

Undesignated archaeology assets recorded within 3 km of the site area included in Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

TOR ID	CHER ID	DESCRIPTION
1	MCB10330	Iron Age pottery, Willingham
2	MCB10331	Roman occupation debris, Willingham
3	MCB11010	Medieval earthworks, Oakington
4	MCB11027	Hollow way, Oakington
5	MCB11069	Shrunken Medieval Village earthworks, Longstanton
6	MCB11369	Ring ditch, Willingham
7	MCB11965	Iron Age settlement, Hatton's Farm, Longstanton
8	MCB12110	Post-medieval finds, Machine Barn Farm, Longstanton
9	MCB12230	The Manor, Longstanton
10	MCB12231	C13th well, St Michael's Church, Longstanton
11	MCB12232	Site of C13th manor, Longstanton
12	MCB12233	Ridge and furrow, Wilson's Road, Longstanton
13	MCB12235	Headlands at Striplands Farm, Longstanton
14	MCB12236	Ridge and furrow, Longstanton
15	MCB12237	Green End Farm hamlet earthworks
16	MCB12238	Post-medieval earthworks, Longstanton
17	MCB12240	Ridge and furrow, Longstanton
18	MCB12757	Medieval earthworks, Longstanton
19	MCB12799	Ridge and furrow and ponds, Longstanton
20	MCB12801	Ridge and furrow, Green End Farm
21	MCB12989	Enclosures, Cottenham
22	MCB13003	Palaeolithic handaxe, 71 Longstanton Road, Oakington
23	MCB13623	Human remains, Cambridge Road, Oakington
24	MCB13853	Roman coin, Oakington
25	MCB13856	Roman coins find, Longstanton
26	MCB362	Milestone, A14
27	MCB365	Undated skeleton, Dry Drayton
28	MCB395	Site of C15th manor house, Longstanton
29	MCB4118	Fishpond Cottages, Longstanton
30	MCB4317	Medieval churchyard cross, All Saints' Church, Longstanton
31	MCB4327	Neolithic flint axe, Longstanton
32	MCB4489	Possible site of Bishop's Palace, Longstanton
33	MCB5107	Rectilinear enclosures, Cottenham
34	MCB6285	Watermill (site of), Westwick
35	MCB6287	Tower Mill, Oakington
36	MCB6289	Roman pottery, Oakington Vicarage
37	MCB6290	Roman pottery finds, Oakington Manor area
38	MCB6301	Bronze Age barrows, Home Field, Histon
39	MCB6302	Westwick Hall (site of)
40	MCB6304	Neolithic polished flint axes, Rampton
41	MCB6305	Socket stone, Rampton
42	MCB6316	Medieval pottery, Coles Lane, Oakington
43	MCB6404	Medieval cross (site of), Oakington
44	MCB6407	Roman finds, RAF Oakington
45	MCB6409	Site of windmill, Willingham
46	MCB6421	Saxon cemetery, Oakington
47	MCB6444	Roman pottery, Brook Field, Rampton
48	MCB6657	Saxon gravecovers and cross-shaft, All Saints' Church, Rampton
49	MCB6787	Roman remains, Cadwin Field

50	MCB6789	Roman finds, Rampton Road, Willingham
51	MCB9326	Roman site, Over
52	MCB9328	Roman site, Over
53	MCB9334	Roman kiln furniture finds, Over
54	MCB9414	Mesolithic flint working site, Slate Hall Farm, Oakington
55	MCB9791	Westwick shrunken medieval settlement, South of Oakington Road
56	MCB9806	Site of early medieval village, Rampton
57	MCB9958	Cropmark enclosure, Over
58	MCB14550	Bronze Age flint scatter, Histon
59	MCB14715	Roman find, 168 Rampton Road, Willingham
60	MCB15192	Home Guard store/shelter, B1050 level crossing N of Longstanton
61	MCB15684	Droeway, Hatton's Farm, Longstanton
62	MCB12822	Anglo- Saxon inhumation cemetery, Queens Way, Oakington
63	MCB15718	Saxon-Medieval settlement remains, Longstanton
64	MCB15729	Settlement at Striplands Farm, Longstanton
65	MCB15730	Medieval settlement, Longstanton
66	MCB15760	Prehistoric and undated features, Guided busway route, Construction route 4
67	MCB15761	Multi-period remains, Guided busway route, Longstanton Park and Ride
68	MCB15762	Multiperiod remains, Guided busway route, Histon Balancing Pond
69	MCB15902	Iron Age remains, Home Farm, Longstanton
70	MCB15906	Saxo-Norman to Post-medieval features, Home Farm, Longstanton
71	MCB10732	Ring ditch, Willingham
72	MCB12234	Black Bull Public House and earthworks, Longstanton
73	MCB15204	Rampton Castle (spigot mortar base)
74	MCB11964	Medieval windmill mound, Hatton's Farm, Longstanton
75	MCB11779	Ridge and furrow, Machine Barn Farm, Longstanton
76	MCB16234	Medieval and Post-Medieval features, Machine Barn Farm
77	MCB16267	Palaeolithic handaxe, Oakington
78	MCB16339	Saxon settlement evidence, Striplands Farm, Longstanton
79	MCB16340	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, Striplands Farm, Longstanton
80	MCB16341	Roman features, Striplands Farm, Longstanton
81	MCB16342	Saxo-Norman activity, Striplands Farm, Longstanton
82	MCB16343	Iron Age and Roman activity, Hattons Road, Longstanton
83	MCB16344	? Ring ditch, Longstanton
84	MCB16346	Iron Age enclosures, Longstanton
85	MCB16347	Iron Age enclosures, Oakington
86	MCB16348	Romano-British settlement, Oakington airfield
87	MCB16349	Iron Age enclosure, Longstanton
88	MCB16350	Iron Age enclosure, Field O, Longstanton North
89	MCB16351	Iron Age settlement, Field O, Longstanton North
90	MCB16369	Medieval/Post Medieval remains, Longstanton
91	MCB16370	Iron Age enclosures, Oakington
92	MCB16372	Iron Age settlement, Field F, Longstanton North
93	MCB16373	Prehistoric ditch, Field F, Longstanton North
94	MCB16434	Royal Observer Corps Post, Oakington airfield
95	MCB16771	Roman finds, Westwick
96	MCB16820	Roman - Medieval enclosures, Coles Lane, Oakington

