

The results of field walking, casual observations, test pitting and an earthwork survey undertaken by CAFG within Haslingfield parish between 1981- 2012



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## Summary

*This report records all work carried out by CAFG within Haslingfield parish between 1981 and 2012. This comprises fieldwalking of about a quarter of the parish (1981-2007), 10 casual observations including three test pits within the village (c.1985-2011), an earthwork survey at River Farm (Field 2) and 24 test pits within the village excavated over a weekend in 2012. This is a significant amount of work which has added substantially to our understanding of the development of the parish over time.*

*Very small quantities of earlier prehistoric material were recovered, with no significant artefacts present; although a small concentration of worked flint was found in Field 13.*

*A small quantity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) pottery was found in two adjacent fields, extending over a 400m by 100m area (Fields 4 and 8). It is possible that these artefacts imply a long lived settlement from the LBA/EIA period, earlier than previously thought. Over part of this area, within Fields 8 and 9, CAFG field walking has also found some Mid/Late Iron Age pottery and a mass of Roman material over an area c.500m by 200m. The latter included tesserae, many tiles (including box flue) and metal objects (including a cockerel brooch and a Saxon brooch). Susan Oosthuizen has recorded this area as a possible estate centre (Roman and Saxon) and the CHER notes an Iron Age cremation, a Roman villa, Roman burials and Saxon cremations from this site.*

*CAFG fieldwork has found three further probable Mid/Late Iron Age to Roman settlements located in Fields 2, 6 and in an area around TL 4066 5221 within the present village. The Field 2 settlement is likely to have been extensive, as artefacts covered a 300m<sup>2</sup> area and this work greatly adds to the two CHER findspots (a coin and a pot sherd) recorded previously here. The settlement in Field 6, however, was not previously known. Mid/Late Iron Age (and Roman) pottery was found during casual observations in the village at TL 4066 5221, as well as Roman pottery nearby during the 2012 test pit survey, suggesting a settlement over a c.300m by c.150m area. A few Roman artefacts have been recorded in the CHER as finds spots for part of this area, but the CAFG material has not only suggested a Mid/Late Iron Age start date but also extends the area of the possible settlement.*

*A few artefacts dating to the Early-Middle Saxon period have also been found by CAFG. A single Saxon brooch found at TL 411 531 presumably originates from the Saxon burial ground found during coprolite digging in 1874 (CHER 04816). Pottery recovered from this period suggests the possible presence of two previously unknown settlements, both directly to the south-west and north respectively of the large Mid-Saxon green postulated by Sue Oosthuizen and Chris Taylor. The former comprises three Early/Middle and Middle Saxon pottery sherds found during field walking at River Farm (Field 2). In the same location, Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery has also been found during CAFG fieldwalking, perhaps suggesting continuous occupation. The second suggested settlement is very uncertain due to the limited nature of work. This consisted of a casual observation at 36 New Road, where a large sherd of a probable cremation urn was recovered, and 100m to the north-west of this, where a single pottery sherd was found in Sidney Gardens, within a test pit.*

*Casual observations and test pits by CAFG have found Saxo-Norman pottery and other artefacts in 10 sites within the area of the former green and in three places*

directly outside it. This evidence, combined with other archaeological work, suggests that final nucleation occurred at Haslingfield in the Saxo-Norman period, with an early 11th or just post-Conquest date probable. No pottery or artefacts of this period have been found beyond the present village in other parts of the parish, despite significant areas being fieldwalked.

An increased number of sites datable to the c.12th to mid-14th century period have been identified by CAFG, represented by pottery and other artefacts recovered from casual observations and test pits. These were within the former green itself and around it, including along at least two of the roads leading out of the village. Interesting objects recovered include part of a possible Purbeck stone mortar. Earthworks were recorded by CAFG at River Farm (Field 2) and comprised house platforms, a road-way and other features. These elements are likely to have dated to the medieval period as, subsequent to the survey, the site was ploughed and fieldwalked with 472 medieval pottery sherds found along with a small number of late medieval sherds.

In the c.12th century, a new hamlet seems to have been established in the parish at Brook Farm, c.500m to the north of the present village. Medieval and late medieval pottery was found, concentrated over a c.250m by 200m area. It is possible, even likely, that this belonged to the former Sternes manor. Haslingfield is an example of new settlement(s), or hamlets forming outside the main nucleated settlement.

There was a reduction in the number of artefacts datable to the late medieval period found both within the former green and around the outside; sites abandoned include the River Farm area. In contrast the 'hamlet' at Brook Farm continued throughout the late medieval period. Pottery production (fabric 402: see Appendix E) may have been undertaken, given the presence of possible kiln waste found here.

Within the main manor (Scales) in the centre of Haslingfield village, a large midden layer up to c.0.5m thick, dating to the c.mid 16th century, was found in three test pits. Test Pit 4 was the most productive, with a significant quantity of mostly primary material (pottery, bone, tiles (floor and roof), brick, nails, shells etc.).

In the post-medieval period there seems to have been a slow increase in population within the present village, although the hamlet at Brook Farm seems to have become diminished in c.16th/17th centuries, becoming just a farm.



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Archaeological work in the parish of Haslingfield has been conducted intermittently by the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group (CAFG) since 1981. This work has taken four main forms, comprising fieldwalking, casual observations (including a few test pits), an earthwork survey and an extensive test pit survey. Fieldwalking occurred between 1981 and 2007 with about a quarter of the parish being surveyed. A number of casual observations were undertaken within the core of the village between the 1980s and 2012, mostly when individual buildings or structures were being constructed; three test pits were also hand excavated. Over 16th and 17th June 2012, 24 test pits were excavated around the village as a community programme run by CAFG. An earthwork survey was carried out at River Farm in c.1980.
- 1.1.2 Over these years CAFG has documented a number of the fieldwalking and casual observations as interim statements submitted to the Cambridgeshire Heritage Environment Record (CHER). It is important to note that none of these statements contained detailed distribution maps of the artefacts, indeed even the pottery dates were uncertain as they had not been examined by a specialist. Several areas of fieldwalking and the earthwork survey were not formally reported.
- 1.1.3 This current report brings together the results of all the CAFG work in the parish. Specialists have undertaken analysis of the main artefact and ecofact groups uncovered. Historical sources, as well as other archaeological work, have been included in order to understand the development of the parish from the Stone Age to the early post-medieval period. Grants in 2012 by the Haslingfield Society, JIGSAW Cambridgeshire and the Eastern region of the Council for British Archaeology have helped to fund this project.
- 1.1.4 CAFG has constantly strived to keep the local community involved, not only during the test pit survey but also in formal events. On 26th May 2013 an open day was held at the village hall with a display of finds from the test pits as well as talks concerning various aspects of CAFG's work. It is anticipated that this current report will be made available as a downloadable pdf document and it is hoped that a paper will be submitted to the county journal, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS), in due course.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by CAFG and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

## 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The parish of Haslingfield (pre-1934 boundaries) comprised 2,573 acres, and was bounded on the north and east by the Bourn Brook and the River Cam respectively. Its southern boundary with Barrington descends from the summit of the White Hill to the Cam, while the western boundary partly follows old watercourses: the Long and Caldwell Brooks (Fig. 1; Wright 1973, 227).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2001 and 2002) records that the earliest solid geology comprises Head material in the extreme southern part of the parish. The next in the geological sequence is Gault Formation (mudstone), which is found in parts of the northern area of the parish. This Formation in about half the parish, including most of the village itself, is sealed by either West Melbury Marly Chalk and/or Zig Zig Chalk

Member. Drift geology is only found along the rivers and brooks along the north and eastern parish boundaries and comprises Alluvium and River Terrace Deposits.

- 1.2.3 The top of White Hill on the southern side of the parish is at 66mOD sloping sharply to the village at or just under 20mOD, with the northern half of the parish being fairly flat at between c.19m and c.22mOD.

### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 A search of the Cambridgeshire HER database for the parish was carried out, although only the data from the pre-1934 parish boundaries have been used; a full CHER list from Mesolithic to medieval is included as Appendix A. Further information sources were also used, including the Victoria County History (VCH), publications by local historians e.g. Stringer and Coles 2009, as well as their unpublished notes, and several articles by academics (especially Susan Oosthuizen and Christopher Taylor). These sources have enabled the results from the CAFG work to be placed within the context of the known archaeology and history of Haslingfield and the broader surrounding area.
- 1.3.2 Relatively few archaeological excavations have taken place in the parish and most of these were small and located away from the present village, near to the boundaries of Trumpington and Barrington parishes, more than 1km from the village centre. Parts of the parish were quarried for coprolites in the late 19th century and a few artefacts found during this activity were donated to local museums.

#### ***Earlier Prehistoric (Mesolithic to Bronze Age) (Fig. 1)***

##### *Mesolithic CHER records*

- 1.3.3 Four Mesolithic findspots have been recorded in the parish. These comprise a tranchet axehead and another axe in the same location at the extreme north-east of the parish (CHERs 04350 and 04378), a scatter of Mesolithic flints one km to the south of these axes (CHER 04376) and a tranchet axe in the northern part of the village (CHER 04351).

##### *Neolithic CHER records and archaeological work*

- 1.3.4 Five Neolithic findspots have been recorded in the parish. In the north-east there was an arrow head (CHER 04376A), and three adjacent flint scatters (CHERs 04340, 16178 and 16356) were found in the far south-west. A Late Neolithic pottery sherd was also recovered during fieldwalking at the latter site (Dickens 1999). In addition a few residual Early Neolithic flints were found in the northern part of the village during a recent excavation at 30 New Road (Atkins 2011, 53).

##### *Bronze Age CHER records and archaeological work*

- 1.3.5 It has been suggested that a prehistoric trackway ran through Harlton and Haslingfield, crossing the Cam at Hauxton Mill in the south of the parish (Malim 2000, 11). A possible variation or offshoot of this was the 'Mare Way', which followed the ridgeway to the south. This is undated but may be from the Bronze Age or Iron Age (CHER 04718a). Money Hill Bronze Age tumulus was also located along this ridgeway (CHER 04718). Nearby, a group of undated ring ditches (CHERs 04719, 04720, 04721, 04722, 04723) extending over a 300m distance has also been identified from aerial photographs, and might be the remains of Bronze Age round barrows.
- 1.3.6 Scatters of artefacts have also been recorded in the parish, including along the eastern parish boundary next to the River Cam (CHERs 16179, 04376B and 10159). The first may denote occupation/settlement, as a scatter of pottery was found (undecorated and some showing burning), with the two others being findspots (an arrowhead and a bridle

bit). In the village itself (CHER 04347) and directly to the west of it (CHER 04344) were a barbed and tanged arrowhead and an Early Bronze Age flint knife respectively. In addition, a few residual Bronze Age flints were found in the northern part of the village during a recent excavation at 30 New Road (Atkins 2011, 53).

### ***Later Prehistoric to Roman***

- 1.3.7 Later prehistoric and Roman records within the parish are far more numerous than earlier prehistoric records. Some of these records derive from aerial photographs of cropmarks which are likely to be Iron Age and/or Roman in date. Most settlements of this age extend into both periods and, for this reason, settlement cropmark features have been mostly assigned to both the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 1.3.8 Overall, it is thought that Iron Age settlements in Haslingfield parish comprised scattered farms and hamlets set in a largely cleared landscape (Oosthuizen 1996, 8). "Each farmstead was surrounded by its own fields, and .... the farmers may have managed the woodland, meadow, fen and pasture in common" (*ibid*, 8). Oosthuizen hypothesised that all these hamlets and farmsteads within the present Haslingfield parish, and possibly some land to the west in Harlton parish, were part of a probable large Iron Age estate (*ibid*, 8). The northern, eastern and southern boundaries of this estate survive in the present Haslingfield parish boundaries (respectively, the Bourn Brook, River Cam and a chalk ridge). The individual farmers probably paid rents to the estate owner. Oosthuizen identifies seven areas of Iron Age (and Roman) occupation within Haslingfield parish, based on recorded artefacts (1996, map 1). The seven areas are spread across the parish, between c.500m and 1km apart.
- 1.3.9 Oosthuizen (1996, 8) argued for continuity of settlement for most (if not all) of Haslingfield's Iron Age settlements into the Early Roman period, but with Roman language and culture slowly seeping into the countryside through the Roman garrison at Cambridge and the Roman town which replaced it. The land was used more intensively in this period, with loss of further woodland, whilst the former Iron Age estate may have been controlled from a Roman villa located at the extreme north-eastern part of the parish, near to the Cam (*ibid*, 10).

### ***Iron Age CHER records and archaeological work***

- 1.3.10 A cremation was found in 1818 in the far north west of the parish, in addition to Iron Age pottery denoting a probable settlement (CHER 03323); while a series of seven settlement cropmarks aligned directly parallel to and south of the Bourn Brook were also identified between 300m and 500m apart (CHERs 9652, 8945, 9634, 8943, 8941, 9643 and 04724). A further three postulated settlements were recorded to the south of these settlements, in the far north-east of the parish (CHERs 9644, 9645 and 18433; Fig. 1). The last, at Cantelupe Farm, comprised Late Iron Age and/or Early Roman occupation revealed during an archaeological evaluation (Newman 2009).
- 1.3.11 In the central northern part of the parish there are four other settlements with cropmarks (CHER 8962), and two adjacent cropmark sites in the far south of the parish (CHERs 8940 and 9651). An excavation at 30 New Road in the village found part of a settlement dating from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman periods, with Iron Age artefacts including a coin as well as pottery and animal bones (Atkins 2011). Three residual Early Iron Age sherds from the site may have come from a single feature pre-dating the settlement.
- 1.3.12 Three Iron Age findspots have been recorded in the parish: Iron Age pottery and a weaving comb were found adjacent to the west of the village (CHERs 04345 and 04528) and a Bronze disc just to the north-east of the village (CHER 4507).

### *Roman CHER records and archaeological work*

- 1.3.13 The two Iron Age/Roman settlements found by archaeological excavations and the many cropmark sites recorded above are not repeated in this section. A combination of aerial photography, coprolite excavations, fieldwalking and magnetometry survey have found/identified a villa, an associated field system and a cemetery between c.0.5km and 0.7km to the north of the village. Aerial photography has recorded a double-ditched enclosure and a villa; with artefacts from fieldwalking including tile and tesserae (CHER 08961; Sanderson 2008). At least three Roman cremations in urns were found to the east of this area, near Cantelupe Road, where a later Anglo-Saxon cemetery was also located (CHER 04816a). A Roman pottery sherd was found 0.5km to the south-west of the cemetery, suggesting that activity may extend further to the south (CHER 04369).
- 1.3.14 In the village itself there may have been two settlements. Roman pottery found in topsoil layers during an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 65 New Road (CHER CB15627; Roberts 2000) may indicate a nearby Roman settlement - perhaps part of the one partly excavated 200m to the south-west at 30 New Road (see above). Here, an Early Roman enclosure and part of a possible domestic structure were found. Residual Late Roman artefacts including roof tile were found in the topsoil. The second settlement may be postulated by three separate findspots located around the present church over a c.100m area (CHERs 04347A, 04348 and 04349), which collectively comprise four Roman coins and two spindlewhorls.
- 1.3.15 In the far north-east corner of the parish, three CHER records are c.100m apart and may denote a former settlement, with coins and pottery being recovered (CHERs 04728, 08704 and 08705). Another settlement may be postulated c.300m to the west by the presence of Roman finds including a coin (CHERs 04726 and 04727). In the north-west corner of the parish near to the Roman road from Cambridge to Arrington Bridge, Roman burials were found in 1817 and 1907 within an oval barrow 68ft long, 30ft wide and 5ft high (CHER 03324).
- 1.3.16 Directly to the west of the village there is an isolated findspot of a Roman four-sided glass vessel (CHER 04343), and to the south of the village a coin of Constantine was found (CHER 4718b). To the south-east there was a sherd of samian pottery (CHER 04363a) and a coin of Trajan (CHER 04367).

### ***Early to Middle Saxon***

- 1.3.17 There are just four CHER entries for the parish relating to the Early to Middle Saxon period. These comprise an Early Saxon (c. late 5th-6th centuries) inhumation and cremation cemetery, near to the site of the Roman cremation burials described above (CHER 04816; Lethbridge 1967, 313-4; Taylor 2000, 25). The cemetery was found during coprolite digging in 1874, when rich grave goods were recovered, including two swords, spears, 55 brooches (many types), cowrie shells and draughtsmen made from horse teeth. Two CHER records comprise single Anglo-Saxon brooch findspots found during 19th coprolite digging in close proximity to the south-west of the village (CHERs 04341 and 04342). These brooches may have originated from another cemetery. In the far south of the parish a few Early Saxon pottery sherds were found during fieldwalking (CHER 16356; Dickens 1999) but it is uncertain what this record represents.
- 1.3.18 The village of Haslingfield was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Haslingefeld*; the name probably means 'people of *Haesel*', where *Haesel* is an Old English personal name (Reaney 1943). Oosthuizen (1996, 11-14) has suggested that the ending '-field'

is one of the earliest Anglo-Saxon place names and refers to a cleared area within sight of woodland and the *'-ing'* part of Haslingfield refers to a tribal or political group, the *Haeslingas*. Oosthuizen believes that there may have been some administrative continuity as control of the estate passed from Roman to Saxon incomers (*ibid*, 13-14). This is based on two factors: 1) the eastern, northern and southern parish boundaries "remain" and 2) Haslingfield was one of seven manors in Cambridgeshire which both contained a major Roman site and was counted in 1086 as part of the 'king's ancient demesne'.

- 1.3.19 Early documents dating to around AD 700 seem to place Haslingfield within the small kingdom of West Willa (Hart 1974). West Willa was soon absorbed into the kingdom of the Middle Angles and later within the large kingdom of Mercia. Haslingfield was seemingly one of the Royal estate centres (Oosthuizen 2006, 100).
- 1.3.20 A probable Saxon route way, the Stulpe Way, has been suggested (Oosthuizen 1996, map 2) and it is likely that the Early and Middle Saxon settlers were still living in scattered farmsteads into the 7th century (*ibid*, 1996, 13-15). Each community within the estate was obliged to provide produce to the estate. The large Haslingfield green may have been laid out in the Early Saxon period, or could be a Middle Saxon creation. Several similar greens have been suggested for other parishes in the area (Taylor 2002), perhaps suggesting centralised planning in this part of south Cambridgeshire, possibly in the Middle Saxon period. For Haslingfield, there are references to a 'great Green' from the 14th century (Wright 1973, 229), although its size has been extensively debated (RCHM 1968; Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 1997; Taylor 2002). Two authors have suggested that the whole ovoid area (a 48ha site) may have been a very large ill-drained former meadow (Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 2002, 62).

### ***Late Saxon to medieval***

#### *Late Saxon/Saxo Norman*

- 1.3.21 Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman dates have been assigned to locations where St Neots, Stamford and Thetford pottery have been found. Most of these sherds cannot be tied specifically to the Late Saxon period or just afterwards, and therefore they have been given the broad date range. The CHER records this Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery just as medieval (except for CHER 05008) and this 'medieval' dating has been kept here (Fig. 1). In contrast, in the Results section of this report (Section 3), Paul Blinkhorn's dating has allowed this former wide dating to be sub-divided to Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, medieval and late medieval periods (See Figs. 5 and 6).
- 1.3.22 In the CHER records only a single site has been attributed to the Late Saxon period, comprising a few pottery sherds recovered directly to south-east of the village during drain digging (CHER 05008).

#### *Saxo-Norman to medieval*

- 1.3.23 Saxo-Norman and medieval features and artefacts are far more common in the parish and these have been found at several locations within and outside the putative green.
- 1.3.24 Five CHER records relating to Saxo-Norman and medieval activity have been identified from within the former green. Saxo-Norman and medieval features were found at Haslingfield manor during an evaluation; high status medieval objects were also recorded (CHER 1005a; Mackay 2003). Just within the former green a Saxo-Norman boundary ditch probably related to Broad Lane, and five 13th to early 14th century medieval pits were found during a small watching brief at Well House Meadow (MCB 16656; Atkins 2005). All Saints Church was built in the 12th century (CHER 03943); a clunch feature and medieval floor tile were found within the churchyard (CHER MCB

- 17731). An evaluation on land behind 65 New Road recorded a St Neots sherd and Ely ware pottery from the topsoil. The lack of features within the site may not be significant as the high level of activity over the past few centuries in this location seems to have obliterated any primary contexts (CHER CB 15627; Roberts 2000, 7). A pond dated as medieval to 19th century has been found in the western side of the village (CHER 11240).
- 1.3.25 Just outside the green there are CHER records on the periphery of the village. House platforms (of unknown date) have been identified off Back Lane, directly to the south-east of the village, with at least two terraces also being recorded by CAFG (CHER 11242). Three medieval pottery sherds were found just to the east of this (CHER 05006).
- 1.3.26 Further away, just to the south-east of these two records, CAFG fieldwalked and found Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman and medieval artefacts (and earthworks) - CHERs 04363, 04364, 04365 and 04366). It should be noted that Paul Blinkhorn has assessed this pottery again as part of this report, with the pottery assigned to each fabric type (Tables 29 and 64; Fig. 5). The CHER records state that fieldwalking and geophysical survey found evidence for a house platform, a hollow-way and over 200 sherds of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery (CHER 04363; Flood 1980). Directly to the south-east of this site there are three separate fieldwalking episodes by CAFG and also one to the north-east. These identified scatters of Saxo-Norman (in at least two of these areas) and, in the main, medieval and late medieval pottery (in all four). The former three scatters were found in association with earthworks (CHERs 04364, 04365 and 04366). Outside the green, just within the northern-western part of the village, there is an L-shaped medieval moat situated near to Pates Farm (CHER 10002).
- 1.3.27 Outside the present village, domestic medieval occupation has been suggested in two or three possible locations in the parish. About 500m to the north, a significant concentration of 13th and 14th century pottery was found at Brook Farm during field walking (CHER 15723; CAFG 1996). Over 1km to the north-east of the village, Saxo-Norman pottery was found at Cantelupe Farm (CHER 04725a; Wilson and Hurst 1962, 306). It is uncertain whether three medieval CHER records that are within a c.100m area at the far south-western part of the parish were recording only part of a field system or, less likely, that medieval occupation had occurred in this location (CHERs 15785, 16356 and 16357). There were two medieval and two medieval/post-medieval boundary ditches found respectively at CHER 16357 (Kenny 1999) and 15785 (Cooper 2004). A few medieval pottery sherds were found at CHER 16356 during field walking (Dickens 1999).
- 1.3.28 A clunch quarry, just to the south of the village, may have medieval origins (MCB 17718). It is likely that this is the quarry referred to in the 13th century relating to quarrying south of the village (document quoted in Wright 1973, 227). Ridge and furrow has been identified to the south of the village (CHER 08940a) as well as near the Bourn Brook (CHERs 5095 and 5096). A single medieval pottery sherd was found during the laying of a gas pipe in the far north-eastern part of the parish and may have been part of a manure scatter (CAFG 1985).
- 1.3.29 The green may have been almost obliterated by later encroachment that had already begun by the 12th century, including the parish church and the present nucleated High Street. There are different suggestions regarding the Late Saxon/early medieval layout of the parish. As High Street lies obliquely across the suggested oval green, with the church at its western end, it has been suggested that small triangular greens may have existed at both ends (RCHM 1968, 136-7). Taylor (1997, 67) argues against the theory that Haslingfield grew up around a large green and suggests a more complicated

settlement arrangement. This alternative model proposes that there was probably a smaller green, with the present triangular green on the High Street extending to the Hall and with the church on its south-west corner. This area may have been the centre of the main village, which consisted of several linked hamlets (four are named) with Frog Lane to the north (near CHER 10002) and three along the river: at River Lane, the eastern extremity of High Street, and at Back Lane. The route ways probably joined the different hamlets and may largely survive in the modern layout of the village, with the main road running east from Harlton to Haslingfield, where it divided into three roughly parallel tracks: New Road, High Street and Back Lane (Taylor 1997, 67-68).

- 1.3.30 Documentary evidence gives some indication of population size within the parish. Domesday Book (1086) shows that Haslingfield was already well established by the late 11th century and had the largest population of the 12 parishes in the Wetherley hundred (Taylor 1997, 68; Stringer and Coles 2009, 25). The Domesday survey records 81 registered people, although this simply notes the number of heads of households: a true figure for the population would be four or five times this number. Haslingfield had been a royal manor with 7 hides. No church was recorded, but Robert the priest is noted as having a hide. The village in total could muster 19 plough teams of eight oxen each, indicating that approximately 70% of the land was devolved to agriculture (Oosthuizen 2006, 44).
- 1.3.31 At some date three open fields were founded in the parish. This probably occurred in the pre-Conquest period, as some of the furlongs were given Norse names (Stringer and Coles 2009, 22). The movement of population from isolated farmsteads to around the green had probably occurred by the time of the Norman Conquest (Oosthuizen 1996, 16-17).
- 1.3.32 Records show that Haslingfield grew to 140 tenants (as many as 700 people) in 1279, but the population was down to 271 adults in 1377, dropping to 53 families in 1563. There are 13th and 14th century references to a manor owned by the Scales family in Haslingfield and this seems to have been located within the centre of the former green. Here, below an upstanding Elizabethan manor called Haslingfield Hall, a recent archaeological evaluation revealed thick deposits of high status medieval domestic occupation dating from the 12th century (Mackay 2003). A further manor site may have been located within the former moated site on the north-west side of the village near to Pates Farm (HER 10002).

#### ***Post-medieval and undated***

- 1.3.33 A few representative 16th-18th century post-medieval records have been retained in Figure 1 and these derive from across the present village (CHERs 04909 (17th century house and barn), 04910 (16th century Pate's Farm), 04368 (listed 17th century building), 05006A (post-medieval pottery found by CAFG), 10432 (17th century dovecot) and 10433 (18th century dovecot).
- 1.3.34 A few other post-medieval items were found in the fields and mostly comprised one or two pottery sherds in the far north-eastern part of the parish. These may represent manure scatters (e.g. CHERs 08703 and 08705A). A handful of undated records for the parish were found.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 We wish to thank all those many members of CAFG, too numerous to name, who have spent many hours over the last 30 years fieldwalking etc. and to acknowledge the great contribution of Paul Firmin, now sadly deceased, in leading the fieldwalking in the 1980s. We also thank the various land owners who allowed us to walk on their fields:

Anthony Pemberton of Trumpington, the late John Rayner, members of the Chivers family of Impington, the Banks family of Harlton and Christine Tod & the late Tom Tod.

- 1.4.2 Excavation of test pits was undertaken by members of CAFG and some family members of the owners of the properties. We thank the owners who allowed us to excavate metre squares in their gardens: Pam & Chris Holt, Bob & Christine Branch, John & Diana Offord, Margaret & Henry Ginger, Giles Winton-Smith, Michael Hendy, Brian Gott, Jane Elliott, Laura & Maria Stringer, Alan Stevens, Betty Hunt, Jill & Paddy Keane, Penny & Roger Willcox, Brian & Sue Gotto, Audrey Buckland, Margaret Long, Honor & Bob Ridout, Michael Kemp, Chris & Vanessa Burgoyne. In addition we thank those people who volunteered their properties but where test pits were not excavated as we ran out of time. We are also grateful to those who lent us previous finds from their gardens.
- 1.4.3 The Methodist Church hall was made available to us for the launch through the support of Mr and Mrs Kipping and funded by the Village Society. Michael Hendy, chairman of the Village Society, made available his barn in School Lane for washing and sorting finds, and very generously provided tea and cakes for all participants at the end of the excavations. The Village Society also funded the use of the Village Centre for a day to exhibit the finds and for presentations of the results.
- 1.4.4 This project was helped by the generosity of the Haslingfield Village Fund who donated £50 for the purchase of digital maps for illustrating this work. The Council for British Archaeology (East) also donated £500 towards the project. JIGSAW Cambridgeshire kindly contributed two days of Paul Blinkhorn's time, helped on the day and supplied some of the equipment used; Oxford Archaeology East also lent some tools.
- 1.4.5 Sally Croft at Cambridgeshire HER kindly supplied data for the whole parish and thanks go in particular to Lucy Offord for all her work on the illustration figures and the site survey. Rachel Clarke kindly edited this report.



## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objectives of this project were threefold:

Firstly, and most importantly, it was to collate all work done by CAFG within the parish (fieldwalking, casual finds, an earthwork survey and results of a test pit exercise in 2012) as a single grey literature report.

2.1.2 Secondly, this report was to include a history of the parish from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and record how it evolved over time. To do this, CAFG's results were integrated into previously reported historical and archaeological findings in the parish.

2.1.3 Thirdly, the aim is to produce a synthesised version of this grey literature report to be published as an article in Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS).

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology CAFG used within its work in the parish was as follows:

#### ***Fieldwalking***

2.2.2 Since the early 1980s, CAFG has fieldwalked across large areas of south-west Cambridgeshire, including about one quarter of the fields within the parish of Haslingfield. The fieldwalking techniques employed by CAFG have changed over time. At first, from 1981 until 2003, the fieldwalking was recorded within 100m squares based on OS National Grid co-ordinates. Before walking commenced, the grid lines were laid out using tape measures and with reference to OS maps at a scale of 1:12500. Participants were then placed ten metres apart and instructed to walk in a straight line across the square. Finds of all periods were placed in plastic bags and the walker instructed not to walk more than twenty paces before placing the bag on a marker cane. The position of each cane was marked on a plan and later converted into a grid reference. All finds were taken away, washed and identified at facilities made available by the County Council and later by Oxford Archaeology East. Records were made in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets to include find point, OS grid reference, and numbers of items by period.

2.2.3 In 2003 a hand held Global Positioning System device (GPS) was purchased, and thereafter the grid lines were not laid out. Walkers continued to be placed ten metres or paces apart and the GPS was used to record the position of the finds. The OS National Grid references in the GPS were downloaded into an Excel spreadsheet and the finds identifications added. A metal detector was not used during the fieldwalking.

2.2.4 As part of this study all pottery, up to the post-medieval period, recovered by CAFG from previous fieldwalking was retrieved from Cambridgeshire County Council storage and sent to a pottery specialist (Paul Blinkhorn) for identification and dating. Using Paul's pottery dating, the locations of all the pottery were processed by period on maps produced by Lucy Offord (Figs. 2-6).

#### ***Casual finds from within the village***

2.2.5 During building work at 31 High Street Haslingfield, a deep trench was dug across the bank on the line of the manor house park wall. Mid-Late Iron Age, 'Belgic', Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from below the bank into which the 16th century brick wall of the manor park had been inserted. Subsequently three test pits were excavated in the vicinity, at 33 High Street and 35 High Street (The Dovecote) and across the road

at 48 High Street. Finds were also recorded at three sites where building work had disturbed archaeological deposits (5 Fountain Lane, Norbrook, 17 Fountain Lane and 36 New Road). Also recorded was pottery from Green Farm, High Street when the barn footings were replaced in the 1970s.

### ***Test Pits***

- 2.2.6 Over the last few years Mike Coles had the idea to do a test pit survey within the village, but this thought did not become actively implemented until 2010. In this year, it was decided to sound out an established village group (Haslingfield Village Society) to lead/be a figure head for the test pit project. The Haslingfield Village Society is an active organisation providing activities of interest to a wide range of people, including care of a village archive and support to those interested in the history of the area. In autumn 2011, the Village Society Committee agreed to co-promote the test pit exercise. A note was published in the parish magazine 'Church & Village' in March 2012, inviting interested residents to a meeting on Saturday, 14th April. The Village Society hosted a display in the Methodist Church hall of archaeological and historical material found in the parish and, during the event, residents were asked whether they would be interested in allowing test pits to be excavated in their gardens. As a result, about twenty firm commitments from residents were obtained. Word of mouth and other factors meant that over the next few weeks a total of 30 sites were identified. Where possible all interested residents were visited by Mike Coles and Terry Dymott and the actual location of their 1m square test pit agreed. These positions were suggested by the owners, where they least interfered with their garden. Owners were asked if they wished to excavate their own square. In the event only six did so; the remainder were excavated primarily by members of CAFG with a few external volunteers.
- 2.2.7 The excavating of the test pits was based on the method devised by Carenza Lewis at Access Cambridge Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Record books and instructions were bought from Carenza and used to ensure a satisfactory standard of work. Because the soil is derived from a heavy gault clay it proved very difficult to use a sieve on all contexts, but very careful attention was given to all excavated material. Finds, of all periods, were collected by context, taken to a barn in School Lane, washed and sorted. The pottery was separated in order to be sent for identification by Paul Blinkhorn.
- 2.2.8 The site survey of the test pits was carried out by Lucy Offord using a Leica 1200 series GPS combined with Leica Smartnet.

### ***Earthwork survey***

- 2.2.9 The earthwork survey was carried out in a former meadow at River Farm. It was ploughed in 1979 and used for cereal crops. As a consequence, the site was surveyed by CAFG as it was thought the former earthworks might be ploughed out within a few years. The survey took place over a week, using tapes and an optic square. A base line was set up with the grid off-set using the optic square. All slopes were calculated by eye with hachures drawn to denote the distance and steepness of the gradients (Fig. 7). Soon after the survey it was fieldwalked by CAFG. In the event, the field was ploughed for c.3 years and has now reverted to pastoral farming, with earthworks still present, albeit slightly denuded.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The fieldwalking data has been divided into four parts (the areas surveyed in 100m<sup>2</sup> grids, HAS 06, Brook Farm and BR008 (Barton Rd)). The artefacts from these four areas are recorded in Appendix E (Tables 64-67) and by period in the figures (Figs. 2-6). For ease of reporting the data, all fieldwalked fields have been given numbers (1-15) and these are recorded in the report (below) and labelled in the figures (Figs. 1 to 6).

#### 3.2 Fieldwalking and an earthwork survey

##### *100m<sup>2</sup> areas (Fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10; Tables 29 and 64)*

3.2.1 The 100m<sup>2</sup> fieldwalking exercise took place in the 1980s with eight fields surveyed. Only pottery sherds were retained from these fieldwalking areas, comprising 1241 sherds dating from the prehistoric to late medieval period (post-medieval and modern pottery has not been counted; Table 1). The vast majority of the pottery came from Field 2 with lesser numbers from elsewhere.

No. pottery sherds	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Field 6	Field 7	Field 10	Total
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	5
Mid-Late Iron Age/Belgic	-	2	-	7	-	3	-	-	12
Roman	7	502	1	70	1	18	5	6	610
Saxon	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	10
Medieval	6	472	-	18	-	6	4	2	508
Late medieval	23	14	7	32	3	12	1	4	96
<b>Total sherds</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1241</b>

Table 1: *Prehistoric to late medieval pottery found by field and period in 100m<sup>2</sup> areas of fieldwalking*

##### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

3.2.2 Five Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds (23g) were found, with three sherds coming from the extreme western part of Field 4 and two from Field 6 (Fig. 3). The former would presumably derive from the precursor of a Mid-Iron Age to Roman settlement located in Fields 4/8 (See also section HAS 06 below).

