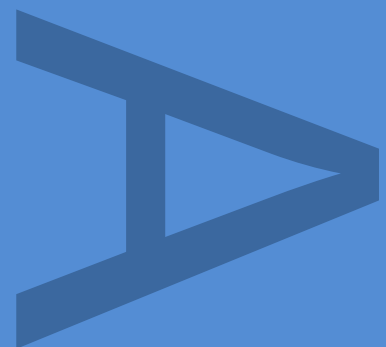


**Land at Little Rose PH, Orchard  
Road, Haslingfield CB23 1JT:  
An Archaeological Trial Trench  
Evaluation**

**May 2015**



LAND AT LITTLE ROSE PH, ORCHARD  
ROAD, HASLINGFIELD CB23 1JT:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH  
EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3954
Report Number	R12096

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**Archaeological Evaluation at Land south of Little Rose Pub, Orchard Road,  
Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire CB23 1JT.**

**Local Planning Authority:** Cambridge County Council

**Planning Reference:** S/2665/14/FL

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 4078 5206

**Site Code:** CORH15

**Report No.** R12096

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land south of Little Rose Pub, Orchard Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4078 5206) on the 11th May 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Wrenbridge in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of residential dwellings. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The evaluation identified two ditches and a large pit, all of which were undated, but which may relate to medieval activity in Haslingfield village as is suggested by other archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land south of Little Rose public house, Orchard Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire CB23 1JT (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4078 5206) on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Wrenbridge in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of residential dwellings (Planning Reference S/2665/14/FL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Stephen Porter of PCA (Porter 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2014) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 Two trial trenches totalling 25 metres were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock is comprised of the West Melbury Chalk Formation.

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The site is located on the southern side of Cambridgeshire village of Haslingfield (Thomas 2015).

2.2.2 The village of Haslingfield is located at the northern foot of a spur of the low chalk hills some 6km to the south west of Cambridge, just to the west of The River Cam (CHER).

2.2.3 The centre of the site is located at c.21m Over Datum (OD).

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The following archaeological background is detailed from the Written Scheme for Investigation (Porter 2015).

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

3.3 A Mesolithic tranchet axe (HER 04351, TL 405 525) was discovered in Haslingfield while Neolithic flints (HER 04340) were identified at Chapel Hill.

3.4 Bronze Age activity in the area of Haslingfield (TL 403 521) is demonstrated by find spots of a Bronze Age dagger (HER 04344) and Bronze Age flint arrowheads (HER 04347).

3.5 A Bronze Age Barrow (HER 04718) has been identified at Money Hill, Haslingfield (TL 4063 5142) adjacent to an ancient ridgeway called 'Mare Way'. Further evidence for other round barrows in Haslingfield have been identified during Aerial Photography surveys at TL 4068 5144 (HER 04719-23).

3.6 An archaeological investigation (ECB3597) was carried out on land to the west of Cantaloupe Road, Haslingfield and a total of 41 trenches were excavated. Ten of the trenches contained archaeological features, and included late prehistoric and undated ditches, a number of tree throws were also recorded. Two areas of modern disturbance were noted.

3.7 Archaeological trial trenching (ECB3434) was undertaken in 2010 in advance of the proposed diversion of electricity supply cables to the north-east of the site and the village of Haslingfield. The route of the diversion passed through a landscape containing numerous cropmarks indicative of significant Iron Age to Roman archaeological remains. Further trial trenching comprised the excavation of fourteen 20m-long trenches which identified features which correspond with cropmarks identified by the aerial photographic assessment, although additional ditches and some possible pits and a posthole were also identified. The dating evidence comprised only six sherds of early/middle Iron Age pottery. An archaeological excavation



and watching brief was undertaken at the northern end of the cable route, where significant remains were identified during the previous evaluation. The area excavation comprised the opening of a 330m long by 2.5m wide trench. 14 Iron Age ditches were identified along the trench, as well as a circular post hole. The alignment of the ditches varied from east northeast-west southwest to north northwest- south southeast. Animal remains and a piece of charcoal were recovered from the fills of these features. Three large modern pits, two intercutting ditches and a gully were also recorded during this excavation phase. The watching brief identified two ditches of probable Iron Age date, which contained sherds of pottery, animal bones and burnt flint.

