

**Pre-Assessment Report on Heritage
Assets within the A428 Cambridge Bus
Lanes Study Area**

4 August 2017



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1. Introduction

The following report provides a brief overview of the known archaeological assets and likely for potential buried remains within the proposed Cambridge Guided Busways scheme ('the Scheme'). In support of the Statement of Business Case (SOBC), previous desk-based reviews of the Scheme have included WebTAG reviews (pursuant to Highways England's Design Manual for Roads and Bridge [DMRB]) and Appraisal Summary Tables (AST) and this has included a summary on the nature and potential impacts on the historic environment. Designated heritage assets¹ within the study area were identified to ascertain the potential for significant adverse effects on the environment in terms of the historic environment.

The study area has been previously defined as the route of the proposed busway options, along with a 250m buffer on either side to characterise the archaeological resource of the area and provide for likely construction activities.

1.1. Scope

This document reports the continuing assessment of heritage assets within the study area previously defined, building on the earlier reviews of designated heritage assets and high-level reviews of potential impacts to heritage by the Scheme. The scope of this report is to further evaluate the known archaeological assets within the study and provide a brief overview of the potential for uncovering previously unknown archaeological remains. Designated heritage assets and built heritage have been previously discussed in the WebTAG reviews, AST, and SOBC and are not further discussed herein.

1.2. Methodology

A Historic Environment Record (HER) summary was requested from the Cambridgeshire County Council on 4 May 2016. This information provides the baseline for the information presented in this report. The HER records include monuments (archaeological sites, both subsurface and earthworks), buildings, find spots, and parks and gardens of historic interest as well as records of archaeological interventions (surveys, field-walking, trenching and open area excavation) and information on potential archaeological sites identified through documentary and cartographic evidence.

The information provided by the HER has been tabulated and redacted to focus on the archaeological information and potential provided in the data. Two tables have been prepared, one outlining known archaeology (5.Appendix A) and another outlining previous fieldwork investigations within the study area (5.Appendix B).

Built heritage and designated heritage assets are not discussed in this assessment, as a high-level review of these assets has already been conducted during the WebTAG and SOBC.

1.3. Limitations

This report provides further detail of known archaeology, beyond what was provided in the SOBC. It does not constitute a full desk-based assessment (DBA) per guidelines by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

¹ Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefields, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens and Protected Wrecks (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

(ClfA) and should be viewed as preliminary to a full assessment. The HER data was obtained in May 2016 and an update should be obtained in advance of a full DBA to ensure all known heritage is considered.

The data provided in this report includes an outline of the known archaeological remains within the Study Area. It is anticipated that a review of the aerial photographic evidence, a historic map regression, historic landscape characterisation, or a review of documentary evidence and a full analysis of the known archaeological resource will be conducted during the production of a formal DBA.

2. Known archaeological assets

The HER includes a total of 683 records within the study area. This includes findspots and extant buildings, which are not detailed in Appendix A, but can be useful in characterising the general archaeology background of an area. When collated into time periods, the breakdown is as follows:

- 19 records dating to the early prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic, c. 500,000 BC – 4000 BC);
- 62 records dating to the later prehistoric periods (Bronze Age and Iron Age, c. 4000 BC – AD 42);
- 135 records relating to the Romano-British period (AD 42 – 410);
- 50 records of post-Roman or early medieval date (AD 410 – 1065);
- 215 records of medieval date (AD 1066-1540);
- 151 records of post-medieval date (AD 1540 – 1900);
- 22 records relating to the modern period (1901 – present); and
- 29 records of archaeology of an unknown date

To summarise the above, the area of Cambridgeshire in which the Scheme lies contains extensive buried archaeological remains, dating from the Palaeolithic to modern periods. In general, the area closer to the city of Cambridge is more likely to contain preserved remains of Roman and medieval periods. Prehistoric archaeology is better preserved in the less developed greenfield areas to the west of the study area, and on the sand and gravel terraces of modern and prehistoric rivers.

3. Previous investigations

A total of 250 previous investigations have taken place within the study area as of May 2016, when the HER data was first obtained. These include geophysical surveys, fieldwalking activities, evaluation trenching, targeted area excavations, open area excavation, watching briefs, and casual observation. Most of the investigations have taken place over the past 20 years, conducted, though research excavations dating from

the early 20th century are also represented in the list of previous work. Appendix B presents a summary of the previous investigations conducted within the study area.

4. Potential Buried Remains

Given the extensive known buried archaeological remains within the study area it is very likely that further buried archaeological remains which are as yet unknown are likely to exist within the Scheme footprint. The nature and significance of these are not yet known but could date to any period from the early prehistoric to modern period. The nature, extent and significance of potential remains will not be known until archaeological fieldwork has taken place.

5. Recommendations

Following on from the WebTAG assessments done for the Statement of Business Case (SOBC) and initial consultations with the Cambridgeshire County Council, a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) report following guidelines from the ClfA (2014) is recommended. The assessment will comprise:

- An assessment of designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 500m study area around the redline boundary in respect of potential physical impacts (archaeology and built heritage);
- An assessment of designated heritage assets and historic landscape character for 1km study area around the redline boundary, in respect of potential setting impacts;
- A gazetteer of all known historic environment resources within both study areas;
- A brief historical and archaeological background of the proposal site, including a review of reports of previous archaeological investigations relevant to the scheme;
- An assessment of the potential for unknown buried remains within the proposal site;
- Fully referenced constraint maps showing the location of known heritage assets within each study area;
- A historic map analysis and assessment of aerial photography relevant to the proposal site;
- Any additional illustrations required to present the findings of the assessment (such as historic mapping); and
- Summary of potential constraints, and recommendations for further assessment and mitigation required in relation to the proposed scheme.

In addition, further survey and archaeological evaluations are anticipated as being required to further characterise the archaeological resource and to mitigate any impacts the Scheme will have on significant archaeological assets. It is recommended this fieldwork evaluation is undertaken at an early stage in the project in order to allow for mitigation by design, given the potential for extensive buried archaeological remains. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is recommended to address these options and should be prepared in consultation with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist.

Appendices



Appendix A. Known archaeological assets within the study area

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
Prehistoric archaeological assets					
Origins in the Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic), 500,000-2,200BC	MCB13533	11515	Prehistoric ditch, Burrell's Field, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (3000 BC to 1501 BC)
	MCB14081	11965	Prehistoric remains, New Hall College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age (10000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB15362	CB15362	Prehistoric remains, Vicar's Farm	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age (10000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB15431	CB15431	Romano-British activity, Mill Farm	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Neolithic to 5th century Roman (4000 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB15450	CB15450	Prehistoric and Roman remains, Cambourne Rising Main	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Neolithic to 5th century Roman (4000 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB15771	CB15771	Multiperiod remains, Monk Field Farm, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Neolithic to Medieval (4000 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB18591	MCB18591	Late Iron Age/Romano-British activity, Ridley Hall	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Neolithic to 2nd century AD (4000 BC to 200 AD)
	MCB19982	MCB19982	Mesolithic core at Mill Farm, Caxton	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)
	MCB17876	MCB17876	Alluvial sequences and reclaimed land, 24 Thompson's Lane, Cambridge	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Mesolithic to 16th century (10000 BC to 1600 AD)
	MCB19280	MCB19280	Prehistoric flint flakes	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB5370	04435	Palaeolithic finds, Observatory Hill, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
	MCB5833	04818	Stone axe, Hunts Farm	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB16812	MCB16812	Mesolithic pick, Bourn Airfield	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)
	MCB7198	05916	Flint scrapers, Queens' College	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)
	MCB3137	02494	Neolithic findspot, north west of Caxton Gibbett	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB5365	04431	Neolithic axe, The Loft, Malting Lane	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
	MCB5366	04432	Neolithic scraper, Sheep's Green	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
	MCB5344	4410	Palaeolithic finds, Observatory Hill, Cambridge	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
	MCB19251	MCB19251	Palaeolithic handaxe, Cotton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 40001 BC)
Late Prehistoric (4000BC – AD42)	MCB15433	CB15433	Prehistoric settlement, Monkfield Drive	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB6383	05247A	Phoenix Gardens	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB6386	05248A	Ridgeons Garden S	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB6396	05251A	Gloucester terrace	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)
Bronze Age (2500-1501BC)	MCB15498	CB15498	Iron Age and Roman features, Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Bronze Age to 5th century Roman (1000 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB13975	11875	Bronze Age flint scatter, Swansley Wood	FIND	Early Bronze Age (2500 BC to 1501 BC)
Origins in the Early Iron Age	MCB10526	08768A	Iron Age settlement, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB15588	CB15588	Iron Age ditch, Cambourne sub phases 3-6	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB16512	11914a	Iron Age remains, Highfields, Caldecote	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB6365	05239a	Iron Age settlement, Shire Hall, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB6389	05249A	Iron Age settlement remains, Shelley Row	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB15580	CB15580	Enclosures, Knapwell	CROPMARK	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB14750	CB14750	Iron Age/Roman agricultural remains, Land E of Highfields Road, Caldecote	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB15426	CB15426	Iron Age-Roman remains, Lower Cambourne Green	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB15427	CB15427	Iron Age-Roman remains, School Lane, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB15430	CB15430	Romano-British ditch, Lake 12, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
Origins in the Middle	MCB15774	CB15774	Roman ditches and cremation, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB17225	MCB17225	Undated field boundary ditch, Madingley Road, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB20901	MCB20901	Cropmarks of enclosures and ditches, Bourn	CROPMARK	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB20903	MCB20903	Cropmarks of enclosures and pits, Bourn	CROPMARK	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB20904	MCB20904	Cropmark of circular enclosure, Bourn	CROPMARK	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB14078	11962	Undated ditch, University Library	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB3991	03226	Earthworks, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB14525	13008	Iron Age remains and medieval ridge and furrow, Highfields	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB15016	CB15016	Iron Age/Roman remains, Cambourne A428 route	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB15436	CB15436	Roman and Iron Age remains, Ash Plantation, Bourn	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB15441	CB15441	Iron Age activity, Knapwell plantation	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB15890	MCB15890	Iron Age and medieval features, Cavendish site, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB16338	MCB16338	Middle Iron Age farmstead, Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB16822	MCB16822	Iron Age - Medieval field systems, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Medieval (800 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB15438	CB15438	Iron Age settlement features, Lower Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Modern (800 BC to 2050 AD)
MCB15440	13025	Iron Age settlement, Poplar Plantation	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to Modern (800 BC to 2050 AD)	
MCB15913	MCB15913	Mid to late Iron Age settlement, High Cross fields	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age (400 BC to 42 AD)	

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB15432	CB15432	Middle Iron Age and Roman farmstead, Broadway Farm	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD (400 BC to 100 AD)
	MCB16808	MCB16808	Late Iron Age/Roman remains, Bourn Airfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Iron Age to 5th century Roman (200 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB16811	MCB16811	Middle Iron Age quarry pits, Dry Drayton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Iron Age to Medieval (400 BC to 1539 AD)
	MCB15772	CB15772	Iron Age - Roman settlement remains, Little Common Farm, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Iron Age to 19th century (400 BC to 1900 AD)
Origins in the Late Iron Age (100BC – AD42)	MCB17461	MCB17461	Late Iron Age pits, St Edmund's College, Cambridge	STRATIFIED FIND	Late Iron Age (100 BC to 42 AD)
	MCB15629	CB15629	Late Iron Age/Roman ditch, Tyndale House, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD (100 BC to 200 AD)
	MCB19660	MCB19660	Iron Age and Roman remains at Combourn Secondary School	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD (100 BC to 200 AD)
	MCB12692	10709	Iron Age and Roman remains, Coton to Longstanton Pipeline	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman (100 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB14019	11913	Late Iron Age - Early Roman field system, Highfields, Caldecote	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman (100 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB15013	CB15013	Iron Age/Romano-British hearth, Cambourne Business Park	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman (100 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB17830	MCB17830	Roman features, Fitzwilliam College Library	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman (100 BC to 409 AD)
	MCB13451	11441	Iron Age enclosures, Dry Drayton	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to Medieval (100 BC to 1539 AD)
Romano-British Archaeological Assets (AD42 – 410)					
Early Roman	MCB16299	MCB16299	Roman enclosure ditches and burials, St. Edmunds College, Cambridge	FIND, STRATIFIED FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	1st century AD to 5th century Roman (1 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB17635	MCB17635	Roman feature, proposed Kavli Institute, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 2nd century AD (43 AD to 200 AD)
	MCB19584	MCB19584	Pits and pottery from land adjacent to 5 Spens Avenue	EXCAVATED FEATURE	1st century AD to 4th century AD (1 AD to 400 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB14534	13016	Early Roman settlement, High Cross	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 2nd century AD (43 AD to 200 AD)
	MCB14509	03459	Roman coin hoard, Common Farm	FIND	Roman to 2nd century AD (43 AD to 170 AD)
Mid- to Late-Roman	MCB16062	MCB16062	Roman remains, 68-70 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 3rd century AD (43 AD to 300 AD)
	MCB15445	CB15445	Roman remains, Mill Farm, Bourn, Area A	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 3rd century AD (43 AD to 300 AD)
	MCB18574	MCB18574	Roman agricultural activity, Old Schools, Cambridge	STRATIFIED FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT, UNSTRATIFIED FIND	2nd century AD to 3rd century AD (101 AD to 300 AD)
	MCB15499	CB15499	Roman pit, 71 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	4th century AD (301 AD to 400 AD)
	MCB6296	05177e	4th century AD milestone, Trinity College	FIND	4th century AD (301 AD to 400 AD)
	General Roman	MCB13534	11515A	Roman ditch, Burrell's Field	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
MCB15881		MCB15881	Roman inhumation, St Edmund's College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6162		05082	Roman inhumations and pottery, Castle Hill, Cambridge	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6379		05245	Roman earthwork, Morley's Garage	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB16304		MCB16304	Roman road and field system, Storey's Way	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB10525		08768	Roman site N of Shire Hall	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6364		05239	Durolipons (site of)	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6382		05247	Roman remains, Phoenix Gardens	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6385		05248	Roman remains, Ridgeons Garden South	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6388		05249	Roman enclosure and street, No 17 Shelley Row	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6392		05250	Roman well, No 4 Shelley Row	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB5361		04427	Roman burials, Newnham College grounds	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB6395		05251	Roman remains, Gloucester terrace	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB6401	05253	? Roman road, Gloucester Street/Castle Street	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6402	05254	Roman remains, 10 Gloucester Street	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15029	CB15029	Roman structural remains, 73-75 Castle Hill, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB13516	11503	Roman occupation evidence, 75, 83 and 85 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB2271	01778C	Romano-British ditch, Shire Hall, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6228	05123	Roman road, Madingley Road	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6226	05122	Roman pit/well, Madingley Road	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB5551	04598	Roman remains, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB10531	08770	Pound Hill	FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB5668	04690	Roman buildings, Lady Margaret Road	FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6145	05069	Roman features, Castle Street police station	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6157	05078	Roman structure, Lancastrian Free School	EARTHWORK, STRUCTURE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6164	05084	Roman structure, Drake's Spring	EARTHWORK	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6224	05121	Roman remains, Barrmore	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6229	05124	Roman pits and burials, St. Edmund's House	EARTHWORK, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6367	05240	Roman structures, Mount Pleasant	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6369	05241	Roman remains, Storey's Paddock	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6372	05242	Roman remains, Storey's Charity	EARTHWORK, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6373	05243	Roman remains, Storey's Orchard	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB5958	04927A	Roman burials, Cambridge	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB14084	11965C	Roman remains, New Hall College	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB5586	04630	? Roman earthwork, Wheatsheaf Inn, Huntingdon Road	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB5666	04688	Roman burial, 18 (1B?) Huntingdon Road	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB11352	09536	Cropmark of possible building, Madingley	CROPMARK	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB17316	MCB17316	Roman ditches, Newnham College kitchen and buttery, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15975	MCB15975	Late Roman remains, St. John's College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB5636	04664	Roman earthwork and associated finds, Magdalene College (Ro remains)	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15492	CB15492	Roman road and building remains, Chesterton Lane	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB11806	09949	Roman bridge (approx site of), Cambridge	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB10518	08766	Late Roman town wall, St Peter's Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB13548	11521	Roman features, Kettle's Yard	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB13962	11869A	Roman pit, Gonville and Caius College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB17905	MCB17905	Roman ditch and wall, Northampton Street	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6120	05049A	Roman remains, 71 Grange Road, Cambridge	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB20377	MCB20377	Romano-British features, Westminster College	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB6377	05244	Roman remains, Castle End Farm/Storey's Charity	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15361	CB15361	Roman settlement and cemeteries, Vicar's Farm	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB14589	CB14589	Roman ditch, Bourn-Cambourne pipeline	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB14538	13024	Romano-British field system, Cambourne Site 26	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB14540	13026	Roman settlement evidence, Lower Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB4068	03286	Roman feature, Highfields, Caldecote	FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB14588	CB14588	Roman features, Bourn-Caldecote Highfields pipeline	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB14020	11914	Roman field system, Highfields, Caldecote	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB4054	03274	Roman inhumations, Bourn	STRUCTURE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15585	CB15585	Roman ditches, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15590	CB15590	Roman settlement features, Lower Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15437	CB15437	Roman remains, North Caxton Bypass	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB17870	MCB17870	Roman field system and structure, E of Childerley Chapel	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB16821	MCB16821	Roman ditches, E of Jeavons Lane, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB18507	MCB18507	Roman droveway, Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
	MCB15034	CB15034	Ermine Street Roman Road	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
Roman – early Medieval	MCB5959	04928	Roman/Saxon burial, 69 Grange Road, Cambridge	FIND	Roman to Late Saxon (43 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB15434	CB15434	Roman and Saxon activity, The Grange	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Late Saxon (43 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB15435	CB15435	Roman and Saxon ditches, Great Common Farm	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Late Saxon (43 AD to 1065 AD)
Roman - Medieval	MCB15796	MCB15796	Roman and Early Medieval deposits, 18 and 18a St. Peter Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Saxo-Norman (43 AD to 1150 AD)
	MCB19118	MCB19118	Site VII University Farm, possible Roman villa	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB20374	MCB20374	Roman features, Murray Edwards College	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE,	Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
				EXCAVATED FEATURE	
	MCB16337	MCB16337	Roman settlement, Childerley Gate	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB4320	03515	Linear cropmarks, Elsworth	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB20089	MCB20089	Roman ditch at Skylark Meadow Solar Park, Bourn	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)
Roman - Modern	MCB15489	CB15489	Roman and Medieval remains, Former Cow and Calf, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 16th century (43 AD to 1600 AD)
	MCB15716	CB15716	Multiperiod features, Cambridge Folk Museum	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 17th century (43 AD to 1700 AD)
	MCB15371	CB15371	Roman field system, Selwyn College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 18th century (43 AD to 1800 AD)
	MCB19986	MCB19986	Roman and Post Medieval ditches at Whittle Jet Propulsion Laboratories	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to 19th century (43 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB19559	MCB19559	Structural features and Roman remains at Merton Hall	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to 19th century (43 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB19822	MCB19822	Roman features at Castle Street, Cambridge	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to 19th century (43 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15447	CB15447	Roman - Medieval remains, The Grange, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 19th century (43 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB19580	MCB19580	Wall foundations at Castle Hill Mound, Cambridge	EXCAVATED FEATURE	2nd century AD to 19th century (101 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB17924	MCB17924	Romano-British ditches, St John's College Playing Fields	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 20th century (43 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB15448	CB15448	Romano-British remains, Great Common Farm	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	2nd century AD to Modern (101 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB20820	MCB20820	Roman pit and ditches, Newnham College grounds	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to Modern (43 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB19902	MCB19902	Roman ditch and quarry pits at St John's College Playing Fields, Cambridge	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to Modern (43 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15429	CB15429	Romano-British ditches, North Caxton Bypass	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Modern (43 AD to 2050 AD)
Post-Roman/ Early Medieval Archaeological assets (AD 410-1066)					

