



GPS: N 52° 12.193 E 000° 09.611

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Back in the mid 19th Century coprolite mining took place on Coldham's Common, when it was discovered that flying reptiles and Coldham's Common millions of coprolite itself is fossilised faeces and up, can be mixed with acid or fertiliser. The fertiliser was discovered in a kiln using local clay exploded! A flying reptile and dinosaur poo in the 'Cambridge Greensand' is about 110 million years old.



GPS: N 52° 12.282 E 000° 09.674

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These rifle butts, still evident on the eastern edge of the Common, reveal one part of Cambridge's First World War history. They were used by troops who would be sent to fight in Germany, whilst the Common itself was used by soldiers on their way to the battlefields. It was also a place where volunteer groups who had practiced their drill at this spot for many years would form up. The Cambridgeshire Regiment.

for the training of troops who would be sent to fight in the war against Germany, whilst the Common itself was a camp for soldiers on their way to the battlefields of Europe. Volunteer groups who had practiced their shooting skills on this spot for many years would form the 1st Battalion, The Cambridgeshire Regiment.



GPS: N 52° 12.436 E 000° 09.803

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This cache is located on Barnwell Road which was named after Barnwell Priory during the 14th Century because it owned the land in part of the Abbey Ward. Barnwell closed in 1092 and hosted a number of kings and even a Parliament! However it was destroyed, as back in 1381 it survived a revolt and 150 years later was shut by Henry 8th most of the Abbey being dismantled. The ruins (storehouse for coins, fish and other goods, which can be seen on Beche Road.

and now forms a part of the Abbey Ward. Barnwell Priory was founded in 1092 and hosted a number of medieval Kings and even a Parliament! However it was not always popular, as back in 1381 it survived a revolt of angry locals and 150 years later was shut by Henry VIII, leading to most of the Abbey being dismantled. Only the Exchequer (storehouse for coins, fish and grain) now remains, which can be seen on Beche Road.

First open the FREE geocaching app and select a nearby cache or visit [geocaching.com](https://www.geocaching.com) to find caches near you and enter the coordinates into any GPS enabled device. Be aware that there is a slight "error" to every GPS device which averages the location usually within 5-10m.

When you find the cache, sign the logbook and return it to the container. You can take an item from the cache if you like - just make sure to leave something of equal or greater value in its place. When you are finished, put the cache back exactly as you found it, even if you think you see a better spot for it. Finally, log your find on the app or on [geocaching.com](https://www.geocaching.com) when you get home.

We recommend that you always take a pen/pencil with you to sign the log and a tweezer may be useful to recover some logs from micro/nano containers!

This trail has been devised by Historyworks and funded by a City Council Walking and Cycling Promotion Grant encouraging people to have fun exploring areas of the city, and to foster a deeper sense of belonging with their neighbourhoods and historic places.

'Creating My Cambridge' is a public art project led by Professor Helen Weinstein (Director of Historyworks) to share historical sources about Cambridge's people and places, past and present. It uses histories to inspire creativity and cultures of belonging. The aim is to give voice to school pupils, singers, musicians, poets, rappers, storytellers, filmmakers and composers. Historyworks organizes workshops and events for people to get creative. Do use these resources and contribute subjects and creative pieces. To find further trails, please go to:

<http://www.creatingmycambridge.com/trails/>

If you or anyone you know enjoys a good treasure hunt, then you will also likely love geocaching. Described as high tech treasure hunting, this is a great activity that takes everyone outdoors, gets them active and can be done as a family or with a group of friends

Geocaching is a real-world, outdoor treasure hunting game using GPS-enabled devices. Participants navigate to a specific set of GPS coordinates and then attempt to find the geocache (container) hidden at that location.

The only necessities are a GPS device or a GPS-enabled mobile phone so that you can navigate to the cache. You can find out more about geocaching at

www.geocaching.com

where you can sign up for a FREE Membership.

