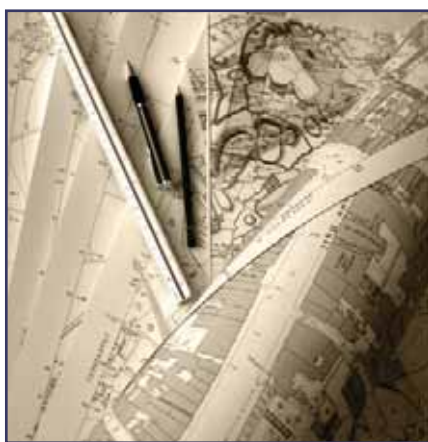


# Land at Bartlow Road, Linton



## Desk-Based Assessment



October 2014

**Client: Bidwells**

OA East Report No: 1678

OASIS No: oxfrodar3-191509

NGR: TL 57242 46443

## **Land at Bartlow Road, Linton**


*Desk-Based Assessment*

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*Report Date: October 2014*

**Report Number:** 1678  
**Site Name:** Land at Bartlow Road, Linton  
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**Client Name:** Bidwells  
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**Prepared by:** Nick Gilmour  
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**Date:** October 2014  
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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>7</b>
1.1 Planning Background.....	7
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography.....	7
1.3 Acknowledgements.....	7
<b>2 Archaeological and Historical Sources</b> .....	<b>8</b>
2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER).....	8
2.2 Cartographic Evidence.....	8
2.3 Aerial Photographs.....	8
2.4 Earthworks.....	8
<b>3 Deposit Mapping</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	9
3.2 Prehistoric.....	9
3.3 Roman.....	9
3.4 Saxon.....	10
3.5 Medieval.....	10
3.6 Post-medieval.....	10
3.7 Excavations.....	11
<b>4 Degree of Survival</b> .....	<b>12</b>
4.1 General.....	12
4.2 Rating.....	12
<b>5 Discussion and Conclusions</b> .....	<b>13</b>
5.1 Discussion.....	13
5.2 Conclusion.....	13
<b>Appendix A. Summary Table of Cambridgeshire HER Search Results</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix B. Bibliography</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix C. OASIS Report Form</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Appendix D. Areal Photographic Survey</b> .....	<b>25</b>

## List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing proposed development area (red)
- Fig. 2 Historic Environment record entries for the surrounding area
- Fig. 3 Enclosure map (1838) showing site location (red)
- Fig. 4 First edition OS map (1886) showing site location (red)
- Fig. 5 Linton and surrounding area, showing early transport routes

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## Summary

*This study was commissioned by Bidwells, in advance of a potential planning application to build housing within a c.4.5ha area on the edge of Linton, Cambridgeshire.*

*The proposed development area is considered to have a high potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date, while medieval remains may also be encountered. The site is located adjacent to the River Granta, in an area favoured for prehistoric occupation. Part of a walled Roman cemetery has been excavated within the study area, which was associated with Linton Roman Villa, located to the south of the site. A possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery was also recorded immediately adjacent to the proposed development area during construction of housing. In addition, the deserted medieval village and priory of Barham is located c.300m to the south of the site.*

*The degree of survival of archaeological remains is hard to gauge with certainty. However, it is known that excavations in the 19th and early 20th century have removed some of the archaeology. In addition, much of the site is ploughed and this will have further truncated any buried features.*

*A reinterpretation of aerial photographs of the site has shown a probable trackway crossing it. This trackway may be of medieval date and have linked the villages of Great Linton and Barham. However, it is also possible that this trackway is of post-medieval date. Field divisions were also noted during the aerial photographic survey, which are believed to be of post-medieval date.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by Bidwells to produce a desk-based assessment on land at Bartlow Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57242 46443; Fig. 1). This is in advance of a potential planning application to build housing on the site.
- 1.1.2 The aim of this desk based assessment is to suggest the likely nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA), in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The results will assist Cambridgeshire County Council archaeology office, on behalf of the local planning authority, to make decisions with regard to any archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 This document is entirely comprised of desk-based research and does not include any physical intervention on the PDA in its scope.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the eastern edge of the village of Linton, which lies close to the south-eastern border of Cambridgeshire. The River Granta flows just to the south of the site, with the route of the A1307 further to the south.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of the PDA is chalk, with superficial deposits of river terrace gravels extending over at least the southern part of the area.

### 1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Bidwells who commissioned and funded this work. Paul Sperry managed the project and the illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Davies. The areal photographic survey was carried out by Rog Palmer.



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

### 2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

2.1.1 The HER data was gathered from a 1km radius around the PDA (Fig. 2). This revealed an entry within the site, as well as numerous further relevant sites surrounding this area.

### 2.2 Cartographic Evidence

2.2.1 The Cartographic sources studied comprise:

Millicents Map of 1600

Freeman's Catley Park Estate Map 1779

1838 Enclosure map (Fig. 3)

The 1886 1st edition OS map (Fig. 4)

2.2.2 Unfortunately the site is outside of the area covered by both Freeman's 1779 map and Millicents 1600 map.

### 2.3 Aerial Photographs

2.3.1 A reinterpretation of existing aerial photographs of the site and surrounding area has been carried out and is included as Appendix D.

### 2.4 Earthworks

2.4.1 No earthworks are known on the site and therefore no earthwork survey has been carried out.

### 3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The deposit mapping below is drawn from historic environment records, along with other relevant information. Not every entry in the HER has been included, especially where numerous records relate to the same archaeological site. A list of the HER entries is given in Appendix A and their locations are shown on Figure 2.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric

##### *Neolithic*

3.2.1 The only Neolithic finds within the search area are a scatter of retouched flints, recovered during fieldwalking directly to the south of the A1307, just to the south of the current PDA (CHER 06166A). Although few prehistoric remains are recorded within this HER search, numerous prehistoric sites are known along the Granta Valley. Most notably at Linton Village College, c.1.5km to the west, where several later Neolithic Grooved ware pits, containing large quantities of pottery and flint, were excavated (Clarke and Gilmour forthcoming).

##### *Bronze Age*

3.2.2 A bronze object, which is probably the base of a Bronze Age spearhead, was recovered from c.550m to the south-west of the site (CHER11850). In addition two Early Bronze Age ring-ditches were recorded here, along with a large Middle Bronze Age enclosure, from which almost 1000 Later Bronze Age struck flints were recovered (Clarke and Gilmour forthcoming). This conforms to a pattern of such sites being spread all along the river terrace gravels of the Granta Valley.

##### *Iron Age*

3.2.3 Iron Age features, including pits and ditches were found during excavations at Linton Roman Villa (discussed below), c.150m to the south of the site (CHER 09841A), while Iron Age coins have also been found at this location (CHER 09842). An Early Iron Age settlement, which is one of the type-sites for Darmsden-Linton pottery, is located c.1.4km to the east of the PDA (Fell 1953). A later Iron Age settlement, including an inhumation burial and evidence of iron-working, was more recently excavated at Linton Village College (Clarke and Gilmour forthcoming).

#### 3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Located c.150m to the south of the PDA is the site of Linton Roman Villa (CHER 09841). This has been identified through both air photographs and excavations (in the 1850s and 1990s). These show the villa was an extensive stone building, with tessellated pavements and painted wall plaster. A number of outbuildings have also been identified and numerous scatters of artefacts have been recorded (e.g. CHER0611a, CHER06166 not illustrated). Several burials associated with this villa have also been excavated (CHER09841 and CHER 06167).

3.3.2 The remains of a walled Roman cemetery, probably associated with this villa, are thought to have been present in the southern part of the PDA (CHER 06198). Four inhumations were originally uncovered in 1852, with the only grave good comprising an iron spearhead and some iron nails. A large amphora was found at the same location in 1926, together with several further Roman pottery vessels and a bronze brooch. It

should, however, be noted that the location of this cemetery cannot be confirmed with certainty and it is possible that it is located closer to Linton Villa, outside of the PDA.

- 3.3.3 This villa and walled cemetery fit within a wider pattern of Roman use of the Granta Valley, with villas and associated agricultural settlements scattered along the valley. These were connected to the Roman towns of Cambridge (c.17km to the north-west) and Great Chesterford (c.7.5km to the south-west) by the Romanised route of the Icknield Way, along with Worsted Street and the River Granta itself (Fig. 5).

### 3.4 Saxon

- 3.4.1 Numerous Saxon burials have been reported from the Linton area. These include cremation burials (CHER06114) and inhumation burials (CHER0611a, CHER06114b, MCB17059). In addition a small group of decapitated individuals was found at Linton Village College (Clarke and Gilmour forthcoming). Of particular interest is the potential Saxon inhumation cemetery immediately adjacent to the PDA (MCB16249), where human bone and Saxon metalwork are reported to have been found during the construction of houses. In addition, the report of an iron spearhead found with a burial within the PDA (CHER 06198) could suggest that this burial was also of Anglo-Saxon date.
- 3.4.2 Evidence for Saxon settlement is less well represented in this vicinity, although a sunken-featured building was found during the laying of a gas pipeline, c.300m to the south of the site (CHER06129). Pottery from this structure dated to the 6th century AD and a wealth of domestic artefacts were also recovered, including a bone comb, awl and needle, along with metalwork.

