

# Duchess Park



Bee Orchid on Duchess Park

## History and Natural History

### Volume 1 - An Introduction

(A work in progress at June 2017)





*This book is dedicated to all residents and visitors to Duchess Park, present and future, who have an interest in local history, or who are, or might be persuaded to become interested in understanding, loving and conserving the site and its flora and fauna.*

*The views are my own.*

Why does including local history in this book matter?

It matters for two major reasons. First because many people derive a great deal of pleasure from reading about past events and enjoy the perspective that it gives in understanding local custom and practice, previous land ownership and land use.

Secondly, for many of us, myself included, knowing something about where our little patch of land fits into previous land ownership and who lived here and used that land gives a *sense of place* and helps in *feeling grounded or at home where we live*.

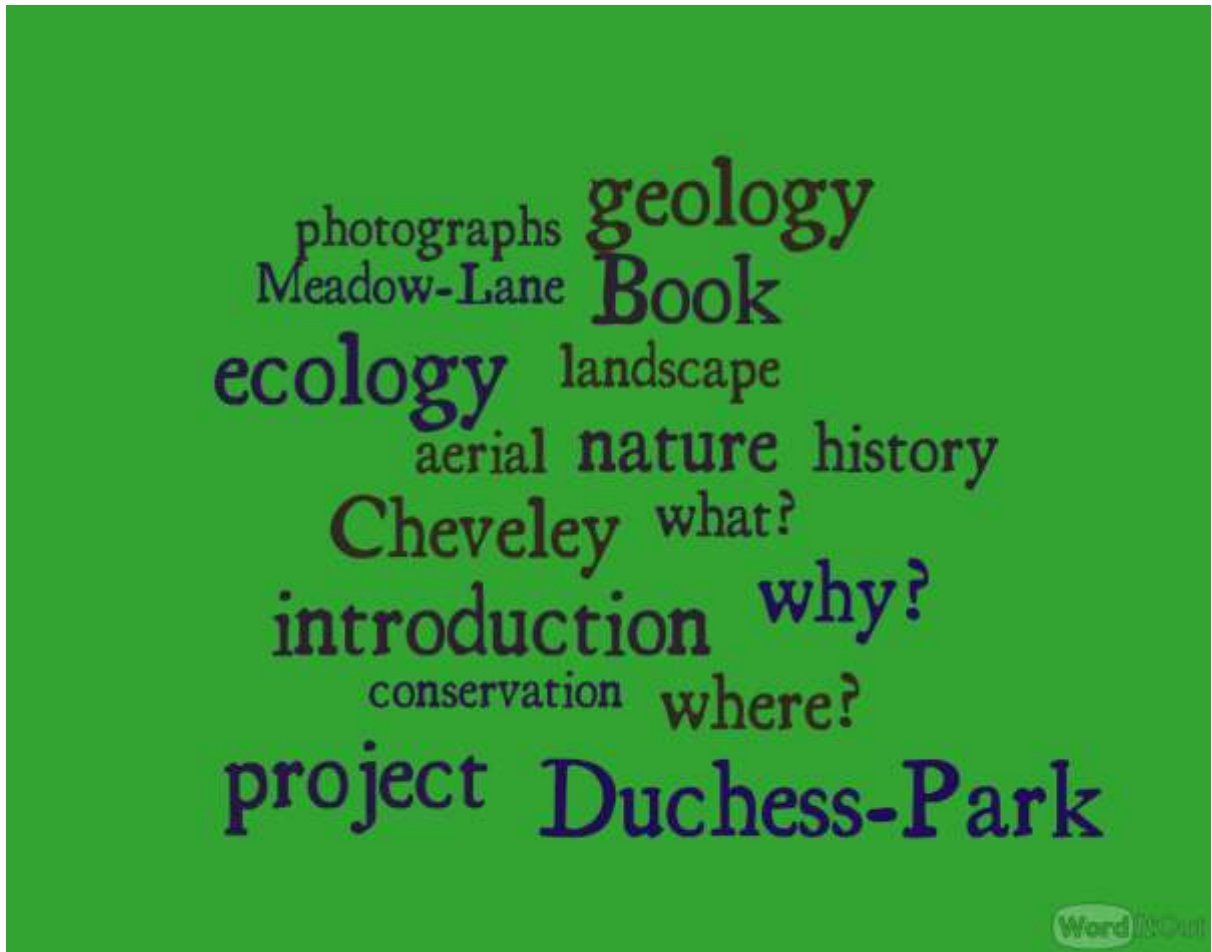
It is only by having this *sense of place* that we can feel the emotion that will motivate us to protect and conserve what we have inherited.

Why does conservation matter?

*Only when the last tree has died  
and the last river has been poisoned  
and the last fish has been caught  
will we realize that we can't eat money*

*Treat the Earth well: It was not given to you by your parents  
it was loaned to you by your children*

*(Native American Proverbs)*



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## What is The Book Project?

It is about the gradual creation of an interesting and in due course reliable record of the history and natural history of the site now known as Duchess Park. (During the early stages of construction, the development was also marketed as King's Meadow). What began as a monthly observation *list* hopefully will eventually become an illustrated record in the form of a book produced by residents of Duchess Park and knowledgeable contributors from the wider community and other sources.

## Where is Duchess Park? (OS map reference TL660623)

Duchess Park is a community of 70 properties<sup>1</sup> on land between Duchess Drive and Centre Drive in the north of the Parish of Cheveley just outside Newmarket. It is unique due to the incorporation of public open space. These areas are for the benefit of wildlife and for public enjoyment of the flora and fauna - *26 acres of secluded parkland in the midst of Newmarket's elite racing stables*. The view of Warren Hill and its association with horse racing provides a context and link with the past.



*Warren Hill in the distance viewed from Duchess Park, 2011*



*Exercising Horses on Warren Hill, Newmarket by Sir Alfred James Munnings*



*Duchess Park from Warren Hill, 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> At the time of writing, four more properties are under construction on Meadow Lane

*Duchess Park, a development built by David Wilson Homes, reflected the proximity to Newmarket and the horse racing industry in its marketing material. The brochures were illustrated with a number of house styles each with the name of a famous horse breed.*

*These styles illustrated were broadly speaking built as shown, albeit with some design tweaks.*



*The Darley*



*The Byerly*



*The Breton*



*The Hanoverian*



*The Shire*



*The Brandenburg*



*The Camargue*



*The Falabella*



*The Andalusian*

*There are few builders in Britain with more experience of creating superior homes. For more than forty years, we've been developing a reputation for building a better class of home – based on design principles that emphasise space, style and luxury. David Wilson Homes*

The following extract, taken from The Development Brief, Adopted June 2001, reflects what the planning authority required after it had commissioned expert reports on the landscape and wildlife value of the site.

1. To recognise that the site is part of the wider landscape context from which it borrows a special character.
2. To retain the inherent rectilinear structure of the site and all existing vegetation which is of ecological value or protected. To retain, maintain and enhance all identified wildlife habitats.
3. To promote the best use of the available space within the allocated site in terms of its division between areas of built development and areas of open space. To identify the best vehicular access into the site from Duchess Drive protecting the highly valued tree-lined frontage.
4. To promote a distinctive landscape setting for the development retaining the open character of the site yet providing all necessary screening and sheltering.
5. To create within the allocation of 59<sup>2</sup> dwellings, groups or communities of 8 – 15 dwellings relating to the compartmented structure of the site. The groups of housing to have permeable links and exhibit integrity of layout, design and material use.
6. To promote the inclusion into the development of a range of facilities and communal spaces for the benefit of the wider community.
7. To promote the best practices in sustainable development of the landscape, buildings and infrastructure.

<sup>2</sup> During the course of the development this number was increased to 67 including replacement of two pre-existing properties.



## Introduction

The Duchess Park *History and Natural History* book (in four volumes) serves a number of purposes:

- To inform residents and add to the enjoyment of living on Duchess Park
- Encourage residents with an interest in local history or flora and fauna to share their knowledge and expertise
- Provide interest for resident families, friends and relatives visiting Duchess Park
- To act as a stimulus to observe and report things of interest that may be added to the book over time
- Raise awareness and interest among near neighbours from surrounding streets who visit the site for recreational reasons
- Be available to send to local authority specialists for information and also as and when planning issues arise
- To inform and encourage the future site maintenance contractors to act sympathetically and value the habitats
- Create relationships with experts who can help us to build and develop the list and value the habitats e.g. Wildlife Trusts
- Help us secure funding for site improvements
- Our own local 'I-Spy' book
- And to be a bit of fun
- **Wherever possible, sightings will be recorded with a date and OS map reference and where possible photographed (marked @DP) to replace images taken from the internet.**

**Example:**

Orange Tip *Anthocaris cardamines*  
4/6/12 566090, 262196



Later volumes contain generic map references to be used for early records.

