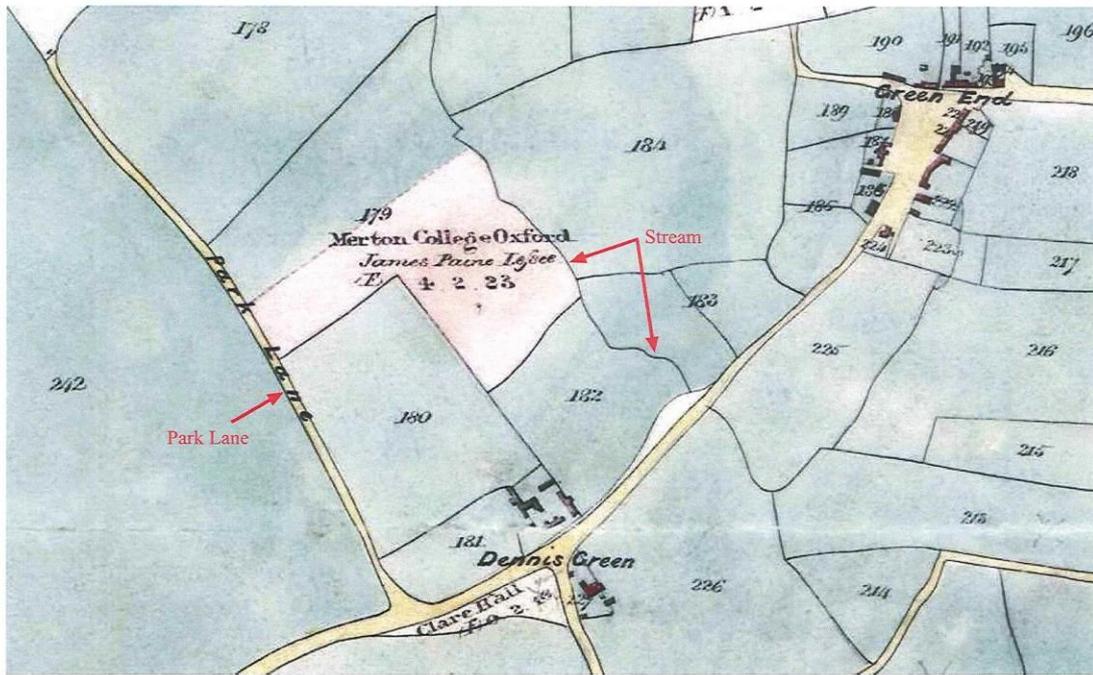


Part of a sketch map of Gamlingay in 1602, based on Langdon's maps. This shows the relationship of Broome Close and Claycroft to the wider area.