- 3.8 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 30 New Road, Haslingfield and revealed a series of ditches, gullies and pits. The majority of the features recorded were Late Iron Age and contained pottery consisting of handmade and wheel-made wares. Subsequent excavations (ECB3473) revealed significant evidence of occupation and activity over several periods. Features dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods were uncovered including an enclosure and possibly a domestic building from the late Iron Age period.
- 3.9 The evaluation of Barrington Quarry (ECB2376) in 2005 to the south-west of the site comprised Three hundred and twenty seven evaluation trenches, over an area of 171.9 hectares and totalling 12.62km in length. These were excavated in advance of the proposed extension to Barrington cement quarry. The investigations, together with earlier phases of aerial photography and geophysical survey, revealed evidence spanning the Neolithic to medieval period, with previously unknown sites identified from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Large quantities of artefacts, particularly Iron Age pottery, were recovered. A rectangular enclosure and pit group were dated by radiocarbon to the middle Bronze Age, and two ring ditches apparently earlier. Two Iron Age settlement sites dating from 50 BC to 70 AD were identified on the hilltop boulder clay, with evidence of Roman settlement activity on the flatter plain below during the 2nd and 3rd centuries

AD.

### **3.10 Roman**

3.11 A Roman coin of Constantine (HER 04347) was found in Haslingfield church yard. Further Roman coins (HER 04348) were found in Haslingfield at TL 4033 5214 and coins and a spindle whorl (HER 04349) were found at TL 405 521 while a Roman glass vessel (HER 04343) was also found in Haslingfield.

### **3.12 Anglo-Saxon**

3.13 Saxon Brooches (HER 04341 & 04342) were found in Haslingfield as find spots while a Saxon spearhead (HER 04375) was found in Harston to the south-east of the site.

3.14 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER04816) was found in 1874 during coprolite digging beside the farm road which runs from Cantelupe Farm to Haslingfield (TL 413 530). A considerable quantity of grave-goods was recovered from the inhumations and included brooches, wrist-clasps, beads and bracelets. A number of the finds are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum and the CAAM. Roman cremations were also found during the same process.

### **3.15 Medieval**

3.16 The village of Haslingfield comprises multiple medieval and post-medieval listed buildings, details of which can be found in the HER search record in the brief.

3.17 Four trial trenches were excavated at 26 New Road, Haslingfield (ECB3786) and revealed a gully which contained a sherd of abraded 11th/12th century pottery, two undated pits and a modern pit.

3.18 A single trial trench evaluation (ECB3907) was carried out at 71 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire and partially revealed two large sub-circular features, described as a quarry pit and a possible well. 10th to 13th century pottery was recovered from the features along with animal bones and burnt

clay daub. Following the evaluation on the site in January 2013, between January and March 2014 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring (ECB4105) and recording that revealed an undated pit.

3.19 A watching brief (ECB2011) was carried out at Well House Meadow, Haslingfield in advance of the transplantation of a bake house building and the construction of a toilet on this site. Foundations covering an area of 6.5 m by 4m were observed, revealing an 11th/12th century boundary ditch and five 13th/14th century pits. Moderate amounts of domestic waste were recovered, and the area was abandoned in the mid-14th century.

3.20 Three evaluation trenches (ECB1411) were opened in the grounds of Haslingfield manor, following geophysical survey (ECB1409). The evaluation demonstrated that the ground plan of the Elizabethan manor and associated features may still be preserved in part. Below this were found deep medieval deposits, indicating high status domestic occupation from the 12th century onwards. Natural levels were not reached in any of the three trenches.

3.21 The medieval All Saints' Church (HER 03943) is located 370m to the west of the site.

### **3.22 Post-Medieval**

3.23 The site is located 250m to the south-east of the nationally important post-medieval moated site of Haslingfield Hall (HER 01005/SAM 1013283, TL 4055 5230). The manor building comprises extant 17th century buildings that replaced the original timber framed building established in the mid-16th century. The buildings are located alongside a moat, earthworks and wall as well as a post-medieval granary structure and bridge.

