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71 NEW ROAD, HASLINGFIELD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

CHER No. ECB4105

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 4055 5230	Report No: 4556
District: South Cambs	Site Code: AS 1658
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5589
Signed:	Date: 28 April 2014

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>71 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>Between January and March 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 71 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4055 5230). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Neil Donaldson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a dwelling and ancillary works.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic core of Haslingfield with the medieval settlement and Scheduled Ancient Monument to the south. Earlier work on the site revealed two 10th – 13th century features (pits). Iron Age and Saxon activity was also recorded nearby. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric, Saxon and medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed an undated pit.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>30/01, 03-05/02, 31/03/2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5589</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1658</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Rear garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>New residential dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated pit</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambs</i>	<i>Haslingfield</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB23 1LP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 150m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4055 5230</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 18m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC HET</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Neil Donaldson</i>		
Full title	<i>71 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4556</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2014</i>		

71 NEW ROAD, HASLINGFIELD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between January and March 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 71 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4055 5230). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Neil Donaldson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential dwelling and ancillary works.

The site lies within the historic core of Haslingfield with the medieval settlement and Scheduled Ancient Monument to the south. Earlier work on the site revealed two 10th – 13th century features (pits). Iron Age and Saxon activity was also recorded nearby. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric, Saxon and medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the monitoring revealed an undated pit.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between January and March 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 71 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4055 5230; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Neil Donaldson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a dwelling and ancillary works (South Cambs Planning Ref. S/2334/13/DC).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; dated 17/12/2013), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 20/12/2013), and approved by CCC HET. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;

- to secure a level of reporting commensurate with the findings of the investigation; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

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 located c. 7km south-west of Cambridge, 2km west of A10 road (Fig. 1). The site is located to the rear of No 71 New Road in the northern part of the village. The new development site is located within rear garden of the property.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies just at c. 18m AOD. The Bourn valley lies to the north and the river Cam immediately to the east. The area to the south of the village is elevated and known as 'White Hill'.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are clayey soils of the Hanslope association, described as slowly permeable calcareous 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. 200m 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, approximately 220m of the east-south-east 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. 70m to the east 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. 100m to the south (MCB 16656), and an L-shaped medieval moat is situated near to Pates Farm c. 300m to the north-west (CHER 1002). House platforms have been identified some 1.1km to the south-east of the site off Back Lane (CHER 11242). Field walking and geophysical survey some 1.5km south-east 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, 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. 150m to the south 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 site is the Brook Bank cottage which is a grade II 17th century listed building (LB 51774). At the evaluation at 30 New Street 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 site has been subject to a trial trench evaluation (Brittain 2013), which revealed two large, deep pits containing 10th – 13th century pottery sherds, butchered animal bone and burnt daub, and also dumped deposits possibly associated with a midden. An abraded Roman pottery sherd indicated earlier activity. The evaluation report suggests that one pit may have been an extraction pit later used for refuse storage or dumping, and one was a well.

4.10 The 1810 enclosure map shows the site as agricultural land. Later cartographic sources depict the expansion of the village. New Road was not densely built up until the mid-20th century.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated foundation trenches for the new dwelling and a pit for a new soakway (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The deposits present on the site within excavated trenches were recoded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 3)</i> <i>North foundation trench, facing south-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 18.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000	Made ground. Mixed redeposited light grey, firm, clay with gravel and clayey silt with some dark grey, compact, clay.
0.50 – 0.88m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid to dark grey, firm, silty clay.
0.88m+	L1002	Natural light grey, compact, clay.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 4)</i> <i>North-east foundation trench, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 18.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1005	Modern made ground. Mid brown and grey, loose, silty clay with occasional CBM fragments.
0.38m+	L1004	Natural light grey, compact, silty clay.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 5)</i> <i>East foundation trench, facing east-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 18.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1005	Made ground. As above.
0.12m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 6)</i> <i>South-east foundation trench, facing east-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 18.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1005	Made ground. As above.
0.19m+	L1004	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 9)</i> <i>Soakway pit, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 18.44OD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1011	Modern made ground. Light greyish brown, loose, gravely silt, gravel and debris.
0.22 – 0.50m	L1012	Mid to dark, compact, clayey silt.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural clay. As above.

