

birmingham archaeology

West End, Haddenham

An Archaeological Evaluation
2007

UNIVERSITY OF
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**West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire
An Archaeological Evaluation 2007**



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Land to the rear of 40 West End, Haddenham

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007.

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SUMMARY

In October 2007 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an evaluation at 40 West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 45946 75614) on behalf of CgMs Consulting prior to a proposed residential development.

A total of 8 trenches were excavated to provide a random 5% sample of the development area. Two trenches along the eastern side of the site identified two ditches of possible prehistoric date. Other features within these trenches included small gullies and a pit, also of possible prehistoric date. Features excavated in trenches located along the western and central parts of the development area proved to be of recent origin.

Earlier excavations to the east and southeast of the site have recorded activity dating from the late Iron Age through to the medieval period. The archaeological features recorded at 40 West End would appear to predate these.

Land to the rear of 40 West End, Haddenham

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007.

1 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of trial trenching ahead of a residential development of West End Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (hereinafter referred to as the site, Planning Application Number 07/00762/F).

This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out during October 2007, and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 2001).

The evaluation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007, Appendix 1) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

1.2 Location and geology

The proposed development area lies on the northern side of West End Road, to the west of the central core of the village of Haddenham, centred on NGR TL 45946 75614 (Fig. 1).

The geology comprises 1st and 2nd River Terrace Gravels overlying Oxford Clay

The southern aspect of the site is characterised by agricultural buildings arranged around areas of hard standing and rough ground, with an open field at the northern extent. The site comprises an area of 0.479 ha. at a height of approximately 27m AOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Haddenham lies on a high point within the western extent of the Isle of Ely. Two spurs lead to causeways at Aldreth and Earith, which together with Stuntney were once the only routes into the Isle. It was by the Aldreth causeway that the Romans first entered the Isle and later it was by the same route that William the Conqueror eventually overcame the resistance of Hereward having made a deal with the monks of Ely.

The Church at Haddenham dates from the 13th century and a school was established in Haddenham as early as 1688. Haddenham was also noted for its' high number of public houses.

Several pre-historic finds have been made to the south of the site including a Neolithic axe (HER 02036), a Bronze Age spear (HER 02040) and an Iron Age Dubunnic quarter coin (HER 0556). To the northeast of the site has been found an early Iron Age quern fragment (HER 02044). A barrow found nearby at Foulmere Fen has been dated to the Neolithic period.

To the immediate east of the site an evaluation in 2000 revealed ditches and associated finds dating to the Roman period (HER 15624). A subsequent excavation in 2003 demonstrated that these were a number of inter-cutting enclosure ditches and a few pits containing large quantities of Roman pottery and animal bone. The most significant feature excavated was a ditch containing the mass burial of eight cattle and six horses, arranged nose to tail, radiocarbon dated to 40-230 AD. The arrangement of the carcasses suggested they were deliberately buried, possibly as a votive offering or sacrifice, though there are no close parallels for this.

A barrow excavated in 1983 revealed a Romano-Celtic shrine, which appeared to have been destroyed by Saxon raids. Also dated to the Saxon period was a 26 feet long canoe hollowed from one tree which was discovered in the fen gault in 1841. More recent salvage excavations at the Three Kings pub in 1990 (HER 09831) uncovered one intact double Saxon burial with several other disturbed burials. Associated finds included a spear, a shield, two beads and a knife, all early Saxon in date.

An evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham in 1998 (HER 15289) revealed mid-late medieval and post medieval features including pits and postholes. Two evaluation trenches were excavated at 69 High Street in 2006 and findings included medieval boundary ditches and an associated trackway (details of all the HER monuments and events can be found in Appendix 1).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

More specific aims were to:

- Establish the level of any pre-historic activity within the site.
- Establish if the Roman enclosure ditches excavated to the immediate south east continue into the site.
- Investigate the survival of structures, boundary features and back plot features on the northern side of the historic road of West End.
- Establish the date and levels of occupation along West End.
- Investigate the potential for the site to contribute to the understanding of the historic development of this part of Cambridgeshire.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

The proposed development area covers approximately 0.479 hectares. A total of 8 trenches were excavated across the site totalling 242m² which provided a 5% sample of the total area (Fig. 2).

Trenches were regularly spaced across the site in order to maximise the potential for locating any underlying archaeological features. All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a tracked 360 mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.



Plate 1



Plate 2

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using digital, monochrome and colour slide photography.

Twenty litre soil samples were taken from datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' published by English Heritage.

The full site archive includes all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council in the County Store (Event number ECB2767) subject to permission from the landowner.

Details of this project will be submitted online via the ADS internet site and an OASIS ID and summary form provided as part of the report. On approval by CAPCA a PDF version of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

A total of 8 trenches were investigated (Fig. 2). However, only Trenches 3 and 8 were found to have significant archaeological features. A brief description of each trench follows.

5.2 Trench 1

Dimensions: 10m x 2.0m x 1.80m Plate 1

Trench 1 was orientated north-south towards the southern end of the site. The natural was a grey brown silt sand clay (104) found at 24.81m AOD. This was overlain by a silt sand clay layer (103) 0.34m thick, followed by a brown grey silt sand clay deposit (102) 0.24m thick. This was covered with 0.30m subsoil layer a silt sand clay (101) which was subsequently sealed with 0.30m of mid brown black topsoil (100) with inclusions of brick fragments and general demolition debris. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 1.

5.3 Trench 2

Dimensions: 10m x 2.0m x 1.75m Plate 2

Trench 2 was orientated east-west in the southern most part of the site. The natural in this trench was a brown orange silt sand clay (203) first encountered at 25.54m AOD. This was overlain by a brown silt sand clay (202) 0.50m thick, which was in turn sealed by a greyish stony surface layer (201) 0.10m thick. The trench was sealed with topsoil, consisting of a mid



Plate 3

brown black sandy clay (200), 0.40m thick. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 2.

5.4 Trench 3

Dimensions: 21.5m x 2.0m x 0.90m, Plate 3

Trench 3 was orientated north-south in the eastern part of the trench, close to a standing out-building. The natural was encountered at 26.05 AOD and was an orange grey blue clay (302). This had been cut by a relatively large curvilinear ditch (307/304) aligned approximately North-South along the eastern edge of the trench (Fig. 3). Two sections were excavated through the ditch, however the feature was not bottomed due to flooding. The ditch proved to be a minimum of 1.5m in width with steep sides and was filled by a grey clay with brown mottling (303/306). A total of 19 sherds of mid to late Iron Age date were recovered from the fill, however these were found in association with sherds of medieval pottery (13th – 14th century). Animal bone, shell and an iron nail were recovered from the fill. Analysis of the environmental samples suggested that the ditch fills are waterlogged with the flots indicative of open environments possibly water meadows or open woodland.

Overlying the feature and natural ground was a mid brown sandy clay (301) 0.10m thick. This was then overlain by topsoil (300), varying between 0.25-0.35m thick.

5.5 Trench 4

Dimensions: 10m x 2.0 x 1.20m, Plate 4

Trench 4 was orientated north-south within the centre of the site. The natural was a brown orange silt sand clay (403) at 25.36m AOD. This was overlaid by a grey silt sand clay (401) 0.80m thick. This was subsequently sealed by a topsoil layer 0.40m thick made up of mid brown black sandy clay and general building rubble (400). No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 4.

5.6 Trench 5

Dimensions: 20m x 2.0m x 1.0m (includes sondage at north-east end of trench), Plate 5

Trench 5 was orientated northeast-southwest in the western half of the site. The natural, a yellow silt clay (505), was encountered at 24.44m AOD in the south-west end of the trench. Overlying the natural was a yellow grey silt clay (502), 0.55m thick. A modern field drain cut the natural on an orientation of north-south, while a second field drain orientated east-west cut the natural and was subsequently overlaid by a modern dark grey silt sand clay deposit (503) 0.19m thick, which produced a mixed assemblage of pottery dating from the 15th to 19th centuries, and fragments of glass and shell. Sealing the trench was topsoil (500) 0.25m thick. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 5.

5.7 Trench 6

Dimensions: 10m x 2.0m x 0.60m, Plate 6

Trench 6 was orientated east-west in the centre of the site. The natural was a grey blue clay (601), at 25.93m AOD. This was cut by a modern field drain orientated east-west across the whole of the trench, which was covered by re-deposited natural clay (602). Overlying these



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12

layers was, a dark grey sandy clay layer (600), 0.25-0.40m thick. This was heavily disturbed by root action. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 6.

5.8 Trench 7

Dimensions: 20m x 2.0m x 1.4m (includes sondage at south-east end of trench), Plate 7

Trench 7 was orientated northwest-southeast in the northwest corner of the site. The natural was an orange blue clay (702) encountered at 25.13m AOD. This was overlain by a dirty brown clay (701) 0.40m thick which in turn was overlaid by a mid brown sandy clay topsoil (700) 0.40m thick. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 7

5.9 Trench 8

Dimensions: 20m x 2.0m x 0.7m (includes sondage at south-west end of trench), Plate 8

Trench 8 was located north-east to southwest in the north eastern corner of the site. The natural comprised an orange-yellow clay (802), which was cut by a ditch (812) orientated north-south (Fig. 4). This was filled by a grey-brown silt sand clay (811), 0.3m in depth which produced sherds of Prehistoric date and molluscan remains from the environmental sample. The full depth could not be determined as this was cut by another ditch (807) on the same alignment (Plate 9). The constraints of the trench also made it difficult to obtain a full profile and it was impossible to excavate 812 to the natural. Ditch 807 was 2.60m wide, with steep sides and a central gully which measured 0.48m in width and was 0.18m in depth. The gully was filled by a brown-grey silt sand clay with charcoal flecks (810), which also produced molluscan remains and a single grain of charred breadwheat. The main/upper fill of ditch 807 was a greyish brown silt clay (806), 0.46m in depth which produce a large assemblage of early to middle Iron Age pottery (although four of the sherds may be Roman in date) and an iron nail.

