

# Land at Church Farm Upwood, Cambridgeshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



June 2016

**Client: Brand Associates for The  
Ernest Shepperson Trust**

OA East Report No: 1935

OASIS No: oxfordar3-253233

NGR: TL 2604 8264

**Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*By Steven Graham BA*

*With contributions by Rachel Fosberry ACIfA and Richard Mortimer MCIfA*

*Editor: Richard Mortimer MCIfA*

*Illustrator: Devin Johnson*

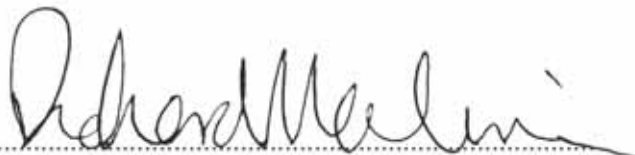
*Report Date: May 2016*

**Report Number:** 1935  
**Site Name:** Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire  
**HER Event No:** ECB 4720  
**Date of Works:** May 2016  
**Client Name:** Brand Associates for The Ernest Shepperson Trust  
**Client Ref:** 19389  
**Planning Ref:** 15/00049/FUL  
**Grid Ref:** TL 2604 8264  
**Site Code:** UPRCHF16  
**Finance Code:** UPRCHF16  
**Receiving Body:** Cambridgeshire County Council Stores

**Accession No:**

**Prepared by:** Steve Graham  
**Position:** Archaeological Supervisor  
**Date:** 2/6/16

**Checked by:** Richard Mortimer  
**Position:** Senior Project Manager  
**Date:** 2/6/16  
**Signed:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Disclaimer**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

**Oxford Archaeology East,**  
15 Trafalgar Way,  
Bar Hill,  
Cambridge,  
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500  
f: 01223 850599  
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oeast>

© Oxford Archaeology East 2016  
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

**Table of Contents**

**Table of Contents**

**Summary..... 6**

**1 Introduction..... 8**

    1.1 Location and scope of work..... 8

    1.2 Geology and topography..... 8

    1.3 Archaeological and historical background..... 8

    1.4 Acknowledgements..... 9

**2 Aims and Methodology..... 10**

    2.1 Aims..... 10

    2.2 Methodology..... 10

**3 Results..... 11**

    3.1 Introduction..... 11

    3.2 Trench 1 (Fig.4, Plate 1)..... 11

    3.3 Trench 2 (Fig.4, Plate 2)..... 12

    3.4 Trench 3 (Fig.4, Plate 5)..... 12

    3.5 Trench 4 (Fig.4, Plate 6)..... 13

    3.6 Trench 5..... 13

    3.7 Trench 6 (Fig.4, Plate 7)..... 13

    3.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 4)..... 14

    3.9 Finds Summary..... 15

    3.10 Environmental Summary..... 15

**4 Discussion and Conclusions..... 16**

    4.1 Medieval..... 16

    4.2 Post-Medieval..... 16

    4.3 Modern..... 16

    4.4 Significance..... 17

    4.5 Recommendations..... 17

**Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory..... 18**

**Appendix B. Finds Reports..... 22**

---

B.1 Ceramic and Worked Stone.....	22
<b>Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....</b>	<b>24</b>
C.1 Environmental samples.....	24
C.2 Animal Bone.....	26
<b>Appendix D. Bibliography.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Appendix E. OASIS Report Form.....</b>	<b>28</b>

### List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map  
Fig. 2 Extract from the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1926-7)  
Fig. 3 Plan of Trenches 1 to 7  
Fig. 4 Selected Sections

### List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1 from the North with pits **28** and **32** in foreground  
Plate 2 Trench 2 from the south-east  
Plate 3 Ditch **18** from the south-east  
Plate 4 Ditch **18** and Pit **22** from the south-east  
Plate 5 Trench 3 from the south-east with pit **37** in the foreground  
Plate 6 Trench 4 from the north with ditch **47** and pit **49** in the foreground  
Plate 7 Trench 6 from the north-west with pond **10** in the foreground  
Plate 8 Ditch **6** from the north-east  
Plate 9 Ditch **1** from the south-east

## Summary

*Between the 16th and the 19th of May, OA East carried out an archaeological evaluation within the farmyard at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire. A total of seven evaluation trenches were excavated and uncovered a series of pits and ditches.*

*A ditch located on the northern side of the site, parallel to Church Lane, contained finds dating to the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries and probably represents the medieval roadside ditch. Also present were postholes containing pottery from the same period.*

*Two ditches located in the south-west corner of the site contained tile and brick from the late medieval or post-medieval periods. These were neither conclusively dated nor interpreted but could feasibly have had a temporary defensive use, potentially representing minor fortifications from the Civil War period.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in advance of the construction of seven new houses and 2 barn conversions in the yard at Church Farm, Church Lane, Upwood.
- 1.1.3 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 15/00049/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.4 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development site is located south of Church Lane, between the High St and the Huntingdon Road and sits within a relatively flat landscape at approximately 18m aOD. This site is on Oxford Clay formation mudstone overlain by Oadby Member - Diamicton. (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>)).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development area is situated in an area of high archaeological potential within the centre of a medieval village between 50m and 150m east of the 12th century Saint Peters church (Historic Environment Record reference CB14914) within the farmyard of Church Farm.
- 1.3.2 There is little evidence of prehistoric or Roman Activity within the immediate vicinity of the site with only a single flint blade core retrieved 250m north of the site (CHER 01032).
- 1.3.3 Upwood appears in the chronicles of Ramsey Abbey as the home of its founder Earl Ailwine. It had been given to Ailwine with the fisheries of the neighbouring streams by King Edgar. On Ailwine's death in 992 Upwood (and Raveley) were given to Ramsey Abbey, in whose hands it remained until the Dissolution. ([www.upwood.org/index.php/2-uncategorised/61-historical-background](http://www.upwood.org/index.php/2-uncategorised/61-historical-background))
- 1.3.4 An evaluation north-east of the site recorded evidence of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture in the western part of Farm Close (TL 264 830) Evidence of probable drainage ditches on a different alignment was also identified, although no datable artefacts were recovered. (MCB17960).

