

Project No. 1770

**WEST END, HADDENHAM
Post-Excavation Assessment**

By

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For

CgMs Consulting

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**West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Excavations 2008
Post-Excavation Assessment**

CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	IV
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT.....	1
LOCATION AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2. PREVIOUS WORK.....	2
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
5. METHODOLOGY.....	4
6. RESULTS.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	5
SUMMARY.....	5
PHASE 1 – MESOLITHIC / EARLY NEOLITHIC.....	6
PHASE 2 – EARLY-MID IRON AGE.....	6
PHASE 3 – MID-LATE IRON AGE.....	6
PHASE 4 – ROMANO-BRITISH.....	8
PHASE 5 – POST MEDIEVAL.....	8
UNDATED.....	8
DISCUSSION.....	9
7. FINDS.....	10
LITHIC REPORT <i>BY BARRY BISHOP</i>	10
Quantification.....	10
Condition.....	11
Raw Materials.....	11
Description.....	11
Discussion.....	13
Recommendations.....	13
PREHISTORIC POTTERY <i>BY EMILY EDWARDS</i>	13
Introduction and Character of assemblage.....	13
Quantification.....	14

Methodology	14
Dating	15
Condition	15
Discussion by Period (See Table 7.4 for quantifications).....	15
Conservation.....	16
Conclusion	16
ROMAN POTTERY BY JANE TIMBY	16
MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY BY ALASDAIR BROOKS	17
ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT BY MATILDA HOLMES.....	18
Methodology	18
Condition and Taphonomy.....	19
Potential of the Assemblage	19
ENVIRONMENTAL BY ROSALIND MCKENNA	20
Introduction	20
Methods	20
Results	20
Recommendations	20
Archive.....	21
8. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN.....	22
9. PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS.....	23
10. TASK LIST	23
11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	24
12. REFERENCES	24
APPENDIX 1 WSI	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
APPENDIX 2 CONTEXTS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
APPENDIX 3 HER RECORD.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Figures

- Fig. 1 Site Location
Fig. 2 Excavation plan
Fig. 3 Section drawings

Plates

- Plate 1 Site machining, looking north
Plate 2 Features 1078, in left foreground, 1016, 1067, looking northwest
Plate 3 Boundary ditch 1041, looking north
Plate 4 Boundary ditch 1047, and later recuts 1045 and 1057, looking northeast
Plate 5 Boundary ditch 1004, looking south
Plate 6 Enclosure ditch 1078, looking northeast

Plate 7 Ditch 1067, looking northeast
Plate 8 Ditch 1065, looking north

SUMMARY

Excavation of land at West End, Haddenham (centred on NGR TL 45946 75614) was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in March 2008. The excavation was commissioned by CgMS Consulting in advance of a proposed residential development on the site. A previous archaeological evaluation, undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in 2007 (Bishop 2007) had identified evidence of settlement activity in the form of ditches, gullies and pits dating from the Early to Middle Iron Age.

The excavation uncovered evidence of small scale, temporary encampments during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, as well as settlement evidence, in the form of boundary and enclosure ditches, pits and postholes dating from the Early-Late Iron Age. The evidence suggests a small scale settlement being established during the Early Iron Age with expansion during the Mid-Late Iron Age, with the centre of the main settlement being located to the east of the site. The settlement was most likely moved to the south and / or east during the Romano-British period with the features revealed during the excavation forming part of the settlement limits. Ploughing or drainage ditches were also uncovered showing continued use of the area, probably as part of a field system, during the post-medieval period.

This report provides a post-excavation assessment of the fieldwork results and contains proposals to bring the results to publication in accordance with the Management of Archaeology Projects 2 (MAP2, English Heritage 1990).

WEST END, HADDENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

Background to the project

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

This post excavation assessment outlines the results of the excavation, and has been prepared in accordance with the *Management of Archaeological Project 2* (MAP 2, English Heritage 1990). The purpose of this report is to propose a full programme of post-excavation analysis and to highlight a full publication synopsis.

The excavation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007, reproduced in 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). The fieldwork conformed to the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* as set by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1995, revised 2001).

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). To the north of the site a small road or track runs on an east-west alignment, to the east are gardens of residential properties, to the south, West End Road runs on an east-west alignment and to the west are the gardens and houses of residential properties.

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

The southern aspect of the site is land that was formerly occupied by farm buildings and is characterised by rough ground containing demolition rubble, with an open field at the northern extent. The site excavated comprised an approximate area of 0.1ha, at an average height of 27m AOD.

2. PREVIOUS WORK

In October 2007 an archaeological evaluation by Birmingham Archaeology excavated two trenches along the eastern side of the site and identified two ditches of possible prehistoric date at depths of 0.5m to 0.7m below the current ground surface (Bishop 2007). Excavation of the ditches appeared to suggest at least two phases of use during the early to middle Iron Age, earlier than activity recorded to the east in 2003 after an excavation by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (ECB1939). Other features included small gullies and a pit, also of possible prehistoric date. The site is located on a high point of ground, and would have been a focus for activity during the Iron Age period. The ditches were likely to be part of a larger enclosure system; however, whether these were stock enclosures or are associated with a local settlement was unclear. While the environmental potential was generally poor, some contexts from the ditches were waterlogged and indicative of open environments possibly water meadows or open woodland.

Features excavated within the western and central parts of the development area during this evaluation proved to be of recent origin. The excavation was therefore focused along the eastern side of the development area.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Stewart Bryant has highlighted the problems of setting the Iron Age within an archaeological research framework for Cambridgeshire and the rest of the British Isles (2000). One of the key problems is chronology, this is due to the current difficulty in dating sites to within 200 years for most and to within 500 years for others. This produces a real problem when attempting to set the late Bronze Age and Iron Age transition within a research framework and is caused by a combination of difficulties, the calibration curve of radiocarbon, a lack of stratified pottery groups and a shortage of closely datable artefacts (Bryant 2000). As Bryant states; 'the absence of a clear chronological framework for the Iron Age of the region is a major barrier to the understanding of social and economic processes beyond the very local level. It also severely hampers the understanding of vegetation and land-use changes, which in some instances cannot be dated more closely than later Bronze to early Roman periods' (Bryant 2000, 14).

Several prehistoric finds have been recovered from within 1 km of the site. These include a Neolithic axe (HER 02036), a Bronze Age spear (HER 02040) and an Iron Age Dubunnid

quarter coin (HER 0556) all found to the south of the site in the 1980s. To the northeast of the site an Early Iron Age-Roman quern fragment (HER 02044) was also found.

A Neolithic causewayed enclosure with internal concentric palisade slot was excavated 250 metres north of the Great Ouse near Haddenham between 1981 and 1987 by the Dept of Archaeology, University of Cambridge (Evans and Hodder 2006a). The enclosure ditch segments produced large quantities of artefactual debris (animal and human bones, pottery, and lithic material including polished axes) many which represented placed deposits.

An Iron Age enclosed settlement was excavated in Haddenham (HAD IV-VII) between 1981 and 1987 (Hall 1996, Evans and Hodder 2006b). The site was significant in that it showed a settlement of people who were specialised in exploiting the wild resources from the wetlands and that they were possibly new settlers in the area.

More recent excavations directly to the east of the site 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 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 (Grassam 2005).

Further to the east a number of Saxon burials were uncovered at the Three Kings pub in 1990 (Robinson and Duhig 1993). The site uncovered one intact double Saxon burial with several other disturbed burials, as well as a number of Early Saxon finds including a spear, bronze brooch, tweezers, and 34 amber, glass and silver beads.

To the southwest of the site, an evaluation carried out in 1998 at 7-11 High Street (Whittaker 1998) revealed mid-late medieval and post-medieval features including pits and postholes.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the excavation was to preserve by record all archaeological features and deposits that existed across the site. More specific project aims were:

- To recover evidence of the history and development of the site, which will contribute to our understanding of the wider land use around Haddenham during the Iron Age.
- To establish the presence of specific activities which may have been undertaken in the excavation area, such as industrial or manufacturing activities.

- To determine the nature and function of the ditches exposed as part of the evaluation works.
- To establish a more secure site chronology from the earliest evidence of activity onwards, giving particular emphasis to a defined chronology for various phases of activity during the Iron Age period.
- To provide comparative material. This will contribute to our understanding of the site in relation to other sites in the region. This will be possible through the examination of environmental and ceramic data from other locally excavated sites and available documentary sources.

5. METHODOLOGY

An area measuring 18m east-west by 56m north-south was excavated within the eastern side of the development area (Fig. 2). Since the evaluation had shown that there were two horizons above the archaeological deposits, the topsoil was stored along the northern extent of the development area, and subsoil immediately to the west of the excavation area.

Excavation of topsoil and subsoil was carried out using a 360 excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or to the natural ground surface which ever was uppermost. No archaeological deposits were removed by machine. Once areas had been stripped to the uppermost archaeological level subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.

Recording was by means of pre-printed pro-forma record cards for contexts and features, supplemented by plans (at 1:20 and 1:50), and sections (at 1:10 and 1:20). Each context was recorded on an individual record and allocated an individual number. This was supplemented by a full photographic record, consisting of monochrome, colour slide, and digital photography.

The environmental samples were taken in accordance with IFA and English Heritage guidelines, in particular *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Features were sampled in order to ensure that representative material was collected for the full range of biological remains, including charred plant remains, pollen, and insect remains. The samples were collected in 10 litre, sub-sample plastic tubs. Residues and any retained samples will form part of the finds assemblage.

The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeological 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). The archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Store.

6. RESULTS

Introduction

This section provides a summary narrative of the results of the excavation. The results of the evaluation (Bishop 2007) have been integrated into this assessment. The site chronology is divided into phases based on the preliminary dating of the finds assemblage. These results supersede those highlighted in the Fieldwork Summary (Charles 2008).

Summary

The natural geology, consisting of a light yellowish brown silty clay, was revealed across the site gently sloping from 28.06m AOD in the northeast to 27.08m AOD in the southwest corner. This was sealed by a 0.3m thick subsoil which in turn was overlain by 0.45m of topsoil. It should be noted that the vast majority of features were of a single context that maintained a consistent colour and composition, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, that made identification of some stratigraphic relationships difficult.

The archaeological remains can be divided into five phases of activity:

- Phase 1 – Mesolithic / Early Neolithic
- Phase 2 – Early-Mid Iron Age
- Phase 3 – Mid-Late Iron Age
- Phase 3 - Romano-British
- Phase 4 – Post Medieval

Features allocated to Phase 2 and 3 may have origins in Phase 1 and 2 respectively, and further analysis of the pottery and radiocarbon dating may produce a tighter chronology of the archaeological remains.

Phase 1 – Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

A small assemblage of struck flint was recovered from various features across the site. The majority of these 35 flints can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. However, with the exception of one blade, all the flints came from later deposits and it is therefore most likely that these are residual.

Pit **1039** represents the only possible feature dating to the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic periods. Situated towards the north of the site, and truncated by Mid-Late Iron Age pit **1035** it contained one systematically produced flint blade. However the blade was slightly chipped and abraded and it is most likely residual.

