
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT 1 HORSEHEATH ROAD, LINTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB21 4LU**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 5114

Authors: Tom McDonald (Fieldwork and report)	
Illustrations: Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 5676 4685	Report No: 5386
District: Cambridge	Site Code: ECB 5114
Approved:	Project No: 7121
Claire Halpin MCIfA	Date: 19 June 2017
	Revised: 30/06/2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU</i>		
<i>In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU (NGR TL 5676 4685). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a residential development of seven dwellings following demolition of the existing dwelling (LPA Planning Ref. S/0623/16/OL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement.</i>			
<i>The evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds, and it was evident that the site had been partially previously truncated.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>16 June 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7022</i>	Site code	<i>ECB 5114</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambs</i>	<i>Linton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB21 4LU</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 0.28ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5676 4685</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC HET</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tom McDonald</i>		
Funded by	<i>Domus CB3 Developments LLP</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>McDonald, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5386</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>19 June 2017 (Revised 30/06/2017)</i>		

LAND AT 1 HORSEHEATH ROAD, LINTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB21 4LU

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU (NGR TL 5676 4685). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a residential development of seven dwellings following demolition of the existing dwelling (LPA Planning Ref. S/0623/16/OL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement.

The site is situated to the north west of a known Roman cemetery (CHER 06198) and a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery (CHER MCB16249). Further archaeological investigations carried out to the south west of the current site have shown evidence of 'prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation', and investigations to the immediate west/ south west have also revealed 'post-medieval occupation' evidence (CHER 11139 and CB15263) (Stewart 2017, 1).

The site thus had a potential for further remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and later occupation and burials.

The evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds, and it was evident that the site had been previously partially truncated.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU (NGR TL 5676 4685; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a residential development of seven dwellings following demolition of the existing dwelling (LPA Planning Ref. S/0623/16/OL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Gemma Stewart; dated 18/04/2017) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 22/12/2016) and approved by CCC HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.4 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village of Linton is located c. 9km to the south east of Cambridge. The site is situated on the northern side of Horseheath Road in the eastern part of the village, close to the junction with the High Street and Bartlow Road. The site comprises a sub-rectangular plot with a single dwelling at its centre, surrounded by lawn and partially terraced gardens. The surrounding area is predominantly residential, with Linton heights Junior School a short distance to the north, and the Cathodeon (Children's) Centre adjacent to the west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The village of Linton spans the River Granta, with most of the residential properties, including the site situated on the northern side of the river valley. The course of the river passes c. 350m to the south of the site, as it runs on a slightly meandering course towards the south-east (and a confluence with the River

Bourne). The northern side of the river valley rises at a moderate gradient, with the site rising from c. 49-51m AOD from its southern to northern edges, while the valley continues to rise towards Rivey Hill c. 1.2km to the north, where it crests at 112m AOD.

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises the New Pit chalk Formation, overlain by freely-draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). No superficial drift deposits are recorded on the site; however closer to the river to the south alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel overlain by floodplain soils may be encountered (British Geological Survey 1978), with patches of these deposits possibly extending towards the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The valley of the River Granta was conducive to prehistoric activity and although artefactual evidence close to the site is relatively scarce, two significant monuments are located c. 500m to the east of the site (HER MCB22744), comprising a Neolithic Cursus approximately 158m long and 62m wide, and a Bronze Age barrow containing an inhumation burial within a ring ditch of 29m in diameter. Neolithic flint artefacts have also been recorded adjacent to the course of the river c. 500-750m to the south east (HER 06166A and 10141), supporting the presence of further Neolithic activity in the valley. Part of a Bronze Age spear was also recovered by a metal-detectorist on the south side of the river (HER 11850) and may have been derived from a ploughed-out barrow. Settlement in the area of the village appears to have developed in the late Iron Age c. 750m to the southeast of the site, as evidenced by pits and gullies, as well as several coins (HER 09841A and 09842).

