

Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation.



Richard Newman

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



**CANTELUPE FARM, HASLINGFIELD,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

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University of Cambridge

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Site Code: **CFC 09**

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Report No. **879**

Summary

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trench-based evaluation on a 17630m² area of land located at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (TL 5424 2542) between the 23rd and the 28th of March 2009. At this time seven trenches, covering a combined total of 556m², were excavated at the site. These were carefully positioned so as to investigate the footprint of a proposed new grain store and weighbridge, as well as the course of a proposed drainage ditch and planting strip. Although no archaeological features were encountered in the former area, in the latter the southern fringe of a fieldsystem associated with a small settlement – now a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 27/DCB 375) – situated immediately to the north of the PDA was identified. In addition, a double ditched alignment that had previously been identified by an air photographic survey of the area was also investigated. This feature, which was discovered to lie approximately 40m to the west of its projected location, and therefore outside the area of the proposed new buildings, was proved to be Late Iron Age or Early Roman in date.

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Introduction

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a trench-based evaluation on a 17630m² area of land located at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, between the 23rd and the 28th of March 2009. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is centred on TL 5424 2542 and is situated upon open agricultural ground (see Figure 1). Seven trenches, covering a combined total of 556m² (or 3.2%), were excavated at the site. These trenches – which targeted the site of a proposed new grain store, weighbridge, drainage ditch and planting scheme – were carefully positioned so as to locate and investigate a double ditch alignment visible on the air photographic survey (see Figures 2 and 3); in total, 9.2% of the proposed grain store plot was examined. This work was undertaken in response to the brief generated by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (McConnell 2009), and followed the specification issued by the CAU (Standring 2009). The project was commissioned by the Trumpington Farm Company.

Methodology

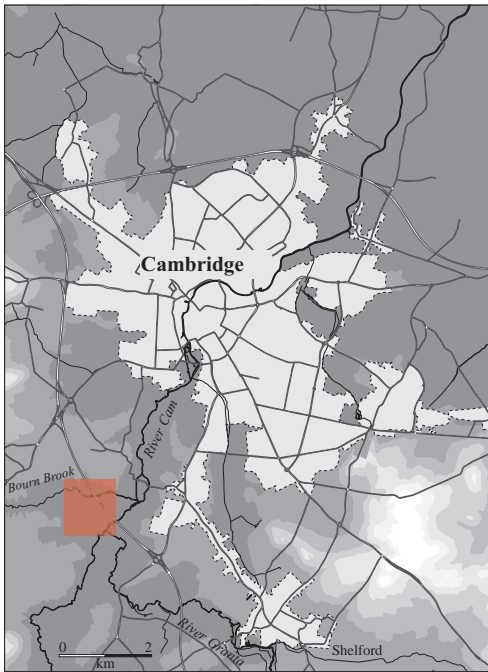
Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket; the material was then visually inspected and metal detected. Following this, all archaeological features were excavated by hand and recorded using the CAU modified version of the MoLAS system (Spence 1994). Base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50, whilst sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Context numbers are indicated within the text by square brackets (*e.g.* [01]), and feature numbers are denoted by the prefix F. (*e.g.* F. 3). The photographic archive consists of a series of digital images.

