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CBC Historical Environment Report

December 2022

Lanpro

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT CAMBRIDGE BIOMEDICAL CAMPUS
CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES LTD
ON BEHALF OF
CAMBRIDGE BIOMEDICAL CAMPUS LIMITED**

November 2022



Project Reference: 3979/01

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Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated
V2	Comments and provision of Spatial Framework from Quod	24.10.22

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by Cambridge Biomedical Campus Ltd to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment to inform the preparation of a Spatial Framework for land at Cambridge Biomedical Campus to the north and south of Dame Mary Archer Way, Cambridge (NGR centred at TL 46357 54587). The application site comprises approximately 136 hectares of land bounded by Long Road to the north, Hills Road to the east, Granham's Road to the south-east, and the railway line to the west, currently occupied by Addenbrooke's Hospital and Cambridge Biomedical Campus in the north and centre, and agricultural fields in the south.

The historic environment desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

This assessment has established there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and that any proposed development would have no impact upon the setting of any heritage assets in the surrounding area.

The available archaeological records suggest that there would have been potential for archaeological evidence of later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date, and remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity in the north of the site. However, due to the widespread impacts of construction of hospital buildings on the site in the late 20th and early 21st century, any archaeological deposits are considered likely to have been removed or severely damaged within the footprint of existing development, there is no evidence to suggest that these would be of negligible significance.

Within the south of the study site, modern ploughing will have had a superficial impact on archaeological deposits, and it is considered that there is a potential for prehistoric and Roman activity, and evidence of medieval and post-medieval agriculture. Therefore, there is potential for later prehistoric and Roman date finds to survive in the south of the study site, but it is considered that any such features are likely to be of local archaeological significance.

It is considered that any development impacts on non-designated archaeological assets could be mitigated through a programme of archaeological work, including geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching, followed by archaeological excavation focussed on areas of archaeological significance. The scope of the archaeological mitigation would need to be agreed in advance in accordance with a Brief from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment of land at Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge has been prepared by Lanpro Services on behalf of Cambridge Biomedical Campus Limited. This assessment has been undertaken to inform the preparation of a Spatial Framework to support a new allocation in the draft Local Plan.
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential impacts that any proposed development could have on these and other heritage assets in the vicinity.
- 1.3 The site is irregular in shape and bounded to the north by Long Road College, Long Road, and properties fronting Long Road, to the north-east by Hills Road roundabout, residential development and Babraham Road, to the south-east by Granham's Road, to the south-west by White Hill Farm, fields and woodland containing the Nine Wells monument, and to the west by the railway line from London to Cambridge.
- 1.4 This document enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage assets on and close to the site and to consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for any design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.
- 1.5 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised July 2021) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 In considering the potential allocation of a site in the Local Plan, which would be a precursor to future planning applications, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) states that planning applications should consider the potential impact of the development upon heritage assets which includes both designated heritage assets (for example listed buildings and Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets usually comprising assets recorded on a Local List or the Historic Environment Record.

Current Legislation

- 2.3 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (P(LBCA)) Act 1990
- 2.4 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.
- 2.5 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) provides for the protection of listed buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.
- 2.6 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that ‘*...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*’.
- 2.7 Section 72 then adds that ‘*...with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*’.
- 2.8 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively ‘enhance’.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.9 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled ‘*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*’ provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.10 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.11 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset. This is supported by paragraph 195 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.

- 2.12 Paragraphs 199-202 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 199 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that the greater an asset's significance, the greater this weight should be. Paragraph 201 emphasises that where a proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 199.
- 2.13 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: '*a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*'.
- 2.14 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a '*World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation*'.
- 2.15 Significance is defined as: '*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*'
- 2.16 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated heritage assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions; and
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.17 The NPPG is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding its significance; archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.18 The north of the study site lies within Cambridge City Council. The Local Plan for Cambridge, the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) was adopted October 2015. The plan

establishes the principle of development in the Cambridge area and contains the following policy relevant to heritage assets:

Policy 61: Conservation and enhancement of Cambridge's historic environment

To ensure the conservation and enhancement of Cambridge's historic environment, proposals should:

- a. preserve or enhance the significance of the heritage assets of the city, their setting and the wider townscape, including views into, within and out of conservation areas;*
- b. retain buildings and spaces, the loss of which would cause harm to the character or appearance of the conservation area;*
- c. be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which will contribute to local distinctiveness, complement the built form and scale of heritage assets and respect the character, appearance and setting of the locality;*
- d. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the asset and of the wider context in which the heritage asset sits, alongside assessment of the potential impact of the development on the heritage asset and its context; and*
- e. provide clear justification for any works that would lead to harm or substantial harm to a heritage asset yet be of substantial public benefit, through detailed analysis of the asset and the proposal.*

Policy 62: Local heritage assets

The Council will actively seek the retention of local heritage assets, including buildings, structures, features and gardens of local interest as detailed in the Council's local list and as assessed against the criteria set out in Appendix G of the plan.

Where permission is required, proposals will be permitted where they retain the significance, appearance, character or setting of a local heritage asset.

Where an application for any works would lead to harm or substantial harm to a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be made having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Policy 63: Works to a heritage asset to address climate change

Proposals to enhance the environmental performance of heritage assets will be supported where a sensitive and hierarchical approach to design and specification ensures that the significance of the asset is not compromised by inappropriate interventions.

Any works should be undertaken based on a thorough understanding of the building's historic evolution and construction (where these matters relate to the heritage significance of the asset), architectural and historic significance, and demonstration of the building's environmental performance. Applications should be accompanied by an assessment of the building's current fabric and energy performance. For relevant planning applications, details of post-construction

monitoring in the form of a building monitoring and management strategy will be required to be submitted in order to assess the ongoing impact of the implemented measures on the asset's historic fabric. Monitoring requirements will be proportionate to the significance of the asset and the scale and scope of works undertaken. Where monitoring shows that interventions are causing harm to the significance of the asset, appropriate remediation works will be required.

- 2.19 The south of the study site lies within South Cambridgeshire District Council. The Local Plan for South Cambridgeshire, the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) was adopted September 2018. The plan establishes the principle of development in the South Cambridgeshire area and contains the following policy relevant to heritage assets:

Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets

1. Development proposals will be supported when:

- a. They sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the district's historic environment including its villages and countryside and its building traditions and details;*
- b. They create new high quality environments with a strong sense of place by responding to local heritage character including in innovative ways.*

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

- c. Designated heritage assets, i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens;*
- d. Non-designated heritage assets including those identified in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents;*
- e. The wider historic landscape of South Cambridgeshire including landscape and settlement patterns;*
- f. Designed and other landscapes including historic parks and gardens, churchyards, village greens and public parks;*
- g. Historic places;*
- h. Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times.*

Professional Guidance

- 2.20 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020a) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.21 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015a) outlines a seven-

stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

2.22 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of ‘*heritage value*’ an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Although, this may be assessed by the more up to date ‘*heritage interests*’ provided in NPPF (2021): archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values or interests.

2.23 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting ‘*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*’ (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.

2.24 In order to assess the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset, and the implications of new developments, the guidance recommends that a systematic and staged ‘5-step process’ to assessment should be adopted, namely:

- i) identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- ii) assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- iii) assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;

- iv) explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - v) make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 2.25 This report therefore follows steps (i) and (ii) to identify the local heritage assets and their settings and then makes an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).
- 2.26 A recent Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019)*, brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. This is aimed at providing assistance for owners, applicants, local planning authorities, planning and other consultants in the implementation of not only the guidance but also historic environment legislation and policy. It also emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).

Heritage Assets

- 3.2 A gazetteer of all designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological records held on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within a 1km search area around the study site boundary is provided in Appendix I, and their locations marked on plans in Figures 1-2.

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

- 3.3 The holdings of the online Cambridgeshire Archives Service Online Catalogue, together with on-line repositories, were consulted for historical maps and plans, and relevant documentary sources.

Published and Online Sources

- 3.4 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted, including the regional archaeological research framework *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) was also consulted.

LiDAR Data

- 3.5 LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (DEFRA 2022) was consulted in order to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks within the study site.

Site Visit

- 3.6 A site visit was undertaken September 2022 in dry, sunny conditions to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets (Plates 1 to 20).

Assessment Criteria

Definition of Significance

- 3.7 NPPF defines significance as:

‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’.

- 3.8 Historic England’s *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage, 2008) identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. A revised consultation draft of *Conservation Principles* published by Historic England in November 2017 adopts the values terminology, or interests, of the NPPF, listed below;

- *Archaeological Interest*: the potential of an asset to yield evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future investigation. Archaeological interest includes above-ground structures, as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains.
- *Architectural and Artistic Interest*: derives from a contemporary appreciation of an asset’s aesthetics. Architectural interest is an interest in design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. Artistic interest can include the use, representation or influence of historic places or buildings in artwork. It can also include the skill and emotional impact of works of art that are part of heritage assets or assets in their own right
- *Historic Interest*: the way in which an asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). It can be said to hold communal value when associated with the identity of a community.

- 3.9 These values or interests encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets. There are no single defining criteria that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. These values are not intended to be restrictive but are identified in order.

- 3.10 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).
- 3.11 The relative contribution of the heritage values to the significance of the archaeological asset(s) are graded as below:

Heritage significance	Description
Very High	• World Heritage Sites
High	• Scheduled Monuments • Grade I and II* Listed Buildings • Grade I and II* Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
Medium	• Grade II Listed Buildings • Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens • Conservation Areas
Low	• Locally listed buildings • Non-designated archaeological sites of local value, and/or potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible / nil	• Heritage assets with very little or no surviving research value

Definition of Setting

- 3.12 The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'*
- 3.13 Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) was used to inform the methodology for this assessment which follows steps i) to iv) outlined in the guidance.
- 3.14 The production of this assessment has taken into account the physical and sensory surroundings of the asset, in order to understand the contribution 'setting' makes to the heritage significance of the asset(s). This has included topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.

Definition of Harm

- 3.15 Current guidance by Historic England is that ‘change’ does not equate to ‘harm’. The NPPF and its accompanying PPG effectively distinguish between two degrees of harm to heritage assets – substantial and less than substantial. Paragraph 201 of the NPPF states that:

‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss...’

- 3.16 Paragraph 202 of the NPPF states that:

‘Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal...’

- 3.17 In determining the effects of the Proposed Scheme this assessment is cognisant of case law. Including the below:

- Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688

- 3.18 This ruling has emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act – and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to ‘have special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting’. As stated by HH Judge David Cooke in a judgment of 22 September 2015 regarding the impact on the setting of a listed building:

‘It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a listed building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed.’

- PALMER Appellant and Herefordshire Council and ANR [04/11/16] Case No: C1/2015/3383

- 3.19 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:

‘It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.’

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The study site comprises land at Cambridge Biomedical Campus and is situated to the north and south of Dame Mary Archer Way, Cambridge (NGR centred at TL 46357 54587) (Figure 1). The study site is bounded by scrubland off the southern slip road of Junction 1 on the A14, to the east the A5199, to the south and west by fields, and a tree-

lined stream along the north-west of the study site. The site is irregular in shape and bounded to the north by Long Road College, Long Road, and properties fronting Long Road, to the north-east by Hills Road roundabout, residential development and Babraham Road, to the south-east by Granham's Road, to the south-west by White Hill Farm, fields and woodland containing the Nine Wells monument, and to the west by the railway line from London to Cambridge.

- 4.2 The study site comprises approximately 136 hectares of land and comprises an irregular parcel, occupied by agricultural fields in the south (Plates 11-21), and Cambridge Biomedical Campus and Addenbrooke's Hospital buildings in the centre and north of the study site (Plates 2-10).
- 4.3 The south of the study site lies on the northern slopes of White Hill sloping gradually down in a northerly from c. 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the southern corner of the study site, down to approximately 20m aOD in the centre of the study site. The south of the study site occupies generally level ground with an imperceptible slope northwards down to c. 15m aOD in the north of the study site. The White Hill forms a northern promontory of the Gog Magog Hills which rise c. 70m aOD to the south of the study site.
- 4.4 The site lies on the edge of river terrace above the River Cam which flows c. 2.25m west of the study site.
- 4.5 The bedrock geology within the study site is recorded as comprising West Melbury Chalk Formation within the north-west of the site, with a sinuous line of Totternhoe Stone Member – Chalk running between the north-east of the site and south-west of the site, and Zig Zag Chalk Formation in the south-east of the site. A small area of superficial River Terrace Deposits is located on the north-eastern boundary of the study site (BGS 2022). Due to the cumulative phases of development within the north and centre of the study site, it can be anticipated that the natural geological sequence has been damaged or removed within the footprint of the hospital buildings and associated infrastructure.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Northamptonshire HER and the NHLE.
- 5.2 It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.

- 5.4 The site does not contain any designated heritage assets. However, there are 13 designated heritage assets within a 1km buffer around the study site, including one Scheduled Monument, two Conservation Areas and ten Grade II listed buildings (Figure 1).
- 5.5 The Scheduled Monument 'Site revealed by aerial photography West of White Hill Farm', comprises a cropmark complex of rectangular enclosures, recorded by aerial photography to the west of White Hill Farm (NHLE 1006891), located c. 275m to the south-west of the study site. The monument is entirely below ground and lies within a field between the Cambridge to London railway to the east and Hobsons Brook to the west. The cropmarks have been interpreted as an Iron Age to Roman period settlement.
- 5.6 The Scheduled Monument area is bounded by the mainline railway to its east and there is no intervisibility between the study site and Scheduled site (Plate 15). The agricultural setting of the remains west of White Hill farm, has been significantly altered by the infrastructure such as the mainline railway and the creation of Addenbrooke's Road railway bridge, and recent development at Trumpington, and on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus. Therefore, the study site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the Scheduled Site West of White Hill Farm due to its location east of the railway line from this heritage asset and the intervening fields.
- 5.7 There are ten listed buildings within 1km of the study site all of which are Grade II listed.
- 5.8 The closest listed building to the study site comprises the Grade II Nine Wells Monument (NHLE 1127825), located c. 160m south-west of the study site (Plate 12). The monument dates to 1861, and comprises a polished granite obelisk on a podium with inscriptions surrounded by iron railings. The springs at Nine Wells have supplied Hobson's Conduit in Cambridge since 1610, and the inscriptions include in the dedication the name of Thomas Hobson the carrier who 'paid' for the 17th century fountain house which once stood in the marketplace and formed part of this enterprise. The listed monument is located within a strip of woodland adjoining the south-western boundary of the study site (Plate 12). This listed structure can be considered of historic and communal value.
- 5.9 The listed Monument is located within woodland at Nine Wells, the monument is enclosed by mature trees, and there is no intervisibility between the study site and listed monument (Plates 11-12). The agricultural setting of the listed monument within Nine Wells woodland, has been significantly altered by the infrastructure such as the mainline railway and the creation of Addenbrooke's Road railway bridge, and recent development at Trumpington, and on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus. Therefore, the study site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the listed monument due to its immediate setting within woodland.
- 5.10 The early/mid 19th century Grade II listed Clay Farmhouse lies 900m north-west of the study site off Long Road (NHLE 1235122). The 1930's Grade II listed house 'Alcantra' lies c. 180m north-west of the study site (Plate 1) (NHLE 1246641). At least 750m north of the study site, lie the Grade II listed early 20th century Gymnasium and Art and Craft Studios adjoining west of Homerton College (NHLE 1126038), and the 19th century Homerton College (NHLE

1331852). The Grade II listed 1960's house 'Keelson' lies c. 600m north of the study site (NHLE 1375672). The Grade II listed 1930's house 'The Sun House' lies c. 400m north-east of the study site (NHLE 1268343). These assets have historic, architectural and aesthetic interest. There is no intervisibility between the study site and any of the listed buildings to the north of the study site. This is due to their distance from the study site, and the presence of 20th century development and roads.