97	MCB16854	Possible field system, Oakington airfield
98	MCB16856	Bronze Age pit, E of Longstanton
99	MCB16863	Undated ditches, Longstanton
100	MCB16857	Prehistoric features, Longstanton
101	MCB16858	Undated ditches, Longstanton
102	MCB16859	Roman settlement, Longstanton
103	MCB16861	Iron Age enclosures, Longstanton
104	MCB16860	Flint scatter, Longstanton
105	MCB16862	Iron Age remains, Longstanton
106	MCB16944	Medieval and undated features, Home Farm, Longstanton
107	MCB16979	Undated gullies and post-medieval ditch, Longstanton Balancing Pond
108	MCB16662	Metal detector finds, Rampton
109	MCB17253	Early and Middle Saxon remains, Queens Way, Oakington
110	MCB17628	Enclosures of probable Iron Age date, Longstanton
111	MCB17630	Curvilinear banked and ditched enclosure, Longstanton
112	MCB17666	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure, Oakington Airfield
113	MCB17667	Middle Iron Age ring-ditch and linear features, Oakington Airfield
114	MCB17668	Iron Age enclosures, Oakington Airfield
115	MCB17672	Multi-period ditches, Oakington
116	MCB17674	Early medieval building and settlement, Longstanton
117	MCB17669	Multi-period finds, Field 34, Oakington
118	MCB17727	Three non-conformist graves, Oakington
119	MCB17747	Medieval and post medieval pottery, Oakington
120	MCB17804	Saxo-Norman and medieval remains, Longstanton
121	MCB17966	Medieval pottery finds, Oakington
122	MCB17967	Undated features, NE of Longstanton
123	MCB18107	Iron Age features, Area 6, Longstanton Bypass
124	MCB18155	Neolithic features, Area 7, Longstanton Bypass
125	MCB18156	Neolithic features, Area 8, Longstanton Bypass
126	MCB18157	Post medieval features, Area 7, Longstanton Bypass
127	MCB18158	Post medieval plough marks, Area 8, Longstanton Bypass
128	MCB18346	Milepost, A14, Oakington & Westwick
129	MCB18479	Multiperiod remains, Guided busway route SE of Over Windmill
130	MCB18590	Medieval quarry pits and post medieval pond, Striplands Farm, Longstanton
131	MCB18559	Medieval ditches, St Andrews Churchyard, Oakington
132	MCB19473	Cuckoo Hill Farm, Cottenham
133	MCB2898	Medieval earthworks, Nether Grove, Longstanton
134	MCB10610	Cropmarks near New Close Farm, Longstanton
135	MCB11364	Iron Age and Roman remains (Site I), Hatton's Farm, Longstanton
136	MCB11370	Rectilinear enclosures, Longstanton/Willingham
137	MCB2898	Medieval earthworks, Nether Grove, Longstanton
138	MCB6303	Westwick shrunken medieval settlement north of Oakington Road. Westwick
139	MCB10744	Cropmark complex, Oakington
140	MCB10745	Ridge and furrow, Westwick Hall
141	MCB10745	Ridge and furrow, Westwick Hall
142	MCB11018	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
143	MCB13452	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
144	MCB13452	Ridge and furrow, Oakington

145	MCB13467	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
146	MCB13467	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
147	MCB13467	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
148	MCB13468	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
149	MCB13468	Ridge and furrow, Oakington
150	MCB10746	Cropmark enclosure and ring ditches, Home Field, Histon
151	MCB9956	Roman settlement with Saxon continuation, Striplands Farm, Longstanton
152	MCB9954	Iron Age and Roman remains (Site II), Hatton's Farm, Longstanton
153	MCB15144	RAF Oakington
154	MCB12239	Manor House South of All Saints Church, Longstanton
155	MCB2258	Medieval remains, Giant's Hill, Rampton
156	MCB17777	Pillbox, Wilson's Road, Longstanton
157	MCB6303	Westwick shrunken medieval settlement north of Oakington Road. Westwick
158	MCB4828	A pillbox, Type FW3/22 adjacent to Guided Busway

Archaeological events in the 3km study area included in Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

TOR MAP ID	EVUID	NAME	ORGANISATION
1	ECB132	Evaluation at Lolworth Grange, 1998	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
2	ECB1360	Watching brief at Hatton's Farm, Longstanton, 1992	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
3	ECB1456	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
4	ECB1456	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
5	ECB1456	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
6	ECB1456	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
7	ECB1456	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
8	ECB1396	Evaluation of land W of Longstanton, 2003	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
9	ECB1623	Field survey at Slate Hall Farm (field 6400), Lolworth, 1989	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
10	ECB548	Field survey at Slate Hall Farm, Lolworth, 1989	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
11	ECB1390	Salvage excavation, Oakington Recreation Ground, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
12	ECB949	Evaluation at Oakington Recreation Ground, 1994	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
13	ECB429	Evaluation at 168 Rampton Road, Willingham, 1998	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
14	ECB1392	Excavation at Oakington Recreation Ground, 1994	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
15	ECB1834	Fieldwalking, evaluation and geophysical survey at Striplands Farm, Longstanton, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
16	ECB135	Survey of land W of Longstanton, 1995	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
17	ECB1396	Evaluation of land W of Longstanton, 2003	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
18	ECB134	Evaluation at Home Farm, High Street, Longstanton, 1997	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
19	ECB136	Watching brief at the New Parsonage, Longstanton, 1998/99	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
20	ECB1094	Evaluation at Machine Barn Farm, Longstanton, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
21	ECB1875	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
22	ECB1875	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
23	ECB1875	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
24	ECB1875	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
25	ECB1876	Evaluation at Longstanton road corridor, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
26	ECB1876	Evaluation at Longstanton road corridor, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
27	ECB1877	Geophysical survey and evaluation at	Cambridge Archaeological Unit