Landscape and geology

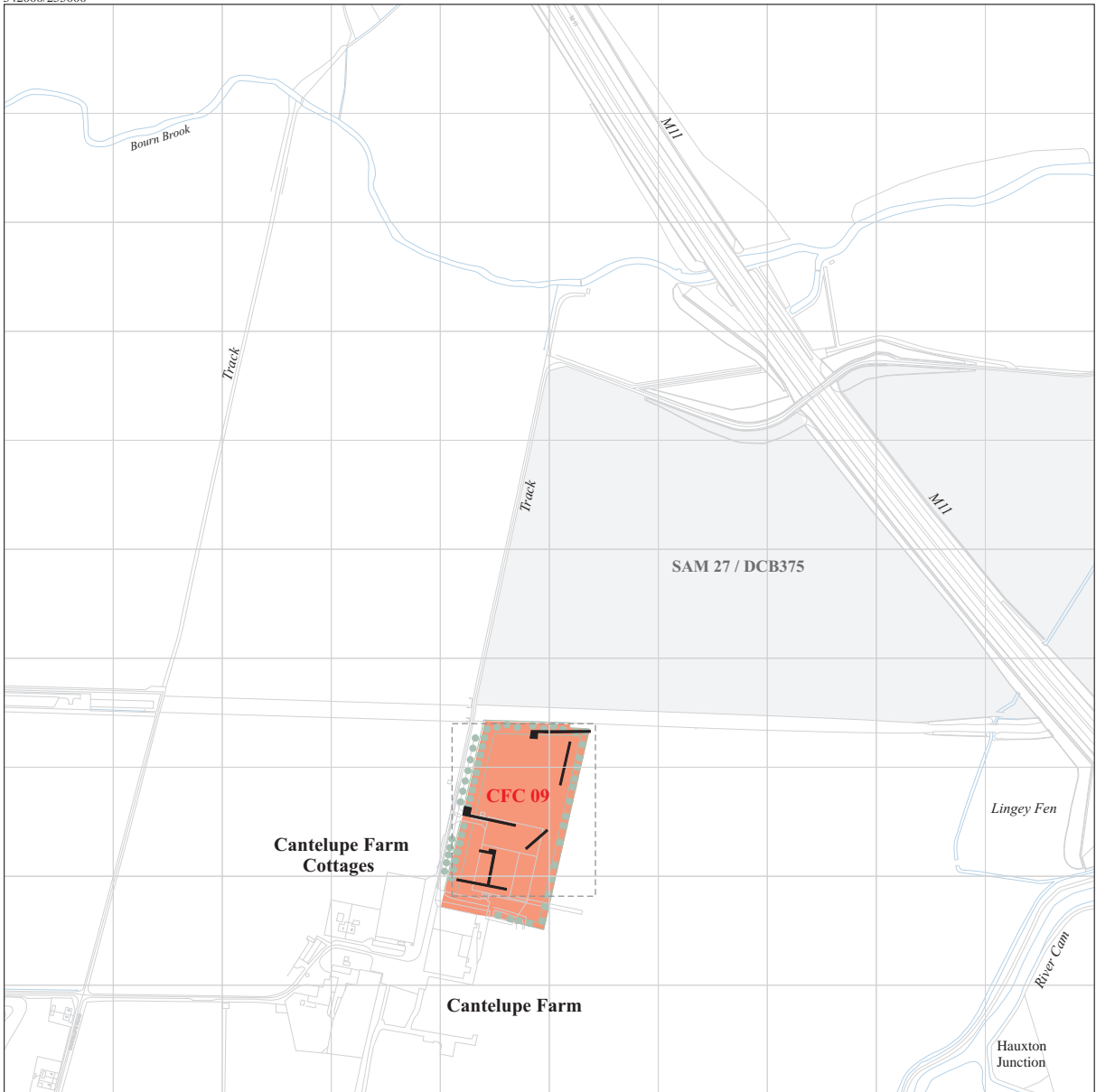
The PDA is situated upon the western floodplain of the River Cam, and its underlying geology consists of 1st Terrace river gravels overlying Gault clay (British Geological Survey 1994). The area's present surface height ranges between 11.8m and 12.4m OD, whilst natural gravels were encountered during the evaluation between 11.1m and 11.7m OD.

Historical and archaeological background

The southern hinterland of Cambridge, within which the PDA is situated, is known to comprise a rich archaeological landscape containing remains that date from a wide variety of periods. In particular, recent large-scale trench-based evaluations undertaken within the Trumpington Meadows/Addenbrooke's environs to the east (Evans *et al* 2008, 141-186) and at Barrington Cement Quarry to the south (Dickens *et al* 2006) have demonstrated the presence of extensive, if scattered, settlement activity in this area during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Furthermore, the area immediately surrounding the site has itself long been seen as being of particular significance (see especially Fox 1923, 209-11). Perhaps of greatest importance in this latter respect are a series of cropmarks located less than 100m to the north of the PDA. First revealed by the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography's images of the area, and subsequently scheduled (SAM 27/DCB 375), these marks reveal the presence of a cluster of enclosures, each with an

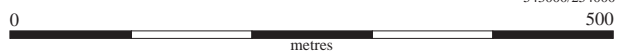
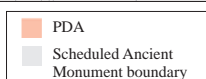


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543000/254000

Figure 1: Location plan.