### 3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 The current parish of Linton represents an amalgamation of three main settlements: Great Linton, Little Linton and Barham. Early references for the names *Lintune* or *Lintona* are recorded in 12th and 14th century ecclesiastical manuscripts associated with the Abbey of Ely, notably the Liber Eliensis, which indicate its existence by at least 1008. The place names of *Lintone* and *Alia Lintone* given in the Domesday Survey (1086) are thought to originate from the name 'flax-farm', while the sister manor of Barham derives its name from 'enclosure on the hill' (Reaney 1943, 109; Taylor 1998, 55).
- 3.5.2 The deserted medieval settlement of Barham lies c.300m to the south of the PDA (CHER08091). Some earthworks are still visible here, with further earthworks having been ploughed away during the 1980s (CHER 06111 not illustrated). Barham priory was situated adjacent to this lost settlement (CHER 06101). It was founded as a Priory of Crutched Friars in the year 1292 and survived until the Dissolution during the reign of Henry VIII in 1539. A medieval tile kiln was also located close to this settlement (CHER 06128) and a scatter of medieval pottery has also been recorded in the vicinity (CHER06166B not illustrated). The other medieval centres of Great Linton and Little Linton lie c.1.1km and c.2km to the east respectively.
- 3.5.3 The areal photographic survey has shown a probable trackway crossing the site (App. D). This may have linked the settlements of Great Linton and Barham and thus be of medieval origin. However, it is also possible that this track is of post-medieval date.

### 3.6 Post-medieval

- 3.6.1 The market at Linton continued to prosper in the post-medieval period. In the early 16th century rows of stalls were named after specific provisions such as bread and meat,

whilst by the 17th century rows were dedicated to woollen and linen drapers; tanners, shoemakers and glovers also had stalls here. By the 18th century the market was mainly selling corn and by the 19th century it had declined completely, although Linton continued to be important for local commerce. A wide range of shops was available in the 19th and 20th centuries and the annual fair at Barham was revived, which in the 19th century became the largest sheep fair in Cambridgeshire (Taylor 1998, 58-9).

- 3.6.2 In 1648, during the second Civil War, a skirmish that was part of a wider East Anglian Royalist uprising is known to have taken place in Linton; it was quickly suppressed by the Parliamentary forces (Sutton 2000, 54).
- 3.6.3 Most of the parish's open fields, which were combined with areas of pasture, were enclosed by c.1840 and a railway line from Haverhill to Cambridge was opened in 1865 and later became the county boundary (*ibid*, 56).
- 3.6.4 The PDA is situated outside of the primary area of occupation during the post-medieval period. The enclosure map of 1838 (Fig. 3) shows the site to have been fields. Further field boundaries that may be of post-medieval date were identified by the areal photographic survey (App. D).

### **3.7 Excavations**

- 3.7.1 As well as the excavations of Linton Roman villa and walled cemetery, and the Saxon burials (discussed above), further excavations have been carried out at No.91 Bartlow Road in 1991 (ECB1347). These revealed only a background scatter of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity.

## 4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The degree of survival of archaeological remains is difficult to determine accurately without physical investigations on the site. However, the majority of the site has been ploughed for a number of years and this is likely to have truncated any sub-surface archaeological features present. In addition, excavations on the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries have removed any further archaeology.
- 4.1.2 In spite of this it is probable that, if present, many archaeological features would survive. The early excavations on the site appear to have disturbed only a relatively small area and only the shallowest features would be totally lost to truncation by ploughing.
- 4.1.3 It is possible that waterlogged remains are present on parts of the site, if deeper archaeological features exist, especially towards the south of the site, where the land slopes down towards the river Granta.

### 4.2 Rating

- 4.2.1 Based on the preceding sections in this report, the following table suggests likely ratings for the distribution and survival of archaeological remains. This table is intended as a guide, which cannot be confirmed without physical intervention on the site.

<i><b>Period</b></i>	<i><b>Distribution</b></i>	<i><b>Survival</b></i>
Prehistoric	Moderate	Good/Unknown
Iron Age/Roman	High	Good/Unknown
Saxon	Moderate/High	Good/Unknown
Medieval	Moderate/High	Good/Unknown
Post-medieval	Low	Good/Unknown
Modern	Low	Good/Unknown

## 5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Discussion

- 5.1.1 In spite of very few prehistoric finds, other than those of Iron Age date, having been reported in the 1km radius search around the PDA, the site is located in an area favoured for prehistoric activity. It is, therefore, possible that prehistoric remains will be present on the site. These could include Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age remains.
- 5.1.2 Linton Roman villa is located just 150m to the south of the PDA and it is possible that the associated walled cemetery of this villa is located within the study area. Even if this cemetery is not present, it is possible that buildings or field systems associated with this significant and wealthy villa are located on the site.
- 5.1.3 Anglo-Saxon activity is also likely to be represented on this site as a possible cemetery of this date was located during the construction of housing adjacent to the site. A Saxon building has also been excavated c.300m from the site. During the medieval period the site appears to have been outside of the centre of any occupation. However, with the deserted village of Barham located just 300m from the site, there is potential for field systems or outlying buildings relating to this settlement to be located on the site.
- 5.1.4 The aerial photographic survey shows a probable trackway crossing the site, which may be of medieval date and have linked the settlements of Great Linton and Barham. Alternatively this trackway could be of post-medieval date and have linked Linton to Barham hall. Archaeological evaluation has the potential to determine the date of this trackway, as well as confirming the date of the probable post-medieval field decisions identified on the areal photographic survey.

### 5.2 Conclusion

- 5.2.1 This site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. Remains of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date are likely to be present within the PDA, while medieval archaeology may also be represented. Preservation of features may have been affected both by ploughing and previous excavations on the site, however it is still likely that features would survive here.

## APPENDIX A. SUMMARY TABLE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE HER SEARCH RESULTS

### Events (see Figure 2 for plot)

HER No.	Site Name	NGR (TL)	Summary/Comments
ECB844	Excavations at Linton Roman villa & cemetery, 1846-1854	TL 571 462	<p>As a result of a county boundary change this site, formerly in Essex, is now in Cambridgeshire. The following is the text of the SMR record passed on to us from Essex:-Red Field, Ro dwelling house on the S bank of the River Greta in the extreme N of the parish (this refers to the civil parish of Hadstock), NE of the windmill. Part excavated in 1846 - 1850. Stray tiles and potsherds 'still' visible on the surface. Plan in this source on p xxii (R1). In plan it seems to have been a normal corridor villa with a bath suite projecting from the NE end to form an 'L'. The plan suggests a further extension to the NE. The baths showed signs of later alterations. Finds:-part of a chain, tweezers, samian and other pottery, glass, c 20 coins including Gallienus, Constantine, Victorinus, Allectus, Valentinian. There were tessellated pavements over the hypocausts. Painted wallplaster is in the Braybrooke Collection, Cambridge Museum. The OS found the site to be marked by tegulae, imbrices, box flue tiles, common red brick tesserae, squared freestone and flint nodules (R2, R3, R4, R5, R6). The site was found by labourers in 1826. Neville made several excavations in 1846, 1850, 1853, 1854. A mosaic pavement, found in 1846, drawn in situ, was relaid at Audley End. Other pavements were said to have been destroyed by ploughing. In 1850 Neville found that most of the masonry had been removed 20 years previously for road repairs. It seems that traces of walls extended beyond the plan that he drew, and that the point robbed was 150 yds NW of the 1853 excavations. In 1852 another pavement was struck in ploughing and gave a starting point for the 1853 work. The next year, 1854, was disappointing. The part examined in 1850 was L-shaped with an extension at the SW end. There was a large hypocaust in a central position. To the NE were the baths. Their floors were of tesserae. In some rooms painting was added and there was painted wall plaster. One of the baths was superseded by another that encroached upon it. The outlet drain from the bath re-entered the building, presumably to flush a latrine. Next to the baths was a heated room with flues around the walls and across the middle (the flues were floored, cement covered like the walls, in which vertical flues occurred). Both account and plan are incomplete and the full extent of the villa is not known. Infant burials were reportedly found. Among the finds:- a glass finger ring, a rosette brooch with spring pin, a bronze bracelet, 2 bone combs (other finds already listed above). Coin finds:- Hadrian, Severus, Alexander, Gallienus, Victorinus, Allectus, Constantine, Constantius, Valentinian, Gordian, 3 of the Constantine house (R3, R5, R6, R7). A Romano-British cremation was found in the same field by C Burgess whilst ploughing in 1926, in a circular pit in the chalk, 4ft in diameter with a large amphora, a bronze brooch and stud and early Romano-British wares. 'Many years ago' 2 Ro lamps, pottery and glass were found in the same field as the villa by Dr WM Palmer. Nothing visible on A.P.s. Villa site under plough. OS visit - large quantity of building debris, including fragments of roofing and box tile and some undressed stone, found concentrated at TL/5760/4616, spread over an area 90m by 70m. Only a few scattered pottery fragments found. A.P.s in Essex SMR show plan of villa. The account, like the plan, is incomplete, and we do not know the full extent of this villa (R7). Probable Roman walled inhumation cemetery was discovered in</p>

