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## Land Southwest of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire

### Technical Note

#### 1.0 Introduction

##### Aims and scope

- 1.1 This technical note considers the proposed development of land southwest of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. The Site is located at Grid Reference TL 3926 6528 (Figure 1). It has been prepared for the purposes of providing advice on the implications of the proposed development as part of the Local Plan Promotion and in support of any future planning application.
- 1.2 This technical note will consist of a preliminary assessment of the Historic Environment Record Data, including previous archaeological investigations, LiDAR and aerial photography data and designated assets within c1km of the study site. An assessment of potential built heritage impacts arising from the proposed development will be made. Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including the relevant ClfA Standard and Guidance and that set out in Historic England guidance on setting (Historic England 2017). The technical note will then consider the potential for archaeological features to survive and where they are in relation to the proposed development.

##### Location and description

- 1.3 The study site forms an irregular parcel of land southwest of Longstanton, within the jurisdiction of Greater Cambridge for planning purposes. Measuring c58.5ha in size, it is bound by Hattons Road to the west, and farmland to the north, east and south, with the new Northstowe development further to the northeast and Northstowe Avenue arcing around the southeastern side. The study site predominately comprises a large irregular field with drains forming the boundaries and smaller fields at the periphery. Two drainage ponds are located to the northwest of the site boundary, with a public footpath along the southeastern edge.
- 1.4 The topography of the study site is a gentle slope from 15m AOD at the southern end, to 10m AOD at the northern end. The solid geology of the study site is West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation – Mudstone over the majority of the area. At the southern end of the study site, it is Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone. No superficial geology is recorded.

## 2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

- 2.1 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 (NPPF), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.2 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 2.3 Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.4 Paragraph 216 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 2.5 Annex 2 of the NPPF has the following heritage related definitions:

**Historic Environment:** *all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

**Heritage Assets** *are defined as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

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

**Designated Heritage Assets** *comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden,*

*Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.*

**Significance** is defined as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

**Setting** is defined as: *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

- 2.6 Heritage assets that have not been designated as a listed building, scheduled monument, registered park and garden, protected wreck, battlefield or conservation area are referred to as a non-designated heritage asset.
- 2.7 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG):
- 2.8 Paragraph 18a-001 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.9 Paragraph 18a-002 states that:
- Where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development. Heritage assets are either designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets.*
- 2.10 Paragraph 18a-009 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered, and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.11 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.12 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
- "The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that*

*setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."*

- 2.13** The key test in NPPF paragraphs 214-215 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-018 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

*"What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed."*

- 2.14** Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 214-215 apply).
- 2.15** Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.
- 2.16** While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings' significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting.
- 2.17** Paragraph 215 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits (note that the reference to the NPPF paragraph 8 has been corrected to reflect the updated NPPF in July 2018):

*“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.”*

- 2.18** In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations. This section will be updated if any of the proposed changes included in the current NPPF consultation, issued in December 2025, are adopted.

### Local Policy

- 2.19** The local planning policy for the area is contained in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (Adopted September 2018), which contains the following relevant policies:

*Policy NH/1: Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton*

*Areas of countryside within the conservation area at Longstanton will form part of the green separation between Longstanton and Northstowe. Public access to this area of countryside will be controlled to protect the conservation area. The area will contain only open land uses, such as playing fields, allotments and cemeteries, which will contribute towards effective separation between these communities. The open aspect of the fields affording views of All Saints Church will be maintained. Elsewhere the landscape character of a series of hedged paddocks, small copses and tree belts will be maintained and enhanced.*

*Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets*

*1. Development proposals will be supported when:*

*a. They sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the district’s historic environment including its villages and countryside and its building traditions and details;*

*b. They create new high quality environments with a strong sense of place by responding to local heritage character including in innovative ways.*

*2. Development proposals will be supported when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their settings, as appropriate to their significance and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly:*

*c. Designated heritage assets, i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens;*

*d. Non-designated heritage assets including those identified in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents;*

*e. The wider historic landscape of South Cambridgeshire including landscape and settlement patterns;*

*f. Designed and other landscapes including historic parks and gardens, churchyards, village greens and public parks;*

*g. Historic places;*

*h. Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times.*

**2.20** Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council are working together to create a joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge. A draft is available and is currently at consultation stage (Regulation 18). The following policy is proposed to cover the Historic Environment:

*Policy GP/HE: Historic environment*

*1. All development proposals that have the potential to impact heritage assets or their setting must be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment. The level of detail contained within the Heritage Impact Assessment should be proportionate to the proposed development and the number of assets affected.*

*2. The Local Planning Authorities will balance the need for development with the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment through a positive strategy to ensure that:*

*a. Proposals affecting the historic environment consider the wider social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of conserving heritage assets, taking into account the positive contribution that conserving heritage assets can make to the sustainability of communities;*

*b. New development conserves and, where appropriate, enhances the special character and distinctiveness of Greater Cambridge. Proposals must respect the character, setting and nature of any heritage asset, with the positive contribution made by the historic environment taken into consideration and used to inform design;*

*c. Heritage assets are sustained in viable uses that are compatible with their significance.*

*Policy GP/HA: Designated heritage assets*

*1. Harm to a designated heritage asset (regardless of the level of harm), will require clear and convincing justification in line with the National Planning Policy Framework's tests.*

*2. Development proposals that affect designated heritage assets, including alterations and extensions, retrofit or new development must:*

*a. Preserve or enhance the significance of the designated heritage asset(s) and its setting, and the character or appearance of Conservation Areas including views into, within and out of them;*

- b. Be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment, and high-quality design that complements the built form and scale of heritage assets;*
- c. Use high-quality materials, architectural detailing and methods of construction which complement the character of the building or area;*
- d. Retain features important to the settlement form and pattern, such as the hierarchy of buildings, plot divisions, open spaces, gardens, trees, hedges and any other features that contribute to the historic character;*
- e. Respect the historic internal layouts and other internal features of importance;*
- f. Respect the setting of the designated heritage assets, including inward and outward views, and how the building is experienced and understood;*
- g. Retain important traditional features such as original doors, windows, shop fronts, street furniture and boundary treatments.*