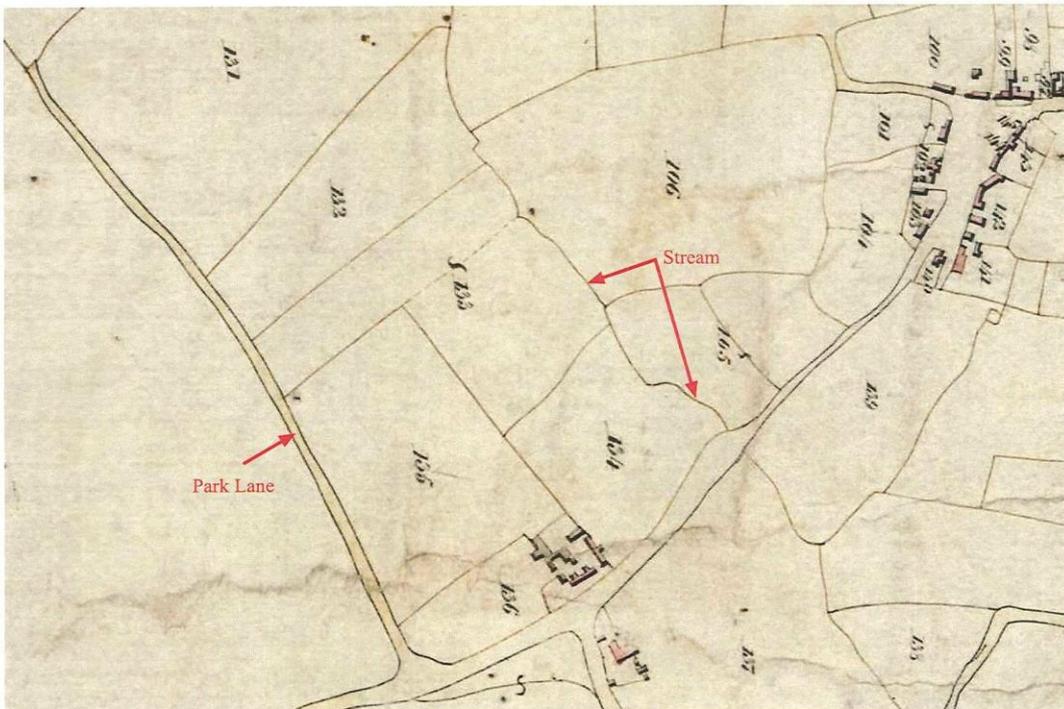


Enlargement of a part of the one-inch to one mile 1836 OS map, revised to 1890, showing a *Brick clamp* in the corner of what became Lupin Field.



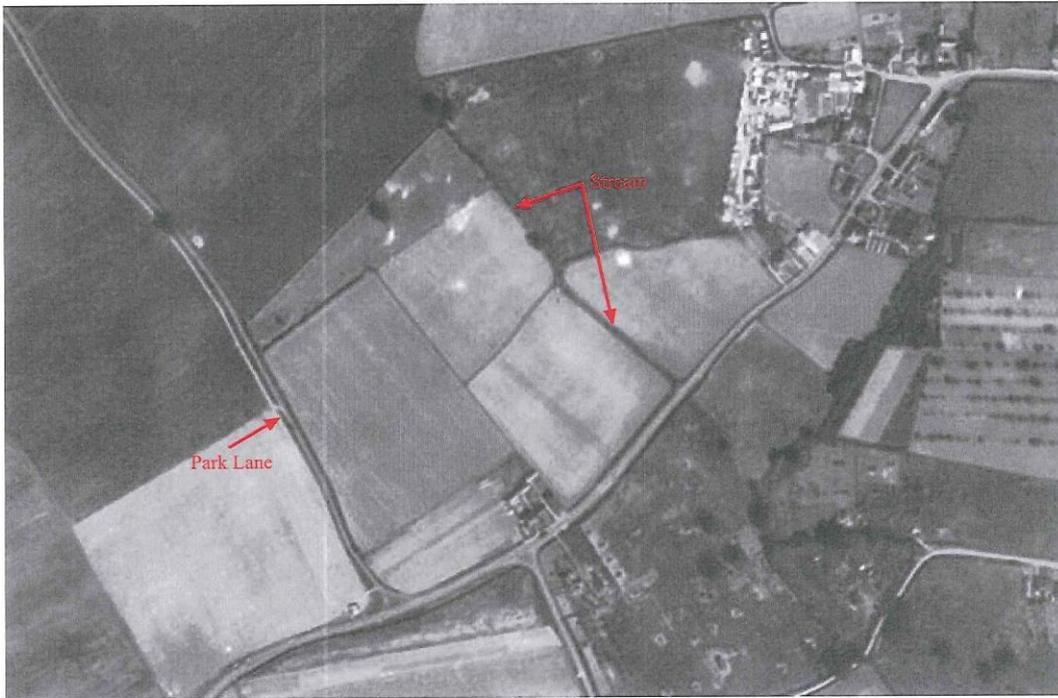
Section of the Gamlingay Enclosure Map, 1844

By now both Broom Close and Claycroft have been subdivided. Part of the field marked 179 is now Log Field, owned by Merton College, known as Park Close and leased to James Paine of Brook End (Merton Grange). Lupin Field is the one marked 182, which was also known as Park Close, and was owned by James Meyer.

