

Technical appendix D1
Gazetteers

Gazetteer of undesignated archaeological assets in the study area

TOR ID.	Cambs HER ID.	Site description
1	MCB17610	A single evaluation trench revealed one undated pit/ditch, with evidence for considerable modern activity/disturbance, Brewery Road, Pampisford
2	11469	Cropmarks to S and SE of Bush Park, Great Abington
3	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
4	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
5	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
6	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
7	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
8	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
9	6187	Cropmark enclosures and ring ditch, Pampisford
10	6203	Cropmark enclosure and ring ditch, Pampisford
11	9362	Enclosures and ring ditches, Hinxtton
12	6186	Medieval headlands, S of Pampisford Hall
13	06187A	Roman pottery, Pampisford
14	6188	Medieval road, Pampisford
15	6189	Roman pottery, Pampisford Park
16	8904	Cropmark site, Pampisford
17	9052	Rectilinear enclosures, Hinxtton
18	9362	Enclosures and ring ditches, Hinxtton
19	11491	Roman metal objects, Hinxtton
20	11500	Silver key, Great Abington
21	11510	Roman remains, A11 Stump Cross to Four Went Ways
22	11687	Roman enclosure and ditches, Hinxtton Hall
23	01266C	Site of C16th watermill, Hinxtton
24	8127	Hinxtton shrunken village
25	CB15058	Destroyed pillboxes, Ickleton
26	CB15059	Destroyed pillboxes, Hinxtton Ford
27	CB15059	Destroyed pillboxes, Hinxtton Ford
28	CB15060	Destroyed pillbox, W of Hinxtton
29	MCB20265	War Memorial, Hinxtton
30	CB15363	Romano-British ditches & Post-medieval parterre, Moorfield Road, Duxford, site 1
31	MCB19677	Late Iron Age/Early Roman features at Moorfield Road, Duxford
32	9053	Linear feature, Pampisford
33	11687A	Undated fence line and wall boundary, Hinxtton Hall
34	193	Roman remains, Abington Park Farm
35	04137A	Saint John the Baptist's Church, Pampisford
36	4102	Mesolithic/Neolithic site, Pampisford
37	4105	Bronze Age inhumation, Whittlesford
38	4106	Roman pottery, Pampisford
39	4225	Roman metalwork finds, Duxford
40	CB15062	Destroyed pillbox, River Cam
41	CB15063	Destroyed pillbox, Whittlesford Station
42	CB15064	Destroyed pillbox, Whittlesford Station
43	CB15339	Iron Age ditch, A505/A1301 roundabout, Duxford
44	10706	Hinxtton Quarry Watching Brief Area 1 (lithic implements)
45	10706A	Saxo-Norman to Post Medieval remains, Hinxtton Quarry Watching Brief Area 2
46	11306	Ring ditch, Hinxtton Quarry
47	11306A	Neolithic flint scatter, Hinxtton Quarry
48	11306B	Saxon settlement, Hinxtton Quarry
49	10875	Fieldwalking finds, Hinxtton Quarry
50	11306C	Droeway, Hinxtton Quarry

TOR ID.	Cambs HER ID.	Site description
51	11940	Iron Age cemetery, Hinxtton Quarry
52	11978	Prehistoric features, Hinxtton Quarry North Field
53	11978a	Roman remains, North Field, Hinxtton Quarry
54	CB15630	Roman inhumations, Hinxtton Quarry
55	11720	Modern remains, The Spike, High Street, Sawston
56	4108	Neolithic flint axe, Sawston
57	4109	Flint implements, Pampisford
58	11892	Whittlesford Wapentake
59	8822	Roman settlement, Hinxtton
60	9236	Roman pottery and animal bones, Hinxtton
61	9738	Roman farmstead and corn drying kiln, Hinxtton
62	10260	Post-medieval fieldwalking finds, Hinxtton Quarry
63	4101	Skeleton, Whittlesford
64	4107	Flint artefacts, Pampisford
65	MCB16377	Destroyed pillbox, Pampisford Mill
66	MCB16378	Destroyed pillbox, Whittlesford station
67	MCB18240	Medieval and post-medieval activity, Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge
68	MCB18239	Mesolithic- Neolithic activity, Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge
69	MCB18332	Milestone, A10, Landbeach
70	MCB19911	Medieval features at the Red Lion Hotel, Whittlesford
71	MCB20122	Medieval and post-medieval activity at Red Lion Hotel, Whittlesford Bridge
72	CB15634	Medieval chalk house platform, Hinxtton Hall
73	MCB16379	Destroyed pillbox, Millfield Farm
74	MCB16380	Destroyed pillbox, Whittlesford rail bridge
75	MCB20152	Pottery production site and agricultural use on land east of Moorfield Road, Duxford
76	6191	Roman enclosure, Great Abington
77	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
78	6190	Cropmark features, Great Abington – possibly Bronze Age?
79	6227	Brent Ditch (Saxon)
80	9051	Linear features, near Brent Ditch, Great Abington
81	9360	Cropmark enclosures, Pampisford
82	6187	Cropmark enclosures and ring ditch, Pampisford
83	6227	Brent Ditch
84	4169	Roman settlement, Rectory Farm, Pampisford
85	9359	Cropmark enclosure, Field Farm
86	8904	Cropmark site, Pampisford
87	9052	Rectilinear enclosures (medieval?), Hinxtton
88	9052	Rectilinear enclosures (medieval?), Hinxtton
89	9052	Rectilinear enclosures (medieval?), Hinxtton
90	9362	Enclosures and ring ditches, Hinxtton
91	4210	Romano-British settlement site, Duxford
92	01266a	Moat at Lordship Farm, Hinxtton
93	1007	Post-Medieval moated site, Coldham's Moat, Duxford

Archaeological events in the study area

TOR Event ID	Cambs HER ID	Description
1	ECB2611	Evaluation at Moorfield Road, Duxford, Site 1, 2003
2	ECB105	Evaluation at the A505/A1301 roundabout, Duxford, 1999
3	ECB1187	Archaeological assessment at Duxford, 1990
4	ECB1243	Excavations at Brent Ditch, Pampisford, 1992
5	ECB1270	Archaeological assessment at Hinxtton, 1991
6	ECB1271	Watching brief at Hinxtton Quarry, 1992

