
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

26 NEW ROAD, HASLINGFIELD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 3786

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)	
NGR: TL 4088 5240	Report No: 4105
District: South Cambs	Site Code: AS 1502
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4870
Signed:	Date: July 2012 Revised: August 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	26 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 26 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4088 5240). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of two semi-detached dwellings following demolition of the existing property.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in vicinity of the Scheduled Monument of Haslingfield Hall and an extensive medieval settlement. Late Iron Age or 'Belgic' features including a possible driveway, an enclosure and a possibly domestic building were identified at 30 New Road to the north-west of the site. Therefore, the site had a potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed three undated features: a gully and two pits, and a modern pit. The gully contained a sherd of abraded 11th/12th century pottery.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	06-07, 13/07/2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4870	Site code	AS 1502
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Single dwelling with garden		
Planned development	Construction of 2 semi-detached dwellings following demolition of existing property		
Main features (+dates)	Undated gully and 2 undated pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	Abraded 11 th / 12 th century sherd		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Haslingfield
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)	CB23 1LR		
Area of site	c. 1900m ²		
NGR	TL 4088 5240		
Height AOD (min/max)	18.50/19.00m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	CCC HET		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Mr Ian Robinson		
Full title	26 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z. & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	4105		
Date (of report)	July 2012 (Revised August 2012)		

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 26 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4088 5240). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of two semi-detached dwellings following demolition of the existing property.

The site is located in vicinity of the Scheduled Monument of Haslingfield Hall and an extensive medieval settlement. Late Iron Age or 'Belgic' features including a possible droveway, an enclosure and a possibly domestic building were identified at 30 New Road to the north-west of the site. Therefore, the site had a potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed three undated features: a gully and two pits, and a modern pit. The gully contained a sherd of abraded 11th/12th century pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 26 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4088 5240; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Ian Robinson and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of two semi-detached dwellings following demolition of the existing property (South Cambs Planning Ref. S/1806/11).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; dated 22/05/2012) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 24/05/2012) and approved by CCC HET. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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

Planning policy context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Haslingfield is situated 7km south-west of Cambridge. The site is at the northern end of the village, and until recently comprised the dwelling of No.26 New Road with a garden to the rear. The house had been demolished prior to the evaluation. To the north-west and south-east residential properties at New Road are situated. An area of open land is present to the north-east.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Haslingfield is located at an elevation of c.18-19m AOD at the northern foot of a spur of low chalk hills. The Bourn valley lies to the north and the river Cam immediately to the east.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is mudstone, sandstone and limestone of Gault formation and Upper Greensand formation (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are clayey soils of the Evesham 3 association,

described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Scatters of prehistoric flints have been found mainly on the ridge south of the site (MCB 16178, 04340, 04718a). A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found c.450m to the west of the site (CHER 04351). A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in the All Saints churchyard (CHER 04347), and a not closely provenanced early Bronze Age flint knife was found within 1km of the site (CHER 04344). It is suggested that a prehistoric trackway ran through Harlton and Haslingfield to cross the Cam at Hauxton Mill (Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000) with a variation following the ridgeway to the south (CHER 04718A). In this location a Bronze Age burial mound is located on Money Hill (CHER 04718). Aerial photography has identified ring ditches which might also represent Bronze Age barrows (CHER 04719, 04720, 04721, 04722, 04723). An evaluation carried out over a large area to the south-west, just beyond the 1km radius, found multi-period remains from the Neolithic to Medieval periods (ECB2376). In particular two further possible early Bronze Age ring ditches and a middle Bronze Age enclosure were found. Iron Age remains however, were the most represented including two Late Iron Age settlement sites. The overall picture for the parish in this period of a landscape predominantly cleared containing scattered farms and small hamlets (Atkins 2011).

4.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 30 New Road adjacent to Trinity Farm, within approximately 30m of the north-west of the site. Ditches and pits including a possible droveway were identified primarily round Trenches 1 and 3 to the north of the farm, and were dated to the late pre-Roman Iron Age by the presence of 289 sherds of 'Belgic pottery (Barlow & Thompson 2010). An excavation in the area of Trenches 1 and 3, approximately 50m north-west of the site, identified a late Iron Age enclosure and possibly a domestic building; 122 sherds of pottery were recovered (CHER MCB19574; Atkins 2011). Three early Iron Age sherds were also recovered, and more Iron Age pottery and a weaving comb have been recovered from around Haslingfield village from not closely recorded find spots (CHER 04345, 04528).

Romano-British

4.3 A combination of aerial photography, field walking and magnetometry conducted 750m north of the site identified a partial double-ditched enclosure, other rectilinear features, and Roman finds including tile and tesserae, indicative of a Roman villa or farm (CHER 08961). Roman cremations in urns were found to the east of this area near Cantelupe Road (CHER 04816a). Individual or small scatters of Roman coins have been found at several locations (Appendix 1) and a four sided, handled glass vessel was found at an

unprovenanced location (CHER 04343). At the 30 New Road excavation, Roman artefacts were found including 84 pottery sherds and roof tile fragments which were mostly from the western part of the site (Atkins 2011). An evaluation at 65 New Road c. 200m to the south-west found a few abraded sherds of Roman pottery in the top soil, although it's not clear whether or not this was imported from elsewhere (CHER CB 15627).

Anglo-Saxon

4.4 An Early Saxon inhumation cemetery (c. late 5th-6th centuries), was found near to the site of the Roman cremation burials (CHER 04816). The cemetery was poorly excavated in 1874, but rich grave goods were recovered including two swords, 55 brooches, cowrie shells and draughtsmen made from horse's teeth (Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000). Unprovenanced Anglo-Saxon brooches have also been found from within 1 km of the site (CHER 04341, 04342). A few sherds of Late Saxon pottery were found some 700m to the south (CHER 05008).