The current species list has been compiled by Duchess Park Residents (with valuable outside contributions) and it is open to anyone to contribute their observations. If you wish to see something added please let me know what you have seen, where and when and how you identified it or perhaps you have a photograph that would enhance the list. There will be occasional small prizes for interesting contributions!

For more information or advice or to make a contribution to the book, contact: David Cudby (Tel: 01638 669964 or email: davidcudby@btinternet.com)

## Chapter One - History of the site and surroundings

**We would welcome gifts or loans of old maps, photographs or postcards of the area that would provide sources of information and possible illustrations.**

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### Historical Perspective

At one time all of the land between Ashley Road and Duchess Drive, all the way up to the village of Cheveley, was part of the Cheveley Park Estate. Where Duchess Park now stands was arable land around 1800. The ownership of the land has progressively been broken up, sold and resold largely since the 1920s.

Cheveley Park in 1671



Cheveley Park in 1893





Cheveley Park circa 1900



The entrance showing railway tracks for transporting materials circa 1900 (Duchess Drive on the right)



Cheveley Park in 1925



## The Duchess Park Development

Numerous parcels of land were purchased from more than a dozen individual land owners and assembled by David Wilson Homes. The purchases included areas of rough grass, meadow, scrub, rough paddocks, a builder's yard, houses, gardens and latterly a small farm. Three pre-existing Meadow Lane properties were left in place. Purchasing the land and obtaining planning permission for the development is believed to have taken nearly a decade and a half with construction commencing in 2006. The first properties were occupied in 2007. At this time David Wilson Homes was acquired by Barratt Homes and the development was completed in 2010.

## Some further interesting Local Historical snippets

### Harry McCalmont

Sourced from Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia, with minor amendments made with the help of local historians



Colonel Harry McCalmont: caricature by Lesley Ward ("Spy"), 1889

Colonel **Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont** (1861 – 8 December 1902) was a British Army officer, race-horse owner, yachtsman and Conservative party politician.

He was the son of Hugh Barklie Blundell McCalmont, and was educated at Eton College before gaining a commission in the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in 1881. He subsequently transferred to the Scots Guards four years later.

In 1888 his millionaire great uncle, Hugh McCalmont died. Under the conditions of his will, a trust fund was established paying Harry McCalmont 2,000 pounds a year for seven years, after which he would inherit the remainder of the estate. He used this income to purchase the Cheveley Park estate and stud farm near Newmarket from the Duke of Rutland. There he established a successful stable of racehorses. Among his horses were *Timothy*, a winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate and *Isinglass* winner of the Epsom Derby, St. Ledger Stakes and Epsom Gold Cup. He retired from the regular army in 1889, becoming colonel of the 6th (Militia) Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was also a keen yachtsman and member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

In 1895 a general election was called, and McCalmont was selected as Conservative candidate for the Newmarket constituency, then held by the Liberals. He was successful, unseating the sitting member of parliament, Sir George Newnes.

The Second Boer War broke out in 1899, and in the following year McCalmont's battalion went to south Africa, serving in the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the war. A general election was held in 1900, and McCalmont, who was still in South Africa, was re-elected with an increased majority. His opponent in the election was C D Rose, owner of the racehorse *Ravensbury* which had been a rival to *Isinglass*.

Harry McCalmont married twice, but had no children. He died suddenly at his London home from heart failure in December 1902.

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### Extracts from the Cheveley Park Stud website

- Several monarchs have owned Cheveley Park, including King Athelstan, King Canute, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, Edward I and Edward II.
- Cheveley Castle – the last castle to be built in Cambridgeshire – was built in 1341 by Sir John de Pultenay, who was Mayor of London four times.
- Sir Henry Jermyn acquired the estate in 1650 and created the first Cheveley Park mansion, of which there is a painting by Siberecht (1682) in Belvoir Castle.
- Cheveley Park became the centre of a great landed estate as a result of the Duke of Somerset's purchases in the 1730's and 1740's. Through a marriage settlement the estate passed through the hands of four Dukes of Rutland. The fifth Duke of Rutland established Cheveley Park as a thoroughbred centre of note, breeding four Classic winners; he planted the tree lined avenue called Duchess Drive in memory of his wife.



The old Cheveley Park Mansion, which was demolished in 1925

- Harry McCalmont purchased the estate in 1892 and at the time it covered some 7,800 acres, encompassing all the land up to the racecourse, which he also owned. Harry McCalmont built a large mansion which was completed in 1898, and where he entertained such luminaries as Edward VII. The mansion boasted 43 bedrooms and 365 windows. A real tennis court was installed, being one of only forty three in the country, but was never used. Harry McCalmont also built a railway line up Centre Drive to bring materials up from Newmarket station to construct the mansion.
- Many of the stud buildings built by Harry McCalmont are used today, the most important being Isinglass's spacious box which is now occupied by *Pivotal*. *Isinglass* was bred by Harry McCalmont and was born at the stud in 1890; his record winnings were not surpassed until 1952 by *Tulyar*. *Isinglass* died in 1911, and his skeleton is in the National History Museum in London.
- The mansion was used as a military hospital in World War 1, and was subsequently demolished in 1925 as it was not economically viable.
- The grandstand of Cheveley Park racecourse is now part of the Newmarket Golf Course buildings.
- In July 1942 a German Dornier, having been on a mission dropping bombs on Birmingham, crashed on Duchess Drive, the crew having bailed out over Snailwell. The crash site was secured by Woodditton Home Guard.
- There was a PoW camp at Cheveley Park Stud during World War 2, and one of the prisoners came back to marry a local girl. The prisoners were mainly German and numbered around one hundred.
- In 1975 David and Patricia Thompson purchased Cheveley Park Stud then in receivership, having dwindled down to 270 acres. They stood their Gimcrack winner, *Music Boy* at the stud in 1977 (against industry advice); however from 17 foals *Music Boy* was leading first season sire, and his progeny earned over £2.5 million. A life size bronze of *Music Boy* stands outside the stud office.
- The 'mighty' *Pivotal* was bred and born on the stud, and was the first foal by his sire *Polar Falcon* in 1993. In 1996 *Pivotal* won the Group 1 Nunthorpe Stakes, as did his son *Kyllachy* in 2002, and his grandson *Sole Power* in 2010.
- Party Politics, owned by Patricia Thompson, won the Grand National in 1992; he spent his retirement at Cheveley Park Stud.
- *Entrepreneur* and *Happy Valentine*, consigned by Cheveley Park Stud in 1998, were the joint top lots at the Tattersalls Houghton Sale in 1998, selling at 600,000 guineas each. *Entrepreneur* went on to win the 2000 Guineas.
- As at the end of the 2010 season *Pivotal* is the leading European sire by number of individual Stakes winners. His results during his career to date stand at 90 individual Stakes winners, including 18 Group 1 winners.
- In 2010 the stud now comprises just less than 1000 acres, and we continue our endeavours to fly the flag for British breeding and racing.

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See also; <http://www.cheveley-pc.org.uk/item/cheveley-history.html>

Here is an interesting extract from that website.

*The wedge of land between the Ashley road and Duchess Drive began to develop as a residential extension of Newmarket in the 1920s, after building plots were laid out on either side of the lower 1 km. of Centre Drive in 1921. The drive was rapidly filled, mainly with small bungalows, while housing of a mixed character extended as ribbon development up the south side of Ashley Road and the east side of Duchess Drive. In the wedge as a whole there were already 74 houses by 1932, and the population rose from an estimated 450 in 1937 to 700 or 800 in 1944, among whom there were said to be 'no Cheveley people at all ... only Newmarket people'. Most remaining gaps in the frontages were filled in the 1950s and 1960s. Under the planning guidelines established after 1974 the area was designated part of the 'Newmarket Fringe', and further residential building was permitted only within a tightly drawn 'development envelope'. Thirty houses were built in the 1980s in a space north of Centre Drive, and by 1989 the whole neighbourhood, by then confusingly called the Cheveley Park estate, contained over 300 houses, as many as in the village. It lacked shops or other facilities of its own.*

**Some further historical perspectives of what is now Duchess Park**



*Duchess Drive, circa 1900*



*Duchess Park around 2000, before the development began in 2006*

The old Meadow Lane can be clearly seen with its connections to Duchess Drive and Centre Drive. The current road access, via the hill, off Duchess Drive didn't exist.



