

Appendix 4

Values Recorded at the Stakeholder Workshop by Character Area

Landscape Type		Character Area		STAKEHOLDER VALUES
A	Chalk River Valley	A1 (13.5)	Chess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views across the valley from Latimer to Chenies. • Chenies and Latimer Village are quintessentially English and unspoilt with vernacular buildings. • Brick and flint in Chenies village. Timber framed infilling of buildings, with flint represent some of the earliest buildings e.g. Chenies Manor. • Chenies Manor Garden. • Prehistoric sites along chalk streams river valleys, e.g. at Latimer. • Archaeological and historic interest of whole Valley. • Ancient sunken lanes/ holloways with a distinctive character, deep and steep form. Illustrate ancient routes and droves for cattle. Winding and work with the topography. • The Chess Valley Walk, a protected route. • Bluebell woods on hillsides. • Biodiversity interest of the chalk river. • Watercress Beds. • Intact river is still largely connected to its floodplain habitats. • Quiet tranquil character despite proximity to built up areas. • Very attractive and varied landscape from floodplain to woodland.
		A2 (13.4)	Misbourne Upper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views of Shardeloes from the train. The first tranquil, beautiful view on the journey north from London. • Shardeloes House listed building and historic park. The importance of its designer and significance in the valley as a pool of cultural history. Views across parkland & lake to country house. • Great Missenden Abbey & Park – attractive historical view from the road is pleasant. • Great Missenden where Roald Dahl lived and wrote for 36 years. • Historic buildings in Little Missenden, Great Missenden Including Great Missenden Church Street (14th century to 18th century houses. • Great Missenden Abbey (13th century remains and late 18th century house. • Wealth of old building dating back to the 14th century, including a 15th century mill in Old Amersham. Many buildings are made from local stone reflecting the local geology.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber framed infilling of buildings, with flint in Old Amersham represent some of the earliest buildings. • Biodiversity of the floodplain. • River Misbourne through Little Missenden. Helps to create character.
		A3 (13.3)	Wye Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Wycombe Hill a landmark and orientation point. • Outlook from West Wycombe Hill. • West Wycombe Park, House, Church and Mausoleum. Designed historic landscape with historical resonance, distinctive features and intimate views. Heritage, links to several layers of history and culture. • Character of West Wycombe and village. Flint houses are distinctive. • Hellfire Caves important for leisure, history and tourism. • Associations of West Wycombe with the Bloomsbury set and Victorian culture. • Bradenham Manor and Village - quintessentially English and tranquil. • Saracen stones at Bradenham.
		A4 (13.2)	Hughenden Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views from Hughenden Manor. • Disraeli Monument – a monument to the Disraeli family, whose seat was at nearby Hughenden. • Hughenden Manor. Historic house, garden and estate with important links to Disraeli and WWII heritage • Hughenden Valley Walk.
		A5 (13.1)	Hambleden Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley has a distinct, enclosed character. • Classic Chilterns landform. • Rural, tranquil, secluded. • Hambleden village is distinctive in its layout and materials, and isolated in the valley with surrounding Holloway tracks. • Brick and flint buildings in Hambleden. • Views from Turville Windmill. • Attractive village and church at Fingest. • Romano-British Villa sites
			General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views down to valley towns and views up and down the valley, along market streets etc. • Historical / arterial lanes - lanes from the 'Ends' commons to river valleys. • Key routes along valley bottoms. Historic routes to London • Small rural winding roads which rise up through the valleys. Represent history use of the landscape – Anglo Saxon. Transport corridors follow the grain of the

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> valleys. Rivers that disappear, Winter bournes Change and variety in landscape. Chalk streams. Romano-British Villa sites along the chalk valleys and Thames, e.g. Bucy Villa, Hatman villa Hambleton Valley form
B	Floodplain	B1 (26.1)	Thames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views of Bisham Abbey from north of River Thames. Hambleton Mill, access to Weir and views across and along Thames Valley. River related heritage – transport, fishing and milling. Harleyford historic country houses and grounds. Neolithic settlement area at low grounds. Marlow Bridge historic landmark. Historic use Marlow Gravel Pits. The Thames Path. Association with Wind in the Willows. Heathland and wet woodland. River Thames - nationally important large river contrast with smaller chalk streams. Tranquillity.
		B2 (26.3)	Colne Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views across Colne Valley from slopes of Harefield. Legacy of aggregate extraction across three counties. Historic parkland in mid Colne Valley. Denham historic town with inspiring views of buildings. Lakeland landscape - a combination of many characters. Denham Country Park and access to other circular footpaths. Denham Airfield. Reed beds, wet woodland, variety of wetland habitat, accessible by people. Small ancient woodlands in north of Denham Parish.
		B3 (26.2)	Dorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dorney Common - relatively untouched considering surrounded by settlement. Dorney Lake – 2012 Olympic venue. Jubilee River. Wildlife (particularly Bird life) along the rivers. It is of recognised biodiversity importance. Good long distance paths - Jubilee River Walkway. Openness – A contrast to the northern wooded character areas, which are more enclosed.
C	Escarpment	C1	Coombe Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View across Aylesbury Vale and into