HER No.	Site Name	NGR (TL)	Summary/Comments
ECB846	Excavation at High Street, Linton, 1936	TL 564 468	Linton Parish in the next field to the NE of the Rovilla . In 1852 Neville found two inhumations alongside a wallof peculiar construction; other inhumations were found around this,one having been buried carelessly. The only grave goods were someiron nails, occasional Ro sherds and a thick iron spearhead. The skeleton which was first found in 1934 when digging a trench in the garden and which was immediately re-interred was excavated by Dr Palmer in 1936 when a spear was also found. The spear should be in the CAAM.
ECB480	Watching brief along Linton gas pipeline, 1980	TL 57667 46522	A watching brief was undertaken by Great Chesterford Archaeology Group during the mechanical excavation of trenches for a 150mm pipeline. The route went from Little Bowers, near Hadstock, to the pressure reducing station between Linton and Balsham. The line was 4.10 miles long. Excavations revealed three main areas of activity. At Site 1 a scatter of flint-tempered potsherds were recovered suggesting a nearby settlement site. At Site 2 excavations revealed a masonry wall that may date to Roman times, a Roman pottery kiln and a Saxon grubenhaus. At Site 3 a few flinttempered prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered, as well as some carbonised grain found within a pit.
ECB481	Excavations at Linton Roman villa, 1990	TL 57137 46008	Excavations were carried out in September 1990 in advance of a new water pipeline proposed by the National Rivers Authority. Excavations uncovered an extensive range of Roman buildings, associated ditches and yard surfaces. The complex of buildings lay some 50m away from the wealthy villa excavated in the C19th. The walls had coursed flint rubble foundations and one building was subdivided into at least five small rooms. Pottery dated from the C2nd to C4th AD. A collapsed length of Roman walling, Iron Age pits and gullies and field ditches of Belgic date were also observed. The foundations have been preserved intact, except where cut by the narrow pipe trench.
ECB1347	Assessment at 91 Bartlow Road, Linton, 1991	TL 57218 46604	Fieldwalking and excavations revealed only a faint background scatter of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity within the area of the site
ECB1348	Assessment at Cathodean Crystal factory, Linton, 1993	TL 56686 46975	In July 1993 Cambridgeshire archaeology undertook an archaeological assessment of land at Linton, Cambridgeshire. Although close to the medieval core of Linton and no more than 200m from earlier discoveries of Anglo-Saxon burials, only a single nineteenth or early twentieth century ditch was found. A large number of small, natural channels were observed, almost certainly produced by glacial meltwater
ECB923	Evaluation at Granta Vale, Linton, 2001	TL 56595 46764	Six trenches were excavated prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site. A number of post-medieval features were revealed.

### Monuments (see Figure 2 for plot, N.B not all entries are plotted)

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
06101	Linton Priory (site of)	Monument	TL 5742 4604	Medieval	At Barham was a Priory of Crutched Friars as early as the year 1292, it was a cell to the monastery of Wales than in Suffolk.




HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
06101a	Barham Hall, Linton	Building	TL 574 460	Post-medieval	<p>The site was granted to Philip Pairs Esq, Barham Hall by Henry VIII. No part of the original building now remains. Barham Hall is a Mod building standing on the site of the Priory. Buildings on site of priory shown in elevation on 1600 map.</p> <p>From the time of the Domesday Survey until about 1250 Barham was the chief manor of the family of Furneaux, who possessed a chapel there during the C13. This they had endowed with 32 acres of land and a messuage in about 1250, which was therefore held by its chaplain, William de Haverhill, in alms in 1279, when the abbot of St Jacut in Brittany also held 32 acres of arable and half an acre of meadow by the service of keeping the roof of the chapel thatched with reeds. The earliest indication of a connection with St Margaret is the grant obtained by Simon de Furneaux in 1282 of a fair on the vigil, day and morrow of St Margaret. All trace of St Margaret's Priory is now gone, though until the C18 the Priory still retained much of its form, being built round a square court, having in the S side "a cloister terminated by a small chapel, a hall, buttery, etc.," and the chapel was still in use as a church.</p> <p>A House of the Crutched Friars was turned into a private residence by the Millicent family post Reformation. In 1808 Lyson claimed to see evidence of the Medieval chapel, hall and cloisters, but the house was largely demolished in 1830s and what survives today is one range of 5 bays, refronted in brick, together with some Medieval walling containing an arched door.</p> <p>There are no signs of this Priory to be seen on the ground</p>
06111	Earthworks at Barham Hall, Linton	Monument	TL 573 462	medieval	<p>Barham Hall, Linton. A house of the Crutched Friars was turned into a private residence by the Millicent family post Reformation. This 2-storeyed house was remodelled in late C17 with mullion and transom windows and a central pediment. In C18 it was the home of Mrs. Lonsdale who, dying in 1807, at the age of 93, left it to Pembroke College as a country seat for the Master. In 1808 Lyson claimed to see evidence of the Medieval chapel, hall and cloisters, but the house was largely demolished in 1830s and what survives today is one range of 5 bays, refronted in brick, together with some Medieval walling containing an arched door. See RN 06101 for Medieval Linton Priory and other cross references.</p> <p>"Barham TL/574-/461 - A hamlet of Linton which seems to have been of considerable size in 1279. In 1316 and later tax lists it is named only with Lynton."</p> <p>Miscellaneous linear features and roads. (A Speeding 24/10/1983, CUCAP AP BKY 93 used)</p> <p>At Barham Hall are some unintelligible entrenchments. They are situated in the first and second fields beyond the enclosures of the Hall, on the way to Bartlow, between the road and the river Bourn. There are considerable traces of a scarped slope, but no ditch, upon the NW and SW sides of a large space; and near to the entrance of the first field there is a deep trench.</p> <p>The suggested site of Barham DMV, partly permanent pasture, partly arable, is situated on the NE slope of a river valley which runs NW - SE. The pasture field N of Barham Hall contains amorphous earthworks, an old field road running from TL/5729/4627 to TL/5742/4615, and a water</p>

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
06111a	Roman pottery scatter, Barham Hall	Find Spot	Roman	TL 573 462	filled quarry at TL/5727/4620. In the field SW of the Hall is a large quarry (published on OS 25in 1901) which was connected to the road by a raised track running behind the hall. The field also contains some amorphous earthworks. Further S, in a low lying field under pasture, there is a large rectangular platform, at TL/5734/4582, visible on RAF APs05/06/1952, ZR35 0057-8, which is raised 0,5m above ground level. No indication of occupation could be seen and it was probably used as a cattle refuge during...(OS card 3 missing). These (earthworks) have been ploughed (-/11/1981) except for a paddock (indicated on record map) which has been fenced for horses. The earthworks are still visible although they were also ploughed many years ago. 5 sherds of plain black Medieval pottery were recovered, including 2 St Neots ware rim sherds.
06114	Cremation burials, Rivey Hill, Linton	Monument	Saxon	TL 5642 4687	On high ground at TL/5744/4618 some Roman pottery was found. Further investigation produced a sparse scatter of Roman sherds over the E half of the field.
06114a	Skeletons, Prince of Wales Inn, Linton	Find Spot	Saxon	TL 564 468	Two cremation burials were found in 1935 when a pipe - line was being laid at the back of the village close to the old road over Rivey Hill. Meaney gives grid ref TL/564-/472- for this Linton A cemetery.
06114b	Saxon inhumation and spear, High Street, Linton	Monument	Saxon	TL 564 468	1. During the enlargement of the Prince of Wales Inn in 1936 the remains of two more skeletons were found in digging the cellar. Half of one of these was carefully excavated and had two silver rings of spiral form on the finger bones. Meaney gives grid ref TL/564-/472- for this Linton A cemetery. No further information could be found about the finding of the two skeletons in the cellar of the Prince of Wales Inn in 1938. Position of cellar is as shown on field sheet. An inhumation burial with spear had previously been found near the old dovecote. The skeleton which was first found by my husband in 1934 when digging a trench in the garden and which was immediately reinterred was excavated by Dr Palmer in 1936 when a spear was also found. The spear should be in the CAAM. Meaney gives grid ref TL/564-/472- for this Linton A Cemetery. The site of the inhumation burial near the old dovecote was pointed out to me by Mrs. Moss whose husband found the skeleton in 1934. Position as shown on field sheet.
06128	Early medieval kiln and tile, Linton	Monument	medieval	TL 57 46	The pipe trench here was considerably wider due to its proximity to the river and problems of a high water table. The area had been much disturbed in Medieval times, but the main feature was a large pit, which contained a clay-lined furnace or kiln (5 in diagram) and its clay domed roof (3) inverted when thrown into the unwanted pit. Finds included some Roman pottery in a residual context and early Medieval pottery and tile.