##### *Mid Iron Age/Roman*

3.2.3 Ten sherds of Mid/Late Iron Age, two Belgic and 610 Roman sherds were found in these fields (Fig. 4; Tables 4, 29 and 64). All fields produced at least one Roman pottery sherd, although the quantities in each location varied greatly. The vast majority of these sherds were concentrated in Field 2, which produced one Mid/Late Iron Age, one Belgic and 502 Roman sherds - a significant concentration over a c.300m by 200m area.

3.2.4 Lesser quantities came from two other fields, with Field 4 producing six Mid/Late Iron Age, one Belgic and 70 Roman sherds in an area where an Iron Age bronze disc (CHER 4507) had already been recorded (Fig. 4). Most of the pottery was located in the far western side of the field and it is likely that this was a continuation of the settlement located to the west in Fields 8 and 9 (see below). The other concentration was within Field 6, which had three Mid-Late Iron Age and 18 Roman pottery sherds

over a c.300m<sup>2</sup> area. Virtually no Roman pottery was found to the south of this concentration in Field 5, suggesting that it is likely that the pottery in Field 6 was from a former settlement and not derived from manure scatters.

- 3.2.5 The other five fields had between one and seven Roman sherds and it is likely these were dropped when the fields outside settlements were manured (with the possible exception of Field 7).
- 3.2.6 It is possible, even probable, that alluvium may be masking the Iron Age/Roman features near the Brook. Cropmark features recorded as CHER numbers (Fig. 1) show there are Iron Age/Roman enclosures within the field, just to the south of the stream, but only five Roman pottery sherds were recovered by CAFG from this field (CHERs 9643, 9645 and 04724; Fig. 4).

#### *Early Saxon to Saxo-Norman*

- 3.2.7 Four Early to Middle Saxon, two Middle Saxon, and four Saxo-Norman sherds were found in these fieldwalking areas (Fig. 5). The large majority of these sherds came from Field 2 (two Early/Middle Saxon sherds, one Middle Saxon and all four Saxo-Norman sherds). This small concentration, given the lack of pottery of this date elsewhere, is likely to be significant, with a probable settlement located here from the Early/Mid Saxon period. One Early/Middle Saxon sherd came from each of Fields 4 and 6 and a Middle Saxon sherd also came from Field 6 but the significance of these remains uncertain.

#### *Medieval to late medieval*

- 3.2.8 There were 508 medieval and 96 late medieval pottery sherds from the 100m<sup>2</sup> field walking areas (Tables 4, 29 and 64). The vast majority of the medieval pottery (472 sherds) came from Field 2, in the same area as the majority of the Saxon material. Prior to the fieldwalking in Field 2, the site had been surveyed by CAFG (Fig. 7). House platforms, a road and other features were recorded. The fieldwalking produced, in contrast to the large quantity of medieval pottery, only 14 late medieval sherds here. This suggests that these earthwork features were the last remnants of houses etc. abandoned presumably in the c.mid 14th century.
- 3.2.9 In the other fields walked in the 100m<sup>2</sup> pattern, six (Fields 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10) only produced very small quantities of medieval pottery (from 1 to 18 sherds) and these are all likely to have been deposited during manuring (Table 1). Field 4 produced 70 medieval sherds, which were largely concentrated in the south-western area. It is possible there was medieval occupation there, but as the sherd numbers are low it is more likely that these were also deposited as manuring scatters.
- 3.2.10 Late medieval pottery was found in all eight fields but in low quantities, and probably all derives from manuring (fields had between 1 and 32 sherds; Tables 1 and 64). Medieval occupation in Field 2 seems have stopped by the late medieval period with only 14 late medieval sherds found here (see above).

#### *Earthwork survey in Field 2 (Fig. 7)*

- 3.2.11 The early enclosures in the northern field are present as house platforms (a) and a sunken track (b). These have been cut across by the present Harston Road. A depression (c) in the southern field at TL 4132 5165 would seem to be later, possibly associated with the early 19th century parish enclosure. At TL 4139 5172 there is a significant mound (d) which drops steeply eastwards into the riverside Clock Close, and (e) shows a former course of the river.

- 3.2.12 Broken lines indicate modern field boundaries, and crosses show the national (TL) grid squares.

### **HAS 06 (Fields 8 and 9)**

#### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

- 3.2.13 In Fields 8 and 9 there was a concentration of eight and one Late Bronze Age/Early Iron pottery sherds respectively (Tables 29 and 65; Fig. 3). A single worked flint was also found in Field 9 (Table 2) with three burnt flints from Field 8 and one from Field 9 (out of only five burnt flints recovered from all fieldwalking). The evidence seems to suggest these artefacts came from a prehistoric settlement in this location.

#### *Mid Iron Age-Roman*

- 3.2.14 No Mid/Late Iron Age pottery was found within the survey area but the CHER records (CHER 8962) show there were Iron Age rectangular enclosures in Field 9 (Fig. 4). In contrast to the Iron Age artefacts, there is a significant quantity of Roman artefacts from both fields (8 and 9) over a c.500m by c.200m area. It is important to note that this area is recorded by CHER as a known villa complex. The fieldwalking produced 187 Roman pottery sherds from the two fields, but even more tile. In Field 8 there were 49 tile fragments which were recorded as Roman (including tegula and at least three box flue), as well as a whetstone and two oyster shells. Field 9 produced 204 Roman tile fragments, seven tessera fragments, a copper alloy brooch of a cockerel (similar to Crummy 2007, fig. 1.1 but with a small loop on its back; and therefore of a British type), a lead pot mend, a whetstone and 17 oyster shells. This group is extremely interesting and the link between the cockerel brooch and the cult of Mercury is analysed in the Discussion (see below, Section 4).

#### *Saxon to post-medieval*

- 3.2.15 A Saxon brooch was recorded at TL 411 531 (Field 9) as being from CAFG07 Haslingfield Cantelupe Road and seems to have been found during fieldwalking (Mike Coles, *pers. comm.*). It is a small long brooch, cross-head derivative type (Malim and Hines 1998 fig. 3.65, 19). It is very likely that the brooch originated from a burial - a cemetery is known to have been disturbed by coprolite digging in the 19th century in this area (CHER 04816; Fig. 5). No Saxon pottery was found fieldwalking these fields.
- 3.2.16 The recovery of only ten medieval sherds and 15 late medieval sherds (Tables 29 and 65) shows that Fields 8 and 9 were not occupied in these periods.

### **Brook Farm (Fields 14 and 15)**

- 3.2.17 140 stints were walked across both fields; their co-ordinates and the artefacts recovered are recorded in Table 66.

#### *Prehistoric to medieval*

- 3.2.18 Three Roman pottery sherds but no prehistoric or Saxon artefacts were found at Brook Farm (Fields 14 and 15; Tables 29 and 66).

#### *Medieval to late medieval*

- 3.2.19 A notable quantity of 124 medieval pottery sherds and 210 late medieval pottery sherds were found in both fields (Table 66). The vast quantity of this pottery (for both periods) originated within a relatively small area of c.250m by 200m and this implies there was occupation here (Fig. 6). There may have been pottery production on this site in the late medieval period. Of great interest is Paul Blinkhorn's recording of some pottery as possible kiln waste in fabric 402 (late medieval oxidized ware; mid 15th to 16th century)

from Field 15 (CAFG sq 281) at TL 40180 53390. It is worth noting that many sherds in fabric 402 from this stint were unabraded (38 sherds (553g)). In the three adjacent stints to this kiln waste, fabric 402 sherds were also common (15 sherds (219g), 8 sherds (89g) and 16 sherds (289g)).

- 3.2.20 Relatively large quantities of medieval and late medieval sherds were recorded over 13 stints in Field 15 (CAFG sqs 279 to 291) with, collectively, 64 medieval (409g) and 152 late medieval sherds (1786g). This comprises half of the medieval and three-quarters of the late medieval pottery from these two fields. For fieldwalking this density is extremely unusual and is very likely of significance. Interestingly, in these same 13 stints there were just three tile fragments, 14 post-medieval to modern pottery sherds (plus two sherds late medieval/post-medieval red earthen ware (75g) and one metal object).
- 3.2.21 Fifty-five roof-tile fragments (not recorded in greater detail), were found in these two fields but in no real concentrations. Where several were found in the same stint, they were not in association with either medieval or late medieval pottery. This perhaps implies that they were not contemporary with the pottery and were post-medieval in date. In addition, 213 late post-medieval/modern pottery sherds were recovered, including 19th century vessels stamped with insignia from Queens' College, Cambridge (See Craig Cessford Appendix C.6). Only a single shell was recorded in Field 15.

**BR008 (Barton Road) (Fields 11 to 13)**

- 3.2.22 Fields 11-13 were adjoining fields at the extreme north-western corner of the parish, directly to the south of the Brook.

*Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

- 3.2.23 Two Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds were found in Field 13, about 700m apart (Fig. 3; Tables 29 and 67). Twelve worked flints were also recovered from Fields 11-13, of which eight came from Field 13 (Table 2). In addition, a single burnt flint was recorded from this field. This concentration of presumably prehistoric material from Field 13 is possibly significant, as only 13 flints were recorded from all the fieldwalking, and four from the test pitting.

Field	TL location	Number of flints
9	41010 53085	1
11	40424 53566	1
11	40959 53581	1
11	40950 53530	1
12	40766 53866	1
13	40132 54003	1
13	40208 54060	1
13	40016 54330	2
13	40103 54305	2
13	40029 54329	1
13	40044 54383	1
		13

Table 2: *Worked flint from field walking*

*Mid/Late Iron Age-Roman*

3.2.24 Two Mid/Late Iron Age pottery sherds were found, one each from Fields 11 and 13 (Fig. 4). Eighty-one Roman pottery sherds were recovered over the three fields but in no real concentration (Tables 29 and 67). It is possible that the lack of artefacts was due to late/post-Roman alluvium deposits from the Brook overlying the northern part of Field 13, which may have resulted in any earlier deposits being protected (this has also been suggested for Field 7 - see above at 3.2.6).

3.2.25 A small quantity of Roman/probably Roman artefacts was found in all three fields but in no discernable concentrations and it is therefore uncertain whether these denoted settlements or were just manure scatters. A break-down of artefacts from these three fields is:

Field 11 produced 19 Roman pottery sherds, 17 oyster/shell, 190 tile fragments, of which one was definitely Roman.

Field 12 produced 32 Roman pottery sherds, 16 oyster/shell, one whetstone and 178 tile fragments, of which one was recorded as Roman.

Field 13 produced 30 Roman pottery sherds, two oyster shells and 69 tile fragments, of which one was definitely Roman.

#### *Saxon*

3.2.26 A single Mid Saxon Ipswich ware fragment came from Field 12.

#### *Medieval-late medieval*

3.2.27 Sixty medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the three fields; with 23 sherds from Field 11, 31 sherds from Field 12 and six from Field 13. Ninety-two late medieval pottery sherds were found, comprising 31 sherds from Field 11, 53 from Field 12 and eight from Field 13. The pottery quantities from Fields 11 and 12 were not extensive but, unlike Field 13, there were some concentrations in their distribution. It is unlikely that these related to any settlement here, especially as a lot more modern pottery was found as well (Table 67), with 253 sherds (Field 11), 190 sherds (Field 12) and 146 sherds (Field 13). The tile (recorded above) could be of any period from Roman to modern, but that only three were recorded as definitely Roman out of 423 tiles is probably significant. Tegula, imbrex and box flue Roman tile are relatively easy to recognise, whereas medieval or post-medieval tiles are more difficult to differentiate. It is, on balance, much more likely the tiles and post-Roman pottery from these fields represent manure scatters rather than any occupation.

### **3.3 Casual observations/artefacts within Haslingfield**

3.3.1 The pottery from the ten casual observations has been recorded by Paul Blinkhorn in Section C.2.4-C.2.14 and is shown on Fig. 2.

#### *Mid-Late Iron Age-Roman*

3.3.2 Mid/Late Iron Age pottery was found at one location in the centre of the village (TL 4066 5221) with two sherds of Mid/Late Iron Age and one Belgic. In the same location, 18 Roman pottery sherds were also recovered. Three further Roman sherds were found c.100m to the south at 33 High Street. This is an area where Roman artefacts were found in the CAFG test pit survey (see below) and previously (CHER records), suggesting it is, therefore, very likely that there had been an Iron Age/Roman settlement in this area.

#### *Early/Mid Saxon*

3.3.3 The only Early/Mid Saxon pottery from the casual observations comprised a single large sherd (128g) found at 36 New Road, and may have been part of a cremation vessel.

*Saxo-Norman*

3.3.4 Seven sherds of St Neots type ware (Saxo-Norman) were recovered at three sites in the village (Haslingfield Church, 17 Fountain Lane and at TL 4066 5221), with the three sherds (152g) at 17 Fountain Lane being unabraded.

*Medieval to late medieval*

3.3.5 Medieval pottery was found across the village in nine of the ten casual observations (see Blinkhorn section C.2.4-C.2.14). The pottery recovered varied from a single sherd at 36 New Road to significant quantities, including some from probable medieval features or layers, from four sites in the village centre. A test pit at The Dovecote (High Street) produced 13 medieval sherds pre-dating 1250 and these came from the lowest spit (Table 30). At 33 High Street, the lowest three spits may be medieval in date (Table 32). Most of a 13th/14th century vessel and other sherds of this period came from the churchyard and at 12 High Street there was a significant quantity of pre-14th century pottery including most of an Ely ware bowl.

3.3.6 Late medieval pottery was far less common and was only recovered from three sites (12, 33 and 48 High Street. Although only represented by a single small sherd in the two former sites, at 48 High Street there was a possible layer/feature in spit three dating to this period (Table 31).

**3.4 Test pits**

*Introduction*

3.4.1 Over a weekend in August 2012, 24 test pits were excavated. These test pits (TPs) were spread across about half the village, although none was excavated within the eastern quarter or part of the western area (Fig. 2). Pottery recovered from the test pits dated from the Iron Age to modern (Table 3) and found alongside several other artefacts (Tables 5 - 28 in Appendix B below). These tables contain a breakdown of all artefacts and ecofacts per spit/feature within the test pits. The natural (geological subsoil undisturbed by humans) was encountered in all test pits except Test Pit 8, where modern disturbance was extensive, and Test Pit 21, where the excavators ran out of time and could not finish it. Several of the test pits may have found features (or layer deposits) but, due to their small size at 1m<sup>2</sup>, this was uncertain in most cases. Only two features were definitely ascribed and these were both probable pits cutting natural at the base of Test Pit 3. These features dated to the Saxo-Norman and at least late medieval periods respectively. Elsewhere, all spits are described as layers/parts of layers.

TP No	Iron Age	Roman	Early/Mid Saxon	Late Saxon/early med	Medieval	Late medieval	Post-medieval	19th/20th Century
1		██████████			██████████			
2		██████████		██████████	██████████			
3		██████████		██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
4		██████████		██████████	██████████	██████████		



5					██████ -	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -
7							██████ -	██████ -
8								██████ -
9								██████ -
10							██████ -	██████ -
11					██████ -		██████ -	██████ -
12				██████ -	██████ -		██████ -	
13					██████ -		██████ -	██████ -
14					██████ -			██████ -
15							██████ -	██████ -
17	██████	██████ -		██████ -	██████ -	██████ -		
18		██████ -		██████ -	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -
19					██████ -	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -
21							██████ -	██████ -
23		██████ -			██████ -	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -
25								██████ -
26		██████ -	██████		██████ -			
27								██████ -
28		██████ -		██████	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -	██████ -
29		██████ -					██████ -	██████ -
	1 sherd	41 sherds	1 sherd	13 sherds	95 sherds	c.70 sherds+	Not calculated	
			██████	Pottery sherds present			██████	Modern

Table 3: Pottery from Test Pits

*Earlier prehistoric*

- 3.4.2 Four struck flints were recovered from residual contexts in different parts of the village (two from Test Pit 4, one in Test Pit 7 and one from Test Pit 19).

*Mid/Late Iron Age*

- 3.4.3 A single Test Pit (17) at the northern end of the village found a small residual Mid/Late Iron Age sherd of pottery, which presumably represents a continuation of the contemporary settlement excavated directly to the north of the test pit at 30 New Road (Atkins 2011).

*Roman*

- 3.4.4 Forty-one Roman pottery sherds were recovered from 10 test pits (1-4, 17, 18, 23, 26, 28 and 29) and these may relate to two different settlements. The first area of possible settlement lay in the area of Test Pits 1-4 and 29, which were in the centre of the village, spanning a distance over c.300m. There were 11 Roman pottery sherds within those five test pits, but it should also be noted that, in this area, 21 Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds were recovered from casual observation at TL 4066 5221 (see above at 3.3.2) and CHER also registers several Roman finds, including from the church area less than 100m to the south-west. The other postulated Iron Age/Roman settlement was in the area of Test Pits 17, 26 and 28, where collectively 24 sherds were recovered. These may relate to a continuation of an Iron Age/Roman settlement found

during recent archaeological work directly to the north-east of this location at 30 New Road (Atkins 2011).

#### *Early/Mid Saxon*

- 3.4.5 Test Pit 26 in Sidney Gardens at the northern edge of the village had a single piece of Early/Middle Saxon pottery. This location was only c.100m to the north-west of where a large Early/Middle Saxon sherd was found by casual observations at 36 New Road (see above at 3.3.3).

#### *Late Saxon-early medieval*

- 3.4.6 There were artefacts possibly dating from the Late Saxon period, but none was definitely made before the Conquest period. In Test Pit 4 there was a possible horse bit of the Late Saxon/early medieval period as well as a double ended pin beater, although the latter may have been made at any date during the medieval period (See Crummy Appendix C.1). There were 13 Saxo-Norman pottery sherds, comprising nine St Neots type ware, one Stamford and three Thetford ware, coming from seven test pits (2-4, 12, 17, 18 and 28) (See Blinkhorn section C.2.15-C.2.37). All these test pits were within the area of the suggested Middle Saxon green.
- 3.4.7 Test Pit 3 contained a probable Saxo-Norman pit (context 7) which was located at the south-western corner of the test pit, and cutting the natural. This pit was more than 0.7m in diameter and 0.2m deep and contained two Roman and two Saxo-Norman pottery sherds as well as four animal bones. An adjacent undated pit on the northern edge of this test pit was sealed by a mid-16th century midden deposit (see below).

#### *Medieval*

- 3.4.8 There was possibly an overlap with the Late/Saxon-early medieval period (above). Ninety-five pottery sherds of this period (1100-1400) were found in fifteen test pits (1-5, 11-14, 17-19, 23, 26 and 28). The vast majority of this pottery was seemingly found in residual contexts, although the lowest two spits within Test Pit 14 could be medieval in date (Table 17).
- 3.4.9 Seven of these test pits (1-4, 12, 17 and 28) were within the area of the postulated Mid Saxon green and contained 53 medieval pottery sherds. None of these sherds was within medieval layers, and were all residual in late medieval to modern dated spits. Four of these test pits (1, 3, 4 and 12) were near to the medieval manor and these may be significant as a few spits were probably medieval in date. At least one of the objects found near to Test Pit 4 was high status, comprising a stone mortar probably quarried in Purbeck (see Coles, Section C.5; Fig. 8). Other objects from this pit which could date to this period include the pin beater and an iron key, clearly functional items (see Crummy Section C.1; Table 8).
- 3.4.10 Eight of the test pits were outside the possible former green and within four different parts of the present village. In three test pits to the south of the postulated green (Test Pits 13, 18 and 19) there were 15 medieval pottery sherds, but all came from spits with mixed pottery, including late post-medieval and/or modern pottery sherds and artefacts. Two test pits (5 and 11) along the Barton Road each contained a medieval sherd, but these were possibly from a late medieval (see below) and a modern spit respectively. Two test pits (14 and 26) to the north of New Road had three and two medieval sherds respectively, with the former possibly from a medieval layer/feature whilst the latter were from a mixed deposit which included modern glass (Table 25). Test Pit 23 to the south of Cantelupe Road had a significant quantity of medieval pottery (20 sherds) within four different spits dating from late medieval to modern periods.

#### *Late medieval*

- 3.4.11 Ten of the test pits (3-5, 7, 12, 17-19, 23 and 28) contained c.70 sherds of late medieval pottery (Table 3). The pottery comprised Late Medieval ware (15th to mid-16th century), some German Stonewares (from 1480+) and some early Red Earthenware (pottery of the latter two types has been counted where the deposit is probably 16th century). The pottery numbers are therefore estimated. There are several other artefacts and ecofacts likely to date to this period. Several test pits also contained late medieval brick, which is likely to date from 14/15th century. It is possible that they were reused and may have been brought by the main manor holder, Dr Wendy, from his other property Barnwell Priory (Cambridge) in the 16th century after the Dissolution. It is also possible that medieval brick was being used in the village, as several other test pits outside the manor area appear to have contained medieval brick fragments. Several contexts were well dated to this late medieval period (pre-1600) and the bone and shell etc. found within them would therefore have been contemporary.
- 3.4.12 The vast majority of the late medieval material derived from the former manor area (Test Pits 1, 3, 4 and 12). Of note is Test Pit 4, which produced a significant range of finds largely dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. This is very likely to be a midden [waste] deposit which survived up to c.0.5m thick. Several high status objects show that this deposit would have derived from the manor house, located less than 100m to the north (Table 8). This is a semi-primary assemblage, although there are small quantities of residual Roman, Late Saxon/early medieval and medieval period artefacts, with some slight modern contamination in the top spit. It is possibly a clearance dump. The large number of artefacts and ecofacts from this test pit included c.44 late medieval pottery sherds largely dating to around the mid-16th century, five medieval floor tiles, four limestone roof tile fragments, 33 nails, an iron key, a jetton, 102 ceramic roof-tile fragments, 64 brick fragments, 26 countable animal bones (12 sheep/goat bones with butchery marks, cattle bones and a pig bone) and 159 oyster shells.
- 3.4.13 Test Pits 1 and 3 each had three spits probably dating to the late medieval period, with pottery, tile, brick and bone artefacts and ecofacts being prevalent (Tables 5 and 7). These deposits may represent a continuation of the large midden deposit recorded in Test Pit 4 although, unlike this test pit, there were fewer artefacts, with no shell or high status objects such as floor tiles. The lowest spit within Test Pit 12 may be late medieval in date but only a single late medieval pottery sherd was found here and so the evidence is inconclusive (Table 15). All the other spits within this test pit contained a few artefacts of mostly modern material.
- 3.4.14 Elsewhere in the village, the three lowest spits within Test Pit 5 along the Barton Road may be late medieval in date, producing three pottery sherds, two brick, 22 tile and two bone fragments (Table 9). The three upper spits were mixed, containing some early material as well as some post-medieval artefacts. The two lowest spits in Test Pit 7 located to the south of School Lane may be medieval/late medieval in date (Table 10) but the small quantity of artefacts from these spits (a pottery sherd, a tile fragment and a residual flint) means that this dating is uncertain.
- 3.4.15 The lowest two spits within Test Pit 17 directly to the south of New Road, may also date to the late medieval period. From these two spits, two late medieval pottery sherds were recovered, along with a moderate quantity of artefacts dating from the Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. Artefacts from this test pit included a single smithy hearth bottom, but the significance of the metal working waste (and its date) is uncertain (Table 19).
- 3.4.16 Test Pits 18 and 19 were located directly to the west of Church Street and outside the Middle Saxon green (Fig. 2). The lowest spit of Test Pit 19 contained eight possible late medieval pottery sherds dating into the 16th century (Table 21), whereas all five spits

within Test Pit 18 were very disturbed, with a mixture of Saxo-Norman to modern artefacts including five+ late medieval pottery sherds (Table 20).

- 3.4.17 The lowest two spits of Test Pit 23, directly to the south of Cantelupe Road, may date to this period, with medieval pottery, brick and bone fragments found (Table 23). Test Pit 28, just to the south of New Road, had modern pottery in all its six spits but included late medieval pottery, suggesting activity of this period (Table 29).

***Post-medieval to modern***

- 3.4.18 Post-medieval and modern remains were found in most of the test pits. Of interest was a sawn bone piece from a cattle skull in Test Pit 28 (spit 6), which is evidence of bone working, but unfortunately it was found in a mixed spit which contained Roman to modern material.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This discussion aims to explore how human activity evolved in Haslingfield parish over time. It brings together the work by CAFG reported in Section 3 (above), excavations by archaeological units, CHER records, and other relevant archaeological and historical articles/books. The village and the rest of the parish has had relatively few modern construction developments, which means that most of the parish is still not built on. The downside for an archaeologist trying to understand the village history is that this has also meant relatively few archaeological investigations have taken place. This has been especially relevant for the Saxon period, where few artefacts have been found; this has meant, for example, that the dating of Haslingfield's nucleation is very uncertain (see below).
- 4.1.2 There are plenty of opportunities for further discoveries in the future across much of the parish, apart from areas destroyed by activities such as Victorian coprolite digging. The extent of this activity is unknown, although some records of sites where this occurred are quoted in the Victoria County History (VCH, Vol V) volume (Wright 1973). We know, from urns and other artefacts deposited at Cambridge museums, of two probable Saxon burial grounds that were destroyed/damaged as part of the diggings in different parts of the parish. Bernard O'Connor (*pers. comm.*), who has written about coprolite digging in Cambridgeshire, has found no maps or plans for this former practice in Haslingfield and so any accurate mapping of areas destroyed would be difficult.

### 4.2 Overview by period

#### *Earlier prehistoric*

- 4.2.1 No Palaeolithic remains have yet been found within the parish and just four Mesolithic artefact findspots (three single axe heads and a scatter of flints) are recorded, suggesting there may possibly have been only minimal forest clearance in this period. The quantity of Neolithic material found in the parish is also extremely low, with only five recorded Neolithic flint findspots (see Section 1.3.4) and only a single pottery sherd recovered. Three of these findspots were next to later Bronze Age burial mounds, but it is uncertain whether this is coincidental.
- 4.2.2 The parish has several probable Bronze Age burial mounds extending over a c.300m distance along Money Hill, within the south part of this parish. These mounds are located next to a suspected prehistoric trackway called 'Mare Way'. In contrast to this burial evidence, there is relatively little evidence of occupation in this period except along the eastern parish boundaries next to the River Cam where, in three adjacent areas, pottery, flint and a bridle bit were found (see Sections 1.3.5 and 6). Fieldwalking and test pitting by CAFG have found remarkably few worked flint pieces (13 flints from fieldwalking and four artefacts from test pits), although a 'concentration' of flint was found in Field 13, in the extreme north-western corner of the parish, which may be significant given how few flints have been recovered elsewhere (see Section 3.2.23).

#### *Late Bronze Age to end of Roman period*

##### *Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age*

- 4.2.3 An area of possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation may be hypothesised from a scatter of 12 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds found by field walking over a c.400m by c.100m area (in Fields 4 and part of 8 - centred on TL 414

53; see Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.13). This concentration seems to be significant, as fragile pottery of this type does not normally survive - this can be seen by the presence of only four other LBA/EIA sherds found in all the other areas fieldwalked and none from the casual observations or test pitting carried out by CAFG. It is also possible that this area of LBA/EIA occupation/activity continued to be occupied in the Mid/Late Iron Age, then became a Roman villa (Fields 8 and 9) and Saxon burial ground. In both these latter periods this area has been argued as possibly being an estate centre controlling the area of the present parish and maybe just beyond, with other lesser settlements in this area paying rents to it (Oosthuizen 1996; see Section 1.3.8 and 9). The question therefore needs to be asked whether the LBA/Early IA material found by CAFG represents an important population centre/headquarters in this early period, which continued in this same location as a 'centre' to the Saxon period?

#### *Iron Age to Roman*

- 4.2.4 Recent work in the parish (aerial photos, CAFG and work by other archaeological units) has dramatically increased the number of known/suggested Iron Age and Roman sites in the parish from seven settlement sites recorded by Oosthuizen in her 1996 study of the parish (1996, map 1) up to c.19 sites (see below). Compared with the earlier prehistoric and Late Bronze Age, there is a major rise in the number of sites dating to the Mid/Late Iron Age/Roman periods, presumably suggesting an increase in population.

#### *Area of possible estate centre (Fields 8/9)*

- 4.2.5 Work by CAFG has added more detail to the extent of the suggested estate centre located in Fields 8 and 9, which took the form of a Roman villa in its later period. Field walking has found Mid/Late Iron Age pottery and a mass of Roman artefacts including high status items such as tesserae, and tiles including box flue, but also a cockerel brooch (Section 3.2.14). This latter artefact is interesting as the association of the cockerel brooches with the cult of Mercury is assured (Crummy 2007, 225). Sometimes these brooches are linked to temples and such an association at this site cannot be ruled out.
- 4.2.6 It was noticeable that all other Roman settlement sites/findspots recorded within the parish through fieldwalking and/or excavation etc. have produced far less high status Roman material, with no tesserae and no extensive or even moderate quantity of tiles recovered from any. This leads further credence to Oosthuizen's theory that this site was by far the most wealthy in this area.

#### *Farmsteads and possible hamlets*

- 4.2.7 Presently up to 18 other Iron Age/Roman settlements have been postulated within the parish, with more than half of these recorded as cropmarks in CHER records (see Section 1.3.10-1.3.16 above). In addition there were a few isolated findspots and burials dating to these periods. In reality, there were probably fewer than 18 settlements, as multiple (relatively adjacent) CHER records may in fact be part of the same settlement. Even if the number of settlements has been exaggerated, it does suggest a very busy farming community within the area of the parish.
- 4.2.8 Two of these 18 settlements have been discovered by CAFG during fieldwalking. The quantity of artefacts recovered implies a fairly extensive Mid/Late Iron Age to Roman settlement(s) within Fields 2 and 6 respectively with one covering up to at least 300m<sup>2</sup> (Sections 3.2.3 & 4). As over half the fields in Haslingfield have not yet been fieldwalked, it is likely that several more settlements remain to be found.

- 4.2.9 The Bourn Brook was very important to the location of sites: directly to the south of it, 10 Iron Age and/or Roman cropmarks of enclosures/field systems, at least three artefact findspots and two burial sites (Fig. 1) are recorded in the CHER. The spacing of the CHER cropmark and artefact records at c.0.3km-0.5km distance apart represents particularly dense settlement. As indicated above, density may in reality be less than this, as in some cases more than one CHER record may represent only a single settlement. Even if this is taken into account, the quantity of records suggests that the brook was an extremely sought-after location for occupation/farming. Fieldwalking by CAFG in the same location as some of these CHER records found only sparse Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds and other artefacts within Field 13 and virtually no pottery in Field 7 (Fig. 4; Section 3.2.25). It is possible, even likely, that an alluvium layer seals the fields along the banks of the Bourn Brook. Flooding has been recorded nearby along the south bank of the River Cam at Brunswick (Cambridge) where 0.64m-thick Late Iron Age/Roman period alluvium deposits are sealed by Roman colluvium, all probably due to silts being brought into the river by increased farming in these periods (Atkins 2012). Elsewhere in the parish, the CHER and CAFG record far fewer Iron Age/Roman sites, and these were up to c.1km apart. This latter density is similar to settlement density in the east part of the Ely area recorded at 0.5km -1.5km apart (Evans *et al* 2007, 74).
- 4.2.10 Evidence from fieldwalking seems to point to several of the settlements starting in the Mid/Late Iron Age and continuing through into the Roman period. This continuation from the Iron Age to the Roman period seems to be the norm for the area (Oosthuizen 1996, 8). The status of the sites is unknown, as the artefacts are invariably small abraded sherds of pottery. Only one settlement in the parish, at 30 New Road, has had any significant excavation work and this was still relatively small (Atkins 2011). The Mid/Late Iron Age to Roman farmstead or hamlet produced mostly mundane artefacts but also a single copper-alloy Iceni Iron Age coin. Whilst Iron Age coins are not common from archaeological sites, the Iron Age and Roman pottery found was generally only domestic coarse wares, indicating limited access to high status imports or specialist products. Six residual ceramic roof-tile fragments from the site were found, largely on the north-western part of the site. This may suggest there had been a Romanised building reasonably close to the site, but located beyond the north-western baulk.

#### *Fields*

- 4.2.11 CAFG fieldwalking identified several areas where there were sparse spreads of Roman pottery, which were presumably manuring scatters. It is likely that the villa estate including hamlets, farmsteads and their associated fields, was fairly well planned. It is possibly significant that the excavation at 30 New Road (Atkins 2011) found the ditch alignments from this settlement respecting a postulated prehistoric trackway alignment which runs north-west to south-east through Haslingfield parish (Malim 2000, 11). Settlements respecting routeways and their alignments have been identified on many sites across Cambridgeshire, including near Stow Longa (in the district of Huntingdonshire), where Iron Age/Roman settlements were positioned parallel to a possible prehistoric or Roman routeway called Filman Waye (Atkins 2010a). Oosthuizen (2006, 68) and Knight (2009) demonstrate this in Cambridgeshire's Bourn valley, where fragments of an earlier system are fossilised within the medieval common fields. In other places in East Anglia, co-axial arable fields systems are known from the Iron Age (Williamson 1987, 425 and 428-9).

## **Saxon**

### *Estate centre*

- 4.2.12 The postulated Roman estate centre may have continued to have an administrative function after the end of the Roman period (Oosthuizen 1996, 13-14; see Section 1.3.18 above). In the area of the villa estate, a significant Saxon burial ground was seemingly deliberately placed adjacent to the earlier Roman cemetery (these were found in the 19th century during coprolite digging; see Section 1.3.17 above). During fieldwalking CAFG found a single Saxon brooch at TL 411 531 (Field 9) adjacent to Cantelupe Road, probably deriving from this former Saxon burial ground (see Section 3.2.15 above). It is uncertain whether the domestic area of this site remained at the same location as the former villa or whether it moved. No Mid-Saxon pottery, such as Maxey or Ipswich wares were found. By the Late Saxon period, when the Royal manor was recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086), it would almost certainly not have been located at the former villa area but adjacent to the postulated large green (see below).