*Aerial photograph before development, taken around 2000, Sidehill Stud and Warren Hill in the background*



*This is where numbers 8, 10 and 12 now stand, the roof of number 20 is visible between the trees.*



*Meadow Lane as it used to be outside what are now numbers 20 to 26 and beyond (looking north)*



*Land behind what are now numbers 22 and 24*



*View from a house on Duchess Drive before Duchess Park was built*



*Construction commences on numbers 14 to 18, 22 and 24 in 2006-7*

Evolving site development as recorded on Google Earth



Before 2006



2006-7



2007-8





*May 2015*



*May 2015*

These latest aerial photographs<sup>3</sup> show Duchess Park five years on from the builders leaving the site. It is useful to be able to place Duchess Park in its wider semi-urban and rural context. The human influences on the open spaces and the surrounding trees, hedges, paddocks and mature gardens give a broader understanding of the ecological influences.

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<sup>3</sup> Photographs by Richard Jones

**Building opposite *The Old Orchard***

Building four new houses started a pace in May / June 2015



## Chapter Two - Geology and Landscape

The west of the county of Suffolk lies on more resistant Cretaceous Chalk (145 – 65 million years old). This chalk is the north-eastern extreme of the Southern England Chalk Formation that stretches from Dorset in the south west to Dover in the south east. The Chalk is less easily eroded so forms the only significant hills in the county. The highest point of the county is Great Wood Hill at OS ref. TL786558, the highest point in Suffolk and the highest point of the Newmarket Ridge, near the village of Rede which reaches 128 m.

The Newmarket Ridge is a ridge of low chalk hills extending for over 20 miles, from Bishop's Stortford in Hertfordshire to Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, passing through the south-eastern corner of Cambridgeshire.

There are numerous tops over 100m, but the hills in this region tend to have quite steep sides but *very* flat tops, leading to very low topographic prominence. A case in point is Biggin Common, near the village of Castle Camps. Despite being a prominent landmark and the highest point for nearly 15 miles in every direction, its prominence is only 20m to the marginally higher Great Wood Hill, 18 miles away, the hills being connected by a ridge of very little change in height.

(Source: Wikipedia)

Duchess Park itself ranges in elevation between 55 and 70m. There are views of Warren Hill which has an elevation of 85m.

### - What the local authority planners expected

Based upon surveying what existed prior to the sites development for housing the planning authority commissioned a report to indicate the potential of the site for its ecological value as well as its housing value. Those landscape proposals are set out in the plan below and form the basis of subsequent thinking by the developers and more importantly, in taking a responsible long term view, by the owners of properties on Duchess Park.

As can be seen from the various photographs, Duchess Park is *an island* or *an oasis* of meadow and scrub habitat in a sea of manicured paddocks which offer little to wildlife. The proximity of Duchess Park to the sixteen acre plantation makes it important for mobile wildlife, birds and insects, but also in its own right to wild plant life.

### - Recent developments

In May 2015 work began in earnest to build four new houses on the piece of land opposite The Old Orchard.

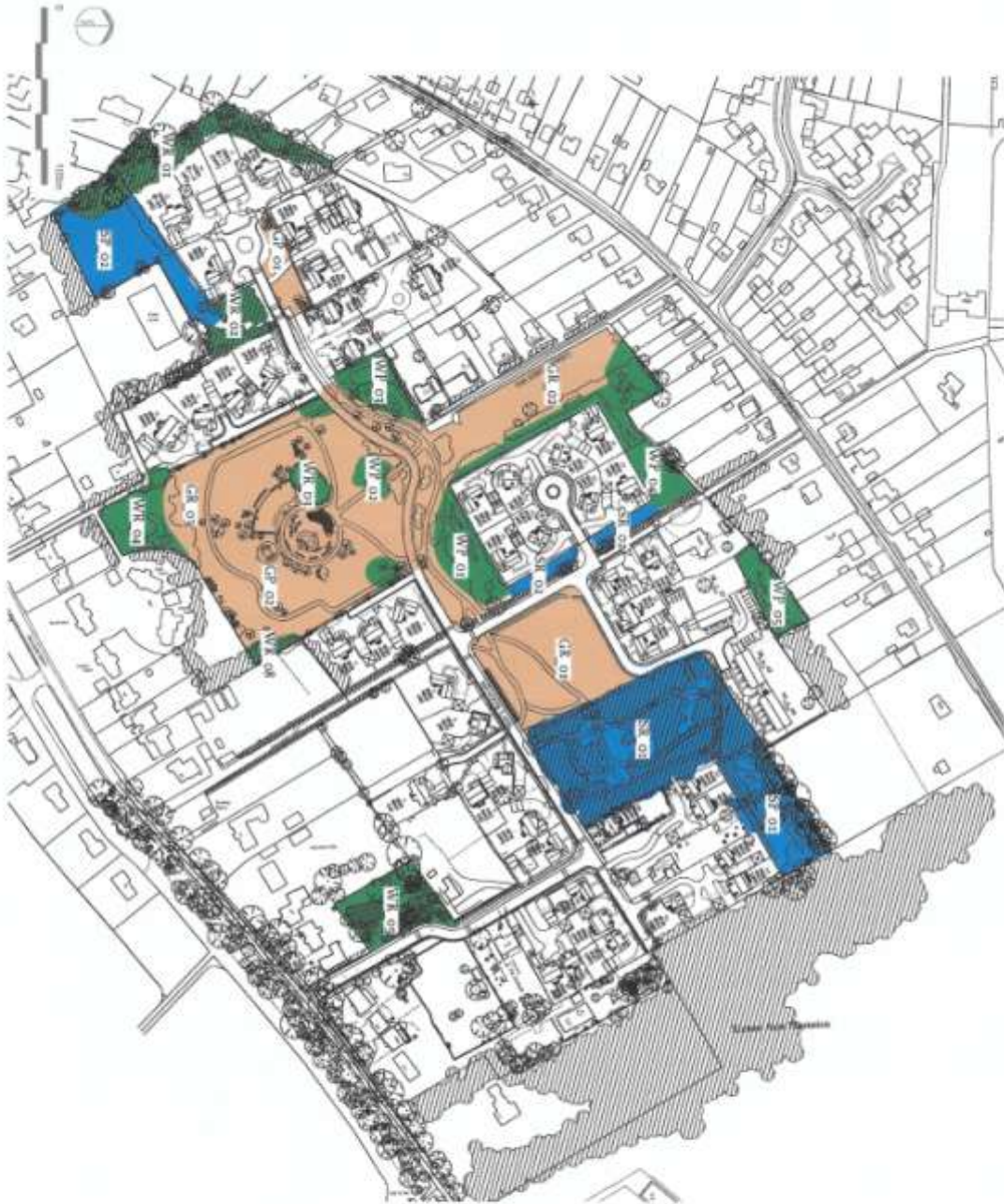


**Key**

**Landscape Proposals**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p> Closed woodland with 70% Trees &amp; Shrubs and 30% Grass. Mixed Native Woodland ( Ash, Maple &amp; Hazel). Species for visual &amp; wildlife benefits and which help to define the site boundary.</p>                                     | <p> Existing Orchard will be managed to enhance it's value. This area is valuable for invertebrates and nesting birds.</p>                            |
| <p> Open woodland with 30% Trees &amp; Shrubs and 70% Grass. Mixed Native Woodland ( Ash, Maple &amp; Hazel). Copee planting at selected locations, species for visual &amp; wildlife benefits and which help to define the site boundary.</p> | <p> Existing mosaic of scrub and grassland. This area will be managed to enhance its botanically rich value for invertebrates, birds and mammals.</p> |
| <p> Grassland Mosaic - remaining open &amp; uncluttered, with copee planting, trees and enhancement of species-rich grassland.</p>   | <p> Existing Species-rich Grassland. This area will be managed to enhance its botanically rich value for invertebrates, birds and mammals.</p>        |
| <p> Proposed scrub to complement existing species rich grassland.</p>  |  |