- 1.3.5 Close by is further east to west and north to south aligned ridge and furrow (TL 264 832), possibly extending further east, (CHER11631)
- 1.3.6 Three trial trenches were excavated on land at the sewage treatment works (TL 251 823) south-west of the site. The trench within the sewage works compound revealed low density activity in the form of a post medieval feature and two drainage/boundary ditches of probable medieval date. Ditch features were also observed but not excavated to the west of the compound, some of which may be part of the same field system. No remains were recorded during a subsequent watching brief. (MCB16275).
- 1.3.7 South-west of the proposed development area, well preserved medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded in two directions (TL 254 824 ) and with a north to south hollow way. These are overlain by a later raised path. (CHER 11849).
- 1.3.8 Directly west of the site are earthworks (CHER0286) identified as medieval ridge and furrow cultivation on The Warren, directly north of Meadow Road (TL 255 827)
- 1.3.9 Directly north of Church Lane (TL 261 829) are the possible remains of a medieval moat (CHER01032).
- 1.3.10 Upwood was granted to Sir Richard Williams (alias Cromwell) after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1540. In 1649 his great grandson Sir Oliver Cromwell, Henry his brother and various members of the family joined in selling the manor of Upwood to Stephen Pheasant of Grays Inn, London. The manor remained in the Pheasant family until 1723 when it came into the hands of Lemman Hutchins. It passed through the Hutchins family until, by marriage, it came into the ownership of Capt. Richard Bickerton, whose son, also named Richard, had a distinguished naval career as second in command under Nelson, 1804–5. The manor then passed into the Hussey and Moubray families until it was sold, along with the manor house, Upwood House, in 1919 - 1920. ([www.upwood.org/index.php/2-uncategorised/61-historical-background](http://www.upwood.org/index.php/2-uncategorised/61-historical-background)).
- 1.3.11 The park and gardens of Upwood House (TL 258 827) were screened from the road by a high brick wall and a belt of trees, with a short avenue leading to the house. Sale documents from 1920 list a sunken tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, a shrubbery with woodland walks and a walled kitchen garden. Parts of the garden have been sold for individual houses (MCB19197).
- 1.3.12 Directly south-west of the site is Carlton House (TL 258 826) 60 yards from the church and built to an L-shaped plan with wings extending to the north-east and south-east (CHER02841).

## 1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA East would like to thank Brand Associates and the Ernest Shepperson Trust for commissioning and funding the work. The site was managed by Richard Mortimer and surveyed by David Brown. The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Graham and Adele Lord. The brief was written by Gemma Stewart of CCT HET who also monitored the work. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists who contributed to the report, the illustrator and the editor and to Jason Peters for sharing his local knowledge. Plant hire and driver were supplied by Philip Hall Plant.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required the excavation of seven trenches measuring between 10m and 50m long and 1.8m wide. The total length of trenching would be c.130m, a 5% sample of the application area.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GSO8 with a “Smartnet” live data feed.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were visually scanned with then with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Bucket sampling of the subsoils beneath the yard surfaces was carried out but produced no material not demonstrably modern.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were dry, with alternating bright sunshine and overcast conditions.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Seven trenches were excavated and all, with the exception of Trench 5, contained archaeological features or deposits. Trench 1 contained five small pits/postholes. Trench 2 contained a ditch and two pits/postholes. Trench 3 contained a ditch, a posthole and a possible pond. Trench 4 contained two ditches and two pits (including a modern animal burial). Trench 6 contained two ditches, a posthole, a pit and large, modern pond. Trench 7 contained a ditch.

3.1.2 The natural undisturbed geology was overlain by a mid greyish brown clay-sand subsoil (5) containing a moderate amount of chalk nodules and angular/round moderate sized stones randomly distributed throughout and with fragments of modern brick and tile throughout (not retained). This was overlain by a dark greyish brown clay silt topsoil (4) containing a moderate amount of chalk nodules and angular/round moderate sized stones randomly distributed throughout and again with fragments of modern brick and tile throughout. In an area of approximately 1550 sqm at the northern side of the proposed development area (covering trenches 1,2,3 and 5), surviving topsoil was overlain by a layer of modern machine manufactured red brick and hardcore (36).

### 3.2 Trench 1 (Fig.3, Plate 1)

3.2.1 This trench was located at the centre of the site, it was 15m long and 1.8m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.42m and 0.68m below the top of the trench. Located at the north-eastern end of the trench were five small pits/postholes.

3.2.2 Emerging from under the north-eastern end of the trench was pit **28** (Fig.4, Section 8, Plate 1). The sub-circular pit was 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep. It was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The pit contained a single fill of blue grey silt clay (29), containing mottled green grey elements and with a single animal bone retrieved from the fill.

3.2.3 Directly to the south-east was pit **32** (Plate 1). This sub-circular pit was 0.52m wide and 0.06m deep. It was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The pit contained a single fill (33) of blue grey silt clay with no finds.

3.2.4 Emerging from under the north-eastern side of trench was posthole **30**. This circular posthole was 0.19m wide and 0.08m deep. The posthole was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The posthole contained a single fill (31) of grey brown silt clay from which a single, small sherd of medieval shelly ware (4g) was retrieved. There was no evidence of a post-pipe or packing.

3.2.5 Located 3m from the north-eastern end of the trench, on the eastern side of the trench was posthole **34**. This sub-circular posthole was 0.2m wide and 0.09m deep. The posthole was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. Its single fill (35) was a grey brown silt clay containing no evidence of a post-pipe or packing.

3.2.6 Located 1m to the south-west of posthole **34**, was posthole **43**. This sub-circular posthole was 0.29m wide and 0.17m deep. The posthole was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The single fill (44) of orange brown silt clay contained no finds or any evidence either of a post-pipe or packing.

3.2.7 The features were overlain by the 0.28m thick subsoil (5). This was overlain by a 0.40m thick layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).