Aligned parallel, 0.30m to the east of ditch 807 was a smaller, shallow ditch (805) which appeared to be cut by posthole (809) (Fig. 4, Plate 10). It is possible the natural band of clay separating 807 from 805 has been re-deposited or perhaps signifies a relationship between the two features (Plates 11 & 12). The ditch was filled by a dark grey brown clay, 0.22m thick, with charcoal flecks (804). This was cut by a possible posthole (809), only visible in the south facing section. The posthole was filled by, a dark grey clay with brown mottling (808), 0.12m in depth, which contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Overlying these features was a mid grey clay subsoil (801). The depth varies between 0.08-0.50m thick, being deeper at the northeast end of the trench. The subsoil was cut by a modern pit, with rope and bone protruding (803). Due to health and safety reasons the pit was not excavated.

The trench was sealed by a topsoil layer of mid brown black sandy clay (800), varying between 0.18-0.30m thick.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The stone *by Rob Ixer*

Four pieces of stone were recovered from the site. None of the material was diagnostic, although one piece (806) had the appearance of a Palaeolithic hand axe. Closer examination

revealed that this was an unworked rock fragment comprising an indurated, fine-grained, pale-coloured concretion with small shelly fossils, including gastropods. Thin veins/vughs, which were lined with calcite/gypsum crystals were also noted. The piece is likely to have derived from local drift deposits.

The remaining stone comprised an unworked, fine-grained yellowish-grey indurated sandstone (306), an unworked fine-grained fossiliferous siliceous sediment (possibly burned, 503) and an unworked, fine-grained siltstone fragment (804).

Fifteen fragments of flint (303 x 7, 503 x 4, 806 x 4) were also recovered from the site. None of which were diagnostic.

6.2 Pre-medieval pottery by Emily Edwards

Introduction

A total of 84 pre-medieval sherds (350 g) were recovered from a curvilinear ditch within Trench 3 (Ditch 304), a ditch sequence from Trench 8 (ditches 807 and 812) and a posthole (809) cut into another ditch within the same trench. The pottery was counted and weighed by context whilst fabric and form were briefly noted. Fabrics were given alphanumeric codes relating to the size of the principal inclusion. In excess of 20 sherds (or several diagnostic sherds) are generally required from a single prehistoric feature to account for residuality and allow for some precision of dating. Any consideration of the spot dating must take this into account particularly where contexts have produced less than five sherds.

The assemblage

Most of the assemblage appears to date to the early – middle Iron Age, although some sherds may be Roman and possibly intrusive. The pottery from Trench 3 was found within an intervention through a ditch (304) that also produced 13th to 14th century pottery. This feature was not excavated to the base, and may have implications for the accurate dating of this feature.

The pottery from ditch 807 is largely early to middle Iron Age, with four possible Roman sherds (which could be intrusive). The group of sherds from the fill (811) of the earlier ditch (812) is too small and fragmented for further analysis, although the fabrics would suggest a very similar date. Again, it is unclear to what extent this small group is an intrusive element within ditch 812.

Very few featured sherds were noted, with the exception of some horizontally grooved sherds and some rim sherds with long necked profiles and rounded rims. The pierced hole requires further examination, at some stage, in order to determine its nature. It does also appear to be accompanied by use wear, indicating (possibly) suspension. The fabrics, fine to medium shell, fine to medium sand and a little glauconitic fabric, appear to span the early to middle Iron Age. The decoration (horizontal lines, possibly made with a comb) may suggest later early Iron Age (Hawkes and Fell 1945).

Sherds were both thin and thick walled, smoothed and rough surfaced, plain and decorated. The fabrics were, largely, relatively well prepared. No charred residues were noted.

Table 1: Table giving quantification by context.

Feature	Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Fabric	Date	Note
304 Curvilinear Ditch Cut	303	19	98	A2, A1, Sh	MIA to LIA?	Two black body sherds with regular horizontal combed decoration.
807 Ditch Cut	806	51	176	Sh2, A1,	EIA or MIA, 2x RO?	1 x fired clay. Faint horizontal decoration on rough, sandy fabric, drilled hole and suspension groove? Long everted neck with slightly beaded rim, possibly closed, possibly everted x 2 vessels (2 refit). Possible shoulder, very thin walled.
807 Ditch Cut	810	5	15	A	M/LIA and 2x RO?	2 refitting body sherds with horizontal comb decoration and one square upright rim from a closed vessel. Two possible Roman sherds.
809 Cut of Posthole	808	4	10	GL1?	IA	Two of these refit. Glauconitic and other. 2 might not be pot.
812 Ditch Cut	811	2	14	Sh1	IA	Poorly sorted but mostly finely crushed, medium amount, smoothed internal and external faces
812 Ditch Cut	811	3	37	NT	PREH	Amorphous fired clay.
Total		84	350			

This assemblage may benefit from a little further work on fabric and decoration, in order to clarify the dates of certain sherds. The body sherd with a hole (either drilled or pierced) also requires further examination. It is recommended that this group is looked at alongside any pottery recovered from further excavations.

6.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery by Stephanie Rátkai

Eighteen sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the site. The earliest pottery was two sherds of medieval Ely-type ware (MEL) of 13th – 14th century date, which was recovered from Trench 3 (303).

The remainder of the pottery was recovered from Trench 5. Potentially the earliest sherd from this trench was a glazed sherd with underglaze slip of possible 15th century date (503). This sherd was too small to date conclusively, but it is likely that the use of slip indicates a later rather than earlier use. Three glazed red earthenware (GRE) sherds, dating to between the 15th – 18th centuries, were recovered from the same fill. This type of pottery is not closely datable, as it is ubiquitous in East Anglia, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, being the standard everyday pottery of the region and made in many different places.

Later pottery was also recovered from Trench 5 (503), including seven creamware sherds of 1770s – 1780s date, two possible pearlware sherds of early 19th century date and three flowerpot sherds.

6.4 Other finds *by Erica Macey-Bracken*

Other finds from the site comprised two iron nails, two fragments of shell and two fragments of glass.

The nails, recovered from ditches in Trenches 3 and 8 (303, 806) were both incomplete and both heavily corroded.

The shell fragments, one from the ditch in Trench 3, and one from a modern layer in Trench 5, (303, 503) were very small and fragmentary. One fragment was identified as part of an oyster shell (503), but the other was too small to identify. Neither fragment showed signs of having been worked.

Three fragments of glass were also recovered from the modern dark grey silt sand clay deposit in Trench 5 (503). One of the fragments was a very thin piece of window glass, one was identified as a fragment of dark green bottle glass, and the third fragment was from a clear glass jar with a screw-top lid.

6.5 The animal bone *by Matilda Holmes*

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection, and further guidelines from Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) or Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent /rabbit sized, medium – sheep / pig / dog sized, or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs and vertebrae (with the exception of 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae and sacrum) were not identified to species.

Tooth wear and eruption were noted using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi 1989, Silver 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1994) of the bones.

All animal bone was hand collected, no sieved samples were noted and all fragments were recorded.

Taphonomy and Condition

The bones were in fair to poor condition, and highly fragmentary. The majority of fragments were under 5cm long, and 6 bones had been broken post depositionally and were refitted from 16 smaller fragments. No complete bones were recorded. 2 bones showed signs of canid gnawing and 5 had been freshly broken. There was no evidence for butchery, burning or working, although 22 fragments were covered in grey concretions.

The absence of sieved samples may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

Basic description of findings

65% of the assemblage was recovered from ditch 806, the rest coming from contexts 303, 503, 804, 810 and 811. As Table 1 shows, this was a very small assemblage with only 6 fragments identified to species. The large number of unidentified bones was primarily due to

the poor condition of the bones as discussed above. Cattle, sheep / goat and horse were identified, none of which are uncommon on post Bronze Age archaeological sites.

Table 2: Species representation (fragment count)

Species	N
Cattle	3
Sheep / Goat	2
Horse	1
Unidentified Large Mammal	33
Unidentified Medium Mammal	2
Unidentified Mammal	14
Total	55

6.6 An assessment of the environmental potential by Emma Tetlow

Five samples were assessed for environmental potential.

- Sample 306 (Trench 3) was from the fill of a curvi-linear ditch which also contained animal remains.
- Sample 703, a bulk sample from Trench 7.
- Sample's 806, 810 and 811 (Trench 8) were from a further ditch feature, samples 810 and 811 were extracted from two further linear features at the base of Trench 8 and overlain by the context from which sample 806 was recovered. Pottery from this trench suggests a prehistoric date.

The samples were washed through a 300µm mesh sieve, allowed to dry and examined under a low power binocular microscope at x10 magnification.

Sample 306 contained virtually no organic remains but did contain some fragments of charcoal, however, no charred plant remains were identified. Several waterlogged plant remains were observed, these were limited to seeds of *Atriplex* spp. (oraches) associated with open, disturbed and waste ground and *Ranunculus* spp. (buttercup), a genus associated with a variety of open environments from water meadows to open woodland (Stace 1991).

Sample 703 contained limited charcoal and was highly minerogenic, a single mollusc-shell was recovered.

Sample 806 contained no interpretable charred, waterlogged plant or insect remains.

Samples 810 and 811 contained molluscan remains and a single grain of charred breadwheat (*Triticum aestivum*) was recovered from sample 810, this grain was degraded and barely recognisable as a wheat grain.