Medieval

4.5 Compared to previous periods there is a relatively large amount of medieval remains around the village. The medieval manor was owned by the Scales family who fought in the Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses. The village church of All Saints is a Grade I listed building (51782) and mainly dates to the 14th and 15th centuries, although parts of the chancel are 12th century. The early village may in part owe its shape to development around a green indicated by the circular arrangement of roads (Taylor 1997). New Road is believed to be one of three parallel roads running from Harlton, this ran to River Lane Crossing and then divided with strands running towards Hauxton and Harston respectively (Taylor 1997). Haslingfield was the largest village in the area with a population of up to 700 people in 1279 (Taylor 1997), and the archaeology supports this. Further detail of the medieval village development is provided in Atkins 2011.

4.6 The evaluation at 30 New Road by Trinity College Farm identified two 10th-12th century ditches and a gully approximately 80m north-west of the site (Barlow & Thompson 2010). The succeeding excavation found a modest quantity of 11th to mid 13th century features comprising ditches, pits and a possible early medieval out-building. Two consecutive long-lived ditches, probably to back plots, suggest the site was to the rear of a property or houses fronting New Road (Atkins 2011). A 13th-14th century pastoral field system and driveway succeeded this phase of occupation (CHER 19574).

4.7 A Saxo-Norman boundary ditch and medieval pits were found during an evaluation at Well House Meadow c.530m to the west (MCB 16656), and an L-shaped medieval moat is situated near to Pates Farm c.580m to the north-west (CHER 1002). House platforms have been identified some 520m to the south of the site off Back Lane (CHER 11242). Field walking and geophysical survey some 730m south have also found evidence for house platforms, a Holloway and over 200 sherds of medieval pottery (CHER

04363). Further scatters of medieval pottery have been found (Appendix 1), including the evaluation at 65 New Road where a few fragments of medieval pottery were found in the top soil (CHER CB 15627). Ridge and furrow has been identified to the south (CHER 08940A) and a clunch quarry may also have medieval origins (MCB 17718).

Post-medieval & modern

4.8 Haslingfield Hall located c.450m to the west is a post-medieval moated site with formal garden which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed building (SM 27107, listed building 51769 and CHER 1005A). It is also known as the Great House and originated in the mid 16th century. It was built probably on the site of the original manor by Thomas Wendy, and Queen Elizabeth I stayed there for one night. Following the 1810 Inclosure Act the Earl de la Warr obtained 70% of the parish lands including the site. He quarried in the area of the site (Atkins 2011), and in the late 19th century sold the land to the jam maker John Chivers who planted fruit trees there (www.Encyclopedia Britannic). The closest standing post-medieval structure to the assessment site is the Brook Bank cottage which is a grade II 17th century listed building (LB 51774). At the evaluation at 30 New Street Trench 6 which was the closest to the site, perhaps 25-30m away, contained a series of large post-medieval quarry pits, possibly the work of the Earl de la Warr, which will have destroyed any earlier features (Barlow & Thompson 2010). The succeeding excavation identified part of a clunch building, probably a farmhouse shown on the enclosure map, adjacent to New Street with a probable large pond to the rear (Atkins 2011).

The site

4.9 The 1810 enclosure map (Fig. 4) shows the plot of land containing the site is owned by the Earl de la Warr and occupied by William Parish. There are two houses or buildings fronting New Road immediately adjacent to either side of the site. The 1842 tithe map shows the site in the area of plots 114 and 115, which are both still owned by John, Earl de la Warr (Fig. 5). Both plots were occupied by William Goode and were under grass. There are buildings adjacent to the site but none appear to be on it. The 1886 first edition OS map shows the site covers parts of plots 166 and 179 and is now under orchard (Fig. 6). The buildings immediately to the east of the site have gone. The 1901 second edition OS map shows that the plots have been re-numbered 207 and 166 respectively, with plot 207 now devoid of trees (Fig. 7). The 1950 OS map was only available for the portion covering approximately three quarters of the site nearest to New Road, and shows no change to the 1901 map (Fig. 8). The house/building currently at 26 New Road must therefore have been built after that.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were

approved by CCC HET. Trench 3 was relocated c. 3m to the south-east due to possible presence of underground services.

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, clayey silt.
0.50 – 1.05m	L1002	Mid yellowish grey, firm, silty clay.
1.05m +	L1003	Natural light greyish yellow, compact, clay.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42 – 0.85m	L1002	As above.
0.85m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above.

Description: A modern pit, F1008, was present in Trench 1.

Pit F1008 (1.15 x 0.55m+; DP 5) was recorded in the north-western section of the trench. It had steep sides and was filled with L1009, loose modern brick rubble and crushed ceramic pipe with black silty gravel.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): north-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1010	Made ground. Mid grey, loose, clayey silt with frequent modern CBM fragments.
0.33 – 0.72m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.72m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.42 – 0.82m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.82m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 9, DP 10-11)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34 – 0.48m	L1001	Greyish white, fairly loose, chalk with clay.
0.48 – 0.90m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.90m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.71m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.71m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Undated Pit F1011 was present within Trench 3.

Pit F1011 was oval (1.18 x 0.88 x 0.11m; DP 12) and located in the central part of the trench. It had gentle to moderate sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a dark grey, compact, clayey silt. No finds were present.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 9, DP 15-16)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 19): north-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.29 – 0.42m	L1001	As above, Tr. 3.
0.42 – 0.80m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.80m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 20): south-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.36 – 0.48m	L1001	As above, Tr. 3.
0.48 – 0.90m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.90m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Undated Pit F1004 and un dated Gully F1006 were present within the trench. Gully F1006 contained an abraded sherd of 11th/12th century pottery.

Gully F1006 was linear (1.72+ x 0.45 x 0.09m; DP 18), aligned north-east/south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal flecks. It contained an abraded 11th-12th century pottery sherd (7g).

Pit F1004 was oval (1.12 x 0.46 x 0.08m; DP 17). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a light brownish grey, firm, silty clay with occasional small flint and charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds. The trenches had been inspected for archaeological remains before rain water caused their flooding. The water was later removed from Trenches 3 and 4 to allow the features to be excavated.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark, greyish brown, friable, clayey silt (0.25 – 0.42m thick). The central part of the site where a single dwelling used to be located was overlain by modern made ground L1010 (0.25 – 0.40m) which has been created during demolition of the house. The principal deposit below the topsoil was L1002 (0.30 – 0.50m), a mid yellowish grey, firm, silty clay.