3.24 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the Haslingfield Moat clearance (ECB3577) and uncovered two pits dated to the 19th-20th century. Domestic debris that dated from the 17th to 19th century was recorded throughout the stripped area that was incorporated in a deposit that derived

from the re-cutting of the moat. The moat was also cleaned out but the excavated moat sediments contained little artefactual evidence, suggesting the moat had been cleaned prior to the 20th century.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of two trial trenches distributed across the site (Figure 2).

4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.

4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.

4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

### **4.2 Recording Methodology**

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits

were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified two ditches and a pit, all undated.

### 5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained one ditch aligned north-west to south-east (Figure 2).

5.2.2 Ditch [104] (Figure 3, Section 1002) was located at the east end of the trench and aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep with slightly curved sides sloping gradually to a rounded base (Plate 3). It contained a single fill (103) of mid brownish grey silty clay which contained small fragments of daub (see Sudds, Section 6.1.3). No other dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2-3	Plate 1, 3	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 15m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.56-10.84m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.19m	0.21m
Subsoil	(101)	0.5m	0.45m
Natural	(102)	0.69m+	0.66m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 1 was located in the western half of the site.			
The trench contained one ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Two small fragments of daub were recovered from the ditch.			

### 5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained a ditch aligned east to west and a large pit (Figure 2). No datable material was recovered from either feature.

5.3.2 Pit [108] (Figure 3, Section 1004) was located in the northern half of the trench and extended beyond the east and west limits of excavation. It was 2.74m wide and 0.44m deep with moderately steep sides and a wide, slightly concave base (Plate 5). It had a single fill (107) of light brownish grey clayey silt. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

5.3.3 Ditch [106] (Figure 3, Section 1003) was aligned east to west and was located in the southern half of the trench, extending beyond the limit of excavation. It was 1.42m wide and 0.38m deep with slightly curved sides sloping moderately to a concave base (Plate 4). It contained a single fill (105) of light brownish grey silty clay which contained two fragments of animal bone (see Rielly, Section 6.2). No other finds were recovered from this feature.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2-3		Plate 2, 4-5	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 15m	Level of Natural (m OD):11.30-11.36m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.21m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.52m	0.5m	
Natural	(102)	0.78m+	0.71m+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 2 was located in the eastern half of the site.				
There were two features in this trench, a ditch and a pit, neither produced datable finds.				



## 6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 The pottery

#### By Berni Sudds

6.1.1 Just two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered in addition to three small fragments of daub. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and the sherds were recorded by number and weight (see Table 1). The Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics were followed and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998, 2001).

6.1.2 Both sherds were recovered from subsoil [101], the earliest being a sagging base from a St-Neots-type ware vessel, broadly dated from the mid-9th to mid-12th century. The second sherd is from a Hedingham ware jug. Unfortunately, the decoration is non-diagnostic and thus a date from the mid-12th to mid-14th century is possible. The small size of the sherds and moderate to high level of abrasion, indicate they are likely be redeposited. As both fabrics can also be well paralleled in the region no further analysis is recommended.

6.1.3 The three very small fragments of daub are also non-diagnostic and cannot be dated independently or by association. They likely derive from a clay and timber building in the vicinity of site.

Context	Fabric code	Form code	Sherd count	Weight	Date range	Spot date
101	St Neots-type ware	Sagging base, abraded.	1	17	850 – 1150	1150 – 1350
	Hedingham ware	Jug sherd, splashes of green glaze. Some abrasion	1	6	1150 - 1350	
103	Daub	-	3	2		-

Table 1: The pottery by context.

## **6.2 Animal Bone**

**By Kevin Rielly**

### **Introduction**

6.2.1 This site is situated adjacent to the Little Rose public house within the village of Haslingfield, some 5 miles south of Cambridge. The evaluation consisted of two trenches with archaeological features consisting of two ditches and a large pit limited to trench 2. Dating evidence is rather sparse, provided by a few shards of abraded post-Roman pottery recovered from the sub-soil. Fragments of daub were found in one of the two ditches, the other [106] contained a small quantity of animal bones.

### **Methodology**

6.2.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

6.2.3 There were just two bones hand collected from this site, within fill (105) in ditch [106]. These included part of an adult cattle ulna (anterior part of neck and semi-lunar articulation) and an adult dog maxilla (3rd premolar to 2nd molar). Both bones were in good condition, although with some slight root etching. In addition the cattle ulna had clearly been extensively dog gnawed, partly masking a butchery cut signifying the removal of the proximal end. The dog skull fragment is roughly similar in size to a skull in the PCA reference collection, this with a greatest length of 168mm, placing this dog within the approximate size of a Cocker Spaniel (comparison to measurements given in Foulsham 2001, 45).

