### Gazetteer of designated heritage assets in the 1 km study area

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| LB1       | No. 30 Church Road (The Rectory) grade II  
Rectory built in 1819 by James Webster for Rev. John Brocklebank to replace an earlier house, fragments of which may have been incorporated in the present building. Grey gault brick with slate roofs and end stacks to each gable end. The guttering at the front is masked by a moulded wood eaves cornice with paired brackets. The house is built on a plan of two parallel, linked ranges. Two storeys. The main front is to the garden and has four recessed hung sashes in flat, gauged brick arches to each floor. The first floor windows have later C19 louvred shutters. The principal entry is in the West gable end of the rear range almost beneath the valley. Reeded doorcase with boss enrichments at the corners. Door with eight beaded panels and above a rectangular fanlight with glazing bars. Above the doorway is a similar recessed hung sash and on either side a blind recess. Inside the house retains its original plan with the incumbent’s study off the corridor. The staircase and plaster cornice mouldings are original, as are the reeded doorcases and a fireplace. R.C.H.M. (North East Cambs.), p137, mon (3) |
| LB2       | Church of All Saints grade II*  
Parish church, C13 but re-fenestrated and re-roofed in C14. In early C15 the West tower was inserted into the West end of the nave. The church was extensively restored and again re-roofed in 1863. Except for the West tower, the principal building material is clunch with Barnack limestone footings and quoins. The West tower is pebblestone with Barnack dressings. It is of three-stages with a stepped and embattled parapet, two-stage clasping buttresses and a moulded main cornice with beast gargoyles at the corners. The sill is splayed. The nave has a C19 tiled roof carried down over the aisle, obscuring the original C13 clerestory with its horizontal vesica shaped windows. All the fenestration of the South aisle has been renewed in Ketton in C14 style. The South porch is contemporary with the South aisle and has a two-centred, chamfered arch with broach stops. In the chancel there are two original windows in the North wall. One early C13 lancet and a C14 two cinquefoil light window with foiled head in a two-centred arch. One window in the South wall has a low side. The North doorway is C14 and wave moulded. Inside, the church is noteworthy for its clunch work. The three bay arcade has two-centred arches of two hollow and broach stopped orders on octagonal columns with capitals of natural leaf foliage. The carving of the capitals would suggest a later date than that of the early C13 clerestory. The responds at the East end of the nave arcade have bell shaped capitals with similar natural leaf foliage ornament on attached shafts. In the chancel there is a good late C14 three seat sedilia in three bays, with subcusped ogee heads with running foliate ornament, finials and above a frieze of pierced arcading, all in clunch. The piscina is of similar date and style. The screen between nave and chancel is C15, restored, in three bays. On tile right hand side the closed panels below the dado are early C17. Some of the pews are late C15 or early C16 and the pulpit is early C17 and octagonal, on a modern base. There are two squint openings, one on either side of the chancel arch, and the remains of a rood loft staircase, on the North side of the chancel arch. Monuments. Alabaster tomb monument with effigies, in South aisle, reset, Edward Styward, 1596 and Margaret his wife, early C17. Slab in black marble, in nave, John Rant, 1696 and Johan, his wife 1663. R.C.H.M. (North East Cambs.), p134, mon (1)  
Pevsner: Buildings of England, p470 |
| LB3       | War Memorial in Churchyard of Church of All Saints GV grade II  
War Memorial, c1920. Stone obelisk on a plinth with incised inscriptions, and a stepped base. |
| LB4       | No. 6 Church Road grade II  
Cottage, C17 with C19 addition to right hand. Timber-framed, plaster rendered but with one gable end and one side wall cased in brick, painted, in C20. Thatched roof, of reed with ridge stack. One storey and attic. Three windows. The original entry is not known, since the cottage was subdivided in the C19. Inside, the main beam is boxed and the staircase is at the side of the chimney stack. R.C.H.M (North East Cambs.), p137, mon (4) |
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| LB5       | No. 2 Church Road (Teversham Hall) grade II  
Farmhouse, 1837 with later addition. The house was built for Mr Lane by Thomas Ward, Architect, London. Grey gault brick, wire cut, with parapetted roof of low pitch and a cement rendered and moulded cornice returned to the sides. Two stacks at the rear of the front range. L-plan. Two storeys to front and service wings, but an original, service corridor at the rear of the front range is of one storey only and has a flat roof. Cement rendered band between the storeys. Symmetrical elevation in five bays, including slightly projecting centre bay. Flat, gauged brick arches to recessed hung sashes of twelve panes each. Three steps lead up to central portico. The columns originally with Ionic capitals. Flat roof. Door of six panels with a rectangular fanlight with cast iron glazing bars. Round headed arch to doorway to service corridor in West side. The side walls of the front range have blind recessed panels and one window each with a similar hung sash to that of the principal elevation. Inside the house has many original details including an open-string staircase with curtall, square balusters and mahogany rail. R.C.H.M. (North East Cambs.), p138, mon (6) |
| LB6       | No. 1 Thurlborns Close, grade II  
House, early C17 but incorporating an earlier building on the site, possibly an open-hall. Later additions were made to the South side wall. Timber-framed, rendered with a steeply pitched roof of tiles and an early C17 ridge stack with grouped shafts set diagonally. Plan of single range of parlour, hall and service bay. Two storeys with jettied gable end. The fenestration is all later and includes two windows and a small closet opening on the side of Thurlborns Close. The present doorway is to the former service bay, but there is a doorway to a lobby entry on the South side and an entry to the jettied gable end. Inside. Some of the framing of the original, earlier house is visible including the main posts and tie beams at the right hand gable end as well as the original wall plates. Insufficient framing is visible to date this earlier building. In the early C17 the jettied bay was built and the roof of the hall and service bay was raised, the stack was probably inserted and the hall floored. The present roof was constructed then. It is in five bays, including the narrower chimney bay, and of staggered, butt-purlin construction with collars between the principal rafters. Between the parlour and the hall beside the chimney, the joists of the floor frame in the parlour project into the lobby entry. This suggests that there was originally an internal jetty. R.C.H.M. (North East Cambs.), p137, mon (5) |
| LB7       | Manor Farmhouse, grade II  
Farmhouse of late C16 or early C17 origins. Hall and South East cross-wing plan, but there have been many additions and alterations, all of C19. The original house was timber-framed, but only the cross-wing has survived, the hall range having been rebuilt in C19 in brick, rendered with a tiled roof. There is a ridge stack of white brick probably rebuilt on the site of the original stack and an end stack. The cross-wing is timber-framed and also rendered with some incised pargetting, C20, in the gable end. The other end and part of one side wall are cased in grey brick. The roof is tiled and hipped at one end. Two storeys. The main entry is on the garden side of the hall range. There is an eaves dormer on this side, too. The other side has two canted bays. The interior was not seen. On a former moated site. R.C.H.M. (North East Cambs.), p138, mon (10) |
| LB8       | Church of St Andrew, Cherry Hinton, grade I  
Dating from late C12, with fine C13 chancel with good internal wall arcading, rebuilt nave and aisles and West tower with late C12 responds to tower arch. Church, flint rubble and Barnack stone with freestone dressings. Drastically restored and rebuilt by Gilbert Scott in 1880. C15 restored screen. C15 benches. C13 font restored, the 2nd bell is C14 and the oldest in the city. Good Cl piscina. C19 wrought-iron weathervane on West tower. (RCHM 59). |
| LB9       | Churchyard wall of the Church of St Andrew, grade II  
Flint with C19 and later rebuilding in brick. Triangular capping in brick and stone. |
| LB10      | Uphall. No 210 Church End, grade II  
Externally of early C19 character but in fact a C16 timber-framed building cased in grey gault brick circa 1830 and altered since. The original part of the house is on the right; 2 storeys, 3 windows. Central panelled door with flat hood, 4-light casement above. Other windows are 3 light casements. Timbering exposed internally. Good |
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<td>early Cl9 cast-iron grate in Drawing room. Slate roof. The south wing, now No 210, is higher, 2 storeys, 2 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Panelled door with rectangular light over and flat hood. Hipped slate roof. (RCHM 302).</td>
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<td>LB11</td>
<td>No 125 Church End (Mafeking Cottage) grade II Originally 2 cottages and of 2 different builds; the south-west half is C16 the north-east probably C17. Timber-framed with modern rendering. 1st floor overhang on the left. Chamfered ceiling beams and exposed wall posts internally. 2 storeys, 3 windows below, 2 above, none original, sashes and casements, one of the Gothic type. Modern doors within, one of planks, one circa 1600 panelling. Thatched roof, end stacks. Marked on front, Mafeking Cottage 1901. (RCHM 304).</td>
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<td>LB12</td>
<td>No 67 Church End, grade II C18 or earlier timber-framed, plastered and painted. 2 storeys and attic sash windows, sliding below, with glazing bars above. Modern door. Tiled mansard roof with central re-built stack.</td>
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<td>LB13</td>
<td>Marshalls Cambridge Airport control and office building, Newmarket Road, grade II Airport office building, formerly control, club and terminal building. 1938. By AGG Marshall for his own firm, Marshall of Cambridge (Engineering) Ltd. Render, probably on brick, with parapeted flat roof. Modern style. Single storey with 2-storey centre. Entrance front is an 8-window range of metal casements of 2, 3, and 4 lights. On first floor are two 4-light casements either side the central section of the front which breaks forward. Here a large tripartite window of metal casements over a flat entrance canopy supported on thin metal stanchions. Oak glazed double doors with similar side panels. Front facing the airfield is a 19-window range with in addition a square bay to right and a semi-circular 2-storey bay to centre, windows mostly with metal casements. On the first floor only part breaks forward to the bay and here there are corner windows. Further casements to the first floor. Ground floor has three part-glazed doors. INTERIOR. Entrance hall has staircase which leads to gallery with open wooden balustrade. Room with bay window reported as being originally the club lounge and having panelling. A rare and little altered example of an interwar airport control, club and terminal building.</td>
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**Scheduled monument: Moated site at Manor Farm**