Recommendations:

Further analysis of these samples is not recommended, taphonomic and post-depositional processes at the site clearly preclude the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, site-specific proxy evidence.

Table 3: Assessment of charred plant remains

Sample no.	Flot no.	Comments	ID'd remains	Further work
306	1	Some small fragments of charcoal	<i>Atriplex</i> spp. (oraches), <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. (buttercups)	No
703	2	Limited, small fragments of charcoal. Predominantly minerogenic	Mollusc	No
806	3	Fine organics		No
810	4	Fine organics	Abundant molluscs. Single grain of charred <i>Triticum</i> spp. very degraded	No
811	5	Fine organics	Molluscs	No

7 DISCUSSION

No features of archaeological interest were recorded within the central and western half of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7), and the potential for remains within this area is considered to be low. However, archaeological deposits were evident at depths of 0.5 to 0.7m below the current ground surface within the eastern third of the site. Deposits in Trench 8 would appear to suggest at least two phases of the use during the Iron Age. The ditch in Trench 3 (304/307) is filled by similar clay and is on a similar alignment to those in Trench 8. While ditch 304/307 produced a fair quantity of middle to late Iron Age sherds, these were also found in association with medieval sherds. Given the quantity of Iron Age sherds (19) it seems likely that these provide a realistic date for the ditch, with the medieval sherds excavated from the upper fill (although residuality of the Iron Age sherds and a medieval date for the ditch cannot be totally discounted). Therefore the ditch in Trench 3 may be contemporary with a phase of use in Trench 8. It is worth noting that given the high water table (clay features filled with clay) it was not possible to excavate ditch 304/307 to the base within the extent of the trench.

While the ditch at the northeastern extent of Trench 8 (805) failed to produce any dating evidence, the fact that this was cut by a posthole containing Iron Age pottery would suggest that the ditch was also Iron Age or earlier.

The environmental potential of the site appears to be generally poor, however the fill of ditch 304/307 would appear to be waterlogged with the flots indicative of open environments possibly water meadows or open woodland. Given the topography of the site, on an area of raised ground, open woodland seems the most reasonable explanation. There is therefore,

some potential for waterlogged deposits of Iron Age date. Also of potential interest is the recovery of molluscs from the ditches. Molluscs are good indicators of past environmental conditions due to their limited tolerance of temperature and other climatic variables. Many are also diagnostic of particular local habitats.

The bone recovered from the ditches was generally in poor condition and no articulated bones were recorded. Archaeological excavations in 2003 to the east of the site, exposed a mass burial of cows and horses in a ditch which was radiocarbon dated to 40 – 230 AD. It would seem that the ditches recorded within the development area predate this activity to the east.

The site is located on a high point of ground, and as such would have been a focus for activity during the Iron Age period. The ditches in Trenches 3 and 8 are likely to be part of a system of enclosures, however, whether these were stock enclosures or are associated with settlement is unclear.

Features in Trench 5 did produce pottery dating to the 15th century, however this was found in association with pottery dating to the 19th century, and it seems these features are of more recent origin.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting. Thanks are due to Andy Thomas, who monitored the project on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council. Work on site was undertaken by Liz Bishop and Bob Burrows. Specialists to whom thanks are due are Matilda Holmes, Rob Ixer and Erica Macey-Bracken. Liz Bishop produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds, and edited by Richard Cuttler who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

9 REFERENCES

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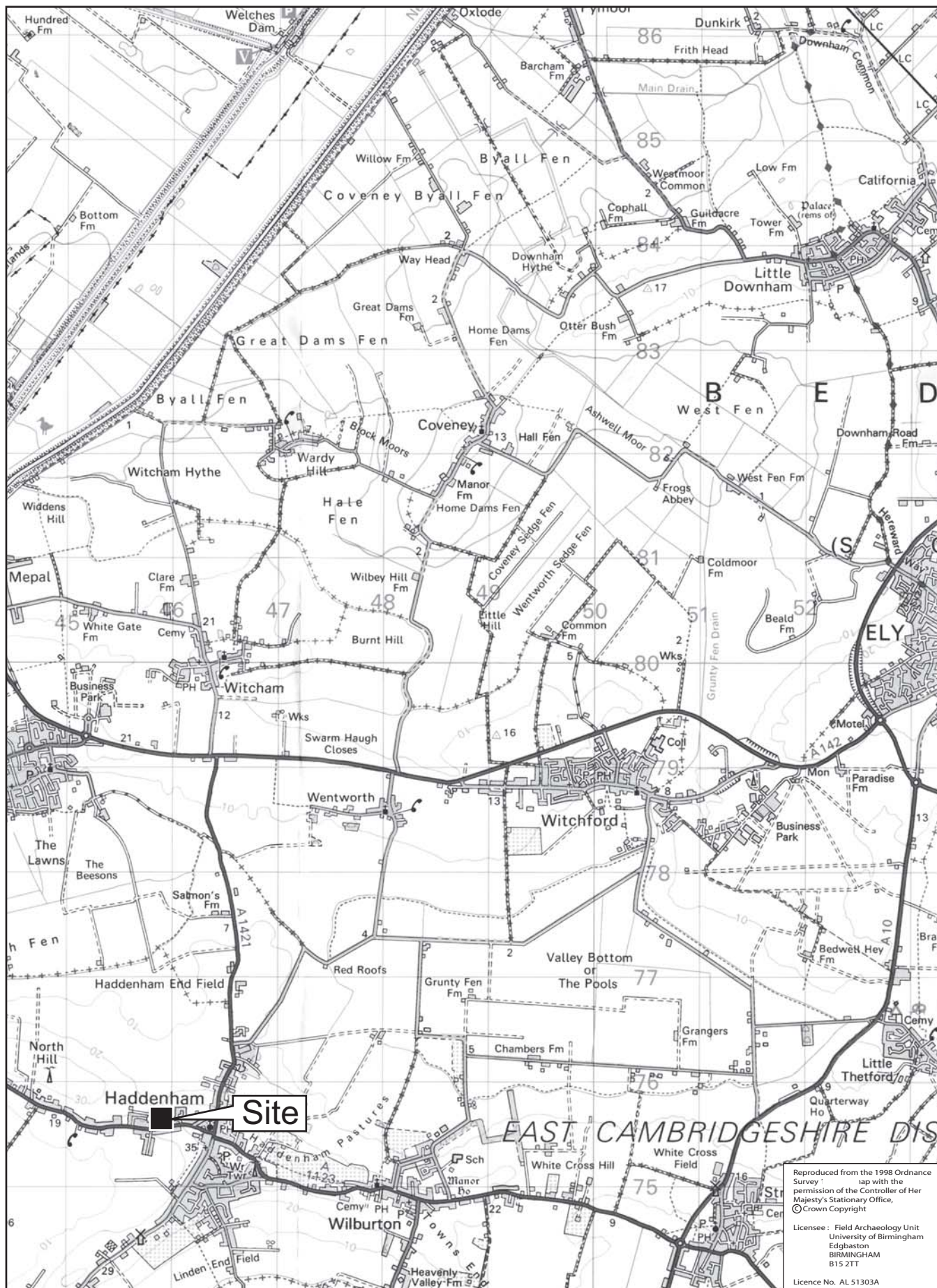