8.2 The natural clay, L1003, was present at 0.70 – 1.10m below existing ground level and comprised a light greyish yellow, compact, clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains in particular for Iron Age and medieval archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site which is located close to the Scheduled Monument of Haslingfield Hall and an extensive medieval settlement. Late Iron Age and medieval remains were found just 50m to the west of the site.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed three undated features: a gully and two pits, and a modern pit. The gully contained a sherd of abraded 11th/12th century pottery.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Ian Robinson for commissioning the project and for his kind assistance.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Details
Mesolithic 8,000 – 4,000 BC		
04351	405 525	Mesolithic tranchet axe
Bronze Age 2,200 – 700 BC		
04344	40 52	Early Bronze Age 'Beaker-type' flint dagger
04347	403 521	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in the churchyard
04718	4063 5142	Money Hill Tumulus – bowl barrow 34m diameter
Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43		
04345	40 52	Iron Age weaving comb
04528	40 52	Pottery
04507	4168 5274	Bronze disc with Celtic S-scroll designs from horse harness
MCB 19574	4091 5259	30 New Road: Iron Age ditched enclosures containing pottery. 13 th -14 th century driveway with field system
Roman AD 43-410		
04343	40 52	Roman 4-sided glass vessel
04347A	403 521	Coin of Constantine found in churchyard
04348	4033 5214	Roman coins of Faustina and Constantine
04349	405 521	Roman coin of Gallienus and 2 spindlewhorls
04363A	412 519	Sherd of Samian ware
04367	4121 5206	Roman coin – Trajan
04369	412 529	Roman sherd at Cantelupe Farm
04718b	4064 5141	Coin of Constantine
04816a	413 530	A number of Roman cremations in urns found
08961	411 531	Possible Roman villa: Roman settlement identified by double ditched enclosure
CB15627	40667 52332	Roman and medieval pottery found at 65 New Road
Saxon AD 410-1066		
04341	40 52	Saxon silver gilt S-shaped brooch and two brooches with duck-head terminals

04342	40 52	Saxon disc –brooch
04816	413 530	Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery dug up in 1874; grave goods recovered
05008	4125 5192	Late Saxon sherds found during drain digging
Medieval 1066-1539		
03943	403 521	All Saints Church: Listed building 51782; built in 12 th century and largely replaced in the 14 th and 15 th
04363	412 519	Settlement evidence from field walking: 200 pot sherds, a house platform, Holloway and rotary quern
04364	4124 5178	Medieval pottery scatter
04365	4121 5183	Scatters of early medieval pottery
04366	4122 5182	Scatters of early medieval pottery
05006	4111 5192	3 medieval sherds
08940A	403 511	Ridge and furrow
10002	403 526	L-shaped moat on W side of Pates Farmhouse
11242	410 519	House platforms in Back Lane
MCB16656	4043 5226	Saxo-Norman boundary ditch and Medieval pits found at Well House Meadow
MCB 17495	39928 52477	Medieval jetton found during field walking
MCB 17718	4085 5170	Clunch quarries
MCB 17731	40380 52113	Clunch feature and medieval floor tile
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
1005A	4055 5230	Haslingfield Manor: Scheduled Monument 27107 and listed building 51769; moated hall, built c.1555 and replaced in 17 th century
1005B	4055 5230	Haslingfield Manor: Grade II post-medieval moated site and formal gardens
04363C	412 519	Pipe stems recovered from field walking
04368	4121 5206	River Farm Listed building 51789
04884	4036 5223	Vicarage: 18 th century listed building 51765
04909	4027 5262	Willow Farm and barn 17 th century listed building 51757 and 51756
04910	4036 5266	Pate's Farm 17 th -18 th centuries listed building 51759
05006A	4111 5192	Medieval, post-med pot and clay pipe found
10432	4062 5222	17 th century dovecote in High Street listed building 51792
10433	4030 5250	18 th century dovecote in New Road, listed building 51804

12112	055 5230	16 th -17 th century formal garden at Haslingfield Hall
12114	404 523	Vicarage Gardens 18 th -19 th centuries
MCB17164	4054 5221	Primitive Methodist Chapel
<i>Undated</i>		
04346	40 52	A small earthenware vessel, blue glass bead and 2 bronze objects
04719	4068 5144	One of 5 possible round barrows identified from aerial photography
04720	4079 5147	Possible round barrow
04721	4094 5162	Possible round barrow
04722	4070 5150	Possible round barrow
04723	4093 5154	Possible round barrow
10003	404 523	An earthwork ridge, possibly part of the medieval village, is located near the moat of Great House
10004	403 522	Large hollow, possibly the old village pond, on the edge of the churchyard
11240	403 523	Probable old pond hollow off Broad Lane
11241	404 522	Large sunken area in centre of village
08962	413 533	Rectilinear enclosure: 5 dispersed enclosures
11451	4164 5196	Crop mark enclosures: outline of 2 buildings

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS within c. 500m plus those listed on the HER (Appendix 1)

Listed Building Number	National Grid Reference	Name, Date and Grade
51756	40274 62620	Barn at Willow Farm, 18 th century, Grade II
51757	40277 52620	Willow Farmhouse, 17 th century with 19 th and 20 th century changes
51759	40364 52663	Pates Farmhouse, 16 th century with 17 th century alterations, Grade II
51764	40471 52194	No 1. Broad Lane 19 th century pair of detached cottages Grade II
51765	40364 52240	The Vicarage 1761, Grade II
51767	40495 52203	Piers at south entry to Haslingfield Manor, late 17 th century grade II
51768	40553 52308	Haslingfield Manor mid 16 th with 17 th , 18 th and 19 th century changes, Grade II*
51769	40584 52348	Boundary Wall to Walled Garden at Haslingfield Manor, Grade II
51771	40483 52290	Well House and well, Haslingfield Manor, late 17 th century, Grade II
51773	40530 52284	Bridge and adjoining Moat Wall, Haslingfield Manor late 17 th century, Grade II
51774	40940 52353	Brook Bank cottage, early 17 th century, Grade II
51777	41024 52338	No's 24 & 26 Cantelupe Road, early 18 th century with 19 th century changes, Grade II
51782	40373 52135	Church of All Saints, 12 th century chancel altered in 14 th which is the date of the nave and south aisles. West Tower c.1400. Later alterations. Grade I
51789	4121 5206	River Farm, 18 th century, Grade II
51790	41184 52071	Stable Block at River Farm, 18 th -19 th century, Grade II
51791	40554 52235	Granary to rear of No. 23 High Street, 18 th century, Grade II
51792	40621 52224	The Dovecote, c.1650, Grade II
51795	40802 52187	No. 47 High Street, early 19 th century, Grade II
51796	40864 52170	The White Cottage,
51798	40558 52152	Stearns Farmhouse, 17 th century with 20 th century renovation, Grade II
51799	40992 52121	Pear Tree Cottages, 17 th century, subdivided in the 19 th , Grade II
51802	40620 52496	Late 17 th /early 18 th century cottage, Grade II
51803	40881 52307	Norbrook 18 th century cottage, Grade II
51804	40494 52485	Dovecote Cottage, 18 th century, Grade II