		Oakington Airfield, 2004	
28	ECB1877	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
29	ECB1875	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
30	ECB1875	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
31	ECB1089	Evaluation at Hatton Farm, Longstanton, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
32	ECB216	Fieldwalking at Home Field, Histon, 1987-88, 1991	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
33	ECB2099	Evaluation at Coles Lane, Oakington, 2003	Wessex Archaeology
34	ECB2100	Excavation at Coles Lane, Oakington, 2005	Wessex Archaeology
35	ECB2114	Excavation at Home Farm, Longstanton, 1997	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
36	ECB2114	Excavation at Home Farm, Longstanton, 1997	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
37	ECB2132	Phase II evaluation at Oakington airfield, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
38	ECB2132	Phase II evaluation at Oakington airfield, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
39	ECB1877	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
40	ECB2132	Phase II evaluation at Oakington airfield, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
41	ECB2132	Phase II evaluation at Oakington airfield, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
42	ECB2133	Phase II evaluation at Longstanton, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
43	ECB1889	Excavation at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
44	ECB2102	Evaluation at Longstanton Balancing Pond, 2005	Northamptonshire Archaeology
45	ECB1614	AP assessment, Hatton Farm, Longstanton, 1991	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)
46	ECB2274	Geophysical survey at Longstanton, 2005	Northamptonshire Archaeology
47	ECB2172	Evaluation at Queensway, Oakington, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
48	ECB2338	Tree-ring analysis at Longstanton Manor House, 2005	Cambridge Dendrochronology Group
49	ECB2484	Geophysical survey of Home Farm, High Street, Longstanton, 1996	Stratascan
50	ECB2578	Magnetometer survey of Slate Hall Farm, Oakington, 2006	Oxford Archaeotechnics
51	ECB2596	Magnetometer survey at Cambridge Golf Course and Land North of Rampton Road, Longstanton, 2006	Oxford Archaeotechnics
52	ECB2638	Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer survey, Longstanton, 2005	Stratascan
53	ECB2667	Magnetometer survey, Oakington	Oxford Archaeotechnics

		Airfield, 2005	
54	ECB2667	Magnetometer survey, Oakington Airfield, 2005	Oxford Archaeotechnics
55	ECB2667	Magnetometer survey, Oakington Airfield, 2005	Oxford Archaeotechnics
56	ECB2668	Fieldwalking survey (Field 34), Oakington, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
57	ECB2402	Evaluation at Fields 14, 21, 32 and 33, Longstanton and Oakington, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
58	ECB2402	Evaluation at Fields 14, 21, 32 and 33, Longstanton and Oakington, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
59	ECB2402	Evaluation at Fields 14, 21, 32 and 33, Longstanton and Oakington, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
60	ECB2669	Evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
61	ECB2669	Evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
62	ECB2669	Evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
63	ECB2669	Evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
64	ECB2669	Evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
65	ECB2559	Phase 3 excavation at Longstanton field 7, 2007	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
66	ECB2309	Test pit survey, Cambridge Guided Busway, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
67	ECB2309	Test pit survey, Cambridge Guided Busway, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
68	ECB2309	Test pit survey, Cambridge Guided Busway, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
69	ECB2309	Test pit survey, Cambridge Guided Busway, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
70	ECB2515	Evaluation at LEM D, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
71	ECB2516	LEM D excavation, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
72	ECB3267	Magnetometer survey, N of Bar Hill, 2004	Stratascan
73	ECB3244	Watching brief at the new Meeting Room, St Andrew's Church, Oakington, 2009	Oxford Archaeology East
74	ECB3285	Further Excavations at Striplands Farm, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire (II), 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
75	ECB3604	Evaluation on land at Cuckoo Hill Farm, Cottenham, 2011	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
76	ECB1684	Rescue excavation of Anglo-Saxon burials, A604, Dry Drayton, 1977	Alison Taylor
77	ECB2749	Test pit, St Andrew's churchyard, Oakington, 2007	Tim Reynolds
78	ECB3072	Excavations of areas 6, 7 & 8, Longstanton Bypass, 2007	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
79	ECB3072	Excavations of areas 6, 7 & 8, Longstanton Bypass, 2007	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
80	ECB3072	Excavations of areas 6, 7 & 8, Longstanton Bypass, 2007	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
81	ECB3634	Evaluation at Oakington CofE Primary School, 2011	Oxford Archaeology East
82	ECB1508	Monitoring and excavation, Coton - Longstanton pipeline, 1992	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
83	ECB2	Watching brief, Longstanton to Bluntisham Pipeline: Area A-B, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

84	ECB3	Watching brief, Longstanton to Bluntisham Pipeline: Area B-C, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
85	ECB4	Watching brief, Longstanton to Bluntisham Pipeline: Area C-D, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
86	ECB2191	Watching brief at Home Farm, Longstanton, 2005	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
87	ECB3194	A14 Ellington to Fen Ditton Improvements scheme, 2008	Pre-Construct Geophysics
88	ECB3194	A14 Ellington to Fen Ditton Improvements scheme, 2008	Pre-Construct Geophysics