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
Early to Mid Saxon (AD 410-850)	MCB6366	05239b	Early Saxon settlement, Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Saxon (410 AD to 650 AD)
	MCB5955	04926	Saxon cemetery, St John's College cricket field	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon (410 AD to 700 AD)
	MCB5535	04583	Saxon buckle, Magdalene Bridge, Cambridge	FIND	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon (601 AD to 700 AD)
	MCB15493	CB15493	Mid Saxon execution cemetery, Chesterton Lane	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Saxon (651 AD to 850 AD)
	MCB15897	MCB15897	Saxon Cemetery, King's Garden Hostel	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Saxon (651 AD to 850 AD)
	MCB15349	CB15349	Anglo-Saxon settlement, Institute of Criminology	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Middle Saxon (651 AD to 850 AD)
	MCB19989	MCB19989	Middle Saxon features at Leckhampton House, Corpus Christi College	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Middle Saxon (651 AD to 850 AD)
Middle to Late Saxon (AD 801-1065)	MCB12493	10521	Saxon coin, from the River Cam at Magdalene Bridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon (801 AD to 900 AD)
	MCB12492	10520	C9th coin, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon (801 AD to 900 AD)
	MCB15494	CB15494	Late Saxon buildings, Chesterton Lane	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Saxon (851 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB17392	MCB17392	Saxon cess pit, Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Saxon (851 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB12051	10168	Saxon silver penny, Castle Hill, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Late Saxon (851 AD to 1000 AD)
	MCB12490	10518	Saxon penny, Free School Lane, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Late Saxon (851 AD to 1000 AD)
General Saxon	MCB2269	01778a	Stone coffins, Castle Hill, Cambridge	FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6232	05125B	Saxon pottery, Cambridge	FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5957	04927	Saxon burials, Cambridge	FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5356	04422	Saxon village, Castle Hill, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5357	04423	Saxon village, Market Place, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6121	05049B	Saxon remains, Grange Road, Cambridge	FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB15508	CB15508	? Saxon ditches, 5 West Road, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB15508	CB15508	? Saxon ditches, 5 West Road, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB6126	05053	Grange Road skeletons	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB15591	CB15591	Saxon remains, Lower Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB4028	03252	Saxon cross, Hardwick	STRUCTURE	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5650	04673	Saxon iron object, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5523	04571	Saxon disc brooch, Magdalene Street, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6397	05251B	Gloucester terrace	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5376	04440	? Saxon pottery, St John's College, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6375	05243B	Saxon pottery, Storey's Orchard, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB4653	03811B	Saxon metal object, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5493	04545	Saxon iron object, Magdalene Bridge, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6297	05177f	Saxon brooch, Trinity College	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5379	04443	Saxon pottery, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6206	05111A	Saxon brooch, bronze and lead objects, Grange Road, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB6092	05022b	Saxon pottery, Trinity Hall	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB13923	11829	Chesterton wapentake	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
	MCB5602	04645	Carved stone, Cambridge Castle	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT, FIND	Early Saxon to Medieval (410 AD to 1539 AD)
Saxon – Post-medieval	MCB5820	04809	Church of St. Peter, Little Saint Mary's Church, Cambridge	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EXTANT STRUCTURE	Late Saxon to Modern (851 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15993	MCB15993	Pre-Conquest lanes and Medieval buildings, Kings Parade	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Saxon to 18th century (851 AD to 1800 AD)
	MCB13967	11870	Early medieval quarrying, 7-8 St Edwards Passage	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Saxon to 19th century (851 AD to 1900 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB5595	04640	Church of Saint Benet, Cambridge	EXTANT BUILDING	Late Saxon to 19th century (851 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB11959	10092	Medieval pottery and post-medieval remains, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Late Saxon to 19th century (851 AD to 1900 AD)
Medieval archaeological assets (AD 1066-1540)					
Origins in the 11 th century	MCB17415	MCB17415	Early medieval burial ground, St. Benet's Church	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	11th century to 14th century (1001 AD to 1400 AD)
	MCB12423	10472	Medieval remains, King's College, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	11th century to 14th century (1001 AD to 1400 AD)
	MCB18565	MCB18565	Early medieval domestic occupation on site of Old Schools, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	11th century to 14th century (1001 AD to 1400 AD)
	MCB19925	MCB19925	Medieval buildings at Trinity College Kitchens	EXCAVATED FEATURE	11th century to 17th century (1001 AD to 1700 AD)
	MCB19925	MCB19925	Medieval buildings at Trinity College Kitchens	EXCAVATED FEATURE	11th century to 17th century (1001 AD to 1700 AD)
	MCB15721	CB15721	Saxo-Norman and Medieval features, Cavendish Laboratory	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	11th century to 19th century (1001 AD to 1900 AD)
Origins in the 12 th century	MCB15973	MCB15973	Medieval remains, Trinity College	STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	12th century to 16th century (1101 AD to 1600 AD)
	MCB15725	CB15725	Medieval and Post Medieval remains, King's Parade, Cambridge	STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	12th century to 20th century (1101 AD to 1930 AD)
Origins in the 13 th century	MCB5537	04585	Trumpington Gate (site of)	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	13th century (1201 AD to 1300 AD)
	MCB5534	04582	13th C buildings remains, 28 Bridge Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	13th century (1201 AD to 1300 AD)
	MCB6259	05148	Site of Friary, King's Parade, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	13th century to 14th century (1201 AD to 1400 AD)
	MCB17285	MCB17285	Medieval pond and early post medieval structural evidence, Newnham Road, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	13th century to 17th century (1201 AD to 1700 AD)
Origins in the 14 th century	MCB15985	MCB15985	Medieval wall and floor remains, Peterhouse College	STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	14th century to 15th century (1301 AD to 1500 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB20244	MCB20244	Medieval Pit, St Catharine's College, Cambridge	EXCAVATED FEATURE	14th century to 15th century (1301 AD to 1500 AD)
	MCB14042	11933	Medieval features, Bath Hotel	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	14th century to 16th century (1301 AD to 1600 AD)
	MCB15941	MCB15941	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Masters Garden, Corpus Christi College	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	14th century to 19th century (1301 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB18552	MCB18552	Post-medieval and undated features, 7 West Road, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	14th century to 19th century (1301 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15496	CB15496	Multiperiod remains, Magdalene College, Chesterton Road	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	14th century to 20th century (1301 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB16807	MCB16807	Trinity Hall gardens	BOTANICAL FEATURE	14th century to 21th century (1301 AD to 2100 AD)
Origins in the 15 th century	MCB5821	04809b	Site of Medieval chapel, St. Mary the Less	DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	15th century (1401 AD to 1500 AD)
	MCB19903	MCB19903	Medieval and Post-Medieval features at Chapel Court, St. Catharine's College	EXCAVATED FEATURE	15th century to 17th century (1401 AD to 1700 AD)
	MCB11967	10098	Bridge remains, W of River Cam, King's College, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	15th century to 18th century (1401 AD to 1800 AD)
General Medieval (AD 1066-1540)	MCB11446	09622	Ridge and furrow, Peterhouse Sports Ground	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13535	11515B	Medieval ditches, Burrell's Field, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB10028	08361	Ridge and furrow, Comberton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB4326	03520	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13079	11136	Churchyard, All Saints' Church, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5603	04645a	Cambridge Castle, stone coffins	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6381	05246A	Medieval inhumations, Comet Place / St John's Place	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB6384	05247B	Phoenix Gardens	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6387	05248B	Ridgeons Garden S	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6391	05249C	No 17 Shelley Row	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15878	MCB15878	Ridge and furrow remains, Storey's Way, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6264	05153	Ridge and furrow, Coton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11438	09614	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11439	09615	Ridge and furrow, Coton	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11440	09616	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11441	09617	Ridge and furrow, Coton	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11442	09618	Ridge and furrow, Coton	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11444	09620	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11448	09624	Ridge and furrow, Coton	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6263	05152	Ridge and furrow, Coton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6408	05260	Site of windmill, Willingham	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6733	05519	Moat to S of Whitwell Farm, Barton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6734	05520	Whitwell	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5466	04520	Medieval remains, Free School Lane, Cambridge	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6378	05244A	Castle End Farm (Medieval remains)	EARTHWORK, FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13980	11880	Medieval castle ditch, Castle Inn	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5883	04865a	Medieval remains, Mill Lane	FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6394	05250B	No 4 Shelley Row	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6398	05251C	Gloucester terrace	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB6400	05252A	Medieval remains at site of demolished Law Courts, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13517	11503A	Medieval remains, 75, 83 and 85 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB2270	01778b	Carved stone and stone coffins, Castle Street, Cambridge	DESTROYED MONUMENT, FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5552	04599	Medieval stone structure, Lady Margaret Road/Madingley Road, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6117	05046	Castle Street, Cambridge (Medieval remains)	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6158	05079	Burials, 12 Shelley Row	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6225	05121A	Barrmore	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6368	05240A	Mount Pleasant (Medieval remains)	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6371	05241B	Storey's Paddock (medieval remains)	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6376	05243C	Storey's Orchard (Med remains)	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5300	04373	Stone cross, Coton	STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5340	04407	Ridge and furrow, Vicar's Farm, Cambridge	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5339	04406	Ridge and furrow, Clarkson Road/Grange Farm, Cambridge	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11447	09623	Ridge and furrow, Clarkson Road	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5667	04689	High Cross (site of), Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5690	04709	'Ashwickstone' ('Ashwyke stone') cross	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB1542	01196	Moor Barns Farm	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB18582	MCB18582	Ridge and furrow, School of Veterinary Medicine, West Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB19229	MCB19229	Medieval furrows, School of Veterinary Medicine, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB19119	MCB19119	Site VIII University Farm, Medieval trackway	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB1540	01194	Moat at Rectory Farm, Coton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB1541	01195	The Rectory	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6049	04999	The King's Ditch	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6049	04999	The King's Ditch	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6049	04999	The King's Ditch	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB12171	10254	Medieval remains, Free School Lane, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5381	04445	Medieval architectural fragments, Trinity College	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5800	04796A	Medieval stone structure, Cambridge	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6291	05177	Trinity College	EXTANT BUILDING, FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15976	MCB15976	Medieval water channels, St. John's College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB7172	05892	Medieval remains, Thompsons Lane	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB12424	10473	Medieval structural features, 21 Magdalene Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13549	11521A	Medieval burials, Kettle's Yard	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB10528	08769	Medieval road, St Peter's Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5513	04561	Inhumation and structural remains, Queens' College	FIND, STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13964	11869C	Medieval pit, Gonville and Caius College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5512	04560	Inhumation, Queens' Lane	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5514	04562	Medieval road remains, Queens' Lane	STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6501	05332	Carmelite church & friary, Queens' College, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, RUINED BUILDING, STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB6567	05389	Medieval inhumations, Queens' College	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6022	04977A	Medieval remains, Newnham House	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB19932	MCB19932	Late Medieval remains at 21 Magdalene Street, Cambridge	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB20287	MCB20287	Medieval ditch	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB5976	04943a	Medieval remains, Old Schools	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11432	09608	Ridge and furrow, Bradbrushe fields, Cambridge	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11443	09619	Ridge and furrow, Newnham	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11445	09621	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11449	09625	Ridge and furrow, Coton	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11450	09626	Ridge and furrow, Cambridge	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB6177	05094	Ridge and furrow, Conduit Head Road	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11390	09571	Ridge and furrow, Hardwick and Toft	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB4099	03309	Ridge and furrow, Caldecote	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11376	09560	Monk Field Farm	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15471	CB15471	Ridge and furrow, Highfields, Caldecote	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11391	09572	Ridge and furrow, Hardwick	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11399	09580	Ridge and furrow, Hardwick	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11400	09581	Ridge and furrow, Comberton	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11392	09573	Dry Drayton (ridge and furrow)	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11393	09574	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	CROPMARK, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15023	CB15023	Ridge and furrow, Highfields Road, Caldecote	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB4240	03437	Ridge and furrow, Hardwick	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11378	09562	Ridge and furrow around Bourn airfield	CROPMARK, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB13206	11223	House platforms, Caldecote	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13207	11224	Ridge and furrow, Caldecote	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13208	11225	Medieval earthworks, Caldecote	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13209	11226	Medieval house platforms, Caldecote	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13444	11434	Ridge and furrow, Caldecote	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB13445	11435	Ridge and furrow, Caldecote	CROPMARK, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB377	00283	Medieval cultivation remains, Knapwell	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB16336	MCB16336	Ridge and furrow and other ditches, Dry Drayton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB4216	03413	Ridge and furrow, Cambourne	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15586	CB15586	Ridge and furrow, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15017	CB15017	Ridge and furrow, Cambourne Elsworth Turn	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB16809	MCB16809	Medieval routeway, land NE of Bourn airfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB3100	02470	Caxton Gibbet	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK, STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB14724	01087	Swansley Wood Farm	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB19981	MCB19981	Cropmarks and medieval moat, Caxton	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB16333	MCB16333	Ridge and furrow, Elsworth	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB17981	MCB17981	Ridge and furrow, N of Bourn airfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11776	09920	Ridge and furrow, Oak Farm, Caldecote	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15898	MCB15898	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, King's Garden Hostel	EARTHWORK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB11387	09568	Cropmark site, Toft	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB15957	MCB15957	Ridge and furrow, Swansley Wood	CROPMARK, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
	MCB4014	03243	Earthwork enclosures, Madingley Wood	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB16074	MCB16074	Norman castle ditch, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 11th century (1066 AD to 1100 AD)
Medieval – Post-medieval and Modern	MCB15507	CB15507	Medieval features, Land behind 52-54 Trumpington Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 16th century (1066 AD to 1600 AD)
	MCB16305	MCB16305	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Storey's Way	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB2268	01778	Castle Hill, Cambridge	DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DESTROYED MONUMENT, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK, S	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB14039	11929	Medieval to Post Medieval quarry pits and residual pottery, 19- 37 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB6155	05076	Wall, Shire Hall	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5299	04372	Trackways, Coton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15344	CB15344	Medieval agricultural remains, The Centre for Mathematical Studies	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT, UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB19924	MCB19924	Post-medieval remains at the New Birdwood Building, Peterhouse	EXCAVATED FEATURE, STRUCTURE	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB14035	11927	Medieval deposits, Bene't Court, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5382	04446	Trinity College	FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5691	04710	Dole stone between 'Castle Hill Furlong' and 'Blackmoor Piece'	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5846	04831	Civil War earthworks at the Castle, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15495	CB15495	Medieval buildings and coin hoard, Chesterton Lane	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB13965	11869D	Medieval quarry pits, Gonville and Caius College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB17393	MCB17393	Outer bailey and Civil War ditch, Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5941	04917	Trinity Conduit Head, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15891	MCB15891	Medieval and Post Medieval remains, Vicar's Farm, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15915	MCB15915	Medieval to post medieval activity, High Cross Fields	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15015	CB15015	Ridge and furrow, Cambourne Business Park	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB13223	11239	Pond, Hardwick	EARTHWORK	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB1398	01100	Moated site, Hardwick	EARTHWORK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB1397	01099	Post medieval moated garden feature, Childerley Lodge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15587	CB15587	Ridge and furrow, School Lane, Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB16513	11914b	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Highfields, Caldecote	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15886	MCB15886	Ridge and furrow remains, St Edmund's College	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB17831	MCB17831	Medieval and post-medieval features, Fitzwilliam College Library	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20300	MCB20300	Medieval and post-medieval remains at Pythagoras School, Cambridge	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB16813	MCB16813	Undated features, Dry Drayton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB13785	11718	Human remains, 73 Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to Modern (1066 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB20646	MCB20646	Rubbish Pits and Quarry Pits, Evaluation at Graduate	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval to Modern (1066 AD to 2050 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
			Accommodation site, Newnham Road, Cambridge		
	MCB15449	CB15449	Ridge and furrow, Cambourne Business Park	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to Modern (1066 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB19534	MCB19534	Coe Fen/ Sheep's Green, Cambridge	BOTANICAL FEATURE	Medieval to Modern (1066 AD to 2050 AD)
Post-Medieval Archaeological Assets					
Origins in the 16 th and 17 th centuries	MCB17877	MCB17877	16th-17th century buildings, 24 Thompson's Lane, Cambridge	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	16th century to 17th century (1501 AD to 1700 AD)
	MCB6485	05318	Clare Bridge, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	17th century (1640 AD to 1700 AD)
	MCB19908	MCB19908	Wall foundations at New Court, Trinity College	EXCAVATED FEATURE	17th century to 18th century (1601 AD to 1800 AD)
	MCB15982	MCB15982	Well and wall remains, 76 Trumpington Street	STRUCTURE	16th century to 19th century (1501 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB6298	05177G	Trinity College gardens	BOTANICAL FEATURE	16th century to 20th century (1501 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB4379	03563C	Madingley Park	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, STRUCTURE	16th century to 20th century (1501 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB16806	MCB16806	Queens' College gardens	BOTANICAL FEATURE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	16th century to 21 st century (1501 AD to 2100 AD)
	MCB6295	05177d	Trinity College bowling green	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	17th century to 20th century (1601 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB5610	04646F	King's College Gardens	BOTANICAL FEATURE	17th century to 20th century (1601 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB6484	05317B	Clare College garden	BOTANICAL FEATURE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	17th century to 20th century (1601 AD to 2000 AD)
Origins in the 18 th century	MCB15877	MCB15877	Post medieval chalk/lime pits, Storey's Way, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)
	MCB16528	MCB16528	St John's Old Bridge, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	18th century (1709 AD to 1712 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB19859	MCB19859	Middle Farm, Madingley	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15974	MCB15974	Land reclamation and Post-Medieval features, Trinity Hall	STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB17906	MCB17906	Toll house, Chesterton Lane (site of)	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB17914	MCB17914	Printing house, Silver Street	DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB18047	MCB18047	Milestone, Ermine Street, Caxton	EXTANT STRUCTURE	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB16530	MCB16530	Mathematical Bridge, Queen's College, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	18th century to 20th century (1749 AD to 1902 AD)
Origins in the 19 th century	MCB20905	MCB20905	Site of school building, Bourn	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB20823	MCB20823	Site of former Cambridge Prison, Castle, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB20635	MCB20635	Former University circular cycle path, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB18049	MCB18049	Milepost, A428, Caxton	EXTANT STRUCTURE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB14388	12264	St Giles' and St Peter's Cemetery	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB20877	MCB20877	Former site of Home Farm, Cambridge Road, Madingley	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20891	MCB20891	Former site of a Milepost, Madingley Road, Coton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20893	MCB20893	Former site of 'Old Clunch Pit', Cambridge Road, Madingley	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20863	MCB20863	Former site of Grange Farm, Newnham	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20878	MCB20878	Former site of Vicar's Farm, Clerk Maxwell Road, Newnham, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB20879	MCB20879	Site of Merton Hall Farm, JJ Thomson Avenue, Newnham, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20880	MCB20880	Gravel Hill Farm, Castle, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20892	MCB20892	Former site of a Milepost, Madingley Road, Newnham, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20895	MCB20895	Former site of the Plough Public House, The Footpath, Coton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20897	MCB20897	Former site of the Man Loaded with Mischeif Public House, Merton Farm, Castle	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20900	MCB20900	Former gravel extraction pit, Castle, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20902	MCB20902	Former gravel extraction pit, Castle, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20890	MCB20890	Former site of a Milepost, St Neots Road, Comberton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20864	MCB20864	Former site of Rectory Farm, Elsworth	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20865	MCB20865	Former site of Common Farm, Cambourne	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20866	MCB20866	Former site of Monk Field Farm, Greenhaze Lane, Cambourne	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20867	MCB20867	Former site of Broadway Farm, off the Broadway, Bourn	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20868	MCB20868	Former site of Grange Farm, off Wellington Way, Boune	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20870	MCB20870	Site of Highfield Farm, off Highfields Road, Caldecote	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20871	MCB20871	Site of former Scotland Farm, off Scotland Road, Dry Draton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB20872	MCB20872	Site of Wallis's Farm, Sadlers Close, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20873	MCB20873	Site of Old Rectory Farm, now Rectory Farm, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20874	MCB20874	Former site of Redhouse Farm, St Neots Road, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20875	MCB20875	Site of former Park Farm, Park Farm, Madingley	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20876	MCB20876	Site of former North Field Farm, Northfield Farm, Comberton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20881	MCB20881	Former site of Gibbot Inn, off Ermine Street, Elsworth	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20887	MCB20887	Former site of The Barracks, Broadway Farm, Bourne	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20888	MCB20888	Former site of a Milepost, St Neots Road, Cambourne	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20889	MCB20889	Former site of a Milepost, Wellington Way, Caldecote	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20896	MCB20896	Former site of a Smithy, Main Street, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB15879	MCB15879	Coprolite works, New Hall	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20899	MCB20899	Former site of the Plough and Harrow Public House, Madingley Road, Castle	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20869	MCB20869	Site of former Drift Farm, now Frogs Hall, Toft	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20898	MCB20898	University Rifle Range, Newnham, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB17944	04646g	King's Bridge	STRUCTURE	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB5693	04712	Magdalene Bridge / Great Bridge, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	19th century to 20th century (1823 AD to 2000 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB17636	MCB17636	Newell telescope (site of), proposed Kavli Institute, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	19th century to 20th century (1889 AD to 2000 AD)
General Post-Medieval (AD 1540-1901)	MCB19395	MCB19395	Assize Court Building, Cambridge	DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to Cold War (1841 AD to 1954 AD)
	MCB10110	08434	Cromwellian earthworks, Shire Hall, Cambridge	EARTHWORK	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5458	04512	Post-medieval ditch, Magrath Avenue, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15880	MCB15880	Post Medieval quarry and landscaping, Fitzwilliam College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5669	04690a	Post medieval finds, Lady Margaret Road	FIND	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5327	04395	Site of boundary stone or cross, Cambridge	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB18592	MCB18592	Post medieval remains, Ridley Hall	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15899	MCB15899	Post medieval structures, St. Edwards Passage, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB13093	11144	Post-Medieval building footings, Chapel Court, St. John's College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15504	CB15504	Gravel pit and pottery, Great Hall Cellars, Trinity College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB15977	MCB15977	Post-Medieval lane and buildings, St. John's College	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB7173	05892a	18th century tile kiln, Thompsons Lane	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB11960	10093	Post-medieval remains, Churchill College, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval to 20th century (1540 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB19099	MCB19099	Post medieval postholes, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB16713	MCB16713	Post-Medieval dumps, Peterhouse College, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB11196	09385	Pound stone, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, STRUCTURE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB12691	10708	Post-medieval features, Coton to Longstanton Pipeline	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB3990	03225	Windmill mound, Hardwick	EARTHWORK	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB4044	03265	Public clay pit, Hardwick	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5110	04217a	Tomb, St Mary's Church, Hardwick	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB18328	MCB18328	Milestone, A428, Knapwell	FIND	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB16529	MCB16529	Garrett Hostel Bridge, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
	MCB5807	04797E	St. John's College gardens	BOTANICAL FEATURE	Post Medieval to 20th century (1540 AD to 2000 AD)
Modern archaeological assets (AD 1901-present)					
General Modern	MCB19803	MCB19803	St. Edward's Passage	STRUCTURE	20th century (1901 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB20451	MCB20451	War Memorial, St Giles' Church, Castle Street, Cambridge	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT, EXTANT STRUCTURE	20th century (1901 AD to 2000 AD)
	MCB15106	CB15106	Shire Hall, Cambridge (Cold War emergency planning centre)	STRUCTURE	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15131	CB15131	RAF Caxton Gibbet	STRUCTURE	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15128	CB15128	Bourn airfield	STRUCTURE	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15131	CB15131	RAF Caxton Gibbet	STRUCTURE	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15128	CB15128	Bourn airfield	STRUCTURE	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)
	MCB15262	CB15262	American Military Cemetery, Madingley	BOTANICAL FEATURE, EXTANT BUILDING, EXTANT STRUCTURE	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)
WWI and WWII - related assets	MCB18128	MCB18128	WWI hospital, Clare and King's cricket ground (site of)	DEMOLISHED BUILDING	World War I (1914 AD to 1918 AD)
	MCB15071	CB15071	Destroyed pillbox, Shire Hall	DESTROYED MONUMENT	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
	MCB17904	MCB17904	WWII shelter, New Court Corpus Christi	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB15109	CB15109	'Binsted', Herschel Road (AA Batallion HQ)	STRUCTURE	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
	MCB15069	CB15069	Destroyed pillbox, West Cambridge	DESTROYED MONUMENT	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
Undated archaeological assets					
Undated	MCB10517	08765	Undated ditch, Garden Centre site, Castle Street, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB20371	MCB20371	Undated pipelines, Ridley Hall	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB5515	04563	Wooden structure, Magdalene Bridge, S abutment	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB15463	CB15463	Undated ditch, King's College School, Cambridge	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB15811	MCB15811	Human remains, Corpus Christi Sports Field	FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB15644	CB15644	Undated ditch, Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB16335	MCB16335	Pits, Bourn Airfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB16334	MCB16334	Ditches, Bourn Airfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB17282	MCB17282	Undated features, 305 St Neots Road, Hardwick	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB15775	CB15775	Possible palaeochannel, Upper Cambourne	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB20805	MCB20805	Ditches and Gullies, Land at Highfields Road, Caldecote	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Undated
	MCB20806	MCB20806	Linear features, Land at Highfields Road, Caldecote	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Undated
	MCB17980	MCB17980	Enclosure, N of Bourn airfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
	MCB20807	MCB20807	Linear gullies and Ridge and Furrow, land at Highfields Road, Caldecote	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Undated
	MCB5502	04552	Wooden structure, Magdalene Bridge, Cambridge	STRUCTURE	Unknown
	MCB6156	05077	St Peter's Mound	EARTHWORK	Unknown
	MCB15645	CB15645	Earthworks, Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick	EARTHWORK	Unknown
	MCB13221	11237	Earthworks, Hardwick	EARTHWORK	Unknown

