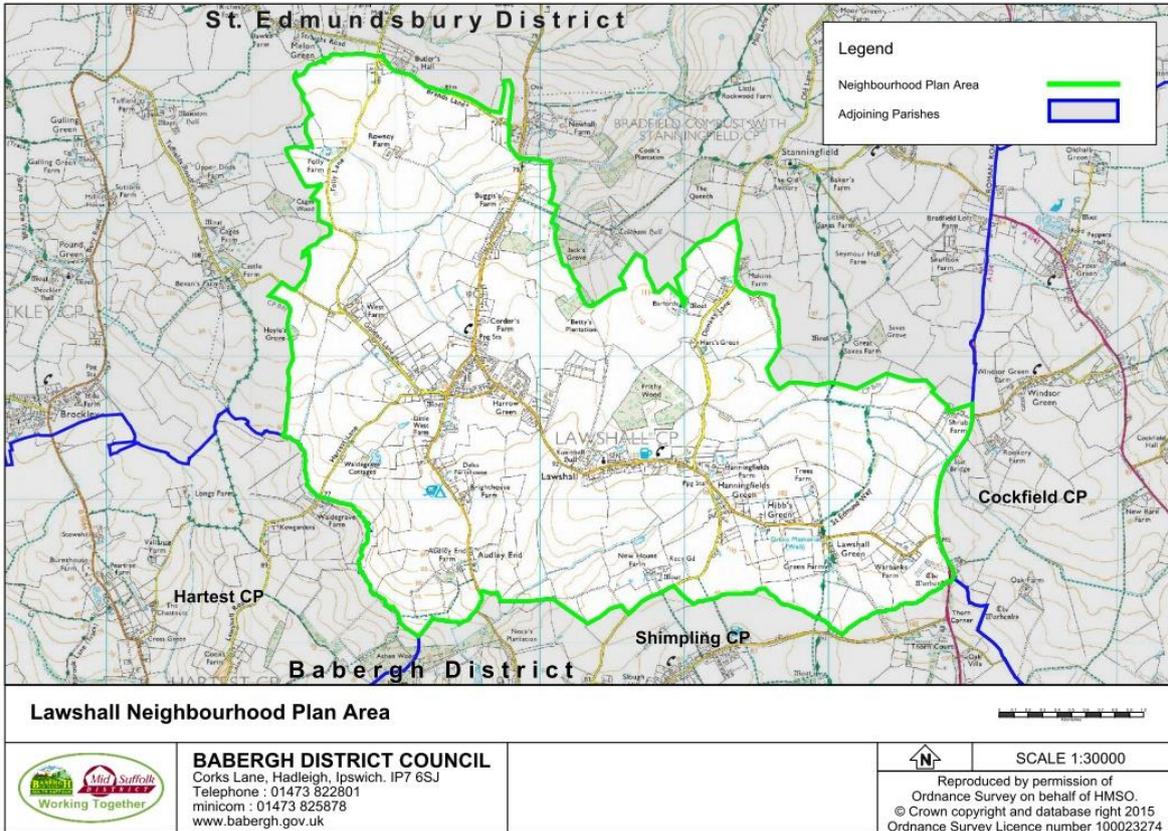
And most of all our 2nd tier helpers who have done so much in so many ways - and our community members who jumped to the cause and have engaged enthusiastically from the word go!

- *Lawshall NP Team for Lawshall Parish Council*

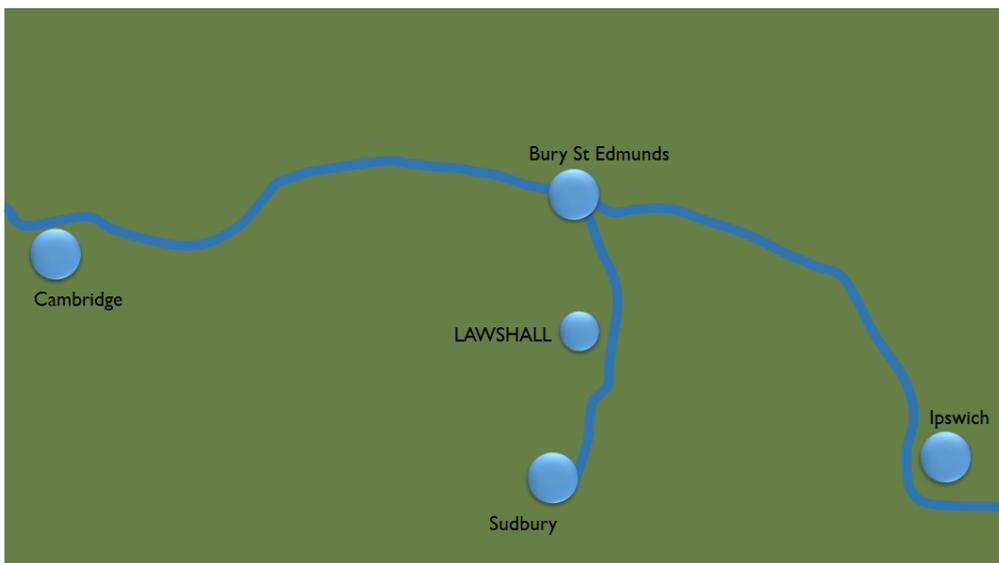
PART ONE

Why a Neighbourhood Plan for Lawshall?

1. LAWSHALL at a glance



Designated Neighbourhood Plan Area



Position of the Village - Ian Poole

37 *Lawshall Key Statistics*

38 **Location:** Off A134 equidistant between Bury St Edmunds and Sudbury in West Suffolk

39 **Size of Parish:** 2,900 acres

40 **Total Population:** 968 (2011 Census)

41 **Number of houses:** 399

42 **Main parish land usage:** Agriculture

43 **Main character:** Set in undulating Ancient Farmland with dispersed farmsteads and hamlets,
44 scattered between moderately sized settlements

45 **Special feature:** SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) ancient woodland and large
46 community woodlands with unusually high level of biodiversity

47 **2. LAWSHALL *present*** *(NP Team character group)*

48 Lawshall is a working agricultural village with a total population of 968 (2011 Census). It lies 7 miles
49 equidistant from Bury St Edmunds and Sudbury off the A134. Our uncommonly large land mass of
50 2,900 acres (10th largest parish in Babergh) provides the space for our unique string of hamlets,
51 several with their own greens, and all separated by rolling farmland. Lawshall is no picture postcard
52 or tourist trap but we relish our sweeping views and enjoy a rural quiet and friendly ambience,
53 highly valued by all.

54 Today we still boast a high number of working farms with, unusually for West Suffolk, animal
55 husbandry as well as crop growing and even a donkey sanctuary. In contrast, we also have a more
56 recently developed central 'hub' delineated by the main Built-Up Area Boundary and home to about
57 45% of the population. This includes well laid out enclaves and closes, again surrounded by farmland
58 and built between 1930s and 2000s.

59 Our valued amenities include:

- 60 - Recently refurbished village hall
- 61 - Popular pub The Swan much used for village meetings and socials
- 62 - Acclaimed All Saints Primary School
- 63 - Village shop (currently closed and much missed)
- 64 - Cricket pitch doubling as football ground (privately owned)
- 65 - Fenced play area with play equipment
- 66 - 3 churches
- 67 - Forest for Our Children (Golden Wood & Crooked Wood), community woodland project of
68 23 acres, planted and managed by and for the community.

69 Also important is our Site of Special Scientific Interest (Frithy Wood), an ancient woodland of 37
70 acres. Above-average biodiversity abounds, with additional havens provided by the greens, the
71 woods, many *private* habitat conservation areas and an extensive network of ancient hedgerows.
72 Footpaths are scarce, but landowners allow us to walk their land by personal permissions – showing

73 the good will and community spirit. This is further demonstrated by many villagers' involvement in
74 the excellent Village Appraisals produced in 1979 and 1991. *(See Appendix 1 for Summaries)*

75 Reliance on agriculture for employment has, like in so many Suffolk villages, receded over the last
76 100 years and most now travel out of the village for work (only 4% of working residents are in
77 agriculture). However, within the parish, there is an increasing employment base including Willows
78 Residential Care Home, Brighthouse Farm B&B, Moat Farm Riding Centre and Corner Farm MGT
79 Storage, as well as home-based workers and businesses.

80 Finally, Lawshall is home to environment & education charity Green Light Trust founded in 1990.
81 Inspired through a link with the rainforest people of Papua New Guinea, the Trust has guided the
82 creation of over 50 woodland/wild space projects throughout the region (starting with our own!). It
83 is also the East of England training provider for Forest Schools and offers conservation-related
84 courses to vulnerable and disadvantaged young people.

85



*Harvest view Melford Road
- N Hughes*



*Swan Inn
- L Williams*



*Gate & West Farm Donkey Sanctuary
- A Staveley*



*All Saints Primary School
- E Clarke*

86 **3. LAWSHALL *past*** (L Bell /S Haffendon, Hanningfield Green)

87 It's not clear where the original settlement stood, but the name derives from the Old English *Hlaw-*
88 *sele* or *Gesell*, meaning 'a dwelling or shelter by a mound or hill'. Historic reference indicates
89 prehistoric habitation and there are remains of a pre-Roman defence system at 'Warbanks'; a late
90 Bronze Age sword discovered there is in Moyses's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds. The village of
91 *Lawesselam* is recorded in some detail in the Domesday Book (1086), which also included the first
92 record of a Church. The C15th All Saints Church once held a substantial library. The Church bells were
93 silenced for 90 years after their removal during the Civil War. A major restoration was undertaken in
94 the 1850s restoring the windows and chancel. A Roman Catholic school - the oldest Catholic Mission
95 in Suffolk - was built 1870, adjacent to Our Lady Immaculate & St Joseph's Church on Bury Road.

96 An important family headed by Sir William Drury became owner of Lawshall Manor in 1547. The
97 connections to royalty brought about the famed visit of Queen Elizabeth I on her 'Royal Progress'
98 tour in August 1578. The Lawshall Parish Register records: "*It is to be remembered that the Queens*
99 *highnesse, in her progresse ...dined at Lawshall Hall, to the great rejoycing of ye said Parish...*"

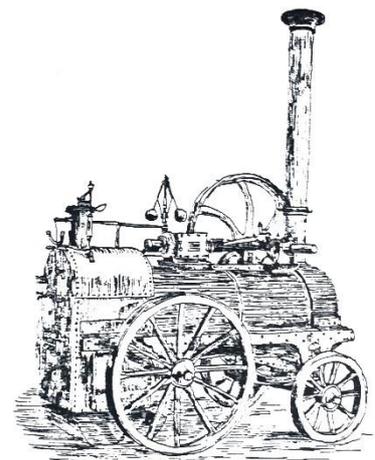
100 The Rookwoods of Coldham Hall - said to be linked to Lawshall Manor by a secret tunnel – were
101 staunch Catholics, so suffered persecution under Elizabeth I. Ambrose Rookwood was involved in the
102 Gunpowder Plot and was captured, imprisoned in the Tower and executed.

103 The growth of the village population in the 19th Century - up to 925 (little less than today!) - reflects
104 the raised living standards in a period of greater prosperity. Local industry thrived with the arrival of
105 the railways to nearby Cockfield. The Horsehair factory in The Street became a major industry,
106 producing mainly fabric & upholstery stuffing. Mechanised farming methods brought the threshing
107 machine, artificial fertilisers and advances in land drainage. Later came the enlargement of fields,
108 the grubbing out of a section of Frithy Wood (our ancient woodland) and the gradual decline of our
109 pubs from 5 to just 1!

110 The coins on the oak beam in the Swan Inn are a sad reminder of the loss of 24 Lawshall men in
111 World War 1; they were placed by them to be collected when they returned. A reminder of World
112 War 2 is the impressive memorial stone to a Dutch Airman who crashed close to Bury Road.



STREET FARM AND OLD VILLAGE HALL (FORMERLY HORSE HAIR FACTORY)
c. 1960



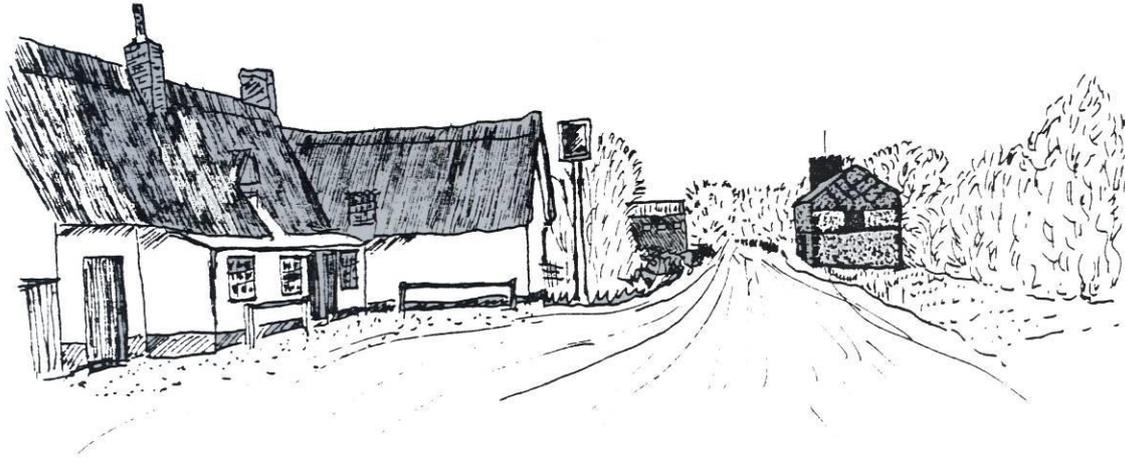
AN EARLY RANSOMES' PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE

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***Original sketches by Christine Debenham, then Lawshall resident, for 1979 Village Appraisal
(continued on opposing page)***



SWAN INN AND COAL HOUSE C. 1940

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*Original sketches by Christine Debenham, then Lawshall resident, for 1979 Village Appraisal
(continued from opposing page)*

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4. Why a Neighbourhood Plan for Lawshall?

120

Because it gives us the opportunity to provide a Lawshall-specific context to inform Babergh's planning decisions

121

122

Because we've been ear-marked as a Hinterland Village and as such are obliged to take a share of the new housing that Babergh is under pressure to build

123

124

Because we want a say in what any new housing should look like and who it should be for

125

Because we have our own pressing housing needs to address

126

Because we want to ensure there remain sufficient village services and amenities

127

Because additional funds may be made available under CIL (the Community Infrastructure Levy) which could be used to enhance and improve such services and amenities

128

129

Because we want to protect what our community values most about our parish

130

Because we want our children and grandchildren to inherit what we enjoy today!

131 **5. How we did it...** (L McClelland, Lawshall Green)

132 **By building a strong NP Team**

133 Lawshall is a friendly spread-out village and this is perfectly reflected in our 15 person-strong NP
134 Team. We come from all over the village and all walks of life, including two representatives from the
135 Parish Council. We also have a large group of ‘second tier’ helpers to call on whenever we need
136 them. To guide our activity we put together a Mission Statement, Terms of Reference, Community-
137 engagement Strategy and Complaints Procedure (for any villager unhappy with the process).

138 **By in-depth community engagement**

139 We’ve come up with lots of different ways to engage and stay engaged with our community at every
140 step of our journey – much more in fact than the NP regulations require! These include: public
141 consultation events, questionnaires, school project, village walk, stalls at fetes, Xmas tree
142 competition, tab on the Parish Council website, Facebook group, Twitter feed, monthly articles in
143 parish magazine, door-to-door fliers, posters, and presentations to local groups. As the draft Plan
144 proceeds, we’ll produce a separate Consultation Statement identifying the details of the
145 engagement we’ve undertaken and how it’s shaped what’s in the Plan. (*See supporting documents*)

146 **By engaging professional and outside support**

147 We’ve had lots of support to help us along, including from our BDC liaison, our professional
148 consultant and other NP groups from neighbouring villages. Following a rigorous delivery schedule
149 has also really helped us on our way. The key milestones of our process are listed below:

150 **NP Timeline**

151	Gathering of volunteers and preliminary research on value of NP	Aug 2015
152	Parish Council Decision to pursue NP	Sep 2015
153	Formation of official NP Team	Sep 2015
154	Designation of Neighbourhood Area	Nov 2015
155	First Community Consultation event	Nov 2015
156	Village Questionnaire (including Housing Needs Survey)	Apr 2016
157	Second Community Consultation event	Jul 2016
158	Drafting NP	Sep 2016
159	Pre-submission draft NP approved by PC	Oct 2016
160	First formal draft NP consultation begins (6-week period)	Oct 2016

161

162 **And still to come...**

163	End of consultation period	Dec 2016
164	Submission of revised NP to Babergh	Jan 2017
165	Final round of consultation	Jan 2017
166	Independent examination	TBC
167	Referendum	TBC

168 **NP Team Volunteer time:** estimate to 30 Oct 2016 - **2,678 Hours** (*not incl. individual work by 2nd tier*)



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1st Community Consultation
- D Mitchell



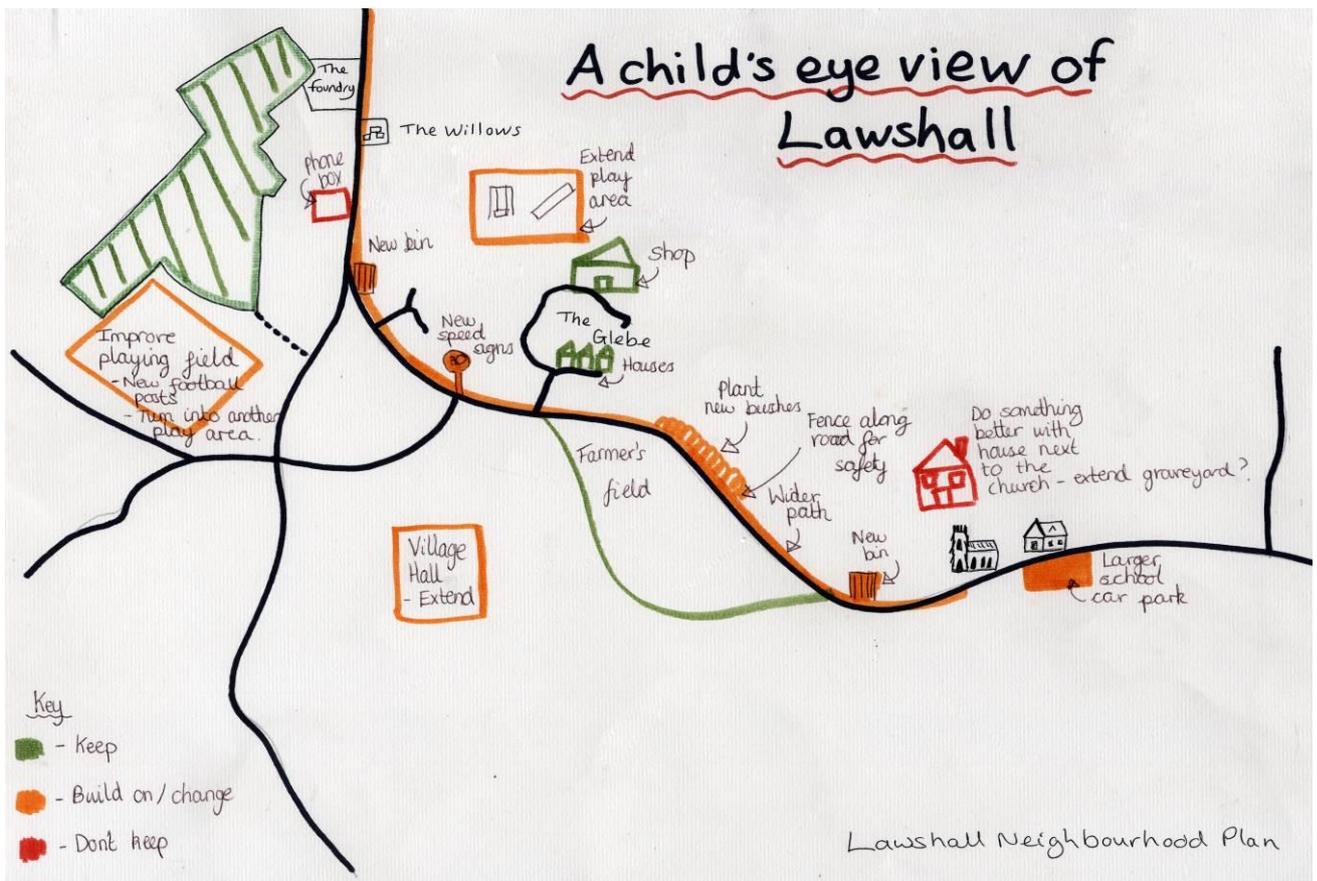
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1st Community Consultation
- D Mitchell



2nd Community Consultation
- D Mitchell

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NP School project with Year 3 at All Saints Primary School

182 6. KEY ISSUES

183 The NP Team’s aim throughout has been merely to be facilitators and enablers in making the Plan
184 100% community led. Thus everything has been built on the comments, views, concerns and wishes
185 of everyone who’s participated in the process. From the outset, and supported by the results of our
186 1st community consultation, the following issues have been highlighted and stressed. Some are
187 echoes from the Village Appraisals of 1979 and 1991, while others are newly arisen:

188 **Natural Environment:** Strong desire to maintain our open spaces, woodlands,
189 hedgerows, biodiversity and much-loved views. Concern at lack of public footpaths.