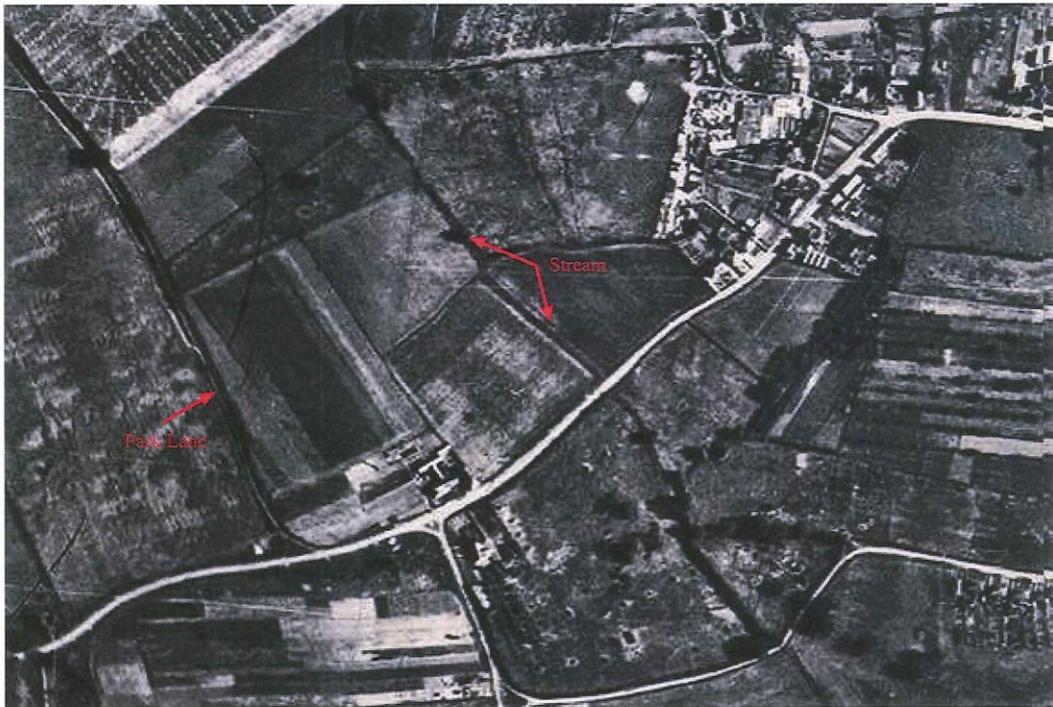


Section of the Gamlingay Tithe Map, 1850

On this map, drawn six years after the Enclosure Map, nothing has changed. Log Field is in part of the field marked 133, which the Tithe Apportionment lists as Park Close, owned by Merton College, and leased to James Paine. Lupin Field is the one marked 134, also called Park Close, and owned by James Meyer.



Section of an aerial survey taken by the USAAF on 31 May 1944



Section of an aerial survey taken by the RAF on 9 July 1945

Notes

Log field is situated within what was Broom Close, and Lupin Field within what was Claycroft.

The earliest record of Broom Close in the Gamlingay records is on Langdon's 1602 maps. The earliest mention of Claycroft occurs in passing in a Merton College manor court roll of 1448.

Langdon states that both are owned by '*Mrs Brudnell*' and leased to tenants: Broom Close to Bartholomew Webb and Claycroft to Edward Malin.

'Mrs Brudnell' was born Catherine Taylard, the sole surviving child and heir of Geoffrey Taylard; she married Robert Brudenell of Deene in Northamptonshire in 1570. Brudenell died in 1599 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was created Earl of Cardigan in 1661. A later descendant famously led the Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854.

The Taylard estate in Gamlingay that passed to the Brudenells originated with Walter Taylard (d 1466) and his wife Margaret (d 1475). Walter Taylard was from Wrestlingworth, and it's probable that his land in Gamlingay came to him through his wife, who had been born Margaret Chapel. The Chapel family are recorded as holding land in Gamlingay from the early 1200s.

Langdon shows Claycroft and Broom Close as two of the many pieces of land known as 'ancient enclosures' which surrounded the village core. They were probably always in individual ownership, as opposed to the collective ownership of the open fields.

The first Ordnance Survey map to feature Gamlingay, that of 1836, shows a brick clamp in the corner of Claycroft, near the road. It is not on the 1844 Enclosure Map nor the 1850 Tithe Map. These maps were drawn only six years apart and both show that the two fields have now been subdivided. Each is known as Park Close.

Summary

What little evidence there is indicates that Broom Close and Claycroft are old enclosures, probably enclosed before 1400 and maybe long before that. Circumstantial evidence points towards them belonging to the Chapel family, and more certainly to the Taylards by the middle of the fifteenth century. By 1602 they were in the hands of Catherine Brudenell and leased. There is no evidence that villagers ever had access to the fields: the whole point of owning an enclosed field was that the owner (or his tenant) could make what use they wanted of the land without reference to anyone else.