- 5.11 The Grade II listed Old Milestone about 650 yards south-east from Red Cross, Worts Causeway, lies c. 500m east of the study site and may date from 1709 (NHLE 1331933). This asset has historic interest and is of national significance. There is no intervisibility between the study site and the listed milepost to the east of the study site. This is due to its distance from the study site, and the presence of 20th century development and roads.
- 5.12 To the south of the study site lie both the Grade II listed early 19th century 'Thatched Cottage', c. 900m south-east (NHLE 1331051), and the early 19th century 'Dovecot at Granham's Farm', c. 900m south-east (NHLE 1331068). These assets have historic, architectural and aesthetic interest. There is no intervisibility between the study site and the listed buildings to the south of the study site. This is due to their distance from the study site, and the presence of hedgerows, mature trees, and the natural topography of the area.
- 5.13 The eastern arm of Trumpington Conservation Area is located c. 950m to the west of the study site boundary. Trumpington Conservation Area covers approximately 55 hectares in area and only the eastern area around Alpha Terrace lies within 1km of the study site. The conservation area is focussed on historic village of Trumpington and extends across the High Street (A1301) to the east, to Old Mills Road in the south, along Grantchester Road to the west and beyond Trumpington Hall to the north. Trumpington has retained its village character; despite being enclosed within the city of Cambridge, and it retains its historic context and contains 25 listed buildings and 9 buildings of local interest, including the manor houses of Trumpington Hall and Anstey Hall (Trumpington Conservation Area Appraisal, 2010, CCC). There are no views between the Conservation Area and the study site due to the intervening recently built residential development at Clay Farm, south-east of Trumpington, mature trees along the Vicar's Brook and the guided busway and mainline railway. The conservation area has historic, architectural and aesthetic interest.
- 5.14 Barrow Road Conservation Area is located c. 800m north-west of the study site. The conservation area covers approximately 8 hectares and is located east of Trumpington Road (A1134). The special interest of the conservation area is distinguished by its low density layout with wide green verges planted with cherry trees, behind which stand detached two-storey houses, predominately Arts and Crafts style, built to a common building line on generous plots (Barrow Road Conservation Area Appraisal, 2016, CCC). The back gardens with their mature vegetation and trees, and the inward facing houses, creates an enclosed and private setting. Therefore, there are no views looking out of the Conservation Area south-east towards the study site boundary. Trees along Vicar's Brook,

on the eastern edge of the Conservation Area, further screen views towards the study site. This asset has historic, architectural and aesthetic interest.

- 5.15 The study site is not considered to contribute to the significance of any designated heritage assets within the surrounding search area through forming part of their setting and they are, therefore, not considered sensitive to future development of the study site. Therefore, following step i) of the Historic England setting guidance (2017; see Section 2.23 above), all the remaining designated assets within the search area have been scoped out of further assessment.
- 5.16 The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 1.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.17 There are 49 monument records held on the HER within the study site. Within the south of the site several artefact scatters are recorded including the findspot of Roman pottery and a flint implement are recorded (MCBI0448-9) respectively and flint flakes, medieval pottery and post-medieval artefacts are also recorded (MCB6051-3). Roman and medieval ditches are recorded in the south of the study site (MCBI3279). Three areas of cropmarks are recorded on the study site, including cropmarks south of Addenbrooke's Hospital representing linear enclosures recorded in the south-east of the site, possibly Bronze Age in date (MCB27674), a cropmark rectilinear enclosure and field system at Great Shelford in the south of the study site (MCBI0022) (Plate 21). In addition, the cropmark of a sub-circular enclosure is recorded close to the Nine Wells site (MCB24762).
- 5.18 In the northern half of the study site a cropmark complex is recorded in the north-west of the study site, to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital (MCBI0003). The conjectured route of four Roman roads are recorded on the site, one crossing the centre of the site on a south-west to north-east alignment from Red Cross to Hauxton (MCB30149).
- 5.19 In the north-east of the study site, the Roman road at Addenbrooke's on a south-east to north-west alignment (MCBI7897), the possible Roman road from Red Cross to Barton on the same alignment (MCB31324), and Worsted Street via Devana on a north-west to south-east alignment following the route of Hills Road on the eastern boundary of the study site (MCB9602). An Iron Age settlement site is recorded from excavations during the construction of Addenbrooke's Hospital in 1962 (MCB5811). The majority of the HER monument record points in the northern half of the study site relate to records of late prehistoric and roman remains recorded in the recent redevelopment of the Cambridge Biomedical campus and 20th century hospital developments, including Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement recorded at the Astra Zeneca south site (MCB31555), and a Roman settlement recorded at the Astra Zeneca north site (MCB26684). An artefact scatter records worked flints south-west of Addenbrooke's (MCBI7843). In the extreme north of the study site evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation was recorded on the route of a watermain (MCBI7800), and ahead of construction of Hutchison site (MCBI7890).

- 5.20 The HER contains 250 'monument' records and 151 'event' records for within the surrounding 1.5km search area, including records relating to listed buildings and the Scheduled Monument also recorded on the NHLE. A large number of the HER records within the search area relate to findspots of artefact scatters, cropmarks observed on aerial photographs and interpreted as archaeological features, and late prehistoric, roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains recorded ahead of recent development on and near to the study site.
- 5.21 There are 151 event records within the 1km search area, HER events on the study site itself include aerial photographic assessments, and programmes of archaeological investigation and excavation ahead of development. A large number of events are recorded from fieldwork over the past 20 years in the north of the study site and include; fieldwalking, geophysics, and evaluation on Addenbrooke's 2020 land (ECB2832), evaluation at the NCP car park (ECB2621) and multi-storey car park (ECB3884), excavation at the Hutchison site (ECB1457), excavation at the MRC site (ECB3038), excavation at the AZ north site (ECB4142), excavation at the AZ south site (ECB4142), excavation at the Papworth site (ECB4376), excavations at the Energy Centre (ECB3904), excavation at the Biomedical Campus (ECB4797), excavation at the Abcam building (ECB4840), and fieldwork on the access roads including Addenbrooke's access road (ECB6135).
- 5.22 Apart from the aerial photographic assessments covering the south of the study site, a borehole and fieldwalking survey was undertaken adjacent to the Nine Wells enclosure (ECB5373), and an archaeological assessment on the route of the Cambridge Southern relief road (ECB761).
- 5.23 Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix I and their positions marked on Figures 1 - 2.
- 5.24 The HER 'monument' records relating to archaeological remains, buildings or finds within the search area are divided by period in the following table. Some records cover more than one period.

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	19	53
Roman	15	21
Early medieval	2	2
Medieval	3	11
Post-medieval/19 th century	3	43
Modern	1	28
Unknown / Undated / None	10	44

Prehistoric and Roman Periods (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 410)

- 5.25 There are 19 records of evidence for prehistoric activity and 53 records of prehistoric evidence within the wider search area.
- 5.26 Lower Palaeolithic flakes have been recorded within the south-east of the study site (MCB6051), and from the study area (MCB6052).
- 5.27 A number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been recorded on the HER within the study area, including from archaeological excavations at the Astra Zeneca north plot recorded residual flint of Mesolithic to Neolithic date (MCB26684) and along the CBC Boulevard (MCB19991). Mesolithic to Neolithic flints were recorded during excavations at the Fawcett Primary School (MCB26717). Mesolithic to Neolithic flints were recorded during excavations at the Bell Language School (MCB16078). A Mesolithic tranche axe is recorded from the Clay Farm site (MCB16139).
- 5.28 An artefact scatter records worked flints south-west of Addenbrooke's (MCB17843).
- 5.29 A borehole assessment in 2014 of a sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure in the south-west of the study site adjacent to Nine Wells recorded a radio carbon date from a sample taken within the centre of the enclosure ditch as dating to c. 5985 BC (Mesolithic period), and a fieldwalking survey in 2017 recovered 54 Mesolithic to Bronze Age worked flints here (MCB24762).
- 5.30 A Neolithic pit containing a small quantity of Mildenhall type pottery was recorded at Astra Zeneca south plot, west of Francis Crick Avenue (MCB31555).
- 5.31 A number of Neolithic finds are recorded within the study area, including a Neolithic pit containing grooved ware is recorded from the Hills Road (MCB5389), an axe and flints from Great Shelford (MCB5405), a Neolithic pit and pottery in Cambridge (MCB5832), a Neolithic flint scatter (MCB5900), Neolithic flints (MCB5902) and (MCB5913-4) and a flint axe (MCB5907) all from Great Shelford.
- 5.32 Archaeological investigations ahead of the recent redevelopment of the Cambridge Biomedical campus have recorded a Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement recorded at the Astra Zeneca south site (MCB31555). Three phases of activity were dated to the Middle Bronze Age and consisted of an early field system, a series of ditched enclosures associated with settlement activity and two later boundary ditches. Extensive evidence of Middle Iron Age activity was recorded across the entire site and consisted of pits, postholes, linear boundary ditches and at least one roundhouse gully suggestive of a small settlement site.
- 5.33 Bronze Age field systems were recorded during an excavation at the Addenbrooke's multi-storey car park in the north of the study site (MCB20120). Excavations immediately to the south of the Astra Zeneca south site recorded Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features (MCB27478). Excavations at the Hutchison site at Addenbrooke's recorded middle Bronze Age postholes, and pits, and settlement activity from the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age (MCB15770).

- 5.34 Cropmarks south of Addenbrooke's Hospital representing linear enclosures are recorded in the south-east of the site, possibly Bronze Age in date (MCB27674), and a cropmark rectilinear enclosure and field system of unknown date are recorded at Great Shelford in the south of the study site (MCB10022) (Plate 21).
- 5.35 Bronze Age field systems and post alignments were recorded from the Bell Language School immediately east to the study site (MCB16078).
- 5.36 Evaluation trenching to the west of Nine Wells recorded a ditch containing late Bronze Age to late Iron Age pottery (MCB30478).
- 5.37 Evaluation trenching at Granham's Farm to the south of the study site recorded late Bronze Age to early Iron Age postholes (MCB15570), and a middle Bronze Age roundhouse (MCB15569). In addition, Iron Age settlement and possible cemetery evidence was recorded at Granham's Farm (MCB15540).
- 5.38 Investigations at Clay Farm, Trumpington has recorded late Bronze Age and early Iron Age field system (MCB17895), and late Bronze Age and early Iron Age within an area of known cropmarks (MCB17955).
- 5.39 An Iron Age settlement site is recorded from excavations during the construction of Addenbrooke's Hospital in 1962 (MCB5811). A large enclosure ditch, a house, and postholes were revealed.
- 5.40 A middle Iron Age to roman field system was recorded south-west of the Bell Language School (MCB20924), as well as an Iron Age trackway and pits (MCB20923).
- 5.41 Iron age ditches and pits were recorded on the Hills Road (MCB6221).
- 5.42 The Scheduled Monument 'Site revealed by aerial photography West of White Hill Farm', comprises a cropmark complex of rectangular enclosures, recorded by aerial photography to the west of White Hill Farm (NHLE 1006891), is located c. 275m to the south-west of the study site. The cropmarks have been interpreted as an Iron Age to Roman period settlement. A possible Roman villa has been identified in the north-west area of the monument. Fieldwalking identified finds from the 1st and 4th centuries, confirming the Romano-British date, although no Iron Age finds have been found. The site is located within a flat arable field, the result of regular plough activity to a depth of 0.3m. It is important to note that a survey from 1988 concluded that it was doubtful whether the monument merited scheduling and observed nothing at ground level
- 5.43 There are 15 records of Roman activity within the study site itself and 21 records of roman evidence within the wider search area.
- 5.44 The conjectured route of four Roman roads are recorded on the site, one crossing the centre of the site on a south-west to north-east alignment from Red Cross to Hauxton (MCB30149). In the north-east of the study site, the Roman road at Addenbrooke's on a south-east to north-west alignment (MCB17897), the possible Roman road from Red Cross to Barton on the same alignment (MCB31324), and Worsted Street via Devana on a north-

west to south-east alignment following the route of Hills Road on the eastern boundary of the study site (MCB9602).

- 5.45 Excavations at the Hutchison site at Addenbrooke's recorded late Iron Age roundhouses, a small enclosed Roman cemetery, and eleven Roman pottery kilns (MCB17888). A Roman field system was recorded on Dame Mary Archer way (MCB20378). An early Roman field system and features were recorded at Addenbrooke's (MCB26681).
- 5.46 A Romano British field system was recorded at Granham's Farm (MCB15538).
- 5.47 The study site is situated on the edge of a gravel terrace within the River Cam valley, which comprised a landscape of widespread prehistoric and Roman activity. Archaeological fieldwork in the north of the site has recorded evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation activity, although recent excavations at the Abcam site in the centre of the study site indicate that the early Roman settlement activity does not continue southwards into the centre of the site. On previously undeveloped parts of the site, it is considered that there is potential for residual early prehistoric flintwork, later prehistoric field systems, and enclosures, including the probable prehistoric enclosure adjacent to Nine Wells, and also evidence of Roman field systems and enclosures in the south of the study site. It is considered likely that, these remains would be of more than regional or local significance. The recent development of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus and 20th century development of Addenbrooke's Hospital will have removed the majority of deposits pre-dating the modern period and it is considered unlikely that, if any remains did survive, these would be of more than local significance.

Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1540)

- 5.48 There are 2 records of evidence for medieval activity within the study site, and 2 records within the study area. There are 3 records of evidence for medieval activity within the study site, and 11 records within the study area.
- 5.49 In the north-west of the study site early Saxon remains were recorded during watermain diversion works (MCB17800). In the north of the study site at the Hutchison site, remains of middle Saxon occupation activity were recorded (MCB17890). A curvilinear ditch, five wells, a pit and one or possibly two rectangular post-holes structures were recorded.
- 5.50 An early Saxon ditch (MCB20044) and a late Saxon enclosure were recorded at Granham's Farm (MCB1264).
- 5.51 The village of Great Shelford is thought to have Saxon origins, and a possible Saxon manor was located at Granham's Farm to the south of the study site.
- 5.52 Medieval ridge and furrow is recorded from the excavations at the Hutchison site (MCB17896).
- 5.53 Much of the evidence for the early medieval period activity is focused in the north of the study site, and to the south of the study site at Granham's Farm. The study site is likely to

have remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Due to recent development in the north of the site, medieval evidence is likely to have been destroyed. Any surviving buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period in previously undeveloped parts of the study site are likely to have been disturbed by modern ploughing. If remains do survive, it is considered that such remains would be of local significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 5.54 The majority of post-medieval period HER records within the study area relate to post-medieval agricultural evidence and listed buildings discussed above.
- 5.55 Post-medieval artefact scatters are recorded in the south-east of the study site (MCB6053).
- 5.56 The site of the former Redcross Farm is recorded in the east of the study site (MCB26623).
- 5.57 The Hobson's Conduit also known as the Cambridge New River is an early 17th century fresh water system supplying the city of Cambridge to the north of the study site, fed by springs at Nine Wells, immediately west of the study site (MCB16550).
- 5.58 There is no tithe map available for the study site. The Ordnance Survey Drawing of Cambridge depicts the land at the study site in 1808 occupying fields to the south of a road on the line of Long Road, and to the west of a road on the line of the Hills Road. Nine wells is shown to the west of the study site, and a farm at Red Cross is shown to the east of the study site (not represented here).
- 5.59 The first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1885-6 depicts the study site and its surrounding area much as it is shown on the Ordnance Survey Drawing, occupying fields with Red Cross Farm buildings shown in the east of the study site (Figure 3). The Great Eastern Railway is shown to the west of the study site, and small wooded plantations are shown at White Hill Farm in the south of the study site.
- 5.60 The site remained unchanged until the 1938 Ordnance Survey (Figures 4-6) when houses were built along Long Road in the north of the study site.
- 5.61 No further significant changes occurred until 1973 when Addenbrooke's Hospital was built in the north-east of the study site (Figures 7-8).
- 5.62 By 2001 Robinson Way was constructed in the north of the site (Figure 9). By 2010 Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings were constructed in the north of the site (Figure 10). Further Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings were constructed in the north of the study site between 2010 and 2022 (Figures 11-13).
- 5.63 No archaeological features were identified on the LiDAR plot, and a plot of the 1m resolution LiDAR data is provided at Figure 13. The locations of new buildings and infrastructure are indicated on the LiDAR plot, as well as field boundaries in the south of the study site.