Fig.1

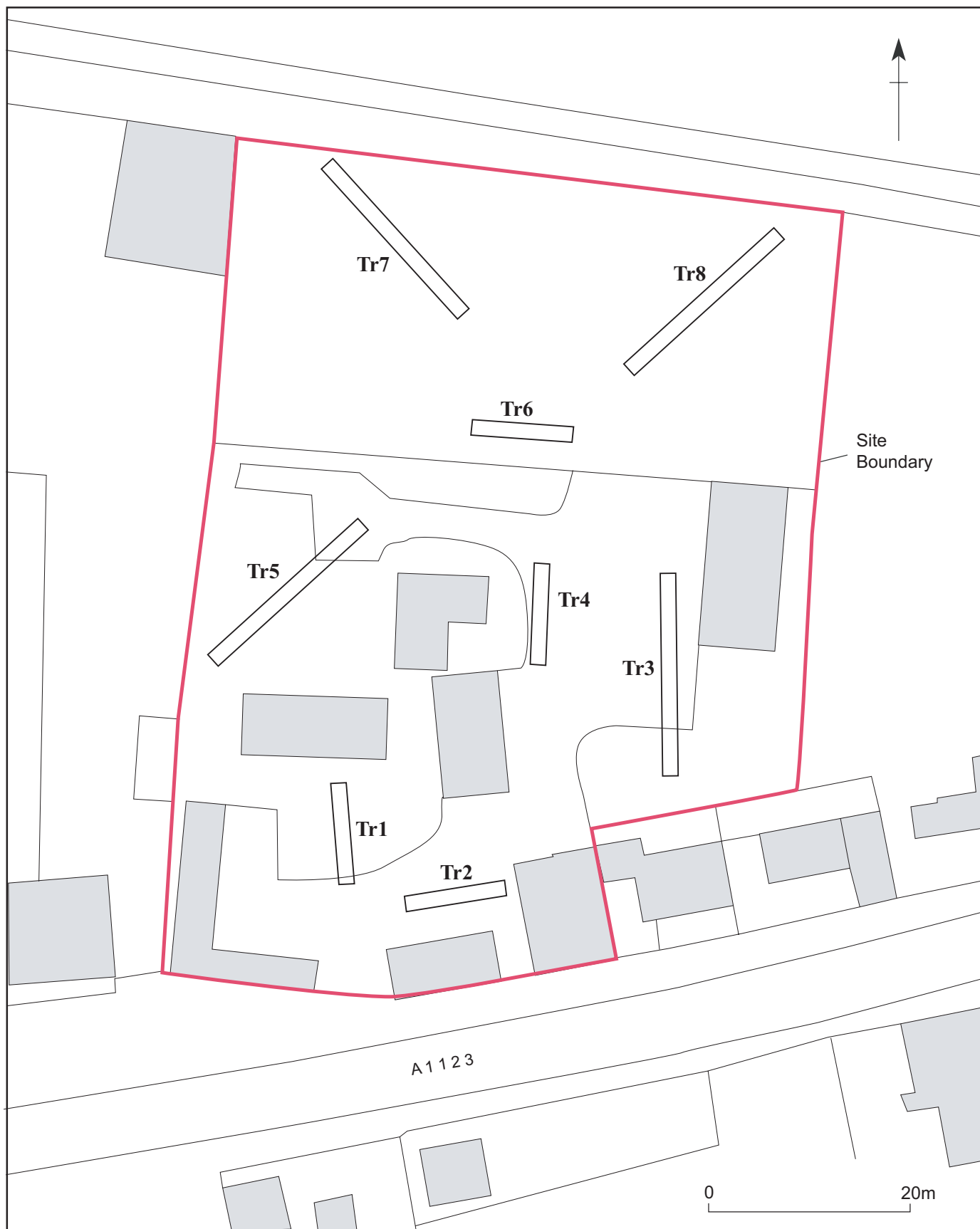


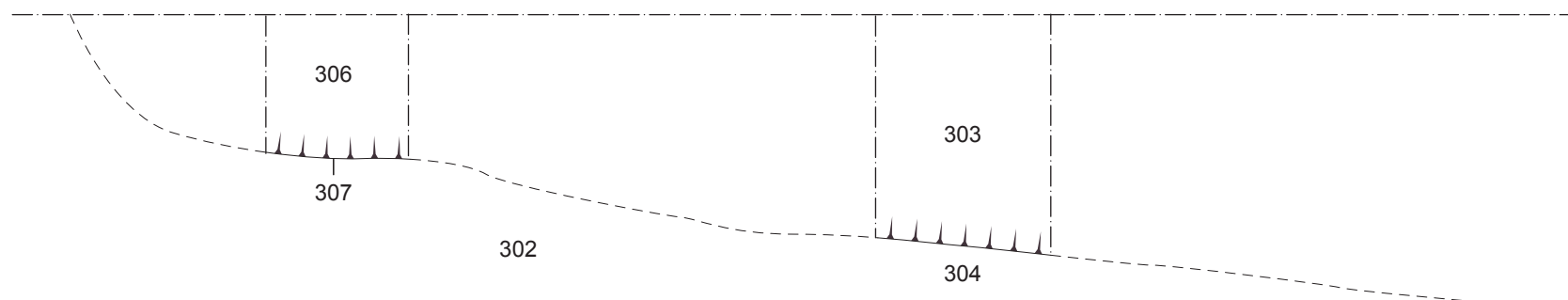
Fig.2

Trench 3



302

trench
continues
below left



0 2m

Fig.3

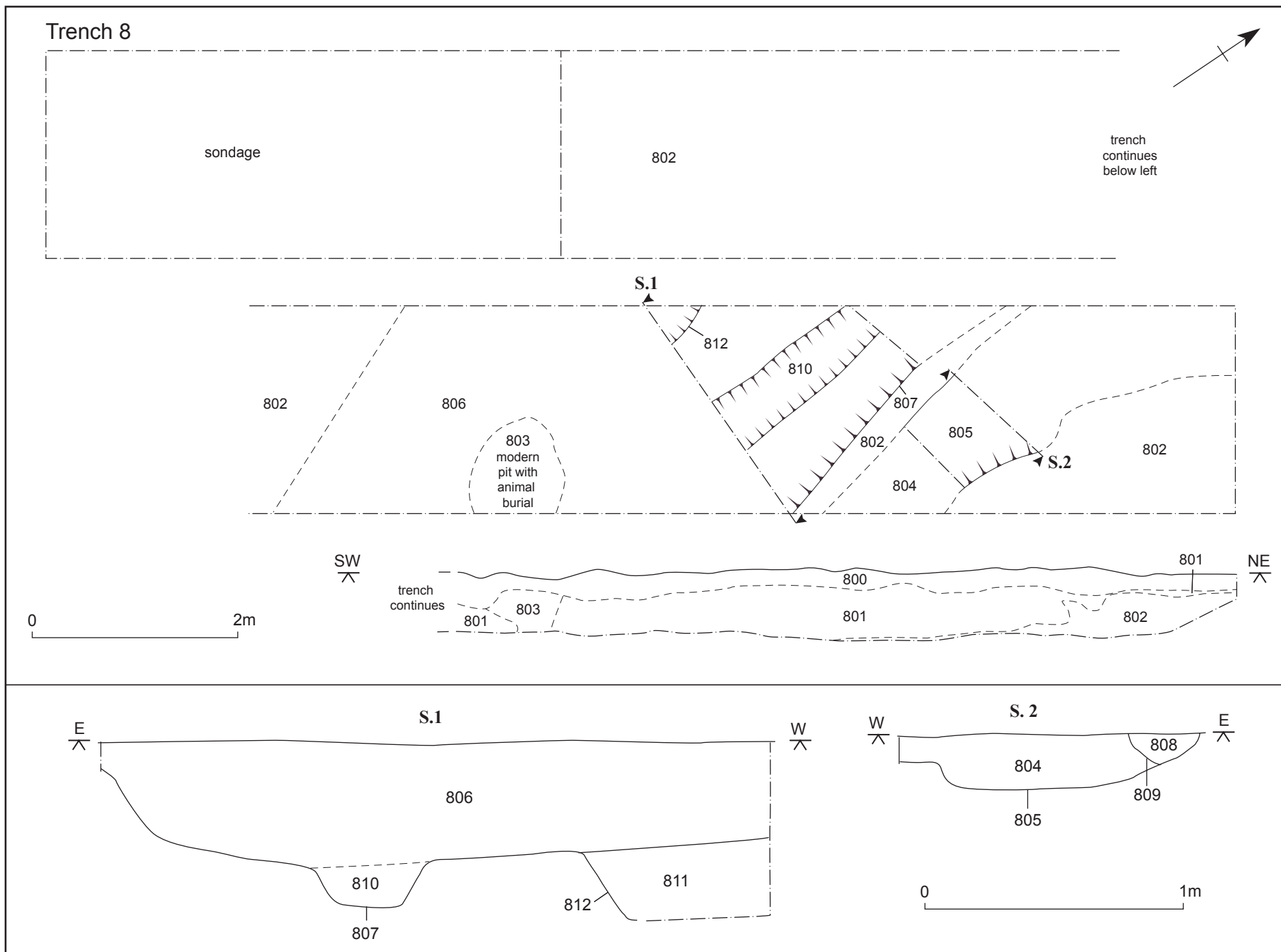


Fig.4

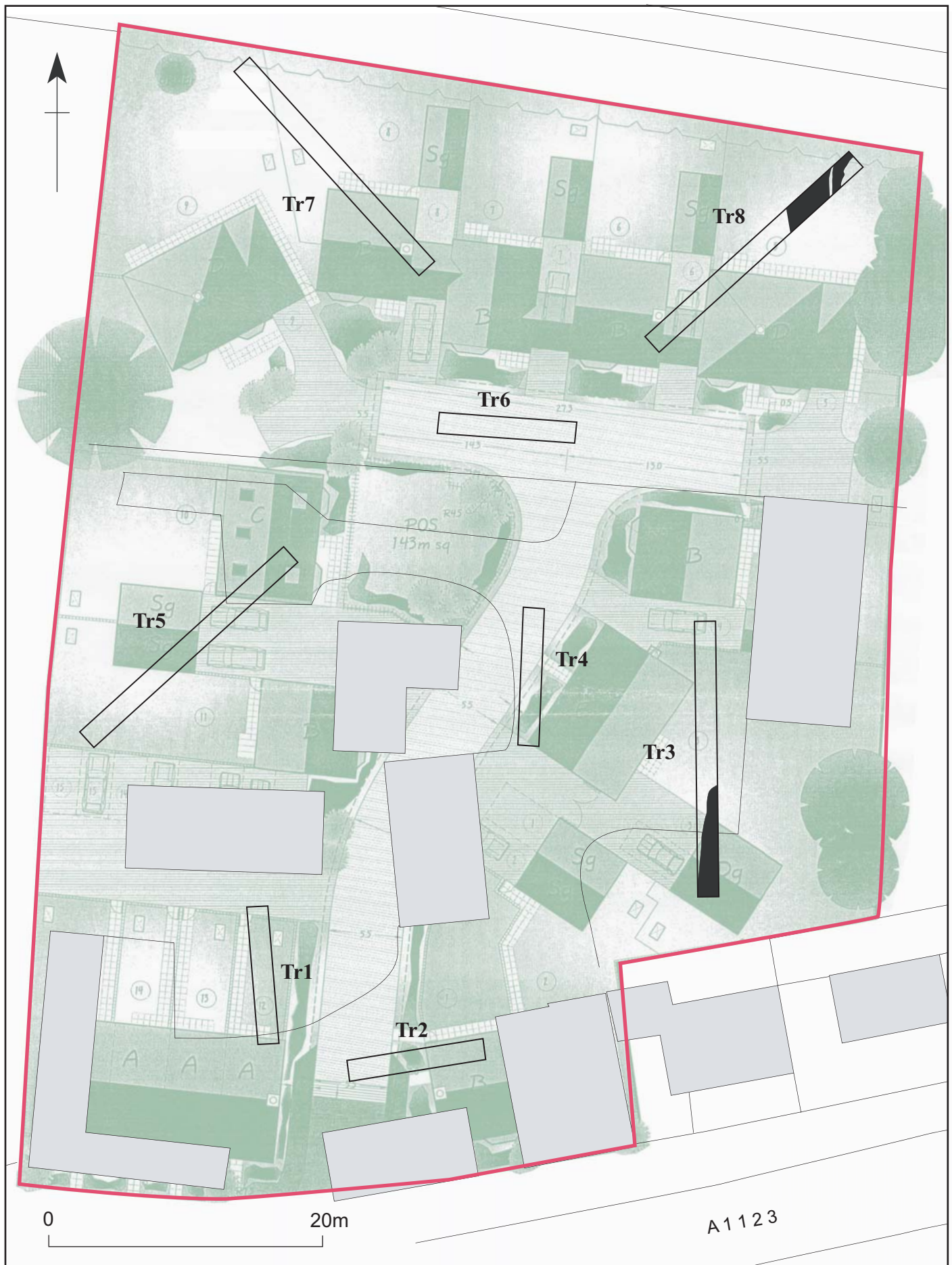


Fig.5

**Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation,
Birmingham Archaeology 2007**

**Land to the rear of 40 West End, Haddenham,
Cambridgeshire**

Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation Works

Planning application no: (07/00762/F)