Statutory listed buildings within 3 km of the site area

LB number	Description
LB 1	<p>Church of All Saints GV I Parish church, mostly mid-late C14. Restorations of 1886, and 1891 including chancel and fenestration. Fieldstone with clunch dressings, now replaced by limestone. Tiled roofs. West tower, nave, south porch, North and South aisles, South chapel and chancel. Three stage West tower, embattled, with plinth to five stage diagonal buttresses. Newel staircase in South East angle. Restored West window. Bell chamber openings are C14 of two cinquefoil openings in two-centred head. Beast gargoyles to corners of cornice. Spire of limestone ashlar with two tiers of gabled lucernes. Nave: also of fieldstone with limestone dressings. South aisle has two stage angle buttresses and restored reticulated tracery to C14 windows. South porch rebuilt C19. South chapel, also C14 but restored and reroofed in C19. Some brick to upper courses. Two stage splayed plinth. Chancel: has a low side window in a two centred arch and a South doorway of two ogee moulded orders. Interior: Nave arcade C14-C15 in four bays with two wave moulded orders to two centred arches on octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases. North aisle has C15-C16 crown posts to lean-to roof. The South chapel contains monuments to the Hatton family, including a tomb chest of alabaster with effigies of Sir Thomas Halton d.1658 and his wife Lady Mary, said to be by E. Marshall, and a canopy of 1770. In the North aisle, reset, is a box pew of late C16 oak, with sunken paneling, frieze of fruit and foliage, dentil cornice and jewelled work to the pilasters. The chancel has C14 sedilia in three bays with cusped ogee arches in square head. There are wide blank arches to North and South walls of chancel possibly originally for chapels. Font, C15, octagonal with traceried panels to the sides. C19 funeral bier in North aisle and two C16-C17 oak chests in South aisle.</p>
LB 2	<p>War Memorial in All Saints Churchyard GV II War memorial. 1921. Stone. Cross surmounting a tapering shaft on a square two tiered plinth and four-stepped base. The upper part of the plinth is inscribed with "To the glory of God and the lower part with "In honoured memory of the men of Longstanton who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-1918" and the names of the fallen. It is also inscribed with "1939-1945" and the names of the fallen of the Second World War. Paid for by public subscription, this war memorial was originally dedicated to the fallen of the First World War and was subsequently also dedicated to the fallen of the Second World War. War memorials have a very strong historical and cultural significance on both a local and national scale. This is a good example of a memorial in the form of a churchyard cross. It also has group value with the nearby listed church and the medieval churchyard cross.</p>
LB 3	<p>Churchyard Cross GV II Medieval. Shaft much worn but with roll moulding surviving to one angle. Octagonal base and square plinth.</p>
LB 4	<p>Manor Farmhouse II Early C19 two storey, double-pile house, with C15/C16 timber framing in north range and C20 extensions to the rear. Slate-covered, double-gable roof with four truncated end-stacks. Gault brick with pale yellow, orange and red bricks on east, west and north elevations. Nine, eight-over-eight vertical sliding sash windows at the façade and an off-centre, mid C19 panelled door with C20 porch. C20 vertical sliding sash windows at west and casement windows at east and north elevations. Single-storey former farm outbuildings to north-west, remodelled in the late C20, are of limited interest, but have group value. INTERIOR: South range has mid C19 dog-leg staircase, early and mid C19 fireplaces and dentil cornices. Central, axial corridor between the two ranges. North range has simple moulded C19 cornices, and encases portion of a timber framed building in central and west bays of the ground and first floor. C15/C16 substantial square-section, axial bridging beams on the ground floor, both with tight roll-mouldings and angled chamfers. Later nailed studs, joists and inglenook fireplace. First floor; C15/C16 rear wall plate with redundant dove-tail joint, tie beams and blocked doorways. HISTORY: Roman and later pottery has been retrieved from groundworks around the house and it is clear that the house has a long history. It is suggested that the timber-framed element probably represents the former Cheyneys Manor House, documented from the C13. The framing includes substantial late medieval, finely moulded, principal timbers, clearly from a prestigious house of considerable status. An architectural historian has surveyed the building (Mr. M Dowdy) and suggests that these fragments date to a C15 or C16 hall house with a crosswing. This is a plausible date for the principal timbers, but the studs and joists are considerably later and are nailed, have inconsistent scantling, and comprise whole, small tree trunks occasionally. It is not clear, from the inspection, where the screens passage, service and high ends were located or when the hall was floored over and a</p>

LB number	Description
	<p>definitive interpretation of the medieval building remains elusive, owing to the extent of remodelling in the C19 and C20.</p> <p>From the C16, the manor was used as a farm, and had a number of names including Lordship Farm, Manor Farm and Inholms Farm. The C19 remodelling was undertaken by William Linton, documented as farming Inholms Farm in 1811. The loss of much of the medieval framing probably took place at this time. The variation in brickwork used in the construction suggests that the rear wall and end gables may have been rebuilt or patched at some point. The house remained a farm occupied by tenants until the late C20, when it was converted into offices during which the plan-form of the stable block and Georgian house was altered. It was converted back into a house approximately 2 years ago.</p> <p>SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: Longstanton Manor House is an early C19 house, which encases a C15/C16 timber framed remnant of a late medieval hall. It is suggested that the timber framed elements, including bridging beams and doorways, are the remnants of Cheyneys Manor House, a medieval hall house. From C16 the house was used as a farm and heavily remodelled in the C19 and C20. Today the house is largely a substantially intact C19 house with decorative plasterwork and fireplaces.</p>
LB 5	Village Pump, opp. Clive Hall Drive II Water pump. Late C19. Cast iron but missing cap. Bamfords Deep Well Pump.
LB 6	Church of St. Michael GV II* Church. Mostly early C13 with chancel rebuilt 1884. Fieldstones with Barnack limestone dressings and reed thatch and tiled roofs. Original end parapets to nave with gabled double bellcote to West gable end. Nave with North and South aisles, South porch and chancel. West gable has two four stage buttresses and restored C14 West window. South porch probably rebuilt C19 incorporating some old material including some clunch in a niche above the outer archway, also partly of clunch. Inner arch, C13, two-centred double chamfered arch with outer carried on shafts, restored. The chancel has three C19 lancet windows to the South wall, probably on site of original. The North doorway is of two chamfered orders the outer on attached shafts with moulded capital and base. The North wall of the nave contains dressed ashlar indicating earlier openings. Interior: Early C13 nave arcade of four bays with two centred arches of two chamfered orders on alternating round and octagonal columns with round or octagonal capitals and holdwater bases. Chancel arch similar with half octagonal responds. The double piscina in the chancel is of clunch, partly restored, and has intersecting work in a square head. The church is now in the care of the Redundant Churches Fund.
LB 7	Well and Well-head, Churchyard, Church of St. Michael GV II Well and wellhead. C19. Gault brick and pebblestone. Five steps down to well with wellhead in round headed arch. Moulded brick to jambs of wellhead.
LB 8	No. 46 (The Grange) GV II Cottage, C17 origins but mostly 1787. Some timber framing in rear range but front range to road and most of rear range are yellow gault brick. Some red brick to end walls. Tiled roofs with tumbled end parapets, dentil eaves cornice and end stacks. One storey and attic. Four C20 dormers to the front and segmental arches to three C20 hung sashes in original openings. c.1840 reeded doorcase with C20 canopy. The left hand stack has a recessed panel possibly for the date, said to be 1787.
LB 9	Magdalene College Cottage No 1 GV II Cottage late C17, and possibly C18. Late C18 and mid C20 alterations. Timber framed with mid-C20 brick infill, part weatherboarded. Crosswing rendered. Left hand gable end of early C19 gault brick. Straw thatch roof with square ridge stack at junction of main range and crosswing. Later hipped roof to rear of crosswing. Tumbled parapet to left hand gable with small recessed panel similar to that of the Grange (5/75 q.v.). One storey and attic. Three gable dormers. Two three-light hung sashes on either side of doorway. Crosswing one storey and attic. One flush frame horizontal sliding sash to attic gable end and recessed window at ground floor. Interior: The roof of the main range and the rear pitch of the crosswing have been rebuilt, C20. The rest of the crosswing roof is late C17 with carpentered timbers. The centre bay of the main range has an inglenook, sealed, and above a moulded pad with dentil enrichment, c.1670, to support the main beam, which is now boxed. Stop chamfered main beam to the crosswing.
LB 10	Whitehall Farmhouse) II Cottage, probably early C18 and C19. Timber framing, cased in brick and rendered with reed thatch roof and original stack. Three bay and lobby entry plan with later kitchen wing. One storey and attic. Three gable dormers. C20 porch flanked by recessed four pane hung sashes. Interior: The room to the right hand was a sunken dairy. There is an inglenook hearth with a lintel of re-used timber. The main beam is stop chamfered.

