



LAND AT
SCOTLAND FARM



Historic Environment Desk based Assessment

Prepared on behalf of:
Dry Drayton Estate Ltd & Hallam Land Management

By:
Orion Heritage Ltd

November/2021

Land at Scotland Farm, Cambridgeshire
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
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Report

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land at Scotland Farm, Cambridgeshire

Clients

Hallam Land Management Ltd (South Midlands) &
Dry Drayton Estate Ltd.

Date

November 2021

Planning Authority

South Cambridgeshire District Council

Site Centred At

TL 36876 60956

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Scotland Farm, Cambridgeshire (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Non-Designated Assets

A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low-moderate potential to contain Prehistoric finds and features.

Based upon cropmark and excavation data within the study site and its immediate environs, the study site is considered to have a high potential to contain Iron Age, Roman and early Medieval remains. These remains are considered to be of local and possibly regional significance. The site is considered to have low potential for all other archaeological periods, although the site is likely to contain the remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features.

Where archaeological remains are located within the developable land, the construction of the scheme will impact upon them. Remains located within areas of open space that do not require ground works to create would not be impacted.

A programme of archaeological evaluation is proposed to support a future planning application so as to fully assess the archaeological potential across the study site and so inform the impact assessment of the proposed development. This will be a staged approach, the first stage of which will be a programme of archaeological geophysics. The second stage would comprise archaeological trial trenching, the scope and timing of which will be discussed with the LPA following the results of the geophysical survey. Where such evaluation has positive results, a programme of mitigation excavation and recording may be required as a condition of planning permission.

Designated Assets

The majority of designated built heritage assets within the 1km study area are located to the north of the study site at Dry Drayton and to the south at Hardwick, with views to and from the study site either sufficiently screened or blocked by topography of the landscape and/or vegetation. In addition, documentary and cartographic research has not indicated any historical functional or ownership links between these designated assets and the study site. As such, it is considered that there will be no impact upon their settings nor significance as a result of the proposed development.

Two assets were considered as part of this assessment due to their functional/ownership relationship with the study site. The Grade II Old Rectory (NHLE 1127777) and Grade II Icehouse at the rear of County Kennels (NHLE 1162673), located to the north east of the study site in Dry Drayton, were both under the

ownership of the church and within Glebe lands in the past. The Glebe lands included part of the northern half of the western land parcel of the study site. The ownership ties have been severed through subsequent land sales and therefore the former Glebe lands within the study site no longer make a contribution to the significance of these heritage assets. This lack of connection and very limited intervisibility between the study site and the designated assets indicates that a more thorough assessment of the impact of the proposed development is not necessary.

As outlined in section 4, the proposed development has the theoretical potential to have indirect impacts on number of designated heritage assets which are detailed below.

Childerley Hall (grade II), Chapel to the South West of Childerley Hall (grade II*), Childerley Hall Registered Park and Garden (grade II*), Lower Farm (grade II) & Upper Farm (grade II)*

The collection of designated assets located around Childerley Hall have mutual and overlapping settings and consequently are considered together in relation to the potential effects of the proposed development.

The western edge of the study site is on the periphery of the setting of the Hall and its associated designated heritage assets. of Childerley Hall. However, it does not contribute to its significance. Due to the topography only the western edge of the study site can be experienced from the hall. The western edge of the site will be retained as open space and consequently, there will be no impacts on the significance of Childerley Hall collection of designated heritage assets.

It is recommended that the existing vegetation and tree screening along the western edges of the study site are retained, and if necessary augmented to reinforce the screening and reduce any glimpsed views from the hall into the site.

Church of St Peter and St Paul – Grade II (NHLE 1162717)*

The study site forms part of the wider agricultural setting to the Church of St Peter and St Paul; however, it does not contribute to its significance.

The church is best experienced from the churchyard and from the fields to the immediate south which serve as a backdrop when approaching the church. These fields are to the north of the study site boundary and therefore will not be impacted by the proposed development.

The north east of the study site, which is the closest area to the church, will be retained as open space, therefore there will be no harmful impact upon the churches setting.

The church is visible from the northern half of the east of the study site, particularly along the footpath which runs alongside the existing stream. The proposed development will not block views to the church from the footpath and therefore the proposed development is not considered to have a harmful effect on the wider setting of the church.

Overall, the setting of the church of St Peter and St Paul is identified as the churchyard and the agricultural fields to the south of the church, to the north of the study site boundary. The setting will be retained and will not be impacted by the proposed development. It is acknowledged that the proposed development will alter the appearance of the wider agricultural setting, however the study site does not contribute to the significance of the church and therefore these changes are not considered harmful.

Madingley Hall – Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (NHLE 1000627)

The RPG is designed to create a landscaped setting to Madingley Hall and the mature woodland boundaries create a screen between the RPG, the hall and the outside world. Therefore, the study site cannot be said to contribute to the setting or significance of the RPG and the development of the study site will have no effect on the significance of the RPG.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Scotland Farm, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd & Dry Drayton Estate Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at grid reference TL 36876 60956. It has been prepared to inform the emerging design of the proposed development and the promotion of the site for a new settlement.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets, and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of archaeological heritage assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km buffer from the boundary of the study site.
- 1.5 Two site visits were completed on the 6th April when the conditions were intermittently sunny and heavy snow showers and 23rd April 2021 when the conditions were fine and the visibility was clear.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The village of Dry Drayton is located to the immediate north of the study site and Bar Hill lies c. 500m to the north. The southern boundary of the study site is defined by the A428. The study site is formed of a series of agricultural fields associated with Scotland Farm which is located at the central south of the study site.
- 1.7 Two minor tributaries of the Great Ouse River run approximately north-south within the eastern and western parcels of the study site; the Great Ouse is located c. 12km to the north of the study site.
- 1.8 The bedrock geology for the majority of the study site ‘Gault Formation – Mudstone, a small area at the north east of the study site has a bedrock

geology of 'West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation – Chalk'. The superficial geology across the study site is recorded as 'Oadby Member – Diamiction' (British Geological Survey, 2021).

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological and built heritage constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework 2021*) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do

so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

- 2.6** The following sources will be consulted for the whole study area:
- Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER);
 - National Heritage List for England held by Historic England;
 - Ordnance Survey maps (19th and 20th century) at 1:10000, 1:10560, 1:2500 and 1:1250 scales;
 - tithe maps (and apportionments), estate maps and any other relevant historical maps within the relevant County Record Office, or readily available elsewhere;
 - English Place Name Society volumes or similar authoritative works covering place names of the study area;
 - geological maps of the study area;
 - geotechnical reports where such evidence is not being separately assessed;
 - previous archaeological evaluation and excavation records relating to sites in and immediately adjacent to the study area;
 - such other published works, reports and other information relevant to the desk-based assessment;
 - air photographic collections by Historic England Swindon and Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) (online);
 - Online aerial photography including Google Earth and Bing Aerial;
 - An assessment of any Lidar holdings held by the Environment Agency for the study area;
 - The Cambridgeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation data;
 - National Mapping Programme Data were available; and
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme data, available from the PAS website.
- 2.7** The assessment included two site walkover survey to gain a greater understanding of existing land use, the potential for archaeological constraints within the study site and potential settings issues.
- 2.8** Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a ‘bare earth’ effect. The Environment Agency National Lidar Programme collected DTM data in 2019 at 1m resolution that offers full coverage of the study site and 1kms study area. In addition, data were also collected at 1m resolution in 2017 which also offers full coverage of the study site and 1km study area. These data were downloaded in March 2021 and were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 1.2 and were reviewed using QGIS.

Limitations

- 2.9** The Historic England Archive is currently open for remote searches of their collections; however, the search room remains closed for the foreseeable future. Historic England hold aerial photographs and National Mapping Programme data alongside other documentary sources. The Historic England aerial photography search is appended to this assessment at Appendix A (Reference: AP/129591).
- 2.10** The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) is presently closed to the public and there is currently no projected reopening date for services. The CUCAP collection is searchable online and a list of aerial photographs within the study area is at Appendix A. In some cases, there are detailed descriptions and thumbnail images which indicate the subject of the photographs however full analysis has not been possible. It is noted that some CUCAP photographs are listed in the Historic England search results and so these will be available to view should the Historic England Archive reopen during the timescale of this assessment.
- 2.11** Portable Antiquity Scheme data was checked for the parish. Detailed spatial data for the individual finds is restricted however can be viewed on Google Earth, as such the assessment will include a summary of the total number of findspots within the Parish with a breakdown of period (Appendix A).
- 2.12** The British Library holds archival and cartographic information used for heritage studies. The British Library is currently operating a limited, appointment only, service as part of its phased reopening due to the Covid-19 pandemic. An appointment will be secured in the near future and the following map will be consulted:

Document	British Library Reference
1811 Ordnance Survey Drawing Ely District	OSD 251

- 2.13** The Cambridgeshire Archives were consulted as part of this assessment however the 1809 Dry Drayton draft inclosure map (Cambridgeshire Archive Reference 124/P44) was not available as it was found to be damaged. However, the 1812 Dry Drayton inclosure map was available and supersedes the unavailable 1809 map.

3.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2 The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the listing of special buildings.
- 3.3 Section 66(1) of the Act states:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.4 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 3.6 Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.7 Paragraph 198 states that decisions regarding the removal or alteration of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
- 3.8 Paragraph 203 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced

judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.

3.9 Annex 2 of the NPPF has the following heritage related definitions:

- **Historic environment:** *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*
- **Heritage asset:** *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing);*
- **Designated heritage asset:** *A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.*
- **Significance (for heritage policy):** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*
- **Setting of a heritage asset:** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

3.10 Heritage assets that have not been designated as a listed building, scheduled monument, registered park and garden, protected wreck, battlefield or conservation area is referred to as a non-designated heritage asset.

3.11 The NPPF is supported by the PPG (July 2019). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 002 (002 Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723) states that:

“Where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development. Heritage assets are either designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets.”

3.12 Paragraph 18a-013 (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723) outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility

with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.

3.13 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:

“The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset’s significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”

3.14 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 193-196 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723) of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

“What matters in assessing whether a proposal might cause harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”

3.15 Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 200-203) apply.

3.16 Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.

3.17 Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.

3.18 While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings’ significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no

harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting.

- 3.19** Paragraph 202 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) outlines what is meant by public benefits:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.

Examples of heritage benefits may include:

- *sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting;*
 - *reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset; and*
 - *securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation.”*
- 3.20** In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.21** The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (Adopted 27th September 2018) contains following policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets

1. Development proposals will be supported when:

- a. They sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the district’s historic environment including its villages and countryside and its building traditions and details;*
- b. They create new high quality environments with a strong sense of place by responding to local heritage character including in innovatory ways.*

2. Development proposals will be supported when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their settings, as appropriate to their significance and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly:

- c. Designated heritage assets, i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens;*

- d. *Non-designated heritage assets including those identified in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents;*
- e. *The wider historic landscape of South Cambridgeshire including landscape and settlement patterns;*
- f. *Designed and other landscapes including historic parks and gardens, churchyards, village greens and public parks;*
- g. *Historic places;*
- h. *Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times.*

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

3.22 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. Paragraph 6 outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- *“Understand the significance of the affected assets;*
- *Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;*
- *Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;*
- *Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;*
- *Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and*
- *Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.”*

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

3.23 Historic England’s Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

3.24 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting

may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

3.25 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

3.26 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

- 4.1** The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of a wide range of sources, in summary this includes:
- Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) Data;
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
 - Historic England Archive;
 - PastScape;
 - Local studies and record office research; and
 - Review of historic mapping.
- 4.2** This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.
- 4.3** The location of heritage assets mentioned in the text are shown on Figs. 2 & 3.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.4** There have been numerous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area including desk-based assessment, aerial photography assessment, geophysical survey, field walking, evaluation and excavations. These events are illustrated at Figure 3 and listed at Appendix A, previous investigations of particular relevance to the study site are discussed below.
- 4.5** There have been three previous archaeological investigations at Scotland Farm within the central south of the study site. An evaluation recorded late Iron Age, medieval and modern activity (ECB2658). A subsequent excavation recorded the south western end of an enclosure which had previously been observed as a cropmark. The enclosure with internal gully, associated pit groups and beam slots was interpreted as Iron Age settlement activity (ECB2765). Further evaluation was completed in 2017 which recorded remnants of medieval ridge and furrow alongside an undated ditch terminus and pit (ECB5173).
- 4.6** A fieldwalking exercise at the Childerley Estate, on fields to the immediate west of the study site, recorded worked flints alongside Roman and Medieval pottery sherds (ECB4450).
- 4.7** The A428, which runs close to the southern boundary of the study site underwent improvement works between 2004 and 2007. A geophysical and fieldwalking survey was completed in 2004 (ECB1827) followed by evaluation in 2005 (ECB2087) and excavation of areas of interest between 2005 and 2007 (ECB2935). The excavations recorded Roman field systems, enclosures, a droveway, pits and post holes alongside Iron Age enclosures and settlement features. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was also noted.
- 4.8** Archaeological investigations associated with the installation of a pipeline close to the southern boundary of the study site recorded evidence of an

enclosure, Roman linear features and possible settlement features alongside medieval ridge and furrow (ECB3036, ECB395, ECB374).

- 4.9 A series of excavations at properties in Dry Drayton to the north of the study site have recorded medieval to post medieval settlement activity alongside ridge and furrow (ECB1727, ECB102, ECB1720, ECB4842, ECB4159, ECB104, ECB103, ECB1726).
- 4.10 Excavations to the south of the study site in Hardwick have recorded medieval ridge and furrow, undated features, and modern settlement features (ECB4730, ECB6207, ECB117).
- 4.11 Bourn Airfield, to the south west of the study site, has been the subject of geophysical survey (ECB4694), aerial photography assessment (ECB4614) and evaluation (ECB5484). The investigations recorded evidence of undated, Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post medieval and WWII activity.
- 4.12 In summary, excavations at the central south of the study site at Scotland Farm have identified evidence of Iron Age settlement activity. Excavations within the wider 1km study area have recorded Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval finds and features.

Aerial Photography and Lidar

- 4.13 The Historic England Archive is presently closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, a remote search service is available which indicates the coverage of the study site by aerial photographs and the dates that these photographs were taken (Appendix A). Oblique aerial photographs are usually taken by an observer with a handheld camera and generally have a specific subject, although the subject is not necessarily of archaeological interest. Vertical aerial photographs are usually taken from higher flying heights by a calibrated mounted camera and are used to produce mapping and aerial images of large areas.
- 4.14 The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) has been closed to public consultation for several years, at present there are no plans to reopen to archive. The online search function shows the coverage of photographs held by the archive for the study site and study area and in some cases the subject of the photograph is listed which indicates if archaeological features are present (Appendix A).
- 4.15 The Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project (AIMP) formerly known as the National Mapping Programme (NMP) completed the South West Cambridgeshire project between 2015 and 2016 which covers the study site and the 1km study area.
- 4.16 The project used aerial photographs from the Historic England and CUCAP collections alongside lidar data to identify and map archaeological features from all periods (Knight et al. 2018).
- 4.17 The South West Cambridgeshire Project had access to all photographs accessioned to the Historic England and CUCAP archives prior to 2015. The

cover searches indicate that there are a small number of photographs held by Historic England that were accessioned after this date and that all photographs held by CUCAP that cover the study site were studied as part of the survey. Therefore, there are a limited number of aerial photographs held by Historic England which may contain images of archaeological features not identified by earlier projects.

- 4.18** The mapping derived from the South West Cambridgeshire Project is illustrated at Figure 2b, features identified by the project are discussed according to period in the following sections. In most cases, the cropmarks have not been subject to archaeological evaluation and so cannot be securely dated. There are instances where the HER and the NMP suggest different interpretations of features.
- 4.19** Google Earth holds a 1945 aerial photograph layer which covers the study site and 1km study area.
- 4.20** Google Earth holds satellite imagery which covers the study site for the period 1985 – 2020. The 1985 layer is of poor quality and no details are clearly visible on this layer. The 1999 and 2000 layers show the study site occupying a series of enclosed agricultural fields. The 2002 layer and onwards shows evidence of former field systems within the study site which have been mapped by the South West Cambridgeshire project. Undated imagery available at Bing aerial shows the study site in the condition as the later Google Earth layers.
- 4.21** Environment Agency Lidar data at 1m resolution from 2017 and 2019 was downloaded and processed in March 2021. These data show the presence of former field boundaries and drainage features across the study site as residual earthworks. Within the wider 1km study area there is evidence of further field boundaries, drainage features and medieval-post medieval ridge and furrow.
- 4.22** Oblique aerial photographs were collected in April 2021 for use by this project. The photographs show the study site in use as agricultural fields and do not highlight any archaeological features which have not been already identified by the South West Cambridgeshire Project (Figure 2b).

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

- 4.23** The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) contains 17 entries within the 1km study area; these are listed in a gazetteer at Appendix A. The PAS records four medieval coins within the north of the study site and a further medieval coin at the approximate centre of the study site, both of which were recovered through metal detector survey.

Undated

- 4.24** There are a total of seven undated features within the 1km study area, these are listed at Appendix A and illustrated at Figure 2a. There are a series of furlong boundaries within the study site which were identified through aerial

photography sources, these boundaries are of unknown date however likely relate to the early medieval period (MCB27320).

- 4.25** An area of cropmarks at the west of the study site was identified by the NMP as early medieval in date, however the HER suggests that these features represent multiperiod activity from the late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval periods. These features have not been archaeologically tested and so are not securely dated (MCB21182).

Prehistoric

- 4.26** There are two Bronze Age entries recorded by the CHER, both are located c. 880m to the west of the study site. Two potential barrows were identified during a geophysical survey (MCB20531). The same survey identified two enclosures (MCB20536).
- 4.27** There is limited evidence of activity relating to the earlier Prehistoric periods within the 1km study area. A non-intrusive survey identified possible Bronze Age activity to the east of the study site.
- 4.28** There is potential that some of the features identified by the NMP and CHER as Iron Age – Roman in date may relate to earlier Prehistoric periods.
- 4.29** Therefore, the study site is considered to have a low-moderate potential to contain finds and features relating to the earlier Prehistoric periods.

Iron Age - Roman

- 4.30** The NMP recorded cropmark enclosures, ditches and pits across the study site and the wider 1km study area. The CHER has attributed a likely Iron Age-Roman date for these features however there are some instances where the NMP and CHER suggest conflicting dates.
- 4.31** A series of ditches and enclosures identified as cropmarks by the NMP are recorded by the CHER as Iron Age – Roman features, likely associated with the excavated Iron Age settlement to the south east at Scotland Farm (MCB21183-MCB21187). The NMP identified these cropmark features as early medieval – medieval in date.
- 4.32** Iron Age enclosures at Scotland Farm at the central south of the study site were first identified as cropmarks and confirmed as Iron Age through partial excavation (11441). The enclosures are suggested to form part of a settlement including animal pens and storage pits.
- 4.33** The South West Cambridgeshire Aerial Photography project identified a series of enclosures, pits and ditches along the western boundary of the study site. The CHER indicates that these features are likely to be Iron Age – Roman in date based upon their appearance and proximity to other features from these periods. The aerial photography interpretation suggests an early medieval date for the cropmarks however, these features have not been archaeologically tested and are not securely dated (MCB25522).

- 4.34** Excavations c. 35m to the south of the study site recorded Iron Age quarry pits, some of which were contained within an enclosure ditch (MCB16811).
- 4.35** An Iron Age-Roman rectilinear enclosure and associated ditches is visible as a cropmark c. 50m to the east of the study site (MCB24833).
- 4.36** Two further areas of Iron Age – Roman cropmarks are recorded c. 75m and c. 380m to the south east of the study site (MCB21424, MCB21303).
- 4.37** An Iron Age farmstead was recorded during excavation works c. 115m to the south of the study site (MCB16338), the settlement remained in use into the Roman period (MCB16337). The Iron Age settlement comprised four enclosures containing evidence of settlement and the keeping of cattle. The settlement was reorganised in the Roman period developing from a ladder system to include structures, rubbish pits, hearths/ovens and ponds. Excavations also noted the presence of a Roman driveway (MCB18507).
- 4.38** A findspot of an Iron Age coin is recorded by the CHER c. 220m to the south west of the study site (3304).
- 4.39** A group of cropmark enclosures, ditches and pits are located c. 325m to the west of the study site (8933). The features have not been archaeologically tested, however both the NMP and HER suggest that these features represent an Iron Age settlement site. Two Roman coins and pottery fragments were found nearby to the cropmarks (00452, 00513).
- 4.40** Further cropmarks of Iron Age-Roman enclosures, pits and ditches are recorded to the west of the study site. These features have been interpreted as evidence of likely settlement (MCB24849, MCB24850, MCB25516, MCB25517, MCB25518).
- 4.41** An Iron Age – Roman curvilinear enclosure is recorded as a cropmark c. 555m to the east of the study site (MCB21188). A second enclosure is visible slightly to the north (MCB21189).
- 4.42** An Iron Age-Roman enclosure complex is recorded as cropmarks c. 830m to the north west of the study site (MCB23133). The NMP interpretation suggests that some of the cropmarks may relate to earlier Prehistoric periods.
- 4.43** A small curvilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age – Roman date is recorded c. 1km to the west of the study site (MCB25520).
- 4.44** Excavations c. 200m to the north of the study site recorded roman pottery fragments (00275B).
- 4.45** A Roman field system was excavated c. 380m to the south west of the study site which comprised a series of ditches and post holes (MCB17870).
- 4.46** Investigations at Bourn Airfield c. 550m to the south west of the study site identified a series of undated ditches, one of which contained Roman pottery. The ditch was therefore allocated a tentative Roman date (MCB26812).
- 4.47** Excavations c 650m to the south of the study site recorded Iron Age ditches, pits, post holes and evidence of round houses (MCB20805).

- 4.48** Roman pottery fragments were collected from a building site at Bar Hill c. 700m to the north of the study site (03479).
- 4.49** A geophysical survey c. 800m to the west of the study site identified a rectilinear enclosure and ditches thought to be Roman in date (MCB20539, MCB20537, MCB20538).
- 4.50** A series of Roman small finds were recovered from plough soil c. 980m to the east of the study site (MCB16509). The finds include pottery, painted wall plaster, box flue tiles, pantiles, glass and mortarium. The CHER entry suggests that the finds are indicative of a Roman villa site, however there is no additional information to support this.
- 4.51** The CHER records Roman remains and two brass coins c. 1km to the east of the study site (00271).
- 4.52** There is known potential for Iron Age-Roman archaeological features to be present within the study site, evidenced by previous excavations at Scotland Farm. There are cropmarks at the north west of the study site which are tentatively dated to the Iron Age-Roman periods which have not been archaeologically tested. Iron Age-Roman activity has also been recorded within the 1km study area, indicating that the study site is located within an area of Iron Age-Roman activity.
- 4.53** Therefore, the study site is considered to have a high potential to contain finds and features from the Iron Age-Roman periods.