## 3.0 Built Heritage

### Description and setting

- 3.1** Twelve listed buildings are located within the study area. None are located within the study site, with all being clustered within Longstanton village. Of these, the pillboxes within the former RAF Oakington airfield and that to the north of the village on Rampton Road, the Churchyard Cross and War Memorial, Village Pump and Well are considered to have limited settings that will not be impacted by any development proposals (NHLE – 1404994, 1404968, 1392220, 1331335, 1331336). They will not be subject to further assessment.
- 3.2** The Church of All Saints is a Grade I Listed building c590m northeast of the study site (NHLE1127295). It was constructed in the mid-late 14<sup>th</sup> Century with 19<sup>th</sup> Century restorations. Internally it features fixtures, fittings and funerary monuments ranging in date from 14<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. The church is listed for its architectural, aesthetic and historical value. It is set within a churchyard and surrounded by historic and modern housing. The setting also includes the small fields to the northeast. There are limited views out from the church along the surrounding roads, though these do not include the study site.
- 3.3** The Church of St Michael is a Grade II\* Listed building c475m northeast of the study site (NHLE1127298). The church is mostly 13<sup>th</sup> Century, with the chancel rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Unusually, it has a partly thatched roof. The church is listed for its architectural, aesthetic and historic value. It is set within a cluster of historic buildings representing different phases of the village. These add group value. There are limited views of the church on approach from Woodside and St Michael's, where its setting can also be appreciated. There are no views out of the immediate setting or towards the study site.
- 3.4** Magdalene Cottage is adjacent to the Church of St Michael (NHLE1127297). It is Grade II Listed and of late 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> Century date, with later alterations. It is timber-framed with brick infill and part weatherboarded with a thatch roof. The cottage is listed for its aesthetic and historic value. It has a similar setting to the church and is not intervisible with the study site.

- 3.5** The Grange is located slightly south of the Church of St Michael and is Grade II Listed (NHLE1127296). It is a timber framed and brick cottage of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century date. The property is listed for its aesthetic and historic value. It also has a similar setting to the church and limited views along Wilson's Road, with no intervisibility with the study site.
- 3.6** The Manor Farmhouse sits towards the centre of Longstanton and is Grade II Listed (NHLE1164323). It is an early 19<sup>th</sup> Century double pile house, though with earlier 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> Century framing in the north range and later extensions. The interior includes 19<sup>th</sup> Century fixtures and fittings. Archaeological evidence and analysis of the timber frame suggests that the house has a long history and may have been Cheyneys Manor House, documented from the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. The considerable alterations mean that the exact form of the suggested medieval hall house has been lost. The property has also been a farmhouse, office and private residence. As a result, the Manor Farmhouse has architectural, historic and evidential value. It is set within a large green space of garden and small fields, with some visual association with All Saints Church. Views towards and away from The Manor Farmhouse incorporate historic and modern parts of the village but do not include the farmland to the south of Longstanton or the study site.
- 3.7** Longstanton has two Conservation Areas centred around each of the churches and reflecting the fact that historically, it was two villages: Longstanton All Saints and Longstanton St Michael. The unified village was created in 1953, and the Conservation Areas are in the process of being joined together and are described by one appraisal. Both areas are designated because they retain the character of a traditional rural village. The Conservation Areas include all the listed buildings described above, as well as some non-designated heritage assets, almost all dwellings, that contribute to the areas' overall significance.
- 3.8** Within St Michael's Conservation Area, the mature roadside trees and grass verges are important to the rural character, and this is particularly evident in the view along St Michael's road. This is complemented by the modest two storey cottages and properties on surrounding roads, with brick boundary walls on some of the later higher status houses, such as The Grange. Wilson's Road extends south towards the study site. It has the appearance of a country lane and views back towards the village include attractive barns and historic property, though there are modern elements of street furniture that detract from this.
- 3.9** The All Saints Conservation Area comprises the traditional buildings immediately surrounding the church and the open fields to the northeast around Long Lane. This area has been extended to the east to create the single Conservation Area. Similar to the St Michael's Area, the mature trees are a key feature, allowing only glimpses of the All Saints Church spire in summer.
- 3.10** The landscape between Mills Lane and St Michael's Lane and to the southeast of these lanes is considered important to the landscape setting of the village, giving a sense of space and the vegetation lending a richness to the village. The approach from the southwest, such as from Hattons Lane and School Lane, often includes glimpsed views of All Saints Church spire, depending on the seasonal vegetation coverage. The appraisal describes the view out from Wilson's Road as including a long vista into the

surrounding countryside, which is an important feature in maintaining the feel of Longstanton as a country village.

### Site Walkover

- 3.11** The site walkover on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2026 also assessed the built heritage assets. It confirmed that no built assets will be physically harmed by the proposed development.
- 3.12** For the majority of the designated and non-designated buildings within Longstanton, their setting was observed to be that of the village, including gardens and the street frontage. Although Longstanton is a rural village and those surroundings would have influenced the layout and village activities, the historic, architectural or aesthetic values for which the buildings are listed is appreciated from within the village setting. In some cases, such as around the churches, the group value of several historic buildings within the same view was observable. There was no intervisibility from within the Conservation Area, or adjacent to any of the built heritage assets out towards the study site.
- 3.13** The spire of All Saints Church is intermittently visible on approaches to the village and is visible across the majority of the study site. As the site visit was undertaken in winter, there was minimal vegetation providing screening and it is likely that the spire will be less visible in summer. As the landscape is flat, the spire would have intentionally been a highly visible landmark, making the study site part of the rural setting of the church. This landscape is a modern rural landscape, with significant modern infrastructure as well as historic elements. These are not significant to the understanding of the significance of the church.
- 3.14** The belfry of St Michael's Church is also visible from northern and northwestern areas of the study site. Again, it is more visible because of the minimal vegetation during the winter. The belfry is small and only slightly higher than the roof of the single storey church. As such, it was not intended to be so visible across the landscape as a tall tower of spire. The noise generated by the bells was probably of more significance in drawing attention to the church within the surrounding village. The rural surroundings are therefore of less importance to the understanding of the values and significance of the church as a heritage asset.

### Statement of Significance

- 3.15** As designated assets, the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are considered of national significance.
- 3.16** The settings of the majority of the Listed dwellings are contained within the Conservation Areas or village itself. The Manor Farmhouse was once part of a farm, and the site of an earlier manor, which would have included land surrounding it. This includes the land to the northeast, which is still open and contains remnant ridge and furrow. Beyond this and the Conservation Area, it has changed and the medieval evidence lost or not discernible such that the setting is limited in scale and significance.
- 3.17** The Grange is now a relatively small building facing north into the village. However, the plot size and rear wings indicate that it was a substantial building. It was part of a large estate, possibly associated with Eleanor of Aquitaine, and therefore the landscape to the south is of some significance to the setting and importance of the house. There is no clear intervisibility with the study site. Indeed, it was observed during the site visit that

the views down Wilson's Road are initially of modern buildings and then defined by vegetation. Open landscape views are not in evidence until the junctions with field access tracks and these views do not include the fields and historic properties. From the study site, the village appears largely modern, with historic properties such as The Grange not individually discernible.