Period	Monuid	Prefref	Name	Evidence type	Date
	MCB13222	11238	Earthworks, E of Redbrick Farm, Hardwick	EARTHWORK	Unknown
	MCB4217	03414	Ridge and furrow, Caxton	EARTHWORK	Unknown
	MCB20427	MCB20427	Parchmarks, Champneys Walk/Wordsworth Grove	CROPMARK	Unknown
	MCB15581	CB15581	D-shaped enclosure, Bourn	CROPMARK	Unknown
	MCB15582	CB15582	Ridge and furrow , Bourn	CROPMARK	Unknown
	MCB19541	MCB19541	Enclosure groups, Caxton	CROPMARK	Unknown
	MCB19542	MCB19542	Cropmark settlement remains, Caxton	CROPMARK	Unknown
	MCB5801	04796B	Remains of road, Cambridge	FIND	Unknown
	MCB10948	09149	Wall foundations, King's Parade	FIND	Unknown
	MCB6207	05111B	Undated skeleton, Grange Road, Cambridge	FIND	Unknown
	MCB17833	MCB17833	Possible barrow, N of Madingley Road	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Unknown



Appendix B. Previous investigations within the study area

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1003	Excavation at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	16/07/2002 - 24/07/2002	Anglo-Saxon Settlement. The excavation uncovered evidence for a large timber building or hall, as well as two Grubenhäuser with suspended floors, along with a number of associated pits. The distribution of the settlement was revealed to be linear. It is thought that the settlement spanned over a considerable area, though unfortunately, there is no way of establish the extent at this time.
ECB1014	Evaluation at Vicar's Farm, West Cambridge, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	13/09/1999 - 24/09/1999	The evaluation revealed an important 4th century Roman settlement. An early cremation cemetery (urned) and a probable Roman inhumation (possibly truncating other graves) was also discovered. A small quantity of prehistoric flint work was recovered and features relating to the Late Medieval/Post-Medieval "Willowes Ditch" were recorded.
ECB1015	Excavation at Vicar's Farm, West Cambridge, 1999-2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/12/1999 - 01/05/2000	The excavation revealed activity from four main periods. The Mesolithic/Neolithic phase consisted exclusively of a scatter of flint tools while the Iron Age consisted of a number of shallow pits containing Iron Age pottery
ECB1026	Evaluation at Selwyn College, Cambridge, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/01/2003 - 29/01/2003	An evaluation revealed evidence of a possible Roman field/boundary ditch, while also revealing two extant plough soils. The lower of these probably dates from the Roman period, while the upper plough soil dates from the 17th century. Evidence of late 18th century gravel quarrying was also revealed. An additional trench excavated at a later date revealed a further ditch thought to be part of the field system.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1033	Evaluation at Shire Hall, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	January 1991	The evaluation revealed occupation layers and recent landscaping layers. A large Roman ditch and the 19th century prison greenhouse was also found
ECB1055	Evaluation at Fitzwilliam College Library, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/03/2003 - 31/03/2003	An archaeological evaluation revealed a single substantial ditch. Although no pottery was recovered, it is likely the ditch is associated with later prehistoric/Roman settlement to the east.
ECB1060	Excavation at North Caxton Bypass, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	An excavation was carried out over 0.7ha, revealing three phases of activity spanning the Iron Age - Medieval periods. Romano-British features were excavated consisting of pit and posthole clusters, a post-hole structure with a possible associated pen and a regular network of ditches/field boundaries. Medieval ridge and furrow covers the entire area
ECB1063	Evaluation at Lower Cambourne Green, 2000	Wessex Archaeology	01/02/2000 - 28/02/2000	Six trenches were excavated, revealing ditches adjacent to the Iron Age and Roman settlement previously identified at School Lane, formed of large rectangular enclosures, complex arrangements of smaller ditches dividing the settlement and agricultural zones in addition to groups of large pits. Early and Middle Saxon activity was also evidenced by domestic activity which may have been used to backfill the earthworks left by the Iron Age and Roman settlement. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow field system were recorded in the trenches

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1064	Evaluation at Settlement Centre Roads and Jeavons Lane, Cambourne New Settlement, 2001	Wessex Archaeology	01/07/2001 - 31/08/2001	Fifty-five evaluation trenches were excavated in three areas, at Settlement Centre Roads and land adjacent to Jeavons Lane. Evidence of two clusters of significant archaeological activity was found within the Phase 4 and 5 housing, adjacent to Jeavons Lane, bisected by Monkfield Drive. The largest cluster lies immediately to the south of Monkfield Drive and consists of at least one large enclosure, numerous linear field boundaries and pit/posthole features, all dating from the late prehistoric into the Roman period. A second smaller cluster lies 120m further to the north. This consists of a single enclosure and well, together with a linear field boundary and a small group of possible postholes, which appear to date to the late prehistoric period
ECB1065	Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement, 1999	Wessex Archaeology	01/08/1999 - 31/12/1999	Ninety-six evaluation trenches were excavated over a 43 ha area. Nine new areas of archaeological significance were located
ECB1066	Evaluation at 9 West Road, Cambridge, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	12/04/2002 - 15/04/2002	Three trenches were dug to assess the potential for archaeological remains, revealing only evidence of late 19th century quarrying
ECB1067	Excavation at Lower Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, an area of 3 hectares was subject to open area excavation. Seven phases were identified, spanning the post-glacial to modern periods. Remains recorded include a palaeochannel, possible Bronze Age round house, Iron Age enclosures, droveways and stock pen, and Roman rectangular enclosures with round house and oven. The site was also occupied during the early Saxon period, with evidence from wells, and medieval ridge and furrow was identified across the site. Finally a post-medieval/modern field ditch crossed the site.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1069	Excavation at Poplar Plantation, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following evaluation an area of 0.35 ha was excavated, revealing remains dating from the Early Iron Age to Medieval periods. The excavation provided evidence of Early-Mid Iron Age occupation, consisting of two phases of enclosures, with round houses and droveway. Limited evidence for Roman-British activity was identified, and medieval ridge and furrow was found across the site
ECB1070	Excavation at Knapwell Plantation, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was carried out at this location. Four phases of activity were identified spanning the Early Iron Age to Medieval periods. Settlement evidence was recorded dating to the Early-Middle Iron Age consisting of enclosures, ring-gullies, well, pits and postholes. Dating to the Mid-Roman period was found a square enclosure, postholes, pits and two burials, with an extension to the enclosure ditch in the Late Roman period. Medieval ridge and furrow was evidence across the site and had truncated large areas of archaeological features
ECB1071	Excavation at Jeavons Lane, Cambourne, 2001	Wessex Archaeology	01/08/2001 - 31/12/2001	Following on from evaluation a strip and record excavation was undertaken, revealing widespread evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and agricultural activity. The remains encountered include ditched enclosures with trackways and pens and posthole and pit clusters
ECB1072	Excavation at Mill Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was carried out, revealing activity spanning the Early Bronze Age to Medieval periods. Bronze Age activity was limited to two hearths, postholes and a gully. Evidence from the Roman period comprised enclosures, linear ditches and a series of pit and hearth clusters, and a ramped well, suggested to indicate pastoral activity at the site

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1073	Excavation at Broadway Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was undertaken over an area of 1.2ha. Limited evidence was recorded, with the exception of a series of Early-Middle Iron Age enclosures, with associated hearths, pits and postholes
ECB1074	Excavations at The Grange, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following evaluation open area excavation was carried out in this area, revealing a Romano-British enclosure and associated structure, residual early Saxon material and Medieval/Post medieval field systems
ECB1075	Excavation at Great Common Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Wessex Archaeology	1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, an area of 0.87 ha was subject to strip and record excavation. Evidence dating to the Romano-British and Saxon periods was recorded, together with remains of Medieval ridge and furrow and modern field drains. The Romano-British remains consist of ditches, pit and gullies, indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity. Ephemeral Saxon remains were encountered, consisting of residual material and possible ditch
ECB1099	Evaluation at King's College School, Cambridge, 2002	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	23/04/2002	The AFU conducted an archaeological evaluation on land covering 0.0315ha at King's College in advance of a proposed classroom development. A re-cut ditch was recorded within trench 1, no archaeology was recorded in trench 2. No datable evidence was recovered to assign a period to the features recorded, however a medieval or post-medieval date seems most likely
ECB1115	Evaluation at Highfields, Caldecote, 1996	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	April 1996	An evaluation was carried out over 20.5 ha (in two discrete areas) at Highfields, Caldecote. Evidence for a possible ring ditch was found at the southern extremity of the site, suggested to be either a ring ditch or circular hut. A late Iron Age or Romano-British field system was identified in the NE sector of the evaluation, focussed on a settlement or farmstead. In the SW area another field system was identified, and produced pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1124	Evaluation at the former Cow and Calf, Albion Row, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	11/09/2000 - 22/09/2000	Three trenches were machine excavated to evaluate the site, revealing three phases of archaeological remains: Romano-British pits, 15th-16th century gravel quarrying and metalworking, and 17th-18th century levelling of the site
ECB1125	Recording brief at Kettles Yard, Cambridge, 1994	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/03/1994 - 30/04/1994	A recording brief was undertaken during the lowering of an access ramp/stairwell at Kettle's yard Gallery, extended to a week long excavation to record the remains encountered. A number of Roman features, including a large masonry structure were exposed and recorded and c. 25 skeletons lifted
ECB1126	Excavation at Chesterton Lane, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	09/10/2000 - 26/10/2000	A small excavation was carried out in a 3m diameter circular area, revealing a depth, diversity and quality of archaeology previously unknown in Cambridge. The remains span the period of the Roman Conquest to the 20th century
ECB1127	Evaluation at Magdalene College, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	09/01/2001 - 16/01/2001	Five trenches were machine excavated to evaluate the site, revealing late Medieval and Post-Medieval quarry pits, with some residual Roman pottery
ECB1128	Evaluation at Keys Garage, Cambridge, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	May 2000	Two evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing no archaeological finds or deposits. Modern overburden directly overlay the natural
ECB1130	Recording brief at Keys Garage, Cambridge, 2000	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	01/05/2000 - 31/05/2000	Following the evaluation, monitoring and recording was carried out during the redevelopment of the site. No archaeological features or finds were recorded

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1131	Evaluation of land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge, 2001	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	May 2001	Two evaluation trenches were excavated revealing substantial post-medieval truncation of the site. A few Roman features were identified, and residual Roman finds were present across the site. Little evidence for medieval use of the site was recovered. Following on from the evaluation, a programme of monitoring and recording was carried out during a period of geo-technical borehole investigation. A few Roman features; ditches and pits, were recorded in the north-west corner of the site. There was substantial modern disturbance and truncation across the site
ECB1132	Augur survey and test pit at the Castle Inn, Cambridge, 1994	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/08/1994 - 31/10/1994	During August 1994, a member of the AFU monitored an augur survey being undertaken on the site. This was followed by a further augur survey and test pit in October, revealing pottery dating from the 13th century and a possible medieval floor/wall feature. The augur survey encountered the line and western edge of the Castle Ditch
ECB1133	Evaluation at 71 Castle Street, Cambridge, 1997	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	17/09/1997	A single test pit was excavated in the garden of 71 Castle Street, revealing part of a pit containing 4th century Roman pottery. No evidence for the castle ditch crossing the site was found
ECB1134	Evaluation at 19-37 Castle Street, Cambridge, 1996	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	12/09/1996 - 25/09/1996	Three trenches were machine excavated to evaluate the site. The archaeology was severely truncated, but some deeper features had survived. The majority of features excavated were Medieval or Post-Medieval, although some tentative evidence of Saxon activity was found, as well as residual Roman pottery.
ECB1135	Watching brief at Benson Court, Cambridge, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	16/03/1998 - 02/04/1998	A watching brief was carried out during a bank stabilisation scheme. A sequence of gravels and clays may be related to earlier post-Medieval structures on the site, or previous attempts at bank stabilisation

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1137	Recording within St Benet's Church, Cambridge, 2001	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	20/02/2001	Archaeological observation and recording was undertaken within the South Aisle of St Benet's Church, revealing mortared floors and robber trenches
ECB1138	Excavations to rear of Bath Hotel, Cambridge, 1994	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/1994 - 31/01/1994	Limited excavations were carried out to the rear of the Bath Hotel in advance of the proposed construction of a lecture theatre. Evidence of late Medieval structures and pits/tank features was recovered, although the earlier Medieval layers were not excavated
ECB1140	Building recording at Bath Hotel, Cambridge, 1994	Cambridge Historic Buildings Group	01/01/1994 - 31/01/1994	Historic building recording
ECB1144	Excavation in Great Hall Cellars, Trinity College, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	Late July - early August	A sondage measuring 1.70m square was excavated through the cellar floor, revealing residual 12th and 13th century material, and a gravel extraction pit. The lack of Saxo-Norman or earlier features may be the result of truncation
ECB1147	Watching brief behind 52-54 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	March 2000	A programme of test pitting was undertaken in March 2000, revealing archaeological deposits from at least the 11th century. Later Medieval features were also found to survive. An augur was also used to ascertain the depth of natural gravels, which was 1.6m below ground depth

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1149	Evaluation at 5 West Road, Cambridge, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/01/2002 - 29/01/2002	Four evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing ditch features in both front and back gardens containing residual early-mid Saxon pottery. These are suggested to evidence of Saxon agricultural use, although Saxon settlement is highly likely in the area, given the proximity of the cemetery at King's Garden Hostel.
ECB1150	Evaluation at the Hoyle Building Site, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	14/08/2000 - 19/08/2000	Two evaluation trenches were hand excavated in advance of proposed building works, revealing large backfilled quarry pits. One contained 18th-19th century material, while the second contained Iron Age pottery
ECB121	Evaluation and area excavation at Highfields, Caldecote Primary School, 2000	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	23/10/2000 - 26/10/2000	An evaluation was carried out in advance of the extension of the existing school buildings, revealing a series of pits, some of which produced pottery of Iron Age date. A ditch of likely Iron Age or Romano-British date, three medieval furrows and a series of postholes of unknown date were also recorded
ECB122	Excavation at Field C, Highfields, Caldecote, 1996	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/11/1996 - 31/12/1996	Six open areas were excavated to investigate archaeological features revealed during the preceding evaluation, revealing evidence for four main periods of activity. Late Iron Age activity comprised rectilinear ditched enclosures, probably agricultural in function. A further Iron Age ditch, and possible post-built structure were identified. Further evidence for the Roman field system was recorded. Several phases of ditch were identified, with pottery spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries. An area of early medieval activity was located in the SE corner, comprising a boundary ditch, several pits, possible fence line and part of a timber structure, together with associated finds. This evidence may suggest a present of a small settlement of early medieval date, previously unknown, clustered on either side of the Highfields Road. Finally, post-medieval activity was represented by postholes marking a fence line.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1249	AP assessment, Cambourne, 1996	Air Photo Services Ltd	May 1996	
ECB1252	Watching brief, Western Boundary Path, Cambourne, 1998	Wessex Archaeology	01/06/1998 - 30/06/1998	No significant deposits were observed during the watching brief.
ECB1294	Phoenix Gardens, Cambridge, 1978		01/01/1962 - 31/12/1978	Excavations within area of Roman town (approximate location)
ECB1295	Ridgeons Gardens, Cambridge, 1956-82		01/01/1956 - 31/12/1982	Excavations within area of Roman town (not exact location)
ECB1296	Excavations at Comet Place	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	01/01/1972 - 31/12/1976	Excavations within area of Roman town (approximate location)
ECB1297	Mount Pleasant House 1964-7			Excavations within area of Roman town (location not exact)
ECB1298	Excavations at Shire Hall, Cambridge 1983-86	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	01/01/1983 - 31/12/1986	Excavations within the area of the Roman town (not exact location)

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1299	Pound Hill, Cambridge, 1983		1983	Excavations within the area of the Roman town (not exact location)
ECB1302	Excavation at St John's College Playing Fields, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	1991	Trench excavated in 1991 on site of known Anglo-Saxon burial ground uncovered in the late 19th century. The evaluation found that the cemetery did not extend to this point
ECB1303	Excavations at Castle Hill, 1988		01/01/1988 - 31/12/1989	Work undertaken prior to building of Clare College hostel - may not be exact location
ECB1315	Evaluation at Tyndale House, Cambridge, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	16/07/2003 - 18/07/2003	An single evaluation trench was excavated to the rear of Tyndale House, revealing a late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch which may relate an unknown settlement in the vicinity
ECB1333	Evaluation at Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick, 2003	Archaeological Services and Consultancy	July 2003	Two evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing one undated ditch terminal. The existence of significant earthworks in the field immediately NW of the site was noted during the project
ECB1375	Excavation at Cambridge Folk Museum, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	22/10/2002 - 06/12/2002	Open area excavation and 3 test pits revealed a sequence of Roman to Post Medieval activity, including a Roman timber framed building, neonate burial, Late Saxon sunken building and 16th century path

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1401	Investigations at the Old Cavendish Laboratories, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	29/07/1991 - 12/08/1991	Following the discovery of archaeological remains during the digging of a pit for a new electron microscope, a programme of works was undertaken, revealing evidence for Saxo-Norman yard surfaces, and a ditch and floors associated with the Medieval Austin Friary. After the dissolution of the friary, the site saw the construction of a cellared house. Some of the earlier remains were preserved in situ
ECB1403	Excavation in St. Benet's Church, Cambridge, 1988	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	04/08/1988 - 08/08/1988	A small area was excavated where a new kitchen was to be built. There were no signs of Saxon work, although a C12 - C13 grave slab was found. The Medieval wall between the churchyard and Free School Lane was located and it was shown that the Victorians had removed about 150cm of the churchyard during restoration work in the 1850s, accounting for the present drop from street level.
ECB1406	Watching brief at King's Parade, Cambridge, 2002-3	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/07/2002 - 31/03/2003	A watching brief was carried out during large-scale refurbishment and redevelopment of numbers 13-18 King's Parade. Cellaring and services were found to have disturbed much of the earlier archaeology, but where intact the results demonstrated a sequence of deposits dating from the 12th century. Evidence for large scale pitting, possibly for gravel extraction, refuse pits, floors, yard surface and some structural traces was observed
ECB1415	Evaluation at Gravel Hill Farm, Cambridge, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	2002	4,325 square metres of trench were excavated on land at Gravel Hill Farm, consisting of 23 trenches and associated judgmental stripping. The majority of the evaluation area proved to have been Post Medieval gravel and coprolite quarrying, with only small areas of undisturbed ground. Within the latter a ditch producing Iron Age and Roman pottery was found, and a possible Roman sarcophagus was recorded in the garden of an adjacent property.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1416	Watching brief at the Cow and Calf, Cambridge, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/04/2003 - 31/07/2003	Following evaluation in 2000, a watching brief was carried out during construction works on the site. No further archaeological features were recorded, but residual Roman and Medieval pottery was recovered from the quarry backfills. The watching brief confirmed the results of the evaluation, that any Roman or Medieval archaeology on the site had been almost completely destroyed by later gravel quarrying
ECB1423	Monitoring at Queen's College, Cambridge, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/2003 - 28/02/2003	Monitoring was undertaken during the replacement of the floor at Old Hall, revealing the vaulted cellars below the floor and a sequence of deposits relating to construction and alteration of the hall.
ECB1446	Evaluation at St. John's College School, Cambridge, 1995	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	1995	Evaluation in advance of building works revealed no archaeology of any import

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1448	Excavations at New Hall, Cambridge, 1993-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	Winter 1993-4	An initial investigation in June 1993 consisted of trial trenches totalling 76m which revealed a number of E/W orientated ditches that contained settlement-related Roman finds such as pottery and flint. This necessitated a more extensive investigation of the site. During the New Hall excavations in the winter of 1993/1994 an Iron Age ditch system was recovered, which may have been part of an enclosure or an open boundary system. Finds of this period were few; some bone and pottery fragments. The more remarkable finds, likely to date to this period, are a human skull and a sheep burial. The Roman finds of the New Hall excavations are of great significance. Traces of a back college road were found, which possibly predated the Godmanchester road. A distinct western settlement was identified, which may have served a military function. Iron slag and furnace lining suggests iron working. Other industrial activity was centred around quarries. Roman pottery was abundant and dates from the 1st to 3rd c.AD. Other Roman finds include iron slag, glass ware, a bone comb, iron nails and 3 coins.
ECB1455	Watching brief and evaluation at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 2003-4	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	07/11/2003 - 08/04/2004	An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was carried out demonstrating the survival of Medieval and Post-Medieval features and deposits. Four geotechnical test pits were monitored and two test pits were subsequently excavated by hand
ECB1458	Excavation at Monk Field Farm, Cambourne, 2003	Wessex Archaeology	30/06/2003 - 15/08/2003	Excavation of this area revealed four phases of activity dating from prehistoric to Medieval or later. The earliest phase of activity is represented tree clearance, followed by the creation of a Roman field system. A single cremation is also tentatively dated to the Roman period. The field system continued in use until the Saxon period, and was replaced by medieval ridge and furrow across the entire site

