

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
ACACIA HOUSE  
5 THE GREEN  
HADDENHAM  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

NGR: TL 4634 7546

*on behalf of Haddenham Developments Ltd*



Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA

24<sup>th</sup> February 2010

ASC: 1230/HAH/2



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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HAH	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1230
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-71431	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	ECB3290
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Haddenham		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Haddenham		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 4634 7546		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.700 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential and former commercial		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of new housing and commercial units		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	East Cambridgeshire District Council		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	07/00654/FUL		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	26/01/10-27/01/10		
<i>Client:</i>	Haddenham Developments Ltd 22 Rowan Close Haddenham Ely Cambridgeshire CB6 3QF		
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## Internal Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In January 2010 an evaluation was carried out at Acacia House, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire prior to the construction of four houses.*

*Two trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed development; both trenches revealed a large build up of made ground with Trench 1 showing clear tip lines running north to south within the trench section. A possible medieval pit was revealed within the Trench 1 section as well as an Iron Age ditch and possible Iron Age posthole which were both revealed below the made ground cutting the natural strata. Two undated pits were revealed within Trench 2 as well as a medieval feature, all where revealed to be cutting the layers of made ground.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 In January 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Acacia House, 5 The Green, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by *Haddenham Developments Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (McConnell 2009) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *East Cambridgeshire District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice* (CAPCA), and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2009). The relevant planning application reference is 07/00654/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

*Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

### 1.4 *The Site*

#### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated in Haddenham, in the administrative district of East Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). It lies close to the centre of the village, on the south side of The Green and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 4634 7546 (Fig. 2).

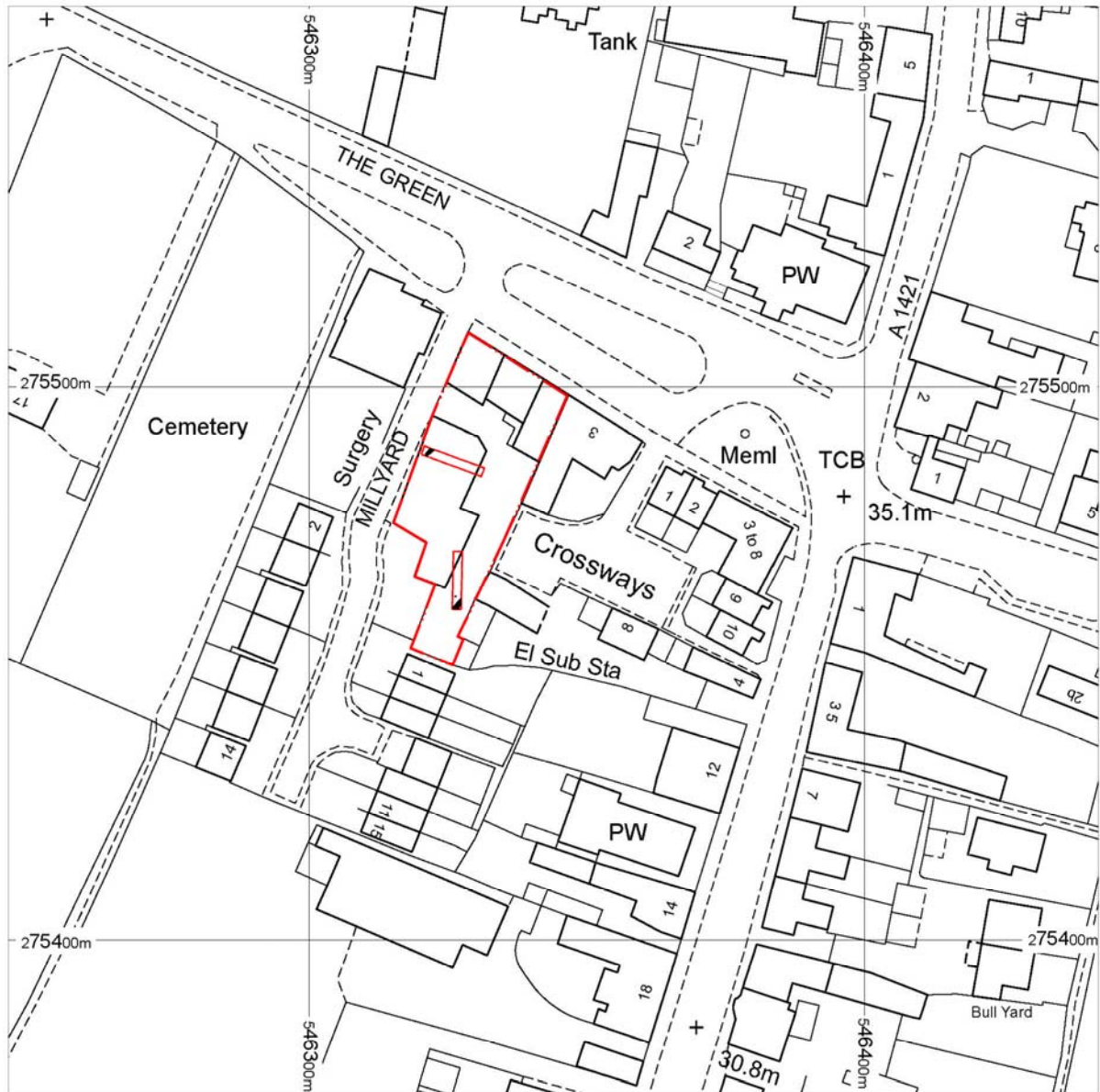
The site is rectangular in shape and the northern part comprises Acacia House, which fronts onto The Green. The rear part of the site comprises an area of hardstanding surrounded by modern brick outbuildings. A site visit was made on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2009 when the outbuildings were in the process of demolition.