### 3.3 Trench 2 (Fig.3, Plate 2)

- 3.3.1 This trench was located at the north-east of the site. The trench was 15m long and 1.8m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.50m and 0.56m below the top of the trench.
- 3.3.2 Located 3.5m from the western end of the trench was a small pit (**26**). This sub circular pit was 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep. It was steep sided with a flat base and bowl shaped profile. The single fill (27) of grey brown silt clay contained no finds and was truncated by the ditch running along the length of the trench.
- 3.3.3 The linear ditch (**18**) emerged from under the north-western corner of the trench and ran along the length of the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation before continuing beyond the south-east end of the trench (Fig.4, section 5, Plate 3). The ditch was also identified in trench 4 (as ditch **39**). The ditch was excavated in three slots (**18**, **20** and **24**) and was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. It was 0.58m to 1.03m wide and 0.42m to 0.43m deep. The fill of the ditch (19,21 and 25) was a dark greyish brown silt clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal with bone, shell and a fragment of quern stone (sf:1). Fill (25) also contained four sherds of pottery, weighing 35g, comprising St Neots ware, Stamford ware, and medieval sandy ware.
- 3.3.4 The ditch was truncated by a sub-circular pit (**22**). The pit was 0.84m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides, a concave base and a bowl shaped profile. Its single fill (23) was a blue grey silt clay containing bone and two sherds (12g) of St Neots ware pottery (Fig.4, Section 6, Plate 4).
- 3.3.5 The ditch and postholes were overlain by the 0.18m thick subsoil (5). This was overlain by the 0.38m thick layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).

### 3.4 Trench 3 (Fig.3, Plate 5)

- 3.4.1 This trench was located at the eastern half of the site. The trench was 20m long and 1.8m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.36m and 0.50m below the top of the trench.
- 3.4.2 Located at the south-eastern end of the trench was a large pit or pond **37** (Fig.4, Section 13, Plate 5). This sub-circular feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench. The visible width of this feature was 6m and its depth was 0.64m. It was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The feature contained two fills. The primary fill (45) was a 0.16m thick dark grey clayey silt. Above this was a 0.44m thick dark grey silt clay (38), from which a small sherd (3g) of Early Medieval Shelly Ware pottery was retrieved.
- 3.4.3 Located 7.75m from the south-east end of the trench was ditch **39**. This linear ditch was 1.35m wide and 0.36m deep with a north to south orientation. The ditch was steep sided, had a concave base with a U shaped profile. Its single fill (40) was a clean dark yellow-grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered.
- 3.4.4 Located midway along the trench was posthole **41**. This circular posthole was 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. The feature was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. Its single fill (42) was a yellowish grey sandy clay with no indication of a post-pipe or packing. One sherd of Medieval Sandy Ware (3g) was retrieved from the fill.
- 3.4.5 All of these features were overlain by a horizontal layer 0.20m thick of dark green grey clay (46) laid down to provide a base for the 0.40m thick layer of machined brick and hardcore above it (36).

### 3.5 Trench 4 (Fig.3, Plate 6)

- 3.5.1 This trench was located at the eastern edge of the site. The trench was 20m long and 1.8m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.54m and 0.60m below the top of the trench.
- 3.5.2 A shallow sub-circular pit/hollow **49** (Plate 6) was located 3.5m from the northern end of the trench. The pit was 2m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a concave base, gentle sloped sides and a U shaped profile. The single fill of the pit (50) was a dark red brown clay sand containing no finds. The pit, possibly a natural hollow or tree hole, was truncated on its northern end by ditch **47**.
- 3.5.3 Ditch **47** (Fig.4, Section 16, Plate 6) was a continuation of the ditch excavated in Trench 2. The ditch was 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. It emerged from under the north-west corner of trench in a north-west to south-east orientation before continuing beyond the eastern side of the trench. The ditch was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. There were two fills, the primary fill (55) was a 0.16m thick light green grey clay silt. The secondary fill (48) was a 0.24m thick dark greyish brown silt clay, containing two sherds (12g) of pottery (St Neots ware and Early medieval Sandy ware).
- 3.5.4 Located 7.5m from the north-west end of the trench was a small ditch/gulley terminal **51** (possibly a natural hollow or tree hole). it emerged from under the side of the trench and ran 1.50m south-east before terminating. The feature was 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep with a concave base, gentle sloped sides and a U shaped profile. The single fill of the ditch (52) was a dark red brown clay sand containing no finds.
- 3.5.5 Located 1.75m from the south-west end of the trench was pit **53**. This rectangular shaped pit was 1.15m long with a north-west to south-east orientation. The pit was 2m wide and 0.20m deep. It was vertical sided with a flat base and had cut down through the overlying subsoil. The fill (54) was a mixed, patchy dark red brown sandy clay containing the articulated remains of a small animal later identified as a juvenile horse. The cut through the subsoil and the mixed nature of the fill indicate that this a comparatively modern burial.
- 3.5.6 The natural geology was overlain by the 0.20m thick subsoil (5). This was overlain by the 0.32m thick layer of machined brick (36) and rubble, this was overlain by the 0.20m thick layer of topsoil (4).

### 3.6 Trench 5 (Fig.3)

- 3.6.1 This trench was located at the western side of the site. The trench was 10m long and 1.8m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.30m below the top of the trench.
- 3.6.2 The trench was archaeologically sterile.
- 3.6.3 The natural geology was overlain by the 0.10m thick subsoil (5). This was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).

### 3.7 Trench 6 (Fig.3, Plate 7)

- 3.7.1 This trench was located at the southern edge of the site. The trench was 25m long and 1.8m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.25m and 0.60m below the top of the trench.
- 3.7.2 Emerging from under the eastern corner of the trench was a possible pit (**16**). Only a small portion of this sub-circular feature was visible within the trench. It was 1.40m wide

from its edge to the end of the trench and 0.30m deep. The single fill of the pit (17), was a 0.30m thick dark grey brown silt clay containing no finds.