LB number	Description
LB 11	Nos. 25 and 27 High Street II Adjoining cottages, C17-C18 origin. Probably timber framed, rendered but wall thickness suggests clunch with long straw thatch and axial ridge stack. One storey and attic. Four dormers. Two doorways. One flush frame hung sash of sixteen panes. Interior not seen.
LB 12	Church of St. Andrew II* Parish church, early and late C13, C15 and C19. Mid C20 repairs to fenestration. Pebblestone, pudding stone, limestone rubble and limestone dressings. C19 tiled roofs with end parapets. West tower, nave, North and South aisles, South porch and chancel. West tower, late C13, of coursed pebblestone, rubblestone with some re-used tiles, on splayed plinth with embattled parapet with gargoyles. Four stages. West doorway two centred with two chamfered orders. West window restored but bell chamber openings are original. The original gable of the C13 roof to the nave can be seen in the East wall of the tower. South aisle, C13 in origin but rebuilt in C15. Restored fenestration with vertical tracery and in West wall a C13 lancet, now blocked, remains. Low pitch parapetted roof. South porch, C19 but the inner arch is C13, two centred and of two chamfered orders with the outer on restored shafts. (Similar to Longstanton St. Michael q.v.). Chancel is early C13 with restored lancets to South wall, but the South doorway with a single chamfered order in a pointed arch is original. East window C19. North doorway rebuilt in C15 when four centred arch in square head inserted. Interior: Nave arcade in five bays. Two centred single chamfered of round columns, moulded capitals and holdwater bases may be a little earlier. The North arcade has similar arches and labels on octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases. The roofs are all C19. North chapel has two C15 niches flanking one window each with cusped ogee arches and small vaulted canopies. Chancel arch is of similar date to nave arcades. There are chamfered rear arches to the windows in the North and South walls of the chancel. The piscina and sedilia were removed during the C19 restoration. There are several early C13 tomb slabs, reset, with omega ornament. The font is C13. Square on octagonal stem with subsidiary octagonal stems. The sides of the basin are carved, two have round headed arcading in three bays, and one has similar arcading but in only two bays.
LB 13	Church Farmhouse II House, C15 open hall and crosswing, and C17 alterations and insertions. Timber framed, rendered with long straw thatched roofs, hipped to right hand and C17 stack of narrow gault bricks with diagonally set grouped shafts. Later stack to gable end to road. Original open hall with crosspassage converted to lobby entry in C17 when stack was inserted. Two storeys and two storeys and attic. One C19 - C20 casement to each storey of hall and crosswing. Interior: Abutting inglenook hearths. One to right hand in the kitchen, has been much rebuilt. The other to the former open hall has soft red brick to the jambs and narrow gault brick to the stack. Floor inserted in this room in the C17. Narrow joists laid on edge. The wall between the hall and crosswing has six painted panels between the studs, the panels being painted to imitate square moulded panelling of early C17, with approximately six to each panel. The panels are now concealed. Two doorways possibly on the site of the original service doorways, lead to the crosswing. The dog leg staircase has a c.1660 balustrade of flat section balusters, and the square newel has a faceted ball finial. A small closet at first floor still retains coat and hat pegs, which are possibly late C17. The crosswing has a clasped side purlin roof with curved wind bracing. The roof over the former open hall has been rebuilt but retains a pair of sooted rafters from the original.
LB 14	No. 68 High Street II House, late C16 with minor alterations of C19 and C20. Timber framed rendered with some brick casing to rear wall and steeply pitched cement tiled roof. Stack of clunch and brick to hall range. Hall and crosswing plan with cross- passage between hall and crosswing. Two storeys. Hall range has two blocked windows of three and four lights with original diamond mullions. Present fenestration is all C20. Doorway to cross passage. Two c20 windows to gable end of crosswing. Interior: Abutting inglenook hearths of clunch rubble and narrow brick with main beam carried on frame to front of stack. Tie beams with cranked bracing and jowled heads to principal posts. Hall in three bays with open trusses at first floor. Cranked wind bracing to centre bay of hall roof.
LB 15	No. 69 High Street GV II Cottage, early C18, early C19 and mid C20. Timber framed, rendered, and clunch with reed thatch roof and rebuilt ridge stack. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Two C20 windows and doorway to lobby entry. Bay to left hand probably early C19. Clunch, rendered. Interior: There are abutting hearths, both with much rebuilt brickwork but that to the left hand is early C18 in origin. Two tie beams, and some studwork remain of the original frame.
LB 16	Westwick Hall II House, probably c.1855-6 and later. Gault brick with hipped slate roofs and internal stacks. Two storeys. Principal front has range of three recessed hung sashes with glazing bars and central doorway with plain pilasters. Side elevation in five window bays with similar fenestration. The park