TOR Event ID	Cambs HER ID	Description
7	ECB1272	Assessment at Hinxtton Quarry, 1993
8	ECB1273	Stage 2 fieldwalking at Hinxtton Quarry, 1994
9	ECB1274	Excavation at Hinxtton Quarry Mid Arm Field, 1994
10	ECB1275	Excavation at Hinxtton Quarry North Field, 1995
11	ECB1277	Phase II assessment at Hinxtton Hall, 1993
12	ECB1317	Excavation at A11 Stump Cross to Four Wentways, 1994
13	ECB1377	Evaluation at the Spike, High Street, Sawston, 1995
14	ECB1478	AP assessment, Rickett Field site, 2004
15	ECB1869	AP assessment, Land off Lacey's Way, Duxford, 2004
16	ECB1981	AP appraisal, Proposed McDonalds Restaurant, Hinxtton, 1999
17	ECB237	Recording brief at Hinxtton Hall New Lake Site, 1994
18	ECB238	Assessment at Hinxtton Hall, 1993
19	ECB239	Hinxtton Hall earthwork survey, 1995
20	ECB240	Evaluation in North Parkland Hinxtton Hall, 1996
21	ECB242	Excavation at Lordship Farm, Hinxtton, 1999
22	ECB2611	Evaluation at Dixon International Group, Brewery Road, Pampisford, 2007
23	ECB2972	Evaluation at Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge, 2008
24	ECB3284	Archaeological Excavation at the The Red Lion Hotel Whittlesford,
25	ECB3516	Phase 2 evaluation at Red Lion Hotel, Whittlesford Bridge, 2008
26	ECB362	Fieldwalking and evaluation at Duxford, 1991
27	ECB3815	Archaeological Evaluation at Land East Of Moorfield Road, South Of A505, Duxford, Cambridgeshire
28	ECB4001	Archaeological Excavation at Land East Of Moorfield Road, South Of A505, Duxford, 2013
29	ECB513	Evaluation and excavation on A11 between Stump Cross to Four Went Ways, 1993
30	ECB2234	Geophysical survey at Hinxtton Quarry, 1995
31	ECB2270	Geophysical survey on Land North of Hinxtton Quarry, 1994
32	ECB2295	Geophysical survey at Hinxtton Hall Park, 1993
33	ECB236	Evaluation of Hinxtton Hall Northern Ha-ha, 1997
34	ECB295	Site visit at Saint John the Baptist, Pampisford, 2000
35	ECB3466	Fieldwalking by Duxford School Archaeology Club, 1976
36	ECB401	Evaluation along the Hinxtton Hall to Great Chesterford Water Main, 1995
37	ECB836	Watching brief, Pampisford Park gas pipeline, 1968
38	ECB838	Watching brief at Brent Ditch, 1968
39	ECB839	Watching brief, gas pipeline, Pampisford, 1968

Listed buildings

TOR ref	Description
LB1	Hinxtton Grange GV II Farmhouse. c.1835 post inclosure, by Wedd William Nash. Gault brick with moulded stone dressings. Slate roofs. Octagonal stacks. Two storeys with symmetrical facade with outer bays slightly advanced and pedimented. Deep eaves. Moulded stone architraves with projecting cornices supported on console brackets and with applied pattern to wooden pelmets. Ground floor garden windows to left and right hand, left hand first floor casement window and right hand twelve-paned hung sash window. Fluted Greek Doric portico on stone steps with flat roof and glazed panelled door. Tented canopy to verandah in south elevation. Interior details contemporary include staircase and chimney pieces. V.C.H., Cambs. Vol. VI, p223
LB2	Stable and Coach House to north-east of Hinxtton Grange GV II Stables and coach house. c.1835. Flint with gault brick quoins and dressings. Slated roof. Two storeys. Central pedimented gable with three first floor hung sash windows with glazing bars. Central double boarded doors flanked by segmental-headed single doors each with single windows. Included for group value.
LB3	Nos. 125, 127 and 129 High Street GV II

TOR ref	Description
	Row of three cottages. Late C18 or early C19 with C20 restoration. Timber-framed and plastered with painted flint plinth. Thatched roof. One storey. Three C20 boarded doors, five windows with glazing bars include two horizontal sliding sash windows. Two red brick ridge stacks.
LB4	No 105 High Street (The Oak House) GV II* Courthouse or woolhall converted in late C16 or later to domestic use, restored c.1930, architect Col Elliot. Close-studded timber-frame with plastered panels and C20 red brick nogging at ground floor. Plain tiled roof. Ridge stack to right of centre, end stack to right hand and side stack to rear rebuilt or partly rebuilt with dentil brick cornices. Two storeys with inserted attic floors. Five original equal bays divided by closed truss to two rooms at each floor with three bays to south rooms and two bays to north, (rebuilding of west wall may be evidence for a wing or staircase). Street elevation: Gable end jetty to left hand; main entrance in second bay from south with plank door. Four ground floor and five first floor c.1930 iron casement windows with leaded lights. Interior: Double ogee-moulded cross beams, defaced corbels to posts of main south room. Cambered tie beams with hollow-chamfered solid braces and with octagonal crown posts braced to collar purlin; plain crown posts and unmoulded tie beam to north room. Paintings seen in south room 1951 not visible. C16 and C17 oak panelling reset. R.C.H.M. Report, 1951 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p221
LB5	No 86 (Pettitts Barn (formerly listed as Barn at rear of Nos 82 and 84) No 88 (The Old Byre) GV II Barn formerly one of a group of farm buildings converted to domestic use. C17 with C20 alterations. Timber-framed and weatherboarded. Thatched roof hipped to left hand. Former entrance with double doors facing west now blocked by internal plastered wall with first floor horizontal sliding sash. C20 red brick side stack to left hand and stack behind the ridge to right of centre. Interior: Four timber-framed bays. The barn is attached to the former stables and loft. (The Old Byre) also converted to domestic use, but in separate ownership.
LB6	Nos. 82 and 84 High Street II Farmhouse converted to two dwellings. Late C17 with C18 and C19 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered with some weatherboarding, tarred brick plinth. Red plain tiled roof half hipped to left hand; pantiled outhouse. Red brick, rectangular planned ridge stack to right of centre. Two storeys with attic and cellar, single storey outhouse to north. Original three unit plan extended by one bay in C18 to south, altered to two dwellings in C19 with inserted staircase and internal partitions, and outhouse to north added. Street elevation: Coved plastered eaves cornice, steps to two entrances to left hand with four-flush-panelled door and to boarded right hand door. Three ground floor and three first floor nine-paned hung sash windows, one horizontal sliding sash. Interior: Baking oven to original kitchen hearth, evidence of original windows, stop-chamfered ceiling beams. Fire insurance plaque in front elevation.
LB7	Nos. 93 and 95 High Street GV II Pair of houses. C18, altered. Timber-framed and rendered with coved eaves cornice. C20 ridged pantiled roof. Gault brick ridge stack to right of centre. Two storeys. Two entrances. Four ground floor windows of various sizes include two horizontal sliding sash windows; three first floor casement windows. Included for group value.
LB8	Blacksmith's Shop, coach house and stables to north east of Lordship Farmhouse GV II Blacksmith's Shop, coach house and stables. C18 and C19. Walls of timber-frame plastered and weatherboarded, flint, brick and clay bat. Plain tile roofs each independently framed. Boarded doors with double doors to coach house. Single storeyed with loft over stable block, blacksmith's shop with original fittings. Included for group value.
LB9	Granary to south east of Lordship Farmhouse GV II Granary. Early to mid C19. Timber-framed and weatherboarded standing on brick piers with stone caps. Half hipped slated roof. Two storeys with original external access to first floor. Five short bays with two boarded door. Interior: Fitted with corn bins. Included for group value.
LB10	Lordship Farmhouse GV II Farmhouse. Early C16 and possibly later with C19 alterations and additions. Timber-framed and plastered (with C18 pargetting), flint casing and painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roofs, and slated C19 roofs. Brick; stack to south gable rebuilt with two diagonal shafts; tall side stack to cross wing. Long two storey north-south range incorporating an early C16 east-west jettied cross wing with hipped gable roof to east and with original bargeboard to west gable. Part of the earlier building may survive the C19 alterations in the main range. East elevation; lean-to flank projecting cross wing with gabled entrance porch to right hand. Four-panelled entrance door, four ground floor windows and four first floor windows of various sizes with glazing bars. Interior: Details C19 with boxed ceiling beams. The farmhouse is sited within a moat and was possibly a manor house, it was the manor farm by 1862. V.C.H., Vol. VI, p224

