An Archaeological Evaluation at Bluntisham baptist Church



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2008

Client: Bluntisham Baptist Church

OA East Report No: 1076

OASIS No: 51932 NGR: TL 3682 7460



An Archaeological Evaluation at Bluntisham Baptist Church

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: December 2008

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Report Number: 1076

Site Name: Bluntisham Baptist Church

HER Event No: ECB 3070

Date of Works: November 2008

Client Name: Bluntisham Baptist Church

Client Ref: May 190/06

Planning Ref: 0402557FUL

Grid Ref: TL 3682 7460

Site Code: BLU BAP 08

Finance Code: BLU BAP 08

Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach

Accession No:

Prepared by: Thomas Lyons

Position: Archaeological Supervisor

Date:

Checked by: James Drummond-Murray

Position: Project Manager

Date:

Signed:

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Summary

On the 17th and 18th of November 2008 Oxford Arcaheology East undertook an archaeological evaluation within the grounds of Bluntisham Baptist Church. This was in advance of an extension to the recreational building, immediately to the south west of the Church. Two trenches were excavated with a total length of 17.75m. Trench 1 was located to the east of the recreational building, and south of the church. It contained three possible grave cuts and several small features which were thought to be medieval or post medieval in date. Trench 2 was located to the south of the recreational building. It contained evidence for probable quarrying and a discrete feature, again dating to the 15th or 16th Century.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Bluntisham Baptist Church, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 0402557FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 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 *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). 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.
- 1.1.4 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 site lies on 1st Terrace river gravels (British Geological Survey 1993) and was located at around 16.5m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Baptist Church

1.3.1 The Chapel was founded in 1786 and had been almost entirely rebuilt by 1874

Rectory Road, Bluntisham

1.3.2 Open area excavation to the south east of the proposed development area uncovered ditches, pits and post holes from the Bronze Age thorough to the Roman period. Most of this activity was dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman Periods. This consisted of enclosures and field boundaries and also included a crouched inhumation dating from the 2nd Century BC. Several post holes were also recorded, suggestive of structures and settlement. The earliest feature present was a pit containing Beaker pottery. Two Roman animal burials were recorded, dating from the later 1st or earlier 2nd Centuries AD (Burrow & Mudd 2008).

Previous evaluation on the site revealed substantial evidence for gravel quarrying in the post medieval period as well as several other unexcavated features assumed to be post medieval (Hatton 2004).

1.3.3 Other significant artefacts from the vicinity include two finds of Iron Age pottery and two Roman coins. These were located on the east side of the modern village, just beyond

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Hollidays' Road (HER nos. 01722, 03930, 00929 & 01939). Lithic implements, including a Neolithic arrowhead, were discovered to the west of the village (HER nos. 03625 & 01761).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The work was funded by Bluntisham Baptist Church. Fieldwork was completed by the author and Zoë Ui Choileáin. James Drummond-Murray managed the project and Andy Thomas from CCC monitored the excavation.

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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 that
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled mini-digger using a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 Surveying was conducted manually and located using buildings located on the OS Grid.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metaldetected 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 No environmental samples were taken.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were good.

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3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Two trenches were opened within the proposed development area, one to the east of the existing recreational building and one to the south.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located to the east of the recreational building and to the south of the Baptist Church. Approximately 2.5m to the east of, and parallel with, the trench was a row of headstones with graves presumed to be between them and the trench. Trench 1 was 10m long and excavated to a depth of 0.5, whereupon archaeological features were visible. Four possible grave cuts were identified, three at the north end of the trench (Plate 2) and one at the south end (Plate 1), none of which were excavated. At the north end of the trench two graves were conceivably intercut. The fill of these features (Contexts 12 & 13) was a mid brown gravel silt. The feature at the south end of the trench was linear and ran across the width of the trench. It was filled with a dark brown clay silt (Context 1).
- 3.2.2 Several small sub-rectangular features were present in the central part of the trench (3, 5, 7, 9 & 11). These were filled with a homogeneous and sterile mid/dark brown clay silt and were between 0.1m and 0.44m deep. Pottery was recovered from Features 3 and 7. These were both single sherds of probable medieval pottery, although accurate dating was made difficult by the lack of further diagnostic material.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located to the south of the recreational building and was L-shaped in plan. It was 7.75m long and excavated to a depth of up to 0.7m. Two archaeological features were revealed. Pit 27 was located at the east end of the trench and was almost entirely visible in plan, cut in to natural geology. It had a diameter of 1.5m and was 0.4m deep. It was filled by a single dark brown silty clay which contained relatively large amounts of animal bone and x sherds of late medieval pottery.
- 3.3.2 At the centre of the trench was Feature **25**. This initially appeared to be a linear feature but upon excavation proved to be a large, 0.4m deep, steep sided feature. It also contained fill 23, which occupied the west end of the trench, in plan. This was a redeposited sandy gravel and was initially thought to be natural geology, but upon excavation overlay the brown silty lower fill (24) of feature **25**.