**APPENDIX 3
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

AS1502, Haslingfield, TT
Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1006	1007		4	Gully	11th/12th	(1) 7g			

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

F1006 (L1007) produced one abraded sherd of early medieval shelly ware weighing 7g which is probably of 11th/12th century date.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the evaluation at 26 New Road, Haslingfield, three bulk soil samples of 20 litres were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. One of the sampled features (Gully F1006) contained an abraded sherd of medieval pottery (11th/12th century). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the material recovered.

Methods

The bulk samples were processed by water flotation using a Siraf-type flotation tank at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds. The light fractions were captured on a 250µm mesh, while the heavy fractions were retained in a 500µm mesh. Once dry, the light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope and any carbonised plant macrofossils, charcoal and mollusca were recorded. No plant remains preserved by other means (e.g. waterlogging or mineralisation) were present in the samples. Where necessary, reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979) and a reference collection of modern plant tissues were consulted to refine identifications. Modern contaminants, such as rootlets, seeds and invertebrate fauna were recorded using a semi-quantitative scale in order to assess the potential biological disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The results of the assessment are presented in Table 1.

Very little material was present in any of the three samples. The only evidence of plant exploitation was a single carbonised cereal caryopsis of indeterminate type. In addition, a few terrestrial molluscs were identified.

Two taxa (*Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.) occupy open habitats, while *Aegopinella* sp. is more characteristic of moister, more shaded areas. The limited number of modern rootlets in the samples indicates that there has been little biological disturbance of the deposits.

Statement of potential

Based on the three bulk samples assessed from the trial excavations, it appears that little activity involving cereals or other economic plants took place at the site during the medieval period. The samples themselves have no potential for further analysis.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palinology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants						
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		
AS1502	1	1007	1006	Gully	11th/12th century	20	10															
AS1502	2	1005	1004	Pit	-	20	5							X			X					
AS1502	3	1012	1011	Pit	-	20	5							X			X					

Table 1: Assessment data from bulk sample light fractions

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-south-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking north-north-east.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-west.



DP 5. Trench 1, south-west end. Sample section 1B. Looking north-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking north-west.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking south-east.



DP 8. Trench 2, north-west end. Sample section 2A. Looking south-west.



DP 9. Trench 2, south-east end. Sample section 2B. Looking south-west.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking north-west.



DP 11. Trench 3. Looking south-east.



DP 12. Trench 3, Pit F1011. Looking south-west.



DP 13. Trench 3, north-west end. Sample section 3A. Looking north-east.



DP 14. Trench 3, south-east end. Sample section 3B. Looking north-east.



DP 15. Trench 4. Looking east-north-east.



DP 16. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



DP 17. Trench 4, Pit F1004. Looking north-east.



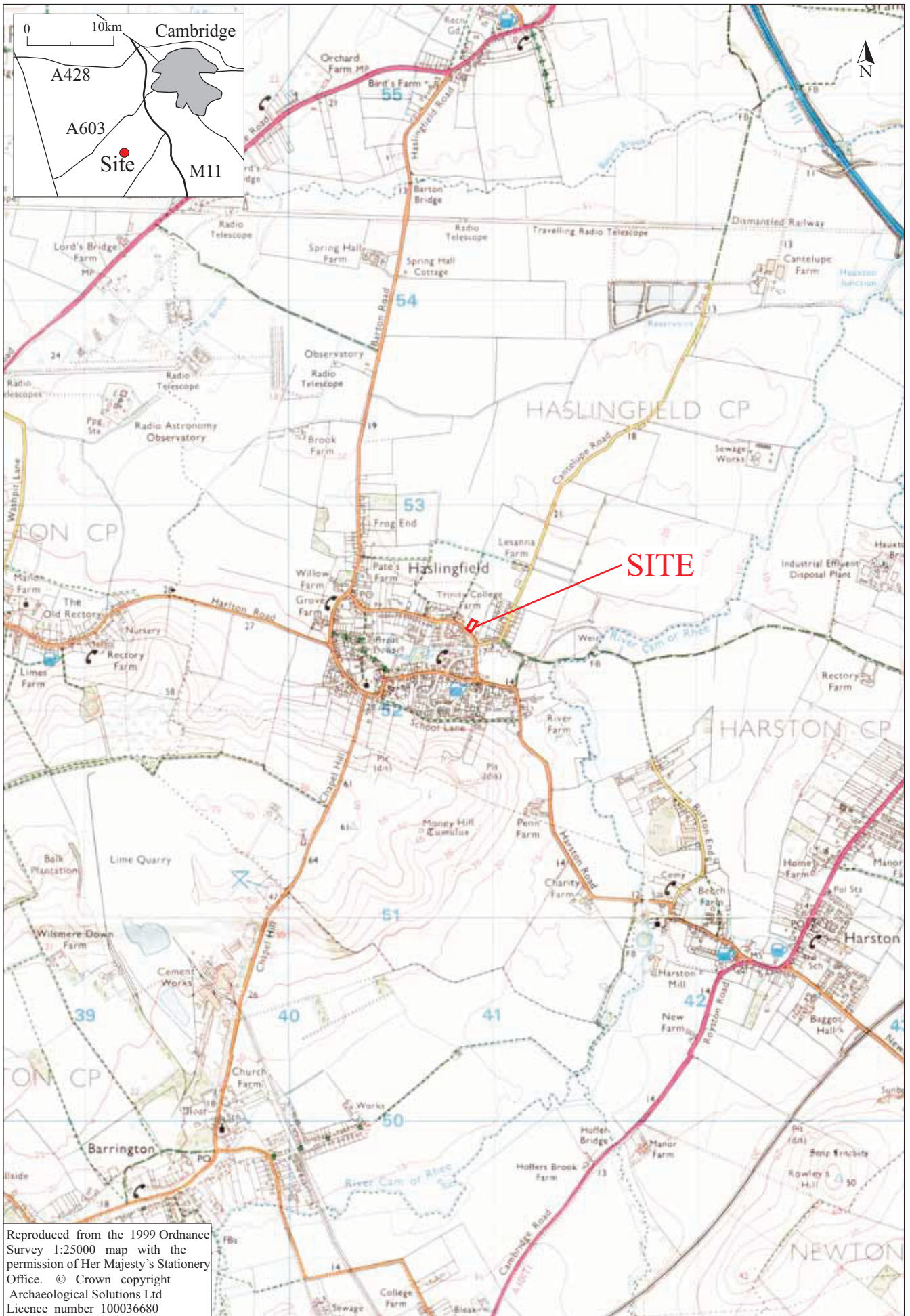
DP 18. Trench 4, Gully F1006. Looking west.