TOR ref	Description
LB11	<p>Hinxton Watermill and Miller's Cottage GV II</p> <p>Watermill and attached cottage. Cottage C17 with additions c.1766 (dated stack). Mill late C18 with C19 alterations. Timber-framed, plastered and weatherboarded; C19 gault brick. Thatched, pantiled and corrugated iron roofs. Buildings forming an L-plan. Mill to north west two storeys and attic with added Day of two storeys linking north-south cottage range of one storey and attics. North elevation: Original mill weatherboarded with brick plinth. Loft door and boarded entrance door to left hand, double door to right of centre to wheelhouse, and loft door and boarded entrance door to extreme right. Two first floor and one ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows. Large hung sash window with margin glazing bars in segmental brick arch. Gable of cottage cased in brick with glazed door and large first floor hung sash window. East elevation of cottage with plain tall red brick stacks, to left and right hand, two ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows and two gabled dormer windows with casements. Interior: Original undershot mill wheel removed c.1914 and a "Little Giant" turbine, manufactured by J C Wilson & Co, Picton, Ontario (patented 1875) installed driving three mill stones; a lay shaft provides motive power to a sack hoist and water pump. Machine and corn bins shutes hoppers etc complete. The mill was last used in 1950 and is now owned by the Cambridge Cottage Preservation Society. V.C.H., Vol. VI, p226</p>
LB12	<p>No. 58 High Street (Hall Farmhouse) GV II</p> <p>Farmhouse. Early C16 with late C16 or early C17 alterations and additions, replanned in C19. Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roofs. Two end stacks to south of cross wings of C19 red and gault brick with some reused brick; reduced painted brick stack to north gable. One storey and attic with cellar. Main range possibly an open hall reroofed with two jettied cross wings to east and west. West cross wing early C16 jettied also to street elevation with stair turret surviving C19 demolition of north chimney. East cross wing late C16 or early C17. Main entrance from street with six-panelled C19 door, one sixteen-paned hung sash window to right hand and two similar first floor windows. Pantiled lean-to bakehouse and brewhouse to south of east cross wing. Interior: West cross wing substantial timber-frame of three bays with closed truss dividing bays in two and one. Moulded cross beams to main room with ogee-hollow-chamfers repeated in side purlins with hollow-chamfered collar, wind and arch braces to roof trusses. A late C14 stone arcade panel of five bays is said to have been removed from the church in the C19 by the church warden. Carved spandrels resited above doors, may be original to the building, and also the folded leaf bressumer reused in east cross wing, possibly taken from the west cross wing hearth; all other details C19. R.C.H.M. Report 1951 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p221</p>
LB13	<p>Pump to east of No. 58 (Hall Farmhouse) GV II</p> <p>Pump. Late C19. Cast iron with fluted domed cap, spout and weighted lever situated over a well.</p>
LB14	<p>Nos. 50 and 52 High Street GV II</p> <p>House now two dwellings. Late C16 or early C17 with later alterations and additions. Exposed timber-frame with plastered infill and cemented brick plinth. Tiled Roofs. Ridge stack, end stack to left hand and rear stack. Two storeys with north cellar to main range jettied to street and with a lower rear wing to north. Two C19 gable end lean-tos. Main range of two bays with tension braces tenoned to posts and studs, curved jetty brackets at bays. Entrances to left and right hand with cellar entrance to left hand. Two ground floor casement windows with sill to right hand window originally moulded; two similar first floor casement windows. Interior: stop-chamfered ceiling beams and moulded bressumer to sealed hearth in room to east. R.C.H.M., Report 1951</p>
LB15	<p>No. 46 High Street GV II</p> <p>House. Late C18 or early C19 with later addition and C20 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered, red and gault brick. Plain tiled roofs. Two storeys; double pile plan formed of two parallel ranges. Stack to west of ridge. Two early C20 ground floor, and two first floor symmetrically arranged casement windows with four-panelled door to left hand.</p>
LB16	<p>No. 44 High Street (Sparrows Cottage) GV II</p> <p>House. Late C17 or early C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered. Thatched roof hipped to left hand with side stack. Ridge stack to right of centre. Two storeys and rear outshut. Three unit plan. Main entrance with C20 door approached by steps. Two ground floor horizontal sliding sash windows and one nine-paned hung sash window to right hand, similar arrangement of first floor windows. Plastered plinth. Interior: Exposed timber-frame and floor frames.</p>
LB17	<p>No. 47 High Street</p> <p>GV II House. Early C17 with C19 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered, painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roof with rectangular planned ridge stack to right of centre. One storey and attic and cellar; one storey rear wing. Half-glazed C19 panelled door originally with stepped entry; three</p>

