

GREAT STAUGHTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Non Designated Heritage Assets

Draft Version 3.2

26 April 2023

Introduction

The report forms part of the evidence base for Policy GSNP 10 of the Great Staughton Neighbourhood Development Plan, and is to be read in conjunction with that Policy. The report defines those buildings, and archaeological and historical sites and finds that are offered protection under Policy GSNP 10.

Heritage Asset Types

The assets here are non-listed buildings which although not listed form part of the fabric and heritage of the neighbourhood area, also known as non-designated heritage assets.

A heritage asset is defined as 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. Although local heritage lists have long been developed successfully for buildings, all heritage asset types, including monuments, sites, places, areas, parks, gardens and designed landscapes may be considered for inclusion.

Archaeological interest in a heritage asset is defined as when a building holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historical interest in a heritage asset is defined as when a building or site illustrates important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural, or military history and/or has close historical associations with nationally important people. There should normally be some quality of interest in the physical fabric of an asset itself to justify the statutory protection afforded by listing.

Architectural interest in a heritage asset is defined as when a building has importance in its architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship.

Assessment Methodology

The non-listed buildings included in Table x of the Great Staughton non – designated Heritage Assets are justified on the basis of assessment using the criteria defined in Table 1 of the Historic England's Advice Note no.7 'Local Heritage Listing', as listed below:

Age	The age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics or building traditions.
Rarity	Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics.

Architectural and Artistic Interest

The intrinsic design and aesthetic value of an asset relating to local and/or national styles, materials, construction and craft techniques, or any other distinctive characteristics.

Group Value Groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.

Archaeological Interest

The local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be in the form of buried remains, but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a designed landscape, for instance. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are primary sources of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic Interest

A significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures, may enhance the significance of a heritage asset. Blue Plaque and similar schemes may be relevant.

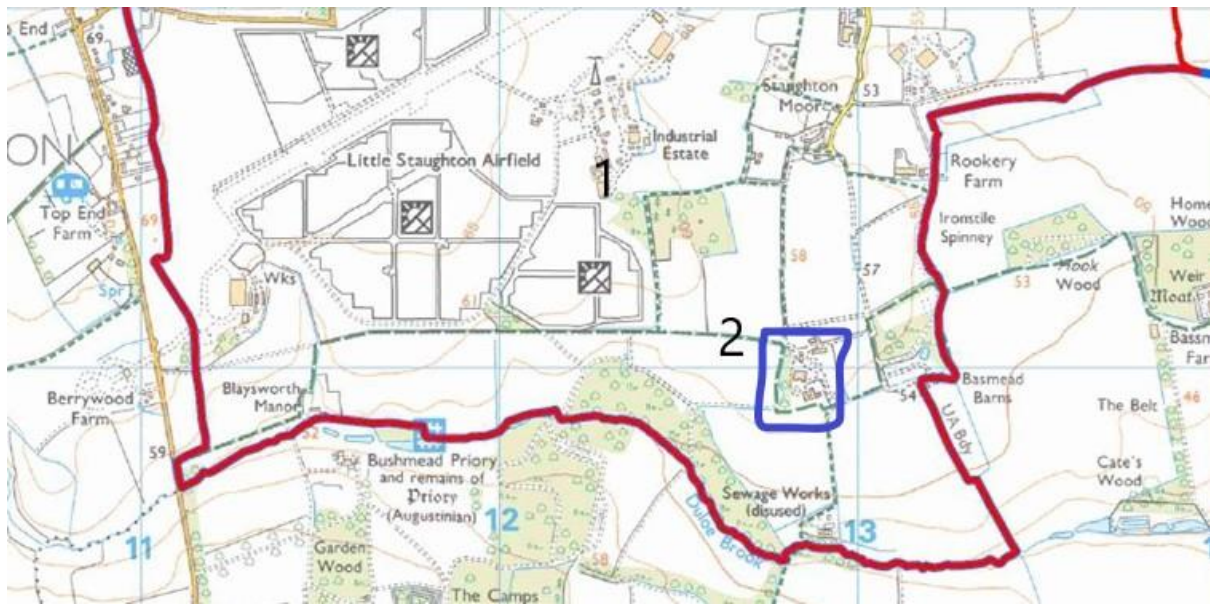
Social and communal interest

It may be regarded as a sub-set of historic interest but has special value in local listing. As noted in the PPG: 'Heritage assets ... can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity'. It therefore relates to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place.