033 West\_DuChess\_DriveHistory\_01.indd



- LEGEND
- Woodland and Mature Trees (Revised WK\_01-03\_01-04\_01-05\_01-06\_01-07\_01-08)
  - Chestnut (Revised CM\_01-02\_03\_04\_05\_06\_07\_08\_09\_10\_11\_12\_13\_14\_15\_16\_17\_18\_19\_20\_21\_22\_23\_24\_25\_26\_27\_28\_29\_30\_31\_32\_33\_34\_35\_36\_37\_38\_39\_40\_41\_42\_43\_44\_45\_46\_47\_48\_49\_50\_51\_52\_53\_54\_55\_56\_57\_58\_59\_60\_61\_62\_63\_64\_65\_66\_67\_68\_69\_70\_71\_72\_73\_74\_75\_76\_77\_78\_79\_80\_81\_82\_83\_84\_85\_86\_87\_88\_89\_90\_91\_92\_93\_94\_95\_96\_97\_98\_99\_100)
  - Scrub (Revised SR\_01-02\_03\_04\_05\_06\_07\_08\_09\_10\_11\_12\_13\_14\_15\_16\_17\_18\_19\_20\_21\_22\_23\_24\_25\_26\_27\_28\_29\_30\_31\_32\_33\_34\_35\_36\_37\_38\_39\_40\_41\_42\_43\_44\_45\_46\_47\_48\_49\_50\_51\_52\_53\_54\_55\_56\_57\_58\_59\_60\_61\_62\_63\_64\_65\_66\_67\_68\_69\_70\_71\_72\_73\_74\_75\_76\_77\_78\_79\_80\_81\_82\_83\_84\_85\_86\_87\_88\_89\_90\_91\_92\_93\_94\_95\_96\_97\_98\_99\_100)

REV. DESCRIPTION      APP. DATE

**LDĀ DESIGN**

PROJECT TITLE  
**LAND AT DUCHESS DRIVE**

CLIENT  
**Landscapes Management Assoc**

DESIGNED BY	<b>Paul Kowalski</b>	DATE	<b>07/11/11</b>
DRAWN	<b>JK</b>	CHECKED	<b>JK</b>
SCALE(S)	<b>AS SHOWN</b>	APPROVED	<b>JK</b>
DATE	<b>07/11/11</b>		
SCALE(S)	<b>AS SHOWN</b>		
PROJECT	<b>LAND AT DUCHESS DRIVE</b>		

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## Appendix 1 - 25 things you may not know about Cheveley (from Michael Symons, local historian)

If you're interested in old images of Cheveley, take a look at [www.cheveley.net](http://www.cheveley.net)

1. The origin of the village name is from the Anglo Saxon ceaf-lea meaning "market field".
2. Many people will know King Canute as being famous for saying to fawning subjects that he wasn't all powerful and couldn't hold back the tide. In 1022 he owned Wood Ditton and swapped it for Cheveley with the Diocese of Ely. Newmarket didn't develop until after 1200.
3. Cheveley Castle mound, though situated on private land and therefore not open to the public, is clearly visible from Google Earth. It was built in 1341.
4. The stream flowing from Ashley to Newmarket near Broomstick Comer was first bridged in 1534.
5. A grammar school was founded in Cheveley in 1568. It is now Raye's House, further up the High Street from the school and on the opposite side. There were many grammar schools founded at that time, including the one Shakespeare attended.
6. To fight the Spanish Armada in 1558 each village was required to supply troops and Cheveley had to supply 8 Light Horsemen and 12 Footmen.
7. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the Duke of Rutland built a mansion at Cheveley Park (near the top of Park Road). There is a painting of it from 1682 in Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire

*No. 7 is incorrect.*

*Henry Jermyn (Lord Dover) who died at Cheveley on April 6th 1708, was the owner of Cheveley Park in the latter half of the 17th century.*

*He married Judith Poley in 1673 and it was during this decade that he rebuilt, or possibly, partially rebuilt, the mansion that is depicted in Jan Siberechts's painting of 1681. Being no issue from this marriage the estate passed to Henry Jermyn's two nieces (after his widow's death.) Mary, the eldest, married Sir Thomas Davers who sold the Cheveley estate to Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, in 1732.*

*The Duke of Somerset had the mansion altered, externally and internally in the 1730's.*

*Charles' daughter, Frances Seymour, who inherited the Cheveley estate, married the Marquis of Granby (John Manners) on September 31st, 1750, whereby the Manners family came into the Cheveley estate by way of a marriage portion.*

*John Manners died before his father, therefore, he never succeeded to the title of 'Duke'. It was John and Frances's second son, Charles, who became the 4th Duke of Rutland after his grandfather's death in 1779. Charles was the first Duke of Rutland to own the Cheveley Park estate.*

*Although Lady Elizabeth (wife of 5th Duke,) carried out various renovations and the 6th Duke had the East and West wings demolished and north range enlarged it was not a Duke of Rutland who had the mansion built. The 7th Duke of Rutland was the last Duke to reside, occasionally, in Cheveley and it was he who sold the estate to Harry McCalmont in 1892.*

*Harry McCalmont had the mansion demolished and built a new mansion, which took two years to build, 1896 to 1898.*

*Sylvia Greening*

8. Censuses for the village from 1841, 1851 and 1861 are available at the Cambridgeshire Collection in the Central Library, Cambridge and each includes an index of surnames.
9. Winston Churchill lived at Banstead Manor in 1891 when aged 16 - Mr. Rolfe gave him carpentry lessons but "he left his tools blunt". The house he lived in predates the existing house. There is a story that the earlier house collapsed because Churchill's mother insisted on collecting rainwater in a tank on the roof so that she had soft water to wash her hair.
10. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Harry McCalmont arrived and, eventually, he owned all the land from Cheveley up to the Race Course. He had inherited a vast fortune from the family merchant bank. He was MP for East Cambs in 1895 and 1900 and was very generous – including giving the playing field to the village.
11. The record winnings in the years to 1895 of Cheveley Park's outstanding horse, Isinglass, were not surpassed until 1952 (by Tulyar). Isinglass died in 1911 and his skeleton is in the Natural History Museum in London.
12. A railway line was built up Centre Drive to bring building materials up from Newmarket Station (then off Old Station Road). The locomotive can be seen in one of the images on [www.cheveley.net](http://www.cheveley.net)
13. Harry McCalmont's mansion included a Real Tennis Court (the indoor predecessor of Lawn Tennis) one of only 43 in the whole of the UK.
14. Harry McCalmont was responsible for Cheveley Park Racecourse, parts are still visible today next to Newmarket golf course and the old grandstand is now part of their buildings.
15. Cheveley Park was used as a military hospital in the First World War.
16. In the First World War 150 of the then population of 700 went to war and, of those, 23 were killed (60 would be the same proportion of today's population).
17. The third Cheveley Park mansion was completed in 1898 by Harry McCalmont and had 47 bedrooms. It was demolished in 1925.
18. The paneling and one of the fireplaces from the third Cheveley Park mansion is now in the Dining Room of the University Arms Hotel in Cambridge. The fireplace has the motif HMcC. Another fireplace from the mansion is in the seating area just past reception.
19. Bill Tutte, a former pupil at Cheveley School, was a leading code breaker at Bletchley Park during WW2 and, later, he worked with NASA assessing the trajectory for the trip to the moon in the 1969.
20. In 1944 a Stirling four engined bomber was crash landed at Broad Green after its wings had iced up only 15 minutes after take-off on a training flight. The wing tip hit the chimney of Banstead Manor as it came down and leakage from the plane caused the grass at Broad Green to be discoloured for many years afterwards.
21. In the Second World War there was a Prisoner of War camp at Cheveley Park. One of the residents came back in 1948 to marry a local girl.
22. Glebe House was the Rectory until its sale in 1946. The gates came from Horseheath Hall on its demolition in 1777.
23. Cheveley Congregational Church (now the United Reformed Church) had a female minister in 1956.
24. There have been four other Post Offices in the village before the present one.
25. Most people know that Bob Champion Grand National winner on Aldaniti in 1981 lives in the village but not everyone knows that, since retirement, he has raised more than £10M for cancer research - an incredible achievement.