190 **Built Heritage:** Strong desire to protect our Listed Buildings and other locally
191 distinctive buildings of note.

192 **Housing:** Major concern over the number of houses the village will be expected to
193 accommodate. Strong reluctance towards large blocks of new housing. Majority vote
194 not to increase our designated Built-Up Area Boundaries (BUABS). Concern that
195 future expansion will damage the village’s key characteristics. Need for smaller
196 family homes. Need for improved housing provision for young people and the
197 elderly.

198 **Amenities:** major concern at the recent loss of our much-valued shop (Glebe
199 Minimarket). Need for better sports facilities and play areas. Strong feelings both for
200 and against street lighting.

201 **Infrastructure and businesses:** Three burning issues raised around a) lack of parking
202 for recently enlarged primary school b) occurrences of serious flooding to properties
203 and c) lack of adequate internet/phone communications.

204 In response to these issues, the NP Team undertook several key pieces of work to gather more
205 information to inform the appropriate direction of the Plan. Though our findings are dealt with in
206 more detail in the relevant sections of Part Two, an overview is given opposite.

Key Piece of Evidence	Purpose of the Work	Key Findings
Housing Needs Survey	To establish present and future housing needs of householders within the parish	<p>Of the 231 households that responded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 households have at least 1 person who will need to move out in next few years. These include 79 children, many of whom wish to stay in the village • 58 households have a need or desire to move in next few years, again with many wishing to stay in Lawshall • 38 households have at least 1 person with a long-term health condition, some of whom need to move to more suitable dwellings
Character Assessment (including village walkabout)	To identify / record the key features that combine to give the village its local distinctiveness and unique identity	<p>The village's special features both natural and built are rated highly by all and especially highly by those living close to them</p> <p>The public views are extremely highly valued</p> <p>Only a few eyesores and negatives were recorded</p>
School Project (All Saints Primary)	For children to identify their village likes, dislikes and needs	<p>Needs identified by children include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More play equipment on Walcher's Meadow • Litter bin and new bushes on pavement to school between Harrow Green and The Street • Larger school car park
2nd Community Consultation	To gain more detailed responses on built heritage, environment and attitudes regarding our BUABs and the NP Team's preferred development strategy	<p>Obtained specific identification of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most valued environment & built heritage features • The major concerns around amenities & infrastructure • Majority view on Lawshall's BUABs and near consensus for agreeing a Criteria Strategy for NP

207

208 In addition to evidence-based work driven by the NP Team, other existing technical evidence is also
 209 relevant in terms of informing the direction of the plan including the Suffolk County Council
 210 Landscape Character Assessment and available information on: historic and natural habitat
 211 designations; flooding; and essential infrastructure capacity.

212 **7. CONTEXT** *from National & Local Planning Policy*

213 **Basic Conditions**

214 A Neighbourhood Plan must achieve the following if it is to be what is known as “made” (i.e.
215 adopted). It must:

- 216 (a) have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance by the
217 Secretary of State;
- 218 (b) contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- 219 (c) be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the Babergh
220 Local Plan; and
- 221 (d) not breach, and be otherwise compatible with, EU obligations (regardless of
222 the recent BREXIT vote).

223 These are known as the “Basic Conditions” that the content and policies of the Neighbourhood Plan
224 are examined against.

225 **NPPF**

226 The government’s National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) must be taken into account in the
227 preparation of Neighbourhood Plans and it is a “material consideration” when Babergh make
228 decisions on planning applications. It therefore requires that communities preparing Neighbourhood
229 Plans should:

- 230 • develop plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including
231 policies for housing and economic development;
- 232 • plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their
233 area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan; and
- 234 • identify opportunities to use Neighbourhood Development Orders to enable developments
235 that are consistent with their Neighbourhood Plan to proceed (NPPF para 16)¹

236 **Babergh District Council Planning Policies**

237 At a more local level, the development plan comprises the Core Strategy and the “saved policies” of
238 the 2006 Babergh Local Plan. Babergh District Council adopted a Core Strategy in February 2014. It
239 provides the current strategic planning framework for Lawshall which this Neighbourhood Plan has
240 had regard to.

241 The Core Strategy identifies Lawshall as a “hinterland village” within the “functional cluster” of Long
242 Melford. What this means is that within the district there is a hierarchy of settlements ranked
243 according to their size and the services they provide. The Core Strategy recognises that there are a
244 number of larger villages (core villages) that provide a range of services and facilities for a cluster of
245 villages around them. However, the reality is that Bury St Edmunds is as close to most parts of the
246 village as is Long Melford and provides a greater range of services and jobs. In so far as Lawshall is
247 concerned, the saved policies of the 2006 Local Plan are those by which planning applications will be
248 judged.

249 In 2015 the District Council commenced the preparation of a new joint local plan in conjunction with
250 Mid Suffolk. The local plan would run to 2036 and an initial round of consultation suggested that the
251 required housing growth rate in Babergh would be similar to the current rate of growth planned for
252 in the 2014 Core Strategy. At this time the joint local plan is at a very early stage in preparation and,
253 therefore, is not a matter that’s been given weight to in the preparation of this Neighbourhood Plan.

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

254 **8. LAWSHALL *future*** (NP Team Vision group)

255 **Our living vision reflects how Lawshall will look in 2036.** It is imagined wholly from residents’
256 comments gathered from our consultations. At the same time it is mindful of statutory demands and
257 the efficacy of remaining in harmony with Babergh’s Local Plan and Core Strategy. We envisage that:

258 **Village Character**

- 259 • The rural nature of our village will have been preserved - with its winding lanes, rolling fields,
260 wide views, and distinct hamlets some of which, as today, will still have their own greens.
- 261 • Family farms will still abound and the tranquil setting, dark night skies and rural feel will still
262 be intact.
- 263 • Frithy Wood and Forest for Our Children (Golden Wood & Crooked Wood) will be even more
264 abundant with wildlife and boast even higher and more enviable biodiversity.

265 **Amenities and Services**

- 266 • Those amenities and services most valued today will still be ‘alive and well’ and, where
267 appropriate, up-graded for everyone’s benefit and enjoyment.
- 268 • We will long have had a thriving village shop again and the sports and play facilities will have
269 been improved and expanded.

270 **Historic Heritage**

- 271 • Preservation of our built heritage will still be of key importance and this will be reflected in
272 traditional features being incorporated into some of our new homes.

273 **New Housing**

- 274 • This will have not exceeded what can be comfortably absorbed without destroying the
275 parish’s rural fabric and character.
- 276 • It will have been built within or adjoining the defined built-up areas or as sensitive and
277 proportional infillings within the identified clusters (hamlets).

278 **Infrastructure**

- 279 • The school parking issues troubling today will long have been solved.
- 280 • Internet and phone communication systems will be up-to-speed and will have encouraged
281 small rural set-ups and new local businesses.
- 282 • Solutions to flooding issues will have been achieved and flooding will be a problem of the
283 past.

284 **Youth**

- 285 • Last but not least - we will have listened to the needs of our young people and suitable
286 accommodation will have been built for them.
- 287 • Those who wished to, will have been able to remain in the village – thereby ensuring that in
288 2036 there will still be a continuance of diverse demographics and a lively thriving village
289 community enjoyed by all!



I've lived in Lawshall all my life and would love to be able to buy a small home here to start a family one day! All the houses are too big & too expensive for us!

THE ENVIRONMENT (LANDSCAPE)
THE PUB
THE SCHOOL
THE GREEN LIGHT TRUST
WOODS (SPOOKY WOOD, FRITTY WOOD, GOLDEN WOOD etc.)
THE SHOP
3 CHURCHES
VILLAGE HALL
CRICKET PITCH + FOOTBALL PITCH

Park
school parking
transport - bus
Employment opportunities
street lights
broad band

Please address parking at school. Residents find it hard

Larger developments can help build village resources - allotments
- playing fields
- more linked walks
- more school.

To ensure the character of this rural village development should be scattered across the parish

Flooding
Natural (Ditch) drainage plays a role in this. Although the County Council has a responsibility for monitoring, perhaps a local 'flood watch' team could be established in Lawshall as an ~~early warning~~ 'early warning' mechanism.

To continue to see the views of the open fields and woods!

PONDS
A POND IS MARKED ON THE D.S. MAP ON HANNINGFIELD GREEN. NOT HERE NOW. MORE PONDS WOULD BE BENEFICIAL FOR BIODIVERSITY.

Green Areas are needed to let the village 'breathe'. Churchill Close green space as a prime example like Watchers Meadow.

Churchill Close green space has ALWAYS been earmarked for development!

Collage of post-it notes from community consultations
V Acheson

PART TWO

Components of the Plan

1. SETTLEMENT PATTERN & SPATIAL POLICY

Lawshall’s settlement pattern is a series of hamlets connected by open countryside. Five of the hamlets have their own greens and a number of dwellings. There is a more densely populated area in the centre of the village around the village hall, and also around the School and pub. This settlement pattern contributes significantly to the character of the village.

Babergh’s Core Strategy Policy CS2 designates Lawshall as a Hinterland Village which will: *“accommodate some development to meet the needs within them”* and where *“All proposals will be assessed against Policy CS11.”*

Core Strategy Policy CS11 has three key strands to it that are relevant to setting the policy context to the Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan. In summary, it states that development proposals will be approved where:

- i. proposals score positively when assessed against Policy CS15;
- ii. a series of matters (which are set out in the table below) are addressed; and
- iii. proposals are able to demonstrate a close functional relationship to the existing settlement sites.

i) Assessment against Policy CS15: With regards to the first of these, Policy CS15 provides a comprehensive set of 19 criteria. The policy states that *“All new development within the district, will be required to demonstrate the principles of sustainable development and will be assessed against the presumption in favour of sustainable development.....”*

The following context, as evidenced by national data and local appraisals and studies, is relevant to the 19 criteria set out in Policy CS15:

- Lawshall is rich in environmental, historic and architectural assets.
- Lawshall’s ancient hedgerows, ancient and community woodlands, wildflower meadows, greens, organic agricultural fields and large number of private gardens, ensures a high level of biodiversity. There are many rare species of birds, butterflies and wildflowers in the village.
- Walcher’s Meadow, including its playground, Churchill Close meadow, Golden, Frithy and Crooked Woods all provide access to open space for children’s play, walkers and dog walkers.
- Whilst Lawshall is not within the fluvial or tidal flood plain, it does experience localised problems related to surface water flooding as identified in Suffolk County Council Flood Investigations Reports. In September 2014, there was, for example, an incident where flooding occurred to properties and roads from a combination of surface water and sewage discharge. Appropriate measures would need to be in place to accommodate any additional housing to ensure no further risk to both existing and new properties.

ii) Matters in CS11: The matters which Policy CS11 specifies should be addressed are set out below, together with a summary of the related Lawshall-specific context. More detail on Lawshall-specific context is provided in the individual policy sections.

Proposals will be approved where the following matters are addressed, where relevant and appropriate to the scale and location of the proposal:

CS11 Criteria	NP Response
<p>i) the landscape, environment and heritage characteristics of the village</p>	<p>The Lawshall Character Assessment has identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important open spaces • Ancient hedgerows • Areas of environmental importance • Treasured views <p>A part of the parish is designated as Special Landscape Area by Babergh Local Plan (2006) Saved Policies.</p> <p>The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessments shows that Lawshall falls largely within the landscape character type of Undulating Ancient Farmland (a landscape of open undulating farmland with blocks of ancient woodland). The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment Management Guidelines for this landscape typology states <i>“parishes in this landscape tend to consist of multiple clusters of varying sizes. The release of land for development should, if at all possible, reflect the local pattern. Ribbon development destroys this pattern and can have a considerable impact on the wider landscape”</i>.</p>
<p>ii) the locational context of the village and the proposed development (particularly the AONBs, Conservation Areas and heritage assets)</p>	<p>Lawshall has many protected areas and buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frithy Wood is a SSSI ancient woodland; • Hanningfield Green is a County Wildlife Site; • Folly Lane has a protected hedge and a separate small protected woodland; • there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument moated site at New House farm on Shimpling Rd; • there are several tree preservation orders near Lawshall’s other moated, but unlisted site; • there are 27 listed buildings, all of which are Grade 2 apart from Lawshall Hall which is Grade 2* and All Saints Church which is Grade 1.
<p>iii) site location and sequential approach to site selection</p>	<p>Lawshall’s settlement pattern is a series of hamlets connected by open countryside. There is a more densely populated area in the centre of the village. Lawshall has 3 main settlement areas which are contained within designated Built-Up Area Boundaries (BUABs) as per the saved policies of the 2006 Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • part of Bury Road; • the area stretching from the Glebe to Lambs Lane and Churchill Close; • part of The Street. <p>Further smaller settlement areas are located outside the (BUAB). There are limited opportunities for acceptable infill within these smaller settlements. There are also some opportunities for development adjacent to the BUABS. However, some locations adjacent to the BUABs are environmentally sensitive. In addition, extension of ribbon development can be damaging to the existing character and wider landscape. New development should reflect the existing settlement pattern of the village and this may mean, in some instances, locations outside the BUAB are preferable to locations adjacent to the BUAB.</p>
<p>iv) locally identified need - housing and employment, and specific local needs such as affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 Lawshall households have at least 1 person who will need to move out in next few years incl. 79 children, many of whom wish to stay in village. • 58 households have a need or desire to move in next few years, again with many wishing to stay in Lawshall, but needing smaller family home which are not available. • 38 households have at least 1 person with a long-term health condition and some need to move to more suitable dwellings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 households are on the Babergh Housing Register claiming a local connection to Lawshall and wanting accommodation in the village. Of the 9, 6 are registered for 1 bed affordable accommodation and 3 are registered for 2 bed affordable accommodation. <p>Thus there is an <i>urgent</i> need for low cost or ‘affordable’ housing for young people/first- time buyers and <i>some</i> need for easy-access one storey dwellings and sheltered accommodation.</p> <p>There is also a need for more employment in the village, currently limited by lack of small businesses & enterprises, which are, in turn, hampered by poor communications and absence of suitable premises.</p>
v) locally identified community needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of much–missed and much-needed village shop, following recent closure; either by blocking change of use of shop premises, or supporting new shop venue. Provision of robust road and pedestrian safety measures at and around our recently expanded All Saints Primary School, as well as urgently needed off-road parking for all users of the school. Provision of improved infrastructure and safeguards to prevent further flooding to properties that have already suffered severe flooding damage. Provision of better internet/telephone network communications for all villagers, and to encourage home-workers and appropriately-sized new businesses and enterprises. Provision of improved sports facilities and play areas for all. Provision of improved public transport to Bury St Edmunds, especially for young people, the elderly, and those without private transport.
vi) cumulative impact of development in the area in respect of social, physical and environmental impacts	<p>There are concerns about the infrastructure required to support the school, in particular parking.</p> <p>There is limited capacity in our foul sewerage network, pumping stations and the treatment plant at Shimpling.</p> <p>Our country lanes are susceptible to damage and a change of character resulting from an increase in traffic.</p>
<i>In addition to the above, development in hinterland villages must also:</i>	
i) be well designed and appropriate in size / scale, layout and character to its setting and to the village	Lawshall has a large number of listed buildings and buildings of architectural significance – more details in the Built Heritage section and in the Character Assessment. The majority of properties have mid-sized to large gardens and countryside views. There are a variety of design styles and sizes of homes.
ii) is adjacent or well related to the existing pattern of development for that settlement	Lawshall’s settlement pattern of a series of hamlets connected by open countryside places restraints on site location. See analysis under iii) above. Some areas adjacent to the BUABs would not be appropriate for new development due to the risk that ribbon development can have on the wider landscape and also on the Visually Important Gaps that have been identified to protect favourite views and keep the individual hamlets distinct.
iii) meets a proven local need, such as affordable housing or targeted market housing identified in an adopted community local plan /	<p>Lawshall’s proven local needs are laid out in iv) opposite as based on the results of the 2016 Housing Needs Survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> need for suitable ‘affordable’ or other form of low cost accommodation for local young people and others on low income; need for smaller family homes for locals to downsize and a few larger homes

neighbourhood plan	<p>for locals to up-size;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need for a few easy-access one-storey dwellings and some sheltered accommodation. <p>The form of this identified local need for growth (as evidenced through the village questionnaire and 2 community consultations) and strongly voted for by the community - is for a combination of small groups of up to 5 houses and proportional in-filling within the current housing areas.</p>
iv) supports local services and/or creates or expands employment opportunities; and	<p>Paragraph v) opposite outlines the supported needed for local services and employment. Most important of these are a) the need to protect the closed shop premises or provide an alternative venue for a hoped-for reopening in the future b) to support the solving of the congestion problem at the school with safety measures for pedestrians and off-road parking for school users.</p>
v) does not compromise the delivery of permitted or identified schemes in adopted community/village local plans within the same functional cluster	<p>There is no other current village plan for Lawshall and there is nothing in the NP that is substantially contrary to villagers' comments from the village appraisals of 1979 and 1991.</p>

331 With regards the third strand to CS11, the supporting text to Policy CS11 clarifies that the Built-Up
332 Area Boundaries (BUABs) defined in the 2006 Local Plan Saved Policies provides a useful **starting**
333 **point** when considering the relationship of proposed development in relation to the existing pattern
334 of development. The policy however allows for a degree of flexibility for settlements such as
335 Lawshall where clusters of development exist outside the BUABs on the one hand and where there
336 might be areas of land adjacent to the BUABs not appropriate for development.

337 The rationale behind the Settlement Pattern Policy is to provide an overarching approach to all types
338 of development proposals that may come forward during the plan period. The intention is that it
339 provides clarity to the application of Core Strategy Policies CS2 and CS11.