DP 19. Trench 4, north-east end. Sample section 4A. Looking north-west.

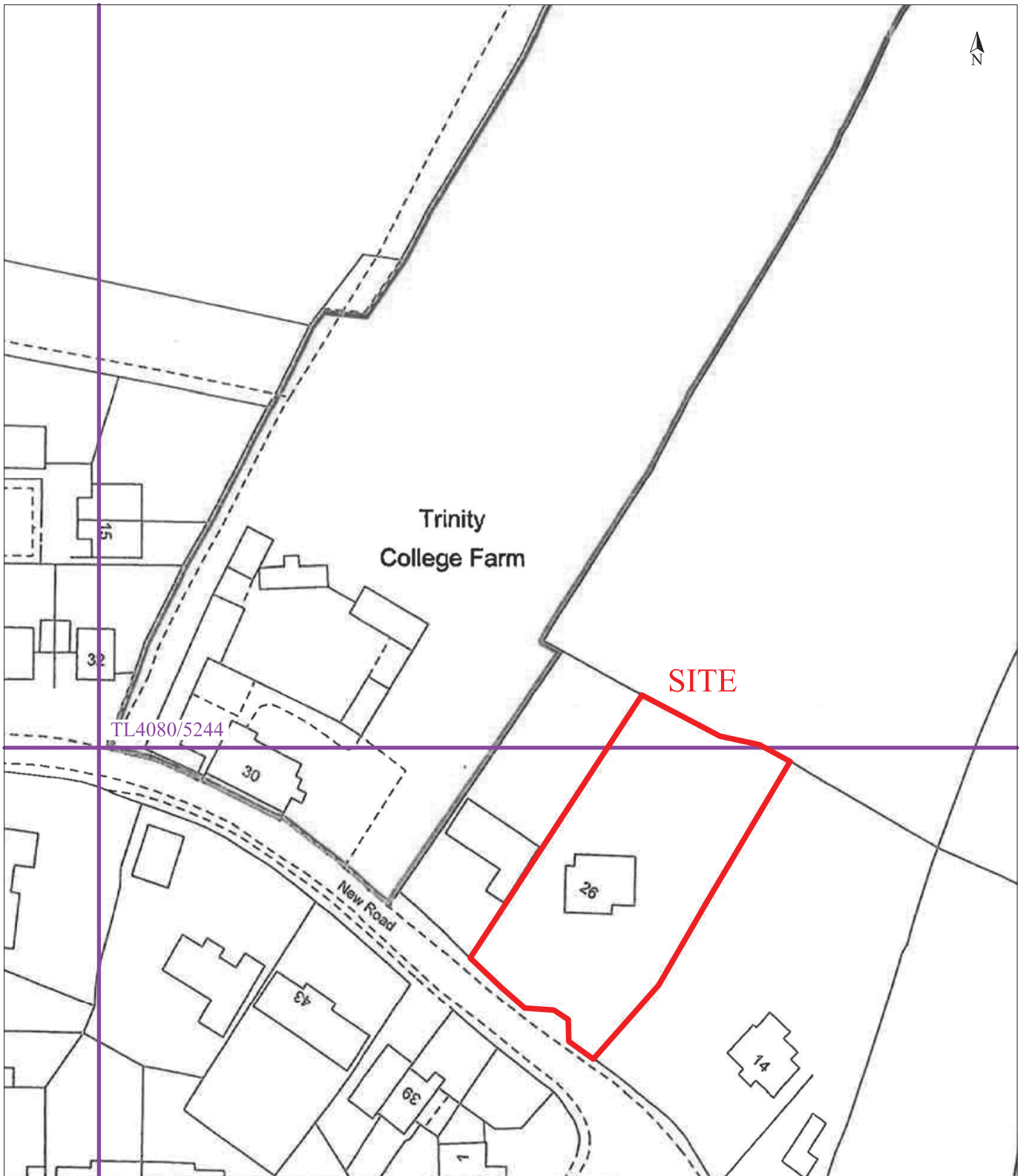


DP 20. Trench 4, south-west end. Sample section 4B. Looking north-west.