The monitoring revealed Pit F1009.

F1009 was a large pit (3.22 x 1.00+ x 1.30m+; DP 7-8) located in the southern part of the site. It was possibly circular in plan and it had moderately sloping sides. Its base was unseen. The feature had a single fill (L1010) comprising mid grey, compact, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the fill.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Due to adverse weather conditions and waterlogging the trenches sides had to be secured immediately after the excavation. This did not inhibit the recognition of features although it curtailed the detailed investigation of F1009.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1007, a dark grey, soft, sandy silt (0.30 – 0.50m thick). The topsoil had been removed from the proposed building footprint prior to the excavation of the trenches. It survived along the western and southern sides of the footprint. Below the topsoil was Subsoil L1008, a light to mid grey, firm, clayey silt (0.10 – 0.15m thick). The principle deposit recorded during the monitoring was modern Made Ground L1005 (0.10 – 0.50m thick).

8.2 The natural deposits were present at 0.12 – 0.88m below existing ground level and comprised, in general, light grey, compact, clay and it could contain more silt or gravel and/or slightly differ in colours.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Iron Age, Saxon and medieval archaeology. It lies within the historic core of Haslingfield with the medieval settlement and Scheduled Ancient Monument to the south. A trial trench evaluation of the site revealed two medieval (10th – 13th century) pits.

9.2 In the event an undated pit was recorded. The current monitoring confirmed the location of the site likely to be within or just outside the historic settlement.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Neil Donaldson for commissioning the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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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 droveway 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

Undated		
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

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-west.



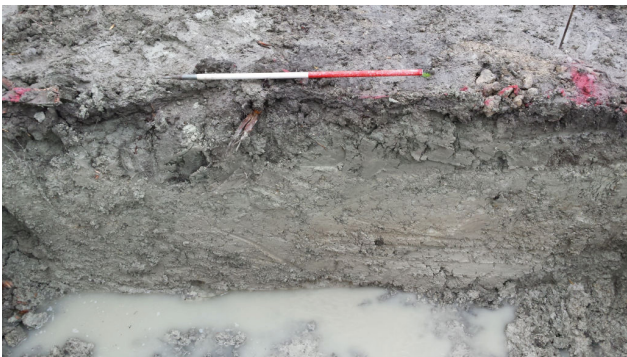
DP 2. West foundation trench during excavation. Looking north.



DP 3. North foundation trench. Sample section 1. Looking south-south-west.



DP 4. North/east foundation trench. Sample section 2. Looking east-south-east.



DP 5. East foundation trench. Sample section 3. Looking west-north-west.



DP 6. South-east foundation trench. Sample section 4. Looking west-north-west.