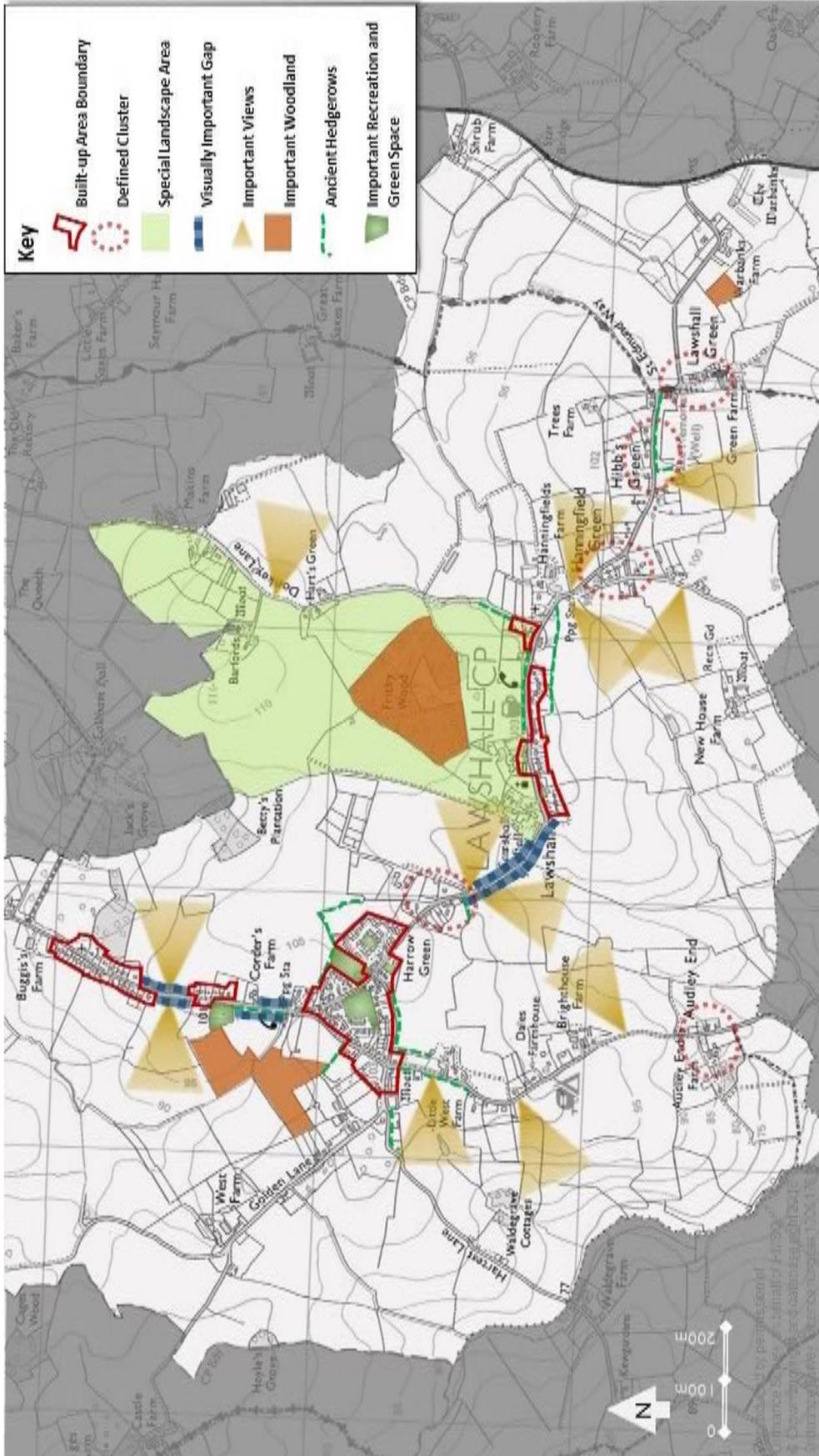
340 It is considered the existing settlement pattern contributes significantly to the character of the
341 village and that it should therefore be retained. On the basis of the criteria in Policy CS11 the focus
342 for future development will continue to be within the BUABs. However, recognising that
343 opportunities for new development within the BUABs are limited and, in accordance with the
344 strategic approach in the Core Strategy, new development adjacent to the BUAB will be supported
345 where there are no environmental constraints such as identified visually important gaps and where
346 there'll be no adverse impacts on wider landscape resulting from, for example, ribbon development.

347 Beyond the BUABs and reflecting the historic settlement pattern of the area, there are opportunities
348 for supporting new development within other distinct clusters of homes, where it can be
349 demonstrated that the proposals relate well to existing patterns of development. The following
350 hamlets are therefore considered suitable for sensitive infilling as defined under Policy LAW1 and
351 Policy LAW3:

- 352 • Harrow Green;
- 353 • Hanningfield Green;
- 354 • Hibbs Green
- 355 • Lawshall Green; and
- 356 • Audley End.

357 It is essential that all development proposals are small in scale in order to be appropriate to the
358 setting and scale of their immediate surroundings. See section 4 for provisions specific to residential
359 development.

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Lawshall Proposals Map
- Ian Poole

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POLICY LAW1 - LAWSHALL’S SETTLEMENT PATTERN POLICY

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Development proposals within the Built-Up Area Boundary of Lawshall, as defined on the Proposals Map, will be permitted, provided they accord with the other provisions of the Development Plan.

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In addition, outside the Built-Up Area Boundary, small scale development proposals will be permitted, provided they accord with the other provisions of the Development Plan and where:

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they contribute towards meeting local needs; and

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are well related to the existing pattern of development within Lawshall

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To be considered “well related”, sites should be adjacent to the Built-Up Area Boundary (subject to environmental constraints set out in this plan) or within the confines of the following clusters, as identified on the Policies Map:

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• Harrow Green;

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• Hanningfield Green;

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• Hibbs Green;

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• Lawshall Green; and

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• Audley End

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Sites that do not meet the above criteria will be treated as countryside and development proposals in these areas will need to have regard to other relevant national and local planning policies.

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The Village Green Signs

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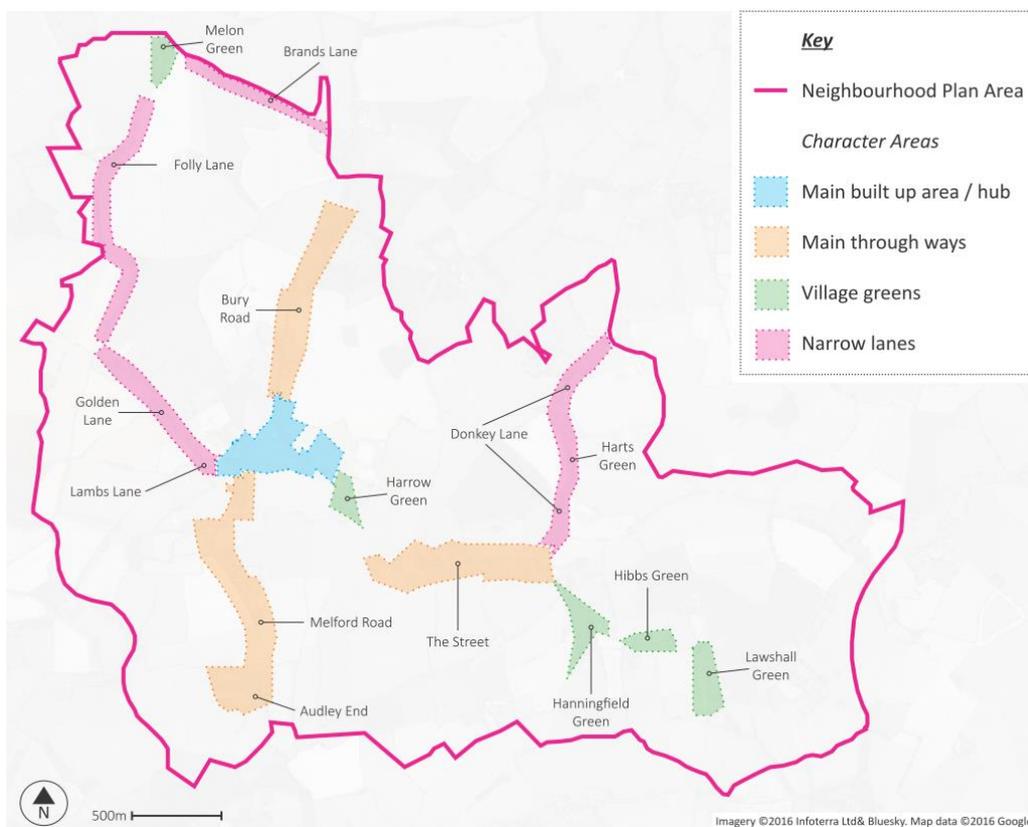
- D Mitchell

385 **2. HOUSING *development*** (Ian Poole - Consultant)

386 The character subgroup of the NP Team identified four key character areas of Lawshall which were
387 then agreed by the full team. Unlike the character areas identified by most character assessments
388 which focus on adjacent blocks of a parish, for Lawshall and because of its particular spread-out
389 nature, the four character areas are not adjacent to each other but represent four distinctly different
390 types of layout. These comprise the central ‘hub’, the main through roads, the greens, and the
391 winding rural lanes.

392 We hope that this approach will help inform both how and where new housing will best be absorbed
393 into the village.

394 **Lawshall’s 4 Character Areas**



395

396 **Housing quantity**

397 The 53 Core and Hinterland Villages identified in the Babergh Core Strategy, which include Lawshall,
398 are planned to accommodate at least 1,050 new homes in the period 2011 – 2031. In the five years
399 2011 to 2016 a total of 537 new homes had been completed in the Core and Hinterland villages (9 of
400 these in Lawshall), which amounted to just over 50% of the minimum planned provision being
401 delivered in the first five years of the Plan. This suggests that there is no pressure to identify sites in
402 Lawshall to meet the Hinterland villages housing requirements.

403 The Core Strategy specifically states that the minimum requirement for Core and Hinterland Villages
404 is not “a sum simply to be divided equally or randomly” between the identified settlements. As

405 such, the NP has not sought take such an approach to identifying how many homes will be built. As
406 the Core Strategy notes, there will be many factors that influence the level of development and we
407 believe that Lawshall can make a contribution to meeting the minimum housing numbers having
408 regard to the village’s function and the need to preserve the distinct local environmental
409 characteristics.

410 The NP provides a planning framework for the period to 2036. This end date has been chosen to
411 coincide with the emerging joint Babergh / Mid Suffolk Local Plan. It is not known at the time of
412 preparing this NP what the likely housing growth levels will be or what the strategy for the location
413 of that growth might be. The Issues and Options consultation document on Objectively Assessed
414 Need and the Rural Growth Policy (January 2015) stated that the up-to-date evidence suggested that
415 the “current housing requirement for Babergh [to 2031] remains broadly appropriate.” In other
416 words, there is no need to adjust the planned housing numbers. No projections are available yet
417 from the Council as to the projected need to 2036. However, the most recent government
418 household projections² suggest that the number of households in Babergh will grow by 9,000
419 between 2016 and 2036, the same rate of growth as the adopted Core Strategy.

420 On the basis of the above information, it is considered that the housing growth for Core and
421 Hinterland Villages in the current Core Strategy and approach to the distribution of this growth
422 remain an appropriate basis to plan for amount of housing to be provided for in this NP. As such,
423 the Core Strategy does not identify the minimum number of homes that Lawshall should contribute
424 to the overall need. What is evident is that the number is likely to be a small proportion of the
425 overall requirement and that there is no expectation from the Core Strategy to allocate sites for
426 development in Lawshall.

427 **From Lawshall’s housing needs point of view**, our Housing Needs Survey (April 2016) provides some
428 understanding. A summary of the Housing Needs Survey was produced for the NP Team by Dr Will
429 Thomas, Suffolk Business School, University of Suffolk (the HNS analyst). This summary
430 acknowledges that precise housing needs are likely to be underestimated in the survey given that a
431 number of households did not respond. Of the 231 households who did respond 25% expressed a
432 desire or need to move in the next few years and many of these wish to stay in the village. The most
433 popular reason given to move were to move to a larger home, to move to a smaller home or to
434 move to a home with a larger garden. However, it cannot be assumed that there is an immediate
435 need for over 60 new homes in the village (25% of the 231 households that responded). The desire
436 for a home that meets certain criteria would potentially be tempered by the location, house prices
437 and whether people like new homes or older homes. But there is an indication that suitable houses
438 for some of these in-village moves is not currently be available. Furthermore a large number of
439 households (64) have at least one person that will need to move out in the next few years (in most
440 cases these are (79) children but also 10 parents/grandparents and 8 others) and although more
441 than half are likely to move away, the remainder also wish to stay in Lawshall. This desire to move
442 out of the current household creates an additional demand for new housing, albeit that some of this
443 demand will be for homes that are affordable (ie – cheaper than normal “market” housing).

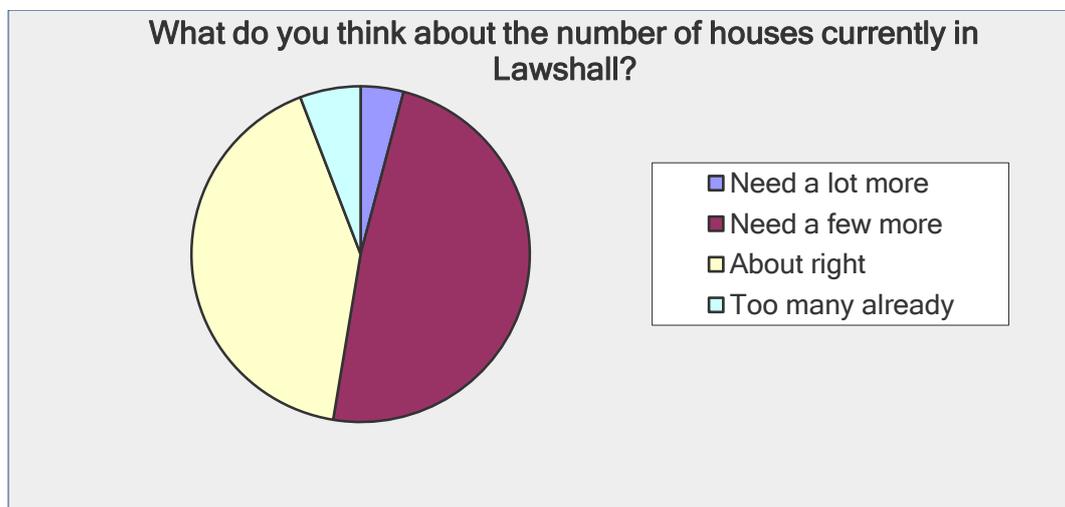
² The [2014-based household projections to 2039 for England](#) July 2016.

444 This is supported by the HNS conclusion that the responses indicate an uncertainty about costs of
445 mortgage or rent and that a small, but still significant, proportion will need to seek support in the
446 process of securing a home (22 responses).

447 At the time of preparing the NP there were 9 households on the Babergh Housing Register claiming a
448 local connection to Lawshall and wanting accommodation in the village. Of the 9, 6 are registered for
449 1 bed affordable accommodation and 3 are registered for 2 bed affordable accommodation. This
450 size of home is currently under-represented in the village, with 24% of homes being of 1 or 2
451 bedrooms compared with the Babergh district figure of just over 32%.

452 Our village questionnaire roughly corroborates these findings in the housing growth that the
453 community would support. The most common position here is that we need a few more houses in
454 Lawshall, with the majority of respondents suggesting that 10-25 new houses over the next 15 years
455 would be most appropriate (extrapolating to say 15 -30 for 20 years). The support for more
456 extensive development is negligible. This is broadly consistent with results from our 1st consultation
457 though the number of consultees is much lower and so less statistically robust. Here the results
458 indicated that 45 new houses over the next 10 years would be acceptable though not necessarily
459 desired.

460 So the NP does not specify a minimum number of new homes that will be built in the village over the
461 next 20 years, but we consider that, taking the villages role in the Core Strategy and the findings of
462 our research, a minimum of **20 new homes** could be accommodated in the village without having a
463 detrimental impact on the characteristics of Lawshall.

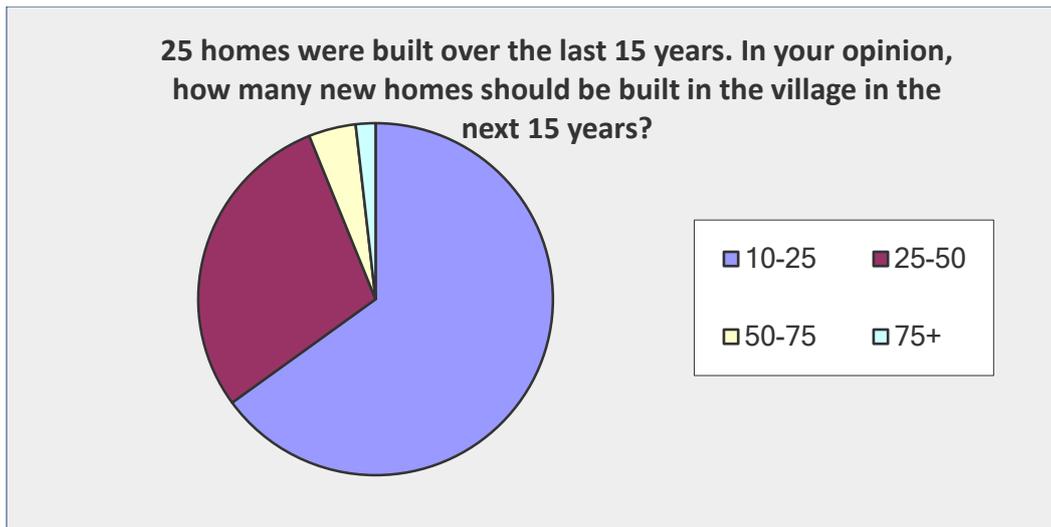


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*Results of question 'E1' from the village questionnaire
-Tom McClelland*



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*Results of question 'E2' from the village questionnaire
-Tom McClelland*

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Housing distribution

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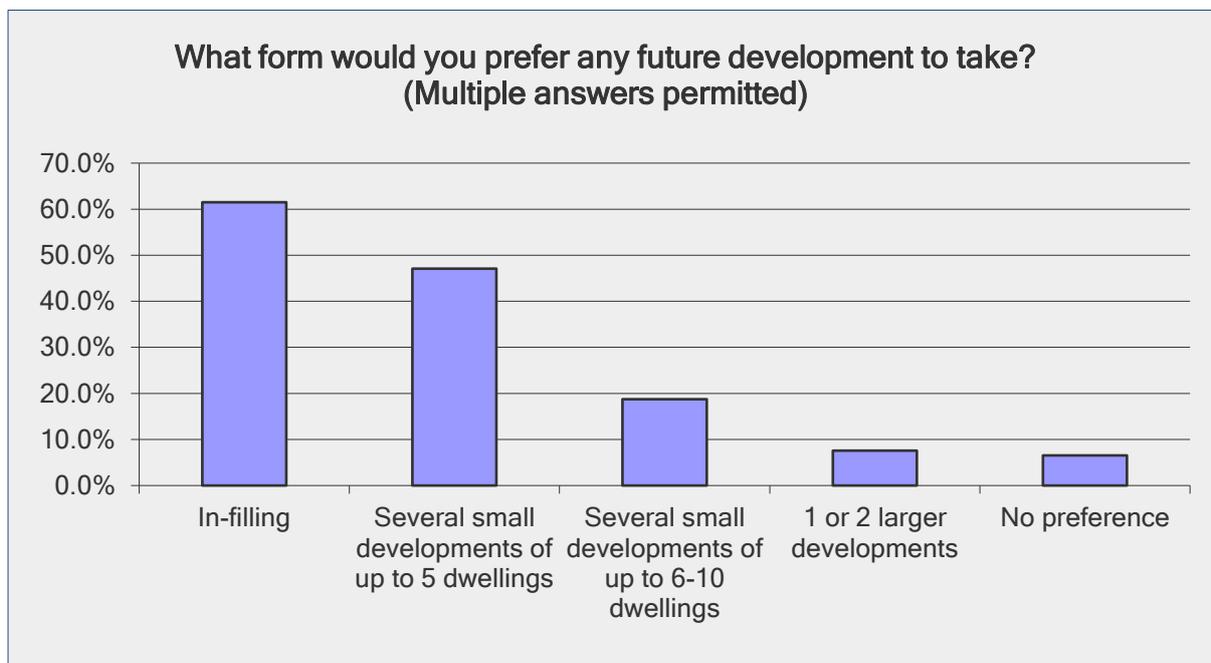
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As described in 'Lawshall Present' in Part One, the distribution of our housing takes the form of a string of small hamlets with open farmland between them; two longer strips of housing along the main thoroughfares of Bury Road and The Street, and a central 'hub' with more concentrated / recent housing comprising about 45% of the village's dwellings. From the village questionnaire, the village's first preference is for new builds being in-filling and its second preference is for small developments of up to 5 dwellings each. Developments of over 5 houses are an unpopular option. This is consistent with the 1st consultation which found that the majority of participants favoured a mix of in-filling and small developments.