4.2 To the south east was a substantial Roman corridor villa, partially exposed by labourers in the mid 19th century, but otherwise known by extensive crop mark and surface finds (HER 09841). Numerous finds of pottery, building materials and metal objects have been collected in the vicinity of the villa on the south side of the river (HER 06197, 06121, 06166, 11492 and 06111a), as well as possible wall foundations of other buildings further to the south east, close to Barham hall (HER 06044). A small cemetery including 1st century AD cremations and several graves with interred pottery vessels appears associated with the villa, c. 600m to the south east of the site (HER 06198 and 06167). Roman burials of three children and two women have been recorded at Linton Village College c. 1km to the west (HER 06165).

4.3 The area of the villa appears to have continued to be a foci for occupation in the Saxon period, with a Saxon strap fitting recorded on the villa site (HER 09841). A Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB), pits and postholes were recorded close by, c. 500m to the south east of the site and in association with pottery, lava quern and charred cereal remains (HER MCB23014). A second SFB was recorded further south east at Barham Hall (HER06129). In the Saxon period, cemeteries were typically situated a short distance from settlements, and this may be reflected by the several inhumation burials recorded in the 1930s c. 250m to the west of the site (HER 06114, 06114a, 06114b and MCB17059), although a possible burial has also been associated close to an SFB c. 500m to the east (HER MCB16249). However,

by the late Saxon period occupation may have shifted with a ditch and pit recorded at St. Mary's Church Hall c. 500m to the west, and containing 11th century pottery (HER CB14618).

4.4 A hamlet remained c. 750m to the south east of the site, and appears to have remained a considerable size until the late 13th century, after which it was deserted (HER 06111). The medieval village of Linton developed around St. Mary's Church, Linton Priory and the manor of great Linton c. 750m to the west of the site (HER 06120, 06120A, 10849, 10850, 10848 and 06121A). Medieval buildings and pottery have been recorded within this historic nucleus (HER MCB20111 and 11798). A guildhall was constructed on Church Lane c. 500m to the west in c. 1500 (HER 06122). A medieval kiln is recorded at Barham Hall c. 900m to the south east (HER 06128).

4.5 The post-medieval village remained focussed on the medieval nucleus to the west, and included a Market Cross (HER 06086), and 16th century buildings (HER 06123, 10148 and MCB17550). An archaeological evaluation c. 250m to the west of the site recorded post-medieval outbuildings, possibly representing peripheral activity and suggesting the settlement did not extend into the area of the site (HER CB15263). An excavation close to the north at the Cathodean Crystals site recorded negative evidence (HER 11139). Buildings were added in the core of the village in the 17th century, including the house that became Lloyds Bank (HER MCB19890), and a water (and later steam) mill on the river (HER MCB16568). The majority of the extant historic buildings date to the 19th century (i.e. HER CB14953), and include a dovecote c. 300m to the west (HER 10436).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The proposed trench layout provided for a 5% sample of the site to be evaluated. In addition, a 1% contingency was held in order to further define any encountered features. Three trenches measuring 22m x 1.6m (Nos. 2, 3 and 4) and two measuring 11m x 1.6m (Nos. 1 and 5) were located within the area of the proposed development, avoiding existing structures (Figs. 2 and 3). Trial Trench 2 was excavated in two sections in order to avoid the c. NE–SW line of a modern service, located approximately mid way along the trench (Figs. 2–3). Trial trenches were excavated to the depth of the geological horizon using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 Topsoil and made ground were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5.3 The open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/ visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

5.4 A one-metre square of the topsoil below the existing surface was bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Only modern finds were present.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Individual trench description are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 50.06m AOD		
0.00 - 0.07m	L1001	Tarmac driveway
0.07 - 0.35m	L1002	Subsoil. Light brown to orange, loosely compact, loamy clay with occasional small to medium sub angular and sub rounded flint and occasional small modern CBM.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural chalk

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 49.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1001	Tarmac. As above.
0.21 – 0.40m	L1002	Subsoil. As above with lenses of chalk.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural chalk.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. Small quantities of modern CBM were present within Subsoil L1002.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 50.34m AOD		
0.00 – .12m	L1001	Tarmac driveway.
0.12 – .31m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.31m+	L1003	Natural chalk.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 50.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1001	Tarmac driveway.
0.18 – 0.34m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.34m+	L1003	Natural chalk.

