

**Land at Sibson Marina, Stibbington, Huntingdon,  
Cambridgeshire, PE8 6LS**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

NGR:	TL 097 976
Planning Ref.:	1300384FUL
HER event No.:	ECB4818
Site code:	SMSE 16
PCAS job no.:	1759
OASIS ref:	preconst3-274718

Prepared for Mr. P. Duggan

by

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## Non-Technical Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. were requested by Mr. P. Duggan to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land proposed for the new Sibson Marina, at Stibbington, in Cambridgeshire, to investigate the potential for and survival of buried archaeological remains.

The site lies on the eastern periphery of Stibbington, close to the Roman settlement of Durobrivae where several major Roman roads converged at a major crossing of the River Nene. Roman kilns, buildings and statues have been revealed during work at the Wansford railway junction to the northwest of the site, confirming industrial and possibly ritual activity beyond the confines of the settlement. Geophysical survey of the site has identified potential archaeological anomalies.

Trenches were excavated across the site, confirming the presence of buried archaeological remains below and within the layers of alluvium resulting from the river flooding, concentrated on the higher ground in the southwest of the site. Excavations in the central and northeastern areas of the site identified evidence of prolonged and extensive flooding, effectively prohibiting historic activity.



Figure 1: Extract from OS Explorer sheet 227 showing the site location in red. 1:25,000. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278)

## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Mr. P. Duggan to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Sibson Marina, Stibbington, to inform and advise an archaeological mitigation strategy to be associated with the development of a new, larger marina. The site lies to the southeast of the village, on the northeast side of the A1.

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken (Bunn, 2016), identifying a number of potential archaeological anomalies, and the site lies close to the scheduled Roman settlement of Durobrivae at neighbouring Water Newton, and on the periphery of the early medieval settlement at Sibson itself. The Listed Manor House dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century lies at the southwest corner of the site.

Trenches were targeted to investigate the geophysical anomalies, revealing a number of cut features in plan, however features remained as recorded in plan unexcavated after discussion with the Senior Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Kasia Gdaniec). It was agreed with the Senior Archaeologist that due to the complexity and density of archaeological remains, including preserved vertical stratigraphy and industrial remains, that destructive excavation during the evaluation was unnecessary: it was agreed with the site agent that a preservation scheme would be put in place during the construction phase of the scheme.

## 2.0 Location and description (Fig. 1)

Stibbington is a village in the Huntingdonshire district of Cambridgeshire, lying c.9km west of Peterborough. The village lies on the south bank of the River Nene, in the curve of a meander in the river.

The hamlet of Sibson, or Sibson cum Stibbington, lies c.1.5km to the southeast of Stibbington, a small satellite settlement to the larger neighbouring village. It lies close to where the railway line crosses both the River Nene and the A1 Great North Road between Peterborough and Wansford.

The Site lies on the southeastern periphery of Sibson on a parcel of land bordered to the north by the River Nene, to the south by the A1 Great North Road, and to the northwest by the Wansford Junction railway station. Access to the site is via the Old Great North Road from the northwest and past the old Manor House. The address of the site is given as land to the north east of No.31 Great North Road, Stibbington.

The site is divided by existing field boundaries, copses of trees and buildings into three segments with an irregular shape in plan. The approximate area of the entire site is estimate to be c.6hectares.

The approximate central NGR of the site is TL 097 976.



Above: Site during trench excavation; Trench 8 in foreground.

### **3.0 Geology and topography**

The solid geology of the site is banded. In the northeastern most corner of the site the bedrock geology is Whitby Mudstone Formation – Mudstone. Immediately south of this is a narrow band of Grantham Formation Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone, and south of this lies Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member – Limestone. Along the southern edge of the site, and likely to be beyond the area of the archaeological trenching, lies a bedrock geology of Rutland Formation - Argillaceous Rocks with Subordinate Sandstone and Limestone.