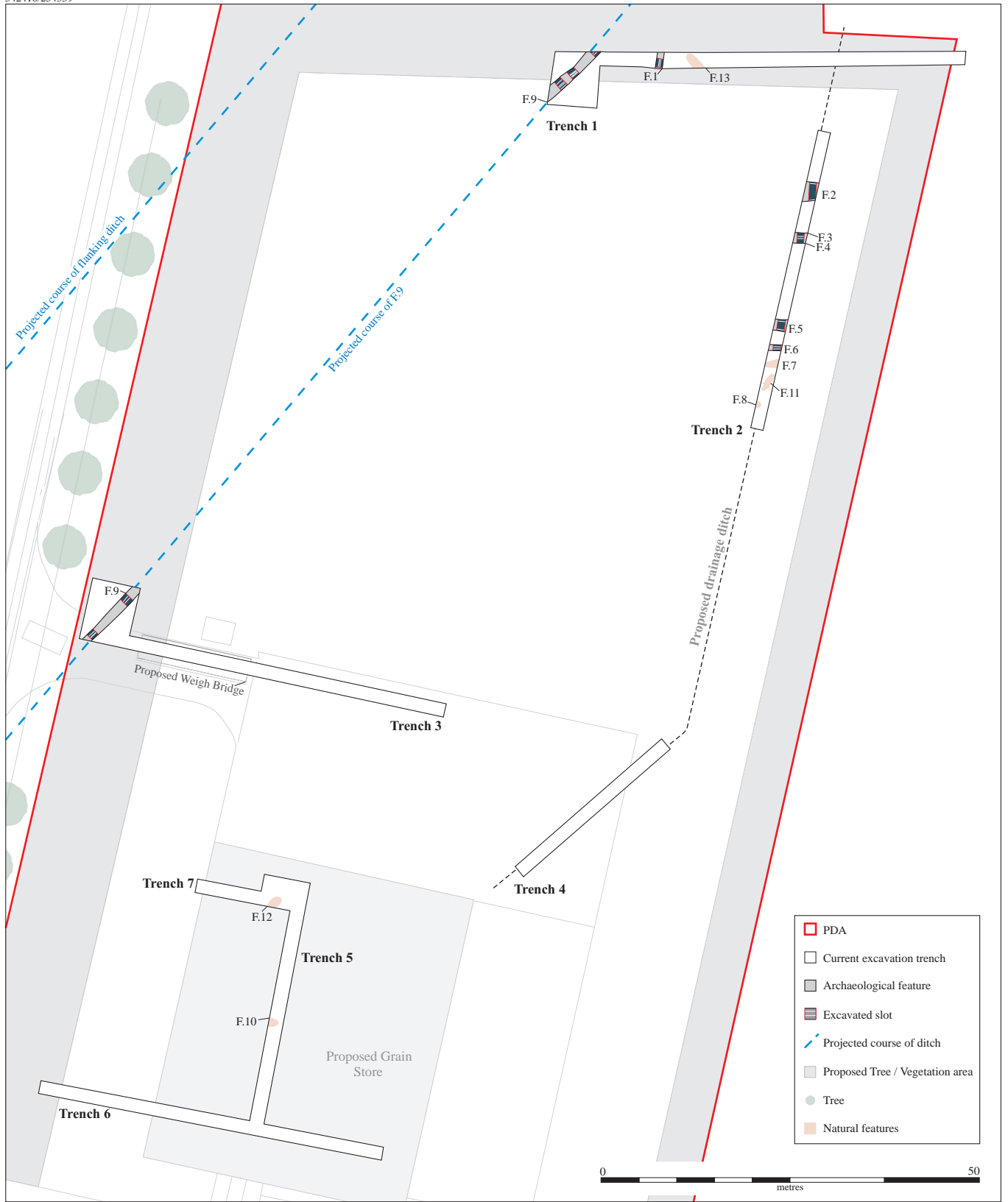


Figure 2: Trench Plan against development proposals.

associated field system (see Figure 3). Two principal groupings are discernable, one situated to the northwest and one to the northeast; the latter cluster, which lies in the closest proximity to the PDA, appears to be the densest and has an associated grid-like infield system. A northeast to southwest oriented double ditch alignment is also apparent in this area, its projected course extending across the PDA (see again Figure 3).