Saxon and early Medieval

- 4.54** Dry Drayton is recorded as settlement within the Hundred of Chesterton in the 1086 Domesday Survey. The land was under the ownership of five different parties including Count Alan of Brittany, Hardwin of Scales, Robert son of Fafiton and Countess Judith. A manor was under the ownership of Crowland Abbey near Peterborough.
- 4.55** The South West Cambridgeshire Aerial Photography project identified cropmark evidence of enclosures, pits, and ditches within the west of the study site (MCB25522). The aerial photography assessment tentatively dated these features to the early medieval period; however, the CHER suggests an Iron Age-Roman date based upon the appearance of the cropmarks and the presence of Iron Age-Roman features excavated from cropmarks nearby. Nonetheless, these cropmarks have not been archaeologically tested and therefore their date is unknown.
- 4.56** The project also identified furlongs across the study site and the 1km study area which relate to agriculture.
- 4.57** A possible Saxon cemetery is recorded c. 900m to the north of the study site at Bar Hill (1465). There is limited information about the cemetery site, skeletal remains were noted during the development of the area for housing in the 1960s, however the remains were not archaeologically recorded.

4.58 The study site lies to the south of Dry Drayton, the nearest settlement recorded by the 1086 Domesday Survey. The South West Cambridgeshire AIMP project has identified probable settlement and agricultural features within the study site, these features have not been excavated and therefore the date is tentative. Based upon the available evidence, the study site has a high potential to contain Saxon-early medieval features.

Medieval

- 4.59** The study site is located to the south of Dry Drayton within the rural hinterland to settlement, the historic core of the village around the Church of St Peter and St Paul (00250, NHLE 1162717) lies c. 400m to the north of the study site.
- 4.60** The pasture and arable land in the manor (owned by Crowland Abbey) were partitioned in the 12th century, with the latter producing corn for consumption at the abbey during the medieval period. This estate remained a demesne manor of the abbey until the dissolution and the surrender of the abbey's lands in 1539.
- 4.61** The South West Cambridgeshire AIMP identified evidence of medieval – post medieval ridge and furrow within the study site. The ridge and furrow were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, examination of Environment Agency Lidar data has not identified earthwork ridge and furrow within the study site. The presence of ridge and furrow indicates that the study site was located within the rural hinterland to settlement during this period.
- 4.62** The CHER records a series of medieval field boundaries across the 1km study area which are listed at Appendix A and shown on Figure 2a, including MCB28613 and MCB28613 within the study site.
- 4.63** A former moated site is recorded by the CHER c. 275m to the south west of the study site (01099). The site is now largely removed, with residual sections of the moat remaining.
- 4.64** There is evidence of two former settlements to the north and south of Childerley Hall. The earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village (DMV) are located at the former settlement of Great Childerley c. 375m to the west of the study site (03614). The settlement includes hollow ways, a cobbled street, church site, manor house site, house platforms, fishponds and quarries. A second DMV is located at Little Childerley c. 800m to the west of the study site (03614). The site comprises a house platform, a trackway and ridge and furrow and evidence of a dam and pond (1278). To the south of the DMV house platforms in varying states of preservation have been recorded (03418).
- 4.65** An area known as 'The Park' c. 660m to the north east of the study site contains earthwork remains of a former moated manor house (1091). The manor house was demolished in 1817, the earthwork remains comprise an L shaped ditch and an outer bank which are the former moat and to the north west are the remains of a house platform and there is evidence of ditches and banks across the area. Excavations identified 11th-12th century gravel pits, rubbish dump and later medieval walls foundations and building debris (275).

Excavations c.285m to the north of the study site recorded three medieval ditches, thought to relate to the former manor and its associated parkland (MCB25006).

- 4.66** An excavation c. 785m to the south west of the study site recorded the presence of wheel ruts which were interpreted as marking a medieval communication route (MCB16809).
- 4.67** The Grade II* listed Childerley Hall (NHLE 1127204) with its associated deer park and moated park and gardens (O3610C, NHLE 1000614) is located c. 925m to the west of the study site (MCB28611 MCB28612). The gardens have later post medieval additions (3609).
- 4.68** In summary, the study site is located to the south of Dry Drayton within the rural hinterland to settlement. There is evidence of medieval agricultural activity within the study site and therefore the site has a high potential to contain medieval agricultural features however there is a low potential for settlement remains.

Post Medieval

- 4.69** The study site is located to the south of Dry Drayton within the rural hinterland to settlement, the historic core of the village around the Church of St Peter and St Paul (00250, NHLE 1162717) lies c. 400m to the north of the study site.
- 4.70** The Crown sold Crowlands Manor to Thomas Hutton, a former lessee of the abbey, in 1543. On his death in 1552, the estate passed to his son, Sir John Hutton, later High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. He left his property to his wife Elizabeth in 1596. She married twice more, and on her death in 1626, the estate passed to her brother, Robert Lawrence of Brockdish in Norfolk. His son, Aslack Lawrence, inherited Crowlands Manor in 1649.
- 4.71** Lawrence sold the estate to Anne, widow of Sir John Cutts MP of Childerley in Cambridgeshire, in 1652. She left the estate to her son, also Sir John Cutts, but it later passed to Anne's brother, courtier Humphrey Weld of Lulworth Castle in Dorset. His estates were heavily mortgaged, and one of Weld's creditors, John Howland, acquired the Dry Drayton lands. His daughter, Elizabeth Howland, married the Duke of Bedford in 1695, and Crowlands Manor formed part of the Russell family estates during the following century (Wright and Lewis, 1989).
- 4.72** In 1795, Francis, Duke of Bedford, sold Crowlands Manor to Dr Samuel Smith, the rector of Dry Drayton. His son, Samuel Smith, inherited the estate in 1808. Settlement in the parish at this time was entirely focused within the village, and the Crowlands manor house – at this time in a ruinous state – had sat since at least the 11th century on a moated site on the southeast side of the village.
- 4.73** Smith agitated for enclosure of the medieval open fields of the parish by an Act of 1809, and following enclosure, Samuel Smith was in possession of nearly 1,700 acres in Dry Drayton, 423 acres of which was glebe lands. The

Smith estate was divided into seven farms, and the farmhouses for Scotland Farm (340 acres) (MCB20871), Edinburgh Farm (127 acres) and Rectory Farm (255 acres) were all put up after 1810 on sites to the west and south of the village. Scotland Farmhouse is thought to have been constructed partly from materials recovered from the old, ruined manor house (Wright and Lewis, 1989). On Smith's death in 1841, the estate was split up and sold.

- 4.74** The HER records two post medieval features within the study site. A possible post medieval field boundary is recorded within the south of the eastern land parcel of the study site (MCB25523). The boundaries were originally earthwork banks which have since been levelled and are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
- 4.75** The second feature within the study site is the former location of a WWII searchlight Battery Site, located to the east of the Dry Drayton industries site (MCB1181). The structures have all been demolished and no above ground remains are present.
- 4.76** Evidence of a post medieval manor house was excavated c. 210m to the north of the study site (O0275A). The site survives in part as earthworks, the excavations recorded clunch, wooden frames, bricks and occupation debris.
- 4.77** The site of a possible post medieval brick works is recorded c. 210m to the west of the study site (MCB17297). The location is based upon field name evidence.
- 4.78** The HER records two rectilinear enclosures c. 875m to the west of the study site, the enclosures were identified through aerial photographs and have been given a tentative post medieval date (MCB24851).
- 4.79** The wider area is largely agricultural and the HER records evidence of ditches and field boundaries across the 1km study area.
- 4.80** The HER records the location of historic buildings within the 1km study area including public houses, churches, schools and cottages. The locations of these historic buildings are shown on Figure 2a and listed at Appendix A. Listed buildings are discussed in section 5 of this assessment.
- 4.81** The HER records a series of farms and former farms within the 1km study area, these are illustrated at Figure 2a and listed at Appendix A.
- 4.82** Modern military features within the 1km study area include Bourn Airfield c. 655m to the south west of the study site (CB15128), possible WWII beacons within the airfield (MCB26813) and a WII crash site c.855m to the south.

Map Regression

- 4.83** Dry Drayton is shown on Christopher Saxton's 1607 map of Cambridgeshire, although the study site is not shown in any detail (Figure 6).
- 4.84** The 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 7) covers the eastern half of the study site which is shown as enclosed fields.
- 4.85** The 1812 enclosure map (Figure 8) covers the whole study site and shows the land under the following ownership:

Area of Site	Owner/Tenant
North west	First Allotment to the Rector for Tythes
Central West	Second Allotment to John Purchas
South West	Seventh Allotment to the Reverend Samuel Smith D.D.
North East	Third Allotment to John Purchas
Central East	Sixth Allotment to the Reverend Samuel Smith D.D.
South East	Allotment to the Lord of the Manor of Crowland for Right of Soil Allotment to the Lord of the Manor of Coventry for Right of Soil

- 4.86** The 1812 map shows the field boundaries and watercourses which are present within both the eastern and western land parcels. A footpath is shown running approximately north-south in the eastern parcel and A 'Private Road' is shown within the western parcel.
- 4.87** The general location of the study site is shown on the county maps produced by Baker in 1821 (Figure 9) and Richardson in 1828 (Figure 10).
- 4.88** The Ordnance Survey (OS) map from 1886 (Figure 11) shows the study site in more detail. The study site has been subdivided into more fields since the 1812 enclosure map. The east of the study site is shown as enclosed fields, with Callow Brook and a footpath crossing the site approximately north-south. The Whitepits Plantation is present at the south east. The west of the study site contains Scotland Farm in the south, Edinburgh Farm at the approximate centre and Rectory farm in the north. There are also several plantations within the west of the study site including Blackthorn Spinney, Fishpond Plantation, Oak Plantation and New road Plantation. A small rectangular structure is also present at the north of the study site. New Road links Scotland Road with Rectory Farm.
- 4.89** The 1903 OS map (Figure 12) shows the addition of Carlisle Wood within the east of the study site and a footpath than runs from the main road in the south through the new wooded area and along the eastern boundary of the study site into Dry Drayton. In the west of the study site an area of trees at the centre is labelled as Ash Plantation.
- 4.90** A set of 1905 sales particulars (Figure 13) indicates that the majority of the eastern land parcel and the south of the western land parcel were under the ownership of the Dry Drayton Estate, Scotland Farm. The sales included Scotland Farm and Church View Farm. The buildings associated with Church View Farm are located to the north of the study site close to the settlement at Dry Drayton. The fields are described in the sales booklet as a mixture of grass and arable plots. The north west of the study site is shown as 'Dry Drayton Glebe Lands'.
- 4.91** The 1930 sales particulars (Figure 14) show the Glebe Estate in more detail, an area at the east fronting onto Scotland Road is excluded from Glebe

Ownership and is shown as 'W.J. Purchas'. The sales booklet lists Rectory Farm and Edinburgh Farm amongst the lands to be sold within the study site. Beyond the study site boundary the sale also includes the Rectory and four cottages. The eastern land parcel and the south of the western land parcel is shown under the ownership of T.F.Hooley Esq.

- 4.92** The 1938-1951 OS map (Figure 15) shows that Carlisle Wood is no longer present in the east of the study site. The western land parcel appears largely unchanged. Dry Drayton industries/New Farm has been built at the central south between the two land parcels, to the east of Scotland Road.
- 4.93** A set of 1958 Sales Particulars shows the land use for each area of the study site and its immediate environs (Figure 16):

Lot Number	Description
1	Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton
2	Rectory Farm, Dry Drayton
3	Church Farm Dry Drayton (Outside of Study Site)
4	Building Site (Outside of Study Site)
5	Potential Building Land (Outside of Study Site)
6	Potential Building Land (Outside of Study Site)
7	Accommodation Land, Dry Drayton
8	Building Site (Outside of Study Site)
9	22 Scotland Road (Outside of Study Site)
10	21 Scotland Road (Outside of Study Site)
11	Whitepits Plantation

- 4.94** The sales particulars indicate that the majority of the study site was under the same landowner by 1958, the field in the western land parcel is the same which was excluded from the Glebe Land sales owned by a 'W.J.'. The key change shown on the 1958 Sales Particulars is that Edinburgh Farm is no longer present, suggesting that at some time between 1951 and 1958 the farm buildings were demolished, and the lands absorbed into the neighbouring farms.
- 4.95** The 1983 OS map (Figure 17) Shows the eastern parcel of the study site largely unchanged. The western parcel is shown with less tree/plantation cover and the road that originally served Edinburgh farm is now shown as a footpath.
- 4.96** The 2000 OS map (Figure 18) shows the study site in largely its present form, the east of the study site is enclosed agricultural fields and contains Callow Brook. The west of the study site contains Scotland Farm in the south and

Rectory Farm in the north. The 2000 map clearly shows the land drains across the study site.

- 4.97** The 2020 OS map (Figure 19) shows the study site in its present configuration. Scotland Farm has expanded to the west with additional yard space and buildings.
- 4.98** The study site is located to the south of Dry Drayton within the rural hinterland to settlement, the historic core of the village around the Church of St Peter and St Paul (00250, NHLE 1162717) lies c. 400m to the north of the study site. The study site has been in agricultural use during the post medieval period and has contained the farm buildings associated with Scotland Farm, Edinburgh Farm and Rectory farm alongside fields associated with Church Farm. Edinburgh Farm was removed in the 1950's and its lands were absorbed by Scotland and Rectory farms.
- 4.99** Therefore, there is a known potential for the study site to contain post medieval agricultural finds and features, including any below ground remains of Edinburgh Farm.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.100** A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low-moderate potential to contain Prehistoric finds and features.
- 4.101** Based upon cropmark and excavation data within the study site and its immediate environs, the study site is considered to have a high potential to contain Iron Age, Roman and early Medieval remains. These remains are considered to be of local and possibly regional significance.
- 4.102** The site is considered to have low potential for all other archaeological periods, although the site is likely to contain the remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features.

5.0 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.1** This assessment will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of built heritage assets. Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in Historic England guidance on setting (Historic England 2017).
- 5.2** There are no strict parameters for the setting of study areas. This has been defined based on the results of the site visit, professional judgement and experience of potential significant direct and indirect effects likely to arise from the proposed development.
- 5.3** A buffer of 1 km from the boundary of the study site has been used for assessing indirect effects on all non-designated and designated heritage assets.
- 5.4** The distribution of built heritage designated heritage assets in relation to the study site can be found in Figure 4. The area beyond this radius was also reviewed and no sensitive heritage assets were present in the wider area that merited further consideration in this assessment.
- 5.5** A site visit was undertaken on the 6th and 23rd April 2021 to assess the setting of nearby designated heritage assets. Additional desk-based assessment using Google Earth and maps were also utilised.

Designated assets not requiring assessment

- 5.6** Not all built heritage assets within the study area will require full assessment for impacts on an individual basis; where a heritage asset has been excluded, a clear justification will be provided, for example, if the asset is sufficiently far, and well screened from the study site. Also, not all assets will require the same level of assessment: the level of detail will be sufficient to inform the nature and degree of effect of development within the study area on the significance of the heritage asset in question.
- 5.7** The designated heritage assets excluded from further assessment are shown on Figure 4 and highlighted below; these include the following:

NHLE Number	Name	Grade
1127775	Village Water Pump	II
1127776	Crafts Hill Farm	II
1127778	White Cottage	II
1127779	Black Horse Public House	II
1127780	Water Pump	II
1127781	9 And 11, Pettits Lane	II
1127782	Honey Hill Cottage	II

NHLE Number	Name	Grade
1162735	15 And 17, Pettits Lane	II
1162747	The Spinney	II
1309499	Warrington Farm	II
1309518	View Farmhouse	II
1331090	Post Office Cottages	II

- 5.8** All of the designated built heritage assets shown in the table above are located to the north of the study site at Dry Drayton and to the south at Hardwick, with views to and from the study site either sufficiently screened or blocked by topography of the landscape and/or vegetation. In addition, documentary and cartographic research has not indicated any historical functional or ownership links between these designated assets and the study site. As such, it is considered that there will be no impact upon their settings nor significance as a result of the proposed development.
- 5.9** Two assets were considered as part of this assessment due to their functional/ownership relationship with the study site. The Grade II Old Rectory (NHLE 1127777) and Grade II Icehouse at the rear of County Kennels (NHLE 1162673), located to the north east of the study site in Dry Drayton, were both under the ownership of the church and within Glebe lands in the past. The Glebe lands included part of the northern half of the western land parcel of the study site. The ownership ties have been severed through subsequent land sales and therefore the former Glebe lands within the study site no longer make a contribution to the significance of these heritage assets. This lack of connection and very limited intervisibility between the study site and the designated assets indicates that a more thorough assessment of the impact of the proposed development is not necessary.

Designated assets requiring assessment

- 5.10** The following designated assets have the potential to be affected by the proposed development.
- Childerley Hall – Grade II* (NHLE 1127204)*
- 5.11** Childerley Hall is located to the west of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:
- Hall, surviving wing of late C16 mansion built for the fourth Sir John Cutts (d.1615); remodelled c.1850 by General Calvert in Tudor-Gothic style. The painted C17 chamber is noteworthy. C16 red brick with diaper patterning obscured by C19 grouting, C19 red brick. Dressings of limestone and Roman cement. Plain tile roofs. Two storeys and attics, C16 main east-west solar range*

with C19 extensions to north and north-east. South elevation rebuilt retaining original brick walls with C19 fenestration. Four ground floor and four first floor mullioned casement windows; two gabled three-light dormer windows. Single storey gabled entrance porch with studded panelled door in round headed moulded arch to right hand, possibly originally two storeyed, and in position of an original entrance to cross passage with staircase turret to east gable. C19 end stack to west gable and two original side stacks with rebuilt shafts; stack to left hand flanked by gabled staircase turret (Pelhan), remodelled as oriel window. Parapet with moulded stone cornice and coping, cemented plinth continued in recessed north-east wing with one two-light window and attic window. Interior: Ground, and first floor rooms to east of C16 wing with roll-moulded intersecting ceiling beams, and with C18 chimney pieces possibly introduced in C19. First floor room known as King Charles's chamber, with painted frieze and panels on boards on three walls. The frieze has an early C17 strapwork design with figures and animals, the Royal Arms of the Stuarts with 'CR 1647' (possibly a C19 addition) painted above, and the arms of the fourth Sir John Cutts and his second wife on facing east and west walls. The five painted late C17 panels, in Flemish style and similar to tapestries of the period, are each bordered by exotic festoons of fruits and flowers, and a dark design of tangled undergrowth with hounds, owls, serpents, monkeys and birds and with fruits and drooping tulips; the nature of the design suggests that the paintings were possibly executed as a memorial to Charles I, the cartouche in the centre panel of the north wall with a superimposed arms of General Calvert may cover a hatchment to the deceased King. Charles I was confined by Cromwell at Childerley Hall for one night in June 1647 and on that occasion met Fairfax.

- 5.12 The significance of Childerley Hall is derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest as a 16th-19th century mansion. The hall was host to King Charles I for one night during the Civil War (1642-1651).
- 5.13 The setting of the mansion consists of an immediate setting, comprising the experience provided by the surrounding gardens, fish pond, chapel and mature trees; and a wider setting, comprising the experience of the mansion provided by the wider area including agricultural fields, Childerley Farm and Upper Farm to the north, and Lower Farm to the east. The immediate setting provides the best appreciation of the heritage values of the mansion.
- 5.14 The wider setting of the mansion is largely screened by mature vegetation, a mixture of evergreen trees and hedgerow. The mansion is set back c. 1.85km from the A428 in the south and is not visible from the carriageway.
- 5.15 There are no views from or to Childerley Hall from within the study site, the hall is well screened by mature vegetation and natural topography. Documentary and cartographic research has not identified any ownership or functional links between the hall and the study site.



Plate 1: Childerley Hall (Flickr, 2011)

Chapel to the South West of Childerley Hall – Grade II (NHLE 1163081)*

- 5.16** The Chapel to the South West of Childerley Hall is located to the west of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:
- Chapel. Early C17 possibly built for the fourth Sir John Cutts (d.1615) and said to have been consecrated by Bishop Heaton (1600-1609). Restored mid C19 and late C20. Local red brick, and later brick repairs with clunch and limestone dressings. Plain tile roofs. Originally single storeyed with a gallery; two storey wing to north, possibly for priest's lodgings with entrance facing east and with two C17 clunch windows. Gabled facade facing east with diagonal buttress to left hand, and restored window of seven-lights in four-centred arch with inserted panelled and studded door below. (Cole's drawing shows original window and condition of chapel). Rebuilt rear stack and reduced and capped side stack. Interior: Five late C15 roof trusses with ogee moulding, reused possibly from the hall in C19 reconstruction with C17 style carved jewel-stops. The chapel was used as a smoking room in the C19, and later as a cottage.*
- 5.17** The significance of the chapel is derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest as a 17th century chapel.
- 5.18** The setting of the chapel consists of an immediate setting, comprising the experience provided by the surrounding mansion, gardens, fish pond, and mature trees; and a wider setting, comprising the experience of the chapel provided by the wider area including agricultural fields, Childerley Farm and Upper Farm to the north, and Lower Farm to the east. The immediate setting provides the best appreciation of the heritage values of the chapel.
- 5.19** The wider setting of the chapel is screened by mature vegetation, a mixture of evergreen trees and hedgerow. Documentary and cartographic research has

not identified any ownership or functional links between the chapel and the study site.



Plate 2: Chapel to the South West of Childerley Hall (Wikimedia Commons, 2005)

Childerley Hall – GII Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (NHLE 1000614)*

- 5.20 Childerley Hall RPG is located to the west of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:

The present Childerley Hall represents the remains of a large red-brick manor house built, along with moated gardens, in the late C16 by the fourth Sir John Cutts, on the site of an earlier moated building which from c 1520 had been accompanied by a small deer park. This park, to the west of the Hall, was developed on the site of Little Childerley village which had disappeared by the end of the C15 (Way 1998). The estate passed through successive generations to the sixth Sir John Cutts on whose death without issue in 1670, it eventually became the property of the Lord John Cutts, the younger brother of his distant relative Richard Cutts of Arkesden (Essex). During the middle years of the C17, under the Cutts, the depopulation of Great Childerley village was completed, leaving only the family's private chapel, so that the park could be extended to reach c 250 acres (c 104ha) and laid to pasture, the Hall sitting at its centre. The result was described by the Cambridge antiquarian John Layer (1580-1640) as 'one of the most absolute and complete seats if not the best of the whole shire' (CL 1969). In 1686 Lord Cutts sold Childerley to Felix Calvert, a brewer and farmer, in whose family it remained until 1860, by which time the park had been returned to arable farming and part of the Hall demolished. The last Calvert to hold the property was General Felix Calvert who offered it for sale several times from 1842 onwards, while at the same time undertaking

major restoration and remodelling of the Hall in a Tudor-gothic style, along with the large-scale erection of farm buildings immediately north of the Hall. Felix died in 1856 but the bank foreclosed on his brother and heir E S F Calvert and the property was sold in 1860 to Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, created Lord St Leonards as Conservative Lord Chancellor in 1852. Childerley passed to his grandson, the second Lord St Leonards who was declared bankrupt in 1884 at which time the Childerley estate was taken by his mortgagees, to be eventually sold in 1920 to John Marsland Brooke who had been its tenant since 1897. In 1957 his descendant Francis Benjamin Brooke sold the estate to Mr J G Jenkins, after which the moated gardens were restored and substantially replanted. The site remains (2000) in single private ownership.

- 5.21 The significance of the park and garden is derived from its evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values and its connection with Childerley Hall.
- 5.22 The setting of the park and garden consists of an immediate setting, comprising the experience provided by the wider park and garden, Childerley Hall, Chapel and mature trees; and a wider setting, comprising the experience of the RPG provided by the wider area including agricultural fields, Childerley Farm and Upper Farm to the north, and Lower Farm to the east. The immediate setting provides the best appreciation of the heritage values of the RPG.
- 5.23 The wider setting of the park and garden is screened by mature vegetation, a mixture of evergreen trees and hedgerow.
- 5.24 There are no views from or to Childerley Hall park and garden from within the study site, the park and garden is well screened by mature vegetation and natural topography. Documentary and cartographic research has not identified any ownership or functional links between the park and garden and the study site.