Across the majority of the site this solid geology is covered by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel resulting from the River Nene. River terrace deposits of sand and gravel may also be encountered (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site lies on the south bank of the River Nene, and as a result is low-lying ground of generally less than 10m OD, although levels rise along the south-west boundary to c.15m OD, resulting in a slight north east facing slope across the river. The closest recorded benchmark lies on the site of one of the Railway Cottages c.230m northwest of the site at 13.652m OD. (<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/benchmarks/>).

### **4.0 Planning background**

A planning application for the creation of new marina, including excavation of new marina basin, creation of 123 river berths, construction of new amenity block, change of use of wet dock building, change of use of existing agricultural buildings to provide workshop facilities and chandlery with provision of winter storage facilities for boats and new access has been granted by Huntingdon District Council on the 5<sup>th</sup> November 2015, application ref: 1300384FUL.

Condition 25 of the decision notice requires the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been approved by the local planning authority. A brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team highlighted the requirement for archaeological evaluation trenching to investigate the potential for below ground remains, informed by a heritage assessment submitted with the planning application. This work was required to inform and advise any further archaeological mitigation works in association with this development

A geophysical survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics, identifying a number of potential archaeological anomalies. A trenching plan based on the results and the proposed layout plan was submitted with a written scheme of investigation (Land, 2016) for approval to the Senior Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by PCAS in November 2016. This document presents the results of the evaluation.

### **5.0 Archaeological and historical background**

A desk-based assessment for the site was prepared in 2011 by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Appleby, 2011). Both these documents and the full CHER search results (dated 26/9/16) will be made available to all those undertaking any fieldwork or post-excavation analysis and reporting. The following summary should be read in conjunction with these documents.

There is a small handful of records relating to prehistoric monuments within 1km of the site; to the south, close to Sibson Aerodrome, a Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrow head was recovered from the topsoil in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, while from close to Elton Road c.1km southwest of the site further Neolithic arrowhead were reported from the ploughsoil, possibly

associated with rectangular and D-shaped enclosure cropmarks identified on aerial mapping (CHER refs: 1721, 00162, 05651, 00157).

Sibson cum Stibbington lies in close proximity to the early Roman fort and walled settlement of Durobrivae, the site of which is protected as a Scheduled Monument (List entry ID 1021429) and lies c.1km to the east of the site to the south and east of Water Newton. The earthworks of the fort survive on the east side of the Scheduled Monument c.2km to the east of the site, with the settlement extending westwards along the north and south sides of the A1 Great North Road. There are Roman settlement and villa sites on the north side of the River Nene which are connected to Durobrivae via a road extending towards and beyond the river bank. This Roman settlement lies at an important intersection of several major Roman roads, including Ermine Street (branching north from here towards Stamford, and south towards Godmanchester, passing directly through the centre of the fort), King Street (branching north across the River towards Bourne), the Fen Road (branching east towards Peterborough), and another southwards towards Thrapston and Irchester. The fort was likely established to control the crossing of the River Nene, but the settlement quickly developed around it in association with a thriving pottery industry and is the largest known Roman settlement in the country. It is thought in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century it was elevated to the status of Civitas Capital, becoming the administrative centre for the area, while a 4<sup>th</sup> century silver hoard found in 1975 in Water Newton indicates a strong, wealthy early Christian movement in the settlement.

The extent of the settlement has been mapped as cropmarks on aerial photographs, but the activity surrounding the main settlement will likely extend beyond this area. Roman pottery has been found during excavations for the A1 to the southeast of the site, while to the southwest 2 pottery kilns and a scatter of associated pottery and artefacts were identified on the periphery of the aerodrome (CHER ref: 01580, 00208, 00214). Less than 400m northeast around and beyond the railway station Roman buildings, kilns, statues of Roman Gods (Apollo, Minerva and Hercules) possibly indicating the presence of temples dedicated to these deities and a late Roman ironwork hoard have all been identified (CHER ref: 05650, 07914, 00219, MCB17091, 00262, 00213). This may be evidence of a satellite settlement or an industrial area slightly removed from the domestic settlement to the southeast.