Despite the importance which has been attached to this particular landscape, however, it is notable that relatively few excavations have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity. The scale of the archaeological investigations which accompanied the construction of the nearby M11 Cambridge Western Bypass were extremely limited, for example, although it must be noted that during the course of this work two important sites were discovered close by. The first of these was encountered at Lingey Fen, located *c.*800m to the east of the PDA, where two Late Bronze Age timber trackways were excavated (*c.f.* Pullinger *et al* 1982, 25-40); the second was identified only a little way to the south at Edmondssoles, close to the River Cam, where traces of Iron Age and Roman occupation were uncovered (*ibid*, 41-72; see also Britnell 1984). In the more immediate vicinity of the site, however, the recovery of datable material has been restricted to the recording of surface finds; this has included material of Mesolithic (CHER 04350; CHER 04376), Bronze Age (CHER 04376B) and Roman date (CHER 04725; CHER 04369; see also Fox 1923, 209-11). Yet no physical investigation of the cropmarks which constitute the scheduled ancient monument has so far been undertaken, and their projected Iron Age/Roman date therefore remains unconfirmed.

In addition to the archaeological investigations outlined above, a recent historical survey of the area has also been undertaken which revealed a complex sequence of agricultural activity. In the nearby Bourn Valley, for example, it appears that a relic landscape – consisting of elements derived from Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval fieldsystems – is still discernable within the palimpsest of extant plots (*c.f.* Oosthuizen 1996; Oosthuizen 2003; Oosthuizen 2006). Although such a process of ‘fossilisation’ appears to be unique within the southern Cambridge hinterland – due in no small part to the Bourn Valley’s somewhat unusual geographical location, and the concomitant effect this has had upon the history of the area – it is probable that a very similar agricultural sequence also occurred in the more immediate surroundings of the PDA. Unfortunately, however, this cannot be directly corroborated given the paucity of surviving evidence. Indeed, even the precise nature of the Medieval and Post-Medieval usage of the area remains relatively unclear as the PDA is situated outside the coverage of the historic maps of Cambridge (*c.f.* Baggs & Bryan 2002). Greater certainty surrounds the origin of Cantelupe Farm itself, however, which was established during the early 19th century (*c.*1814) when the surrounding fields were inclosed. At this time the area was allotted to Earl De La Warr, from whose second title – Viscount Cantelupe – the property gets its name. The farmhouse building was largely constructed from reused Post-Medieval bricks and timbers, principally of 16th and 17th century date, the majority of which were recovered from the demolition of nearby Haslingfield Hall in 1814-18 (RCHM(E) 1968, 143-44; Elrington 1973, 231). Notably, at 417 acres, Cantelupe Farm comprised the largest post-inclosure farm to be created in this area (Elrington 1973, 233-34).



 PDA

Figure 3: Aerial photograph of the area from the northwest by J.K. St. Joseph (after RCHM (E) 1968, Plate I).

Results

Two principal objectives may be defined for this project. The first of these relates to the northeast to southwest oriented double ditched alignment, previously noted above, which is projected to extend across the PDA (see Figure 3). It has been suggested that this may be Neolithic in date (McConnell 2009), comprising a rare monument type known as a cursus of which few examples have yet been discovered in Cambridgeshire (*c.f.* Last 1999; Malim 1999). If correct, this would represent a significant discovery and its investigation is clearly of primary importance. The second objective is to ascertain the extent to which the remains previously identified by aerial photography within the scheduled ancient monument to the north extend south of the trackway which forms the northern boundary of the PDA. For this reason, trenches have also been sited so as to investigate as wide a spectrum of the area as possible.

The double ditched alignment

The alignment was successfully located, although – as it was situated around 40m to the west of its projected location – only the easternmost of the two ditches was investigated. Defined as **F.9**, this feature was encountered in both Trench 1 and Trench 3 (see Figure 2). Notably, however, a marked difference was discernable in the depth, profile and fill of the ditch in these two locations, which were situated around a hundred metres apart. This change (clearly visible in Figures 4 and 5) appears to be primarily attributable to variations in the underlying geology, as this comprised river terrace gravels in Trench 1 and patchy Gault clay in Trench 3. As a result, the feature's depth became much shallower and its fills much clayey from northeast to southwest. Perhaps most importantly, however, as a result of this investigation a Neolithic origin for the alignment can be firmly discounted as two sherds of probable 2nd century pottery – comprising Horningsea Ware and undiagnostic Greyware respectively – were recovered from slot [34] in Trench 3. The feature is therefore most probably Late Iron Age or Early Roman in origin, and is likely to have been directly associated with the settlement remains situated immediately to the north of the PDA.