- 3.18** There are consistent views of All Saints Church spire from across the study site. The relative flatness of the landscape may also make the spire apparently more prominent, especially from the southwestern approaches. Although visibility in the landscape was a consideration of utilising spires, the key characteristics of the church are its village setting and relationship to the buildings immediately surrounding it. The agricultural landscape has some importance as part of a rural village but is of minimal significance to the overall setting or reasons for designation.
- 3.19** Similarly, the belfry of St Michael's Church is visible from northern areas of the study site. It is not so intentionally visible and whilst the agricultural landscape has some importance to the rural origins of the village, it is of minimal significance to the values for which the church is listed.

### **Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

- 3.20** The proposed development will not exert any physical impacts on any of the designated heritage assets within the study area. The settings of the majority of the Listed Buildings will not be impacted as they are limited to the confines of the village. Views of All Saints spire will be maintained from key approaches to Longstanton and view corridors have been incorporated into the site layout to enable the visual connection to the landscape to be maintained.
- 3.21** The landscape to the south of Wilson's Road and The Grange is of some significance as part of the setting of the Conservation Area and former agricultural estate. There is no intervisibility and there is some separation between the designated assets and the study site, allowing a rural setting to be maintained. The links between the property and estate have been severed and are not perceptible in the landscape such that the significance to the understanding of the asset is limited and will not be harmed by the proposed development.
- 3.22** To maintain the rural views towards the study site as far as possible, a soft vegetated edge to the northern boundary and modest building heights is recommended and this has been incorporated into the proposed masterplan. The Conservation Area appraisal notes wide verges, numerous trees, a hierarchy of boundary treatments such that walls are rarely used and only on higher status buildings, modest two storey building heights and a muted earthy palette are key characteristics of the Conservation Area. Following these design principles would assist in minimising the visual impact of the proposed development when seen in conjunction with Longstanton.

## **4.0 Historic Background**

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 4.1** Evaluation by Cambridge Archaeological Unit in advance of Northstowe connector routes investigated the areas around the drainage ponds on the northwest boundary of the study site (ECB1876, ECB2133; Evans et al 2006). The area investigated was larger

than the present ponds and included probable Iron Age activity at the northern end of the study site. This was previously known from cropmarks (MCB16346, MCB21129, MCB21130, MCB21131). The settlement included an enclosure ditch, postholes, small pits and a possible cooking pit. It is thought these would have been seasonal, pastoral enclosures. A plough headland on a northeast to southwest alignment was observed as marking the eastern extent of the archaeological remains and the transition between gravel soils to the west and heavier clays to the east. Some evidence for medieval ridge and furrow was also recorded.

- 4.2 A second phase of evaluation as part of the Northstowe connector routes included trenching almost 1km south of the study site (ECB2402). This identified a Mesolithic flint scatter, two areas of Romano-British ditches and a medieval pit. A spread of burnt stone is thought to indicate late Bronze Age settlement activity in the vicinity (MCB16857).
- 4.3 The route of the Coton to Longstanton pipeline crossed the study site and was archaeologically monitored in 1992. The monitoring identified an Iron Age to Romano-British settlement at Madingley, some distance to the south. Southeast of the study site, a geophysical survey for another pipeline between Northstowe and Hardwick recorded several potential archaeological anomalies (ECB6899).
- 4.4 The Ellington to Fen Ditton Improvements Scheme for the A14, between c400m and 1km to the southwest of the study site, included geophysical survey and over 500 trial trenches followed by open area excavations (ECB3194, ECB4800, ECB4732, MCB1061; Scholma-Mason, 2024). Excavation areas TEA37 and TEA38 are located between the study site and the A14 Bar Hill junction. These had already been partially trenched by the Northstowe access works c10 years previously and closely overlap with the results of the Home Farm and other investigations to the northwest of the study site. A complex of Iron Age and Roman archaeology was concentrated in the northern part of TEA38, settlement 5, extending northwards. It is thought that the evidence in TEA38 represents the southwestern extent of a large Iron Age and Roman settlement landscape. It consists of six phases of settlement and agricultural activity including roundhouses, enclosures representing landscape reorganisation and a farmstead, a trackway and finally a small inhumation cemetery as well as other discrete burials. Further agricultural activity in TEA37, the excavation areas to the east and west, is probably related to the settlement. High volumes of pottery as well as bone, metalwork, coins and other artefacts were also recovered during the excavations.
- 4.5 A small evaluation to the west of Longstanton in advance of proposed residential development and a bypass found Saxon and medieval field boundaries (ECB1396). Other evaluation and two areas of open area excavation closer to the western edge of Longstanton and along the bypass route found Iron Age features including ditches, pits, a large oval pit, a possible roundhouse and a square structure (ECB4235, ECB4236, ECB4238, ECB3058, MCB20145). Ditches, gullies and pits in the north of this area were considered Saxon to medieval. Within areas 7 and 8 of the investigations, Neolithic features of pits, postholes and gullies were identified (ECB3072).
- 4.6 On the northern edge of the study area, investigations at Home Farm, in advance of proposed development to the north of those described above, Prehistoric activity was represented by flint scatters (ECB134, ECB2114, ECB4231). Ditched enclosures were

dated to the mid-late Iron Age and other ditches and concentrations of pits were Saxon and medieval.

- 4.7** A single post hole was found during test pitting at Hatton Park School; there was no associated dating evidence. This was part of a wider programme of test pitting associated with the development of Northstowe and supported by Longstanton and District Heritage Society and Access Cambridge Archaeology (ECB4663, ECB5247, ECB5862, ECB5988, ECB5989). To the rear of the Manor at Woodside and Thornhill Place, test pits revealed Saxon to post medieval artefacts but no features (MCB32063, MCB30812, MCB30816). On the High Street, eleven test pits were excavated with small quantities of medieval pottery (MCB30818). Test pits at St Michael's Mount, Longstanton, and Thatcher's Wood revealed 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery whilst at Hattons Park, 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material was suggestive of a structure (MCB30813, MCB30814, MCB30817).
- 4.8** An evaluation at Machine Barn Farm, c500m northeast of the study site, indicated a low level of occupation prior to the post medieval period with ridge and furrow forming the most numerous features (ECB1094, MCB1211, MCB16234). Another small evaluation to the northwest revealed a cluster of medieval pits and ditches (ECB4740).
- 4.9** At the northern end of the study area, the route of a 0.5m wide water pipeline recorded probable medieval ditches and undated gullies, pits and postholes under the alluvial deposits (ECB2191). A second adjacent water pipeline extends north outside the study area (ECB2). The topsoil strip revealed a medieval curvilinear ditch and ploughed out remains of ridge and furrow.
- 4.10** The former Oakington Airfield was subject to geophysical survey as part of the development of land surrounding Longstanton (ECB2667, ECB2669). Several new areas of potential archaeology were discovered as well as more detail provided on known areas. Subsequent phases of investigation included a watching brief on geotechnical test pitting and several phases of evaluation (ECB2650, ECB5995, MCB17667, MCB17669). Significant remains dating from the Neolithic to the post medieval periods were identified and included Prehistoric enclosures and an Iron Age roundhouse, Roman field systems, a trackway and possible cemetery, medieval enclosures and drove way and a post medieval post mill.
- 4.11** The previous investigations within the study area present a wide range of often complex archaeology. The investigations successfully mitigated the archaeology and did not preclude development.