- 5.64 Based on the above, it is most likely that any buried post-medieval archaeological features would relate to agricultural activity and, if they had survived, any such features would be of negligible significance.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.2 It is recognised that not all parts of an archaeological asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 195, NPPF 2021) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 6.4 The study site is not considered to contribute to the significance of any designated heritage assets within the surrounding area through forming part of their setting and they are, therefore, not considered sensitive to future development of the study site. Therefore, following step i) of the Historic England setting guidance (2017; see Section 2.23 above), all the remaining designated assets within the search area have been scoped out of further assessment.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.5 There is evidence of early prehistoric findspots, later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon settlement activity within the study site, recorded during fieldwalking in the form of residual flint and pottery scatters and archaeological settlement, burial, industrial, and agricultural features. Therefore, there is potential for later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date finds to survive in any undisturbed parts of the study site, but it is considered that any such features would be of no more than regional or local significance.
- 6.6 It is likely that the study site was situated within the agricultural hinterland of Great Shelford during the historic periods. The assessment, has shown that there is potential for buried remains of agricultural features of a medieval, post-medieval or modern date to survive within any recently undisturbed parts the study site, but it is considered that any such features would be of negligible significance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Previous impacts

- 7.1 Construction activities on the site in the latter half of the 20th century and early 21st century are considered likely to have removed the any surviving archaeological deposits or finds across the majority of the north of the study site.
- 7.2 In addition, archaeological investigations undertaken ahead of the construction of hospital and Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings will have removed archaeological deposits in the north and centre of the study site.
- 7.3 Previously undeveloped areas in the south of the study site are likely to have undergone superficial disturbance from modern ploughing.

Proposed Development

- 7.1 Options for the potential redevelopment of the site are outlined within a draft Spatial Framework (Appendix 2). The Spatial Framework provides a high level view of the scale of potential development proposals and comprises the construction of further Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings within the level ground in the south of the study site, and associated infrastructure, and the redevelopment of some 20th century buildings within the north of the study site.
- 7.2 The proposals within the draft Spatial Framework have been reviewed and potential impacts on heritage assets are assessed below.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3 As identified above, there is one scheduled monument, ten Grade II listed buildings, and two conservation areas within the 1km buffer of the study site. The draft Spatial Framework proposals will have no impact on any designated heritage assets within 1km of the study site boundary.
- 7.4 The scheduled monument, conservation areas and listed buildings, lost their wider agricultural settings when the mainline railway was constructed in the 19th century, further eroded by 20th and 21st century residential and Biomedical Campus development.
- 7.5 The draft Spatial Framework will retain and reinstate woodland within the Expansion Land in the south of the study site, close to the Nine Wells Grade II listed monument. It is proposed that the Nine Wells monument would be celebrated as an asset by enhancing interpretation of the monument and respecting the Local Nature Reserve which surrounds the monument.
- 7.6 Proposals within the proposed Expansion Land in the south-east of study site would be designed to protect the historic built character of designated heritage assets beyond 1km to the south and north of the study site, through careful design measures taking account of long views from heritage assets. Sensitive design and strategic landscape planting will

protect the settings of heritage assets over 1km south of the study site. The existing field in the south of the study site will be retained for arable agriculture and grassland.

- 7.7 Due to the sites limited contribution to the setting of the designated heritage assets, it is considered that the draft Spatial Framework proposals at the study site will have negligible harm on designated heritage assets within and nearby the study site.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.8 This assessment has established that there would have been potential for the survival of findspots of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon period features within the north of the study site. However, however due to 21st and 20th century development and archaeological excavations, these potentially archaeologically bearing deposits are now considered to have been removed or reworked in the north and centre of the study site. Should any archaeological remains survive in the north of the study site, they are unlikely to survive in situ, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 7.9 This assessment has established that there is potential for the survival of findspots of early prehistoric date, and remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological features within the south of the study site. Surviving archaeological features are considered to be of no more than regional or local significance.
- 7.10 The draft Spatial Framework proposals would include undeveloped areas open space in the south-west of the study site where a Mesolithic enclosure ditch has been recorded, any archaeological impacts in this part of the study site would be limited to tree planting and landscaping groundworks. The proposed development of the Expansion Land in the south-east of the study site could have an archaeological impact through construction groundworks. The proposed development of the north of the study site around Addenbrookes Hospital and Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings could have an archaeological impact through construction groundworks on previously undisturbed archaeological deposits.
- 7.11 It is considered that development impacts on non-designated archaeological assets could be mitigated through a programme of archaeological work, including geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching, followed by archaeological excavation focussed on areas of archaeological significance. The scope of the archaeological mitigation would need to be agreed in advance in accordance with a Brief from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information, in order to determine the archaeological potential and heritage significance of land proposed for commercial development on land at Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge. The assessment addresses the information

requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.

- 8.2 This assessment has established that there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and that the draft Spatial Framework proposals will have no impact upon any designated heritage assets in the surrounding area.
- 8.3 The available archaeological records suggest that there would have been potential for findspots of later prehistoric and Roman date, and sub-surface remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. However due to the cumulative impacts of archaeological mitigatory excavations, and development on the north of the site in the late 20th and early 21st century, any archaeological deposits are considered likely to have been removed or severely damaged within archaeologically excavated and developed plots in the north and centre of the study site. Previously undeveloped plots which haven't been subject to archaeological excavation will have been impacted by modern ploughing. Therefore, any surviving archaeological remains in the north and centre of the study site are likely to have been truncated and would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 8.4 Within the south of the study site, modern ploughing will have had a superficial impact on archaeological deposits, and it is considered that there is a potential for prehistoric and Roman activity, and evidence of medieval and post-medieval agriculture. Therefore, there is potential for later prehistoric and Roman date finds to survive in the south of the study site, but it is considered that any such features are likely to be of local archaeological significance.
- 8.5 It is considered that any development impacts on non-designated archaeological assets could be mitigated through a programme of archaeological work, including geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching, followed by archaeological excavation focussed on areas of archaeological significance. The scope of the archaeological mitigation would need to be agreed in advance in accordance with a Brief from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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Historical Mapping

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885-86

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1901

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1927-28

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1938

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1959-60

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1973

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2001

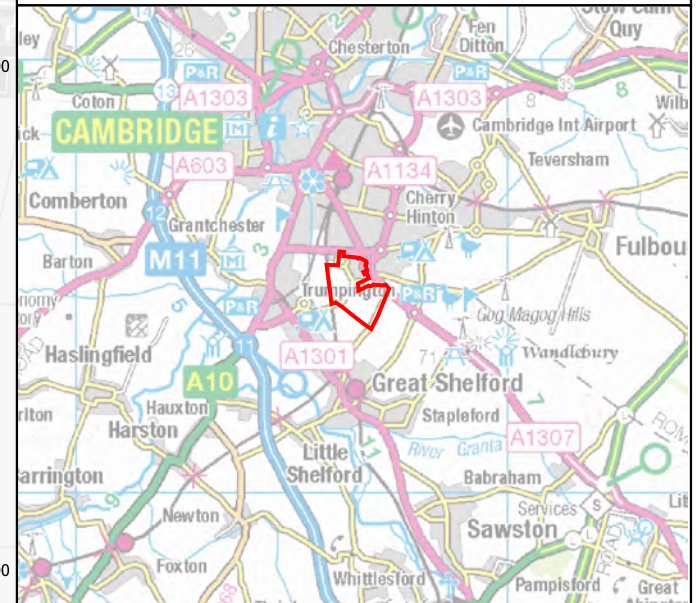
Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2010

Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2022

Aerial photograph of the study site (Google Earth 2020)

Plot of 1m resolution DTM LiDAR (2020)

Figures

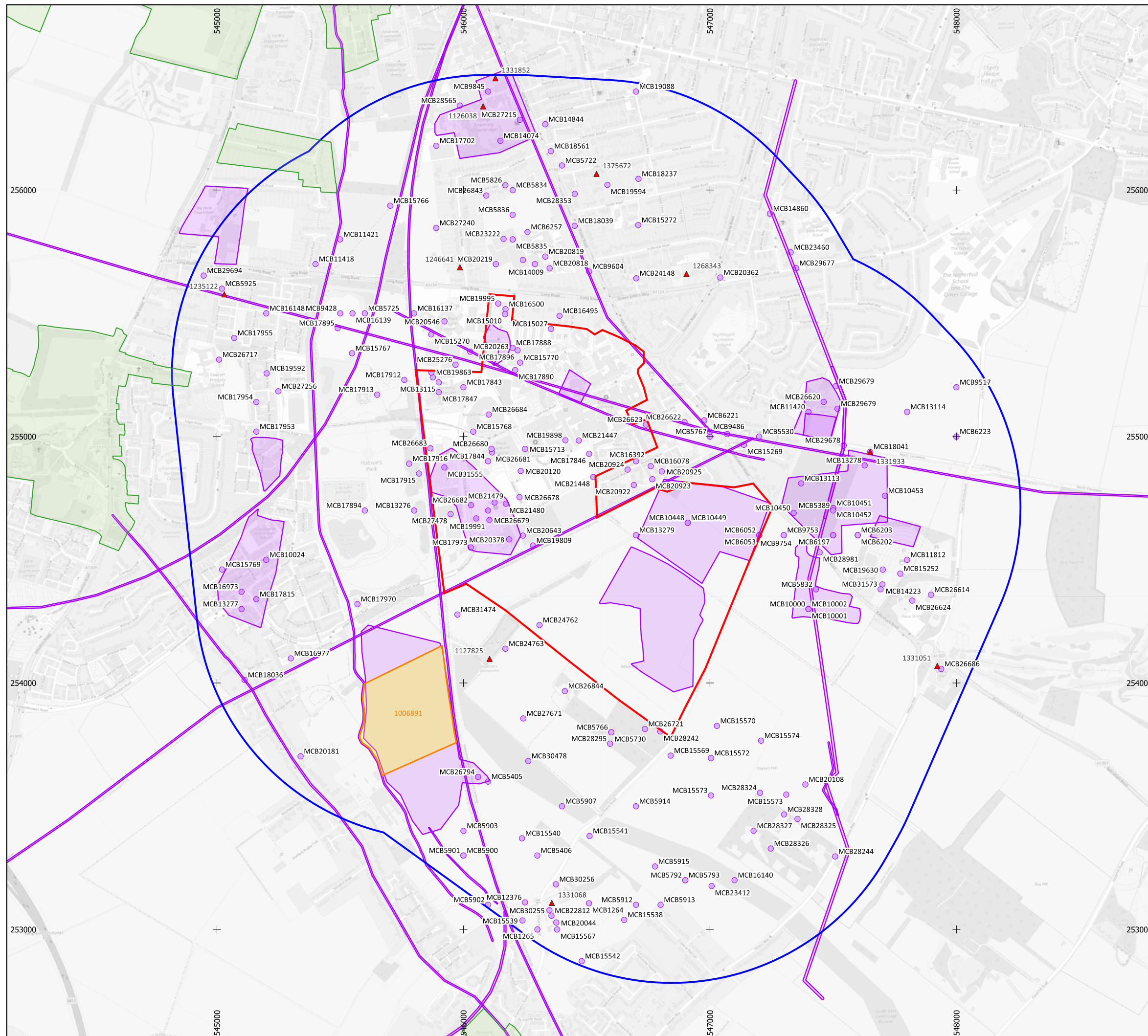


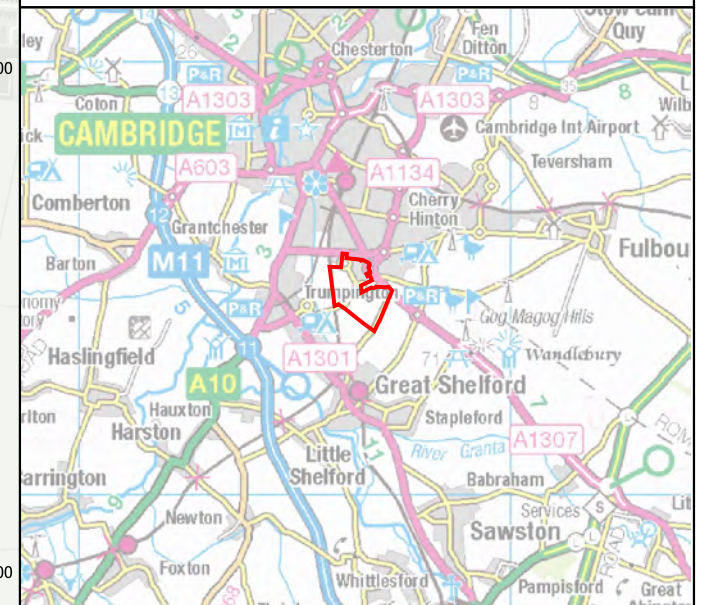
- Study Site
- Search Area (1km)
- HER 'monument' record
- HER 'monument' point
- ▲ Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

Figure 1. The study site and search area with the location of HER 'monument' records and designated heritage assets





- Study Site
- Search Area (1km)
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' line
- HER 'event' area

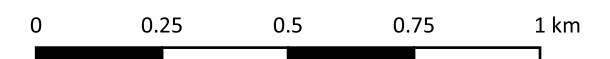
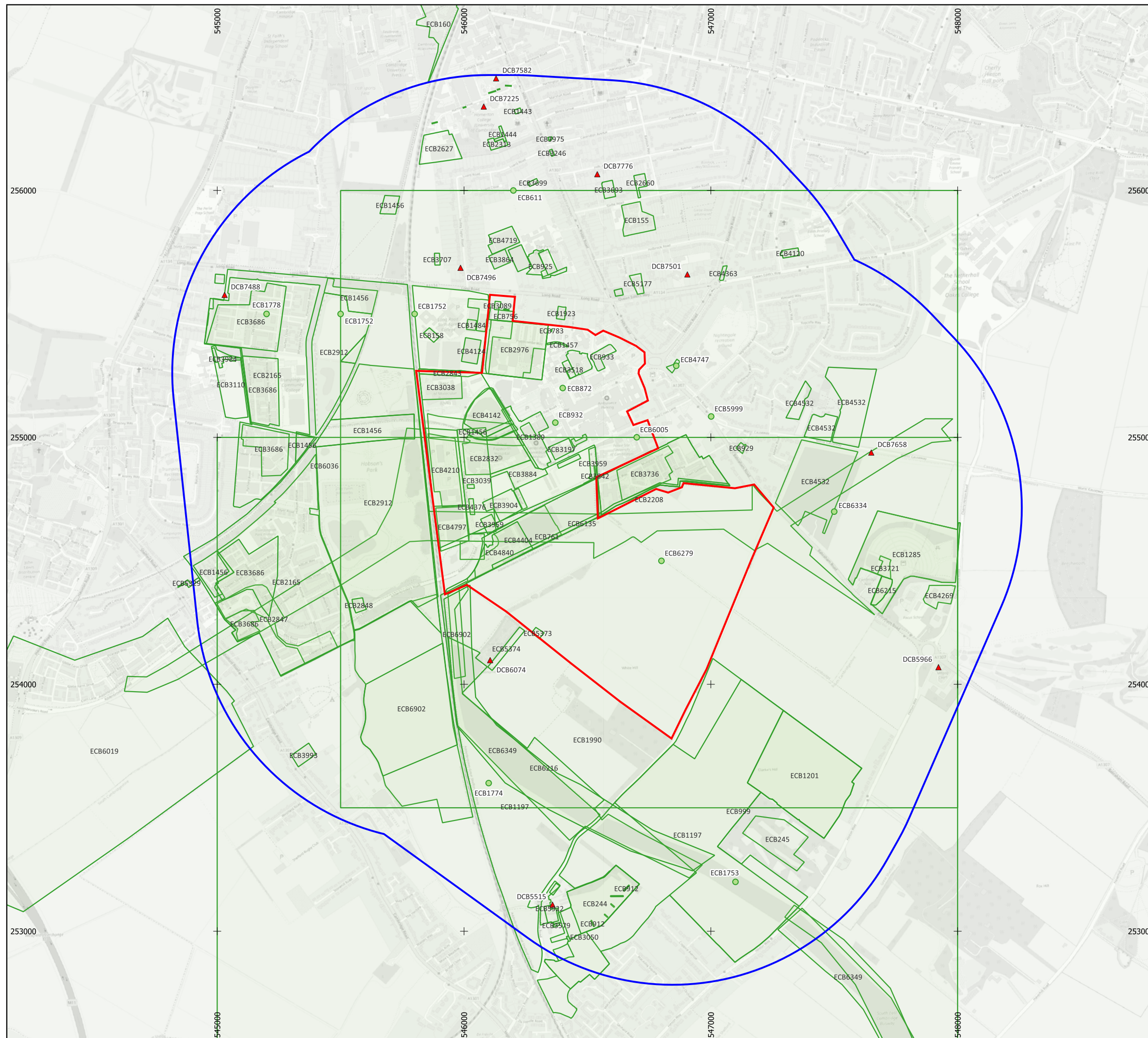