Ditch **F.9** was linear in form and aligned northeast to southwest. It was encountered in both Trenches 1 and 3 where, in total, five slots were excavated into the feature. Cut [20] = [28] = [30] = [34] = [37] measured between 1.63m and 0.94m in width and least 112m+ in length. It varied between 0.54m and 0.29m in depth, and had moderately sloping partially stepped sides leading to a partially concave base. The three northernmost slots, situated in Trench 1, each contained a single fill ([19] = [27] = [29]) which consisted in each case of an identical moderately compacted deposit of mid orangey brown sandy clay silt with frequent well sorted gravel inclusions. Further to the south, however, in Trench 3, the two remaining slots contained very different fills. In slot [34], for example, initial fill [33] comprised a moderately compacted eroded sandy gravel deposit. Above this lay [32], a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that was in turn overlain by moderately compacted mid greyish brown clay silt deposit [31]. In contrast, to the south of this slot, cut [37] contained two very different fills again. Here, basal fill [36] consisted of a very firm deposit of mid orangey grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions, which was in turn overlain by [35], a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch **F.9** is Roman in date, and appears to have formed the eastern boundary of a driveway or trackway associated with the nearby settlement to the north. Fill [31] in Trench 3 contained two sherds of probable 2nd century pottery, comprising Horningsea Ware and Undiagnostic Greyware respectively, whilst fill [35] contained a single undiagnostic flint flake.



Figure 4: Ditch F.9, as present in trench 3 (left) and Trench 1 (right).