**Appendix 2 - CHEVELEY (from British History online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18784>)**

Cheveley occupies a slice of chalk downland and clay-capped hills stretching south-east from Newmarket (Suff.). (fn. 49) Its boundaries (fn. 50) enclose 1,035 ha. (2,559 a.) (fn. 51) in a rectangle no more than 2¼ km. wide and 6½ km. long. The boundary with Newmarket was adjusted slightly in 1993. (fn. 52) The land rises from 38 m. (125 ft.) in the northwest to over 115 m. (375 ft.) in the south. The northern half, below 90 m. (300 ft.), is on Middle and Upper Chalk underlying soils of gravelly loam, incised by the valley of a stream followed by the Newmarket-Ashley road. (fn. 53) In the Middle Ages the stream was bridged at Farmer's or Broomstick corner where the road crosses that from Cheveley to Moulton, (fn. 54) but in modern times it has run dry and serves as a drainage ditch.

The steep-sided spur north of the valley was Cheveley's heath, scene of a murder in 1336, (fn. 55) and long divided by a thorn-set ditch into rough grazing on the lower slopes and rabbit warrens on the flat summit, which became known as Warren Hill. (fn. 56) With the development of the Newmarket races in the early 17th century and the arrival of permanent training stables after 1660, (fn. 57) the heath was much used for exercising racehorses. (fn. 58) Gallops were set out along both flanks of Warren Hill, Long Hill gallop to the north and Side Hill gallop to the south. On the hill top in 1768 stood two structures associated with sport: a hawk ladder and the King's Chair. The latter was supposedly in origin a real wooden chair used by Charles II, but by 1790 had been rebuilt as a small gazebo. (fn. 59) Before 1851 the Jockey Club had a lease from the Cheveley Park estate of all the heath in the parish, comprising 345 a. in 1838. (fn. 60) The Jockey Club bought the freehold in 1920. (fn. 61) By the 1880s tan gallops had been laid and walking tracks for horses set out around the perimeter and within an earlier plantation. (fn. 62) In the 20th century increasingly elaborate arrangements were made to allow intensive use of the natural turf and of prepared surfaces for walking, cantering, and galloping. (fn. 63)

South of the heath, open fields extended over the Chalk valley and the rising land to its south until their inclosure in 1844. After 1920, the part nearest Newmarket was taken for housing and the rest became paddocks for stud farms. (fn. 64)

Above 90 m. the Chalk is capped by glacial boulder clay, the lower gradients of which provided sites for the church and village, the 14th-century moated castle, and the park of the great house which succeeded it and dominated the parish from 1600 to 1920. (fn. 65) The clayland, especially the flat-topped ill-drained summit, (fn. 66) was heavily wooded in Anglo-Saxon times, when the parish name was probably coined from a word for a chaffinch and the common term for woodland, *leah*. (fn. 67) A charter of 1022 called Cheveley a 'woody township' (fn. 68) and at the Norman Conquest the king's wood there customarily sent fencing poles every year to Snailwell. (fn. 69) The lower slopes were largely cleared at an early date, judging from the extent of ploughland in 1086. (fn. 70) West of the village Stubbing field was named from the stumps left after felling. (fn. 71) In the mid 14th century the manorial wood, apparently north-west of the village, covered only 6 a. or 8 a. (fn. 72) but there were also trees in the park around Cheveley castle. (fn. 73)

Further south on higher ground, some woodland remained long after the 11th century. The main focus of clearance was Broad green 1 km. south of the church, where a large freehold estate evolved in the 14th century into Bansteads manor. (fn. 74) The green once covered 4½ a. but was encroached upon by squatters before inclosure in 1844, when it was reduced to 1¼ a. (fn. 75) Smaller greens called Blabbers green and Little green lay to the south and west. (fn. 76) Between and around the greens lay closes grouped into blocks each with a single name, perhaps the assarts of eponymous freeholding families: Fittocks, Boothams, Chowns, Hornets (Harnets in 1724), Broughtons, Days Leys (Derisley close in 1459), Constables ground (Constables croft and grove in 1588), Gannocks (Gannocks grove in 1445 and later), and Gibes ground (Gibbs close in 1459). (fn. 77) Among the closes, linking the greens, meandered lanes between thick hedges set with pollards, (fn. 78) several of the lanes being straightened or blocked at inclosure. (fn. 79) The groves recorded in 15th- and 16th-century place-names did not survive in the late 18th century, and Southey wood at the southern tip of the parish, 26 a. c. 1724, (fn. 80) was felled and converted to pasture before 1762. (fn. 81) The clayland, once it was hollowdrained, provided ready-made paddocks within dense shelter belts from the 1880s. In the late 20th century Cheveley's landscape was thus divided between the open expanses of the heath, which furnished a daily spectacle of hundreds of thoroughbreds at exercise each morning, and picturesquely wooded and expensively maintained stud farms. (fn. 82)



Cheveley c.1800

The parish lay just off Icknield way, a major route between London and East Anglia, beside which the town of Newmarket grew up c. 1200. (fn. 83) Cheveley village was originally reached by a road running across the open fields, which Henry Jermyn diverted into the valley to the east, away from his park, c. 1675. (fn. 84) A shorter but steeper and worse route followed the western parish boundary and (as Park Lane) the southern park wall. After a bad experience on the road in 1796, (fn. 85) the 5th duke of Rutland had it remade and planted as an avenue in 1813 to form a convenient and imposing approach to the park gates. (fn. 86) Thenceforth called Duchess Drive, it remained handsomely wooded over most of its length in 2000. The southern end round the park wall was straightened

in 1894. (fn. 87) The 5th duke maintained other roads in the parish, (fn. 88) which in 1838 were described as excellent. (fn. 89) The tangle of lanes connecting Cheveley to neighbouring settlements on the clay plateau was rationalized at inclosure. (fn. 90)

The parish has never been very populous. Twenty-five families lived there in 1086, (fn. 91) and in 1327, besides an unknown number left untaxed, 27 households were wealthy enough to be listed, (fn. 92) evidently reflecting considerable growth since 1086. The poll tax of 1377 was paid by 146 people over the age of 14, (fn. 93) perhaps from a total population of at least 350, (fn. 94) and there were 180 of communicant age in 1676, (fn. 95) indicating a population of c. 240. (fn. 96) Baptisms exceeded burials by over 200 between 1560 and 1640 and c. 400 from 1685 to 1800, with a small surplus in the intervening years, but as the population in 1801 was only 398, the natural increase must have been offset by out-migration. (fn. 97) After 1801 the population grew steadily until 1841, then was stable at 600-650 until 1891. A rise in the 1890s to over 700—perhaps due to employment on the Cheveley Park estate under its new owner—was reversed in the 1910s, so that in 1921 the number of inhabitants was again 600. Thereafter it rose without pause to 1,750 in 1971, most of the increase taking place because new housing was built as a suburb of Newmarket at the north end of the parish. The population fell by c. 100 in the 1970s, when few new houses were built, but then rose steadily to an estimated 1,810 in 2000. (fn. 98)

There were 59 houses in 1674 (fn. 99) and c. 60 in 1801, subdivided to make over 80 dwellings. (fn. 1) Most lined the village street from the church northward to the park wall, or clustered around the churchyard. The few scattered along the lane south of the church and at Broad green (fn. 2) were perhaps the relics of a somewhat more dispersed pattern over the assarted claylands. At least one of five ruinous houses listed in the 1440s had stood there, (fn. 3) and there was once a house at Hobbs Warren, a close fronting Oak Lane south of Little green. (fn. 4)

The growing population of the late 18th and early 19th century was probably accommodated as much by dividing existing houses and adding new rooms (fn. 5) as by new building. Cottages encroached on the roads and greens (fn. 6) but made little lasting impact on High Street, where a number of timber-framed and thatched farmhouses dating from the 16th century and later survived in 2000. (fn. 7) One-storeyed cottages of timber and thatch were built at Broomstick corner shortly after 1820. (fn. 8) Despite the importance of the Cheveley Park estate, Cheveley never assumed the appearance of an estate village. Other proprietors had cottages at Broad Green and in High Street, (fn. 9) and the owners of the estate built only four pairs of model cottages in the village and at Broomstick corner in 1871 and 1895. (fn. 10) Harry McCalmont (owner of the estate 1893-1902) instead built within the park in order to have his stud men and domestic staff close at hand. The stud farms founded outside the village after 1920 also provided staff accommodation near their stables.