- 3.7.3 Midway along the trench was a single posthole **14**. The posthole was 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep. Circular in plan, the posthole was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. Its single fill (15) was a dark grey brown silt clay containing no finds. There was no evidence of a post-pipe or packing.
- 3.7.4 Located 5.30m from the west end of the trench was a narrow ditch terminus (**12**). Emerging from the southern side of the trench, the ditch was 1.60m long running towards the north before terminating. The ditch with its concave base, U shaped profile and gentle sloping sides, was 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep, its single fill (13) was a mid grey brown silt clay, containing no finds.
- 3.7.5 Ditch **6** (Fig.4, section 4, Plate 8) was located 2.5m from the north-west end of the trench. The curvilinear ditch emerged from the southern side of the trench curving slightly to the north-east before continuing beyond the northern side of the trench. The ditch was 1.92m wide and 0.72m deep to its concave base, it was steep sided with an almost vertical western edge, whilst the east side of the ditch was at a shallower angle. The ditch contained three fills, the earliest of which (7) was a 0.13m thick light grey silt clay sharply sloping in from the east. This was overlain by a 0.60m thick, light reddish brown sandy clay (8), which sharply sloping into the ditch from the east, contained fragments of peg tile. The upper and final fill, was a 0.20m thick mid grey brown silt clay (9) sloping into the ditch from the east. All fills were clean and sterile, with the exception of the peg tiles.
- 3.7.6 Under the entire western end of the trench, for 12m, was pond **10** (Plate 7). The pond, which was recorded on Ordnance Survey maps from 1888 to 1954, was machine excavated in a 1m slot at the western end of the trench. The depth of the pond from the base of the trench was 0.78m and it comprised of two fills. The primary fill was a 0.30m thick dark blue grey clay silt (56) containing degraded wood, the upper fill was a 0.46m thick fill (11) of dark grey brown silt clay containing modern machine-manufactured frogged bricks within its fill (not retained).
- 3.7.7 The natural geology was overlain by the 0.10m thick subsoil (5), this was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of topsoil (4).

### **3.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 3)**

- 3.8.1 This trench was located at the western edge of the site. The trench was 10m long and 1.8m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.75m and 0.80m below the top of the trench.
- 3.8.2 The trench contained a single feature, a curvilinear ditch (**1**) which emerged from the southern side of the trench before turning and continuing under the north-eastern corner of the trench (Fig.4, Section 3, Plate 9). The ditch was at least 1.48m wide and 0.75m deep with a concave base and steep sides. The ditch slope was considerably more pronounced on the northern side, whilst the southern slope was slightly shallower. The ditch contained three fills. The primary fill (57) was a 0.20m thick light blue grey sandy clay sloping into the ditch from the south. It was overlain by a 0.30m thick dark blue grey silt clay (2), sloping in sharply from the south. The upper and final fill (3), was a 0.42m thick dark grey brown silt clay producing a single sherd (5g) of abraded Roman pottery and a fragment of post-medieval CBM.
- 3.8.3 The natural geology was overlain by the 0.39m thick subsoil (5), this was overlain by a 0.46m thick layer of topsoil (4).

### **3.9 Finds Summary**

- 3.9.1 A small assemblage of pottery totalling 12 sherds and weighing 0.075kg, was recovered from seven evaluation trenches, eleven of which were dated from the late 11th to 13th centuries. There was one residual Roman sherd.
- 3.9.2 A total of 6 fragments (0.478kg) of tile was retrieved from two ditches, these were dated to the Late Medieval/Post-Medieval period.
- 3.9.3 A single fragment of Lava quern stone (0.606kg) was retrieved from ditch 18, dated from the 12th to 13th centuries.

### **3.10 Environmental Summary**

- 3.10.1 Four environmental samples were taken and produced evidence for the disposal of burnt food remains in trenches 2 and 4 with the possibility of preservation by waterlogging in Trench 1.
- 3.10.2 A very small assemblage (380g) of medieval animal bone was recovered comprising cattle, goat, pig and hare/rabbit.



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Medieval

- 4.1.1 There are three distinct periods of activity represented at the site, the first of which being High medieval, the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The principal feature from this period is the east to west oriented ditch **18/47** running along the north of the site through Trenches 2 and 4. This probably represents the medieval roadside ditch, accompanying the road/track leading to the centre of the village from the east (now Church Lane). The very small amounts of domestic waste from the ditch – pottery, bone, quernstone and charred plant remains - would imply little domestic occupation in the immediate area of the site during this period.
- 4.1.2 The range of animals represented from the site is typical for the medieval period with cattle, hare/rabbit, goat and pig being represented.
- 4.1.3 The ditch was truncated by a pit or posthole (**22**) also containing pottery from the 10th to 11th centuries. A posthole in Trench 1 (30) contained pottery of the same date and these along with posthole 34 are in a broad east to west alignment with the ditch. It is possible that these postholes could represent parts of a fence line along this same boundary. Alternatively the cluster of postholes (**28,30,32,34,43**) at the northern end of Trench 1 could represent part of a medieval agricultural structure.
- 4.1.4 The pit (**37**) identified in the south-east end of Trench 3 sealed over by the subsoil has the potential to be a medieval pond but the evidence is inconclusive with just one small sherd of medieval pot recovered. There are further, later, post-medieval ponds along the south side of the site.

### 4.2 Post-Medieval

- 4.2.1 The two ditches (**1** and **6**) identified in Trenches 6 and 7 date from a later period with the brick fragment and peg tile recovered dating to the Late Medieval or Post Medieval periods. These two ditches are completely different in profile, fill and alignment to both the Medieval and modern street patterns and do not conform to any obvious agricultural plan or boundary. That in both excavated slots, the north-western side of the ditches was very steep whilst the other side had a more gradual slope could suggest that they performed some defensive function, facing out from the core of the village around the church and manor. One possibility suggested by the date of the recovered CBM would be minor fortifications from early in the Civil War when the manor was owned by the Cromwell family (See 1.3.10)

### 4.3 Modern

- 4.3.1 Modern activity at the site is represented by the large pond (**10**) along the southern edge of the site. The upper fill of the pond contained fragments of machined brick and tile and there was no evidence to suggest that this feature was anything other than modern, backfilled at some point in the 1950s or 60s.
- 4.3.2 The burial of the juvenile horse in Trench 4 was clearly visible in the subsoil and hence modern in date.

#### **4.4 Significance**

- 4.4.1 The results of this evaluation suggest that the layout of this part of the village in the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> centuries was similar to that seen today. The ditch parallel to Church Lane would appear to represent an earlier version of this boundary, possibly the earliest, and may date to the setting out of the village around the new 12<sup>th</sup> century church. The two larger, curving ditches in the south-west of the site are intriguing in that they clearly do not follow the pattern of the village as set out at or before the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is plausible that they represent part of the defences of the village during the early part of the Civil War, in the 1640s, when the manor belonged to the Cromwell Family.