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1459	Excavation at Little Common Farm, Cambourne, 2003	Wessex Archaeology	30/06/2003 - 15/08/2003	Excavation of this area revealed four phases of activity dating from Middle Iron Age to Medieval or later. During the Middle Iron Age a large ditched enclosure was constructed, with its internal area divided into three areas containing structures. The enclosure was remodelled in the Late Iron Age, at which time the structures were dismantled and replaced. A series of pits containing animal remains and pottery date to this period. An oven or kiln-related feature was constructed following the abandonment of the enclosure in the Late Iron Age. A field system surrounds the enclosure, which was reorganised in the Romano-British period. Finally remains of ridge and furrow were observed across the site
ECB1460	Watching brief at Cambourne Rising Main, 1999	Wessex Archaeology	01/08/1999 - 31/08/1999	A watching brief investigated several features of possible later prehistoric and Romano-British date, including a N-S ditch and 3 small shallow features (possibly severely truncated pits/postholes). A walkover survey of adjacent stripped easement located a single small undated feature in an area where evaluation had located two other undated features.
ECB1461	Evaluation at Upper Cambourne, 2003	Wessex Archaeology	01/04/2003 - 31/05/2003	One hundred and twenty four (124) evaluation trenches were excavated over two separate areas, totalling 58.4 ha. Two areas of archaeological significance were identified, one a Early/Middle Iron Age settlement and field system, the second a Roman cremation and ditches. Two further field systems were recorded, probably dating to the Roman period. A possible palaeochannel was identified, and traces of ridge and furrow were evident in most trenches.
ECB1487	Evaluation at 18 and 18a St. Peter Street, Cambridge, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	Pre February 2001	An evaluation was carried out by the CAU in advance of the development of the site for student accommodation. Four small trenches were opened, revealing a deep sequence of archaeology. Two trenches revealed in-situ Roman remains and two revealed early medieval deposits. All trenches has suffered from truncation related to the use of the site as a farmyard in the post-medieval period, making prediction of survival difficult.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1488	Evaluation at Cambridge Folk Museum, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/05/2002 - 31/05/2002	A small scale evaluation was undertaken in late May 2002, in advance of the redevelopment and extension of the folk museum. The evaluation revealed evidence of successive backyard deposits, and at a greater depth, stone and mortar structures of probable Roman date.
ECB1508	Monitoring and excavation, Coton - Longstanton pipeline, 1992	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/06/1992 - 30/09/1992	Archaeological monitoring was carried out along the line of the new Coton - Longstanton water main. Two areas were subject to limited excavation, revealing evidence of a previously unknown Late Iron or RomanoBritish settlement
ECB1528	Evaluation and watching brief at St Mary-The-Less, Cambridge, 1990	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	21/05/1990 - 05/06/1990	An evaluation and a watching brief was carried out in relation to the planned extension of the vestry. No important remains were discovered
ECB153	Evaluation at the New Stable Block, West Cambridge, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/09/1999 - 30/09/1999	An evaluation found post-medieval features, probably representing two phases of layout (one associated with arable land use) of field systems
ECB154	Evaluation at High Cross, Cambridge, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	11/12/2000 - 09/01/2001	The evaluation revealed evidence of two separate settlement areas; an early Romano-British site was found in the north-west field, and a middle to later Iron Age site was uncovered in the south field. Residual worked flint and late Bronze Age pottery was also found in later features.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1570	Evaluation at 44 Storey's Way, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	06/11/2000 - 10/11/2000	Five evaluation trenches were machine excavated, revealing two phases of chalk or lime extraction pits. Two residual medieval sherds were recovered, probably from agricultural practises. The pits probably date to the 18th century, predating the urban development of this area of Cambridge at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries
ECB1571	Evaluation at Fuller's Close, Cambridge, 2000	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	01/03/2000 - 31/03/2000	Three evaluation trenches were excavated on land to be developed at Fuller's Close, revealing a tree root, modern pit and remains of ridge and furrow. A single residual Roman sherd and possible tile fragment were recovered from the fill of a furrow
ECB1572	Evaluation at Buckingham House, New Hall, Cambridge, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/1999 - 20/01/1999	Assessment trenching in advance of the rebuilding of halls of residence revealed extensive coprolite pits dating to the late 19th-early 20th century. Any earlier remains would have been completely eradicated by the quarrying, although some residual early Roman sherds were recovered suggesting activity of this period on the site
ECB1574	Evaluation at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, 2001	Norfolk Archaeological Unit	12/01/2001 - 16/01/2001	Three evaluation trenches were excavated within the grounds of Fitzwilliam College in advance of a proposed redevelopment. The evaluation revealed a large cut feature, possibly a quarry, that had been infilled to allow for a large garden feature. Elsewhere extensive landscaping had taken place during the 18th and 19th centuries. A small quantity of residual medieval pottery was recovered, but no earlier remains
ECB1575	Evaluation at the West Fields, Churchill College, Cambridge, 1990	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	June 1990	An evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a hall of residence, revealing only late post-medieval features and artefacts

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1577	Evaluation at the Grove, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/03/1991 - 31/03/1991	Three evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing only evidence of landscaping operations connected with the early 19th century building of the Grove
ECB1578	Assessment at St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, 1996	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	03/01/1996 - 12/01/1996	Nineteen trenches were excavated to assess the potential of the area within the college grounds. The north of the area shows evidence of extensive chalk and marl extractions, whilst remains of long lived ridge and furrow were identified to the south. A poorly preserved child inhumation, tentatively dated to the Roman period, and only a few Roman pottery sherds were also recovered, indicating that the area probably lies outside the area of Roman occupation
ECB1582	Excavation on the Cavendish site, Cambridge, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	15/10/2001 - 18/10/2001	Archaeological excavations were conducted on the site of the future Nano Fabrication Building to identify features identified in the evaluation. The excavations revealed a length of Iron Age ditch and a post-medieval backfilling of medieval ridge and furrow. The lack of Romano-British features found would suggest the Vicars Farm Romano-British settlement does not extend this far south
ECB1583	Evaluation at the Cavendish site, Cambridge, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/05/2001 - 23/05/2001	Five evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the proposed vehicle access road, and on the site of a proposed Nano Fabrication Building within the Cavendish grounds. An undated ditch was found in trench 1, probably related to Roman system identified during excavations of the Vicars Farm site, and an Iron Age ditch and pit in trench 2
ECB1585	Evaluation at Cambridge University Library, 1996	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	1996	Four evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed development of a Western Bookstack Range for the University Library. An undated ditch and a few sherds of late medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1586	Evaluation at St. Chad's, 48 Grange Road, Cambridge, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	25/03/1998 - 25/08/1998	A single evaluation trench was excavated revealing no archaeological remains, indicating that the Roman and prehistoric remains do not continue southwards. The area was probably landscaped when the 19 th century buildings were constructed
ECB1588	Watching brief at Newnham House, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	August 1991	A watching brief was carried out during the ground preparation of the courtyard. The garden wall and its foundation on the N side of Malting Lane were examined, suggesting a likely construction date of C18. This had been adapted to form the external walling outbuildings with coal cellars in the late C19. Excavation of the Newnham house floors by the contractor revealed the substantial remains of a C17 - C18 house, the alignment being slightly different from that of the present house. C17 and C18 maps show such a building
ECB1589	Evaluation at King's Garden Hostel, Cambridge, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/02/1999 - 28/02/1999	An evaluation was carried out on land next to King's Garden Hostel in advance of a proposed extension. The evaluation revealed a residual prehistoric flints, a Saxon burial site, a headland of probable medieval date, traces of ridge and furrow and a number of Post-Medieval features
ECB1590	Excavation at King's Garden Hostel, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/04/2000 - 31/05/2000	An excavation was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension to the hostel. 21 Saxon burials, dated to the 7th century AD, were identified and recorded. The burial group comprised male and female, adult and immature individuals, and included a double burial and burials with grave goods. A deep headland which accumulated over the graveyard in the Medieval period was also identified.
ECB1593	Excavation at 7 St. Edward's Passage, Cambridge, 1995	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/02/1995 - 02/03/1995	Excavations were carried out in advance of the redevelopment of the Arts Theatre, revealing evidence of extensive quarry quarrying in the early medieval period

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1594	Watching brief at 12-14 St. Edwards Passage, Cambridge, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	1998	A watching brief was carried out during refurbishment of 12-14 St Edwards Passage. Two features of note were recorded, the footings of a wall and a substantial clunch foundation, likely to have been from an earlier structure, further remains of which may survive below number 15. The buildings are thought to be post medieval, and predate the existing late 18th/early 19th structures, but cannot be more accurately dated
ECB1613	AP assessment, Highfields, Caldecote, 1996	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	1996	
ECB1624	Archaeological recording in the Master's Garden and garage, Corpus Christi, Cambridge, 1997	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	1997	Archaeological recording was undertaken during the excavation of five observation pits and two boreholes, as part of the preliminary investigations for the proposed library and visitors centre. Remains encountered include the north wall of the tennis court, structural evidence of the summerhouse/Fellow's Garden, domestic evidence dating from the 14th-16th centuries as well as evidence of extensive gravel quarrying in the 14th/15th centuries. The presence of 12th/13th century pottery indicates that the area was close to domestic occupation in the pre-college period, and that features of this data may survive in the vicinity.
ECB1625	Excavations within the Master's Garden, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1996	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	30/09/1996 - 14/10/1996	Test excavations were carried out to assess the archaeological impact of a possible development along the W side of the Master's Garden. The excavations revealed well preserved floor levels of the 16th century tennis court, below which were found less than a metre of medieval deposits relating to the use of the land as gardens, including a 15th century gravel surface. The garden soils overlay one or more early medieval pits, likely to relate to gravel extraction, and which contained significant quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery, bones and botanical remains

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1626	Archaeological observations, Cam West Bank, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	11/03/1991	Limited recording was undertaken in March 1991 of a series pits cut for the insertion of shoring for a new riverside revetment. A spread of masonry was recorded, thought to be remains of a stone bridge known to have been erected at this location in 1627
ECB1657	Excavations at the Master's Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge, ?1997	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	? 1997	Excavations were carried out in during the deepening of basements in the master' Lodge and ancillary draining works. Two main phases of activity were revealed. The earliest phase dates to the 12th/13th century, comprising features related to a laneway that ran down to the riverside, and part of the conduit laid in 1325. The second phase comprises a clunch and stone wall foundation, interpreted as part of the Trinity Master's Lodge
ECB1658	Assessment at the Bateman building, Gonville and Caius College, 1995	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	04/09/1995 - 15/09/1995	An assessment took place at Gonville and Caius college during the renovation of the Bateman building. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered, together with Saxo-Norman pottery from a number of features. Documentary evidence suggests the area was a garden before its acquisition by the college in 1353, and no indications of activity between the 12th and 15th centuries were recorded. The assessment recorded the foundations of a stable block built in 1795
ECB1662	Excavations at the Thornton Building, Trinity Hall, 1997	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/04/1997 - 30/04/1997	Excavations were carried out in advance of the proposed extension of the Thornton Library. The earliest deposits indicated that the site had lay within the river, but had been reclaimed at a similar time to the land being acquired by the college. Subsequent to this the site underwent a number of changes, including the addition of a cobbled slipway, and 18th-19th century toilet block that remained in use until the Second World War

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1663	Architectural recording at the Old Schools, Cambridge, 1995	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/07/1995 - 30/09/1995	n/a
ECB1664	Evaluation at Chapel Court, St. John's, 1993	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	Autumn 1993	Three trenches were excavated at the S end of Chapel Court in advance of the construction of a sunken circular courtyard. The excavations revealed the footings of buildings which had been demolished in the nineteenth century. These 17th/18th century structures had lined the north side of the cobbled St. John's Lane and formed the back end of properties which fronted onto Bridge Street. Beneath these footings of an earlier building on the same alignment was exposed.
ECB1665	Trial excavations at Chapel Court, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	05/08/1991 - 09/08/1991	A trial trench was excavated in the SW corner of Chapel Court revealing traces of late Roman occupation. In the 13th/14th centuries a large embanked ditch, possible a minor barge channel, was dug running down to the river, and this remained as an earthwork until the 15th/16th centuries. The ditch determined the line of St. John's Lane, which was formalised in the later 16th/17th century with the erection of a boundary wall and cobbled surface. A sequence of post-medieval laneway surfaces were recorded, and in the later 19th century the area was turfed over and converted into college green space.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1666	Excavations at St. John's College, 1992	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	Summer 1992	Following assessment in 1991, two areas either side of the Penrose building were subject to further excavation. Some indication of prehistoric woodland clearance was revealed, although this could not be dated. Roman activity was present in the form of late fourth century gravel extraction pits and a contemporary riverside hard. The Roman period was followed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, indicating the area became marshy with little activity evident. At some point possibly about the Norman conquest, a major ditch was dug, wide enough to allow passage of shallow boats. A network of small ditches were also dug to aid drainage of the riverside area. From about the 13th century the area was dry enough to allow building construction, with evidence of up to 5 buildings. In the later Medieval period the buildings were replaced by a series of tanks, which were backfilled by 1600. At this time the area saw a more intensive period of building expansion. The college demolished the remaining buildings in the mid 19th century.
ECB1671	Recording in the basement of 76 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, 1995	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/10/1995 - 31/10/1995	Removal of a concrete floor during renovation work revealed a substantial clunch lined well, and stripping of modern facings gave access to wall elevations relating to earlier buildings on the site. Work was paused to allow recording of the remains.
ECB1673	Recording brief at Peterhouse College, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/07/1999 - 31/07/1999	A recording brief was carried out during alteration works to the kitchens of Peterhouse College. The sections of a lift shaft were recorded, revealing the 15th century wall, the footings of an earlier clunch wall, and a sequence of floor deposits and a pit. It is suggested that these represent an earlier building on the site of the modern kitchen block.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1678	Watching brief phase II, King's Parade, Cambridge, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	24/02/1999 - 24/03/1999	A second watching brief was carried out on a trench dug to replace the water mains on King's Parade in 1999, this time recording the stretch between Great St. Mary's to the junction of King's Parade and Bene't Street. A deep and complex urban sequence was revealed, comprising two lanes of probable pre-Conquest date, 12th/13th century dumping, and 13th-15th century timber buildings. These were cut by later structures which were demolished in the 18th/19th centuries. The sequence shows that the medieval street layout was established in the 13th century and that the area was intensively occupied until the 18th century
ECB1686	Geophysical survey E of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, 1993	Jess Tipper	01/02/1993 - 28/02/1993	graves identified in churchyard
ECB1689	Rescue excavations at 68-70 Castle Street, Cambridge, 2004	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	14/08/2004 - 15/08/2004	Emergency excavation and recording was carried out during renovation works beneath the cellar floors at 68-70 Castle Street. Two Roman features were observed, a ditch and a pit
ECB1695	Trial trenches across Cambridge Castle Ditch, 1989	Alison Taylor	1989	During excavations in 1989, a 10m wide steep-sided ditch was found surrounding the castle mound approximately 10m out from the base of the motte. This ditch was waterlogged and over 4m deep. As such it seems probable that a spring-line keeps the ditch wet, and thus the ditch originally would have made a water-filled moat. It is very probable that the main ditch was contemporary with the Norman motte. However, no firm dating evidence was obtained, which may be a consequence of cleaning out and re-use by Edward I and Oliver Cromwell

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1709	Earthwork survey at Madingley, 1994	Department of Adult Education Leicester University/Cambridge University Board of Extra Mural Studies		survey
ECB171	Evaluation at Entrance Park, Cambourne, 1998	Wessex Archaeology	22/06/1998 - 03/07/1998	Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated encountering no significant archaeological deposits. One ditch was associated with a field boundary in existence since at least 1888. Otherwise, features were only drains. No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was noted.
ECB1718	Trial excavation at the Moated Site at Hardwick, 1974	Alison Taylor	1974	A trial excavation in 1974 of the presumed medieval moated site at Hardwick revealed a cobbled surface, post holes possibly associated with the surface, medieval shelly ware pottery and animal bone. A postmedieval infill of the moat was observed but only partially excavated. A possible beamslot and a apparent construction trench was also excavated, but no finds were associated with those features. A post-medieval gully and a ditch were also excavated. The PCAS report also shows a map of the earthworks south of the moat
ECB172	Evaluation at Western Boundary, Cambourne, 1998	Wessex Archaeology	01/06/1998 - 02/10/1998	A total of 27 evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded archaeological deposits. There was no visible trace of earthwork remains (headlands) which had been observed in 1989. However, a number of trenches contained very truncated remains of plough furrows. In one trench a number of earlier ditches were found, containing Roman pottery in the backfill of one. These ditches may form part of a system of rectilinear enclosures or fields, part of which is also apparent as a cropmark close to the evaluation area. A watching brief alongside the western perimeter footpath found only modern features and deposits

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB173	Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement Sites 21-25, 1999	Wessex Archaeology	11/01/1999 - 12/02/1999	Trial trenching found that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded any archaeological deposits. Infilled field boundary ditches were found that corresponded to boundaries visible on the 1888 OS 1st ed. AP evidence suggests many of these post-Enclosure boundaries were removed only in the late 1980s, with ceramic drains being laid in the ditches prior to backfilling and removing hedges. No other archaeological remains were revealed
ECB174	Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement Site 26, 1999	Wessex Archaeology	06/09/1999 - 16/09/1999	Trial trenching revealed a number of linear features, some datable to the Romano-British period, possibly representing the remains of a field system. A large ditch of Romano-British date recorded in trench 191 may represent part of a linear enclosure, visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs. 2 undated pits or scoops in trench 205 may be of a comparable date. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches.
ECB175	Evaluation at Greater Cambourne Church and High Street, 2001	Wessex Archaeology	01/02/2001 - 28/02/2001	No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered in three evaluation trenches. A modern land drain and evidence for wheel ruts were the only features.
ECB176	Evaluation at Cambourne, subphases 3-6, 1998	Wessex Archaeology	10/08/1998 - 11/09/1998	Evaluation of 59 test trenches found one ditch with IA pottery, along with a number of ditches that did not accord with the alignments of known ridge and furrow systems or later Enclosure ditches. No dating evidence was recovered from these features. Evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow was found in many trenches. Several ditches were found and could be identified with field boundaries in existence since at least 1888. Otherwise the features noted were modern drains and deep ploughing remains.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB177	Evaluation at Cambourne GC 9-11, 14, 17-21, 28 and golf course, 2000	Wessex Archaeology	01/02/2000 - 30/11/2000	Fifty-seven (57) evaluation trenches were excavated over three separate sites. The evaluation identified an unsuspected early/middle Iron Age site close to the Poplar plantation and its spring. Very steep sided ditches and several postholes were found, along with pottery, animal bone, molluscs and charred remains. Ditches and a hearth were exposed 25m away from the previously excavated site at Mill Farm, although only a small quantity of artefacts was recovered. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches. Apart from two probable field ditches, no evidence for other archaeological activity was found
ECB178	Evaluation at Cambourne Business Park, 1999	Wessex Archaeology	12/02/1999 - 19/02/1999	Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded archaeological deposits. The truncated remnants of a ridge and furrow field system were recorded. A possible infilled field boundary may relate to a trackway visible on the 1888 OS 1st ed. Drainage features of post-Inclosure and modern dates were also found
ECB1818	Finds recording at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, 1993	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/1993 - 31/01/1993	A 50% sample of dust collected from underneath choir stalls was hand sieved and the finds recovered were recorded.
ECB1825	Evaluation at Hodgkinson Land, Cambourne, 2004	Wessex Archaeology	21/12/2004 - 22/12/2004	Four evaluation trenches were excavated over the 0.7 ha plot. Only one feature was identified, a single undated and truncated ditch, in the NE part of the site. This supports the results of the 2001 evaluation, when no significant archaeological features or deposits were discovered surrounding this site

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1827	Fieldwalking survey along the A428 improvement scheme, 2004	Albion Archaeology	28/09/2004 - 01/10/2004	small number of artefacts, no concentrations
ECB1831	Evaluation at St Edmunds College, Cambridge, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	27/01/2005 - 31/01/2005	A T-shaped trench was excavated in advance of the proposed development of student accommodation. The site lies just outside the Roman settlement on Castle Hill. Two of the ditches contained single sherds of Roman pottery and oyster shell, and although no datable finds were recovered from the remainder, their orientation suggests a Roman date.
ECB1843	Excavation at Trinity Hall Playing Fields, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	24/05/2004 - 25/06/2004	An excavation was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of student accommodation on the site. Three periods of activity were recorded. The earliest evidence dates to the 1st-2nd centuries AD, comprising a field system and minor road with a partially metalled surface, which went out of action in the 2nd century. The area declined in use in the 3rd and 4th centuries, although the road alignment continued to be used into the Post Medieval period. The area continued to be used for agriculture into the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods
ECB1874	Geophysical survey along the A428 improvement scheme, 2004	Archaeological Services WYAS	11/10/2004 - 15/10/2004	Six areas of archaeological significance were identified, including prehistoric enclosures, a putative Bronze Age barrow, a Romano-British enclosure and a medieval/post-medieval moated site

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1934	Excavation adjacent to 68 Castle Street, Cambridge, 2005-6	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	14/11/2005 - 07/03/2006	Excavation of an area of c. 155 m was undertaken in stages over the winter of 2005-6. A high level of truncation was noted on the site, caused by a substantial Civil War ditch in the SW half of the excavation area and by Victorian cellars. The earliest features dated to the Late Iron Age, consisting of occupation layers, metalled surfaces and cut features, with the possibility that some features be of an earlier date. A substantial NNE-SSW ditch was established in the late Iron Age and remained in use until the early Roman period, although truncated by later remains. A number of Conquest period features were also identified, including an eaves gully, occupation layers and a significant sub-rectangular enclosure ditch. An increase in activity was evident in the early Roman period, comprising small pits, metalled surfaces and several ditches. A steep-sided deep pit was excavated, suggested to be a rubbish or cess pit. The early Roman features were covered by a garden soil, suggesting a change to more agricultural land use. A small number of late Roman features were recorded, the paucity of features suggested to be the result of later landscaping rather than a decline in occupation activity. A single Late Saxon feature was identified, interpreted as a cess pit on account of its depth and environmental sample evidence. Over half the site was truncated by a large ditch on a NE-SW alignment, which may have originated as the Medieval outer bailey ditch, but which was cleaned out during the early years of the Civil War. This steep-sided ditch must have been at least 10m wide, and 4m deep, and contained a sequence of fills and backfilling episodes spanning the medieval period through to the 19th century. Part of the western Civil War bastion may be represented by a 90 degree return of the ditch, which was observed in the SW corner of the site

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB1951	Evaluation at 41 Madingley Road, Cambridge, 2005	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	11/07/2005 - 12/07/2005	Four evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the redevelopment of the site, revealing a shallow truncated field boundary ditch, probably of Iron Age or Roman date, and similar to features identified at nearby Vicar's Farm. A large Victorian rubbish pit was also recorded. All of the trenches demonstrated a high level of modern and post-medieval activity across the site, which has caused considerable truncation
ECB1954	Investigations at Newnham College, Cambridge, 2005-6	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/06/2005 - 30/01/2006	Several phases of archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of and during the redevelopment of the kitchen and buttery at Newnham College. The excavations revealed a buried medieval plough soil covering substantial Romano-British ditches, which may represent several phases of an enclosure. Two episodes of pottery dumping was recorded, dating to the 1st-2nd centuries AD and the 2nd-4th centuries, and the finds indicate the presence of Roman occupation in the close vicinity of the site
ECB2025	Evaluation at Trinity Hall playing fields, Storey's Way, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	19/01/2004 - 27/01/2004	Six evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed development of student accommodation on the site, revealing archaeological remains spanning the Roman to Post-Medieval periods. A series of Roman ditches are thought to represent the south-western continuation of the New Hall Roman road. No metalling was found however, suggesting this may have been more of a trackway than a major road. Further ditches were found to the south of the roadway, possibly enclosing an area of settlement