Figure 2. The study site and search area with the location of HER 'event' records



 Study Site

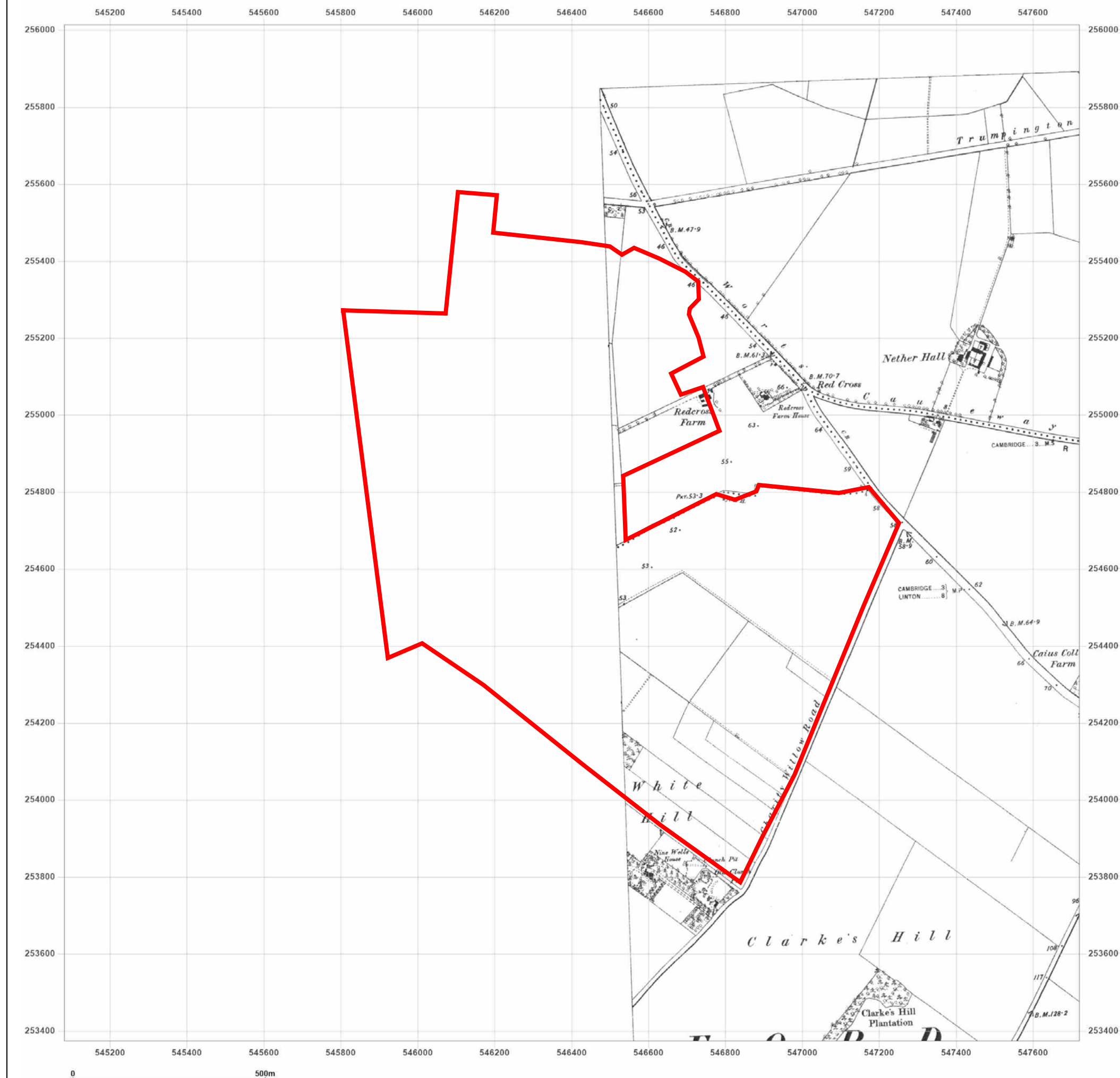


Figure 3. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885

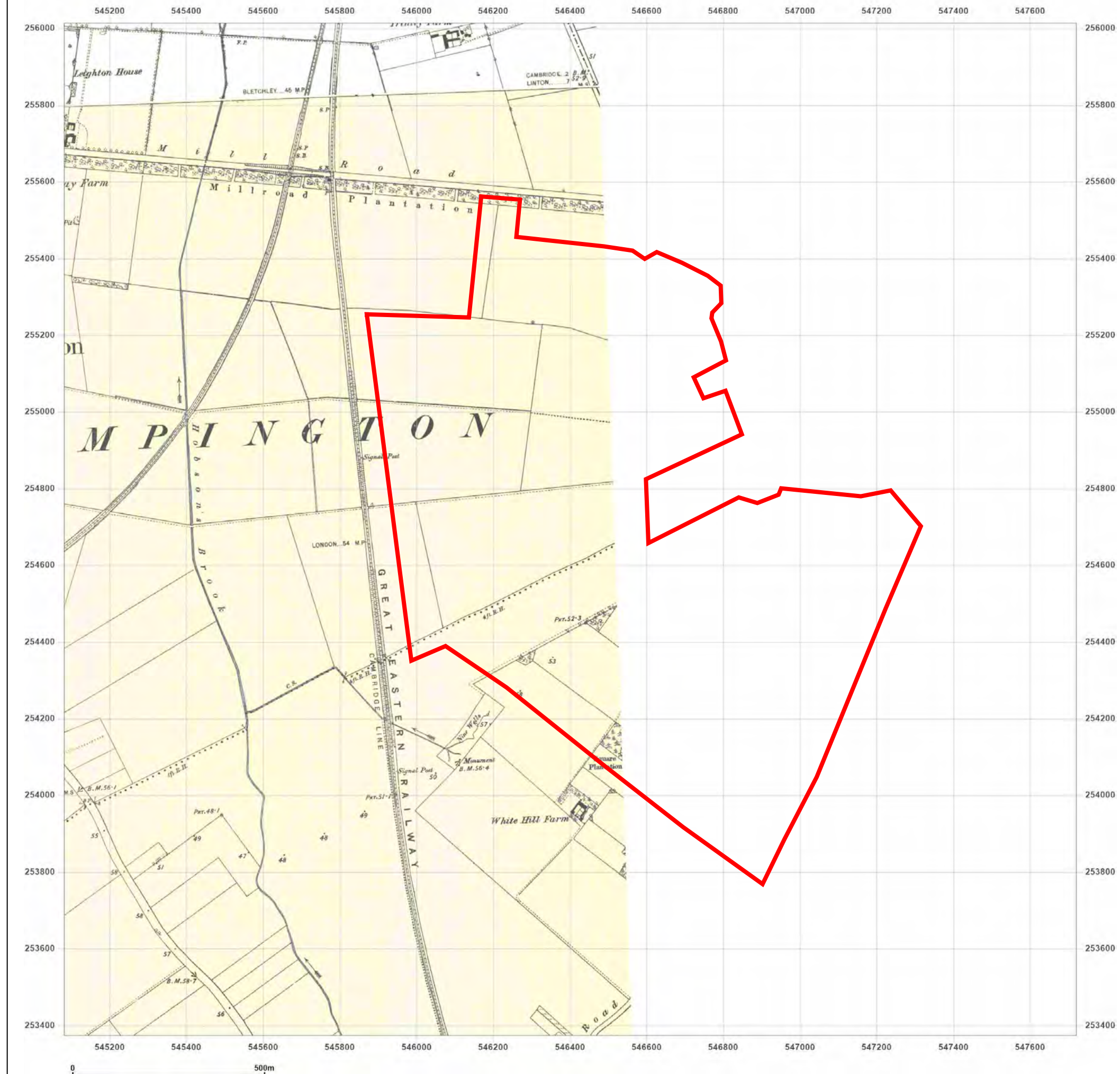
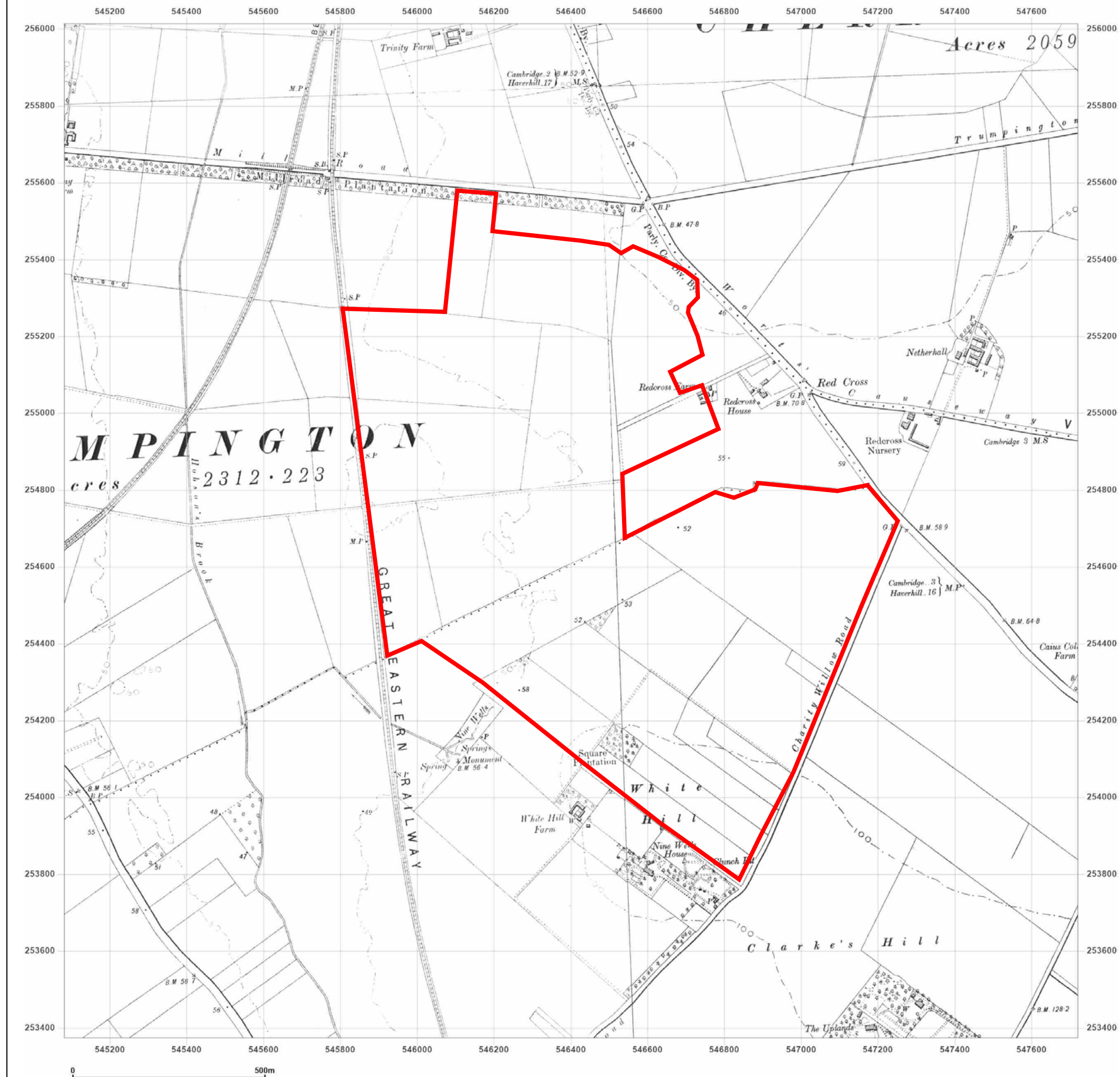
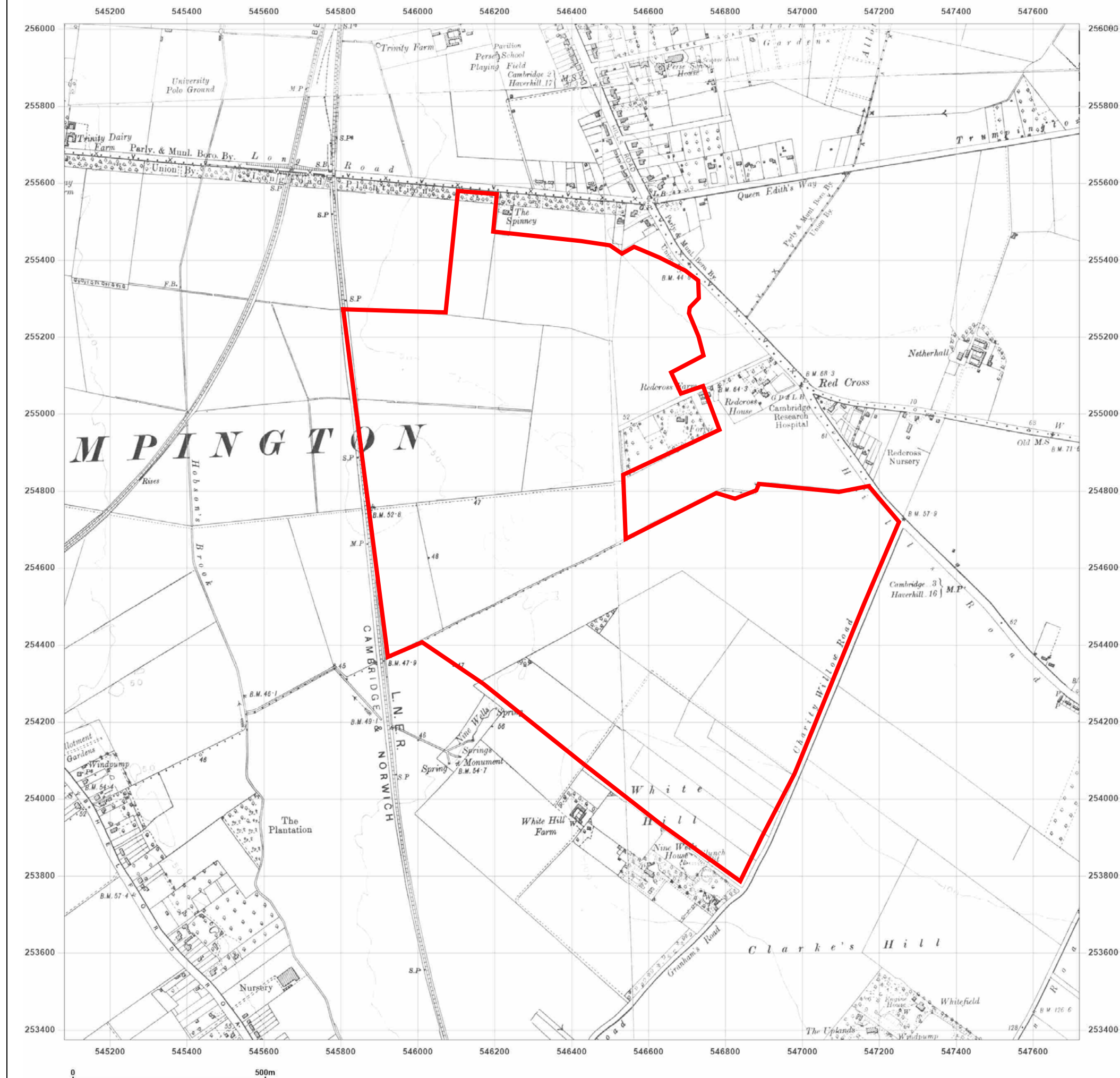


