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Bluntisham Barleycroft Farm 1988

## ARC Gravel Extraction Project, Barleycroft Farm, Bluntisham

Archaeological interest in the area focused on a number of cropmarks visible from air photographs at TL3673. This area was stripped in preparation for gravel working by ARC in 1985 and a series of archaeological features were noted in the brief time before they were obliterated by the extraction process. Sensible interpretation therefore was not possible but finds show that activity from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Roman times occurred, and large blocks of stone, a mortar wall, and tile suggest the presence of a Roman villa in the 3rd - 4th centuries A.D.. Across the Ouse at TL3772 Bronze Age barrows have been found on gravel islands during field survey, whilst the earliest finds in the area were two Palaeolithic hand axes found on the graded gravel heaps of the workings, in 1985.

Thus there is evidence for considerable human activity in the area over a long period of time.

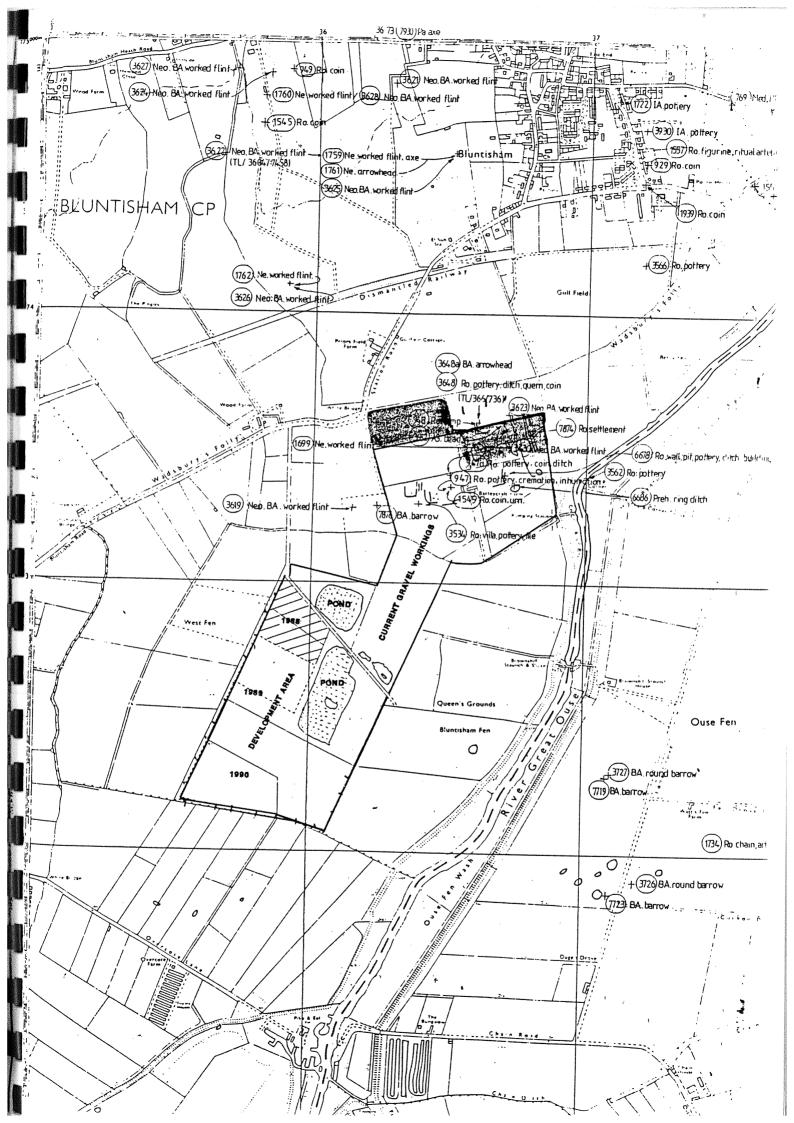
In April 1988 a small study was conducted of the fields projected for These fields lie at TL359728 and development from the 1st May 1988. Presently they are cropmarks have not been detected on air photographs. covered by a patchy growth of rape, grass and kale. This, and the fact that the soil has been weathered to a uniform fine till, makes poor visiblity No soil marks were apparent, the surface being a for field walking. homogeneous dull brown alluvial deposit, and the only artifact noted was a flint core found during field walking at a 10m interval. However a dip and a rise orientated north - south could be observed in the northern-most Test pits dug down to the sand and gravel revealed 35 - 60 cm of alluvium overlying a silty sand with rust-coloured mottling in it. Dr. Charlie French identified this as a buried soil that developed in the silts and sands brought down by colluvial action. This soil is 30 - 35 cm thick and seems to be calcareous giving good preservation of molluscs. waterlogged as the soil lies partly beneath the watertable, and rests on sand and gravel deposits which can continue up to 3m in depth.

The lack of features or finds in the immediate development area normally would suggest that little human occupation occurred in the past. However, the thickness of the alluvium deposited since Roman times could easily mask

any earlier archaeological remains. At Haddenham, 2 miles excavations beneath a similar mantle of alluvium revealed a complex of Iron Age round houses and various other episodes of occupation. Only very major features showed through the alluvium and were spotted on air photographs, such as large enclosure banks and ditches. Thus the fields at Bluntisham may contain features as yet unapparent, and the depth of ploughing would have been insufficent to disturb and bring to the surface any artifacts from the Conditions for preservation of archaeological features, buried soil. protected by the overburden of alluvium, are therefore waterlogging of the old soil would give excellent preservation to many types of artifact, and the non-acidic nature of the water means that complementary evidence on the ancient environment would be available from an analysis of A full examination of the relict soil is of importance in the molluscs. Dr. French's study programme of prehistoric land surfaces (proposed for summer 1988), whilst the proximity of these fields to so many archaeological finds just north of them, shows that the ancient occupants were living on the slightly higher ground of the fen edge, but would undoubtedly have utilised the whole area in question for farming and subsistance activities.

It is therefore important that an archaeologist is present during the stripping process to be on hand should any features come to light. Presumably the present high water table will be a problem to the gravel extraction and it would be interesting to know how the company plans to deal with it. If it involves digging a trench and deep pit to bring in a pump in advance of the main programme of work, then it would be very helpful at the same time to put in an exploratory trench for archaeological purposes, some 60cm deep to remove the alluvium and reveal the buried soil. Likewise when the site is to be stripped of topsoil it would be most helpful to have discussions on site with an archaeologist to determine optimum depths, in order to reveal the buried soil and archaeological features without unnecessary destruction before they have been recorded.

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ALLUVIUM

35 - 60 cm

COLLUVIAL

SILTY SAND

BURIED SOIL

30 - 35 cm

SAND AND

GRAVEL