3.4 Finds Summary

3.4.1 The two sherds of pottery in Trench 1 were pieces of Hunts Fen sandy wares, dating from the 12th or 13th Centuries.

The pottery recovered from Trench 2 was from the Late or Post medieval periods. Pit **27** yielded 9 sherds of late 15th Century and 16th Century pottery as well as a relatively substantial animal bone assemblage. Feature **25** (context 24) contained 5 sherds of Post medieval pottery as well as 5 pieces of Ceramic Building Material, some of it large. Context 24 also contained a piece of a glass vessel and part of a clay pipe, both Post Medieval in date.

3.4.2 Animal bone was recovered from Feature **25** in Trench 2. Context 24 contained a mixture of cattle, pig and sheep remains which consisted of mandible, vertebra, skull

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- and horn with a few rib fragments. The total weight of these remains was 0.51kg. Context 23 which overlay Feature **25** contained 0.214kg of animal bone, including cattle, horse and sheep remains.
- 3.4.3 Pit **27** also produced the same mixture of cattle, sheep and pig bone. Again, limb bones were rare with vertebrae, metatarsals, skull fragments and teeth predominating. The total weight of animal bones in context 26 was 1.87kg.

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4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 Of the features identified in Trench 1, those at the north end were more likely to be graves (Contexts 12 & 13). Context 1, at the south end of the Trench (Plate 1), was relatively dark in comparison to all other fills in the trench. This could have been a relatively modern fill of a feature associated with the recreational building, rather than a grave. It appeared linear and was orientated towards the corner of the building.
- 4.1.2 The other features in the trench were similar in size, shape but not necessarily contemporary. The two pieces of medieval pottery recovered from the fills were not enough to suggest with confidence that they were recovered from a primary context and therefore it remains difficult to assign a conclusive date to these features.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Feature **25** in Trench 2 went beyond the limits of the trench and was possibly very large indeed. It is interpreted as a quarry pit, presumably to provide gravels for a part of the Baptist Church or Churchyard. It could be contemporary with the gravel extraction noted in the evaluation at Rectory Road (Hatton 2004). Feature **25** had silted up naturally until it was only a shallow hollow. At this point it appeared to have been deliberately backfilled and made level by a layer of redeposited natural sand and gravel. The ceramic material recovered from contexts 23 and 24 make a post medieval date for this feature a certainty.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 This evaluation has revealed the presence of likely grave cuts to the south east of Bluntisham Baptist Church, within the churchyard. Other features, which were not securely dated, were revealed that were likely to be either medieval or post medieval in date and perhaps contemporary with the first Baptist Church erected on the site in the late 18th Century.

4.4 Recommendations

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

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APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General d	escriptio	n		Orientation		N-S
			Avg. depth ((m)	0.5	
Trench cor	ntained se	everal small featur	es and three possible graves.	Width (m)		1.2
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Depth (m)	comment	finds	C	late
1	Fill		Dark (grave) fill (?)			-
2	Fill	0.1	Fill of [3]	Pottery	Ме	dieval
3	Cut	0.1	Cut of Feature			
4	Fill	0.44	Fill of [5]			
5	Cut	0.44	Cut of Feature			
6	Fill	0.19	Fill of [7]	Pottery	Ме	dieval
7	Cut	0.19	Cut of Feature			
8	Fill	0.12	Fill of [9]	Glass	Post	medieval
9	Cut	0.12	Cut of Feature			
10	Fill	0.3	Fill of [11]			
11	Cut	0.3	Cut of Feature			
12	Fill		(Grave) Fill (?)			
13	Fill		(Grave) Fill (?)			
14	Layer	0.2	Topsoil			
15	Layer	0.25	Subsoil / Disturbed material			
Trench 2						
General d	escriptio	n		Orientation		E-W / N-S
				Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Trench cor	ntained or	ne discrete pit and	a probable quarry pit.	Width (m)		1.2
				Length (m)		0.5 1.2 10 ate - dieval dieval E-W / N-S 0.6 1.2 7.75 ate
Contexts						
context no	type	Depth (m)	comment	finds	C	late
21	Layer	0.25	Topsoil			
22	Layer		Subsoil / Disturbed material			
23	Fill	0.15	Redeposited material	CBM & pottery	Post i	medieval