The presence of these residual flints does suggest that there was at least some small scale activity in the area during this period, but that it was most likely short-term encampments by small transient communities which were well-represented within the Fens (eg Reynolds and Kaner 2000).

Phase 2 – Early-Mid Iron Age

Only three features dating to this period were identified on the site. A substantial linear boundary ditch (**1078**) was identified on a northeast-southwest alignment in the southeastern corner of the site. Early-Mid Iron Age pottery (Scored ware) was recovered from the one intervention within this ditch. A sub-circular pit (**1016**) was cut into the middle of this ditch and also produced Early-Mid Iron Age pottery. Although it is possible that this is a later feature and the pottery was originally from ditch **1078**.

Part of a possible pit (**812**) was uncovered during the evaluation to the north of site, and a small number of Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from its fill. This feature was truncated by the large north-south aligned boundary ditch (**807, 1033, 1037, 1041, 1047, and 1055**) running across the site, and was not revealed during the later excavation.

Phase 3 – Mid-Late Iron Age

The majority of the evidence for the site dates to the Mid-Late Iron Age. However a number of features also produced pottery dating from the Early-Mid Iron Age which may demonstrate that some of these features had their origins in the Early-Mid Iron Age, although the pottery may be residual.

A north-south aligned linear ditch (**1004**, **1063**, and **1069**) was identified at the southern end of the site terminating after approximately 8m. This ditch cut into boundary ditch **1078** and produced a large amount of Black Burnished ware pottery and a small amount of Early Iron Age pottery from one of the interventions (**1004**). It is probable that this ditch represents a boundary ditch and is contemporary with Group **1100** which represents the main north-south aligned boundary ditch (**807**, **1033**, **1037**, **1041**, **1047**, and **1055**) running across the site to the north. These ditches appear to decarinate the western edge of the Iron Age site with the majority of features located to the east, and are most likely to be Middle Iron Age in date due to the number of Mid-Late Iron Age features cutting into them.

A small north-south aligned ditch (**1057**, and **1080**) was identified cutting into Group **1100** towards the middle of the site. The northern end of the ditch was not visible to the similarity of fills between this ditch and Group **1100**. This ditch is most likely an enclosure ditch and may be contemporary with the curvilinear enclosure ditch (**1025**, and **1027**) located directly to the east.

Sub-circular pit **1035** was located to the north of the site cutting posthole **1039** and cut by Group **1100**. A small amount of Iron Age pottery (Grey ware) was recovered from its fill although the function of the pit remains unclear.

To the north of the site, a small enclosure ditch (**805**, **1014**) was identified running northeast-southwest. Due to the similarity of fills it was impossible to determine where within Group **1100** the ditch terminated, and it is possible that this enclosure ditch formed part of the same enclosure as the ditches (**1025**, **1027**, **1057** and **1080**) to the south. A small posthole (**808**) was identified cutting into this ditch which produced a small number of Iron Age Glauconitic pottery sherds, but was not visibly associated with any other feature.

To the west of Group **1100**, a small linear ditch (**1029**) was uncovered, which produced five sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. However it also produced two sherds of post-medieval pottery, although these may have been residual. The western extent of the ditch appears to have been truncated by an earlier evaluation trench.

A large linear boundary ditch (**1065**) aligned roughly northeast-southwest was identified terminating in the southwestern corner of the site. A small number of Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from the intervention.

Phase 4 – Romano-British

A number of the features which have been identified as Romano-British have also produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age, which may indicate that their origins were during that period.

A large curvilinear ditch (**304**, **307**, **1051**, **1061**, and **1067**) was identified running northeast-southwest in the southern half of the site, truncating four ditches (Group **1100**, **1065**, **1078**, and **1004**, **1063**, **1069**). This ditch may represent part of field system dating to the Roman period. Only a small amount of pottery was recovered from the ditch, although part of a 2nd Century samian cup was recovered from intervention **1051**.

The other features dating to this period comprise of a small curvilinear ditch (**1045**) cutting into Group **1100**, and an oval pit (**1059**) which cut into the curvilinear ditch (**1045**). These features were located roughly in the middle of the site and produced a small amount of pottery dating to the 2nd Century.

The lack of discrete features and the small pottery assemblage dating to this period, suggest that the settlement was abandoned towards the end of the Iron Age and the area was utilised as part of a field system.

Phase 5 – Post Medieval

Evidence for the post-medieval period on the site comes from three east-west aligned ditches (**1075**, **1021**, and **1023=1031**), all located along the western edge of the site. The shallow nature of all these ditches may indicate that they are associated with ploughing or drainage.

Undated

A small number of discrete features remain undated. However, the location and nature of these archaeological remains suggests a probable association with either the Iron Age settlement or post-medieval activity. Ditch **1012** and posthole **1049** are probably associated with the Iron Age settlement, while ditches **1018** and **1053** most likely date to the post-medieval period and are probably associated with ploughing or drainage. A Possible pit (**1010**) was located within the top fill of Ditch **1078**, however it is likely that this was not a discrete feature but part of the actual ditch. Feature **1008** was only partially uncovered and therefore its form and date remain unknown.

Discussion

The flint recovered from the site suggests that it may have been used as a short term encampment by small transient communities during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, which was fairly common throughout the Fens (Reynolds and Kaner 2000). There is also evidence of continued flint working into the Early Iron Age, however it is likely that this was an infrequent and insignificant part of their culture during this period.

Two sherds of possible Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the site, however both of these sherds came from features with predominantly Late Iron Age pottery and it is likely that they were residual finds.

During the Iron Age a permanent settlement was established on the site. It appears that the main body of the settlement would have been located to the east of the site and that only the western fringes were uncovered during the evaluation and excavation. The phasing of the site during the Iron Age was hampered by the paucity of closely datable finds from the features. The majority of the animal bone recovered from the site is consistent with settlement activity (cattle, sheep and goat bone) and is mostly from Mid-Late Iron Age features, with only a very small percentage coming from the Early-Mid Iron Age. The pottery assemblage mirrors this, with the largest percentage of sherds dating to the Late Iron Age, with only a small amount from the Early-Mid Iron Age. This would suggest that a small settlement was established at the start of the Iron Age, most likely centred to the east of the site, with the main expansion of the settlement happening during the Mid-Late Iron Age.

The site appears to have been mostly abandoned during the Romano-British period, with only a small number of Romano-British features revealed. A small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from these features, although because of the poor condition and lack of diagnostic sherds it is possible that some of these were of a Late Iron Age date. However the amount of animal bone recovered from these features was nearly as much as the Mid-Late Iron Age assemblage and was also consistent with settlement activity (predominately cattle, sheep and goat bone). This would suggest that rather than abandonment, the settlement was moved further to the east or south, and the features uncovered during the excavation formed part of the outer limits of the settlement. From the Romano-British period onwards the site would have formed part of a field system.

7. FINDS

Lithic Report by Barry Bishop

An archaeological excavation at the above site resulted in the recovery of 35 struck flints. This report quantifies and describes the material, discusses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. Most, if not all, of the material may be regarded as residual and dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. A few pieces may indicate later flintworking, possibly even contemporary with the Iron Age activity recorded at the site, although the evidence for any significant use of flint during this period was not compelling. All measurements follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

The assemblage may be regarded as small although all stages in the reduction sequence were represented, from decortication flakes to discarded retouched pieces.

Table 7.1 Flint quantification

Context	Feature	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade	Blade-like flake	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Natural
303	304	1				1			1		3
503	504										4
806	807							1			3
1003											2
1009						1		1			1
1015		1		1					1		
1022		1				1				1	
1024	D1025		1								
1026				1					1		
1034	P1035										2
1036	1037			1					1		
1038	P1039					1					
1040	1041										1
1044	D1045								2		
1046			1	2				2		1	
1050			1								
1054		1									
1064	1065							1			
1066	1067						1				1
1068	1069		1								2
1070	D1071				1					1	
1077	D1078					1		1			
TOTAL		4	4	5	1	5	1	6	6	3	19

Condition

Most of the struck pieces were slightly chipped and abraded, although this was rarely very extensive. It would be consistent with the assemblage being residually deposited although most pieces were probably recovered from close to where they were originally discarded. Recortication varied; most pieces had recorticated to a white or blue-white colour but a few showed either no signs or only slight incipient recortication. There appeared to be no simple correlation with the degree of recortication and the age of the piece as pieces with similar technological traits and likely to be of at least broadly similar date, such as some of the blades and blade cores, had very variable degrees of recortication, and this cannot therefore be used as a proxy for determining the date of any individual pieces.

Raw Materials

The raw materials used consisted of small, heavily weathered or smooth-rolled pebbles, often retaining ancient thermal facets. The cores present averaged 37g in weight with the largest weighing only 48g. The largest piece, a blade from context [1022], measured somewhat over 56mm, having been broken, but the maximum dimension of all other pieces was less than 50mm. The colour of the flint could often not be determined due to the masking effects of recortication, but the unrecorticated pieces and those with fresh breaks indicate that translucent black or brown flint was most commonly represented, alongside a few pieces made of opaque brown or yellow-brown flint. The raw materials would have been present in alluvial terrace deposits and easily obtainable locally.

Description

The assemblage was, predominantly at least, technologically homogeneous and derived from a blade-based reduction strategy, typical of industries dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Blades were well represented and of the six cores present, four had produced blades, the other two having been abandoned at an early stage in the reduction sequence (Table 6.3).

Table 7.2 Description of Cores

Context	Clark et al. 1960 type	Weight (g)	Description
806	C	29	Recorticated, extensively reduced on rounded pebble. Had produced a number of small narrow blades from a finely trimmed striking platform but subsequently used to produce a few broad flakes, possibly in a failed attempt to rejuvenated the core
1009	B3	48	Recorticated, extensively reduced. Blades removed from a single platform and then a new one created across face. Abandoned due to thermal flaws
1046	B3	41	Unrecorticated, minimally reduced. A few flakes removed from one end of a rounded

			pebble
1046	-	31	Recorticated, thermally disintegrated fragment that had produced a few blades and small flakes
1064	C	41	Unrecorticated, extensively reduced angular pebble. Many blades removed and new platforms created before thermal faulting caused core to fail
1077	C	29	Recorticated, minimally reduced on rounded pebble. A number of mostly small flakes removed from a trimmed platform. Well tried but probably proved to be an unsuccessful core

The four blade cores had been reduced extensively, usually until thermal flaws made further removals unfeasible. A concern with maintaining the productivity of the cores is further suggested by the high number of core rejuvenation flakes present and the fact that new platforms were created when the original one failed. There was little evidence of any attempts to pre-shape the cores; instead, they were reduced expediently, making the most of the natural shapes of the raw materials. This approach was probably determined by the small size of the raw materials and the necessity of avoiding the frequent thermal flaws within the pebbles. Despite these limitations, blade production was successfully accomplished and a number of fine, systematically produced, blades were present. Three retouched implements were identified (see Table 03). One consisted of a truncated blade, characteristic of Mesolithic industries, and two edge trimmed flakes. One of these was made on a narrow flake and this may have been a worn serrate, these being typical of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries, the other being an unusual implement consisting of a cortical flake with partial inverse retouch around its perimeter.