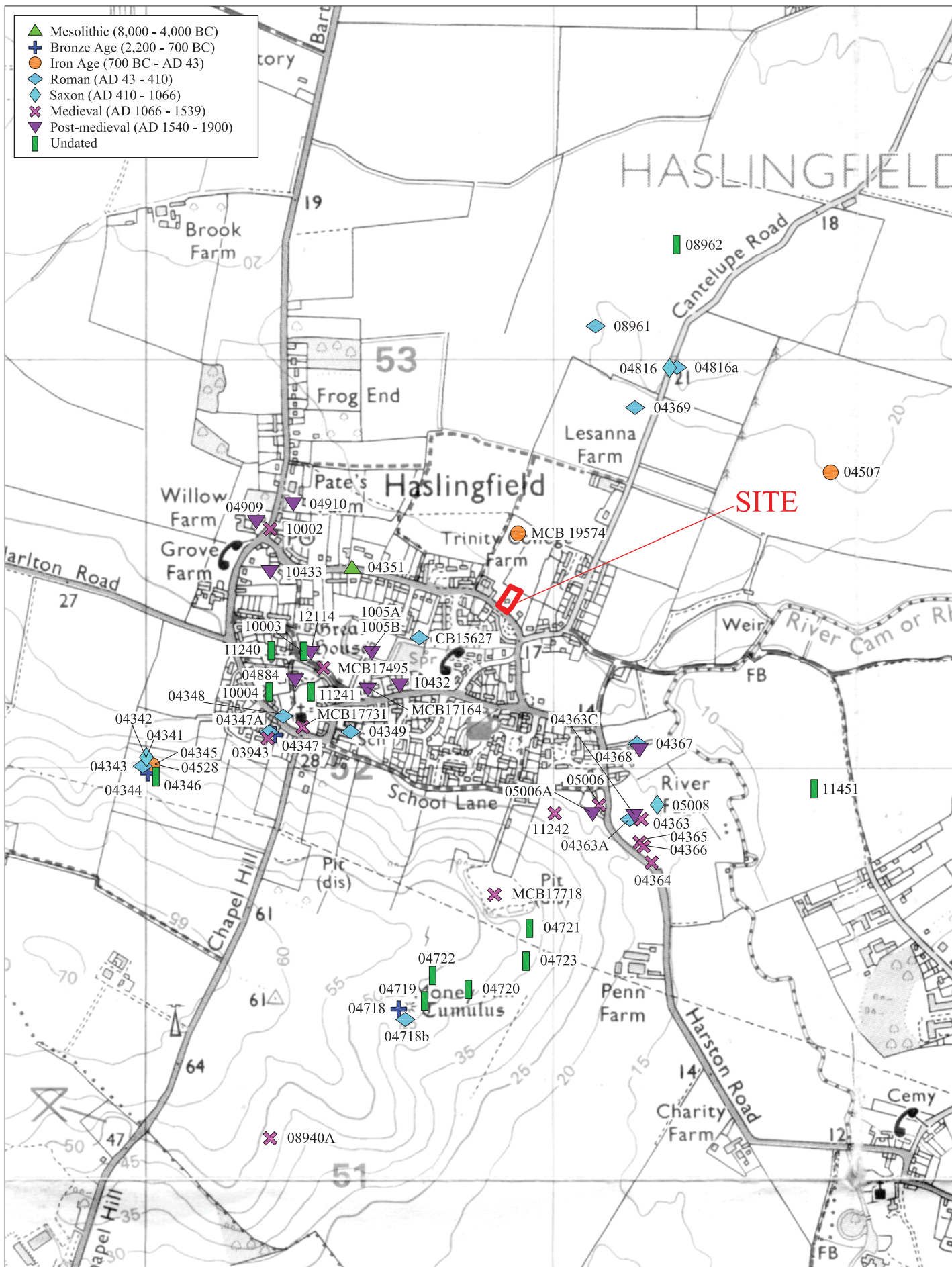
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



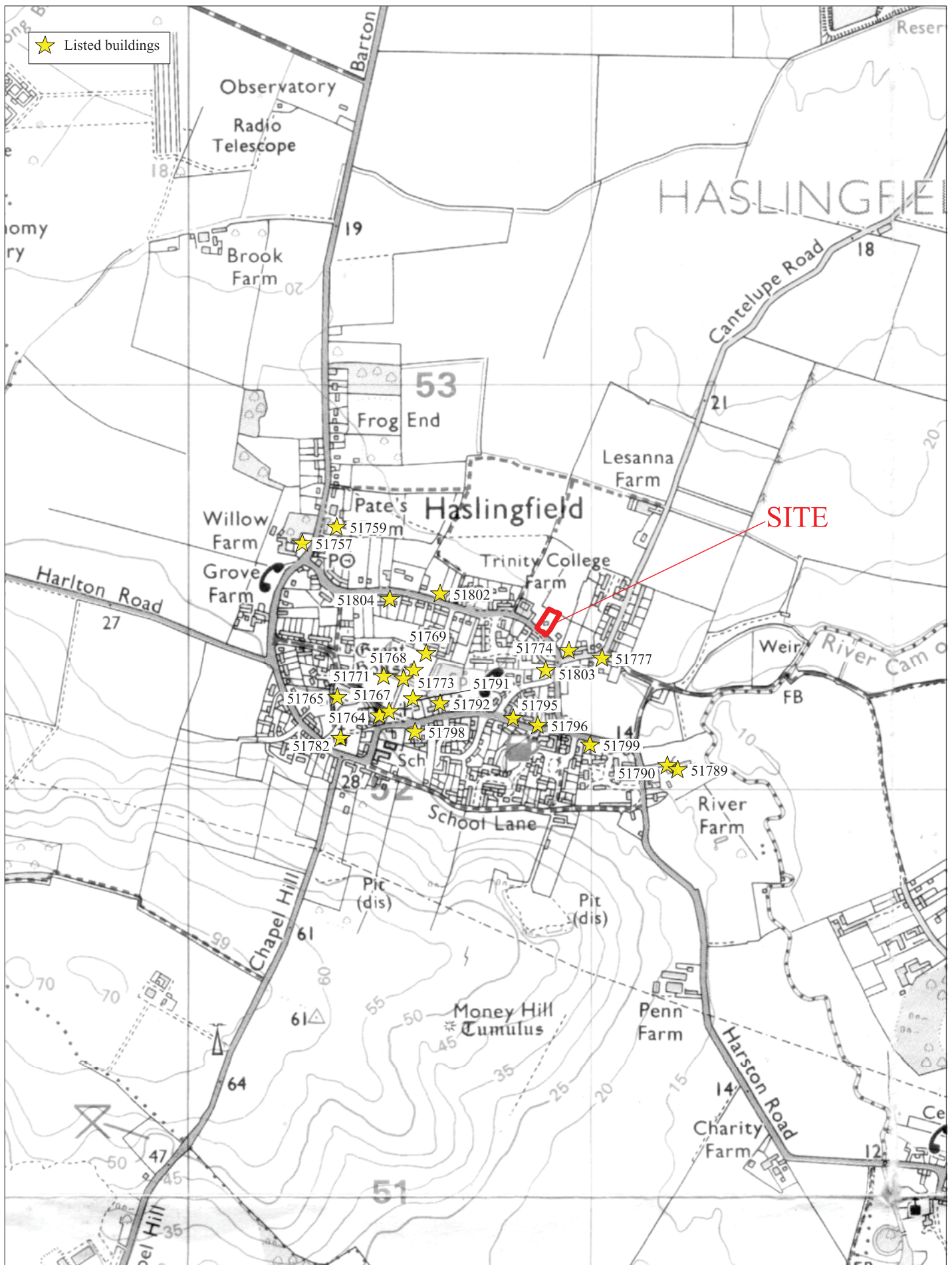
0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