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*Results of question 'E4' from the village questionnaire
- T McClelland*

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Housing boundaries

From the village questionnaire, the majority of respondents judged that the village should not be permitted to expand outside the existing village envelope (though there was a concern that the nature of village envelopes was not explained clearly enough at the time).

The Local Plan context (described in Part One) and in particular the three BUABs set out in the 2006 Saved Policies and policy CS11 of Babergh's Core Strategy (which allows development to come forward beyond the existing BUABs) was explained more fully at the 2nd consultation. There was little support for extending the BUABs but considerable support for allowing some further development within the BUABs, as well as adjacent to the BUABs so long as this did not adversely impact upon important views or the existing settlement pattern. As clear from the graph, the most popular form of development was infilling. Since appropriate opportunity for this is limited within and adjacent to the existing BUABs, sensitive infilling within the larger hamlets has been included in POLICY LAW3.

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Housing type

As described above the HNS found that a significant number of children currently living with parents will wish to buy or rent their own home in the village. It also found that 25% of respondents were planning to move. The majority of these respondents would like to move within or near to Lawshall, and their most common reason for doing so is to move to a smaller or larger property. The HNS analyst concluded that 'There is no clear indication that the current housing mix (size, type, tenure) is unsuitable, but some indication that the right properties are not available.'

2011 Census showed the following statistics:

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Type of dwellings (of 396)

232(59%) Detached or bungalow/108(28%) Semi or bungalow/55(14%) terrace or bungalow

No. of bedrooms (of 383):

1 bed 6(2%) / 2 bed 87(23%) / 3 bed 192(59%) / 4 bed 82(21%) / 5 or more bed 16 (4%)

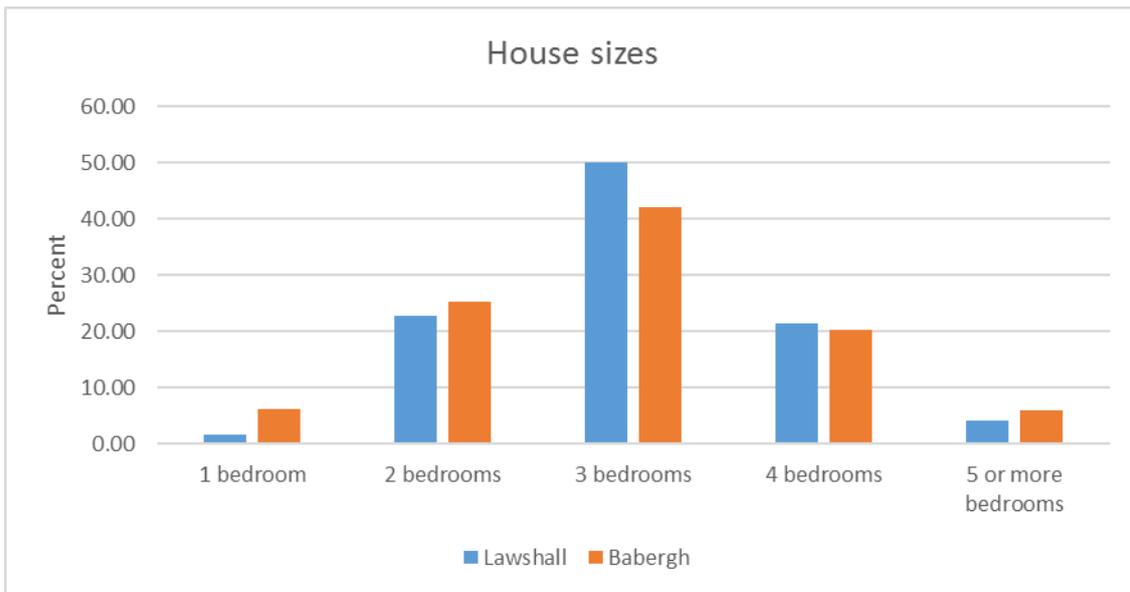
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This data is not that conclusive in terms of any deficiencies in house sizes. Two bedroomed homes slightly below the Babergh average (22.7% to 25.4% of total stock)

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Persons per household (of 383):

1 person 83 (22%) / 2 persons 155 (41%) / 3 p 58(15%) / 4 p 64(17%) / 5 p 19(5%) 6 p 3(0.8%)



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**House Sizes from 2011 Census
- C De'ath**

514 *(See Supporting Documents for comparison between 2001 and 2011 Census)*

515 From the village questionnaire, there is broad support for new homes being smaller family homes (2-
516 3 beds) and being affordable (though not necessarily in the official sense of the term). There is
517 moderate support for sheltered accommodation, one-storey accessible homes and larger family
518 homes (4+ beds) and very little support at this time for social housing or private rented housing.
519 However, this situation might change over the lifetime of the NP and it is important to be flexible for
520 a potential change of circumstances. One of the three most common topics in participants' written
521 comments was that housing is needed that is affordable for the village's young people (also
522 highlighted in the HNS results as described above). These results are also consistent with those from
523 the 1st consultation. That consultation yielded the further result that a large village majority think
524 new housing should have good eco-credentials.

525 The Core Strategy already contains a policy for the provision of affordable housing in villages on
526 exception sites (see glossary for explanation). However, given the potential for a locally identified
527 need for this housing, it is considered important that any such development should:

- 528 i. always remain affordable;
- 529 ii. be for people in housing need that are unable to buy or rent properties in the village at
530 open-market prices; and
- 531 iii. be offered, in the first instance, to people with a demonstrated local connection such as
532 through family connections or work.

533 This should be achieved through a legal agreement attached to any planning consent.

534

HOUSING POLICIES

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POLICY LAW2 – Housing Development within the Built-Up Area Boundaries

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Within the Built-up Area Boundaries, as defined on the Proposals Map, there is a general presumption in favour of residential development in the form of single dwellings and small groups of up to five dwellings

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The scale and nature of all schemes must ensure an appropriate level of services, facilities and infrastructure, including primary school capacity, are available or can be provided to serve the proposed development.

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POLICY LAW3 – Housing Development outside the Built-Up Area Boundary

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Proposals for new housing development outside the Built-Up Area Boundary will be permitted where they take the form of:

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● **single dwellings and small groups of up to 5 dwellings outside, but adjacent to, the Built-up Area Boundary; or**

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● **one dwelling or a pair of semi-detached dwellings on an undeveloped plot within a closely knit 'cluster' of 8 or more existing dwellings adjacent to or fronting an existing highway**

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All proposals should be accompanied by:

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● **a completed CS11 assessment checklist, which takes into account any cumulative impact taken with other existing commitments in the village; and**

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● **a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment;**

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Permission will not be granted where:

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● **a proposal harms or undermines a visually important gap that contributes to the character and distinctiveness of the rural scene,**

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● **where development would have an adverse impact on the environment or highway safety; or**

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● **a proposal comprises ribbon development that would result in or the coalescence of settlements and identified clusters.**

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Note: A small undeveloped plot is one which could be filled by one detached or a pair of semi-detached dwellings where the plot sizes and spacing between dwellings is similar to adjacent properties and thereby respects the rural character and street scene of the locality

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567 **POLICY LAW4 – Housing Mix**

568 **Housing development must contribute to meeting the existing and future needs of the**
569 **village. Planning proposals will be supported where development provides a mix of**
570 **housing types and sizes that reflects the needs of local people particularly in the need for**
571 **2 and 3 bedroom dwellings for first time buyers as well as the needs of an ageing**
572 **population looking to downsize into homes suitable for lifetime occupation.**

573 **POLICY LAW5 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites**

574

575 **In accordance with Policy CS20 of the Babergh Core Strategy, proposals for the**
576 **development of small-scale affordable housing schemes on rural exception sites outside**
577 **the Built-up Area Boundary, where housing would not normally be permitted by other**
578 **policies, will be supported where there is a proven local need and provided that the**
579 **housing:**

580 **i. always remains affordable;**

581 **ii. is for people that are in housing need by virtue that they are unable to buy or rent**
582 **properties in the village at open-market prices;**

583 **iii. is offered, in the first instance, to people with a demonstrated local connection. Where**
584 **there is no need, a property should then be offered to those with a demonstrated need**
585 **for affordable housing in neighbouring villages.**

586 **These restrictions should be delivered through a legal agreement attached to the planning**
587 **consent for the housing.**

588 3. OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

589 *Open Spaces (D Thomas, Hall Mead)*

590 Lawshall is fortunate to have several accessible open spaces that are available for public use and
591 recreation, in addition to its village greens and community woodlands. The community woodlands
592 are managed by local residents and provide recreation and education for the wider community as
593 well as for village residents.

594 In the 1st consultation people were asked to identify the features they value most in the parish. The
595 "village landscape with its greens and open spaces" was the 3rd most valued feature, to which 80%
596 of respondents "strongly agreed".

597 At the 2nd consultation people were given, more specifically, a list of the main open spaces, and
598 asked to identify their level of importance to the community. Seven open spaces were highlighted
599 and all received a high number of votes for 'very important', a few for 'quite important' and only two
600 for 'not important'. These are listed in the order of most votes:

- 601 1) The Foundry meadow – used for accredited Forest School training and outdoor courses for
602 young people; also a haven for Bee and Pyramidal orchids
- 603 2) *The Glebe open space – central grassy landscaped area to our largest housing
604 development; highly valued by the residents
- 605 3) Shimpling Road cricket pitch /football ground – privately-owned and made available to local
606 cricket & football clubs through special and very generous arrangement with landowner
- 607 4) *Walcher's meadow – recreation space between the enclaves of the central 'hub'; includes a
608 fenced play area, seating and walkways.
- 609 5) Village Hall open space – provides attractive green setting to highly valued amenity; used for
610 sport by youth club etc; also as outdoor extension to community events
- 611 6) *Hall Mead open space – grassy landscaped centre to small one-story development
612 opposite our Grade 1 listed church and site of our distinctive village sign
- 613 7) *Churchill Close meadow – large grass area in middle of central 'hub'; used for sport and
614 highly valued by residents as rural backdrop to housing

615 *These are designated as Areas of Visual and/or Recreational Amenity under saved policy CNO3 of
616 Babergh's 2006 Local Plan, though only a small section of Watcher's Meadow is included. However it
617 is now important to include the entirety of Watcher's Meadow as Recreational Amenity since it has
618 recently been up-graded by the Parish Council to include the facilities described above and also
619 provides a grassy landscaped gap between the developments of The Glebe & Shepherds Drive.

620 Of the others: 1) is owned by Green Light Trust; 3) is privately owned and the owner does not wish it
621 to be designated; 5) is owned by Lawshall Trust; the currently un-designated part of 4) is Parish
622 Council owned.



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**Recreational and Green Spaces MAP as identified in Policy LAW6
- Ian Poole**

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POLICY LAW6 – Important Recreation and Green Space

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The areas listed below and identified on the Proposals Map are designated ‘Important Recreation and Green Space’ which are protected from new development unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated:

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- 1. The Foundry Meadow**
- 2. The Glebe Open Space**
- 3. Walcher’s Meadow**
- 4. Village Hall Open Space**
- 5. Hall Mead Open Space**
- 6. Churchill Close Meadow**

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Ancillary development relating to the primary use of the green spaces, playing fields, allotments and other areas used for sport and recreation purposes will be supported provided that it does not adversely affect the quality and use of the area.



Churchill Close Meadow
- C Osborne



The Glebe Green
- D Mitchell

639

640 **Natural Environment Assets** (C Osborne, Melon Green)

641 Lawshall is a particularly large rural parish in terms of acreage so it is not surprising that Natural
642 Environment Assets can be found locally. However, some of these Natural Environment Assets stand
643 out due to their historical value, the information already collected and the quality of research
644 available for them. Other assets are notable due to the fact that they have been created and
645 developed from scratch by the local community.

646 Lawshall's seven main Natural Environment Assets were identified either through meetings with
647 villagers who have specific local knowledge, from brainstorming sessions at NP Team meetings, or
648 from feedback at our consultations where they all scored highly as 'very important'. They are listed
649 below in order of number of votes they won:

- 650 1. Frithy Wood – Site of Special Scientific Interest ancient woodland (37 acres)
- 651 2. Golden Wood – community woodland (21 acres)
- 652 3. Ponds – home to Great Crested Newt
- 653 4. Ancient hedgerows
- 654 5. Crooked Wood – community woodland (2 acres)
- 655 6. Village Greens
- 656 7. Wide verges

657 Of the seven, the jewel in the crown has to be Frithy Wood, our 37 acre designated SSSI ancient
658 woodland. This woodland sits in a central position in the village and is open to the public in parts. It
659 is surrounded by our designated Special Landscape Area and was rated the most important Natural
660 Environment Asset by participants at the 2nd consultation. Inappropriate development in its vicinity
661 could have detrimental impact on this important wildlife site. Our two community woodlands,
662 Golden Wood & Crooked Wood, which have been planted and managed by local people since 1993,
663 also scored highly. These woods are now maturing and providing increasing benefit to wildlife and
664 community.

665 Lawshall is quite unusual in having retained an above-average number of smaller farms with smaller
666 fields. The hedgerows around these fields were surveyed in 2012 as part of the Suffolk Hedgerow

667 Survey. Many were already known to date from before 1612 following research by Oliver Rackham
668 (“Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape, 1990”). His map has been useful to strengthen data
669 collected in 2012. The ancient hedgerows have been identified as a Natural Environment Asset and
670 worth protecting.

671 There are six greens in Lawshall and four of these still have traditional village green spaces managed
672 by the Parish Council & local residents as hay meadows. At Hanningfield Green the half-acre triangle
673 is a Designated County Wildlife Site and the larger Lawshall Green also has a wide variety of species.

674 A few wide grass verges can be found in the village, especially along Donkey Lane, and noted as
675 Natural Environment Assets in reports from the village walk. They received community votes as
676 ‘Very Important’ or ‘Quite Important’ at the 2nd consultation, and, as part of the rural character and
677 wildlife habitat sites, are deemed highly worthy of protection.

678 A number of different size ponds are scattered throughout the village and were voted the 3rd most
679 valued Natural Environment Asset at the 2nd consultation - perhaps because ponds are widely
680 recognised as valuable wildlife habitats (e.g. for the rare and locally found Great Crested Newt).

681 As detailed previously, all 7 Natural Environment Assets listed in our 2nd consultation were highly
682 valued by villagers, regardless of whether they were ancient, modern, managed or left wild.



Frithy Wood
- D Mitchell



Hanningfield Green
- L Bell

683

684 **Biodiversity** (C Osborne, Melon Green)

685 The Government’s Biodiversity Action Plan sets challenging targets to preserve and increase the UK’s
686 fast diminishing biodiversity. However, when the County Council’s then BAP officer visited Lawshall
687 in 2010, she commended Golden Wood very highly for its contribution to *increasing* biodiversity.
688 Lawshall’s extensive network of Natural Environment Assets provide the perfect habitat for some of
689 the UK’s rare and declining species and there is a strong commitment to habitat preservation and
690 creation throughout the village. Green Light Trust, an environmental education charity based in the
691 village, is restoring part of Lawshall’s SSSI woodland, Frithy Wood; a village steering group, manages
692 Forest for Our Children (our two community woodlands); the Parish Council manage a County
693 Wildlife Site; there are a host of smaller private sites managed specifically for wildlife. In addition, a
694 number of local residents record and monitor species, so the data sets available for Lawshall are
695 valuable.

696 In Frithy Wood several rare species have been recorded including the White Letter Hairstreak, a red
697 list butterfly and the Barbastelle bat. Nesting bird surveys have been regularly carried out in both
698 Frithy Wood and Golden Wood to build a clear picture of the health and value of the woods to
699 common bird species. 14 red list birds have been recorded in and around Golden Wood and all those

700 depicted in the picture opposite have already been recorded bar one, despite the wood having been
701 agricultural land until 1994.

702 Lawshall has a diverse range of flora. Most notable species include Adder's Tongue fern and 4
703 notable varieties of orchid. Woodland species include Nettle Leaved Bell Flower, Herb Paris, Oxlip
704 and extensive carpets of Wood Anemone. The first group of these thrive on managed grassland and
705 are sensitive to being swamped by uncut grass or compacted ground. The second group are
706 dependent on traditional woodland management and their habitat remaining intact. *(See Appendix 2*
707 *for examples of wildlife surveys)*

POLICY LAW7 - Protecting Existing Natural Environmental Assets

709

710 **Natural environmental assets, shown on the Proposals Map, are valued highly by the**
711 **community and are to be protected. Any development proposals which impacts upon**
712 **them should contribute to, rather than detract from, their biodiversity value**

POLICY LAW8 – Protecting and Maintaining Features of Biodiversity Value

713

714 **All development proposals will be expected to retain existing features of biodiversity**
715 **value (including ponds, trees, hedgerows) and, where practical to do so, provide a net gain**
716 **in biodiversity through, for example:**

- 717 ● **The creation of new natural habitats;**
- 718 ● **The planting of additional trees and hedgerows (reflecting the character of Lawshall's**
719 **traditional hedgerows); and**
- 720 ● **Restoring and repairing fragmented biodiversity networks.**

721 **Where loss or damage is unavoidable, the benefits of the development proposals must be**
722 **demonstrated clearly to outweigh any impacts and the development shall provide for**
723 **appropriate replacement planting on site together with a method statement for the**
724 **ongoing care and maintenance of that planting.**

725 **Where a new access is created, or an existing access is widened through an existing**
726 **hedgerow, a new hedgerow of native species shall be planted on the splay returns into**
727 **the site to maintain the appearance and continuity of hedgerows in the vicinity.**

728
729
730
731

*Lawshall artist Teresa Walters' 2000 millennium painting of Golden Wood
'How our recently planted community woodland might look in the year 2025'
sponsored by County Upper School, Bury St Edmunds
All species depicted have already (as of 2016) colonised the wood bar the two highlighted*

<p>ACTIVITIES Basket weaving Bat Box Besom Broom making Bird Box Bird watching Charcoal burning Collecting berries Collecting wood Coppiced area Cordwood stacking Hedge laying Hurdle/fence making Picnicking Surveying/looking at plants</p>	<p>FLORA Bee Orchid Blackthorn & Syc Bracket Fungus Bramble flower & Blackberries Common Alder Creeping Thistle Daisies Dandelion Dog Rose and hips Gelder Rose Harebells Hawthorn bush Honeysuckle Hornbeam Ivy Meadow Foxtail Grass Ox & Aconns Osier (Willow) Popples Spindle with berries White Bryony White Clover</p>	<p>FAUNA Badger Common Shrew Common Toad Fallow Deer Field Voles Fox Grass Snake Grey Squirrel Hares Harvest Mice Hedgehog Mole Sloat Chaffinch G Spotted Woodpecker Kestrel Little Owl Mistle Thrush Nightingale Nuthatch Red Start Robin Siskin Woodcock Blow Fly Brimstone Butterfly Bush Cricket Comma Butterfly Crane Fly Dark-Lipped Snail Garden Spider & web Holly Blue Butterfly Lesser Stag Beetle Orange Tip Butterfly Peach Blossom Moth Red Admiral Butterfly Shield Bug Vapourer Moth Wasp</p>
---	---	--

732 **Public Views** (*Walk & Character group*)

733 With Lawshall’s layout as a string of hamlets across a stretch of High Suffolk, it’s not surprising that
734 we have many far-reaching views. Seen from our roads and lanes they take the eye over traditional
735 landscapes of fields and woods – often towards our neighbouring villages of Hartest, Shimpling,
736 Cockfield and Lavenham.

737 On our NP Village Walk many favourite views were identified and photographed as detailed in our
738 Character Assessment. Then at our 2nd consultation people were asked to choose their top 5 Views
739 from a list of 12. Most of these Views scored high marks and Views were also ‘highly valued’ at our
740 1st consultation while a large majority of Questionnaire respondents ‘strongly agreed’ that they
741 should be protected.

742 *The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment identifies Lawshall as: ‘part of a landscape character
743 area of Undulating Ancient Farmlands of which there is little remaining’. It is on this ancient
744 farmland that Lawshall’s hamlets sprang up, originally, it is believed, as tiny settlements for the
745 shepherding of early flocks of sheep and then for the workers on the many village farms. And it is
746 between these hamlets, still intact, that today’s views abound.