Table 7.3 Description of Retouched Implements

Context	Type	Blank	L X B X W	Description
1071	Edge trimmed	Narrow Flake	>49X25X7mm	Narrow flake with cortical backing and an edge trimmed opposite edge, possible a worn serrate
1046	Edge trimmed	Flake	35X38X5mm	Mostly cortical flake with crude edge trimming around dorsal distal and inverse retouch around bulbar end
1022	Truncated Blade	Blade	27X12X3mm	Systematic blade with blunting along left margin, continuing to form transverse truncation

A few pieces may indicate flintworking may have occurred at the site beyond the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, these exhibiting characteristics more characteristic of Middle Bronze Age or later industries (Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Ballin 2002; Humphrey 2003). These include a few squat flakes with wide, acute and unmodified striking platforms (Martingell 1990), such as the flakes from contexts [1015] and [1026], and two pieces that may have been worked after they had recorticated and presumably some considerable time after their initial manufacture. One was a 'resharpened' core rejuvenation flake from context [1068] and the other was a blade from context [1022] that may have been reused as a

piercing type implement. The minimally reduced core from context [1046] was also perhaps more typical of those from Middle Bronze Age or later industries, but this may just have been abandoned at an early stage due to the development of thermal flaws.

Discussion

The assemblage indicates that flint reduction and tool use were occurring at the site. Most, if not all, of the material was characteristic of Fenland Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries although no diagnostic pieces were present to differentiate between these two periods. The other feature potentially dating to these periods was pit [1038], which contained a systematically produced blade. This, however, was in a slightly chipped and abraded condition and there was nothing to suggest that it was contemporary with the pit, rather than residually introduced into it. The size of the assemblage would suggest short-term encampments by small transient communities and these are well-represented within the Fens (eg Reynolds and Kaner 2000).

A few pieces are possibly of later date and these may be contemporary with the Iron Age activity recorded at the site. They include a few crude flakes and an opportunistically reduced core, as well as two reused pieces. If these were indeed later and contemporary with the evidence for occupation, their paucity would suggest that during this period flintworking was an infrequent and insignificant aspect of the material culture.

Recommendations

The size of the assemblage and the paucity of diagnostic pieces means that this report is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and assessment and no further analytical work is proposed. It does, however, indicate Mesolithic or Early Neolithic at the site which is otherwise not represented in the structural record and which has the potential to contribute to broader studies of landscape inhabitation within this part of the Fens. There is also some tantalizing evidence for later prehistoric flintworking, which could contribute to the debate on the role of flint during the Iron Age. It is therefore recommended that a brief description of the assemblage should be included in any published accounts of the fieldwork.

Prehistoric pottery by *Emily Edwards*

Introduction and Character of assemblage

A total of 315 (2058 g) sherds of pottery were recovered from 20 features excavated as part of the work at Haddenham. This assemblage was generally lacking in many diagnostic sherds;

22 rims (representing 22 vessels) were recovered from 12 features largely ditches, and eight decorated sherds were also identified, but the remainder of the assemblage comprised very small groups of plain body sherds.

The majority of the dated material can be placed within the later Iron Age or early Roman period and should be examined by a specialist in pottery of this date.

The majority (17 of 22) of features contained less than 20 sherds.

Quantification

Date	Count	Weight (g)
LBA or EIA?	3	20
EIA or MIA	15	60
EIA?	9	536
MIA OR LIA	3	13
MIA TO LIA	8	126
MIA-LIA	1	34
LIA?	37	176
LIA-RO	45	321
LIA OR RO	8	61
IND	15	22
RO	6	22
IA	183	951
IA or Ro	2	10
Totals	348	2410

Table 7.4 Breakdown of assemblage by date (LBA; late Bronze Age, EIA; early Iron Age, MIA; middle Iron Age, LIA; late Iron Age, IA; Iron Age, RO; Roman, IND; Indeterminate)

Methodology

All of the material was examined and the assemblage quantified by sherd count and weight. The principal fabric groups were determined through macroscopic examination of visible inclusions and recorded using PCRG (1997) standard codes for prehistoric pottery. Small crumbs were grouped together and were not classified. Identifiable vessels were individually recorded and in addition, notes were made of any surface treatment or decoration present. Spot dates were assigned, based on diagnostic forms and the particular fabrics observed. A primary record was made on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which includes dates, fabric type and vessel form.

Dating

It is widely recognised (Shennan 1981, Lambrick 1984; PCRG 1992) to be the case that 25-30 is the minimum number of sherds from which the dating of a defined episode of occupation can be determined with any confidence. This is also the minimum number of sherds required from a single prehistoric feature, in order to allow some precision of dating which takes residuality into account.

Condition

The condition was generally poor, with sherds being small and broken. A total of 61 % of the assemblage had an average weight of 5g or below and a further 29% had an average weight falling between 5 and 10 g. Exceptions to this included one sherd from context 1058, which weighed 75 g despite its small size (due to wall thickness) and a large jar fragment from context 1077. As the broken sherds were all abraded, with diagnostic sherds all also being small, refits were only noted on a small number of fragments; as a consequence, no reconstructable profiles were noted.

Discussion by Period (See Table 7.4 for quantifications)

Late Bronze Age? (1100-500 cal BC)

It is possible that this period was represented by two sherds, one of which was manufactured from a common flint fabric and one which was represented by a oddly finished, roughly T shaped rim which appeared to be decorated with finger tip decoration (this too was manufactured from a flint fabric) from ditch 1069. Further work should consider these two sherds; it may be possible that the rim sherd is of a different date.

Early Iron Age (500-300 cal BC)

Context 1077, from ditch 1078, contained a large body sherd from a jar and from a simple rounded and everted rim was recovered from pit 1016. These, and other plain body sherds from pit 1016 and ditches 1025 and 1078, were identified as early Iron Age on the strength of the forms and fabrics. The latter included glauconitic sand, sand and sand and calcareous inclusions.

Middle Iron Age (300 – 100 BC)

Ditches 1004, 1045 and 1078 contained single sherds of Scored Ware, which generally dates from the middle to the late Iron Age. These, and other plain body sherds, were manufactured from grog, common coarse sand and leached calcareous fabrics.

Late Iron Age (100-43 AD) or Roman

A total of 99 sherds (648 g) of late Iron Age or Roman sherds were recovered from ditches 1004, 1014, 1027, 1029, 1047, 1051, 1057 and 1067 and pit 1059. They were typified by grog like fabrics, rims with visible wheel rills, a beaded rim, grey cores and red sub-surfaces. One long flared neck sherd was decorated with smoothed cordons and four body sherds were decorated. Three of these were combed (contexts 1027, 1051) and one stamped (context 1051).

A further eight sherds, from ditches 1029, 1067, and 1045, were considered to be possibly Roman in date.

Conservation

At this stage all the material should be retained. The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. Consideration might be given to reconstructing some vessels.

Conclusion

This assemblage should be fully recorded (largely fabric and form analysis, with some examination of spatial distributions) and considered in its local context, alongside any other later pottery that has been recovered from the excavations at Haddenham, as it is felt that any significance that it may have (in terms of site phasing and interpretation) will only be brought out through such a process. The size sherd groups from individual contexts may change once this work has been carried out. It is the case, however, that the condition and size of the assemblage restricts the degree to which further work would be fruitful.

Roman pottery by Jane Timby

A small assemblage of just 12 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 185 g, were recovered from five contexts. In addition two fragments of ceramic building material were present in feature 1021.

The pottery comprises two sherds from a Central Gaulish samian cup and ten sherds of local oxidised or grey sandy ware. The latter contained rims of two jars. Apart from the samian cup

of 2nd-century currency from feature 1051, the assemblage is not closely datable but would be broadly consistent with this date.

Table 7.5 Roman pottery

Context	Feature	Fabric	Form	Wt	No	Rim	Comment
1011	1012	OXID1		4	1	0	sandy
1017	0	GREY		5	1	0	sandy
1017	0	OXID1		4	1	0	
1020	1021	CBM		12	3	0	
1030	0	OXID1		3	2	0	abraded crumbs
1050	1051	CGSAM	d33	15	1	1	
1050	1051	OXID1	storage jar	87	0	1	
1050	1051	OXID1		3	1	0	
1058	1059	OXID2		52	1	0	sy, argillaceous
1058	1059	GREY	jar	12	0	2	
TOTAL				197	11	4	

Medieval and Post Medieval pottery *by Alasdair Brooks*

The majority of these were post-medieval, though two sherds are Roman or Saxon. The following informal discussion is organised by context (all BA1770 unless otherwise noted).

503 [BA1704]: Two mending fragments of pearlware (c.1780-c.1830); seven fragments – four of which mend – of creamware (c.1760-c.1820); one fragment of green-glazed post-medieval redware (c. 1500-c.1700); and six fragments of miscellaneous lead-glazed post-medieval redwares (c.1500+).

1020: One fragment creamware, probably royal rim type (c.1760-c.1820); one fragment black-glazed refined red earthenware (19th century); two fragments of miscellaneous lead-glazed post-medieval redware (c.1500+).

1022: One fragment green-glazed post-medieval redware (c.1500-c.1700).

1028: Two fragments creamware (c.1760-c.1820).

1040: One fragment handmade shell-tempered ware; Roman or mid-Saxon (7th-8th centuries).

1042: One fragment slip-decorated post-medieval redware (1500+); one fragment miscellaneous lead-glazed post-medieval redware (1500+); two fragments indeterminate medieval sandy ware (pre-1400).

1050: One fragment green-glazed post-medieval redware (c.1500-c.1700); one fragment miscellaneous lead-glazed post-medieval redware (c.1500+).

1058: One fragment handmade shell-tempered ware; Roman or mid-Saxon (7th-8th centuries).

1074: Post-medieval ceramic building material; brick or tile in typical local yellowish CBM clay (used through to 20th century).

1076: One fragment of Lincolnshire Bourne D-type ware (c.1450-c.1650); one fragment green-glazed post-medieval redware (c.1500-c.1700).

Animal Bone Assessment *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 recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi, 1989 and Silver, 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch, 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery and working. The size of fragments was also noted within the following categories: 1 - <2cm; 2 – 2-5cm; 3 – 5-10cm; 4 – 10-15cm; 5 - >15 cm and the condition of bones, also on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is perfectly preserved and 5, the bone is so badly degraded to be unrecognisable (Lyman 1994). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments.

A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Bones that could be identified to species were recovered from the following phases:

Phase		n
2	Early-Mid Iron Age	8
3	Mid-Late Iron Age	40
4	Romano-British	20
5	Post Medieval	4

Condition and Taphonomy

The bones were generally in poor condition, and most fragments were less than 5cm in size. A very small proportion of the bones showed signs of fresh breakage, gnawing or burning and only one fragment revealed evidence for butchery. The near complete skeleton of a mature sheep was recovered from undated context 1019.