Figure 4. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1886



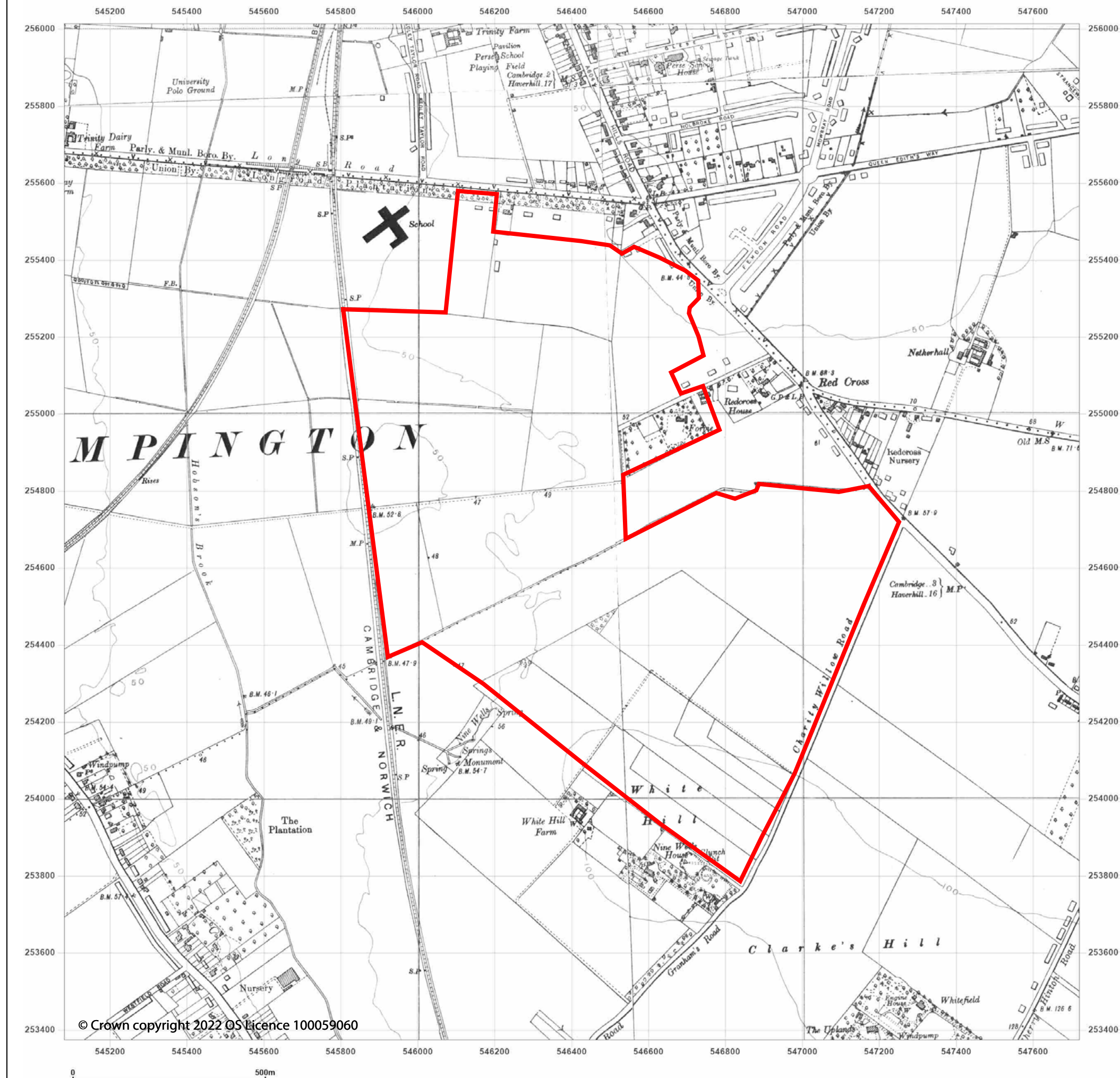
 Study Site

Figure 5. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1901



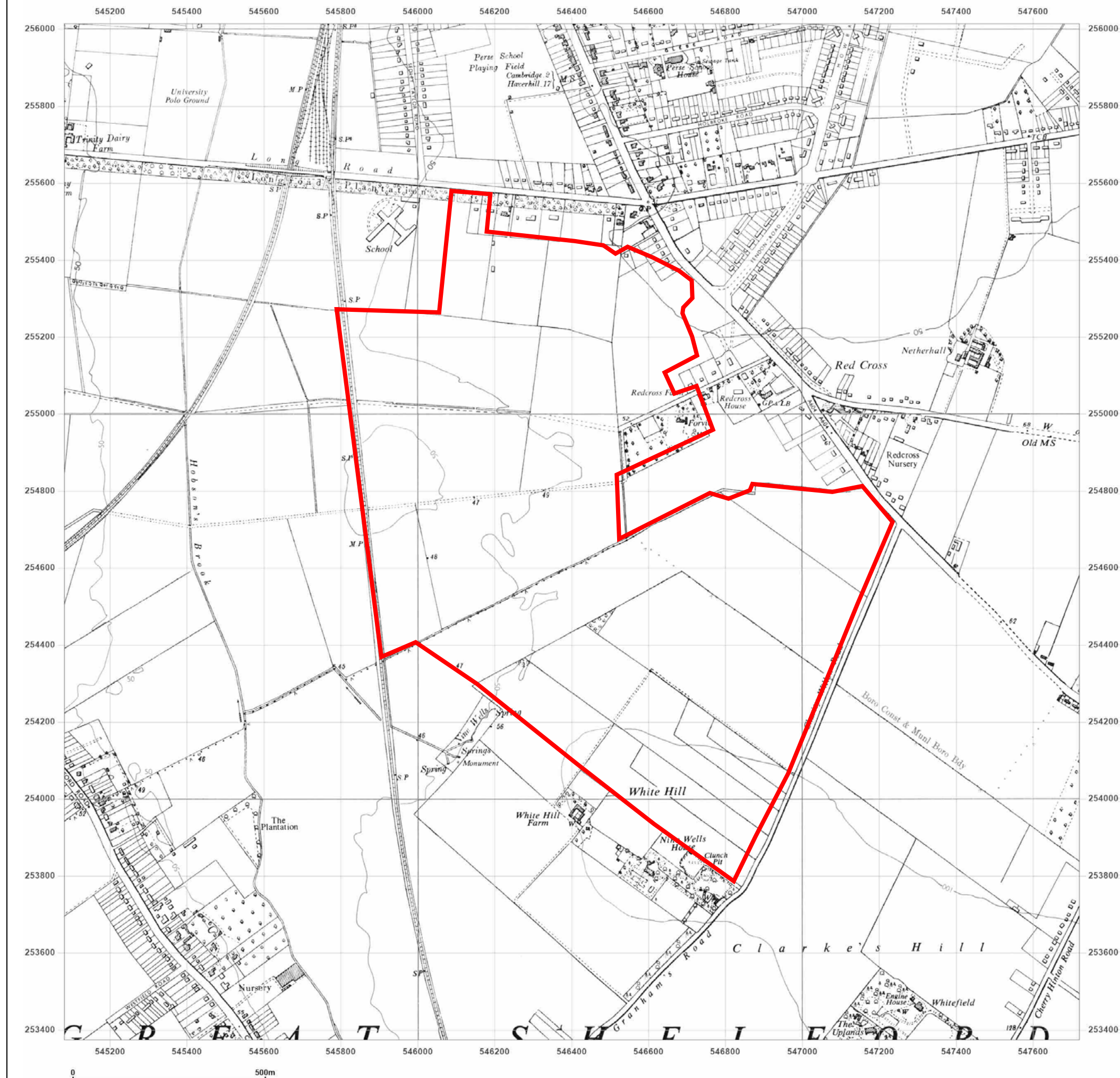
 Study Site

Figure 6. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1927-28



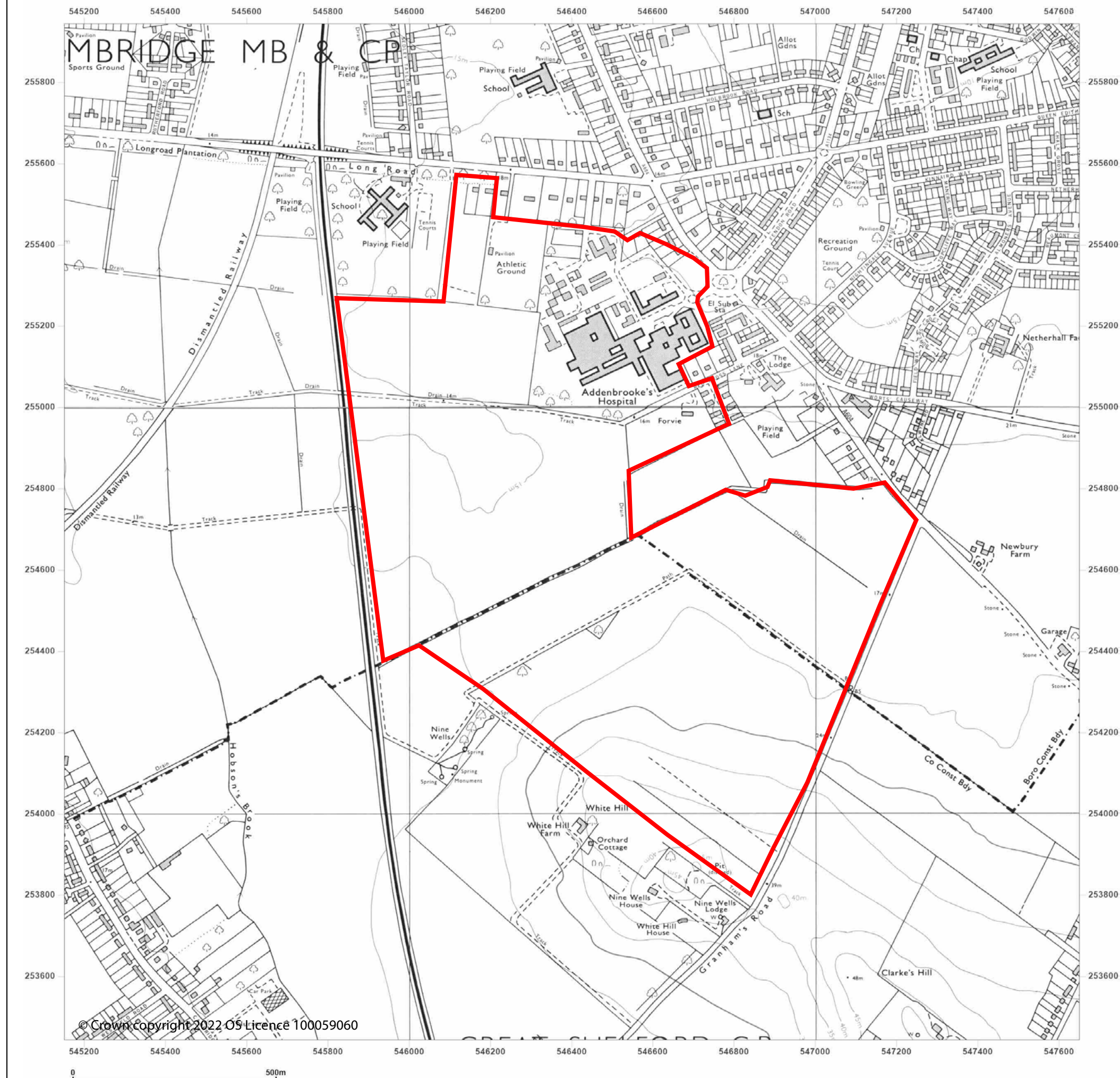
Study Site

Figure 7. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1938



Study Site

Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1959-60



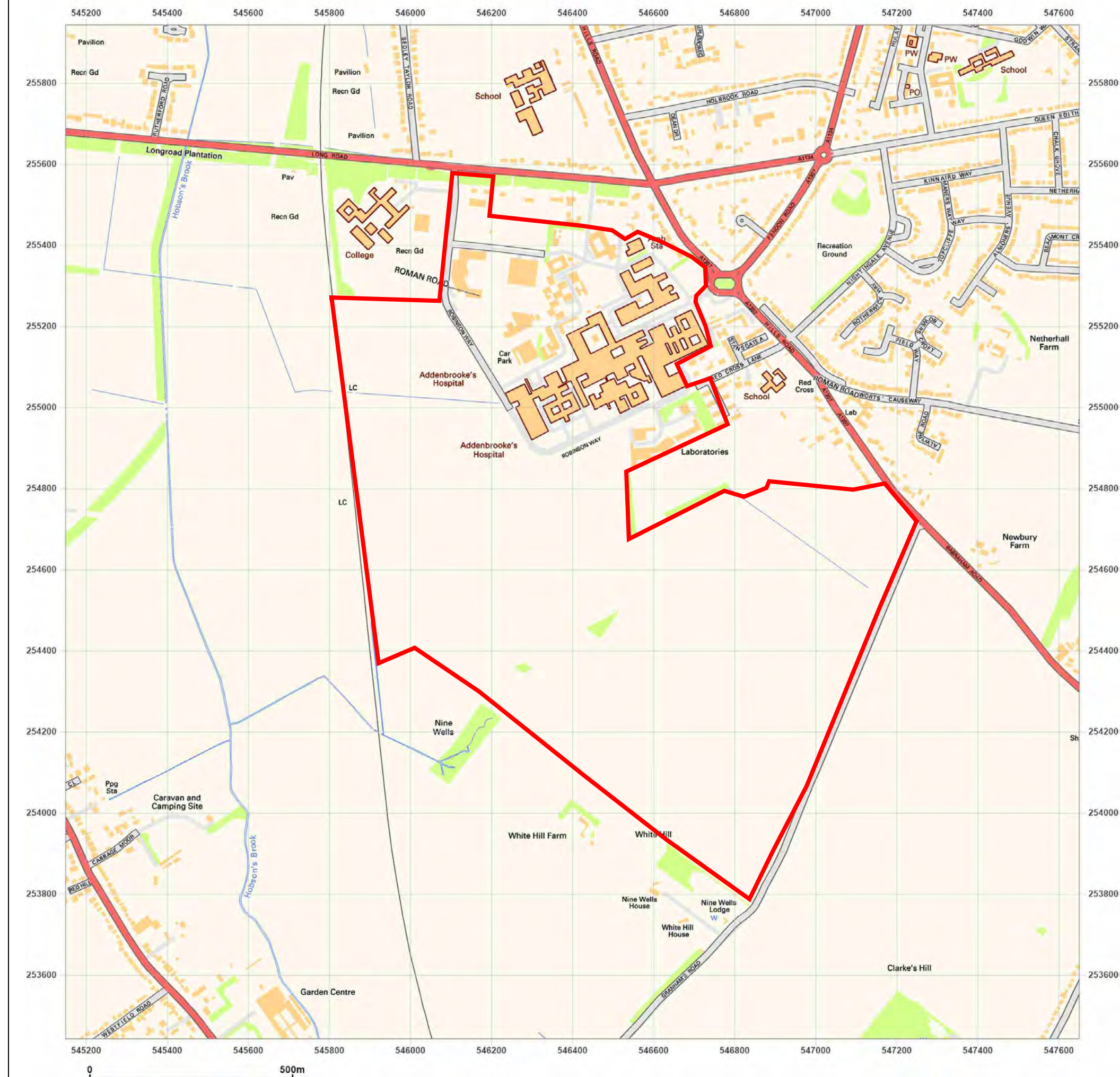
Study Site

Figure 9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey
1:10,000 scale map of 1973