747 As a treasured feature of Lawshall’s distinctive character, we wish to designate them as Visually
748 Important Gaps and believe we have a strong mandate for this, both from our residents and for
749 historical reasons.

750 The saved policies of the 2006 Babergh Local Plan include Policy CN03 which protects important
751 open space, visually important gaps in the street scene and recreational facilities within villages.
752 Lawshall’s distinct character of a number of small settlements separated by open countryside has,
753 during community engagement, been identified as a feature that residents especially wish to
754 preserve. Accordingly, a number of gaps between settlements have been identified of being of such
755 importance that it is considered they should be preserved from all but essential development that
756 cannot be located elsewhere.



*View from Harrow Green
- D Page*



*View from Donkey Lane
- D Mitchell*

757

758 **POLICY LAW9: Settlement Gaps**

759 **The generally open and undeveloped nature of the gaps separating the distinct**
760 **settlements in the village, as identified on the Proposals Map, will be protected from**
761 **development in order to preserve the visual qualities of the landscape and to prevent**
762 **coalescence and retain the separate identity of the settlements.**

763 **Development will only be permitted within the identified gap if:**

- 764 **i) it would not undermine the physical and/or visual separation of the settlements; and**
765 **ii) it would not compromise the integrity of the Local Gap, either individually or**
766 **cumulatively with other existing or proposed development; and**
767 **iii) identified significant views will be protected.**

768 ***Lawshall Special Landscape Area***

769 A Special Landscape Area near and including Frithy Wood has been designated in the development
770 plan for a number of years. It extends north to join up with the Special Landscape Area recently
771 reaffirmed in the St Edmundsbury Local Plan. It also borders on to one of the most iconic views that
772 looks out from Donkey Lane across a wide dip of open fields towards Lavenham. Residents of
773 Lawshall have demonstrated support to retain this designation which is reaffirmed in Policy LAW10
774 Special Landscape Area, below, although we acknowledge the SLA designation may come under
775 review as part of the preparation of the new Babergh Local Plan.

776 **POLICY LAW10: Special Landscape Area**

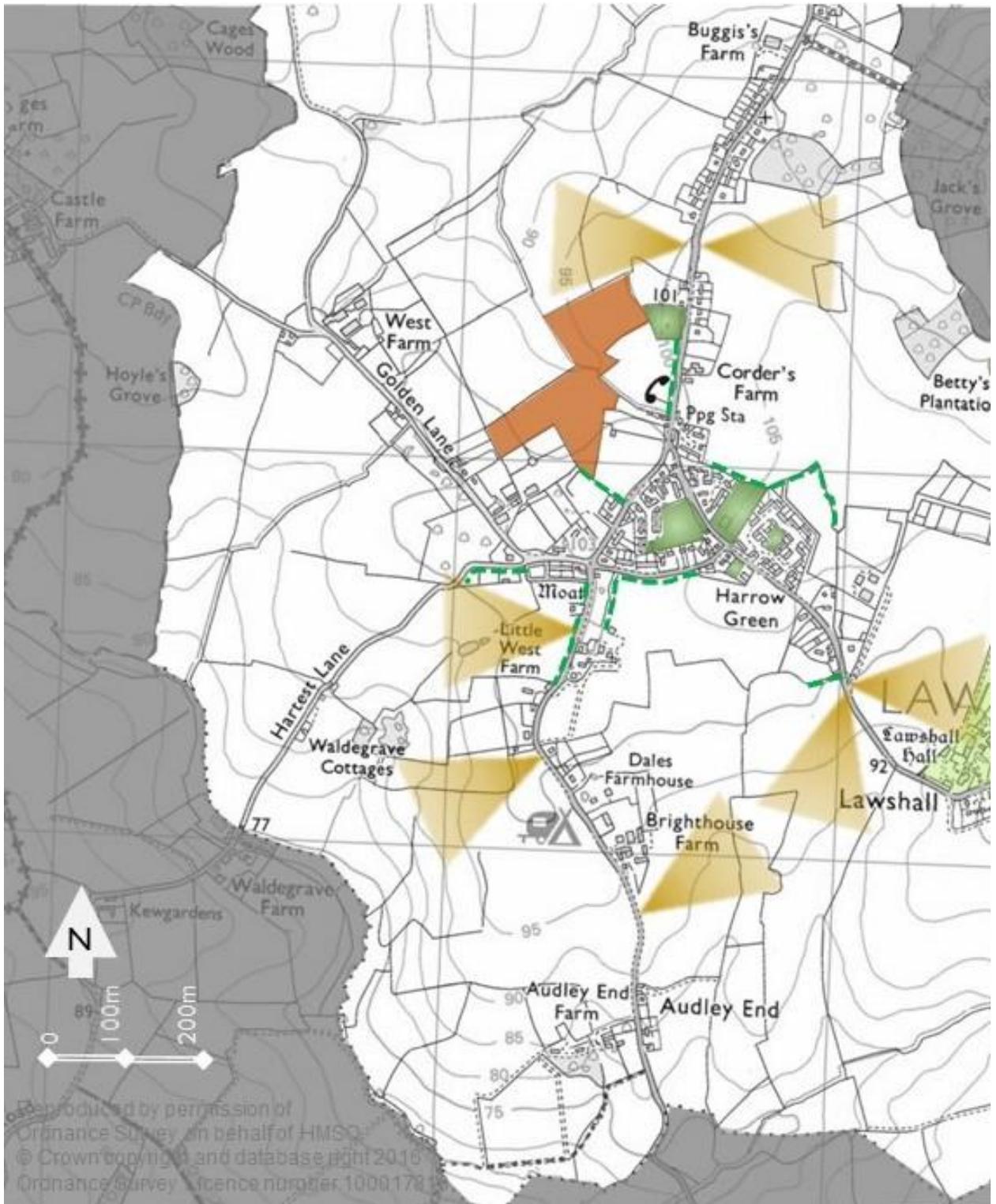
777 **Development proposals in the Lawshall Special Landscape Area, as identified on the**
778 **Proposals Map, will be permitted only where they:**

- 779 **- Protect and enhance the special landscape qualities of the area, identified in the**
780 **Landscape Character Assessment; and**
781 **- are designed and sited so as to harmonise with the landscape setting.**

782
783

MAP of Lawshall West

Identifying: Open Spaces / Environmental Assets / Public Views

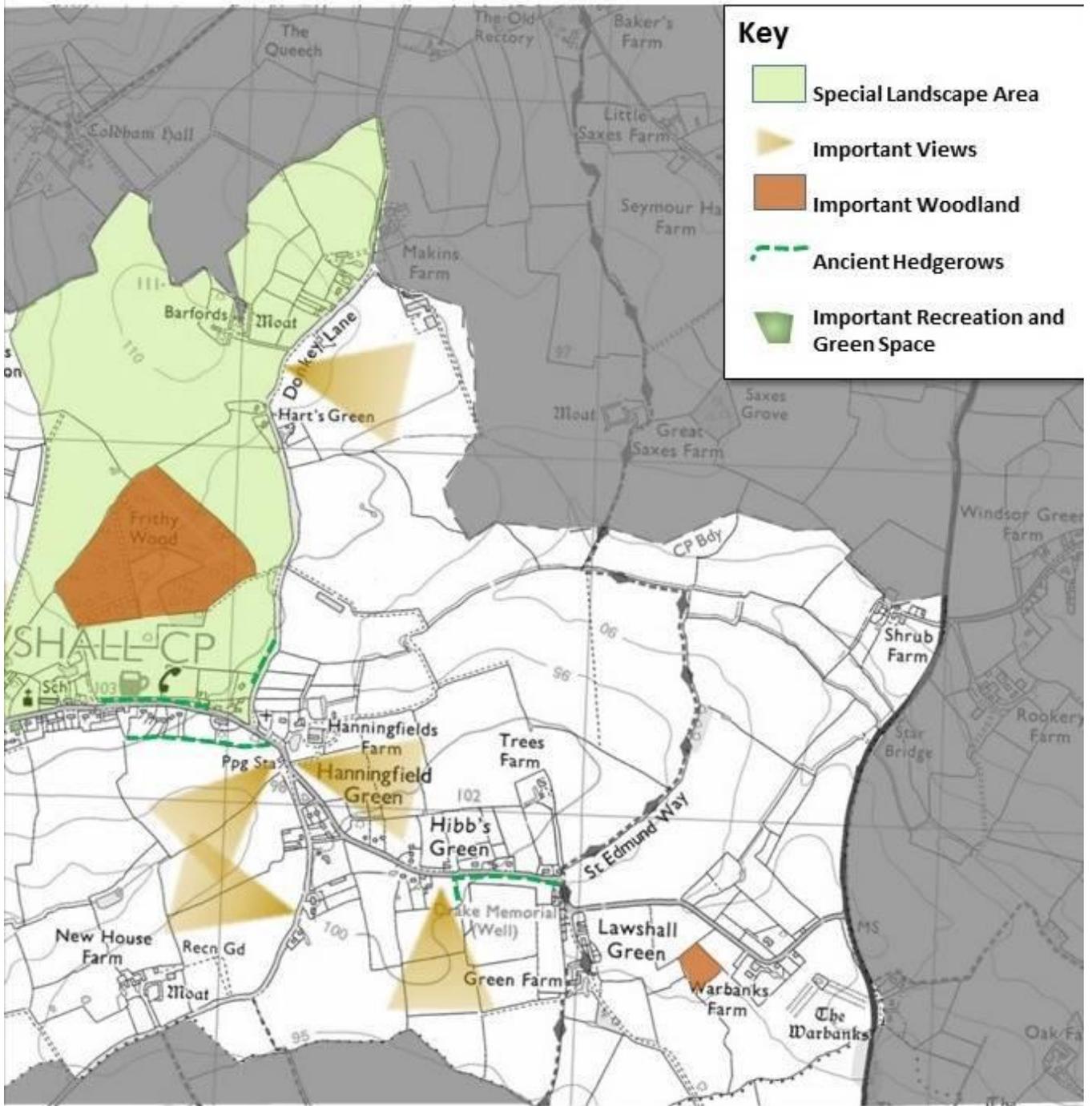


784

785
786

Map of Lawshall East

Identifying: Open Spaces / Environmental Assets / Public Views



787

4. OUR BUILT HERITAGE AND DESIGN

788

789 Lawshall has an impressive portfolio of both listed buildings and other buildings that are locally
790 distinctive. Many are built using traditional and locally sourced materials and display prominent
791 details/ features which reflect the era they were built in. Over time, these 'details' and 'features'
792 have played an important part in forming Lawshall's 'character' (as described in our Character
793 Assessment).

794 Both our listed buildings and other buildings of note are scattered across the parish, with many
795 gracing our hamlets or perched on our country lanes, while others lie in the BUABS on Bury Road
796 and The Street. At our 2nd consultation the desire and need to protect our built heritage scored
797 highly.

798 *Listed buildings (Archive group)*

799 Lawshall has 1 Grade 1 listed building, All's Saints Church, 1 Grade 2* listed building, Lawshall Hall
800 and 25 Grade 2 listed buildings fairly evenly dotted around the parish as described above.

801 The famous Tudor Lawshall Hall (*see Lawshall Past in Part One*), has only 1 wing remaining today
802 and, after years of standing vacant, is currently being painstakingly renovated. Also of particular
803 interest and possibly the oldest, is Keepers Cottage (1400s), with indication still apparent that it was
804 originally a medieval 'open hall' house.

805 We also have 1 scheduled Moated site close to New House Farm, Shimpling Road (and one
806 unscheduled moat at Moat House, Hartest Lane)

807 Concern and desire for the protection of these heritage heirlooms was strongly expressed in all our
808 major consultations. (*See Appendix 3 for full list of Listed Buildings*)



Keepers cottage
date unknown
- Village Archive



Lawshall Hall
1969
- Village Archive

809 **Unlisted Buildings of Note** (Archive group & P Harber)

810 Our village Archive Group & local timber frame specialist have identified 33 unlisted buildings and
811 structures of note. These all have histories and/or features considered highly worthy of protection.
812 Through community consultation, residents stated that they were keen to recognise the important
813 contribution that these buildings make to the built environment.

814 Of particular interest is Bay Leaf House circa 1420; older villagers can remember visiting it when it
815 was Lawshall General Stores! Two non- residential buildings of note are: 1) The Foundry, Green
816 Light Trust's RIBA award-winning headquarters; this carbon-neutral restoration of a 19th century
817 farm building was once used to repair agricultural steam machinery as typified by the sketch of the
818 early Ransomes' Portable Steam Engine in Part One. 2) Drake's Well, dedicated to naturalist and
819 explorer, Charles Frederick Drake (1846 – 1874), and now a favourite resting spot for the walkers on
820 the St Edmund Way.

821 At our 2nd consultation the large majority of consultees that responded to the question about these
822 buildings of note, marked their protection as 'Very important'. With this in mind, the creation of a
823 local list of heritage assets would recognise the important contribution that these buildings make to
824 the character of the village. A local heritage asset is not already statutorily listed, but is of significant
825 architectural interest within Lawshall. An asset may be included on the list for its architectural
826 qualities alone, or because it has additional historical or social interest. Assets may be important in
827 the social, political, industrial, economic or architectural history of Lawshall or have a strong
828 connection with a notable person.

829 Although this NP does not propose a list of local heritage assets, it is considered important to reflect
830 the views of residents and instigate the preparation of a 'local list'. The criteria for choosing the
831 'local list', as agreed with our timber frame specialist, are described in Appendix 4. The initiative will
832 continue to be explored through the NP Team working with the Heritage Team at Babergh District
833 Council with a view to the District Council establishing a local list for Lawshall.

834 **Archaeologically**, Lawshall also has some interesting features: a pre-Roman defence system at
835 Warbanks Farm where a late Bronze Age sword was discovered; and interesting deep wide ditches
836 across Frithy Wood, mooted as having been dug to stop the great plague spreading between the
837 parishes.



*House of note: Bayleaf House
- P Harber*



*Building of note: The Foundry
- N Hughes*

838

839 **POLICY LAW11 – Protection of Heritage Assets**

840 **To ensure the conservation and enhancement of Lawshall’s heritage assets, proposals**
841 **should:**

- 842 **a. preserve or enhance the significance of the heritage assets of the village;**
843 **b. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the asset and of the wider**
844 **context in which the heritage asset sits, alongside an assessment of the potential impact**
845 **of the development on the heritage asset and its context; and**
846 **c. provide clear justification, through the submission of a heritage statement, for any**
847 **works that would lead to harm or substantial harm to a heritage asset yet be of wider**
848 **substantial public benefit, through detailed analysis of the asset and the proposal.**

849 **Where the harm caused as a result of the impact of a proposed scheme is not justified by**
850 **the public benefits that would be provided, it will not be supported.**

851 **POLICY LAW12 – Local Heritage Assets**

852
853 **The retention and protection of local heritage assets, including buildings, structures,**
854 **features and gardens of local interest will be sought. Proposals for any works that would**
855 **lead to harm or substantial harm to a non-designated heritage asset should be supported**
856 **by detailed analysis of the asset that demonstrates the wider public benefit of the**
857 **proposal.**

858 *Maintaining Village Identity*

859 The 1979 village appraisal was written just before The Glebe development opposite the village hall
860 was started. The majority of villagers then accepted the new development and were keen to
861 welcome the many newcomers to the village. However it did have a major impact on the village
862 shape and structure and some felt it was out of character with the nature of the other village
863 settlements which are typified by bespoke dwellings and small groupings.

864 Today, The Glebe has moulded well into the physical landscape with its many planted trees now
865 reaching maturity and its open spaces and gardens well cared for. Nevertheless, then, as in our
866 village questionnaire today, the majority strongly opposed any further development of similar
867 magnitude. Probably this is because one of 3 topics most commonly raised in today’s questionnaire
868 was that new housing should be sympathetic to Lawshall’s identity (as described in the Character
869 Assessment). This was corroborated at the 2nd consultation in which many participants judged that
870 special local architectural features should be incorporated into new housing.

871 Other concerns expressed by villagers at our consultations around maintaining village identity
872 include: the conversion of small traditional homes into far larger and very different properties; the
873 positioning of new-builds directly behind other dwellings; the development of properties on
874 disproportionately small pieces of land and, where permission was granted for a modest dwelling,
875 the granting of subsequent planning applications to extend the property to one much larger or
876 considerably different to that originally permitted.

877 **Special house features** (E Debenham, Audley End / P Harber, Bury Rd)

878 Lawshall is keen to honour the traditional building styles, materials, techniques and decorative
879 features used in both our Listed Buildings and Unlisted Buildings of Note. To do this, we need to
880 understand and evaluate what these features and details are so that architects / developers/
881 villagers can be shown appealing examples of them - to inspire their use and ensure that our past is
882 creatively reflected in our future and that the character of the village continues.

883 Following strong interest in this idea at the 2nd Consultation, an NP Team subgroup sought advice
884 from Lawshall's timber frame specialist. They explored the key features which form and denote the
885 character of our traditional buildings. These include roof pitch, size and style of windows, gable ends
886 and flint plinths. Traditional building materials include: traditional Suffolk pantiles (curved); peg tiles
887 (flat); wattle & daub; steamed oak timbers; lime wash and clay lump.