The wedge of land between the Ashley road and Duchess Drive began to develop as a residential extension of Newmarket in the 1920s, after building plots were laid out on either side of the lower 1 km. of Centre Drive in 1921. (fn. 11) The drive was rapidly filled, mainly with small bungalows, while housing of a mixed character extended as ribbon development up the south side of Ashley Road and the east side of Duchess Drive. In the wedge as a whole there were already 74 houses by 1932, and the population rose from an estimated 450 in 1937 to 700 or 800 in 1944, among whom there were said to be 'no Cheveley people at all ... only Newmarket people'. (fn. 12) Most remaining gaps in the frontages were filled in the 1950s and 1960s. (fn. 13) Under the planning guidelines established after 1974 the area was designated part of the 'Newmarket Fringe', and further residential building was permitted only within a tightly drawn 'development envelope'. (fn. 14) Thirty houses were built in the 1980s in a space north of Centre Drive, (fn. 15) and by 1989 the whole neighbourhood, by then confusingly called the Cheveley Park estate, contained over 300 houses, as many as in the village. (fn. 16) It lacked shops or other facilities of its own. (fn. 17)

Although some council houses were built in the village between the First and Second World Wars, they replaced condemned cottages, and the total number of houses there did not grow significantly until after 1945. By 1970, however, ribbon development north and south of High Street had extended to Broomstick corner and Little green respectively, leaving Broad Green as a separate cluster of houses. Most new houses after 1945 were for owner-occupation. (fn. 18)

Cheveley Park became the centre of a great landed estate as a result of the duke of Somerset's purchases in the 1730s and 1740s. (fn. 19) In 1893 the estate covered over 7,800 a. in all (1,984 a. in Cheveley). (fn. 20) The house was never the main country seat of its owners from 1750 to 1892, the Manners dukes of Rutland. One of its principal attractions for them was the shooting, notably partridge, for which the estate gained a high reputation by the late 19th century. (fn. 21) In late September and October the house was normally filled with family and guests, ranging from the dukes of Wellington and York in the 1820s (fn. 22) through the exiled Prince Juan of Spain in 1849 (fn. 23) to the Prince of Wales in 1873. (fn. 24) Both the heath and (until inclosure) the open fields provided coursing for the estate's tenants and other local gentlemen. (fn. 25) From 1750 until the Ballot Act of 1872 Cheveley Park was also the fulcrum of the Manners political interest in Cambridgeshire. (fn. 26)

Successive owners of the estate were not equally devoted to the noble pursuits which it offered. John Manners, marquess of Granby, a successful general in the Seven Years' War and owner 1750-70, spent little time there. (fn. 27) His son Charles, the 4th duke, in contrast, was often resident and extremely active locally from 1776 to 1784. (fn. 28) He paid duty on 17 manservants at Cheveley in 1780. (fn. 29) From 1784 to 1799, however, the house stood empty, (fn. 30) and it was little used outside the shooting season in the earlier 19th century and probably hardly at all during the widowhood from 1825 to 1857 of the 5th duke, who lodged instead at the former royal palace in Newmarket. (fn. 31)

In the absence of the dukes, the social leadership of the estate and parish was assumed by their agents, notably Capt. Underwood (c. 1828-39), (fn. 32) John Fairlie (c. 1840-57), and James and Herbert Garrod, father and son (1860-91 and 1891-c. 1912). Fairlie presided over audit dinners for the tenants and estate suppers to celebrate the 5th duke's many birthdays, and both he and the elder Garrod were busy members of the vestry. (fn. 33) The 5th duke, in old age, took an active part only in a charitable distribution of winter clothing to the poor begun by his wife. After his own death the tradition was continued by Mrs. Garrod. (fn. 34)

Lord George Manners (d. 1874), the younger brother of the 6th and 7th dukes, had Cheveley as his country residence after 1857 and was involved in local affairs. (fn. 35) More significantly, the lease of the estate in 1890 to Harry McCalmont (followed by its sale to him in 1893) brought to Cheveley a big spender who stamped his ebullient personality on the parish during the remaining decade of his life. Multi-millionaire, lavish host, patron of the Turf, M.P., and Boer War volunteer, he poured money into the estate and played the role of squire to the full. (fn. 36)

Cheveley's inn, (fn. 37) originally the White Hart, was renamed the Star and Garter c. 1787 after the 4th duke of Rutland was made a knight of the Garter. (fn. 38) It remained the village's principal public house (fn. 39) until gutted by fire in 1987; the ruin was itself burned down in the mid 1990s, and a completely new thatched and rendered 'period' house was built around its surviving central chimney stack in 2000. (fn. 40) Its place was taken by the Red Lion at Little green, opened as a beershop in the mid 1850s. (fn. 41)

A friendly society with 26 members in 1804 had failed by 1818, (fn. 42) but the Granby Lodge of Ancient Shepherds, established in 1847, (fn. 43) was by 1873 the largest lodge of the order in Cambridgeshire, with 165 members. (fn. 44) Otherwise, organized social life in the mid 19th century owed much to individual



initiatives, often short-lived. (fn. 45) Phenomena of the 1850s, for example, included a farmer's club inspired by its counterpart in Newmarket, (fn. 46) a choral society, (fn. 47) and fêtes in the park, put on by the agent John Fairlie. (fn. 48)

In many ways Cheveley has had closer ties with Suffolk than with Cambridgeshire. Until 1837 the parish, with others in Cheveley hundred, was in the diocese of Norwich and archdeaconry of Sudbury. (fn. 49) Bury St. Edmunds served as if it were the county town, where professional services were obtained (when not from Newmarket), (fn. 50) to where the only carrying service ran in 1853, (fn. 51) and from where (with Newmarket) nonconformist revivals were inspired and organized. (fn. 52) Migrants to the parish in the 19th century were more likely to come from a wide area of Suffolk bounded by Exning, Clare, and Bury than from anywhere in Cambridgeshire except Cheveley's immediate neighbours. Almost all the farmers and most master craftsmen and shopkeepers in 1851 and 1881 were Suffolk men. (fn. 53) Only in the 20th century were links with the Suffolk interior eclipsed as Cheveley was absorbed into Newmarket's growing bloodstock industry. (fn. 54)

Cheveley's proximity to Newmarket attracted wealthy residents connected with horseracing in the later 19th and the 20th century. Among the new dwellings built for them was Warren Tower, a large red-brick neo-Tudor house built on a plot straddling the Cheveley-Moulton boundary on Warren Hill sold by the 5th duke of Rutland before 1853. It was occupied by a succession of rich people, including the leading racehorse owners R. C. Naylor in the 1880s and Sir Daniel Cooper, Bt. (d. 1909), followed in the 1930s by two widows of peers. (fn. 55) After falling into multiple occupation and disrepair, Warren Tower was demolished in 1989, when the site was intended for a large new house for an Arab racehorse owner. (fn. 56) Among the tenants of Banstead Manor between the 1880s and the 1910s (fn. 57) was Lord Randolph Churchill during his flirtation with the Turf 1887-91. (fn. 58) Other public figures owned or were associated with the stud farms. (fn. 59)

In the later 20th century the social character even of the rural part of the parish became very mixed. The stud farms, which employed and housed increasing numbers of people, belonged, as part of the racing industry, to a world of enormous personal wealth enmeshed with international business and politics, in which social deference from staff to managers and owners was the norm. (fn. 60) Elsewhere in the village, quite large numbers of council bungalows and fairly modest private houses were intermingled with older dwellings which were increasingly attractive to commuters, especially after the completion of the M11 made London more accessible in the 1980s. (fn. 61)