 Study Site



Figure 10. Extract from the Ordnance Survey
1:10,000 scale map of 2001

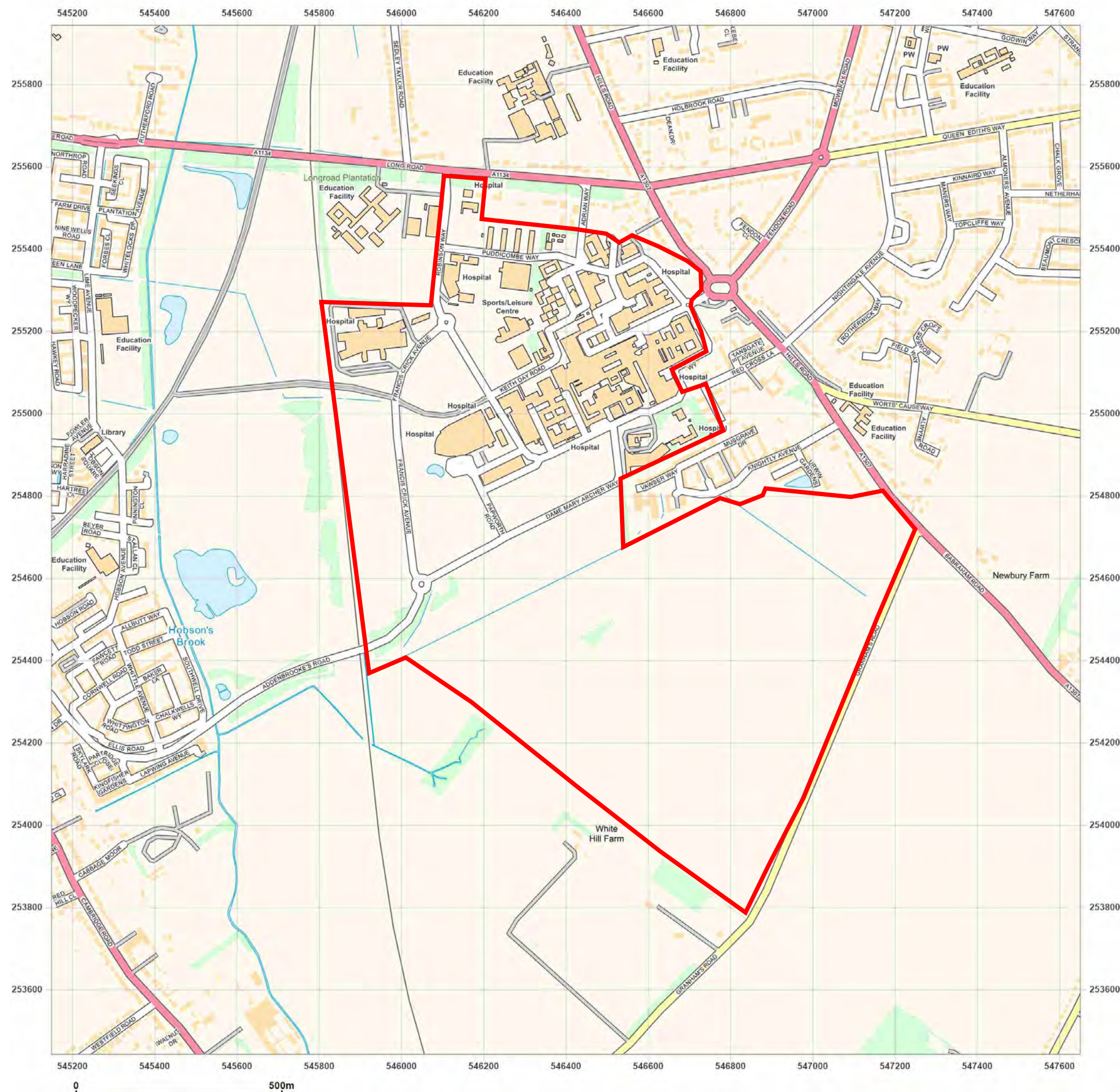


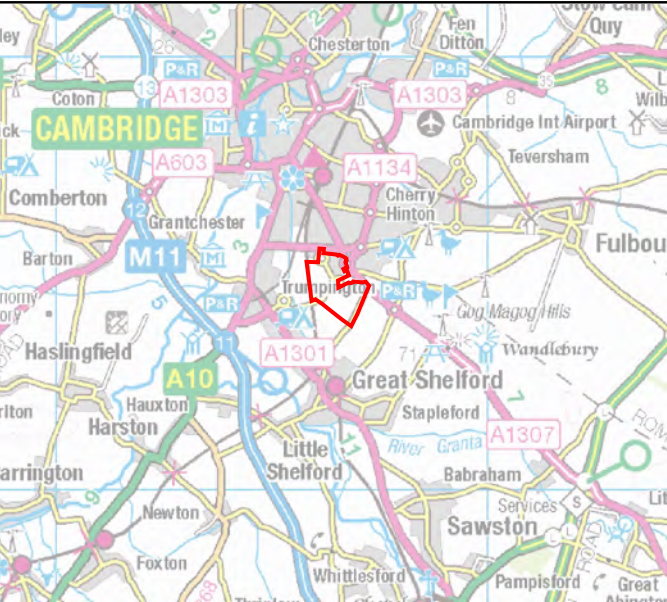
 Study Site

Figure 11. Extract from the Ordnance Survey
1:10,000 scale map of 2010

 Study Site

Figure 12. Extract from the Ordnance Survey
1:10,000 scale map of 2022





 Study Site

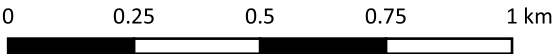
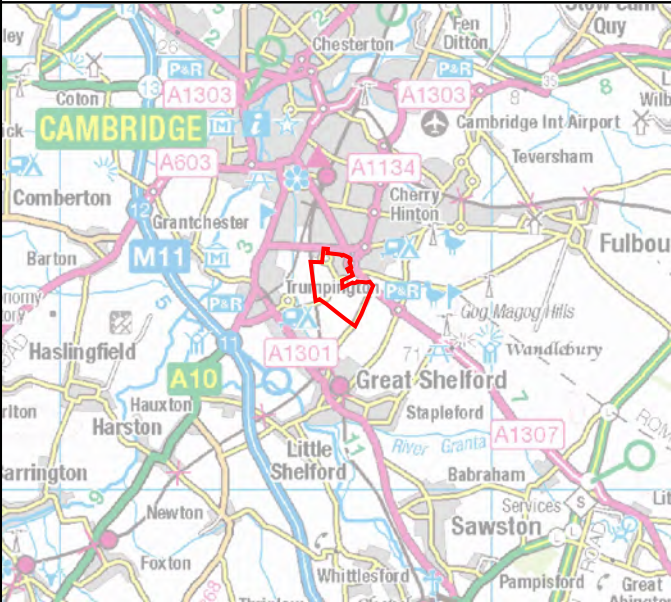


Figure 13. Aerial photograph of the study site (Google Earth 2020)



Lanpro»



 Study Site

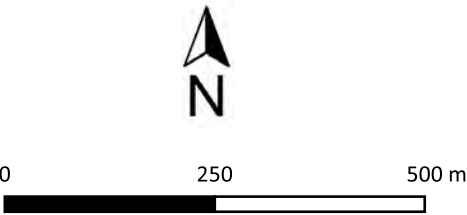


Figure 16. Plot of 1m resolution DTM LiDAR (2020)

Plates



Plate 1. View from the north-west of the study site on Long Road, facing north-westwards, towards the Grade II listed Alcantra



Plate 2. View of 20th century nurses housing in the north of the study site, facing west.



Plate 3. View of the Astra Zeneca building from the north-west of the study site, facing south-east



Plate 4. View of the Royal Papworth Hospital in the west of the study site, facing east



Plate 5. View of hospital buildings in the north of the study site, facing north-east



Plate 6. View of the AbCam building from west of the study site, facing south-eastwards



Plate 7. Plate 5. View of Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings in the east of the study site, facing south



Plate 8. View of the AbCam building from west of the study site, facing eastwards



Plate 9. View of hospital and car park buildings in the north of the study site, facing north-east



Plate 10. View north-eastwards across the north of the study site, towards the Cambridge Biomedical Campus



Plate 11. View south-east towards the woodland at the Grade II listed Nine Wells monument



Plate 12. View eastwards of the Grade II listed Nine Wells monument



Plate 13. View south-eastwards of the White Hill from the south-east of the study site



Plate 14. View eastwards across the south-east of the study site



Plate 15. View westwards from the south-west of the study site



Plate 16. View eastwards across the south-east of the study site



Plate 17. View north-eastwards across the south of the study site



Plate 18. View north-eastwards across the centre of the study site, towards Addenbrooke's Hospital and Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings



Plate 19. View northwards across the centre of the study site, towards Addenbrooke's Road, and Cambridge Biomedical Campus buildings



Plate 20. View eastwards along the cycle path in the centre of the study site



Plate 21. Aerial photograph showing the cropmark complexes in the south the study (Flight 3122 April 20, 2016, (Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer, 2022))

Appendix 1: HER records

The following provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Cambridgeshire HER and NHLE for within a 1km buffer of the study site boundary. Their locations are marked on Figures 1-2

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
HER Records:				
MCB20263	Ditch; pit	Roman ditches, Long Road Sixth Form College		Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman
MCB21448	Ditch; gully	Undated features south of Addenbrookes Hospital		Unknown
MCB15569	Round house (domestic); pit; post hole	Bronze Age roundhouse, Granhams Farm		Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
MCB20546	School; house	Long Road Sixth-Form College School building and caretakers house		Cold War to 21th century
MCB9754	Findspot	Post Medieval clay pipe finds, Babraham Road		Post Medieval
MCB20923	Trackway; quarry; ditch; pit; palisade?	Iron Age trackway and ditches, southwest of Bell Language School, Cambridge		Iron Age
MCB11420	Enclosure?	Possible enclosure, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB28244	Roadblock	WW2 road block, Clarke's Hill		World War II
MCB5767	Cross	'Red Cross' (site of), Cambridge		Medieval
MCB13113	Linear feature	Cropmark of 1950s watermain		Modern
MCB20362	Ditch	Undated ditch, 33 Queen Edith's Way		Unknown

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB24763	Findspot	Flint scatter adjacent to Nine Wells Nature reserve, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB26794	Enclosure; trackway	Undated cropmark enclosures, 370m northeast of Scotsdale Garden Centre, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB16139	Findspot	Mesolithic tranche axe and flint flakes, Clay Farm area, Trumpington		Mesolithic
MCB17815	Pit; natural feature; pit cluster; extractive pit; waterhole?; trackway; beam slot; ditch; ditched enclosure; field system; pit; cooking pit	Neolithic/Bronze Age activity, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MCB20819	Ditch; pit; post hole	Undated Features, The Perse School, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB6223	Findspot	Bronze locket, Cherry Hinton		Roman
MCB26622	House	Redcross House, Queen Ediths		19th century
MCB9604	Inhumation	Inhumation, 278 Hills Road		Unknown
MCB5912	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, Great Shelford		Prehistoric
MCB15538	Settlement; building	Romano-British settlement, Granham's Farm		Roman
MCB23460	Anti tank ditch	World War II anti-tank ditch, Wulfstan Way, Cambridge		World War II
MCB9517	Site	Cropmarks, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB15766	Linear feature	Undated linear features, Guided busway route, Addenbrooke's balancing Pond 7		Roman
MCB15572	Ditch	Prehistoric ditch, Granhams Farm		Late Prehistoric

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB9428	Enclosure; trackway; linear feature; field system?	Cropmark complex, S of Long Road, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB10002	Findspot	Post-medieval pottery and oyster shell, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB20120	Ditch; pit; field system	Bronze Age, Roman and Post-medieval field boundaries at Addenbrooke's multi-storey car park		Middle Bronze Age to 19th century
MCB5793	Findspot	Post Medieval finds, Great Shelford		Post Medieval to Modern
MCB26681	Ditch; field boundary; pit; structure; cremation burial; post hole; field system; well; ditch	Early Roman field system and features at Addenbrooke's, Cambridge		Roman to 19th century
MCB29679	Pillbox	pillbox, GHQ line, Cambridge		World War II
MCB14074	Ditch; ditch; enclosure?; ditch; ditch	Multi-period remains, Homerton College		Early Neolithic to 19th century
MCB6051	Findspot	Flint flakes, Cambridge		Lower Palaeolithic to Late Neolithic
MCB25276	Air raid shelter	ARP trenches, County High School for Girls, Cambridge		World War II
MCB27256	Trackway	Cropmark features east of Fawcett Primary School, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB17890	Well; ditch; post built structure?; pit	Middle Saxon remains, The Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's		Middle Saxon
MCB16500	Pit	Late Iron Age pit, Addenbrookes Daycare Centre		Late Iron Age
MCB19991	Pit; ring ditch; ditched enclosure; well; post hole; midden; beam slot	Prehistoric to Roman features at CBC Boulevard, Cambridge		Early Neolithic to 2nd century AD
MCB11418	Linear feature	Linear cropmarks, N of Long Road, Cambridge		Unknown

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB5826	Findspot	Roman pottery, Luard Road, Cambridge		Roman
MCB9845	University college	Cavendish College, Cambridge		19th century
MCB18561	Tree throw; pit	Possible Iron Age pit and tree throw, Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge		Iron Age
MCB28328	House	Site of Whitelands, Great Shelford		20th century
MCB17845	Round house (domestic); settlement; hollow; pit; waterhole; animal burial; trackway	Late Iron Age/early settlement Roman complex, land W of Addenbrooke's		Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman
MCB18041	Milestone; bench mark	Milestone, Worts Causeway		18th century
MCB6196	Findspot	Medieval pottery, Cambridge		Medieval
MCB10453	Findspot	Prehistoric lithic implements, Cambridge		Prehistoric
MCB15769	Ditch; feature	Undated features, Guided busway route, Shelford construction site		Unknown
MCB16973	Unenclosed settlement?; ditch; pit	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age settlement, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
MCB31474	Ditch; ditch; pit; tree throw	Ditches and pits, Field 1, Cambridge South East Transport Scheme		Post Medieval
MCB24148	Ditch; gully; pit; ditch; ditch; pit	18th to 20th century features, Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge		Medieval to 20th century
MCB5405	Findspot	Neolithic axe and flint finds, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB22812	Structure; structure; farm; structure	Granham's Farm, Great Shelford		18th century to Late 20th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB17912	Lazy beds	Romano-British agricultural activity, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Roman
MCB5903	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric artefact scatter, Great Shelford		Prehistoric
MCB19809	Ditch; pit; post hole	Undated features at Clay Farm Rising Main Sewer		Unknown
MCB1265	Chapel	Granhams Manor Chapel		Medieval
MCB17702	Field boundary; pit; drain	Post-medieval remains, Homerton College		Post Medieval to 20th century
MCB15574	Pit	Late Iron Age/Roman pit, Granhams Farm		Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman
MCB26678	Ditch	Roman ditches at Addenbrooke's Central Spur Road, Cambridge		1st century AD to 2nd century AD
MCB17896	Ridge and furrow; findspot	Medieval remains, The Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's		Medieval to 19th century
MCB31555	Pit; trackway; ditch;; enclosure; double ditched enclosure; post hole; structure; inhumation; Watering hole;	Middle Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age settlements, AstraZeneca (south plot), Addenbrookes		Early Neolithic to 5th century Roman
MCB6052	Findspot	Medieval pottery, Cambridge		Medieval
MCB5915	Ring ditch	Ring ditch, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB18036	Milestone; bench mark	Milestone, Shelford Road, Trumpington		Post Medieval
MCB14223	Garden	Caius College Farm, Great Shelford		Post Medieval
MCB16078	Pit; boundary ditch; waterhole; post alignment	Bronze Age field systems and post alignments, southwest of Bell Language School, Cambridge		Bronze Age