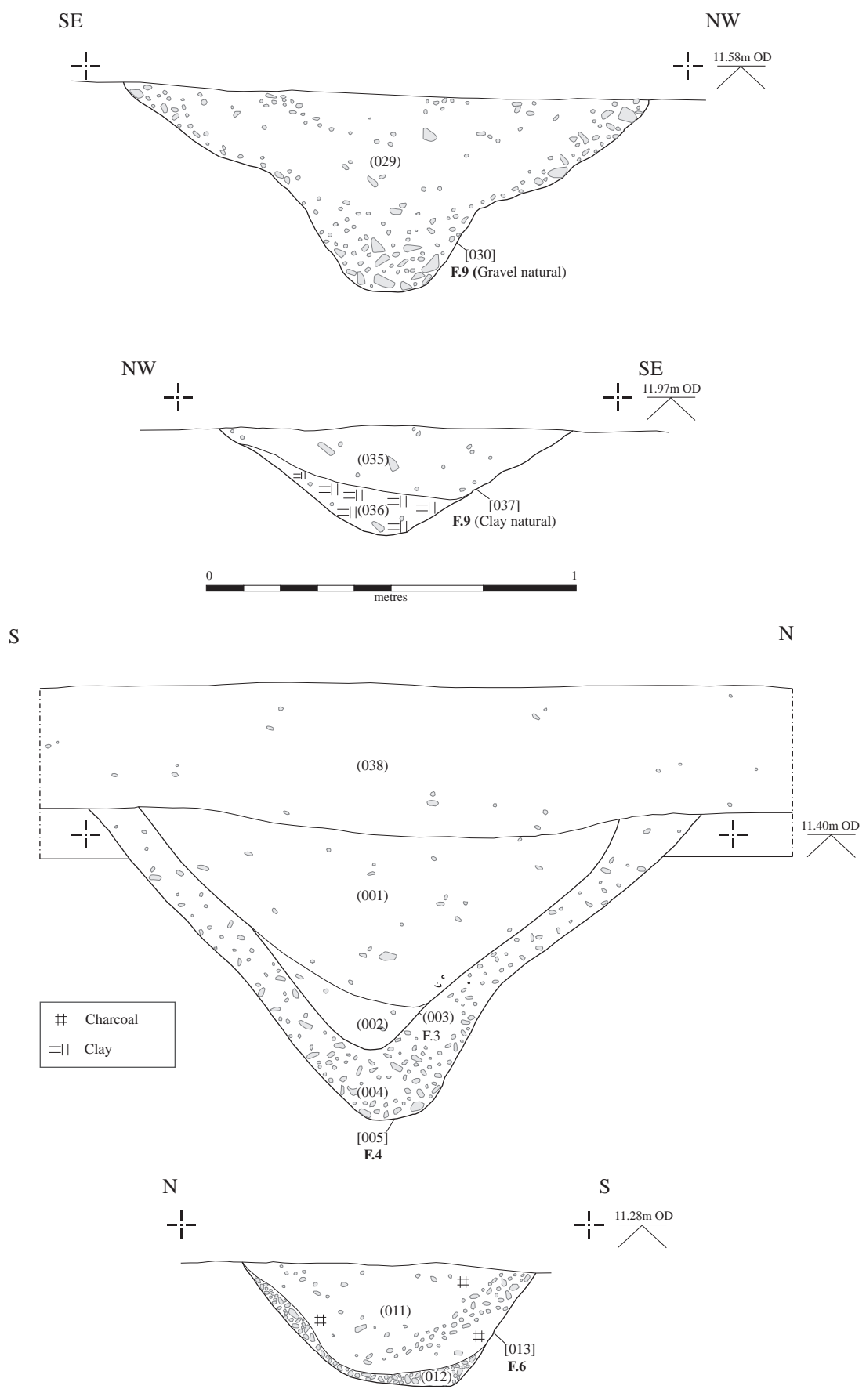


Figure 5: Sections of F.9, F.4 and F.6.

Other ditches

In addition to **F.9**, four other ditches were also identified during the course of the evaluation (comprising **F.1**, **F.3**, **F.4** and **F.6**; see Figure 6). These were clustered in the northeast corner of the PDA, being encountered exclusively in Trenches 1 and 3, and appear to have formed part of the southern fringe of the fieldsystem visible in the aerial photographs to the north (see Figure 3). Yet whilst these features clearly perpetuate the broad north-south/east-west grid-like alignment of this system, they lie in perhaps too great a proximity to one another to all have been directly contemporary. It thus appears likely that they represent part of a palimpsest of agricultural activity in which the constituent ditches were recut and replaced as and when necessary, perhaps over a period of several centuries. Unfortunately, however, the only find to be recovered consisted of a small and abraded sherd of Later Iron Age pottery from **F.3** that may well have been residual; the precise date range of the fieldsystem cannot therefore be determined.

Ditch **F.1** was linear in form and aligned north to south; it is situated in Trench 1. Cut **[07]** measured 1.8m+ by 0.84m in extent and 0.35m deep, and had moderately sloping concave sides leading to a partially concave base. The single fill, **[06]**, consisted of a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This feature most probably comprised part of an Iron Age/Roman fieldsystem, although no definite dating evidence was recovered.

Ditch recut **F.3** was linear in form and aligned east to west; it is situated in Trench 3. Cut **[03]** measured 1.8m+ by 1.05m in extent and 0.47m deep, and had moderately to steeply sloping sides leading to a partially concave base. Two fills were present; initial fill **[02]** consisted of a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions, and was overlain by **[01]**, a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions. Ditch **F.3** represents a recut of earlier ditch **F.4**; it contained a single small and abraded sherd of Later Iron Age pottery, although this may well have been residual.

Ditch **F.4** was linear in form and aligned east to west; it is situated in Trench 3. Cut **[05]** measured 1.8m+ by 1.35m in extent and 0.65m deep, and had moderately to steeply sloping sides leading to a partially concave base. The single fill, **[04]**, consisted of a moderately loose deposit mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. This feature, which was later recut by **F.3**, most probably comprised part of an Iron Age/Roman fieldsystem, although no definite dating evidence was recovered.

Ditch **F.6** was linear in form and aligned east to west; it is situated in Trench 3. Cut **[13]** measured 1.8m by 0.75m in extent and 0.37m deep, and had moderately to steeply sloping sides leading to a partially concave base. Two fills were present; initial fill **[12]** consisted of a relatively loose deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent gravel inclusions, and was overlain by **[11]**, a moderately compacted deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. This feature most probably comprised part of an Iron Age/Roman fieldsystem, although no definite dating evidence was recovered.

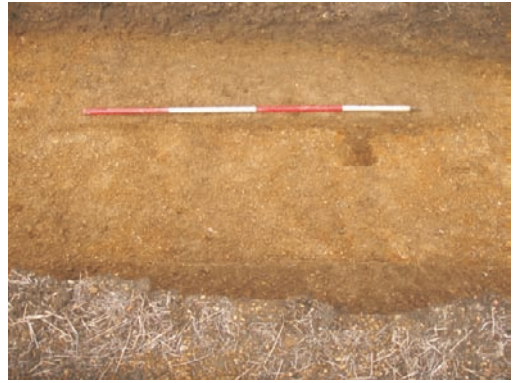


Figure 6: Clockwise from top left, F.6; F.2; F.8 and F.3/4.