#### **4.5 Recommendations**

- 4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench contains two small pits and three postholes. The natural geology is overlain by a subsoil(5) and a layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.52	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	15	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	Modern
36	Layer	-	0.40	Machined brick and hardcore	-	Modern
28	Cut	0.55	0.26	Pit	-	-
29	Fill	-	0.26	F/O 28	-	-
30	Cut	0.19	0.08	Posthole	-	-
31	Fill	-	0.08	F/O 30	-	-
32	Cut	0.52	0.06	Pit	-	-
33	Fill	-	0.06	F/O 32	-	-
34	Cut	0.20	0.09	Posthole	-	-
35	Fill	-	0.09	F/O 34	-	-
43	Cut	0.29	0.17	Posthole	-	-
44	Fill	-	0.17	F/O 43	-	-
36	Layer	-	0.40	Machined brick and hardcore	-	Modern
Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
Trench contains two small pits and a single continuous ditch. The natural geology is overlain by a subsoil (5) and a layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	15	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	Modern
18	Cut	1.03	0.43	Ditch	-	
19	Fill	-	0.43	F/O 18	Pot, Bone, SF 1	
20	Cut	0.58	0.42	Ditch		
21	Fill	-	0.42	F/O 20		
22	Cut	0.84	0.22	Pit		
23	Fill	-	0.22	F/O 22		

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
24	Cut	0.32	0.30	Ditch		
25	Fill	-	0.30	F/O 24		
26	Cut	0.35	0.12	Pit	-	
27	Fill	-	0.12	F/O 26	-	
36	Layer	-	0.38	Machined brick and hardcore	-	Modern
<b>Trench 3</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contains ditch, posthole and large pit/pond. The natural geology is overlain by a layer of deposited clay (46) and a layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
36	Layer	-	0.40	Machined brick and hardcore	-	Modern
37	Cut	6	0.64	Pit/pond	-	Medieval
38	Fill	-	0.44	F/O 38	Pot	Medieval
39	Cut	1.35	0.36	Ditch	-	-
40	Fill	-	0.36	F/O 39	-	-
41	Cut	0.80	0.20	Posthole	-	Medieval
42	Fill	-	0.20	F/O 41	-	Medieval
45	Fill	-	0.16	F/O 38	-	Medieval
46	Layer	-	0.20	Redeposited Clay		Modern
<b>Trench 4</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contains 2 ditches, pit and a modern animal burial. The natural geology is overlain by a subsoil (5), a layer of machined brick and hardcore (36) and a topsoil (4).					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	Modern
5	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	Modern
36	Layer	-	0.32	Machined brick and hardcore	-	Modern
47	Cut	1.00	0.40	Ditch	-	Medieval

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
48	Fill	-	0.24	F/O 47	Pot	Medieval
49	Cut	2.00	0.24	Pit/Hollow ?	-	-
50	Fill	-	0.24	F/O 49	-	-
51	Cul	0.70	0.14	Ditch/Gulley ?	-	-
52	Fill	-	0.14	F/O 51	-	-
53	Cut	2	0.20	Animal Burial Grave	-	
54	Fill	-	0.20	F/O 53	Skeleton	Modern
55	Fill	-	0.16	F/O 47	-	-
<b>Trench 5</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench is archaeologically sterile. The natural geology is overlain by a subsoil (5) and a layer of machined brick and hardcore (36).					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	Modern
36	Layer	-	0.20	Machined brick and hardcore	-	Modern
<b>Trench 6</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches, a pit, a posthole and a modern pond. The natural geology is overlain by a subsoil (5) and topsoil (4).					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>	25
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	Modern
5	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	Modern
6	Cut	1.92	0.72	Ditch	-	-
7	Fill	-	0.13	F/O 6		
8	Fill	-	0.60	F/O 6	CBM	
9	Fill	-	0.20	F/O 6		
10	Cut	14.24	0.78	Modern Pond		Modern
11	Fill	-		Upper pond Fill (10)		Modern
12	Cut	0.90	0.10	Ditch Terminus	-	-
13	Fill	-	0.10	F/O 12	-	-
14	Cut	0.40	0.08	Posthole		

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Fill	-	0.08	F/O 14		
16	Cut	1.40	0.30	Pit		
17	Fill	-	0.30	F/O 16		
56	Fill	-		Primary pond Fill (10)		Mod
<b>Trench 7</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contains single ditch. The natural geology is overlain by a subsoil (5) and a Topsoil (4).					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.75
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Cut	1.48	0.75	Ditch		-
2	Fill	-	0.30	F/O 1		-
3	Fill	-	0.42	F/O 1		-
4	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	Modern
5	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	Modern
57	Fill	-	0.20	F/O 1		-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Ceramic and Worked Stone

*By Richard Mortimer*

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

- B.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery totalling 12 sherds and weighing 0.075kg, was recovered from seven evaluation trenches. The majority of the sherds are small in size and abraded with an average sherd weight of 6 grams. A small assemblage of peg tile and a single fragment of lava quern were also recovered.
- B.1.2 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types.
- B.1.3 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue and the full catalogue is recorded in a Microsoft Access database and a copy will be deposited with the archive. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition

#### ***The Assemblage***

- B.1.4 The largest number of pottery sherds came from context (25), Ditch **24**, which contained four sherds, weighing 35g, and comprising St Neots ware, Stamford ware, and medieval sandy ware. The same ditch (**47**) in Trench 4 to the east contained single sherds of St Neots and early medieval sandy wares. The assemblage as a whole would date to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- B.1.5 All other contexts contained small and abraded assemblages and are liable to date to between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- B.1.6 The peg tiles in Ditch **6** are not closely datable (14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century) but are in fresh condition and do not come with any other datable material and thus may be later in this range.
- B.1.7 The lava quern fragment is relatively large and in good condition, but again not closely datable. If broadly contemporary to the pottery within this feature it is likely to date to the 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### ***Discussion***

- B.1.8 Although the pottery assemblage is small, abraded and largely residual it appears to date the bulk of the site's features reasonably well to between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The peg tiles, and the feature(s) they were recovered from, are liable to be later, perhaps up to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. No further work will be possible on the assemblage.