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB12376	Dovecote	Dovecote at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford		18th century to 19th century
MCB6203	Findspot	Medieval pottery, Cambridge		Medieval
MCB29694	Air raid shelter	Civil air raid shelter, Long Road, Cambridge		World War II
MCB15713	Ditch; pit; post hole; settlement; paddock	Roman features, Addenbrooke's Hospital		1st century AD to 3rd century AD
MCB17846	Settlement; ditch; pit; cultivation bed; field system	Early Roman settlement evidence, Land S of Addenbrooke's		1st century AD to 2nd century AD
MCB28326	Pillbox	Pillbox, Great Shelford		World War II
MCB17973	Waterhole; ditch; rabbit warren?; ditch; feature; enclosure; drove road; ditch; pit	Undated features, Addenbrooke's access road site 4		Early Iron Age to 19th century
MCB15770	Post hole; pit; quarry; settlement?; settlement; pit; gully; cremation pit?; post hole; post built structure	Bronze Age-Early Iron Age activity, The Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's		Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
MCB23222	Boundary ditch; ditch; pit; post hole	Post medieval ditches and undated features, Perse School, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB26620	Farm	Netherhall Farm, Queen Ediths		19th century
MCB10000	Findspot	Worked flint, Cambridge		Prehistoric
MCB17894	Showground	Agricultural show ground, Clay Farm, Trumpington		20th century
MCB26843	Farmhouse	Site of former Trinity Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge		19th century
MCB26721	Clunch pit	Site of former clunch pit, Great Shelford		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB5730	Icehouse	Icehouse at Nine Wells House, Great Shelford		Post Medieval
MCB31573	Ditch	Post medieval ditches, Babraham Road, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB17955	Settlement	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement activity, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
MCB28295	Pillbox	Type 24 Pillbox, Nine Wells House, Great Shelford		World War II
MCB15570	Post built structure?; post hole	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age postholes, Granhams Farm		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
MCB16392	Pillbox	Site of former pillbox, south of Addenbrooke's		World War II
MCB17915	Gully; post hole; double ditched enclosure; burnt mound; animal burial; ditch	Middle Bronze Age features, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Late Prehistoric
MCB5925	House	Clay Farm, Long Road, Trumpington		19th century
MCB28981	Roadblock	World War II roadblock, Babraham Road, Cambridge		World War II
MCB20924	Trackway; ditch; enclosure; pit	Roman coaxial field system, southwest of Bell Language School, Cambridge		Middle Iron Age to 2nd century AD
MCB13114	Linear feature	Cropmark of 1950s watermain		Modern
MCB10449	Findspot	Flint implement, Cambridge		Prehistoric
MCB17843	Findspot	Worked flints, land SW of Addenbrooke's		Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MCB18237	Pit; post hole; ditch	Undated features, 95 Glebe Road, Cambridge		Unknown

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB19995	Ditch; post hole	Undated Ditch and Post hole at 30 Long Road, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB15272	Pit; ditch; ditch; ditch; post hole?	Multiperiod remains, 90 Glebe Road, Cambridge		Early Iron Age to 19th century
MCB20181	Ditch	A roman ditch at the former Elms Garage, 176-178 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford		Roman
MCB16140	Findspot; flint scatter	Cluster of worked flints, Great Shelford		Prehistoric
MCB27478	Ditch; ditch; ring ditch; cremation; ditch; ditch; ditch	Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features, west of Francis Crick Avenue, Cambridge		Middle Bronze Age to 19th century
MCB10451	Findspot	Roman pottery, Cambridge		Roman
MCB26684	Enclosure; ditch; field system; waterhole?; ditch; field system; ditch; enclosure; round house (domestic); structure; aisled building; beam slot; wall; post hole; pit; well; quarry; cremation cemetery; cremation; inhumation cemetery; inhumation; culvert	Roman settlement, AstraZeneca (north plot), Addenbrookes		1st century AD to 5th century Roman
MCB5834	Road; earthwork	Roman road remains, Perse School		Roman
MCB30478	Ditch; trackway; enclosure; ditch; stake hole; ring ditch; hearth; ditch; enclosure; trackway; pit; rectilinear enclosure; d shaped enclosure; ditch; post hole; pit; inhumation	Iron Age to Roman enclosures and trackways, undated features, Nine Wells, Great Shelford		Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman
MCB13278	Ditch	Undated ditches, Cambridge Southern Relief Road Site 4		Unknown

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB5913	Findspot	Neolithic flints, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB15767	Ditch; post hole	Undated linear features, Guided busway route, Addenbrooke's Balancing Pond 8		Unknown
MCB16977	Settlement?	Roman settlement, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Roman
MCB19630	Post hole; pit; ditch	Medieval feature at Babraham Road Park and Ride		Medieval to 19th century
MCB28565	Rifle range	Former rifle range, Harrison Drive, Cambridge		20th century
MCB5901	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric flints and pottery, Great Shelford		Prehistoric
MCB5907	Findspot	Neolithic flint axe find, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB29678	Roadblock	Road block, GHQ line, Cambridge		World War II
MCB11812	Enclosure?	Enclosure N of Caius College Farm		Unknown
MCB5725	Findspot	Flint adze, Long Road, Cambridge		Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MCB20044	Ditch; floor	Saxon ditch at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford		Early Saxon to Medieval
MCB29679	Pillbox	pillbox, GHQ line, Cambridge		World War II
MCB20925	Ridge and furrow; ditch; enclosure; drainage ditch?	Post medieval field systems, southwest of Bell Language School, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB19592	Pit; ditch; post hole; gully; round house (domestic)	Features and finds at Clay Farm, Trumpington		Early Neolithic to 19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB28324	Pillbox	Pillbox, Great Shelford		World War II
MCB5832	Pit	Neolithic pit and pottery, Cambridge		Neolithic
MCB17844	Findspot	Post-medieval finds, land SW of Addenbrooke's		Post Medieval
MCB26623	Farm	Redcross Farm, Queen Ediths		19th century
MCB20219	Ditch; post hole	Undated ditches and abraded pottery at Perse Rugby Pitch, Cambridge		Lower Palaeolithic to 5th century Roman
MCB1264	Enclosure; mint?; burh?	Enclosure at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford		Late Saxon to Medieval
MCB15027	Ditch	Undated ditch, Addenbrooke's Electricity Substation		Unknown
MCB5835	Cremation	Roman cremation, Cambridge		Roman
MCB6197	Findspot	Post-medieval pottery, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB10452	Findspot	Pottery, W of Cambridge		Unknown
MCB27215	Sanatorium	Former Sanatorium, Hills Road, Cambridge		20th century
MCB17953	Settlement; ditch; pit	Romano-British settlement, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Roman
MCB6221	Pit; ditch	Iron Age ditches and pits, Hills Road, Cambridge		Iron Age
MCB13279	Field boundary; ditch; artefact scatter; ditch	Roman and Medieval ditches, Cambridge Southern Relief Road Site 3		Roman to 19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB10024	Field system; ditch	Cropmark ditch system, W of Trumpington		Roman
MCB28353	Nissen hut	World War II pre-fab huts, 247 Hills Road, Cambridge		World War II
MCB26614	Pit; hollow	Undated pits at New Arthur Rank Hospice, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB20108	Artefact scatter	Artefact scatter, fieldwalking, Great Shelford		Post Medieval
MCB5902	Findspot	Neolithic flints, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB26679	Field system; ditch; pit; kiln; well	Early Roman field system and kiln, Southern Perimeter Road Compound, Addenbrooke's, Cambridge		1st century AD to 2nd century AD
MCB5406	Enclosure; ditch	Cropmark site, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB14844	Church	Saint John the Evangelist Church, Hills Road, Cambridge		19th century to Modern
MCB21447	Ditch	Undated ditch at the New Ward, Addenbrooke's Hospital		Unknown
MCB5389	Findspot; pit	Neolithic pit, Hills Road, Cambridge		Neolithic
MCB20378	Ditch; rectilinear enclosure; field system; ditch	Roman field systems and post medieval ditches, Dame Mary Archer Way, Cambridge		Roman to 19th century
MCB15541	Hollow; shaft; pit; round house (domestic); lithic scatter	Neolithic and Bronze Age features, Granham's Farm		Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MCB6257	Road; pit; well; ditch	Roman road and other remains, Perse School playing fields		Roman
MCB18124	Boundary ditch; ditch	Post medieval boundary ditch, Perse Upper School		Post Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB19594	Ditch; tree throw	Ditches at 109 Glebe Road		Early Iron Age to 19th century
MCB6204	Findspot	Post-medieval pottery, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB9753	Findspot	Medieval pottery find, Babraham Road, Cambridge		Medieval
MCB18039	Milestone	Milestone, Hills Road, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB15010	Feature; gully; round house (domestic); ditched enclosure; field system	Iron Age remains, 28-30 Long Road, Cambridge		Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
MCB11421	Site	Cropmark site, N of Long Road, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB28327	House	Site of The Uplands, Great Shelford		20th century
MCB13276	Ditch; enclosure	Cropmark enclosures, Cambridge Southern Relief Road Site 2		Unknown
MCB26682	Ditch	Roman ditches at Cambridge Biomedical Campus Trunk Road, Addenbrooke's, Cambridge		Roman
MCB16495	Ditch; plough marks?; feature?	Undated features, Long Road, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB21479	Ditch; field system; enclosure; ditch; post hole; gully; gravel pit; enclosure; ditch; beam slot; structure; enclosure; ditch; layer; inhumation; cremation	Iron Age to Roman features at the Energy Centre, Addenbrookes		Lower Palaeolithic to 2nd century AD
MCB30255	Ditch; pit; post hole	Undated pits and ditches, Granham's Farm, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB5839	Findspot	Roman pottery and tile, Perse School, Cambridge		Roman

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB15269	Findspot; ditch	Possible Roman ditches, Strangeways Laboratory, Cambridge		Early Neolithic to 5th century Roman
MCB15539	Field system	Romano-British field system, Granham's Farm		Roman
MCB20922	Tree throw; flint scatter	Neolithic flint scatter on land southwest of the Bell Language School, Cambridge		Neolithic
MCB15573	Boundary ditch	Pre-Inclosure ditches, Granhams Farm		Post Medieval
MCB17970	Boundary ditch; drainage ditch; enclosure; pit; post hole; showground; natural feature	Post medieval and modern features, Addenbrooke's Link Road site 4		Post Medieval to 20th century
MCB17916	Ditch; gully; gully; field boundary; ridge and furrow	Romano-British and Medieval agricultural features, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Roman to 19th century
MCB19863	Tree throw; post hole; pit; ditched enclosure; well; grubenhaus; ditch; gully	Phased activity alongside Robinson Way, Cambridge		Early Neolithic to Late Saxon
MCB15542	House platform; field boundary; building	Medieval settlement evidence, Granham's Farm		Medieval to 16th century
MCB17800	Pit cluster; well; settlement?	Early Anglo-Saxon remains, Addenbrooke's Hospital watermain diversion		Early Saxon to Middle Saxon
MCB23412	Linear feature	Undated linear features, 235m northeast of Coppice Avenue, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB5530	Findspot	Iron Age pottery, Wort's Causeway, Cambridge		Late Prehistoric
MCB6195	Findspot	Flint flakes, Cambridge		Prehistoric
MCB13115	Linear feature	1950s watermain cropmark continuation, W of Addenbrookes		Modern
MCB19088	Primary school; air raid shelter	Morley Primary School, Blinco Grove		20th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB10448	Findspot	Roman pottery, Cambridge		Roman
MCB17888	Curvilinear enclosure; round house (domestic); rectilinear enclosure; pond; post built structure; settlement; structure; extended inhumation; crouched inhumation; road; mixed cemetery; pottery kiln; oven; paddock	Late Iron Age/Conquest period settlement, The Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's		Late Iron Age to 1st century AD
MCB19898	Ditch	Undated ditch at Rosie Maternity Hospital Extension, Addenbrooke's		Unknown
MCB14860	Church	Saint James' Church, Hulatt Road, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB21480	Ditch	Medieval to post medieval features, Energy Centre, Addenbrookes		16th century to 19th century
MCB10450	Findspot	Post-medieval pottery, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB26683	Ditch	Possible ditch at Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Addenbrooke's, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB13277	Drainage ditch; field boundary	Undated ditches, Cambridge Southern Relief Road Site 1		Unknown
MCB18224	Hospital; military hospital	Strangeways Research Laboratory		20th century
MCB30256	Pit; linear feature	Undated pits and linear features, Granham's Farm, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB15768	Linear feature; pit; paddock; settlement; linear feature; post hole; linear feature; pit	Roman features, Guided busway route, Addenbrooke's Link		Roman to 19th century
MCB15270	Coaxial field system; ditch	Ditches, Long Road Sixth Form College		Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB5914	Findspot	Neolithic flints, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB28242	Pillbox	Type 22 Pillbox, at White Hill		World War II
MCB15540	Field system; round house (domestic); cremation; oven	Iron Age settlement evidence, Granham's Farm		Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MCB29677	Roadblock	Road block, GHQ line, Cambridge		World War II
MCB27671	Linear feature; trackway	Undated cropmarks, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB17895	Ditch; ditch; rabbit warren?; coprolite workings; gully; pen?	Prehistoric, medieval and later activity, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Late Bronze Age to 19th century
MCB15573	Boundary ditch	Pre-Inclosure ditches, Granhams Farm		Post Medieval
MCB5722	Findspot	Roman finds, Hills Road/Luard Road, Perse School		Roman
MCB6053	Findspot	Post-medieval artefacts, Cambridge		Post Medieval
MCB20818	Ditch; pit; post hole; ridge and furrow	Undated ditches, The Perse School, Cambridge		Unknown
MCB5900	Flint scatter	Neolithic flint scatter, Great Shelford		Neolithic
MCB26717	Trackway; ditch; post hole; cremation; inhumation; barrow; ditch; post built structure; post hole; pit alignment; pit; ring ditch; cremation; quarry	Early Bronze Age barrow and cremation cemetery and Iron Age settlement, Fawcett Primary School		Lower Palaeolithic to 19th century
MCB20643	Enclosure?; pit; drain	Sub Surface Features, Land South of Dame Mary Archer Way, Cambridge		Unknown

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB17847	Crouched inhumation; ditch; pit cluster; ditch; gully; ridge and furrow; ditch	Dispersed features, land W of Addenbrooke's		Early Neolithic to Medieval
MCB14009	Post hole	Post Medieval postholes, Perse School, Hills Road		Post Medieval
MCB24762	Sub circular enclosure	Cropmark of sub rectangular enclosure, northeast of Nine Wells nature reserve, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB5766	Findspot	Undated beads, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB9486	Findspot	? Roman skeleton, near Worts Casueway, Cambridge		Roman
MCB16137	Findspot	17th century debris on land adjacent to Clay Farm, Trumpington		17th century
MCB27240	Sports pavilion	Former Sports Pavilion, Hills Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge		20th century
MCB26624	Farm	Caius College Farm, Great Shelford		19th century
MCB6202	Findspot	Flint flakes, Cambridge		Lower Palaeolithic to Late Neolithic
MCB28325	Pillbox	Pillbox, Great Shelford		World War II
MCB15567	Moat; fishpond; manor; enclosure; bank (earthwork); park pale?	Granhams Farm / Granhams Manor		Medieval
MCB5836	Findspot	Roman brooch, coins, tesserae and pottery, Cambridge		Roman
MCB6222	Findspot	Worked flint, Cambridge		Prehistoric
MCB15252	Flexed inhumation; inhumation; animal burial; animal burial	Possible Prehistoric burials, Babraham Road Park and Ride		Early Neolithic to Late 20th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB17954	Boundary ditch; pit; post hole; trackway; cremation cemetery?; cremation	Late Iron Age boundary ditch and cremation cemetery, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Late Iron Age to 1st century AD
MCB26686	Farm	Headley's Folly, Great Shelford		19th century
MCB16148	Searchlight battery; gun emplacement	Second World War searchlights, Trumpington		World War II
MCB26844	Farmhouse	Site of former White Hill Farm, Great Shelford		19th century
MCB10001	Ridge and furrow?	Possible ridge and furrow, Cambridge		Medieval
MCB26680	Ditch; pit; waterhole; ditch; layer; ditch	Bronze Age and Iron Age features at Addenbrooke's, Cambridge		Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
MCB5792	Findspot	Roman pottery find, Great Shelford		Roman
MCB17913	Ridge and furrow; boundary ditch	Medieval agricultural activity, Clay Farm, Trumpington		Medieval
MCB10003	Double ditched enclosure; ditch; linear feature	Cropmark complex, land W of Addenbrooke's		Early Iron Age to 1st century AD
MCB4142	Railway	Sandy to Cambridge railway		19th century to Late 20th century
MCB6177	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Cambridge		Medieval
MCB16976	Rectilinear enclosure; settlement	Roman enclosures and settlement, Clay Farm, Trumpington		1st century AD to 3rd century AD
MCB11413	Feature; ditched enclosure; field system; pit?; burial	Cropmark enclosure complex, Trumpington		Late Bronze Age to 5th century Roman
MCB24402	Railway	Cambridge Line, West Anglia Main Line		19th century to Modern