#### Footnotes

- 49 This account was completed in 1991 and revised in 2001. Maps used include O.S. Maps 6", Cambs. XLII. NW., NE., SW., SE.; XLIX. NE. (1890-1 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TL 65-6 (1955 edn. with revisions to 1976); 1", sheet 51 (1866-7 edn.); 1/50,000, sheet 154; C.R.O. 101/P 2 (estate map, 1775, covering much of par.); 124/P 40 (1816); Q/RDc 64 (incl. award map, 1844).
- 50 C.R.O., Q/RDc 64, pp. [2-3]; P 42/8/1, perambulation 31 Mar. 1853, printed in H. F. Wernham, 'Cheveley and its Ch.' (copy in Cambs. Colln.), 14-17.
- 51 *Census*, 1961, 1971.
- 52 Cambs. and Suff. (County Boundaries) Order 1992: Statutory Instrument 1992, no. 3026.
- 53 Description based on Geol. Surv. Map 1/50,000, solid and drift, sheet 188 (1974 edn.); B. C. Worssam and J. H. Taylor, *Geol. of Country Around Camb.* (H.M.S.O.), 69-71, 82-3; C. A. H. Hodge and R. S. Seale, *Soils of District Around Camb.* (H.M.S.O.), 6-10, 13, 35; P.R.O., IR 18/13491, p. 6.
- 54 W. Suff. R.O., E 3/11/1.37, rot. 3; cf. C.R.O. 124/P 40 for location.
- 55 P.R.O., JUST 2/17, rot. 3.
- 56 *Ibid.* C 2/Eliz. I/C 23/27; C.U.L., Doc. 610; C.R.O. 101/P 2; *ibid.* P 42/3/1, f. [IV.].
- 57 *V.C.H. Cambs.* v. 279-80; P. May, *Changing Face of Newmarket*, 1600-1760, 23-5; below, Woodditton, intro.
- 58 e.g. F. Siltzer, *Newmarket: Its Sport and Personalities*, 59; 1723 print by Peter Tillemans, illustrated on cover of May, *Changing Face of Newmarket*; copy also at B.L. Maps, K. 8, no. 73D.
- 59 Siltzer, *Newmarket*, 123 and plates facing 9 and 122; R. Onslow, *Headquarters: A Hist. of Newmarket and its Racing*, 11; J. Chapman, *Map of Newmarket Heath* [1768]; J. Bodger, *View of Horses Taking Exercise up Warren Hill* [1790] (copy in C.U.L.); printed maps of Cambs. 1804-25. in C.U.L., Views x.4, nos. 25-6, 31-2; C.R.O. 101/P 2; 124/P 40.
- 60 P.R.O., IR 18/13491, p. 12; R. Black, *Jockey Club*, 247-8; C.R.O., R 79/44 (uncat.), Rutland box 3, mortgage 1884; *ibid.* Q/RUM 33; *Biographical Encyclopaedia of Brit. Flat Racing*, 530.
- 61 Below, manors (Cheveley).
- 62 W. C. Manning, *Map of Newmarket Training Grounds E. of Town* (1882); B.L. Maps, 1673 (4).
- 63 O.S. Maps 6", Cambs. XLII. NW., NE. (1903, 1927, 1953 edns.); *Map of Jockey Club Training Grounds, Bury Side* (1987) and 'Newmarket Heath, Gallops and Canters, Bury Side' (TS. 1989): copies kindly supplied by Jockey Club; Onslow, *Headquarters*, 295-6.
- 64 Below, econ. hist.
- 65 Below, manors.
- 66 e.g. Vancouver, *Agric. in Cambs.* 14; for field-name Gallon ground on SE. boundary (e.g. C.R.O., Q/RDc 64, map) see J. Field, *Eng. Field Names*, s.v. Gallands.
- 67 *Nott. Medieval. Studies*, xliii. 21-32, correcting *P.N. Cambs.* (E.P.N.S.), 125; M. Gelling, *Place-Names in Landscape*, 200; O. Rackham, *Trees and Woodland in Brit. Landscape*, 57; Taylor, *Cambs. Landscape*, 101.
- 68 *Liber Elien.* (Camd. 3rd ser. xcii), p. 150.
- 69 *V.C.H. Cambs.* i. 389, 400; *Inq. Com. Cantab.* ed. Hamilton, 3, 101.
- 70 Below, econ. hist.
- 71 C.U.L., Doc. 1421 is earliest ref. found, viz. 1663; Field, *Eng. Field Names*, s.v. Stubbing.
- 72 P.R.O., C 135/66, no. 27, m. 6; C 135/141, no. 22, m. [2].
- 73 Below, manors.
- 74 Below, manors (Bansteads); for a possible early ref. see *Assizes at Camb.* 1260, 8: 'a certain green place' in Cheveley.
- 75 Deduced from C.R.O., Q/RDc 64, map; cf. *ibid.* R 54/10/5, ff. 1v.-2.
- 76 *Ibid.* 101/P 2; Q/RDc 64, map; O.S. Map 1", sheet 51 (1866-7 edn.); cf. C.R.O., R 54/10/5, f. 74v.; P.R.O., E 179/82/204.
- 77 W. Suff. R.O., E 3/11/1.37; C.R.O. 588/T 90; *ibid.* P 42/3/1; Q/RDc 64, map; but cf. C. Dyer, *Hanbury: Settlement and Society in a Woodland*