### *Layout of Early to Middle Saxon Haslingfield*

- 4.2.13 Most of the Early/Middle Saxon evidence is very tentative, based on less than a handful of artefacts in any one location, but it is useful to try and place these findings into the context of the postulated settlement. It has been suggested that in the south Cambridgeshire area there may have been dispersed farmsteads set around large, low-lying oval greens (Taylor 2002, 67). In Haslingfield, there was a large relatively low-lying 48ha green, which was probably used as communal meadowland and had been set out for this purpose in either the Early or Middle Saxon period (Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 2002, 62). Large (mostly sub-oval) greens dating from this period have been suggested for several parishes in the southern part of Cambridgeshire and also into Huntingdonshire, on low-lying ground. They include Barrington, Comberton, Harlton and Whittlesford as well as Brampton in Huntingdonshire (Taylor 2002; Oosthuizen 2002, 74; Oosthuizen 2006, 51-59; Atkins 2010b). Taylor has argued that this perhaps suggests centralised planning in this part of central eastern England. A smaller, sub-oval green of the same date has been proposed for Stow Longa, Huntingdonshire, which is located on relatively high ground (Atkins 2010a).
- 4.2.14 No Early to Middle Saxon artefacts or burials have been found within the area of this former green, but three or more artefacts/groups of artefacts may relate to areas around the green:
- 1) Directly to the north of the former green, a large sherd from a possible cremation vessel was found at 36 New Road (found during a CAFG observation) and a sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery at Sidney Gardens (CAFG Test Pit 26), 100m to the north-west of it. It is possible there was a settlement and cremation area here.
  - 2) At River Farm (Field 2), directly to the south-east of the green, two Early/Middle Saxon pottery sherds, one Middle Saxon sherd and four Saxo-Norman sherds were found during CAFG fieldwalking. They lay in the same location as the Mid/Late Iron Age/Roman artefacts (and later early medieval material). The rarity of Saxon pottery of this date recovered from other parts of the parish during fieldwalking may suggest that the Saxon pottery here does imply a settlement.
  - 3) Around 200m to the south-west of the green, two Early Saxon brooches were found during coprolite working in the late 19th century (CHER 4341 and 4342) and this area has tentatively been identified as a burial ground.



- 4) The significant burial ground at CHER 04816 has been commented on (above; see Section 1.3.17). The location of the occupation area linked to this burial site is not known. Cemeteries were invariably positioned beyond the occupation area and, if the settlement was to the south of it, the settlement could have extended down to the green - Saxon settlements often covered areas encompassing several hundred metres (e.g. North Hestleton, Yorkshire).
- 4.2.15 A few artefacts have been found further away from the green but these would have been too far away to relate to it (Fig. 5). A possible farmstead has been tentatively suggested by a few Early Saxon artefacts recovered at the southern side of the parish during fieldwalking by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) (CHER 16356; Dickens 1999). In addition, during field walking by CAFG, two Early-Middle and Middle Saxon pottery sherds were found in Field 6, one Early/Middle Saxon sherd in Field 4 and one Middle Saxon sherd from Field 12 but these may not be significant (see Section 3.2 above).
- 4.2.16 Oosthuizen (2006, 100) makes the point that, whilst Haslingfield continued as a Royal Estate Centre, it is noticeable that the individual Roman farms/hamlets did not continue into the Saxon period - or at least not in the same location. This theory may need to be re-examined as recent work by CAFG has shown that in two areas a few Saxon artefacts were found during fieldwalking in the same location as former Roman settlements (River Farm (Field 2); see Sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.7). In addition some Saxon material was found in the 36 New Road/Sydney Gardens area, which was presumably within part of an Iron Age/Roman settlement found at 30 New Road (Atkins 2011)). In both cases however, the number of artefacts was extremely small and, without excavation, any continuity of occupation over the two periods cannot be proved.
- 4.2.17 Elsewhere, nearby villages may provide some indication of layout. Oosthuizen, in a survey of three settlements in Cambridgeshire, found that in the Saxon period the manor occupied a commanding position in relation to the common (green) entrance (Oosthuizen 1993, 100). This is comparable to the Royal manor at Brampton, which seems to have been located next to the church although, significantly, both were outside the northern corner of the green, adjacent to the Huntingdon Road (Atkins 2010b). At Stow Longa it is suggested that the planned layout of this nucleated village meant that the Middle Saxon church and estate centre were constructed on opposite sides outside, but adjacent to, the green and next to major roads exiting the settlement (Atkins 2010a). There was often a close relationship between lordly centres and Saxon churches (Lewis *et al* 2001, 87-88) and it is, therefore, likely this was the case at Haslingfield.
- 4.2.18 This link may be significant in that, at Haslingfield, the Saxon estate centre was seemingly a continuation of the Roman centre (see above). The occupation area, therefore, is likely to have moved (although cemetery areas were seemingly maintained) c.0.5km to the north of the green. The most likely location of the estate centre may be near to the junction of Cantelupe Road with the green on the River Cam side. If this was the position of the estate centre, where was the Middle Saxon or early Late Saxon church?
- 4.2.19 Haslingfield would almost certainly have had an early church as it was important in this period - in the Domesday Survey (1086) it was one of only seven parishes with a royal manor. This survey also recorded that Haslingfield had the greatest population in the Wetherley Hundred (see Section 1.3.30 above). It may not have been a minster church, as Oosthuizen (2001, 59 and 65) suggests that Meldreth could have been in charge of the 12 parishes, including Haslingfield, which made up the Wetherley Hundred. Originally, Oosthuizen states, this Hundred had been within Armingford Hundred, which

was headed by Meldreth. It is worth noting that minster churches normally controlled an area of between five and ten parishes (Oosthuizen 2001) and the area suggested as controlled by Meldreth Minster is very large (see above). If there was another minster church for this area, Haslingfield would be a good candidate for its location.

- 4.2.20 It is significant that, although no church is mentioned in the Domesday book (they often weren't), Robert the priest is recorded as having a hide of land (Wright 1973, 229). If the Stow Longa example is correct, the church would be opposite but outside the green. The present location of Haslingfield church is on the opposite side to the suggested location, but within the green. It is almost certainly, therefore, early post-Conquest as "it is situated at a curious angle just inside the southern edge of the green, compared with those properties with regular boundaries which are sited facing the southern edge of the green" (Oosthuizen 2002, 75). Could the church have moved? A comparison may be Haringworth, Northamptonshire, where a Middle to Late Saxon burial ground has been found on the opposite side of the road to a Norman church, suggesting a possible relocation in this period (Atkins 2004).
- 4.2.21 An alternative location of the estate centre may have been to the east or south-east corner of the green at River Farm (Field 2), where CAFG found Saxon artefacts (see above). This possible location is problematic in that it is too far away from the postulated pagan Saxon cemeteries (see above, Section 4.2.14). On a positive point, a position here would have been near to the river and next to Harston Road, which led to the south and therefore would have had a commanding position over the green. A third possible location would be near the postulated Saxon burial ground to the south-west of the green and just to the south of the medieval church, adjacent to the road to Barrington. If the church had been at the suggested southern site, it is possibly not a coincidence that the manor and church were adjacent. In the later, post-Conquest period, the church and manor were both moved to within the green and placed near to each other (see below).

#### *Nucleation of Haslingfield*

- 4.2.22 An important question to ask is: when was Haslingfield nucleated? This is a difficult question to answer, partly because extremely few sherds of definite Middle Saxon pottery have been found within the parish. No Maxey ware has been recovered in the parish and less than a handful of Ipswich ware sherds. These two pottery types are the defining pottery for the Mid Saxon period and only when these pottery types have been found in moderate quantities can we say with some confidence where the Middle Saxon people had been living. The location of Haslingfield parish also makes it uncertain when the parish is likely to have nucleated. Haslingfield falls only about 10km inside the southern boundary of the 'central province', the zone of mainly nucleated settlements. This is in contrast to the south, where the 'south-eastern province' comprised the zone of mainly dispersed settlement (Taylor 2002, fig. 1). The location of Haslingfield near the frontier of the two may be significant, as there seems to have been late nucleation on the frontiers (Taylor 2002, 55). This may have taken place at Haslingfield, with the early green becoming the centre of the later village. The lack of archaeological work within the present village area has meant that it is uncertain when Haslingfield nucleated - it was possibly in the Late Saxon period (this late date would tie in with Haslingfield being near the frontier).
- 4.2.23 This date would be later than Cottenham, less than 10km to the north of Cambridge, where the indications are that the village became nucleated at or before the arrival of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery on the site (Mortimer 2000, 21). A similar Middle Saxon date is suggested for the nucleation of Brampton (a royal manor), Stow Longa (the head of a large royal estate centre spanning several parishes) and Tilbrook, all in

Huntingdonshire (Atkins 2010a and b). In Northamptonshire, major estate centres such as Higham Ferrers and Raunds had both seemingly coalesced, and certainly experienced deliberate development, before AD 850 (Hardy *et al* 2007; Audouy and Chapman 2009). In contrast, in lesser settlements within the Whittlewood part of Northamptonshire, the date tended to be after AD 850 (Jones and Page 2006, 103).

- 4.2.24 When an Early/Middle Saxon farmstead or hamlet was abandoned, the population seems to have moved to just one settlement in the territory, and this settlement appears to have been larger than surrounding farmsteads and perhaps of higher status (Jones and Page 2006, 81). This occurred at Stow Longa, where an Early to Middle Saxon settlement located between the present settlement at Stow Longa and Tilbrook was abandoned in the Late Saxon period and presumably relocated to the main Stow Longa village (Atkins 2010a). Where statistics have been generated showing how many Middle Saxon sites appear to have been abandoned in the Late Saxon period, the numbers vary depending on the sub-region, and the method of analysis (Lewis *et al* 2001, 82). However, the abandonment of a significant proportion of Middle Saxon settlements was undoubtedly a key feature of areas where nucleated villages became the characteristic later medieval settlement form.
- 4.2.25 At Haslingfield, River Farm (Field 2) is the only area in the parish where there seems to have been continual occupation from the Early Saxon to the medieval period. Did the other Saxon farmsteads in the parish become abandoned and nucleate around this area? Elsewhere there has been no definite Middle Saxon or even 9th-10th century settlement evidence (or even artefacts in any quantity) around the parish. The excavation at 30 New Road, directly to the north of the green, for example, found no occupation dating to before the c.11th century (Atkins 2011).
- 4.2.26 The likelihood is that open fields of the former settlement would have been integrated into the expanded settlement at Haslingfield as part of this re-organisation. These changes occurred elsewhere, leading to the interpretation that "open fields were re-planned in the Late Saxon period...contemporary with the replanning of their associated settlements" (Lewis *et al* 2001, 82). The period AD 850 to 1150 saw each vill having two or more huge arable fields that were cultivated in common by their inhabitants (Taylor 1983, 130-131). At Haslingfield some of the furlongs in the three open fields were given Norse names, implying a pre-Conquest date (Stringer and Coles 2009, 22).

### ***Saxo-Norman***

- 4.2.27 The evidence may, therefore, suggest that final nucleation around the present church in Haslingfield occurred in the early 11th century at the earliest. There is no evidence of occupation before this date within the former green, or adjacent and exterior to it, apart from the long-lived occupation suggested at River Farm (Field 2). The work by CAFG seems to confirm this, with Saxo-Norman pottery recorded in more than 10 areas within the former green and in three places exterior to it. These results tie in/complement other excavations (e.g. at 30 New Road) and find spots recorded in the CHER (see Sections 1.3.24-1.3.26).

#### *Within the former green*

- 4.2.28 The postulated reorganisation of the locations of the church and manor to within the former green has been dated as post-Conquest and almost certainly indicates at least partial reorganisation of the village in this period. Oosthuizen points out that Haslingfield's 11th century parish church was built just within the green, indicating that encroachment into the former meadowland had just begun at the time the church was initially constructed (Oosthuizen 2006 fig. 3.6, 54). The manor is likely to have been located in the middle of the green - high status medieval artefacts were uncovered

dating from the 12th century and it is almost certainly no coincidence that the post-medieval 16th century hall was rebuilt on this site (Fig. 2; CHERs 1005a&b; Mackay 2003).

- 4.2.29 Saxo-Norman features and/or artefacts have been found across the middle third of the green. The northern and southern parts of this green have not had any real archaeological work and so it is uncertain whether occupation continued here. Work in the middle of the green at Well House Meadow found a ditch perpendicular to Broad Lane and this may have been a plot boundary (MCN 16656; Atkins 2005). A pit was found at the base of Test Pit 3 to the north of the High Street. Elsewhere, pottery of this period was also found in eight separate places, comprising four of the other test pits (2, 4, 12 and 28), at the back of 65 New Road. In casual observations it has been found at Haslingfield Church, TL 4066 5221 and at 17 Fountain Lane, with the latter site producing relatively unabraded pottery, presumably derived from a feature.

*Exterior to the former green*

- 4.2.30 The dating of pottery is not accurate enough to say definitely whether occupation around and exterior to the green pre-dates the building of the church, manor etc. within the green or was contemporary with it. Along the exterior of the former green there was probably a roadway with properties presumably fronting onto it. Excavation at 30 New Road has identified the probable back-plot boundary ditch running parallel and c.50m behind the postulated routeway (Atkins 2011). There was no evidence of houses within this excavation but these could be just south of the excavation area or removed by later activity. Overall, sufficient moderate quantities of features, artefacts and charred crop remains were recovered to suggest there was domestic occupation here. The River Farm site (Field 2), to the south-east of the green, seems to have continued to be occupied in this period, as four Saxo-Norman pottery sherds were recovered during fieldwalking. Saxo-Norman pottery was also found directly to the west of the green, in Church Street within Test Pit 18.

*Overall plan*

- 4.2.31 The archaeological evidence gives credence to Susan Oosthuizen's and Christopher Taylor's suggestion that Haslingfield developed around a large green in this period (Oosthuizen 1996 and Taylor 2002), although the lack of archaeological work within other parts of the present village has meant that this theory has yet to be proved. The evidence so far seems, therefore, to go against Alison Taylor's theory that hamlets grew up in this period, linked to the main settlement around the church (see Section 1.3.29; Taylor 1997).
- 4.2.32 Interestingly, the large green mostly survives in the present plan of the village and this would mean the suggested post-Conquest re-organisation at Haslingfield was not as extensive as in some other replanned villages in Cambridgeshire. An extreme example of this was Tilbrook, Huntingdonshire, where the village was redesigned as a sub-rectangular settlement on a regular gridded system and overlaying the Middle and Late Saxon boundaries that were on a different alignment (Atkins 2010a).

**Medieval**

*Haslingfield expansion (12th-early/mid 14th centuries)*

- 4.2.33 The results of the archaeological work shows that the medieval phase represents a continuation of occupation where there was evidence of a Saxo-Norman presence. There was possible expansion, both within the area of the former green, and around the outside of it, as well as a new hamlet formed in the area of Brook Farm. This evidence ties in with the documentary sources suggesting that in the 12th to 13th

century period, the population of Haslingfield was expanding. The 1086 Domesday Survey suggests a population of around 400 (see section 1.3.30), while 140 tenants are recorded in the 1279 survey, suggesting a population of c.700 people (see Section 1.3.32).

- 4.2.34 The area around the former green was seen to be heavily occupied in at least four places making up around half the area (with the remaining parts having had no archaeological investigations). It is looking increasingly likely that the whole area around and within the green would have been occupied in this period. Haslingfield in this period may have had up to four manors (centre of green, along the Barton and Harston Roads and at Brook Farm). The first has been partly dug by the CAU (see above Section 4.2.28). A moated manor called Pates Manor lies directly to the north of the green, adjacent to the east of Barton Road (Fig. 1; CHER 10002). Medieval pottery found in two test pits (5 and 11; Fig. 2) to the north and west of this manor suggest further occupation here. No Saxo-Norman pottery was found in either test pit, which may imply that this was an area of expansion in this period. A further manor lay directly to the south-east of the green near Harston Road (Stringer and Coles 2009). In this area, earthworks to the south of Back Lane as well as extensive earthworks (and significant quantities of medieval pottery) at River Farm, imply that this corner of the green was heavily occupied in this period. To the west of Church Street, medieval pottery was found in three adjacent test pits (13, 18 and 19) suggesting there was medieval occupation in this part of the village also.
- 4.2.35 Excavations at 30 New Road indicated that there was continuation of the Saxo-Norman phase of use in the late 12th and 13th centuries, including the maintenance of a rear plot boundary (Atkins 2011). There was also a possible back-plot structure near this boundary and a moderate number of pits, including some possibly for storage and others for quarrying. Analysis of the environmental samples from this phase indicated that low level domestic waste was being deposited. Small quantities of medieval pottery were also recovered from two test pits (14 and 26) to the west of 30 New Road, with the lowest two spits from the former possibly being of medieval date. The two test pits were far from the road frontage, where occupational remains would be more likely. It is therefore likely that there was occupation along the road in this direction. Likewise, to the east of 30 New Road, within Test Pit 23 directly to the south of Cantelupe Road, there were several medieval pottery sherds, suggesting there may have been occupation here also.
- 4.2.36 Within the former green, a large quantity of medieval pottery was identified during several of the casual observations and test pits. Most of the pottery was found as residual artefacts, but the quantity suggests they came from nearby features. It is likely that a stone mortar, made in Portland and found adjacent to Test Pit 4, derived from the nearby medieval manor as it is a high status object (see Coles Section C.5; Fig. 8).
- 4.2.37 At Brook Farm (Fig. 6; Fields 14 and 15), settlement appears to have started from the c.12th or even 13th century with 124 medieval pottery sherds recovered, mostly over a c.250m by 200m area at some distance (c.200m) to the west of the road. No Saxo-Norman material was recovered, suggesting a clear early medieval expansion here. This settlement may have continued into Fields 11 and 12, but this is uncertain as only 23 sherds and 31 sherds respectively were found in these two fields, over a considerable area; these sherds are more likely to have derived from manuring scatters.
- 4.2.38 It is possible, even likely, that Brook Farm was the location of the fourth manor, Sternes. This manor derived from an estate of around a hide, which before c.1200 had belonged to Richard Pellam. The estate later expanded in size, was sold off to

Anglesey Abbey and subsequently owned by Queens College in 1495 (Wright 1973, 231-2).

- 4.2.39 Brook Farm was separate from the main Haslingfield settlement and the parish is likely to have become 'polyfocal'. The area of Brook Farm's pottery concentration is similar to the size of the hamlet excavated at West Cotton in the Raunds parish (Northants), which had about six extended families living in a roughly sub-rectangular settlement c.170m by 150m in size (Chapman 2010, figs. 4.1 and 4.2). West Cotton was a planned settlement in the Late Saxon period which continued into the medieval period and was contemporary with the larger nucleated settlements of Furnells and Burystead manors, also in Raunds parish.

### ***Late medieval***

- 4.2.40 There was a contraction in population within large parts of Haslingfield for at least the majority of the late medieval period (14th - mid 16th century), although the buying of the main manor (Scales) in 1541 by the rich Wendy family did presumably bring some prosperity for the remainder of the 16th century. This decrease can almost certainly be related to the after-effects of several events in the first half of the 14th century, when the problems of famine and plague substantially reduced the population within England.
- 4.2.41 For Haslingfield, the falling population has been documented (271 adults in 1377 falling to 53 families in 1563), in line with records for elsewhere in England, which show a roughly 20% fall in the number of people between 1377 and 1524 (Bailey 2007, 183-4).
- 4.2.42 This decline can be seen in the village itself, with a lesser number of sites containing late medieval pottery compared with the medieval period. Only three of the ten CAFG casual observation sites within the village had late medieval pottery (as opposed to nine with medieval pottery), and there were 10 test pits with late medieval pottery compared with 15 for the medieval period. It is likely that plots within the village became vacant/returned back to agriculture. This can be seen at Well House Meadow, where an archaeological evaluation found a medieval occupied site being abandoned in the 14th century and then becoming used for agriculture (Atkins 2005).
- 4.2.43 Former medieval settlements on the periphery of the village aligned adjacent to the Mid Saxon green seem to have experienced a more extreme reduction in population than the village centre within the former green. Archaeological work has shown that three former medieval sites outside the former Mid Saxon green were abandoned in this late medieval period. Earthworks, including house platforms recorded by CAFG at River Farm (Fig. 7), seem to show that these former buildings date up to the mid-14th century (pottery found from fieldwalking here produced 472 medieval sherds but only 14 of late medieval date). It is likely the earthworks at nearby Back Lane also date to this period. At the excavation at 30 New Road there was relatively little stratigraphic evidence for the use of the site after the mid-14th century to the early post-medieval period (Atkins 2011). Indeed, all the features dating to this phase may belong to the post-medieval period, implying the site was used entirely as fields.
- 4.2.44 In the 15th century, the main manor in Haslingfield may have had trouble financially. Michaelhouse (later Trinity College) seems to have bought several small plots of land between 1477 and 1485 in Haslingfield including at 30 New Road (which was probably owned by the main manor) (Atkins 2011). The buying by Queens College of the Sternes Manor (presumably the Brook Farm area) and several other farms between 1475 and 1495 (Wright 1973, 231-2) also shows how wealthy the Cambridge Colleges were. In both cases it suggests that these Cambridgeshire colleges had a deliberate strategy of buying property as a long-term investment from manors in need of money.

- 4.2.45 In the 16th century, the main Scales manor was sold off to Thomas Wendy, former physician to Henry VIII. Wendy was extremely wealthy, he owned various other plots of land including Barnwell Priory in Cambridge. He made Haslingfield his headquarters, rebuilding the manor in brick (which his children later expanded), and building a large wall to create a park around his property. Four of the CAFG test pits were placed within the grounds of this manor and within three of them an interesting mid-16th century midden deposit was found, in varying depths up to 0.5m thick. This midden, especially at Test Pit 4, could be classified largely as a primary deposit (relatively few pieces of earlier material) with a large quantity of pottery, tile (including a few in limestone), brick, iron nails, animal bone and shell as well as five high status floor tile fragments, a jetton and other objects dating to the mid to late 16th century. This material seems to suggest feasting as well as building/repair of building(s) or even a demolition/clearance dump/deposit.
- 4.2.46 The brick may have been 'salvaged' from Barnwell Priory, which was also owned by Dr. Wendy. The floor tiles found in this deposit may have also come from the same source and brought conveniently up the River Cam to within one km of the manor and then presumably carried the remaining distance along roads. The significant numbers of medieval brick dating to the c.15th century from several test pits (including from several test pits outside the main manor area in the village), would be very unusual for a village in decline in this period (see above).
- 4.2.47 The Brook Farm 'hamlet' is one area of settlement in Haslingfield parish where there was more late medieval pottery recovered than medieval pottery, but it does not appear that this outlying settlement expanded in size. The 210 late medieval pottery sherds recovered by fieldwalking were largely concentrated in the same tight area of c.250m by 200m in size (Fields 14 and 15) where the medieval pottery was found. The reason there was more late medieval pottery may be that had been a pottery kiln on this site, as possible kiln waste in fabric 402 and unabraded pottery in this fabric was found in a small area of three stints.
- 4.2.48 The continuing survival of the Brook Farm 'hamlet' beyond the mid-14th or 15th century is unusual, as in this period there was a national trend towards the desertion of minor parish settlements after the social and economic reorganisation that followed in the wake of the Black Death (Chapman 2010, 245).

#### ***Post-medieval and modern***

- 4.2.49 This report does not address the post-1600 period in any meaningful way. This is because the recent publication on Haslingfield by Stringer and Coles (2009) has dealt with the post-medieval and modern periods in depth.
- 4.2.50 The exception is one interesting area of new information recorded by CAFG from Brook Farm. The medieval/late medieval hamlet seems to have continued into the early post-medieval period, but it is uncertain when it diminished in size to become only a farm house. The pottery dates suggest that this occurred in the c.16th or 17th century, well after Queens' College acquisition in the late 15th century (see above, Section 4.2.28). The College continued running this farm into the 19th century, and fieldwalking produced several 19th century Queens' College plates, illustrating the close links with the College (see Cessford Section C.6).

### **4.3 Significance**

- 4.3.1 The analysis of large scale work by CAFG over more than 20 years, combined with CHER records, archaeological work and documentary records, has allowed us to try and understand the evolution of the parish from early prehistoric times through to the

late medieval village. Large quantities of new data from this work has allowed new insights and brought significant new interpretations into how the parish developed. It is noticeable that most parishes in Cambridgeshire (away from the fenland areas) have not been so studied.



## APPENDIX A. CHER RECORDS

CHER No.	Site Name	Function	Co-ordinates
04350	Tranchet axehead, Cantelupe Farm	Find spot	TL 425 546
04351	Mesolithic tranchet axehead	Find spot	TL 405 525
04376	Mesolithic flint finds, near Cantelupe Farm	Find spot	TL 423 536
04378	Mesolithic axe	Find spot	TL 425 546
04340	Neolithic flints, Chapel Hill	Neolithic flints	TL 403 514
04376A	Neolithic arrowhead find, S of Cantelupe Farm	Find spot	TL 423 536
16178	Neolithic flint scatter	Find spot	TL 40 51
16356	Neolithic (and other period) field walking finds, Barrington Cement Quarry	Find spot	TL 3997 5141
04718A	Mare Way (prehistoric trackway)	Trackway	TL 4064 5141
04344	Bronze Age dagger	Find spot	TL 40 52
04347	Bronze Age flint arrowheads	Find spot	TL 403 521
04376B	Bronze Age arrowhead find, S of Cantelupe Farm	Find spot	TL 423 536
04718	Bronze Age barrow, Money Hill	Burial	TL 4063 5142
04719	Round barrow	Burial	TL 4068 5144
04720	Round barrow	Burial	TL 4079 5147
04721	Round barrow	Burial	TL 4094 5162
04722	Round barrow	Burial	TL 4070 5150
04723	Round barrow	Burial	TL 4093 5154
10159	Bronze Age Bridle bit, Lingey Fen	Find spot	TL 4298 5434
16179	Bronze Age pottery scatter	Settlement	TL 423 529
03323	Iron Age cremation and pottery	Settlement	TL 396 546
04345	Iron Age weaving comb	Find spot	TL 40 52
04507	Iron Age bronze disc	Find spot	TL 4168 5274
04528	Iron Age remains	Find spot	TL 40 52
04724	Settlement complex NE of Haslingfield Iron Age/Roman	Settlement	TL 425 546
08940	Rectangular enclosures	Settlement	TL 401 508
08941	Field system	?Settlement	TL 413 544
08943	Enclosures	Settlement	TL 410 544
08945	Cropmarks	Settlement	TL 403 544
08962	Rectilinear enclosures	Settlement	TL 413 533
09634	Enclosure system, Barton Bridge	Settlement	TL 407 545
09643	Possible Iron Age enclosure system, Haslingfield	Settlement	TL 420 545
09644	Enclosure	Settlement	TL 419 543
06945	Enclosure system	Settlement	TL 423 544
09651	Settlement system with double ring-ditch	Settlement	TL 406 508
09652	Enclosure complex	Settlement	TL 400 544
18433	Late Iron Age/Early Roman remains, Cantelupe Farm Monument	Settlement	TL 425 543

03324	Hey Hill Roman Barrow	Burial	TL 394 544
04343	Roman glass vessel	Find spot	TL 40 52
04347A	Roman coin, Haslingfield churchyard	Find spot	TL 403 521
04348	Roman coins	Find spot	TL 4033 5214
04349	Roman coin and spindle whorls	Find spot	TL 405 521
04363A	Roman pottery	Find spot	TL 412 519
04367	Roman coin, River Farm	Find spot	TL 4121 5206
04369	Roman finds SW of Cantelupe Farm	Find spot	TL 412 529
04718B	Roman coin	Find spot	TL 4064 5141
04726	Roman coin	Find spot	TL 426 547
04727	Roman finds	?Settlement	TL 436 546
04728	Roman coins and pottery	Settlement	TL 429 547
04816A	Roman cremations	Burial	TL 413 530
08704	Roman pottery	Find spot	TL 4289 5461
08705	Roman remains	Find spot	TL 4294 5454
08961	Roman settlement, Cantelupe Road	Villa / settlement	TL 411 531
15627	Medieval and Roman pottery, 65 New Road	Settlement	TL 40667 52332
04341	Saxon brooch	Find spot ?burial	TL 40 52
04342	Saxon disc brooches	Find spot ?burial	TL 4052
04816	Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Cantelupe Road	Burial	TL 413 530
05008	Saxon pottery	Settlement	TL 4125 5192
16356	Saxon (and other period) fieldwalking finds, Barrington Cement Quarry	Find spot	TL 3997 5141
01005A	Haslingfield Manor	Building	TL 4055 5230
03943	All Saints Church	Building	TL 403 521
04363	Medieval remains	Find spot	TL 412 519
04364	Medieval pottery scatter	Find spot	TL 4124 5178
04365	Medieval pottery scatter	Find spot	TL 4124 5183
04366	Medieval pottery	Find spot	TL 4122 5182
04725	Saxo-Norman pottery, Cantelupe Farm	?Settlement	TL 429 535
05006	Early medieval pottery	Settlement	TL 4111 5192
05095	Ridge and furrow beside the Cam and Bourn brook, Haslingfield	Fields	TL 400 544
05096	Ridge and furrow, Haslingfield	Fields	TL 425 547
08704A	Medieval pottery	Find spot	TL 4289 5461
08940A	Ridge and furrow	Fields	TL 403 511
10002	Medieval moat, Pates Farmhouse	Settlement	TL 403 526
11240	Pond, Manor Cottage, Haslingfield	Settlement	TL 403 523
11242	Medieval house platform, Back Lane	Settlement	TL 410 519
15627	Medieval and Roman pottery, 65 New Road	Settlement	TL 40667 52332
15723	Medieval pottery scatter, Brook Farm	Settlement	TL 4019 5340
15785	Medieval and post-medieval field boundaries, Barrington Cement Quarry	Fields	TL 39822 51516

16356	Medieval field walking finds, Barrington Cement Quarry	??	TL 3997 5141
16357	Medieval and post-medieval features, Barrington Cement Quarry		TL 3983 5165
16656	Saxo-Norman and medieval features, Well house Meadow	Settlement	TL 4043 5226
17495	Medieval jetton find, Manor Farm	Find spot	TL 39928 52477
17718	Clunch quarries	Settlement	TL 4085 5170
17731	Clunch feature and medieval floor tile finds, Haslingfield churchyard	Find spot	TL 40380 52113

Table 4: *CHER records (Mesolithic to medieval)*

## APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1				
General Description		depth(m) 0.5m		
Test pit within former manor area. Brick is possibly medieval. Background Roman activity.				
Contexts				
spit no	type	comment	finds	Overall date
1	Layer	Topsoil/grass	1 roof tile fragment, 1 brick fragment, 1 animal bone fragment	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 medieval pottery sherd, 14 brick fragments, 6 animal bone fragments	14th/15th century +
3	Layer	Cultivation soil with grey clay	8 brick fragments, 6 bone fragments	14th/15th century +
4	Layer	Pale grey clay with sandy inclusions	1 medieval and 1 Roman pottery sherd, 1 brick fragment,	14th/15th century +
5	Layer	Grey clay and chalk lumps	none	Natural

Table 5: *Test Pit 1*

Test Pit 2				
General Description		depth(m) 0.4m		
Disturbed remains with a moderate assemblage of artefacts. Some evidence of Roman activity and Late Saxon/early medieval, but two post-medieval bricks from spit 3 dates this assemblage				
Contexts				
spit no	type	comment	finds	Overall date
1	Layer	Topsoil/grass	6 fragments brick, 1 animal bone fragment, 1 piece coal	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	3 Roman and 4 late Saxon/early medieval pottery sherds, 9 fragments brick, 4 pieces animal bone, 4 pieces coal	18th century +
3	Layer	Grey/brown soil some clay	2 Roman and 5 late Saxon/early medieval pottery sherds, 12 brick fragments brick including 2 in a yellow post-medieval fabric, 15 fragments animal bone, 7 pieces of coal	18th century +
4	Layer	Grey clay	1 fragment roof tile, 1 animal bone, 3 pieces coal	?medieval

Table 6: *Test Pit 2*

Test Pit 3				
General Description		depth(m) 0.7m		
Area of former manor. The lowest four spits are likely to be medieval to late medieval in date (into 16th century for spit 4). Moderate assemblage of artefacts. Some modern disturbance in top three spits. Background Roman scatter.				
Contexts				
spit no	type	comment	finds	Overall date
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 late medieval and 1 post medieval pottery sherd, 3 pieces metal, 2 pieces glass, 1 piece coal, 8 brick, 9 tile fragments	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil, chalk flecks	2 medieval, 3 19/20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, 1 metal	19th/20th century
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 piece glass, 7 bone, 6 coal, 4 slate, 23 brick 49 tile	19th/20th

				century
4	Layer	Cultivation soil with some clay	3 Late Saxon, 3 medieval and 2 16th century pottery sherds, 1 piece metal, 7 bones, 4 coal, 16 brick, 14 tile fragments	16th century
5	Layer	Grey clay with sand	3 medieval pottery sherds, 9 bones, 3 pieces coal, 2 brick 1 tile fragments	c.14th/15th century +
6	Layer	Grey clay with sand	9 medieval pottery sherds, 2 brick; 3 tile fragments	c.14th/15th century +
7	Pit fill	Grey clay with sand	2 Roman and 2 Late Saxon/early medieval pottery sherds, 4 bones	? AD 1000-1100

Table 7: *Test Pit 3*

<b>Test Pit 4</b>				
<b>General Description</b>		<b>depth(m)</b> 0.7m		
In grounds of Manor house. A significant midden deposit at least 0.5m thick, with artefacts/ecofacts largely dating to around the mid-16th century; although with some residual domestic artefacts from the Late Saxon/early medieval and medieval periods. Only slight modern contamination in top spit. Background Roman scatter.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 medieval, 21 late medieval, 3 post-medieval and 1 Victorian pottery sherds, 12 brick and 48 tile fragments, 2 limestone roof tile, 21 iron nails, 117 bones, 50 oyster shells, 6 coal, 2 struck flints, 1 late 16th century Jetton	Victorian
2	Layer	Cultivation soil with some stones	2 late medieval, and 1 post medieval pottery sherds, 20 brick and 10 tile fragments, 1 floor tile, 3 iron nails, 8 bones, 10 oyster shell	16th century
3	Layer	Soil with gravel patches	7 late medieval pottery sherds, 3 brick and 12 tile fragments, 2 floor tiles, 3 iron nails, 69 bones, 2 limestone roof tile, 34 oyster shells	15th - mid 16th century
4	Layer	Soil with layer of chalk lumps	8 late medieval pottery sherds, 24 brick and 31 tile fragments, 2 floor tiles, 6 iron nails, 118 bones, 12 oyster shells,	15th - mid 16th century
5	Layer	Soil with layer of chalk lumps	1 medieval and 4 late medieval pottery sherds, 4 brick and 2 tile fragments, 1 iron nail, 1 iron key 13th century + , 1?Late Saxon iron horse bit, 3 bones, 1 Late Saxon-13th/14th century bone pin beater, 20 oyster shells	15th - mid 16th century
6	Layer	Light brown soil	2 Roman and 3 Late Saxon/early medieval pottery sherds, 1 brick 1 tile fragment, 17 bones	14th-15th century+
7	Layer	Light brown soil	none	