#### 1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site has been developed and the natural soils may not survive. If any areas of natural soils survive, they are likely to comprise the *Bearsted 1 Association*, namely well drained coarse loamy sand sandy soils (Soil Survey 1983, 541A). The underlying geology comprises Lower Greensand (BGS, Sheet 188). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c.35m OD*.

#### 1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The development proposal comprises the conversion of Acacia House for commercial use and the demolition of existing buildings to the rear and the construction of four new houses in their place (Fig. 3).



**Figure 2:** Site plan (scale 1:1250)

## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

### 2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### 2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 2.5), which required:

- A programme of linear trial trenching.
- A 5% sample of the development site to be excavated, equating to *c.*25 linear metres of trenches. Actual trench locations are shown on figure 2.
- A metal-detector to be used in order to aid recovery of artefacts.

### 2.4 *Constraints*

Trench 1 was two metres short of its proposed length due to a live water pipe at its southern end, and building foundations at its northern end. Trench 2 was short by one metre due to restriction in the movement of the excavating machine due to a building.



### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

#### 3.1 *Introduction*

The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. Haddenham is an area of considerable archaeological and historical interest (*e.g.* Hall 1996) and the village occupies an ‘island’ of higher ground surrounded by low-lying fenland. The development site has the potential to reveal evidence of a variety of periods but the focus of interest is considered to lie in the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

HER = Historic Environment Record Number

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before AD43)

Excavations at Black Drove in Foulmire Fen, *c.*4km north-west of the development site, revealed activity of the late Mesolithic and later Neolithic periods, comprising a large quantity of worked flints and some Neolithic pottery (Hall 1996, 64). At Haddenham Fen, *c.*4km west of the development site, an extensive barrow-field has been identified, comprising at least ten barrows (burial mounds) of Bronze Age date. South of these monuments, at Upper Delphs, a Neolithic causewayed camp was found by aerial photography. The site is extensive, covering 8.5 hectares, and is one of the largest causewayed enclosures known in Britain (*ibid.*). The monument has been interpreted as having a communal or ritual function, there being no evidence for settlement within it.

In contrast to the above, evidence for prehistoric activity on the island now occupied by Haddenham village is relatively slight. Excavations at 40 West End have revealed prehistoric ditches (Bishop 2007; HER ECB2767). More recent excavations in an adjacent area of the village has revealed evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, along with settlement of Iron Age date, extending into the Roman period (McNicol 2009: ECB3031).

#### 3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the area was away from the main centres of settlement and communications, which were focused on *Duroliponte* (Cambridge). There is limited evidence to suggest that the ‘island’ at Haddenham was occupied during this period, notably *c.*200m west of the development site where parts of a number of late Iron Age and Roman enclosures were recorded (Grassam 2005). One of the ditches contained eighteen cattle and horse burials, arranged nose-to-tail, which may have been ritual burials (Phillips & Grassam 2006; HER MCB15624, ECB1939).

The Bronze Age barrow at Upper Delphs was reused during the Roman period when an octagonal temple was constructed over it. An articulated sheep skeleton was present, which has been interpreted as a further sacrificial burial. The temple was rebuilt in the third century (Evans & Hodder 2006; Malim 2005, 194).

### 3.4 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The present settlement of Haddenham may have originated during the Saxon period, but little is known of the early development of the village. Part of a cemetery of this period has been recorded to the east of the development site, at the Three Kings public house (HER 11678), where an intact double burial and several disturbed single burials were present (Robinson & Duhig 1993).

Further evidence of the significance of the area during this period is provided by a 7<sup>th</sup> century stone cross, known as *St Olvin's Cross*. This stood in the village until 18<sup>th</sup> century, when it was relocated to Ely Cathedral.

### 3.5 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The development site lies close to the core of the medieval village and immediately south of The Green. During this period settlement was probably centred on the High Street and excavations at numbers 7 to 11 High Street revealed a pit and posthole dating between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Whittaker 1998; HER ECB194). Residual medieval pottery was also recorded from later archaeological features (*ibid*).

The church of the Holy Trinity is situated c.150m southeast of development site, on the north side of The Green (HCR MCB6935). The church dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> century but was extensively restored by *R R Rowe* in 1876 (Pevsner 2002, 399-400).

The extent of the medieval settlement is not known. Excavations adjacent to the church, at The Manor, Church Lane, did not reveal the presence of archaeological remains (Davies *et al* 2008) and during the medieval period, the development site may have been on the periphery of, or outside, the principal area of settlement.

### 3.6 **Post-Medieval and Modern** (1500-present)

The first edition Ordnance Survey one inch to the mile scale map was published in 1836 and shows the village as a linear settlement, which buildings lining both sides of the High Street and around the church. A separate group of houses is shown to the west of the development site, at West End. A small enclosure is shown on the south side of The Green, to the west of the development site.

Haddenham was enclosed in 1847 (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 58) and the enclosure map shows the development site and the surrounding area in detail. The development site is shown as part of a larger land parcel occupying the corner of the Green and The High Street. The minor road named Millyard, which follows the west side of the development site, is also shown on the enclosure map.