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

6.2.4 The collection is obviously very small and may well be either undated or

poorly dated. The bones cannot offer any evidence pertaining to the date of occupation, the cattle and dog fragments approximately corresponding to the general size of these respective animals covering a time period from the prehistoric through to the early modern era. There is a good potential concerning the recovery of further faunal material, as indicated by the condition of the bones in this collection. However it is unlikely that any further excavation will reveal sufficient bones to provide a meaningful insight into faunal usage in this area at the time of deposition.

### **6.3 Plant Macrofossils**

**By Val Fryer**

#### **Introduction and method statement**

- 6.3.1 Evaluation at Haslingfield, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, recorded a limited number of undated features. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fill of ditch [104] (sample 1), which contained abraded pottery of possible Late Iron Age date, and from the undated fill of pit [108] (sample 2).
- 6.3.2 Approximately 50% of each sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.
- 6.3.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### **6.4 Results**

- 6.4.1 Individual barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a small number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. The assemblage from ditch [104] also includes a well-

preserved bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node, along with a single seed – an abraded cotyledon from an indeterminate small legume (Fabaceae). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present at a low to moderate density within both assemblages.

6.4.2 Other remains are scarce, and it is tentatively suggested that some (particularly the black porous and tarry residues and the coal fragments) may be derived from later hearth waste or night soil, which has been incorporated into the features as a result of the post-depositional bioturbation of the deposits.

6.4.3 Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum snails are present within both assemblages. Most are moderately well-preserved, possibly indicating that they too are intrusive within the feature fills. However, it would appear that at some point, the immediate area comprised a short-turfed grassland habitat, with pit [108] being sufficiently damp to create a micro-habitat suitable for a limited range of freshwater slum snails.

## **6.5 Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

6.5.1 In summary, plant macrofossils are scarce within these assemblages and it is, perhaps, most likely that all are derived from scattered refuse which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Although the processing of cereal may have been occurring somewhere nearby, there is insufficient material to suggest that the current features were particularly close to a focus of either domestic or agricultural activity.

6.5.2 As these assemblages are so sparse, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy should further interventions be planned. However, in the event of additional work, it is suggested that further samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all features which are both dated and well-sealed.