NGR TL 45946 75614

HER Event Number ECB2767

Archaeological Consultant: CgMs

Archaeological Contractor: Birmingham Archaeology

**THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM**



1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document outlines a programme of work required to undertake archaeological trial trenching in advance of a proposed residential development at West End, Haddenham in Cambridgeshire. A planning application was submitted to Cambridgeshire County Council for the proposed development of approximately 15 dwellings at Westend, Haddenham. As the site is within an area of archaeological interest an archaeological field evaluation was subsequently requested by Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 1.2 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the proposed trial trenching and was prepared in accordance with government advice contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16. Any variation in the scope of work would be agreed in advance with the Planning Archaeologist.

2 SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as the site) lies on the northern side of West End Road, to the west of the central core of the village of Haddenham. The southern aspect of the site is characterised by agricultural buildings arranged around areas of hard standing and rough ground, with an open field at the northern extent. The total area of the site is 0.479 ha. lying at a height of approximately 27m AOD.
- 2.2 The natural comprises 1st and 2nd River Terrace Gravels overlying Oxford Clay
- 2.3 The village of Haddenham lies on a high point within the western extent of the Isle of Ely. Two spurs lead to causeways at Aldreth and Earith, which together with Stuntney were once the only routes into the Isle. It was by the Aldreth causeway that the Romans first entered the Isle and later it was by the same route that William the Conqueror eventually overcame the resistance of Hereward having made a deal with the monks of Ely.
- 2.4 The Church at Haddenham dates from the 13th century and a school was established in Haddenham as early as 1688. Haddenham was also noted for its' high number of public houses.
- 2.5 **Previous Finds and Excavations:** (Details of the HER monuments and events discussed below can be found in Appendix 1)
- 2.6 Several pre-historic finds have been made to the south of the site including a Neolithic axe (HER 02036), a Bronze Age spear (HER 02040) and an Iron Age Dubunnic quarter coin (HER 0556). To the northeast of the site has been found an early Iron Age quern fragment (HER 02044). A barrow found nearby at Foulmere Fen has been dated to the Neolithic period.
- 2.7 To the immediate east of the site an evaluation carried out in 2000 encountered a number of features (mostly ditches) and associated finds dating to the Roman period (HER 15624). The subsequent excavation in 2003 revealed a number of inter-cutting enclosure ditches and a few pits containing large quantities of Roman pottery and animal bone. The most significant feature excavated at the site was a

ditch containing the mass burial of eight cattle and six horses, arranged nose to tale, radiocarbon dated to 40-230 AD. The arrangement of the carcasses suggested they were buried as a deliberate act, possibly as a votive offering or sacrifice, though no close parallels have been identified.

- 2.8 A barrow excavated in 1983 revealed a Romano-Celtic shrine, which appeared to have been destroyed by Saxon raids. Also dated to the Saxon period was a 26 feet long canoe hollowed from one tree was discovered in the fen gault in 1841. More recent salvage excavations at the Three Kings pub in 1990 (HER 09831) uncovered one intact double Saxon burial along with several other disturbed burials. Associated finds included a spear, a shield, two beads and a knife, all early Saxon in date.
- 2.9 An evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham in 1998 (HER 15289) revealed mid-late medieval and post medieval features including pits and postholes. Two evaluation trenches were excavated at 69 High Street in 2006 and findings included medieval boundary ditches and an associated trackway.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The principle aim of the evaluation is to determine the character, extent, date, state of the preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- 3.2 More specific aims are to:
 - Establish the level of any pre-historic activity within the site.
 - Establish if the Roman enclosure ditches recorded to the immediate east continue through the site.
 - Investigate the survival of structures, boundary features and back plot features on the northern side of the historic road of West End.
 - Establish the date and levels of occupation along West End Road.
 - Investigate the potential for the site to contribute to the understanding of the historic development of this part of Cambridgeshire.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The total area of the site comprises 0.479 ha. It is proposed that a total of eight trenches, four measuring 20m in length and 2m in width and four measuring 10m in length and 2m in width are excavated within the boundaries of the site (Fig. 1). This would provide for a random 5% sample of the total site area. The objective of these trenches would be to identify and define any archaeological deposits and to record the depths of topsoil and subsoil deposits, and any post medieval disturbance that may overlie the natural geology/archaeological deposits.
- 4.2 Trenches may be subject to alteration due to the presence of modern services or safety considerations. Any alteration to this specification would only be made after consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.3 Excavation of topsoil and subsoil/overburden will be carried out using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket down to the subsoil

level or to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon. Subsequent cleaning and excavation will be by hand as appropriate. Spoil from machine excavation and hand-excavation would be temporarily stored on-site.

- 4.4 Recording will be by means of pre-printed pro-forma record cards for contexts and features, supplemented by plans (at 1:20 and 1:50), sections (at 1:10 and 1:20), and monochrome print, colour-slide and digital photography.
- 4.5 All stratified finds will be collected by context and, where appropriate, individually recorded in 3 dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. On-site conservation advice will be provided by the appropriate specialist in the event of artefacts requiring conservation and 'lifting'. Finds of treasure will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.
- 4.6 All finds will be processed during and immediately following the fieldwork. An immediate assessment will be made of any special conservation requirements. If any finds require stabilisation, advice will be sought from specialists in artefact conservation and will be conserved. Otherwise, finds will be stored in the appropriate conditions to minimise deterioration (for example, dry storage in Stewart boxes with silica gel where necessary). All metal objects will be X-rayed.
- 4.7 Human remains disturbed by the works will be recorded *in-situ* in accordance with Home Office and IFA guidelines (*Guidance to Standards for Recording Human Skeletal Remains* Brickley & McKinley 2004, and *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*. Mays, Brickley, M. and Dodwell, 2002).
- 4.8 All features will be surveyed using a Total Station EDM (initially 'Fast Map') and the results mapped into AutoCAD software. Spot levels will be taken where appropriate and all levels will be recorded relative to an Ordnance Survey datum level.
- 4.9 A representative samples of the features, or feature types present in each trench would be hand-excavated to provide data concerning the survival and complexity of the features and their fills, and to recover artefactual and ecofactual samples for analysis to a total of 50%.
- 4.10 Features believed to be of no archaeological potential may remain unexcavated in agreement with The Local Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.11 Dry deposits: 20 litre soil samples or 100% of the contents of features which do not hold that amount will also be collected from datable and well-defined features (e.g. hearths, pit layers etc...). These will be processed by flotation in order to recover small organic remains, such as charred plant remains, charcoal or small bones and very small objects from the residues. Features will be sampled in order to ensure that representative material is collected for the full range of biological remains.
- 4.12 Waterlogged deposits: 30 litre samples will be collected. A column sample will also be taken in case of well-stratified deposits for the study of pollen.

- 4.13 If palaeosoils or palaeochannels are encountered advice will be taken from a soil specialist. Buried soils will be inspected on site by a suitably qualified soil scientist who will be consulted regarding the potential of soil micromorphological study or other analytical techniques to enhance understanding of the site.
- 4.14 Review/monitors meetings will be arranged at appropriate intervals during the fieldwork and in consultation with the County Archaeological Service.
- 4.15 The County Archaeological Service will be informed of any unexpected discoveries at the earliest opportunity.
- 4.16 Health and safety requirements will take priority over archaeological requirements. A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared and submitted to the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Service prior to the commencement of excavation works. If the requirements of the brief are altered due to the interests of health and safety, this will be done in prior consultation with Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Service.

5 REPORTING

- 5.1 The results of the fieldwork will form part of an illustrated report which will contain the following:
 - Description of the archaeological background
 - Methodology
 - Results, supported by appropriate plans and sections
 - Summary of the finds and environmental evidence
 - Assessment of the relevant regional research issues
- 5.2 An unbound copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be presented to CAPCA within four weeks of the completion of site works unless reasonable grounds for an extension of this period are made. This report will conform to the document CAPCA Eval rev 06 which deals with the production of archaeological evaluation reports.
- 5.3 On approval one bound copy will be submitted to CAPCA and one bound copy and digital copy will be forwarded to the HER.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The excavation will be managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Richard Cuttler following the procedures for project management set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP II). The Finds Manager will be Erica Macey and the evaluation will be directed by a suitably qualified member of staff and assisted by two experienced site staff. Specialist staff will be consulted as appropriate. CVs for all members of staff involved in the project can be provided upon instruction.