**Reasons for Designation**

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Despite partial infilling of the ditch, the moated site at Manor Farm survives well. The island is largely undisturbed and will retain buried evidence for structures and other features relating to its former use. The buried silts in the base of the ditches will contain both artefacts relating to the period of occupation and environmental evidence for the appearance of the landscape in which the moated site was set.

Comparative studies between this site and with further examples, both locally and more widely, will provide valuable insights into the development of settlement in medieval England.
Details
The monument includes a medieval moated site at Manor Farm which lies 300m to the south of the village of Teversham. It is thought to be associated with the manor of Dengayne.

The moated site includes a roughly rectangular island which measures up to 128m north east-south west by 62m north west-south east. This is enclosed by a seasonally water-filled moat, measuring up to 8m wide and at least 1.5m in depth, along the south west side, the greater part of the north west side and part of the south east side. The north east side and the north eastern ends of the north west and south east sides were infilled during the 19th century and survive as buried features. The moated site was formerly linked to a series of interconnected water-filled channels and drainage systems, now no longer evident. A causeway, thought to be the original access point, was formerly located across the centre of the south east arm of the moat. Standing near the north western edge of the island is Manor Farm, a listed building grade II which is believed to date from the 17th century; this represents a successor to the medieval manor house which is thought to have stood on the island.

Manor Farm, all farm buildings, walls, modern surfaces, fences and gateways are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.