LB number	Description
	side has a cast iron verandah with tented roof and pierced spandrel ornament.
LB 17	Westwick Hall Farmhouse GV II House, 1868. Gault brick with patterned red and burnt brick bands, quoins and door and window arches. Cement tiled roof with two ridge stacks. Two storeys. Gables and pointed arches to two four pane hung sashes on either side of bulls-eye window. Similar arches to two windows and central doorway with original door. Included for group value.
LB 18	Barn, Westwick Hall Farmhouse GV II Barn, probably 1868. White brick, with dressings, details and banding of burnt and red brick. Slate roof with dove-cote loft in gables below deep eaves surmounted by end finials. Aisled, with paired entries in gable end of nave. Frieze of patterned brickwork at eaves height, similar patterning to banding and four centred arch to entries.
LB 19	The Manor House Rampton II Manor house, early and late C17. Timber frame, almost completely cased in soft red brick, with broad mortar courses, later in C17. Part of left hand crosswing at rear is rendered. Plain tile roofs with original shaped end parapet to right hand crosswing. The gable end of the left hand crosswing has been rebuilt, but it was probably also shaped. Original projecting side stack with offsets to each crosswing and a similar stack to the rear wall of the centre range. The upper courses of the stacks have been rebuilt and the shafts have been replaced in the style of C17. Half H-plan, with the kitchen wing adjoining the rear of the right hand crosswing. Two storeys. Hall range has three brick band between storeys and hung sashes at first floor and one tripartite hung sash at ground floor. The doorway is in its original location at the low end of the hall, but the doorcase is C19 and of plain pilasters and entablature. The panelled door is also C19. Gable end of right hand crosswing has sealed window opening above an original triangular pediment of moulded brick. The windows at ground and first floor are both C20. The left hand has been much rebuilt at first floor level but retains the original band between the storeys. The windows are also C20. An early C17 door has been reset in a doorway at the rear of this crosswing. The adjoining kitchen wing is of red brick and dates from the casing of the house. Plain tiled with tumbled gable end parapet. Interior: The timber framing is visible in part in both crosswings. There are tabled scarf joints in the wall plates. Partition walls are also framed. The roof over the right hand crosswing is of butt purlin construction and that over the other crosswing is similar. The roof over the hall range has been rebuilt. The main entry is to a narrower hall and stairbay with the original framed partition walls. This entry bay is at the low end of the hall. The hall range has a rebuilt hearth at ground floor and that at first floor has been removed. The original plaster ceiling in the chamber over the hall is reported to be partially intact but is now obscured by a later ceiling. The left hand crosswing has an original red brick inglenook hearth and exposed ceiling joists of C17, laid on edge. The right hand crosswing has two early C17 clunch fireplaces. Both have four centred, moulded arches with "onion" shaped stops, in square heads. The fireplace at first floor is more intact
LB 20	Village Water Pump GV II Village pump, late C19. Cast iron with wood casing. Single shaft with two spouts, one at a higher level.
LB 21	Nos. 1 and 3 King Street II Cottage, mid and late C17, converted to two cottages and shop in C19, now one dwelling. Timber framed, plaster rendered with brick and clay lump to left hand end wall. Steeply pitched roof, originally thatched and now covered with corrugated iron. Red brick ridge stack, repointed and cut down. Single range plan and original lobby entry. One storey and attic. One small window at eaves height. Adjacent and shared architraves to small C19 shop window with vertical glazing bars and boarded door. Cottage door has one C19 horizontal sliding sash and a boarded door. Panelled shutters to casement at right hand. Interior: There are abutting inglenook hearths, one to the centre room has early C19 reeded fireplace surround with boss enrichments. The wall plates are continued into the narrower pantry and storage bay in the right hand.
LB 22	Nos. 15, 16 and 17 The Green GV II Two cottages. No.15 mid C17 timber framed and plaster rendered with steeply pitched roof now with corrugated iron. Original gault brick ridge stack with grouped shafts on square base. Parapetted left hand gable end of early C18 narrow red and yellow brick with tumbling to parapet and end stack of same date. Plan of two bays, and originally forming part of a three bay cottage with crosswing. One storey and attic. One dormer. Two casements on either side of doorway. No.17, adjoining No.15, extensively altered and rebuilt c.1983. The chimney stack with diagonally set grouped shafts is shared by both cottages and No.17 is included solely for that reason.
LB 23	Nos. 1 and 2 The Green GV II Pair of cottages, probably c.1700, and mid C19. Possibly timber framed, but either cased or rebuilt in gault brick. Original roof of steep pitch, the thatch now covered with corrugated iron. Narrow red

LB number	Description
	and yellow brick axial ridge stack. Single range plan. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Four C19 hung sashes and two doorways. The cottage is said to be framed although it is not visible internally.
LB 24	No. 31 High Street II Cottage, late C17 or C18 altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed rendered, but lower part of front wall cased in mid C19 gault brick and above is C20 common brick casing. Steeply pitched long straw thatched roof with small ridge and end stacks. Single range and three room plan. One storey and attic. Three tiled, gabled dormers with horizontal sliding sashes, with small panes. Three flush frame hung sashes of sixteen panes each probably early-mid C19 on either side of contemporary reeded doorcase with boss enrichments at corners.
LB 25	Nos. 12 and 13 The Green (Home Nest) II Cottage, late C17. There are C20 additions at the rear. Timber framed, plaster rendered, and weatherboarded on rendered plinth. Steeply pitched roof, corrugated iron cover to thatch with grey gault brick ridge stack. Single range plan with original lobby entry. Two storeys. One casement at first floor. Three at ground floor, all C20, on either side of doorway. Interior: The abutting inglenook hearths have been sealed and the framing has not been exposed, although the partition walls are in the original location.
LB 26	Base of Village Cross GV II Base and stump of village cross. Medieval. Limestone, much worn.
LB 27	Village Water Pump, on the road side, 20 yards from Striplands Farmhouse II Water pump. Late C19. Cast iron elevated on original brick base with steps and rail to platform. The pump is cased in cast iron with panelled sides, moulded cornice and ogee cap with finial. Manufacturers plate in cast iron: "Bamford Frost protected Lift Pump".
LB 28	Barn to north-east of Trinity College Farm II Barn. Late C16. Timber framed and weatherboarded with asbestos covering to hipped roof with gablets. Three bays with double entrance facing north.