Potential of the Assemblage

As Table 1 shows, the assemblage was very small with little ageing or metrical data, and even phase 3 with the greatest number of bones does not warrant further analysis. A table of species representation should be made available for future reference.

Table 7.6 Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	Phase				
	2	3	4	5	undated
Cattle	5	13	10	2	8
Sheep / Goat	2	15	5		6
Pig		5	2		
Horse	1	2		1	
Dog		4	3		
Chicken		1			
Cockle				1	
Total Identified	8	40	20	4	14
Unidentified Large Mammal	10	66	36	6	4
Unidentified Medium Mammal	7	49	19	4	10
Unidentified Mammal	6	23	36	1	11
Total	31	178	111	15	39

Environmental by Rosalind McKenna

Introduction

A series of eight samples – SN6 (1040), SN8 (1044), SN9 (1046), SN11 (1056), SN12 (1058), SN14 (1066), SN15 (1064) and SN17 (1077), from deposits excavated at Haddenham were submitted for an assessment of their environmental potential.

Methods

The material was processed by staff at Birmingham Archaeology using standard water flotation methods. The flot (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) was sieved to 0.5mm and air dried. The heavy residue finds will be incorporated in with the artefact assemblages and therefore was not examined. The results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.

A four point semi-quantative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few specimens (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many specimens per kg or a major component of the matrix). Data were recorded on paper and subsequently on a personal computer using a Microsoft Access database.

For technical reasons related to computer handling the convention 'sp(p)।' to denote that more than one plant species was (or may have been) present is used throughout, even where only one specimen of the taxon was recorded (and thus only one species could have been present. 'cf.' is used to indicate a 'best guess' as to the identity of the fossil specimens.

Results

The samples contained charcoal, twigs and root/rootlet fragments, sand and herbaceous detritus. Several of the samples (SN6, SN8, SN11, SN12, SN14 and SN15) also contained what appears to be a modern contaminant of several different taxa of plant macrofossils, in very small numbers. Five of the samples (SN6, SN11, SN12, SN14, SN15 and SN17) contained charred plant macrofossils. These were however in such small quantity and species diversity that nothing of interpretable value could be derived.

Recommendations

No further interpretable proxy evidence such as archaeological charred or waterlogged plant remains and insects were recovered from the samples, hence further environmental analysis on 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. It is however recommended that any future material is processed to 0.3mm in accordance with standardised processing methods such as Kenward *et al.* 1980, and the English Heritage guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

Archive

All extracted fossils and flots are currently stored with the site archive in the stores at Birmingham Archaeology, along with a paper and electronic record pertaining to the work described here.

Table 7.7 Sample list

SAMPLE NO	CONTEXT NO	VOLUME	SAMPLE TYPE	Notes
0	1003	20L	BULK	Processed
1	1005	20L	BULK	
2	1015	20L	BULK	
3	1024	20L	BULK	
4	1034	20L	BULK	
5	1038	20L	BULK	
6	1040	20L	BULK	Processed
7	1030	20L	BULK	
8	1044	20L	BULK	Processed
9	1046	20L	BULK	Processed
10	1051	20L	BULK	
11	1056	20L	BULK	Processed
12	1058	20L	BULK	Processed
13	1074	20L	BULK	
14	1066	20L	BULK	Processed
15	1064	20L	BULK	Processed
16	1026	20L	BULK	
17	1077	10L	BULK	Processed
18	1070	10L	BULK	

8. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

The following research topics are highlighted:

- The presence of possible Mesolithic and Neolithic flints suggests at least a partial use of the site during these periods. It is suggested that for final publication the site be looked at in relation to sites such as Foulmire Fen and the flint scatter in Haddenham (Hall 1996, Evans and Hodder 2006a, Evans 1988), so as to give a better understanding of the types of communities present at this time, and their use of the landscape.
- The possible Iron Age flints are important and should be fully analysed since they may help us gain a better understanding of flint working in the Iron Age.
- The Iron Age pottery assemblage should be looked at further, with emphasis on the few diagnostic pieces, so that a better phasing of the site can be gained.

- The site appears to be the outskirts of an Iron Age settlement and it should be set in its local context with reference to the large Iron Age sites at Haddenham such as HAD IV-VII (Hall 1996, Evans and Hodder 2006b).
- The Romano-British features should also be looked at in conjunction with local sites, such as High Street, Haddenham (Grassam 2005), and West End, Haddenham (Crank and Pearson 2000), as well as taking a closer look into the transition between the Iron Age and the Roman periods.
- Whilst a full analysis of the animal bone is not required, implications for eating habits or livestock seen within the limited assemblage should be considered in the final report.

9. PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

The results will be published as a short article in an appropriate journal and a full archive report will be lodged with OASIS.

The report will be arranged as follows:

Summary (200 words)
Introduction, context, aims (400 words)
Results (800 words)

Finds (1200 words total)
Flint (300 words)
Pottery (300 words)
Animal bone (300 words)

General Discussion (1000 words)

TOTAL 3,400 words; 4 tables, 1 figure

10. TASK LIST

The full post-excavation programme will commence on approval of this report, and be completed by Dave McNicol and managed by Amanda Forster within 4 months (depending on specialist availability).

0	Project Management	AF	1 days
1	Complete historical research	DM	2 days
2	Finds management	EM	0.5 days
3	Pottery reporting (Prehistoric and Roman)	JT	3 days

	Pottery reporting (medieval and Post Medieval)	AB	1 days
4	Integration of results	DM	1 day
5	Preparation of draft illustrations	ND	3 days
6	Preparation of finds illustrations	HM	2 days
7	Preparation of draft discussion	DM	2 days
8	First edit	AF	0.5 days
9	Internal review	AJ	0.5 days
10	External review	AT	n/a
11	Text amendments	DM	0.5 days
12	Copy edit	AF	0.5 days
13	Preparation of archive	Asst.	0.5 days
14	Submission to journal	AF	0.5 days
15	Final Revisions	AF	0.5 days
16	Deposition of archive	EMB	0.5 days

Key: AF = A. Forster, post-excavation manager; DM = D. McNicol, project officer; SR = specialist; ND = N. Dodds, illustrator; Asst. = archive assistant.

11. 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 Anthony Aston, Liz Bishop, Ellie Buttery, Mark Charles, Paul Collins, James Coyne, and Emma Sautejeau. Dave McNicol and Mark Charles produced the written summary which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds, and edited by Amanda Forster. Richard Cuttler managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

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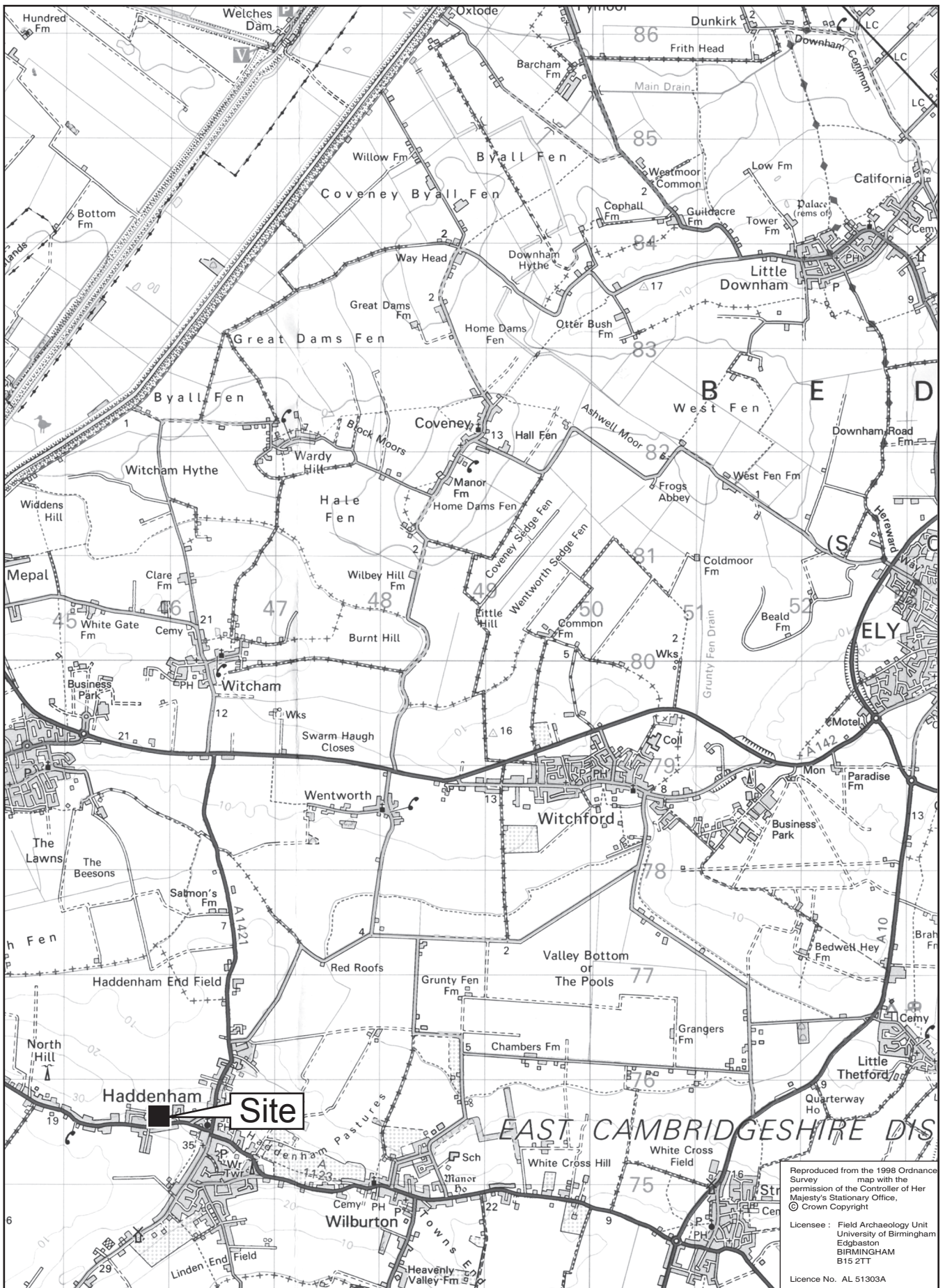