Table 8: *Test Pit 4*

<b>Test Pit 5</b>				
<b>General Description</b>		<b>depth(m)</b> 0.6m		
In grounds of Manor house. Lowest three spits seem to be medieval or late medieval in date but small quantity of artefacts.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 brick, 4 tile fragments,	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 late medieval and 1 post medieval pottery sherd, 5 tile fragments, 1 piece glass, 2 pieces slag	18th century+

3	Layer	Cultivation soil	3 post medieval pottery sherds, 1 post-medieval yellow brick and 6 tile fragments, 1 piece of coal, 2 pieces slag	18th century+
4	Layer	Dark grey clay	1 early medieval pottery sherd, 1 brick, 10 tile fragments, 1 bone, 1 piece coal	14th/15th century+
5	Layer	Light grey clay	1 medieval and 1 late medieval or post-medieval pottery sherd, 1 brick and 9 tile fragments, 1 bone, 1 piece coal	14th/15th century+
6	Layer	Light brown clay	3 tile fragments	Medieval

Table 9: *Test Pit 5*

<b>Test Pit 7</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.5m	
Very sparse quantity of artefacts. Lowest two spits could be medieval and late medieval in date.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 1 metal, 1 bone, 4 pieces coal, 1 piece slate , 1 piece plastic	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 post-medieval pottery sherd, 1 brick fragment, 1 metal, 4 coal, 1 piece plastic	Modern
3	Layer	Reddish clay with chalk flecks	1 16th century pottery sherd, 2 pieces coal, 1 struck flint	?16th century
4	Layer	Reddish clay	1 tile fragment,	?Medieval
5	Layer	Chalk	none	

Table 10: *Test Pit 7*

<b>Test Pit 8</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.4m	
Recent rubble when house was built in the 1970's - any archaeology will have been removed.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 brick fragment, 8 pieces concrete	Modern
2	Layer	Soil and building rubble	2 metal, 5 glass, 1 slate piece, 1 pipe stem	Modern
3	Layer	Soil and building rubble	3 19/20th century pottery sherds, 1 glass, 4 bones, 1 slate and brick rubble	Modern
4	Layer		Test Pit abandoned	

Table 11: *Test Pit 8*

<b>Test Pit 9</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.3m	
Well away from pre-modern occupation as cultivation soil barren?				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top Soil/grass	7 modern brick fragments, 1 piece coal	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	none	-
3	Layer	Cultivation soil some	none	-

		grey clay	
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Table 12: *Test Pit 9*

Test Pit 10				
General Description			depth(m) 0.3m	
Virtually no artefacts implies the site is well away from settlement. Background scatter from post-medieval period.				
Contexts				
spit no	type	comment	finds	Overall date
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	2 19/20th century pottery sherds	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 5 brick fragments, 12 iron nails, 4 pieces glass, 1 bone, 10 pieces coal, 1 struck flint	Modern
3	Layer	Mainly grey clay	2 post medieval and 1 19/20th century pottery sherds, 1 iron nail, 1 metal stud, 3 bones	Modern

Table 13: *Test Pit 10*

Test Pit 11				
General Description			depth(m) 0.7m	
Deeply disturbed ground with recent artefacts 0.6m below ground level, but also contains background scatter of medieval and post-medieval artefacts.				
Contexts				
spit no	type	comment	finds	Overall date
1	Layer	Cultivation soil	none	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil with grey clay	none	Modern
3	Layer	Grey clay	1 medieval, 1 post-medieval and 1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 3 metal, 8 glass, 2 bones, 1 slag	Modern
4	Layer	Chalky clay	6 iron nails, 8 pieces glass, 1 piece sewer pipe	Modern
5	Layer	Chalky clunch	2 19/20th century pottery sherds, 2 pieces glass, 1 piece coal, 1 piece slag	Modern
6	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 post-medieval and 4 19/20th century pottery sherds, 2 metal, 4 glass, 1 bone, 1 piece coal, 4 pieces slate, 1 piece slag (smithy hearth bottom), 1 13th/14th century to late medieval iron key	Modern
7	Layer	Grey clay - natural	none	

Table 14: *Test Pit 11*

Test Pit 12				
General Description			depth(m) 0.5m	
Deeply disturbed ground with recent artefacts 0.4m below ground level, but also contains some residual late Saxon/early medieval, medieval and post-medieval artefacts.				
Contexts				
spit no	type	comment	finds	Overall date
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 brick fragment, 1 piece slate, 1 piece concrete	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	2 brick and 2 tile fragments, 5 bones, 1 oyster shell	Modern
3	Layer	Grey/brown soil some clay	1 late Saxon/early medieval, 4 medieval pottery sherds, 2 pieces modern brick, 6 bones	Modern

4	Layer	Grey/brown soil some clay	2 pieces modern brick, 1 bone	Modern
5	Layer	White grey clay top natural	1 mid/late16th century pottery sherd.	?mid/late16th century

Table 15: *Test Pit 12*

<b>Test Pit 13</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.6m	
Modern disturbed soil with just single medieval and post-medieval residual pottery sherds				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	none	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 glass, 1 bone, 1 plastic piece	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	5 19/20th century pottery sherds, 4 brick fragments, 6 glass, 3 bone, 1 coal	Modern
4	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay	1 medieval, 1 post medieval, 6 19/20th century pottery sherds, 7 metal, 4 glass, 8 coal, 2 slag, 2 pipe – one named Cleaver	Modern
5	Layer	Grey clay - natural	4 bone fragments	-

Table 16: *Test Pit 13*

<b>Test Pit 14</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.6m	
The lowest three spits may be medieval in date but away from occupation - marginal area				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 plastic piece	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 medieval and 1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 1 modern brick fragment	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	2 post -medieval pottery sherds, 1 piece slate	Modern
4	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay	none	-
5	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay	3 medieval pottery sherds, 2 bone fragments	?AD 1150-1200
6	Layer	Grey clay some soil	2 bones, 2 pieces coal	

Table 17: *Test Pit 14*

<b>Test Pit 15</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.4m	
Modern disturbed area but moderate quantity of 16th century+ artefacts.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	12 post-medieval and 1 19/20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, 19 brick and 1 tile fragments, 1 iron nail, 1 piece glass, 4 bones, 1 piece coal, 1 pipe stem	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	2 post-medieval pottery sherds, 3 brick and 4 tile fragments, 1 pipe stem	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	8 post-medieval and 4 19/20th century pottery sherds, 8 brick	Modern



			and 1 tile fragments, 3 glass, 3 pieces coal, 6 pipe stems	
4	Layer	Cultivation soil above natural clay	3 post-medieval, 2 19/20th century pottery sherds, 2 brick fragments, 3 metal, 2 bones, 4 pieces coal, 4 slag, 1 wall plaster	Modern

Table 18: *Test Pit 15*

<b>Test Pit 17</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.7m	
Earliest two spits may be late medieval in date and artefacts of this period found in later spits. Some Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon/early medieval and medieval remains suggest earlier settlement remains had been disturbed.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass		Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay		Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay	5 Roman, 3 Late Saxon/early medieval and 4 medieval pottery sherds, 3 brick fragments, 2 iron nails, 5 glass, 11 bones	Modern
4	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay	1 Iron Age, 1 Late Saxon/early medieval, 2 medieval and 1 late medieval pottery sherds, 4 brick fragments, 3 iron nails, 1 glass, 1 slate,	Modern
5	Layer	Cultivation soil some grey clay	1 Late Saxon/early medieval, 1 medieval and 1 late medieval pottery sherds, 1 brick fragment, 1 metal, 2 bones, 1 oyster shell, 3 pieces daub	15th-mid 16th century
6	Layer	Dark brown fine soil	2 Roman, 1 Late Saxon/early medieval and 2 medieval pottery sherds, 1 brick fragment, 5 bones, 1 piece slag (smithy hearth bottom)	?14th-15th century
7	Layer	Grey/yellow clay - natural	none	-

Table 19: *Test Pit 17*

<b>Test Pit 18</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b>	
No book returned. Modern disturbance 0.5m deep. Background scatter of Roman and Late Saxon/early medieval material. Moderate quantities of residual and late medieval material suggest there had been occupation of this period nearby.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer		1 late medieval, 1 post-medieval and 5 19/20th century pottery sherds, 5 brick and 2 tile fragments, 3 metal, 3 glass, 1 bone, 13 pieces coal, 1 piece slate	Modern
2	Layer		3 medieval, 2 late medieval and 28 19/20th century pottery sherds, 25 brick fragments, 7 metal, 8 glass, 2 bones, 2 pipe stems 2 pieces pipe bowl	Modern
3	Layer		2 late medieval, 4 post-medieval and 19 19/20th century pottery sherds, 16 brick fragments, 1 glass, 5 bones, 4 pieces coal, 9 pieces pipe, 5 oyster shell	Modern
4	Layer		2 medieval, 2 post-medieval and 4 19/20th century pottery sherds, 10 brick fragments, 1 bone, 2 pipe stems, 3 oyster shells	Modern
5	Layer		2 Roman, 1 Late Saxon/early medieval, 5 medieval, 1 post-medieval and 1 19/20th century pottery sherds, 4 brick and 1	Modern

			tile fragments, 2 iron nails, 4 bones, 5 shells	
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Table 20: *Test Pit 18*

<b>Test Pit 19</b>				
<b>General Description</b>		<b>depth(m)</b> 0.6m		
Lowest spit may date from the 16th century but overlying spits are modern. Background scatter of late medieval pottery.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 brick fragment, 1 piece coal, 1 struck flint	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 late medieval, 1 post-medieval and 2 19/20th century pottery sherds, 3 brick fragments, 2 pieces metal, 15 bones, 18 pieces coal, 3 oyster shells	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	2 medieval, 2 post-medieval and 3 19/20th century pottery sherds, 5 brick fragments, 3 metal, 1 glass, 1 bone, 3 coal	Modern
4	Layer	Soil with clay and chalk	8 19/20th century pottery sherds, 6 brick fragments, 1 metal, 5 bones, 10 pieces coal.	Modern
5	Layer	Soil with clay and chalk	6 late medieval and 2 c.16th century pottery sherds.	?16th century
6	Layer	Chalk/clay natural		-

Table 21: *Test Pit 19*

<b>Test Pit 21</b>				
<b>General Description</b>		<b>depth(m)</b> 0.4m+		
Modern disturbance				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 11 brick and 1 tile fragments, 2 metal, 3 glass, 1 bone, 2 pieces coal, 1 piece slate	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 6 brick fragments, 2 metal, 8 glass, 3 bones	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	8 19/20th century pottery sherds, 4 tile fragments, 5 metal, 6 glass, 1 bone, 2 pieces coal, 1 piece slate, 2 pipe stems.	Modern
4	Layer	Cultivation soil		Modern
5	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 16th century pottery sherd, 1 pipe stem	Modern

Table 22: *Test Pit 21*

<b>Test Pit 23</b>				
<b>General Description</b>		<b>depth(m)</b> 0.7m		
Lowest two spits are probably late medieval. Large scale post-medieval and modern disturbance on the site. Background scatter of residual Roman and medieval artefacts.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	4 Roman, 7 medieval, 1 late medieval and 15 19/20th century pottery sherds, 1 tile fragment, 1 glass, 3 pieces	Modern

			coal, 1 pipe stem, 1 part pipe bowl	
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	3 medieval, 1 post-medieval and 2 19/20th century pottery sherds, 3 iron nails, 2 glass, 1 bone, 9 pieces coal	Modern
3	Layer	Brown soil some clay lumps	4 medieval, 1 post-medieval and 8 19/20th century pottery sherds, 8 brick fragments, 8 iron nails, 20 bone fragments, 20 pieces coal,	Modern
4	Layer	Brown soil some clay lumps	1 post-medieval and 6 19/20th century pottery sherds, 3 brick fragments, 5 metal, 2 glass, 2 bones	Modern
5	Layer	Brown soil some clay lumps	2 post-medieval pottery sherds, 4 brick fragments, 2 metal, 3 bones, 4 pieces coal	18th century
6	Layer	Dark grey clay	6 medieval pottery sherds, 1 brick fragment, 1 metal, 4 bones, 2 pieces coal	?14th/15th century
7	Layer	Grey/reddish clay	4 brick fragments, 5 pieces bone	?14th/15th century

Table 23: Test Pit 23

<b>Test Pit 25</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.3m	
No pre-modern artefacts suggest test pit located away from earlier settlement.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	2 brick fragments,	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 iron strip, 1 glass, 1 slate piece	Modern
3	Layer	Brown soil chalk pieces	1 bone	-
4	Layer	Grey clay - natural	none	

Table 24: Test Pit 25

<b>Test Pit 26</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.5m	
Lower spit may be late medieval in date. Background scatter of Roman, Early/Mid Saxon and medieval artefacts.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	none	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 Roman, 1 Early/Mid Saxon and 2 medieval pottery sherds, 1 piece glass	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil some clay	1 Roman pottery sherd, 1 brick fragment, 1 shell	?14th/15th century +
4	Layer	Light grey clay - natural	1 bone	

Table 25: Test Pit 26

<b>Test Pit 27</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m)</b> 0.4m	
Modern disturbance. No earlier artefacts.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>

1	Layer	Top soil/grass	none	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	3 brick and 2 tile fragments, 1 glass	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil some clay	1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 2 brick fragments, 11 iron nails, 2 glass, 1 piece slate, 1 oyster shell,	Modern
4	Layer	Cultivation soil more clay	2 metal, 1 piece coal, modern rubble	Modern

Table 26: *Test Pit 27*

<b>Test Pit 28</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m) 0.75m</b>	
Test pit dug partly into a modern drain trench recognised at spit 6. Moderate quantities of Roman pottery suggest settlement of this period nearby. Small quantity of Late Saxon/early medieval and some medieval and late medieval artefacts imply occupation of this period had also been close to the site. No post-medieval activity here?				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	1 medieval and 2 19/20th century pottery sherds, 1 fragment brick, 1 piece slate	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 post-medieval and 1 19/20th century pottery sherd, 1 pipe stem	Modern
3	Layer	Soil with gravel/sand	6 pieces slag	Modern
4	Layer	Soil with gravel/sand some building rubble	3 Roman, 3 medieval and 2 19/20th century pottery sherds, 1 brick fragment, 1 metal, 1 glass, 4 bones	Modern
5	Layer	Grey/brown soil	6 Roman, 1 Late Saxon/early medieval, 2 medieval and 2 late medieval pottery sherds, 3 brick fragments, 2 metal, 6 bones, 1 coal sewer pipe	Modern
6	Layer	Grey/brown soil	6 Roman, 1 Late Saxon/early medieval, 5 medieval pottery sherds, 1 glass, 14 bones, 1 slate piece, 2 pieces slag	Modern
7	Layer	Grey/brown soil drain pipe		-
8	Layer	Grey clay - natural		

Table 27: *Test Pit 28*

<b>Test Pit 29</b>				
<b>General Description</b>			<b>depth(m) 0.5m</b>	
Modern disturbed area. Background scatter of post-medieval artefacts.				
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>spit no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>Overall date</b>
1	Layer	Top soil/grass	24 19/20th century pottery sherds, 11 brick fragments, 6 iron nails, 1 glass, 1 bone, 1 piece coal, 1 piece slag	Modern
2	Layer	Cultivation soil	3 post-medieval and 26 19/20th century pottery sherds, 14 brick and 3 tile fragments, 2 metal, glass, 2 bone, 9 coal	Modern
3	Layer	Cultivation soil	2 post-medieval and 11 19/20th century pottery sherds, 39 brick fragments, 2 iron nails, 2 glass, 1 bone, 2 pieces coal	Modern
4	Layer	Grey brown soil/clay	1 Roman and 3 19/20th century pottery sherds, 14 brick fragments, 1 iron nail, 3 bones, 3 pieces coal	Modern
5	Layer	Grey brown soil/clay	none	-

Table 28: *Test Pit 29*

## APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

### C.1 Small Finds

*By Nina Crummy with note on Jeton by James Fairbairn*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

C.1.1 Four small finds were sent to Nina for identification:

#### **Keys**

C.1.2 Test Pit 4, spit 5. Iron key, complete. Date could be later medieval (c. 13th cent +) or post-medieval.

Test Pit 11, spit 6. Iron key with damaged bow. Date could be later medieval (c. 13th cent +) or post-medieval.

Both keys could be for doors, cupboards or chests.

#### **Bridle**

C.1.3 Test Pit 4, spit 6. Iron bridle link, with one round and one rectangular eye. Probably Late Saxon. See Rees *et al.* 2008, 289, fig. 162, 2005-7.

#### **Pin-beater**

C.1.4 Test Pit 4, spit 6. Single-ended bone pin-beater, used in weaving. Shaft well polished, as is usual for these tools. Section oval, suggesting a date from Late Saxon to c. 13th-14th century. See Walton Rogers 1997, 1755-7.

#### **Jeton**

C.1.5 Test Pit 4, spit 1. Description: An anonymous and uninscribed 'Rose/Orb' jeton of Nuremberg, struck during the late 16th or early 17th century. It has a 19.25mm diameter. Obverse: Three crowns, alternately with three lis, arranged around a central rose; wedges in border. Reverse: Imperial orb with a double tressure of three arches and three angles; pellets around tressure; wedges in border (Mitchiner 1988, nos. 1463-1466).

### C.2 Pottery

*By Paul Blinkhorn*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

C.2.1 All pottery from fieldwalking, casual observations and test pits were analysed by Paul Blinkhorn. The pottery is analysed in each of these three areas in turn.

#### **Fieldwalking**

C.2.2 A large collection of pottery was recovered through fieldwalking about half the available land in the parish on and off over 30 years. Paul Blinkhorn was sent all pottery, except the obviously post-medieval and modern, comprising 2348 sherds (15.062kg; Table 29). This table calculates the pottery found in the fieldwalked areas by period and fabric. The detailed location and analysis of this pottery, arranged by area, have been included in Appendix E and added to the other finds found (Tables 64-67). Most of the post-

medieval and modern pottery was not seen but the numbers of these sherds have been included in these tables.

Period	100m2 areas	HAS 06	Brook Farm	BR008	Total
<b>Late Bronze Age BA / Early Iron Age</b>					
F1005: LBA/EIA flint tempered	5 (23)	9 (57)	-	2(19)	<b>16 (99)</b>
<b>Mid/Late Iron Age</b>					
F1007: Mid-Late Iron Age	10 (61)	-	-	2 (8)	<b>12 (69)</b>
F1010: 'Belgic	2 (9)	-	-	-	<b>2 (9)</b>
<b>Roman</b>					
F1001: Grey Wares	407 (3947)	111 (853)	2 (30)	50 (222)	<b>570 (5052)</b>
F1002: Colour-coated Wares	32 (437)	17 (165)	-	-	<b>49 (602)</b>
F1003: Samian Ware	8 (47)	2 (9)	-	-	<b>10 (56)</b>
F1004: Mortaria	5 (105)	1 (20)	-	1 (14)	<b>7 (139)</b>
F1006: Miscellaneous R-B	116 (1465)	39 (302)	-	27 (138)	<b>182 (1905)</b>
F1008: RB Shelly Wares	42 (355)	17 (158)	1 (49)	3 (23)	<b>63 (605)</b>
<b>Total Roman</b>	<b>610 (6356)</b>	<b>187 (1507)</b>	<b>3 (79)</b>	<b>81 (397)</b>	<b>881 (8339)</b>
<b>Early/Middle Saxon</b>					
F2: Early/Middle Saxon hand-built sandy ware, cAD450-850	4 (21)	-	-	-	<b>4 (21)</b>
<b>Middle Saxon</b>					
F95: Ipswich Ware Group 1, AD725-850	1 (19)	-	-	-	<b>1 (19)</b>
F96: Ipswich Ware Group 2, AD725-850	1 (5)	-	-	1 (8)	<b>2 (13)</b>
<b>Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman</b>					
F100: St Neots Ware type ware, c. AD900-1100	1 (7)	-	-	-	<b>1 (7)</b>
F205: Stamford Ware c AD900-1200.	3 (25)	-	-	-	<b>3 (25)</b>
<b>Medieval</b>					
F301: Ely Ware, mid 12th -15th century	1 (13)	-	2 (74)	2 (10)	<b>5 (97)</b>
F302: Hertfordshire Grey ware, Mid 12th–14th century	132 (1160)	-	48 (397)	-	<b>180 (1557)</b>
F303: Bourne 'A' Ware: 13th14th century	27 (405)	-	1 (7)	-	<b>28 (412)</b>
F327: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th– 14th century	29 (232)	-	2 (31)	-	<b>31 (263)</b>
F328: Grimston Ware: 13th– 15th century	-	1 (8)	-	1 (3)	<b>2 (11)</b>
F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400	54 (431)	-	8 (59)	4 (29)	<b>66 (519)</b>
F351: Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware. 14th – 15th century	4 (14)	-	2 (5)	1(13)	<b>7 (32)</b>
F352: Brill/Boarstall Ware: c. AD1200-? 1600	20 (85)	-	-	1 (8)	<b>21 (93)</b>
F360: Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares, AD1100-1400	241 (1850)	9 (54)	61 (358)	51 (230)	<b>362 (2492)</b>
<b>Total medieval</b>	<b>508 (4190)</b>	<b>10 (62)</b>	<b>124 (931)</b>	<b>60 (293)</b>	<b>702 (5476)</b>
<b>Late medieval</b>					

F365: Late Medieval Reduced Ware, 14th-16th century	6 (44)	-	24 (283)	4 (85)	<b>34 (412)</b>
F401: Bourne 'D' Ware: c. 1450-1637	4 (21)	-	18 (118)	3 (11)	<b>25 (150)</b>
F402: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware. Mid 15th-16th century.	84 (607)	15 (166)	168 (2225)	85 (521)	<b>352 (3519)</b>
F403: Tudor Green Wares. c AD1380-1500	2 (4)	-	-	-	<b>2 (4)</b>
<b>Total late medieval</b>	<b>96 (676)</b>	<b>15 (166)</b>	<b>210 (2626)</b>	<b>92 (617)</b>	<b>413 (4085)</b>
<b>Post-medieval-modern</b>					
F404: Cistercian Ware: c. AD1470-1700	5 (16)	-	-	-	<b>5 (16)</b>
F405. German Stonewares. AD1480+.	3 (17)	-	2 (6)	3(38)	<b>8 (61)</b>
F411: Metropolitan Slipware, 17th -18th C	3 (23)	-	-	6(46)	<b>9 (69)</b>
F413: Cologne/Westerwald Stoneware. 17th century+	1 (6)	-	-	-	<b>1 (6)</b>
F416: Staffordshire Slipware. AD1680-1750	-	1 (15)	1 (3)	3 (33)	<b>5 (51)</b>
F425: Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century	212 (3072)	4(73)	11 (530)	22 (354)	<b>249 (4029)</b>
F436	1 (16)	-	-	-	<b>1 (16)</b>
F438: English Stoneware. 1680+.	2 (38)	-	-	-	<b>2 (38)</b>
F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares	12 (95)	3 (113)	2 (3)	14 (83)	<b>31 (294)</b>
<b>Total post-medieval to modern</b>					<b>311 (4574)</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>2348 (15062)</b>

Table 29: Pottery from field walking analysed by Paul Blinkhorn by period and fabric

#### *Results of pottery by period*

- C.2.3 Fieldwalking has produced just 30 sherds (175g) of prehistoric pottery with the earliest dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. It is in the Roman period that pottery became relatively common in the fieldwalking dataset with 881 sherds (8.339kg) recovered. Very few Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery sherds were found and collectively these comprised 11 sherds (85g). Medieval (702 sherds (5.476kg) and late medieval pottery (413 sherds (4.085kg) were relatively common. A moderate quantity of post-medieval to modern pottery remained in the assemblage (not discarded) with 311 sherds (4.574kg).

#### **Casual Observations**

- C.2.4 Pottery from 10 different casual observations across Haslingfield have been analysed below by individual location:
- C.2.5 36 New Road, Haslingfield

F1: **Early/Middle Saxon Chaff-tempered Ware**, AD 450-850. 1 sherd, 128g.  
F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 5g.

The Early/Middle Saxon pottery is a large sherd from the base of a jar. It is in very good condition, and may be a truncated cremation urn.

### C.2.6 Norbrook, 17 Fountain Lane, Haslingfield

F425: **Red Earthenware**, 16th – 19th century. 7 sherds, 1025g.

The collection of Red Earthenware from the replacement of the sole plate comprises fragments of a single large bowl or pancheon, and bases from two jars or jugs. These are very typical mid-16<sup>th</sup> - 17th century products of the tradition.

The pottery from the foundations of the garage at this site was as follows:

- F100: **St Neots Ware type ware**, c. AD900-1100. 3 sherds, 152g.
- F302: **Hertfordshire Grey ware**, Mid 12th-14th century. 1 sherd, 14g.
- F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 11g.
- F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**, AD1100-1400. 2 sherds, 46g.

The sherds of St. Neots ware are all from the same vessel, an inturned-rim bowl, and are in very good condition, suggesting there are Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman remains in the immediate vicinity.

### C.2.7 Burnt Mill, Harston TL412 521

- F302: **Hertfordshire Grey ware**, Mid 12th-14th century. 4 sherds, 40g.
- F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 9g.
- F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**, AD1100-1400. 4 sherds, 69g.

### C.2.8 5 Fountain Lane Haslingfield

- F303: **Bourne 'A' Ware**: 13th-14th century. 1 sherd, 13g.
- F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 2g.
- F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 50g.

### C.2.9 Dovecote, High Street, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (Site DOV)

The following fabrics were noted:

- F302: **Hertfordshire Grey ware**, Mid 12th-14th century
- F303: **Bourne 'A' Ware**: 13th-14th century
- F327: **Heddingham Ware**: Late 12th-14th century.
- F1000: **Miscellaneous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wares**. 19th-20th century

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 30. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Cntxt	F302		F303		F327		F1000		Date Range
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1							1	3	1800-1900
2							3	7	1800-1900
3							4	10	1800-1900
4	2	16	10	67	1	2			1150-1250
Total	2	16	10	67	1	2	8	20	

Table 30: *Pottery occurrence at Dovecote, High Street by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric*

The first three contexts are all modern, but the range of pottery types from context 4 indicates an undisturbed medieval horizon of mid-12th – mid 13th century date.



C.2.10 48 High Street, Haslingfield (Site HAS48)

The following fabrics were noted:

- F401: **Bourne 'D' Ware**: c. 1450-1637
- F402: **Late Medieval Oxidized ware**. Mid 15th - 16th century.
- F425: **Red Earthenware**, 16th – 19th century.
- F1000: **Miscellaneous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wares**. 19th-20th century

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 31. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the pottery is late- or post-medieval.

Cntxt	F401		F402		F425		F1000		Date Range
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1	4					1	3	1450-1900
2					1	14	2	18	1550-1900
3			1	6					1450-1550
Total	1	4	1	6	1	14	3	21	

Table 31: Pottery occurrence at 48 High Street by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

C.2.11 33 High Street, Haslingfield (Site PH33)

The following fabrics were noted:

- F301: **Ely Ware**, mid-12th - 15th century
- F302: **Hertfordshire Grey ware**, mid-12th - 14th century
- F303: **Bourne 'A' Ware**: 13th - 14th century
- F319: **Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware** c. AD1150-?1400.
- F327: **Hedingham Ware**: Late 12th - 14th century.
- F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400
- F351: **Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware**. 14th - 15th century
- F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**. 1100-1400.
- F1000: **Miscellaneous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wares**. 19th-20th century
- F1001: **Roman-British Grey Ware**, 1st - 4th century

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 32. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Spit	F301		F302		F303		F319		F327		F330		F351		F360		F1000		F1001		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1																	1	5			1800-1900
2	1	11															4	41			1150-1900
4			1	2											2	25					1100-1200
5					3	10	1	17					1	2					1	2	100-1500
6					9	41	1	14	1	6	1	4							1	6	100-1300
7			1	27	19	121													1	8	100-1200
8			1	2																	1100-1200
Tot	1	11	3	31	31	172	2	31	1	6	1	4	1	2	2	25	5	46	3	16	

Table 32: Pottery occurrence at 33 High Street by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

The range of fabric types indicates that all the medieval activity was limited to the 12th-13th centuries, other than the single sherd of Cambridge Sgraffito Ware.

## C.2.12 Pottery from Haslingfield Church

**Box 3, Spoil Heap.** Rim sherd from the rim and upper body of a medieval sandy ware jar (102g) with heavy sooting on the outer surface, 12th-14th century. Joins the rim from Box 5. Also present is the rim from a St. Neots Ware 'cylindrical jar', late 10th- 12th century.

**Box 5. Spoil Heap:** Base from Romano-British Grey ware vessel, 20g, along with two sherds from the rim and upper body of a medieval sandy ware jar, 188g, 12th-14th century. The medieval jar is heavily sooted on the outer surface.

**Churchyard 2009:** Body sherd (4g) in Hertfordshire Grey ware, mid-12th - 14th century. The rimsherd (14g) is rather unusual, and is from a bowl, crucible or lamp with a pulled lip. 11th - 13th century? Fabric is possibly Colne or Ely Ware, although most of the calcareous inclusions have been leached out.

**Electric Cable Trench:** Single sherd, 4g, of medieval Shelley Coarseware, 12<sup>th</sup>-14th century.

**Grave Find:** The single vessel (148g) is very well potted, and in a hard sandy grey fabric. It seems likely to be of 13th-14th century date. The outer surface is heavily sooted, and there is a burnt area in the centre of the base-pad, showing the vessel had been used on a fire. There are also traces of lime-scaling on the inner surface, suggesting it was used for boiling water.

## C.2.13 Green Farm, 12 High St, Haslingfield

The following pottery types were present:

**Early Medieval Sandy Coarsewares (EMW),** AD1100-1400. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia. 5 sherds, 191g.

**Shelly Coarseware,** AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars. 1 sherd, 25g.

**Hertfordshire Grey ware,** reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources, some of which are as yet unknown. Mid-12th - 14th century (Turner-Rugg 1993). 10 sherds, 124g.

**Hedingham Ware:** Late 12th -14th century. Fine orange micaceous ware. Mainly glazed jugs, but unglazed jars also fairly common (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 300-2). Glazed: 9 sherds, 120g. Unglazed: 12 sherds, 401g.

**Ely Ware,** mid-12th - 15th century (Spoerry 2008): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'. 5 sherds, 816g,

**Sandy Shelly Ware.** 13th -14th century? Fairly hard grey sandy fabric with fine calcareous inclusions. Similar to wares from Waterbeach Abbey (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 273). 11 sherds, 92g.

**Glazed Red Earthenware,** 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 1 sherd, 37g.

The assemblage, although unstratified, seems likely to be of 13th -14th century date, as it mainly comprises wares which were common at that time. One vessel which is particularly well-represented (in terms of completeness) is a bowl in Ely Ware. The vessel has an internal glaze, and incised horizontal lines on the outer surface. The rim-form and

decoration are very typical of the products of this industry (eg. Spoerry 2008, Fig. 5). Conversely, another Ely Ware vessel from this collection, a large storage jar with a horizontal applied strip below the neck, is rather unusual. Two sherds from the body of an Ely Ware jug with splashes of green glaze on the outer surface are very typical, however.

The minor wares also appear typical of the 13th - 14th century. The Hertfordshire Grey Ware assemblage included 3 rimsherds, two from jars and one from a bowl, while the EMW assemblage included another small rimsherd from a bowl, and a much larger one from a jar with a thumb-impressed rim. 'Piecrust' rims such as these are very typical of the 12th- 13th centuries. Another jar, in a hard orange fabric is quite small and has horizontal incised lines on the outer surface. Similar wares are known from Denny Abbey (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 273), although their place of manufacture is unknown.

The sherds of glazed Hedingham Ware all appear to be from a single vessel, with thin applied strips and a mottled orange and green glaze. The unglazed sherds are all plain bodysherds apart from a large fragment from the base of a very large jar.

#### C.2.14 Haslingfield TL4066 5221

- F100: **St Neots Ware type ware**, c. AD900-1100. 2 sherds, 83g.
- F302: **Hertfordshire Grey ware**, Mid 12th -14th century. 5 sherds, 32g.
- F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400. 4 sherds, 27g.
- F1001: **R-B Grey Wares**. 8 sherds, 137g.
- F1006: **Miscellaneous R-B**. 10 sherds, 548g.
- F1007: **Mid-Late Iron Age**. 2 sherds, 43g.
- F1010: **'Belgic'**. 1 sherd, 10g.

#### **Test Pits**

#### C.2.15 *Pottery from 22 test pits have been analysed in turn. The pottery fabrics from these comprised:*

**IA: Iron Age.** Thick, soft brown to black pottery with varying amounts of shell in the clay. Used between 8th – 1st centuries BC.

**RB: Roman.** An assortment of common types of Roman pottery such as shelly ware, grey ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels.

**E/MS: Early/Middle Saxon hand-built chaff-tempered ware**, c. AD450-850. Moderate to dense organic voids up to 10mm. No other visible inclusions.

**SN: St Neots Ware type ware**, c. AD900-1100. Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known.

**ST: Stamford Ware**, c. AD900-1200. Wheel-thrown. White, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, occasional black or red ironstone up to 1mm. Often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze.

**THET: Thetford-type ware**, 10th–12th century. Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England, although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre.

**SHC: Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400. Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars.

**EMW: Early Medieval Coarsewares**, AD1100-1400. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia.

**HG: Hertfordshire Grey ware**, reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources, some of which are as-yet unknown (Turner-Rugg 1993). Mid-12th - 14th century.

**HED: Hedingham Ware**: Late 12th -14th century. Fine orange micaceous glazed ware.

**GS: German Stonewares**. AD1480+. A range of hard, grey, salt-glazed fabrics produced at numerous sites in the Rhineland and beyond.

**LMT: Late Medieval Ware**. 15th - mid-16th century. Very hard orange sandy ware in a range of developed late medieval utilitarian forms, some with a dark green glaze. Numerous kiln sites throughout the south-east midlands,

**GRE: Red Earthenware**, 16th-19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century.

**TGE: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware** 17th - early 18th century. Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration, Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases.

**SS: Staffordshire Slipware**. AD1680-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known.

**EST: English Stoneware**. 1680+. Hard, grey fabric, often with a brown, iron-rich exterior wash. Range of utilitarian vessels, particularly mugs.

**SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware**. Late 17th – 18th century. Hard buff fabric with distinctive purplish-brown glaze. Usually fine drinking pottery, but chamber pots and other more utilitarian vessels also known.

**SWSG: Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware**, AD1720-1780. Hard, white fabric with a distinctive white 'orange peel' textured glaze. Range of fine tablewares such as mugs, tea bowls and plates.

**VIC: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares**. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc.

## Results

### C.2.16 Test Pit 1

Spit	RB		EMW		HG		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2					1	2	1150-1200
4	1	3	1	5			100-1200

Table 33: *Pottery from Test Pit 1*

This test pit did not produce much pottery, but that which is here suggests that the site was used in the Roman and early medieval periods, but probably had a marginal use, such as fields.

### C.2.17 Test Pit 2

Spit	RB		SN		SHC		HG		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	3	9			2	8	2	6	100-1200
3	2	12	3	27	2	13			100-1200

Table 34: *Pottery from Test Pit 2*

This site was used in the Roman period, and again in the late Saxon and early medieval era. It then appears to have been abandoned, and not used since.

### C.2.18 Test Pit 3

Spit	RB		SN		ST		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1															1	21	1	5			1400-1600
2							2	11											3	23	1100-1900
4					1	11	2	19	1	4	1	20	1	6			2	18			1000-1600
5							2	4					1	14							1100-1400
6							7	73			2	7									1100-1200
7	2	20	2	5																	100-1100

Table 35: Pottery from Test Pit 3

This site was used in Roman times, but then appears to have been abandoned until the late Saxon period, after which time it was in continuous use until the early post-medieval period. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

### C.2.19 Test Pit 4

Spit	RB		THET		HG		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1					1	2	20	162	1	2			3	10	1	1	1400-1900
2							1	2	1	3	2	11					1400-1600
3							7	121									1400-1550
4							7	63	1	4							1400-1550
5					1	5	4	25									1150-1550
6	2	3	3	10													100-1100

Table 36: Pottery from Test Pit 4

This site was used in Roman times, but then appears to have been abandoned until the late Saxon period, after which time it was in continuous use until the 19th century, although it may have had a somewhat marginal use from the 16th century. It is possible that the different contexts are all part of a single feature, and joining sherds were noted across the first five contexts.

### C.2.20 Test Pit 4 Test Pit 5

Spit	EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		EST		SWSG		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2			1	7							1	4	1400-1750
3					2	26			1	11			1550-1750
4	1	8					1	2					1100-1700

Table 37: Pottery from Test Pit 5

The pottery from this test pit suggests that the site had a marginal use from the early medieval period to the present, probably as fields.

### C.2.21 Test Pit 7

Spit	GRE		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1			1	32	1800-1900
2	1	2			1550-1900
3	1	8			1550-1600

Table 38: Pottery from Test Pit 7

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural use from around the 16th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

#### C.2.22 Test Pit 8

Spit	VIC		Date
	No	Wt	
3	3	5	1800-1900

Table 39: Pottery from Test Pit 8

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use during the 19th century, but was not used before that time.

#### C.2.23 Test Pit 10

Spit	GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1					2	10	1800-1900
2					1	1	1800-1900
3	1	2	1	7	3	12	1550-1900

Table 40: Pottery from Test Pit 10

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use from around the 16th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

#### C.2.24 Test Pit 11

Spit	HG		GRE		SS		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1	4			1	1	5	17	1150-1900
5							2	75	1800-1900
6			1	6			4	24	1550-1900

Table 41: Pottery from Test Pit 11

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use from around the 12th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

#### C.2.25 Test Pit 12

Spit	SN		EMW		HG		GRE		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1	6	1	10	3	15			900-1200
5							1	20	1550-1600

Table 42: Pottery from Test Pit 12

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use from around the 10th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

### C.2.26 Test Pit 13

Spit	HG		GS		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3					5	23	1800-1900
4	1	2	1	3	6	28	1150-1900

Table 43: Pottery from Test Pit 13

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use from around the 12th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

### C.2.27 Test Pit 14

Spit	SHC		HG		GRE		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	7					1	15	1100-1900
3					2	18			1550-1600
5			3	19					1150-1200

Table 44: Pottery from Test Pit 14

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use from around the 12th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

### C.2.28 Test Pit 15

Spit	GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	11	40	1	4			1	2	1550-1900
2	3	22					7	10	1550-1900
3	8	126					4	14	1550-1900
4			1	2	2	2	2	8	1600-1900

Table 45: Pottery from Test Pit 15

All the pottery from this test pit is post-medieval, but suggests that the site has been in continuous use since the 16th century.

### C.2.30 Test Pit 17

Spit	IA		RB		SN		SHC		EMW		HG		LMT		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3			5	16	3	12			3	11	1	5			100-1200
4	1	6			1	1			2	13			1	4	200BC-1550
5					1	3			1	3			1	12	900-1550
6			2	6	1	9	1	2	1	1					100-1200

Table 46: Pottery from Test Pit 17

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that there were two phases of activity at the site. The first was in the late Iron Age and Romano-British period, the second from the late Saxon era to the end of the medieval period. It does not appear to have been used since that time.

### C.2.31 Test Pit 18

Spit	RB		SN		EMW		SHC		HG		LMT		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1											1	4	1	21					5	13	1400-1900
2							1	2	2	3	2	5							28	58	1100-1900
3					2	2					2	2	1	6	2	2	1	5	19	42	1100-1900
4					1	1			1	7			2	23					4	35	1100-1900
5	2	6	1	2	2	5	1	5	2	14			1	5					1	1	100-190

Table 47: Pottery from Test Pit 18

This site appears to have had a marginal use in the Roman period, after which time it was abandoned. It then seems to have been used from the Late Saxon period until the present.

### C.2.32 Test Pit 19

Spit	EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2			1	3	1	2	2	2	1400-1900
3	2	4			2	9	3	6	1100-1900
4							8	11	1800-1900
5			6	16	2	51			1400-1600

Table 48: Pottery from Test Pit 19

The pottery from this test pit suggests the site had a marginal use through the medieval period, and was probably abandoned from the 16th century until the Victorian era.

### C.2.33 Test Pit 21

Spit	GRE		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1			1	10	1800-1900
2			1	2	1800-1900
3			8	8	1800-1900
5	1	5			1550-1600

Table 49: Pottery from Test Pit 21

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use from around the 16th century onwards, but was not used before that time.

### C.2.34 Test Pit 23

Spit	RB		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1							4	50			1	41					4	8	1150-1900
1a	4	30	2	11	1	9											11	48	100-1900
2			3	14									1	30			2	2	1100-1900
3			4	20									1	67			8	37	1100-1900
4															1	4	6	17	1720-1900



5															1	1	1	4								1550-1750	
6				2	4				2	8	2	6															1100-1400

Table 50: Pottery from Test Pit 23

This site appears to have had a marginal use in the Roman period, after which time it was abandoned. It then seems to have been used from the early medieval period until the present.

#### C.2.35 Test Pit 26

Spit	RB		E/MS		EMW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	5	1	29	2	20	100-1200
3	1	1					100-400

Table 51: Pottery from Test Pit 26

This test pit is the only one to have produced Early Saxon pottery, suggesting that this area of the village was occupied at that time. There is also a single sherd of Roman and two of medieval, indicating that the site had a marginal use during those periods, but has otherwise remained unused.

#### C.2.36 Test Pit 27

Spit	VIC		Date
	No	Wt	
3	1	1	1800-1900

Table 52: Pottery from Test Pit 27

This test pit produced very little pottery, and suggests that the site had a marginal, probably agricultural, use during the 19th century, but was not used before that time.

#### C.2.37 Test Pit 28

Spit	RB		SN		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		SS		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1							1	1							2	18	1100-1900
2													1	6	1	1	1650-1900
4	3	23			3	27									2	2	100-1900
5	6	38	1	1	2	4					2	8					100-1550
6	6	21	1	1			4	10	1	2							100-1400

Table 53: Pottery from Test Pit 28

The pottery from this test pit indicates that there were two main phases of activity at the site. It appears to have been occupied in Romano-British period, and again throughout the medieval period, and was abandoned before the 16th century. It does not appear to have been used much since that time.

#### C.2.38 Test Pit 29

Spit	RB		GRE		EST		VIC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1							24	58	1800-1900
2			2	28	1	3	26	95	1550-1900

3			2	7			11	51	1550-1900
4	1	4					3	28	100-1900

Table 54: Pottery from Test Pit 29

The pottery from this test pit indicates that the site had a probably marginal use in Roman times, and was then abandoned until the post-medieval period.

### C.3 Brick and Tile

*By Mike Coles*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

- C.3.1 This Ceramic building material (CBM) report only analyses those fragments recovered from the test pits. There was no CBM found during the casual observations and the fragments from field walking have not been reported on, except quantified in Table 57.
- C.3.2 CBM was found in 23 of 24 test pits excavated and comprised 726 fragments weighing 15.11kg (Table 55). It consisted of bricks, ceramic roof tiles (all of which were peg tiles with no ridge tiles recovered), medieval floor tiles and a post-medieval floor brick. All finds were washed, and then assessed off site.

Type	No. of test pits	No. of fragments	Wt (Kg)
Brick (post-medieval to modern)	22	477	7.72
Post-medieval floor brick	1	1	0.25
Medieval floor tile	1	5	1.08
Ceramic peg tile	12	243	6.06
Limestone roof tile	1	4	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>726</b>	<b>15.11</b>

Table 55: Brick, floor and roof tile from test pits by no. fragments and weight

- C.3.3 No complete bricks or tiles were recovered but where present length, width and thickness was measured. Features such as peg holes in tiles were recorded.
- C.3.4 Bricks were recorded by colour and the presence of large inclusions, tiles by colour. All brick and tile was retained until after completion of the report; after that only the floor tiles and early brick will be retained.

#### **Results**

##### **Brick**

- C.3.5 There were 477 brick fragments, of which 385 were red brick weighing 5.34kg, and 92 were yellow-white brick (1.98kg). The majority of the brick was small broken pieces with none having widths surviving and only five fragments having thicknesses (Table 56). The fabric of the bricks was divided by colour: red or yellow/white (Table 56), and a note made of any significant inclusions (present in seven) and the presence of adhering mortar (present on six). One red brick fragment from Test Pit 4, spit 4, was made on a vegetative base with a mass of grass/straw vegetative impressions on its base. Most, where they could be discerned, were made on a sanded base. These types of bricks were made from the late 13th century but mostly date to the 14th and 15th centuries

and are likely to have come from the robbing of Barnwell Priory (Rob Atkins, *pers. comm*; see discussion below).

C.3.6 The brick fragments were very small, and so ageing most of them is impossible. It is extremely likely that bricks from Test Pits 3, 4 and 5, all located within the former manor area of Haslingfield, all date to the medieval period (except 2 yellow brick fragments in the upper spit 1 of Test Pit 3 and two fragments from spits 1 and 3 of Test Pit 5). These bricks were all made in a 'red' fabric and included the vegetative brick (described above). The red brick from these three test pits comprised half the bricks recovered (by weight). Test Pit 3 produced 49 fragments weighing 0.4kg; Test Pit 4 had 64 fragments (2.95kg) and Test Pit 5 two fragments (0.388kg).

C.3.7 Most of the bricks (by numbers) were far more recent than the red brick found in Test Pits 3, 4 and 5, and date from the 18<sup>th</sup> - 20th century. These fragments were found across the test pits in no real concentrations (Table 57).

Test pit	Spit	Brick colour	Thick (mm)	possible date
4	4	Red	70	?14th century or 15th century
5	5	Red	62	?16th century or earlier
8	1	Red	62	20th century
29	3	Red	63	18th/19th century
29	3	Yellow/white	69	18th/19th century

Table 56: Brick with measurable dimensions by colour, measurement and possible date

TP	Spit	No.	Wt	Comments
1	1	1	0.002	Very small piece red brick
1	2	3	0.201	Hard sandy red fabric large flint inclusions and white mortar ?med
1	3	18	0.400	Hard sandy red fabric large flint inclusions and white mortar ?med.
1	4	1	0.001	Very small piece red brick
2	1	6	0.018	Red hard sandy fabric
2	2	7	0.031	Red hard sandy fabric white mortar
2	3	12	0.090	10 red fabric small flint inclusions 2 yellow/white fabric 18th/ 20th century.
3	1	8	0.133	6 small red pieces red fabric small flint inclusions 2 yellow/white fabric 18th/ 20th century
3	2	23	0.210	Red fabric small flint inclusions
3	4	16	0.093	Red fabric small flint inclusions
3	5	2	0.007	Red fabric
3	6	2	0.014	Red fabric
4	1	12	0.600	Red fabric
4	2	20	0.273	Red fabric
4	3	3	0.374	Red fabric
4	4	24	0.821	23 Red fabric (0.598Kg) 1 Red fabric depth 0.7cm (0.223kg) made on vegetative material /mass of straw impressions on base. It is crudely crudely made with very poor arrises (med/late medieval 14/15th century).
4	5	4	0.223	Red fabric Late medieval ?15th century
4	6	1	0.004	Red fabric
5	1	1	0.056	Yellow/white fabric 18th/ 20th century
5	3	1	0.008	Yellow/white fabric 18th/ 20th century
5	4	1	0.075	Red fabric
5	5	1	0.313	Red fabric with large flint inclusions 15th or 16th century
7	2	1	0.006	Red fabric
8	1	1	0.194	Red/pink modern machine made with frog 20th century
9	1	7	0.037	Red/pink modern machine made 20th century
10	2	5	0.018	Red/pink modern machine made 20th century
12	1	1	0.007	Yellow/white fabric 19th/20th century
12	2	2	0.010	Red fabric
12	3	2	0.051	Red fabric 19th/20th century
12	4	2	0.009	Red fabric 19th/20th century
13	3	4	0.051	2 Red fabric (0.005kg) 2 Yellow/white fabric (0.046kg) 19th/20th century

14	2	1	0.003	Red fabric 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
15	1	19	0.109	12 Red fabric (0.061kg) 7 Yellow/white fabric (0.048kg) 19th/20th century
15	2	3	0.011	2 Red fabric (0.006kg) 1 Yellow/white fabric (0.007kg) 19th/20th century
15	3	8	0.070	2 Red fabric (0.002kg) 6 Yellow/white fabric (0.068kg) 19th/20th century
15	4	2	0.004	Red fabric 18th/19th century
17	3	3	0.090	2 Red fabric (0.068kg) 1 Red fabric small flint inclusions (0.031kg) 17th/18th century
17	4	4	0.083	Red fabric 19th/20th century
17	5	1	0.004	Red fabric
17	6	1	0.003	Red fabric
18	1	5	0.027	Red fabric
18	2	25	0.068	Red fabric
18	3	16	0.022	Red fabric
18	4	4	0.097	Yellow/white fabric 19th/20th century
18	5	4	0.001	Red fabric
19	1	1	0.093	Yellow/White fabric with white mortar
19	2	3	0.025	Red fabric 19th/20th century
19	3	5	0.019	2 Red fabric (0.004kg) 3 Yellow/white fabric (0.015kg) 19th/20th century
19	4	60	0.050	1 Red fabric (0.007kg) 5 yellow/white fabric (0.043kg) 19th/20th century
21	1	11	0.116	8 Red fabric (0.103Kg) 3 yellow/white fabric (0.013KKg) 19th/20th century
21	2	6	0.084	Red fabric
23	3	8	0.066	4 Red fabric (0.060kg) 4 Yellow/white fabric (0.006kg) 19th/20th century
23	4	3	0.001	Red fabric
23	5	4	0.005	Red fabric
23	6	1	0.001	Red fabric
25	1	2	0.009	Red fabric 20th century
26	3	1	0.001	Red fabric
27	2	3	0.054	Red fabric 20th century
27	3	2	0.040	Red fabric
28	1	1	0.006	Yellow/white fabric 19th/20th century
29	1	11	0.123	5 Red fabric (0.065kg) 6 yellow/white fabric (0.067kg) 19th/20th century
29	2	14	0.351	10 Red fabric (0.308kg) 4 yellow/white fabric (0.043kg) 18th/20th century
29	3	39	1.636	5 Red fabric 1x0.63cm deep (0.390kg) 34 yellow/white fabric 1x0.69cm deep (1.246kg) 18th/20th century
29	4	14	0.119	10 Red fabric (0.088kg) 4 yellow/white fabric (0.031kg) 18th/20th century

Table 57: *Catalogue of brick by test pit and spit*

***Bricks in the Manor wall, Haslingfield***

- C.3.8 On the north side of the High Street there is a long length of brick wall, standing on an earth bank, which divides the High Street from what was a small park surrounding the manor house built by Sir Thomas Wendy in the 16th century. It is believed that building the wall was concurrent with or shortly after the building of the house.
- C.3.9 The wall therefore is a standing example of a red brick structure from the 16th century, and a small sample of the bricks has been measured and photographed. Due to an unfortunate incident with a lorry, a short stretch of the wall on the east side of the entrance to No. 33 was demolished, and this opportunity was taken to measure a sample which had not been weathered. Of the ten bricks measured, nine were an orange red, but the tenth was a darker red and seemed to be a later addition. Two of the orange red bricks had diagonal skintling lines on their inward facing faces, confirming that they are earlier than late 18th century. All the bricks had slightly rounded flint inclusions up to a 1cm width, with occasional 2cm flints. The dimensions of the bricks are given below; all were regular with no evidence of raised arrises. Bricks were measured using a hand held tape.

Colour	length mm	breadth mm	depth mm	comment	diagonal skintling
orange/red	220	103	60	regular shape	yes
orange/red	225	103	60	regular shape	yes
orange/red	229	102	60	regular shape	no

orange/red	220	103	65	regular shape	no
orange/red	220	100	60	regular shape	no
orange/red	221	107	63	regular shape	no
orange/red	230	106	64	regular shape	no
orange/red	220	101	61	regular shape	no
orange/red	230	102	63	regular shape	no
dark red	228	102	63	regular shape	no

C.3.10 The average dimensions of the nine orange red bricks are: length 223mm breadth 103mm depth 61mm.

*Ceramic Roof Tiles*

C.3.11 There were 243 roof tile fragments weighing 6.06kg. These comprised 99 red roof tile fragments weighing 2.536kg; 142 in a yellow-white fabric (3.416 kg); and two pink red tiles (0.037kg) (Table 58).

C.3.12 No complete measurable peg tiles were recovered. Pieces of roof tile were sorted by colour, weighed and a note made if peg holes were present and if there was adhering mortar. In addition the average thickness of the tiles was measured.

Tile colour	No. fragments	Weight (Kg)
Red fabric	99	2.536
Yellow/white fabric	142	3.416
Pink/red fabric	2	0.037

Table 58: *Ceramic roof tile from test pits by colour, quantity and weight*

C.3.13 Round peg holes were present in four of the red tiles and three of the yellow/white tiles with one from Test Pit 4, spit 1, being a two peg hole type tile. White mortar adhered to red and yellow/white tiles found in Test Pit 4. Of the red fabric tiles, the thickness for most varied between 10mm and 14mm with two thicker ones at 16mm and 17mm. The yellow/white tiles varied between 10mm and 14mm, with one piece from Test Pit 5, spit 1 slightly thicker at 15mm.

C.3.14 There were two small pieces of pink/white roof tile. Neither had peg holes surviving or adhering mortar and they were 0.10cm and 0.11cm thick. Four red tile fragments had a reduced black core: one came from Test Pit 3, two in Test Pit 4 and one in Test Pit 15.

C.3.15 The vast majority of ceramic tile (215 fragments weighing 5.754kg), all medieval or late medieval in date, was recovered from three test pits from the former manor area (Test Pits 3, 4 and 5). There were 76 tile fragments from Test Pit 3, with eight red fragments (0.2kg) and 68 yellow (1.5kg). Test Pit 4 had 102 fragments (2.98kg), with 61 red (1.7kg) and 41 yellow (1.28kg); and in Test Pit 5 there were 37 fragments (1.074kg) with 27 red fragments (0.702kg) and 10 yellow (0.372kg). A significant number of the tiles in the 'red' fabric had a reduced grey core. The different tile types may suggest that they came from at least two former manor buildings.

TP	Spit	No.	Wt	Comments
1	1	1	0.035	Red fabric 0.11cm. 18th/19th century
1	3	1	0.010	Red fabric 0.10cm
2	4	1	0.017	Pink/white fabric 0.10cm
3	1	9	0.186	1 Red fabric (0.011kg) 0.9cm, 7 yellow/white fabric (0.155kg) 0.11-0.13cm, 1 pink/white (0.020kg) 0.11cm
3	2	49	0.757	4 Red fabric (0.061Kg) 0.10-0.14cm, 45 yellow/white fabric (0.696Kg) 0.12-0.14cm Medieval/late medieval.
3	4	14	0.241	Yellow/white fabric 0.12-0.14cm. Round hole. Medieval/late medieval.
3	5	1	0.069	Yellow/white black core sandy fabric 0.12-0.14cm. Medieval.
3	6	3	0.255	1 Red fabric (0.039Kg) 0.11-0.12cm, red fabric black core (0.080Kg) 0.12-0.14cm, yellow/white fabric (0.136Kg) 0.12-0.14cm. Medieval.
4	1	48	1.332	34 'Red' fabric - most with a reduced grey core (0.840kg) 0.10-0.14cm white mortar. 14 yellow/white fabric (0.492kg) 0.10-0.12cm white mortar, round hole. Medieval/late medieval. Two rounded peg holes of uncertain type. One sub-square peg hole. One fragment was a 2 sub-rounded peg hole type tile
4	2	10	0.118	2 Red fabric (0.010kg) 0.14cm, 8 yellow/white fabric (0.108kg) 0.10-0.12cm
4	3	12	0.449	4 Red fabric (0.180kg) 0.11-0.12cm, one with black core round hole. 8 yellow/white (0.269kg) 0.10-0.11
4	4	31	0.981	18 Red fabric (0.567Kg) 0.11-0.14cm. 11 yellow/white fabric (0.414Kg) 0.11cm
4	5	2	0.042	Red fabric 0.11cm white mortar
4	6	1	0.027	Red fabric grey core abraded 0.17cm
5	1	4	0.148	Yellow/white fabric 0.13-0.15cm
5	2	5	0.109	3 Red fabric (0.071kg) 0.10-0.11cm. 2 yellow/white (0.038kg) 0.14cm
5	3	6	0.112	Red fabric round hole 0.11-0.12cm
5	4	10	0.254	7 Red fabric (0.203kg) 0.10-0.11cm. 3 yellow/white fabric (0.051kg) 0.10-0.12cm. Late medieval - 15th-16th date?
5	5	9	0.387	4 Red fabric (0.104kg) 0.10-0.11cm. 5 yellow/white fabric (0.283kg) 0.12cm. Mid/Late medieval
5	6	3	0.063	Red fabric 0.11-0.14cm. Late medieval
7	4	1	0.017	Yellow/white fabric 0.14cm
12	2	2	0.026	Yellow/white fabric round hole 0.12-0.14cm
15	1	1	0.010	Yellow/white fabric 0.10cm
15	2	4	0.054	1 Red fabric black core (0.006kg) 0.16cm. 3 yellow/white (0.048kg) 0.10-0.11cm
15	3	1	0.043	Yellow/white fabric 0.14cm
18	1	2	0.070	Yellow/white fabric 0.12-0.14cm
18	5	1	0.034	Red fabric 0.10-0.11cm. 17th/18th century
21	1	1	0.012	Red fabric 0.11cm
21	3	4	0.102	2 Red fabric (0.056kg) 0.12cm. 2 yellow/white (0.046kg) 0.11-0.13cm
23	1	1	0.038	Red fabric 0.12cm
27	2	2	0.008	Yellow/white fabric
29	2	3	0.056	Yellow/white fabric 0.11-0.13cm

Table 59: *Catalogue of ceramic roof tiles by test pit and spit*

*Limestone roof tile*

C.3.16 Four limestone roof tile fragments were found and all came from Test Pit 4 (two each from spits 1 and 3) within a 16th century midden area. This test pit was from the manor area and, as with the brick (see above), it is possible that the tiles were taken from

Barnwell Priory after the dissolution. These roof tiles are very likely to have originally come from Northamptonshire stone quarries.

#### *Medieval floor tiles*

- C.3.17 There were five red medieval floor tiles weighing 1.081kg and all came from Test Pit 4 (Table 60). The floor tiles were recovered from spits 2, 3 and 4 (which collectively may have been part of a single midden layer (the pottery report also suggests this). The heavy green glaze on the 24mm thick fragment in spit 3 is late 15th or early 16th century in date (Dr Paul Spoerry *pers. comm*), with the tile having a slight chamfered edge. It is probable that the piece with a smooth surface was glazed originally. These tiles had clearly been used, as they had white mortar adhering.

TP	Spit	No	Wt	Comments
4	2	1	0.313	Red fabric 0.21cm thick white mortar both faces. 15th century to early 16th century
4	3	2	0.385	1 Red fabric (0.275Kg) 0.24cm thick top light green glaze brown on edges white mortar, 1 Red fabric (0.110Kg) 0.30cm very worn with dark brown glaze on top white mortar
4	4	2	0.383	1 Red fabric (0.321Kg) smooth on top surface white mortar, 1 Red fabric (0.062Kg) 0.29cm very worn with dark green brown glaze . 15th/early 16th century

Table 60: *Medieval floor tiles by test pit and spit*

#### *Post-medieval floor brick*

- C.3.18 A single yellow-white floor brick weighing 0.247kg was recovered from Test Pit 5. It is similar to 12 inch square floor brick found elsewhere in South Cambridgeshire, such as at Mr Ratford's house, Wimpole, dating to the 18th century (CAFG forthcoming).

#### **Conclusions**

- C.3.19 The majority of all the ceramic building material was recovered from Test Pit 4, weighing 6.33kg (42%) of the total of 15.11kg found in all test pits. The CBM in this test pit consisted of 2.29kg of brick, 2.95kg peg tiles and 1.08kg of medieval floor tiles, which were all from a single midden layer. There was also a significant quantity of CBM from two nearby test pits (Nos. 3 and 5), also from the manor area. The number, type and small fragment size of the CBM from these three test pits suggest a major building and/or demolishing episode. Other finds from Test Pit 4 imply a middle/late 16th century date, which would tie in with the original building of the Tudor Hall. There is nothing to suggest these deposits derived from the mid-17th century, when there was a major rebuilding of the hall in brick. The nearby dovecote, built in red brick, seems to be from this mid-17th century date (RCHM 1968, 140-1).
- C.3.20 Rob Atkins looked at the Haslingfield brick from Test Pits 3, 4 and 5 and thought these bricks might have come from Barnwell Priory. It is interesting to note that Thomas Wendy, who rebuilt Haslingfield Manor house in red brick in the mid-16th century, also bought Barnwell Priory in 1553 (Danckwerts 1980 211-12). Recent excavations at the lay medieval settlement of Barnwell Priory at Coldhams Lane, Cambridge (Atkins 2013) found similar bricks including some made on a vegetative base. These bricks were recovered in small quantities in Phase 2.2 contexts (c. 1350-1400) but were recovered in significant numbers during Phase 3.1 (c. 1400-c.1500/1550).
- C.3.21 On the north side of the High Street there is a boundary wall built of red brick set into a substantial bank, which divides the street from a small Park within which the 16th century Manor house resides. These wall bricks, which may be contemporary with the

building of the Manor house or its 17th century rebuilding, have an average measurement of length 223mm breadth 103mm depth 61mm (see above).

- C.3.22 No yellow/white bricks were found in Test Pit 4, and those from other test pits appear to all belong to the late 18th to early 20th century. There are good examples of similar brick on the Old Vicarage, the south range of which was built by the Revd Perkins in 1761. It was extended with a parallel range, also in yellow/white bricks, to the north in the early 19th century. The bricks of the earlier part show diagonal skintling (stacking) impressions, whereas the bricks of the northern range have horizontal skintling marks. This change in technique of production is thought to have occurred around the beginning of the 19th century (James and Rose 2004). No skintling marks were found on any brick from the test pits. All the yellow/white bricks are probably dated to the 19th and early 20th centuries. The ceramic building material from all other test pits was largely undiagnostic small fragments.

## C.4 Clay Pipe

*By Terry Dymott*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- C.4.1 A small collection of 23 clay pipe fragments (43.39g) was recovered from test pits (Table 61). The clay pipes from field walking are noted in Tables 65-67 but have not been commented upon.

### **Results**

- C.4.2 From the test pits there was only one pipe fragment with a maker's mark and one probable identifiable design characteristic; the remainder could not specifically be dated. All the pipe fragments are likely to be within the late 18th to early-mid 19th century date range with a possible single stem fragment with a large bore which might suggest an earlier date, and a bowl fragment which could be slightly later (see below).
- C.4.3 Test Pit 13, spit 4, had a clay pipe stem with Cleever stamped on one side. Three of the Cleever family made pipes in Cambridge – Ann, John and Thomas, all of whom were manufacturing during the mid-19th century. The part bowl from Test Pit 18 is most likely to have been made by Samuel McLardy in Manchester and dates to the mid-19th/early 20th centuries. The IN comes from the type, and it is likely to be a DUBLIN cutty type.
- C.4.4 Some of the bowls have decorated seams covering the joint marks left by the moulding process, but the general lack of any other decoration on them is typical of Cambridge region pipes from the early 19th century.

TP	No.	Item	Stem		Diameter	Length	Wt	Comments
			Bore	64ths	cm	cm	(g)	
TP 13/4	2	1	>0.15	4	0.59 - 0.61	4.02	1.84	Stem with .CLEEVER on one side, CAMBRIDG- on the other.
		2	n/a		n/a	n/a	1.42	Part bowl (incl rim) with barley ear covering mould joint. 2.3mm wall thickness.
15/2	3	1	<0.3	7	0.93 - 0.97	4.74	5.97	
		2	>0.2	6	0.7 - 0.74	4.67	2.95	
		3	<0.25	6	0.89 - 0.92	2.13	1.61	



18/1	4	1	<0.3	7	0.80 - 0.84	2.45	2.08	
		2	<0.2	5	0.58 - 0.60	4.17	2.15	
		3	n/a		n/a	n/a	1.04	Part bowl (incl rim), no markings. 2.1mm wall thickness.
		4	n/a		n/a	n/a	2.48	Part bowl (incl rim) with vertical grooved rim. Oval ring containing --RDY'S at top and --IN at bottom. Thick wall ~4mm.
18/3	10	1	<0.2	5	0.61 - 0.73	7.11	4.1	
		2	<0.25	6	0.69 - 0.75	3.17	2.14	
		3	<0.2	5	0.55 - 0.57	2.55	1.02	
		4	<0.2	5	0.59 - 0.65	2.45	1.14	
		5	<0.3	7	0.84 - 0.88	1.88	1.7	
		6	>0.15	4	0.51 - 0.59	1.92	0.73	
		7	>0.35	9	0.74	1.87	1.1	
		8	<0.2	5	0.64 - 0.66	1.7	0.8	
		9	n/a				0.83	Part bowl with raised plant design covering joint, wall ~0.23cm thick.
		10	n/a				1.21	Part bowl with rim and worn raised plant design covering joint, wall ~0.23cm thick.
21/5	1	1	<0.2	5	0.46 - 0.51	2.95	0.97	
23/1	2	1	0.2	5	0.52 - 0.62	3.43	1.55	
		2	n/a				2.66	Part bowl with raised barley edge over joint, wall ~0.25cm thick.
28/2	1	1	<0.2	5	0.61 - 0.67	3.67	1.9	
	23						43.39	

Table 61: *Clay pipe from test pits*

## C.5 Stone Mortar from near Test Pit 4

*By Mike Coles*

### **Result**

- C.5.1 While digging his garden, the owner of the site of Test Pit 4 found a fragment of a stone mortar. The mortar is probably made of Purbeck marble, but has been broken in antiquity and re-used, possibly in a floor as one edge shows considerable wear following fracture.
- C.5.2 The relative thickness of the surviving part of the vessel suggests that it had not been heavily used when broken; there was no apparent thinning of the base. The base appears to be unusual in that there is a foot-ring for which no parallel can be found. There is a lug, rectangular in cross section, on the outer edge, extending to a point 42mm from the broken top. After being broken, the mortar suffered considerable wear on the broken edge. The mortar is made of a hard grey fossiliferous limestone which appears to be from Purbeck in Dorset.
- C.5.3 Dunning, in his report on stone objects from excavations at King's Lynn, recorded four mortars made from Purbeck marble (1977, figs. 144 and 145). Purbeck marble mortars have been recorded from sites around the south and eastern parts of England (*ibid*, fig. 146). This distribution reflects transport by sea, with those found in Cambridgeshire being brought up the River Cam. He suggests the date of their production may be in the 13th and 14th centuries. Purbeck marble was used in the Roman period for mortars but

the majority was seemingly used in the medieval period. This stone was also used for architecture stonework in churches and cathedrals including effigies, coffins, tombs, altar slabs and fonts. The identification of Purbeck marble requires experience and it is possible that this example could be a similar stone from Sussex.

Mortar base, Purbeck marble, estimated diameter 320mm and 90mm high, weight 2.82kg, vertical lug pointed towards the base (Fig. 8).

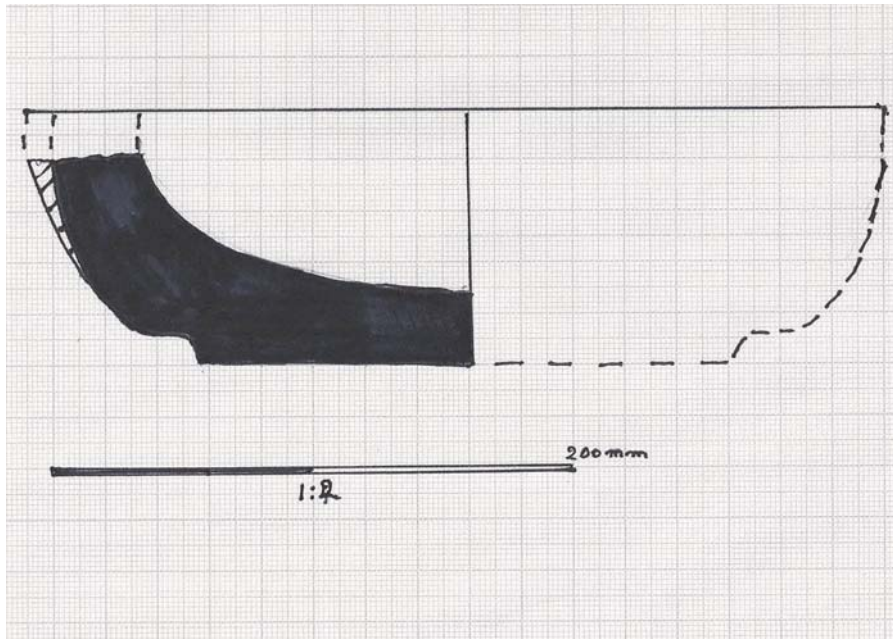


Fig. 8: Purbeck marble mortar from Test Pit 4

## C.6 Queens' College Plates at Brook Farm

*By Craig Cessford*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- C.6.1 In 1994 CAFG fieldwalked fields at Brook Farm, Haslingfield and among the finds were some pieces of plates with the name Queens' College on them. Recently the opportunity has arisen to have them inspected by Craig Cessford of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. While acknowledging that further research might produce more detail, he has sent the following brief explanatory note.
- C.6.2 At least four vessels that can be linked to Queens' College, Cambridge, were recovered during field walking by the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group in 1994 near Brook Farm, to the north of the village of Haslingfield, located some 4.8 miles to the southwest of the college.
- C.6.3 Queens' College acquired land in Haslingfield from the Prisot family (1475) and the Sterne family (1495). These two farms, which the college leased out to tenants, covered c.320 acres and at inclosure Queens' was allotted 385 acres. The college sold the farms between c.1945-50. It is likely that the presence of the pottery is somehow linked to this land ownership. The four vessels represent three different patterns. This suggests that they may represent some form of general replacement of old pottery by the college when a new service was introduced.