Table 1-Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut no.	Tr. no.	Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd weight (kg)	pottery date	Context date
3	Ditch 1	7	Roman, buff/red sandy, very abraded	1	5	Roman	Late Med/Post Med
23	Pit 22	2	St. Neots ware	2	12	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C
25	Ditch 24	2	St. Neots ware	1	2	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C
			Stamford ware	2	12	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C	
			Medieval sandy ware	1	21	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C	
31	P/h 30	1	Medieval Shelly ware	1	4	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C
38	Pit 37	3	Early Med Sandy Ware	1	3	11 <sup>th</sup> C	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C
42	P/h 41	3	Medieval Sandy ware	1	4	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C
48	Ditch 47	4	St Neots ware	1	4	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C
			Early Med Sandy Ware	1	8	11 <sup>th</sup> C	
Totals				12	75		

Table 2-CBM Catalogue

Context	Cut no.	Tr. no.	Fabric	Frag. count	weight (g)	ceramic date	Context date
3	Ditch 1	7	Brick fragment	1	3l	Late Med/Post Med	Late Med/Post-Med
8	Ditch 6	6	Red sandy peg tile fragments, 15mm thick, fresh condition	5	475	Late Med/Post Med	Late Med/Post Med

Table 3-Worked Stone Catalogue

Context	Cut no.	Tr. no.	Fabric	Frag. count	weight (g)	date	Context date
19	Ditch 18	2	Niedermendig/Mayen Lava Quern fragment. Top stone 32mm thick, with turning handle slot 30mm wide.	1	606	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C



## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas at Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire (ECB4720) in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

#### **Methodology**

- C.1.2 All four samples were comprised of heavy clay soils that were broken down prior to processing by soaking in a solution of sodium carbonate for two days. The total volume (up to 17 litres) of each bulk sample was then processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

#### **Quantification**

- C.1.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

## Results

- C.1.4 There was a considerable amount of rooting and intrusive modern seeds within all of the samples. Sample 5, fill 28 of possible post hole **29** contains plant remains that are untransformed which indicates that they are either modern or that they have been preserved by waterlogging. The context was described as having a green colour which often indicates cess but there is no evidence of any mineralised remains in either the flot or the residue. The plant remains include dry land herbs such as fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) along with seeds of sedges (*Carex* spp.) which grow on wet ground. The presence of an egg-case of the water-flea (*Daphnia* sp.) is evidence that the feature contained water at some point.
- C.1.5 Charred plant remains were recovered from Sample 2, fill 19 of ditch **18** in Trench 2 and Sample 7, fill 38 of pit **37** in Trench 4. In both samples the charred plant remains are predominantly cereal grains that include oat (*Avena* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). A small legume (Fabaceae) fragment is present in Sample 7 and Sample 2 also contains occasional charred seeds of crop weeds such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and brome (*Bromus* sp.).
- C.1.6 Sample 6, fill 8 of ditch **6** is devoid of any preserved remains.

Area/Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Untransformed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Fired clay
1	5	29	28	Posthole?	50	8	0	0	0	##	+	0	0	0	0
2	2	19	18	Ditch	<20	14	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0
6	6	8	6	Ditch	<10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	7	38	37	Pit	<10	17	##	#	0	0	+	#	#	#	#

Table 4: Environmental samples from ECB4720

## Discussion

- C.1.7 The environmental samples taken at Land at Church Farm, Upwood have produced evidence of the disposal of burnt food remains in trenches 2 and 4 and there is the possibility of preservation by waterlogging in Trench 1.
- C.1.8 There is good potential for the recovery of plant remains from this site and any further excavations in the area should include environmental sampling.

## C.2 Animal Bone

### *By Angelos Hadjikoumis*

- 4.5.1 An articulated, modern animal burial was identified within pit 53 in Trench 4. The bones were identified as a juvenile horse. As the burial was clearly modern cutting through the subsoil, the bones were not retained.
- 4.5.2 In addition to the horse burial, a small assemblage (total of 0.381kg) of animal bone was recovered from five contexts within Trenches 1 and 2. The results are tabulated below.

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Bone	Comments	Weight kg
1	29	28	Cattle	Ulna		0.007
2	19	18	Cattle	Radius/Ulna	Adult, Gnawed by dog	0.287
2	21	20	Hare/Rabbit	Femur	-	0.012
2	21	20	Pig	Incisor	-	-
2	23	22	Cattle	Pelvis	Gnawed by dog	0.062
2	25	24	Goat	Horn Core	-	0.013

Table 5: Animal Bone

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Jacomet, S. 2006 Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2006) IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.
- Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. [www.seedatlas.nl](http://www.seedatlas.nl)
- Mortimer, R., 2016 *Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire. Written Scheme of investigation, Archaeological Evaluation.* OA East
- Stewart, G., 2016 *Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation.* Cambridgeshire County Council
- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles.* Second edition. Cambridge University Press
- Zohary, D., Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley.* 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

### **Electronic Sources**

- <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOf Britain/viewer.html> (Accessed 27/05/2016)
- [www.upwood.org/index.php/2-uncategorised/61-historical-background](http://www.upwood.org/index.php/2-uncategorised/61-historical-background)(Accessed 27/05/2016)
- [http://www.castlesandmanorhouses.com/life\\_04\\_food.htm](http://www.castlesandmanorhouses.com/life_04_food.htm)

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-253233		
Project Name	Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	16-05-2016	Finish	19-05-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	UPRCHF16	Planning App. No.	15/00049/FUL
HER No.	ECB4720	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Development Type	Rural Residential

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Early Medieval 410 to 1066		Select period...
Ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
Pond	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Land at Church Farm, Upwood, Cambridgeshire PE26 2QQ	
Parish	Upwood		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	4994 sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 2604 8264