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
06129	Saxon grubenhaus, Linton Gas Pipeline	Monument	Saxon	TL 573 460	Vertically sided, flat bottomed pit, 3m wide and 0.42m deep. Along the SE side was the remains of a clay daub wall and a post hole, whose former post had rotted in situ, was centrally placed to support the roof structure. Towards the middle but a little offcentre, was a concentration of ash and hearth stones. Finds from floor level included Pagan AS pottery, some of which was stamped with various motifs. A pottery cup, triangular bone comb, bone needle and awl and various metalwork, together with worked bone fragments found around the hearth. Pottery dated to first half of C6th. Plan attached to PRC.
06166	Roman pottery, Linton	Find spot	Roman	TL 574 463	From a comprehensive walk of fields to the NE of Barham Hall, Linton (at approximately 5m intervals), a fairly general scatter of Roman pot sherds was found. In view of the known villa site immediately across the river (Linton Bourne or Granta) it was not surprising to find pottery of Roman type. This appeared to be thickest on the river gravel terrace. Finds with CAFG.
06166A	Worked flints, Linton	Find spot	Neolithic	TL 574 463	A number of worked flints were found during fieldwalking. These flints had not been mentioned in earlier references and have been identified as Neo unretouched, possibly indicating a working site. Finds with CAFG.
06166B	Saxo-Norman pottery, Linton	Find spot	Medieval	TL 574 463	During field walking some early Medieval pottery was found. This is mainly Saxo-Norman (C11) shelly ware of possibly St Neots type. It was located mainly in the E corner near the hollow way of an earlier road to Bartlow. Finds with CAFG.
06167	Roman cremation, Redchurch Field	Monument	Roman	TL 571 462	Found in Redchurch Field. Cremation placed in a pit contained pottery of early Roman period, a bronze brooch and bronze stud in the form of a lion's head. The stud may have come from a zebox or from a collar of the dog whose bones were found along with the burial.
06198	Linton Roman cemetery	Monument	Roman	TL 572 464	Probable Roman walled inhumation cemetery was discovered in Linton Parish in the next field to the NE of the Roman villa . In 1852 Neville found two inhumations alongside a wall of peculiar construction; other inhumations were found around this, one having been buried carelessly. The only grave goods were some iron nails, occasional Roman sherds and a thick iron spearhead. In 1926 a huge amphora was found on the site. The beaker found was of greyish buff ware. Two platters found - copies of early Terra Sigillata forms, and their paste is similar to that of the beaker. The little bowl, also of similar paste, is of late La Tene form. The jug of pure white ware is possibly not so early. Together with these vessels was a small bronze brooch and a bronze stud about 1/2in in diameter in the form of a lion mask. A new road has been constructed through this field. The remaining land to the N is under permanent pasture and no evidence of the burial ground was seen; local enquiries were negative. In the same field as a Roman villa there was a small cemetery. Four burials were found with nails and one spear. Nearby was a cremation of the 1st Century AD, accompanied by a set of tableware, a brooch and a bronze stud.

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
08091	Barham deserted settlement	Monument	Medieval	TL 57452 46049	Barham. Mentioned in 1086 (from Domesday Book), there was a priory here and a fairly large village during the Middle Ages to which a market and fair were granted in 1282. After 1316, however, the settlement was linked with Linton for tax purposes which indicates economic decline. (Grid reference centred on Barham Hall.)
09841	Linton Roman villa cropmarks	Monument	Roman	TL 571 462	As a result of a county boundary change this site, formerly in Essex, is now in Cambridgeshire. The following is the text of the SMR record passed on to us from Essex:-Red Field. Roman dwelling house on the S bank of the River Greta in the extreme N of the parish (this refers to the civil parish of Hadstock), NE of the windmill. Part excavated in 1846 - 1850. Stray tiles and potsherd 'still' visible on the surface. Plan in this source on p xxii (R1). In plan it seems to have been a normal corridor villa with a bath suite projecting from the NE end to form an 'L'. The plan suggests a further extension to the NE. The baths showed signs of later alterations. Finds:- part of a chain, tweezers, Samian and other pottery, glass, c 20 coins including Gallienus, Constantine, Victorinus, Allectus, Valentinian. There were tessellated pavements over the hypocausts. Painted wall plaster is in the Braybrooke Collection, Cambridge Museum. The OS found the site to be marked by tegulae, imbrices, box flue tiles, common red brick tesserae, squared freestone and flint nodules (R2, R3, R4, R5, R6). The site was found by labourers in 1826. Neville made several excavations in 1846, 1850, 1853, 1854. A mosaic pavement, found in 1846, drawn in situ, was relaid at Audley End. Other pavements were said to have been destroyed by ploughing. In 1850 Neville found that most of the masonry had been removed 20 years previously for road repairs. It seems that traces of walls extended beyond the plan that he drew, and that the point robbed was 150yds NW of the 1853 excavations. In 1852 another pavement was struck in ploughing and gave a starting point for the 1853 work. The next year, 1854, was disappointing. The part examined in 1850 was L-shaped with an extension at the SW end. There was a large hypocaust in a central position. To the NE were the baths. Their floors were of tesserae. In some rooms painting was added and there was painted wall plaster. One of the baths was superseded by another that encroached upon it. The outlet drain from the bath re-entered the building, presumably to flush a latrine. Next to the baths was a heated room with flues around the walls and across the middle (the flues were floored, cement covered like the walls, in which vertical flues occurred). Both account and plan are incomplete and the full extent of the villa is not known. Infant burials were reportedly found. Among the finds:- a glass finger ring, a rosette brooch with spring pin, a bronze bracelet, 2 bone combs (other finds already listed above). Coin finds:- Hadrian, Severus, Alexander, Gallienus, Victorinus, Allectus, Constantine, Constantius, Valentinian, Gordian, 3 of the Constantine house (R3, R5, R6, R7). A Romano-British cremation was found in the same field by C Burgess whilst ploughing in 1926, in a circular pit in the chalk, 4ft in diameter with a large amphora, a bronze brooch and stud and early Romano-British wares. 'Many years ago' 2 Roman lamps, pottery and glass were found in the same field as the villa by Dr WM Palmer. Nothing visible on APs. Villa site under plough. OS visit -large quantity of building debris, including

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
					<p>fragments of roofing and box tile and some undressed stone, found concentrated at TL/5760/4616, spread over an area 90m by 70m. Only a few scattered pottery fragments found. APs in Essex SMR show plan of villa. The account, like the plan, is incomplete, and we do not know the full extent of this villa (R7).</p> <p>18. Excavation in advance of water pipe-line uncovered an extensive range of Roman buildings and associated ditches and road surfaces, about 50m from a wealthy Roman villa excavated by RC Neville in 1840s and 1850s. The walls had coursed flint rubble foundations. One building was subdivided into at least 5 small rooms. Pottery dated from C2 to C4 AD. Elsewhere in the trench was a collapsed length of Roman walling. In places the buildings were buried by 1.5m of colluvial hill wash and will be preserved intact, except where cut by a narrow trench to insert the water pipe. At the time of writing (October 1990) a watching brief is being kept as the pipe is being laid.</p> <p>O2. The following metal detecting finds from the site were brought in to the Archaeology Office for identification and drawing by Mr. Barker: 1) Pewter spoon bowl, probably C2 - C3. 2) Bronze clothes pin, scallop shell head, C2 - C3. 5) Dice 7) Finger ring, bronze, bezel dimpled for enamel now lost, C3. 8) Bronze belt or clothes plate, decorated with hare motif, probably C3. 9) Finger ring, plain silver. 10) Open work belt pendant, probably late Roman continental, possibly military. 11) Fibula brooch, T style, bow with prominent central ridge, early C2. 12) Oval plate brooch, bronze, blue and red enamel decoration, C2. The former Essex SMR no was 4747.</p> <p>19. One villa was excavated in 1846-50 in a field that was at the time in the parish of Hadstock. It had several mosaic floors, painted wall plaster, bath houses and hypocausts. Stones from the walls had already been taken for road-building, but in excavations carried out in 1990 it was found that some area of collapsed masonry survived, and there was also a range of small storage rooms with flint walls.</p>
09841A	Iron Age pits and gullies, Linton	Monument	Iron Age	TL 571 462	During excavation in advance of the laying of a water pipe-line, Iron Age pits and gulleys were revealed as well as field ditches of Belgic date.
09842	Iron Age coins, Linton	Find spot	Iron Age	TL 571 462	Text of Essex SMR record passed on to Cambs in March, 1990:- Iron Age coins exhibited by Neville as found "at Hadstock", presumably from this site (i.e. Red Field). One each of Evans type B:8, imported AV uninscribed (formerly attributed to the Morini) and Evans XII:14 (Allen III:34), AE of Cunobelin. Latter is in the Braybrooke Collection (1 - 6). The former Essex SMR no was 4748.
11850	Bronze object, Linton	Find spot	Bronze Age	TL 567 462	A bronze object found on farm land in 1995 by a metal detectorist and reported to the Archaeological Field Unit. The object is a copper alloy tube, roughly cast, with two tie points, and is probably the base of a bronze arrow/spear head shaft.
MCB16249	Possible Anglo-Saxon Cemetery,	Monument	Anglo-Saxon	TL 5720 4659	Report of human bone and Anglo-Saxon metalwork revealed, but not reported, during building of houses



HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
MCB17059	Linton Saxon burial, Linton	Monument	Saxon	TL 5642 4698	Possible remains of an Anglo-Saxon burial, bones and metalwork found.

## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Sutton, J. 2000 'The Linton Uprising: June 1648' in Kirby, T., and Oosthuizen S., (eds) *An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History* (Lavenham, Anglia Polytechnic University), Section 54
- Taylor, A., 1998 *Archaeology of Cambridgeshire Vol 2: South East Cambridgeshire and the Fen Edge*. (Cambridge)

## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfrodar3-191509"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Land at Bartlow Road, Linton"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start <input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="LINBAR14"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input data-bbox="427 835 1412 884" type="text" value="Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)..."/>
Development Type	<input data-bbox="427 896 1412 934" type="text" value="Rural Residential"/>

**Please select all techniques used:**

#### DBA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

### Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="none"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

### Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="cambridgeshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="South Cambridgeshire"/>	<input type="text" value="Bartlow Road&lt;br/&gt;Linton&lt;br/&gt;Cambridgeshire"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Linton"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="4.5ha"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="TL 57242 46443"/>



### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	n/a
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Paul spoerry
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

### Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
n/a	OA East office Bar Hill	CCC stores
n/a	LINBAR14	LINBAR14

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
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<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
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<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:

## APPENDIX D. AREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

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**LAND AT LINTON,  
AREA CENTRED TL572464,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:**

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

**REPORT No: 2014/5**

**OCTOBER 2014**

**CAMBS HER ECB4290**

COMMISSIONED BY

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY EAST

15 TRAFALGAR WAY

BAR HILL

CAMBRIDGE CB23 8SQ

**LAND AT LINTON,  
AREA CENTRED TL572464,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

**SUMMARY**

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 107 hectares (centred TL572464) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

No archaeological or other features were identified in Plot 1.

Plot 2 is crossed by a linear feature that may indicate a former roadway between Linton village and Barham Hall.

Post-medieval boundaries have been mapped in Plot 2.

Geological 'stripes' remaining from periglacial activity have been identified north and east of the development plots and may extend into them.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500.

**LAND AT LINTON,  
AREA CENTRED TL572464,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

**INTRODUCTION**

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 107 hectares (centred TL572464) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features as almost any disturbance of soil and bedrock can produce its own range of shadow, crop and soil differences from which an experienced photo interpreter hopes to be able to distinguish archaeological from other features. There may, however, remain some features of unknown origin that cannot be classified without specialist knowledge or input from field investigation.

**PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING**

***Photographs examined***

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the

observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Images in that are viewable in Google Earth comprise, for Britain, a mixture of mosaiced vertical aerial photographs and georectified image tiles from high-resolution satellites. For the purposes of photo interpretation, satellite images of this kind are no different from vertical aerial photographs except that they have a slightly lower degree of resolution. Both are perfectly adequate for recording crop variations and soil differences over many types of levelled archaeological feature and both record the complete landscape rather than those objects noticed by an airborne observer. Microsoft's Bing website is similar but has a narrower date range of images although sometimes these are more recent than those in Google Earth.

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from observer-directed flights and routine vertical surveys. Images current on Google Earth and Bing at the time of this work (October 2014) were also examined.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

### ***Base maps***

A background 'map' was prepared by cropping an image from Google Earth and then geolocating it using AirPhoto (Scollar and Palmer 2008). This has been slightly faded for use in the figure in this report.

### ***Study Area***

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending about one modern field beyond the Assessment Area.

### ***Photo interpretation and mapping***

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Digital copies of the most informative were transformed to match the geolocated Google Earth background using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar

2002; 2014). Transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions while making reference to the original images. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figure in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

Images in Google Earth were initially viewed and selected from within AirPhoto which automatically geo-references saved files (Scollar and Palmer 2008). These were then imported into AutoCAD, interpreted and overdrawn.

### ***Accuracy***

The accuracy of the geolocated Google Earth background fixes the greatest absolute accuracy that can be achieved from transforming other photographs on to it. When that facility was being added to AirPhoto and tested, checks were made on a random sample of 12 UK triangulation points and showed most to be positioned within 2.0 metres (Scollar and Palmer 2008, 16).

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than  $\pm 1.50\text{m}$ .

## COMMENTARY

### ***Soils***

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to be located on a chalky till base (soil association 411d: HANSLOPE) and this may be the surface soil in Plot 1. Above this is a deposit of chalky drift and chalk (soil association 511e: SWAFFHAM PRIOR) which the Soil Survey map shows to cover Plot 2. Aerial photographs show that both soil types, and crops growing on them, can indicate the presence of sub-surface features.

### ***Archaeological features***

No features of any kind were identified in Plot 1.

Plot 2 is crossed by what may have been a former roadway connecting the village of Linton and Barham Hall. When Plot 2 was a pasture field this feature was visible as a linear hollow and remained so until the bypass was built between 1967 and 1969, cutting the pasture field into two. The hollow was not exactly road-like in appearance, being deeper and broader at its southern end and tapering almost to a point as it approached Linton – but no other explanation can be proposed on the basis of the aerial evidence. After ploughing, post 1969, the route of the hollow was visible in bare soil as a light-toned linear feature that may indicate a former metalled surface. However, the ‘metalling’ could be recent backfilling of the hollow prior to the field being ploughed, although at the deeper end it appears to sit alongside the hollow.

Apart from that, Plot 2 shows evidence of post-medieval boundaries, some of which appear to cross, or be crossed by, the suggested roadway, while others respect its alignment. As with the hollow, these features survived as ditches in pasture up to 1967.

South of the development areas and on the other bank of the River Granta, is the site of a Roman corridor building or small villa. This was visible on aerial photographs on one date only (July 1976) when parts of its walls, or foundations, were visible. The aerial photographs had been taken from too low a height to include sufficient control points for accurate mapping, but the location of the site is known from fieldwork and excavation (CHER 09841).

### *Non-archaeological features*

The soils and bedrock in this part of Cambridgeshire often show marks remaining from periglacial activity (Wilson 1987). These have been recorded in fields north of Bartlow Road as a series of 'stripes' that are aligned approximately south-west to north-east (as indicated by the convention used to map them in this report). These may extend into Plots 1 and 2 and may be found if topsoil is removed.

### *Land use*

Plot 1 has been in arable use on all dates of photography.

Plot 2 was formerly part of a single pasture field whose use was changed to arable after construction of the bypass between 1967 and 1969.

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## APPENDIX

### *Aerial photographs examined*

*Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs*

#### Oblique photographs

id	date	subject	NGRE	NGRN
BKY92	25/10/1972	Earthworks, 0.75 mile SE of Linton	557300	246200
BKY93	25/10/1972	Earthworks, 0.75 mile SE of Linton	557300	246200
BKY94	25/10/1972	Earthworks, 0.75 mile SE of Linton	557300	246200
BXN56	16/06/1976	Roman villa, Hadstock	557100	246300
BXN57	16/06/1976	Roman villa, Hadstock	557100	246300
BXN58	16/06/1976	Roman villa, Hadstock	557100	246300

#### Vertical photographs

id	date	subject	NGRE	NGRN
RC8JO087	02/07/1987	South Cambridgeshire District Survey	557906	246437
RC8JO088	02/07/1987	South Cambridgeshire District Survey	557046	246445
RC8knBL164	14/06/1988	Cambridgeshire	557829	246439

*Source: Google Earth*

#### Vertical photographs

Infoterra	2000
Geoinformation	2003
Infoterra	2006
Getmapping	2007
Infoterra	October 2008
Getmapping	2009
Getmapping	2012