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24	Fill	0.5	Fill of [25]	Glass, tobacco pipe, CBM & pottery	Post medieval
25			Cut of Feature		
26			Fill of [27]	Pottery & Animal Bone	15 th & 16 th Century
27			Cut of Pit		

APPENDIX B. POTTERY TABLE

Context	Cut	Sherd no.	Weight (kg)
4	5	1	0.016
6	7	1	0.005
23	25	1	0.095
24	25	4	0.071
26	27	9	0.126

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APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Burrow, A. & Mudd, A. 2008 An early Bronze Age pit, an Iron Age burial and late Iron Age/early Roman settlement in Bluntisham, Cambridgeshire. Excavations 2005. Northamptonshire Archaeology Unpublished Report 08/54

Hatton, A. 2004 Iron Age and Roman Activity at 6 Rectory Road, Bluntisham. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Unpublished Report 740

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project De	etails								
OASIS Number oxfordar3-5193			2						
Project Name An Archaeologica			cal Evaluation at	Bluntisham B	Baptist C	hurch			
Project Date	es (fieldw	ork) Start	17-11-2008			Finish	18-11-	2008	
Previous W	ork (by C	A East)	No			Future	Work	Unknown	
Project Refe	erence C	odes							
Site Code	BLU BAP	08		Planning	App.	No.	04	02557FUL	
HER No.	ECB 3070)		Related	HER/C	DASIS N	lo.		
Type of Pro	Type of Project/Techniques Used								
Prompt		Planning co							
Developmen	nt Type	Public Build	ing						
Please sel	ect all t	echnique	s used:						
Aerial Photo	ography - ir	nterpretation	Grab-Sa	mpling			R	emote Operated Vehicle Surv	/ey
Aerial Photo	ography - n	ew	Gravity-0	Core					
Annotated S	Sketch		Laser So	anning			S	urvey/Recording Of Fabric/St	ructure
Augering			Measure	ed Survey			ПТа	argeted Trenches	
Dendrochro	nological S	Survey	☐ Metal De	etectors			 □ Te	est Pits	
Documenta	ry Search	•	Phospha	ite Survey			 □ To	ppographic Survey	
Environmer		ng	Photogra	ammetric Sur	vey		_	bro-core	
Fieldwalking	g		Photogra	aphic Survey			□Vi	sual Inspection (Initial Site Vi	sit)
☐ Geophysica	al Survey		Rectified	l Photograph	у				
List feature typ	es using th	e NMR Monu	Finds & Their ment Type Thesa no features/finds	urus and sigr were found,				DA Object type Thesa	aurus
Unident. Featu	ıres	Post M	edieval 1540 to 1	901 F	Pottery			Select period	
		Select	period					Select period	
		Select	period	Select period		Select period			
Project Lo	ocation)							
County	Cambridg	geshire		S	ite Add	dress (in	cludin	g postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingd	on		ŀ	Bluntisha Hight Sti Bluntisha		t Church		
Parish	Bluntisha	m			Jiui iliəli	uill			
HER									
Study Area	0.02ha			N	lationa	I Grid R	eferen	ce _{TL 3682 7460}	



Project Originators

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omas Lyons

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs County Store	OA EAST	Cambs County Store
BLU BAP 08	BLU BAP 08	BLU BAP 08

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	
Animal Bones			
Ceramics	\times	\times	
Environmental			
Glass			
Human Bones			
Industrial			
Leather			
Metal			
Stratigraphic			
Survey			
Textiles			
Wood			
Worked Bone			
Worked Stone/Lithic			
None			×
Other			