Lower Farm – Grade II (NHLE 1391881)

- 5.25 Lower Farm is located to the west of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:

GV II The Lower Farm, c.1847. This originally comprised three south facing stock yards with open fronted shelter sheds arranged on an extended 'E' courtyard plan (the shelter sheds forming the north and east sides of the east yard have been demolished). The yards were originally enclosed on the south side by walls with gates for access. To the rear of the east yard are the remains of a series of sheep dips fed by water diverted from the adjacent stream. The buildings are of timber-framed construction, clad externally with weatherboarding and raised on brick plinths. The original slate survives on the roofs of all of the buildings except for the east barn where it has been replaced with corrugated iron.

The yards are divided by two substantial barns which run north-south. They are each divided into nine bays, the east barn having a lower hipped two bay section at the south end. The south end gables in both barns are open. Each

barn has centrally placed opposing doors, one flush with the bar wall and the other set into a gabled porch projecting into the east and west yards respectively. Both sets of original double doors survive on the east barn. There are other original single doors in the sides of both barns. The roof of the west barn is hipped and comprises queen post trusses with purlins held in place by wooden chucks and arched braces to the tie beams. The east barn has a narrower span and higher brick plinth supporting wall plates and posts. The roof truss is a straight braced tie beam with clasped purlins to the collars. The barns would have been used for storage and distribution of the large quantities of chaff and straw required to feed and bed down the sheep, cattle and horses kept in the adjacent yards. The shelter sheds are each of nine bays with king-post roof trusses. There are mangers in the back of one shed. Most of the bases of the arcade posts have been replaced with concrete pillars. The lean-to shelter sheds around the central yard and the surviving portion of the east yard are later additions.

- 5.26** The significance of the farm is derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest as a 19th century model farm complex and its connection with Childerley Hall.
- 5.27** The setting of the farm consists of an immediate setting, comprising the experience provided by the farm complex and fishponds to the west; and a wider setting, comprising the experience of the farm provided by the wider area including agricultural fields, Childerley Hall to the west and Upper Farm to the north west. The immediate setting provides the best appreciation of the heritage values of the farm.
- 5.28** The wider setting of the farm is screened by mature vegetation, a mixture of evergreen trees and hedgerow. The farm is set back c. 1.85km from the A428 in the south and is not visible from the carriageway.
- 5.29** There are no views from or to Lower Farm from within the study site, the farm is well screened by mature vegetation and natural topography. Documentary and cartographic research has not identified any ownership or functional links between the farm and the study site.

Upper Farm – Grade II (NHLE 1391880)

- 5.30** Upper Farm is located to the west of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:

II The Upper Farm, 1847 Long barn aligned east-west with central integral mill building and three large stock yards to the south. The north range of the complex comprises the long barn, with the construction date of 1847 carved into a tie-beam adjacent to the east entrance bay. This impressive timber-framed barn is set on a brick plinth. The original slate roof has been restored and re-covered in part with 'Eternit' tiles. Reputed to be the second longest barn in England at 333ft (101m), it is divided into 29 bays broken by three sets of opposing doorways, those on the north side (which have replaced sliding doors), giving access to and from the former rickyard. On the south side of the

barn, the two outer doorways are set into gabled porches which project out into the cattle yards. There are further original doors in the long elevations and west end gable, which also retains a sliding loading door at first floor level. On the north side of the barn adjacent to the central doors is a five sided weatherboarded annex with double doors on the west side and replaced corrugated iron roof. This annex originally housed a portable threshing machine. The tower-like structure projecting from the barn roof towards the east end was added in the C20 to house an elevator. The lower projection to the west is an original ventilation louver.

The roof of the barn comprises queen post trusses with shallow trenched purlins supported by wooden chucks. There are iron braces to the tie beams. The wall posts and tie beams are braced by concave braces and the occasional ogee brace. The walls of the barn have mid-rails and are strengthened with straight braces, four to each bay.

The south elevation of the barn is dominated by the centrally positioned three storey mill building which originally housed a fixed steam engine. This three bay brick structure projects out from the south wall of the barn into the central yard. The brick chimney in the angle between the mill and the barn was taken down in the second half of the C20 when steam power was replaced by an oil engine, but its lower courses are still visible. The roof of the mill is pitched up to the sides of a large water-tank, to which water was pumped from the moat around Childerley Hall to supply the engine boiler and from which water was pumped to all parts of the Upper Farm complex. The weight of this tank is carried on massive wrought iron 'I' section girders which also carry the floors below. Coal to power the engine was brought in by train and carted from Lord's Bridge Station.

The mill was originally lit from the south side by large arched windows, two to each storey, now bricked up except for the two on the ground-floor. The central bay is punctuated at first and second floor levels by two wooden doors, set in longer arched openings than the windows. On the ground-floor, a set of double doors opens into the yard from the west wall of the mill building. Inside, the east side of the ground-floor is partitioned off and there is a mounting for an engine. The boiler would have been located adjacent to this. The north side of the mill was originally open into the central bay of the long barn (this opening is now partially blocked). Grain was taken up from the barn to the upper floors of the mill via a hoist and later an elevator which passed through the door at first-floor level. A wooden staircase rises to the first and second floors of the mill and a hatch in the first-floor ceiling and various grooves cut into the timbers indicate where belt drives were taken off line shafts from the engine to work processing machines located in the mill and in the central bays of the barn. Operations powered by the steam engine would have included chaff processing, the milling different types of grain, chopping of roots such as turnips and swedes and the breaking up of oil cake. The central bays of the barn were traditionally used for chaff cutting and storage

and the outer bays for the storage of barley straw. Stock yards and shelter sheds: Set out against the south wall of the long barn are three yards, the central yard is dominated by the mill building and originally provided housing for the working horses, though most of the ranges around the yard have been or are in the process of being converted to other uses, principally office space. The outer yards were for cattle (cows and bullocks) and were originally enclosed by open-fronted shelter sheds aligned north-south, with short ranges of closed cattle housing in the form of loose boxes along the south side and lean-to shelter sheds against the south side of the long barn, infilling between the projecting barn porches. A gate placed centrally in the south range gave access to the yards. The shelter sheds are of brick construction, the outer ranges having solid brick walls and manger. The roofs have king-post trusses. Adjacent to the external wall of the west cattle yard is a slurry collection point, from which slurry drained from centrally placed cisterns in the yards was removed for spreading on the surrounding fields.

The shelter sheds around the yards are generally of nine bays, and in original form were fronted by arcades with wooden posts set on brick bases. The front of each bay is spanned by a gently curving beam, a feature which appears in all of the shelter sheds on the farm. In the west yard, these open bays have been filled in to create office space, though the original open layout and roof structure has been retained inside. Roof coverings have been replaced with concrete tiles or slate in the most recent conversions. In the east yard, the east range has been largely demolished and the west range re-roofed, with the open bays filled in with breeze blocks.

To the east of the long barn and courtyard complex is a flanking range of contemporary buildings, comprising two semi-detached houses with attached joiner's workshop and forge behind, a cartlodge and granary. Cartlodge: This elaborate building comprises a double storey central range of four bays, open to the west, with hipped roof and aisle to the rear. There is a lower two bay section to the south which is attached to the farm workers houses. To the north of the central range is a lower three bay range comprising two open bays, with the northern hipped bay closed off with a sliding door (modern replacement) and now used as a garage. The posts of the central section of the cartlodge sit on brick piers. The roof trusses are queen posts with through purlins wedged with chucks and ogee braces to the tie-beams, the latter reinforced with iron straps. The trusses to the hips at each end of the four bay section have straight braces to the tie beams with princess struts and a further set of princess struts above the tie beams. The building is impressive in the quality of its construction, the sheer quantity of timber used and the decorative effect of the ogee shaped braces and princess struts.

Granary: To the north of the cartlodge is the granary, the original gap between the two buildings having been filled with a more recent weatherboarded shed. The granary is a rectangular building raised on cast iron staddle stones. In keeping with the adjacent buildings, it is timber framed and clad in

weatherboarding, with a slate hipped roof. The original timber door in the west elevation is reached up steps formed by engineering bricks arranged in semi-circles. The door is flanked by louvered windows. Each of the long sides has two louvered windows, with one window to the east elevation. Inside, the floor is timber and planking survives in part on the walls. It is now used for general storage.

Farm workers housing, carpenter's workshop and forge: Attached to the cartlodge is a pair of semi-detached houses, brick built with slate roofs. Most of the windows have been replaced with modern UPVC units though some internal features, such as staircases, survive inside. The outbuildings to the rear are largely unaltered. These houses were originally built for the foreman and gardener.

At the east end of the cottages and adjoining them is a carpenter's workshop with original work benches. To the rear is a forge complete with brick chimney, in situ bellows and other fittings. All of these buildings are in brick, with slate roofs over king post trusses.

- 5.31** The significance of the farm is derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest as a 19th century model farm complex and its connection with Childerley Hall.
- 5.32** The setting of the farm consists of an immediate setting, comprising the experience provided by the farm complex and associated structures; and a wider setting, comprising the experience of the farm provided by the wider area including agricultural fields, Childerley Farm to the north, Childerley Hall to the south and Upper Farm to the south east. The immediate setting provides the best appreciation of the heritage values of the farm.
- 5.33** The wider setting of the farm is screened by mature vegetation, a mixture of evergreen trees and hedgerow. The farm is set back c. 1.85km from the A428 in the south and is not visible from the carriageway.
- 5.34** There are no views from or to Lower Farm from within the study site, the farm is well screened by mature vegetation and natural topography. Documentary and cartographic research has not identified any ownership or functional links between the farm and the study site.
- 5.35** The settlement at Dry Drayton to the north east is fully screened by mature vegetation and the relatively flat topography of the area does not allow for intervisibility between the farm and the settlement.



Plate 3: Upper Farm (Geograph, 2016)

Church of St Peter and St Paul, Dry Drayton – Grade II (NHLE 1162717)*

- 5.36** The Church of St Peter and St Paul is located to the north of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:

Parish Church. Late C13 West tower, late C13 and C14 nave arcades, substantial C19 restorations including the rebuilding of the chancel in 1851 and the west tower restoration of 1874. Pebble and fieldstones with clunch dressings to windows and doors and limestone to quoins. Original wall material cased with broken pieces of limestone ashlar and the clunch dressings have mostly been replaced by Ketton stone. Slate roofs. West tower of three stages, with C19 brick embattlement and two-light bell stage openings and west window. Nave has C19 clerestorey with three C14 style quatrefoil openings. South aisle also restored late C13 or early C14 work. Chancel C19. Interior: North and south nave arcades of three bays, each with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal columns with moulded capitals but obscured bases. Both sides of north arcade have moulded labels with mask stops. Tower arch of three chamfered arches, the inner of half-octagonal responds with moulded capital and bases. The chancel arch is similar to that of the nave arcade. Font: C13 limestone. Octagonal basin on square stem with polygonal shafts to each side. Brasses: West of chancel arch. Thomas Hatton and his wife 1540. Male and female figures with shields of arms above and indents for two groups of children and inscription. In chancel; male figure with inscription plate.

- 5.37** The significance of the church is derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest as a 13th-19th century church.
- 5.38** The immediate setting of the church comprises of its churchyard and the historic core of Dry Drayton to the north and north west of the church. The church is located in a relatively isolated position on the southern edge of the village. There are views out to the south into the fields immediately adjacent to the church. These form part of the core of the setting of the church as they

are experienced as the backdrop to the church when approaching through the churchyard.

- 5.39** There are views of the church tower and roof from the northern half of the east of the study site, particularly from the footpath along the existing stream. These views are interrupted by the natural topography and are partially screened by the mature vegetation boundary around the church.
- 5.40** Documentary and cartographic research has identified that parts of the study site have been held as glebe/tithe land in the past, which indicates a former ownership/functional tie between the study site and the church. The 1812 enclosure map (Figure 8) shows that the north west of the study site was held by the 'Rector for Tythes' and the south west and central east were held by the Reverend Samuel Smith. The east of the study site was subsequently sold off, and a 1930 sales plan (Figure 14) shows that the remaining Glebe lands at northern half of the west of the study site were also sold. The ownership/functional link between the study site and the church was severed upon change of ownership, however the agricultural fields continue in a lesser way to contribute to the wider setting of the church.



Plate 4: Church of St Peter and St Paul

Madingley Hall – Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (NHLE 1000627)

- 5.41** The Madingley Hall RPG is located to the east of the study site and has the following list description on the NHLE:

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Madingley Hall lies in a rural setting on the west side of Madingley village which is situated c 5km west of Cambridge. The registered site covers c 80ha, bounded to the east by the village, to the north-east by Drayton Road, and to the west and south by

farmland. Perimeter belts enclose the park on all sides apart from an open view east over the village towards Cambridge. A drain runs north/south through the middle of the site, passing c 200m to the west of the Hall which also sits in the centre of the park. The gently undulating ground falls generally towards the east, to the lake and village on the east boundary.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens lie mainly to the north and south of the Hall, with open parkland running up to the east front courtyard and woodland enclosing the gardens to the west. The main garden front faces north and includes a late C16 loggia, now (1999) blocked up. Below this is a small niche holding a statue of Buddha overlooking a semi-circular pool of early C20 origin. The wide balustraded gravel terrace faces onto a croquet lawn enclosed by clipped yew hedges and including an early C20 octagonal pool at one end. To the west of the croquet lawn is a small topiary garden surrounded by yew and beech hedges. The main axis of the garden faces north across the croquet lawn, through a gap in the yew hedge along an avenue of clipped yew bottles which runs through the pleasure grounds to the perimeter fence where the vista is continued across the park. A perimeter gravel walk runs round the pleasure grounds which were laid out by Brown in 1756 and contain some mature cedars of mid C19 origin. The formal elements of the north garden were added by Col Harding at the beginning of the C20, at which time he lowered the north lawns, partly obscuring some of the Brown design. The gravel path runs west and turns south around the Hall to the west front where a small area of lawn with a Victorian game store is enclosed by woodland.

Beyond the stable court on the south front lie the walled gardens which are divided into three compartments, two of which are planted as ornamental gardens (see below).

PARK The park at Madingley is all laid to grass, surrounded by perimeter plantations but now (1999) with few parkland trees. To the east of the Hall is an open park bordered to north and south by lines of trees which focus the view to the small (c 1ha) lake with boathouse. The village road on the east side of the lake is sunk to allow the view to continue beyond it to a further area of parkland enclosed by trees. This scheme was laid out in the mid C18 as the main element in the design by Lancelot Brown. The remainder of the park has a more agricultural character, partly divided into fields and with few parkland trees. There is a dense area of woodland on the slope between the Hall and a drain to the west, and another block of woodland to the south which encloses a second small pond, on the south bank of which stands a white carrera marble statue of Albert, Prince Consort (listed grade II) by J H Foley, moved to this site from the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1956. A hollow-way, marking the route of the old village street prior to its removal in the mid C18, is visible in the park on the west side of the church.

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled gardens lie immediately to the south of the stable courtyard, entered from there by a small flight of steps. The first

compartment is laid to lawn with mixed borders along the boundary walls. It is divided from the second compartment by a hazel arbour walk which was planted in the early to mid C19 (not shown on Enclosure map of 1811 but present by Tithe map of 1849). The second compartment has been developed by the University since the 1970s as a plantsman's garden, divided into a number of different garden areas. The third compartment currently contains tennis courts and car parking (1999).

- 5.42** The significance of the park and garden is derived from its evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values and its connection with Madingley Hall.
- 5.43** The setting of the RPG comprises the experience provided by the designed landscape, planting and mature vegetation within the park boundary. The purpose of the RPG is to form a designed landscape setting around Madingley Hall and to act as a buffer between the hall and the outside world. The mature woodland boundary of the RPG provides a screen between the RPG, the hall and the surrounding landscape.
- 5.44** There are no views from or to Madingley Hall park and garden from within the study site, the park and garden is well screened by mature vegetation and natural topography. Documentary and cartographic research has not identified any ownership or functional links between the park and garden and the study site.

6.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 6.1 The study site is formed of a number of large scale arable fields on either side of Scotland Road. The site lies to the south of Dry Drayton and the north of the A428. Scotland farm and Dry Drayton Industries are located to the south of the study site beyond the red line boundary.

The Proposed Development

- 6.2 The site has been put forward to the Greater Cambridge Local Plan process as a potential new community of around 6,000 homes, business space, park and ride, community and education uses, leisure and retail uses, and green infrastructure.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 6.3 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low-moderate potential to contain Prehistoric remains and high potential for Iron Age, Roman and early Medieval remains. These remains are considered to be of local and possibly regional significance. The site is considered to have low potential for all other archaeological periods (although the site is likely to contain the remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features).
- 6.4 Where archaeological remains are located within the developable land, the construction of the scheme will impact upon them. Remains located within areas of open space that do not require ground works to create would not be impacted.
- 6.5 A programme of archaeological evaluation is proposed to support a future planning application so as to fully assess the archaeological potential across the study site and so inform the impact assessment of the proposed development. This will be a staged approach, the first stage of which will be a programme of archaeological geophysics. The second stage would comprise archaeological trial trenching, the scope and timing of which will be discussed with the LPA following the results of the geophysical survey. Where such evaluation has positive results, a programme of mitigation excavation and recording may be required as a condition of planning permission.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.6 As outlined in section 4, the proposed development has the theoretical potential to have indirect impacts on number of designated heritage assets which are detailed below.

Childerley Hall (grade II), Chapel to the South West of Childerley Hall (grade II*), Childerley Hall Registered Park and Garden (grade II*), Lower Farm (grade II) & Upper Farm (grade II)*

- 6.7** The collection of designated assets located around Childerley Hall have mutual and overlapping settings and consequently are considered together in relation to the potential effects of the proposed development.
- 6.8** The western edge of the study site is on the periphery of the setting of the Hall and its associated designated heritage assets. of Childerley Hall. However, it does not contribute to its significance. Due to the topography only the western edge of the study site can be experienced from the hall. The western edge of the site will be retained as open space and consequently, there will be no impacts on the significance of Childerley Hall collection of designated heritage assets.
- 6.9** It is recommended that the existing vegetation and tree screening along the western edges of the study site are retained, and if necessary augmented to reinforce the screening and reduce any glimpsed views from the hall into the site.

Church of St Peter and St Paul – Grade II (NHLE 1162717)*

- 6.10** The study site forms part of the wider agricultural setting to the Church of St Peter and St Paul; however, it does not contribute to its significance.
- 6.11** The church is best experienced from the churchyard and from the fields to the immediate south which serve as a backdrop when approaching the church. These fields are to the north of the study site boundary and therefore will not be impacted by the proposed development.
- 6.12** The north east of the study site, which is the closest area to the church, will be retained as open space, therefore there will be no harmful impact upon the churches setting.
- 6.13** The church is visible from the northern half of the east of the study site, particularly along the footpath which runs alongside the existing stream. The proposed development will not block views to the church from the footpath and therefore the proposed development is not considered to have a harmful effect on the wider setting of the church.
- 6.14** Overall, the setting of the church of St Peter and St Paul is identified as the churchyard and the agricultural fields to the south of the church, to the north of the study site boundary. The setting will be retained and will not be impacted by the proposed development. It is acknowledged that the proposed development will alter the appearance of the wider agricultural setting, however the study site does not contribute to the significance of the church and therefore these changes are not considered harmful.

Madingley Hall – Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (NHLE 1000627)

- 6.15** The RPG is designed to create a landscaped setting to Madingley Hall and the mature woodland boundaries create a screen between the RPG, the hall and the outside world. Therefore, the study site cannot be said to contribute to the

setting or significance of the RPG and the development of the study site will have no effect on the significance of the RPG.

7.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1** This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Scotland Farm, Cambridgeshire, which is promoted as a new settlement through the local plan.

Non-Designated Assets

- 7.2** A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low-moderate potential to contain Prehistoric finds and features.
- 7.3** Based upon cropmark and excavation data within the study site and its immediate environs, the study site is considered to have a high potential to contain Iron Age, Roman and early Medieval remains. These remains are considered to be of local and possibly regional significance. The site is considered to have low potential for all other archaeological periods, although the site is likely to contain the remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features.
- 7.4** Where archaeological remains are located within the developable land, the construction of the scheme will impact upon them. Remains located within areas of open space that do not require ground works to create would not be impacted.
- 7.5** A programme of archaeological evaluation is proposed to support a future planning application so as to fully assess the archaeological potential across the study site and so inform the impact assessment of the proposed development. This will be a staged approach, the first stage of which will be a programme of archaeological geophysics. The second stage would comprise archaeological trial trenching, the scope and timing of which will be discussed with the LPA following the results of the geophysical survey. Where such evaluation has positive results, a programme of mitigation excavation and recording may be required as a condition of planning permission.

Designated Assets

- 7.6** The majority of designated built heritage assets within the 1km study area are located to the north of the study site at Dry Drayton and to the south at Hardwick, with views to and from the study site either sufficiently screened or blocked by topography of the landscape and/or vegetation. In addition, documentary and cartographic research has not indicated any historical functional or ownership links between these designated assets and the study site. As such, it is considered that there will be no impact upon their settings nor significance as a result of the proposed development.
- 7.7** Two assets were considered as part of this assessment due to their functional/ownership relationship with the study site. The Grade II Old Rectory (NHLE 1127777) and Grade II Icehouse at the rear of County Kennels (NHLE 1162673), located to the north east of the study site in Dry Drayton, were both under the ownership of the church and within Glebe lands in the past. The

Glebe lands included part of the northern half of the western land parcel of the study site. The ownership ties have been severed through subsequent land sales and therefore the former Glebe lands within the study site no longer make a contribution to the significance of these heritage assets. This lack of connection and very limited intervisibility between the study site and the designated assets indicates that a more thorough assessment of the impact of the proposed development is not necessary.

- 7.8** As outlined in section 4, the proposed development has the theoretical potential to have indirect impacts on number of designated heritage assets which are detailed below.

Childerley Hall (grade II), Chapel to the South West of Childerley Hall (grade II*), Childerley Hall Registered Park and Garden (grade II*), Lower Farm (grade II) & Upper Farm (grade II)*

- 7.9** The collection of designated assets located around Childerley Hall have mutual and overlapping settings and consequently are considered together in relation to the potential effects of the proposed development.
- 7.10** The western edge of the study site is on the periphery of the setting of the Hall and its associated designated heritage assets. of Childerley Hall. However, it does not contribute to its significance. Due to the topography only the western edge of the study site can be experienced from the hall. The western edge of the site will be retained as open space and consequently, there will be no impacts on the significance of Childerley Hall collection of designated heritage assets.
- 7.11** It is recommended that the existing vegetation and tree screening along the western edges of the study site are retained, and if necessary augmented to reinforce the screening and reduce any glimpsed views from the hall into the site.

Church of St Peter and St Paul – Grade II (NHLE 1162717)*

- 7.12** The study site forms part of the wider agricultural setting to the Church of St Peter and St Paul; however, it does not contribute to its significance.
- 7.13** The church is best experienced from the churchyard and from the fields to the immediate south which serve as a backdrop when approaching the church. These fields are to the north of the study site boundary and therefore will not be impacted by the proposed development.
- 7.14** The north east of the study site, which is the closest area to the church, will be retained as open space, therefore there will be no harmful impact upon the churches setting.
- 7.15** The church is visible from the northern half of the east of the study site, particularly along the footpath which runs alongside the existing stream. The proposed development will not block views to the church from the footpath and therefore the proposed development is not considered to have a harmful effect on the wider setting of the church.