#### Satellite images

Digital Globe April 2004

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs

Vertical collection

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre NGR	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	V	5115	TL 577 470	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	V	5116	TL 569 470	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1635	423	FS	2393	TL 576 465	09 JUL 1946	AC	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1635	423	FS	2394	TL 570 465	09 JUL 1946	AC	10000
RAF/58/1971	1726	F21	319	TL 576 461	27 MAR 1956	AB	10000
RAF/58/1971	1726	F21	320	TL 576 466	27 MAR 1956	AB	10000
RAF/58/2041	1750	F21	12	TL 573 461	03 OCT 1956	AB	10000
RAF/58/2041	1750	F21	13	TL 573 469	03 OCT 1956	AB	10000
RAF/58/55	2949	V	5373	TL 569 461	09 JUN 1948	A	7700
RAF/58/55	2949	V	5374	TL 573 461	09 JUN 1948	A	7700
RAF/58/239	3013	V	5037	TL 580 465	06 JUN 1949	A	7680
RAF/58/239	3013	V	5038	TL 575 469	06 JUN 1949	A	7680
RAF/58/239	3013	V	5039	TL 570 474	06 JUN 1949	A	7680
RAF/58/429	3135	V	5011	TL 564 468	10 MAY 1950	A	8000
RAF/58/429	3135	V	5012	TL 575 469	10 MAY 1950	A	8000
RAF/58/443	3160	V	5009	TL 569 463	12 MAY 1950	A	8000
RAF/58/443	3160	V	5079	TL 578 464	12 MAY 1950	A	8000
RAF/58/443	3160	V	5080	TL 573 469	12 MAY 1950	A	8000
RAF/58/800	3531	V	5099	TL 569 462	11 OCT 1951	A	8000
RAF/58/800	3531	V	5100	TL 573 457	11 OCT 1951	A	8000
RAF/58/800	3531	V	5124	TL 579 463	11 OCT 1951	A	8000
RAF/58/800	3531	V	5125	TL 575 468	11 OCT 1951	A	8000
RAF/58/800	3531	V	5126	TL 570 473	11 OCT 1951	A	8000
MAL/68038	5152	V	72	TL 570 469	02 JUN 1968	A	11000
MAL/68038	5152	V	73	TL 581 469	02 JUN 1968	A	11000
MAL/69052	5414	V	191	TL 562 456	04 JUN 1969	A	10500
MAL/69052	5414	V	192	TL 572 456	04 JUN 1969	A	10500
MAL/69052	5414	V	193	TL 581 456	04 JUN 1969	A	10500
MAL/69052	5414	V	211	TL 574 475	04 JUN 1969	A	10500
MAL/69052	5414	V	212	TL 565 475	04 JUN 1969	A	10500
MAL/69069	5423	V	105	TL 575 457	22 JUL 1969	A	10500
MAL/69069	5423	V	106	TL 565 457	22 JUL 1969	A	10500
MAL/69069	5423	V	154	TL 565 474	22 JUL 1969	A	10500
MAL/69069	5423	V	155	TL 575 474	22 JUL 1969	A	10500
MAL/69030	5508	V	90	TL 580 470	05 APR 1969	A	12000
MAL/69030	5508	V	91	TL 572 465	05 APR 1969	A	12000
MAL/69030	5508	V	92	TL 563 460	05 APR 1969	A	12000
MAL/80040	7655	V	276	TL 574 454	16 DEC 1980	A	12000
OS/52R32	11007	V	125	TL 565 467	23 MAY 1952	A	8000
OS/52R32	11007	V	180	TL 571 470	23 MAY 1952	A	8000
OS/52R36	11011	V	12	TL 573 461	06 JUN 1952	A	8040

OS/52R36	11011	V	13	TL 568 465	06 JUN 1952	A	8040
OS/52R36	11011	V	14	TL 564 470	06 JUN 1952	A	8040
OS/52R57	11016	V	165	TL 575 458	07 SEP 1952	A	8000
OS/74186	12062	V	120	TL 577 460	22 JUL 1974	A	7500
OS/74186	12062	V	121	TL 571 460	22 JUL 1974	A	7500
OS/74186	12062	V	183	TL 566 472	22 JUL 1974	A	7500
OS/74186	12062	V	184	TL 573 472	22 JUL 1974	A	7500

***Most informative photographs***

RAF/106G/UK/1639: 2393

RAF/58/443: 5080

RAF/58/239: 5037-5038

OS/52R36: 12-14

Infoterra, October 2008

Getmapping 2012

BXN 56-58 (Roman villa)

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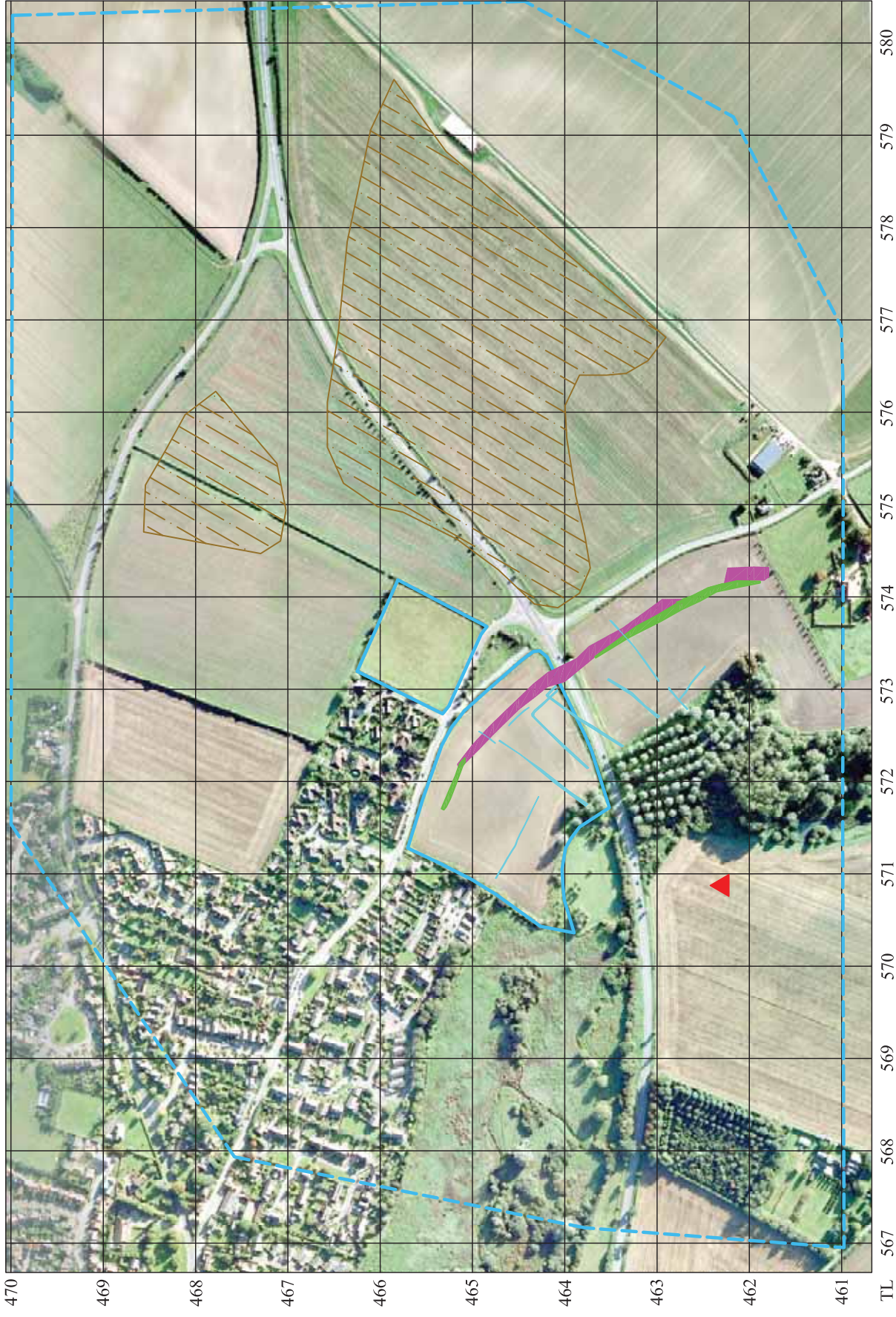
We suggest that if a period of 6 months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired photographs is recommended.

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Land at Linton, Cambridgeshire:  
Information from aerial photographs