Fig.1: Site Location

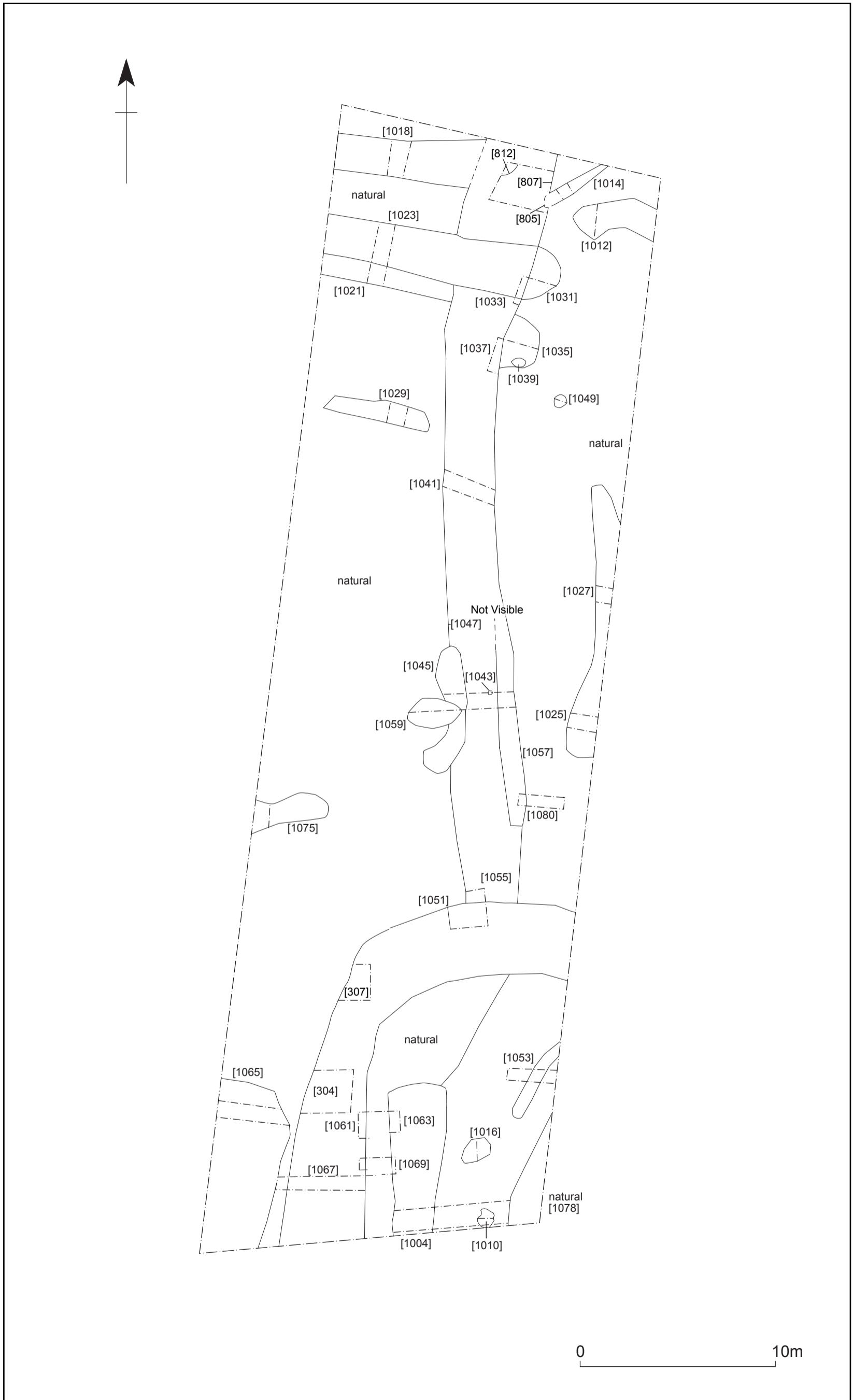


Fig.2: Excavation Plan

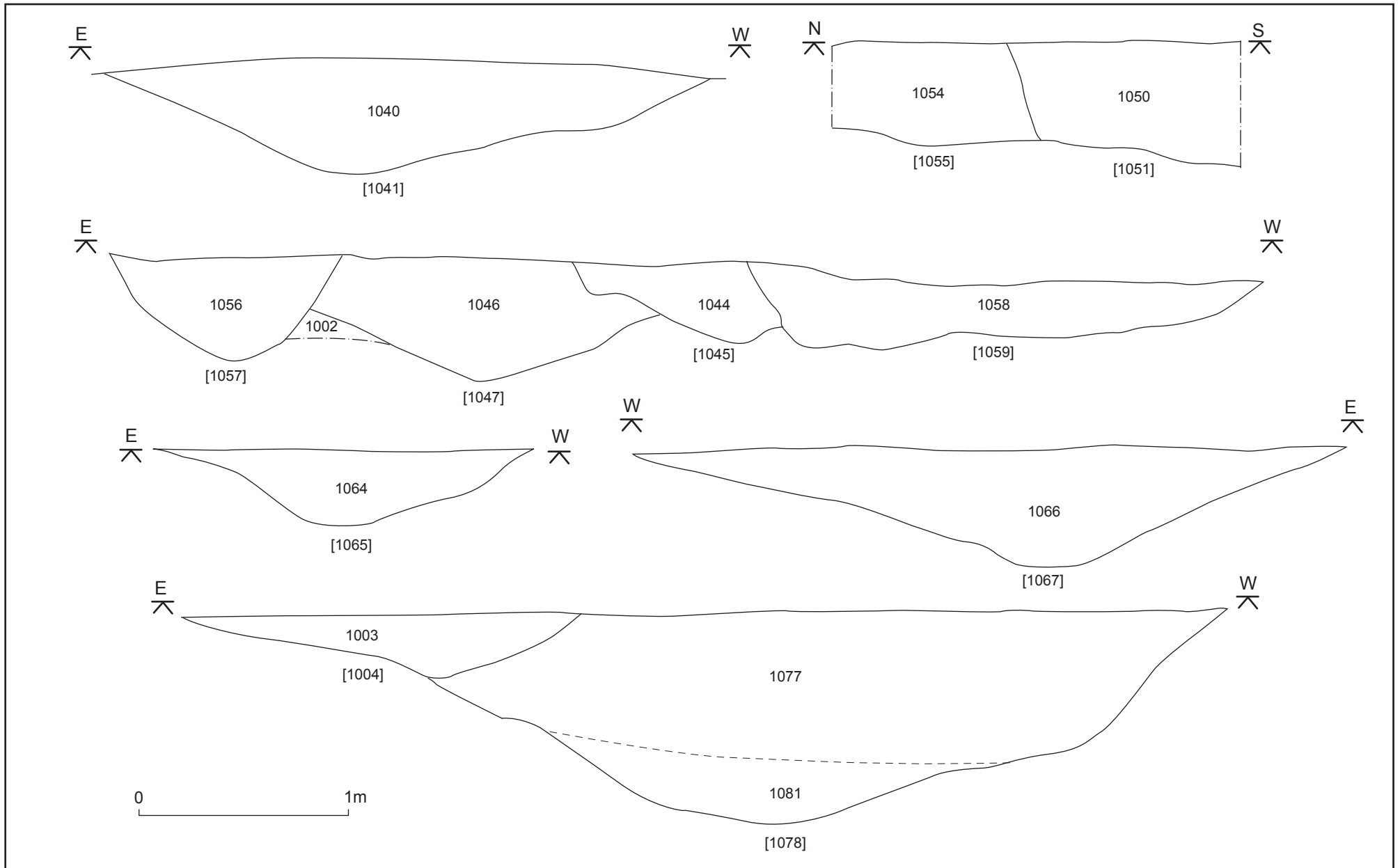


Fig.3: Section Drawings



Plate 1: Site machining, looking north



Plate 2: Features **1078**, in left foreground, **1016** and **1017**, looking northwest



Plate 3: Boundary ditch **1041**, looking north



Plate 4: Boundary ditch **1047**, and later recuts **1045** and **1057**, looking northeast



Plate 5: Boundary ditch **1004**, looking south



Plate 6: Enclosure ditch **1078**, looking northeast



Plate 7: Ditch 1067, looking northeast



Plate 8: Ditch 1065, looking north

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

Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavation 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 Excavation in advance of a proposed residential development at West End, Haddenham in Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). A planning application was submitted to Cambridgeshire County Council for the proposed development of approximately 15 dwellings at Westend, Haddenham. An archaeological field evaluation was subsequently requested by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) which highlighted the presence of archaeological deposits along the eastern side of the development.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation for proposed excavation works 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 CAPCA.

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.

Previous Finds and Excavations:

- 2.5 (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 Dubunnian 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 tail, 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.
- 2.10 In October 2007 archaeological evaluation trenches along the eastern side of the site identified two ditches of possible prehistoric date at depths of 0.5 to 0.7m below the current ground surface (Bishop 2007). Excavation of the ditches would appear to suggest at least two phases of the use during the early to middle Iron Age, earlier than activity recorded to the east in 2003. Other features included small gullies and a pit, also of possible prehistoric date.
- 2.11 Features excavated within the western and central parts of the development area proved to be of recent origin.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The site is located on a high point of ground, and would have been a focus for activity during the Iron Age period. The ditches are likely to be part of a larger enclosure system, however, whether these were stock enclosures or are associated with a local settlement is unclear. While the environmental potential was generally poor, some of the flots from the ditches were waterlogged and indicative of open

environments possibly water meadows or open woodland. There is therefore potential for the recovery and analysis of waterlogged deposits of early to middle Iron Age date. The recovery of molluscs from the ditches will provide a good indicator of past environmental conditions due to their limited tolerance of temperature and other climatic variables. Many are also diagnostic of particular local habitats. Waterlogged deposits should be sampled for molluscs, charred plant remains and beetles.

Specific Aims

- Examine site formation processes and characterise the depositional and environmental sequence.
- Obtain dating evidence to establish a chronology of the site.
- Investigate the economic context of the site through the retrieval and study of animal bones and charred plant remains.
- Establish any specific activity areas.
- Provide data which will contribute to our understanding of the wider land use around Haddenham during the Iron Age.
- Determine the nature and function of the ditches exposed as part of the evaluation works.

Research themes

- 3.2 The excavation will seek to provide a sufficient artefact assemblage to enable comparative analysis with other sites within the region and in particular will seek provide sufficient data on local and regional farming during the early to middle Iron Age, in line with the aims of the Regional Research Strategy.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An area measuring 18m east-west by 56m north-south will be excavated on the east side of the development area (Fig. 2). Since the evaluation has shown that there are two horizons above the archaeological deposits, the topsoil will be stored along the northern extent of the area, and subsoil immediately to the west of the excavation area.
- 4.2 Excavation of topsoil and subsoil will be carried out using a 360 excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or to the natural ground surface which ever is uppermost. No archaeological deposits will be removed by machine, except where such a procedure has been sanctioned by CAPCA. Once areas have been stripped to the uppermost archaeological level subsequent cleaning and excavation will be by hand.
- 4.3 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). Each context will be recorded on an individual record and allocated an individual number. This will be supplemented by monochrome print, colour slide and digital photography.
- 4.4 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 artifacts requiring conservation and 'lifting'. Finds of treasure will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures. A contingency will be set aside for any finds requiring remedial treatment.

- 4.5 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 (see Section 6 below for specialist staff). 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.
- 4.6 Human remains will be recorded in-situ and fully excavated in accordance with Home Office and Environmental Health guidelines.
- 4.7 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.