The first large-scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1887 and illustrates the development site in detail. The site boundaries had been established by this time and Acacia House is shown, with a number of outbuildings to the rear.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation. Full descriptions of the trenches, in tabulated form, are provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Two trenches were excavated across the development site. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Following excavation each trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The soil heaps were visually scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 2-5: Plates 1-6)

Trench 1 was situated at the southern end of the site, running north-south. It was 10.5m long and 1.6m wide. Its stratigraphy consisted of:

*Modern Surface* (101)  
Tarmac and rubble - c.0.50m

*Made ground* (110)  
Made ground consisting of clay, chalk and sand deposits with small brick fragment inclusions (not retained) - 0.3-0.9m.  
Clear tip lines could be seen in the made ground, with a gradual increase in depth from the northern to the southern end of the trench (Fig 5: Plate 2).

*Natural* (103)  
Light brown-orange coarse sand with flint and gravel inclusions.

### 4.3 Archaeological features

#### 4.3.1 Pit [102] (Fig. 5: Plate 3)

A possible pit was revealed within the east facing trench section. It was 'U' shaped in profile with steep sides and a shallow concave base. The pit had two distinct fills:

(108) The primary fill consisted of loose mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions. No archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

(109) The secondary fill consisted of loose mid brown - orange mottled silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded flint and chalk fleck inclusions. No archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

The pit was only seen in the east facing section and was not seen in plan during excavation due to its fills (108+109) being very similar to the layer of dark brown made ground (110). Due to the similarities in colour and consistency its full profile and dimensions were unclear.

One sherd of 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century 'Ely' type ware, a calcareous type fabric constructed of quartz sand, was discovered in the trench section. The sherd was found just above fill (109), possibly within the dark made ground (110) or

within the pit itself. As it is unclear whether the pottery was discovered within the pit or the made ground it has been retained, but cannot be used to date this feature.

Pit [102] cut ditch [104] and was cut by a modern water pipe on its southern side. This feature did not cut into the natural strata (103).

#### 4.3.2 **Ditch [104]** (Figs. 3-6: Plates 4 & 6)

A ditch [104] was revealed in plan running northeast-southwest across the southern end of the trench. It was 0.93m wide and 0.4m deep, with gradual sides and a concave 'V shaped' base.

The ditch fill (105) consisted of light brown-yellow loose silty sand, with occasional small sub-rounded chalk and pebble inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

Two sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery were revealed within the fill, constructed of a thick, slightly soft, hand-built ware with sparse chaff and calcareous material. One piece of animal bone and 20 small pieces of daub were also revealed within the fill.

The ditch was cut by pit [102] and was also cut by a modern water pipe, both seen within the east facing trench section. The ditch cut into the natural strata (103).

#### 4.3.3 **Posthole [106]** (Figs. 3, 4 & 7: Plates 5 & 6)

A posthole [106] was revealed *c.*2.1m from the southern end of the trench. It was circular in plan, 0.24m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a sharp concave base.

The fill (107) consisted of light brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded chalk and pebble inclusions.

Two small fragments of daub (max 0.03m) were discovered within its fill, similar to the pieces found within ditch fill (105).

The posthole cut into the natural strata (103).

#### 4.4 **Trench 2** (Figs. 2, 3 & 8-10: Plates 7-10)

Trench 2 was situated at the northern end of the site. It was 11.5m long and 1.6m wide. Its stratigraphy consisted of:

*Modern Surface* (200)

Tarmac and rubble - c.0.50m

*Made ground* (209)

Made ground consisting of different clay, chalk and sand deposits with small brick fragment inclusions (not retained) - 0.3-0.9m

Clear tip lines could be seen in the made ground (Plate 7).

*Natural* (208)

Light brown-orange coarse sand with flint and gravel inclusions

#### 4.5 **Archaeological features**

##### 4.5.1 **Pit [202]** (Fig. 10: Plate 8)

A possible pit [202] was revealed within the south-southwest facing trench section. It was 'U' shaped in profile with steep sides and a shallow concave base. The pit had two distinct fills:

(207) The primary fill consisted of loose light brown-yellow coarse silty sand, similar to the natural bedrock. No archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

(201) The secondary fill consisted mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions. No archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

The pit was not seen in plan during excavation due to its secondary fill (201) being very similar to a layer of dark brown made-ground (209). The similarities in colour and consistency to the layer of made ground, combined with modern rooting to the west of the pit meant its full profile and dimensions were unclear. The pit was only seen within the south-southwest facing trench section.

Pit [202] cut ditch/pit [205] at its base, seen within the trench section. This feature did not cut into the natural strata (208). No archaeological finds were revealed within the fill of this feature.

##### 4.5.2 **Pit [204]** (Fig. 9: Plates 9)

A possible pit [204] was revealed within the north-northeast facing trench section. It was 2m wide and 0.9m deep with a 'U' shaped in profile with steep sides and a shallow concave base.

The fill (203) consisted off moderate-firm dark brown silty-clay with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles and occasional handmade "Burwell White" brick fragments (not retained). No other archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

The feature cut into the natural strata (208), but was not seen in plan during excavation due to its fill (203) being very similar to the layer of dark brown made-ground (209). Once cleaned within section it could be seen that the pit cut the dark brown layer (209) as high as the modern made ground of rubble

and tarmac (200). No archaeological finds were revealed within the fill of this feature.