TOR ref	Description
	ground floor windows and two gabled casement dormer windows. Interior: Exposed timber-frame with chimney bay; timber in rear wing of two bays reused possibly from a barn. Main hearth with clunch and brick jambs, and shaped heads to niches. The house was a butcher's shop until 1949.
LB18	No. 1 (Church Green Cottage) GV II House. Late C17 with later C18 and C19 additions. C20 renovation. Timber-framed with C20 pargetted render. Thatched roofs hipped to right hand. Red brick plinth and two rebuilt stacks. One storey and attic with L-plan to corner. Main entrance facing south. South elevation with six ground floor casement windows and four casement dormer windows. Interior: Exposed timber-frame, inserted floor frames of reused timber. Inglenook hearth with shaped heads to niches
LB19	Village pump at corner with Church Green and High Street GV II Pump. C19. Cast iron pump with fluted head and domed cap, spout and weighted handle situated over a well or cistern. Makers plaque inscribed Barnford.
LB20	K6 Telephone Kiosk GV II Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
LB21	No. 31 High Street GV II House. Late C15 or early C16 with C18 or later rebuilding and alterations. Timber-framed and plastered with high tarred cemented plinth. Cedar shingled roof replaciny original thatch, ridge stack to left of centre. One storey and attic and cellar. Four timber-framed bays; two bays to north an open hall with inserted floor and frame to display truss; two bays to south rebuilt. Rebuilt stack and hearths. Main entrance in north gable; three ground floor casement windows and two casement dormer windows.
LB22	Red Lion Inn GV II Inn. C17 or earlier. Timber-framed and plastered with painted and plastered brick plinth. C19 flint with gault brick dressings. Plain tiled roofs. Large red brick ridge stack, reduced stack to right hand, side stack to left hand. Two storeys. Double pile plan with rear range and two jettied gabled ranges to west; C19 lean-to to north with main entrance. Two oriel windows with brick bases originally moulded at cill (R.C.H.M.) and C20 casement windows. Plastered jetty with curved jetty brackets. Two first floor nine-paned hung sash windows. R.C.H.M. Report 1951 V.C.H. Vol. VI, p221
LB23	No. 29 High Street (The Old Manor House) (formerly listed as The Tudor House) . GV II* Guildhall. Late C15, converted to a manor house c.1580 with late C17 or early C18 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered with brick plinth. Red plain tiled roof. Late C16 ridge stack with four reduced octagonal shafts with moulded bases; capped stack on east side to additional C17 hearth. Two storeys with inserted late C16 or early C17 attic floor; part cellar to east. Four equal timber-framed bays jettied originally to the north (facing the former Red Lion square) and false jettied to west in late C16 rebuilt gable; three brackets to corner post and brackets at each bay with remains of carved pilasters at each post. Entrance in second bay from west with late C16 chamfered door frame built beside fragment of original door head in situ; boarded door. Three first floor and three ground floor casement windows of various sizes, some in original openings with internal shutter grooves or rebates, (three early windows include one with moulded mullions and one with diamond mullions - C15 window in gable resited). Interior: Originally unheated with first floor hall of four bays; three crown post trusses with octagonal crown posts with moulded caps and bases on hollow-chamfered cambered tie beams with curved braces, (central truss altered for late C16 partition and inserted stack and newel staircase). Central ground floor room with double ogee-moulded cross beams. Large inserted stack with Renaissance red brick pedimented hearth in room to east, perhaps originally plastered; large open hearth with chamfered mantel beam, two brick niches and two round headed niches above. Some C16 boarded doors and original hinges. Late C17 side purlin reconstruction of roof. Wall paintings, noteworthy, late C16 (Rouse) in monochrome grey Italian Renaissance designs in central room, and first floor room to east: C18 polychrome paintings in east ground floor room, and formerly in west room. The guildhall, part of the manor of Hinxtan owned by the De Veres in 1485, Earl's Colne Priory (Essex) in 1494, was regranted to the De Veres in 1536 and sold to John Machell and later Sir James Deane's brother in 1597 who were possibly responsible for the alterations. A manor court was held in the courtyard by c.1600 after its conversion. R.C.H.M. Report 1951 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p222-3 Rouse. C, Report 1963
LB24	Parish Church of St Mary and St John the Evangelist (formerly listed as Blessed Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist) GV II* Parish Church. Chancel, nave and west tower c.1200, mid C14 south chapel, and chancel arch rebuilt. South porch later C14 and west tower rebuilt except for east wall. C15 south aisle between

TOR ref	Description
	<p>porch and south chapel built by bequest of Sir Thomas Skelton (d.1416), east wall of chancel rebuilt possibly late C17. C19 restorations. Walls of flint rubble with Barnack limestone and clunch dressings. Roofs plain tiled and leaded. South elevation: Tower of two stages with moulded plinth and embattled parapet with lead-covered octagonal timber spire with crocketed finial and sanctus bell. Three stage diagonal buttress on west end, trefoiled-light belfry window. Nave roof with cross finial to parapet gable; embattled south porch restored. South aisle with stepped plain parapet, large window of four trefoiled lights C15, with vertical tracery in segmental heard. South chapel with parapet embattled at gable end, C15 window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in two-centred head. Chancel, possibly shortened in C17 with carved shield of arms of Hinde in east wall. Small C13 doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and two-centred head. Interior: Nave, rood doorways and stairs within thickness of wall: blocked C12 doorway with plain square jambs and shouldered head; arched opening to south aisle C15 four-centred and similar arch between south chapel and south aisle; late C14 south doorway with two-centred inner arch and square outer head with traceried spandrels and quatrefoils. Chancel arch two-centred, opening to south chapel segmental and pointed both of two double ogee and wave-moulded orders. Tower arch c.1200, two centred of one plain order with narrow chamfers, square responds with small attached shafts with plain caps. Roofs of chancel, C17, three bays with side purlins and chamfered tie beams. C14 nave roof restored collar rafter scissor braced trusses. C19 tie beams. Roof of south chapel C15 low-pitched of two bays with moulded principals, curved solid braces and moulded wall posts supported on carved stone head-corbels. South door, two centred head with vertical boards divided into six panels with trefoiled heads late C14. Font C14, square clunch bowl, with corner shafts and scalloped cap on octagonal stem. Piscina in south chapel with moulded trefoiled head C14. Stoup C15 by south door with trefoiled head. Screen C15 beneath chancel arch of three bays, restored. Seating, reused poppy head bench ends. C17 communion table. Pulpit early C17 with sounding board restored 1912. Glass fragments and figure in quatrefoil C14 or C15. Hatchments, four in chancel and three in south aisle. Brass in south transept, three figures on purbeck marble slab of Sir Thomas Skelton (d.1416). Coffin lid at entrance to porch. Monuments: In chancel; to Dame Mary Dayrell, Marmaduke her son and Sarah her daughter, grey and white marble with garlanded urn on pedestal by Edward Stanton; to Sir Thomas Dayrell d.1669 inscription of lineage with additional tablet to Barbara Lady Hinede d.1667; to Sir Marmaduke Dayrell grey and white marble with two putti holding symbols of mortality and shield of arms. South chapel; white marble tablet to Sarah Stutter d.1830; while marble tablet to James Spencer, d.1841. Nave; black and white marble with draped urn to Mary wife of Wm Vachell d.1795 and Wm Vachell d.1807 by Regnart. Floor slabs to Thomas Dayrell d.1664; Catherine Dayrell d.1757; to Sarah Dayrell d.1728; to Dame Mary Dayrell d.1717; to Sir Marmaduke Dayrell d.1729; to James Spencer d.1841; to Sarah Stutter; to Rev Clarkson d.1833; to Mary Vachell d.1795; to Wm Vachell d.1807. R.C.H.M. Report 1951 V.C.H. Vol. VI, p228 Pevsner: Buildings of England Clayton, M. Brass Rubbings V & A.</p>
LB25	<p>No. 2 High Street (The Corner House) GV II House. Late C18 with C20 alterations. Timber-framed with early C20 panelled decorated plaster, and red brick. Painted brick plinth, red brick end stacks. Two storeys; double pile plan. Symmetrical facade. Six-panelled door with two glazed panels and C20 gabled canopy. Two transomed ground floor casement windows and three first floor casement windows.</p>
LB26	<p>North Lodge GV II Lodge. Early to mid C19. Timber-framed and plastered. Painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roofs. Gault brick ridge stack to right of centre with segmental arches to sunk panels. Two storeys. Facade gables to first floor windows. Four first floor and three ground floor casement windows with geometric patterned glazing bars and eared architraves. Similar architrave in lobby entry position to door with pointed heads to moulded panels. V.C.H., Vol. VI, p224</p>
LB27	<p>Hinxton Hall GV II* Country house. 1748-1756 for John Bromwell Jones; late C18 additions by William Vachell; early and mid C19 alterations and early C20 additions. Red brick tuck pointed, with gauged brick window dressings and moulded limestone details. Lead and corrugated steel roofs. Original central block of three storeys and basement (noted by Wm Cole) with two late C18 two storey wings and screen walls; service wing to south. West elevation: Symmetrical facade of five 'bays' with projecting wings of three 'bays'. C19 fluted Greek Doric portico with six-panelled door and patterned rectangular fanlight. Late C18 rusticated stone plinth continued to side of steps, shaped with moulded edges. Stone band between ground and first floors and cornice band, panelled brick parapet with side stacks. Ten ground floor and eleven similar first floor twelve-paned recessed hung sash windows with painted reveals, nine-paned second floor windows. Garden elevation: Central</p>