888 (See Appendix 5 for more detail)

889



Wavy gable & wide drip board



Steep pitched thatch & small window panes



Wooden Shutter



Flint Footings

Examples of special traditional house features
- P. Harber

890 **POLICY LAW13 - DESIGN PRINCIPLES**

891 **Proposals for new development must reflect the local characteristics and circumstances in**
892 **Lawshall and create and contribute to a high quality, safe and sustainable environment.**
893 **Proposals should, as appropriate:**

894 **a. recognise and address the key features, characteristics, landscape/building**
895 **character, local distinctiveness and special qualities of the area and/or building and,**
896 **where necessary, prepare a landscape character appraisal to demonstrate this;**

897 **b. maintain or create a sense of place and/or local character;**

898 **c. not involve the loss of gardens and important open, green or landscaped areas**
899 **which make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of that part of the**
900 **village;**

901 **d. incorporate sustainable design and construction measures and energy efficiency**
902 **measures;**

903 **e. taking mitigation measures into account, not affect adversely:**

904 **i. any historic character, architectural or archaeological heritage assets of the**
905 **site and its surroundings;**

906 **ii. important landscape characteristics including trees and ancient hedgerows**
907 **and other prominent topographical features as set out in the Lawshall Character**
908 **Assessment;**

909 **iii. identified important views into, out of or within the village as identified on**
910 **the Proposals Map;**

911 **iv. sites, habitats, species and features of ecological interest;**

912 **v. the amenities of adjacent areas by reason of noise, smell, vibration,**
913 **overlooking, overshadowing, loss of light, other pollution (including light pollution), or**
914 **volume or type of vehicular activity generated; and/or**

915 **vi. residential amenity;**

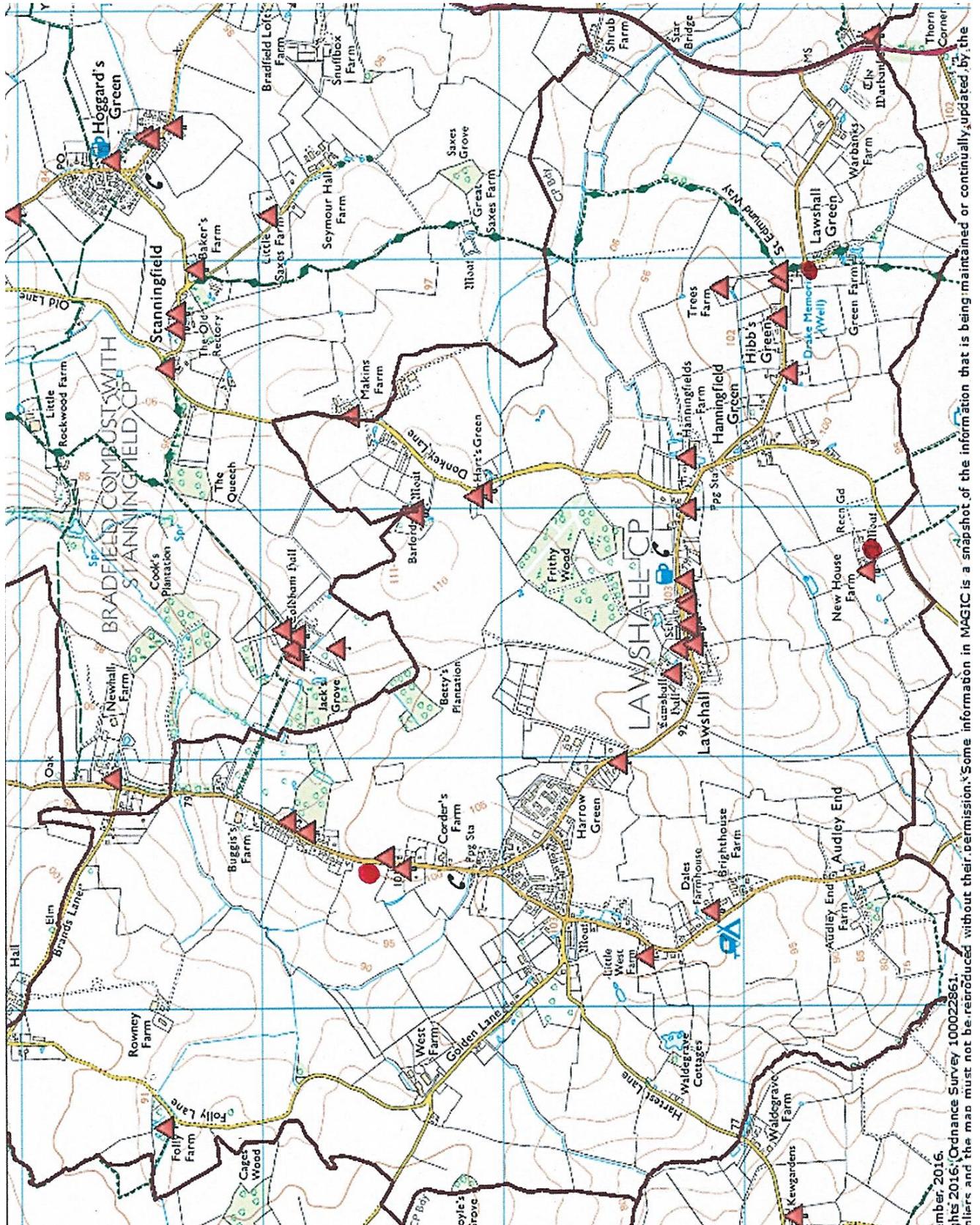
916 **h. not site sensitive development where its users would be significantly and adversely**
917 **affected by noise, smell, vibration, or other forms of pollution from existing sources,**
918 **unless adequate and appropriate mitigation can be implemented;**

919 **i. produce designs that respect the character, scale, density of the locality;**

920 **j. produce designs, in accordance with standards, that maintain or enhance the**
921 **safety of the highway network ensuring that all vehicle parking is provided within the**
922 **plot;**

923 **k. not result in water run-off that would add-to or create surface water flooding.**

MAP Listed buildings and special built features



927 **5. OUR AMENITIES & SERVICES** *(D Page, Harrow Green)*

928 In producing the NP we wanted to know what the village valued in terms of amenities as well as
929 understand what improvements are thought to be needed. Lawshall’s current amenities include All
930 Saints CEVCP Primary School, The Swan public house and Lawshall Village Hall. Until June 2016 we
931 also had a much-used village shop which closed and has now been designated a community asset by
932 our Parish Council. There are three places of religious worship: All Saints Church, Church of Our Lady
933 Immaculate & St. Joseph and Lawshall Evangelical Free Church. Recently the Parish Council
934 purchased Walcher’s Meadow as a community area including a children’s play area. There is also a
935 cricket / football pitch on ground privately owned on Shimpling Road and another open space used
936 for sport behind Churchill Close. Lawshall is served by a limited bus service. Our Mobile Library
937 persists and one of our telephone boxes has been transformed through local initiative into a book
938 swap shop and information point.

939 At our 1st consultation, participants were invited to specify the quality of the listed amenities /
940 services as good, adequate or poor. They also had the opportunity to add more amenities to the list.
941 At the same event, participants were asked what they valued most about the village by placing post-
942 it notes on a board. From this we produced a table displaying the most popular responses. The
943 process was repeated for the question “things for improvement”. From this initial consultation, we
944 were able to ask pertinent questions on amenities / services in our more comprehensive village
945 questionnaire.

946 The joint data from both events identify key emerging themes. The biggest response highlighted the
947 importance of the village shop and much distress at its closure (not due to lack of success) plus some
948 weight of opinion for further shops such as a cafe, post office, hairdressers or butcher. The majority
949 of respondents consider the village hall to be a valuable asset, true also for the school and village
950 pub which both scored very highly as valued assets to the village. There was a strong consensus that
951 public transport was very poor / in need of improvement (as was the case in the Village Appraisals of
952 1979 & ‘91!). Also a sorry shortage of footpaths and bridleways. And sports facilities and play areas
953 have also been identified as in need of expansion / improvement - as highlighted by our school
954 project ‘Child’s Eye View of Lawshall’. Finally, the hot topic of street lighting brought many votes and
955 comments for and against such that at the time of writing this Plan there is no clear direction on the
956 provision of street lighting. (See Footnote below for the figures from the village questionnaire)³

957 Where POLICIES around Amenities are not viable, the NP identifies ACTIONS to be taken to address
958 majority concerns.

³ On the proposal that the village have general street lighting: 10 Strongly Agree / 13 Agree (total: 33); 96 Disagree / 155 / Strongly Disagree (total: 251) On the proposal that the village have street lighting in a few key spots: 21 Strongly Agree / 101 Agree (total: 122); 75 Disagree 72 / Strongly Disagree (total: 147).



*Village Hall
- T Elmer*



*The Empty Shop
- D Mitchell*



*Book Swap Shop
- M Woodruff*



*Walcher's Meadow
- L Howe*

959

960

POLICY LAW14 – Community Facilities and Services

961

The provision and enhancement of community facilities and services that serve the needs of Lawshall will be permitted where they contribute to the quality of village life and improve the sustainability of the village.

962

963

964

Proposals that will result in the loss of existing valued facilities (or premises last used for such purposes), including:

965

966

- the village Pub;

967

- the Village Hall; and

968

- the Village Shop

969

will only be permitted where:

970

a. it can be demonstrated that the current use is not economically viable nor likely to become viable. Where appropriate, supporting financial evidence should be provided including any efforts to advertise the premises for sale for a minimum of 12 months; and

971

972

973

b. it can be demonstrated that there is no local demand for the use and that the building/site is not needed for any alternative social, community or leisure use; or

974

975

c. alternative facilities and services are available or replacement provision is made, of at least equivalent standard, in a location that is accessible to the community it serves with good access by public transport or by cycling or walking.

976

977

COMMUNITY ACTIONS

979

Village Shop

980

– action already taken by Parish Council to designate the Glebe Shop premises as a Community Asset which provides it with limited protection for a finite period of 2 years.

981

982

- action for all concerned to continue to secure the re-opening of the shop or, if this proves unsuccessful, the provision of a new shop in a suitably convenient location.

983

984

Transport

985

– action for Parish Council and village organisations that feel the need for it, to lobby local bus companies for a better service, especially with young people, the elderly, villagers without private transport in mind.

986

987

988

Footpaths & bridleways

989

- SCC Countryside Department to be approached for extending these, and /or introducing new ones, or landowners to be approached for more formal permissive access along specific field verges.

990

991

992

Sports & play facilities

993

– Parish Council and local organisations to explore ways of funding the improvement and extension of existing facilities including, where available, Community Infrastructure Levy income arising from relevant housing development in the village.

994

995

996 6. OUR INFRASTRUCTURE & BUSINESSES *(B Adams, Golden Lane)*

997 *School Parking issues*

998 With the cessation of Suffolk's middle schools, our OFSTED acclaimed All Saints Primary School has
999 recently increased its intake to include year 5 and next autumn also year 6. Suffolk Education
1000 Department gives 150 as the school's capacity and predicts that it will exceed this capacity in
1001 2016/17 and 2017/18 but that the numbers will decrease to 136 in 2019/20. The recent increase has
1002 exacerbated the parking problem outside the school caused by school buses, parents dropping off
1003 their children, residents of The Street, other Lawshall villagers, farm vehicles and possible
1004 emergency services all converging at the same time.

1005 At our 1st consultation, for the answer to: 'What do you think could be improved?' parking (including
1006 the school) received the highest number of ticks. Then in the following village questionnaire, under
1007 'Services and Amenities', the need for improvement to parking at the school, elicited a very high
1008 level of concern and support. (See footnote for the detailed figures)⁴

1009 Though the Policies that our NP can provide around Infrastructure are limited, they can be positively
1010 supported by Actions to be taken by the community.

1011 In the light of this, the NP Team have instigated 2 meetings with the school's head teacher, a
1012 meeting with the Chair of School Governors and 2 meetings with the residents of The Street.
1013 Additional meetings and conversations have been conducted with all interested parties.

1014 At these meetings, the cause and effect of the parking issue were explored, possible solutions were
1015 put forward, and suggestions were given re possible short-term actions that could be taken. These
1016 included:

- 1017 • Placement of yellow lines around the bend near Hall Mead.
- 1018 • 'No Parking' notices and a fence to be erected on the Green at Hall Mead
- 1019 • Moving waste containers near the pub to another location and install grass-crete or similar
1020 to reinforce the verge opposite the pub where damage is already visible.

1021 Of major concern is the delay in the construction of the footpath (condition of planning for the new
1022 schoolrooms) which was promised to start by September 2016. The delay was caused by a resident
1023 of The Street's objection and our County Councillor is on board to help negotiate with the
1024 authorities to speed up the re-design and construction. Though the footpath will not resolve the
1025 problem, it will at least provide safer access to the school for children due to over-congestion closer
1026 to the school. Currently there is no pavement along a considerable stretch of this road.

1027 Long term: One further solution to be explored is the procurement of a piece of land either opposite
1028 the pub or near Hall Mead to provide extra off road parking. This would limit the number of vehicles
1029 that have to park on the road and so reduce the congestion. Full involvement of the Parish, County &
1030 District Councilors is needed to help realize these solutions.

⁴ *Supporting figures from the village questionnaire:*

Of 286 people answering, 150 either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "If more family homes are built that will bring more pupils, parking should be addressed at the school."

Of 296 people answering, 235 either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "Car parking needs improvement especially near the school and 18 disagreed or strongly disagreed."

Of 294 people answering, 135 either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "We need lower speed limits and traffic calming 119 disagreed or strongly disagreed."



*School congestion
- N Hughes*



*Church tower for mast?
- E Clarke*

1031 **POLICY LAW15 – Infrastructure**

1032 **Any further development proposals at All Saints Primary School that result in additional**
 1033 **children being accommodated on site will be supported when supported by provision of**
 1034 **convenient off-street parking for parents when delivering and collecting their children and**
 1035 **the results of a traffic impact assessment is acceptable.**

1036 *Flooding issues*

1037 Lawshall has been subjected to surface water flooding at several locations, Bury Road near the bus
 1038 stop, Lawshall Green and The Street.

1039 The worst case was at Bury Road in September 2014 when the pumping station was unable to cope
 1040 which resulted in two houses being majorly flooded with sewage. A flood investigation report
 1041 prepared by Suffolk County Council reported that four main parameters led to the flooding:

- 1042 • Overloading of the pumping station
- 1043 • A lack of proper road drainage
- 1044 • Poorly maintained water courses and
- 1045 • Historical culverting of open watercourses

1046
 1047 With any housing developments, it is important that appropriate infrastructure is in place to cope
 1048 with heavy rainfall events including sufficient capacity of the pumping stations (there are 3 in the
 1049 village). The following actions are recommended:

- 1050 • Approach Anglian Water to upgrade facilities at Bury Road.
- 1051 • Check the other stations have adequate facilities.
- 1052 • Ask Landowners / Parish Council to ensure runaway ditches are maintained and kept clear.
- 1053 • The other issue of concern is the waste treatment centre at Shimpling. There does not seem
 1054 to be clarity on the number of extra new houses it will be able to cope with. Again the Parish
 1055 Council needs to get behind this question and involve district and county councils.



*Houses Hit by Flooding
B Adams*

1056
1057
1058

1059

POLICY LAW16 – Flood Management

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1062
1063

Proposals that would involve the creation of new culverts or result in the loss of an open watercourse will not be permitted unless the culvert is essential to the provision of an access and it can be demonstrated that the culvert will have no adverse impact on the ability to manage and maintain surface water drainage in Lawshall.

1064

Communications

1065
1066

There was a general dissatisfaction with telephone and broadband services in the village. This was identified in the village questionnaire. (See Footnote for figures)⁵

1067

Options for rectifying this are cable or mast communications.

1068

The answer seems to be the provision of improved signal reception in Lawshall.

1069
1070
1071
1072
1073

Logically any mast installed needs to be at the highest point of the village. Thus, the tower of All Saints church, our grade 1 listed building, has been suggested and it may be possible to site a mast *within* the tower that will not harm the significance of this highly valued heritage treasure. The matter has been taken up with the PCC and the church authorities who raised no objection. We need to find a provider who is committed to installing this facility.

⁵ Of 292 people answering, 141 agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that they would be more likely to work from home if their broadband connection was improved and 54 either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Of 296 people answering, 263 agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that our mobile phone networks need to be improved, and 13 either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

1074

COMMUNITY ACTIONS

1075

Parking at School

1076

- **As a matter of urgency all concerned parties to continue to work together to seek to resolve**

1077

the current parking problems at All Saints Primary School during drop-off and pick-up periods.

1078

Flooding risk

1079

- **Approach Anglian Water to upgrade facilities on Bury Road**

1080

- **Check that the other 2 pumping stations in the village have adequate facilities**

1081

- **Ask landowners /Parish Council to ensure existing ditches are maintained and kept clear**

1082

Improving telephone and broadband services

1083

- **Encourage the PCC to continue their search for a provider to place a mast on or within the**

1084

church tower or, if this proves unsuccessful, to ask the Parish Council to investigate other

1085

options.

1086

Business and enterprise

1087

We hope that better communications will encourage more villagers to be able to work from home as well as encouraging more village-scale businesses and enterprises. Though the responses in the questionnaire to the statement: 'Lawshall needs more small businesses' were almost exactly 50:50 for and against, the summation of the additional comments showed that though we do need to encourage business and employment within the parish, they should enhance the character of the village. Thus conversion of farm buildings and businesses from home would be acceptable but large industrial units would not be welcomed in accordance with the policies in the Core Strategy.

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This is echoed in Lawshall Future vision, in Part One, which anticipates that: 'Internet and phone communication systems will be up to speed and will have encouraged small rural set-ups and new local businesses'. Hopefully this will also help to encourage young people to stay in the village, thereby helping to retain the diverse demographics and lively community that we enjoy today.

1095

1096

1097

1098

IMPLEMENTATION and MONITORING

1099

1100 The Parish Council will review, at regular intervals, the policies laid out in this Plan in order
1101 to check whether they are being applied as intended and whether overall the Plan is as
1102 effective as intended.

1103 We also understand that the New Local Plan might require a review of the NP to make sure
1104 it is still compliant with any new Strategic Policies

GLOSSARY

1105

1106 **Affordable housing:** Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible
1107 households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local
1108 incomes and local house prices.

1109 **Archaeological interest:** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or
1110 potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
1111 Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance
1112 and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

1113 **Best and most versatile agricultural land:** Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land
1114 Classification.

1115 **Birds and Habitats Directives:** European Directives to conserve natural habitats and wild fauna and
1116 flora.

1117 **Buildings of local interest:** Locally important building valued for its contribution to the local scene or
1118 for local historical situations but not meriting listed status.

1119 **Conservation (for heritage policy):** The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage
1120 asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

1121 **Community Infrastructure Levy:** A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or
1122 developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

1123 **Designated heritage asset:** A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected
1124 Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated
1125 under the relevant legislation.

1126 **Development plan:** This includes adopted Local Plans and neighbourhood plans as defined in section
1127 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

1128 **Exception sites for affordable housing:** Sites for affordable housing development in rural locations
1129 where market housing would not normally be acceptable because of planning policy constraints.
1130 Homes can be brought forward on these sites only if there is a proven unmet local need for
1131 affordable housing and a legal planning agreement is in place to ensure that the homes will always
1132 remain affordable, will be for people in housing need and prioritised for those with a strong local
1133 connection to the parish.

1134 **Green infrastructure:** A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable
1135 of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

1136 **Heritage asset:** A term that includes designated **heritage assets** (e.g. listed buildings, world heritage
1137 sites, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered parks and
1138 gardens and battlefields) and **non-designated assets** identified by the local planning authority. Non-
1139 designated heritage assets include sites of archaeological interest, buildings, structures or features
1140 of local heritage interest listed by, or fulfilling criteria for listing by, the local planning authority.

1141 **Historic environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people
1142 and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether
1143 visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

1144 **International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity:** All international
1145 sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites
1146 of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.

1147 **Local planning authority:** The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning
1148 functions for a particular area which in this case is Babergh District Council.

1149 **Local Plan:** The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning
1150 authority in consultation with the community.

1151 **Neighbourhood plans:** A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular
1152 neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

1153 **Open space:** All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as
1154 rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and
1155 can act as a visual amenity.

1156 **Renewable and low carbon energy:** Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating
1157 electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the
1158 environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also
1159 from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce
1160 emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

1161 **Rural exception sites:** Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not
1162 normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local
1163 community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing
1164 family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local
1165 authority’s discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without
1166 grant funding.

1167 **Setting of a heritage asset:** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is
1168 not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a
1169 positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate
1170 that significance or may be neutral.

1171 **Significance (for heritage policy):** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations
1172 because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or
1173 historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its
1174 setting.

1175 **Site of Special Scientific Interest:** Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and
1176 Countryside Act 1981.

1177 **Strategic Environmental Assessment:** A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of
1178 Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of
1179 certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

1180 **Use Classes:** The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of
1181 land and buildings into various categories known as ‘Use Classes’.

1182 **Wildlife corridor:** Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

1183

APPENDICES & SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1184 **Appendices**

1185 Appendix 1 Village Appraisal Summaries

1186 -1979 Appraisal summarised by J & H Norman, Hanningfield Green

1187 -1991 Appraisal summarised by P Walker, Hibbs Green

1188 Appendix 2 Biodiversity In Lawshall with tables of fauna & flora surveys

1189 -C Osborne, Melon Green , assisted by G Clarke, The street

1190 -Birds: C Cooper, The Glebe

1191 -Butterflies: W Cooper, The Glebe

1192 -Plants: Lavenham Natural History Group

1193 -Lawshall Green : R Edelman & N Hughes, Lawshall Green

1194 Appendix 3 Listed Buildings of Lawshall

1195 -Archive Group

1196 Appendix 4 Lawshall's Buildings & Structures of Note

1197 -Archive Group & P Harber, Bury Rd

1198 Appendix 5 Lawshall's Special House Features

1199 -R Debenham, Melford Rd & P Harber, Bury Rd

1200 **Supporting Documents** (available on PC website)

1201 NP Team Mission Statement & Terms of Reference

1202 Community Engagement Strategy

1203 Lawshall Character Assessment

1204 Village Questionnaire

1205 Housing Needs Survey

1206 Results of 1st & 2nd Community Consultations

1207 Results of Village Questionnaire & Housing Needs Survey

1208 Census Information for Lawshall - comparison of 2001 & 2011 Census statistics

1209 **To follow in submission Draft:**

1210 Basic Conditions Statement

1211 Community Consultation Statement

1212

Loving our village – past, present, future!