4.5.3 **Pit/ditch [205]** (Figs. 3, 8, 10-11: Plate 10)

A linear feature [205] was revealed at the west-northwest end of the trench. The feature ran into the northern trench section and terminated at the point it entered the southern trench section. The feature was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with gradual sloping sides and a flat-irregular base.

The fill (206) consisted of mid brown-orange, moderate to firm silty clay with frequent pebble inclusions (max 0.04m)

Two sherds of medieval pottery were discovered within the fill. One was of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century 'Grimston ware' a wheel-thrown, dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces. The other sherd was 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century 'Ely ware', normally constructed of a quartz sand and calcareous fabric.

The feature cut into the natural strata (208) and was cut and truncated by pit [202], as seen in the south-southwest facing trench section.



**Plate 1:** General site conditions



**Plate 2:** Section of Trench 1, note tarmac and rubble overlying layers of made ground.



**Plate 3:** Pit [102] in trench section, looking west



**Plate 4:** Southwest facing section through ditch [104], looking northeast.



**Plate 5:** Posthole [106] 100% excavated, looking south



**Plate 6:** Southern end of trench 1, showing ditch [104] and posthole [106].



**Plate 7:** Section of Trench 2, note tarmac and rubble overlying layers of made ground.



**Plate 8:** Pit [202] in SSW facing trench section



**Plate 9:** Pit [204] in NNE facing trench section, looking SSW



**Plate 10:** Southeast facing section through pit [205], looking NW



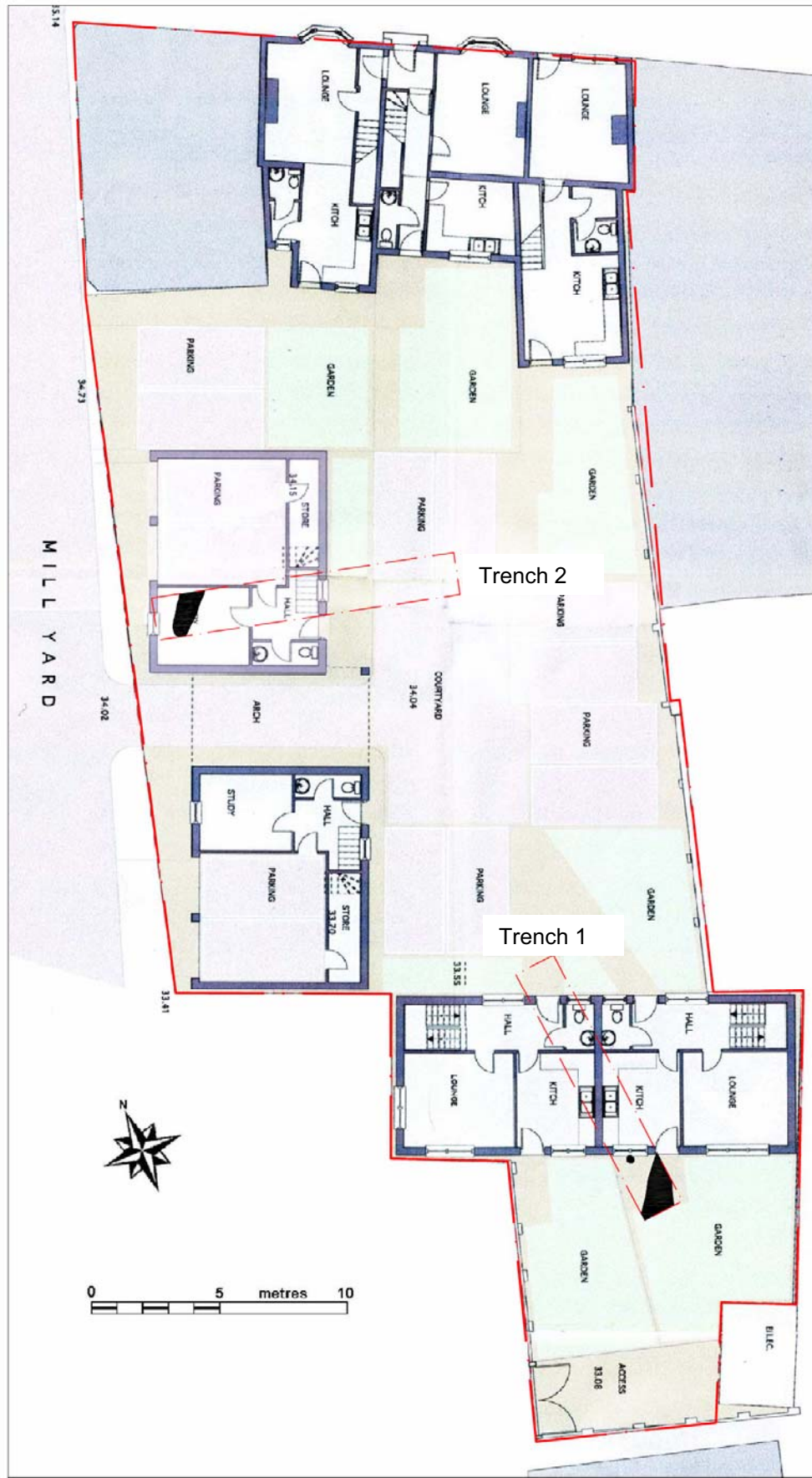


Figure 3: Archaeological features within the proposed development plan (scale 1:250)