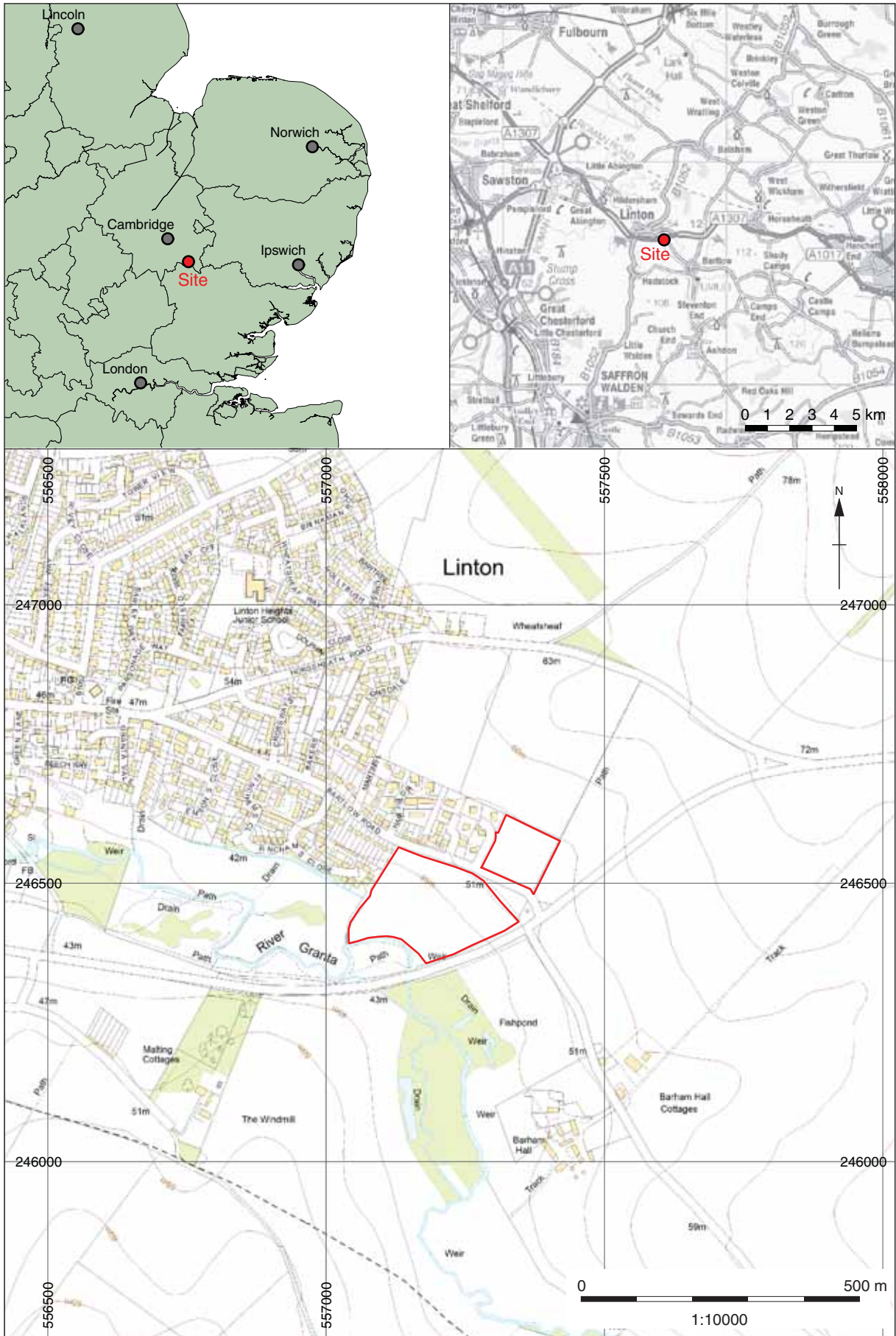


- Development area
- - - Study Area
- ▲ Roman villa (approx)
- Hollow (1946-48)
- Metalled road
- Post-medieval boundaries
- ▨ Periglacial stripes

Original photo interpretation and mapping at 1:2500 level based on photographs from CUCAP, NMRC, Google Earth and Bing.

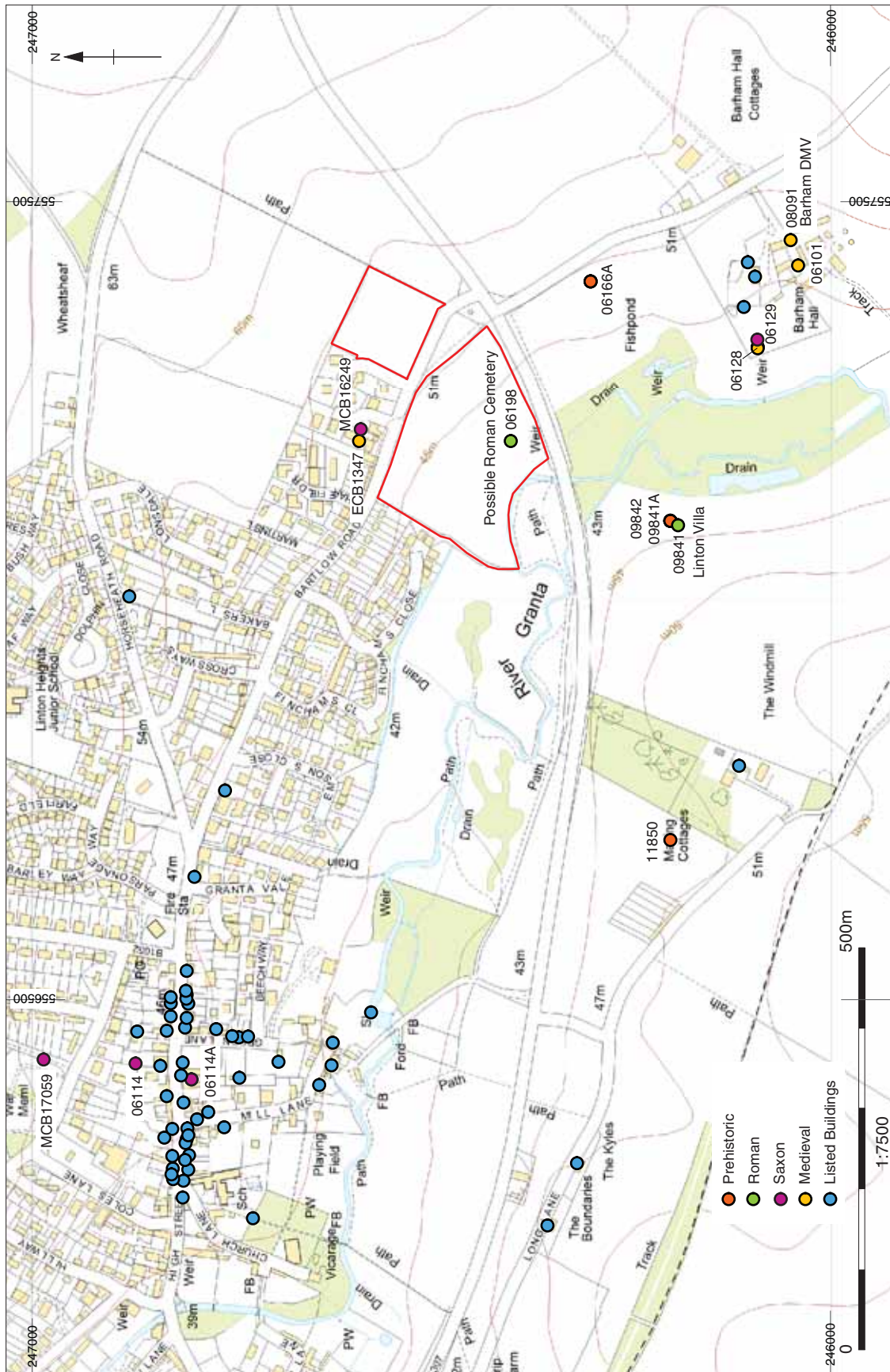
Air Photo Services Cambridge  
October 2014  
Drawing: 1405Linton.dwg

Background: Google  
Earth/Infoterra, 2006



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Figure 1: Site location showing proposed development area (red)



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Figure 2: Historic Environment record entries for the surrounding area

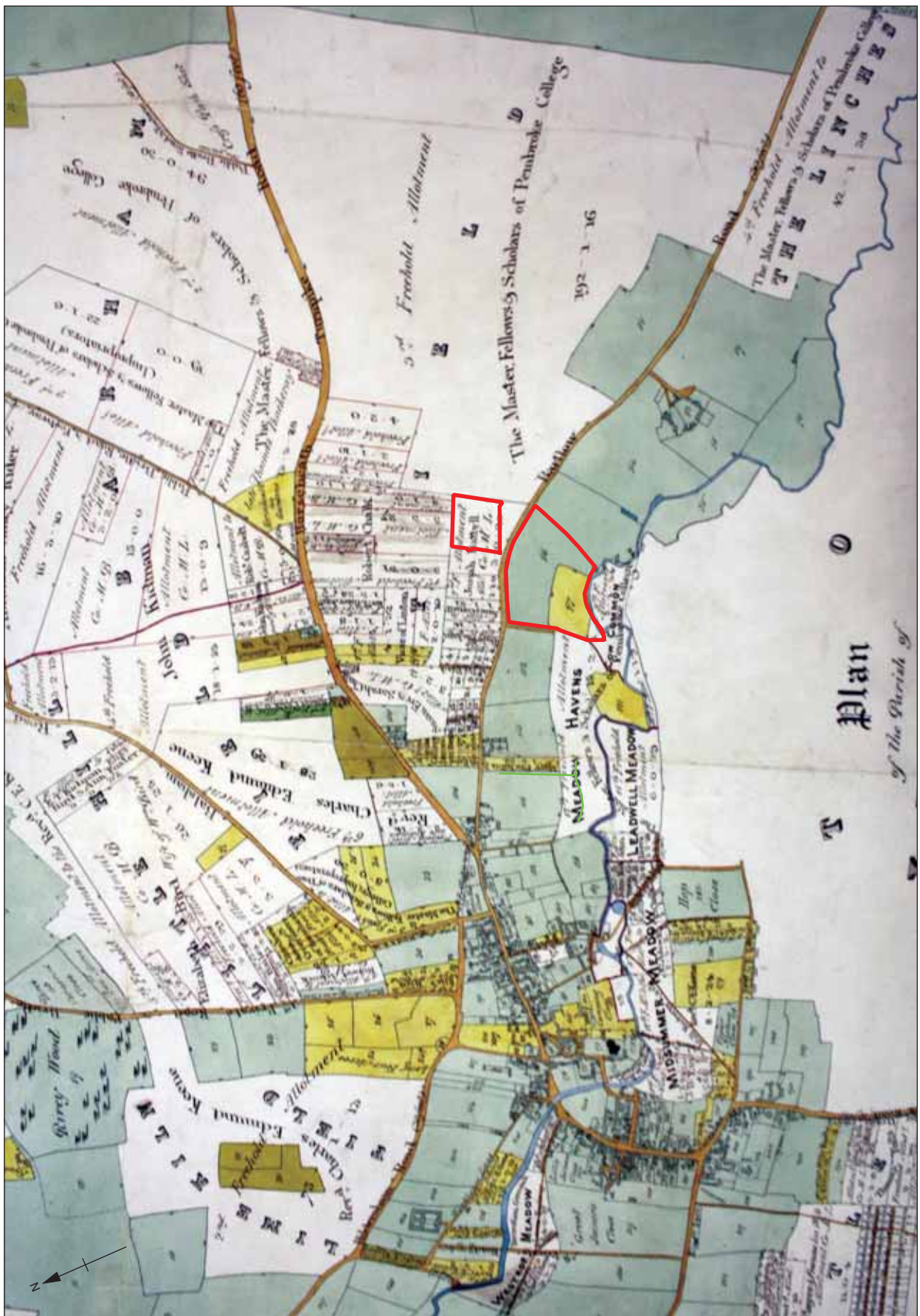


Figure 3: Enclosure map (1838) showing site location (red)