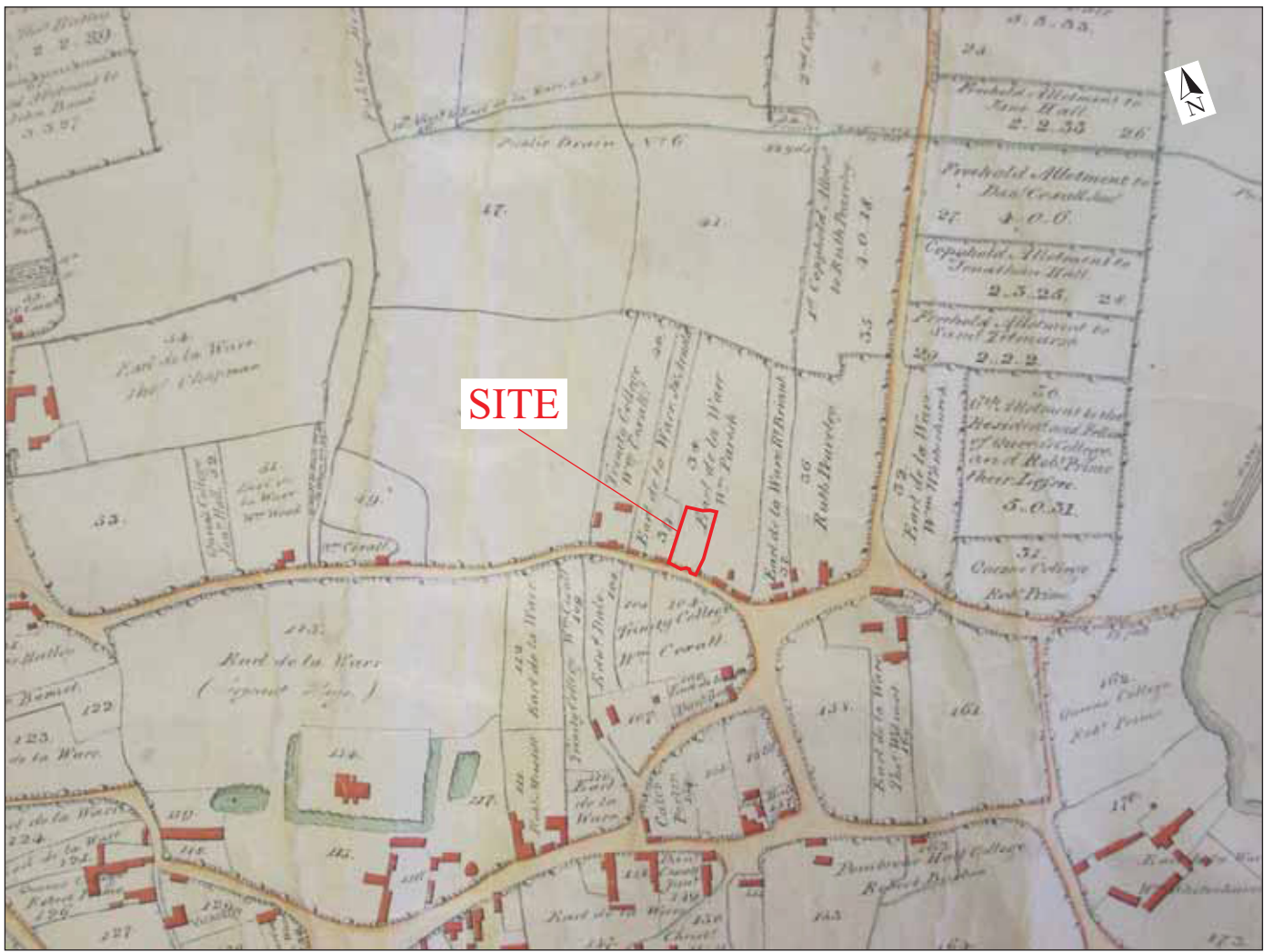
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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 3a Listed buildings
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1810
Not to scale



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Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1842
Not to scale