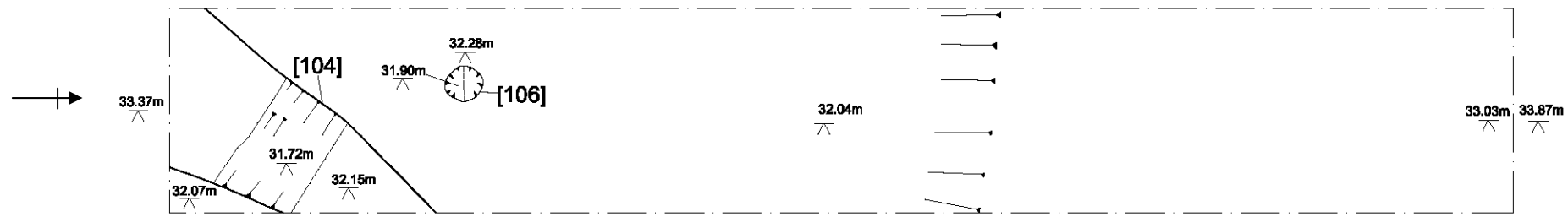


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 1 (scale 1:50)

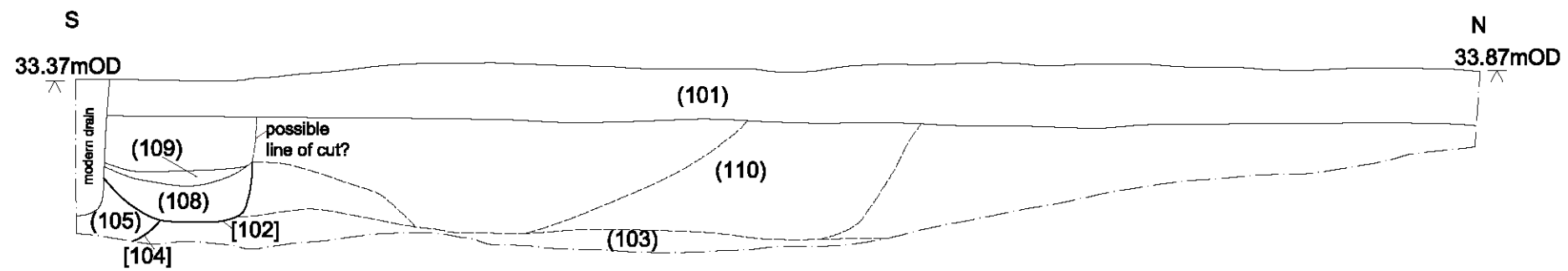


Figure 5: Trench 1, east facing trench section (scale 1:50)

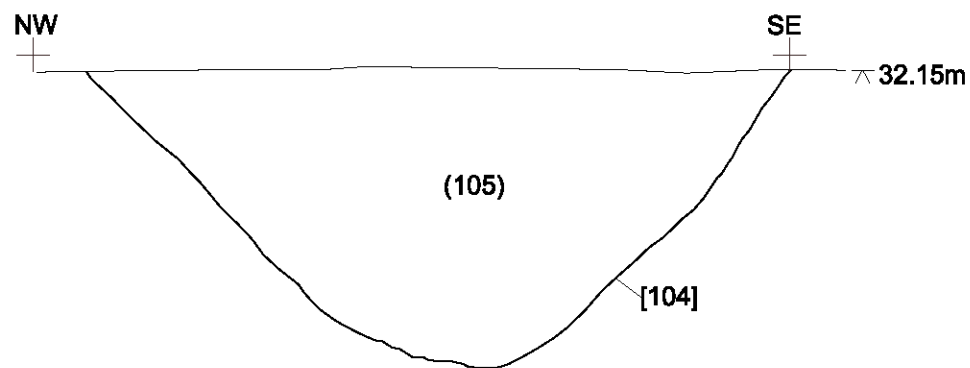


Figure 6: Section through ditch [104] (scale 1:10)

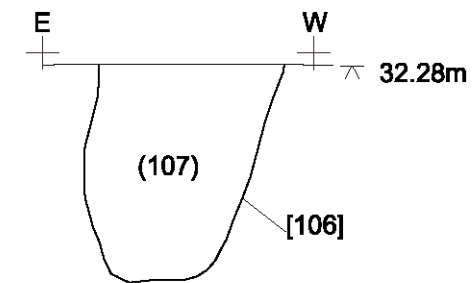


Figure 7: Section through posthole [106] (scale 1:10)

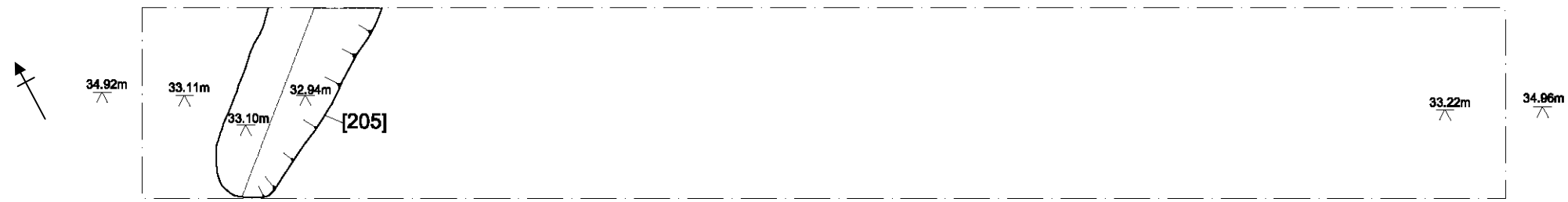


Figure 8: Plan of trench 2 (scale 1:50)