		(11.3)	and Whiteleaf	<p>intimate landscape of Chilterns from Whiteleaf Cross and Brush Hill LNR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive topographical and geological feature, contrasts with the vale. • Pulpit Hill, a treeless feature. • Coombe Hill - clear, width of view, everyone, highest point • Coombe Hill Monument - important viewpoint and important cultural history. • Whiteleaf Cross – built as a landmark and historic associations • Traces of juniper at Whiteleaf - rarity illustrative of historic landscape. • Beacon Hill outlook. • Specialised flora on scarp slopes. • Ancient sunken lanes and Holloways. Distinctive character, deep and steep form. Illustrates ancient routes and droves for cattle. Winding and work with the topography.
		C2 (11.2)	Wain Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive topographical and geological feature, contrasts with the Vale. • Outlook from Lodge Hill. • Specialised flora on scarp slopes.
D	Scarp Foothills	D1 (10.6)	Risborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellesborough Church which impressively sits above the landscape. • Denner Hill stone (known as clunch) in Risborough. Buildings made from this show evidence of medieval origin.
E	Vale	E1 (8.11)	Longwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowlands of Longwick, Meadle and Marsh looking back towards the Chilterns. • Tranquillity and views. • Contrast of vale and escarpment
F	Wooded Plateau	F1 (14.1)	Great Hampden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Hampden Memorial. • Hampden House - historic connections. • Chequers – the Prime Minister’s country residence. • Hampdens to Dunsmore – very enclosed and tranquil. • Rights of way network. • Well managed woodland and farmland. • Commons.
G	Undulating Plateau	G1 (15.1)	Lee and Buckland Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine views down and across the Upper Misbourne Valley from The Lee and Kings Ash. • Ancient 11th century church and houses are distinctive buildings at The Lee. • Houses along commons which act as village centres.
		G2 (15.2)	Southend	

H	Settled Plateau	H1 (16.2)	Walter's Ash & Naphill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacy Green Windmill. • Houses along Naphill Common which acts as the village centre. • Naphill Common - Rare moths, rare junipers, ancient woodland and orchard species. • Beech woodlands provide link with settlements and wider countryside.
		H2 (16.3)	Great Kingshill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbots House (Devere Conference Centre), Cryers Hill - physical value and historic merit (assembly / economic centre) and views to the Hughenden Valley.
		H3 (16.1)	Stokenchurch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees line and enclose the A40. • M40 corridor acts as a dramatic entrance into Bucks. Creates an experience and great views open out. • Red kites near Little Studdridge
		H4 (16.4)	Hyde Heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views towards old Amersham from Hyde End. • View from top of Amersham on the Hill looking down towards Amersham Old Town (from north looking south across valley and up towards Coleshill). Historic setting.
		H5 (16.5)	Ashley Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orchards - historic and biodiversity value. • Hedgerows – restoration of boundaries.
I	Dipslope with Dry Valleys	I1 (17.2)	Bellingdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views from Chartridge (North of Chesham) from here you can see all the way into London. • Cholesbury Mill. Victorian culture, e.g. Bloomsbury set • Ancient Lanes & Holloways especially north west of Chesham. • Hawridge Common linked to Cholesbury form character of the area. • Heathland / acid grassland relict habitats on commons. • Tranquillity, Chartridge – Cholesbury. • Bellingdon brick works. Local materials from here are reflective in the built structure of Chesham. • Hedges. • Up and down topography ridge and valley is distinctive. • Dry valleys.
		I2 (17.1)	Bledlow Ridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views from Bledlow Ridge, one of the few places along the Rideway where long views are afforded either side. • Radnage as a traffic- free area - quietness & tranquillity. • Zig zag roads to Bledlow Ridge from the west. • Bledlow Great Park - Density of tree