TOR ref	Description
	<p>block of five 'bays' divided by four giant Corinthian pilasters from first floor. Central bay with carved stone architraves to first and second floor windows and with Ionic pilasters to garden entrance with rusticated reveals; a stone apron has a relief carving of a trout. C19 garden door replacement. Fanned key stones to eighteen-paned and twelve-paned ground and first floor hung sash windows; nine-paned second floor windows with honeysuckle and dentil enrichment to stone cornice. Stone steps form terrace. Wings treated as pavillions each with pedimented parapets and pair of full height round headed garden hung sash windows; balustered parapets to side walls and screens with pair of round windows, (two parapet urns survive). Interior details. C18 open String staircase with four balusters to each tread. Fine late C18 or early C19 chimney pieces of French Rococo and Empire designs; plastered cornices and colonade to hall. Wall paintings in drawing room copied from antique paintings in Herculeneum and Pompeii recorded in c.1950 (R.C.H.M.) and now covered with exception of two panels. Mid C19 plastered ceilings and painted panels. Double doors with over mantels to south lobby entrance now sealed but possibly originally a house entry from a side carriage way. R.C.H.M. Reports. 1951, 54 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p224 Pevsner: Buildings of England</p>
LB28	<p>Stables to south-west of Hinxton Hall GV II Stables converted to workshops. Early C19 with C20 alterations. Red brick with hipped slated roofs. Two blocks originally separated by arched entry now masked by C20 insertion. Two similar Islamic design wooden cupolas, possibly mid C19, of four stages to each roof. Second stage and third stag with fret panels and paired glazed panels, fourth stage open with horseshoe arches supported on triple columns with crescent moons in spandrels; tented leaded roof with a trout finial replacing a crescent moon. Restored c.1980. Included for group value. R.C.H.M. Report 1950 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p224</p>
LB29	<p>Game larder south of Hinxton Hall GV II Game larder, early to mid C19. Flint with red brick dressings. Slate lean-to roof. Semi polygonal plan with small yard enclosed by a well to south. Entrance from west. Louvred windows in each facet. Included for group value.</p>
LB30	<p>Duxford Mill GV II Mill and mill house. C18 with early C19 rebuilding and later C19 modifications. Restored and converted to domestic use c.1946. Architect, H.C. Hughes. Red C18 brick, C19 reused--stock brick, painted brick, timber-framed and weatherboarded. Plain tiled mansard roofs and gable end stacks. Long range, mill to south-east of two storeys and two storey attic with single storey wheel house, and mill house of two storeys with attic. North-east elevation: Main entrance to mill house blocked and first and attic floors rebuilt; two entrances to left hand with glazed doors. Four ground floor sixteen-paned hung sash windows in segmental brick arches and eight first floor windows including three hung sash windows and four metal framed casement windows. One fixed-light six-paned window replaces original sack hoist opening and two dormer windows with casements. Carved brick 'R.C. ESQ' near quoin to north-east of mill house. Interior: Internal frame of mill of elm with some timber identification marks. Some surviving features; of mill in attic floors; cast iron mill wheel with diameter of 18 feet and fitted in 1888 with four grinding stones removed c.1946. The mill site recorded in the Doomesday survey, was owned by the de Colville family with Temple Manor in 1200, in 1230 the estate given to the Knight's Templars.</p>
LB31	<p>Garden Sculpture to north-east of Duxford Mill GV II Memorial sculpture by H White, London and Cambridge, for Julia de Freville 1869. Originally sited within a mausoleum at Hinxton Hall, Cambridgeshire and now a garden ornament. Monolith of Portland limestone. Two winged, seated angels, holding hands and one with trumpet, two medallions as 'bench ends' one with relief sculpture of head and one with family shield of arms. Incised memorial inscription on plinth.</p>
LB32	<p>Garden vista building to north of Duxford Mill GV II Mausoleum. 1869 by Julia de Freville, originally sited in the park at Hinxton Hall, Cambridgeshire. Demolished and rebuilt as a garden vista building C.1960. Limestone and marble. Small neo classical temple with rectangular plan, free Corinthian capitals to columns find pilasters of open portico, deep moulded cornice and flat roof. Two-centred arched doorway, double doors with fretted metal panels, dated 1869, Interior: With marble floor, once contained the mahogany coffins of two members of the de Freville family with a large sculpture of two seated angels by H White, (now situated in the grounds of Duxford Mill). R.C.H.M. Hinxton Report, 1951</p>
LB33	<p>Chapel of the Hospital of St John the Baptist GV II* Chapel of hospital, founded by William de Colville (d.1230); C13, rebuilt early C14, and restored by Ministry of Works 1947-54. Flint and pebble rubble with limestone and clunch dressings. Rebuilt gable wall to west of red brick and blocking to east window with inserted C20 fixed lights. Red plain</p>