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Steve Graham

## Project Archives

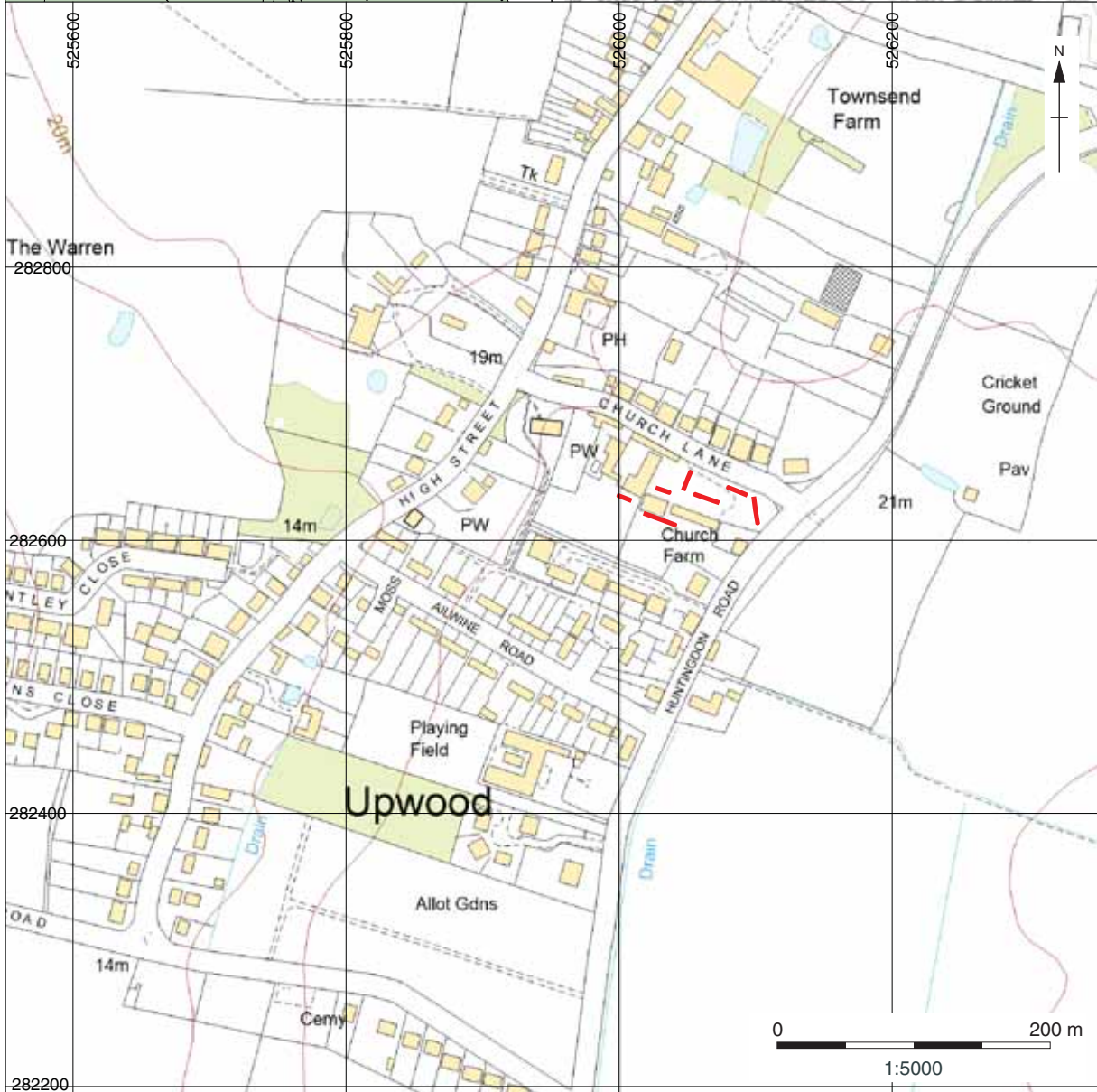
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
UPRCHF16	UPRCHF16	UPRCHF16

## Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

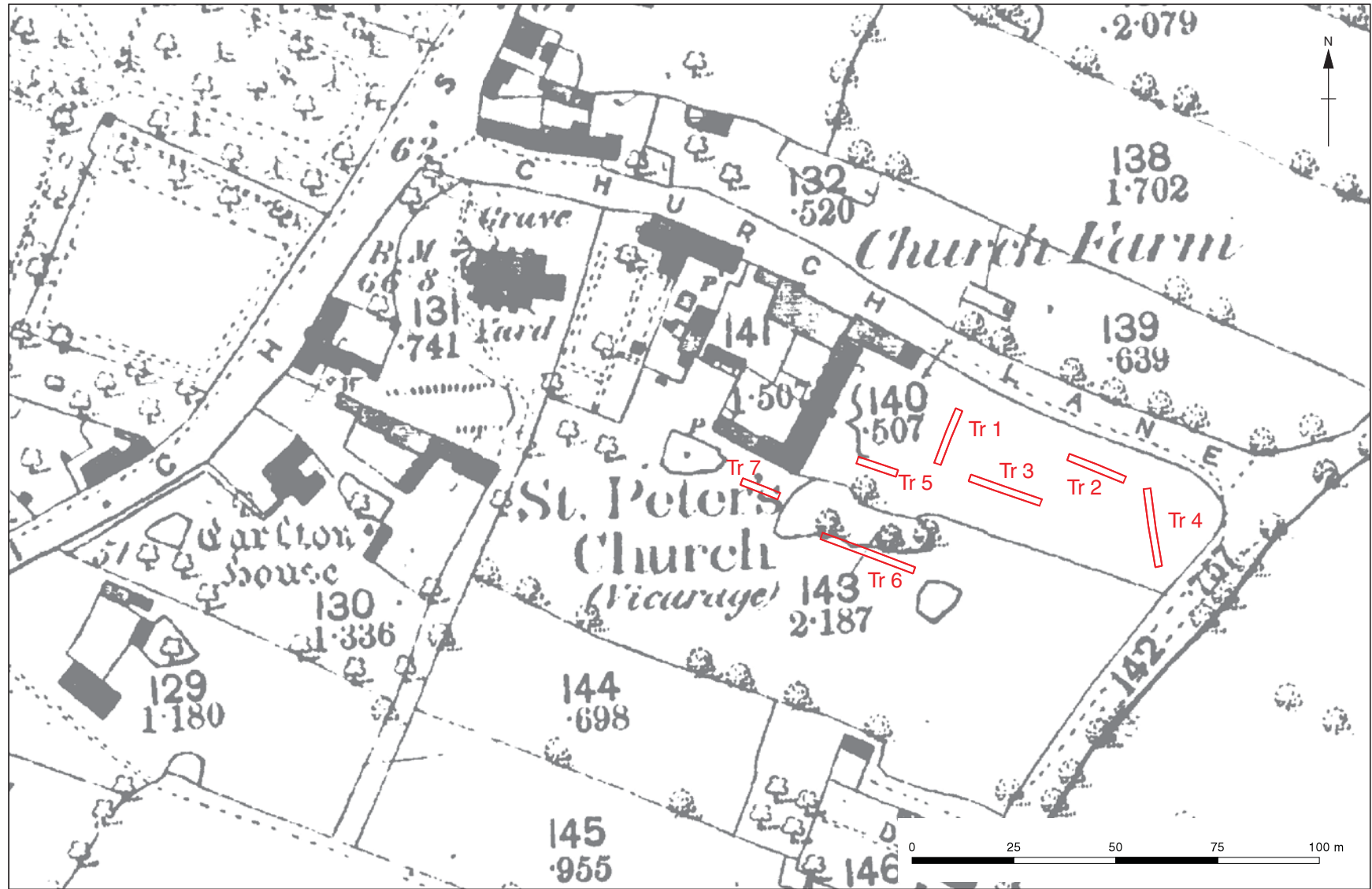
Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference 10001998.