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB5404	Settlement; trackway; enclosure; ditch; curvilinear enclosure; enclosure; villa?	Cropmark site west of White Hill Farm, Great Shelford		Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
MCB27214	University college; teacher training college	Homerton College, Cambridge		19th century to 20th century
MCB14395	Park	Nether Hall, Cherry Hinton		Post Medieval
MCB16550	Conduit; watercourse	Hobson's Conduit/Hobson's Brook		17th century to 19th century
MCB5811	Settlement; subrectangular enclosure; ditch; pit; house; post hole; gully	Iron Age settlement, Addenbrooke's		Middle Iron Age
MCB19858	Trench	The GHQ line, Addenbrooke's landscape		20th century
MCB24042	Railway	Great Eastern Railway (Shepreth Branch)		19th century to Unknown
MCB10014	Ditch; field boundary?; drain?	Linear ditch complex, Trumpington		Unknown
MCB30149	Road	Possible Roman Road, Red Cross to Hauxton		Roman
MCB9602	Road	Worsted Street (Via Devana) Roman road		Roman
MCB27673	Linear feature; rectilinear enclosure	Undated cropmarks, south of Addenbrookes		Unknown
MCB17897	Road	Roman Road, Addenbrooke's		Roman
MCB27379	Trackway	Undated trackway, west of White Hill Farm Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB31313	Toll road	Stump Cross Turnpike Trust		17th century to 19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
MCB28980	Anti tank ditch	GHQ Line Cambridge to Stapleford		World War II
MCB10022	Enclosure; field system; ring ditch	Cropmark rectilinear enclosure and field system, Great Shelford		Unknown
MCB14392	Park	Leighton House, Trumpington		Post Medieval
MCB9999	Enclosure; linear feature	Enclosure & linear features, Gonville Farm		Unknown
MCB31324	Road	Possible Roman Road, Red Cross to Barton		Roman
MCB27674	Linear feature; rectilinear enclosure	Undated cropmarks, south of Addenbrookes		Unknown
MCB15571	Tank trap	WWII defensive ditch, Granhams Farm		World War II
MCB15253	Pit cluster; post hole; pit; ditch; linear feature	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features, Babraham Road Park and Ride		Late Neolithic to Late Iron Age
MCB19858	Trench	The GHQ line, Addenbrooke's landscape		20th century
Events:				
ECB246	EVT	Evaluation of land adjacent to Babraham Road, Great Shelford, 1997		
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB4404	EVT	Evaluation at Addenbrooke's 2040 lands (land south of Dame Mary Archer Way), Cambridge, 2015		
ECB160	EVT	Evaluation at 22-24 Clarendon Road (Former Charrington Oil Depot), Cambridge, 2000		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB1484	EVT	Evaluation at Long Road 6th Form College, 2004		
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB912	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2000		
ECB6135	EVS	Aerial photographic survey south of Cambridge in 2008		
ECB2847	EVT	Excavation at Addenbrooke's Access Road site 3, 2007		
ECB6349	EVT	Evaluation at South East Transport Scheme, Cambridge to Abington, 2020-2021		
ECB929	EVT	Evaluation at Strangeways Laboratory, Cambridge, 2002		
ECB3721	EVT	Evaluation at Babraham Road Park & Ride Extension, 2012		
ECB3110	NEW	Geophysics survey at Fawcett Primary School, Trumpington		
ECB2313	EVT	Evaluation at site of new accommodation, Homerton College, Cambridge, 2005-6		
ECB3246	EVT	Evaluation at 2 Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge, 2009		
ECB3686	EVT	Excavation at Clay Farm, Cambridge, 2010-11		
ECB1202	EVS	Fieldwalking survey at Arnold Land, Great Shelford, 2001		
ECB6902	EVS	Geophysical survey at Cambridge South Station in 2020		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB2165	EVT	Evaluation at Clay Farm, Trumpington, 2005		
ECB1457	EVT	Excavation at Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's, 2002-3		
ECB3089	EVT	Evaluation at 30 Long Road, near Addenbrooke's Hospital		
ECB912	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2000		
ECB3038	EVT	Excavations at MRC site, Addenbrooke's 2008		
ECB1443	EVT	Monitoring at Homerton College, Cambridge, 1997		
ECB3959	EVT	Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Addenbrooke's Southern Perimeter Road, Cambridge		
ECB4210	EVT	Excavation at AstraZeneca site, near Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge 2014-2015		
ECB6216	EVS	Geophysical survey on land between Hobson's Brook and Babraham (CSET) in 2020		
ECB244	EVS	Earthwork survey of Granham's Farm enclosure, 1999		
ECB3003	EVT	New Ward evaluation and watching brief, Addenbrooke's Hospital, 2008		
ECB3518	EVT	Excavation at Addenbrooke's Centre for Applied Learning (CCAL), 2010		
ECB4820	EVT	Evaluation at 317 Hills Road, Cambridge, 2016		
ECB4363	EVT	Evaluation of land at 33 Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge, 2015		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB1457	EVT	Excavation at Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's, 2002-3		
ECB4514	EVT	Evaluation at The Perse School (Performing Arts), Cambridge 2015		
ECB1923	EVT	Evaluation at 18 Long Road, Cambridge, 2005		
ECB761	EVT	Archaeological assessment, Cambridge Southern Relief Road 1993		
ECB4376	EVT	Excavation at Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Papworth sites), Addenbrooke's, Cambridge, 2014		
ECB5177	EVT	Evaluation at 3-5 Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge in 2017		
ECB2849	EVT	Excavation at Addenbrooke's Access Road (site 7), 2008		
ECB2627	EVT	Evaluation at Homerton College, Cambridge, 2007		
ECB4269	EVT	Evaluation on the site of the new Arthur Rank Hospice north of Great Shelford, 2014		
ECB756	EVT	Evaluation at 28-30 Long Road, Cambridge, 2002		
ECB3842	EVT	Watching brief during installation of a cable trench south of Addenbrooke's Hospital, 2012		
ECB155	EVT	Evaluation at 90 Glebe Road, Cambridge, 2000		
ECB5922	EVS	Historic Building recording, Granham's Farm, Great Shelford in 2019		
ECB4797	EVT	BellatRx (Plots 8 & 9), Biomedical Campus, Addenbrookes in 2016		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB1285	EVT	Excavation of land adjacent to Babraham Road, Great Shelford, 1998		
ECB3127	EVT	Evaluation at Long Road College Cambridge		
ECB2912	EVT	Further evaluation at Clay Farm, 2008		
ECB3359	EVT	Evaluation at Clay Farm House, Long Road, Cambridge, 2010		
ECB4532	EVT	Geophysical Survey and Evaluation at GB1 and GB2, Wort's Causeway, Cambridge, 2015		
ECB912	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2000		
ECB2843	EVT	Investigation along Addenbrooke's Hospital Water main diversion, 2007		
ECB3686	EVT	Excavation at Clay Farm, Cambridge, 2010-11		
ECB3128	EVS	Building recording at Long Road College Cambridge 2009		
ECB245	EVT	Evaluation at Whitefield, Hinton Way, Great Shelford, 1997		
ECB3864	EVT	Evaluation at The Perse School, Cambridge 2012		
ECB4142	EVT	Watching brief at Cambridge Biomedical Campus, near Addenbrooke's Hospital		
ECB3050	EVS	Earthwork survey at Granham's Farm, 2000		
ECB1990	EVP	Aerial photograph assessment, Granhams Farm, Great Shelford, 1999		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB6215	EVS	Geophysical survey on land at Babraham Road Park and Ride, Cambridge in 2020		
ECB6019	EVS	Aerial photographic survey at Glebe Farm, Trumpington in 2004		
ECB3579	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, 40 Granhams's Road, Great Shelford, 2011		
ECB2208	EVP	Aerial photograph assessment, Addenbrooke's environs, 2002		
ECB5923	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford in 2019-20		
ECB783	EVT	Evaluation at Addenbrooke's Electricity Substation, 2002		
ECB3736	EVT	Excavations at land southwest of the Bell Language School, Cambridge, 2014		
ECB2912	EVT	Further evaluation at Clay Farm, 2008		
ECB3975	EVT	Evaluation at EF Language School, 221 Hills Road, Cambridge 2013		
ECB6902	EVS	Geophysical survey at Cambridge South Station in 2020		
ECB1477	EVT	Further evaluation at Addenbrooke's Hospital Elective Care Facility, 2004		
ECB1389	EVT	Evaluation of Elective Care Facility, Addenbrooke's Hospital, 2003		
ECB5374	EVS	Borehole survey and fieldwalking investigation, south of Nine Wells enclosure in 2017		
ECB4532	EVT	Geophysical Survey and Evaluation at GB1 and GB2, Wort's Causeway, Cambridge, 2015		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB6036	EVS	Aerial photographic assessment at Clay Farm, Trumpington in 2002		
ECB912	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2000		
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB3039	EVT	Excavations at CMC expansion site (AKA Addenbrooke's 2020)		
ECB2165	EVT	Evaluation at Clay Farm, Trumpington, 2005		
ECB4287	EVS	Land South of Dame Mary Archer Way, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, Geophysical Survey, 2014		
ECB925	EVT	Evaluation at the Perse School for Boys, Cambridge, 1996		
ECB1444	EVT	Evaluation at Homerton College, Cambridge, 1996		
ECB3959	EVT	Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Addenbrooke's Southern Perimeter Road, Cambridge		
ECB931	EVT	Geophysical survey and evaluation at Downing College playing field, 2001		
ECB6216	EVS	Geophysical survey on land between Hobson's Brook and Babraham (CSET) in 2020		
ECB4210	EVT	Excavation at AstraZeneca site, near Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge 2014-2015		
ECB911	EVS	Geophysical survey, Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2000		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB4124	EVT	Evaluation at Long Road Sixth Form College, 2014		
ECB3707	EVT	Evaluation at Hills Road Sixth Form College Sports Pavilion, Cambridge, 2011		
ECB3197	EVT	Evaluation at the Rosie maternity hospital, 2009		
ECB3686	EVT	Excavation at Clay Farm, Cambridge, 2010-11		
ECB3693	EVT	Evaluation at 109 Glebe Road, Cambridge 2011		
ECB4142	EVT	Watching brief at Cambridge Biomedical Campus, near Addenbrooke's Hospital		
ECB1708	EVT	Evaluation adjacent to the Bell Language School, Cambridge, 2004		
ECB5329	EVT	Archaeological Trial Trenching at 77 Shelford Road, Cambridge in 2018		
ECB2660	EVT	Evaluation at 95 Glebe Road, Cambridgeshire, 2007		
ECB3884	EVT	Evaluation at multi-storey car park area (Addenbrooke's 2020) 2014		
ECB4376	EVT	Excavation at Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Papworth sites), Addenbrooke's, Cambridge, 2014		
ECB3984	EVT	Evaluation and Excavation at Fawcett Primary School, Trumpington in 2013-2014		
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB3686	EVT	Excavation at Clay Farm, Cambridge, 2010-11		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB2976	EVP	AP assessment:Downing College Sports Ground, Cambridgeshire, 2001		
ECB1197	EVT	Evaluation at Granhams Farm, Great Shelford, 1999		
ECB3699	EVT	Evaluation at The Perse School, Cambridge, 2011		
ECB4840	EVT	Excavation at the Abcam development, Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus in 2016		
ECB4765	EVS	Geophysical survey at Bell Language School, Cambridge, 2012		
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB4532	EVT	Geophysical Survey and Evaluation at GB1 and GB2, Wort's Causeway, Cambridge, 2015		
ECB3899	EVT	Excavation/watching brief south of Addenbrooke's for Clay Farm Rising Main Sewer 2012		
ECB3686	EVT	Excavation at Clay Farm, Cambridge, 2010-11		
ECB912	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2000		
ECB4376	EVT	Excavation at Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Papworth sites), Addenbrooke's, Cambridge, 2014		
ECB3993	EVT	176 -178 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford, 2013		
ECB1197	EVT	Evaluation at Granhams Farm, Great Shelford, 1999		
ECB3959	EVT	Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Addenbrooke's Southern Perimeter Road, Cambridge		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB1926	EVT	Evaluation at daycare facility, Addenbrooke's Hospital, 2005		
ECB1773	EVS	Aerial photography and field walking at Great Shelford, 1978		
ECB933	EVT	Evaluation at Addenbrooke's Island, Cambridge, 1995		
ECB4120	EVT	Evaluation at Former Queen Edith Public House, Wulfstan Way, Cambridge 2014		
ECB2949	EVT	Evaluation on all-weather sports pitch at Perse Upper School, 2008		
ECB5923	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford in 2019-20		
ECB6474	EVT	Evaluation at Babraham Road Park and Ride in 2021		
ECB999	EVT	Evaluation at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, 2002		
ECB6349	EVT	Evaluation at South East Transport Scheme, Cambridge to Abington, 2020-2021		
ECB2832	EVT	Fieldwalking, geophysics and evaluation, Addenbrooke's 2020 lands, 2004-5		
ECB5373	EVS	Borehole survey and fieldwalking investigation, Nine Wells enclosure in 2014		
ECB4532	EVT	Geophysical Survey and Evaluation at GB1 and GB2, Wort's Causeway, Cambridge, 2015		
ECB1456	EVT	Guided busway evaluations, 2003-4		
ECB158	EVT	Evaluation at Long Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge, 2000-2001		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB2848	EVT	Excavation at Addenbrooke's Access Road (site 4), 2008		
ECB4376	EVT	Excavation at Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Papworth sites), Addenbrooke's, Cambridge, 2014		
ECB2621	EVT	Evaluation at NCP Car Park, Adddenbrooke's, 2007		
ECB3904	EVT	Excavations at the Energy Centre, Addenbrookes, Cambridge in 2013-14		
ECB6185	EVT	Evaluation at 291 Hills Road, Cambridge in 2020		
ECB4719	EVT	Evaluation at The Perse School, Cambridge (new Hockey pitch)		
ECB1201	EVS	Geophysical survey at Arnold Land, Great Shelford, 2000		
ECB895	EVT	Evaluation at Homerton College, Hills Road, 2002		
ECB1753	EVS	Fieldwalking in Shelford parish, 1978-9		
ECB4747	NEW	Evaluation at 317 Hills Road, Cambridge		
ECB1778	EVS	CAFG fieldwalking survey, Long Road, Trumpington, 1978		
ECB932	EVT	Evaluation and geotechnical survey at New Addenbrooke's Hospital, 1996		
ECB611	EVT	Excavations at the Perse School, Cambridge, 1909		
ECB1752	EVS	Fieldwalking survey in the Clay Farm area, 1978-9		

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
ECB6279	EVS	Caius Farm		
ECB872	EVT	Excavation at New Addenbrooke's, 1967		
ECB5999	EVT	Archaeological observations at Hills Road, Cambridge in 1940		
ECB1752	EVS	Fieldwalking survey in the Clay Farm area, 1978-9		
ECB6005	EVP	Archaeological investigation at the Centre for Brain Repair, Addenbrooke's in 1992		
ECB6334	EVT	Excavation at Babraham Road, Cambridge in 1942		
ECB1774	EVS	CAFG fieldwalking, Great Shelford, 1978		
NHLE:				
1331933	Old Milestone about 650 yards South East from Red Cross		II	Post-Medieval
1331068	Dovecote at Granhams Farm		II	19 th century
1126038	Gymnasium and Art and Craft Studios adjoining West of Homerton College		II	Modern
1375672	Keelson		II	Modern
1268343	The Sun House		II	Modern
1127825	Nine Wells Monument		II	19 th century

Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Period
1331852	Homerton College and Trumpington House		II	19 th century
1246641	Alcantara		II	Modern
1235122	Clay Farmhouse		II	19 th century
1331051	Thatched Cottage		II	19 th century
1006891	Site revealed by aerial photography W of White Hill Farm		SM	Late prehistoric and Roman
	Trumpington Conservation Area		Conservation Area	Medieval, Post-Medieval, 19 th century
	Barrow Road Conservation Area		Conservation Area	Modern

Appendix 2: Draft Spatial Framework Plan

7. Spatial Framework

7.2 Blue & Green Infrastructure - Hydrock / Terrafirma