#### Undated

- 4.12** An undated ditch c260m north of the study site and orientated south to north, can be observed on aerial photographs for c208m (MCB24984).

#### Prehistoric and Roman

- 4.13** At the corner of Hatton's Road and High Street, a Neolithic flint axe was found during drain laying (MCB4327).
- 4.14** A probable Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as poor quality cropmarks on aerial photographs (MCB21128). They are indicative of multi-phase enclosures with associated pits. These cropmarks have not been subject to intrusive investigation.

- 4.15 Roman coins were found by metal detectors almost 1km southwest of the study site (MCB13856).
- 4.16 Recent excavations have provided extensive evidence for Prehistoric to Roman settlement and agricultural activity throughout the study area. Cropmarks within the study site have been investigated and found to form settlement activity. The activity is particularly concentrated to the south of the study site, towards the A14, and to the northeast and northwest. There is consistency in the type of remains and it is considered likely that they are interconnected. The A14 excavations at TEA38 in particular were thought likely to extend further to the north or northeast. As a result, there is very high potential for further similar archaeology to be located within the study site.

### Medieval and Post Medieval

- 4.17 On the southwestern corner of the study site, at or near the site boundary, two medieval coins, one a Continental jetton and the other a silver halfpenny of Edward I to Edward III, and a post medieval mount, were found by metal detecting and are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (CAM-784E96, CAM-77ECC6, LANCUM-9ADCAO).
- 4.18 An extensive field system of furlong boundaries with possible medieval origins is visible as eroded earthworks on aerial imagery between the A14 and Longstanton and Oakington, including over the study site (MCB27326, MCB27327, MCB28748).
- 4.19 At the northern end of the field to the northeast of the study site, a holloway survives as an earthwork alongside ridge and furrow (MCB1224). It is thought to have been the original line of Meadow Way, linking Longstanton to the Huntingdon road.
- 4.20 On the northeastern side of the village, almost 1km from the study site, are the putative remains of medieval Longstanton (MCB2829, MCB2898, MCB1106, MCB16369). The evidence is unclear, consisting of amorphous, uncertain and degraded earthworks with poor historical documentation and no intrusive investigations to ascertain the date, nature or interpretation of the remains. Further earthworks have been identified to the northwest of the village (MCB24976). Longstanton is a village with likely Saxon origins with documentation from the Domesday Survey of 1086 onwards.
- 4.21 The Grange, c400m northeast of the study site, is the site of the former manor house, variously called French Ladys manor or Colville's Manor, and incorrectly, Bishop's Palace (MCB1223). It is believed to have been founded in c1250 and included a moat and fishponds.
- 4.22 At Mills Lane, c600m northeast of the study site, ditches and a concentration of pits were found during an evaluation (MCB22633). These appeared to have medieval origins and continued in use into the post medieval period. They were considered indicative of nearby settlement, with the last phase being a series of boundary ditches and a brick wall. Animal bone and range of medieval pottery was recovered.
- 4.23 Extensive earthworks around The Manor and Grove Cottage in the centre of the village are recorded by the Village Earthwork Survey (MCB1275). They are believed to have been derived from the emparkment of a number of tofts by the creation of Hatton's manor house after 1617. The Survey also recorded extensive areas of former or upstanding ridge and furrow around the village (MCB12233, MCB11018, MCB11437, MCB11779).

- 4.24** Further north, c600m from the study site, an existing building called The Manor lies south of All Saints Church (MCB1223). It is likely to be the site of a medieval manor, one of many in the village. It is surrounded by pasture containing earthworks. The site of another manor house, dating from c15<sup>th</sup> Century is known c785m north of the study site (MCB395).
- 4.25** Longstanton has documented and archaeological evidence attesting to its medieval origins. The majority of this is concentrated around the churches and former manors that are still within the village environs. There is some tentative evidence for the village having shrunk from its most northerly extent, though this is not confirmed. Surrounding the village, particularly on the southern side and including the study site, are extensive upstanding or recorded earthworks of the agricultural land divisions that likely persisted into the post medieval period. There is high potential for medieval and post medieval agricultural archaeology within the study site.

### Modern

- 4.26** In the centre of Longstanton and c500m northeast of the study site are the locations of a public air raid shelter, in use during the Second World War (MCB25371). Further shelters are recorded to the west and northwest (MCB25373, MCB25374, MCB25375, MCB25376, MCB25377).
- 4.27** On the northeast corner of the study site, just outside the boundary, is pillbox 461 (MCB17777). It is one of ten cantilevered examples and built in 1941 to defend the western approach to RAF Oakington. Almost 1km northeast of the study site is another pillbox constructed as part of the airfield defences (MCB24979). The airfield was used by Bomber Command during the war and was transferred to Training Command from 1950 (MCB15144). The Army took over in 1975, demolishing some of the structures. Small satellite camps were established to the west (MCB24980, MCB24981). Both sites have been redeveloped.
- 4.28** RAF Oakington would have been a dominant presence in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century landscape around Longstanton. Although it had satellite camps and pillboxes, one very close to the study site, there is no documented evidence of use of the study site. Incidental usage is possible, though the potential for wartime archaeology within the study site is considered low.

### Site Walkover

- 4.29** A site walkover was undertaken on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2025. The weather conditions were bright and clear and did not affect visibility. The study site was observed to be relatively flat with a very slight slope and undulations. It had been recently drilled with young winter wheat.
- 4.30** No archaeological features were observed.
- 4.31** The relative openness of the landscape is noticeable, and it seems likely that there would have been a visual connection between the archaeological sites to the south, found during the A14 Improvements and Northstowe Connector investigations, within or adjacent to the study site, and those to the northwest. This may be considered to strengthen the potential for archaeological remains, theoretically of an agricultural nature given spatially they sit in the gap between settlements, to continue across the

landscape, including the study area. Northstowe and sites to the north of Longstanton are not intervisible, though this may be because of the intervening development of the settlement.

### Statement of Significance

- 4.32 Assessment of the HER data has concluded that there is very high potential for Prehistoric or Roman archaeology, high potential for medieval to post medieval remains and low potential for modern features.
- 4.33 The known Prehistoric and Roman archaeology is complex and has been investigated in multiple locations such that an understanding of activity approaching landscape scale has occurred. This scale of multiphase archaeology, and the ability to interpret it, is of regional significance. If similar archaeology was located within the study site that contributed to that understanding, it would also be considered of regional significance.
- 4.34 The medieval or post medieval archaeology is most likely to relate to agricultural land divisions or ploughing. This is of local significance because it contributes to our understanding of the use of the landscape around Longstanton.
- 4.35 Any wartime archaeology is most likely to be of local significance as it would relate to the operation of RAF Oakington.

### Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 4.36 No statutory archaeological designations are located within or adjacent to the study site and none are recorded within the 1km study area. As such, this assessment has not identified any archaeological designated assets that will be negatively impacted by the proposed development and none that will require a design response.
- 4.37 Any subsurface works undertaken as part of the proposed development have the potential to directly and irreversibly impact any archaeology.
- 4.38 A geophysical survey is recommended to better understand the archaeological potential. Considering the potential for high density or complex archaeology, early consideration should be given to mitigation by design as well as the potential scope and timetable of intrusive investigations as mitigation by record. It is noted that, given the mitigation by record implemented for those sites in the vicinity which contained potentially similar archaeology, it is not anticipated, based on the available evidence, that archaeology represents an absolute constraint on the proposed development. Indeed, the archaeological potential has not precluded allocation for development of land to the south, which lies within the same archaeological environment. Early engagement with the LPA Archaeologist will be undertaken.
- 4.39 Due to the proximity of the former RAF Oakington airfield, and its use by Bomber Command, an unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk assessment will be undertaken as a minimum before any intrusive archaeological works are planned. If the risk assessment recommends further investigation or mitigation measures, these will be employed before or in conjunction with any intrusive archaeological investigation, as appropriate.

## 5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This Technical Note considers land to the southwest of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire in response to proposals for residential and associated development.

- 5.2 The built designated assets and Conservation Areas are considered of national significance. None are located within the study site. The proposed development will not physically impact any of the designated assets identified within the study area. The agricultural land to the southwest of Wilson's Road and The Grange forms part of their setting. There is notable intervisibility with All Saints Church spire and some limited intervisibility with St Michael's Church belfry. The separation between the proposed development and the end of Wilson's Road ensures that rural views are still possible and the links between The Grange and the land have been severed such that this is not a key part of the significance of the building. The key views of the spire from the southwestern approach roads will not be interrupted and view corridors have been designed into the scheme to maintain the visual connection. Views of the belfry from the northern end of the site have been considered with view corridors included within the proposed design.
- 5.3 To mitigate the potential impacts on built heritage assets, the northern edge of the development includes a soft vegetated buffer. The aesthetic design principles should consider and harmonise with those identified as key characteristics within the Conservation Area Appraisal to minimise the visual impact to the settings.
- 5.4 No statutory archaeological designations (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) are located within or adjacent to the study site boundary. None are recorded within the 1km study area. As such, the assessment has not definitely identified any designated archaeological assets that will be negatively impacted by the proposed development and none that will require a design response.
- 5.5 A review of the HER data has identified that the site has very high potential for Prehistoric or Roman archaeology, high potential for medieval to post medieval remains and low potential for modern features. The known Prehistoric and Roman archaeology is of regional significance and if it was similar or related, any archaeology within the study site may also be considered of regional significance. Any medieval and post medieval archaeology would most likely be agricultural in origin and of local significance. Any modern archaeology would also be of local significance and likely relate to RAF Oakington.
- 5.6 Given the very high archaeological potential, a geophysical survey is recommended in the first instance to better understand that potential and inform mitigation options. Should archaeology be present, appropriate mitigation can be incorporated through design, with targeted trial trench evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation excavation undertaken in accordance with the NPPF. Given the successful mitigation by record strategies implemented on neighbouring sites with comparable archaeological potential, the current evidence indicates that archaeology can be effectively addressed and does not constitute a constraint to the proposed development. Early engagement with the LPA Archaeologist will be undertaken.
- 5.7 Investigation of the UXO potential of the site will be undertaken due to its proximity to the former RAF Oakington. This will be designed to mitigate any risks to intrusive archaeological investigations, as a minimum.

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MAGIC - [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

## 6.0 Appendices

### Gazetteer of HER Events

EvUID	Name
ECB1089	Evaluation at Hatton Farm, Longstanton, 1991
ECB1094	Evaluation at Machine Barn Farm, Longstanton, 1991
ECB134	Evaluation at Home Farm, High Street, Longstanton, 1997
ECB135	Survey of land W of Longstanton, 1995
ECB136	Watching brief at the New Parsonage, Longstanton, 1998/99
ECB1396	Evaluation of land W of Longstanton, 2003
ECB1508	Monitoring and excavation, Coton - Longstanton pipeline, 1992
ECB1614	AP assessment, Hatton Farm, Longstanton, 1991
ECB1623	Field survey at Slate Hall Farm (field 6400), Lolworth, 1989
ECB1875	Evaluation at Longstanton North, 2004
ECB1876	Evaluation at Longstanton road corridor, 2004
ECB1877	Geophysical survey and fieldwalking at Oakington Airfield, 2004
ECB2	Watching brief, Longstanton to Bluntisham Pipeline: Area A-B, 1991
ECB2114	Excavation at Home Farm, Longstanton, 1997
ECB2133	Phase II evaluation at Longstanton (south), 2005
ECB2191	Watching brief at Home Farm, Longstanton, 2005
ECB2338	Tree-ring analysis at Longstanton Manor House, 2005
ECB2402	Evaluation at Fields 14, 21, 32 and 33, Longstanton and Oakington, 2006
ECB2484	Geophysical survey of Home Farm, High Street, Longstanton, 1996
ECB2596	Magnetometer survey at Cambridge Golf Course and Land North of Rampton Road, Longstanton, 2006
ECB2638	Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer survey, Longstanton, 2005
ECB2650	Watching brief at Longstanton and Oakington Airfield, 2007
ECB2667	Magnetometer survey, Oakington Airfield, 2005
ECB2668	Fieldwalking survey (Field 34), Oakington, 2006
ECB2669	Evaluation at Oakington Airfield, 2006
ECB3058	Excavation on land west of Longstanton for interim haul road, 2004-5
ECB3072	Excavations of areas 6, 7 & 8, Longstanton Bypass, 2007
ECB3194	A14 Ellington to Fen Ditton Improvements scheme, 2008
ECB3267	A14 Improvements (Ellington to Fen Ditton), Magnetometer survey, north of Bar Hill, 2004
ECB4006	Trial Trench at 53 Woodside, Longstanton 2013
ECB4082	AP assessment along proposed A14 improvement route (Ellington to Fen Ditton), 2003
ECB4231	Evaluation at Home Farm, Longstanton, 2000
ECB4235	Archaeological investigation on Land west of Longstanton (Haul Road, residential development) Phase 1, Field 19 2002
ECB4236	Archaeological Watching Brief and Salvage Recording at Land at Home Farm, Longstanton 2003
ECB4238	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land West of Longstanton: Bypass Route 2006
ECB4559	Evaluation at 1 Fairview, Longstanton, 2015
ECB4663	HEFA Test pits, Longstanton, 2015
ECB4732	Evaluation of A14 Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire, 2016
ECB4740	Evaluation at Mills Lane, Longstanton, 2016
ECB4800	Evaluation of A14 Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire, 2016