1213 **APPENDIX ONE: Village Appraisal Summaries**

1214 **1979 Lawshall Village Appraisal**

1215 - summarised by J& H Norman, Hanningfield Green (Aug '16)

1216 **Introduction:** The Appraisal questionnaire had the following sections:

1217 Population / Transport

1218 Housing / Employment

1219 Amenities / Health Service

1220 Conservation of the environment / Miscellaneous

1221 The above is preceded by village description and historical survey. It is concluded by a summary of
1222 views expressed.

1223 In reading this document it must be remembered that it was prepared before the Harrow Green
1224 development (The Glebe) was occupied. The general impression was that people are fond of
1225 Lawshall, find it a good place to live and wanted to keep it a living community without becoming a
1226 dormitory for Bury or Sudbury. Just over 200 forms were distributed and around 80% were returned.

1227 **LAWSHALL PAST AND PRESENT** (*History of Lawshall until 1900*)

1228 Lawshall has a scattered distribution of properties. The grouping of the shop, church and school
1229 represent the centre of the village.

1230 There is early evidence of a settlement in the pre-Roman period at Warbanks, where a late bronze
1231 age sword was found dating from around 800-600 BC. Lawshall is listed in the Domesday Book
1232 (1086) and documentary evidence shows various Lords of the Manor including a Sir William Drury,
1233 whose family had royal connection making possible the visit of Queen Elizabeth I to Lawshall in 1587.

1234 The Rookwood family had previously requested she visit Coldham Hall, however it appears that their
1235 Catholic faith left them out of favour. Later Ambrose Rookwood was involved in the conspiracy to
1236 murder James I by blowing up the houses of Parliament. Having heard of the arrest of Guy Fawkes;
1237 Ambrose fled with Catesbury only to be arrested and executed in 1605.

1238 There are several important pieces of documentation of the village, its occupants, maps and tax
1239 records from the C16th providing good information on social population changes.

1240 The C19th was a period of rapid change for the village as shown in the census reports of 1801 –
1241 1911. The population in 1801 was 550. An increase demand of agriculture produce during the
1242 Napoleonic wars increased prices and therefore standards of living. Later improved farming
1243 methods, artificial fertilizers and the mechanization of equipment took Lawshall's population to its
1244 highest ever total of 925 in 1841.

1245 Trade directories show in the second half of the C19th the village was a mainly self sufficient
1246 community that also provided services and goods outside the village; for example the horsehair
1247 factory and the rake and hurdle makers. The arrival of the railway (Cockfield Station) bought a boost
1248 to industries with the ability to transport goods to a wider market. From the mid 1870s an
1249 agricultural depression hit forcing many families to move away to find work. Wheat production in
1250 other developing countries flooded the market and bought a crash in prices of grain producing areas
1251 including Lawshall. There was a 25% reduction in the village population from 1874 – 1911. The
1252 depression lasted until the First World War when agriculture was again stimulated by demand.

1253 Typical occupations in the village 1846 – 1891:

Carrier	Thatcher Rake Maker	Cooper*
Shop Keeper	Horse Hair Factory	Builder*
Beer Retailer (other than Public House)	Hurdle Maker	Miller*
Wheelwright	Carpenter	Shoemaker*
Blacksmith		Tailor*

*These occupations disappear from the village from 1891

Additional occupations 1896 – 1922: Agricultural Engineer; Thrasher Contractor

1254 **THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

1255 The Parish covers 2,900 acres and the majority is situated on clay soil, its elevation varying between
 1256 250ft to 350ft above sea level. This rich soil has the ability of producing high yields in grain and root
 1257 crops. For this reason much of the land has been put to agricultural use for centuries leaving little of
 1258 the natural habitat. The intensification of agriculture can best be shown by comparing land usage of
 1259 the 1842 tithe map with that of today.

1842		1980	
Meadow land	22%	Meadow land	6%
Arable land	72%	Arable land	87.5%
Wood land	3%	Woodland	1.5%
Housing/roads	3%	Housing/Roads	5%

1260 Two important natural habitats are left:

1261 1. Frithy Wood: (Frithy is Anglo Saxon meaning wood)Is a 32 acre site of primitive primary woodland
 1262 representing a major natural habitat for the Parish. Major tree species include Ash, Oak, Elm, Hazel,
 1263 Poplar and various shrubs. It is still coppiced and managed, a practice used in this wood for
 1264 centuries.

1265 2. Ancient hedgerow/field boundaries: With increased field sizes hedgerows have been removed in
 1266 vast quantities. The age of a hedgerow provides a historical indicator; the older hedge contains
 1267 more plant species. A sample census of 40 hedges in the Parish showed the hedges surveyed to be
 1268 between 500 – 900 years old. A particular hedge along Donkey Lane opposite Frithy Wood was
 1269 estimated to be 700 – 800 years old.

1270 Tree species were noted with the Elm the commonest followed by the Oak, Ash, Lime, Sycamore and
 1271 Field Maple. Beech is rare in the Parish, only one large example was found in Donkey Lane. There
 1272 was concern for the Elm trees suffering Dutch Elm Disease but no concerted effort has been made to
 1273 replace these trees that make up 25% of the hardwood species population in the Parish.

1274 Bird life in the Parish is varied. A record was kept over a three year period which found 82 species of
 1275 which just over 50% were breeding. Most birds recorded were of the woodland / Hedgerow habitat
 1276 species, including one rarity the Golden Oriole.

1277 Overall the ecological situation is a good considering the intensive agricultural use over the
1278 centuries. The reduction of woodland, hedgerows and pasture coupled with improvements of
1279 farming techniques has meant a reduction in natural plant and animal life.

1280 Attempts should be made to encourage local land owners to be more aware and the Parish Council
1281 could help set up an example with land they own.

1282 **Population:**

1283 During the 1979 appraisal important questions asked were as follows:

1284 1. How long have you lived in the village? On average there are equal proportions of new comers to
1285 people who have lived here most of their lives.

1286 2. How long do you expect to stay? The vast majority intended to stay.

1287 Population of Lawshall:

1288 1951 516

1289 1961 543

1290 1971 649

1291 The last census taken was 1971. Projected estimates by Suffolk County Council are as follows:

1292 1975 676

1293 1976 670

1294 1981 910

1295 Estimates indicate the village will grow during 1976 – 1981 by 1.5 times more than actual
1296 growth recorded in the proceeding 25 years. The Harrow Green Development must account largely
1297 for the projected increase.

1298 **Households:**

1299 1971 Shows Lawshall with 244 households:

1300 39 Council rented / 160 Owner occupier / 25 Privately rented

1301 Age groups within households replying to the questionnaire showed the greatest numbers between
1302 24-59yrs of age followed by those 65years and over.

1303 **Transport:**

1304 The majority of transport was private, used for going to work, shopping, recreational activities,
1305 including visiting friends outside Bury St Edmunds. Good support for a minibus to Bury or Sudbury
1306 was given as the bus Service was available to Bury St Edmunds but appeared limited with no service
1307 out of the village in the evenings and on Sunday. Travel by public transport to Sudbury or Colchester
1308 was not available.

1309 **Housing:**

1310 Approximately 61% of the 146 replies expressed an overwhelming view that housing provision was
1311 inadequate. 23% stated that they had insufficient knowledge to give an informed opinion.

1312 Suggestions were made for pressing housing needs, i.e. elderly, young marrieds, few criticized the
1313 preventions of self build projects because of the Suffolk Development Plan.

1314 **Industry/Employment:**

1315 A question on the encouragement of small industry and the need for employment opportunities
1316 within the Parish was answered overwhelmingly with a majority against.

1317 **Amenities:**

1318 It appeared that Lawshall had adequate general amenity facilities within the village.

1319 The exceptions being the lack of play areas, provision of litter bins and sports facilities (cricket and
1320 football pitches) and youth organizations (cubs and brownies)

1321 **Health Services:**

1322 Lawshall is served by two doctor's surgeries, Long Melford and Glemsford. A doctor visits the village
1323 from the Long Melford practice once a week and to hold a surgery in the village hall.

1324 Replies to this part of the questionnaire underline an over stretched medical service with

1325 a totally inadequate public transport system that hinders access to both G.P.s and hospital.

1326 Ambulance and hospital car service are essential for outpatient visits, there is also a lack of a
1327 dispensary the nearest being Long Melford or Bury.

1328 **Conservation and Environment:**

1329 Buildings of interest in the village, Lawshall Hall attracted most attention to be preserved, the
1330 Church with its avenue of lime trees, Keeper's Cottage, the School and Drakes Well also attracted
1331 interest. Coldham Hall and gatehouse although outside the Parish attracted specific attention for
1332 preservation.

1333 With regard to natural features 24% requested the preservation of hedges, trees, greens, roadside
1334 verges and ponds.

1335 Of the 69 comments received 26% referred to Hanningfield Green as the village eyesore, with main
1336 concern given to the state of the pond, general untidiness and the many parked vehicles.

1337 **Miscellaneous - Questions and answers:**

1338 1. Ideas for improving the quality of life in the village? It appears that the preservation of the village
1339 atmosphere is important and therefore keeping development at a minimum..

1340 2. Are you satisfied with the work of the Parish Council? There was a lack of knowledge of how the
1341 Parish Council works and its powers.

1342 3. Are you prepared to help with time etc? The response to help was positive

1343 4. Important points overlooked in the questionnaire? This included traffic flow in the village, a lack
1344 of street lighting and a mains gas supply. Requests for road improvements and signage for field
1345 pathways were made.

1346 The Harrow Green development, although accepted, would make a considerable difference to the
 1347 community, who were resolutely against any further large development. The population increase
 1348 would impact on an already overstretched health service, inadequate public transport system and
 1349 educational facilities, also affecting traffic volume.

1350 There was a lack of amenities for young people and volunteers to run organizations. The greatest
 1351 need was improvement in public transport, plus provision of facilities for medical practitioners.

1352 There is a solid base of good will and people must be involved. Improved shopping facilities would
 1353 only work if they are viable and used by the community. More could be done to keep the village tidy
 1354 and attractive.

1355 Recommendations: 1) The improvement of public transport 2) Find helpers for the youth groups 3)
 1356 Provide facilities for Doctors within the village 4) Plant hardwood trees to replace the Elms lost and
 1357 keep up pond maintenance 5) Enter "Best Kept Village" in the future.

1358 Appendices: Statistical Analysis of amenities / Statistical analysis of Health services / Listed buildings
 1359 of the Parish / Check list of birds recorded in the Parish 1976 – 1979.

1360 **1991 Village Appraisal**

1361 - summarised by P Walker, Hibbs Green (Sept '16)

1362 The 1991 appraisal was undertaken at the suggestion of the Community Council for Suffolk. It was
 1363 carried out on behalf of the PC by Lawshall Local History Group who distributed a questionnaire
 1364 during October 1991 to **724 adults** on the electoral register. There were **520 returns** (71.8%).

1365 (NOTE: Summary of the history section is omitted since it was fairly similar to the equivalent section
 1366 as given in the summary of the 1979 Appraisal)

Population 244 men & 276 women, with 148 children.

<5	5-10	10-16	17-24	25-44	45-59	60-65	>65
48	39	61	32	165	101	57	141

1367 11% were born in Lawshall. 62% moved here within the past 10 years (and 78% in the past 20 years).

1368 16% moved here to retire; 15% to be with family; and 8% for employment prospects.

1369 Quality of Environment was the most common reason for choosing to move to Lawshall.

1370 **Housing**

Owner/Occupier	Council rented	Privately Rented	Tied Cottages
264 (82.8 %)	35 (10.9 %)	8 (2.5 %)	12 (3.8%)

1373

1374 Most, 275 (55%) did not want more housing in the village (138 yes & 87 don't know).

1375 Of the yes, mixed development (67) was the favoured type.

1376 **Employment & Occupation**

1377	Full Employment	Self Employed	Retired	Unemployed	Student	Part-time
1378	195 (40%)	75 (15%)	178 (37%)	25 (5%)	7 (1%)	2

1379 There were 66 different occupations, a variety of skills and experience.

1380 The response to more employment opportunities in the village was mixed (36%no, 30%yes &
1381 34%don't know)

1382 Most work outside Lawshall (7%) with Sudbury (11%), Bury (9%) & Cambridge(5%) most common
1383 85% were employed within Suffolk.

1384 **Transport**

1385	# of Cars	none	one	two	three	four	five
1386	Houses	18	137	106	22	2	1

1387 For commuting 1 used the daily bus service. 23 the weekly service and 99 buses occasionally, with
1388 respondents considering the Bury and Sudbury services infrequent and unreliable with a lack of
1389 service details. 354 used their own transport exclusively.

1390 For shopping Bury (382) was the main choice, Sudbury (76) Lawshall (20) Long Melford (14).

1391 Shopping also commonly occurred around the area of commuted work.

1392 **Amenities**

1393 There was a high level of satisfaction with and use of the village hall by the organisations in the
1394 village. The mobile library and bus shelters were deemed adequate. But Litter bins were sited as
1395 inadequate. Lack of amenities for young people was observed, with requests for more play areas and
1396 sports facilities.

1397 The Primary School (90 pupils) had an enlarged catchment area (Alpheton, Shimpling & Hawstead)

1398 **Health Services**

1399 There was an adequate weekly surgery held in the village hall, with most others frequenting;

1400 Long Melford 205 Bury 140 Hartest 110 Glemsford 5 Sudbury 4 Lavenham 3 Bildeston 1.

1401 Health care was predominately (450) reached via private transport with 38 using hospital car service.

1402 **Conservation & The Environment**

1403 A strong desire was expressed to conserve village heritage - the views, trees(11%), hedgerows,
1404 thatched houses - specifically some buildings including All Saints Church (27%), Lawshall Hall (12%),
1405 The Swan Inn and the Village Hall and some areas getting special mention - Frithy Wood(6%), the
1406 pond(5%), and Hanningfield Green.

1407 There were complaints about rubbish in the ditches in Lambs Lane and Kelso Place

1408 191 people wanted more footpaths, 79 did not wish for more, with 153 undecided.

1409 Requests were made for circular walks.

1410 **Miscellaneous**

1411 There were at least 148 children under the age of 16 in the village - facilities for the young were
1412 considered overdue. Other requests included: speed limits, street lighting, a children's sports field,
1413 more trees and hedges

1414 The Parish council was well regarded for maintaining the quality of life in the village.

1415 **Recommendations**

1416 Provide more public facilities for youngsters / Perform another appraisal in 10 years / Improve public
1417 transport / Improve and expand footpaths / More trees and hedges to enhance the village scene

1418 **Comparisons and Contrasts**

1419 In the 1991 Appraisal, there are several mentions and comparisons made with the previous appraisal
1420 in 1979, 12 years earlier. Just over 200 were distributed with about 80% response, and again not all
1421 questions were answered by all. Since the 1979 appraisal the "new" Glebe and Shepherds Drive
1422 areas had been added to the village and as of 1991 accounted for approx 25% of the population.
1423 These areas specifically gave an increase in newcomers to the village (young people and children)
1424 with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of lifers. It did not mean that older people left the
1425 village, but it did give a mixture of all age groups, a shift of population centre to near Village Hall, the
1426 Primary School was enlarged and social life in the village increased including 23 voluntary
1427 organisations.

1428 Generally, Lawshall continued to be a well thought-of, pleasant place to live. Public transport
1429 continued to be in need of improvement (notwithstanding the Sudbury bus being introduced
1430 between 1979 and 1991). Visiting Doctor facilities were considered just adequate and there were
1431 continuing demands for more footpaths and a speed limit.

1432 Increasingly diverse job locations and sparse public transport meant that car ownership was
1433 increasingly essential. The majority did not wish more housing or greater employment opportunities
1434 - but then they already had houses - whether this desire changed as the 148 then children grew into
1435 (young) adults is unknown. In short, the villagers appreciated Lawshall as it was, and did not want
1436 anything to change or upset their tranquillity.

1437 25 years have now passed since the last appraisal. The Post Office has closed and as of the time of
1438 writing the village shop is closing. The internet has enabled instantaneous communication with on
1439 demand delivery of all imaginable products and services, not least mainstream home shopping,
1440 teleworking, and entertainment.

1441 Broadband and Wifi services are now considered necessary, provisions not envisioned in 1991.

1442 *Both Appraisals are available on request from Lawshall Archive Group*

1443 **APPENDIX TWO: Biodiversity in Lawshall**

1444 - C Osborne, Melon Green with assistance from G Clarke, The Street

1445 Lawshall’s extensive network of Natural Environment Assets provides the perfect habitat for some of
 1446 the UK’s rare and declining species and there is a strong commitment to habitat preservation and
 1447 creation throughout the village. This commitment can be seen through the work of:

- 1448 1) The Green Light Trust, an environmental education charity based in the village, which is
 1449 taking responsibility for the restoration of part of Lawshall’s SSSI woodland, Frithy Wood
 1450 (21acres).
- 1451 2) A community group, Forest for Our Children, manages the village’s two community
 1452 woodlands (a total of 23 acres).
- 1453 3) The Volunteers who manage a half acre meadow at Hanningfield Green, a designated
 1454 County Wildlife Site and the larger Lawshall Green also managed for wild flowers.

1455 In addition to this there are a host of smaller private sites managed specifically for wildlife and a
 1456 number of volunteers take a keen interest in recording and monitoring species so the data sets
 1457 available for Lawshall are becoming quite a valuable asset (See Table 1).

1458 **The Woodlands**

1459 In Frithy Wood several rare species have been recently recorded including the White Letter
 1460 Hairstreak (*Satyrrium w-album*) (See Table 2), a red list butterfly, Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*) and
 1461 the Barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*).

1462 Nesting bird surveys have been carried out in both Frithy Wood and Golden Wood over a number of
 1463 years to build a clear picture of the health and value of the woods for common bird species. The
 1464 earliest surveys date back to 1981 and the information provides a good indication of the biodiversity
 1465 within the woods. The Frithy Wood data have been collated in a book due to be published in 2016.
 1466 (Ref: Frithy Wood – Past, Present & Future. Contact Green Light Trust 01284 830829 for availability).

1467 A wide variety of birds have been spotted in Golden Wood. Cliff Cooper’s record of birds spotted in
 1468 and around the wood since it was first planted in 1994 is attached as Table 3 and shows a total of 71
 1469 species and 14 of these are on the Red List.

1470 Frithy Wood, Golden Wood and Crooked Wood have all been assessed by Lavenham Natural History
 1471 Group over the last 10 years (See Table 4).

Woodland and year surveyed	Number of plant species	Plant species of note found in this location (some spotted outside the survey time)
Frithy Wood 2013	81	Herb Paris; Oxlip; Wood anemone; Early purple orchid
Golden Wood 2010	140	Nettle leaved bellflower
Golden Wood 2008	142	
Crooked Wood 2009	87	Yellow Wort
Crooked Wood 2007	64	

1472 Lawshall also has several recently planted private woodlands. These include Theobalds Park which
 1473 abuts Crooked Wood, a 4.5 acre woodland, thicket and wildflower meadow at Farm and Moss
 1474 Cottages on Lawshall Green and a maturing woodland at Audley End.