Appendix 4:
**Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Guilden Morden Parish Council**

The Parish Council considered the Local Green Spaces proposed within Guilden Morden at its meeting last night and did not have anything to add in response to the questions posed by the Inspector or to assist the District Council in its response.

**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Kingston Parish Council**

Kingston Parish Council is keen to support the designation of the LGS sites previously advised. We believe it is important to preserve green spaces, within even a small village, where residents can relax and enjoy nature, children can play safely, and biodiversity and wildlife can flourish to everyone's benefit. Village events are regularly held on some of these spaces, which are well-attended and highly valued, as opportunities to meet and socialise with friends and neighbours, in a village which has no pub or shops. Several of our spaces have benches so that residents and passers-by can sit and relax.

The spaces are spread through the village so everybody has one close by. We believe it is important that these spaces are protected so that, with the pressure on land for building and the high cost of land in South Cambridgeshire, there is no temptation by a future administration to build on them.

The private house and garden adjacent to the Village Orchard should be excluded – it was included by error.

**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Little Abington Parish Council**

The follow response has been agreed by Little Abington Parish Council (LAPC)

1. Item xxxiii. Former Scout Camp Site Church Lane Little Abington

Little Abington Parish Council (LAPC) is still in support of the designation of this site as a Local Green Space.

Points of note

- With the exception of the small strip of land that was subject of the expired planning permission, which was within the village envelope, the former Scout Campsite is within the conservation area.
- LAPC does not agree that any weight should be given to the planning permission that was granted in 2011. The Parish Council objected to the planning application on several grounds. The District Councillor Tony Orgee supported the objections and LAPC was represented at the planning committee where the application was considered. You will, no doubt, have records of the application and the decision-making process.
- Although there was no local support for the application we believe that SCDC was sympathetic to it on the grounds that it would provide funds for the local Scouts Association, who owned the land at the time having been gifted it in 1932, to invest in improving the Scout Camp. This was an argument that was included in the planning application. In fact, the Scout Association closed the site and put the land up for sale soon afterwards and, with very strong support from senior officers and the Leader of the District Council, the parish council had the site listed as an Asset of Community Value . Again, you will have records of this process
- It is unlikely that LAPC would support any developments on the site including the strip of land that previously had planning approval save perhaps for a development that enabled the continued use and enjoyment of the site for the benefit and the health and well-being of local communities, in particular younger people.
- Part of the site is now being used as an educational facility. Holme Court School is a small, independent, co-educational, day specialist school for pupils with dyslexia and associated difficulties. This is housed in the largest of the old scout buildings, which have been extensively refurbished and it is unlikely that the current owner would consider demolishing them in the near future.
- It should be noted that the remaining Scout Hut on the site is an anomaly built outside the village envelope. It has recently been renovated and much improved. It is unlikely that the parish council would support any further development of the site.
- If anything now that the land has been sold to a Community Interest Company called Abington Woods it is providing more benefit to local communities than it did when it was owned by the Scouts Association. The Abington Woods has been improved and once again it is being used by local scouts and other local community groups for camping and other outdoor activities; it is the site for regular outdoor activities for young children in the Abingtons as well as from other neighbourhood communities. The local community has

contributed to working groups for clearing and maintaining the site and supported events such as World Rivers Day there.

- The site continues to be valued by the local community. LAPC supports the view that the site contributes to the health and well-being of younger members of the local community and their families and offers great potential as a source of enjoyment and benefit for the community as a whole .
- Biodiversity. The site backs onto the river which has had some involvement from the Local Ecology Officer. The river is also a source of education and development for the those who use the Abington Woods site whether this is nature lessons for young children or as part of teambuilding exercises for adults and teenagers.

2. Item xxxiv. The Meadows, Bancroft Farm, Church Lane, Little Abington,

The parish council is still in support of the designation of this site as a Local Green Space.

- Local residents have enjoyed and benefited from unlimited access, without interruption, to the westerly section of the meadow at Bancroft Farm for many years. Although the land was used for grazing in the past it remained open.
- There is a Public Right of Way across the meadow and until recently the westerly section was completely open. It is only in the last two years that a fence on either side of the footpath that restricts access and limits the enjoyment and benefit of the site for local residents, has been erected. The meadow is now used for occasional grazing by The Shetland Pony Welfare Trust.
- The easterly section of the meadow has been fenced off but accessible via a field access for many years. It has been used for grazing and there are stables in a small part of the field at the eastern end. The previous landowner offered part of it as a potential site for allotments some years ago.
- Biodiversity: Local residents have commented on the biodiversity of the meadow area in particular the variety of wildflowers . Some years ago the parish council planted trees there to replace dead trees that had TPOs. It has proved impossible to get the District Council to allocate TPOs to the replacement trees.
- The Parish Council is aware that several householders of the surrounding properties would object to the de-designation of the Meadow which is currently a PVAA.
- The parish council would not support the concept of any new developments encroaching on existing designated open/green spaces.
- There is a history of previous landowners making applications to develop the site. These were all refused.