7.16 Overall, the setting of the church of St Peter and St Paul is identified as the churchyard and the agricultural fields to the south of the church, to the north of the study site boundary. The setting will be retained and will not be impacted by the proposed development. It is acknowledged that the proposed development will alter the appearance of the wider agricultural setting, however the study site does not contribute to the significance of the church and therefore these changes are not considered harmful.

Madingley Hall – Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (NHLE 1000627)

7.17 The RPG is designed to create a landscaped setting to Madingley Hall and the mature woodland boundaries create a screen between the RPG, the hall and the outside world. Therefore, the study site cannot be said to contribute to the setting or significance of the RPG and the development of the study site will have no effect on the significance of the RPG.

Sources

General

British Library
 The National Archives
 Cambridgeshire Archives

Cartographic

1607 Map of Cambridgeshire by C. Saxton
 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing Cambridge District, BL Ref OSD 235
 1821 Map of the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely by R.G. Baker
 1828 Map of 25 Miles round Cambridge by J. Richardson
 1886 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
 1903 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
 1938-1951 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
 1983 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
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 2020 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
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 British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_chapel_at_Childerley_Hall_-_geograph.org.uk_-_32801.jpg

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- Department for Communities and Local Government. 2021. National Planning Policy Framework DCLG
- Historic England 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment
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- Knight, D. Last, J. Evans, S. & Oakey, M. 2018. National Archaeological Identification Survey: South West Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation and Mapping Report. Historic England. Report No. 67-2018.

Lidar

Lidar data were downloaded from the Environment Agency website in March 2021- <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
TL 35 NE	2017	1
TL 36 SE	2017	1
TL 35 NE	2019	1
TL 36 SE	2019	1

APPENDIX A – GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the study site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Cambridgeshire HER.

Abbreviations:

CHER:	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
PrefRef:	Cambridgeshire HER monument identification reference number

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
MCB17282	UNDATED FEATURES, 305 ST NEOTS ROAD, HARDWICK	UNKNOWN
CB15292	RIDGE AND FURROW, VIEW FARM, DRY DRAYTON	UNKNOWN
MCB20806	LINEAR FEATURES, LAND AT HIGHFIELDS ROAD, CALDECOTE	UNKNOWN
03610B	STONE COFFIN, CHILDERLEY HALL	UNKNOWN
12061	RECTORY, DRY DRAYTON	UNKNOWN
MCB27320	FURLONG BOUNDARIES IN THE PARISHES OF DRY DRAYTON, CHILDERLEY & LOLWORTH	UNKNOWN
MCB19413	THE OLD RECTORY, DRY DRAYTON	UNKNOWN
MCB20531	POTENTIAL BRONZE AGE BARROWS, CAMBRIDGE SOLAR FARM	BRONZE AGE
MCB20536	POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE ENCLOSURES, CAMBRIDGE SOLAR FARM	BRONZE AGE
MCB21182	MULTI-PERIOD ENCLOSURES AND DITCHES, WEST OF BLACKTHORN SPINNEY, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB21185	ENCLOSURE, 560M NORTH OF SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB25516	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURES 220M SOUTH EAST OF WEATHERFIELD ORCHARD, CHILDERLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21183	ENCLOSURE, 800M NORTHWEST OF SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
8933	CROPMARKS ENCLOSURES, MADINGLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB24849	IRON AGE TO ROMAN ENCLOSURE 200M EAST OF HONEYHILL WOOD, CHILDERLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB23133	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES 180M SOUTH OF BROADWAY FARM STABLES, LOLWORTH	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
MCB21186	ENCLOSURES, 540M NORTH OF SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB25520	IRON AGE OR ROMAN CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE 275M NORTH WEST THE OSIERS, CHILDERLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB25518	CROPMARK ENCLOSURE COMPLEX IMMEDIATELY NORTH WEST OF DOUBLE PLANTATION, CHILDERLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB25517	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE 260M EAST OF WEATHERFIELD ORCHARD, CHILDERLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21424	IRON AGE TO ROMAN ENCLOSURE, 400M WEST OF RED HOUSE FARM, HARDWICK	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21188	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, 400M WEST OF NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21189	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, 330M NORTHWEST OF NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21303	IRON AGE TO ROMAN ENCLOSURES, 350M SOUTHWEST OF RED HOUSE FARM	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB24833	IRON AGE TO ROMAN FEATURES, 350M WEST OF PARK FARM, MADINGLEY	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21184	ENCLOSURE, 830M NORTHWEST OF SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB21187	ENCLOSURES, 300M NORTH OF SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO 5TH CENTURY ROMAN
MCB16338	MIDDLE IRON AGE FARMSTEAD, SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY IRON AGE TO MEDIEVAL
MCB20805	MIDDLE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AND POSSIBLE LATE IRON AGE TO ROMAN TRACKWAY AT LAND AT HIGHFIELDS ROAD, CALDECOTE	MIDDLE IRON AGE TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB16811	MIDDLE IRON AGE QUARRY PITS, DRY DRAYTON	MIDDLE IRON AGE TO MEDIEVAL
3304	DRY DRAYTON (IA COIN)	IRON AGE
11441	IRON AGE ENCLOSURES, DRY DRAYTON	LATE IRON AGE TO MEDIEVAL
513	ROMAN POTTERY, MADINGLEY	ROMAN
MCB20539	POSSIBLE ROMAN DITCH, CAMBRIDGE SOLAR FARM	ROMAN
452	ROMAN COINS, DRY DRAYTON	ROMAN
MCB20537	POSSIBLE ROMAN ENCLOSURE, CAMBRIDGE SOLAR FARM	ROMAN
MCB26812	UNDATED FEATURES AT BOURN AIRFIELD, BOURN AND CALDECOTE	ROMAN

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
MCB18507	ROMAN DROVEWAY, SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	ROMAN
00275B	ROMAN FINDS, DRY DRAYTON MANOR	ROMAN
MCB17870	ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE, E OF CHILDERLEY CHAPEL	ROMAN
3479	ROMAN POTTERY, BAR HILL	ROMAN
MCB20538	POSSIBLE ROMAN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES, CAMBRIDGE SOLAR FARM	ROMAN
MCB16337	ROMAN SETTLEMENT, CHILDERLEY GATE	ROMAN TO MEDIEVAL
1465	POSSIBLE SAXON CEMETERY, BAR HILL	SAXON
MCB25522	POSSIBLE POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD SYSTEM 60M WEST OF BLACKTHORN SPINNEY, DRY DRAYTON	EARLY SAXON TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB16809	MEDIEVAL ROUTEWAY, LAND NE OF BOURN AIRFIELD	MEDIEVAL
9573	DRY DRAYTON (RIDGE AND FURROW)	MEDIEVAL
1091	THE PARK, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
9574	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, MADINGLEY	MEDIEVAL
3929	MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARY, LOLWORTH	MEDIEVAL
3418	LITTLE CHILDERLEY HOUSE PLATFORMS	MEDIEVAL
275	MANOR, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
MCB23815	MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW AT SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
10084	RIDGE AND FURROW, REAR OF PETTITS LANE, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
MCB16336	RIDGE AND FURROW AND OTHER DITCHES, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
9572	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL
MCB25535	MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES 220M NORTHEAST OF HARDWICK PRIMARY SCHOOL, HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL
3520	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, MADINGLEY	MEDIEVAL
294	RIDGE AND FURROW, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
9920	RIDGE AND FURROW, OAK FARM, CALDECOTE	MEDIEVAL

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
MCB20310	POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW AT DRY DRAYTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	MEDIEVAL
MCB21125	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, EAST OF DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
3614	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, LITTLE CHILDERLEY	MEDIEVAL
3432	FORMER REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, CALDECOTE	MEDIEVAL
3615	RIDGE AND FURROW, CHILDERLEY	MEDIEVAL
9562	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW AROUND BOURN AIRFIELD	MEDIEVAL
MCB21308	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW AT BOURN	MEDIEVAL
3311	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, CALDECOTE	MEDIEVAL
9572	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL
9669	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, LOLWORTH	MEDIEVAL
MCB25535	MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES 220M NORTHEAST OF HARDWICK PRIMARY SCHOOL, HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL
9642	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, BOXWORTH	MEDIEVAL
290	FORMER EVIDENCE FOR RIDGE AND FURROW BOXWORTH	MEDIEVAL
9566	CROPMARK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, CALDECOTE	MEDIEVAL
1278	DAM AND POND, CHILDERLEY	MEDIEVAL
1099	POST MEDIEVAL MOATED GARDEN FEATURE, CHILDERLEY LODGE	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
9574	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, MADINGLEY	MEDIEVAL
MCB21125	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, EAST OF DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL
MCB21425	MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW AND ASSOCIATED FIELD BOUNDARIES TO THE EAST OF HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28613	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28614	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES, MADINGLEY	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28613	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28484	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARY BANKS, HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
428	RIDGE AND FURROW AND FIELD BOUNDARIES, MADINGLEY	MEDIEVAL
MCB20874	FORMER SITE OF REDHOUSE FARM, ST NEOTS ROAD, HARDWICK	19TH CENTURY TO 20TH CENTURY
MCB20875	SITE OF FORMER PARK FARM, PARK FARM, MADINGLEY	19TH CENTURY TO 20TH CENTURY
MCB21437	RIDGE AND FURROW, WEST OF THE COACH HOUSE, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB21177	RIDGE AND FURROW, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB21426	MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW HARDWICK COMMUNITY PLAY FIELD	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28610	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES, CHILDERLEY PARK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
8149	LITTLE LONDON DESERTED SETTLEMENT, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB21180	RIDGE AND FURROW, ROOK GROVE, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB24279	POST MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED FEATURES AT SOUTH SIDE OF ST NEOTS ROAD, HARDWICK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28611	EARTHWORK REMAINS OF A FORMER POND, CHILDERLEY PARK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB21179	RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTHEAST OF BAR HILL, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB25006	MEDIEVAL DITCHES, PARK STREET, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28586	FORMER REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, CHILDERLEY	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28612	EARTHWORK BOUNDARY BANK, CHILDERLEY PARK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
3613	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, GREAT CHILDERLEY	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB27835	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
03610C	CHILDERLEY PARK	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28635	FORMER RIDGE AND FURROW, BAR HILL	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28613	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB28585	CROPMARK REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, LOLWORTH	MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB16813	UNDATED FEATURES, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO 20TH CENTURY
250	SAINT PETER AND SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, DRY DRAYTON	MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
MCB19415	15 PETTIT LANE, DRY DRAYTON	ENGLISH CIVIL WARS TO MODERN
MCB19418	WARRINGTON FARM, DRY DRAYTON	ENGLISH CIVIL WARS TO MODERN
MCB17297	POST MEDIEVAL BRICK-MAKING SITE, CHILDERLEY	POST MEDIEVAL
MCB25548	POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARY 165M SOUTH OF HIGHFIELD FARM, CALDECOTE	POST MEDIEVAL
00275A	POST MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, DRY DRAYTON MANOR	POST MEDIEVAL
3513	ICEHOUSE, DRY DRAYTON	POST MEDIEVAL
MCB25523	POSSIBLE POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES SOUTHEAST OF NEW FARM HOUSE, DRY DRAYTON	POST MEDIEVAL
MCB25547	POST-MEDIEVAL DITCH NORTH OF THE WILLOWS, CALDECOTE	POST MEDIEVAL
MCB28626	THE THREE HORSESHOES, FORMER PUB, DRY DRAYTON	POST MEDIEVAL
1288	COTTON'S FARM	POST MEDIEVAL
01091A	THE PARK, DRY DRAYTON	POST MEDIEVAL
1287	CRAFT'S FARM	POST MEDIEVAL
3609	MOATED SITE, CHILDERLEY	POST MEDIEVAL
MCB24851	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE 200M SOUTH-WEST OF HONEYHILL WOOD, BOXWORTH	POST MEDIEVAL
03563C	MADINGLEY PARK	16TH CENTURY TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
10407	BARN WITH DOVECOTE, PROCTOR'S FARM, DRY DRAYTON	17TH CENTURY
03610A	CHILDERLEY HALL CHAPEL	17TH CENTURY TO 19TH CENTURY
3610	CHILDERLEY HALL	17TH CENTURY TO 19TH CENTURY
MCB19420	HONEY HILL COTTAGE, DRY DRAYTON	17TH CENTURY TO MODERN
MCB19419	BLACK HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE, DRY DRAYTON	17TH CENTURY TO MODERN
1286	VIEW FARM	18TH CENTURY
MCB19414	POST OFFICE COTTAGES, DRY DRAYTON	18TH CENTURY TO MODERN

PREFREF	NAME	PERIOD
MCB25002	BAPTIST CHAPEL, DRY DRAYTON	19TH CENTURY
MCB25004	TRINITY COLLEGE FARM, DRY DRAYTON	19TH CENTURY
MCB20905	SITE OF SCHOOL BUILDING, BOURN	19TH CENTURY
MCB25005	PRINCE OF WALES PUBLIC HOUSE, DRY DRAYTON	19TH CENTURY
MCB20871	SITE OF FORMER SCOTLAND FARM, OFF SCOTLAND ROAD, DRY DRATON	19TH CENTURY TO 20TH CENTURY
MCB20868	FORMER SITE OF GRANGE FARM, OFF WELLINGTON WAY, BOUNE	19TH CENTURY TO 20TH CENTURY
MCB20889	FORMER SITE OF A MILEPOST, WELLINGTON WAY, CALDECOTE	19TH CENTURY TO 20TH CENTURY
MCB20870	SITE OF HIGHFIELD FARM, OFF HIGHFIELDS ROAD, CALDECOTE	19TH CENTURY TO 20TH CENTURY
MCB17173	DRY DRAYTON METHODIST CHURCH	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN
MCB26813	POSSIBLE WWII BEACONS, BOURN AIRFIELD, BOURN	WORLD WAR II
MCB28567	WWII CRASH SITE, HARDWICK	WORLD WAR II
MCB21181	WORLD WAR II SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY SITE, SOUTHEAST OF DY DRAYTON INDUSTRIES	WORLD WAR II
CB15128	BOURN AIRFIELD	MODERN

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by the CHER within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

CHER: Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
Event ID: Cambridgeshire HER event identification reference number

EVENT ID	NAME
ECB3036	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, COTON TO BOURN WATER PIPELINE, 2008
ECB395	WATCHING BRIEF ALONG THE BOURN-HARDWICK PIPELINE, 1994
ECB374	MONITORING AND EXCAVATION, BOURN-CALDECOTE AND BOURN-CAMBOURNE PIPELINES, 2000
ECB648	TRIAL EXCAVATION AT THE PARK, DRY DRAYTON, 1979
ECB647	FIELD OBSERVATION, THE PARK, DRY DRAYTON, 1997
ECB5208	WATCHING BRIEF AT LAND EAST OF HIGHFIELDS ROAD, HIGHFIELDS, CALDECOTE IN 2017
ECB1827	FIELDWALKING SURVEY ALONG THE A428 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 2004
ECB2087	EVALUATION ALONG THE A428 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 2005
ECB1115	EVALUATION AT HIGHFIELDS, CALDECOTE, 1996
ECB103	EVALUATION AT PETTIT'S LANE, DRY DRAYTON, 2000
ECB1874	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ALONG THE A428 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 2004
ECB5173	EVALUATION AT SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON, 2017
ECB104	EVALUATION AT VIEW FARM, PARK LANE, DRY DRAYTON, 1999
ECB5411	EXCAVATION AT HIGHFIELDS, CALDECOTE, 2018
ECB4450	FIELDWALKING ON THE CHILDERLEY ESTATE, 2009-2014
ECB5399	FIELDWALKING ALONG KNAPWELL ROAD, CHILDERLEY ESTATE IN 2017-18
ECB1727	EXCAVATION IN DRY DRAYTON PARK, 1979
ECB2765	EXCAVATION AT SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON, 2007
ECB4159	EVALUATION AT DRY DRAYTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, 2014

EVENT ID	NAME
ECB4730	EVALUATION ON LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ST NEOTS ROAD, HARDWICK, 2017
ECB4614	AP ASSESSMENT FOR BOURN AIRFIELD, 2015
ECB4598	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT CAMBRIDGE SOLAR FARM, 2015
ECB2658	EVALUATION AT SCOTLAND FARM, DRY DRAYTON, 2007
ECB6207	339, ST NEOTS ROAD, HARDWICK IN 2020
ECB2117	EVALUATION AT 305 ST NEOTS ROAD, HARDWICK, 2005
ECB1613	AP ASSESSMENT, HIGHFIELDS, CALDECOTE, 1996
ECB2935	EXCAVATION ALONG THE A428 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 2005-7
ECB5484	EVALUATION AT BOURN AIRFIELD, ST NEOTS ROAD, BOURN, 2018
ECB2754	EXCAVATIONS AT GREAT CHILDERLEY DMV, 1961-2
ECB102	AP APPRAISAL OF LAND OFF PETTITS LANE, DRY DRAYTON, 2000
ECB4694	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FOR BOURN AIRFIELD, 2016
ECB4842	EVALUATION AT 41 PARK STREET, DRY DRAYTON, 2016
ECB1720	EARTHWORK SURVEY OF DRY DRAYTON PARK
ECB4622	EVALUATION AT HIGHFIELDS ROAD, HIGHFIELDS, CALDECOTE IN 2015
ECB1726	SOIL SAMPLING AND PHOSPHATE ANALYSIS, DRY DRAYTON PARK, 1978
ECB3036	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, COTON TO BOURN WATER PIPELINE, 2008
ECB5385	PARK FARM, MADINGLEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF GROUNDWORKS IN 2011
ECB208	EVALUATION AT RECTORY FARM, HARDWICK, 1999
ECB5385	PARK FARM, MADINGLEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF GROUNDWORKS IN 2011
ECB5385	PARK FARM, MADINGLEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF GROUNDWORKS IN 2011

GAZETTEER OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

The following gazetteer represents all known designated heritage assets within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

NHLE: National Heritage List for England

NHLE REFERENCE	NAME	DESIGNATION
	HARDWICK CONSERVATION AREA	CONSERVATION AREA
	MADINGLEY CONSERVATION AREA	CONSERVATION AREA
1391880	UPPER FARM	II
1391881	LOWER FARM	II
1127204	CHILDERLEY HALL	II*
1127775	VILLAGE WATER PUMP	II
1127776	CRAFTS HILL FARM	II
1127777	THE OLD RECTORY	II
1127778	WHITE COTTAGE	II
1127779	BLACK HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE	II
1127780	WATER PUMP	II
1127781	9 AND 11, PETTITS LANE	II
1127782	HONEY HILL COTTAGE	II
1162673	ICEHOUSE, AT REAR OF COUNTRY KENNELS	II
1162717	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II*
1162735	15 AND 17, PETTITS LANE	II
1162747	THE SPINNEY	II
1163081	CHAPEL TO SOUTH WEST OF CHILDERLEY HALL	II*
1163604	PUMP ON SOUTH EAST CORNER OF SMALL GREEN	II
1309499	WARRINGTON FARM	II
1309518	VIEW FARMHOUSE	II
1331090	POST OFFICE COTTAGES	II
1000614	CHILDERLEY HALL	REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN

NHLE REFERENCE	NAME	DESIGNATION
1000627	MADINGLEY HALL	REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN

GAZETTEER OF PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME DATA

The following gazetteer represents all known Portable Antiquities Scheme Data within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

PAS ID: Portable Antiquities Scheme Identification Reference Number

PAS ID	Name	Period
NMS-B8EA8F	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8E322	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8DA72	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8C6D9	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8B854	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8ACFB	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8A1F6	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B8607E	COIN	ROMAN
NMS-B85404	COIN	ROMAN
CAM-9287C0	PENDANT	EARLY MEDIEVAL
NMS-B82D61	COIN	MEDIEVAL
NMS-B8134A	COIN	MEDIEVAL
NMS-B7DD05	COIN	MEDIEVAL
NMS-B6D6AC	COIN	MEDIEVAL
NMS-B6B250	COIN	MEDIEVAL

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs Search

The following cover search lists all aerial photographs which are accessioned to the digital CUCAP archive as of March 2021.