Plough furrows

Two plough furrows were also present (**F.2** and **F.5**), both of which were situated in Trench 3. Although undated, judging by their size and form these features were most probably Medieval or Post-Medieval in origin; notably, however, they followed the same east to west alignment as the earlier ditched fieldsystem, to which they were also closely adjacent. This indicates that they may have respected the orientation of a very long-lived agricultural landscape, potentially representing a degree of continuity similar to that previously identified elsewhere within the southern Cambridge hinterland (*c.f.* Oosthuizen 2006).

Plough furrows **F.2** and **F.5** were linear in form and aligned east to west; they are situated in Trench 3. Cuts [10] and [22] measured 1.8m+ in length and varied between 2.72m and 1.51m in width and 0.33m and 0.26m in depth. Both had moderately to gently sloping sides leading to irregular uneven bases and contained a single fill (comprising [09] and [21] respectively). This consisted in each case of a moderately compacted deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare gravel and charcoal flecks. The only find to be recovered consisted of a single square sectioned iron nail that was derived from [21] in **F.2**.

Natural features

Finally, six tree boles were identified at the site, although one of these (**F.8**) may potentially represent a small bioturbated pit; the remainder comprise **F.7**, **F.10**, **F.11**, **F.12** and **F.13**. Whilst the sterility of these features precludes the precise determination of their date, it seems probable that they are earlier than the principal phases of agricultural activity undertaken in the area. It is also notable, however, that they are primarily – although not exclusively – situated to the southwest of the apparent limit of fieldsystem previously discussed above; alternatively, therefore, they may have comprised part of a ‘scrubland’ zone situated to the south of the well-tended fields. Aside from the potential (although perhaps unlikely) pit-type origin of **F.8**, no evidence of direct anthropogenic involvement in their creation was identified.

Tree boles **F.7**, **F.10**, **F.11**, **F.12** and **F.13** were irregularly sub-oval in form and situated in Trench 1 (**F.13**), Trench 2 (**F.7** and **F.11**), Trench 5 (**F.10**) and Trench 7 (**F.12**). Cuts [15], [24], [26], [39] and [42] varied between 2.51m and 1.28m+ in length, 1.17m and 0.62m in width and 0.29m and 0.12m in depth. The fills ([14], [23], [25], [38] and [41] respectively) consisted in each case of a single deposit of a moderately compacted deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

Pit/tree bole **F.8** was sub-circular in form and situated in Trench 3. Cut [17] measured 0.74m by 0.58m+ in extent and 0.22m deep, and had moderately to gently sloping sides leading to a partially concave base. The single fill, [16], consisted of a moderately compacted deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. **F.8** represents a small tree bole or heavily bioturbated pit; no dating evidence was recovered.

Discussion

This evaluation was successful in achieving both of its primary aims. In the first instance, the double ditched alignment was located (although only its eastern branch was investigated) and its projected course determined to extend to the west of the proposed new grain store site. Furthermore, the feature proved to be Late Iron Age or Early Roman in origin as two sherds of probable 2nd century pottery were recovered. This demonstrates that the double ditch alignment is likely to have been directly associated with the settlement (now a scheduled ancient monument) situated immediately to the north. It may thus have functioned as a droveway or similar pastorally-related feature, and it is interesting to observe that a highly comparable – not to mention similarly interpreted – alignment has recently been identified within the Addenbrooke’s environs only a little way to the east (*c.f.* Armour 2008). Alternatively, however, it is also possible that the ditches may have flanked a small trackway which served to link the settlement to the wider landscape, although it must be noted that no trace of an associated surface was encountered. Only limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in the area was encountered – in the form of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sub-circular scraper recovered from topsoil layer [38], which compliments very similar surface finds previously recorded in the vicinity – suggesting only a low level of ‘background noise’ during this period.

In addition, the evaluation was also successful in determining the southern boundary of the nearby scheduled ancient monument’s fieldsystem, which extended only partway into the northern half of the PDA. Whilst the paucity of associated material remains precludes the accurate determination of the fieldsystem’s date, the delineation of its extent does provide a valid contribution towards the understanding of the monument’s form. Furthermore, the dearth of finds also attests to the relatively sterile nature of the ‘outer fringe’ of the fieldsystem and demonstrates that the PDA is located at some distance from the main locus of contemporary occupation. Indeed, such a pattern indicates that the nearby cropmarks are most likely to represent the remnants of a relatively small settlement, with their apparent complexity probably being attributable to a gradual process of modification and development as opposed to short term intensive activity. In this respect, it is certainly notable that the previous belief in the particular significance of these remains (*e.g.* Fox 1923, 209-11; RCHM(E) 1968, 144-45) may have been attributable, at least in part, to the apparent rarity of such settlements prior to extensive modern fieldwork (Evans *et al* 2008, 186). It is now becoming clear, however, that very similar sites are in fact widely scattered throughout the southern Cambridge hinterland. Thus, although demonstrating on the one hand the potentially somewhat ‘everyday’ nature of the adjacent scheduled ancient monument, the results of this project make an important contribution towards our growing understanding of this regionally important landscape.