TOR ref	Description
	<p>tilled roof (1985). Single storeyed, of five bays with undivided chancel and nave. North elevation: Entrance to right hand with quarter- round moulding to two-centred arched doorway (two similar doorways in south elevation). Four single trefoiled-light windows with chamfered square arches and pointed inner arches with shafted jambs and moulded caps and bases. Diagonal buttresses of two stages to east gable wall with panelled corbels and cross finial. Roofs, restored collar-rafter trusses with collar braces. The hospital was suppressed in c.1548 and for some time used as a barn. Scheduled Ancient Monument, in care of HBMCE. Sayle, C.E. The Chapel of the Hospital of St John Duxford, PCAS VOL.10 p375 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p215 Pevsner. Buildings of England, p333</p>
LB34	<p>Red Lion Hotel GV II Inn now a hotel. Early C16 with later C16, C17 and C18 alterations rebuilt and altered in mid to late C19. Timber-framed with plaster infill and rendered, painted brick, front elevation cased in knapped flint with gault brick quoins and dressings; plain tile roofs. Three rectangular planned ridge stacks, two side stacks and one stack with grouped shafts. Two storeys forming an irregular U-plan with changing roof heights indicating separate ranges. West elevation: Two ranges each of three timber-framed bays with close studding at first floor and braces from posts to studs with some renewal. Six first floor flush-framed sixteen-paned hung sash windows and three hung sash bay windows with narrow side lights. North elevation: Main entrance to right of centre half-glazed two-panelled door with gabled canopy and deep patterned bargeboards supported on shaped brackets. Two windows in segmental brick arches and three bay windows with four or five transomed casements. Five first floor casement windows. Interior: Carved ceiling beams and joists with folded leaf decoration, late C15 relaid; roofs not seen. The inn was said in 1622 to be very commodious for royal servants and other travellers, the inn keeper hired out pasture to drovers bringing cattle from East Anglia. V.C.H., Vol. VI, p202 Pevsner. Buildings of England, p334</p>
LB35	<p>No. 6 High Street (The Old Rectory) (formerly listed as Post Office Cottage) II Cottage, formerly the rectory till c.1840. Early C16 and C17 with C19 addition. Timber-framed with plastered infill and plaster covered; painted brick. Slated roofs. Two storeys. Jettied cross wing of two timber-framed bays with C17 outshut to west for staircase, and evidence for main range to east in rear elevation, replaced by C19 extension of one bay. Four jetty brackets springing from slender wooden pilasters flank original window opening, (possibly an oriel), and doorway to left hand. Carved spandrels to door head with four-centred arch possibly an insertion, the modern C20 boarded door is in the original window position. One C20 first floor casement window above entrance. C19 extension has one first floor casement window and one four-paned hung sash window. Gable end stack to east and side stack to south. Interior: exposed floor frame and timber-frame with cranked braces to tie beam in central truss. R.C.H.M. Report 1951 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p111</p>
LB36	<p>Pump, at junction with High Street GV II Pump. Late C19. Cast iron pump with spout and lever standing above a well or cistern. Manufactured by Ingold of Bishops Stortford.</p>
LB37	<p>Nos. 2 and 4 High Street GV II Two dwellings, formerly a farmhouse. Mid C17 with C19 alterations. Timber- framed and plastered with half hipped thatched roof and rectangular-planned red brick ridge stack to left of centre. One storey and attic, three unit plan. Two boarded doors to left and right hand of stack, with two horizontal sliding sash windows; window to right hand with drop leaf shutter. Two horizontal sliding sash dormer windows with plain tiled gable roofs. Pargetted panel with crowned, winged head on street facade. Interior: exposed floor frame and ceiling beams.</p>
LB38	<p>Nos. 6 and 8 High Street (formerly listed as part of 2-8 even) GV II Two dwellings, formerly one cottage. Mid C17 with C19 alteration. Timber-framed and plastered, thatched roof half hipped to north. Red brick, rectangular planned ridge stack. One storey and attic, four unit plan. One boarded door to north bay and two C19 panelled doors in line with stack. Four ground floor horizontal sliding sash windows include large three-light shuttered window to south. One horizontal sliding sash gabled dormer window.</p>
LB39	<p>No. 10 High Street GV II Cottage. Mid to late C17 with C19 extensions. Painted brick, plain tiled and thatched roofs. C19 rear stack and, red brick rectangular planned ridge stack. One storey main range with two unit plan; lower gable extension to south and two storey extension of one 'bay' to north. Two, C19 panelled doors, central ground floor window with bowed glazing bars and two horizontal sliding sash windows. One first floor horizontal sliding sash window.</p>
LB40	<p>No. 5 High Street (Inglenook) GV II Cottage. Mid C17. Timber-framed and plastered. Thatched roof with plain tiled gable roofs to dormer windows. One storey and attic, four unit plan with additional flue to original stack left of</p>