Landmark Status

An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene

1. Buildings and Control Tower at Little Staughton Airfield and on Little America Industrial Site.



Little Staughton Airfield opened in September 1942 and was allocated to the USAAF as the 2nd Advanced Air Depot for repair of B-17s of the 1st Bomb Wing. RAF Little Staughton was handed over to Bomber Command on March 1, 1944. On April 1, the 'C' Flights of No. 7 Squadron from Oakington and No. 156 Squadron from Upwood arrived to form No. 582 Squadron, flying Lancaster bombers. The new Squadron flew its first raid on the night of the 9th April, 1944 and its last on the 25th April 1945, a total of 165 missions were flown with the loss of 28 Lancasters. No. 109 Pathfinder Squadron arrived from Marham flying Mosquitos on the 2nd April 1944, during their time at Little Staughton they lost 23 Mosquitos. The national flags of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa Airforce and RAF book of Remembrance for the members of No. 109 and No. 582 Squadrons and a memorial stone are on display in the Church of All Saints', Little Staughton.

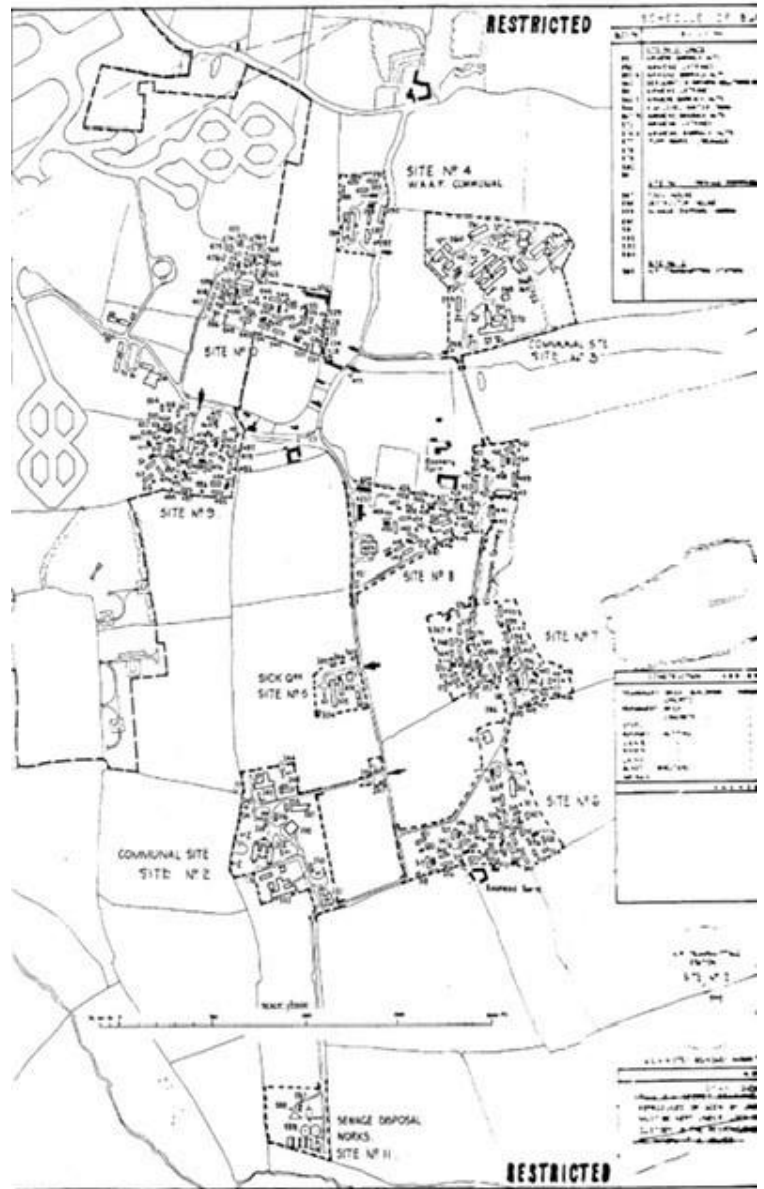
The control tower is marked as 1 on the map above.