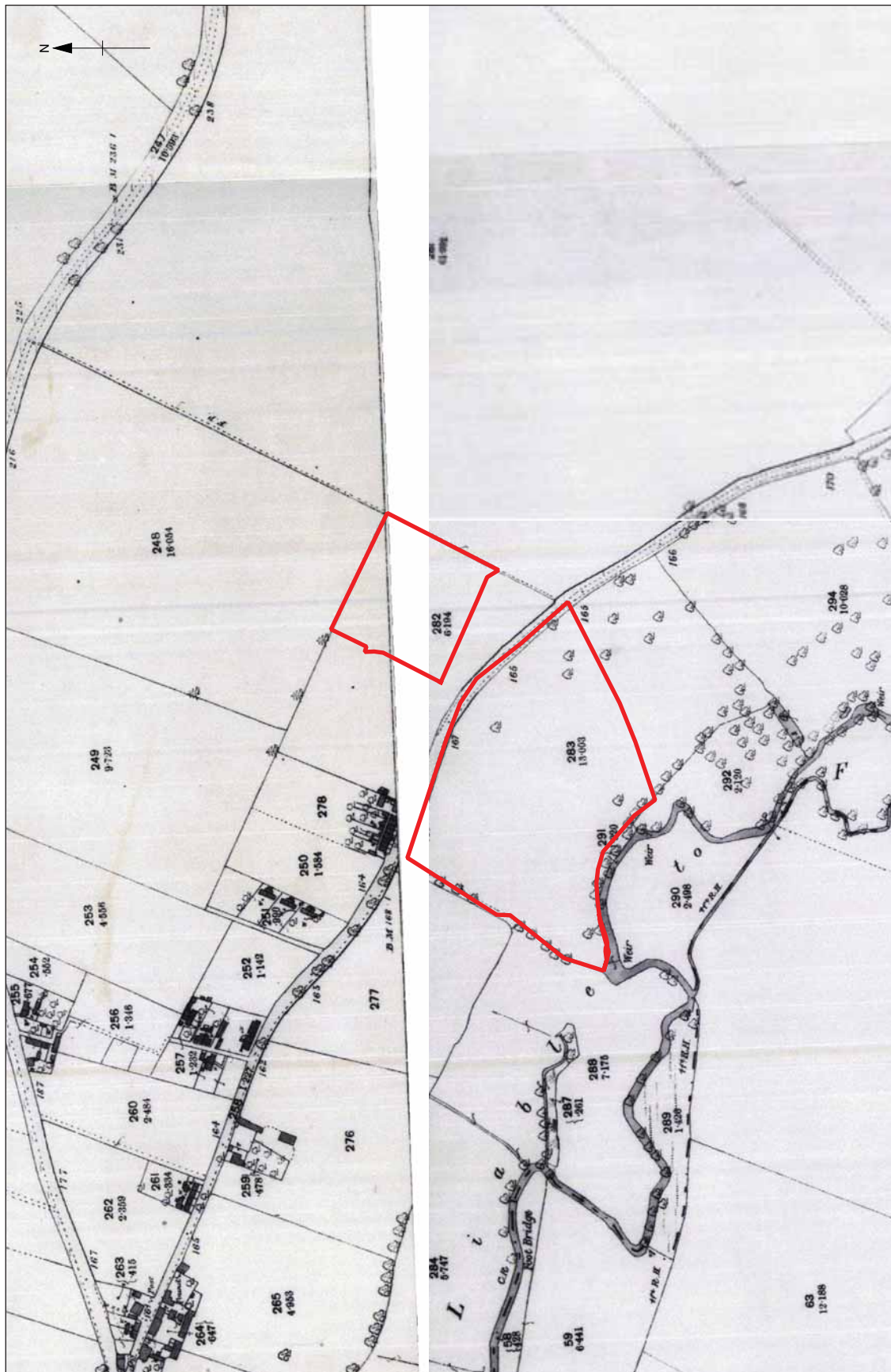


Figure 4: First edition OS map (1886) showing site location (red)

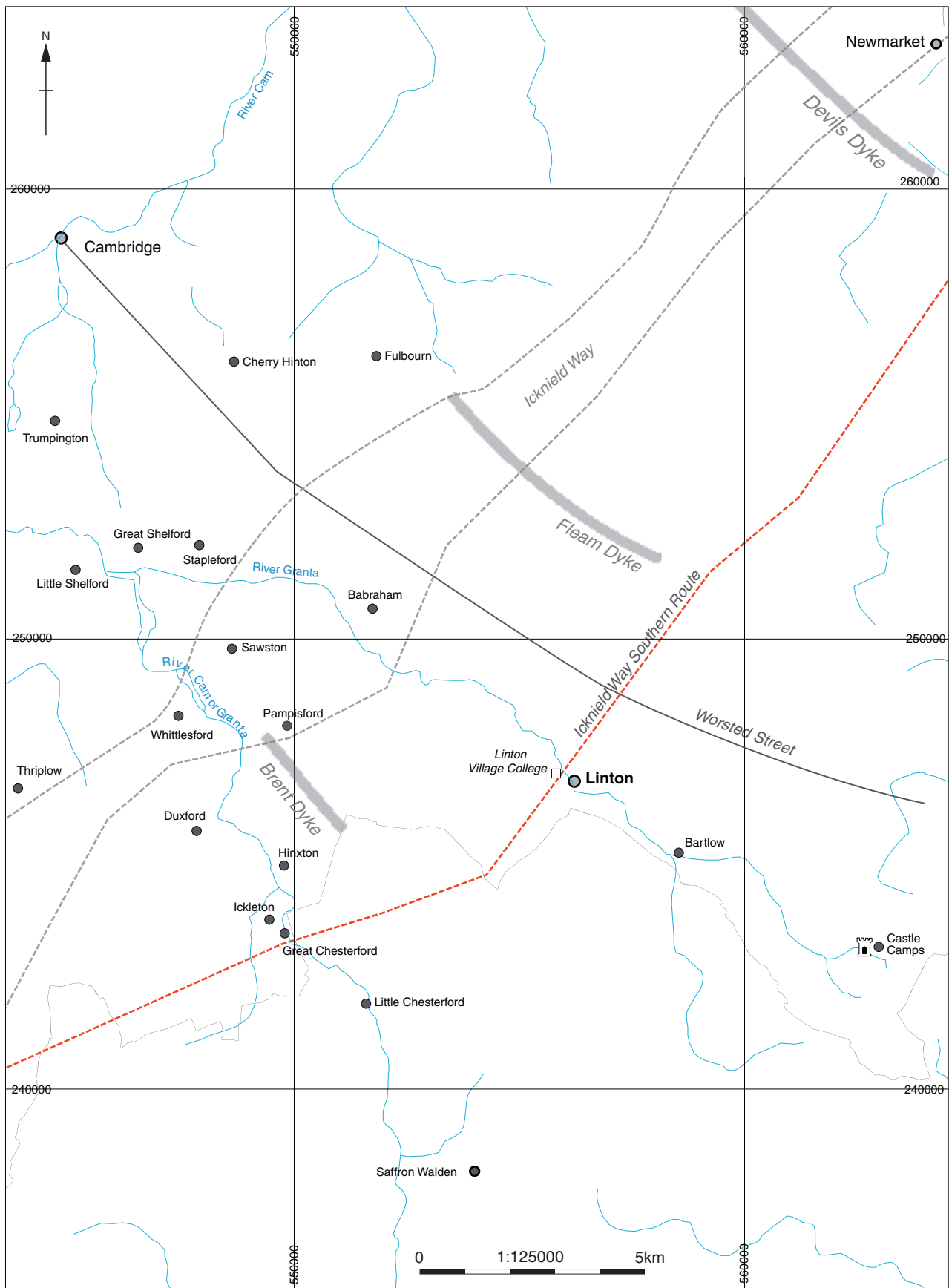


Figure 5: Linton and surrounding area, showing early transport routes



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