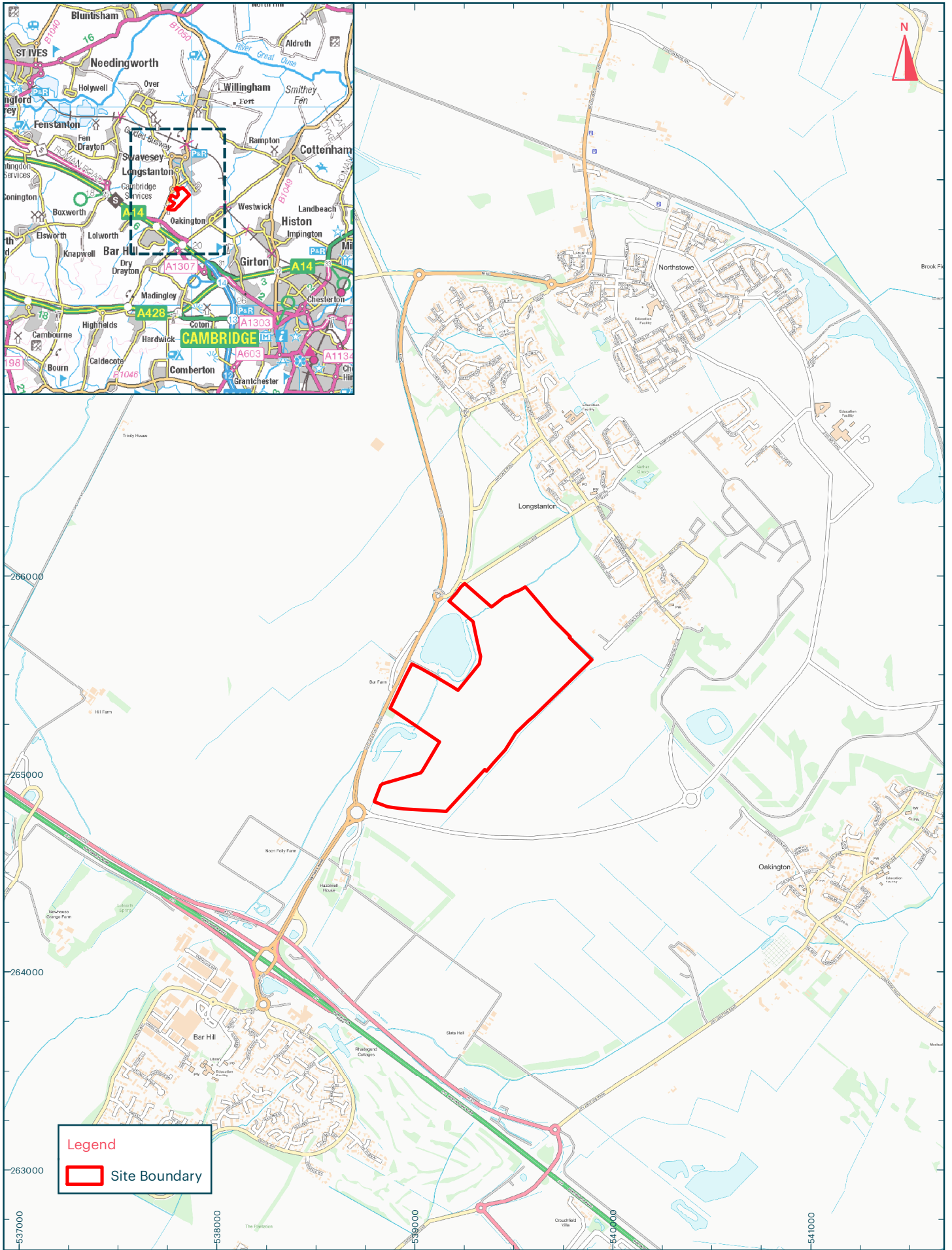
EvUID	Name
ECB5062	Excavation at TEA 38, A14 Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire, 2016-17
ECB5247	Community test pitting at Longstanton in 2017
ECB5391	Building survey at RAF Oakington in 2004
ECB548	Field survey at Slate Hall Farm, Lolworth, 1989
ECB5514	Geophysical survey along A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon in 2016 (A14 Road Improvement Scheme)
ECB5752	Geophysical survey at Longstanton in 2018
ECB5862	Test pitting at the Manor, Longstanton in 2018
ECB5988	Geophysical survey at Hatton Park School, Longstanton in 2019
ECB5989	Archaeological Test Pitting at Hatton Park School, Longstanton in 2019
ECB5995	Northstowe Phase 3a, Longstanton
ECB6086	Aerial photographic assessment of land at Oakington and Longstanton (Northstowe) in 2002
ECB6131	Aerial photographic survey at Longstanton in 1995
ECB6138	Aerial photographic survey Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, 2012
ECB6899	Geophysical survey for pipeline between Northstowe and Hardwick, Cambridge Water Company in 2021
ECB7230	Geophysical survey at Longstanton (north) in 2004
ECB7234	Additional geophysical survey areas, Longstanton in 2007
ECB7238	Geophysical survey at Longstanton (south) in 2005
ECB7239	Watching brief at Oakington airfield, Longstanton in 2007
ECB7240	Watching brief at Longstanton (south) in 2007