TOR ref	Description
	centre. C20 closed, gabled porch with boarded door. Four ground floor windows and two dormer windows with horizontal sliding sashes. Interior: Stop-chamfered ceiling beams.
LB41	No. 12 High Street (Blackbird Cottage) GV II Cottage. Mid C17. Clunch stone removed from chimney stack dated 'SP 1666'. C19 extension. Timber-framed and plastered with half hipped thatched roof. C19 red pantiled roof. Rebuilt ridge stack. One storey and attic, two unit plan with single storey extension to south. Main entrance to east; west gable with two horizontal sliding sash windows and one similar window to left hand of boarded door in extension. Interior: exposed timber-frame with some reused timbers and straight braces. Chimney stack rebuilt with original bricks.
LB42	No. 14 High Street GV II Cottage. Mid C17, with C19 renovation and addition. Painted brick, and timber-frame. Thatched and plain tiled roofs. Two red brick ridge stacks and gable end stack to south. One storey main range with one storey and attic original building to south of one bay with boarded door to main entrance. Five recessed windows in segmental brick arches include three with horizontal sliding sashes.
LB43	Pump opposite the former rectory II Pump. Late C19. Cast iron pump with spout and lever standing above a well or cistern. Manufactured by Ingold of Bishops Stortford.
LB44	No. 7 High Street (The Dower House) GV II House. Late C16 or early C17. Timber-framed with plastered infill, weather boarded south gable to eaves height, thatched roof; rectangular planned red brick ridge stack. Cellar and two storeys with attics. Main range of two bays, chimney bay and wide bay to north jettied to east and west elevations with possibly the chimney bay jetty underbuilt in east elevation. Part of the framed truss remains of a former wing to the south. An original south entry to the main range is indicated by jetty brackets, and an inserted doorway to north bay blocked; main entrance with C20 glazed door to left of centre; two ground floor and two first floor horizontal sliding sashes with leaded lights. Interior: Stop-chamfered ceiling beams, moulded mantel beam, rectangular plaster overmantel with large thistle below a crown and deep scroll boarder. The house was restored c.1972 (C&PL).
LB45	K6 outside No.11 High Street GV II Telephone kiosk. 1935. By Giles Gilbert Scott. Cast iron. Intact square kiosk of K6 type with domed roof, unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
LB46	Rectory Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Early C17, with late C18 extension, renovated early C20 after a fire. Timber-framed and brick with roughcast render. Red plain tiled roof; tall gault brick ridge stack and yable end stack to west. Original building two storeyed with continuous jetty, three unit plan with a 'chimney bay' and an original cross passage behind the stack (the sealed main entrance is indicated by the jetty brackets). West bay rebuilt as main entrance; extension to west of two storeys with attic; single storey rear wing to east. Main entrance with C20 door, early C20 transomed bay window with casements to left hand; one ground floor and two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Interior: exposed stop-chamfered ceiling beams.
LB47	Pump to west of No. 18 Brewery Road (Pipers) II Pump. Late C19. Cast iron pump with spout and lever. Standing above a well or cistern. Manufactured by Ingold of Bishops Stortford, with plaque inscribed Linton R.D.C.
LB48	No. 36 Brewery Road (Blenheim Cottage) II House. C17 or earlier with C19 addition, renovated c.1980. Timber-framed and plastered; C19 clay bat. Thatched and red pantiled roofs. One storey and attic, L-plan with range to right hand lower and perhaps originally single storeyed; two storey wing to right hand with C20 outshut. Red brick gable end stack to left hand and central stack at junction of the L with rectangular corniced base and two diagonal shafts. C20 casements with leaded lights in one dormer window and two ground floor windows; two three-light casement windows in wing. Interior, exposed floor frames, and stop-chamfered main beams.
LB49	Parish Church of St John the Baptist GV II* Parish church. C12 nave, south doorway with noteworthy carved tympanum, north arcade inserted c.1200. Chancel early C13, west tower c.1330 added to shortened nave; wide tower arch in anticipation of a larger tower. Chancel arch rebuilt and north aisle widened C15. Restorations in 1850, and 1856 by P.C. Hardwick (1822-90) when the south porch was added; 1876-91, and 1893-7 by Sir Arthur Blomfield (1829-99), vestry and organ chamber. Walls of flint rubble with clunch and limestone dressings, red plain tiled roofs, small lead covered spire. South elevation: Tower of two stages with embattled parapet and angle buttresses of two stages rising to belfry

TOR ref	Description
	<p>height. Belfry window of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoil in two centred arch; lancet window blocked by clock face. Nave and chancel roofs with parapet gables and cross finials. C12 south-west quoin to nave. Three restored C19 windows, South doorway C12, jambs each with C19 detached shafts with original capitals, east with leaf ornament and west with small volutes, and chamfered abaci, round arch with carved tympanum with design of ten arches each with a figure or object (P.C.A.S.) depicting incidents connected with the life and death of St John the Baptist. South porch by Hardwick, wooden, Gothic style with steep roof and deep bargeboards, lights with tracery. Gabled, buttresses to east quoin and to east walls of chancel. Chancel with two C19 windows and priest's door. Interior: Nave arcade of four bays cut into C12 wall, two-centred arches with narrow chamfered edges. First and third octagonal, centre pier circular, all with octagonal to square moulded caps, first pier has leaf ornament at angles of cap, base of central pier roll-moulded; north aisle rebuilt C19. Tower arch two-centred of three chamfered orders with semi octagonal attached shafts. Chancel arch late C15 two-centred of two hollow-chamfered orders, at the apex a carved corbelled bracket. The responds have a moulded capital carved with paterae, and moulded base. Font C12 retooled, octagonal bowl with round corner pieces to squared base with C19 pedestal and plinth. Font cover C15 octagonal ogee with crocketed ribs and band of quartrefoils at base, C16 figures of St John baptising Christ added later. Screen, late C15 of three main bays with pierced tracery and transomed foiled panels. Two C17 chairs. C19 hatchment in north aisle. Monuments in chancel, Richard Nash 1805 and in north vestry reset stone to Nash family 1805-1829; north aisle wall monument to Margaret wife of Wm Parker Hamond of Pampisford Hall 1845; recessed stone slab with cusped arch and crocketed label and finial to Wm Parker Hamond 1812 and Mary his wife 1850; white tablet surmounted by draped urn to Caroline Mackenzie daughter of Mrs Parker Hamond 1841. Nave roof restored by Hardwick and chancel roof by Blomfield. Glass by Kempe.</p> <p>R.C.H.M. Report 1951 V.C.H., Vol. VI, p111-2 Colvin. English Architects, p263 Pevsner. Buildings of England, p448</p>
LB50	<p>War Memorial in churchyard west of south porch with High Street GV II War memorial. c.1920. Designed by R Blomfield (1856-1942). Limestone. Octagonal sectioned cross standing on stepped plinth with names of war dead of two world wars inscribed on plinth.</p>
LB51	<p>Nos. 18 and 20 Church Lane (Manor Cottage) II Cottage, formerly two dwellings. Mid C17. Timber-framed and plastered with combed wheat thatched roof. Two gault brick ridge stacks. One storey and attic, originally single storeyed with four unit plan (qv Adams Cottage, Beech Lane) and outshut to south gable. Four ground floor and three dormer C20 casement windows. C20 door to right of centre in cross passage position behind main stack. Interior: Exposed timber-frame with some reused timbers and straight braces. Exposed floor frame with stop-chamfered ceiling beams on clamps. Main open hearth with mantel beam and two niches each with shaped heads to south room, west room with hearth inserted c.1700 and with sealed door in lobby entry position.</p>
LB52	<p>No. 1 Church Lane (Adams Cottage) GV II Cottage. Mid C17. Timber-framed and plastered with thatched roof. One storey, four unit plan (qv No. 18 and 20 Church Lane). Red brick ridge stack to right hand. Two horizontal sliding sash windows on either side of boarded door. Interior. Exposed timber-frame with some reused timbers and straight braces, one heated room to right of centre with open hearth and shaped head to small niche; roof ceiled.</p>
LB53	<p>Pump to east of No. 1 Adams Cottage GV II Pump. Late C19. Cast iron pump with spout and lever standing above a well or cistern. Manufactured by Ingold of Bishops Stortford, with plaque inscribed Linton R.D.C</p>

Other buildings and areas recorded in the HER (figure 3)

TOR ID.	Cambs HER ID.	Site description
HER1, 2, 3	MCB15107	Hinxtion Grange, headquarters for the 40 AA Brigade, which had previously been at Sawston Hall. Site of searchlight battery and extant pillbox (part of GHQ defence line)
HER4	MCB14220	Abingdon deer park, Great Abingdon

*Schedule entry for the Chapel of the Hospital of St John at Whittlesford Bridge
(SM 1011721)*

A medieval hospital is a group of buildings housing a religious or secular institution which provided spiritual and medical care. The idea for such institutions originated in the Anglo-Saxon period although the first definite foundations were created by Anglo-Norman bishops and queens in the 11th century. Documentary sources indicate that by the mid 16th century there were around 800 hospitals. A further 300 are also thought to have existed but had fallen out of use by this date. Half of the hospitals were suppressed by 1539 as part of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Some smaller institutions survived until 1547 when they were dissolved by Edward VI. Many of these smaller hospitals survived as almshouses, some up to the present day. Despite the large number of hospitals known from documentary sources to have existed, generally only the larger religious ones have been exactly located. Few hospitals retain upstanding remains and very few have been examined by excavation. In view of these factors all positively identified hospitals retaining significant medieval remains will be identified as nationally important.