- C.6.4 Two of the vessels are plates with a green transfer-printed design of a view of the college from the River Cam (Vessel 1; Fig. 9) and a floral border with the college motto FLOREAT DOMUS (Latin: May this House Flourish) at the bottom (Vessel 2; Fig. 10). Examples of such plates are known with the names G GERMANY and M PAGE at the top (Stovin 1999, 56, fig. 8); unfortunately this upper portion is missing in both of the current examples. These two people were Queens' College porters (George Germany 1825-46; Martin Page 1846-71) and Queens' is unusual in that it was the only Cambridge college where the porter, rather than the cook, had charge of the crockery.
- C.6.5 One of the plates has the text QUEEN'S COLLE[GE] on the rear (Fig. 11). As far as I am aware this is not present on the other examples, indicating that this was not a plate linked to the college porters and that it may be linked to either the college itself or to the college cook. The incorrect punctuation is also noteworthy, as colleges were usually quite punctilious about this.
- C.6.6 There is also a vessel with different green transfer printed design with floral elements and name QUEE (Vessel 3; Fig. 12) and a blue transfer printed design with name J K TAYLO[R] /QUEENS C[OLLEGE] and a floral pattern (Vessel 4; Fig. 13). Jasper King Taylor was born on the 11th February 1806 and baptised at Saint Andrew, Holborn, London on the 20th November 1806.
- C.6.7 In the 1851 census Jasper K Taylor was a cook aged 45 living on Silver Street, who had been born in London. There is also a will of Jasper King Taylor, Cook of Queens' College in the University of Cambridge, dated 14th June 1855 (TNA Prob 11/2215). The exact forms of the two latter vessels are unclear, but neither appears to be a 'standard' circular plate.
- C.6.8 The use of the colour green on many of these vessels would have been relatively unusual, as the vast majority of transfer prints of the period (typically >90%) were blue.



Figure 9: *Vessel 1 showing the illustration of Queens' College viewed from the River Cam*



Figure 10: *Rim of vessel 2 showing the college motto "FLOREAT DOMUS"*



Figure 11: *Instance of incorrect punctuation on the plate*



Figure 12: *Partial word QUEE*



Figure 13: *Partial words for J K TAYLO[R] and QUEENS C[OLLEGE] on vessel 4*

## APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### D.1 **Animal bone**

*By Chris Faine*

#### **Introduction**

- D.1.1 Three point eight kilograms of faunal material was sent for analysis, yielding 65 “countable” bones (see below). All bones were collected by hand; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Analysis took place on most of the animal bone found during test pit in the village. Fragments of bone from test pits with modern contexts were excluded apart from Test Pit 28, which had a worked bone fragment. Faunal material was mostly recovered from contexts dating from the high medieval period. Thirty-one animal bone fragments were identifiable to species (46.1% of the total sample).

#### **Methodology**

- D.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney and Reilly 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI. The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

#### **The Assemblage**

- D.1.3 Table 62 shows the species distribution for each test pit and context. Sheep/goat are the dominant taxon in the assemblage with cattle being the next most prevalent species. Pig and red deer remains are present in single instances. Test Pit 2 contained a single cattle 1<sup>st</sup> phalanx from context 3. Test Pit 3 contained fragmentary cattle and sheep coat metacarpals from contexts 2 and 7 respectively. A portion of red deer antler tine was also recovered from context 5 but was too badly preserved to ascertain whether it was butchered. The largest number of identifiable remains (NISP: 26) was recovered from test Pit 4 (contexts 1, 3, 4 & 5). Twelve fragments of sheep/goat were recovered, consisting largely of butchered lower limb elements. Contexts 1, 3 & 4 also contained 5 mandibles. Two were from animals around 6-8 years of age, 2 from animals around 8-12 and 1 neonate. Cattle remains from Test Pit 4 consisted largely of metapodial and phalanx fragments recovered from all contexts. A single pig astragalus was recovered from context 1. Evidence of bone working was recovered from Test Pit 28 (context 6), in the form of a sawn section of cattle parietal bone.

Species	TP2	TP3(2)	TP3(5)	TP3(7)	TP4(1)	TP4(3)	TP4(4)	TP4(5)	TP28(6)	Total
Sheep/goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )				1	6	5	5	1		18
Cattle (Bos)	1	1			2	2	1	2	1	10
Pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )					1	1				2
Red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )			1							1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>31</b>

Table 62: Animal bone by species distribution in test pits

## Discussion

- D.1.4 This is a small assemblage that most likely represents initial processing waste of whole carcasses, given the lack of meat bearing elements. The presence of very old sheep/goat could suggest culling of older and barren breeding animals. There is some evidence of bone working and exploitation of wild resources.

## D.2 Shell

By Rob Atkins

- D.2.1 A collection of 166 oyster shell fragments (1.107kg) was recovered from the test pit survey (Table 63). For this report, each shell fragment was defined as one shell, although most were complete. As oysters comprise two halves, it is likely the true number of oysters were c.50-60. This is still a significant number, as they derived (except one fragment) from a single one 1m<sup>2</sup> test pit (Test Pit 4), which was located within the grounds of the former medieval and post-medieval manor. Over half the oysters were found in the top 0.1m of the test pit, although moderate to relatively large quantities were found in all five spits, which may suggest that this was a single c.0.5m thick midden deposit which may have accumulated over a little time. This test pit contained large quantities of other artefacts largely dating to c.mid to late 16th century, suggesting a primary deposit.

Test Pit	No. Shells
TP1 2nd spit	1 oyster (1g)
TP4 1st spit (2 bags)	94 oysters (630g)
TP4 2nd spit	6 oysters (36g)
TP4 3rd spit	34 oysters (255g)
TP4 4th spit	11 oysters (76g)
TP4 5th spit	20 oysters (109g)
<b>Total</b>	<b>160 (1071g)</b>

Table 63: Oyster shell from test pits



## APPENDIX E. ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS FROM FIELD WALKING

The fabrics from the prehistoric to post-medieval pottery analysed in the field walking data (Tables 64-67) are included below:

- F1001: **Grey Wares**
- F1002: **Colour-coated Wares**
- F1003: **Samian Ware**
- F1004: **Mortaria**
- F1005: **Late Bronze Age BA / Early Iron Age flint tempered** 16 sherds (99g)
- F1006: **Miscellaneous R-B**
- F1007: **Mid-Late Iron Age**
- F1008: **RB Shelly Wares**
- F1010: **'Belgic'**

F1: **Early/middle Saxon hand-built chaff-tempered ware**, c. AD450-850 Moderate to dense organic voids up to 10mm. No other visible inclusions.

F2: **Early/middle Saxon hand-built sandy ware**, c. AD450-850. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 0.2mm. Rare rounded red ironstone up to 2mm, rare calcareous material up to 2mm.

**Ipswich Ware**, AD725-850 (Blinkhorn 2012) Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic. The material probably had a currency of AD 725x740 - mid 9th century at sites outside East Anglia. There are two main fabric types, although individual vessels which do not conform to these groups also occur:

F95: GROUP 1: Hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3 mm in size but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance.

F96: GROUP 2: Like the sherds in Group 1, they are hard, sandy and mostly dark grey in colour. Their most prominent feature is a scatter of large quartz grains (up to c 2.5mm) which either bulge or protrude through the surfaces of the vessel, giving rise to the term "pimply" Ipswich ware (Hurst 1959: 14). This characteristic makes them quite rough to the touch. However, some sherds have the same groundmass but lack the larger quartz grains which are characteristic of this group, and chemical analysis suggests that they are made from the same clay.

F100: **St Neots Ware type ware**, c. AD900-1100 (Denham 1985). Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known.

F205: **Stamford Ware** (Kilmurry 1980). c. AD900-1200. Wheel-thrown. White, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, occasional black or red ironstone up to 1mm. Often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze.

F301: **Ely Ware**, mid 12th -15th century (Spoerry 2008): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'.

F302: **Hertfordshire Grey ware**, reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources, some of which are as-yet unknown (Turner-Rugg 1993). Mid 12th – 14th century (Turner-Rugg 1993).

F303: **Bourne 'A' Ware**: 13th-14th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 259). Manufactured in the eponymous south Lincolnshire village. Wheel-thrown, reduced, grey fabric with sparse sand and calcitic inclusions, vessels sometimes with a green or brownish glaze. Full range of medieval vessel types.

F319: **Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware** (McCarthy 1979). c. AD1150-?1400. Handmade/Wheel finished. Moderate to dense, ill-sorted shelly limestone platelets up to 3mm, sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, occasional quartz, ooliths, black ironstone. Produced at numerous kilns in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in north-east Northants.

F327: **Hedingham Ware:** Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange micaceous glazed ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 300-2).

F328: **Grimston Ware:** 13th– 15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

F330: **Shelly Coarseware,** AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars.

F351: **Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware.** 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 424-5). Fairly hard, smooth red fabric, outer surface of vessels covered in a white slip through which designs were incised to reveal the body clay, the whole covered in a yellow glaze which occasionally has green copper-spotting. Fairly common in Cambridgeshire, although the production source is as yet unknown.

F352: **Brill/Boarstall Ware:** c. AD1200-?1600 (Mellor 1994). Wheel-thrown. Hard buff, orange, pale pink or yellow-grey fabric, sometimes with fine 'pimply' surface. Rare to common sub-angular to sub-rounded orange, clear and grey quartzite up to 0.5mm, rare sub-rounded to sub-angular red ironstone up to 1mm. Mottled pale to dark glossy green exterior glaze, often with copper filings. Applied rouletted strips common, sometimes in red-firing clay, rosettes, spirals also occur. Usually 'three-decker' or baluster jugs, although puzzle jugs also known. Jars, bowls, etc occur at end of medieval period. Later vessels plainer, and include the full range of medieval and early post-medieval vessel types.

F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares,** AD1100-1400. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia.

F365: **Late Medieval Reduced Ware,** 14th – 16th century. Hard grey sandy ware, manufactured at a number of centres in the south-east midlands, such as Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire (Blinkhorn 2007). Broad range of utilitarian vessels, particularly large bowls, jars and cisterns.

F401: **Bourne 'D' Ware:** c. 1450-1637 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). Production as the 'A' ware. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red fabric, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse calcitic inclusions up to 2mm. Full range of late medieval to early post-medieval vessel forms, jugs, pancheons, cisterns etc. Vessels often have a thin, patchy exterior white slip, over which a clear glaze had been applied.

F402: **Late Medieval Oxidized ware.** Mid 15th – 16th century. Very hard orange sandy ware in a range of developed late medieval utilitarian forms, some with a dark green glaze. Numerous kiln sites throughout the south-east midlands, at places such as Glapthorn in Northamptonshire (Johnston 1997). Similar to material from many sites in the region, such as the 'Orange Sandy Ware' from Denny Abbey (Coppack 1980).

F403: **Tudor Green Wares.** Green-glazed whitewares produced at several centres in the south of England, such as Farnborough Hill, Hants (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 450). c. AD1380-1500.

F404: **Cistercian Ware:** c. AD1470-1700. Hard, smooth fabric, usually brick-red, but can be paler or browner. Few visible inclusions, except for occasional quartz grains. Range of vessel forms somewhat specialized, and usually very thin-walled (c. 2mm). Rare white slip decoration. Manufactured at a number of centres, including Potterspury in Northamptonshire (Mayes 1968) and, during the 16th and 17th centuries, at Ely (Hall 2001, 7).

F405. **German Stonewares.** AD1480+. A range of hard, grey, salt-glazed fabrics produced at numerous sites in the Rhineland and beyond (cf Gaimster 1997).

F411: **Metropolitan Slipware,** 17th – 18th C. Similar fabric to Red Earthenware, with geometric designs in white slip under the glaze. Produced at a number of centres, but particularly Harlow in Essex (Davey and Walker 2009).

F413: **Cologne/Westerwald Stoneware.** 17th century+ (Gaimster 1997). Hard, grey fabric with clear salt glaze. Vessels include jugs with moulded decoration and chamber-pots, often with blue and purple manganese and cobalt decoration.

F416: **Staffordshire Slipware.** AD1680-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small

bowls and mugs etc are known.

F425: **Red Earthenware**, 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century.

F438: **English Stoneware**. 1680+. Hard, grey fabric, often with a brown, iron-rich exterior wash. Range of utilitarian vessels, particularly mugs.

F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc.

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
1	398	517	1	2	425	
1	399	516	1	2	303	
1	399	517	5	29	402	
1	399	517	1	1	403	
1	399	517	1	6	404	
1	399	517	6	61	425	
1	399	517	2	4	1001	
1	399	518	3	20	425	
1	400	516	1	3	402	
1	400	516	4	61	425	
1	400	516	1	18	1000	
1	400	516	1	7	1001	
1	400	517	3	12	402	
1	400	517	1	1	404	
1	400	517	7	69	425	
1	400	517	1	10	1006	
1	400	518	2	4	365	
1	400	518	6	20	402	
1	400	518	1	4	404	
1	400	518	1	10	411	
1	400	518	5	83	425	
1	400	518	1	5	1001	
1	400	518	1	5	1002	
1	401	515	2	6	302	
1	401	515	1	7	411	
1	401	515	2	9	425	
1	401	516	1	14	330	
1	401	516	1	4	402	
1	401	516	7	33	425	
1	401	517	1	2	303	
1	401	517	2	19	402	
1	401	517	2	55	425	
1	401	517	1	3	1006	
1	401	518	1	4	360	
1	401	518	4	25	425	
1	402	517	2	11	402	
1	402	517	9	103	425	
1	402	518	1	42	425	
10	409	525	1	42	425	
10	409	526	1	5	402	

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
10	409	526	11	242	425	
10	409	526	1	16	436	
10	409	526	1	19	1000	
10	409	527	1	8	352	
10	409	527	1	25	365	
10	409	527	2	13	425	
10	409	527	4	34	1000	
10	410	525	2	57	425	
10	410	525	1	5	1000	
10	410	526	2	77	402	
10	410	526	3	60	425	
10	410	526	2	13	1006	
10	410	527	1	4	303	
10	410	527	1	31	425	
10	410	527	1	21	438	
10	410	527	4	31	1006	
2	411	518	1	18	425	
2	411	518	10	74	1001	
2	411	519	1	4	302	
2	411	519	1	18	303	
2	411	519	2	10	330	
2	411	519	5	33	360	
2	411	519	1	10	402	
2	411	519	2	15	425	
2	411	519	1	2	425	
2	411	519	2	32	425	
2	411	519	1	4	1006	
2	411	618	1	18	360	
2	412	516	1	10	2	
2	412	516	16	95	302	
2	412	516	2	57	303	
2	412	516	5	13	327	
2	412	516	2	11	330	
2	412	516	1	4	352	
2	412	516	15	106	360	
2	412	516	2	9	1001	
2	412	516	1	10	1008	
2	412	517	1	19	95	
2	412	517	38	315	302	
2	412	517	5	88	327	
2	412	517	2	20	328	
2	412	517	6	46	330	
2	412	517	2	12	352	
2	412	517	18	109	360	
2	412	517	1	7	405	Raer
2	412	517	2	53	425	
2	412	517	8	55	1001	
2	412	517	1	5	1007	
2	412	518	39	430	302	
2	412	518	3	154	303	

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
2	412	518	5	20	327	
2	412	518	1	4	328	
2	412	518	5	20	330	
2	412	518	4	14	351	
2	412	518	1	3	352	
2	412	518	43	259	360	
2	412	518	2	65	425	
2	412	518	47	273	1001	
2	412	518	1	45	1006	
2	412	519	10	87	302	
2	412	519	5	37	327	
2	412	519	1	1	328	
2	412	519	5	24	330	
2	412	519	25	225	360	
2	412	519	1	18	402	
2	412	519	4	108	425	
2	412	519	4	12	1001	
2	412	520	1	7	302	
2	412	520	1	4	402	
2	412	520	1	22	402	
2	412	520	1	4	1003	
2	412	520	1	2	1008	
2	413	516	1	6	302	
2	413	516	1	5	327	
2	413	516	1	2	328	
2	413	516	3	14	330	
2	413	516	3	10	352	
2	413	516	20	123	360	
2	413	516	3	7	401	
2	413	516	6	27	402	
2	413	516	4	72	425	
2	413	516	62	631	1001	
2	413	516	3	50	1002	
2	413	516	2	9	1003	
2	413	516	2	20	1004	
2	413	516	21	155	1006	
2	413	516	11	112	1008	
2	413	517	2	20	205	
2	413	517	2	29	302	
2	413	517	3	34	303	
2	413	517	1	25	327	Twisted handle
2	413	517	1	2	327	
2	413	517	10	63	330	
2	413	517	3	12	352	
2	413	517	10	65	360	
2	413	517	117	1242	1001	
2	413	517	17	177	1002	
2	413	517	1	19	1003	
2	413	517	2	56	1004	
2	413	517	41	326	1006	

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
2	413	517	12	120	1008	
2	413	517	1	6	1010	
2	413	518	1	5	205	
2	413	518	1	13	301	
2	413	518	6	50	302	
2	413	518	5	84	303	
2	413	518	7	102	330	
2	413	518	3	17	352	
2	413	518	49	381	360	
2	413	518	1	14	401	
2	413	518	3	59	425	
2	413	518	29	255	1001	
2	413	518	8	56	1006	
2	413	518	3	21	1008	
2	413	519	1	7	100	
2	413	519	4	55	330	
2	413	519	13	115	360	
2	413	519	1	15	425	
2	413	519	5	50	1001	
2	413	519	1	6	1006	
2	413	520	1	14	330	
2	413	520	1	5	360	
3	413	524	2	10	425	
3	413	524	1	17	438	
3	413	524	1	4	1003	
3	413	525	3	6	402	
3	413	525	1	2	405	Frec
3	413	525	2	15	425	
4	413	528	9	151	1001	
4	413	528	1	2	1005	
4	413	528	1	12	1006	
4	413	528	1	3	1008	
2	414	516	12	100	1001	
2	414	516	3	25	1006	
2	414	516	1	10	1008	
2	414	517	1	5	303	
2	414	517	31	687	1001	
2	414	517	7	107	1002	
2	414	517	9	520	1006	
2	414	517	5	46	1008	
2	414	518	1	4	2	
2	414	518	12	96	302	
2	414	518	1	2	303	
2	414	518	6	42	327	
2	414	518	7	53	330	
2	414	518	1	2	352	
2	414	518	22	307	360	
2	414	518	13	90	1001	
2	414	518	3	96	1002	
2	414	518	1	4	1003	

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
2	414	519	1	13	302	
2	414	519	1	6	303	
2	414	519	1	9	1001	
3	414	524	2	5	365	
3	414	524	2	37	402	
4	414	525	2	53	425	
4	414	526	7	50	402	
4	414	526	1	6	411	
4	414	526	4	48	425	
4	414	526	1	19	1006	
4	414	527	2	5	360	
4	414	527	5	16	402	
4	414	527	1	1	404	
4	414	527	1	8	405	Frec
4	414	527	4	43	425	
4	414	527	2	6	1001	
4	414	527	1	5	1006	
4	414	528	1	5	1000	
4	414	528	2	9	1001	
4	414	528	1	4	1005	
4	415	525	2	29	425	
4	415	525	1	2	1003	
4	415	525	1	2	1006	
4	415	526	2	3	402	
4	415	526	6	69	425	
4	415	526	1	3	1001	
4	415	526	1	3	1006	
4	415	527	2	12	402	
4	415	527	1	4	404	
4	415	527	2	30	425	
4	415	527	1	3	1000	
4	415	527	3	102	1006	
4	415	528	1	11	302	
4	415	528	1	3	352	
4	415	528	5	52	360	
4	415	528	1	6	413	West
4	415	528	1	4	425	
4	415	528	28	141	1001	
4	415	528	3	34	1007	Scored
4	415	528	5	26	1008	
4	415	528	1	3	1010	
4	415	529	4	103	425	
4	415	529	1	3	1001	
4	415	529	1	4	1005	
4	415	530	1	13	425	
4	416	350	1	3	403	
4	416	526	13	215	425	
4	416	526	1	4	1000	
4	416	526	1	14	1006	
4	416	527	1	3	402	

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
4	416	527	1	19	425	
4	416	527	2	6	1001	
4	416	528	1	6	303	
4	416	528	1	2	402	
4	416	528	2	17	425	
4	416	529	2	6	360	
4	416	529	2	11	425	
4	417	525	1	10	425	
4	417	525	1	2	1006	
4	417	527	1	10	425	
4	417	527	3	13	1007	Scored
4	417	529	2	10	402	
4	417	529	1	19	425	
7	417	544	1	13	425	
7	417	544	1	4	1001	
7	417	545	1	34	425	
7	417	546	2	26	425	
4	418	525	1	5	303	
4	418	525	2	6	360	
4	418	525	2	17	402	
4	418	525	5	107	425	
4	418	525	1	2	1001	
4	418	525	1	2	1002	
4	418	525	1	3	1008	
4	418	526	1	4	402	
4	418	526	4	45	425	
4	418	527	1	4	2	
4	418	527	1	6	303	
4	418	527	1	20	402	
4	418	527	2	4	1006	
4	418	528	1	10	365	
4	418	528	2	6	402	
4	418	528	5	77	425	
4	418	529	1	20	1006	
5	418	534	1	40	425	
6	418	544	1	7	360	
4	419	526	1	62	425	
4	419	527	1	5	303	
4	419	527	1	3	425	
4	419	527	1	4	1001	
4	419	527	1	2	1008	
4	419	528	2	11	402	
4	419	528	2	20	425	
6	419	535	1	21	425	
6	419	535	1	11	1005	
5	420	533	1	23	402	
5	420	533	1	5	1000	
6	420	534	1	9	402	
6	420	534	5	83	425	
6	420	534	2	9	1001	



Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
6	420	534	4	46	1006	
6	420	535	1	7	1001	
6	420	535	1	29	1004	
6	420	536	1	6	360	
4	421	526	1	22	402	
4	421	527	1	9	425	
5	421	531	1	7	425	
5	421	531	1	4	1006	
5	421	533	1	2	402	
6	421	534	2	2	402	
6	421	534	1	22	1001	
6	421	534	1	1	1006	
6	421	534	3	9	1007	
6	421	535	1	5	330	
6	421	535	1	14	402	
6	421	535	3	43	425	
6	421	536	1	15	425	
7	421	544	1	4	360	
4	422	527	1	3	360	
4	422	527	1	6	402	
4	422	527	1	6	425	
5	422	533	2	22	425	
5	422	533	1	2	1000	
6	422	534	3	20	402	
6	422	534	2	11	425	
6	422	534	1	11	1001	
6	422	534	3	33	1006	
6	422	535	1	5	96	
6	422	535	1	4	303	
6	422	535	2	25	402	
6	422	535	6	29	425	
6	422	536	3	20	402	
6	422	536	4	41	425	
6	422	536	3	10	1001	
7	422	543	1	5	425	
7	422	544	1	4	302	
7	422	545	1	28	425	
7	422	545	1	5	1001	
7	422	546	1	4	402	
7	422	546	1	4	1006	
7	422	548	1	41	425	
5	423	531	1	2	402	
6	423	535	5	52	425	
6	423	536	1	3	2	
6	423	536	1	5	303	
6	423	536	1	2	360	
6	423	536	3	15	425	
6	423	536	1	4	1001	
6	423	536	1	2	1005	
7	423	544	1	7	302	

Field No	TL East	TL North	Number of sherds	WT (g)	Pottery Fabric (F)	COMMENTS
7	423	544	1	6	360	
7	423	544	4	18	425	
7	423	545	2	25	425	
7	423	545	2	6	1001	

Table 64: Catalogue of pottery from field walking 100m<sup>2</sup> areas

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
8	1	41540	53059	1/9 1/3	402 1002					
8	2	41538	53043	-	-	1				
8	3	41508	53036	-	-		1			
8	4	41495	53036	-	-		2			
8	5	41494	53053	-	-	1	1			
8	6	41484	53030	-	-			2		lead
8	7	41502	53022	1/1	1006		1			
8	8	41513	53006	1/7	1001	1	1			
8	9	41517	52995	-	-					
8	10	41494	52985	-	-		2			
8	11	41492	53010	1/8	1002	1		1		modern nut
8	12	41475	53015							
8	13	41460	53012				2			
8	14	41474	53001	2/8	1001		1			
8	15	41454	52995				1			
8	16	41478	52983				2			1 burnt flint
8	17	41499	52960	1/2	1001					
8	18	41484	52962				2			
8	19	41490	52925			1	1			
8	20	41451	52938	1/7	1001	4				
8	21	41437	52934			1				
8	22	41451	52922	2/12 1/14	1001 1002		1			1 tile obviously Roman
8	23	41458	52901	1/8	1001					1 oyster
8	24	41467	52864	1/6	1001					
8	25	41450	52890				3			
8	26	41438	52892	1/22 2/6	1001 1008					
8	27	41424	52896	1/12	1006					
8	28	41414	52876			1	1			2 burnt flint
8	29	41407	52911				6			
8	30	41412	52923	2/4 1/4	1001 1005	1	4			1 tile obviously Roman
8	31	41422	52946	2/28 1/9 1/12	1001 1002 1008	1	7			
8	32	41435	52959			1	1			
8	33	41431	52972	2/8 1/1	1001 1002					
8	34	41443	52978				2			
8	35	41405	52967	2/16	1001	1	1			
8	36	41392	52959	1/3	1001		3			
8	37	41405	52939				1			1 clay pipe; 1 tile obviously Roman
8	38	41391	52925	2/16 1/2	1005 1006		3			2 tile obviously Roman
8	39	41386	52888	1/33	1006					
8	40	41355	52904	4/87	1001	1	4			2 tile obviously Roman including tegula

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
8	41	41352	52893	1/6 1/1	1001 1005					
8	42	41345	52911	1/2 1/16	1003 1006					
8	43	41356	52918	2/6 2/13	1001 1008		1			
8	44	41370	52921	1/8 1/3 4/34	360 402 1001					
8	45	41369	52936	2/15	1001	2	7			
8	46	41361	52954				3			
8	47	41348	52948				1			1 whetstone; 1 tile obviously Roman
8	48	41330	52924	3/51 1/4	1001 1008					
8	49	41307	52933	1/5	1001					
8	50	41324	52940	2/29 1/49	402 1002		1			1 tile obviously Roman
8	51	41318	52949				4			4 tile obviously Roman
8	52	41306	52956							
8	53	41328	52981	1/9 1/1	402 1006		2			
8	54	41343	52962	5/13	1001					
8	55	41354	52965			1	1			1 tile obviously Roman
8	56	41340	52977	1/3	1002		1			Box flue tile
8	57	41380	52975				2			
8	58	41389	52995				5			4 tile obviously Roman
8	59	41395	53006			4	4			1 tile obviously Roman
8	60	41405	53003	1/6 3/12	360 1001					
8	61	41417	52998	1/1 1/9	1000 1006		3			
8	62	41425	53017				5			3 tile obviously Roman
8	63	41404	53018	5/18	1001	1	7			
8	64	41388	53005				1			1 tile obviously Roman
8	65	41377	53014	1/4 1/1	1002 1006					Box flue tile
8	66	41373	53017	1/6 1/2 2/13 6/27	425 1001 1005 1006	1				
8	67	41355	53003	1/10 2/13	402 1006		8			
8	68	41347	53018	1/5	1008		4			
8	69	41331	53021				6			
8	70	41329	53037	1/7 3/50 1/7	1005 1006 1008		6			6 tile obviously Roman
8	71	41336	53070				6			2 tile obviously Roman
8	72	41347	53064				8			4 tile obviously Roman
8	73	41355	53042	2/22 3/6 1/6	1001 1006 1008		4			
8	74	41367	53033			1	3			1 tile obviously Roman
8	75	41380	53044	6/66 1/5 1/7	1001 1002 1001	1	2	1		1 nail; 1 tile obviously Roman
8	76	41388	53062	1/1	1006	1	3	1		
8	77	41382	53078	1/41	1001	1	7			1 Box flue tile
8	78	41370	53075	2/5 8/38 1/5	360 1001 1006		9			
8	79	41376	53094	2/18 1/4 2/16	360 1001 1006					
8	80	41380	53106	2/4 1/7	360 1001	2				
8	81	41388	53103	1/1 1/13	1001 1005		1			

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
8	82	41392	53089	1/3 4/34	1000 1001		2			Box flue tile
8	83	41391	53055				2			2 tile obviously Roman
8	84	41401	53041							1 tile obviously Roman
8	85	41402	53040	3/16	1001	3	10			1 oyster
8	86	41412	53032			2	1			1 tile obviously Roman
8	87	41412	53053			1	4			
8	88	41431	53062			2	1			
8	89	41423	53068	1/3	1008	4	2			
8	90	41438	53038				3			2 tile obviously Roman
8	91	41452	53037			3	1			
8	92	41463	53038			1	3			1 tile obviously Roman
8	93	41466	53054			1	12			
8	94	41462	53060			2	1			
8	95	41477	53085			1	2			
9	96	40980	53141			1	4			1 tile obviously Roman
9	97	40934	53159			1	1	1		
9	98	40915	53115				1			
9	99	40896	53105				3			
9	100	40889	53074				5			
9	101	40927	53069				3			
9	102	40927	53075				1			
9	103	40985	53071				1			
9	104	40983	53063				3			
9	105	40982	53103				3			
9	106	41005	53098				4			
9	107	41010	53085							1 flint
9	108	41022	53124			1	2	1		
9	109	41023	53128			1	9			
9	110	41032	53093				1			
9	111	41029	53084				1			
9	112	41028	53066	1/15	425					
9	113	41054	53060				4			
9	114	41054	53081				1			
9	115	41057	53091				2			1 oyster; 1 pipe
9	116	41076	53111							2 oyster
9	117	41074	53070				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	118	41086	53076			1	5			
9	119	41089	53043				5			1 tile obviously Roman
9	120	41100	53053				1			
9	121	41102	53049	2/8 1/2	1001 1002		4			2 tesserae; 4 tile obviously Roman
9	122	41110	53056				11			1 tile obviously Roman
9	123	41102	53082					1		1 potmend lead
9	124	41116	53087				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	125	41118	53105				5			
9	126	41132	53084				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	127	41120	53070				6			1 tile obviously Roman
9	128	41138	53062				17			1 oyster; 1 tile obviously Roman
9	129	41147	53074				2			
9	130	41147	53089				8	1		1 modern metal; 3 tile obviously Roman
9	131	41149	53088				12			1 tile obviously Roman

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	132	41134	53041				19			1 tile obviously Roman
9	133	41135	53038				2			2 tesserae; 2 tile obviously Roman
9	134	41128	53024				14			
9	135	41150	53031				5			3 tile obviously Roman
9	136	41153	53039				22			3 tile obviously Roman
9	137	41153	53025	1/9 1/31	1002 1008		6			?tessera;2 tile obviously Roman
9	138	41157	53013			1	6			1 oyster; 3 tile obviously Roman
9	139	41161	53041			1	9			1 shell; 2 tile obviously Roman
9	140	41163	53058				3			1 tile obviously Roman
9	141	41162	53067				18			3 tile obviously Roman
9	142	41155	53083				2			2 tile obviously Roman
9	143	41155	53085				13			1 tessera; 1 tile obviously Roman
9	144	41178	53033				17			3 tile obviously Roman
9	145	41186	53018				2			1 oyster
9	146	41184	53005				7			1 tile obviously Roman
9	147	41208	52992				5			1 tile obviously Roman
9	148	41210	53000	1/14	1001	1	3			3 tile obviously Roman
9	149	41210	53007				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	150	41194	53026				9			3 tile obviously Roman
9	151	41210	53027			1	4			1 oyster; 2 tile obviously Roman
9	152	41215	53019				21			1 tile obviously Roman
9	153	41221	52996	1/15	1002		1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	154	41220	52994				2			2 tile obviously Roman
9	155	41222	52985				5			
9	156	41238	52975				1			
9	157	41249	52969				1			
9	158	41246	52981	2/15	1001		3			
9	159	41261	52988				1			1 shell; 1 tile obviously Roman
9	160	41230	52998				1			
9	161	41233	53013			1	9			2 tile obviously Roman
9	162	41236	53017				3			1 tile obviously Roman
9	163	41238	53030			1	10			1 tile obviously Roman
9	164	41228	53034				16			1 whetstone; 2 tile obviously Roman
9	165	41205	53039			1	7			
9	166	41184	53047	1/3 1/19	1002 1008		11			1 tile obviously Roman
9	167	41175	53078				7			
9	168	41198	53075				2			1 oyster; 1 tile obviously Roman
9	169	41199	53063	1/18 4/18	402 1001		3			
9	170	41227	53065				9			3 tile obviously Roman
9	171	41233	53051				4			2 tile obviously Roman
9	172	41244	53048				1			1 tessera; 1 tile obviously Roman
9	173	41251	53057				4			1 tile obviously Roman
9	174	41232	53043			3	1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	175	41249	53038				4			2 tile obviously Roman
9	176	41252	53027				7			
9	177	41252	53023				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	178	41247	53016				5			1 oyster; 5 tile obviously Roman
9	179	41267	53016			1	4			3 tile obviously Roman
9	180	41273	53022				4			2 tile obviously Roman
9	181	41268	53054				4			unc? Rom; 1 tile obviously Roman