The following strategy for sample hand excavation of archaeological deposits will be adopted

- Enclosure ditches: 25% including any terminals, significant stratigraphic relationships and concentrations of anthropogenic material.
- Ring gullies and structural features (postholes, beamslots etc): 100%
- Pits 50% (excavate until date is determined, if modern no further excavation). Full excavation if of possible Bronze Age or earlier date (or in exceptional circumstances), otherwise half section if Iron Age or later.
- Kilns, furnaces and industrial features (Not anticipated) 100% to determine function and structure if encountered. Archaeomagnetic dating will be considered and undertaken if appropriate.
- Burials 100%
- Prehistoric floor/occupation layers: 100%
- Non settlement agricultural features (boundary ditches, ridge and furrow etc). A sample up to 5% or a sufficient sample to fully understand the nature of the feature.
- Palaeochannels. A section will be excavated by machine, and a pollen column taken for environmental analysis.

Environmental sampling

- 4.8 Dry deposits: 40 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...) of all periods. 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.

- 4.9 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. Where no dateable material culture survives samples will be processed for radiocarbon dating.
- 4.10 If palaeosoils or palaeochannels are encountered advice will be taken from a soil specialist.

Monitoring

- 4.11 Review/monitors meetings will be arranged at appropriate intervals during the fieldwork and in consultation with the County Archaeological Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork. CAPCA will be informed of progress to enable monitors meetings at appropriate stages of excavation.
- 4.12 CAPCA will be informed of any unexpected discoveries at the earliest opportunity.

5 REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

Post-Excavation Assessment

- 5.1 On completion of the excavation an assessment of the potential of the results for further analysis will be prepared, in the format required by the Management of Archaeology Projects 2 (English Heritage). This would include;
- A site narrative (Appendix 6.2.1, 1 MAP II)
 - A fully indexed archive (Appendix 6.1.1 MAP II)
 - All finds washed, marked and boxed and catalogued.
 - Specialist assessments (finds, environmental etc)
 - Interpretative stratigraphic plans and sections (not simply the primary archive plans) accompanied by a plan catalogue (Appendix 6.2.1, 1 MAP II).
 - updated research design
 - publication outline.
 - The results from the evaluation phase of works as part of a fully-integrated research archive.
- 5.2 A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in an appropriate journal (in consultation with CAPCA) not later than three months after the end of the calendar year in which the field work has been completed. A publication grant will be made available to the publishers in accordance with their requirements.

Post-Excavation

- 5.3 A programme for full post-excavation will be defined along with agreed monitoring points in consultation with CAPCA. Following the post-excavation assessment review all specialists' reports would be commissioned, and the full post-excavation programme would be implemented. Appropriate resources will be allocated to

complete and collate the specialist reports, site plans, sections and the site narrative from the evaluation work with the results of the excavation to publication standard.

- 5.4 Full credits for authorship would be given to the relevant authors of specialist reports, site narratives and any contributors from external specialists and members of Birmingham Archaeology staff.
- 5.5 The results will be available in a form ready for publication within 3 years of completion of the fieldwork. They will be prepared for inclusion in a monograph, with the intention that these and earlier works at Longstanton will be combined into a integrated volume. A publication grant will be made available in accordance with the publishers requirements. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the County Sites and Monuments Record in Word format. Any publication will meet the minimum requirements set out in Appendix 7 of the Management of Archaeological Projects 1991.
- 5.6 The results of the project will be made available to Jen Heathcote who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage.
- 5.7 The publication will integrate the results of earlier evaluation work (Bishop 2003).

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The excavation will managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Richard Cuttler BA MIFA 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 excavation will be directed by an experienced Project Officer assisted by four 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

Dr Andy Howard (University of Birmingham) Geoarchaeology

Artefact

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

Matilda Holmes - Animal bone.

Stephanie Ratkai - 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 dendrochonology

Ann Woodward (University of Birmingham) – Prehistoric ceramics

Lawrence Barfield (University of Birmingham) – Lithics
Rob Ixer (University of Birmingham) – Stone artefacts

Conservation

Helen Wilmot – (The Conservation Centre, Salisbury) 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 It is envisaged that machine removal of overburden will start during the week ending the 4th January 2008, with hand excavation work commencing over the following three weeks. No work will commence until the timetable has been agreed with CAPCA.

9 GENERAL

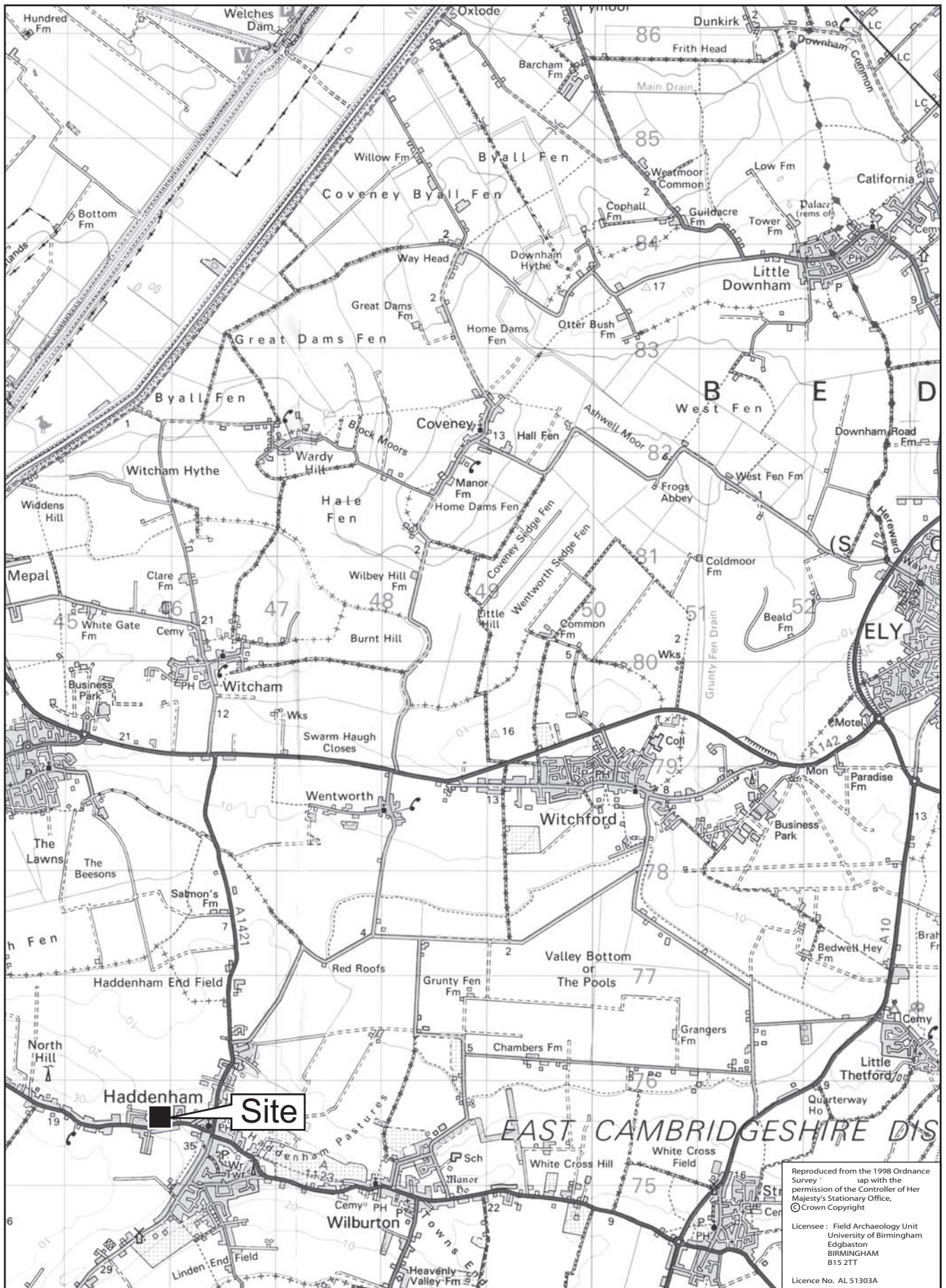
Health and safety

- 9.1 Health and safety requirements will take priority over archaeological requirements. A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared and submitted to CAPCA 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.
- 9.2 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).

10 REFERENCES

- Bishop L. 2007. *Land to the rear of 40 West End, Haddenham An Archaeological Evaluation*. Birmingham Archaeology report PN1704
- Brown N. and Glazebrook G. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