3. SC4 item iv old farmyard with farm buildings Bancroft Farm, Church Lane ,Little Abington.

- This is currently part of the designated PVAA.
- However, the parish council and the local community would support a proposal to develop the site of the old farmyard, i.e. the enclosed area that contains farm buildings which is a brownfield site.
- The Parish Council is party to discussions about development proposals for the farmyard site . A small development of about six small to medium size

houses retaining features such as a flint wall would meet recognised housing needs in Little Abington

- Therefore, the site is not expected to meet the criteria of policy NH/11.
- There is no local support for any development out with the boundaries of the old farmyard that encroach onto the Meadow (see above) which should be designated as a LGS.
- In general the parish council supports limited developments in the village where there is a demonstrable need but only when confined to existing sites, not at the expense of a reduction in the amount of green space available to the village.

**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Melbourn Parish Council**

Following a discussion at the November parish council meeting Melbourn Parish Council support the Local Green Spaces designated within the Parish.

The following comments are made about sites within their parish

- **NH/12-112 – Would the designation of the Recreational Ground, Russet Way, Melbourn as LGS preclude car parking for the owners of the land thereby prejudicing highway safety?**
MELBOURN PARISH COUNCIL SUPPORTS THE DESIGNATION OF THE LGS SITE.
- **NH/12-115 – Does the triangular parcel of land indicated in the LGS designation for Stockbridge Meadows, Melbourn form part of Stockbridge Meadows?**
MELBOURN PARISH COUNCIL SUPPORTS THE DESIGNATION OF THE LGS SITE. The Fields in Trust Deeds show the boundary of Stockbridge Meadow which does not include this triangle of land. (Map provided showing deeds of ownership)
- **NH/12-116 – Recreation Green, Clear Crescent**
MELBOURN PARISH COUNCIL SUPPORTS THE DESIGNATION OF THE LGS SITE

A number of the LGS sites are further protected as Fields in Trust. These are protected from further development.

- Clear Crescent play area - NH/12 -116
- Elm Way Play Area – NH/12 -118
- Millennium Copse – NH/12 - 109
- New Recreation Ground – NH/12 - 109
- Stockbridge Meadows – NH/12 -115
- Worcester Way – NH/12 -113

**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Orwell Parish Council**

Orwell Parish Council's response to Question XXXV11

Q1

Would the site at Glebe Field, behind St. Andrews Church, Orwell meet the designation criteria for Local Green Space (LGS) in terms of being demonstrably special and of particular local significance?

The site, Glebe Field, which is a steep green field, provides the backdrop to the view of the Church and Church tower from a wide number of locations within the Parish. This view is the focal centre of the village.

It was necessary about 10 years ago to expand the village burial ground and this was achieved by taking a small part of the southern end of the field. Such a requirement could be necessary again in a few years time, this can be achieved we are advised within the LGS guidelines. The only vehicular access for the funeral services is via the field to the west of the new vicarage and then along the southern aspects of Glebe field.

Q2

The site already benefits from designated heritage assets protection including its location in a conservation area.

The site, Glebe Field, is not in the Orwell village conservation area; it borders this area for about half of the south boundary with the remaining south boundary bordering the parish burial ground. The sites northern boundary is with the Clunch Pit that has SSSI status under the stewardship of Natural England.

Q3

Would the designation be consistent with sustainability development principles in the area? (NH/12-128)

Orwell Parish Council (OPC) has for many decades rented use of Glebe Field so that parishioner's may use it for recreation. OPC Clunch pit management trust manage both the Glebe Field and the Clunch pit, as required, to achieve this rare breed sheep are used in both locations. An important part of the area management is to encourage wild flower growth to attract butterflies particularly the Chalkhill Blue Natural England frequently throughout the year inspect the Clunch pit and the OPC Clunch pit management trust usually get a highly commendable report from Natural England, the management of Glebe field is very related to keeping the SSSI correctly managed There is a public footpath up the east side of the church that goes up to the top of glebe field to access the Clunch pit. Resident have, with full consent, put a memorial bench at the top of the glebe field hill so that the public can rest and enjoy the spectacular view over the church and towards Royston.