Abbreviations:

CUCAP: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

PHOTO REFERENCE	OBLIQUE OR VERTICAL	DATE	SUBJECT	EASTING	NORTHING
ZKNOW237	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	537496	260867
ZKNOW238	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	538137	260868
ZKNOW292	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	537507	259651
ZKNOW293	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536852	259649
ZKNOW294	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536206	259644
ZKNOW295	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	535569	259648
RC8KNBG078	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	537430	261626
RC8KNBG079	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	536602	261568
RC8KNBG138	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	536190	263282
RC8KNBG139	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	536926	263272
RC8KNBG140	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	537870	263253
VH28	OBLIQUE	17/06/1957	PANORAMA NEAR LOLWORTH, LOOKING NNE	537000	263300
VH29	OBLIQUE	17/06/1957	PANORAMA NEAR LOLWORTH, LOOKING NNE	537000	263300
ZKNOW148	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536210	263283
ZKNOW149	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536864	263288
ZKNOW150	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	537492	263287
ZKNOW197	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	538144	262068
ZKNOW198	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	537500	262064
ZKNOW199	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536852	262059
ZKNOW200	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536205	262056
ZKNOW235	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536210	260859
ZKNOW236	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	536860	260863
RC8JM025	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	535786	260203
RC8JM026	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	536593	260139
RC8JM027	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	537461	260097
RC8R171	VERTICAL	25/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BAR HILL	535382	259835
RC8R182	VERTICAL	25/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BAR HILL	536544	263521
RC8R183	VERTICAL	25/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BAR HILL	536501	262649
RC8R184	VERTICAL	25/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BAR HILL	536459	261777
RC8R185	VERTICAL	25/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BAR HILL	536416	260905

PHOTO REFERENCE	OBLIQUE OR VERTICAL	DATE	SUBJECT	EASTING	NORTHING
RC8R186	VERTICAL	25/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BAR HILL	536374	260033
RC8T104	VERTICAL	15/09/1970	BAR HILL AREA	537821	261799
RC8T105	VERTICAL	15/09/1970	BAR HILL AREA	537867	262766
RC8T111	VERTICAL	15/09/1970	BAR HILL AREA	536239	261915
RC8T112	VERTICAL	15/09/1970	BAR HILL AREA	536241	262875
RC8KNBF231	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	536200	259873
RC8KNBG001	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	536892	259786
RC8KNBG077	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	538233	261616
RC8EI024	VERTICAL	11/05/1982	BAR HILL	537436	262561
RC8EI025	VERTICAL	11/05/1982	BAR HILL	536568	263148
RC8HV096	VERTICAL	04/07/1985	FARM SURVEY, LOLWORTH	536665	262988
RC8HV097	VERTICAL	04/07/1985	FARM SURVEY, LOLWORTH	536658	263301
RC8IR002	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	537792	259831
RC8IR003	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	537952	260017
RC8IR014	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538073	260939
RC8JL187	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	536686	263225
RC8JL188	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	537526	263199
RC8JL225	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	538295	261262
RC8JL226	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	537481	261229
RC8JL227	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	536522	261113
RC8JL228	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	535663	261023
RC8JL256	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	535821	260060
RC8JL257	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	536719	259963
RC8JL258	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	537736	259899
CIU49	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NNE FROM	538100	262900
CIU50	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NE FROM	538300	262800
HF2	OBLIQUE	06/06/1952	RICK FIRE, SW OF DRY DRAYTON	538300	261200
HF3	OBLIQUE	06/06/1952	RICK FIRE, SW OF DRY DRAYTON	538300	261200
HF4	OBLIQUE	06/06/1952	ORCHARDS, S OF DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING S	537600	261600
RC8BQ110	VERTICAL	05/08/1976	BAR HILL	538419	262778

PHOTO REFERENCE	OBLIQUE OR VERTICAL	DATE	SUBJECT	EASTING	NORTHING
RC8BQ111	VERTICAL	05/08/1976	BAR HILL	538173	262893
RC8BQ112	VERTICAL	05/08/1976	BAR HILL	537928	263008
RC8BQ113	VERTICAL	05/08/1976	BAR HILL	537682	263124
RC8BQ114	VERTICAL	05/08/1976	BAR HILL	537436	263239
RC8BQ115	VERTICAL	05/08/1976	BAR HILL	537191	263355
RC8CX226	VERTICAL	13/05/1979	BAR HILL, CAMBRIDGE	538191	262871
RC8CY110	VERTICAL	14/05/1979	BAR HILL, CAMBRIDGE	538220	263009
RC8CY111	VERTICAL	14/05/1979	BAR HILL, CAMBRIDGE	537844	263256
RC8CY112	VERTICAL	14/05/1979	BAR HILL, CAMBRIDGE	537468	263502
RC8EI023	VERTICAL	11/05/1982	BAR HILL	538305	261975
BBP10	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, SW OF DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING ENE FROM	536900	261100
BBP11	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	DRY DRAYTON AND BAR HILL, LOOKING NNE FROM	536900	260300
BBP12	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	DRY DRAYTON AND BAR HILL, LOOKING NNE FROM	536900	260300
BEL4	OBLIQUE	22/09/1970	PANORAMA NEAR DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING NNW	537900	262000
BEL5	OBLIQUE	22/09/1970	BAR HILL, LOOKING NNW	538300	262500
BEL6	OBLIQUE	22/09/1970	DRY DRAYTON	538000	262000
CIU22	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NE	537500	262600
CIU23	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NE	537500	262600
CIU24	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NE	537500	262600
CIU26	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NW	538100	262400
CIU27	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING N FROM	538500	262500
CIU44	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	HOUSING ESTATE, BAR HILL	537600	263400
CIU45	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	HOUSING ESTATE, BAR HILL	537600	263400
CIU46	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING ENE FROM	537100	263400
CIU47	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING ENE FROM	537400	263100
CIU48	OBLIQUE	14/05/1979	BAR HILL NEW TOWN, LOOKING NNE FROM	538100	262900
AEF94	OBLIQUE	11/05/1962	DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING ENE	538200	262000
AEF95	OBLIQUE	11/05/1962	DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING ENE	538200	262000
AEF96	OBLIQUE	11/05/1962	DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING ENE	538200	262000
AEF97	OBLIQUE	11/05/1962	EARTHWORKS, DRY DRAYTON	538300	261800
AEF98	OBLIQUE	11/05/1962	EARTHWORKS, DRY DRAYTON	538300	261800
AEF99	OBLIQUE	11/05/1962	EARTHWORKS, DRY DRAYTON	538300	261800

PHOTO REFERENCE	OBLIQUE OR VERTICAL	DATE	SUBJECT	EASTING	NORTHING
AJM88	OBLIQUE	02/07/1964	DRY DRAYTON	538200	262000
AJM89	OBLIQUE	02/07/1964	DRY DRAYTON	538200	262000
AJM90	OBLIQUE	02/07/1964	DRY DRAYTON	538200	262000
AUA90	OBLIQUE	12/04/1968	SOIL MARKS, S OF DRY DRAYTON	537800	261800
AUA91	OBLIQUE	12/04/1968	SOIL MARKS, S OF DRY DRAYTON	537800	261800
BBP1	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	ORCHARDS, 0.5 MILE N OF DRY DRAYTON	538200	263000
BBP2	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING WSW FROM	538000	262000
BBP7	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, NEAR DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING SSE FROM	537300	262500
BBP8	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, SW OF DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING ESE FROM	536900	261100
BBP9	OBLIQUE	26/05/1970	AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, SW OF DRY DRAYTON, LOOKING ESE FROM	536900	261100
ABX14	OBLIQUE	09/07/1960	CROPMARKS, 0.5 MILE NE OF HARDWICK	537900	259200
ABX15	OBLIQUE	09/07/1960	CROPMARKS, 0.5 MILE NE OF HARDWICK	537900	259200
ZKNOW239	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	538786	260876
ZKNOW291	VERTICAL	02/08/2003	SOUTH CAMBS	538133	259653
RC8KNBG002	VERTICAL	12/06/1988	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	537928	259834
RC8KNCS011	VERTICAL	27/03/1991	CAMBRIDGE CITY	538652	260340
RC8JM028	VERTICAL	30/06/1987	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT SURVEY	538198	260086
RC8IR006	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538443	260612
RC8IR007	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538591	260834
RC8IR004	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538128	260193
RC8IR005	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538282	260415
RC8IR008	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538776	261038
RC8IR009	VERTICAL	09/07/1986	FARM SURVEY, "NEW FARM, MADINGLEY	538937	261236
ABX16	OBLIQUE	09/07/1960	CROPMARKS, 0.5 MILE NE OF HARDWICK	537900	259200

Historic England Aerial Photograph Search

A search of the Historic England Archive aerial photography collection in February 2021 under reference AP/128591 returned 198 oblique records and 360 vertical records.

Oblique Aerial Photographs

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3561 / 10	08-MAR-54	TL 356616
TL 3561 / 11	08-MAR-54	TL 356616
TL 3561 / 12	08-MAR-54	TL 356616
TL 3460 / 12	27-JUN-11	TL 349605
TL 3460 / 13	27-JUN-11	TL 349603
TL 3559 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 351593
TL 3559 / 2	UNKNOWN	TL 352590
TL 3559 / 3	24-MAR-82	TL 359599
TL 3559 / 4	24-MAR-82	TL 359599
TL 3559 / 5	24-MAR-82	TL 359599
TL 3559 / 6	13-JAN-14	TL 357594
TL 3559 / 7	13-JAN-14	TL 357593
TL 3559 / 8	13-JAN-14	TL 357593
TL 3560 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 350600
TL 3560 / 2	27-JUN-11	TL 353608
TL 3560 / 3	27-JUN-11	TL 353609
TL 3560 / 4	27-JUN-11	TL 353609
TL 3560 / 5	27-JUN-11	TL 353609
TL 3560 / 6	27-JUN-11	TL 350607

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3860 / 17	16-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 18	16-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 19	16-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 20	16-JUN-11	TL 383606
TL 3860 / 21	16-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 22	27-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 23	27-JUN-11	TL 382608
TL 3860 / 24	27-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 25	27-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 26	27-JUN-11	TL 383607
TL 3860 / 27	27-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 28	27-JUN-11	TL 383609
TL 3860 / 29	27-JUN-11	TL 383609
TL 3860 / 30	27-JUN-11	TL 382607
TL 3860 / 31	27-JUN-11	TL 383607
TL 3861 / 1	06-JUN-52	TL 383612
TL 3763 / 4	17-AUG-05	TL 378632
TL 3763 / 6	17-AUG-05	TL 376634
TL 3763 / 7	17-AUG-05	TL 376632
TL 3763 / 8	17-AUG-05	TL 376632
TL 3763 / 9	17-AUG-05	TL 379632
TL 3860 / 2	03-AUG-77	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 3	UNKNOWN	TL 382607

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3860 / 6	28-JUL-09	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 9	28-JUL-09	TL 383607
TL 3860 / 10	28-JUL-09	TL 382607
TL 3860 / 11	28-JUL-09	TL 381607
TL 3860 / 12	16-JUN-11	TL 384609
TL 3860 / 13	16-JUN-11	TL 383609
TL 3860 / 14	16-JUN-11	TL 383609
TL 3860 / 15	16-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3860 / 16	16-JUN-11	TL 383608
TL 3663 / 4	27-JUN-11	TL 365631
TL 3663 / 5	27-JUN-11	TL 365631
TL 3663 / 6	27-JUN-11	TL 364632
TL 3663 / 7	27-JUN-11	TL 365634
TL 3663 / 8	27-JUN-11	TL 363632
TL 3663 / 9	27-JUN-11	TL 362632
TL 3663 / 10	27-JUN-11	TL 363633
TL 3761 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 376610
TL 3761 / 2	06-JUN-52	TL 376611
TL 3761 / 3	28-JUL-09	TL 373617
TL 3761 / 4	28-JUL-09	TL 374615
TL 3761 / 5	28-JUL-09	TL 373617
TL 3761 / 6	28-JUL-09	TL 373617
TL 3761 / 7	28-JUL-09	TL 373617

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3762 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 375623
TL 3763 / 3	17-AUG-05	TL 377632
TL 3661 / 8	27-JUN-11	TL 363610
TL 3661 / 9	27-JUN-11	TL 365610
TL 3661 / 10	27-JUN-11	TL 365610
TL 3661 / 11	27-JUN-11	TL 366612
TL 3661 / 12	27-JUN-11	TL 366614
TL 3661 / 13	27-JUN-11	TL 366615
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TL 3661 / 19	27-JUN-11	TL 364610
TL 3662 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 365623
TL 3663 / 1	27-JUN-11	TL 364633
TL 3663 / 2	27-JUN-11	TL 364633
TL 3663 / 3	27-JUN-11	TL 364632
TL 3659 / 4	13-JAN-14	TL 361593
TL 3660 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 368602
TL 3660 / 2	24-MAR-82	TL 368608
TL 3660 / 3	27-JUN-11	TL 362607
TL 3660 / 4	27-JUN-11	TL 362607

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3660 / 5	27-JUN-11	TL 363605
TL 3660 / 6	27-JUN-11	TL 364607
TL 3660 / 7	27-JUN-11	TL 364607
TL 3660 / 8	27-JUN-11	TL 363608
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TL 3561 / 51	11-JAN-14	TL 359615
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TL 3561 / 61	11-JAN-14	TL 358615
TL 3562 / 3	02-AUG-90	TL 359620

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3562 / 4	02-AUG-90	TL 359620
TL 3659 / 1	UNKNOWN	TL 362592
TL 3659 / 2	13-JAN-14	TL 360592
TL 3659 / 3	13-JAN-14	TL 360592
TL 3561 / 31	24-MAR-82	TL 355618
TL 3561 / 32	25-JUN-99	TL 356615
TL 3561 / 33	25-JUN-99	TL 356615
TL 3561 / 34	25-JUN-99	TL 356615
TL 3561 / 35	25-JUN-99	TL 356615
TL 3561 / 36	25-JUN-99	TL 356615
TL 3561 / 37	27-JUN-11	TL 353610
TL 3561 / 38	27-JUN-11	TL 353610
TL 3561 / 43	14-AUG-53	TL 355616
TL 3561 / 44	14-AUG-53	TL 355616
TL 3561 / 45	11-JAN-14	TL 357615
TL 3561 / 46	11-JAN-14	TL 355615
TL 3561 / 47	11-JAN-14	TL 356615
TL 3561 / 48	11-JAN-14	TL 355615
TL 3561 / 49	11-JAN-14	TL 359615
TL 3561 / 50	11-JAN-14	TL 359615
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TL 3561 / 14	24-MAR-82	TL 355618
TL 3561 / 15	29-MAR-55	TL 356615

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3561 / 16	29-MAR-55	TL 356614
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TL 3561 / 18	29-MAR-55	TL 357614
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TL 3561 / 20	29-MAR-55	TL 357614
TL 3561 / 21	29-MAR-55	TL 357616
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TL 3561 / 5	08-MAR-54	TL 356616
TL 3561 / 6	08-MAR-54	TL 356616

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
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TL 3860 / 4	UNKNOWN	TL 383600
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TL 3759 / 10	16-JUN-11	TL 378591
TL 3759 / 7	16-JUN-11	TL 378592
TL 3759 / 8	16-JUN-11	TL 377592
TL 3759 / 13	10-JUL-15	TL 378592
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TL 3759 / 16	10-JUL-15	TL 377592
TL 3759 / 19	10-JUL-15	TL 378592
TL 3861 / 7	16-JUN-11	TL 386611
TL 3861 / 8	16-JUN-11	TL 387612
TL 3861 / 5	16-JUN-11	TL 387612

PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
TL 3861 / 6	16-JUN-11	TL 386612
TL 3861 / 11	27-JUN-11	TL 387611
TL 3861 / 12	27-JUN-11	TL 386611
TL 3861 / 9	16-JUN-11	TL 387611
TL 3861 / 10	27-JUN-11	TL 387611
TL 3861 / 13	27-JUN-11	TL 387612
TL 3961 / 2	UNKNOWN	TL 390614
TL 3759 / 1	1960	TL 379592
TL 3759 / 2	UNKNOWN	TL 376593
TL 3759 / 5	16-JUN-11	TL 378591
TL 3759 / 6	16-JUN-11	TL 377592
TL 3759 / 3	16-JUN-11	TL 378593
TL 3759 / 4	16-JUN-11	TL 378594
TL 3860 / 32	31-AUG-12	TL 387604
TL 3861 / 3	16-JUN-11	TL 386611
TL 3861 / 4	16-JUN-11	TL 387611
TL 3860 / 7	28-JUL-09	TL 384607
TL 3860 / 8	28-JUL-09	TL 384607

Vertical Aerial Photographs

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
ADA/656(W)	174	05-JUL-95	TL 352 606
ADA/700(Y)	244	13-JUL-96	TL 351 610
ADA/700(Y)	245	13-JUL-96	TL 351 606
ADA/746	1	10-JUL-98	TL 348 595
ADA/746	2	10-JUL-98	TL 348 601
ADA/755	1	11-JUL-99	TL 348 594
ADA/755	2	11-JUL-99	TL 347 600
ADA/771(Y)	199	20-JUL-00	TL 347 598
ADA/777(Z)	30	26-JUL-01	TL 348 601
ADA/258	112	03-JUL-85	TL 352 609
ADA/258	113	03-JUL-85	TL 352 605
ADA/258	114	03-JUL-85	TL 352 602
ADA/258	115	03-JUL-85	TL 352 598
ADA/259(Y)	74	21-AUG-85	TL 365 631
ADA/259(Y)	75	21-AUG-85	TL 366 624
ADA/259(Y)	76	21-AUG-85	TL 363 623
ADA/259(Y)	77	21-AUG-85	TL 360 624
ADA/259(Y)	110	21-AUG-85	TL 356 617
ADA/259(Y)	111	21-AUG-85	TL 360 617
ADA/259(Y)	112	21-AUG-85	TL 363 617
ADA/259(Y)	113	21-AUG-85	TL 367 617

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
ADA/269(Y)	171	24-OCT-85	TL 359 625
ADA/269(Y)	191	24-OCT-85	TL 356 618
ADA/269(Y)	192	24-OCT-85	TL 359 618
ADA/269(Y)	193	24-OCT-85	TL 362 618
ADA/044	6	13-JUN-81	TL 371 598
ADA/044	7	13-JUN-81	TL 370 607
ADA/044	8	13-JUN-81	TL 370 616
ADA/044	9	13-JUN-81	TL 371 625
ADA/044	10	13-JUN-81	TL 369 633
ADA/044	29	13-JUN-81	TL 353 610
ADA/044	30	13-JUN-81	TL 352 600
ADA/044	31	13-JUN-81	TL 352 591
ADA/095	1	30-JUN-82	TL 351 605
ADA/095	2	30-JUN-82	TL 350 607
ADA/150(Y)	114	12-JUL-83	TL 348 599
ADA/150(Y)	115	12-JUL-83	TL 348 603
ADA/234(T)	9	04-APR-85	TL 353 613
ADA/234(T)	10	04-APR-85	TL 352 610
ADA/234(T)	11	04-APR-85	TL 352 606
ADA/258	111	03-JUL-85	TL 352 612
ADA/007(Z)	164	22-JUL-80	TL 347 599
ADA/007(Z)	176	22-JUL-80	TL 357 592

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
ADA/007(Z)	177	22-JUL-80	TL 356 597
ADA/007(Z)	178	22-JUL-80	TL 355 602
ADA/007(Z)	179	22-JUL-80	TL 354 606
ADA/007(Z)	180	22-JUL-80	TL 353 611
ADA/007(Z)	195	22-JUL-80	TL 350 603
ADA/007(Z)	196	22-JUL-80	TL 350 607
ADA/038(Z)	19	01-JUL-81	TL 369 596
ADA/038(Z)	20	01-JUL-81	TL 369 606
ADA/038(Z)	21	01-JUL-81	TL 369 615
ADA/038(Z)	22	01-JUL-81	TL 369 624
ADA/038(Z)	23	01-JUL-81	TL 370 633
ADA/038(Z)	42	01-JUL-81	TL 353 612
ADA/038(Z)	43	01-JUL-81	TL 352 603
ADA/038(Z)	44	01-JUL-81	TL 352 594
OS/04064	43	08-JUN-04	TL 381 624
OS/04064	44	08-JUN-04	TL 372 624
OS/04064	45	08-JUN-04	TL 363 624
OS/04067	25	15-JUN-04	TL 352 593
OS/04067	26	15-JUN-04	TL 361 593
OS/04067	27	15-JUN-04	TL 370 593
OS/10023	121	22-MAY-10	TL 371 634
OS/10023	166	22-MAY-10	TL 355 617

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
OS/10023	167	22-MAY-10	TL 363 617
OS/10023	168	22-MAY-10	TL 371 617
OS/10023	169	22-MAY-10	TL 379 617
OS/10024	177	22-MAY-10	TL 379 600
OS/10024	178	22-MAY-10	TL 371 600
OS/10024	179	22-MAY-10	TL 363 600
OS/10024	180	22-MAY-10	TL 355 600
OS/10024	181	22-MAY-10	TL 348 600
OS/00566	17	31-MAY-00	TL 354 596
OS/00566	18	31-MAY-00	TL 349 596
OS/00566	47	31-MAY-00	TL 354 605
OS/00566	48	31-MAY-00	TL 349 605
OS/03973(Z)	1308	10-JUL-03	TL 350 599
OS/03973(Z)	1309	10-JUL-03	TL 356 599
OS/03973(Z)	1310	10-JUL-03	TL 361 599
OS/03973(Z)	1311	10-JUL-03	TL 366 599
OS/03973(Z)	1312	10-JUL-03	TL 372 599
OS/03973(Z)	1313	10-JUL-03	TL 377 599
OS/03973(Z)	1365	10-JUL-03	TL 361 589
OS/03973(Z)	1366	10-JUL-03	TL 356 589
OS/04064	11	08-JUN-04	TL 354 606
OS/04064	12	08-JUN-04	TL 363 607

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
OS/04064	13	08-JUN-04	TL 372 606
OS/04064	14	08-JUN-04	TL 382 606
OS/99596	112	26-JUN-99	TL 370 615
OS/99596	113	26-JUN-99	TL 365 615
OS/99596	114	26-JUN-99	TL 360 615
OS/99596	115	26-JUN-99	TL 355 615
OS/94165	7	13-JUN-94	TL 374 592
OS/94165	8	13-JUN-94	TL 367 592
OS/94165	9	13-JUN-94	TL 361 593
OS/94165	10	13-JUN-94	TL 354 594
OS/94165	11	13-JUN-94	TL 348 594
OS/98631	15	20-JUL-98	TL 350 594
OS/98631	16	20-JUL-98	TL 355 594
OS/98631	17	20-JUL-98	TL 360 594
OS/98631	18	20-JUL-98	TL 365 594
OS/98631	19	20-JUL-98	TL 370 594
OS/98631	20	20-JUL-98	TL 374 594
OS/99112	22	03-MAY-99	TL 348 601
OS/99212	31	17-JUL-99	TL 370 624
OS/99212	32	17-JUL-99	TL 365 624
OS/99212	33	17-JUL-99	TL 360 624
OS/99212	112	17-JUL-99	TL 375 635

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
OS/99212	113	17-JUL-99	TL 370 635
OS/99212	114	17-JUL-99	TL 365 635
OS/99596	28	26-JUN-99	TL 380 604
OS/99596	29	26-JUN-99	TL 375 604
OS/99596	30	26-JUN-99	TL 370 604
OS/99596	31	26-JUN-99	TL 365 604
OS/99596	32	26-JUN-99	TL 360 604
OS/99596	33	26-JUN-99	TL 355 604
OS/99596	34	26-JUN-99	TL 350 604
OS/99596	109	26-JUN-99	TL 385 615
OS/99596	110	26-JUN-99	TL 380 615
OS/99596	111	26-JUN-99	TL 375 615
OS/94280	211	15-AUG-94	TL 371 630
OS/94280	212	15-AUG-94	TL 364 630
OS/94280	237	15-AUG-94	TL 360 618
OS/94280	238	15-AUG-94	TL 366 618
OS/94280	239	15-AUG-94	TL 372 617
OS/94280	240	15-AUG-94	TL 379 617
OS/94280	241	15-AUG-94	TL 385 617
OS/94280	284	15-AUG-94	TL 382 605
OS/94280	285	15-AUG-94	TL 376 605
OS/94280	286	15-AUG-94	TL 369 605

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
OS/94280	287	15-AUG-94	TL 363 605
OS/94280	288	15-AUG-94	TL 357 605
OS/94280	289	15-AUG-94	TL 350 604
OS/99212	28	17-JUL-99	TL 385 625
OS/99212	29	17-JUL-99	TL 380 625
OS/99212	30	17-JUL-99	TL 375 624
OS/78132	28	21-AUG-78	TL 361 597
OS/78132	29	21-AUG-78	TL 355 597
OS/78132	30	21-AUG-78	TL 348 597
OS/85154	5	17-JUN-85	TL 354 594
OS/85154	6	17-JUN-85	TL 359 597
OS/85154	7	17-JUN-85	TL 365 600
OS/85154	8	17-JUN-85	TL 370 603
OS/85154	9	17-JUN-85	TL 375 605
OS/85154	10	17-JUN-85	TL 381 608
OS/85154	18	17-JUN-85	TL 369 591
OS/85154	19	17-JUN-85	TL 374 593
OS/92378	48	29-JUL-92	TL 383 630
OS/92378	49	29-JUL-92	TL 374 619
OS/92378	50	29-JUL-92	TL 380 619
OS/92378	94	29-JUL-92	TL 381 605
OS/94280	210	15-AUG-94	TL 377 630