- Landscape, 41, 43.
- 78 C.R.O., R 54/10/5, f. 1v.
- 79 Ibid. Q/RDc 64, pp. [4-10] and map.
- 80 Ibid. P 42/3/1, f. [1v.].
- 81 Ibid. 101/P 2; ibid. R 79/44 (uncat.), Rutland box 15, deed 1775; J. P. Hore, *Sporting and Rural Rec. of Cheveley Estate* (priv. print. 1899), 123.
- 82 Cf. B. Bryson, *Notes from a Small Island* (paperback edn., 1996), 183.
- 83 P. May, *Newmarket: Medieval and Tudor*, 1-6.
- 84 P.R.O., SP 29/371, no. 81; SP 44/334, p. 66; cal. in *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1675-6, 164-5; translated in Hore, *Cheveley Estate*, 41-5; cf. C.R.O. 101/P 2; 124/P 40.
- 85 *Jnl. of Tour to Northern Pts. of G.B.* (1813), 1-2.
- 86 *Camb. Chron.* 3 Sept. 1813, p. 3; Hore, *Cheveley Estate*, 83.
- 87 *Camb. Chron.* 7 Sept. 1894, p. 3; C.R.O., P 42/8/1, 30 June 1893; ibid. Q/RH, box 102/3 (from cat.).
- 88 C.R.O., P 42/8/1, 30 Mar. 1837; cf. 8 Oct. 1841, 24 Feb. 1843.
- 89 P.R.O., IR 18/13491, p. 6.
- 90 C.R.O., Q/RDc 64, pp. [4-10].
- 91 *V.C.H. Cambs.* i. 361, 377, 403.
- 92 *Cambs. Lay Subsidy*, 1327, 20.
- 93 *East Anglian*, N.S. xii. 239.
- 94 Allowing for 25 per cent evasion and 45 per cent under 14: M. M. Postan, *Medieval Economy and Society* (1975), 33.
- 95 *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 231.
- 96 Using Wrigley and Schofield's multiplier of 1.31.
- 97 Calculated from C.R.O., par. reg. transcript; *Census*, 1801; cf. C.R.O., P 42/3/1, ff. 14-22.
- 98 *Census*, 1801-1991; mid-year pop. estimate for 2000: <http://www.camcnty.gov.uk/sub/resrchgp/pop-ests/settle/e-cambs.htm> (consulted 13 Dec. 2000); below, this section.
- 99 Below, Analysis of Hearth Tax Assessments.
- 1 *Census*, 1801-11; Norf. R.O., VIS/42/4.
- 2 C.R.O. 101/P 2; 124/P 40; P.R.O., PROB 11/303, f. 21; W. Suff. R.O., HB 510/2/7/1.
- 3 W. Suff. R.O., E 3/11/1.37.
- 4 P.R.O., C 142/591, no. 65; C.R.O., Q/RDc 64, map.
- 5 e.g. C.R.O., R 79/44 (uncat.), Rutland box 3, abstract of title 1727-93; R 54/10/6, ff. 92v.-93; ibid. 101/T 252-61.
- 6 Ibid. R 54/10/5, ff. 74v., 75v.; R 54/10/6, p. 83.
- 7 Cf. D.o.E. list. For Norfolk Ho., since demolished, see M.H.L.G. list, 1949.
- 8 C.R.O. 124/P 40; 101/T 262-71; ibid. Q/RDc 64, pp. [10-69].
- 9 e.g. ibid. 470/O 137, pp. 1-5, 11-13.
- 10 Dates on bldgs.; cf. C.R.O., R 79/44 (uncat.), Rutland box 3, deed 1870.
- 11 C.U.L., Maps, PSQ 19/357; C.R.O. 101/SP 4; map 8 below, Woodditton, intro. (suburban Newmarket).
- 12 *Eastern Counties Supply Co. Dir. of Newmarket and District* (1932), 51, 55, 57, 61; Church Com., file 53622, pt. 1, bp. of Ely to Eccl. Com. 27 Apr. 1943; pt. 2, report.
- 13 O.S. Maps 6", Cambs. XLII. SE. (1927, 1953 edns.); 1/10,000, TL 66 SE. (1975 edn.).
- 14 *Newmarket Fringe Draft Local Plan*, 1977; *E. Cambs. Local Plan*, 1991, p. 112 and map 19 (copies in Cambs. Colln.).
- 15 Cf. *Camb. Evening News*, 15 May 1974, 27 May 1981; *Newmarket Jnl.* 15 Mar. 1979 (Cambs. Colln. cuttings).
- 16 Personal observation; electoral reg. 1988-9.
- 17 Cf. C.R.O., P 42/8/2, pp. 132, 135, 137, 159-60; Cambs. Colln. cuttings: Cheveley, *passim*, e.g. *Newmarket Jnl.* 20 Sept. 1979, 24 Jan. 1980.
- 18 e.g. *East Anglia Life*, May 1964, pp. 66-70; *Census*, 1981-91.
- 19 Hore, *Cheveley Estate*, 64-7.
- 20 W. Suff. R.O., HB 510/2/9/1; cf. J. Bateman, *Gt. Landowners of G.B. and Irel.* s.v. Rutland.
- 21 *V.C.H. Cambs.* v. 301; *Camb. Chron.* 9 Nov. 1810, p. 3; card index in Cambs. Colln. for *Camb. Chron.* from 1845.
- 22 Hist. MSS. Com. 76, *Bathurst*, pp. 545-6, 588.
- 23 *Camb. Chron.* 20 Oct. 1849, p. 2.
- 24 Ibid. 25 Oct. 1873, p. 8.
- 25 Ibid. 4 Dec. 1802, p. 3; 1 Jan. 1803, p. 3; 7 Jan. 1814, p. 3; 22 Feb. 1822, p. 3; 5 Mar. 1859, p. 8; 23 Feb. 1861, p. 5.
- 26 *V.C.H. Cambs.* ii. 411-18; iii. 72-5; cf. *Cambs. Poll Bks.* 1780-1835, for the Cheveley freeholders' voting pattern.
- 27 *D.N.B.*; W. E. Manners, *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*, esp. 34, 94, 234, 316 n.
- 28 *D.N.B.*; *V.C.H. Cambs.* iii. 72; for his periods of residence see letters to and from him at Cheveley, e.g. Hist. MSS. Com. 24, *14th Rep. I, Rutland*, iii, pp. 10, 14, 16, 26-8, 35, 39, 41, 44, 59, 61; Hist. MSS. Com. 33, *13th Rep. VII, Lonsdale*, p. 135.
- 29 P.R.O., T 47/8, p. 881.
- 30 e.g. Hist. MSS. Com. 30, *Fortescue*, v, p. 306; *Camb. Chron.* 1 July 1786, p. 3; 3 Mar. 1787, p. 2.
- 31 C.R.O. 101/T 533; *Camb. Chron.* 10 Oct. 1857, p. 4; Siltzer, *Newmarket*, 112-13; Lysons, *Cambs.* 164; Hist. MSS. Com. 27, *12th Rep. XI, Vernon Smith*, p. 372; *Kelly's Dir. Cambs.* (1858).

- 32 P.R.O., IR 18/13491, p. 2; *Camb. Chron.* 14 Dec. 1839, p. 2.
- 33 e.g. *Camb. Chron.* 9 Jan. 1841, p. 2; 1 Jan. 1848, p. 2; 23 May 1857, p. 8; C.R.O., P 48/8/1, esp. 23 Mar. 1891; *Kelly's Dir. Cambs.* (1847-1916).
- 34 e.g. *Camb. Chron.* 16 Nov. 1850, p. 2; 20 Dec. 1879, p. 8.
- 35 Ibid. 11 Aug. 1860, p. 4; 6 Oct. 1860, p. 8; 3 Nov. 1860, p. 8; 19 Sept. 1874, p. 7; Burke, *Peerage* (1949), 1750; C.R.O., R 86/40 (uncat.), min. bks. of Raye's charity, 1864-74.
- 36 *D.N.B.* 1901-11; *The Times*, 9 Dec. 1902, p. 10; 13 Dec. 1902, p. 11; 7 Jan. 1903, p. 5; G. Plumtre, *Fast Set: World of Edwardian Racing*, 108-11; Onslow, *Headquarters*, 172-7; *Camb. Chron.* 11 Sept. 1898, p. 8; C.R.O., R 85/68 (uncat.), acct. bks. of McCalmont's executors, 1902-44.
- 37 P.R.O., WO 30/48, f. 16v.
- 38 C.R.O., card index to Q/RLv 2-6; *Complete Peerage*, xi. 270.
- 39 e.g. *Camb. Chron.* 1 Dec. 1804, p. 2; 15 Sept. 1860, p. 4; *Kelly's Dir. Cambs.* (1847-1937).
- 40 *Newmarket Jnl.* 29 Jan. 1987, 19 May 1988; *Camb. Evening News*, 19 Apr. 1989; local inf. 2000.
- 41 *Kelly's Dir. Cambs.* (1858-1937).
- 42 *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 34-5; 1818, 28-9.
- 43 *Camb. Chron.* 29 Sept. 1849, p. 2.
- 44 *Rep. Reg. Friendly Soc.* 1873, 48.
- 45 e.g. *Camb. Chron.* 14 July 1849, p. 2; 2 Aug. 1851, p. 4; *Camb. Ind. Press*, 19 July 1862, p. 8.
- 46 *Camb. Chron.* 3 Dec. 1859, p. 4; 24 Dec. 1859, p. 5.
- 47 Ibid. 13 Sept. 1851, p. 4; *Camb. Ind. Press*, 12 June 1852, p. 3.
- 48 *Camb. Chron.* 13 July 1844, p. 2; 5 May 1849, p. 2; 7 Aug. 1852, p. 4; 4 Sept. 1852, p. 5.
- 49 Youngs, *Guide*, 46, 49.
- 50 e.g. architects, builders, and land surveyors: *Camb. Chron.* 25 July 1863, p. 5; *Camb. Ind. Press*, 27 Sept. 1862, p. 8; C.R.O. 101/P 2; 391/P 22; *ibid.* P 42/8/1, 29 Aug. 1873; Wernham, 'Cheveley and its Ch.' 28.
- 51 *Kelly's Dir. Cambs.* (1853).
- 52 *Camb. Chron.* 25 Sept. 1869, p. 5; 28 Sept. 1872, p. 8.
- 53 Based on analysis of P.R.O., HO 107/1762, ff. 160v.-176; RG 11/1674, ff. 30-43.
- 54 Below, econ. hist.
- 55 C.R.O., P 42/8/1, perambulation 31 Mar. 1853; *ibid.* 470/O 137, p. 1; P.R.O., RG 11/1674, f. 42; C.U.L., Maps, PSQ 19/1254; *Kelly's Dir. Cambs.* (1892-1937); Onslow, *Headquarters*, 93-4, 215; F. Boase, *Modern Eng. Biography*, vi. 276-7; *Who Was Who*, 1897-1916, 155-6; 1941-50, 704; *Complete Peerage*, v. 526; xiv. 327.
- 56 Local inf.
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- 59 Below, econ. hist.
- 60 e.g. *The Independent*, 29 July 1995, p. 3.
- 61 *Guardian*, 29 Jan. 1980, p. 11; *Sheltered Housing Dir.* i: *Eng. SE.* (1994/5), 37; *Camb. Evening News*, 13 Nov., 17 Dec. 1976; 31 May 1983; *Newmarket Jnl.* 27 May 1980.

**Acknowledgements**

1. Google Earth
2. Wikipedia
3. Cheveley Park website
4. Cheveley Parish Council website
5. Michael Symons, local historian
6. British History Online
7. Richard Jones