NB For clarity of reply we have broken XXXV11 into 3 questions

**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Over Parish Council**

At its recent meeting Over Parish Council voted by a very small minority to not petition for the re-inclusion of the land noted under xxxviii as LGS –

xxxviii - Land to the rear of The Lane, Over (NH/12-130)

**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Papworth Everard Parish Council**

PAPWORTH EVERARD PARISH COUNCIL

To: SCDC Planning Policy section

Response to inspector's questions on the designation land as Local Green Space in Papworth Everard

Introduction

Papworth Everard was, until 1917, was an estate village, the houses being small and in number and dispersed. The function of the village was to provide staff for Papworth Hall and workers for the estate farm. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a managed parkland, devoid of dwellings and containing a lake and trees was laid out around Papworth Hall. Some of those areas designated as LGS are part of this former parkland.

In 1917 the west Cambridgeshire TB colony moved to Papworth Hall, which was vacant at the time. The aim of the colony was to rehabilitate TB sufferers so they could return to work while receiving treatment and move their families to the village. This resulted in a rapid expansion of Papworth Everard, between 1917 and the early 1950s, which began with the establishment of the hospital, and eventually houses, factories shops, and other facilities. This expansion took place in the first half 20th century when there was an emphasis in settlement planning on the provision of open green space for recreation and amenity, particularly in this type of 'model village'. Therefore, green spaces became a fundamental part of the **character** of Papworth Everard, which is the reason that the parish council so strongly supports their retention.

The parish council continues to support the designation of areas as LGS in Papworth Everard. The comments below include mention of changes that have occurred since the Draft Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State.

Comments submitted previously by the parish council in support of the propose LGS designations continue to apply.

Response to the specific questions

SC4C

xi) This area of green space consists of scrubland within a triangular area that was left following the development of housing on Pendragon Hill and Ridgeway. At least two well-grown oak trees in the area were planted when Pendragon Hill was constructed in the 1930s. Redevelopment of part of Pendragon Hill and Ridgeway in the last few years has blocked public access to the area. (12-132).

xli) The views across the playing field to Baron's Way houses, with the strip of woodland behind is a greatly appreciated view within the village. There are several large, mature native trees within the wooded strip, which are considerably older than the housing on Baron's Way, which dates to the early 1950s, and were part of the wood which covered the site prior to the construction of Baron's Way (which included the woodland along the northern side of the playing fields – NH/12-139). The presence of these trees must mean that the woodland has considerable wildlife value. There is also an informal path through the wood, which can be used as an alternative route to walking along Baron's Way road. (NH/12-134)

xlii) The area designated as Local Green Space NH/137 is a small part of a wider area that was identified in planning approvals as 'open space' to serve the needs of the Summersfield residential development that lies immediately to the east. It is an area that will contain formal play space (a football pitch) and will act as a buffer between any future development to the south and the older part of the village to the north. Previous calculations of the area of formal play space in Papworth Everard indicate that there is a deficit in relation to the size of the population – and this will only worsen as the 285 dwellings that currently have planning approval within the village are constructed, sold and occupied. The proposed LGS is in a quiet part of the village and will give some protection to maintain the setting of the parish church of St Peter's, a Grade II* Listed Building.

xliii) The narrow finger of land between Papworth Business Park and existing residential areas contains mature trees. This wooded strip marked the southern boundary of the parkland attached to Papworth Hall and was contiguous to the grassland of South Park before the interjection of new housing. It is an important physical barrier between the Business Park and the housing (NH/12-138), and therefore its long-term retention/preservation is strongly supported by residents. (The house and garden within the wooded strip occupies only part of the strip).

xliv) The woodland along the northern edge of the Papworth Everard playing field would be more properly described as a 'narrow wood', rather than a 'wooded strip'. Although Dutch Elm disease removed some of the trees, there remain many mature oaks and ash, and other tree species. As the backdrop to the playing fields, this wood is highly regarded not only by Papworth Everard residents, but also by visiting sportsmen and sportswomen and their supporters from neighbouring villages. It has high amenity value as evidenced by the network of informal pathways that run through it. This wood was once part of a larger wood that existed in the area before the 20th century. The whole wood has been designated a group TPO, but as a striking landscape feature, it has much more importance than merely as a collection of individual trees. (NH/12-139).