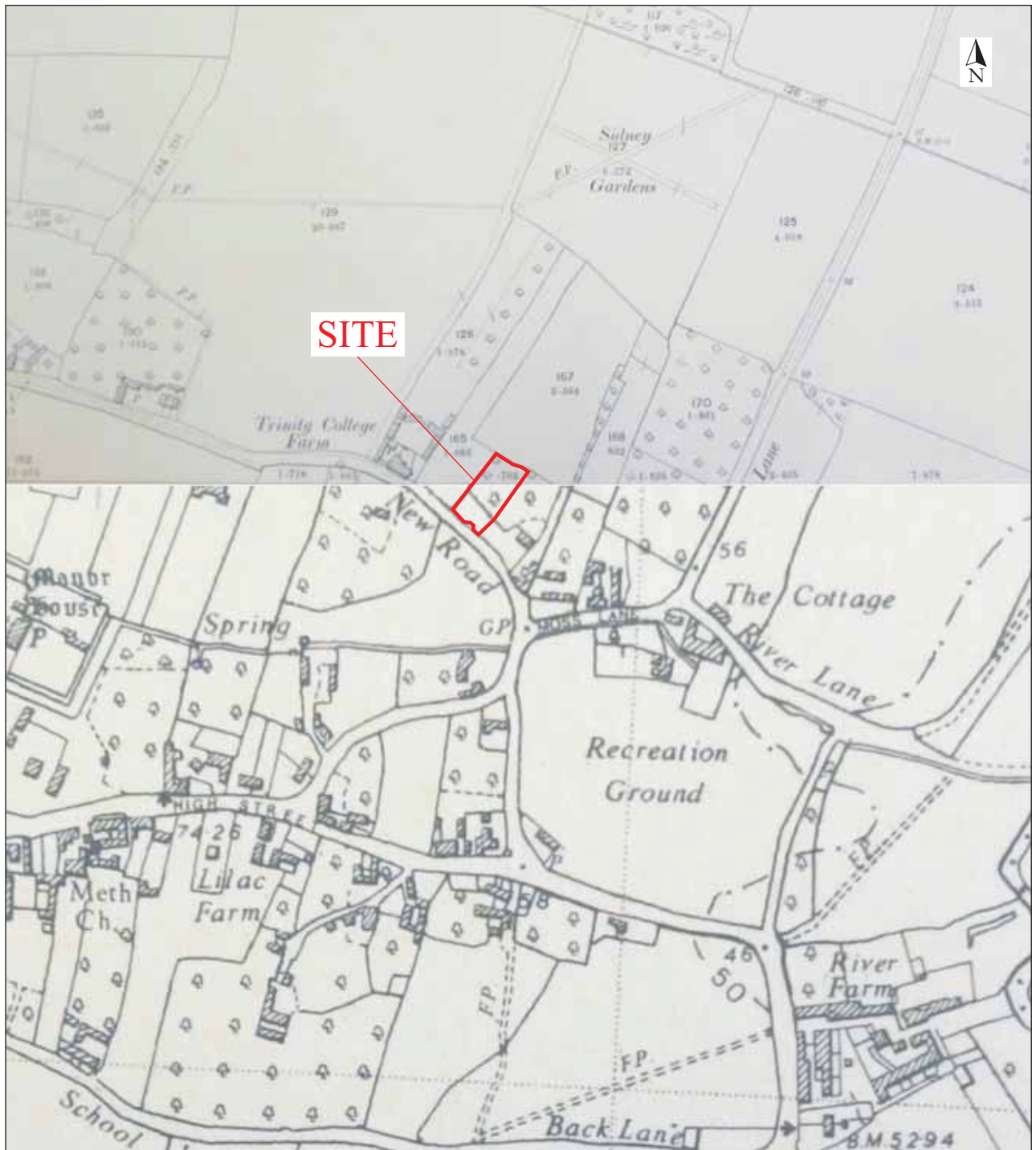
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1886
 Not to scale



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1901
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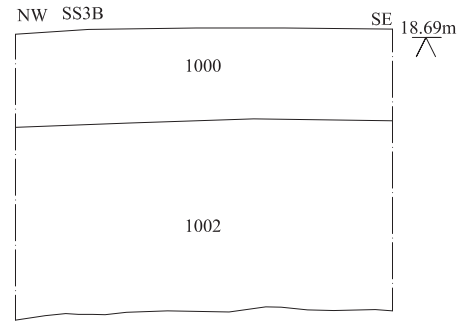
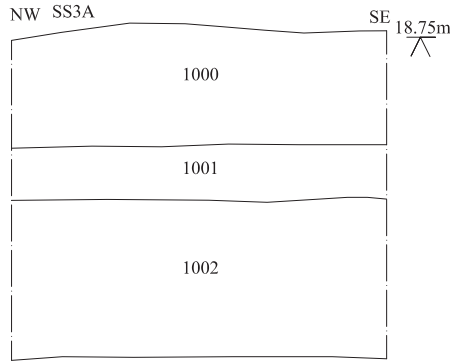
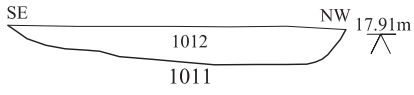
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1951
 Not to scale

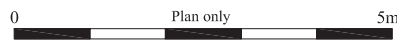
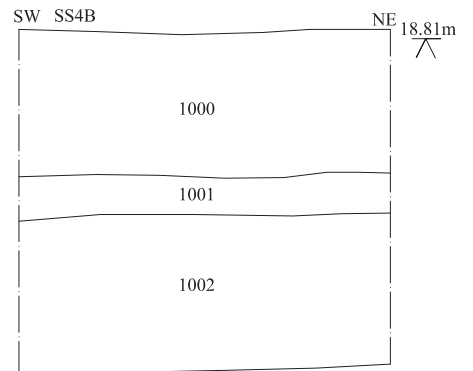
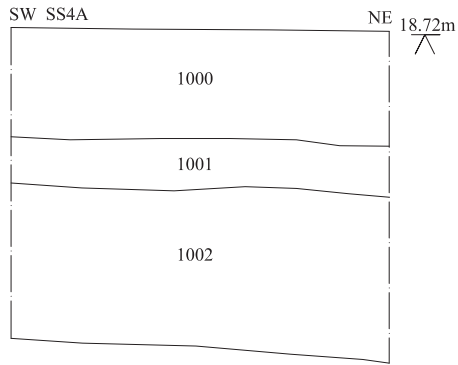
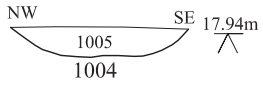
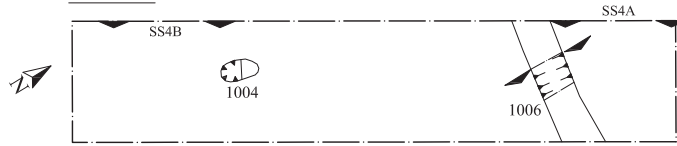


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Fig. 9 Trench location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4

Trench 3



Trench 4



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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A4