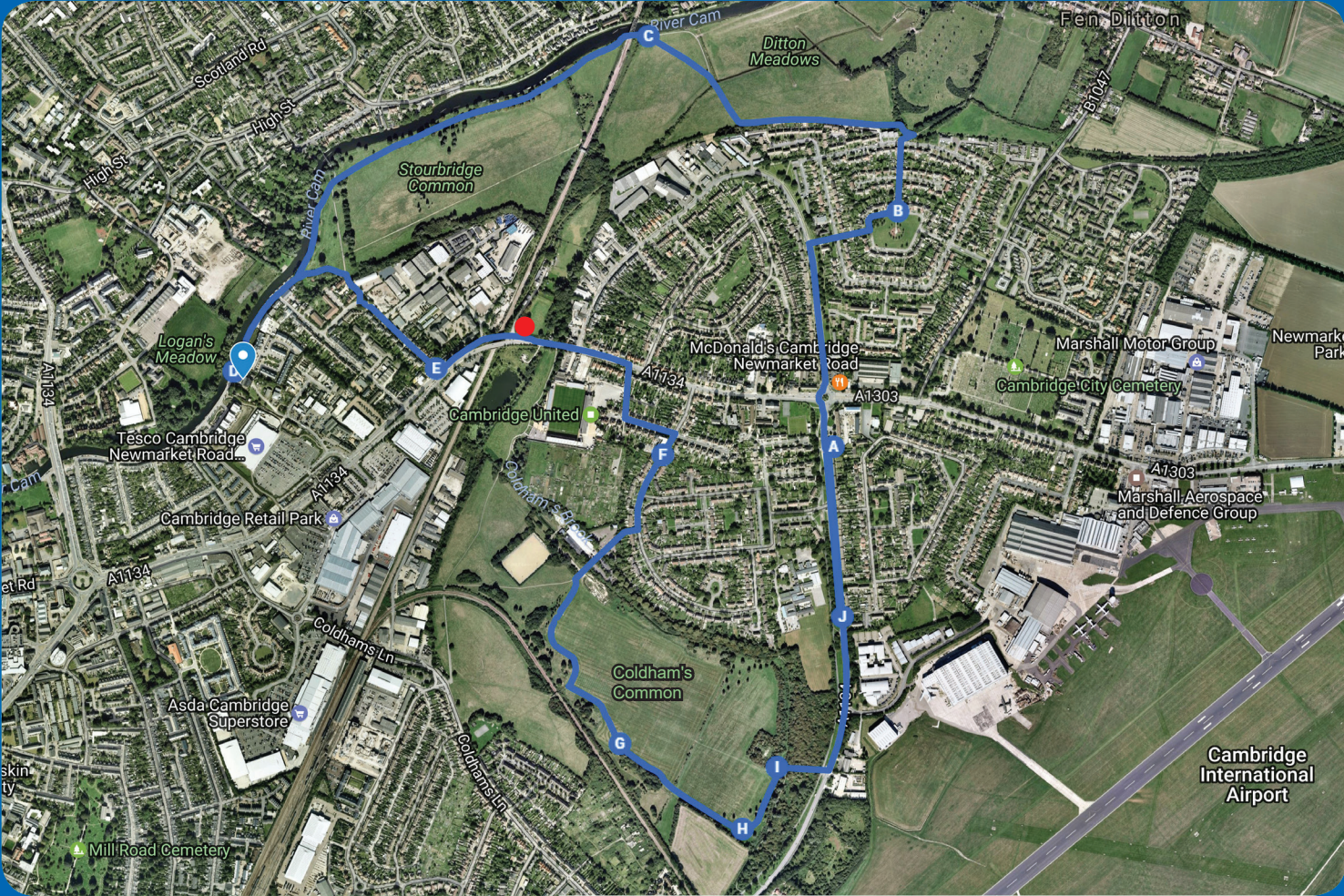
Geocaches vary greatly in appearance. In the field you will see everything from clear plastic containers, fake bolts, film canisters or even a pretend rock with a secret compartment!

Geocaches come in all sorts of shapes and sizes. A few of which are illustrated below.



ACTIVE ABBEY ADVENTURES - GEOCACHING IN ABBEY AND BEYOND





The first library in Barnwell dates back to 1875, however the more modern library that you now see today was opened in 1958. The Library is now called Barnwell Road Library, and was started by Mrs. Lilley Harris. Previously the library was located in the Air Raid Warden's hut, on the green in Ditton Fields.