Birmingham Archaeology
10th December 2007



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Fig.1

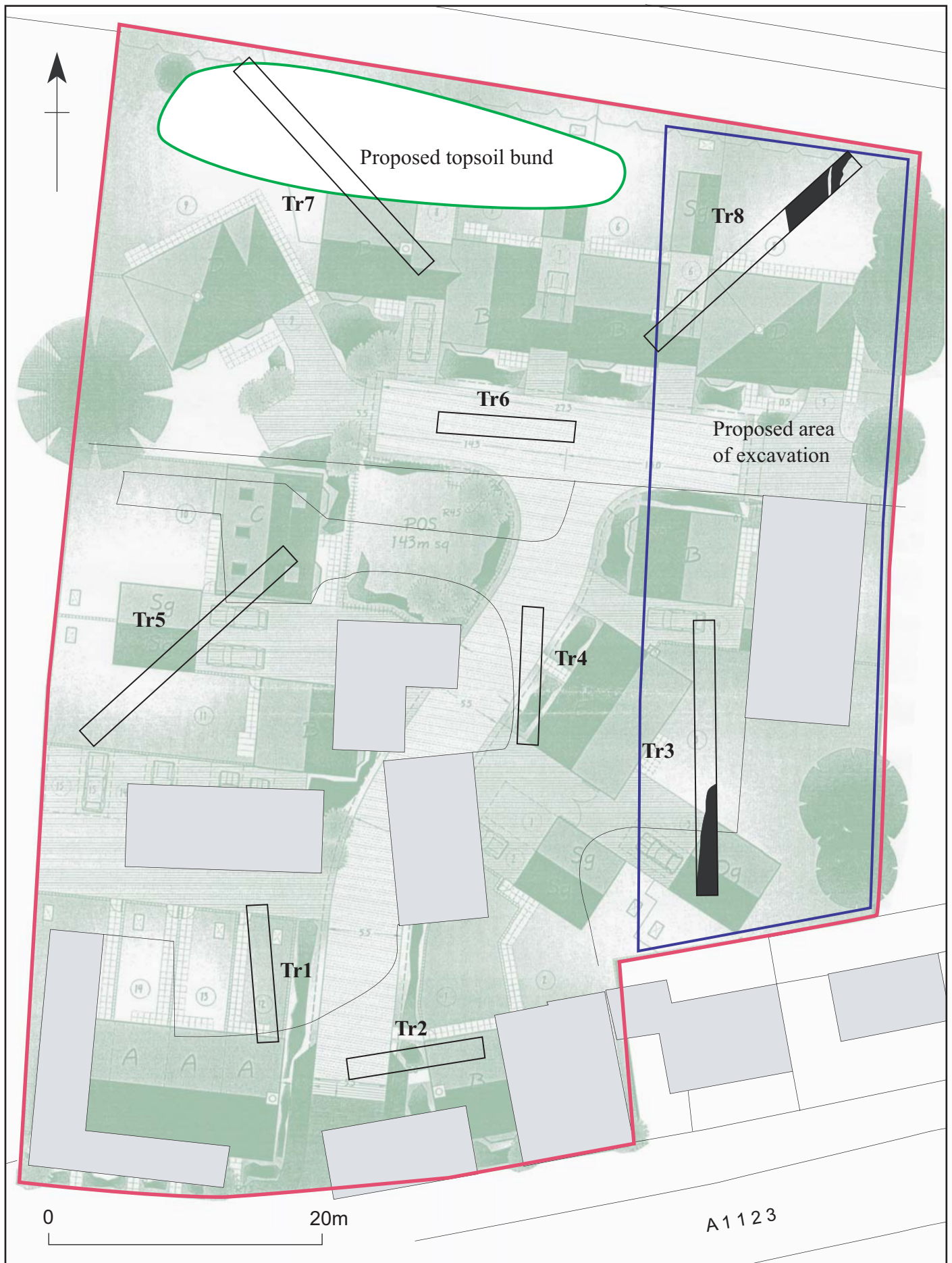


Fig.2

Deposit

Strat No	Context Type	Assoc cut	Group	Description
1000	Layer			TOPSOIL. Dark blackish brown loam topsoil layer with Brick/rubble inclusions.
1001	Layer			SUBSOIL. Mid orange brown silty clay subsoil covering the features.
1002	Layer			NATURAL. Light yellowish brown silty clay natural.
1003	Fill	1004		Mid greenish grey silty clay fill of ditch with very occasional grit, no bigger than one millimetre squared.
1004	Cut			Cut of a moderate bowl-shaped linear ditch orientated N-S, 2m wide and 0.4m deep. Same as [1063] [1069]
1007	Fill	1008		Pale brownish grey with orange mottle silty clay fill of [1008] with very occasional flint or rounded stone. Uncertain whether it is cut by curvilinear ditch [1006]. Contains possible Iron Age pottery. Below subsoil (1001)
1008	Cut			Cut of feature, unknown function / shape as only partially visible. Filled by (1007).
1009	Fill	1010		Light to mid greenish grey silty clay fill of [1010] with
1010	Cut			Cut of a shallow bowl-shaped irregular scoop orientated N-S filled by (1009)
1011	Fill	1012		Mid grey brown silty clay fill of [1012] with 1% natural flint inclusions. Nothing significant came from the fill
1012	Cut			Cut of a shallow linear bowl-shaped gully orientated E-W fill with a single fill (1011)
1013	Fill	1014		Dark reddish brown silty clay fill of [1014] containing a small amount of burnt flint ,5% aswell as a few shards of possibly Iron Age Pottery
1014	Cut			Cut of a linear moderate stepped ditch orientated NE-SW with a single fill (1013). Same as [805]
1015	Fill	1016		A mid browny grey silty clay single fill of pit [1016] with natural flint inclusions (2-1%). Finds consisting of animal bone, pottery and worked flint.
1016	Cut			Cut of a sub-circular steep bowl-shaped pit orientated E-W with a single fill (1015). Appears to be cut into the large ditch [1078]
1017	Fill	1018		Mid grey slightly silty clay fill of [1018] with finds consisting of pottery, flint, animal bone and brick/tile.
1018	Cut			Cut of a moderate U-shaped linear ditch orientated E-W running roughly paralell to ditch [1023] to the south. 0.8m slot cut through for section profile
1019	Layer			Mid to dark browny grey silty clay spead/blob of material within the top of (1017) and contained the lower half of a dog skeleton. It is probably that this fill was dug through the topsoil and (1017) then backfilled, although a cut is indistinguishable.

Deposit

Strat No	Context Type	Assoc cut	Group	Description
1020	Fill	1021		Brownish gret silty clay fill of [1021] with very occasional small stone and flint inclusions. Finds consisted of post-medieval pottery, clay-pipe, glass and fired clay.
1021	Cut			Cut of a modern drain filled by (1020). Cut into ditch fill (1022).
1022	Fill	1023		Greenish yellowish grey clay fill of ditch [1023] with very occasional small stone and flint inclusions. Below the subsoil (1001) and is cut by the modern drain [1021].
1023	Cut			Cut of a linear shallow bowl-shaped ditch orientated E-W filled by (1021). Cuts main N-S aligned ditch Group 1100. Same as [1031].
1024	Fill	1025		Mid greenish grey silty clay single fill of curvilinear ditch [1025] with occasional natural flint inclusions. Finds consisted of pottery, flint debutage, slag and 1 piece of possible shaped stone.
1025	Cut			Cut of a moderate bowl-shaped curvilinear ditch orientated N-S with a single fill. Only half excavated as East side of ditch in the baulk. Same as [1027].
1026	Fill	1027		Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay fill of curvilinear ditch [1027]. 0.8m section through fill of linear. Few finds of unknown date. Some pottery appears Iron Age but it is not clear. Slightly organic, root action through the top of context. Entire width of context as it fills ditch not excavated due to it entering the edge of the excavation.
1027	Cut			Cut of moderate U-shaped curvilinear ditch orientated N-S. 0.8m slot cut to show profile of linear feature, only one top edge could be excavated due to the feature entering the baulk as the edge of excavation area. Same as [1025]
1028	Fill	1029		Dark greenish grey silty clay fill of shallow linear ditch [1029] below subsoil (1001) contains pottery, including post-medieval pottery and some animal bone.
1029	Cut			Cut of shallow bowl-shaped linear ditch orientated E-W filled by (1028). Cut into natural (1002). Possibly plough furrow?
1030	Fill	1031		Mottled red and brown silty clay fill of trackway [1031] had few inclusions contained two small shard of pot but little else.
1031	Cut			Cut of East-West running ditch which seems to come to an end at the eastern half and cuts earlier N-S running ditch [1033]. Has a moderate irregular profile. Is thought to be the same ditch as [1023].
1032	Fill	1033		Mottled brownish red silty clay fill of ditch [1033] is cut by trackway [1031] therefore only a small part of the bottom remains
1033	Cut		1100	Small part of remaining ditch [1033] which has been cut by E-W running ditch[1031] leaving only the bottom part of the ditch remaining. Proves that this ditch is earlier than [1031]. Relates to ditch [1037]
1034	Fill	1035		Greyish brown silty clay fill of large pit [1035]. Finds consisted of pottery and bone.
1035	Cut			Cut of steep sub-bowl sided pit orientated N-S. Cuts N-S ditch [1037].

Deposit

Strat No	Context Type	Assoc cut	Group	Description
1036	Fill	1037		Grey brown silty clay fill of boundary ditch (N-S).
1037	Cut		1100	Cut of N-S boundary ditch only partly excavated so shape/sides unknown. For fuller account see completed sections
1038	Fill	1039		Grey-brown silty clay fill of pit. Some grey-white 'chalky' residue in fill. Find of worked flint blade.
1039	Cut			Cut of a steep U-shaped posthole, truncated by pit [1035]. Find of a worked flint blade.
1040	Fill	1041		Mid brown grey with orange specks silty clay fill of [1041]. 0.8m slot through context for profile. The top of the context appeared slightly dark and more brown, but this may be due to weathering during excavation. Pottery and animal bone found throughout. Although contained orange specks (visible especially in section), the context was not as orange as the surrounding natural clay.
1041	Cut		1100	Cut of a moderate U-shaped linear ditch orientated NNW-SSE. 0.8m slot cut through ditch for section profile. The slope at the western side had an incline a lot less than that of the East
1042	Fill	1043		Mid greenish grey and dark brown mottled clayey silt fill with thin veins of rusty orange. Appears to be a rough outline of where there was once a stake/post. Finds consisted of pottery. No section drawing as heavy rain over the weekend made the section collapse and the post hole was so small it was washed away with it. Sketch of profile on the card.
1043	Cut			Cut of a steep U-shaped circular post hole with a single fill (1042). Cut into the top of ditch [1047]
1044	Fill	1045		A dark brown silty clay fill of ditch [1045]. Finds consisted of pottery, flint and animal bone.
1045	Cut			Cut of a moderate irregular sided curvilinear ditch running N-S along a similar alignment to [1047], just clipping the top west bank of it. Had a single fill and it cut to the west by a pit [1059].
1046	Fill	1047		Mid brownish-grey with orangy red patches of silty clay fill of ditch [1047] with no inclusions and finds consisting of possible late Iron Age pottery, animal bone and some possible flint cores. Cut to east by [1057] and to the west by [1045]
1047	Cut		1100	Cut of a moderate to steep bowl-shaped linear ditch orientated NNW-SSE cut into natural and had a single fill
1048	Fill	1049		Dark brown silty clay fill of post-hole [1049] and contains no finds.
1049	Cut			Cut of moderate bowl-shaped square post-hole containing a single fill (1048)
1050	Fill	1051		Dark brownish with orange flecks silty clay fill of Romano-British ditch [1051]. Below the subsoil (1001). Contains animal bone, Iron Age pottery and some Roman pottery including Samian. However, there is one piece of medieval pottery, from the top of the feature, due to the nature of the soil it did not appear that there were multiple fills.
1051	Cut			Cut of a moderate bowl-shaped curvilinear ditch orientated NE-SW filled by (1050) and cuts into Iron Age ditch fill (1054)