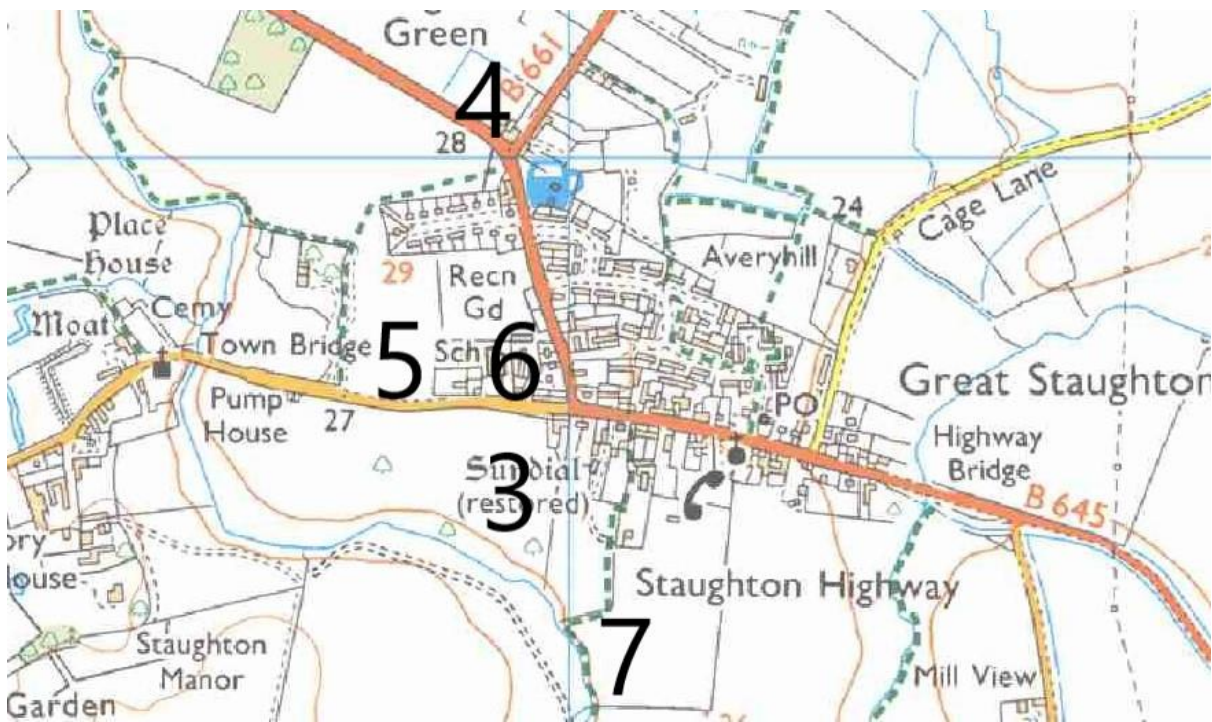
The Second war buildings used by servicemen using Little Staughton Airfield from where the many critical missions were flown are now situated on the Little America Industrial site marked 2 on the map.. Some have their original designations on the buildings. Examples are The Cookhouse, Theatre and washroom. The photo below shows the washing room and other buildings.

The protection of the complex is important as well as individual buildings as it demonstrates both the importance of the airfield site and its relation to that part of history. The buildings are all of a very similar utilitarian type of build used to optimise efficiency and minimise cost in the war. The map below is of poor definition but shows in the number and extent of buildings

They meet the criteria of

Age, Rarity, Group Value, Historical Interest, communal interest, and landmark Status.





3. The Old School and Headmasters House



The original Victorian School and adjacent Headmasters House represent an important part of Great Staughton's culture and heritage. This type of schooling for village children manifests the changes in Victorian society with the universal education acts.

	<p>They meet the age, rarity, historic interest, social and community interest and landmark status criteria.</p>
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4. The Snooty Tavern Pub



The Snooty Tavern Public House is an integral part of the community. It has had a number of names but is one of the original 7 pubs in Great Staughton. It is situated on the entrance to the village as approach from Kimbolton.

It meets the age, rarity, historic interest, social and community interest and landmark status criteria

5. The Manse, The Causeway



The Manse is significant house style feature of the village from its name it was probably the home of clergy at one time. The style is of one of a number of houses in the village originating from Victorian times.

It meets the age, rarity, historic interest, social and community interest and landmark status criteria

6. 2-8 The Causeway



These row of houses built in the 1970's/1980's along The Causeway are of interesting architectural design. They won design awards for their sympathetic relationship to their surroundings and unusual character.

They meet the group value, social and community interest and landmark status criteria.

7. Ridge and Furrow Fields



There are a number of fields around Great Staughton which show the original strip form of agriculture prior to the enclosure Act.

They meet the are, rarity, archaeological interest, historic interest and landmark status criteria.