## **7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 The evaluation consisted of a total of two trenches placed to test the archaeological potential of the development area.
- 7.2 The evaluation identified archaeological remains in both of the trial trenches. These remains consisted of two ditches and a large pit, possibly a quarry pit.
- 7.3 A total of two sherds of early medieval pottery were found in the subsoil of Trench 1.
- 7.3.1 Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from Ditch [106], but no dating evidence was found in any of the features. Small fragments of daub also found within ditch [106] may have derived from a clay and timber building in the vicinity of site.
- 7.4 Archaeological work previously undertaken in the area helps to tentatively suggest a medieval date for the site. Both of the ditches are approximately parallel with the High Street and may represent medieval property boundaries or field boundaries on the outskirts of the medieval village. Although the features were undated, medieval pottery was found in the subsoil and the site is located near the core of the medieval village, with All Saints' Church c.370m to the west and the manor house c.300m to the north-west. Deposits indicating high status domestic occupation from the 12th century onwards were found at Haslingfield manor and medieval features have been revealed at 26 and 71 New Road and Well House Meadow.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Wrenbridge for commissioning the work and Mead Plant Hire for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Taleyna Fletcher for managing the project. The author would also like to thank Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne for his hard work on site, and finally Ray Murphy of PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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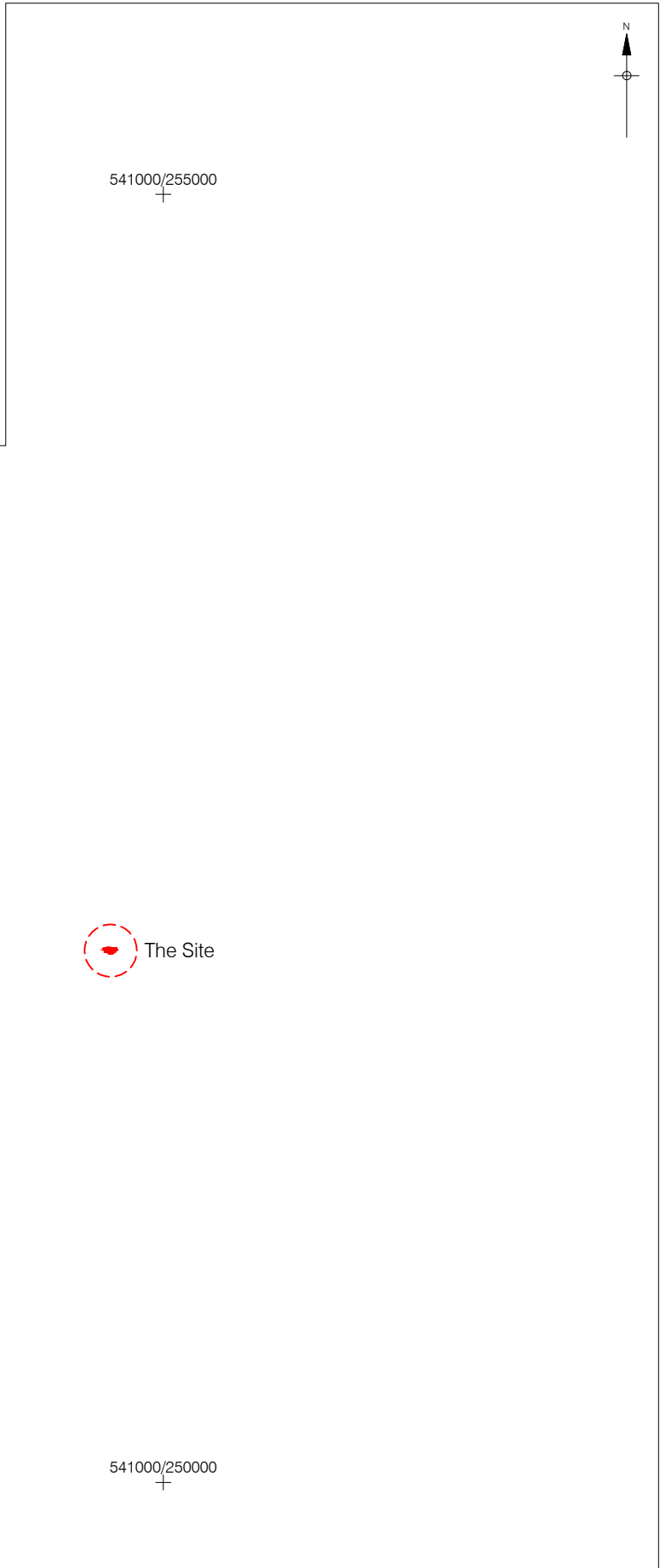
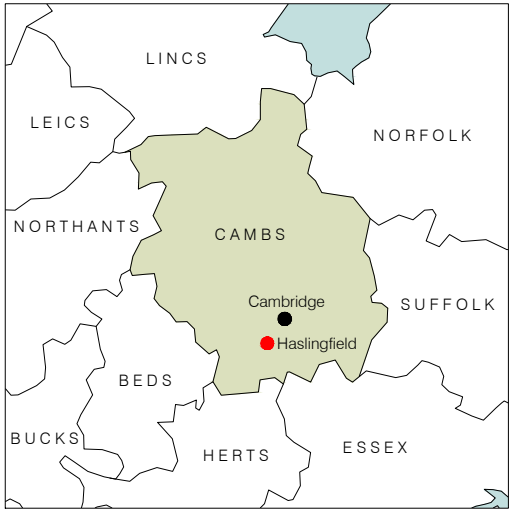
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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Date accessed 22/05/2015