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds. Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trench an oil pipe running from the oil tank to the dwelling was located and left in situ to avoid contamination. An additional service was located to the north side of the trench and the northern end of the trench was moved slightly to avoid this service.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 51.57m AOD		
0.00 - 0.26m	L1004	Topsoil. Mid to dark brown loamy clay with sparse small to medium rounded gravel.
0.26 - 0.49m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.49m+	L1003	Natural chalk. As above

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 51.23m AOD		
0.00 - 0.59m	L1004	Topsoil. As above
0.59 - 0.70m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.70m+	L1003	Natural chalk. As above

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 49.85m AOD		
0.00-0.26m	L1004	Topsoil. As above
0.26-0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.50m+	L1003	Natural chalk. As above

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 48.79m AOD		
0.00-0.61m	L1004	Topsoil. As above
0.61-0.70m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.70m	L1003	Natural chalk. As above

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features. Topsoil L1004 contained small quantities of CBM. A recent tree hollow was present towards the centre of the trench, and a modern service traversed the trench.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 49.75m AOD		
0.00-0.27m	L1004	Topsoil. As above.
0.27-0.47m	L1005	Made Ground. White to off white loose chalk mixed with topsoil, loosely compacted, and with occasional modern CBM.
0.47-0.63m	L1006	Re-deposited Topsoil. Mid to dark brown loamy clay with sparse small to medium rounded gravel. It contained modern CBM.
0.63-0.75m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.75m+	L1003	Natural chalk. As above

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 49.81m AOD		
0.00-0.60m	L1004	Topsoil. As above
0.60-0.76m	L1005	Made Ground. As above but with less topsoil.
0.76m+	L1003	Natural chalk. As above

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model varied slightly across the site.

8.2 Uppermost was Tarmac L1001 (0.07 – 0.12m thick) or Topsoil L1004. The latter comprised a mid to dark brown loamy clay with sparse to medium rounded gravel (0.26 – 0.61m thick).

8.3 In Trench 5 below L1004 was Made Ground L1005 and Re-deposited Topsoil L1006.

8.4 Below Tarmac L1001 (Trenches 1 and 2), Topsoil L1004 (Trenches 3 and 4), and below Re-deposited Topsoil L1006, was Subsoil L1002, a light brown to orange, loosely compacted, loamy clay with occasional small to medium sub angular and sub rounded flint and occasional modern CBM.

8.5 Below Subsoil L1002 was the natural chalk, L1003 (0.31– 0.76m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site is situated to the north west of a known Roman cemetery (CHER 06198) and a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery (CHER MCB16249). Further archaeological investigations carried out to the south west of the current site have shown evidence of 'prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation', and investigations to the immediate west/ south west have also revealed 'post-medieval occupation' evidence (CHER 11139 and CB15263) (Stewart 2017, 1).

9.2 The site thus had a potential for further remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and later occupation and burials.

9.3 The evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.

9.4 The site has been previously heavily truncated during terracing and landscaping associated with the construction of the present dwelling, Borley House.

9.5 No finds predating the 20th century were present. Metal detecting of the spoil heaps found only modern rusted tin cans etc. The CBM within the topsoil (L1004) and subsoil (L1002) comprised small fragments of frogged brick and slate tile.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site had a potential for further remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and later occupation and burials. The evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds and the site had been previously truncated.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Domus CB3 Developments LLP for funding the works and for their assistance (in particular Mr Tom Jones and Mr Darren Mould) and also Mr Chris Anderson for this assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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Brief for Archaeological Evaluation [1 Horseheath Road, Linton], Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Cambridge)

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-291836

Project details

Project name	Land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU
Short description of the project	In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU (NGR TL 5676 4685). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a residential development of seven dwellings following demolition of the existing dwelling (LPA Planning Ref. S/0623/16/OL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement. The evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds, and it was evident that the site had been partially previously truncated.
Project dates	Start: 16-06-2017 End: 16-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7121 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5114 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE LINTON Land at 1 Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4LU

Postcode	CB21 4LU
Study area	0.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5676 4685 52.097302856699 0.288785101625 52 05 50 N 000 17 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50m Max: 50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	CCC HET
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Tom McDonald