Specialist staff, where appropriate:

Environmental

Dr James Barratt (University of York) - Fishbones

Dr Emma Tetlow (University of Birmingham) – Insect faunas

Pam Grinter (University of Birmingham) - Charred, desiccated and waterlogged plant macrofossils

Dr Ben Gearey (University of Birmingham) - Pollen

Artefact

Erica Macey-Bracken (University of Birmingham) - Small finds.

Hilary Cool - glass

David Brown (University of Birmingham) - Animal bone.

Leigh Dodd - Medieval and post-medieval ceramics.

Jane Timby - Roman ceramics

Sarah Paynter (English Heritage)- Smelting slag (SEM and EDS analysis)

Dr Megan Brickley (University of Birmingham) - Human Bone

Robert Howard – (University of Nottingham) Wood and dendrochronology

Ann Woodward (University of Birmingham) – Prehistoric ceramics

Stephanie Ratkai (University of Birmingham) – medieval ceramics

Lawrence Barfield (University of Birmingham) – Lithics

Rob Ixer (University of Birmingham) – Stone artefacts

Conservation

Helen Wilmot – (The Conservation Centre, Salsbury) or as appropriate

7 ARCHIVING

- 7.1 The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects. Agreement has been made with the Historic Environment Record that the written, drawn and photographic archive, together with artefacts recovered, will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council in the County Store (Event number ECB2767)
- 7.2 Birmingham Archaeology supports the national programme: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Organisations. Details of this project will be submitted online via the ADS internet site and an OASIS ID and summary form provided as part of the report. On approval by CAPCA a PDF version of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

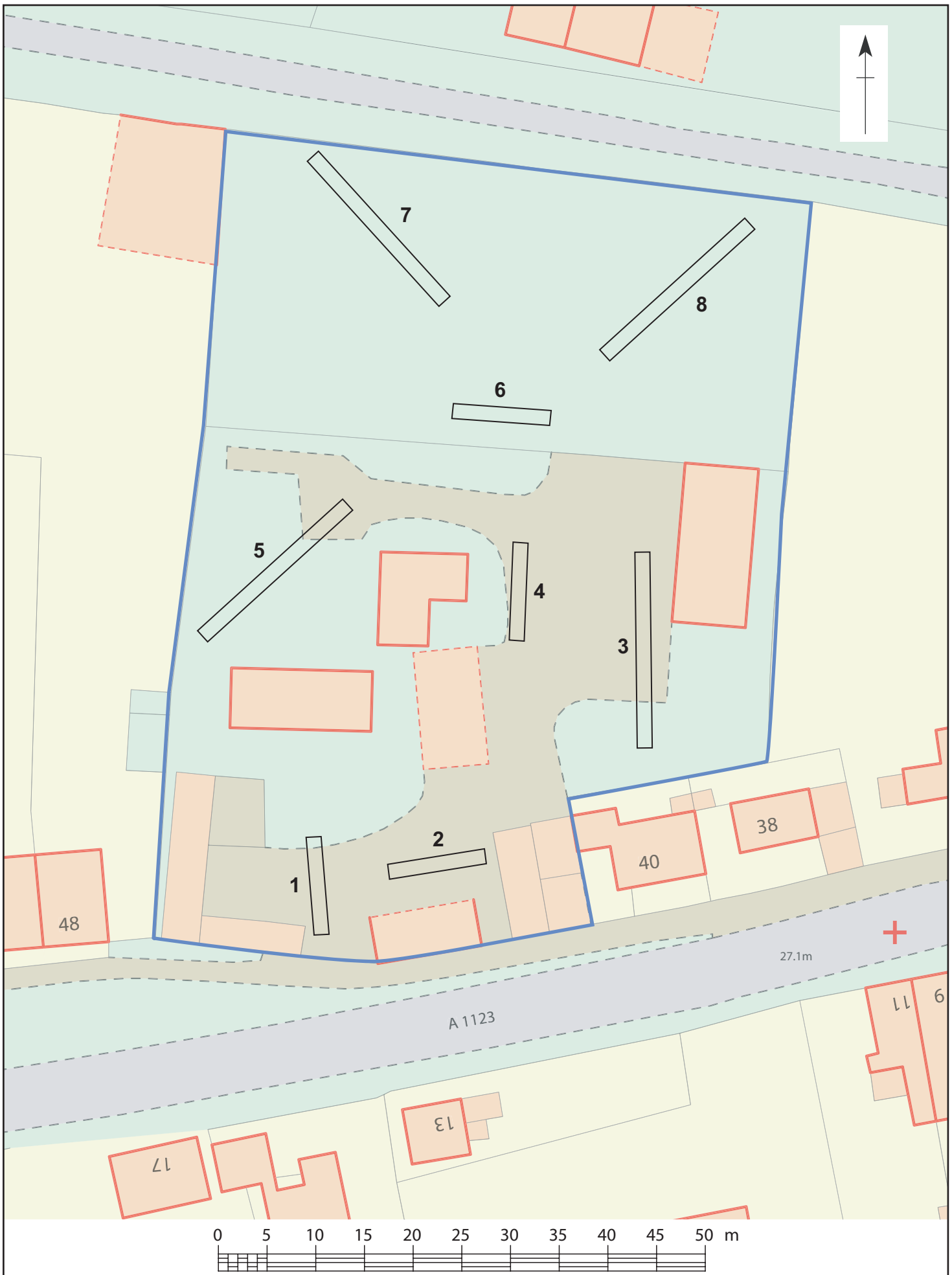
8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1 At the moment it is anticipated that works will commence on October 8th 2007 for a period of 2 weeks A draft evaluation would then be provided within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork with bound copies of the report provided when approved.

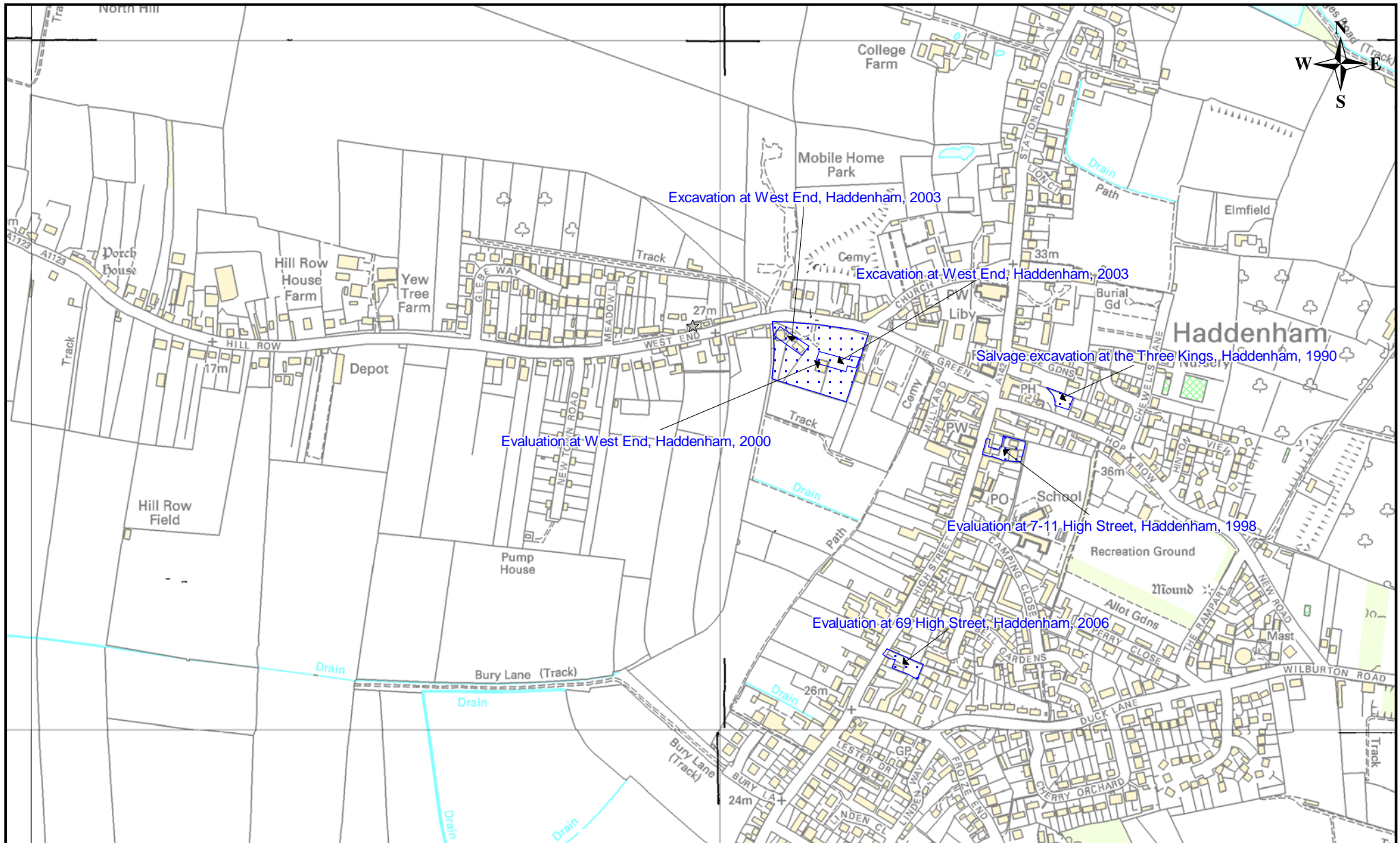
9 GENERAL

- 9.1 All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological field evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).
- 9.2 A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of excavation works.