1475 **The Hedgerows**

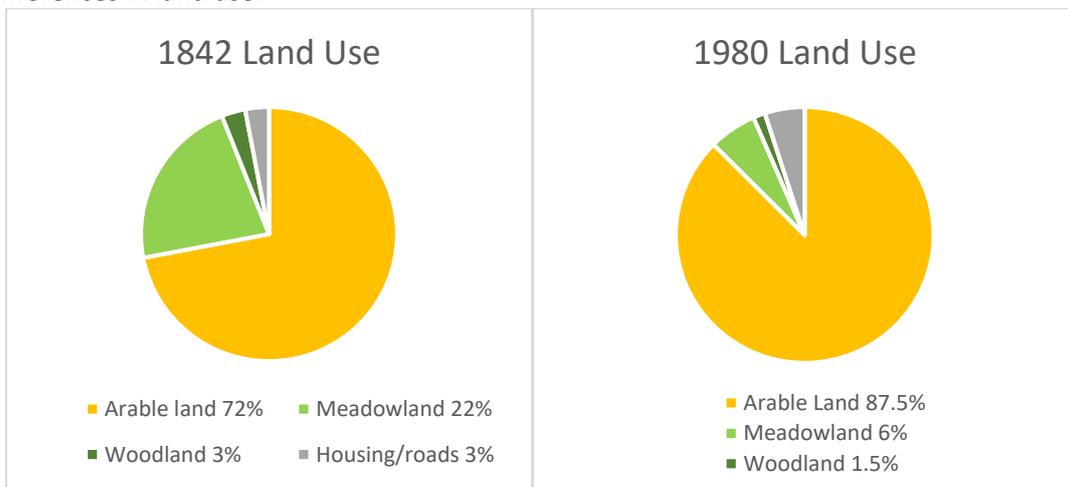
1476 Residents consider themselves lucky to still be able to hear the purring of Turtle Doves in the village.
1477 This is a red list species and two breeding pairs have been recorded in the village in 2016, with
1478 others heard calling regularly on the outskirts of the village. This species and many more, benefit
1479 from Lawshall’s pockets of dense scrub and extensive network of ancient hedgerows. The ancient
1480 hedgerows provide valuable wildlife corridors and a diverse range of plants for animals to live on. In
1481 2012 the hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Suffolk hedgerow recording scheme which found
1482 that Lawshall Parish has an above average percentage of species rich hedgerows and some date back
1483 to before 1612.

1484 **The Wildflower Meadows**

1485 Lawshall has carefully managed wildflower meadows at Hanningfield Green, Lawshall Green and in
1486 Golden Wood. There are also several privately managed wildflower meadows at The Foundry on
1487 Bury Road, Farm and Moss Cottage at Lawshall Green, Hills Farmhouse on Bury Road and Freors on
1488 the Street. The most unusual wildflowers found on the meadows so far are the Adder’s Tongue fern
1489 (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), the Cuckoo Flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and a range of orchids (Bee
1490 Orchid, Pyramidal Orchid, Common Spotted Orchid).

1491 **Land Use Survey**

1492 Two land use surveys were completed for the 1979 village appraisal. The first used an 1842 tithe
1493 map to assess land use and this was compared to land uses in 1979/80. The pie charts below show
1494 the differences in land use.



1495 An up to date land use survey in preparation may well show an increase in the area of woodland.
1496

1497 **Ponds**

1498 Lawshall has a number of small ponds which are often in spots close to housing as dew ponds on
1499 agricultural land have tended to be lost. Ponds are very beneficial to wildlife and with this in mind,
1500 ponds have been created near to Melford Road and also in Golden Wood. The large pond created in
1501 Golden Wood has taken time to become established, but it now has excellent water quality.

1502 Lawshall’s ponds were assessed in the 1990’s and Great Crested Newts found at several locations
1503 including at The Foundry on Bury Road, in Golden Wood, at Rectory Corner and at Silver Farm, Hibbs
1504 Green and it’s likely that they can still be found locally so ponds near to building land will need to be
1505 assessed when necessary.

Farm and Moss Cottage, Lawshall Green
Wildlife records 2015 *R Edelman & N Hughes, Lawshall Green*

BIRDS				FLOWERS	
Blackbird	Robin		Jan	Snow drop	Aconite
Blue Tit	Tawney Owl		Mar	Periwinkle	Dandelion
Great Tit	Barn Owl			Lesser celandine	Primrose
Song Thrush	Fieldfare			Cowslip	Common daisy
Pheasant	Hedge Sparrow			Common dog violet	Lungwort
Sparrow Hawk	Magpie			Red deadnettle	Wood anemone
Rook	Starling			Ground ivy	
Buzzard	Kestrel		Apr	Oxlip	Dog's mercury
Wren	Collard Dove			Forget me not	Greater stitchwort
Wood Pigeon	House Sparrow			Wood spurge	White deadnettle
Green Woodpecker	Chaffinch			Yellow fumitory	Yellow archangel
Greenfinch	Jay			Bluebell	Woodruff
Long-tail Tit	Little Owl			Honesty	Herb Robert
Greater-spotted Woodpecker	Gold crest		May	Cow parsley	Jack-by-the-hedge
Yellow-hammer				Bugle	Meadow buttercup
Moorhen	Skylark			Goat's beard	Shepherd's purse
Chiffchaff	Goldfinch			Speedwell common	Speedwell Germander
Mallard	Tree Creeper			Common vetch	Ox-eye daisy
Seagull (herring)	Pied Wagtail			Lesser trefoil	Yellow rattle
Blackcap	Coal Tit			White Campion	Hogweed
Whitethroat	Cuckoo			Common mouse-ear	Hedgerow cranesbill
Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	Swallow			Ribwort plantain	Stinging nettle
Carrion Crow	Spotted Flycatcher			Oilseed rape	Goose grass
Lesser Whitethroat				Common sorrel	Bearded hawks bit
Bullfinch			Jun	Creeping buttercup	White clover
				Cut-leaved cranesbill	Wood avens
				Watercress	Common fumitory
				Common cat's ear	Bee orchid
				Orange hawk's bit	Meadow vetchling
				Hedge woundwort	Birds foot trefoil
				Smooth sow thistle	Chickweed
				Nipplewort	Scarlet pimpernel
Small white	Brimstone			Groundsel	Upright hedge parsley
Tortoiseshell	Peacock			Common broomrape	Hop trefoil
Orange Tip	Large White			Common ragwort	St John's wort
Painted Lady	Meadow Brown			Pyramidal orchid	
Green veined White	Comma		Jul	Great willow herb	Agrimony
Gatekeeper	Small Heath			Hedge bedstraw	Wild carrot
				Square stemmed nettle	Meadowsweet
				Bindweed	Lesser knapweed
				Black medic	Rosebay willow herb
				Bristly Ox tongue	Perennial sow thistle
				Lady's bedstraw	Smooth hawks beard
				Yarrow	Creeping thistle
				Spear thistle	Rest-harrow
				Common fleabane	
			Aug	Com mint	Wild Basel
				Great bindweed	Scentless mayweed

Table: 2 Lawshall Butterfly observations- Wendy Cooper, *The Glebe*

BUTTERFLIES IN GOLDEN WOOD 2012			
Common name	Latin name	First seen	Where seen
1. Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	15th March	Golden Wood
2. Comma	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>	15th March	Golden Wood
3. Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	30th April	Golden Wood
4. Orange tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	30th April	Golden Wood
5. Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	30th April	Golden Wood
6. Green-veined white	<i>Pieris napi</i>	2nd May	Golden Wood
7. Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	26th May	Golden Wood
8. Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	14th June	Golden Wood
9. Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	20th June	Golden Wood
10. Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	1st July	Golden Wood
11. Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	1st July	Golden Wood
12. Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	9th July	Golden Wood
BUTTERFLIES IN LAWSHALL 2014			
Common name	Latin name	First seen	Where seen
1. Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	March	Golden Wood
2. Small tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	March	
3. Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	March	
4. Comma	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>	March	
5. Orange tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	April	
6. Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	April	
7. Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	April	
8. Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	April	
9. Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	April	Golden Wood
10. Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	June	Golden Wood
11. Large skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	June	Golden Wood
12. Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	June	Golden Wood
13. Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	June	Golden Wood
14. Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	June	Golden Wood
15. Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	August	
16. Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	August	Golden Wood
17. Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	September	
18. Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	October	
BUTTERFLIES IN FRITHY WOOD 2015			
Common name	Latin name	First seen	Where seen
1. Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		Frithy Wood
2. Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		Frithy Wood
3. Comma	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>		Frithy Wood
4. Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		Frithy Wood
5. Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		Frithy Wood
6. Orange tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		Frithy Wood
7. Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		Frithy Wood
8. Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		Frithy Wood
9. Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		Frithy Wood
10. Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		Frithy Wood
11. Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		Frithy Wood
12. Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		Frithy Wood
13. Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>		Frithy Wood
14. White-Letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>		Frithy Wood

TABLE THREE

- *Cliff Cooper, The Glebe*

Birds seen in or from Golden Wood (1994-2016)			
1	Barn Owl	37	Long Tailed Tit
2	Black Headed Gull	38	Magpie
3	Blackbird	39	Mallard
4	Blackcap	40	Meadow Pippit
5	Blue Tit	41	Mistle Thrush
6	Bullfinch	42	Moorhen
7	Buzzard	43	Mute Swan
8	Canada Goose	44	Pheasant
9	Chaffinch	45	Pied Wagtail
10	Chifchaff	46	Red Kite (1995)
11	Coal Tit	47	Red legged Partridge
12	Collared Dove	48	Redpoll
13	Common Tern	49	Redwing
14	Cormorant	50	Reed Bunting
15	Crow	51	Robin
16	Cuckoo	52	Rook
17	Dunnock	53	Skylark
18	Fieldfare	54	Song Thrush
19	Garden Warbler	55	Sparrowhawk
20	Goldcrest	56	Starling
21	Goldfinch	57	Stock Dove
22	Great Spotted Woodpecker	58	Stonechat
23	Great Tit	59	Swallow
24	Green Woodpecker	60	Swift
25	Greenfinch	61	Tawny Owl
26	Grey Heron	62	Tufted duck
27	Herring Gull	63	Turtle Dove
28	Hobby	64	Wheatear
29	House Martin	65	Whitethroat
30	House sparrow	66	Willow warbler
31	Jackdaw	67	Woodcock
32	Jay	68	Woodpigeon
33	Kestrel	69	Wren
34	Lesser Back Backed Gull	70	Yellow Wagtail (2007)
35	Lesser Whitethroat	71	Yellowhammer
36	Linnet		

14 Red list birds

15 Amber List birds

1510
1511

TABLE FOUR

Frithy Wood, Lawshall (TL869546)

Botanical survey 1st July 2013

By the Lavenham Natural History Group

Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood Sedge	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Primula elatior</i>	Oxlip
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Gemander Speedwell
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort		

81 species recorded

1512
1513

- 1514 **APPENDIX THREE: LISTED BUILDINGS OF LAWSHALL**
- 1515 - *Lawshall Archive Group*
- 1516 NEWHOUSE FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1036587
1517 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1518 Location: NEWHOUSE FARMHOUSE, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1519 KEEPERS COTTAGE / List Entry Number: 1036588
1520 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1521 Location: KEEPERS COTTAGE, LAWSHALL, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1522 POND COTTAGE / List Entry Number: 1036589
1523 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1524 Location: POND COTTAGE, THE GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1525 HANNINGFIELDS FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1036590
1526 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1527 Location: HANNINGFIELDS FARMHOUSE, HANNINGFIELDS GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1528 THE RYES / List Entry Number: 1036591
1529 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1530 Location: THE RYES, LAWSHALL, HARROW GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1531 SILVER FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1036592
1532 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1533 Location: SILVER FARMHOUSE, HIBBS GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1534 LAWSHALL HALL / List Entry Number: 1036593
1535 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II*
1536 Location: LAWSHALL HALL, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1537 CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS / List Entry Number: 1036594
1538 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: I
1539 Location: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1540 BOWATERS AND SHEPHERDS COTTAGE / List Entry Number: 1036595
1541 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1542 Location: BOWATERS AND SHEPHERDS COTTAGE, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1543 POST OFFICE / List Entry Number: 1036596
1544 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1545 Location: POST OFFICE, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1546 STREET FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1036597
1547 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1548 Location: STREET FARMHOUSE, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1549 HILLS FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1181396
1550 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1551 Location: HILLS FARMHOUSE, BURY ROAD, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk

- 1552 CHURCH HOUSE / List Entry Number: 1181466
 1553 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1554 Location: CHURCH HOUSE, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1555 SWAN INN / List Entry Number: 1181489
 1556 Heritage Category: Listing
 1557 Grade: II / Location: SWAN INN, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1558 FOX COTTAGE / List Entry Number: 1245578
 1559 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1560 Location: FOX COTTAGE, THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1561 ELM HOUSE / List Entry Number: 1258462
 1562 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1563 Location: ELM HOUSE, BURY ROAD, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1564 BARFORDS / List Entry Number: 1278803
 1565 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1566 Location: BARFORDS, DONKEY LANE, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1567 SUNNYRIDGE / List Entry Number: 1284989
 1568 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1569 Location: SUNNYRIDGE, HIBBS GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1570 COTTAGE OWNED BY MR E G ARMSTRONG IMMEDIATELY WEST OF STREET FARMHOUSE
 1571 List Entry Number: 1285002
 1572 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1573 Location: COTTAGE OWNED BY MR E G ARMSTRONG IMMEDIATELY WEST OF STREET FARMHOUSE,
 1574 THE STREET, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1575 COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY MRS J BYAM APPROXIMATELY 37 YARDS SOUTH-EAST OF CARPENTER'S
 1576 COTTAGE
 1577 List Entry Number: 1285009
 1578 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1579 Location: COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY MRS J BYAM APPROXIMATELY 37 YARDS SOUTH-EAST OF
 1580 CARPENTER'S COTTAGE, DONKEY LANE, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1581 THE HOWES / List Entry Number: 1285014
 1582 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1583 Location: THE HOWES, THE GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1584 TREES FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1351804
 1585 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
 1586 Location: TREES FARMHOUSE, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1587 CARPENTERS COTTAGE / List Entry Number: 1351805
 1588 Heritage Category: Listing
 1589 Grade: II / Location: CARPENTERS COTTAGE, DONKEY LANE, HARTS GREEN, Lawshall, Babergh,
 1590 Suffolk

- 1591 COLDHAM COTTAGE AND ATTACHED CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND ST JOSEPH / List Entry Number:
1592 1375999
1593 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1594 Location: COLDHAM COTTAGE AND ATTACHED CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND ST JOSEPH, BURY ROAD,
1595 Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1596 FOLLY FARM / List Entry Number: 1391347
1597 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1598 Location: FOLLY FARM, FOLLY LANE, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1599 DALES FARMHOUSE / List Entry Number: 1391358
1600 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1601 Location: DALES FARMHOUSE, MELFORD ROAD, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1602 LITTLE WEST FARM / List Entry Number: 1391517
1603 Heritage Category: Listing / Grade: II
1604 Location: LITTLE WEST FARM, MELFORD ROAD, Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk
- 1605 MOATED site immediately south east of New House Farm / List Entry Number: 1020190
1606 Heritage Category: Scheduling / Location: Lawshall, Babergh, Suffolk

1607 **APPENDIX FOUR - Lawshall's Buildings and Structures of Note**

1608 - *Compiled by Lawshall Archive Group and Timber Frame Specialist, P Harber*

1609 The purpose of recording these special buildings of note is to raise the built heritage profile of
1610 Lawshall. The 'local list' would in no way restrict the buildings, but would help to secure their long
1611 term protection and help to ensure that their settings are not disturbed or infringed upon by new
1612 development.

1613 **Proposed criteria for 'local list':**

1614 The dwelling, building or structure would need to fulfil at least one of the following:

- 1615 • Have records or signs of historic interest/significance
- 1616 • Display architectural features of interest/ unusualness/ particular masterly craftsmanship
- 1617 • Be distinctively individual/ unique / characterful /curious /charming
- 1618 • Show features /materials/ building methods indicative of and/or special to Lawshall and/or
1619 the local area.

1620 And overall, enhance the character of the village which is a mix of old and new, listed and unlisted
1621 houses and buildings in scattered hamlets, along the main through roads, in a central 'hub', and
1622 along our winding lanes.

1623 **Proposed list of possible buildings for consideration:**

1624 This NP recognises that these buildings could satisfy the criteria to be listed as local heritage assets.
1625 However, the NP does not designate buildings and this will be left to a separate piece of work that
1626 will involve full discussions with the property owners prior to their inclusion on any list.

1627 The possible list was displayed at the 2nd community consultation and was deemed 'Very Important'
1628 by the respoondees. The dwellings and other buildings and structures are grouped together as
1629 follows:

1630 **Rectory Corner**

1631 Crossways - part timber framed, Victorianised.

1632 Garden House - (not Farm), core 16th century timber framed, later Georgianised.

1633 Bayleaf House - 15th Century, possibly a former open hall house, mullion windows.

1634 Wintles, Old Rectory & the Barn House - all three old and worthy of note.

1635 **Golden Lane**

1636 Moat House - timber framed at front encased in brick late.

1637 Moat Farm - 16th century timber framed house at front, later period extensions to rear.

1638 Mill Cottage - 17th century timber framed cottage. Thatched barn.

- 1639 **Lawshall Green**
- 1640 Green Farm, part clay lump and timber framed cottage.
- 1641 Moss Cottage - Victorian//Edwardian, tied cottage until 1993.
- 1642 Farm Cottage -16th century, timber framed and largely un-modernised.
- 1643 Drake's Well – 19th century timbered memorial to naturalist, Charles Frederick Drake (1846 – 1874).
- 1644 **The Street**
- 1645 Corneys Cottage - Victorian/Georgian.
- 1646 Longstop Cottage - timber framed.
- 1647 Pantile Cottage - timber framed.
- 1648 Roselen, April Cottage, Mossford – distinctive Victorian terrace.
- 1649 **Melford Road**
- 1650 Coopers Farm house - timber framed.
- 1651 Audley End House - Georgian rendered white brick.
- 1652 **Lawshall Road**
- 1653 Highlands – Elegant period house. Victorian/Geogian.
- 1654 Warbanks Farm - timber framed.
- 1655 **Bury Road**
- 1656 The Cottage – secluded period cottage.
- 1657 Windsor House - Victorian house with cellar, formerly one of Lawshall's 5 pubs.
- 1658 Beechwood House – Period Victorian house.
- 1659 Beechwood Cottage – secluded clay lump cottage, one of only 2 in the village
- 1660 The Foundry – carbon neutral renovation of a 19th century farm building.
- 1661 WW2 Memorial Stone - to Dutch airman who crashed nearby.
- 1662 **Harrow Green**
- 1663 Herbert Hall Cottages - 16/17th century timber framed cottages
- 1664 The Harrow Inn - A fine Victorian House, formerly one of Lawshall's 5 pubs.
- 1665 **Shimpling Road**
- 1666 Wingfield – Period houses, possibly old timber framed core.
- 1667 Newhouse Farm – part timber framed (possibly a rare aisled hall).



Bayleaf House – 15th Century, possibly a former open hall house, mullion windows and formally Lawshall General Stores – Rectory Corner



Moss Cottage – Late 19th Century, former tied cottage, probably the last in Lawshall, until 1993 – Lawshall Green



Drake's Well – 19th Century timbered well. A memorial to local naturalist and explorer, Charles Frederick Drake (1846 – 1874)



World War 2 memorial stone – in memory of a Dutch Airman who crashed in the nearby field – Bury Road

1670 **APPENDIX FIVE: Special Traditional House Features**

1671 - *E Debenham, Melford Rd & P Harber, Bury Rd*

1672 As described at the 2nd community consultation, many dwellings in Lawshall have been build using
1673 traditional techniques and locally sourced building materials. These prominent, and highly valued,
1674 features have helped to form Lawshall's 'character' (as described in our Character Assessment).

1675 Proposals for new development within the village will be encouraged to support and contribute to
1676 the character of the village, by creating high quality builds which are sympathetic to Lawshall's
1677 identity and reflect its rich and varied past.

1678 The table below includes examples of these 'special local architectural features'. For the purpose of
1679 this table the special features have been categorised into the following groups, Special features,
1680 Building methods and techniques, Style of dwellings, Building materials and Modern examples of
1681 best practice.

Special features: Mullion windows; steep pitched roof; wavy gable end.



Wavy gable end



Small windows

Building methods and techniques



Example of wattle and daub

Style of dwellings



Pantiles (curved tiles)



Peg tiles (straight/flat tiles)

Building materials: Flint; timber; clay lump; limestone render



Flint footings and lime wash render

Modern Examples of built heritage



The Street, Lawshall



Kelso Place?, Lawshall

1682 Please refer back to Policy LAW 12- Local Heritage Assets and Policy LAW 13- Design Principles, to
1683 see how these lovely and distinctive features have been built into the structure of the NP and
1684 hopefully will continue to grace our village for many years to come.

1685 Please note we have left some gaps for more photos. If community members would like us to
1686 include other traditional or classic features that for example are displayed in or on *their* houses, do
1687 please add mention of these to your comments on the NP Comment Form and the NP Team will be
1688 delighted to add them to the chart above.