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
View of Trench 1 looking north-east



2
View of Trench 2 looking north-west



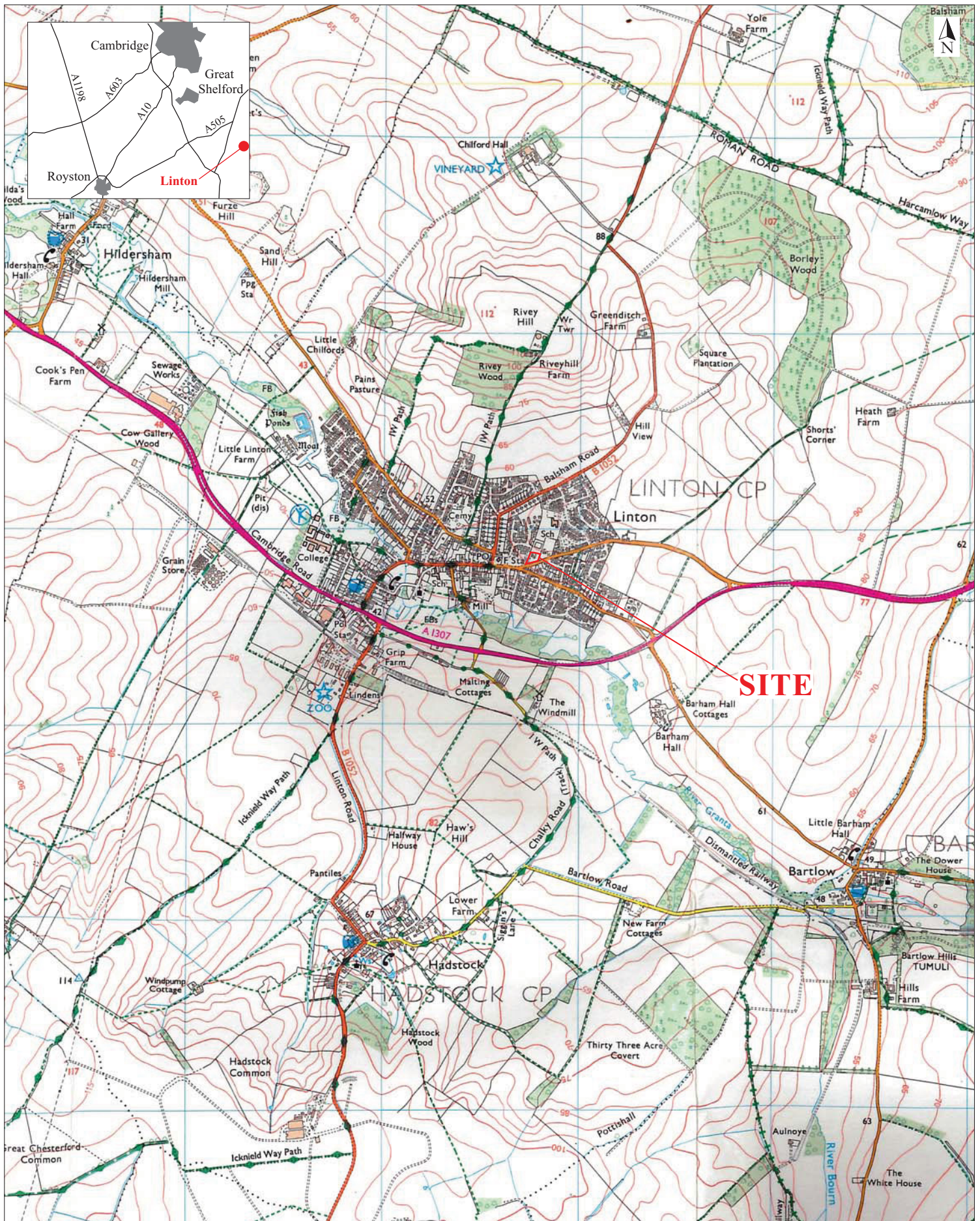
3
View of Trench 3 looking north-east



4
View of Trench 4 looking south-west

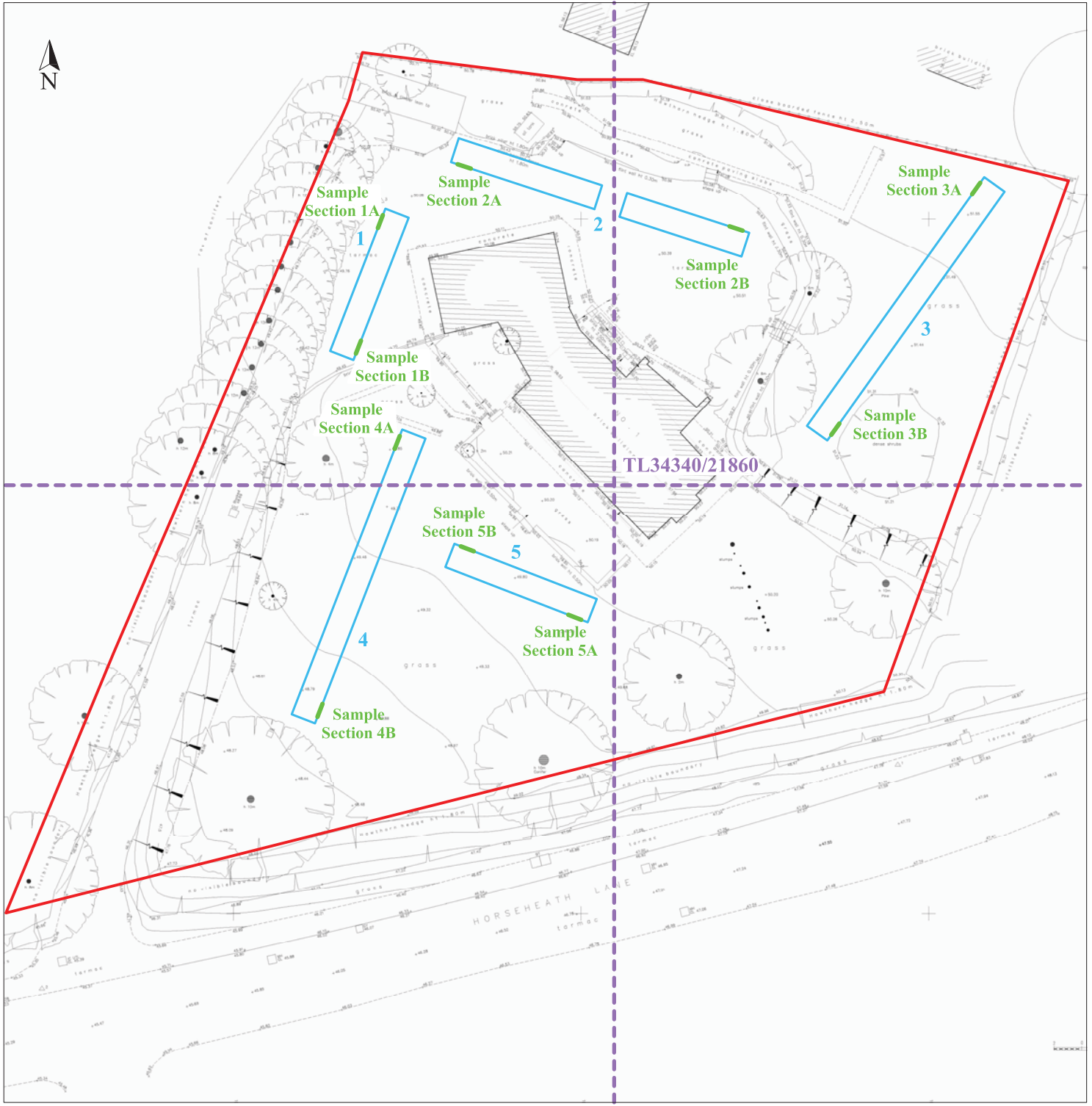


5
View of Trench 5 looking south-east



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Borley House, Linton, Cambridgeshire (P7121)



0 25m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:400 at A4
Borley House, Linton, Cambridgeshire (P7121)



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Fig. 3 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4
 Borley House, Linton, Cambridgeshire (P7121)