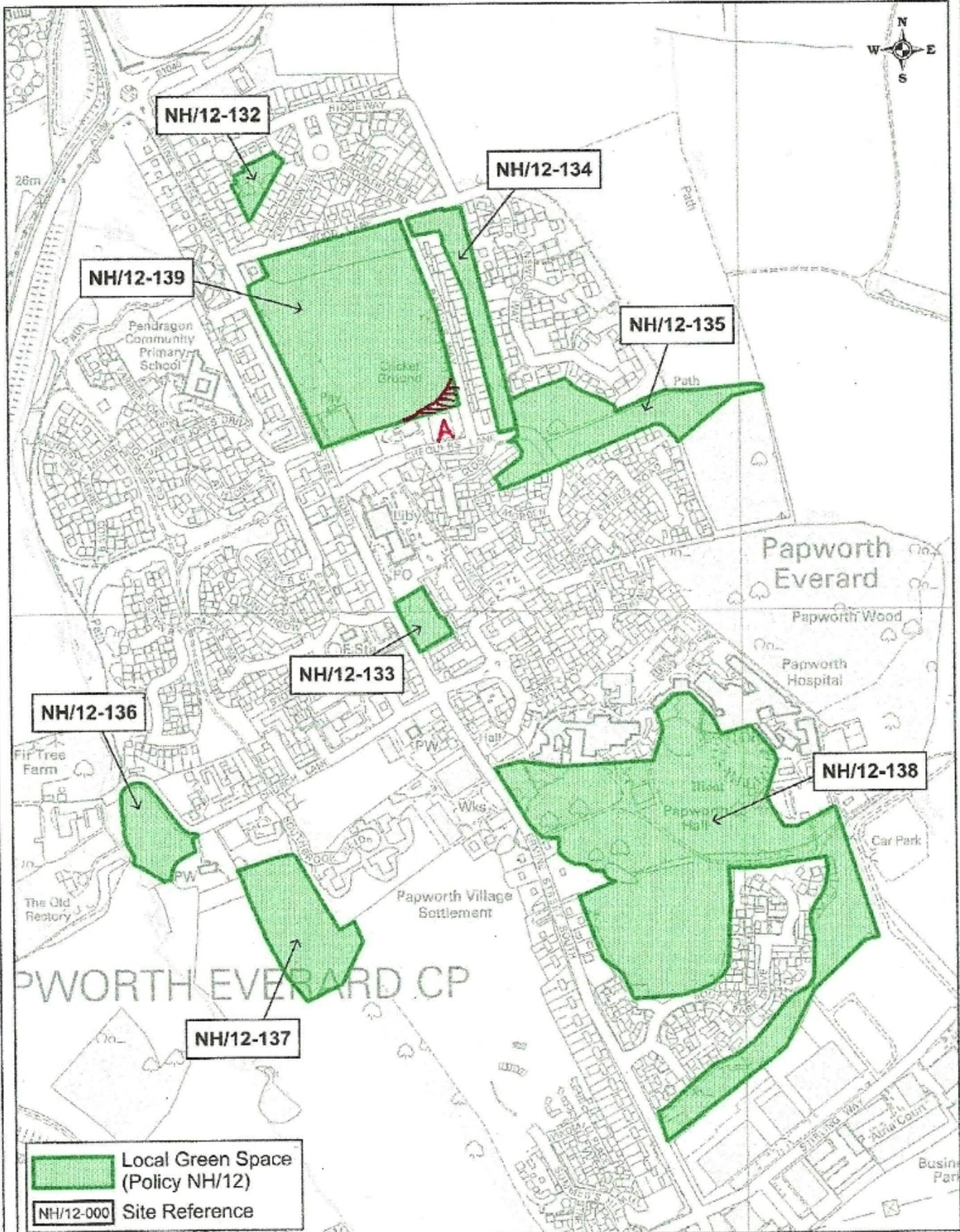
Proposed amendment to LGS NH/12-139

Please note the area marked 'A' on the attached plan, within proposed LGS NH/12-139. While the parish council does not wish to damage the argument for making the playing field (including the adjacent woodland to the north) a LGS, it proposes making a small adjustment to its southern boundary. It is proposed that the line of the LGS should follow the bottom of the artificial terrace that has been created in this part of the playing field. The reason for this proposal is that the terrace slope is a potential location for a new sports pavilion that will be financed by CIL funding from the recently approved (2nd November, 2016) 'The Ridgeway' residential development by Bloor Homes. The parish council is concerned that if any portion of the footprint of the new building were within the LGS this might make obtaining planning approval more complex or require an awkward and costly adjustment to the location of the pavilion.