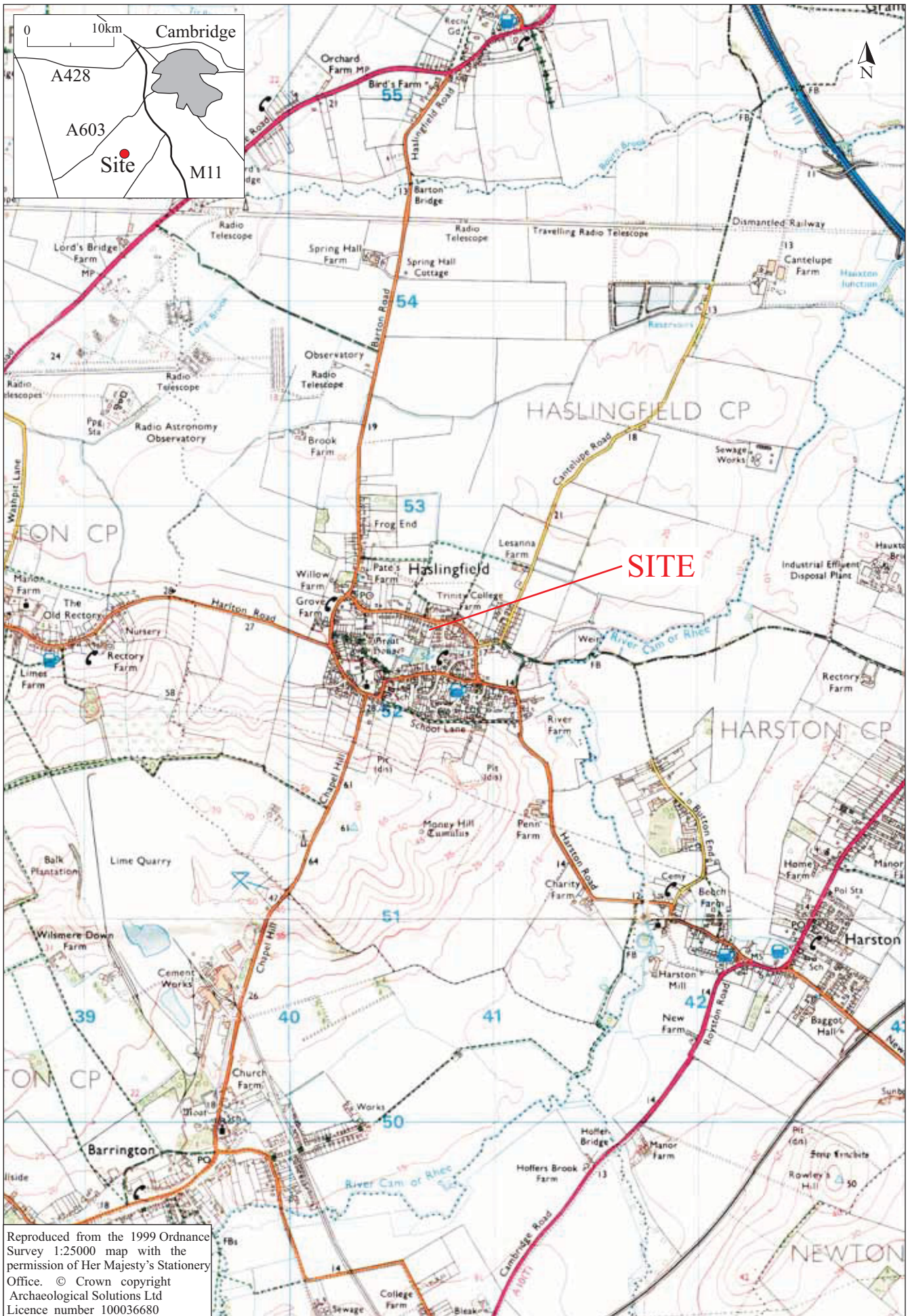
DP 7. South foundation trench with Pit F1009. Looking west.



DP 8. Pit F1009. Looking south-south-west.



DP 9. New soakway pit. Sample section 5. Looking east-south-east.