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	182	41277	53046				3			1 tile obviously Roman
9	183	41302	53055				3			1 pipe
9	184	41301	53074			1	5			
9	185	41303	53088			2	11			
9	186	41302	53097			1				
9	187	41283	53107				10			
9	188	41288	53098	1/2 3/16 1/2	402 1001 1006	2	6			
9	189	41280	53089				6			1 pipe
9	190	41284	53078	2/7 2/13	1006 1001		2			
9	191	41274	53070	1/3	1005					
9	192	41272	53079				4			1 tile obviously Roman
9	193	41271	53100	2/15 2/28 2/39 1/4	1001 1002 1006 1008	1	15			1 oyster; 3 tile obviously Roman
9	194	41264	53117				14			2 tile obviously Roman
9	195	41255	53090				7			1 oyster; 2 tile obviously Roman
9	196	41253	53088				4			
9	197	41234	53084	4/32	1001					
9	198	41237	53102				7			
9	199	41228	53102				11			4 tile obviously Roman
9	200	41220	53110				7			3 tile obviously Roman
9	201	41220	53120	3/10 1/1 1/20	1001 1006 1008		22	1		1 buckle; 1 oyster; 4 tile obviously Roman
9	202	41207	53114	1/54 1/7	1001 1003		8			2 tile obviously Roman
9	203	41206	53105				29			8 tile obviously Roman
9	204	41200	53094	1/12	1001	1	3			
9	205	41188	53106				23			1 oyster; 13 tile obviously Roman
9	206	41186	53116				18			
9	207	41191	53125				18			1oyster; 1 slate; 3 tile obviously Roman
9	208	41171	53119				16			
9	209	41170	53130				38			7 tile obviously Roman
9	210	41163	53123				22			17 tile obviously Roman
9	211	41165	53112				20			6 tile obviously Roman
9	212	41155	53106				7	1		bronze cockerel; 5 tile obviously Roman
9	213	41144	53121			2	12			3 tile obviously Roman
9	214	41146	53131	1/3 1/4	1001 1002		18			1 tile obviously Roman
9	215	41148	53140				21			4 tile obviously Roman
9	216	41129	53132				10			2 tile obviously Roman
9	217	41124	53114	2/23	1008		3			3 tile obviously Roman including box flue
9	218	41116	53127				9			4 tile obviously Roman
9	219	41109	53140			1	4			
9	220	41119	53151	1/13	360		16		1	1 modern; 2 tile obviously Roman
9	221	41084	53164				5			
9	222	41074	53154				4			
9	223	41073	53143				4			
9	224	41052	53171				8			
9	225	41031	53156	1/15	416	2	4			
9	226	41013	53151	1/5	1001					
9	227	41019	53167				1			

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	228	41018	53178	1/1	1006	2	4			pipe
9	229	40991	53184			1	9			
9	230	40973	53168				3			
9	231	40962	53192			1	19			
9	232	40937	53179			2	6			
9	233	40935	53201				10			
9	234	40964	53207				2			
9	235	40993	53209				4			
9	236	41005	53196				2			
9	237	41013	53214	1/38	425	1				
9	238	41013	53204				4			
9	239	41082	53207	1/9	402	2	2			
9	240	41093	53193			1		1		clock key
9	241	41082	53177				3			
9	242	41131	53172	1/8	1002					
9	243	41135	53163				7			1 tile obviously Roman
9	244	41152	53189				3			
9	245	41161	53171			1	4			
9	246	41161	53162				5			1 tile obviously Roman
9	247	41161	53155				12			
9	248	41187	53155				4			
9	249	41190	53145				4			
9	250	41195	53161				6			
9	251	41213	53169				5			1 tile obviously Roman
9	252	41211	53140				5			gun flint
9	253	41225	53134	1/3 1/20 1/2	402 1004 1006		4			2 tile obviously Roman
9	254	41234	53141				3			oyster
9	255	41244	53115	3/7 2/24 1/5	1001 1006 1008		15			burnt flint
9	256	41262	53139			1	3			
9	257	41291	53128				2			1 tessera; 1 tile obviously Roman
9	258	41299	53138				5			1 tile obviously Roman
9	261	41332	53154			1	1			
9	262	41316	53148				2			
9	263	41301	53150				3			2 tile obviously Roman
9	264	41332	53163				2			
9	265	41333	53173			1				
9	266	41309	53171	1/3	402					daub
9	267	41311	53181				2			
9	268	41316	53190			2				
9	269	41305	53207				1			
9	270	41272	53203			1	2			1 oyster
9	271	41268	53194				3			
9	272	41272	53182				2			
9	273	41286	53177			2	1			
9	274	41264	53174			1	2			
9	275	41251	53186				3			
9	276	41234	53169	1/28	1006		1			
9	277	41199	53175				6			1 tile obviously Roman
9	278	41196	53192				5			2 tile obviously Roman

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/ Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	279	41186	53202				5			
9	280	41175	53219				1			
9	281	41166	53215				3			
9	282	41151	53191				3			
9	283	41152	53218				1			
9	284	41138	53234				2			1 clay pipe bowl
9	285	41112	53244			1	3			
9	286	41114	53252				1			
9	287	41096	53237				6			
9	288	41072	53240				6			
9	289	41059	53256				6			
9	290	41040	53244				1			1 clay pipe
9	291	41020	53257				3			
9	292	40981	53269				6			
9	293	41009	53287							
9	294	41011	53287				2			1 clay pipe
9	295	41008	53315	1/8	1001		2			
9	296	41006	53337			2	1			
9	297	41033	53355				1			
9	298	41029	53367			1	1			
9	299	41051	53392				3			
9	300	41100	53420				3			
9	301	41097	53394				8			
9	302	41063	53376			1	1			
9	303	41039	53403				2			
9	304	41045	53440			2	1			
9	305	41135	53426			1				1 clay pipe bowl
9	306	41144	53411			1	6			
9	307	41125	53385				3			
9	308	41092	53375				20			
9	309	41094	53364				14			
9	310	41121	53367				10			
9	311	41121	53356				9			1 tile obviously Roman
9	312	41130	53340				4			
9	313	41081	53357				2			
9	314	41073	53343			2	4			
9	315	41088	53333			1	6			
9	316	41064	53314				2			
9	317	41058	53328			2				
9	318	41054	53311				4			
9	319	41078	53306				8			
9	320	41076	53305			2	16			
9	321	41053	53299				17			
9	322	41046	53283				1	1		
9	323	41059	53266				12			
9	324	41082	53269				5			
9	325	41077	53287	1/14	425		14			
9	326	41067	53283				6			
9	327	41117	53267			1	2			
9	328	41122	53275			1				



Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/ Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	329	41122	53287				2			
9	330	41155	53267			1	2			
9	331	41159	53238				1			1 oyster
9	332	41177	53242				3			
9	333	41116	53314	1/8	328	1		1		1 disc
9	334	41118	53318				3			
9	335	41145	53358				4			
9	336	41170	53370				2			
9	337	41192	53348				3		1	
9	338	41230	53362				2			
9	339	41245	53329			1	5			
9	340	41263	53336			5				
9	341	41275	53353				3			
9	342	41256	53322				5			
9	343	41224	53305							
9	344	41220	53241				4			
9	345	41210	53222				3			
9	346	41219	53196				3			
9	347	41222	53203				3			
9	348	41231	53209			1	3			
9	349	41239	53200				1			
9	350	41252	53206				1			
9	351	41214	53243			1	6			1 clay pipe
9	352	41263	53232				2			
9	353	41287	53261			1			1	
9	354	41315	53338	1/3	1006					
9	355	41326	53325			2	1			
9	356	41344	53304			1	1			
9	357	41322	53287				1		1	
9	358	41398	53285	1/2	1006		3			
9	359	41395	53300							
9	361	41293	53203	1/109	1000	1	2			
9	362	41302	53207				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	363	41332	53199			2	3			1 clay pipe, oyster
9	364	41359	53194			5				1 clay pipe
9	365	41373	53185			1				
9	366	41376	53176				1			
9	367	41372	53164			2				
9	368	41394	53186			4				
9	369	41377	53204			1	1			
9	370	41356	53233							
9	371	41344	53248				3			
9	372	41410	53312			1	1			
9	373	41453	53313				3			
9	374	41485	53294				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	375	41463	53284				1			
9	376	41454	53275			2		1		iron link
9	377	41418	53257			1				
9	378	41400	53233				1			
9	381	41084	53453	1	402					

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/ Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	382	41104	53473			1	1			
9	383	41102	53485			1	1			
9	384	41064	53496				4			
9	385	41074	53521				3			
9	386	41147	53537				1			
9	387	41148	53508			1	1			
9	388	41139	53475							
9	389	41171	53453			3				
9	390	41178	53505				1			
9	391	41181	53522				2			
9	392	41194	53585				1			1 tile obviously Roman
9	393	41230	53585	1/2	1001		3			
9	394	41239	53567				3			
9	395	41265	53548				2			
9	396	41275	53565				1			
9	397	41287	53582			3				
9	398	41300	53568			2	1			
9	399	41332	53569				1			
9	400	41344	53574	1/28	402		1			
9	401	41340	53561			1	2			
9	402	41313	53537			1	1			
9	403	41325	53521				1			
9	404	41282	53514			2				
9	405	41236	53506			1	1			
9	406	41219	53491			1	1			
9	407	41202	53475	1/5	1001					
9	408	41201	53440				1			
9	409	41215	53448				1			1 slate
9	410	41232	53421				2			
9	411	41237	53429				2			
9	412	41282	53428			3				
9	413	41315	53482			1				
9	414	41333	53462				1			
9	415	41346	53434			2	2			1 oyster
9	416	41363	53404			1	1			
9	417	41369	53380				1			1 oyster
9	418	41359	53372					1		? button
9	419	41444	53393				1			
9	420	41452	53378				2			
9	421	41474	53392							
9	422	41475	53350			1				
9	423	41513	53350			1	1			
9	424	41517	53356			1				
9	425	41515	53338			2				
9	426	41509	53334				1			
9	427	41500	53327			2				1 clay pipe stem
9	428	41534	53340	1/5	402	1				
9	429	41546	53325				3			1 clay pipe bowl
9	430	41551	53346	1/1	402	1	2			
9	431	41551	53370				2			

Field No.	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Modern Pottery	Brick/ Tile	Metal	Glass	Other/comments
9	432	41573	53372			1				

Table 65: Catalogue of artefacts and ecofacts from field walking HAS 06 (Fields 8 and 9)

Field No	CAFG SQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Pmed- modern pottery	Tile	Other	Comments
14	226	40240	53590	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	227	40220	53540	-	-	2	-	-	-
14	228	40170	53530	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	229	40180	53470	1/8	402	1	-	-	-
14	230	40150	53440	1/2	330	-	-	-	-
14	231	40150	53440	1/2	402	-	-	-	-
14	232	40150	53420	1/4	360	-	-	-	-
14	233	40250	53630	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	234	40250	53370	-	-	2	-	-	-
14	235	40290	53580	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	236	40320	53590	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	237	40350	53570	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	238	40380	53550	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	239	40310	53480	-	-	3	-	-	-
14	240	40280	53520	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	241	40250	53530	1/4	402	1	-	-	-
14	242	40280	53430	-	-	3	-	-	-
14	243	40250	53450	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	244	40200	53440	1/25 1/6	301 402	-	-	-	-
15	245	40340	53380	1/2	1000	-	-	1 metal	-
15	246	40330	53340	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	247	40300	53350	1/29	1001	-	-	-	-
15	248	40290	53280	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	249	40270	53290	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	250	40270	53320	-	-	1	1	-	-
15	251	40250	53330	-	-	-	6	-	-
15	252	40250	53320	-	-	-	6	-	-
15	253	40280	53340	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	254	40290	53380	1/2	405	1	-	-	Frec
15	255	40280	53380	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	256	40250	53410	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	257	40240	53410	1/3	351	-	-	-	-
15	258	40260	53380	1/7	360	-	-	-	-
15	259	40240	53380	1/86	402	-	-	-	-
15	260	40230	53380	1/3 1/68	360 402	-	-	-	-
15	261	40250	53350	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	262	40230	53310	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	263	40250	53390	-	-	2	-	-	-
15	264	40210	53380	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	265	40200	53300	1/7 1/1	303 1001	-	-	-	-
15	266	40190	53290	-	-	2	-	-	-
15	267	40190	53290	-	-	-	-	1 drain	-
15	268	40180	53270	1/28 1/2	425 360	-	-	-	-
15	269	40220	53330	1/3	402	1	-	-	-
15	270	40200	53330	1/6	330	-	-	-	-

Field No	CAFG SQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Pmed- modern pottery	Tile	Other	Comments
15	271	40220	53390	1/2	302	-	-	-	-
15	272	40220	53410	1/26	327	-	-	-	-
15	273	40220	53390	1/53	425	1	-	-	-
15	274	40210	53400	1/7	302	-	-	-	-
15	275	40210	53380	4/25 1/6	302 402	-	-	-	-
15	276	40190	53410	3/88	402	1	-	-	-
15	277	40190	53410	1/8	365	-	-	-	-
15	278	40180	53410	5/35	402	-	-	-	-
15	279	40190	53380	15/73 2/20 4/25 1/10 6/47 1/26	302 330 360 401 402 425	2	-	-	-
15	280	40190	53390	4/16 6/21 6/65 15/219	302 360 365 402	-	-	-	-
15	281	40180	53390	1/20 15/95 38/553 1/49	302 360 402 425	2	1	1 metal	Fabric 402 is possible kiln waste
15	282	40170	53390	1/5 1/2 1/14 8/89	302 360 365 402	-	-	-	-
15	283	40170	53390	3/18 5/74 16/289	360 365 402	-	-	-	-
15	284	40190	53370	2/3 1/2 2/9	360 365 402	-	-	-	-
15	285	40190	53380	1/5 4/35 1/5	327 360 402	3	-	-	-
15	286	40180	53370	2/14 5/91	360 402	1	-	-	-
15	287	40170	53380	5/45	402	-	-	-	-
15	288	40170	53380	5/19 3/40 17/108	360 365 401	2	2	-	-
15	289	40180	53360	1/39 2/6	302 402	-	-	-	-
15	290	40190	53360	1/7 2/11	302 402	4	-	-	-
15	291	40170	53360	5/43 1/17 5/22 3/14	302 330 360 402	-	-	-	-
15	292	40080	53050	-	-	-	2	-	-
15	293	40080	53080	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	294	40080	53120	-	-	3	-	-	-
15	295	40110	53150	-	-	2	2	-	-
15	296	40090	53160	1/5 1/4	402 405	3	2	-	Fabric 405 is frec
15	297	40120	53130	-	-	3	-	-	-
15	298	40140	53150	-	-	3	-	-	-
15	299	40160	53180	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	300	40160	53190	1/4	360	-	-	-	-
15	301	40140	53170	-	-	4	-	-	-
15	302	40120	53190	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	303	40140	53220	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	304	40150	53220	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	305	40160	53220	-	-	2	-	-	-
15	306	40140	53230	1/21	402	-	-	-	-
15	307	40100	53230	1/1	1000	7	-	-	-

Field No	CAFG SQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Pmed- modern pottery	Tile	Other	Comments
15	308	40110	53250	-	-		6	-	-
15	309	40130	53250	-	-	1	2	-	-
15	310	40160	53250	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	311	40170	53260	-	-	1	1	-	-
15	312	40170	53280	-	-	1	1	-	-
15	313	40160	53270	-	-	8	-	-	-
15	314	40140	53270	1/3	402	2	6	1 glass	-
15	316	40130	53280	2/34	360	2	-	-	-
15	317	40150	53280	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	318	40130	53270	3/11	360	7	-	-	-
15	319	40110	53270	-	-	3	-	-	-
15	320	40120	53300	-	-	6	2	1 glass	-
15	321	40170	53310	-	-	7	-	-	-
15	322	40180	53320	-	-	11	-	-	-
15	323	40170	53330	1/1 2/3	360 402		-	-	-
15	324	40120	53320	-	-	17	-	1 metal	-
15	325	40140	53320	1/19	425	2	7	1 marble	-
15	326	40160	53330	1/5 2/43	360 402	1	-	-	-
15	327	40170	53350	2/13 1/7	330 365	1	-	-	-
15	328	40160	53370	5/31	402	-	-	-	-
15	329	40160	53400	1/1 6/90	330 402	-	-	-	-
15	330	40140	53360	1/14	402	-	-	-	-
15	331	40120	53350	-	-	8	1		
15	332	40120	53380	-	-	-	-	1 glass; 1 cpipe	-
15	333	40140	53380	1/3 3/83	302 402	2	-	-	-
15	334	40130	53340	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	335	40040	53080	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	336	40080	53070	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	337	40060	53120	1/22	402	1	-	-	-
15	338	40030	53120	-	-	3	1	-	-
15	339	40020	53110	1/15 1/49	402 1008	-	1	-	-
15	340	40010	53150	-	-	2	-	-	-
15	341	40010	53190	1/31	425	3	-	-	-
15	342	40030	53210	1/31	425	1	-	-	-
15	343	40040	53190	1/4	402	-	-	-	-
15	344	40060	53170	1/5	402	-	-	-	-
15	345	40080	53190	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	346	40090	53200	1/3	416	6	-	-	-
15	347	40060	53230	2/61	425	-	-	1 shell	-
15	348	40040	53220	1/17	402	1	-	-	-
15	349	40020	53220	-	-	2	-	-	-
15	350	40030	53250	1/2 1/15 1/41	302 402 425	-	-	-	-
15	351	40050	53270	1/2	402	2	-	-	-
15	352	40080	53260	1/6	402	-	-	-	-
15	353	40050	53290	-	-	1	-	1 bone	-
15	354	40050	53310	1/26	402	1	-	-	-
15	355	40030	53310	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	356	40020	53310	1/18 1/191	402 425	3	-	-	-

Field No	CAFG SQ	East	North	Roman to post-med pottery (no/wt)	Roman to post-med pottery (Fabric)	Pmed- modern pottery	Tile	Other	Comments
15	357	40020	53320	1/11 1/12	365 402	-	-	-	-
15	358	40110	53260	-	-	4	-	-	-
15	359	40110	53310	-	-	7	-	-	-
15	360	40090	53310	-	-	2	-	-	-
15	361	40120	53340	-	-	1	-	1 glass; 1 cpipe	-
15	362	40120	53360	-	-	1	-	2 glass	-
15	363	40120	53390	1/21 4/22	365 402	5	-	-	-
15	364	40090	53350	1/49 1/18 1/23	301 365 402	-	-	-	Twisted handle fabric 301
15	365	40100	53380	3/23 2/7	365 402	1	-	-	-
15	366	40100	53370	7/81 4/18	302 402	3	-	-	-
15	367	40110	53380	5/74 1/2 2/33 5/36	302 351 360 402	1	-	-	CSW fabric 351

Table 66: Catalogue of artefacts and ecofacts from field walking at Brook Farm (Fields 14/15)

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
12	0	Entrance		1/8 1/28	96 1000	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	40735	53919	-	-	1	1	1 nail	-	-
12	2	40683	53916	-	-	1	1			
12	3	40680	53907	-	-	2	1	1 nail		1 pipe
12	4	40656	53903	1/4	360	2	1			1 pipe
12	5	40639	53914	2/11	402		1			
12	6	40615	53872	-	-	1	3			
12	7	40626	53849	1/1 1/2 1/2	360 425 1000	1	2			1 charcoal
12	8	40677	53870	1/8 1/1 1/2 1/24	352 360 402 425	3		1 button		1 oyster
12	9	40688	53859	1/10	360					
12	10	40697	53845	1/7 1/1	360 401			1 nail		1 shell
12	11	40699	53887	1/9	402	1		1 nail		
12	12	40715	53901	-	-		1			1 drain
12	13	40733	53879	-	-	3				1 pipe. 1 ovster
12	14	40766	53866	1/5	1006	2				1 pipe. 1 flint
12	15	40781	53878	1/3 1/1	1001 1006	4	1			Elizabethan clay pipe bowl
12	16	40773	53897	1/3 1/1	360 402		2			
12	17	40766	53914	1/2 1/3	360 360	1	6			
12	18	40790	53841	2/19 1/1	402 1001		1			
12	19	40805	53851	1/8 1/1	402 1001					1 cinder
12	20	40920	53841	1/2	360	1	1			1 shell
12	21	41022	53837	-	-	4	1			1 pipe
12	22	41091	53837	1/12	360					
12	23	41213	53834	4/8	402	3				

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
12	24	41322	53874	-	-		2	1 lead		
12	25	41314	53859	4	402	2				
12	26	41351	53877	-	-					
12	27	41311	53900	1/3 1/1 1/10	402 1001 1006	1			1	
12	28	41270	53879	-	-	1	2			1 stone. 1 cinder
12	29	41256	53869	-	-	1	1	1		
12	30	41236	53912	2/10	360	1	3			2 stone. 1 pipe
12	31	41274	53932	-	-	3	1			2 pipe
12	32	41271	53969	1/1	1001		1			
12	33	41279	53983	-	-	2	1			
12	34	41267	53993	1/3	402	1	3			
12	35	41241	53972	1/2	360					
12	36	41216	53965	-	-	1	1			
12	37	41168	53992	1/8	402	2	5		1	
12	38	41167	53971	-	-	1				1 pipe
12	39	41200	53862	3/18 1/3	402 1001	1	1			1 pipe
12	40	41161	53867	-	-	1	3	1 h'shoe		
12	41	41119	53900	1/1	402	3				
12	42	41083	53867	2/8 1/1	360 402	3	2			1 pipe
12	43	41089	53907	-	-	1	4		1	1 clay pipe?
12	44	41097	53952	-	-	1		1 nail		1 pipe
12	45	41088	53977	-	-		1			1 pipe
12	46	41074	53968	1/2	1006		1			1 pipe
12	47	41047	53996	1/3	1001	1	1			
12	48	41025	53976	1/1	1006	1	1			
12	49	41038	53922	2/2	402	3				
12	50	41027	53894	1/3	1000	1	1			1 pipe
12	51	40984	53871	-	-	5				1 stone
12	52	40960	53861	-	-	2				3 pipe
12	53	40970	53878	3/14 2/5	402 402	2			1	2 shell
12	54	40950	53907	1/11 1/10	425 1000	2	4		1	1 pipe
12	55	40977	53916	-	-	1				1 pipe. 1 button
12	56	40976	53942	1/4	402	6			1	
12	57	40955	53982	1/4	402				1	
12	58	40928	53970	1/6	402	5				1 pipe
12	59	40901	53870	1/4 1/2	301 402	5	4			1 bone
12	60	40834	53875	1/3	1001	2	2			1 slate
12	61	40840	53901	1/2 1/4	360 1001					
12	62	40823	53917	-	-		8			
12	63	40829	53947	-	-	2				1 pipe
12	64	40871	53981	-	-		3			
12	65	40790	53957	-	-	1				1 pipe
12	66	40755	53995	1/4 1/7/ 2/13	360 425 1000	2	2			
12	67	40719	53976	1/3 1/10	402 425	1				

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
12	68	40685	53991	1/6 1/20	402 1006	5	2	1 nail		1 slate
12	69	40663	53973	1/3 1/8	360 1000					
12	70	40625	53990	-	-	1			1	1 shell
12	71	40605	53975	2/5 1/2	402 1001	1	1	1		
12	72	40600	53954	1/28	402	1				1 slaa
12	73	40597	53910	1/1	360		1			
12	74	40604	53897	1/5	402	2				1 clav pia.?
12	75	40589	53878	2/2 1/5	1000 1001	2				1 pipe, 1 slate
12	76	40572	53857	-	-		2		1	1 slaa
12	77	40578	53889	1/1	401	2				2 drain
12	78	40564	53903	-	-					1 pipe
12	79	40533	53871	-	-	1	2			1 pipe
12	80	40541	53860	-	-	1				
12	81	40553	53842	1/1	1000	1	1			
12	82	40629	53959	-	-	2	1			1 pipe
12	83	40504	53989	1/9 1/1	330 1000		2		2	1 shell
12	84	40496	53927	-	-	3				1 pipe
12	85	41349	54049	1/1 1/7	1001 1006	1	1			
12	86	41296	54073	-	-		1			1 ovster
12	87	41285	54037	-	-		2			
12	88	41331	54025	1/5 1/3	402 1001					
12	89	41264	54060	-	-	2	3			
12	90	41240	54007	1/4	402	1	1			
12	91	41204	54055	1/2 1/2	360 1001	2	2			
12	92	41206	54028	1/11	1001		3			
12	93	41151	54008	1/14 1/2	402 1001		2			
12	94	41156	54059	1/8	1001	4				
12	95	41096	54058	2/13 1/3 1/19	402 405 425		4			Pottery fabric 405 id Lang / Sieg
12	96	41092	54027	2/7	1001		3		1	1 pipe
12	97	41080	54019	1/3	402		1 Rom			
12	98	41027	54075	1/2	1000		4			1 slate
12	99	41030	54040	-	-		1			
12	100	41008	54052	-	-	2	1			
12	101	41009	54009	1/5 1/5	402 1006	1	2			1 pipe
12	102	40970	54061	1/4	1001					
12	103	40969	54061	1/27	416	1keep	1		1	SS (pottery)
12	104	40950	54069	1/11	365	2	1			
12	105	40928	54049	-	-	1				
12	106	40932	54005	2/4	360	1	2			Pottery could be 901
12	107	40914	54064	1/11	402		2			
12	108	40886	54071	-	-	1	2			1 ovster
12	109	40887	54030	1/13	1006	2	1			
12	110	40859	54038	-	-		2			



Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
12	111	40842	54030	-	-	1	2			
12	112	40840	54008	1/2	360	2				
12	113	40836	54055	-	-	1				
12	114	40814	54053	1/4	1001		1			
12	115	40808	54062	-	-	1	1			1 ovster
12	116	40788	54050	-	-	1				
12	117	40785	54034	-	-	2	1			1 ovster
12	118	40776	54004	1/5	360	3		1 lead		1 pipe; pottery could be 811?
12	119	40754	54013	1/3	1001	1	2			1 slaa. 1 ovster
12	120	40758	54023	1/3	1001	1	3			1 pipe
12	121	40753	54063	-	-	3	2			1 ovster
12	122	40738	54035	-	-		2			1 ovster
12	123	40720	54051	-	-	1				
12	124	40704	54024	2/12	360	5				
12	125	40700	54004	-	-	2	1			
12	126	40682	54066	-	-	4	3			
12	127	40665	54035	-	-		2			1 pipe
12	128	40652	54024	-	-	4	4			
12	129	40649	54006	1/2 1/1	360 1001	1	1			
12	130	40653	54059	-	-	2	1			
12	131	40619	54036	-	-	1	1			
12	132	40617	54015	-	-		1			3 slaa?
12	133	40600	54003	1/4	360					
12	134	40592	54024	-	-	4	3			
12	135	40609	54054	-	-					1 ovster
12	136	40595	54072	-	-		1			
12	137	40569	54065	-	-	6	7		1	
12	138	40577	54051	-	-	3				
12	139	40576	54033	1/9	401		1			
12	140	40521	54059			1	2			
12	141	40542	54003	-	-		2			1 pipe. 1 whetstone
11	142	40952	53785	-	-	1				
11	143	40958	53793	-	-	3	2		1	1 pipe
11	144	40944	53809	-	-	4			1	2 pipe
11	145	40946	53825	-	-	2	1			
11	146	40909	53824	-	-	2	1			
11	147	40881	53806	-	-	1	3			
11	148	40859	53826	-	-	1		1 button		
11	149	40799	53828	1/5	402	2	1			
11	150	40811	53812	-	-	3	1			
11	151	40800	53803	1/3	402	2				
11	152	40787	53798	-	-	2				
11	153	40739	53808	-	-		3			
11	154	40710	53792	1/5	360	1	1			
11	155	40711	53822	1/7	365	1	1			
11	156	40705	53827	-	-	3	3			
11	157	40681	53801	-	-	1	3			
11	158	40673	53825	-	-	3				
11	159	40654	53819	-	-	1	2			

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
11	160	40654	53792	-	-	1	1			
11	161	40620	53829	1/4	1001	2				1 marble
11	162	40606	53810	-	-	2	1			1 pipe
11	163	40597	53805	-	-	1	2			1 pipe
11	164	40587	53837	-	-	2	1			
11	165	40568	53822	-	-	2	1			1 pipe
11	166	40558	53813	1/1	402	1	1			1 pipe
11	167	40534	53804	-	-	1				1 pipe
11	168	40530	53835	-	-	3				1 ovster
11	169	40511	53762	-	-	1				
11	170	40513	53772	1/1	1001	1	2			
11	171	40512	53780	-	-	2	4			1 pipe
11	172	40589	53759	1/8	1001		2			
11	173	40555	53763	1/4	402	3	4			
11	174	40563	53775	-	-	2	2			
11	175	40613	53766	1/6	301	1	2			
11	176	40616	53778	-	-	1				
11	177	40645	53790	-	-	3	1			
11	178	40666	53761	1/2	416	1 keep	2			
11	179	40696	53761	1/2	402	2	2			1 ovster
11	180	40746	53758	-	-	1	2			
11	181	40782	53770	1/11	360		1			1 pipe
11	182	40805	53765	1/1	1006	2	3	1 nail		2 ovster
11	183	40843	53777	1/5	1001	1	3			
11	184	40875	53781	1/6	402	3				1 pipe
11	185	40904	53766	2/8	360	2			1	1 pipe
11	186	40965	53756	2/4	402	1				
11	187	40974	53760	1/3	402		1			
11	188	40973	53761	1/8	425	7	1		1	1 oyster; pottery could be 881?
11	189	40939	53738	1/3	402					
11	190	40942	53727	-	-	3	5			
11	191	40900	53720	1/2 1/2	425 1001		1			
11	192	40858	53722	3/11	360					1 bone
11	193	40878	53736	1/4 1/6	402 1007		2			
11	194	40860	53746	1/3	360	2				
11	195	40821	53731	-	-	1				1 pipe
11	196	40800	53730	1/13 2/3 1/2	331 360 1001			1		
11	197	40782	53741	1/1	402	4				
11	198	40771	53718	1/1	360	1				1 pipe
11	199	40747	53727	1/3	1006	5	1			1 ovster
11	200	40743	53739	-	-	1				1 pipe
11	201	40700	53732	1/1	1001	2	2			1 pipe
11	202	40710	53744	1/1	1001		3			1 pipe
11	203	40687	53746	-	-	1	3			1 pipe
11	204	40662	53735	-	-	3	5			
11	205	40589	53736	-	-	3	2			
11	206	40559	53745	-	-	2				2 pipe
11	207	40532	53737	1/5	1001	3	4			1 ovs.1 pipe.1 slate

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
11	208	40498	53744	1/19	405	6 keep1	2	1 nail	1	1 pipe; pottery is frec
11	209	40451	53739	1/10	330	4				
11	210	40470	53751	-	-	2				
11	211	40490	53712	1/1	360	3	1			
11	212	40485	53725	1/5	1001	3	1			1 ovster
11	213	40549	53711	1/59	402		5			2 pipe
11	214	40556	53725	1/8	1001	2	1			
11	215	40586	53706	1/2	360	3	2			
11	216	40612	53719	-	-	3	1			
11	217	40667	53717	-	-	1	1			
11	218	40689	53704	-	-		3			1 pipe
11	219	40701	53696	1/3	402	2				
11	220	40729	53704	-	--		2			1 bone
11	221	40746	53690	-	-	3	3			2 pipe
11	222	40782	53692	1/6	1001		3			
11	223	40824	53698	1/7	402	3	2			1 pipe
11	224	40862	53680	-	-	3	1			
11	225	40866	53703	-	-	4				
11	226	40886	53692	-	-	2	2			
11	227	40923	53706	1/11	402	2	2			
11	228	40936	53690	-	-	4	2			
11	229	40993	53696	1/6 1/2	425 1000	4 keep2				
11	230	40814	53682	1/54	425	3 keep1	1			
11	231	40739	53682	1/2	1001	1	2			1 ovster
11	232	40679	53683	-	-	1	3			
11	233	40625	53683	1/27	425	3 keep1	2			
11	234	40575	53687	1/4	360	2	4			
11	235	40527	53690	1/4 1/1	402 1001		2			
11	236	40472	53834	1/2	1001					
11	237	40984	53605	-	-	1				
11	238	40982	53610	-	-		3			1 shell
11	239	40966	53666	-	-					
11	240	40973	53698	1/16	402	1				bunahole on pottery
11	241	40942	53676	1/4	1001		1			
11	242	40925	53658	1/4	402	1	1			
11	243	40895	53669	-	-		1			
11	244	40888	53678	-	-					1 pipe stem
11	245	40860	53662	-	-		1			
11	246	40846	53651	-	-					
11	247	40848	53634	-	-	2				
11	248	40816	53629	-	-	2				
11	249	40801	53656	-	-	1				
11	250	40803	53675	-	-	1	1			1 pumice?
11	251	40809	53713	1/2	411		6			1 stone
11	252	40808	53716	1/2	411					
11	253	40792	53704	1/21	425		2			1 shell
11	254	40758	53692	1/25 1/3	365 402					
11	255	40757	53687	-	-					

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
11	256	40756	53687	-	-	3				
11	257	40740	53658	1/24	360		1		1	1 shell
11	258	40744	53648	1/10	360					
11	259	40730	53611	-	-	1	2			1 stone. 1 pipe
11	260	40732	53691	-	-	1	1			
11	261	40721	53712	1/4	425	1	1			
11	262	40718	53684	-	-	1				
11	263	40698	53648	-	-	2				
11	264	40661	53659	-	-		1			
11	265	40645	53650	-	-					1 slaa
11	266	40670	53718	1/6	425					
11	267	40621	53676	-	-	2				
11	268	40617	53687	-	-	1				
11	269	40580	53701	1/13	425	2				
11	270	40553	53723	-	-	2				
11	271	40424	53566	-	-	2				1 flint
11	272	40443	53624	-	-					
11	273	40463	53675	-	-					1 stone
11	274	40466	53712	-	-	1				
11	275	40475	53696	-	-	1				
11	276	40502	53694	-	-	1				
11	277	40520	53714	-	-	1				
11	278	40539	53728	-	-	2				
11	279	40527	53689	-	-					
11	280	40534	53676	1/9	425					
11	281	40504	53675	-	-	1				
11	282	40512	53666	-	-		2			
11	283	40506	53645	-	-					
11	284	40506	53631	-	-	1	2			
11	285	40484	53620	-	-	1	3			2 stone
11	286	40484	53645	-	-	1	1			
11	287	40547	53685	-	-		4			
11	288	40556	53658	-	-	1				
11	289	40596	53645	-	-				1	1 ovster
11	290	40596	53619	1/6	360					
11	291	40596	53595	1/4	416	1				
11	292	40624	53591	-	-	2	2			2 ovster
11	293	40676	53605	1/31	402		3			
11	294	40681	53591	-	-	1				
11	295	40672	53696	-	-					
11	296	40706	53581	1/4	402		1			1 pipe bowl
11	297	40739	53588	-	-	1			1	
11	298	40752	53585	-	-		1			1 stone
11	299	40765	53601	-	-	1				
11	300	40783	53567	-	-	1				1 stone
11	301	40783	53565	-	-	1				
11	302	40833	53591	1/2	360	4				1 ovster
11	303	40837	53572	-	-	1				
11	304	40846	53602	-	-	3				
11	305	40873	53584	1/3	328	1				