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2029	Investigation at Sunnyside, Chesterton House, Cambridge, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	11/06/2003 - 18/06/2003	Following evaluation, two areas were opened for further archaeological investigation. The excavation confirmed that the northern area of the site had been subject to quarrying and landscaping, which had removed all archaeological remains, with the exception of a small ditch. Residual Roman pottery was recovered, indicating the presence of earlier activity on the site. The southern area of the site had not been subject to the same level of disturbance, but that the ground level had built up due to post medieval dumping and landscaping. The level of activity noted in this area was not intensive, and the remains are thought to represent agricultural activity or dumping/hill wash from the area of Roman defences upslope
ECB2047	Test pits at Fen Court, Peterhouse, Cambridge, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/02/2005 - 28/02/2005	Two test pits were excavated in the grounds of Peterhouse, Cambridge, revealing a series of layers of post-medieval dumping. All layers post-dated the construction of the nearby college boundary in the early 16 th century. A large deposit of Collyweston tiles was found, indicating the demolition of a roof from a high status building in the 17th or 18th centuries
ECB208	Evaluation at Rectory Farm, Hardwick, 1999	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/11/1999 - 30/11/1999	An evaluation found no clear evidence for Saxon or medieval settlement, despite the presence of the church and medieval earthworks nearby. A possible posthole and a narrow gully were found; both were undated
ECB2087	Evaluation along the A428 improvement scheme, 2005	Albion Archaeology	June - July 2005	Following geophysical and fieldwalking survey an evaluation was undertaken on the proposed A428 Caxton to Hardwick road corridor. Ten areas of archaeological significance were identified for further investigation.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2098	Watching brief along temporary haul road and drainage pipes, Cambourne, 2003	Wessex Archaeology	2003	Six trenches were mechanically excavated along the proposed route of a temporary haul road and drainage pipes, revealing a series of ditches. A substantial ditch of 2m width contained Roman and Saxon pottery, animal bone, mollusc and charcoal fragments, and in the same trench another ditch contained half of a probable Roman pot. A third undated ditch is thought to be part of the field system identified at Jeavons Lane. The remains indicate settlement activity nearby, although little charcoal was found in environmental samples.
ECB2101	Excavation in The Fields, Cambourne, 2003/4	Wessex Archaeology	2003/4	Mitigation fieldwork was undertaken on two housing plots (UC01 and UC17) at Cambourne, comprising a combination of area excavation totalling 0.5 ha, test pits, trial trenching and magnetic susceptibility survey. In one trench four phases of field system were identified, spanning the early/middle Iron Age through to the Medieval periods. The Late Iron Age and Roman systems may have been short lived, and may represent farmsteads, but geophysical survey failed to provide any more conclusive evidence. Elsewhere little evidence for significant archaeological remains was found, with the exception of a series of undated ditches.
ECB2117	Evaluation at 305 St Neots Road, Hardwick, 2005	Wessex Archaeology	14/11/2005 - 17/11/2005	An evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development, revealing three undated features, consisting of two tree throws and a possible ditch terminus. No finds were recovered

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2126	Investigations at 34 - 36a Newnham Road, Cambridge, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	04/01/2006 - 11/01/2006	Two test pits were excavated to the rear of 34 and 36a Newnham Road, and a further two engineering pits were examined and recorded within the building. A large refuse or cess pit was recorded within the yard, which was found to be more than 2.5m deep and contained layers of dumped sand, lime/clunch and organic materials, including charred cereal threshing waste and burnt sedge fuel. The pit was infilled from the NE, suggesting that the refuse was coming from an area of settlement around the current Marling Lane and Newnham House, which was formerly the site of Mortimer Manor. Beneath the foundations of the current 19th century buildings the engineering test pits revealed earlier brick footings, thought to be for 17th century dwellings
ECB2146	Evaluation at 3 Sylvester Road, Cambridge, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	07/04/2005 - 13/04/2005	A total of four trenches and six test pits were excavated in the gardens of 3 Sylvester Road. No archaeological features were identified and only residual post-medieval artefacts were found, mainly from the upper fills and typical of 19th and 20th century garden soils
ECB2199	Monitoring at 26 Magrath Avenue, Cambridge, 2003	Cambridgeshire Archaeology	06/10/2003	A site visit was undertaken for the observation of foundation trenches for a new conservatory, which were hand excavated to a depth of 600mm. No archaeological remains were present
ECB2241	Geophysical survey at Caldecote Highfields, 1996	Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.	01/10/1996 - 31/10/1996	A number of ferro-magnetic anomalies were identified but no clear archaeological features
ECB2311	Evaluation of GC28, Cambourne, 2006	Wessex Archaeology	Late May 2006	A further two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of development, revealing a single undated drainage gully, likely to be of modern date. No other archaeological remains were identified

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2312	Evaluation of Knapwell Plantation Far East, Cambourne, 2006	Wessex Archaeology	Late May 2006	An evaluation was undertaken on 2.9 ha block of land adjacent to Knapwell Plantation Far East. No significant archaeological features were identified. A series of undated drainage gullies were recorded, although these were likely to be of modern origin. A small quantity of residual burnt flint was also recovered
ECB2315	Evaluation at the Physics for Medicine Buildings, West Cambridge, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	03/05/2006	A small scale evaluation was undertaken at the site of the proposed Physics for Medicine building, close to the Cavendish buildings. Despite a high potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity, no feature or residual finds were recorded
ECB2333	Evaluation at for spoil areas A-C, sports centre and facilities, 2006	Wessex Archaeology	01/01/2006 - 30/11/2006	25 trenches were excavated, but little evidence for archaeological activity was identified. A small number of prehistoric flint flakes were recovered and a number of shallow post-medieval/ modern drainage ditches were identified in the eastern trenches of area A.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2342	Further investigations at 34 - 38 Newnham Road, Cambridge, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	08/02/2006 - 12/02/2006	A watching brief was carried out during building works at 34-38 Newnham Road, revealing further evidence of the nature and extent of a medieval pond in the backyard, as well as the foundation of what are thought to be 17th century brick built tenements. An earlier floor surface was found beneath the levelling layers for these brick buildings, which may belong to a 16th century or earlier timber structure. Below this a garden soil containing 15th century pottery was recorded, suggesting a phase of backyard cultivation, possibly associated with medieval dwellings on Froshlake Way or Newnham Road. The large pond was found to be up to 2.5 m deep, and may have originally been excavated as a gravel pit, which subsequently flooded and may have been used as a fishpond. Sections of ceramic water pipe of probable 15th century date were found, providing evidence for sophisticated water management. Finally some well preserved fragments of leather shoe were recovered from the base of the pond, provisionally date to the 15th century
ECB2348	Excavations at St Edmund's College, Cambridge, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	12/04/2005 - 22/04/2005	An area of 388 square metres was subject to area excavation, revealing a rectilinear non-settlement related enclosure dating to the Roman period. Two poorly-preserved, undated graves were found within the enclosure, suggested to be of Roman date. Two parallel post-medieval ditches were also recorded.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2368	Excavation at Hostel Yard, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/08/2004 - 30/11/2004	An excavation of 46 square metres was undertaken in and around Hostel Yard revealing a stratified sequence of Saxo-Norman to early post-medieval features and deposits. The earliest activity identified was a series of quarry pits dating to the 11th and 12th centuries. A series of boundary ditches dating to the 13th-late 14th century were also recorded, with evidence that much of the area was also used for gardening during this period. Activity on the site increased from the late 14th century, peaking during the 16th and early 17th centuries, and was characterised by a number of large rubbish pits, small scale industry and a substantial stone lined cess pit. No features were recorded dating to the later 17th or 18th centuries, and all existing structures were demolished in the 1820s by Corpus Christi College
ECB2369	Evaluation at Clare College Memorial Court, Cambridge, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	24/08/2006 - 25/08/2006	Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the building works for the proposed New Court. No archaeological remains were encountered.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2370	Excavation at new accommodation block, St Edmund's College, 2006	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	03/07/2006 - 14/07/2006	A fourth phase of archaeological investigation was undertaken prior to the development of additional accommodation at St. Edmund's College. A series of 14 linear features were recorded, mostly on the same NNESSW alignment. A number of pits were also encountered, the two earliest dating to the Late Iron Age, possibly representing the westernmost extent of Iron Age settlement on Castle Hill. A pit and shallow linear feature dating to the 1st century AD were also recorded, the latter forming part of a rectangular enclosure discovered during earlier investigations. Other ditches and pits were also recorded of similar date, as well as a single Roman cremation. Activity on the site decreased during the 2nd century AD, which concords with the evidence for Castle Hill. One pit and two linear features date to this period, suggested to represent small scale fields or paddocks. The finds assemblage suggests that one of the linear features may represent part of a small building which was intensively used, perhaps as a seasonal living space
ECB2460	Watching brief at Hostel Yard, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 2005-6	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/07/2005 - 31/10/2006	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in and around Hostel Yard of Corpus Christi College on behalf of the college. The watching brief revealed a range of Saxo-Norman to Victorian features relating to properties fronting onto Trumpington Street and Benet Street. A number of Medieval inhumations were found in Benet's passage next to the churchyard. A watching brief was undertaken in 15 separate areas and an ad hoc watching brief was undertaken in an area known as the Elephant Pen. Lighting and access conditions were often poor and the ability to actually excavate features was frequently restricted due to the constraints of logistics and health and safety

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2601	Geophysical survey, Shire Hall, Cambridge, 2006	Archaeology Rheesearch Group	14/05/2006	The resistivity survey revealed areas of high resistance, which generally coincide with parchmarks on the lawn observed in 2004. The features concord with structures at the entrance to the County Gaol, as represented on a plan of 1927, with one discrepancy in the low resistance readings recorded in the area of rooms labelled "visiting boxes". A number of anomalies were also recorded in the southern part of the survey, including a garden path depicted on the OS map of 1886. A earlier plan of the castle suggest that the original moat was not detected during the survey
ECB2609	Excavation at the Kavli Institute, Cambridge Observatory, 2008	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	25/02/2008 - 06/03/2008	Open area excavation and the excavation of two soakaways, covering c. 230 sqm, was undertaken in advance of the construction of the new Kavli Institute. Three distinct phases of activity were identified. The earliest was presented by residual sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, recovered from a series of intensive post-medieval gravel quarries which removed all in-situ traces of earlier activity. Finally, the Newall 25 inch refractor telescope was erected on the site in 1891, which was to remain in use until 1955

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2615	Investigation at Thompson's Lane, Cambridge, 2007	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	29/07/2007 - 12/08/2007	An archaeological investigation consisting of two trenches covering a combined area of 30m2 was undertaken in advance of redevelopment. A number of features relating to five distinct phases of activity were encountered. The earliest elements in this sequence comprised a series of alluvial deposits that formed from Prehistoric times up until the 14th century, and which included a distinctly drier episode during the Roman period. Then, from the 14th to the 16th centuries, the area was gradually 'reclaimed' by the introduction of numerous dump deposits before becoming incorporated into an area of widespread riverside development undertaken in the early 17th century. The route of the King's Ditch, the Medieval boundary to the city, appears to have been moved at least twice over the course of this period; having run at first adjacent to the southern perimeter of the site, it was apparently recut in the late 13th century along a new alignment parallel to the northern boundary of the area. Then, at some time between 1607 and 1609 (during a period in which St John's College owned the land to either side of the ditch), this recut was backfilled and the original route of the boundary re-established. Following this final reorganisation, any pre-existing structures on the site were demolished and a new series of buildings constructed. Although rebuilt, extended and modified several times - most notably when a series of brewers occupied the site between 1788 and 1902 – the layout of these buildings remained relatively unaltered until the early 20th century
ECB2643	Monitoring at the proposed Kavli Institute, Madingley Road, 2007	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/2007 - 28/02/2007	Observations were carried out during the excavation of three geo-technical test pits and a soak-away in advance of proposed development. One feature containing early Romano-British pottery was recorded, probably a medium sized pit. A concrete footing was also recorded, which may relate to the former housing for the Newall 25inch refractor telescope that was sited in the vicinity from 1890-1958

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2658	Evaluation at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton, 2007	Albion Archaeology	03/09/2007 - 10/09/2007	Six evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a new barn and associated access, revealing evidence of late Iron Age, medieval and modern activity. Late Iron Age remains comprised a probable enclosure ditch, gully, two pits and a further ditch, and may correspond to features recorded on aerial photographs. The heavily truncated remains on medieval ridge and furrow were also recorded, as well as two modern ditches
ECB2765	Excavation at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton, 2007	Albion Archaeology	15/10/2007 - 29/10/2007	Excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a barn and access area, revealing the SW end of a large enclosure. Cropmarks indicate the enclosure measured 60m by 80m, with a later internal subdivision. The enclosure contained an penannular gully, suggested to be an animal pen rather than a domestic building. Two pit groups were also encountered together with four possible beam slots, suggesting the presence of structures and settlement activity. Occupation at the site was very short lived, spanning the late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD
ECB2825	Excavation at Fitzwilliam College Library, 2008	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	07/01/2008 - 21/01/2008	An area of approximately 500sqm was subject to area excavation in advance of building library and student facilities. A number of features were recorded, including two Bronze Age ditches and possible structural evidence, together with late Iron Age or Roman ditches. A late medieval tree bauld and possible post-medieval path were also recorded
ECB2935	Excavation along the A428 improvement scheme, 2005-7	Albion Archaeology	01/09/2005 - 28/02/2007	Linear cropmarks, possible Roman ditches

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2959	AP assessment at Laundry Farm, Barton Road, Cambridge, 2001	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	October 2001	
ECB2961	Monitoring along the 33kV expansion cable, 2004-8	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	06/11/2004 - 14/01/2008	An intermittent watching brief was undertaken along the route of the 33kv reinforcement cable, comprising the monitoring of approximately 5.12km of trenching along roads and the excavation of six trenches on Stourbridge Common. The investigations revealed evidence of a possible 12th century channel, a 14th century laneway and the foundations of 17th century warehouses with the site of a new electricity substation at 24 Thompsons Lane. Remains of 17th to 19th century cellars were located on St. John's Road. Furthermore, evidence of an extensive network of palaeochannels in the areas of Jesus Green and Midsummer Common was uncovered, which were followed by numerous episodes of consolidation and the ground raising activity during the 17th to 20th centuries
ECB2974	AP assessment: north-west Cambridge, 2001	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	01/11/2001 - 30/11/2001	

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2975	Watching brief at Auntie's Teashop, 1 St Mary's Passage, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/03/2000 - 22/03/2000	During March 2000, observations were carried out on ground works within a small, enclosed yard to the rear of No.1 St. Mary's Passage. The works consisted of the demolition and subsequent reinstatement of the single storey kitchen block and the incorporation of replacement drainage. After the removal of the old kitchen, the courtyard in which the works took place measured approx. 4.50 x 4.00 metres and was bounded on all sides by brick walls. The building itself is Grade II listed, originally constructed in the 17th century and refaced in the 18th century. The ground surface was examined, prior to the piling and installation of a floating raft for the replacement construction. The ground surface contained frequent brick and tile fragments, slate, and occasional sherds of transfer printed willow pattern china. Only 19th-20th century deposits were exposed and these were thought to relate to the construction of the earlier kitchen block. The exposure of surviving archaeological layers was limited by the drain following the course of a previous service although it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits would have survived in this area due to the heavy truncation of a number of services
ECB2980	Archaeological monitoring at Merton Hall, Cambridge, 2008	Albion Archaeology	09/07/2008 - 30/09/2008	An archaeological monitoring and recording identified a number of Roman features and some of the development history of the building, such as walls and floor surfaces. Human skeletal remains from at least 10 individuals dating to the late Roman period were also found along with a large assemblage of clay tobacco pipes dating to the early 18th century
ECB2983	Excavations on site of Rex Cinema, 1980	Anne Holton-Krayenbuhl	01/01/1980 - 31/12/1980	Excavations on the site of the Rex Cinema were undertaken in 1980, situated on the W side of the intersection between Magrath Avenue and St Luke's Street. The site lay on the presumed line of the Roman town's W defences. The foundations of the previous cinema and dance hall were seen, but nothing of an earlier date

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2986	Test pit observations, West Cambridge, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	19/08/1998 - 21/08/1998	Observations were made on 39 geotechnical test pits across the West Cambridge Development site. The results of the small-scale observations were inconclusive, with a few possible features and no finds relating to Iron Age, Roman or medieval activity
ECB2994	Observations at St John's College Playing Fields, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	07/08/1991 - 16/08/1991	Two pits were excavated under archaeological supervision in advance of the construction of the Granta fibre optics network, which was to be moled beneath the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery investigated in 1888. Although archaeological features were discovered in the eastern pit, and Romano-British pottery recovered from both, no funerary related or Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered, casting doubt on the location of the cemetery. As a result of findings, a 0.75m trench was excavated between the pits to house the ducting under archaeological supervision. Apart from a human cranium fragment recovered from the topsoil, no evidence of the cemetery was found, suggesting it may have been smaller than thought. Some evidence for medieval agriculture was observed in the northern moling pit, together with two inter-related linear features of possible Romano-British date. A modern ditch was also recorded, together with a disturbed regular cut feature, which in hindsight may have been a grave dug-out during the 1888 investigations. The feature, which may also have been related to construction works, was not excavated

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB2995	Test pit observations at Trinity Hall Library, 1994	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/1994 - 31/12/1994	A pit, 2 x 2.5 metres and 2.5 metres deep was dug by the Anglia Water works crew. During the course of the previous week's casual inspections no structures had been observed within the upper profile (half to two thirds of which was taken up by service-related disturbance). Occasional red brick/tile fragments were present and throughout much (frequent) bone in very good condition; four sherds of 15th - early 16th century pottery were recovered. In section the deposits could be observed to bed down from east to west. The base of the pit was augered and made-ground found to a total depth of 4.5m. It was proposed that the character and depth of deposits could be consistent with what would be expected within the Town/King's Ditch but the ground-slope could be a general riverside sequence
ECB2996	Watching brief on sewer shafts for Anglia Water, 2000-2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/10/2000 - 30/03/2001	Watching brief carried out on the construction of 15 access shafts along the line of a major sewer line, Cambridge, between autumn 2001 and spring 2001. The pipeline extends between Chesterton and West Cambridge. A significant Roman to Post Medieval archaeological sequence was excavated in shaft M5. Shaft M6 clipped what appeared to be the outer edge of the 4th century Roman town ditch and a post medieval river defence bank was observed in shaft M3. Post Medieval deposits and buried soils were observed in a number of other shafts also
ECB2998	Archaeological Assessment at Bene't Court, 1992	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	1992	Preliminary desk based assessment and excavations at Bene't Court in advance of the development of the area by the adjacent Arts Theatre revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits from the 14th to the 19 th century and at no point was the natural substratum reached. Two trenches were excavated, to a depth of 1m and 2m, respectively. It is possible that Saxo-Norman remains still exist at deeper levels below the site.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3019	Investigations at King's College, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	April 1991	In advance of service groundworks, a deep trial pit and trench were excavated across the front lawn of King's College in April 1991 and another trial pit immediately N of the Chapel. The plan of Medieval lanes and tenements was exposed (including an early C14 brick building) and also the foundations of the Provost's Lodge (C15 to C19). In the deeper trial pits Saxo-Norman levels were encountered and evidence of timber buildings.
ECB3036	Geophysical survey, Coton to Bourn water pipeline, 2008	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy	21/05/2008 - 23/05/2008	A magnetometer survey and series of magnetic susceptibility readings were undertaken along a 15m/21m corridor following the route of the proposed Coton to Bourn water pipeline. A group of magnetic anomalies resembling a ditched enclosure were identified in the westernmost field (field 1), together with a localised increase in susceptibility readings, consistent with settlement activity. A few other magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified in field 1, together with traces of ridge and furrow in the eastern part of the field. Further traces of ridge and furrow and linear features were also identified in the eastern part of the survey area (fields 9 and 10)
ECB3045	Evaluation of Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, 2008	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/09/2008 - 01/10/2008	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on an area of approximately 140ha within farmland at University Farm, Cambridge as part of a preliminary evaluation in which twenty 1.8m wide trenches, totalling a combined length of 968m were excavated. The work was commissioned in order to broadly characterise the nature and survival of archaeological deposits. Early Romano-British settlement features associated with a probable enclosure system and roadway. Earlier activity was revealed by a pit containing the near complete remnants of a late Bronze Age pot and two Late Bronze Age or Iron Age ditches. Medieval and Post Medieval features representing ridge and furrow and former field boundaries were also identified

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3056	Evaluation, School of Veterinary Medicine, West Cambridge, 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	29/09/2009 - 30/09/2009	Five evaluation trenches totalling 182 linear metres were excavated in advance of building construction, revealing traces of ridge and furrow which contained pottery of 16th-19th century date
ECB3063	Evaluation at St Johns Playing Field, Cambridge, 2008	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	11/11/2008 - 14/11/2008	An archaeological evaluation consisting of six trial trenches and one soak away revealed several ditched and some quarry pits. Only one ditch is dateable which contained Roman pottery. The quarry pits appear to represent a single phase of activity dating to the Early Roman period or later. A post hole was identified and contained some 19th-20th century pottery and so is of a modern date
ECB3119	Watching Brief on repairs to Castle Mound fence, 2008	Cambridgeshire Archaeology	01/12/2008 - 31/12/2008	Three post holes were dug at the boundary wall for repairs to the boundary fence. The work was done under Class V consent (Health & Safety). Holes were hand dug to 40cm deep and 10cm wide. Only modern debris was located, showing a build up of modern material behind the wall
ECB3143	Excavation at Orchard Court, Murray Edwards College 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	22/06/2009 - 29/08/2009	An archaeological excavation and watching brief was undertaken on land at Murray Edwards College between 22nd to 29th June and 26th to 29th August 2009. The investigations targeted two areas of development. Area 1 was located on the north-west side of the existing Grove Lodge and started as a trench but was widened to a small excavation area. Area 2 was located at the eastern end of the main College building and comprised a watching brief. Area 1 revealed three ditches, two of which followed the alignment of features found in an excavation (ECB1448) to the northwest, one medieval pit and a metalled roadway surface dated to the Roman period. All were heavily truncated by modern services. Area 2 also revealed this metalled road surface and contained a large assemblage of Roman pottery