List entries for the Oakington pillboxes (numbers taken from Francis 2004, technical appendix C2)

Summary of Building

Eight cantilevered pillboxes, numbered 443 to 446, 449, 454, 455 and 462 in Francis (2005), designed by F C Construction and Co. Ltd of Derby and constructed in 1941 as part of the airfield defences of the former Bomber Command base at RAF Oakington.

Reasons for Designation

The eight cantilevered or Oakington pillboxes erected in 1941 on the former RAF Oakington airbase, Cambridgeshire, are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons.

- Architectural Interest: This unusual form of pillbox is innovative in its design, allowing unrestricted 360-degree observation, and is sophisticated in the use of a concrete, cantilevered roof.
- Rarity: Only 53 examples of this pillbox type are thought to remain. The Oakington group is the largest and the former airbase is the type-site for the cantilevered pillbox.
- Group Value: The group, with the associated air-raid shelter attached to pillbox no. 445, has enhanced value as it forms the defensive circuit around the former Bomber Command station.
- Intactness: Although three of the pillboxes have slight alterations, these do not unduly affect the historic fabric and interest of the structures.
- Interiors: Each pillbox retains its internal gun rails, and in the case of pillbox no. 445, the remaining turnbull.

History

RAF Oakington was an expansion period aerodrome constructed in 1939 and placed under Bomber Command during World War II. From 1950 it was part of Training Command before being transferred to the army in 1975 and then used as an immigration reception centre between 1999 and 2010. The watchtower and some of the airfield defence structures such as the battle headquarters, command posts and later ROC post were demolished by the army. Many of the station buildings have been demolished recently in advance of redevelopment.

The cantilevered pillboxes were designed as a private venture by F C Construction Co. Ltd of Derby, one of the main designers and contractors of reinforced concrete in the midlands. The company designed a pillbox of circular design with 360 degrees field of view and a disc-shaped roof. A total of 61 were recorded nationwide under the Monuments Protection Programme, at least nine of which have been destroyed. Ten were built at RAF Oakington in 1941 (two of which are considered as separate cases) when the hard runways were laid. Designed to be covered by earthworks to prevent detection from the air and ground, five of the pillboxes (nos. 443 to 446 and 462) protected both the railway line between Cambridge and St Ives (now the Cambridge guided busway) and the airfield. No. 449 defended the southern dispersals, part of the runway and the now demolished battle headquarters and nos. 454 and 455 protected a command post, which is no longer extant. A development of the cantilevered pillbox was the provision of a link-

detached, brick and concrete air-raid shelter, one of which remains linked to no. 445. The Stanton shelter separate from, but next to no. 449, was demolished recently.

Five of the pillboxes on the airfield (nos. 443, 444, 445, 449 and 455) remain intact, although no. 445 is entirely overgrown. Nos. 446, 454 and 462 have been altered.

Details

MATERIALS: Reinforced concrete and London Brick Company Phorpres bricks.

PLAN: Circular and partially subterranean, the structure was designed to be covered with earthworks to prevent detection from the ground and air.

EXTERIOR: The pillboxes are approximately 5.5m in diameter and have a reinforced concrete, disc-shaped roof supported at its centre by a substantial, brick cruciform-shaped, anti-ricochet wall. Around the perimeter is a brick and concrete composite, subterranean curtain wall that finishes approximately 30cms below the outside lip of the roof, thus giving an open observation and firing slit around the entire structure. The gun openings of nos. 446 and 462 have been wholly or partially infilled with brick and part of the curtain wall of no. 454 has been removed and shored with corrugated metal sheets. The traversed, brick entrances are stepped to the interior.

INTERIOR: The central anti-ricochet wall supports the roof, allowing easy access around the circumference. A 5cm tubular steel rail is fixed to the inside of the curtain wall around which machine-gun turnbells could slide and be locked in any position. Most of the Oakington pillboxes retain the rail. The turnbell survives in no. 445, which also has a single loop hole for a Boys anti-tank weapon aimed at the railway and ammunition locker recesses built into the curtain wall.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURE: Linked to no. 445 is a partially below-ground, brick and concrete, detached, trenched air-raid shelter. The shelter has a concrete entrance to the north and a central concrete opening. To the south a trench leads into the pillbox. The interior of the shelter has two partition walls, presumably for ablutions.

Summary of Building

A cantilevered pillbox on the north side of Rampton Road, constructed in 1941 as part of the airfield defences for the former Bomber Command base at RAF Oakington.

Reasons for Designation

The Oakington pillbox no. 439 to the north of Rampton Road, Longstanton, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- Architectural Interest: The pillbox is unusual and innovative in design and is sophisticated in the use of a concrete, cantilevered roof.
- Rarity: Only 53 examples of this pillbox are thought to remain. The Oakington group, of which pillbox no. 439 is a part, is the largest to survive and is the type-site for this form of pillbox.
- Intactness: This pillbox is largely intact.
- Interior: It retains its internal gun rails, which adds to the interest of the structure.
- Group value: This pillbox has group value with eight others surrounding the former flying field, which are also recommended for listing.

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History

RAF Oakington was an expansion period aerodrome constructed in 1939 and placed under Bomber Command during World War II. From 1950 it was part of Training Command before being transferred to the army in 1975 and then used as an immigration reception centre between 1999 and 2010. The watchtower and some of the airfield defence structures such as the battle headquarters, command posts and later ROC post were demolished by the army. Many of the station buildings have been demolished recently in advance of redevelopment.