				<p>coverage, birdlife, setting to Chinnor and steam railway, gateway to Bledlow / Ridge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bledlow Ridge / Chinnor - historic Assets. • Round Barrows, e.g Cophill Bledlow, Churches.
J	Rolling Farmland	J1 (18.1)	Great Marlow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views from Flackwell Heath ridge – can see Ascot race course, hills next to Watership Down, 'Wild Wood' (Wind in the Willows), Winter Hill, Ashley Forest (in Berks).
		J2 (18.2)	Penn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beech woodland at Penn Woods
		J3 (18.3)	Little Chalfont	
		J4 (18.4)	Codmore	
K	Wooded Terrace	K1 (24.1)	Burnham Beeches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cliveden sits high above the valley - panoramic views of the Thames and also views from the Thames / Maidenhead to Cliveden. • Cliveden - historic landscape, house and gardens. • Ancient woodland, veteran trees at Burnham Beeches. Important for biodiversity and recreation. • Burnham Beeches and Littleworth Common - heath and commons. Historical use of the landscapes and interaction with people. Cultural landscape – traditional forms of management • Good access, lots of open access land – The Beeches Way. • Tree collection at Dropmore. Thought into designed landscape • Orchids species at Littleworth Common • Wooded enclosure and intimacy • Astors at Cliveden and Bloomsbury set association. • Burnham Beeches association with Mendelssohn / Betjeman. • Tranquillity at Burnham Beeches (common, river views, beech trees).
		K2 (24.2)	Farnham and Stoke Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stoke Common - heath and commons. Relict heath, historical use of the landscapes and interaction with people. • Parkland and old trees and species. • Bluebell woodland at Rowley Wood. • Crossbills at Black Park. • Black Park - large stretch of natural woodland and water. Biodiversity and recreation value. • Variation – open nature, woodland, heathland. • Accessible country parks.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of open access land. • Close to settlements for access. • Good opportunities for horse riding. • 'Go Ape' at Butell Park attraction.
L	Valley Slope	LI (21.1)	Thames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View from edge of Bloom Wood, Little Marlow. Can see a large expanse of the Thames Valley. Applies to top of dip slope all way from Flackwell Heath to Handy Cross – can see Windsor Castle.
M	Lowland Fringe	M1 (25.1)	Stoke and Langley Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views of Windsor Castle from Langley Park • Langley Park, a Capability Brown landscape, views, veteran trees, layers of history are important. • Parklands with remaining veteran trees in changed landscape • Parkland trees and fungal association at Langley Park. • Wood pasture • Good access, lots of open access land • Gray's Elegy association at Stoke Poges
N	Settled River Valley	NI (19.2)	Lower Misbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good 'escape' from Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts built up area. • Footpath along river, important views to experience. • Safe way to walk from Chalfont St Giles to St Peter. Tranquil • Local walks
		N2 (19.1)	High Wycombe Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views from each side of the Wye towards each other – some spoilt by unattractive suburban development. Unspoilt views very attractive and precious. • Gomm Valley, Tom Burt's Hill - Views across High Wycombe. • Berghers Hill, Woodburn looking back up the Wye Valley and down towards the Thames Valley. • River corridor through High Wycombe. Acts as a valuable element of the urban landscape here. • Archaeologically important sites, e.g. Gomm Valley • Urban greenspaces along River Wye, e.g. The Rye. Important greenspace for town, ecologically and culturally important, heritage (mills parkland). • Mills, characteristic of the history and concentrated along the River Wye. They show how the land use has changed over time. • The Rye, woodland, historic park land. • Recreational, accessible. • Holtspur Chalk Valley - Surrounded by

				<p>settlement but relatively untouched.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gomm Valley chalk grassland. • Importance of wooded valley sides.
O	Mixed Use Terrace	O1 (22.1)	Beaconsfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiltern Hundreds. • Access to open countryside for the town of Beaconsfield. • Well used footpath across the golf course in the north.
		O2 (22.2)	Chalfont St Peter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some attractive arable land but fragmented by roads / rail
		O3 (22.3)	Tatling End	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal access. • Footpaths, PROW network. • local woodlands.
		O4 (22.4)	Iver Heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pinewood - film Studios.
P	River Valley	PI (23.1)	Alder Bourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good general access to the river but lack of local linkages, e.g. circular walks near stations • Good views of valley from M40 (south of Gerrards Cross)
Q	Undulating Farmland	Q1 (20.2)	Burnham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views southwards over Thames Valley from Taplow Village (Conservation Area). • Taplow Court has good viewpoint – view and landmark. • Views from Taplow Mill / Taplow Riverside. • Railway bridges e.g. Taplow. 19th century and listed buildings. Distinctive historical features in the landscape. • Buffer area, stopping the expansion of Slough to the north into wooded terrace. • A lot of trees along roads and fields, but still manages to maintain an openness.
		Q2 (20.1)	St Giles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the adjacent Alderbourne Valley • Jordans is a notable centre for Quakerism with a Quaker Meeting House.