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3145	Northwest Cambridge: University Farm Stage 2 Evaluation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/04/2009 - 30/11/2009	CAU undertook a trench based evaluation on c. 114ha of land located in the northwestern part of Cambridge between April and November 2009. In total 222 trenches were excavated producing archaeological remains from the prehistoric to post medieval periods.
ECB3159	Fieldwalking survey Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, 2008	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/10/2008	Following trial-trench evaluation, two phases of fieldwalking survey were carried out across the site of the University Farm development site, in autumn 2008 indicating low levels of prehistoric and Roman activity. The first phase was undertaken across a large section of the site, noting the current land use, any medieval open field boundaries, evidence of shallow quarrying and the general soil types. Transects were laid in 30m lengths. Quantities of flint and some Roman and medieval pottery were recorded. The flints collected have a wide date range, including patinated Neolithic cores, blades and flakes along with rough, brown Bronze Age flints, some of which were reworked patinated ones. Small amounts of Roman pottery were collected, possibly resulting from agricultural activity and equally small amounts of medieval pottery and glass were recorded, although not collected. Two areas of relative concentration of flint were found, in plots 132 (Site A) and 109 (Site B), which formed the basis of the second intensive phase of fieldwalking survey. 10x10m grids were laid out across an area of 1.17ha at Site A and an area of 0.8ha at Site B. A combined total of 44 flints were recovered from the sites, including 1 single burnt flake, although the majority displayed plough damage. 22 sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered, all from Site A. A moderate quantity of post medieval material including tobacco pipes, pottery and glass were recovered from both sites although given the distribution of the material, it was thought to be the result of night-soiling or manuring

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3180	Evaluation at Land at the Junction of Benson Place and Westfield Lane, Cambridge, 2009	Archaeological Solutions	29/06/2009 - 30/06/2009	A single trench was excavated in advance of the construction of new student accommodation, revealing seven features. The features comprised two ditches, four pits and a post hole, dating from the late 18th-20 th centuries. A single residual sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered. The ground was relatively undisturbed and a subsoil was present
ECB3182	Monitoring work at Castle Hill, Cambridge, 2009	Oxford Archaeology East	11/03/2009 - 12/03/2009	Archaeological watching brief undertaken during investigations into the retaining wall of Castle mound, Cambridge in March 2009. The wall skirts around the motte of the castle and three test pits revealed that there was a high level of disturbance directly beneath the wall. Pottery sherds of Roman and medieval date were found along with modern pottery but no features were recorded
ECB3192	Monitoring of emergency sewer works, junction of Huntingdon Road and Victoria Road, 2009	Cambridgeshire Archaeology	27/04/2009	Monitoring of emergency sewer works at the junction of Huntingdon Road and Victoria Road, Cambridge revealed no archaeological features or artefacts

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3202	Excavation at The Old Schools lift shaft, University of Cambridge, 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	18/06/2009 - 13/07/2009	Archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a lift shaft at the Old Schools, Cambridge during late June and early July 2009. Four distinct phases of activity were identified, the first of which was agricultural in nature and dated to the 2nd/3rd centuries AD. The third phase included a timber framed building constructed in the 11th century. Associated with this structure were a number of refuse pits and a timber lined well or cesspit. Domestic occupation then continued until the late 14th century when the site was cleared in order for the construction of the University's School of Theology (or Divinity School). Work began on this structure in c.1370 and at least two phases of construction have been identified; the building was completed in c.1400. Finally, later additions and modifications to the structure were also examined, including the foundation of Stephen Wright's Old Schools façade of 1755-58
ECB3234	Excavations at High Cross	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	10/11/2009 - 28/02/2010	An open-area excavation in 2009-10 was undertaken on some 2.23 hectares on University land at the High Cross Site, West Cambridge. This excavation was undertaken prior to the development of these plots, which lay to the south of Charles Babbage Road; the latter to include the building of a University Sports Centre, accommodation and car parking facilities. Early Iron Age occupation including a substantial Iron Age ditch, a number of Middle Iron Age pits and evidence of metalworking plus a large number of quern stones, Mesolithic/ Neolithic pits and a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age rubbish pit and pit/well were revealed. A field system likely of Roman date was also identified
ECB3250	Evaluation at 7 West Road, Cambridge, 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	10/08/2009 - 12/08/2009	Two test pits and two trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed demolition of the property and proposed redevelopment. The investigations revealed a late medieval/post medieval field boundary, together with evidence for Victorian quarrying, and a residual quern stone, potentially of Anglo-Saxon date.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3273	Excavation at Fitzwilliam College, Wilson Court extension, 2009	NAU Archaeology	24/09/2009 - 27/09/2009	An archaeological evaluation carried out on the foot print of the extension to the Wilson Court building at Fitzwilliam College revealed only 19th century planting or postholes with associated root disturbance despite Bronze Age and Roman remains being encountered just 50m to the north and east
ECB3289	Evaluation at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, 2009	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	07/09/2009 - 10/09/2009	Three evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of proposed construction works, revealing remains dating from the early Neolithic to 18th centuries. Prehistoric activity comprised residual finds, while extensive activity of Late Iron Age - Romano-British date was attested by two large ditches circling a cluster of pits. Eighteenth century remains comprised a double-walled linear post structure and foundation associated with the construction of the hall.
ECB3313	Evaluation at Little St Mary's Church, Trumpington Road, Cambridge, 2009	Oxford Archaeology East	22/12/2009	A test pit evaluation was undertaken within the churchyard on the southern side of Little St Mary's Church, Cambridge in advance of an extension to the church revealed the same sequence of topsoil above a compacted layer of lighter gravelly soil. No burials were encountered and very few human bones from disturbed burials were retrieved. The small amount of collected human bone was given back to the church for reburial.
ECB3319	Evaluation at Central Building, Fitzwilliam College, 2009	NAU Archaeology	08/12/2009 - 09/12/2009	Evaluation comprising a single 2.5 by 1m trench opened in advance of extension to the college's Central building revealed no finds or features of archaeological origin

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3391	Evaluation at the Veterinary School, student block, Madingley Road, Cambridge, 2010	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	02/06/2010 - 03/06/2010	Trial trenching produced evidence of furrows aligned north-south in the northern portion of the site which correlate with cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow further north. These furrows also correlate lie in an area called "Le long furlong in le clay" as depicted on the Corpus Terrier (or <i>Terrarium Cantabrigiae</i>) compiled c.1360.
ECB3439	Evaluation of The Whittle Laboratory extension, West Cambridge 2010	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	24/11/2010 - 01/12/2010	A combined evaluation and small open are excavation was carried out. In the two trial trenches, two small circular post holes were uncovered in trench 2 and contained a single abraded fragment of possibly Romano-British glass. In the larger excavation one ditch of Roman date and seven irregular rounded pits of Post-medieval date were revealed
ECB350	Excavations at School Lane, Lower Cambourne, 2000	Wessex Archaeology	Pre July 2000	Following on from trial trenching, an area of 0.25 ha was subject to archaeological excavation. The earliest feature on the site comprised a single sub-circular pit of Early Iron Age date. The earliest phase of enclosure was a single ditch, aligned approximately north-east to south-west, dated to the Later Iron Age. A single inhumation burial also of probably Iron Age date was also excavated. 4 further phases of enclosure ditches were recognised of Romano-British date, often with associated subenclosures or paddocks. A group of intercutting pits were also excavated, and dated to the Romano-British period, but these have not been related closely to the sequence of enclosure ditches. Overlying the pit group was a thick deposit of very dark grey clay loam, probably the fill of a depression caused by slumping or compression of the fills of earlier features. A sizeable assemblage of pottery recovered from these dates to early to middle Saxon, although no features of this date were identified in the area. A large number of medieval and post-medieval furrows (ridge and furrow system) overlay the earlier features across the entire excavation area

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3524	Trial trench evaluation at Skylark Meadow Solar Park, Bourn, 2011	Albion Archaeology	26/01/2011	Archaeological evaluation totalling 60m of trenching on the site of a proposed solar farm. The site sits within a landscape of archaeological features of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date however only two furrows of medieval date were identified and recorded. No other archaeologically significant features or deposits were located within the trenches

ECB3582	Watching Brief and Excavation at Trinity College Kitchens	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	27/05/2009 - 06/05/2010	<p>A series of investigations was carried out over a year under Trinity College Kitchens. Firstly, an evaluation (Area 1) consisting of five hand-dug test pits was undertaken in the southeastern corner of the lawn of the College's Great Court. Shortly afterwards, three boreholes were also inserted into the same area on the proposed route of a mobile crane. The test pits revealed evidence of floors and surfaces in the form of makeup layers which were well compacted and trample layers were identified. The borehole investigation indicated a significant depth of remains below Main Court, with large amounts of brick and rubble build up. Subsequently three area of the site were identified for archaeological excavation. Two areas (Area 2 and 3) were situated within the present kitchen basement. A further area (Area 5) was later excavated in close proximity to Area 2 within the kitchen cellars. A lot of areas 2,3 and 5 have extensive modern truncation, with 'islands' of archaeology. The earliest activity is a sequence of intercutting pits. The second phase is represented by the construction of two substantial buildings. Both buildings had undercrofts and been dated to the 16th century. The walls were made of two irregular courses of massive reused limestone blocks, bricks and clunch fragments. Within the interior of the undercroft there was a reused column segment, utilised as the base for a pier supporting the vault. These were abutted by a floor layer; a mortared layer that bore the scars of a robbed floor surface of flat laid bricks. These represent a prestigious structure, possible the hall that preceded the current great hall. Building B was constructed in much the same way as the first building. Across the base of the construction cut were several layers of mortar, 16th century pottery was recovered. Lying on the highest floor surface was a north-south aligned clunch built wall foundation suggesting it could have been apart of the structural support for the roof. Towards the southern end of the building, the partially surviving remnant of a raised floor surface was uncovered, consisting of four flag stones and a series of flat-laid bricks. In c.1603/4 both buildings were demolished. The final phase of archaeology uncovered is linked with the initial construction of the present Great Hall. Foundation walls, construction cuts, floor layers and pier bases which have been replaced by brick built barrel vaults. Area 4 was located in the southeastern corner of New court. The most significant archaeology from this area were the remains of three timber framed buildings of 12-13th century date. The backfill of these structures and the beam slots contained pottery dated to the 12-13th</p>
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EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
				century. After the demolition of the buildings the area was converted to an open garden with a single pit full of refuse material; oyster shells and knife fragments. In 1823-25, Trinity College's New Court was constructed and is represented by foundation trenches. 17th century pottery and clay tobacco pipes were recovered from these features. Finally, two additional phases of watching brief were also undertaken (Area 6 and 7). In Area 6 two evaluative test pits were excavated at the former 'Bin Store' - a brick built structure. The upper surface of a series of archaeological deposits relating to the 'Bin store' were visible; these were not excavated, however, but preserved in situ. In Area 7, a watching brief revealed that the majority of archaeological deposits had been heavily truncated by modern disturbance. However a number of waterlogged timbers were present at the base of the trench. These were also left in situ.
ECB3594	Evaluation and Excavation at Leckhampton House, 37 Grange Road, Cambridge 2011	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/06/2011 - 16/07/2011	An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out. Four trial trenches revealed Saxon to Early Medieval ditches so it was decided to open the area to full excavation. This uncovered what appears to be the partly in-turned entrance of a sub-circular enclosure.
ECB3602	Evaluation at Cambourne Secondary School, 2011	Oxford Archaeology East	17/08/2011 - 02/09/2011	An evaluation consisting of 31 trenches 50-100m in length revealed archaeological features primarily associated with land division and possibly drainage. Close to the southern, eastern and western site boundaries a series of boundary and enclosure ditches contained early Roman pottery. The aerial photographic and geophysical surveys recorded a possible trackway, during excavation a putative surfacing was uneven and had been subject to plough damage. Comparable ditches were recorded crossing its projected line

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3651	Monitoring at Pembroke College Old Court, Cambridge 2011	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	03/08/2011	A lift-pit was excavated within the cellar of the hall of Pembroke College, which measured 1.55m by 0.88m in extent. Within the lift-pit, a series of four 19th to 20th century floor surfaces were identified. The earliest of these surfaces consisted of a layer of large limestone flags, which had subsequently been overlain by two succeeding layers of concrete. The sequence was finally capped by a layer of modern quarry tiles. No evidence of the original, 14th century hall - which was demolished and replaced with the present standing structure in 1875-77 - was uncovered. Neither was any evidence of pre-collegiate, domestic occupation at the site identified. It therefore appears that the entire pre-19th century archaeological sequence was destroyed when the hall was rebuilt.
ECB3669	Aerial photographic assessment of land west of Cambourne, 2011	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	01/07/2011	
ECB3670	Geophysical survey of Cambourne Secondary School, Caxton, 2011	Cranfield Forensic Institute	01/08/2011 - 31/08/2011	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken in advance of future site development. The most significant anomaly detected was a linear feature which most likely to represent a former field boundary. Two areas of possible burning were also identified
ECB3674	Test pits at Cambridge Castle, 2011	Oxford Archaeology East	02/01/2012 - 06/01/2012	Four test pits were excavated along the inside of the retaining wall surrounding the Castle mound. Evidence of deliberate backfilling and the construction cut for the wall was found. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered dating to the 3rd-19th centuries

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3695	Evaluation at 4-5 Castle Street, Cambridge, 2011	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	14/11/2011 - 25/11/2011	Following on from the evaluation (ECB3442) an excavation was carried out. Despite modern disturbance, 1st-4th century features were uncovered, including a well constructed cobbled surface. The vertical sequence revealed in Area 1 provides a generic narrative of medieval backyard activities and Post-Medieval building expansion. Due to the small area being investigated, further interpretation of the area is limited
ECB3734	Evaluation on land adjacent to 5 Spens Avenue, Cambridge	Archaeological Solutions	01/03/2012 - 30/03/2012	An evaluation of three trial trenches was undertaken and uncovered several gullies and inter-cutting pits. Dating the activity on the site is very difficult. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the pit fills but are not diagnostic and can only be dated to 1st-4th century. Two animal bones were also recovered and are fairly well preserved and show no signs of butchery or gnawing
ECB374	Monitoring and excavation, Bourn-Caldecote and Bourn-Cambourne Pipelines, 2000	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	03/05/2000 - 24/05/2000	On the Bourn to Caldecote Highfields pipeline a small site was found, which produced a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, several linear features, a small pit and a small quantity of building materials. On the Bourn to Cambourne pipeline route a single possible Roman boundary ditch was found

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3799	Evaluation at Pythagoras School, Cambridge 2013	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	04/07/2012 - 08/04/2013	Open area excavation was undertaken in three adjoining areas. A substantial palaeochannel was identified through augering. It aligns broadly parallel to the School of Pythagoras' principle façade. Roman activity on the site has been divided into three phases, during the 1st-2nd century AD a number of probable quarry pits were in use and a gully which contained pottery dated to this period. A substantial quantity of human remains was recovered as residual from features dating to the mid 2nd -mid 3rd century. A metalled trackway was set down in the early-mid 2nd century and activity appears to have increased as several intercutting pits dated to this time were identified. During the late 2nd-3rd century the metalled trackway appears to have gone out of use as two ditches now cut through it, but these were also short lived. The area was used as a cemetery around the middle of the 3rd century with six articulated inhumations present. Evidence relating to the construction of the School of Pythagoras was identified in the area. Wall foundations for the north wing were uncovered dated to the 12-13th centuries, but very few other features dated to this period. Alterations to the building were undertaken in the 16th century and pits, a temporary clay hearth and a brick drain were used, these were sealed beneath a compacted clay floor layer. Soakaway and a metalled yard surface were also uncovered and appear to have been use during this period. This all changed at the end of the 16 th century and the area was utilised as a farmyard instead of industrial processes.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3800	Evaluation at Peterhouse College Fen Court	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/03/2012 - 04/07/2012	Work initially started with the archaeological monitoring of a pipe trench and soak away in the vicinity of Gisborne Court (Area 1) This revealed a few pits the earliest dated to the 16th-17th centuries. This was followed by an evaluation trench within the area of Fen Court (Area 2). This revealed a sequence of 18th century dumps of material deposited to raise the ground level. The remains of two walls, forming a right angle were uncovered. The appearance of the bricks and the sandy mortar used in construction suggests an 18th century date. This was later demolished and the rubble has formed a layer which overlies the footings. Evidence of medieval pit digging was also present
ECB3801	Evaluation at St Catherine's College Library Court 2012	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	19/07/2012 - 31/08/2102	Three trial trenches were excavated. The earliest deposit was a garden-soil layer containing 14th century pottery. During the 15th century a multi-phase ancillary building with associated yard surfaces has been identified through the excavation of a mortared clunch sill wall. Pits are also seen within these layers. In trench 1 a late 16th-17th century boundary wall was constructed but appears to have gone out of use when the nearby college chapel was constructed
ECB3802	Evaluation at Trinity College New Court	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	16/12/2011 - 12/01/2012	Seven trial trenches were excavated around the edge of the court. Foundations were uncovered in most of the trenches and these were mostly composed of handmade red bricks dating it to the 17th-18th centuries. A very small quantity of pottery and clay tobacco pipe dated 16th-17th centuries were recovered from the trenches

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB3803	Evaluation at Graduate Accommodation site, Newnham Road (for Clare College), 2012	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/05/2012 - 31/10/2012	An archaeological trench evaluation was conducted within the car park to the rear of nos. 40-52 Newnham Road between 21st-22nd May and 27-28th September 2012. Following that a small watching brief was undertaken on 31st October 2012. Four archaeological trenches totalling 25.5m were excavated on two sides of the car park to reveal a deep sequence of 19th-early 20th century garden soil beneath the modern topsoil, overlying rubble and gravel standing. Several 'modern' bottle and pottery dumps had been dug through these garden soils, whilst from the lower sub-soil boundary some medieval coarseware sherds were recovered. Beneath this a number of 'pit-like' features containing small amounts of locally made 14th-15th century pottery alongside some degraded clay daub, charcoal, burnt flint and small amounts of animal bone. It could not be determined within the small area exposed whether or not these had been dug as rubbish pits, shallow quarries, or were simply artefact filled medieval tree throws. Subsequently trench four revealed a slightly better preserved artefact filled medieval soil and a 15th century curvilinear ditch fragment, the latter cutting through what appeared to be a slightly earlier quarried surface. The bases of two brick lined destroyed wells were identified. However, there was no evidence for a property boundary ditch within the area examined. Following this the watching brief carried out on the deepest area of excavations undertaken for the insertion of a plant room did not reveal any significant archaeology.
ECB3882	HEFA Test Pits, Ridley Hall, Cambridge, 2012	Higher Education Field Academy	01/01/2012 - 31/12/2012	An area was excavated by the University of Cambridge Archaeology Department HEFA (Higher Education Field Academy). Pottery of Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval date was retrieved from the area
ECB3922	Evaluation at Caxton Gibbet, St Neot's Road 2013	Cotswold Archaeology	01/02/2013 - 28/02/2013	The excavation of trial trenches in the car park and in the area of waste ground encountered no archaeological remains, other than a 19th century drainage ditch containing a ceramic land drain

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB395	Watching brief along the Bourn-Hardwick Pipeline, 1994	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/07/1994 - 31/07/1994	Monitoring and excavation revealed a single ditch running into the north-west corner of the moat surrounding Childerley Lodge, suggesting a Medieval or Post-Medieval date. The ditch probably drained surrounding farmland and supplied water to the moat
ECB3956	Evaluation at Westminster College, Cambridge 2013	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	15/04/2013 - 17/04/2013	Between 15th and 17th April 2013 an archaeological evaluation consisting of two trial trenches was undertaken within the grounds of Westminster College, Cambridge. Three substantial ditches were found and one small pit, all containing early Romano-British pottery and animal bone and suggesting nearby settlement activity.
ECB3976	Monitoring of the works on Wall Repair at Castle Hill 2013	Oxford Archaeology East	25/06/2013 - 23/07/2013	A watching brief was carried out during remedial conservation work at the base of the castle mound (DCB77) and retaining walls and Undercroft. The works included the provision of new fencing along the length of the existing wall, replacement of damaged brick wall, the removal of soil to the back wall. The results give an indication of the over burden on the mound today and revealed parts of the original motte construction
ECB4005	Trial Trench evaluation at Skylark Meadow Solar Park (Phase 2), 2013	Albion Archaeology	27/08/2013 - 04/09/2013	Twelve trial trenches were excavated along the line of the proposed cable trench. An isolated ditch may represent the remains of a Roman boundary ditch and a few sherds of 2nd century pottery was recovered. There were also two intercutting ditches but produced no dating material. The shallow remains of furrows were identified

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB4026	Watching Brief at 21 Magdalene Street, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/01/1991 - 31/12/1991	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken, the features and deposits observed were seen in section only. There appears to have been a late medieval building and associated garden, larger than the current building. A mortar floor and wall footings were uncovered, however no dateable material was recovered. There is evidence that a later change in use of the area occurred with the running out of stones associated with the previous building and layers of rubble and bricks. No signs were found of the early activity evidenced in the Roman and Saxon remains uncovered at the nearby Castle Mound
ECB4107	Storey's Paddock, Cambridge 1965	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	01/01/1965 - 31/12/1965	Roman remains at Storey's Paddock excavated by Alexander 1958 and 1960. Roman dwelling (not of stone), earthworks, pit / well, pottery etc, road / street, oven / hearth, wooden structure
ECB4141	Evaluation at the former Star Service Station, Huntingdon Road/Histon Road, Cambridge, 2014	MOLA	14/03/2014 - 09/06/2014	In March 2014 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out at the former Star Service Station, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge. The site was revealed to have been heavily truncated by remodelling in the 20th century. A medieval ditch was encountered in the southern end of the site. In June 2014 archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the removal of fuel tanks but found no surviving archaeology
ECB4249	Watching brief at St. Catharine's College basement, Cambridge, 2014	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	25/07/2014 - 01/08/2014	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge between July and August 2014. This monitored works undertaken within the adjoining basements of the former Master's Lodge (1674-76) and the Ramsden Building (1757). Here, two test pits were excavated which revealed a medieval pit accompanied by medieval pottery and faunal remains below the extant basement floor level. These features represent the last remaining vestiges of an initially 3m deep stratigraphic sequence

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB4389	Evaluation at Old Court, Clare College, Cambridge, 2014	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	15/12/2014 - 22/01/2015	<p>Between the 15th of December 2014 and the 22nd of January 2015 an archaeological evaluation took place in Clare College, Cambridge. Four trenches were excavated alongside a number of geotechnical pit samples and test pits. This provided information on the heights of natural deposits and revealed limited evidence for pre-collegiate activity. All four trenches located structural remains associated with the western and eastern range of the medieval college buildings that were probably constructed in the 14th Century. The medieval buildings have been robbed to foundation level, the nature of their surviving foundations under examination revealed only material from later demolition deposits. 155 contexts from 46 features were recorded during the excavation. Assemblages of clay tobacco pipe, pottery, animal bone and other material recovered from the mid-17th -18th century demolition deposits relate primarily to the college population of this period and shed light on material culture and diet. Four phases of activity have been identified to help discuss the site: Phase 1: Activity prior to the construction of the medieval college buildings (c.11th to early/mid-14th century) Phase 2: the medieval college buildings (early/mid-14th to early 17th century) Phase 3: demolition of the medieval college buildings and construction of the current college (mid-17th to early/mid-18th century) Phase 4: the current college (early/mid-18th century to current day).</p>