Birmingham Archaeology
21st Sept 2007



HER Events - 1km radius of 40 West End, Haddenham



Scale (at A4): 1:7500

Date: 03/10/2007

By: Rik Hoggett

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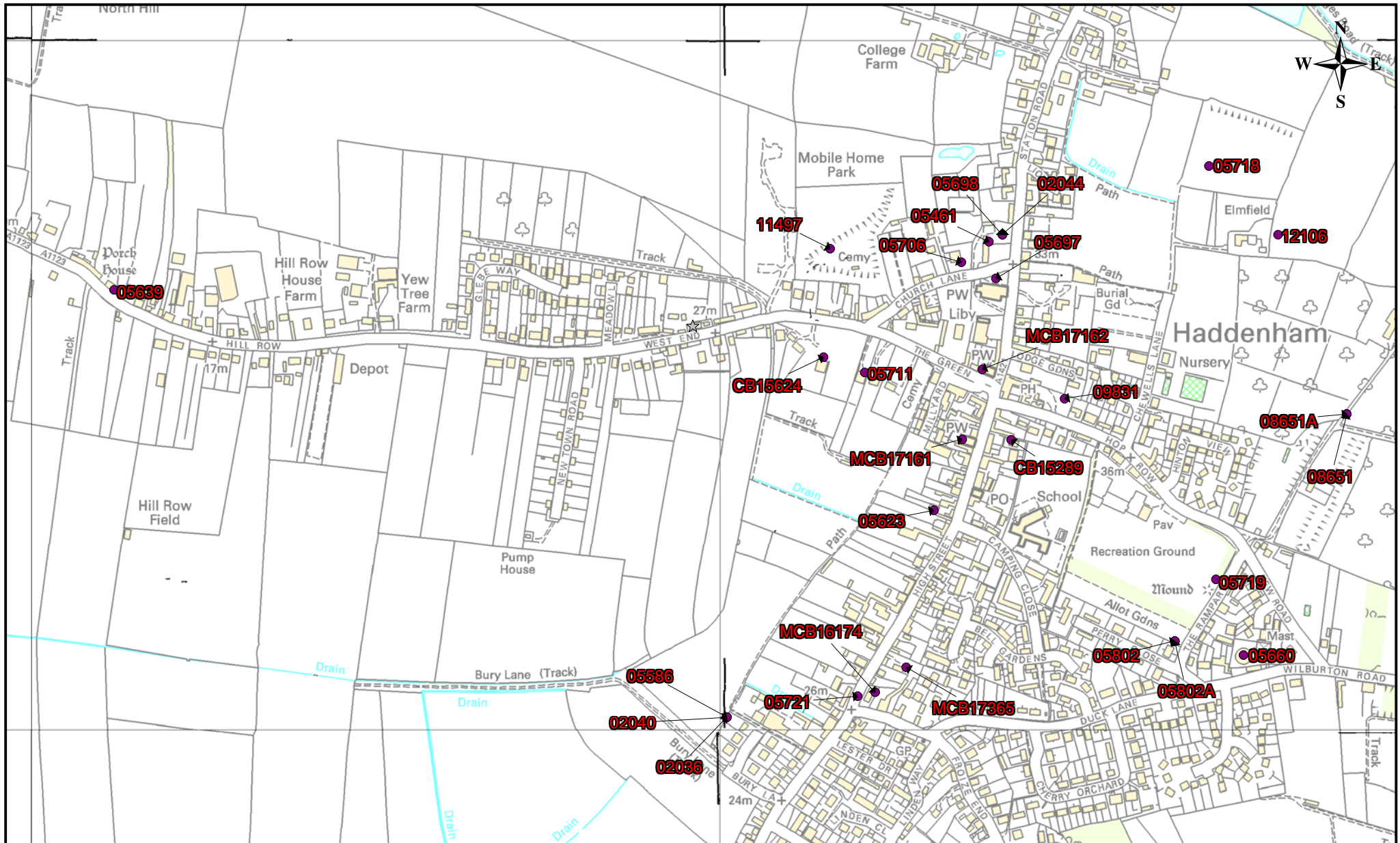
Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record - Fieldwork List

03/10/2007

Events - 1km radius of 40 West End, Haddenham

Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Parish	NGR
ECB958	Salvage excavation at the Three Kings, Haddenham, 1990	CCC AFU	01/01/1990 - 31/01/1990	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 46494 75480
Description	During January 1990 a salvage excavation was carried out following the discovery of inhumation burials during groundworks. One intact double Anglo-Saxon burial and several disturbed burials were excavated.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Bray, S. and Robinson, B. 1990. Anglo-Saxon Burials, Haddenham 1990. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 009 Article in serial: Robinson, B. and Duhig, C. 1993. Anglo-Saxon Burials at the 'Three Kings'. Haddenham 1990. PCAS 81-15-38. Unpublished report: Robinson, B. and Duhig, C. 1990. Anglo-Saxon Burials at 'Three Kings', Haddenham 1990. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 053				Location: HER A-Z Location: HER PCAS Location: HER A-Z
ECB194	Evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	20/04/1998 - 24/04/1998	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 46411 75406
Description	An evaluation revealed mid-late Medieval and post-Medieval features. One pit and one small posthole, along with residual pottery, date to the Medieval period. Most post-Medieval features date to the 18th C, associated with upstanding buildings at the front of the plot. These show typical back yard/garden activity (brick drains, rubbish pits, sand pits & postholes).				
Sources	Unpublished report: Whittaker, P. 1998. An Archaeological Evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 261				Location: HER A-Z
ECB334	Evaluation at West End, Haddenham, 2000	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	01/08/2000 - 30/09/2000	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 46145 75532
Description	An evaluation revealed a number of features (mainly ditches) and associated finds dating to the Roman period.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Crank, N. A. and Pearson, A. 2000. Land at West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 0760				Location: HER A-Z
ECB1939	Excavation at West End, Haddenham, 2003	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	01/05/2003 - 31/07/2003	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 46139 75547
Description	Two areas were subject to area excavation in advance of residential development, revealing a number of intercutting enclosure ditches and a few pits, containing a large quantity of Roman pottery and animal bone. Also excavated was a ditch which contained the remains of over 18 cattle and horses, most of them arranged nose-to-tail, and dating to the late Iron Age/Roman period. The purpose behind these deliberate burials is not known, although a ritual significance is suggested.				
Sources	Article in serial: Phillips, C. and Grassam, A. 2006. Archaeological Note: Animal carcasses in a Roman ditch, West End, Haddenham, TL 4613 7552. PCAS 95: 179-82. Unpublished report: Grassam, A. 2005. Land at West End, Haddenham. Archaeological Excavation Archive Report. Archaeological Solutions Report 1809				Location: HER A-Z and PCAS Location: HER A-Z
ECB2160	Evaluation at 69 High Street, Haddenham, 2006	The Heritage Network	21/02/2006 - 27/02/2006	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 46265 75095
Description	Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed development of the site. Two medieval boundary ditches, with a possible associated trackway, and the base of a shallow medieval feature were recorded in the eastern part of the site. A late post-medieval boundary ditch and other late post-medieval/Victorian features were also identified.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Saunders, G. 2006. Land adjacent to 69 High Street, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Heritage Network Report 335				Location: HER A-Z

HER Monuments - 1km radius of 40 West End, Haddenham



Scale (at A4): 1:7500

Date: 03/10/2007

By: Rik Hoggett

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Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record

03/10/2007

1km radius of 40 West End, Haddenham



HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
02036	Neolithic axe, Haddenham	Find Spot
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Findspot	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC	
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Original Record Number - 02036		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 46 75	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
Brown flake flint axe, length 11,2 cm, width 5,2 cm; on loan.		
Sources		
(R1)	Artifact: The Farmland Museum, Haddenham. , 1984, Acc No 18	
Associated Finds		
Find Types and Dates		Object Material
FCB691	AXE (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)	FLINT
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
02040	Bronze Age spear, Haddenham	Find Spot
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Findspot	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC	
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Original Record Number - 02040		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 46 75	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
A small socketed bronze spearhead of mid BA date with leaf-shaped blade and 2 loops on socket, tip of blade broken; length 16,4cm, max width 3,1cm.		
Sources		
Unknown reference type: 1984. Information from Farmland Museum, Haddenham.		
Associated Finds		
Find Types and Dates		Object Material
FCB694	SOCKETED AXEHEAD (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)	BRONZE
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
02044	Hill Row	Find Spot
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Findspot	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD	
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Original Record Number - 02044		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 464 757	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
Fragment of the upper half of a beehive-shaped quern of grit-stone.		
Sources		
Unknown reference type: 1984. Information from Farmland Museum, Haddenham.		
Associated Finds		
Find Types and Dates		Object Material
FCB698	QUERN (Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD)	STONE
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
05586	Iron Age coin, Haddenham	Find Spot
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Findspot	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Original Record Number - 05586		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 46 75	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
01, A Dobunnic quarter - stater found at Haddenham is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge		
Sources		
(R1) Bibliographic reference: Bagendon, 1961, 140, (E HClifford)		
Associated Finds		
Find Types and Dates		Object Material
FCB3286	COIN (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)	
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
09831	Saxon inhumations, Three Kings, Haddenham	Monument
A number of Anglo-Saxon graves, including one intact double grave with grave goods, were discovered during groundworks at the Three Kings public house.		
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Inhumation	Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD	Sub surface deposit
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Original Record Number - 09831		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 4650 7548	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
<p>1. Emergency excavations took place in December 1989 after the discovery of burials during ground preparation for an extension to the car park of the Three Kings public house. There was a double burial - the male accompanied by a spear, knife, shield boss and buckle, the female by 27 amber and 7 glass and silver beads, a bronze brooch, tweezers and a spindle whorl. A larger area was cleared but only fragments of human remains were noted (representing identifiably 9 individuals).</p> <p>2. The burials all probably date from the first half of the sixth century, and the aligned and well-spaced graves suggest the cemetery was not in use over a long period. The extent of the area of burials is not known, and these may form part of a larger cemetery. No evidence for coffins was recovered, and it is suggested on the evidence of the buckle that the individuals were buried clothed.</p>		
Sources		
	Unpublished report: Bray, S. and Robinson, B. 1990. Anglo-Saxon Burials, Haddenham 1990. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 009	
(1)	Unpublished report: Robinson, B. and Duhig, C. 1990. Anglo-Saxon Burials at 'Three Kings', Haddenham 1990. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 053	
(2)	Article in serial: Robinson, B. and Duhig, C. 1993. Anglo-Saxon Burials at the 'Three Kings'. Haddenham 1990. PCAS 81-15-38.	
(3)	Unpublished report: Bray, S. and Robinson, B. 1990. Anglo-Saxon Burials, Haddenham, 1990. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report	
Associated Finds		
Find Types and Dates		Object Material
FCB8463	SPEAR (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	IRON
FCB8464	KNIFE (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	IRON
FCB8465	BEAD (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	AMBER
FCB8466	SHIELD (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	IRON
FCB8467	BROOCH (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	BRONZE
FCB8468	TWEEZERS (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	BRONZE
FCB8469	SPINDLE WHORL (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	BONE
FCB11758	BEAD (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	GLASS
FCB11759	LATCHLIFTER (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	IRON
FCB11760	BUCKLE (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)	IRON
Associated Events/Activities		