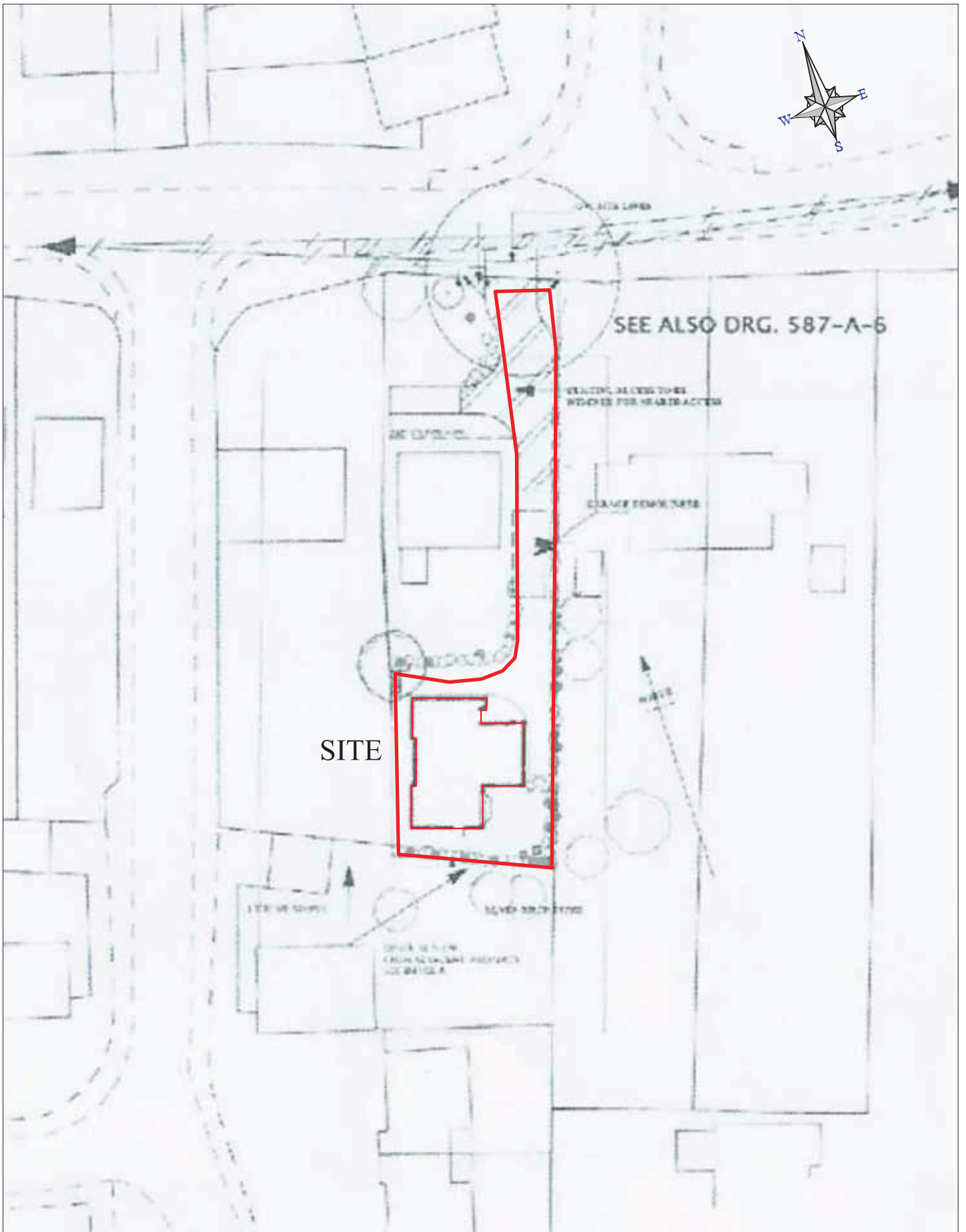
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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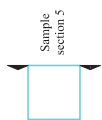
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



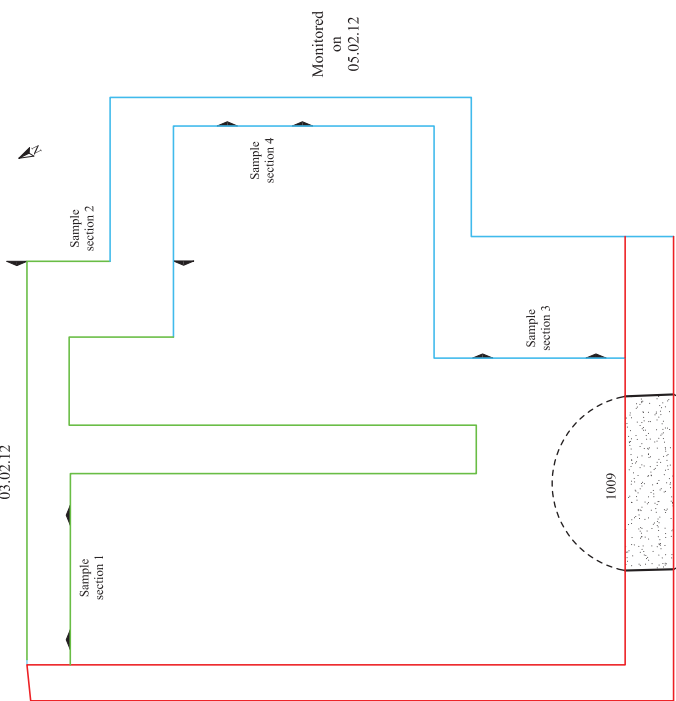
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Fig. 3 Plan of development