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB4434	Geophysical Survey at Ridley Hall, Cambridge 2009	Archaeology Rheesearch Group	01/12/2009 - 31/12/2009	In December 2009 magnetometry and resistivity surveys were conducted at Ridley Hall, Cambridge. Magnetometry was limited at this site because of environmental noise but did identify two pipelines running across the main lawn, one line running N-S and the other curving across the SW corner of the survey area. Resistivity identified the line running N-S and some structures, believed to be coincident with some of the mid-19th century garden boundaries shown on a map of 1821 and the 1836 survey made for a railway which was never built. A previous evaluation was conducted on the site in 2009 and, though it was impossible to relate the vertical sections to the excavation report, the survey did indicate that several shallow ditches about 40cm deep cross the area
ECB4448	Excavation at Highfields, Caldecote 2001	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/01/2001 - 31/12/2001	The excavation area was split into two areas. The northern area had a surviving Roman agricultural system and ridge and furrow. The bulk of the enclosure system seen first in the evaluation and a square four-post structure. In the north-west corner of the site a narrow circular ditch was interpreted as part of an Iron Age roundhouse and adjacent to this were four post holes in a square arrangement. To the south-west of the enclosure system, a semi-circular gully was cut by a western trackway ditch. In the southern area the parallel ditches and enclosure system continued up to a point where a boundary ditch appears to cut it off
ECB4450	Fieldwalking on the Childerley Estate, 2009-2014	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	01/01/2009 - 31/12/2014	Struck Flint and Roman and Medieval pottery sherds found

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB4567	Watching Brief at Shire Hall, Castle Street, Cambridge, 2015	Oxford Archaeology East	25/09/2015	On the 25th September 2015, Oxford East archaeology monitored and recorded the excavation of a fibre optic cable trench at Shire Hall. The works, situated by the Civil War Earthworks at Castle Hill, were granted Scheduled Monument Consent by Historic England. The University of Cambridge was installing a new network cable into the Octagon building on Shire Hall's campus. The trench was inserted along Magrath Avenue across the car park to the west of Wessex Place. Approximately 28m of trenching was monitored, aligned on the footpath. There was no topsoil disturbance and no archaeological deposit or natural geology was encountered.
ECB4614	AP assessment for Bourn Airfield, 2015	Alison Deegan		
ECB4622	Evaluation at Highfields Road, Highfields, Caldecote	MOLA	22/12/2015	
ECB4664	HEFA trenches at Newnham College, 2010	Higher Education Field Academy	13/09/2010 - 17/09/2010	A small scale archaeological excavation including 2 small trenches was undertaken in September 2010. The trenches were opened within the grounds of Newnham College to try and locate a group of skeletons excavated in 1939. Ditches and pits producing mid to late Roman pottery were excavated, further evidence of significant Roman activity within this area. Pottery dating from the 13th to the 20th century was found in the topsoil, with a concentration in trench 2 of post-medieval pottery and artefacts, suggesting that pre-college buildings existed nearby, despite the presumption that this was arable land, as part of the West Field of Cambridge throughout the medieval and early modern periods

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB473	Excavation at Thompson's Lane, Cambridge, 1982	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	Summer 1982	Excavation were carried out on Thompsons Lane during the summer of 1982 in advance of development. Two areas, A and B on the plan, were investigated. It was hoped that this would reveal the footings of the Roman bridge, the existence of a Saxo-Danish settlement and the line of the Medieval waterfront
ECB545	Monitoring along Cambourn Gas Main Pipeline, 1998	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/06/1998 - 10/06/1998	An evaluation found only 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery along the 7 km long pipeline
ECB550	Fieldwalking survey at Swansley Wood, Caxton, 1989	Wessex Archaeology	1989	A Bronze Age flint scatter comprising mainly of waste flakes was found during fieldwalking as part of an assessment by Wessex Archaeology in advance of development.
ECB596	Excavations at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1938-1939			Excavation in 1938 and 1939 for the foundations of new college buildings produced much Roman pottery, including Castor ware beakers, painted wares, mortaria, greyware ollae and lids, fragments of Hovingsea pottery and of Samian of C2
ECB599	Excavations at Newnham House, Cambridge, 1991	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	15/07/1991 - 24/07/1991	Archaeological excavations were undertaken in the courtyard of Newnham House in July 1991. Numerous services and wall foundations were revealed, all contemporary with the present house and its successive phases of extension. It was hoped that an archaeological investigation in advance of development at Newnham House by Corpus Christi College would produce evidence for the siting of Mortimer Manor. Two Medieval pits were found and produced finds of pottery, but no evidence for the siting of the manor and its associated agricultural landscape and buildings.

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB604	Excavation at 28 Bridge Street, Cambridge, 1973		1973	Excavations at no 28 Bridge Street by Clive Partridge revealed C13 building, worked building stone, including imported Hainault marble, Purbeck marble and Northants limestone. Stained glass was also found
ECB605	Excavation at Shire Hall, 1979	Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee	1979	Trench revealed pit of reburied bones. Many individuals present, also some animal bones. None articulated. Cut by yellow brick wall, said to be prison wall. Could be any date, but pre-Victorian and unlikely to be associated with the prison. No excavated dated material

ECB618	Excavation at Magdalene College, 1910	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	1901	<p>The earthwork was examined by trenching in 1910 by FG Walker. The first trench was dug 119ft from the E wall of Magdalene College grounds and revealed that the earthwork was a natural gault bank overlaid with Ro, Med and P Med layers. Finds included Ro window glass, potsherds, one tessera, nails, a bronze pin, an iron knife blade, mussel and oyster shells, and four bronze coins from Helena(328 AD) to Theodosius I (379 - 395). A second trench was dug 124ftW of the first trench. The gault bank was found as in the first trench, covered with Ro deposits but there were no Med layers. Finds included pottery, glass, two tesserae, bone pins, oyster and mussel shells, and five brass coins dating (from 320 - 408 AD) C4.R1, From the first trench in the Ro zone came a perfectly round piece of glass the size of an English shilling, probably a Ro counter. From the second trench in the Ro zone came part of a bronze fibula, some glass - one piece is a fragment of a cinerary urn - odd bits of bronze, fragments of two pins of bone and ivory, a thin flat piece of bone pierced by a small iron rivet and having two holes bored through it - probably part of the casing of a box - also nails and a knife blade. During August further excavations to find the line of an ancient course of the Cam, starting a few feet E of the first cutting. Ro rubbish, pottery. 81ft from the beginning of the trench a rubbish pit. From it came quantities of Ro pottery, tesserae, animal bones, oyster and mussel shells, and six bronze coins, three indecipherable, the others dating (from 317 - 375 AD)C4. Also two pieces of worked stone, of clunch and shelly oolite.6ft S of this pit another smaller one containing similar material, and at 34ft S another small one. Continuing the trench SW for 39ft,a paved causeway was found, c 8ft wide at a depth of 3,5ft below the surface, of flat stones mostly of shelly oolite. It stretched SSW for c 61,5ft. Ro pottery and oyster shells lay scattered both, below, on, and a few inches above it. Near its S end two pieces of Niedermendig lava mill-stone, and a large fluted stone of oolite, seemingly part of a column, were found one foot under the paved way. A river bed was discovered, and from the black river mud came pieces of leather shoes, and ankle guards, iron nails, bones, wood and other refuse. Conclusions: A bank at least 11ft high was raised by the Romans along the S slope of what we now call Castle Hill. For the full article (R1) see photocopy attached to PRC. Med zone contained fragments of glazed pottery and broken bricks, bones of sheep, horse, ox and pig, pieces of oolitic building stone, painted window glass, a leaden seal stamped with a crown, an iron spur of the C16, and a few scattered</p>
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EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
				oyster shells. Stuart zone, named from the three coins of that age found in it, namely two farthings of Charles I dating c 1626, and one of James I, which was a farthing struck by John, Lord Harrington of Exton, by a patent granted in 1613. In this zone was found an iron spur, late C17. Above this, for a thickness varying between a foot and 18in, and lying immediately below the grass, was a layer of kitchen ash and refuse containing a great quantity of broken tobacco pipes dating from William III to George II's reign, C18. Among these was a farthing of George I bearing the date 1721, almost in mint condition; also a knife and fork dating c 1720 - 1730
ECB641	Evaluation at Hall Drive, Caldecote, 2001	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/09/2001 - 12/10/2001	A second phase of evaluation was carried out over an area of 2.39 hectares. Medieval furrows were found to continue the pattern seen in neighbouring excavations to the north, and on aerial photographs. A curvilinear ditch was excavated that may be part of an Iron Age roundhouse. A system of parallel ditches bounded by a ditch perpendicular to this system was dated to the early Roman period, and showed great similarity to Iron Age and Roman field systems & enclosures excavated just to the north. Similar features have been identified on several sites in neighbouring counties, including Wollaston in Northamptonshire, where grape pollen has provided evidence to support an interpretation that these may relate to a vineyard
ECB762	Evaluation at Cambourne Business Park, 2000	Wessex Archaeology	July 2000	27 evaluation trenches revealed no evidence for archaeological activity, except a single isolated possible hearth feature dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period in the SE corner of the evaluation area. Traces of medieval and later ridge and furrow were recorded in the E half of the area

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB764	Evaluation at Settlement Centre Roads, Country Park and Eastern Landscaping, Cambourne New Settlement, 2000	Wessex Archaeology	01/03/2000 - 30/04/2000	30 trenches revealed a single undated feature (possibly a posthole) in the additional planting area in the Eastern Landscaping area at Monkfield Drive. The remains of medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches
ECB765	Evaluation at Elsworth Turn, Monk Drive, Great Common, Cambourne	Wessex Archaeology	Pre January 2002	8 trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits, except for the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow system at the Elsworth Turn
ECB766	Evaluation along Cambourne South Caxton Bypass, 2001	Wessex Archaeology	October 2001	15 trenches were evaluated. Two in the southern end of the proposed route revealed the fragmentary remains of a possible Roman road and flanking ditch, possibly part of the Ermine Street Roman road. No further archaeological remains were found
ECB767	Evaluation at Lower Cambourne Collector Roads & Plots Lc06-15, 2000	Wessex Archaeology	01/04/2000 - 30/04/2000	38 trenches were evaluated. A dense concentration of settlement activity was found, extending from other excavated areas at Lower Cambourne Green. Traces of a rectangular enclosure cropmark were found. Finds were of an early/mid 3rd to mid 4th C date, contemporaneous with the dated Romano-British features at Lower Camborne Green. No archaeological evidence was found in the W, N or NE fringes of the area. A medieval & later ridge & furrow field system was recorded in most trenches..

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB77	Evaluation at A428 access, Cambourne, 1998	Wessex Archaeology	16/02/1998 - 24/02/1998	Nine evaluation trenches were excavated finding no evidence of significant archaeological activity. A series of field drains were recorded across the field, together with considerable evidence for root and animal disturbance
ECB778	Excavations of land E of Highfields Road, Caldecote, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	2002	Three small areas of excavation were carried out, revealing two main phases of activity spanning the Romano-British and Medieval periods. The Romano-British phase was characterised by the establishment of a horticultural system of rectilinear bedding plots, overlain by medieval ridge and furrow
ECB78	Evaluation along Rising Main, Cambourne New Settlement, 1998	Wessex Archaeology	16/02/1998 - 24/02/1998	Five evaluation trenches were excavated along the proposed course of the ring main at Cambourne new settlement. A large feature was recorded in one of the trenches, which produced 1st-2nd C AD pottery from the upper layers of its backfill. Other features recorded appear to be associated with a system of land drains which covered the area. A circular pit was also found, which appeared to be of recent date. No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was seen
ECB79	Evaluation along route of A428 and GC29 and 30, Cambourne, 2000-1	Wessex Archaeology	2000-2001	39 evaluation trenches were excavated. No evidence for any archaeological activity was found within the western section of the area. A significant number of features were noted along eastern section & in trenches immediately to the south, in the area of proposed landscaping. 2 areas of high archaeological activity were identified. This seems to be restricted to the approximate line of the road. In the area of Trenches 420/29 it appears that a small Romano-British enclosed settlement existed, of a site type similar to that seen at Ash Plantation to the E & at The Grange (1.8km to SE). Datable evidence appears to be contemporaneous with these sites, and with the LIA/E Ro-British transitional phases of activity at the recently excavated large enclosed settlement at Lower Cambourne Green (1.5km to SW). Romano-British activity/possible settlement was seen also in Trench 419

ECB830	Watching brief at 73 Castle Street, Cambridge, 1995	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	10/04/1995 - 11/04/1995	<p>Visits by Tim Malim and Tim Reynolds on 10/04/1995 and 11/04/1995 showed building works behind 73 Castle Street, Cambridge, which involved emptying out a brick vaulted cellar and digging a hole 5m W-E 3m N-S and 3m deep - the fill of all this area composed of homogenous organic silt with small stones and occasional soft (old) brick bits. The 3m deep hole was not bottomed to natural and water seepage was occurring. Tip lines were visible in the small section between the base of the hole and the brick floor to the previous cellar. Due to the dangerous condition of the excavation there was no entry to the hole nor cleaning of sections. Human bone was found in the skip alongside the excavated soil - prob disarticulated and poss deriving from the lost med cemetery partly excavated by D. Haigh in 1988. S2, Recording works were undertaken on 28/04/1995 by Tim Malim and Tim Sutherland of CCC AFU. The site was now safely shored and sections were visible through the shoring. An auger hole in the centre of the excavated area showed increasingly wet dark clayey silts with some charcoal flecks extending a further 1.5m below the present level of the foundation. The height from the base of the foundation to the rubble base of the building next door is 2.4m and the full height to ground level includes a further 0.5m. The base of the foundation "trench" is 2.9m below ground surface and the archaeological features contain a further 1.5m. Truncation of the top by 19th century building works (the rubble foundations) show that this feature (Castle Ditch) was at least 4.5m deep. The fill bottomed into a stiff cream-buff coloured clay with some small gravels / large sands. Cleaning sections where visible through the shuttering showed details of the patterning in the fill. Tim Sutherland cleared at the NW corn and found typical "pit like" tip lines - dark grey silts coming down into a "primary" ? fill of gravels imbedded in a light grey / off white clay. Finds showed human bone, late med or p med pottery in the silt and in the gravelly layer there was some samian and below this in "blsils there was med green glaze pottery. Below was a very dark grey/b clayey layer with gravel that contained pottery with an orangey-yellow glaze on both sides. The base of the foundation trench was encounter. The south section showed very homogeneous dark grey / brown silty fill with 30-40% small gravels - charcoal, pottery, tile / brick fragments. A 17th century brown glazed rim was found at 1.7m depth below the base of the rubble foundation to the building next door. There was definitband level statigraphy. At 1.9m depth there seems to be a generalbreak in the fill so a more gravellyand</p>
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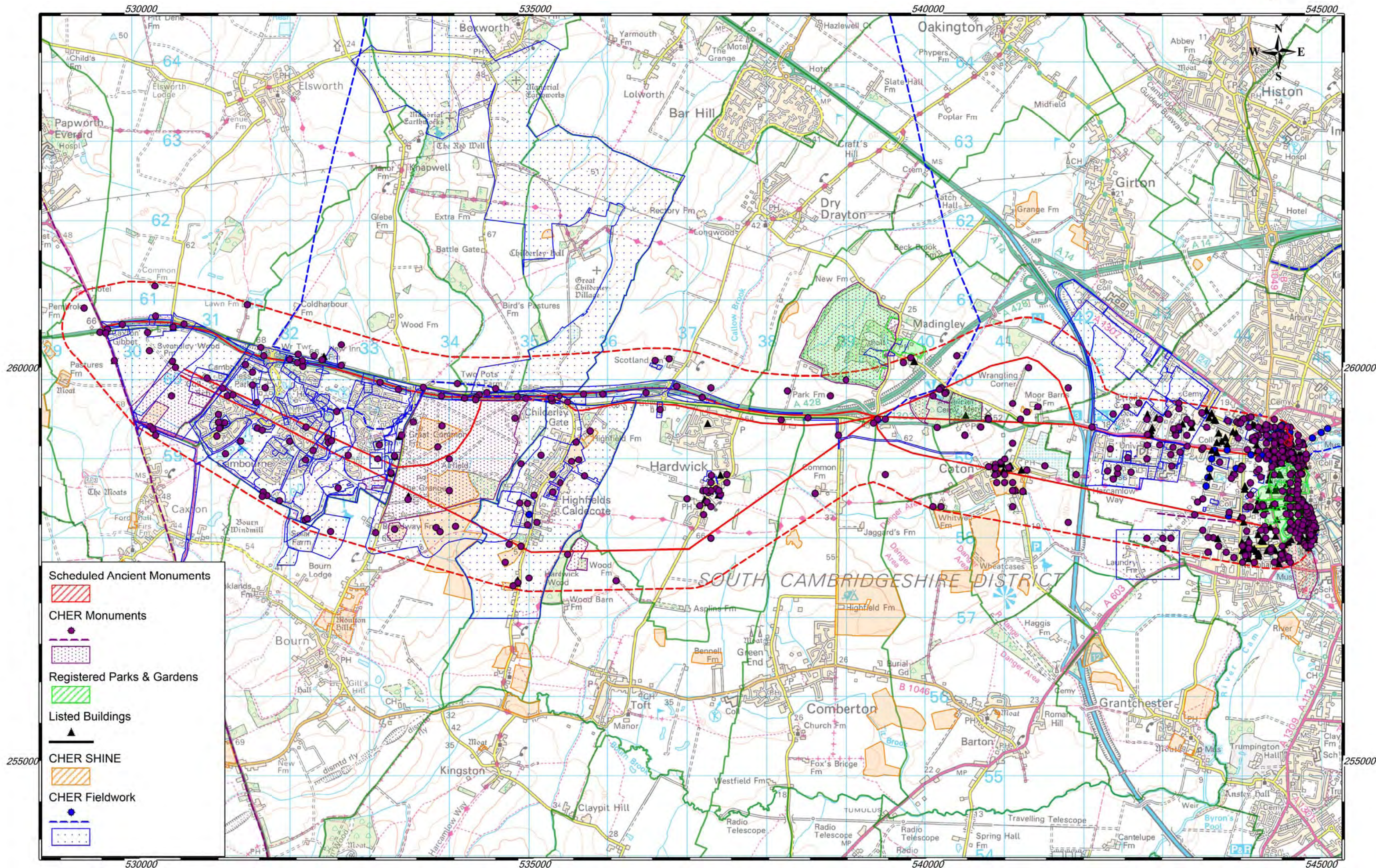
EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
				clayey deposit was encountered with a black burnished rim in it. Most of the north section was behind shuttering or concrete pillars the adjacent Housing Association building. Apart from the NW corner all of the west section was behind shuttering and unavailable for inspection. East section has the 19th century cellar which has destroyed most of the section, and beneath that there was 0.6m of fill until the base of the foundation trench is reached. The remaining part of the section shows a dark grey / brown silt with rubble pieces of red brick and mortar and charcoal etc. Because the fill was generally homogeneous it was considered pointless to draw any section. Photos taken of NW corner and deeper part of foundation trench.
ECB831	Evaluation at 75, 83 & 85 Castle Street, Cambridge, 1993-1994	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/11/1993 - 30/03/1994	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 75, 83 and 85 Castle Street between November 1993 and March 1994. This was in conjunction with building work at the properties to provide extensions and refurbishment of existing C19 buildings. Roman and medieval features were identified, including medieval inhumations associated with the Church of All Saints by the Castle
ECB832	Excavations at 73-75 Castle Hill, Cambridge, 1986	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	1986	Excavations at 73-75 Castle Hill, Cambridge, 1986 (Event - Intervention. Ref: CH 86)
ECB899	Evaluation in the Master's Garden, Clare College, Cambridge, 2002	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	2002	Two trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed construction of a garden building. No significant archaeological features despite being an area of high archaeological potential. However, the augering survey revealed alluvial deposits to a depth of 4m, thus explaining the absence of archaeological evidence