A **Barnwell Reader**
GPS: N 52° 12.688 E 000° 09.801

This is a geocache with a difference! In order to find the physical location to this cache you will need to solve a puzzle which is listed on the detailed geocache website. The answers can be found by exploring the library.



B **Dudley Rec**
GPS: N 52° 12.976 E 000° 09.925

SIZE: Regular Clip-Lock Container
Dudley Road was named after John Dudley, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1552. He suffered a tragic death after being tried at Westminster Hall on 18th August in 1553, due to his allegiance to the Protestant faith, during the reign of Catholic Queen, Mary Tudor. Dudley Rec is now a popular place for recreation in the local community, with The Big Lunch event being held there annually and new play equipment having recently been installed.



C **Riverside Ditty**
GPS: N 52° 13.201 E 000° 09.415

SIZE: Regular Clip-Lock Container
This geocache is located on Ditton Meadows, a place of natural beauty next to the village of Fen Ditton. The Meadows are home to a wide variety of wildlife including birds, bats, water voles, otters and a diverse range of habitats, plants and wild flowers as well as providing grazing land for cattle.



D **Cambridge Museum of Technology**
GPS: N 52° 12.765 E 000° 08.562

SIZE: Regular Clip-Lock Container
As the Cambridge population grew, so did the problems of sewage and smells in the River Cam! Not only did it make it unpleasant to breathe, it also led to disease spreading. The terrible state of the river was noticed by Queen Victoria on a visit to the city in 1843. She was shocked by the filth floating in the Cam. However following campaigns to improve hygiene and living conditions, the pumping station was opened in 1894, pumping sewage out to Milton village, powered by steam pressure. The area also had gas, brick and tile works to build more houses and businesses in the Victorian Era. The pumping station was officially closed down in 1968, but volunteers continue to maintain the steam engines, which are now on display as part of the museum.



E **Garlic Row**
GPS: N 52° 12.775 E 000° 08.985

SIZE: Small magnetic container.
Garlic Row might seem a funny name for a street, but actually gets its name from Stourbridge Fair, which used to sell a huge variety of different produce from across the world, which was brought to the fair in Cambridge by boat, via the sea and down the River Cam. Garlic was one of the foods that was sold at the market, alongside other products such as oysters and spices. See if you can spot any other food related streets near Garlic Row.



The Leper Chapel
GPS: N 52° 12.842 E 000° 09.171

SIZE: Home-made cache of size Small in a camo bag in the chapel grounds.
The Leper Chapel was built over 800 years ago and is one of the oldest remaining buildings in Cambridge (even older than King's College Chapel!) It formed part of the Leper Hospital in the Middle Ages, where victims of leprosy lived in isolation. The chapel was given permission from King John (of Magna Carta fame) to earn income from the annual Stourbridge Fair, held on Stourbridge Common. Although the leper colony closed at the end of the 13th Century and the chapel was handed to Cambridge town, the fair became extremely popular and meant the chapel became immensely wealthy.



F **Bug Hotel**
GPS: N 52° 12.674 E 000° 09.385

SIZE: Regular Clip-Lock container.
The Margaret Wright Community Orchard is named in memory of local Green Party counsellor Margaret Wright, who is remembered for her environmental work in the Abbey Ward. The orchard has fruit trees, a clubhouse, homes for hedgehogs and a bug hotel to attract minibeasts. It is open to the public throughout the year and regularly hosts events for local Abbey residents. It even has 'village green' status!



G **Coldham's Junction**
GPS: 52°12'12.17"N 0°9'35.03"E

SIZE: Regular Clip-Lock container.
Coldham's Common is one of twelve commons in Cambridge. In the Middle Ages the area of Abbey was rural with farms and the work done by peasants. They had strips of land where they grew their own food. Cows and sheep and horses owned by the people of the community were grazed on their commons for free. Cambridge people, called 'commoners', were against losing their common land and so in 1594 they rose up against local landowners.