It is not known if settlement continued here throughout the Saxon period, but settlements at Stibbington, Sibson and Water Newton are all recorded in the early Norman period. Both Water Newton and Stibbington are recorded in the Domesday Book as having a church indicating these were well established settlements pre-11<sup>th</sup> century, and settlement may have continued throughout. Although a smaller Sibson is also recorded in the Domesday Book and also has an early church (<http://opendomesday.org/place/TL0997/sibson/>).

The medieval village of Sibson lay to the south and southwest of the site, largely covered by the modern A1. The church is reported to have lain in this area and the earthworks of the medieval village have largely been removed by modern development (CHER ref: 00209, 00210, 00211). Faint traces of ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval agriculture have been mapped from aerial photography of the area, although it seems likely that the low-lying ground on the south bank of the River Nene would have been utilised as meadow rather than crop production to reduce the risk of flooding.

The reasons for the settlement shift and the partial desertion of Sibson in the late medieval / early post-medieval period are unknown; such events commonly occurred for a number of social, economic or environmental factors. It is clear however that occupation continued throughout the post-medieval period; the population of the parish of Sibson cum Stibbington in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century is recorded at around 300. Sibson Manor House lies at the southwest corner of the site and dates from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Listed Building, List entry ID 1222034), and is flanked by a granary and former bakehouse and brewhouse, now a cottage, both 18<sup>th</sup> century in date (List entry ID 1222035, 1274858). On the south side of the modern A1 lies the Sibson House Hotel, a former farmhouse and inn built in the mid 18<sup>th</sup>

century for the Duke of Bedford (List entry ID 1222036), while to the northwest of the site along the Old Great North Road through the village lies 2 sets of cottages dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Historic mapping does not record any activity on the site throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There is a small spring on the southern edge of the large east field of the project. Figure 2 below is an extract from the 1885 OS map, with the approximate site boundary marked in red (<http://maps.nls.uk/view/114488381>).

Recent study of aerial photography of the area around the site has identified a number of previously unknown archaeological monuments. To the west and southwest of the site the parallel linear earthworks of medieval / early post-medieval ridge and furrow arable farming have been identified (CHER ref: MCB 21433), while beyond this cropmark of rectilinear enclosures have been identified c.500m west of the site (CHER ref: MCB21431) and c.800m southwest (CHER ref: MCB 21428). To the northwest on the north side of the railway line lies a circular cropmark c.10m in diameter (CHER ref: MCB21430). These cropmarks are as yet undated.

Geophysical survey (Bunn, 2016) of the site has identified a small number of linear magnetic anomalies (Figure 3&4). The alignment may indicate these linear features are former field boundaries pre-dating the early OS mapping, however they may also be evidence of potential archaeological features.