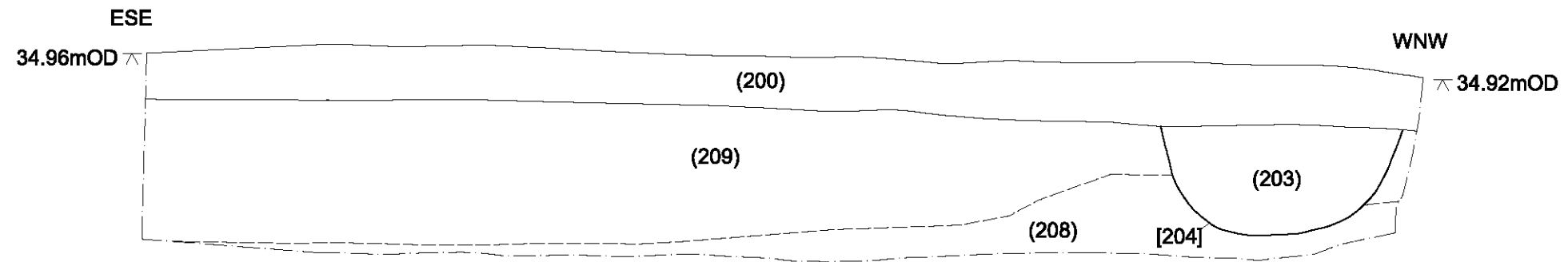


Figure 9: Trench 2, NNE facing trench section (scale 1:50)

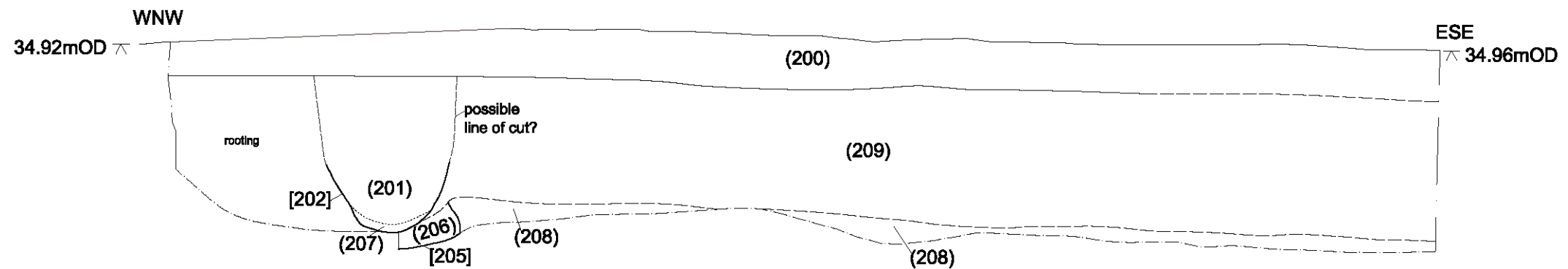


Figure 10: Trench 2, SSW facing trench section (scale 1:50)

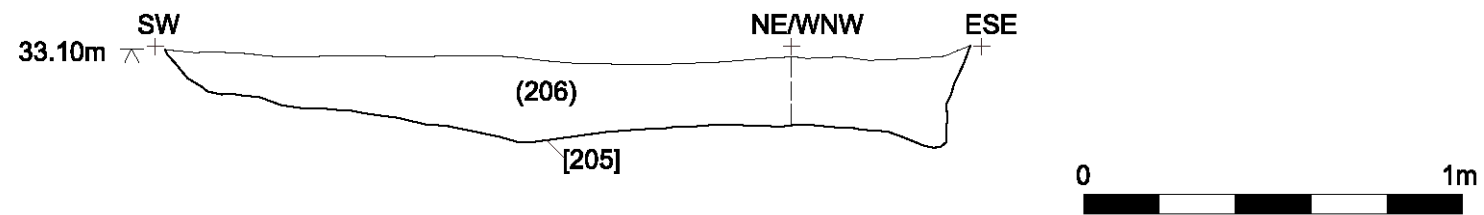


Figure 11: Section through feature [205] (scale 1:20)

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Ditch [104] provided the first evidence of activity on the site in the form of two sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery. The discovery of the Iron Age pottery provides further evidence that there was Iron Age settlement on the island which Haddenham village now occupies.
- 5.2 Daub fragments were discovered within ditch [104] as well as posthole [106]. Both features were revealed below the layer of made ground (110) suggesting that the posthole may also be Iron Age in date.
- 5.3 The site would have originally sloped quite considerably north to south, down to the lower levels of the fen that surround Haddenham. The large quantities of made ground were most likely put down as an attempt to level the site. Clear tip lines could be seen within Trench 1 with a gradual increase in depth from the northern to the southern end of the trench.
- 5.4 Pits [102], [202], [204] and feature [205] all cut the layers of made ground that covered the site, dateable evidence was only revealed within feature [205] in the form of two sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery. Feature [205] cut the layer of made ground therefore it can be adjudged that the made ground is of an earlier date.
- 5.5 The evidence of medieval activity on the site with the discovery of a number of pits coupled with the significant amount of made ground on the site, suggest that the medieval core of Haddenham most likely extended and included the development site.
- 5.6 **Confidence rating**  
On-site conditions for the archaeological works were good and the work took place in predominantly dry weather. Excellent co-operation was received from the contractors and a mid-high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the archaeological works.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Haddenham Developments Ltd*. The writer is grateful to Ms Louise Steventon for her assistance and Paul Blinkhorn for his quick response and analysis on the pottery sherds. The project was monitored by Dan McConnell of *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)* on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the onsite contractors.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA and Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

## 7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Original specialist reports and supporting information
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Cambridgeshire County Store*.