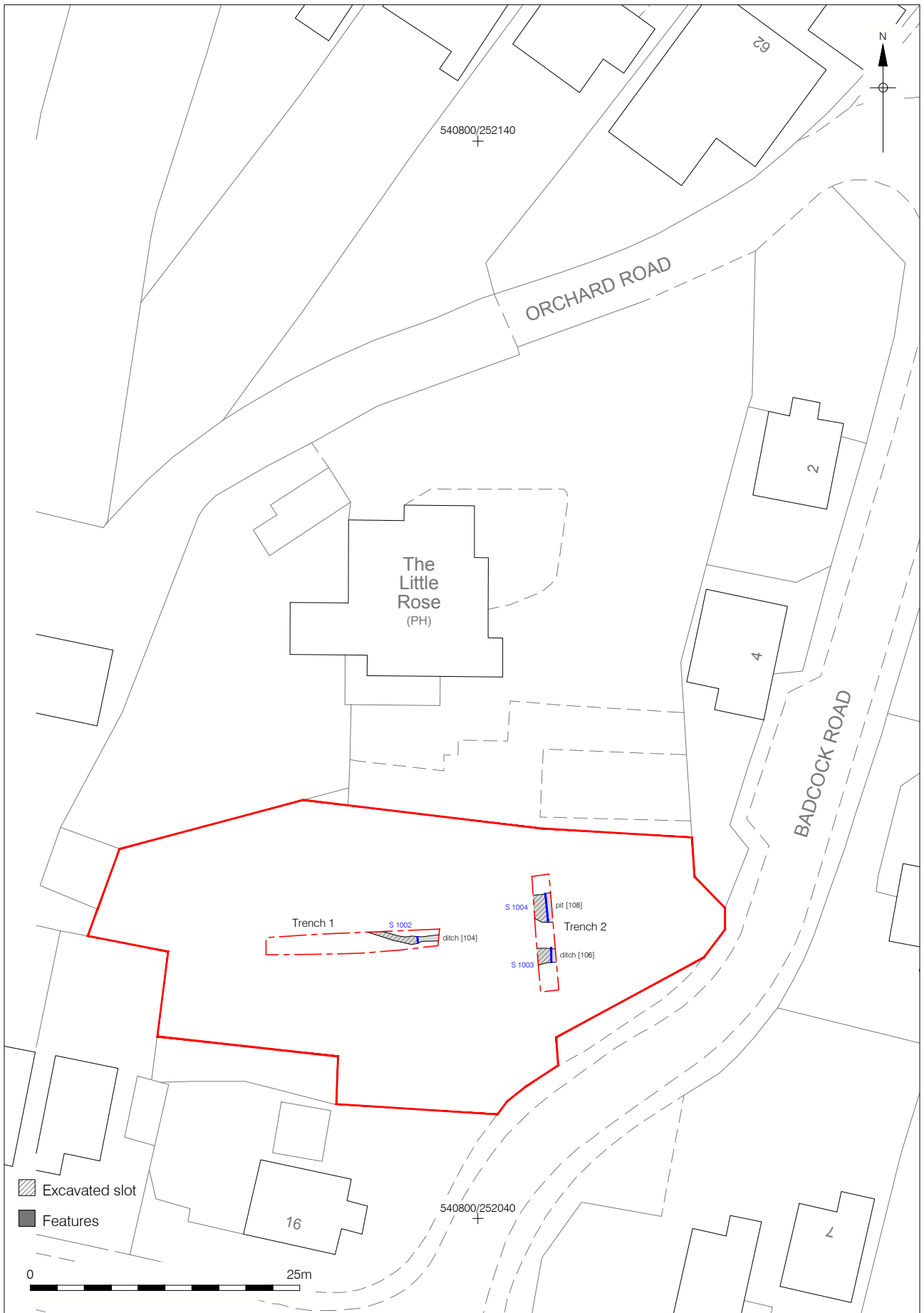
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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:2,000,000; 1:25,000 at A4