Dr Christopher Howlett
Chairman of Planning Committee
Papworth Everard Parish Council

16 November 2016

SEE 'A' - proposed revision to boundary of NH/12-139



Date:	01/10/2014
Produced by:	Michael Sexton
Service:	Planning Policy
Scale:	1:7000 @ A4

Local Green Spaces: Papworth Everard

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. ECDC Licence 100022500 (2014)



**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Sawston Parish Council**

Responses to the Local Plan Inspectors' Questions re Sawston Local Green Space Allocations

xlv. Would The Spike Playing Field, South Terrace, Sawston meet the designation criteria for LGS as it is land bequeathed to Sawston Church/Institute, and in terms of its recreational value? (NH/12-141)?

The area forms an important local green space and has historically been used as a playing field. During the 1990s the land was leased to Sawston Parish Council for the construction of an earth BMX track in response to a request from a local youth group. Although this use has now lapsed, the land is still used for informal recreation, such as dog walking and informal play by residents within the local area. In the Recreation and Open Spaces Study prepared in 2013 to inform the Submitted Local Plan, Sawston was identified as having shortfall of 5.09 Ha (6.43 Ha vs an assessed need of 11.52 Ha) in sports provision and a shortfall of 5.30 Ha (0.46 Ha vs an assessed need of 5.76 Ha) of play space. The situation has not changed since that report was published. This land makes a significant contribution towards informal play space.

xlvi. Should the parcel of land at Millennium Copse, Sawston which has operated as a nursery facility for the benefit of a registered charity since 2000 be excluded from the LGS designation? (NH/12-143) ?

The area at the western end of the site currently occupied by the Huntingdon's Charity nursery facility and its adjacent car park should be removed from the allocation.

NH/12-143 should be extended eastwards to include the hatched area B and the green strip including the public footpath connecting Areas A and B. This strip of land, known as 'Brookside Walk', was designated as part of the public open space on the Estate under Paragraph 8b of the S106 agreement dated 24th May, 1995 (Application Refs. S/0958/94/O & S/1307/94/O). Area B is a wetland environmental area designated as such when the Tannery Road Estate was constructed. Both areas A and B together with Brookside Walk are under the control of Sawston Parish Council.

Please see modified map attached (Appendix 1)

xlvii. Would Butlers Green, Sawston meet the criteria for LGS designation in terms of its sustainable location for development? (NH/12-144) ?

The area falls within the Sawston Conservation Area and forms an important feature in the street scene to the north of Mill Lane Recreation Ground (NH/12-142) contributing to the openness of this part of Mill Lane and providing, with the recreation ground to the south, a clear green separation between the eastern and western sections of Mill Lane. The land forms the recreation and play area formerly attached to the John Falkner Primary School and which was sold by the County education authority to a private developer in 2011.

The conservation area was extended to include Butler's Green in 2007 at the time of the closure of the John Falkner Primary School in recognition of this area's importance in maintaining the rural aspect of this section of Mill Lane and its historical link to the Victorian buildings of the former school. These buildings are of considerable local historical significance, having housed the first school in Sawston (a National School, Est.1866). In recognition of this significance, the external fabric of these buildings

has been retained in the new housing development. The openness of this area is essential for retaining the setting of these preserved buildings and their visibility from Mill Lane.

The site includes a number of well established trees, which are subject to tree preservation orders and the loss of which would significantly degrade the green environment of this part of Sawston.

This area thus fulfils all three criteria of NPPF Para.77.



**Appendix 4:
Supporting Evidence provided to South Cambridgeshire District Council
from Steeple Morden Parish Council**

Steeple Morden Parish Council has reassessed the Local Green Space sites within the village and agree that as the Craft Way ransom strip is in private ownership it does not meet the criteria for designation.

The other areas put forward at the consultation stage are either owned by the Parish Council or by organisations, such as the Woodland Trust, which allow public access. The Parish Council therefore continue to support these sites.