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
OS/73253	103	06-JUN-73	TL 351 596
OS/73253	104	06-JUN-73	TL 358 597
OS/73253	105	06-JUN-73	TL 364 597
OS/73253	106	06-JUN-73	TL 371 598
OS/73253	107	06-JUN-73	TL 378 598
OS/73253	115	06-JUN-73	TL 380 609
OS/73253	116	06-JUN-73	TL 373 609
OS/73253	117	06-JUN-73	TL 367 609
OS/73253	118	06-JUN-73	TL 360 608
OS/73253	119	06-JUN-73	TL 353 609
OS/73253	231	06-JUN-73	TL 359 625
OS/73253	232	06-JUN-73	TL 366 625
OS/73253	233	06-JUN-73	TL 373 625
OS/73253	234	06-JUN-73	TL 380 625
OS/78132	26	21-AUG-78	TL 372 597
OS/78132	27	21-AUG-78	TL 367 597
MAL/69070	169	22-JUL-69	TL 365 632
MAL/69070	170	22-JUL-69	TL 374 632
MAL/71057	1	18-MAY-71	TL 365 596
MAL/71057	2	18-MAY-71	TL 368 596
MAL/71057	3	18-MAY-71	TL 371 596
MAL/71057	4	18-MAY-71	TL 373 596

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
MAL/71057	5	18-MAY-71	TL 376 596
MAL/71056	197	18-MAY-71	TL 374 593
OS/72233	7	16-JUL-72	TL 376 601
OS/72233	8	16-JUL-72	TL 370 601
OS/72233	9	16-JUL-72	TL 365 601
OS/72233	10	16-JUL-72	TL 359 601
OS/72233	11	16-JUL-72	TL 354 601
OS/72233	12	16-JUL-72	TL 348 601
OS/72233	35	16-JUL-72	TL 354 590
OS/72233	36	16-JUL-72	TL 359 589
MAL/71019	10	11-APR-71	TL 377 623
MAL/71020	120	11-APR-71	TL 377 596
MAL/71020	121	11-APR-71	TL 373 595
MAL/71020	122	11-APR-71	TL 369 595
MAL/71020	123	11-APR-71	TL 364 595
MAL/71020	124	11-APR-71	TL 360 595
US/7PH/GP/LOC285	5009	19-APR-44	TL 351 607
US/7PH/GP/LOC285	5010	19-APR-44	TL 365 611
US/7PH/GP/LOC285	5011	19-APR-44	TL 380 602
US/7PH/GP/LOC285	5040	19-APR-44	TL 350 598
MAL/69070	119	22-JUL-69	TL 363 599
MAL/69070	120	22-JUL-69	TL 372 600

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
MAL/69070	121	22-JUL-69	TL 380 601
MAL/69070	163	22-JUL-69	TL 379 618
MAL/69070	164	22-JUL-69	TL 369 618
MAL/69070	165	22-JUL-69	TL 359 617
MAL/69053	191	08-JUN-69	TL 350 599
MAL/69054	13	08-JUN-69	TL 353 613
MAL/69054	14	08-JUN-69	TL 362 613
MAL/69054	15	08-JUN-69	TL 371 613
MAL/69054	16	08-JUN-69	TL 381 614
MAL/69054	21	08-JUN-69	TL 380 629
MAL/69054	22	08-JUN-69	TL 369 629
MAL/69054	23	08-JUN-69	TL 361 629
MAL/71018	186	11-APR-71	TL 376 599
MAL/71018	187	11-APR-71	TL 367 599
MAL/71018	188	11-APR-71	TL 358 600
MAL/71018	189	11-APR-71	TL 349 601
MAL/71018	194	11-APR-71	TL 367 593
MAL/71018	195	11-APR-71	TL 374 599
MAL/71018	196	11-APR-71	TL 381 605
MAL/71019	9	11-APR-71	TL 386 624
RAF/82/1476	45	30-AUG-56	TL 352 600
RAF/82/1476	46	30-AUG-56	TL 352 607

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
MAL/68039	23	02-JUN-68	TL 356 602
MAL/68039	24	02-JUN-68	TL 366 602
MAL/68039	25	02-JUN-68	TL 375 602
MAL/68052	55	04-JUL-68	TL 367 590
MAL/68052	56	04-JUL-68	TL 358 590
MAL/68052	62	04-JUL-68	TL 359 618
MAL/68052	63	04-JUL-68	TL 368 618
MAL/68052	64	04-JUL-68	TL 376 618
MAL/68052	65	04-JUL-68	TL 385 619
MAL/68052	108	04-JUL-68	TL 379 633
MAL/68052	109	04-JUL-68	TL 371 633
MAL/68052	110	04-JUL-68	TL 363 633
MAL/69053	189	08-JUN-69	TL 370 599
MAL/69053	190	08-JUN-69	TL 360 599
RAF/541/598	3080	27-JUL-50	TL 376 610
RAF/541/598	3081	27-JUL-50	TL 373 610
RAF/541/598	3082	27-JUL-50	TL 370 611
RAF/541/598	3083	27-JUL-50	TL 368 611
RAF/541/598	3084	27-JUL-50	TL 365 611
RAF/541/598	3085	27-JUL-50	TL 363 612
RAF/541/598	3086	27-JUL-50	TL 359 612
RAF/541/598	3087	27-JUL-50	TL 354 613

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
RAF/541/598	4079	27-JUL-50	TL 379 616
RAF/541/598	4080	27-JUL-50	TL 377 617
RAF/541/598	4081	27-JUL-50	TL 374 617
RAF/541/598	4082	27-JUL-50	TL 371 618
RAF/541/598	4083	27-JUL-50	TL 369 618
RAF/541/598	4084	27-JUL-50	TL 366 618
RAF/541/598	4085	27-JUL-50	TL 363 619
RAF/541/598	4086	27-JUL-50	TL 359 619
RAF/58/5754	390	04-JUN-63	TL 379 631
RAF/58/5754	391	04-JUN-63	TL 370 631
RAF/58/5754	392	04-JUN-63	TL 362 630
RAF/58/5754	406	04-JUN-63	TL 360 622
RAF/58/5754	407	04-JUN-63	TL 368 622
RAF/58/5754	408	04-JUN-63	TL 376 622
RAF/58/5754	409	04-JUN-63	TL 384 622
RAF/541/598	3040	27-JUL-50	TL 382 631
RAF/541/598	3041	27-JUL-50	TL 379 631
RAF/541/598	3042	27-JUL-50	TL 376 631
RAF/541/598	3043	27-JUL-50	TL 373 630
RAF/541/598	3044	27-JUL-50	TL 370 630
RAF/541/598	3045	27-JUL-50	TL 367 630
RAF/541/598	3046	27-JUL-50	TL 365 629

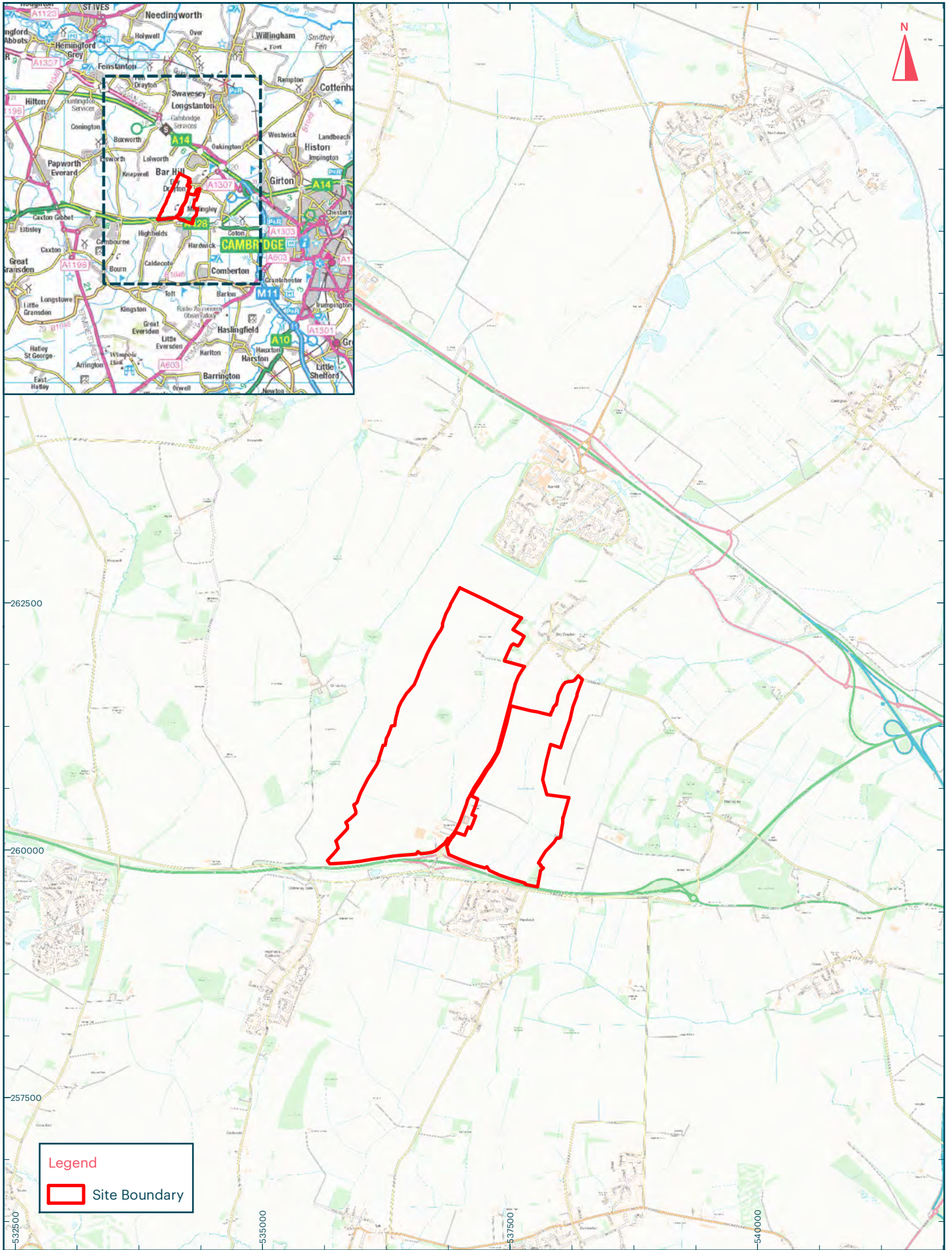
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RAF/541/598	3047	27-JUL-50	TL 362 629
RAF/541/598	3079	27-JUL-50	TL 378 610
RAF/82/1453	228	26-JUL-56	TL 363 594
RAF/82/1453	237	26-JUL-56	TL 357 616
RAF/82/1453	238	26-JUL-56	TL 358 610
RAF/82/1453	239	26-JUL-56	TL 358 604
RAF/82/1453	240	26-JUL-56	TL 359 598
RAF/58/2062	238	22-NOV-56	TL 361 590
RAF/58/2062	239	22-NOV-56	TL 361 596
RAF/58/2062	240	22-NOV-56	TL 361 602
RAF/58/2062	241	22-NOV-56	TL 361 609
RAF/58/2062	242	22-NOV-56	TL 361 615
RAF/58/2062	243	22-NOV-56	TL 361 621
RAF/58/2062	244	22-NOV-56	TL 361 628
RAF/58/5754	390	04-JUN-63	TL 380 613
RAF/58/5754	391	04-JUN-63	TL 371 613
RAF/58/5754	392	04-JUN-63	TL 362 612
RAF/58/5754	393	04-JUN-63	TL 354 611
RAF/82/995	13	26-AUG-54	TL 361 591
RAF/58/1983	96	20-APR-56	TL 371 630
RAF/58/1983	97	20-APR-56	TL 370 622
RAF/58/1983	98	20-APR-56	TL 370 615

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
RAF/58/1983	99	20-APR-56	TL 370 607
RAF/58/1983	100	20-APR-56	TL 369 600
RAF/58/1983	101	20-APR-56	TL 369 592
RAF/58/1983	99	20-APR-56	TL 351 608
RAF/58/1983	100	20-APR-56	TL 351 600
RAF/58/1983	101	20-APR-56	TL 351 593
RAF/82/1453	222	26-JUL-56	TL 360 628
RAF/82/1453	223	26-JUL-56	TL 361 622
RAF/82/1453	224	26-JUL-56	TL 361 617
RAF/82/1453	225	26-JUL-56	TL 361 611
RAF/82/1453	226	26-JUL-56	TL 362 605
RAF/82/1453	227	26-JUL-56	TL 362 600
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3242	09-MAY-46	TL 355 604
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3243	09-MAY-46	TL 362 604
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3244	09-MAY-46	TL 369 604
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3245	09-MAY-46	TL 377 604
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3340	09-MAY-46	TL 384 618
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3341	09-MAY-46	TL 377 618
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3342	09-MAY-46	TL 369 618
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3343	09-MAY-46	TL 362 618
RAF/106G/UK/1490	4331	09-MAY-46	TL 377 634
RAF/106G/UK/1490	4332	09-MAY-46	TL 369 634

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
RAF/106G/UK/1490	4382	09-MAY-46	TL 365 633
RAF/106G/UK/1490	4383	09-MAY-46	TL 372 633
RAF/82/995	9	26-AUG-54	TL 355 615
RAF/82/995	10	26-AUG-54	TL 357 609
RAF/82/995	11	26-AUG-54	TL 358 603
RAF/82/995	12	26-AUG-54	TL 360 597
ADA/290	1	14-JUN-86	TL 356 616
ADA/394(Y)	157	16-JUL-88	TL 349 606
ADA/394(Y)	158	16-JUL-88	TL 350 601
ADA/394(Y)	159	16-JUL-88	TL 349 596
ADA/425(Z)	222	13-JUN-89	TL 350 602
ADA/425(Z)	223	13-JUN-89	TL 350 607
ADA/656(W)	173	05-JUL-95	TL 352 611
OS/04067	28	15-JUN-04	TL 380 593
MAL/71018	185	11-APR-71	TL 385 598
MAL/71018	197	11-APR-71	TL 387 611
MAL/69053	188	08-JUN-69	TL 381 599
MAL/71057	7	18-MAY-71	TL 381 595
MAL/71057	6	18-MAY-71	TL 379 596
MAL/71019	9	11-APR-71	TL 386 624
MAL/71020	119	11-APR-71	TL 382 596
OS/73253	108	06-JUN-73	TL 385 599

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME NUMBER	DATE	GRID REFERENCE
OS/73253	114	06-JUN-73	TL 387 609
OS/72233	38	16-JUL-72	TL 370 589
OS/72233	39	16-JUL-72	TL 375 589
OS/72233	5	16-JUL-72	TL 386 601
OS/72233	6	16-JUL-72	TL 381 601
MAL/71057	114	18-MAY-71	TL 387 607
MAL/71057	115	18-MAY-71	TL 385 608
MAL/71056	199	18-MAY-71	TL 380 593
MAL/71056	198	18-MAY-71	TL 377 593
OS/85154	11	17-JUN-85	TL 386 610
OS/85154	20	17-JUN-85	TL 379 596
OS/85154	21	17-JUN-85	TL 385 598
OS/78132	25	21-AUG-78	TL 378 596
OS/78132	32	21-AUG-78	TL 375 590
OS/78132	33	21-AUG-78	TL 380 592
OS/78132	24	21-AUG-78	TL 384 596
RAF/106G/UK/1490	3246	09-MAY-46	TL 384 604
MAL/68039	26	02-JUN-68	TL 384 602
MAL/68052	54	04-JUL-68	TL 376 590
ADA/044	5	13-JUN-81	TL 371 589
OS/94280	283	15-AUG-94	TL 388 606
OS/92378	51	29-JUL-92	TL 387 619

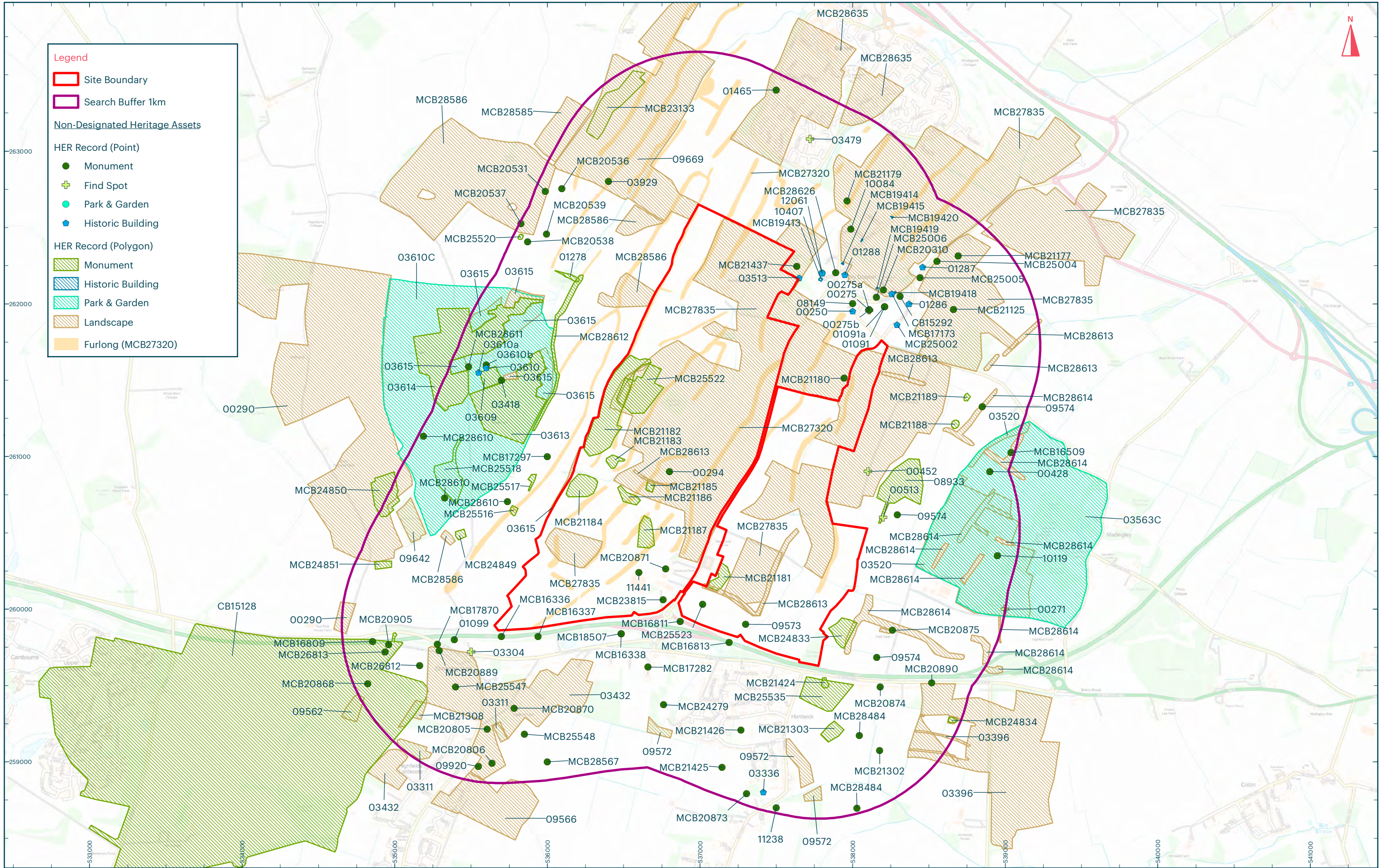
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OS/92378	95	29-JUL-92	TL 382 593
OS/92378	93	29-JUL-92	TL 387 605
OS/98631	21	20-JUL-98	TL 379 594
OS/99596	108	26-JUN-99	TL 389 615
OS/94165	6	13-JUN-94	TL 380 593
OS/99596	27	26-JUN-99	TL 385 604
OS/03973(Z)	1314	10-JUL-03	TL 383 599
OS/03973(Z)	1363	10-JUL-03	TL 372 589
OS/10023	170	22-MAY-10	TL 387 617



Title:
Figure 1: Site Location
Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:50,000

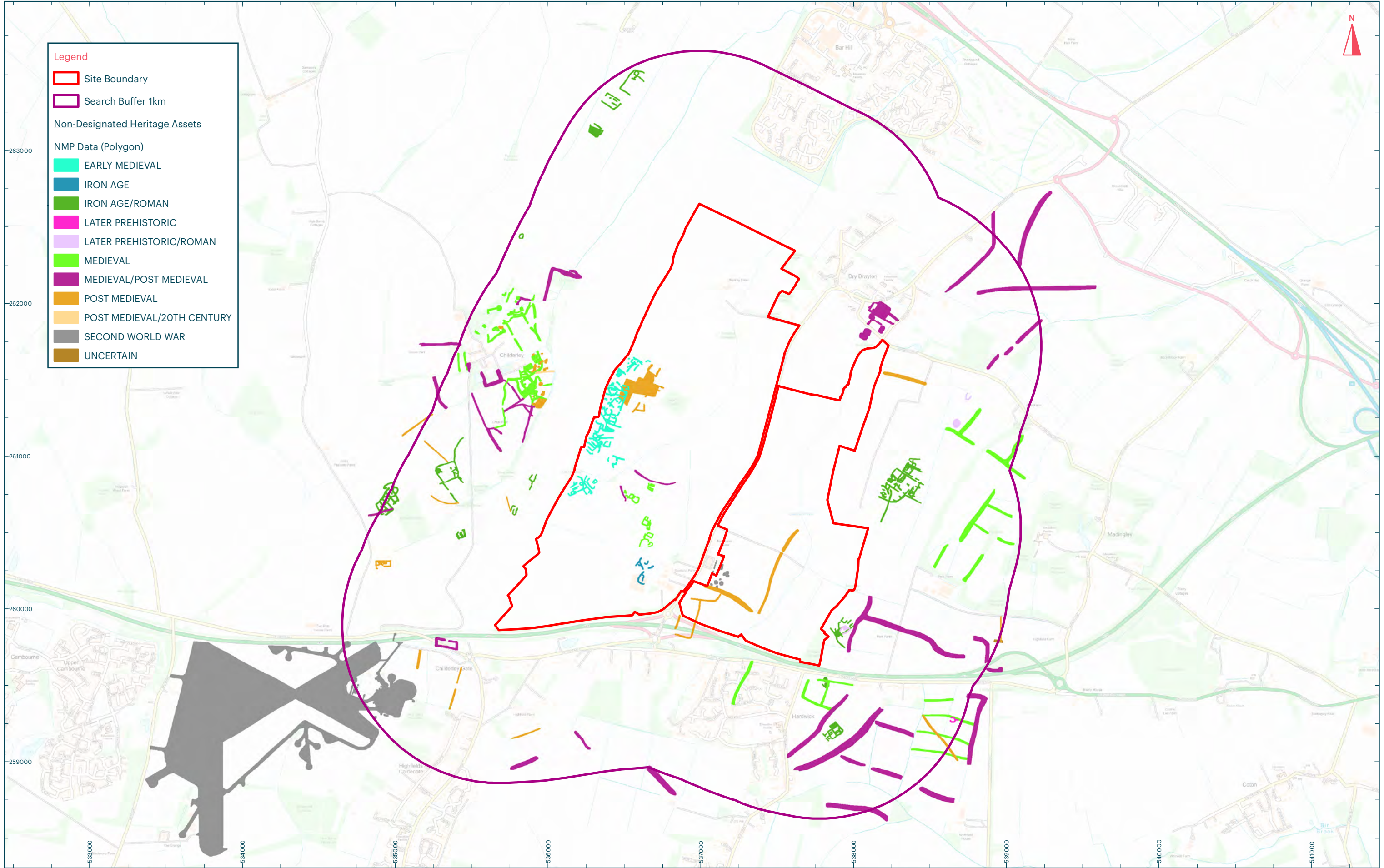




Title:
Figure 2a: HER Monuments
Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A3: 1:22,500
0 800m