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
11	306	40911	53589	1/4	402					
11	307	40930	53615	1/11	360	3	1			
11	308	40914	53578	-	-	1				
11	309	40920	53559	-	-		2			
11	310	40959	53581	1/1	402	2				1 flint. 1 ovster
11	311	40920	53539	1/13	425					
11	312	40924	53527	-	-	1				
11	313	40950	53530	-	-	1				1 flint
11	314	40984	53524	-	-	3				
11	315	40897	53514	1/4	1006					
11	316	40874	53473	-	-					1 stone
11	317	40851	53480	-	-	1				
11	318	40850	53477	1/42	365					
11	319	40836	53460	-	-	2				
11	320	40827	53500	1/16	405					pottery is frec
11	321	40795	53471	-	-		1			
11	322	40794	53479	-	-	1				
11	323	40791	53498	-	-	2				
11	324	40795	53514	-	-	3				
11	325	40775	53525	1/9	402		2			
11	326	40746	53509	-	-			1		2 pipe
11	327	40747	53495	1/1	402	2	1			
11	328	40737	53555	-	-	3				
11	329	40728	53563	1/22	425			1		
11	330	40712	53535	-	-	2				
11	331	40695	53542	-	-					1 stone
11	332	40690	53557	1/17	411					
11	333	40689	53506	1/69	425					
11	334	40676	53473	-	-					
11	335	40677	53469	-	-					
11	336	40619	53467	1/2	402					
11	337	40652	53540	-	-					1 pipe
11	338	40615	53571	-	-	2				
11	339	40585	53558	-	-	1	2			
11	340	40575	53544	-	-					
11	341	40530	53576	1/32	425					
11	342	40512	53534	-	-	3				
11	343	40476	53573	-	-	3				
11	344	40480	53589	1/1	402	2	3			
13	401	40418	53853	1/2	425					
13	402	40408	53867	-	-		1			
13	403	40376	53851	-	-	3				
13	404	40355	53847	-	-		1		1	1 slate
13	405	40342	53831	-	-	1	1			
13	406	40351	53871	-	-	1				
13	407	40336	53895	-	-	1	1			
13	408	40328	53887	1/17	411					2 ovster
13	409	40319	53869	-	-	1	1			
13	410	40393	53910	-	-	2				
13	411	40398	53995	-	-	2	1	1		1 button

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
13	412	40394	53980	-	-		1			
13	413	40368	53956	-	-		2			
13	414	40368	53961	-	-	1	2			
13	415	40342	53959	-	-	1	1			
13	416	40346	54000	1/4	360					
13	417	40266	53998	1/11	1000	1				
13	418	40273	53963	-	-	2	3			
13	419	40261	53897	-	-	1				1 pipe
13	420	40270	53882	1/2	411		1+ 1 (Rom)			
13	421	40279	53848	-	-	1	1			
13	422	40191	53899	-	-					
13	423	40182	53978	-	-				1	1 bottle
13	424	40146	53961	-	-	1			1	
13	425	40128	53964	-	-					
13	426	40054	53964	-	-	1				
13	427	39969	54037	-	-					
13	428	39953	54027	-	-	5			1	1 stone
13	429	39913	54056	-	-	2				
13	430	39836	54097	-	-					
13	431	39895	54117	-	-	2	1			1 flint. 1 pipe
13	432	40132	54003	-	-	1		1		1 button
13	433	40256	54001	-	-	1	7			
13	434	40227	54026	-	-	3	2			
13	435	40216	54020	1/2	1006					
13	436	40214	54007	-	-	1				
13	437	40201	54003	-	-	1		3		
13	438	40160	54018	-	-	1	2			
13	439	40171	54056	-	-		2			
13	440	40150	54045	1/7	402		2			
13	441	40138	54030	-	-		1			
13	442	40082	54061	1/11	360	2				
13	443	40079	54057	-	-		1			
13	444	40088	54091	-	-		1			
13	445	40072	54081	-	-		2			
13	446	40046	54053	1/6	411		4			slipware pottery
13	447	40021	54074	-	-	3	2			
13	448	40030	54092	1/4	402		2			
13	449	40021	54105	-	-	1	1			
13	450	39995	54097	1/1	1006	2			2	
13	451	39957	54106	-	-	5				
13	452	39973	54123	-	-	2				
13	453	39969	54136	-	-	1				
13	454	39946	54162	-	-	1	1		1	
13	455	39924	54131	-	-	1			1	1 marble
13	456	39901	54122	-	-	1			1	
13	457	39921	54191	-	-	1				
13	458	39941	54231	-	-	1				
13	459	39957	54262	-	-	2			1	
13	460	39964	54193	-	-					
13	461	39974	54199	1/2	402	1				

Field	CAFGSQ	East	North	Roman to post-medieval Pottery No/wt	Roman to post-med pottery Fabric (F)	Modern pottery	B/T	Metal	Glass	Other
13	462	40022	54180	-	-		3			
13	463	40061	54220	1/1	402		1			
13	464	40089	54177	-	-	1				
13	465	40101	54162	-	-	1				
13	466	40172	54112	-	-	1	1			
13	467	40167	54139	-	-	1	1			
13	468	40192	54151	2/4	1006					
13	469	40179	54170	1/1	1006	1	2			
13	470	40161	54200	1/13	1001	1				
13	471	40033	54291	-	-	1			1	
13	472	40030	54310	-	-	6				
13	473	39996	54312	-	-	1				
13	474	39946	54364	-	-	3	1		1	
13	475	40107	54277	1/2 1/3 1/2	425 1006 1007					1 coal; Stabbed decoration on 1007
13	476	40154	54241	-	-			1		
13	477	40193	54238	1/8 1/12	1001 1008	3				
13	478	40189	54226	2/8 3/18 2/11	1001 1006 1008	2		1		
13	479	40256	54208	-	-	2	2			
13	480	40307	54185	-	-	42	2			
13	481	40241	54081	1/1	330	2	1			
13	482	40208	54060	-	-	1	1			1 flint
13	483	40016	54330	1/8	402	2	2			2 flint. slag
13	484	40052	54314	1/19 2/4	1001 1006		1			3 stone
13	485	40128	54279	1/6 1/4	360 1001					
13	486	40235	54229	1/3	1006	2				
13	487	40248	54225	3/30	1006	1				
13	488	40282	54206	-	-	1				
13	489	40279	54217	-	-	2				
13	490	40161	54278	1/18	1001	1				
13	491	40132	54294	1/14	1004					
13	492	40103	54305	-	-					2 flint
13	493	40029	54329	-	-	1	2			1 pipe. 1 flint
13	494	39930	54385	1/2	1001					
13	495	40039	54357	1/9	330	2				
13	496	40144	54306	1/30	402					
13	497	40148	54315	-	-	1				1 burnt. flint
13	498	40322	54238	-	-	1				
13	499	40093	54360	1/3	1001					
13	500	40074	54370	1/1 2/27	360 402					
13	501	40044	54383	-	-					1 flint
13	502	40021	54382	1/4	1001	2	2			
13	503	40045	54409	-	-					
13	504	40164	54359	1/10	1005					
13	505	40261	54307	-	-					

Table 67: Artefacts and Ecofacts from field walking BR008 (Barton Road) (Fields 11-13)

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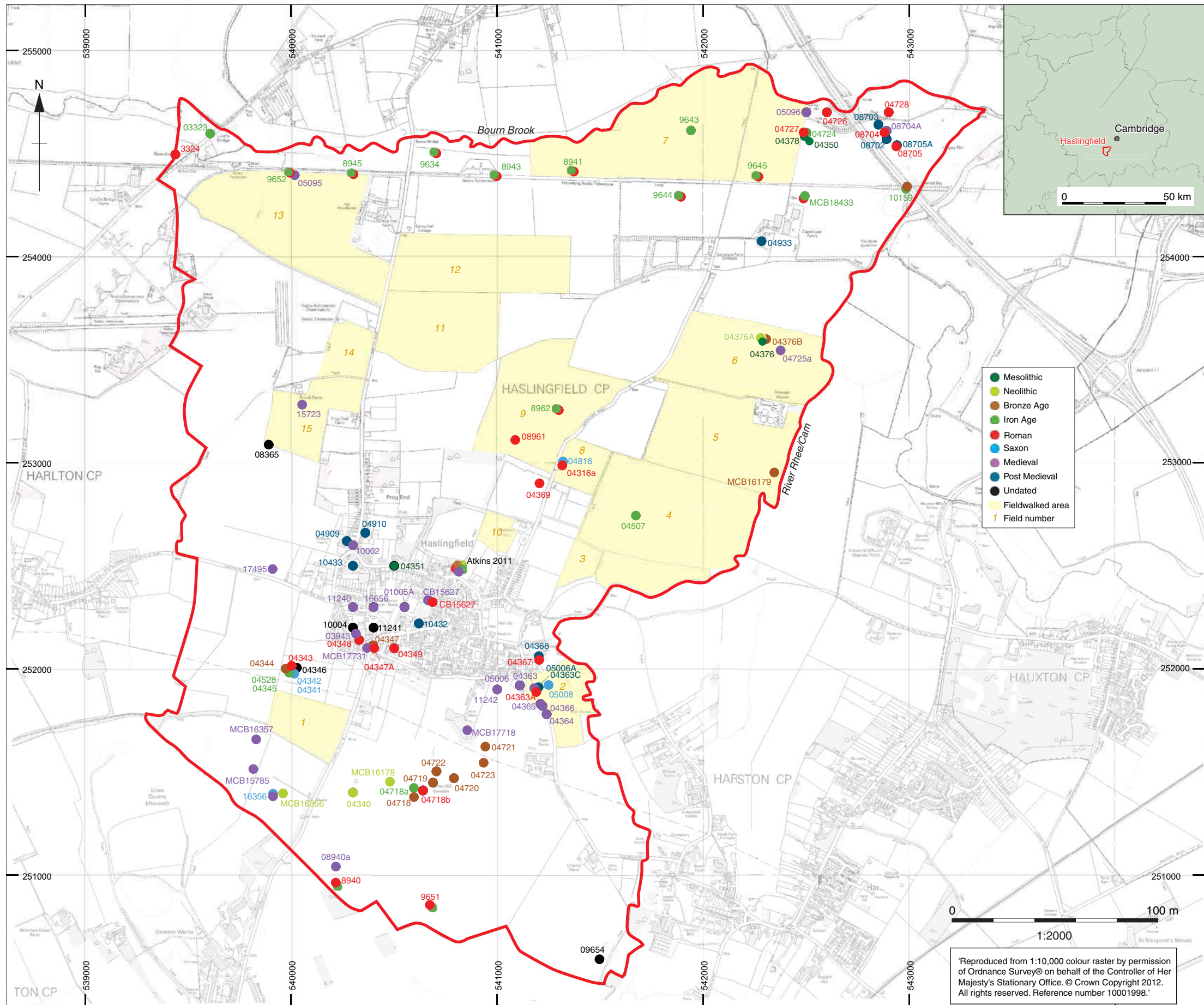


Figure 1. Map of Haslingfield parish, showing fields walked and CHER numbers



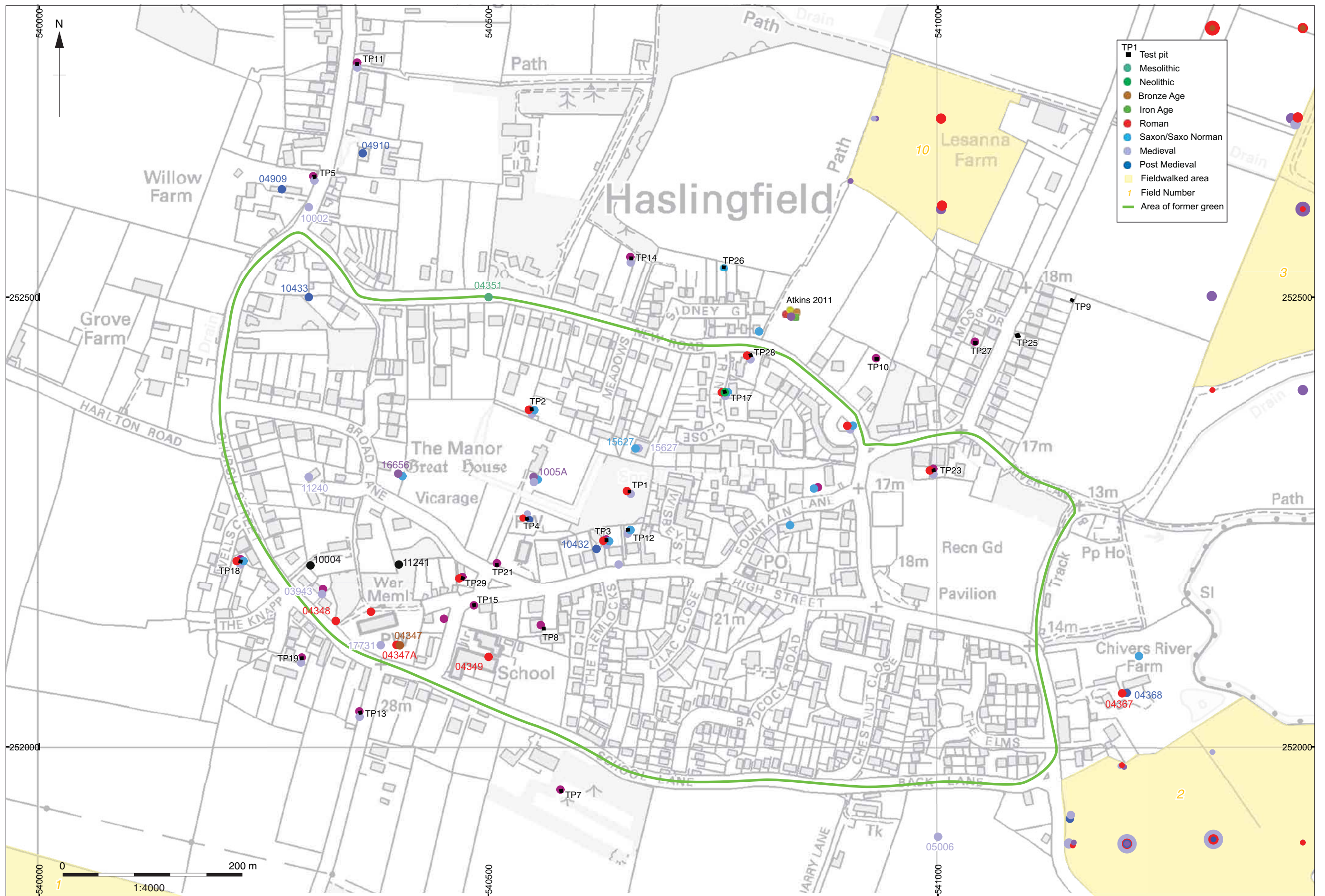


Figure 2: Village with casual fiinds reported and positions of 2012 test pits and date with amended CHER data



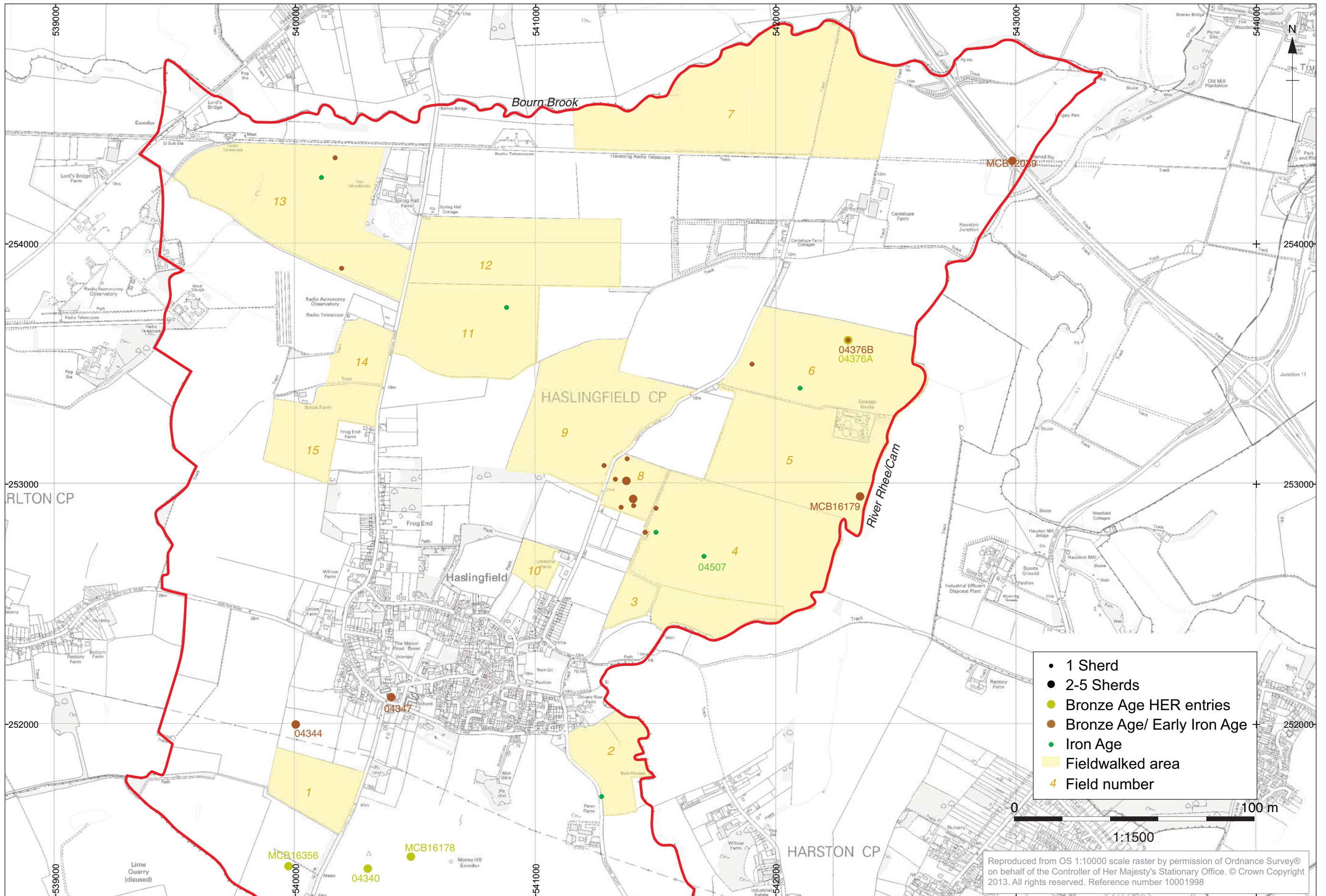


Figure 3: Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery recovered from fieldwalking with Neolithic and Bronze Age CHER numbers



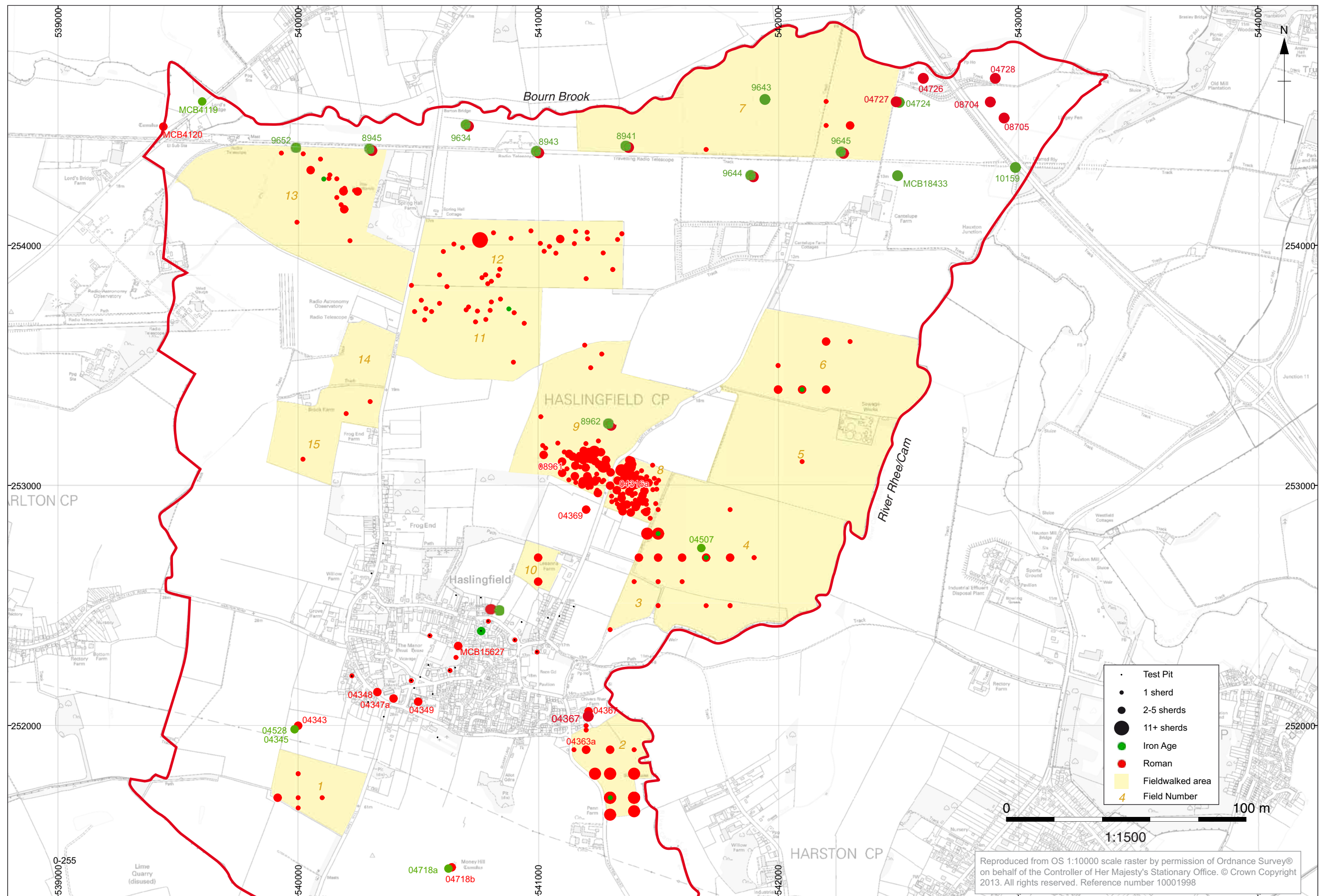


Figure 4: Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from fieldwalking, casual finds, test pits and CHER numbers



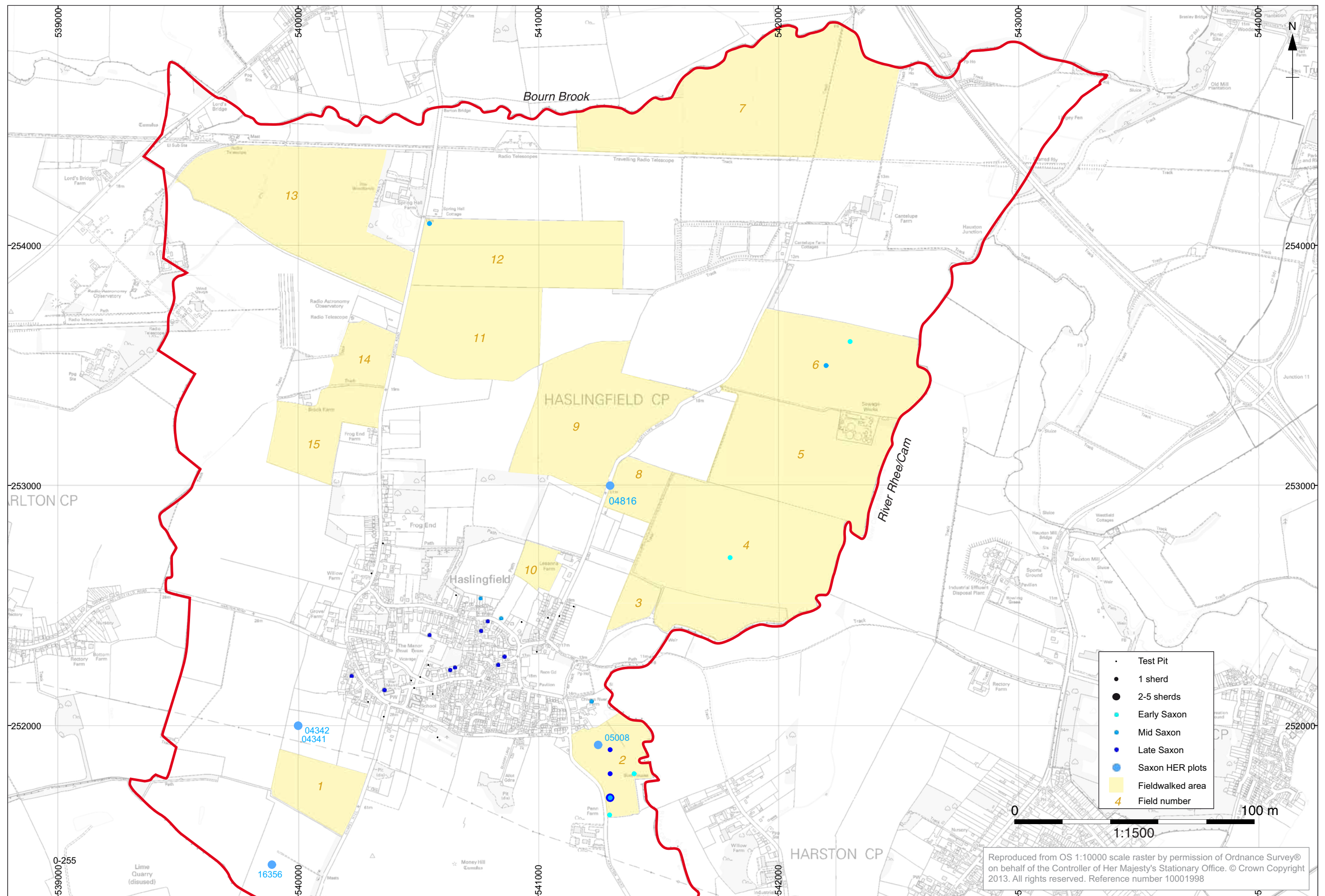


Figure 5: Early/Middle Saxon, Middle/Late Saxon, Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery recovered from fieldwalking, casual finds, test pits and CHER numbers



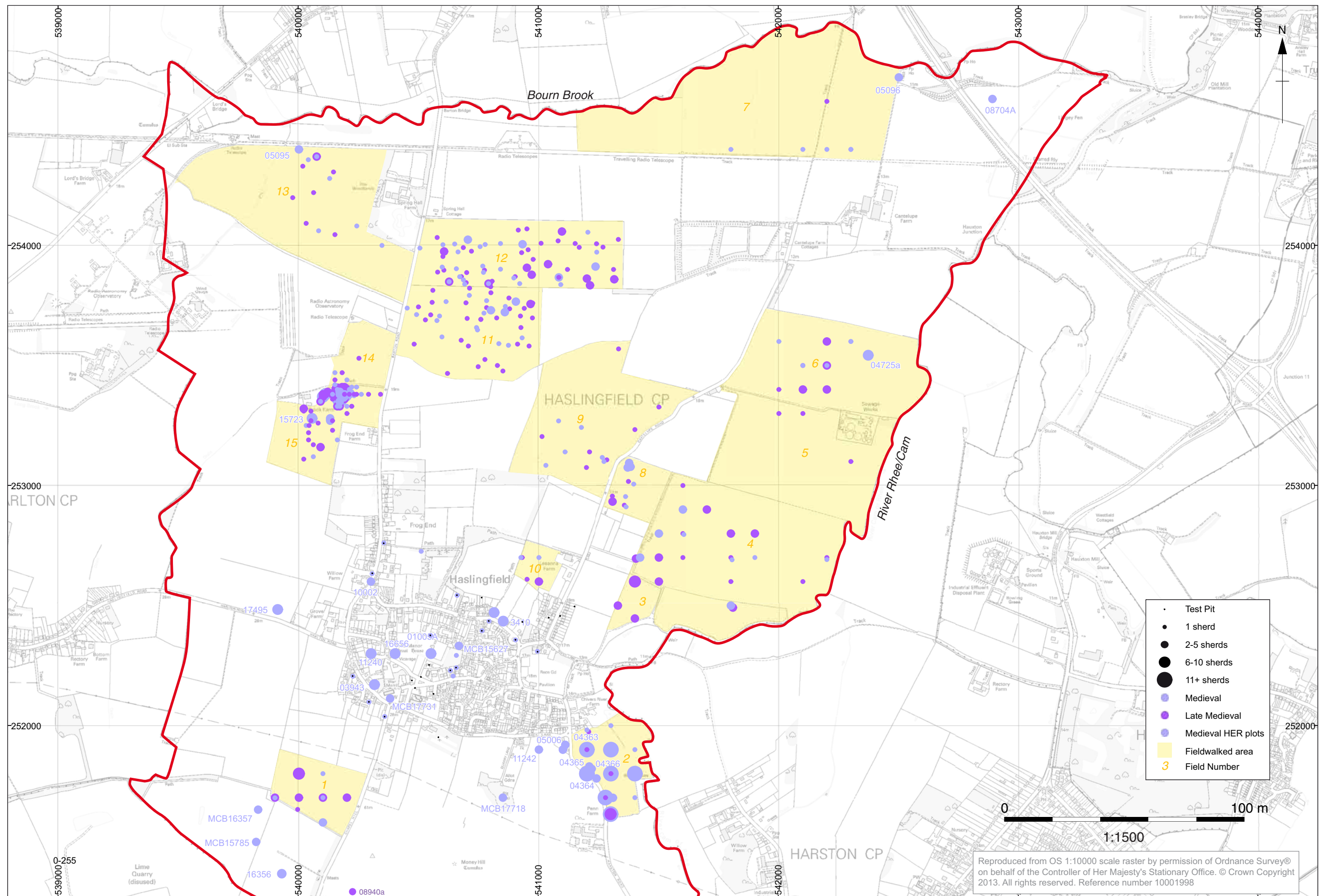


Figure 6: Medieval and late medieval pottery recovered from fieldwalking, casual finds, test pits and CHER numbers

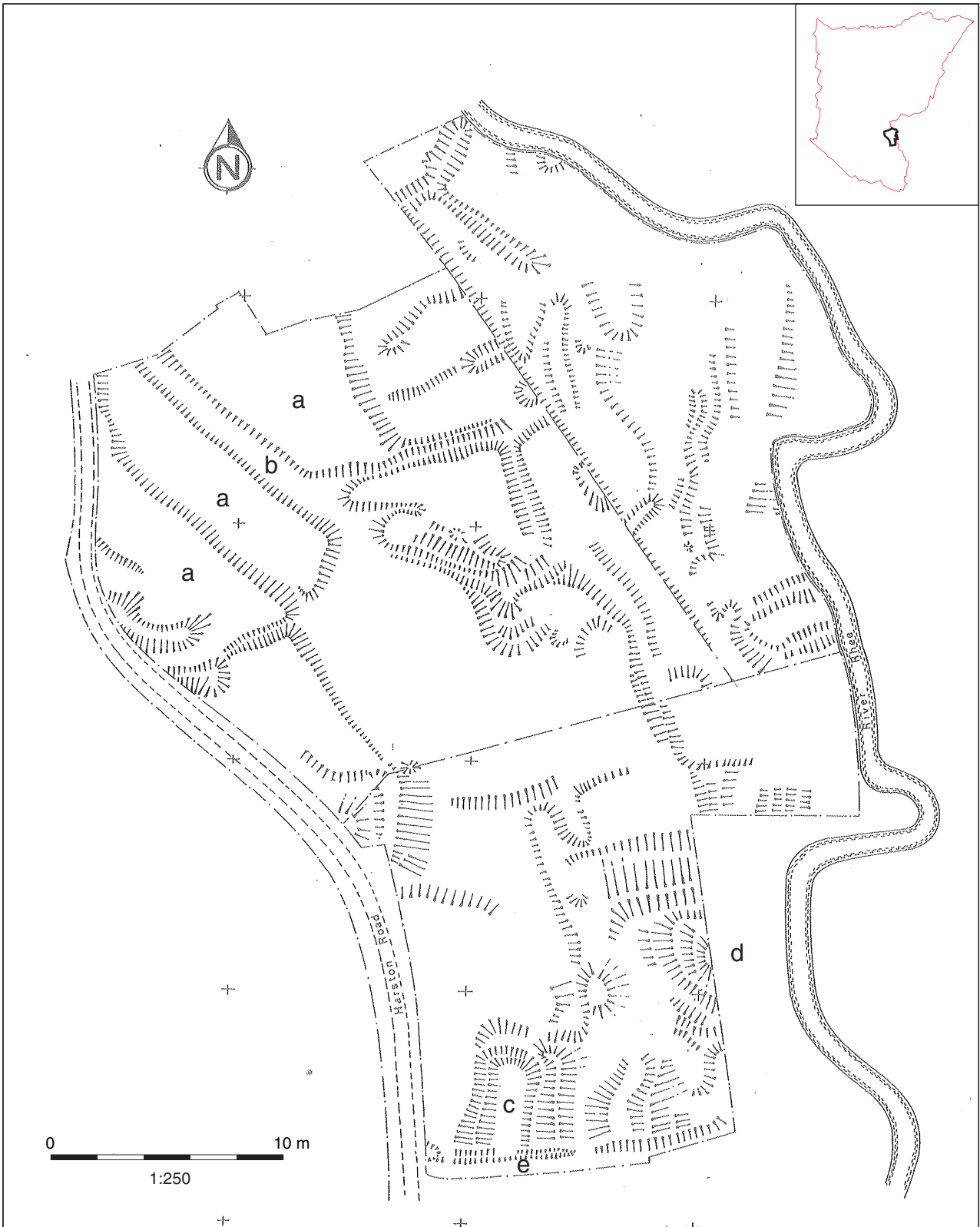


Figure 7: River Farm earthwork survey