Acknowledgments

The project was commissioned by the Trumpington Farm Company and the fieldwork was monitored by Dan McConnell, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA); the project was managed for the CAU by Robin Standing. The excavations were directed by Richard Newman and were undertaken in the field with the assistance of Frankie Cox, Shannon Hogan and Hayley Roberts. Jason Hawkes managed the finds processing and specialists who examined material from the site included Katie Anderson (Roman pottery) and Lawrence Billington (flint). The graphics were produced by Iain Forbes and Bryan Crossan. Particular thanks are due to Craig Cessford for commenting upon a draft of this text.

Appendix: finds assessment reports

In total seven items, weighing 85g, were recovered from the evaluation at the Cantelupe Farm site. Notably, even given the limited scale of the work that was undertaken, this is an extremely small amount of material which serves to dramatically underline the peripheral nature of the PDA in relation to the settlement situated immediately to its north.

Provisional assessments of the most significant classes of material are presented below; in certain cases, however, insufficient quantities were recovered for a full assessment to be worthwhile. The quantity of animal bone recovered, for example (a single fragment, weighing 8g), is clearly insufficient for any useful interpretation to be derived. Similarly, the only metal artefact to be recovered comprised an undiagnostic square sectioned iron nail, weighing 5g, which was derived from [21] in plough furrow F.2.

Pottery assessment (with Katie Anderson)

A very small pottery assemblage, consisting of three sherds derived from two separate features, was recovered from the site. The material comprises:

- Two sherds of probable 2nd century pottery, which were recovered from [31] in F.9. These comprised a single body sherd of local Horningsea Ware, weighing 45g, and a single rim sherd of undiagnostic Greyware, weighing 4g.
- A single small and abraded sherd of undiagnostic Later Iron Age pottery, which was recovered from [01] in F.3. This weighed 1g.

Flint assessment (with Lawrence Billington)

An equally sparse flint assemblage, consisting of two items, was also recovered. The artefacts comprise:

- A probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sub-circular scraper, with some evidence of retouching. This was recovered from topsoil layer [38] and weighs 20g.
- A single debitage flake, of indeterminate date. Whilst this may possibly be ploughstruck, it appears more likely to be anthropogenic in origin. It was recovered from [35] in F.9, and weighs 2g.

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Oasis Form

OASIS ID: cambridg3-58258

Project details	
Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	The Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trench-based evaluation on a 17630m ² area of land located at Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (TL 5424 2542) between the 23rd and the 28th of March 2009. At this time seven trenches, covering a combined total of 530m ² , were excavated at the site. These were carefully positioned so as to locate and investigate a double ditched alignment which had previously been identified by an air photographic survey of the area. This target was successfully achieved and upon excavation the feature was proved to be Late Iron Age or Early Roman in date, containing two sherds of 2nd century pottery. It therefore most probably represents a droveway or ditch flanked trackway associated with a small settlement - now a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 27/DCB 375) - situated immediately to the north of the PDA. In addition, four ditches comprising part of the outermost fringe of the field system of this settlement were also encountered, along with two Medieval/Post-Medieval plough furrows and six tree boles. This project therefore makes a valid contribution towards our growing understanding of the regionally important landscape of the southern Cambridge hinterland.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2009 End: 28-03-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 3157 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CFC 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Aerial Photography - interpretation','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HASLINGFIELD Cantelupe Farm
Postcode	CB23 1LY
Study area	1.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5424 2542 51.9054692574 0.242375739077 51 54 19 N 000 14 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.10m Max: 11.70m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Robin Standring
Project director/manager	Robin Standring
Project supervisor	Richard Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Trumpington Farm Company
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	CFC 09
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	CFC 09
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	CFC 09
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Aerial Photograph','Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey'

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, R.
Other bibliographic details	CAU Report No. 879
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	The report consists of an A4 wire bound document with plastic laminate cover. It is 18 pages long and has six illustrations.
URL	http://ads.ahds.ac.uk
Entered by	Richard Newman (rn276@cam.ac.uk)
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