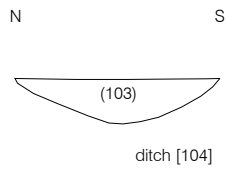


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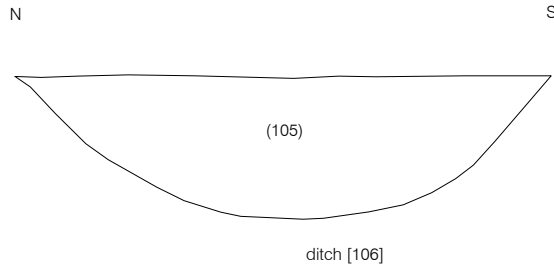
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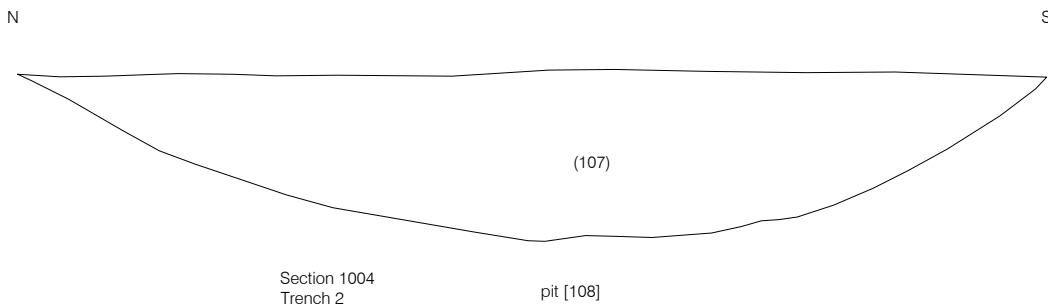
Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500 at A4



Section 1002  
Trench 1  
West facing



Section 1003  
Trench 2  
West facing



Section 1004  
Trench 2  
West facing



## 10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view west.



Plate 2: Trench 2, view north.



Plate 3: Ditch [104], view west.



Plate 4: Ditch [106], view east.





Plate 5: Pit [108], view west.

## 11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
101	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
102	-	Layer	Natural	Geological	-
103	104	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [105]	1
104	104	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	1
105	106	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [106]	2
106	106	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	2
107	108	Fill	Pit	Fill of [108]	2
108	108	Cut	Pit	Large Pit	2

## 12 APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL TABLE

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	103	107
Feature No.	104	108
Feature type	Ditch	Pit
Date	?LIA	U/D
Cereals		
Hordeum sp. (grain)	x	
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis node)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x
Herbs		
Fabaceae indet.	x	
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x
Black tarry material		x
Bone	x	
Burnt/fired clay	x	x
Small coal frags.		x
Mollusc shells		
Woodland/shade loving species		
Aegopinella sp.	x	
Open country species		
Helicella itala	x	x
Vallonia sp.	x	x
V. costata	x	x
Catholic species		
Cochlicopa sp.	x	
Trichia hispida group	x	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species		
Anisus leucostoma		x
Lymnaea sp.		x
Sample volume (litres)	20ss	20ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1

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% flot sorted	100%	100%
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Table 2: plant macrofossils catalogue

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens

LIA = Late Iron Age    ss = sub-sample



## 13 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-211016

#### Project details

Project name Archaeological Evaluation at Land south of Little Rose Pub, Orchard Road Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire CB23 1JT.

Short description of the project This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land south of Little Rose Pub, Orchard Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4078 5206) on the 11th May 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Wrenbridge in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of residential dwellings. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The evaluation identified two ditches and a large pit, all of which were undated, but which may relate to medieval activity in Haslingfield village as is suggested by other archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.

Project dates Start: 11-05-2015 End: 11-05-2015

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes CORH15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type PIT Uncertain

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval

Methods & "Targeted Trenches"  
techniques

Development type Housing estate

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)  
planning process

---

#### Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HASLINGFIELD  
Land south of Little Rose Pub, Orchard Road, Haslingfield,  
Cambridgeshire

Postcode CB23 1JT

Study area 0.09 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 4078 5206 52.1484275268 0.0577957383879 52 08 54 N 000 03  
28 E Point

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#### Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Organisation

Project brief Andy Thomas  
originator

Project design Mark Hinman  
originator

Project Taleyna Fletcher  
director/manager

Project supervisor Stephen Porter

Type of Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of Wrenbridge  
sponsor/funding  
body

---

Project archives

Physical Archive Cambridgeshire County Council  
recipient

Physical Archive ID CORH15

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive Cambridgeshire County Council  
recipient

Digital Archive ID CORH15

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
available

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire County Council  
recipient

Paper Archive ID CORH15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "  
available

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Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Archaeological Evaluation at Land south of Little Rose Pub, Orchard Road Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire CB23 1JT.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Porter, S. and Slater, M.

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or Cambridge  
publication

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