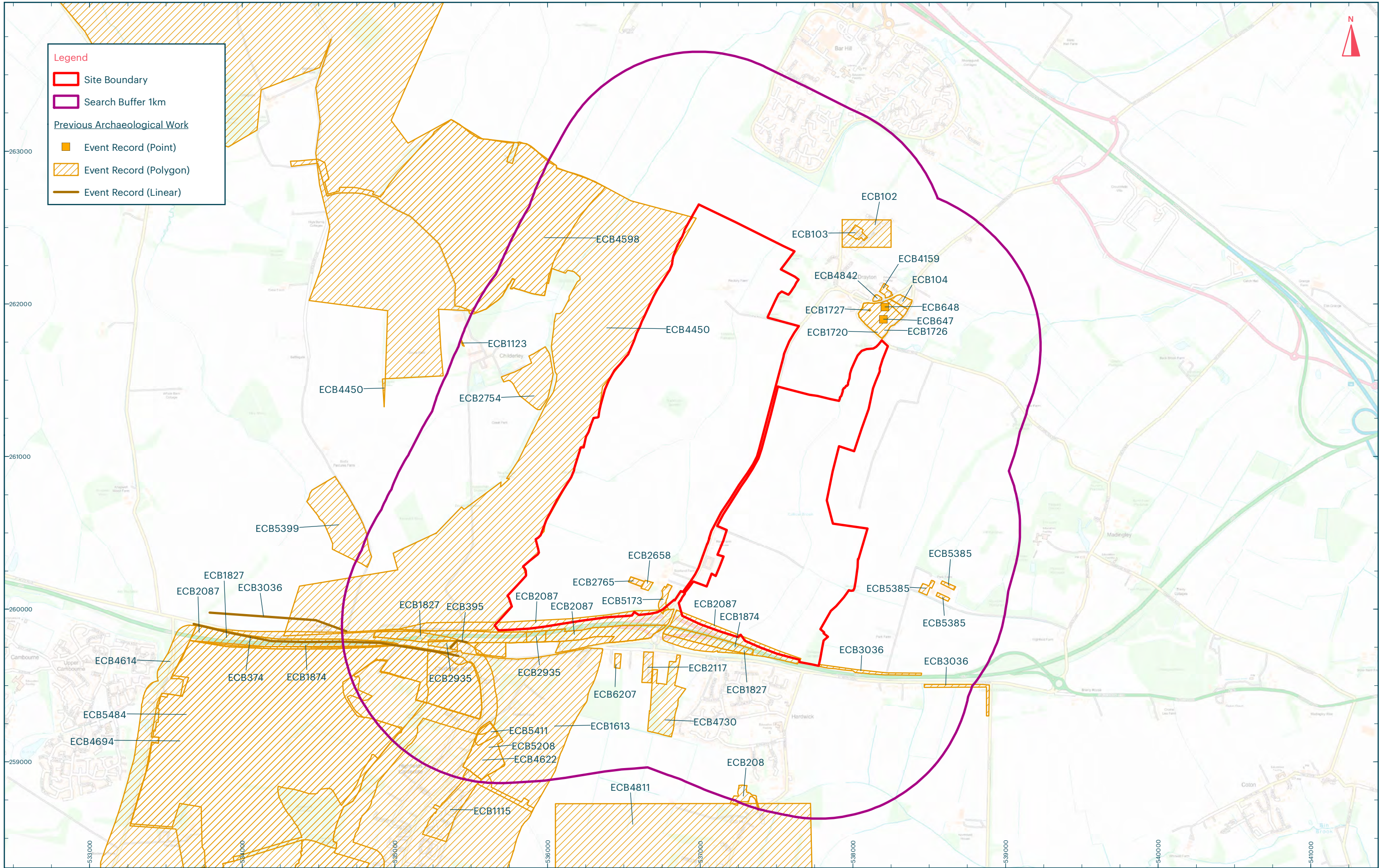
Title:
Figure 2b: South West Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation and Mapping (Courtesy of Historic England)

Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A3: 1:22,500

0 800m



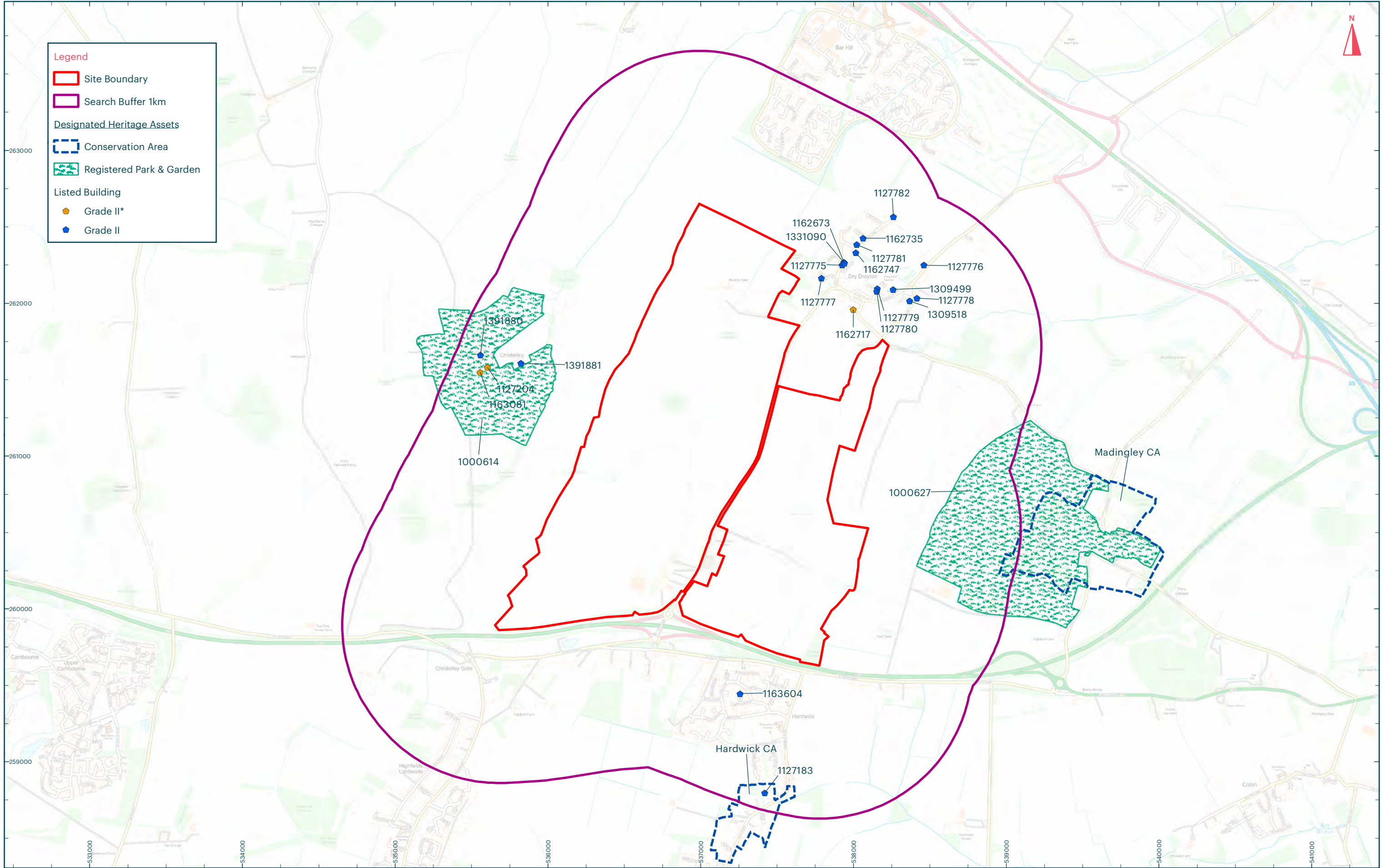


Title:
Figure 3: HER Events Data
Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A3: 1:22,500
0 800m

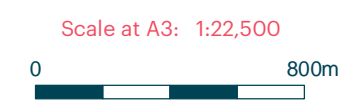


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Title:
Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets & Conservation Areas

Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge



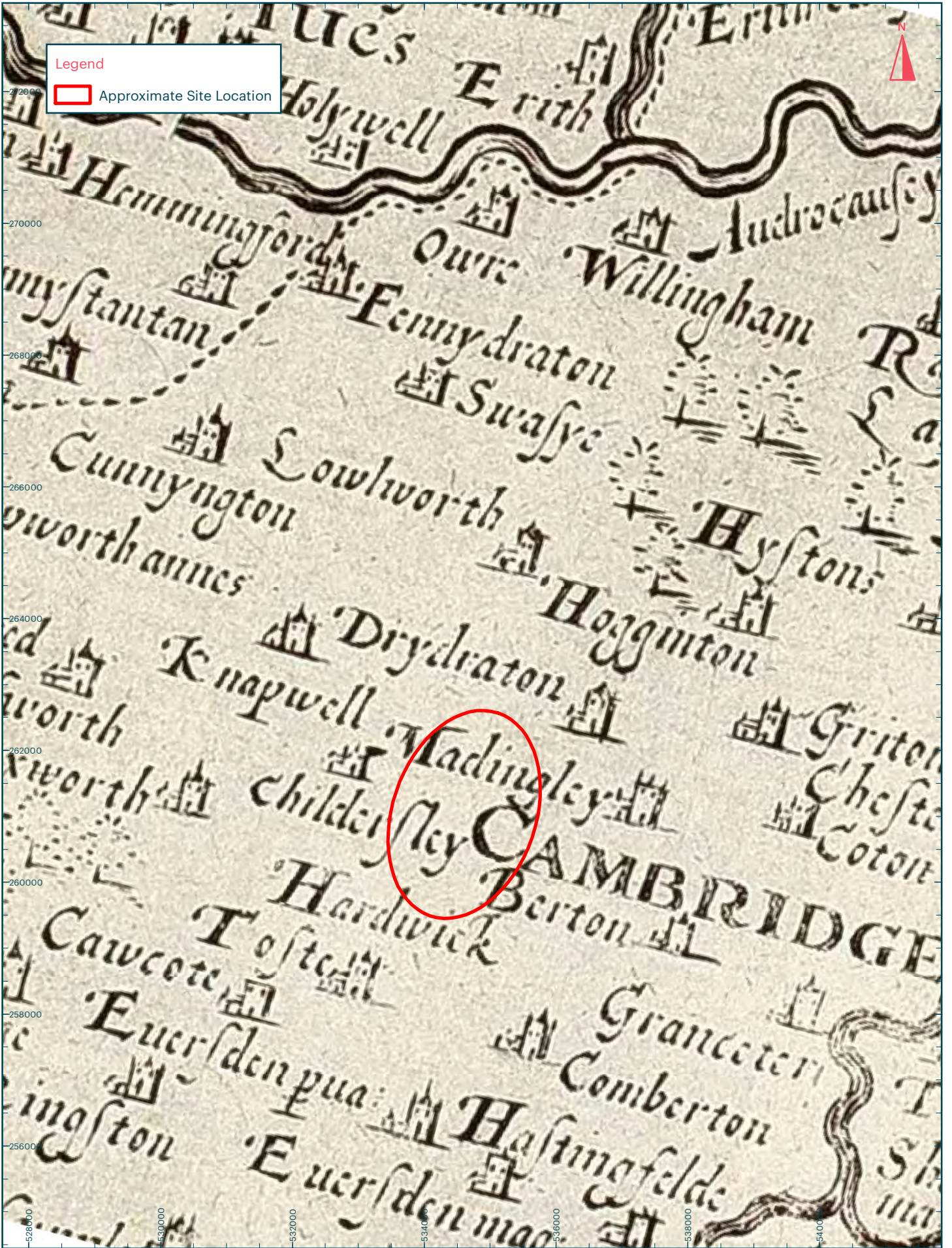
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Title:
Figure 5: 2020 Google Earth
Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:17,500
0 500m





Title:
Figure 6: 1607 Map of Cambridgeshire by C. Saxton
Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:75,000






Title: Figure 7: 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing
Cambridge District, BL Ref OSD 235

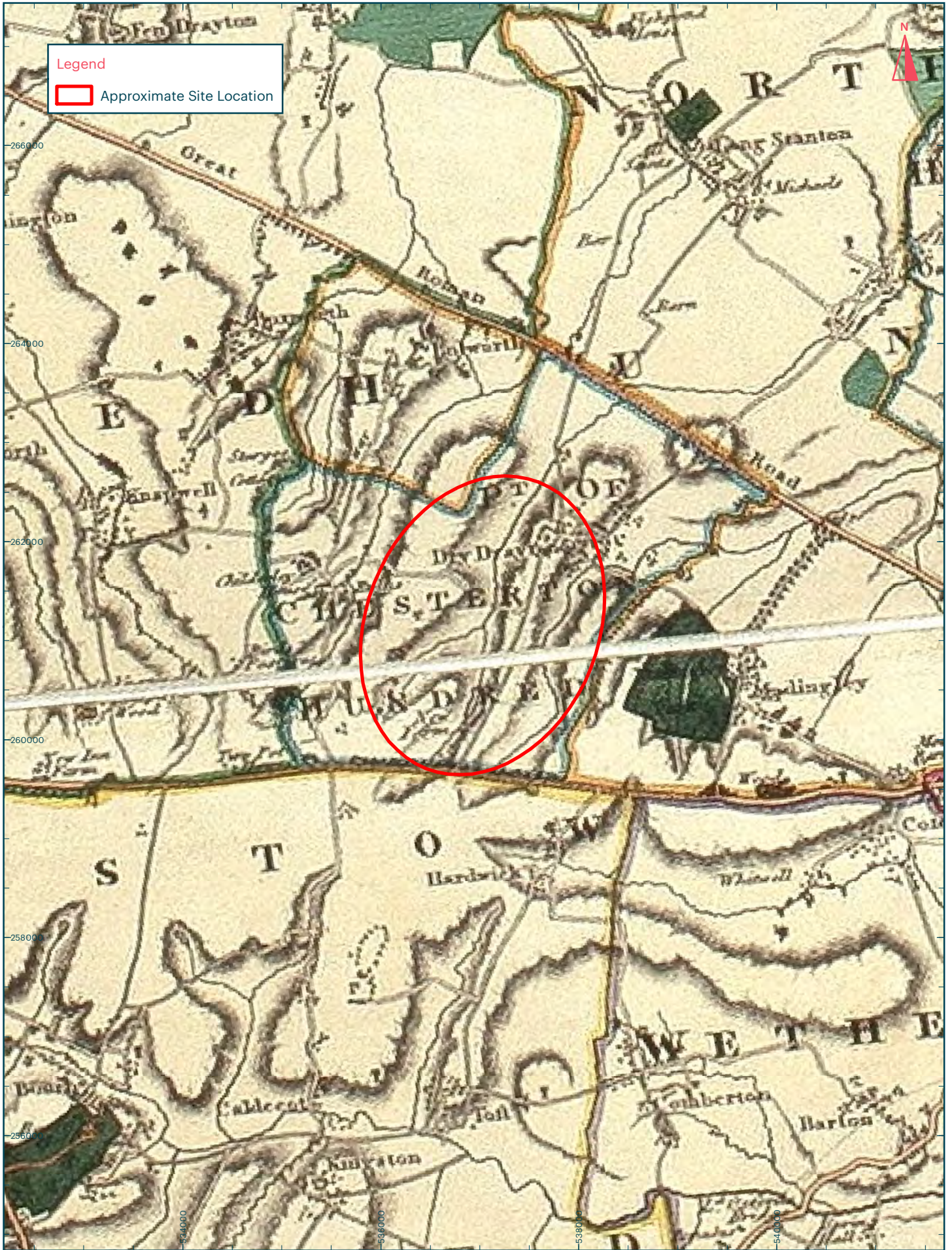
Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:20,000





<p>Title: Figure 8: 1812 Enclosure Map</p> <p>Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> <p>0 500m</p>	
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Title: Figure 9: 1821 Map of the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely by R.G. Baker

Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:50,000

0 1,200m



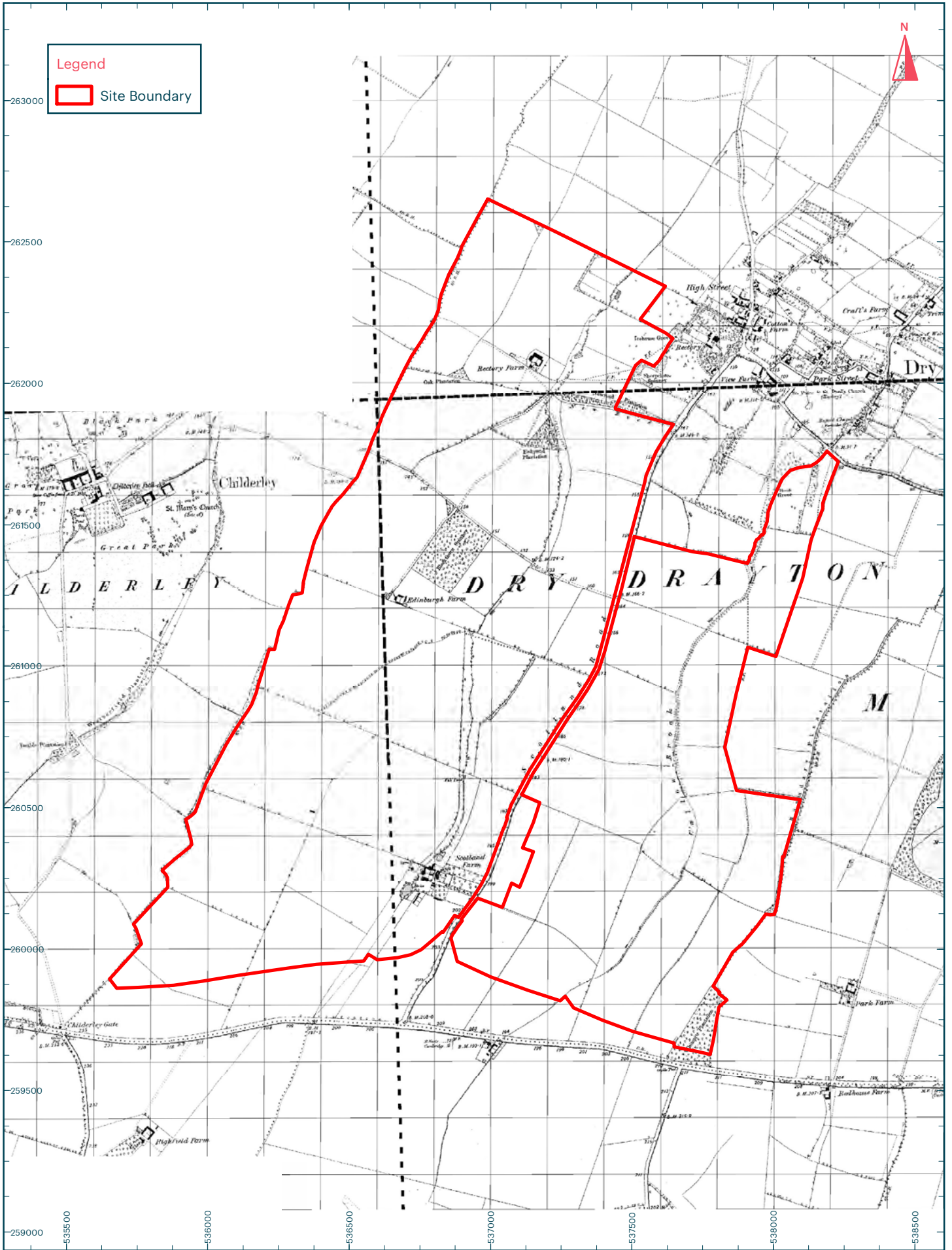


Title: Figure 10: 1828 Map of 25 Miles round Cambridge by J. Richardson

Address:
Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:50,000

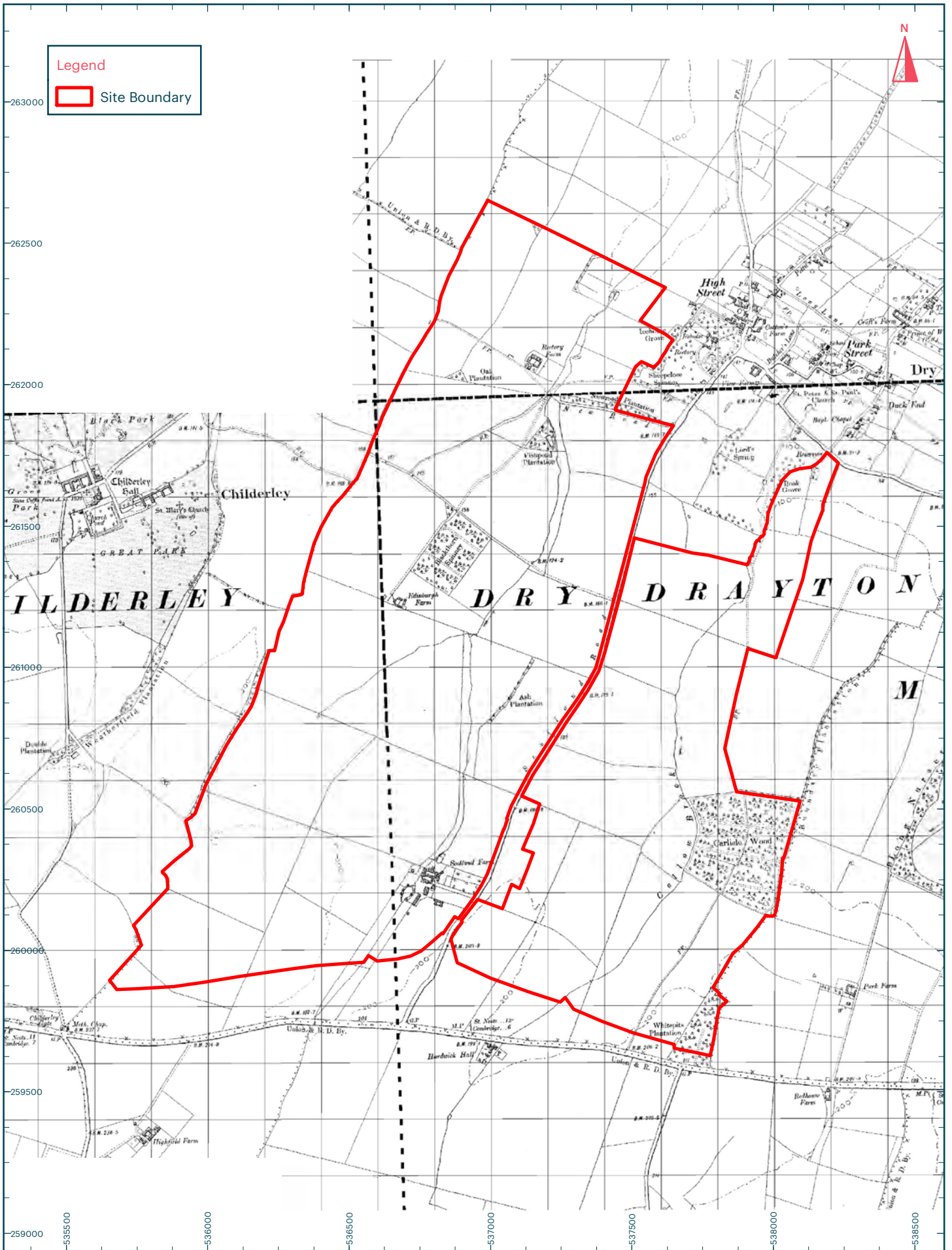




Title:
 Figure 11: 1886 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
 Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:17,500
 0 500m