Digital Media	Paper Media
Database	Aerial Photos
GIS	Context Sheet
Geophysics	Correspondence
	☐ Diary
	□ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
Spreadsheets	☐ Map
Survey	
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	Misc.
	Research/Notes
	☑ Photos
	⊠ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:



Drawing Conventions			
P	lans		
Limit of Excavation			
Deposit - Conjectured			
Natural Features			
Sondages/Machine Strip			
Intrusion/Truncation			
Illustrated Section	S.14		
Archaeological Deposit			
Excavated Slot			
Archaeological Feature			
Cut Number	118		
S	Sections		
Limit of Excavation			
Cut			
Cut-Conjectured			
Deposit Horizon			
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured			
Intrusion/Truncation			
Top Surface/Top of Natural			
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing			
Cut Number	118		
Deposit Number	117		
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ⊼		
Inclusions	G		



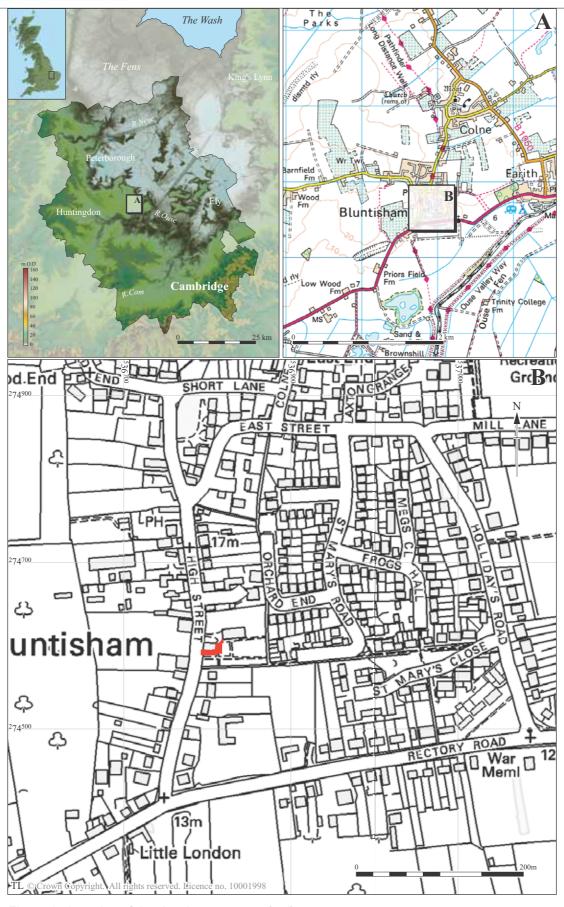


Figure 1: Location of the development area (red)





Figure 2: Trench plans



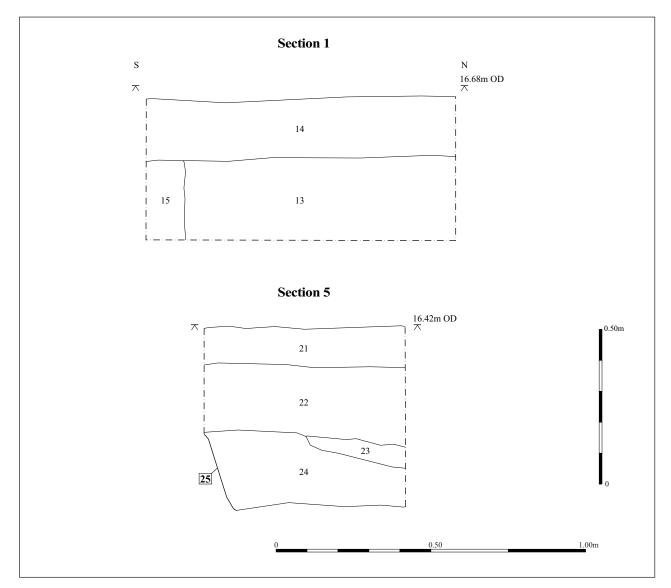


Figure 3: Section drawings

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Plate 1: Trench 1, looking North



Plate 2: Putative graves at North end of Trench 1

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