Associated Individuals/Organisations

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
09869	Ridge and furrow, Haddenham	Monument

Classification**Monument Types and Dates**

Ridge and furrow Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Earthwork

Monument Status and Scores**Associated Legal Designations - None recorded****Other Statutes and Cross-References**

Original Record Number - 09869

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location**National Grid Reference** TL 465 762**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

O1, Sinuous ridge and furrow in good condition running N - S.

O2, Ridge and furrow present in whole field: best preserved by road. Also present - ? possible headland. See sketch on SMR site visit form.

Sources

(S1) Verbal communication: Malim, T. 1990. Site visit observations.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB15289	Medieval and Post-Medieval features, 7-11 High Street, Haddenham	Monument
Excavations revealed medieval and post-medieval remains in this area.		
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Pit	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Sub surface deposit
Post hole	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Sub surface deposit
Drain	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Sub surface deposit, brick
Rubbish pit	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Sub surface deposit
Post hole	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Sub surface deposit
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded		
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 46412 75403	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
1. An evaluation revealed mid-late Medieval and post-Medieval features. One pit and one small posthole, along with residual pottery, date to the Medieval period. Most post-Medieval features date to the 18th C, associated with upstanding buildings at the front of the plot. These show typical back yard/garden activity (brick drains, rubbish pits, sand pits & postholes).		
Sources		
(1)	Unpublished report: Whittaker, P. 1998. An Archaeological Evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 261	
Associated Finds		
Find Types and Dates		Object Material
FCB11730	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
Associated Events/Activities		
ECB194	Evaluation at 7-11 High Street, Haddenham, 1998 (Event - Intervention)	
Associated Individuals/Organisations		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB15624	Roman remains, High Street, Haddenham	Monument
Excavations revealed Romano-British occupation close to the centre of a later village settlement core.		

Classification

Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Ditch	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Sub surface deposit
Pit	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Sub surface deposit
Animal burial	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD	Sub surface deposit
Enclosure	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Sub surface deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 46138 75540

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. The evaluation revealed a number of features (mostly ditches) and associated finds dating to the Roman period. The date of the pottery recovered from the site would tend to agree with the site recorded 1.5km to the south, relating to the mid-late Roman period. The site is significant in that it appears to represent another Romano-British occupation site close to the centre of a later village settlement core (similar to the high status farmstead excavated at Bottisham).
2. Two areas were subject to area excavation revealing a number of intercutting enclosure ditches and a few pits, containing a large quantity of Roman pottery and animal bone. Also excavated was a ditch which contained the remains of 14 cattle and horses, most of them arranged nose-to-tail, radiocarbon dated to 40 to 230 AD. The deposit was cut by a mid/late 3rd century AD ditch and probably dates to the later Iron Age/early Roman period. The purpose behind these deliberate burials is not known, although a ritual significance is suggested.
3. The most significant feature identified during excavations at West End was the mass burial of eight cattle and six horses in a ditch. C14 dating has dated the burials to some point in the very Late Iron Age to mid Roman period. The layout and positioning of the carcasses suggest these were buried as a deliberate act, possibly as a votive offering or sacrifice, although no other close parallels have been identified.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Crank, N. A. and Pearson, A. 2000. Land at West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 0760
- (2) Unpublished report: Grassam, A. 2005. Land at West End, Haddenham. Archaeological Excavation Archive Report. Archaeological Solutions Report 1809
- (3) Article in serial: Phillips, C. and Grassam, A. 2006. Archaeological Note: Animal carcasses in a Roman ditch, West End, Haddenham, TL 4613 7552. PCAS 95: 179-82.

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB12743 ANIMAL REMAINS (Large quantity) (1st century AD to 3rd century AD - 1 AD to 300 AD) + Sci.Date	BONE
FCB12744 NAIL (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	IRON
FCB12745 SHERD (Large quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FCB12746 COIN	COPPER ALLOY
FCB14759 PLANT MACRO REMAINS	
FCB14760 FLUE TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FCB14761 TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FCB14762 BRICK (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY

FCB14763	BROOCH (1) (Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD - 100 BC to 200 AD)	IRON
FCB14764	BROOCH (1) (1st century AD - 1 AD to 100 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
FCB14765	HAIR PIN (Fragment) (2nd century AD to 4th century AD - 101 AD to 400 AD)	BONE
FCB14766	AWL (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	IRON
FCB14767	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Fragment) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	BONE
FCB14768	DISC (Fragment) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	LEAD ALLOY
FCB14769	HOB NAIL (Fragment) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	IRON
FCB14770	NAIL (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	IRON
FCB14771	QUERN (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	LAVA
FCB14772	SLAG (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
FCB14773	HUMAN REMAINS (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	BONE
FCB14774	BIRD REMAINS (Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)	BONE

Associated Events/Activities

ECB334	Evaluation at West End, Haddenham, 2000 (Event - Intervention)
ECB1939	Excavation at West End, Haddenham, 2003 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB16174	Pilgrim badge, Haddenham	Find Spot
medieval brooch found in garden		

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Findspot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 4621 7503

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Haddenham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. medieval brooch found in garden. Fleurs de lys decoration with circular surround. Probably C14/15. Sketch in parish file

Sources

(1) Index: T Reynolds 2000. Cambridgeshire SMR Index Card. Record of find from Ely Finds Day with sketch

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB14166 BROOCH (1) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	PEWTER

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Appendix 2: OASIS Summary Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects

Main

This is the main page of the OASIS form, the form is split into sections as listed below.

You can fill as much or as little of each section in at any one time. Once you have filled in a section completely, please tick the **completed** box at the bottom of that section. The form will then check to see that all the mandatory fields (marked with a *) have been completed. If this is the case it will return to this page, if not it will ask you complete the missing fields.

There are some fields that **must** be filled in: the project name, the location and your name and email address.

Please note: the form entries are only saved when the **Save record** has been pressed. If you leave the form inactive for over 30 minutes any entries will be lost, this is to retain the security of your username and password.

OASIS ID: birmingham2-33370

☐ Project details

Add or edit entries

Project name	West End, Haddenham
Short description of the project	In October 2007 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an evaluation at 40 West End Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 45946 75614) on behalf of CgMs Consulting prior to a proposed residential development. A total of 8 trenches were excavated to provide a random 5% sample of the development area. Two trenches along the Eastern side of the site identified two ditches of possible prehistoric date. Other features within these trenches included small gullies and a pit, also of possible prehistoric date. Features excavated in trenches located along the western and central parts of the development area proved to be of recent origin. Earlier excavations to the east and southeast of the site have recorded activity dating from the late Iron Age through to the medieval period. The archaeological features recorded at 40 West End Road would appear to predate these.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2007 End: 15-10-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1704 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCHES Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Status	Incomplete

☐ Project location

Add or edit entries

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE HADDENHAM 40 West End Road, Haddenham

Study area 0.48 Hectares

Site coordinates NGR - TL 45946 75614
LL - 52.3587172168 0.143433279186 (decimal)
LL - 52 21 31 N 000 08 36 E (degrees)
Point

Height OD Min: 24.44m Max: 26.60m

Status Incomplete

[?] Project creators

Add or edit entries

Name of Organisation BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY

Project brief originator City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist

Project design originator Richard Cuttler

Project director/manager Richard Cuttler

Project supervisor Bob Burrows

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Status Incomplete

[?] Project archives

Add or edit entries

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council County Store

Physical Archive ID ECB2767

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council County Store

Digital Archive ID ECB2767

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council County Store

Paper Archive ID ECB2767

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Status Incomplete



[?] Project bibliography 1	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)	Add or edit entries
Title	West End Road, Haddenham: Archaeological Evaluation 2007	
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bishop, L.	
Date	2007	
Issuer or publisher	Birmingham Archaeology	
Place of issue or publication	Birmingham Archaeology	
Status	Incomplete	

Please enter your name and personal email address here so that any queries about this form can be directed to you:

Name	Email address
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[Save record](#)[Back to Summary page](#)**OASIS:**

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