The cantilevered pillboxes were designed as a private venture by F C Construction Co. Ltd. of Derby, one of the main designers and contractors of reinforced concrete in the midlands. The company designed a circular pillbox of with 360 degrees field of view and a disc-shaped roof. A total of 61 were recorded nationwide under the Monuments Protection Programme, at least nine of which have been destroyed. Ten were built at RAF Oakington in 1941 when the hard runways were laid. (Those eight in the airfield and the isolated pillbox on Wilson's Road are considered as two separate cases). Designed to be covered by earthworks to prevent detection from the air and ground, five of the pillboxes (nos. 443 to 446 and 462) protected both the railway line between Cambridge and St Ives (now the Cambridge guided busway) and the airfield. No. 449 defended the southern dispersals, part of the runway and the now demolished battle headquarters and nos. 454 and 455 protected a command post, which is no longer extant. Two defended the western approaches to the airfield. Six of the pillboxes (nos. 439, 443, 444, 445, 449 and 455) remain intact, although no. 445 is entirely overgrown. Nos. 446, 454, 461 and 462 have been altered.

Pillbox no. 439 defended the entrance to the airbase from the main western approach, Rampton Road. It has recently been cleared of undergrowth and is intact.

Details

MATERIALS: Reinforced concrete and London Brick Company Phorpres bricks.

PLAN: Circular and partially subterranean, the structure was designed to be covered with earthworks to prevent detection from the ground and air.

EXTERIOR: The pillbox is approximately 5.5m in diameter and has a reinforced concrete, disc-shaped roof supported

at its centre by a substantial, brick cruciform-shaped, anti-ricochet wall. Around the perimeter is a brick and concrete composite, subterranean curtain wall that finishes approximately 30cms below the outside lip of the roof, thus giving an open observation and firing slit around the entire structure. The traversed, brick entrances are stepped to the interior. INTERIOR: The central anti-ricochet wall supports the roof, allowing easy access around the circumference. A 5cm tubular steel rail is fixed to the inside of the curtain wall around which machine-gun turnbolls could slide and be locked in any position.

Historic buildings and areas included in Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

HB/A number	MONUID	PREFREF	Name and description
HB/A 29	MCB14282	12157	Site of Brookfield/Hatton House, Longstanton 1. Brookfield House/Hatton House: unclear which is attached to possible grounds, both built over. 2. This is thought to be the same as a small area of pasture grounds or gardens shown on the pre-Inclosure map of 1813 associated with the "new" manor house. By 1838 the area had been expanded over the site of several crofts to the west and included 22 acres. Tithe records of this period refer to enclosures in the park "the names of which are no longer known...now forming part of the park". There is no evidence for an area defined as a "park" pre-dating 1800.
HB/A 30	MCB14283	12158	Garden at Belle Vue, Longstanton 1. Area around "Belle Vue" House and Old Bishops' Palace. No air photograph comments Sources and further reading <1> Unpublished document: Way, T. 1998. Cambridgeshire Parks & Gardens Survey.
HB/A 31	MCB12395	10444	Dovecote, Whitehall Farm, Oakington 20th century 1. Rebuilt C20 in yellow brick and tile hung with red tiles matching the roof tiles. Octagonal tower is possibly a copy of the original. The roof finial is surmounted by a wrought iron weather vane with a pigeon in flight.
HB/A 32	MCB17122	MCB17122	Strict and Particular Baptist Chapel, Oakington 1. Was built c.1820 by 1851 it could seat 250 people. The church burnt down in 1865 but was rebuilt and reopened the same year. The chapel was still in use in 1985.
HB/A 33	MCB17123	MCB17123	Methodist Church, Oakington 1. Built in 1862 and then rebuilt in 1875, served by ministers from Cambridge. It remained in use in the 1980s, being enlarged in 1975.
HB/A 34	MCB12416	10465	Dovecote at Westwick Hall Farm 19th century 1. C19 (dated 1868). Pigeon loft in the apex of a wide spreading roof spanning a double barn with flanking aisles. The loft is approached by internal wooden ladders. 2. Demolished after 1905.
HB/A 35	MCB14424	12301	Westwick Hall park and gardens, Oakington and Westwick 1. Westwick Hall - degraded grounds, avenue, formal plantations, parklands, abandoned railway. 2. The enclosure plan of 1856 appears to show the park in development, with a straight drive to the north with an avenue trees being made to replace the more winding original road. A drive is also shown to the east, whilst to the south there is a walled garden. The grounds are shown as compartmentalised. In 1886 the Hall was surrounded by planted gardens set within a larger area of grounds delineated in part by a tree belt, and a water feature/ pond. There are substantial ridge and furrow remains within this larger area. Sources and further reading --- Bibliographic reference: Cambridgeshire Garden Trust. 2000. The Gardens of Cambridgeshire: A Gazetteer. <1> Unpublished document: Way, T. 1998. Cambridgeshire Parks & Gardens Survey. <2> Unpublished document: Way, T. 1999. Historic Parks and Gardens in Cambridgeshire.
HB/A 36	MCB17325	MCB17325	Hare Park, Rampton 1. A very small piece of pasture shown on a mid 18th century map of the parish. Area covered is less than one acre. Sources and further reading <1> Bibliographic reference: Way, T. 1997. A Study of the Impact of Imparkment on the Social Landscape of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire from c1080 to 1760.

HB/A 37	MCB17324	MCB17324	<p>The Parks", Rampton (15th century to 18th century - 1401 AD to 1800 AD)</p> <p>1. It has proved impossible to assign a date for the series of enclosures known as 'The Parks' laying to the N and W of Giant's Hill at Rampton. At one stage of research it was presumed that this was a very late appellation referring to recent used as an 'amenity/public' park; however the areas is shown as a divided 'park' on a map of 1754 and further documentary work resulted in the recovery of a 1615 reference to 'the parks' in a Glebe Terrier. Earthworks within the area relate to homesteads and tofts and it is most probably that these pre-date the park, however they have not been dated. It is possible that the park was associated with the period during which the 'Giant's Hill' site was converted to a moated manorial dwelling for the Lyells in the fifteenth century. The area enclosed is relatively small (45 acres) and is not currently marked by boundary banks.</p> <p>Sources and further reading</p> <p><1> Bibliographic reference: Way, T. 1997. A Study of the Impact of Imparkment on the Social Landscape of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire from c1080 to 1760</p>
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