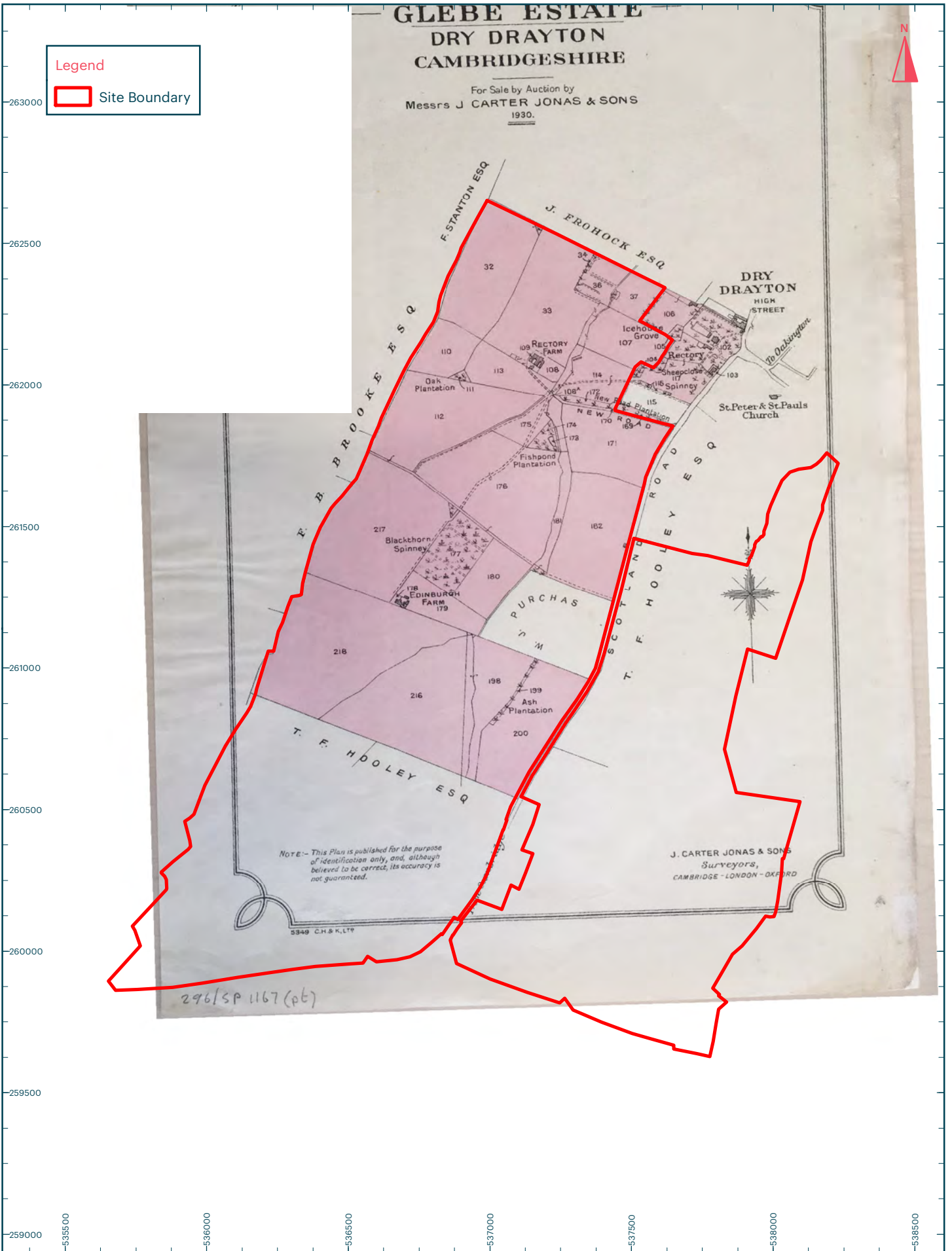




<p>Title: Figure 12: 1903 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map</p> <p>Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> <p>0 500m</p>	
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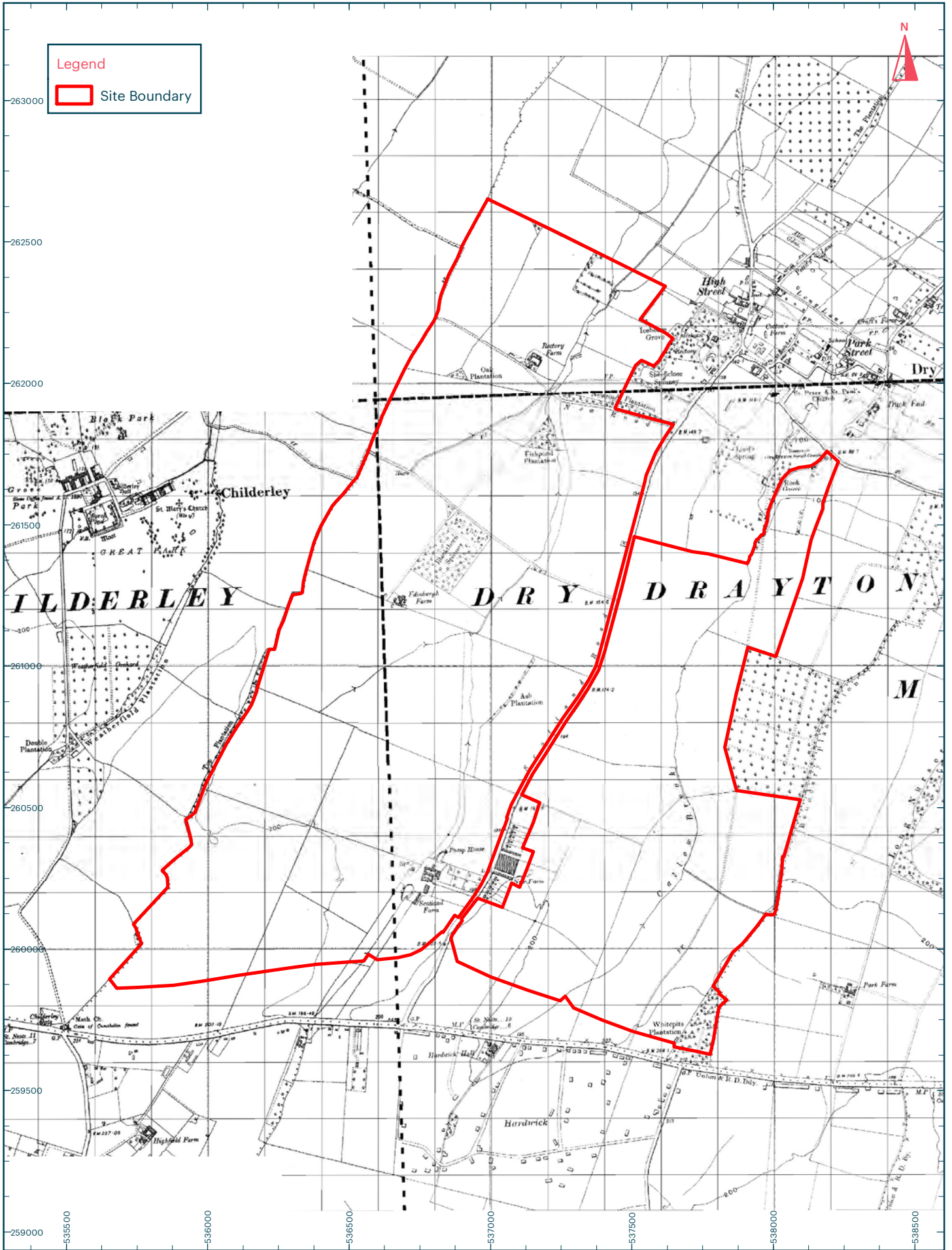
<p>Title: Figure 13: 1905 Sales Particulars, The Dry Drayton Estate, Scotland Farm</p> <p>Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> 	
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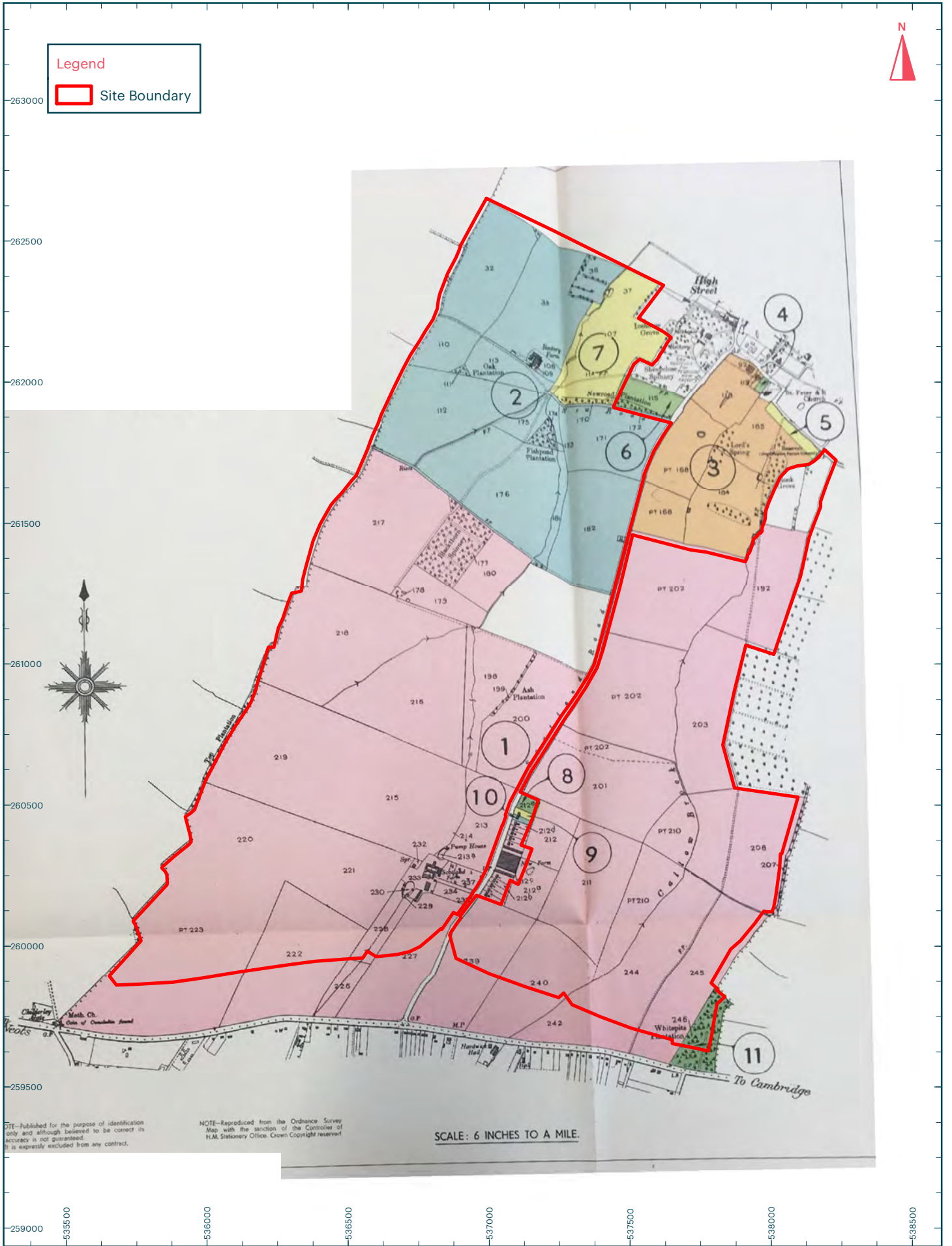
Title:
 Figure 14: 1930 Sales Particulars, The Glebe Estate, Dry Drayton
Address:
 Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:17,500
 0 500m

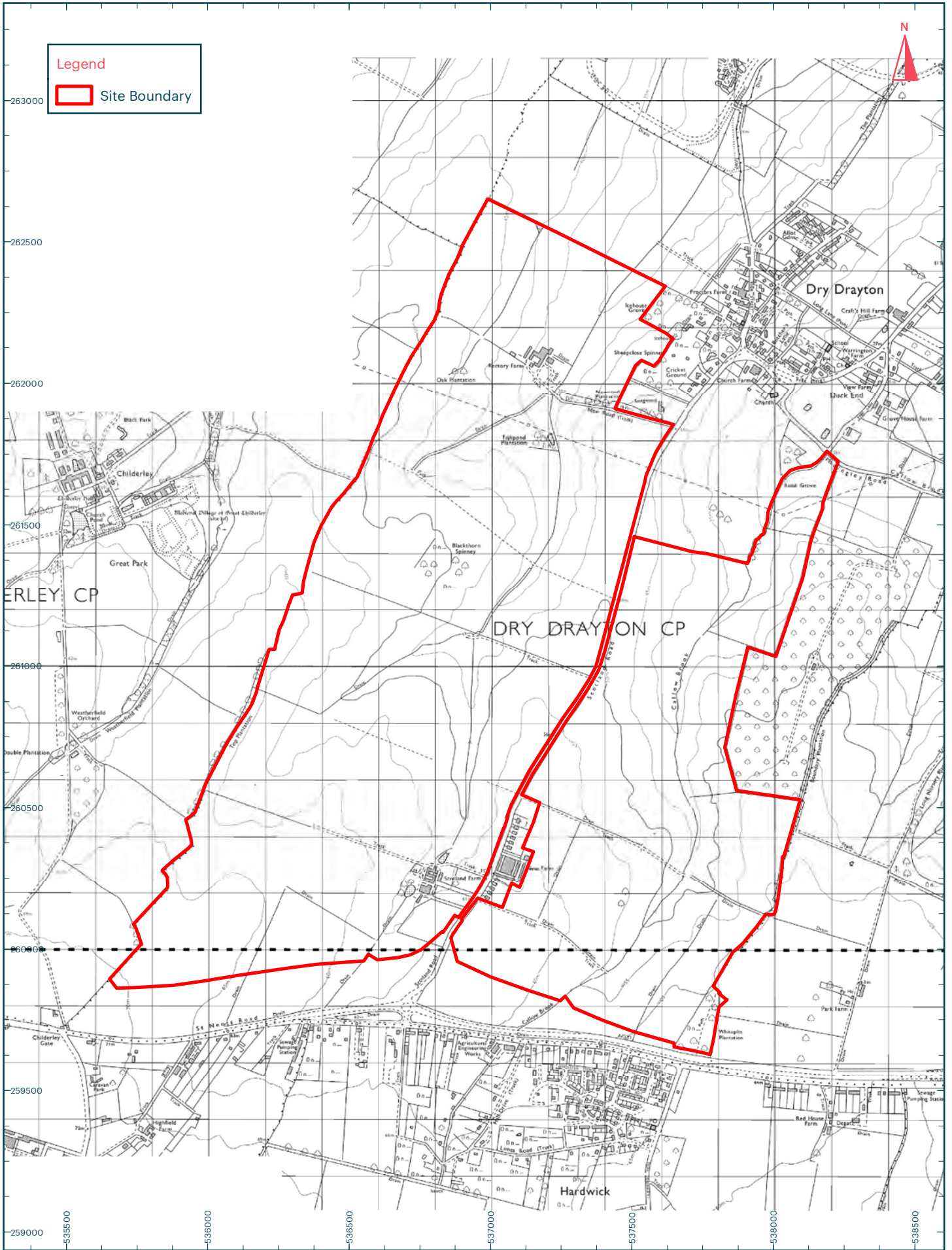




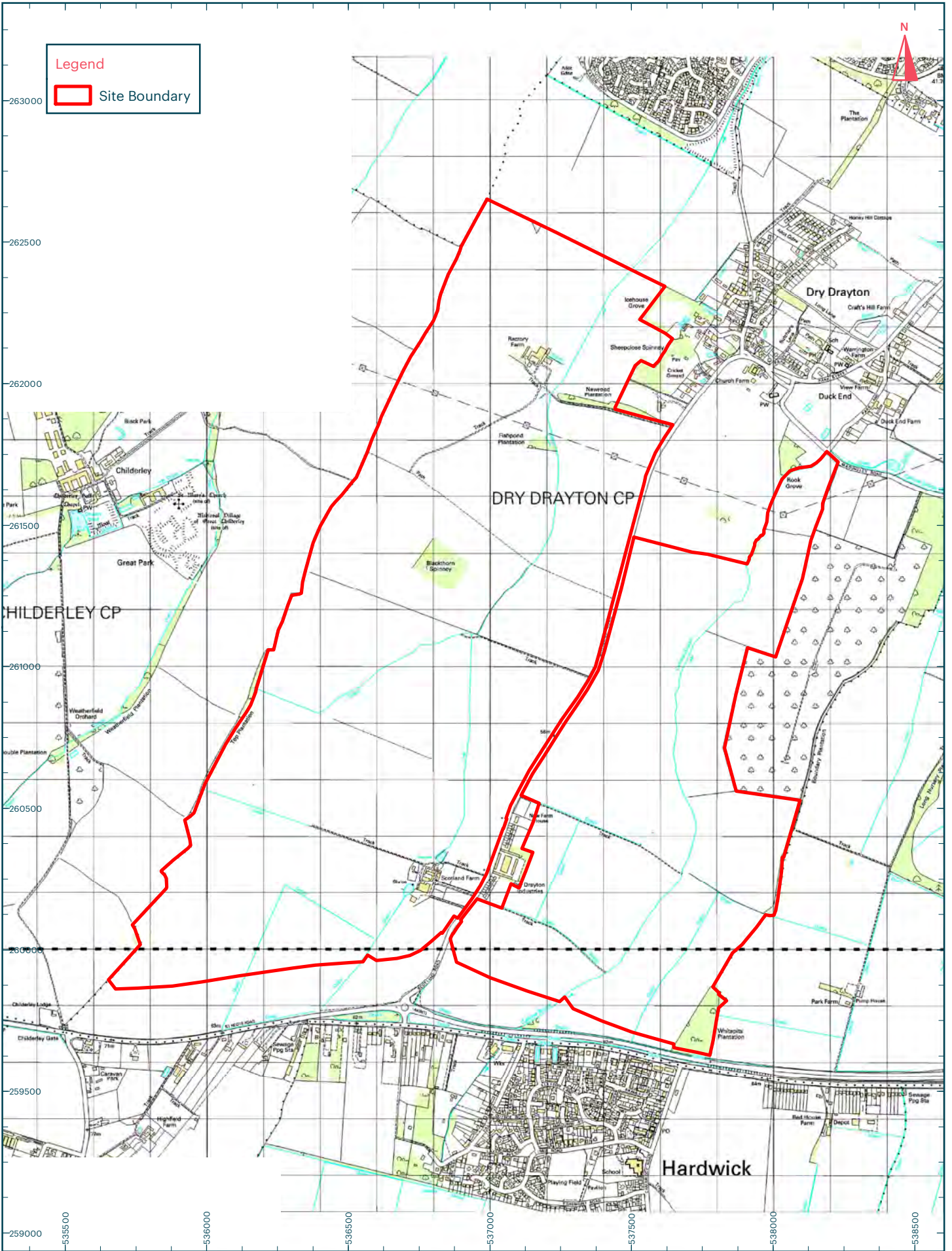
<p>Title: Figure 15: 1938-1951 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map</p> <p>Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> <p>0 500m</p>	
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<p>Title: Figure 16: 1958 Sales Particulars, The Dry Drayton Estate Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> <p>0 500m</p>	
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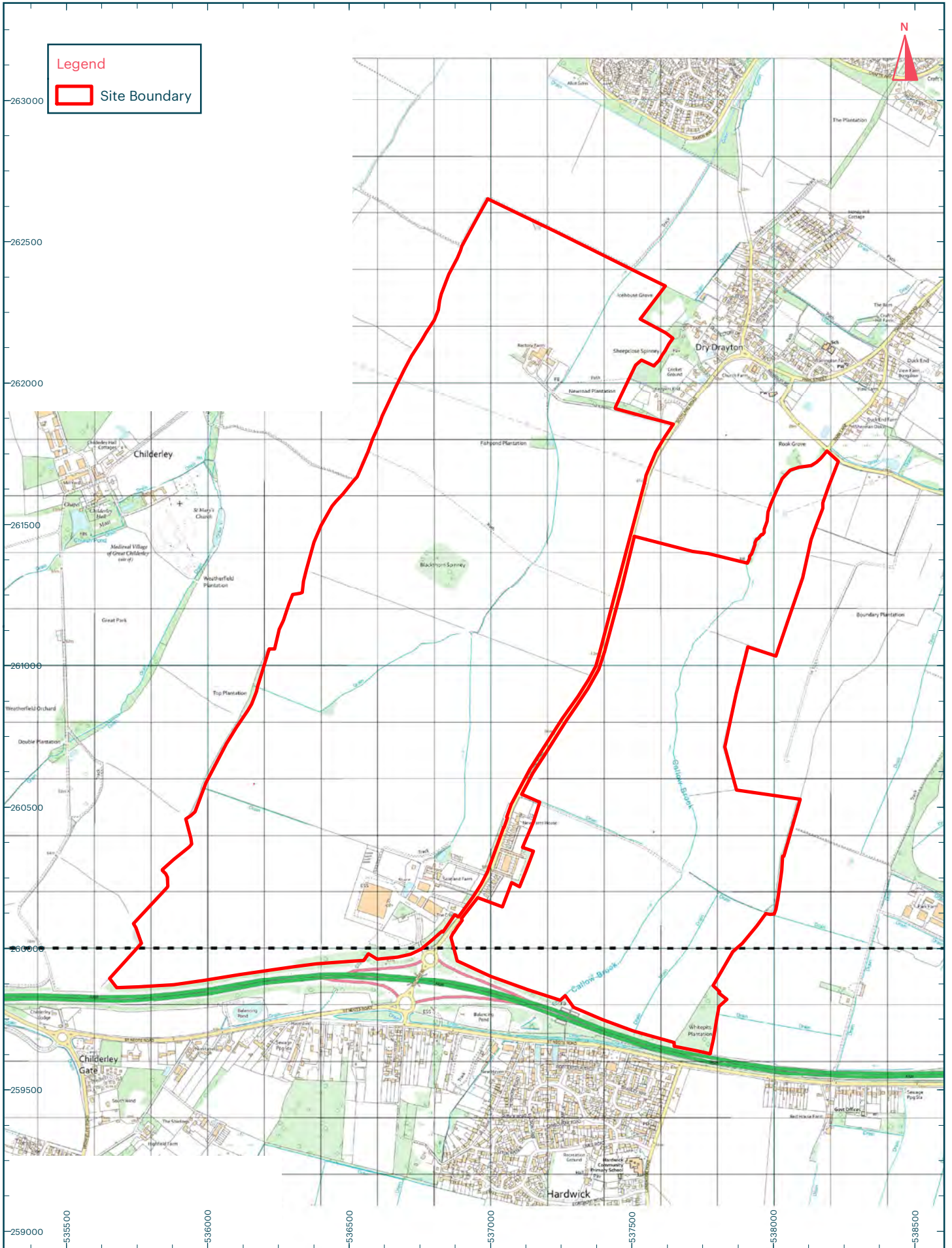
<p>Title: Figure 17: 1983 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map</p> <p>Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> <p>0 500m</p>	
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Title:
 Figure 18: 2000 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
 Scotland Farm, Cambridge

Scale at A4: 1:17,500
 0 500m





<p>Title: Figure 19: 2020 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map</p> <p>Address: Scotland Farm, Cambridge</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:17,500</p> <p>0 500m</p>	
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