## 8. References


### *Standards & Specifications*


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## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

<b>Trench 1</b>							
		<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
		<b>Length</b>	10.5m	<b>Width</b>	1.6m	<b>Depth</b>	0.85-1.5m
		<b>Levels</b>					
		<b>Trench top N</b>		33.87m OD			
		<b>Trench base N</b>		33.03m OD			
		<b>Trench top S</b>		33.37m OD			
		<b>Trench base S</b>		32.07m OD			
		<b>Trench centre base</b>		32.04m OD			
		<b>Ditch [104] top</b>		32.15m OD			
		<b>Ditch [104] base</b>		31.72m OD			
		<b>Posthole [106] top</b>		32.28m OD			
		<b>Posthole [106] base</b>		31.90m OD			
		<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
		<b>North</b>	TL 463269 - 754704		<b>South</b>	TL 463265 - 754599	
<b>Orientation</b>			North-South				
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			General excavation				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: mm)</b>	<b>Thickness (max: mm)</b>	<b>Depth (BGL: mm)</b>		
101	Layer	Modern tarmac	-	0.50m	0		
109	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [102]. Mid brown-orange silty clay, occasional small pebbles and flint	>1.05m	0.12m	0.68m		
108	Fill	Primary fill of pit [102]. Mid-dark brown silty clay, occasional small pebbles and flint	>1.10m	0.28m	0.80m		
102	<b>Cut</b>	Cut of Pit, 'U' shaped section. Steep sided with a gradual concave base. Southern edge cut by modern water pipe.	>1.10m	-	1.08m		
110	Layer	Made ground, comprising clay, silts and sand. Clear tip lines can be seen in section with a gradual increase in depth from the N to S end of the trench.	-	0.30-0.9m	0.50m		
107	Fill	Fill of posthole [106]. Light brown sandy silt occasional small sub-rounded chalk and pebble inclusions. Two small fragments of daub.	0.25m	0.29m	1.09m		
106	<b>Cut</b>	Cut of posthole. 'U' shaped section steep sided, sharp break of base and top. Slight undercutting on eastern side.	0.25 diameter	-	1.38m		
105	Fill	Fill of ditch [104]. Light brown sandy silt occasional small sub-rounded chalk and pebble inclusions. Twenty small fragments of daub, two sherds of pottery and one fragment of bone.	0.93m	0.40m	c.1.08		
104	<b>Cut</b>	Cut of ditch, running NE-SW across the trench. 'V' shaped section gradual break of slope at top and bottom. 45° sides	0.93m	-	c.1.48		
103	Natural	Light brown-orange coarse sand with flint and gravel inclusions.	-	-	0.6-1.3m		

<b>Trench 2</b>							
		<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
		<b>Length</b>	11.5m	<b>Width</b>	1.6m	<b>Depth</b>	1.55m
		<b>Levels</b>					
		<b>Trench top ESE</b>		34.96m OD			
		<b>Trench base ESE</b>		33.22m OD			
		<b>Trench top WNW</b>		34.92m OD			
		<b>Trench base WNW</b>		33.11m OD			
		<b>Pit [205] top</b>		33.10m OD			
		<b>Pit [205] base</b>		32.94m OD			
		<b>Pit [204] top</b>		31.60m OD			
<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>							
<b>WNW</b>	TL 463205 - 754885		<b>ESE</b>	TL 463314 - 754848			
<b>Orientation</b>			WNW-ESE				
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			General excavation				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: m)</b>	<b>Thickness (max: m)</b>	<b>Depth (BGL: m)</b>		
200	Layer	Modern tarmac	-	0.50m	0		
203	Fill	Fill of pit [204]. Dark brown Silty clay. Similar to made ground (209). Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	1.96m	0.9m	0.50m		
204	Cut	Cut of pit [204]. Only seen in NNE facing section. Not seen in plan. Cut as high as the modern tarmac (200). 'U' shaped section, steep sided, concave base.	1.96m	-	1.40m		
201	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [202]. Dark brown silty clay. Similar to made ground (209), occasional chalk inclusions, rooting on WNW side.	1.13m	>0.6m	Unclear		
207	Fill	Primary fill of pit [202]. Course yellow-light brown sand. Similar to the natural strata. Probable slumping.	0.50m	0.06m	1.70m		
202	Cut	Cut of pit [202]. Only seen in SSW facing section, not seen in plan. 'U' shaped section, steep sided, concave base.	1.13m	-	1.76m		
206	Fill	Fill of pit [205]. Moderate-firm, mid brown-orange silty clay. Frequent pebble inclusions (max 40mm). Two medieval pot sherds.	0.84m	0.24m	1.54m		
205	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch [205]. Linear in plan continuing into the northern trench edge, terminating at the southern trench edge. Shallow 'U' shaped section, gradual sides and a flat-concave base.	0.84m	-	1.78m		
209	Layer	Made ground, comprising clay, silts and sand. Clear tip lines can be seen in section.	-	1-1.2m	1-1.2m		
208	Natural	Light brown-orange course sand with flint and gravel inclusions.	-	-	c.1.5-1.7m		



## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Acacia House, 5 The Green, Haddenham, Cambs			SITE NO/CODE: 1230/HAH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench One general shot, looking north, 2x1m scale
2	✓	✓	Trench One general shot, looking north, 2x1m scale
3	✓	✓	Trench One, southern end looking west, 1x1m scale
4	✓	✓	Trench One, southern end looking west, 1x1m scale
5	✓	✓	Trench One stratigraphy looking east, 2x1m scale
6	✓	✓	Trench One stratigraphy looking east, 2x1m scale
7	✓	✓	Southwest facing section through ditch [104], looking northeast, 1x1m scale
8	✓	✓	Southwest facing section through ditch [104], looking northeast, 1x1m scale
9	✓	✓	Posthole [106] 100% excavated, looking south 1x1m scale
10	✓	✓	Posthole [106] 100% excavated, looking south 1x1m scale
11	✓	✓	Trench Two general shot, looking WNW, 2x1m scale
12	✓	✓	Trench Two stratigraphy, looking NNE, 1x2m scale
13	✓	✓	Southeast facing section through pit [205], looking NW, 1x1m scale
14	✓	✓	Pit [204] in NNE facing trench section, looking SSW, 1x2m
15	✓	✓	Pit [202] in SSW facing trench section, looking NNE, 1x2m
16	✓	✓	Pit [202] in SSW facing trench section, looking NNE, 1x2m
17		✓	Trench One stratigraphy looking east, 2x1m scale
18		✓	Trench One stratigraphy looking east, 2x1m scale
19		✓	Trench One stratigraphy looking east, 2x1m scale
20		✓	Trench One stratigraphy looking east, 2x1m scale
21		✓	Trench Two general shot, looking WNW, 2x1m scale
22		✓	Trench Two general shot, looking WNW, 2x1m scale
23		✓	General working shot
24		✓	General working shot
25		✓	General working shot
26		✓	General working shot
27		✓	General working shot
28		✓	General working shot
29		✓	General working shot
30		✓	Trench Two stratigraphy, looking NNE, 1x2m scale
31		✓	Trench Two stratigraphy, looking NNE, 1x2m scale
32		✓	Pit [102] in trench section, looking west, 2x1m
33		✓	Pit [102] in trench section, looking west, 2x1m
34		✓	Trench Two southern end in plan, 2x1m scale
35		✓	Trench Two southern end in plan, 2x1m scale
36		✓	ESE facing section through Pit [205], looking WNW, 1x1m
37		✓	ESE facing section through Pit [205], looking WNW, 1x1m
38		✓	Pit [204] in NNE facing trench section, looking SSW, 1x1m scale
39		✓	Pit [202] in SSW facing trench section, looking NNE, 1x1m scale

## Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
Unstratified	1	90							
(105)	2	58	1	23				Daub fragments	20
(206)	2	109							
(107)								Daub fragments	2

## Appendix 4: Specialist Reports

### Pottery from Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (Site 1230/HAH)

*Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 5 sherds with a total weight of 257g. It comprised a mixture of Iron Age and medieval material. The following fabrics were noted:

IA: **Iron Age**. Thick, slightly soft, hand-built ware, sparse chaff and calcareous material., rare rounded quartz up to 1mm. Middle – Late Iron Age.

ELY: **Ely Ware**, mid 12th -15th century (Spoerry 2008): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'. 2 sherds, 190g.

GRIM: **Grimston Ware**: 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. 1 sherd, 9g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The sherds are all in fairly large and in good condition. The medieval sherds are all from glazed jugs, and are typical finds at sites of the period in the region. The sherd of Ely ware from context [206] is from a jug with a plain strap handle, a type which Spoerry (2008) saw as being no earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but mostly 15<sup>th</sup> century (ibid. 52).

Cntxt	IA		ELY		GRIM		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
U/S			1	90			U/S
105	2	58					IA
206			1	100	1	9	13thC
Total	2	58	2	190	1	9	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

### Bibliography

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Spoerry, P, 2008 *Ely Wares* E Anglian Archaeology **122**

## Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Acacia House, 5 The Green, Haddenham, Cambs	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-71431
Short Description:	<p>In January 2010 ASC Ltd carried out an evaluation at Acacia House, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire prior to the construction of four houses.</p> <p>Two trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed development; both trenches revealed a large build up of made ground with Trench 1 showing clear tip lines running north to south within the trench section. A possible medieval pit was revealed within the Trench 1 section as well as an Iron Age ditch and possible Iron Age posthole which were both revealed below the made ground cutting the natural strata. Two undated pits were revealed within Trench 2 as well as a medieval feature, all where revealed to be cutting the layers of made ground.</p>		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Residential and former commercial	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	None
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Linear ditch containing medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone, post-hole containing CBM, and three pits, one of which containing medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 4634 7546
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Acacia House, 5 The Green, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire,		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.700 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c. 32m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Dan McConnell	Project design originator:	David Fell BA MA MIFA
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Haddenham Developments Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Fieldwork start date:	26/01/10	Fieldwork end date:	27/01/10
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Cambridge County Store	Pottery, B&W photographs and negatives	
Paper:		Brief, Project Design, Eval Report, Trench sheets, context sheets, section and plan drawings, survey register	
Digital:		All digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Acacia House, 5 The Green, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1230/HAH/1		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA		
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