## Gazetteer of HER Monuments

PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB30816	Medieval pottery, Thornhill Place, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB30813	Post Medieval pottery, St Michael's Mount, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB21129	Enclosures, 600m east of Bar Farm, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB30817	Post Medieval pottery, Hattons Park, Longstanton	Unknown
3660	Possible site of Bishop's Palace, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB30814	Post Medieval pottery, Thatchers Wood, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB21126	Ditches of Unknown date, 430m south of Bar Farm, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB24984	Undated ditch, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB32093	Possible enclosures, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB30812	Saxon and Medieval pottery, Woodside, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB33124	Undated Post hole, Hatton School, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB21130	Enclosures, 600m east of Bar Farm, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB30818	Medieval pottery, High Street, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB32094	Possible enclosures, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB21127	Ditches of Unknown date, 150m west of Bar Farm, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB27326	Furlong boundaries in the parishes of Longstanton & Swavesey	Unknown
MCB27327	Furlong boundaries in the parishes of Longstanton & Oakington	Unknown
MCB21128	Enclosures and ditches of possible Iron Age or Roman date, 300m west of Bar Farm, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB24991	Undated rectilinear enclosures east of Slate Hall Farm, Oakington	Unknown
MCB21131	Enclosures, 600m northeast of Bar Farm, Longstanton	Unknown
MCB16863	Undated ditches, Longstanton	Prehistoric
MCB16857	Prehistoric features, Longstanton	Prehistoric
MCB17669	Multiperiod finds, Field 34, Oakington	Palaeolithic to Post Medieval
MCB20147	Possible prehistoric settlement on the Bypass Route west of Langstanton	Palaeolithic to Post Medieval
3521	Neolithic flint axe, Longstanton	Neolithic
MCB18155	Neolithic features, Area 7, Longstanton Bypass	Neolithic to Bronze Age
8836	Middle Iron Age to Roman settlement, south of New Close Farm, Longstanton	Bronze Age to Roman
MCB15902	Iron Age remains, Home Farm, Longstanton	Iron Age
MCB16373	Prehistoric ditch, Field F, Longstanton North	Iron Age
MCB16346	Iron Age enclosures, Longstanton	Iron Age
MCB20144	Late Iron Age features on Land west of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire	Iron Age
MCB23141	Possible Iron Age to Roman enclosures, Oakington	Iron Age to Roman
MCB23656	Cropmarks 50m north of Noon Folly Farm, Longstanton	Iron Age to Roman
MCB20149	Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval features on land west of Longstanton	Iron Age to Medieval
MCB17667	Middle Iron Age ring-ditch and linear features, Oakington Airfield	Iron Age to Post Medieval

PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB16343	Iron Age and Roman activity, Hattons Road, Longstanton	Iron Age to Post Medieval
11770	Roman coins find, Longstanton	Roman
MCB20145	Saxo-norman/Saxon/Early Medieval ditches on the Haulage Road, Longstanton	Saxon/Saxon/Early Medieval to Medieval
MCB17674	Saxon/Early Medieval building and settlement, Longstanton	Saxon/Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
10298	Site of C13 manor, Longstanton	Medieval
03512a	Medieval churchyard cross, All Saints' Church, Longstanton	Medieval
10306	Former holloway, Longstanton	Medieval
MCB16944	Medieval and undated features, Home Farm, Longstanton	Medieval
10857	Medieval earthworks, Longstanton	Medieval
10297	C13th well, St Michael's Church, Longstanton	Medieval
10299	Former ridge and furrow, Longstanton	Medieval
9923	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Longstanton	Medieval
9261	Shrunken Medieval Village earthworks, Longstanton	Medieval
2289	Medieval earthworks, Nether Grove, Longstanton	Medieval
11437	Former ridge and furrow, Swavesey	Medieval
MCB24976	Possible Medieval earthworks, Longstanton	Medieval
9210	Former evidence of ridge and furrow, Oakington	Medieval
MCB32063	Saxon to Post Medieval finds, the Manor, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
298	Site of C15th manor house, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
270	Milestone, A14	Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB22633	Medieval ditches and pits at Mills Lane, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
10296	The Manor, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB28748	Medieval to Post Medieval field boundaries, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB16369	Medieval/Post Medieval remains northwest of Toad Acres Park, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
10305	Manor House south of All Saints Church, Longstanton	Medieval to Post Medieval
5449	Saint Michael's Church, Longstanton	Medieval to Modern
3512	All Saints' Church, Longstanton	Medieval to Modern
MCB16234	Medieval and Post Medieval features, Machine Barn Farm	Medieval to Modern
MCB18157	Post Medieval features, Area 7, Longstanton Bypass	Post Medieval
MCB32974	Former Methodist chapel, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB33286	Clive Hall, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB25201	New Close Farm, Bar Hill, Cambridge	Post Medieval
MCB32972	Former school, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB28749	Post Medieval extraction pit, Longstanton	Post Medieval
12158	Belle Vue, Longstanton	Post Medieval
10209	Post Medieval finds, Machine Barn Farm, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB25202	Noon Folly Farm, Bar Hill, Cambridge	Post Medieval
MCB32971	Church Farm, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB32969	Machine Barn Farm, Longstanton	Post Medieval

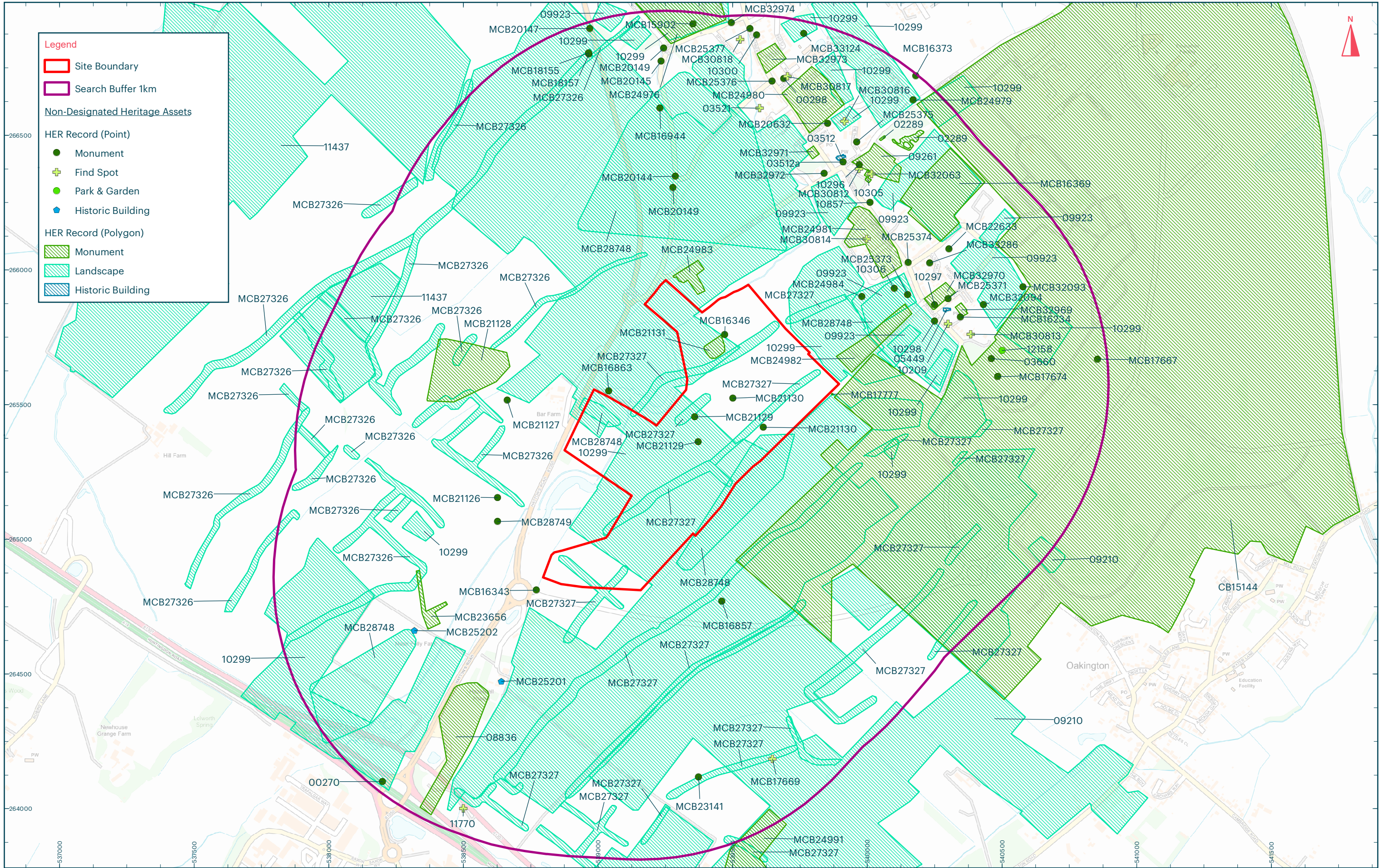
PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB32973	Prentice's Farm, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB32970	Magdalene College Farm, Longstanton	Post Medieval
10300	Black Bull Public House and earthworks, Longstanton	Post Medieval
MCB20632	Modern Pit, 1 Fairview, Longstanton	Modern
MCB25374	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	Modern
MCB25377	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	Modern
MCB25371	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	Modern
MCB24979	Pillbox adjacent to RAF Oakington	Modern
MCB25375	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	Modern
MCB25376	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	Modern
MCB25373	Public air raid shelters, Longstanton	Modern
MCB24981	Modern military camp, Thatchers Way, Longstanton	Modern
MCB24980	Modern military camp, Longstanton	Modern
MCB24982	Modern military camp, Wilson's Road, Longstanton	Modern
MCB17777	Pillbox, Wilson's Road, Longstanton	Modern
MCB24983	Searchlight Battery, School Lane, Longstanton	Modern
CB15144	WWII Airfield: RAF Oakington	Modern