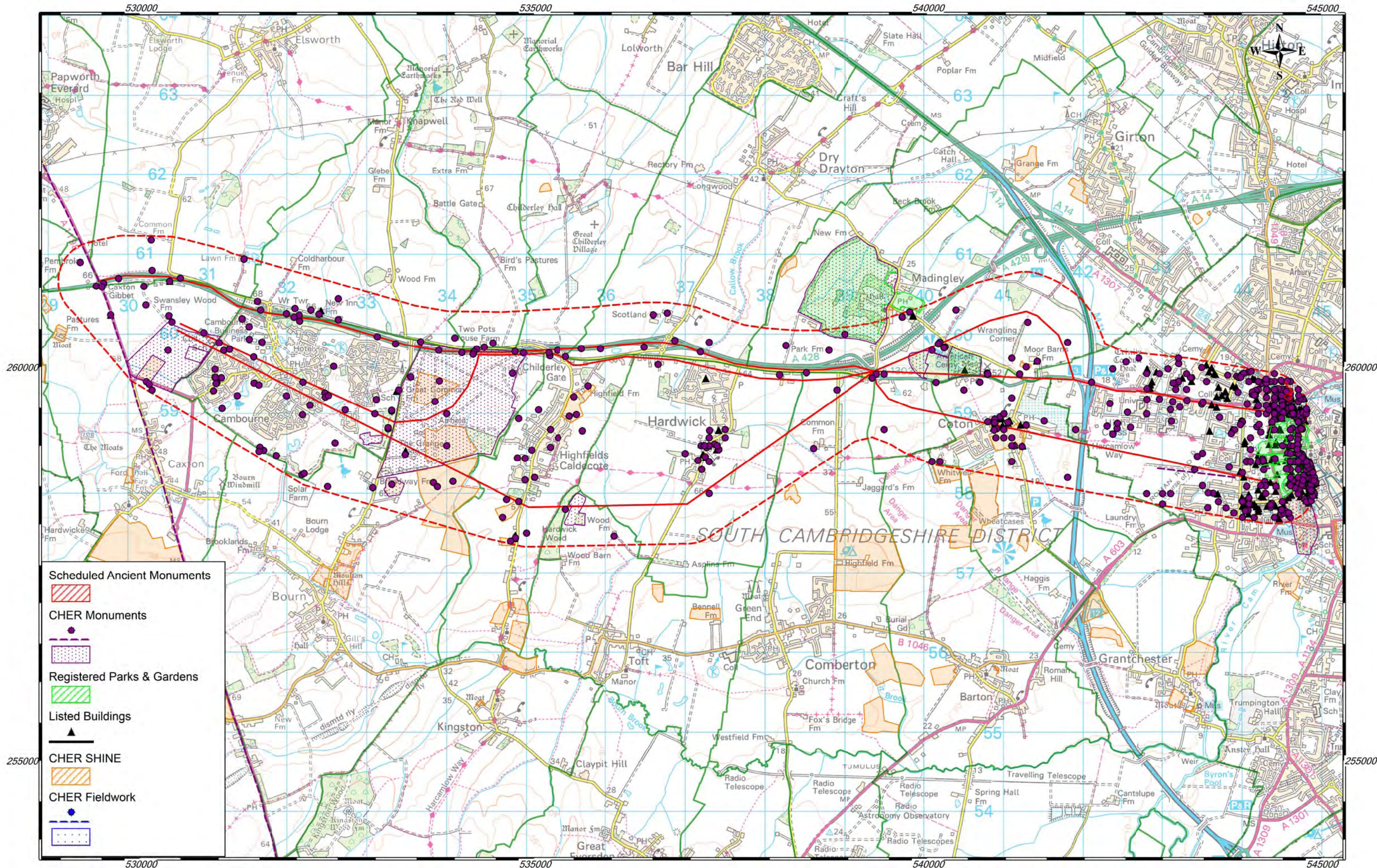
EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB906	Archaeological Investigations at Pembroke College Library, Cambridge, 2000	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	August 2000	An archaeological watching brief took place during works to lower the ground floor of Pembroke Library. A group of 4 pits and clunch lined cess pit containing waterlogged domestic waste were discovered
ECB945	Evaluation at Clare Hall, 1995	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	04/12/1995 - 05/12/1995	Archaeological investigations in the grounds of Clare Hall were undertaken on behalf of the college by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in advance of constructing a new residential/study building. Six trenches with a total linear length of 55m were machine dug. No archaeology was discovered except for a modern service pipe and a pit or tree bole.
ECB946	Evaluation at 11 Herschel Road, Cambridge. 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	21/10/1998	Three trenches were machine excavated in the ground of 11 Herschel Road. No features of archaeological significance were found, despite the proximity of the projected line of the Roman Road. One sherd of residual IA pottery was found
ECB977	Excavations at Bene't Court, Cambridge, 1993	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	19/04/1993 - 25/06/1993	Following on from previous excavations, an excavation was carried out in the yard behind the Eagle public house, revealing a considerable depth of medieval deposits and features preserved across the site. The earliest phase of activity dates to the 13th century when the area was extensively used for gravel extraction. An important group of early 16th century pottery was recovered
ECB987	Excavations at Burrell's Field, Cambridge, 1992	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	01/06/1992 - 31/08/1992	The excavations revealed evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement on the First Terrace gravels of the confluence of the River Cam and the Bin Brook. Also identified was the utilisation of the floodplain watermeadows from the Roman to the Medieval period

EvUID	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
ECB991	Evaluation at the Centre for Mathematical Studies, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	24/02/1998 - 03/03/1998	The evaluation revealed only agricultural activity spanning from the 13th/14th century to the 20th century



Appendix C. Map of HER records





Scheduled Ancient Monuments

CHER Monuments

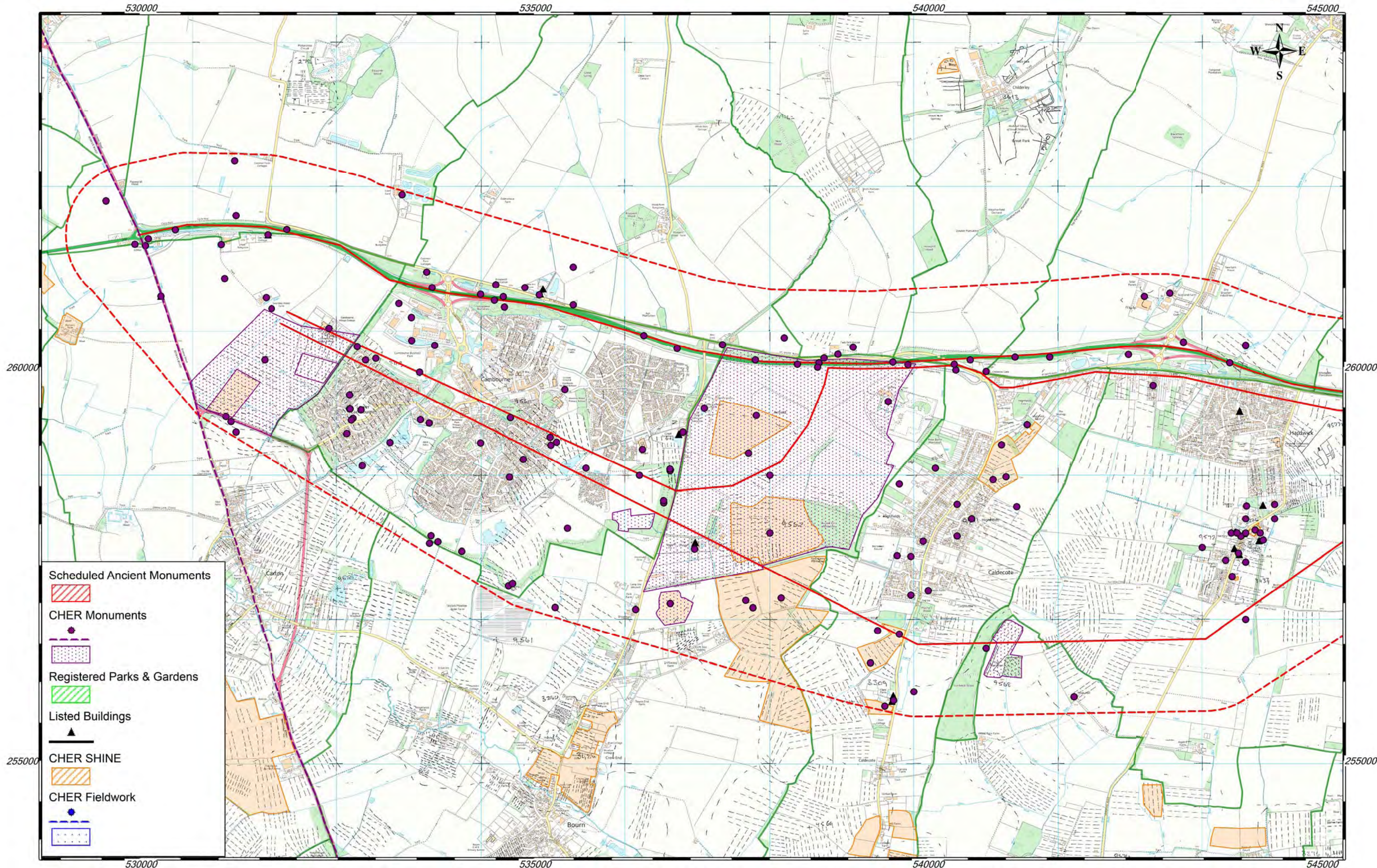
Registered Parks & Gardens

Listed Buildings

CHER SHINE

CHER Fieldwork

Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record



Scheduled Ancient Monuments
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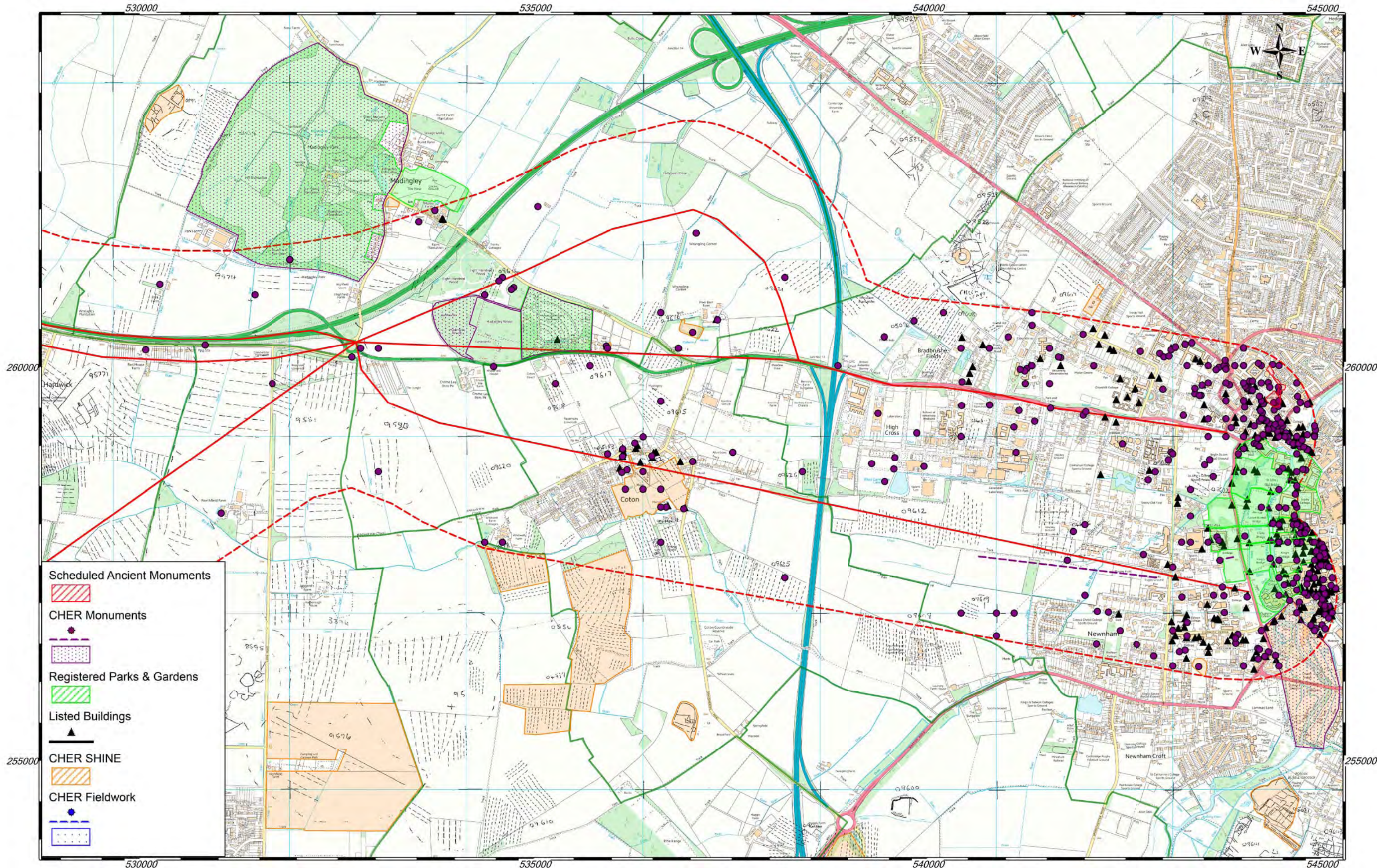
ChER Monuments
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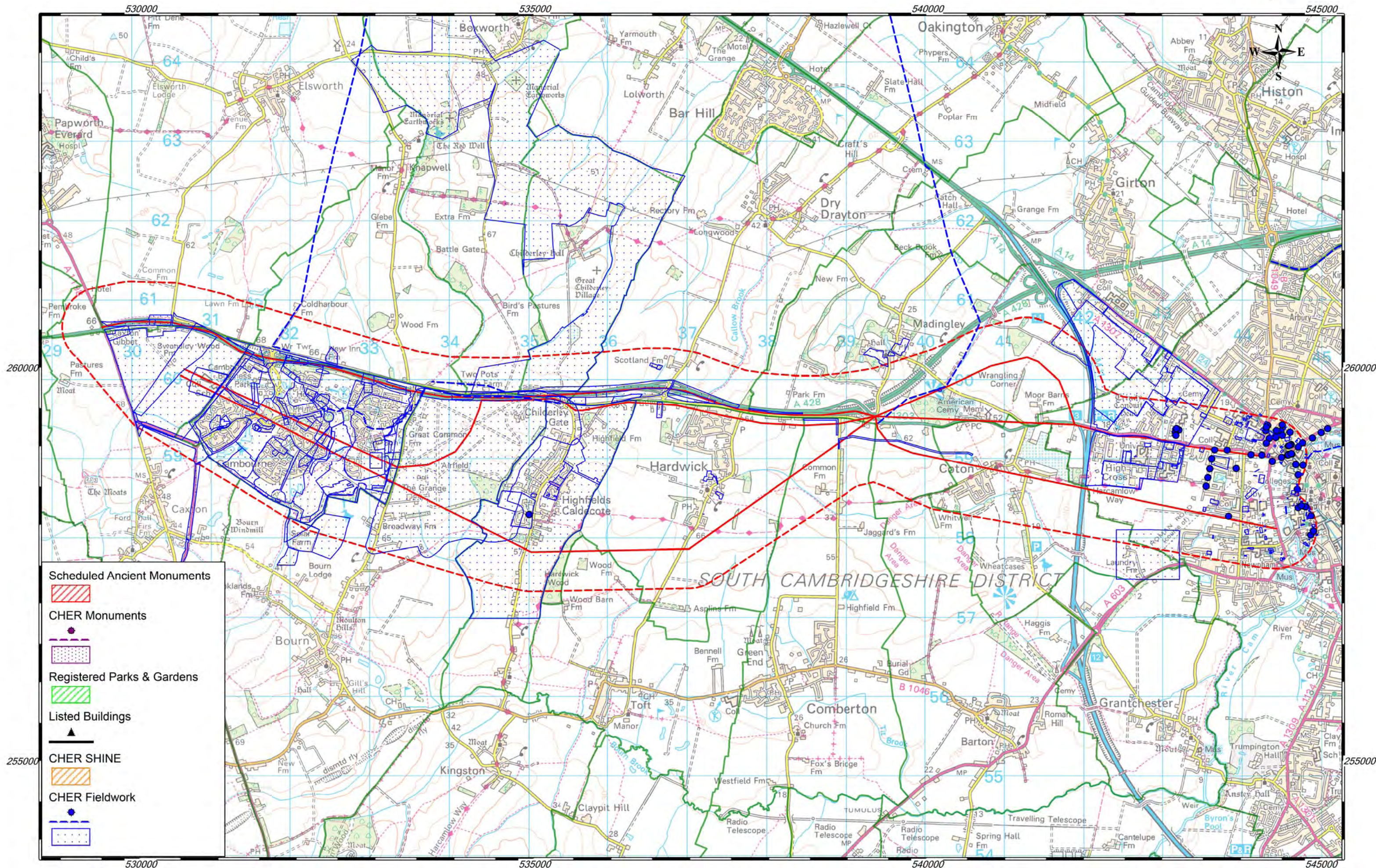
Registered Parks & Gardens
[Green hatched box]

Listed Buildings
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ChER SHINE
[Orange hatched box]

ChER Fieldwork
[Blue hatched box]





Scheduled Ancient Monuments

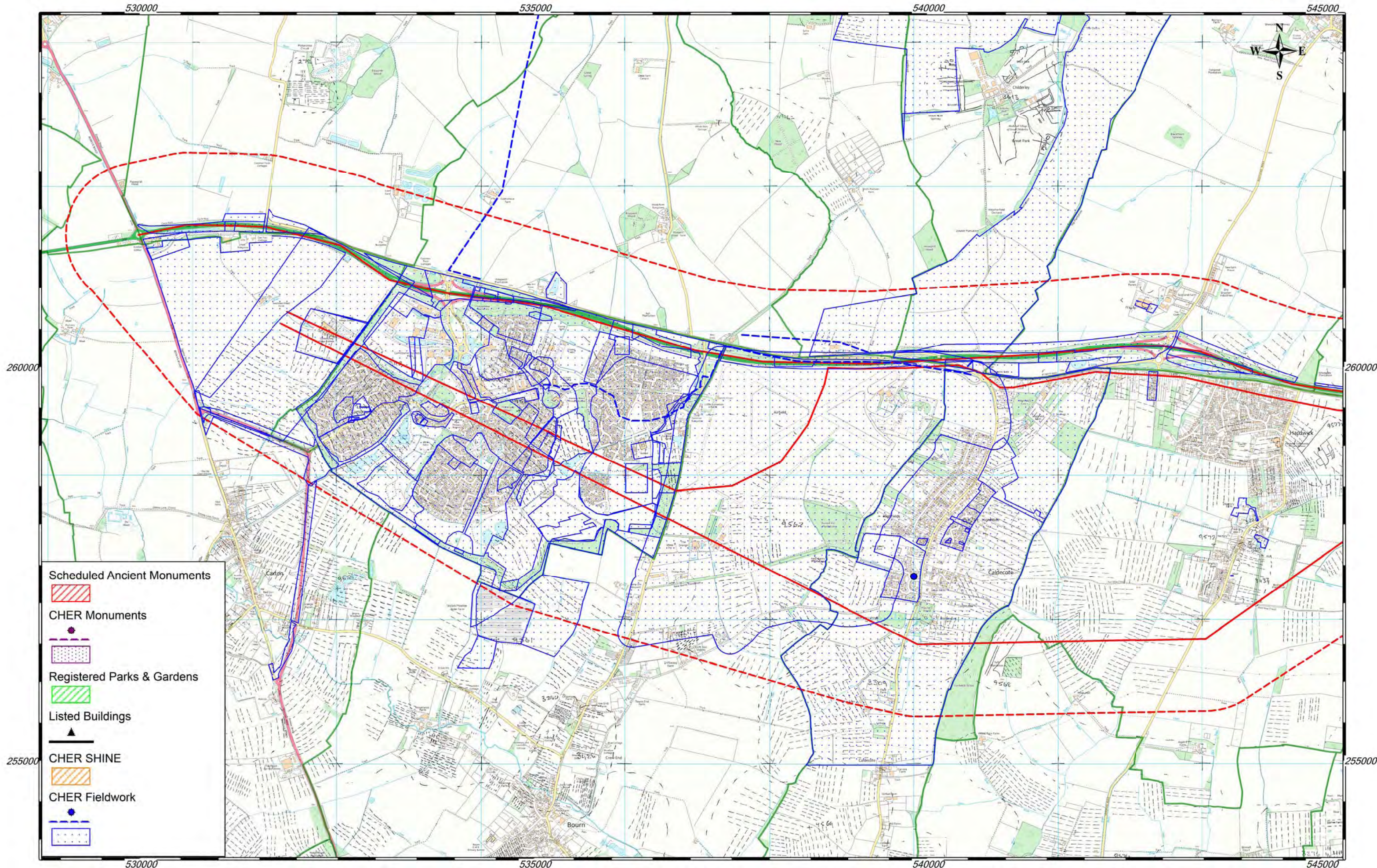
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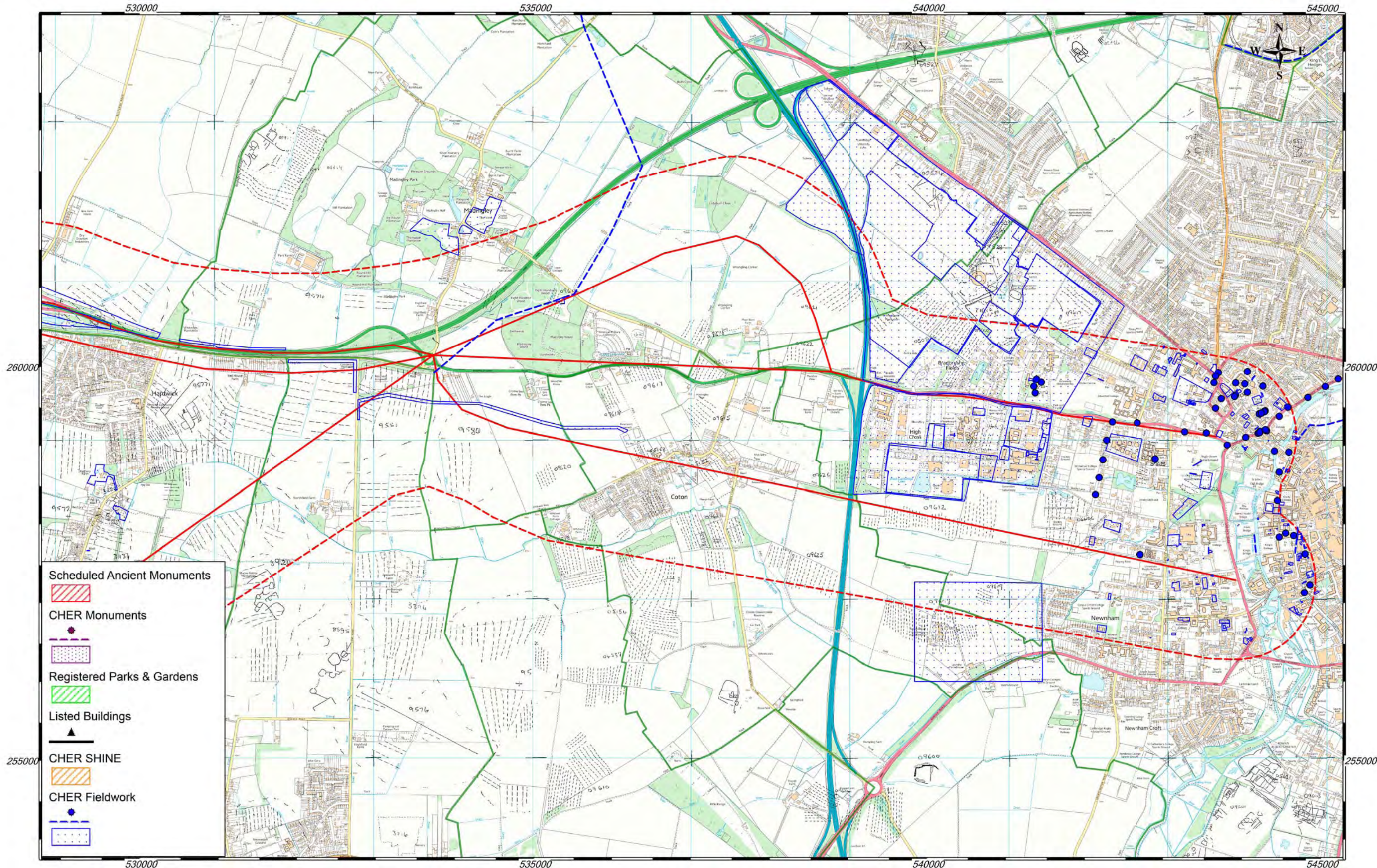
Registered Parks & Gardens

Listed Buildings

ChER SHINE

ChER Fieldwork





Scheduled Ancient Monuments

CHER Monuments

Registered Parks & Gardens

Listed Buildings

CHER SHINE

CHER Fieldwork



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