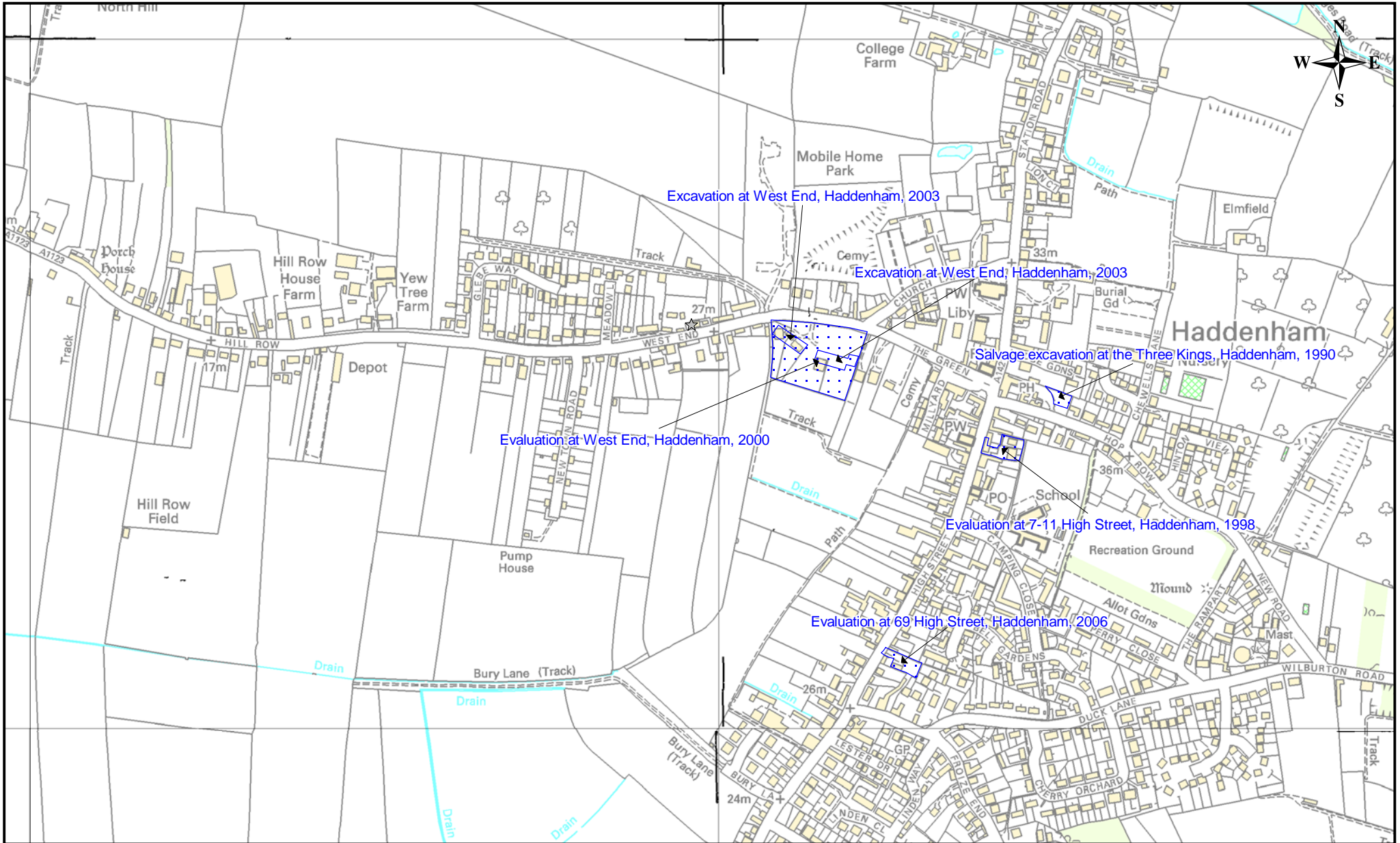
Deposit

Strat No	Context Type	Assoc cut	Group	Description
1052	Fill	1053		Dark brown mixed with orange natural silty clay fill of [1053] contained a few bits of animal bone mainly on upper part of fill with no other finds to date the gully.
1053	Cut			Cut of a moderate U-shaped linear gully orientated NE-SW filled with a single fill (1052). Cut into ditch fill (1076).
1054	Fill	1055		Brownish grey with orange flecks silty clay fill of ditch [1055] with very occasional small stone and flint. Probably equivalent to (1040) and (1046). Cut by [1051] and below subsoil (1001). Contains Iron Age pottery and animal bone.
1055	Cut		1100	Cut of a moderate bowl-shaped linear ditch orientated N-S filled by (1054). Probably equivalent to cuts [1041] and [1047]. Cut into natural (1002)
1056	Fill	1057		Mid brown grey silty clay single fill of ditch [1057] with orangy red patches, very similar fill to (1046). Finds consisted of pottery and animal bone.
1057	Cut			Cut of linear ditch with steep bowl-shaped sides orientated N-S. Cuts ditch [1047]. Same as [1080]
1058	Fill	1059		Mid brownish grey with orange veins silty clay with very occasional natural flint inclusions. Finds consisted of pottery and animal bone. The fill had a slight cassy look.
1059	Cut			Cut of a moderate subcircular irregular sided pit orientated E-W cutting fill (1044) to the East. Has a single fill, (1058), a possible waste pit?
1060	Fill	[1061]		Dark brown sandy clay single fill of ditch [1061], contains no datable material. Equivalent cut [1067] suggests Roman/Saxon
1061	Cut			Cut of steep curvilinear ditch orientated NE-SW containing single fill (1060)
1062	Fill	[1063]		Dark brown silty clay single fill of ditch [1063], relates to cuts [1067] and [1004] containing a dark brown silty clay with few inclusions and no dating material
1063	Cut			N-S running cut of a ditch with one fill (1062). Shallow with moderately sloping sides relates to [1073] and [1004]
1064	Fill	1065		Mid grey with red flecks slightly silty/ sandy clay fill with not a lots of finds, just a little pottery and flint. Possibly Romano-British?
1065	Cut			Cut of a linear feature, slope is steeper on eastern edge. Had a single fill (1064)
1066	Fill	1067		Light grey yellow/ dark brown orange silty clay single fill of linear [1067] with 1% stone inclusions/ finds consist of pottery and animal bone
1067	Cut			Cut of a curvilinear ditch orientated NE-SW with steep bowl-sides. Running from south edge of site.
1068	Fill	1069		Dark brown silty clay fill of ditch [1069] relating to ditches [1063] and [1004]. Contains a few shards of pottery and flint.

Deposit

Strat No	Context Type	Assoc cut	Group	Description
1069	Cut			Cut of a linear ditch running N-S, relating to [1063] and [1004]
1074	Fill	1075		Brownish grey silty clay fill of [1075] with very occasional flint and small stone inclusions. Contains animal bone and some Iron Age pottery sherds.75m
1075	Cut			Cut of a shallow bowl-sided linear ditch running E-W. filled by (1074) and cut into the natural (1002)
1076	Layer			Dark brownish grey silty clay very thin spread with occasional flint and small stone inclusions below the subsoil (1001) and above the natural (1002). Contains some post-medieval pottery and animal bone.
1077	Fill	1078		Light greyish orange sandy clay upper alluvial fill of [1078] with charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds consisted of pottey and animal bone.
1078	Cut			Cut of a linear steep irregular-sided ditch orientated NE-SW with 2 fills, (1077) and (1081) Possible an enclosure ditch?
1079	Fill	1080		Light to mid grey and dark orange snady clay fill of ditch [1080]with sandstone fleck inclusions
1080	Cut			N-S ditch cut equivalent to [1057] excavated to south.
1081	Fill	1078		Orange/grey silty clay alluvial fill at the base of ditch [1078], contains no finds. Is the initial silting up of ditch with context (1077) above.
1100	Group			N-S boundary ditch – [807], [1033], [1037], [1041], [1047], [1055]

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



Scale (at A4): 1:7500

Date: 03/10/2007

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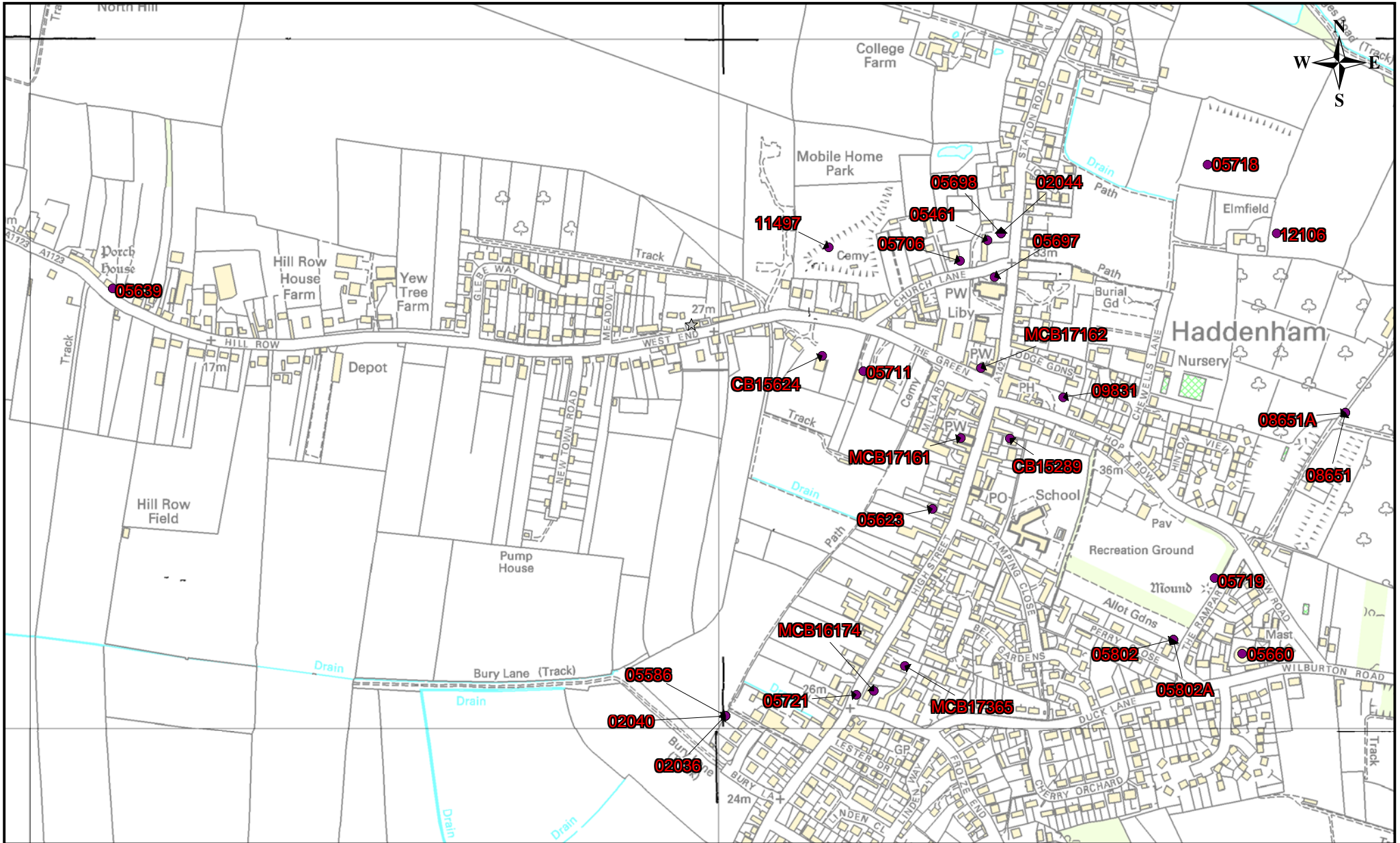
Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record - Fieldwork List

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



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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

Findspot Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

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

FCB691 AXE (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)

Object Material

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

Findspot Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

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

FCB3286 COIN (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Object Material

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

Inhumation Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

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

- 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).
- 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.

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

FCB8463 SPEAR (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB8464 KNIFE (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB8465 BEAD (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB8466 SHIELD (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB8467 BROOCH (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB8468 TWEEZERS (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB8469 SPINDLE WHORL (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB11758 BEAD (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB11759 LATCHLIFTER (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)
 FCB11760 BUCKLE (Early Saxon - 501 AD to 550 AD)

Object Material

IRON
 IRON
 AMBER
 IRON
 BRONZE
 BRONZE
 BONE
 GLASS
 IRON
 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 Statuses 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

Pit	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
Post hole	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
Drain	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Rubbish pit	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Post hole	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Sub surface deposit
Sub surface deposit
Sub surface deposit, brick
Sub surface deposit
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

FCB11730 SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Object Material

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

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

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 Statutes 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