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (red).



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right. Reproduced from the 1st edition OS map 1887. All rights reserved.

Figure 2: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1887 showing the location of the trenches





Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches

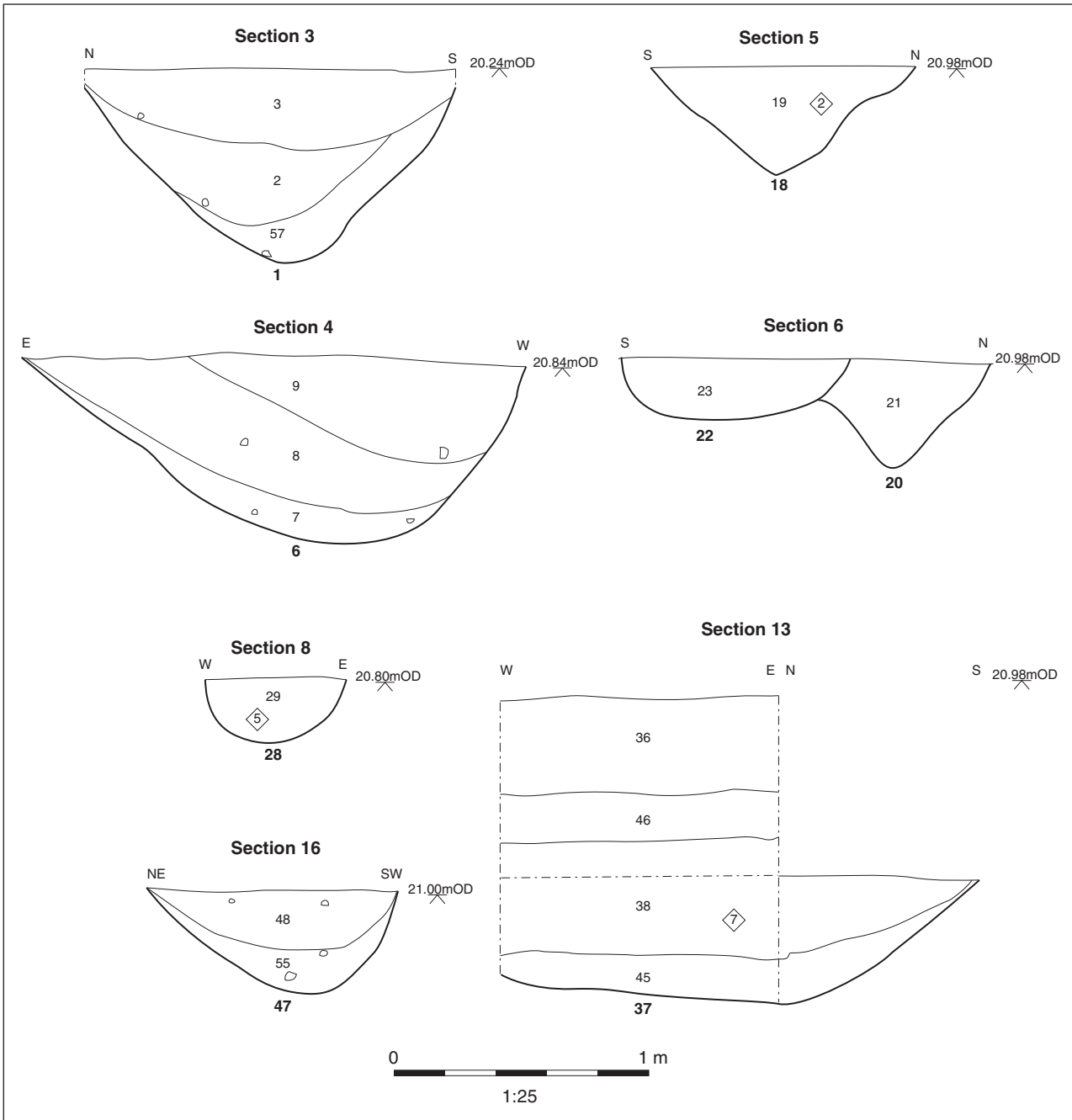


Figure 4: Selected Sections



Plate 1 Trench 1 from the North with pits **28** and **32** in foreground



Plate 2 Trench 2 from the south-east



Plate 3 Ditch **18** from the south-east



Plate 4 Ditch **18** and Pit **22** from the south-east



Plate 6 Trench 4 from the north with ditch **47** and pit **49** in the foreground



Plate 7 Trench 6 from the north-west with pond **10** in the foreground



Plate 8 Ditch 6 from the north-east



Plate 9 Ditch 1 from the south-east



### **Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

### **OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

### **OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



**Director:** Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA  
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a  
Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597  
and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627*