Scale 1:500 at A4

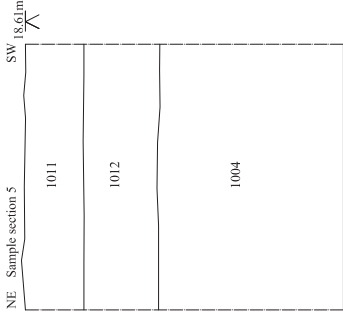
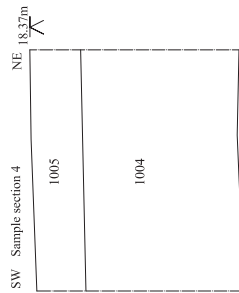
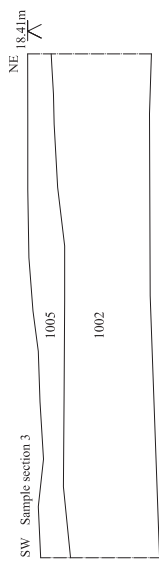
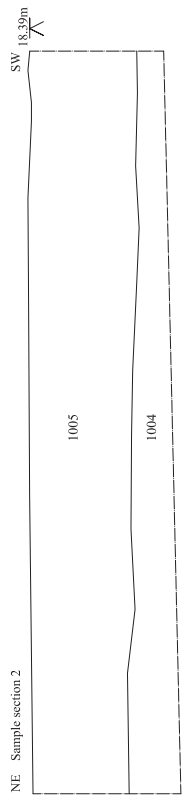
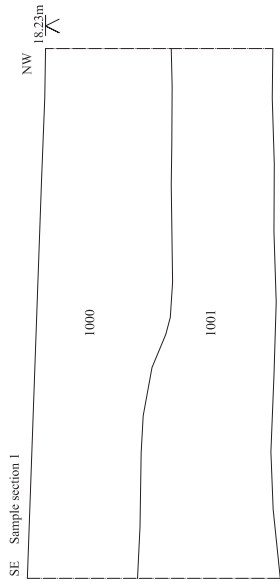
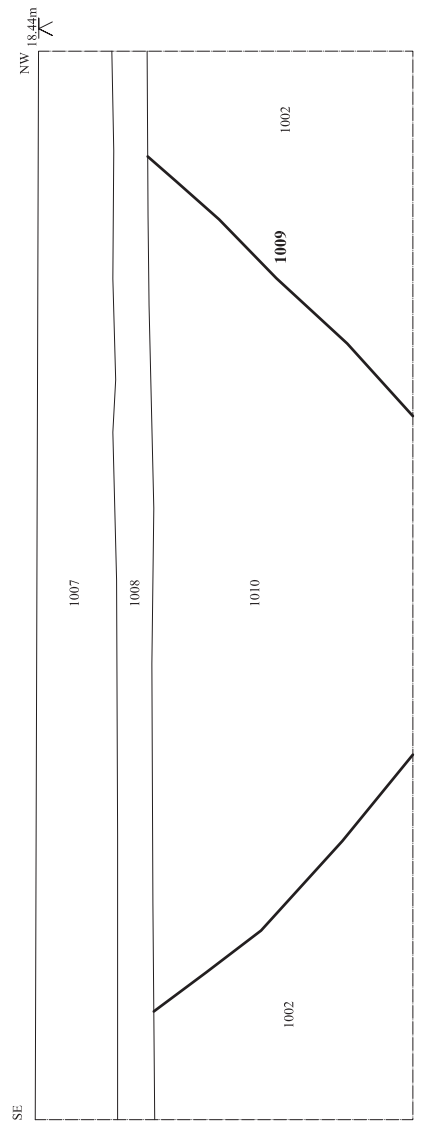


Monitored on 03.02.12



Monitored on 30.01.14

Monitored on 05.02.12



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3