**Title:**  
Figure 1: Site Location  
**Address:**  
Land Southwest of Longstanton

Scale at A4: 1:25,000





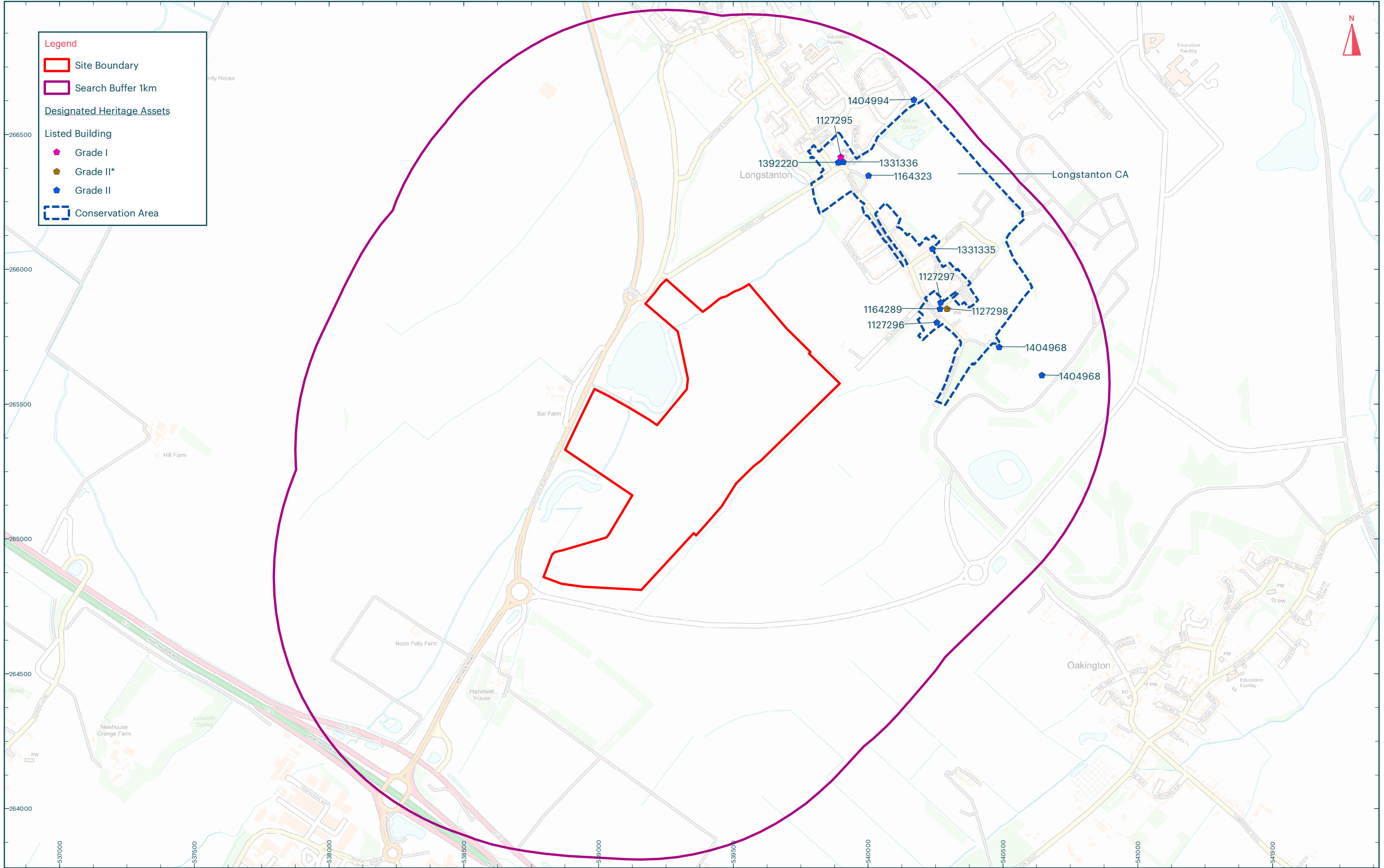
**Title:**  
Figure 2: HER Monuments map  
**Address:**  
Land Southwest of Longstanton

Scale at A3: 1:12,750  
0 250m



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**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Search Buffer 1km

**Designated Heritage Assets**

**Listed Building**

- ◆ Grade I
- ◆ Grade II\*
- ◆ Grade II

- Conservation Area

**Title:**  
Figure 4: Designated assets and conservation areas map

**Address:**  
Land Southwest of Longstanton

Scale at A3: 1:12,750

0 250m