Unlike the majority of small wayside hospitals in England, St John's Hospital at Whittlesford Bridge is known not only from documentary sources, but can also be located by the presence of the surviving chapel building. This standing building, itself a notable example of 14th century architecture, is known to overlie the remains of an earlier chapel, evidence of which will have survived in the form of buried features. The functional relationship between the hospital and the adjacent road is of particular significance, and buried evidence for this association will remain to the north of the chapel, together with part of the hospital (and later, secular) cemetery. The relationship between the hospital and the later inn, which assumed the same position in relation to the road, is also of particular interest. The monument is accessible to the public.

Details

The monument is situated to the south of Station Road some 50m to the east of Whittlesford railway station. At the time of the hospital's foundation in the 13th century, this road formed part of a major communication route between Royston and Bury St Edmunds. The bridge, which formerly stood some 200m to the east, provided the only means to cross the River Cam and the marshy ground to either side; and the hospital was therefore ideally placed to serve the needs of travellers and pilgrims. The hospital is thought to have originally comprised a chapel with an infirmary hall to the west, and perhaps some ancillary buildings such as kitchens and stables. Only the chapel, largely rebuilt in the 14th century, now stands marking the location of the hospital. The Red Lion Hotel (a grade II listed building) constructed in the 16th century, is thought to overlie the area of the former infirmary hall, and reflects the continued importance of the river crossing. A small area to the west of the chapel is included in the scheduling in order to protect a sample of the buried foundations of the infirmary hall, and to preserve the archaeological relationship between these two major components of the hospital building. The small rectangular chapel (a Grade II* Listed Building) was rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century using flint rubble for the walls and limestone for the doorways and windows. Some sections of the building, including a small part of the southern wall, are considered to date from its 13th century predecessor. The chapel is a single storey building, measuring approximately 20m east to west and 6.5m north to south, and comprises a chancel and nave with no structural division. The main entrance, a two centred archway with quarter round mouldings, is located near the western end of the north wall. There are two similar doorways in the south wall, one directly opposite the main entrance, the other (a priest's door) located towards the eastern end. The north wall is pierced by four windows, dated to c.1330-1360, each containing a single light with tracery of trefoil design. These windows are deeply recessed, surrounded on the outside by square headed arches, and on the inside by pointed arches flanked by narrow columns with moulded caps and bases. The four windows on the southern side are of similar date and design, although each formerly contained two lights divided by a central mullion. The most easterly window in the southern wall is flanked by a sedilia (a seat for the priest officiating at the altar) to the west, and a piscina (a basin used for washing communion vessels) to the east. Both are contained within matching niches with pointed arches and cusped moulding. The window itself has a lowered internal ledge providing two additional seats. A

plain, square-cut aumbry, used to contain books and sacred oils, is located in the east wall. A further arched niche, inserted in the north wall (opposite the sedilia) is considered to be an Easter Sepulchre; in which the sacraments were kept prior to being ceremonially revealed on Easter morning. The chapel was taken into the Guardianship of the Secretary of State in 1947 at which time it was in a considerable state of disrepair, and was restored over the following eight years. The west wall had previously been removed, and was therefore replaced in red brick to indicate that its exact position was unknown. This end of the chapel is considered to have originally adjoined the infirmary hall. An area to the west of the present wall is therefore included in the scheduling in order to preserve the buried foundations beneath the modern entrance to the hotel car park, which will provide an archaeological relationship between these two structures. The adjoining walls of the chapel were repaired using building materials comparable with the original fabric, and the westernmost doors and windows restored using salvaged masonry and new limestone. The east window, a large two centred arch, was badly damaged and only the upper parts of the tracery remained. This was infilled with brick surrounding a wooden casement with three leaded panes. Similar casements were added to the remaining windows. The two, two-staged corner buttresses supporting the east wall were repaired, and the roof was replaced using collared trusses and braces. The red tile cladding was renewed in 1985. A porch attached to the northern entrance was demolished in the 19th century; its foundations will survive as buried features although later repairs have removed all trace of its junction with the north wall. The area to the north of the chapel is considered to contain further remains, including burials and yard surfaces, connecting the hospital with the former course of the road. This area is therefore included in the scheduling. The hospital is thought to have been founded by William de Colville in the early 13th century. De Colville, who also endowed the preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers in Duxford, was involved in the unrest surrounding the signing of Magna Carta in 1215 and his property was subsequently seized by the crown. After King John's death in 1216, de Colville sided with Louis (the son of the French monarch) in his bid for the English throne. However, although he was captured after the surrender of Lincoln Castle in 1217, de Colville appears to have been reinstated by John's successor Henry III, and was in full possession of his property at the time of his death in 1230. The hospital, dedicated to St John the Baptist, was run under the Augustinian rule by a prior, first mentioned in 1236. The Hundred Rolls for 1286 list the hospital's possessions which included 30 acres of land, some meadows in the parish of Duxford, a water mill, a chapel and the right to hold a fair. By 1337, the hospital had ceased to function and was converted to a free chapel, and it was at about this time that the chapel was rebuilt. In 1353 the advowson lay in the gift of the bishop of Ely, and the officiating cleric at Whittlesford Bridge was termed 'master of the chapel'. The office of 'master' had changed to 'warden' by 1374, by which time it was probably a sinecure. This was certainly the case by the mid 15th century when Robert Woodlark, provost of Kings College, was recorded as warden. The chapel, no longer a monastic institution, did not suffer as a direct result of the reformation under Henry VIII, but was suppressed in 1548 during the dissolution of chantries in the reign of Edward VI. An attempt to reinstate the chapel during the reign of Mary is suggested by the grant of a pension to the last warden in 1553. However, in 1554 an inventory of the chapel's contents listed only a single bell valued at 6s.8d. The chapel was subsequently abandoned and later used as a barn. It passed to various owners (including Lord Farnborough in 1832) before coming into the possession of the Binney family of Pampisford Hall, whose interest in the monument eventually led to the restoration of the chapel. The surface of the path adjacent to the east and south walls of the chapel together with the surface of the driveway leading to the hotel car park are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these surfaces is included.