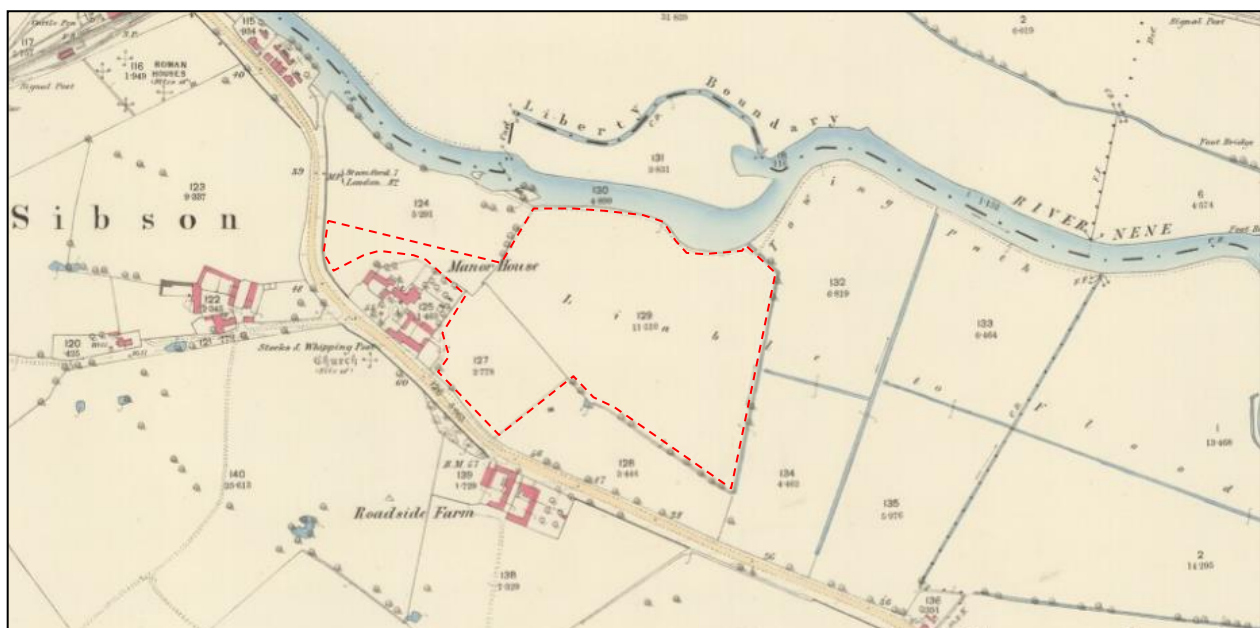


Figure 2: Extract from 1885 OS map. Not to scale

## 6.0 Methodology

The evaluation trenching plan comprised fourteen trenches positioned across Areas 2 & 3 (Fig. 3&4) of the site to investigate the results of the geophysical survey. Trenches varied in length between 70m – 15m as proposed by the CHET Senior Archaeologist, and were positioned based on the geo-referenced geophysical survey using GPS survey equipment accurate to 0.03m, with trenches adjusted where necessary to avoid services or other hazards.

As a result of a large modern spoil heap, Trench 1 was adjusted to lie on a c .NW-SE alignment, retaining the northern most co-ordinate of the original trench position.



During the machine excavation of the trenches the majority of the trenches were flooding soon after excavation, hampering the excavation and recording. After consultation with the Senior Archaeologist for CHET and the landowner (meeting 3/11/16), it was decided that Area 2 of the development, which contained Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, would be henceforth considered a Construction Exclusion Zone, whereby there would be no traffic movement or stockpiling of construction materials etc within Area 2, thus preserving in situ the buried archaeological remains and the protective layers of topsoil and alluvium. In addition in Area 3, Trenches 6, 7, 10, 12 and 13 of the trenching plan were not necessary as they lay in the lowest parts of the site and would almost certainly flood before any recording could be undertaken, while the trenches that had already been opened in this area would require recording but hand excavation of the features was not necessary.



Right: Trenches flooded soon after excavation due to high ground water. Trench 9.

Therefore, the excavated trenches include Trench 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 14. In addition to these nine trenches, an additional 2 trenches were excavated, a 30m trench 5m to the north of and parallel to Trench 8 (Trench 8A), and a small “L” shaped trench to the north of Trench 9 (9A). Two geological test pits, Test pits A and B, were also recorded.

Trenches were machine excavated using a wheeled JCB excavator fitted with a smooth 1.6m wide ditching bucket. They were manually cleaned, and all archaeological features recorded in plan. After discussion with the CHET Senior Archaeologist, it was agreed that it was not necessary to excavate any sections through the exposed features. A written record of the exposed features was made and supplemented by a digital and monochrome photographic record, a selection of the former of which is reproduced within this report. Horizons were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept.

Artefacts were recovered from the top – and sub-soils in bucket samples as per the brief (results tabulated in Appendix 10). Surface finds and samples were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing and dispatch to the relevant specialists.

Following fieldwork completion, Finds were processed and dispatched to relevant specialists. J. Young undertook the post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material identification was undertaken by J. Young (Appendix 3 & Appendix 8), while samples were dispatched to Archaeological Services Durham University for processing and assessment (Appendix 4). Animal bone was identified and tabulated by J. Wood (Appendix 5) and slag was identified by

M. Wood (Appendix 6). Prehistoric and Roman pottery was identified by I. Rowlandson (Appendix 7), and all other finds by G. Taylor (Appendix 9).

The fieldwork was completed between 25<sup>th</sup> October – 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2016 by M. Rowe assisted by M. Williams.

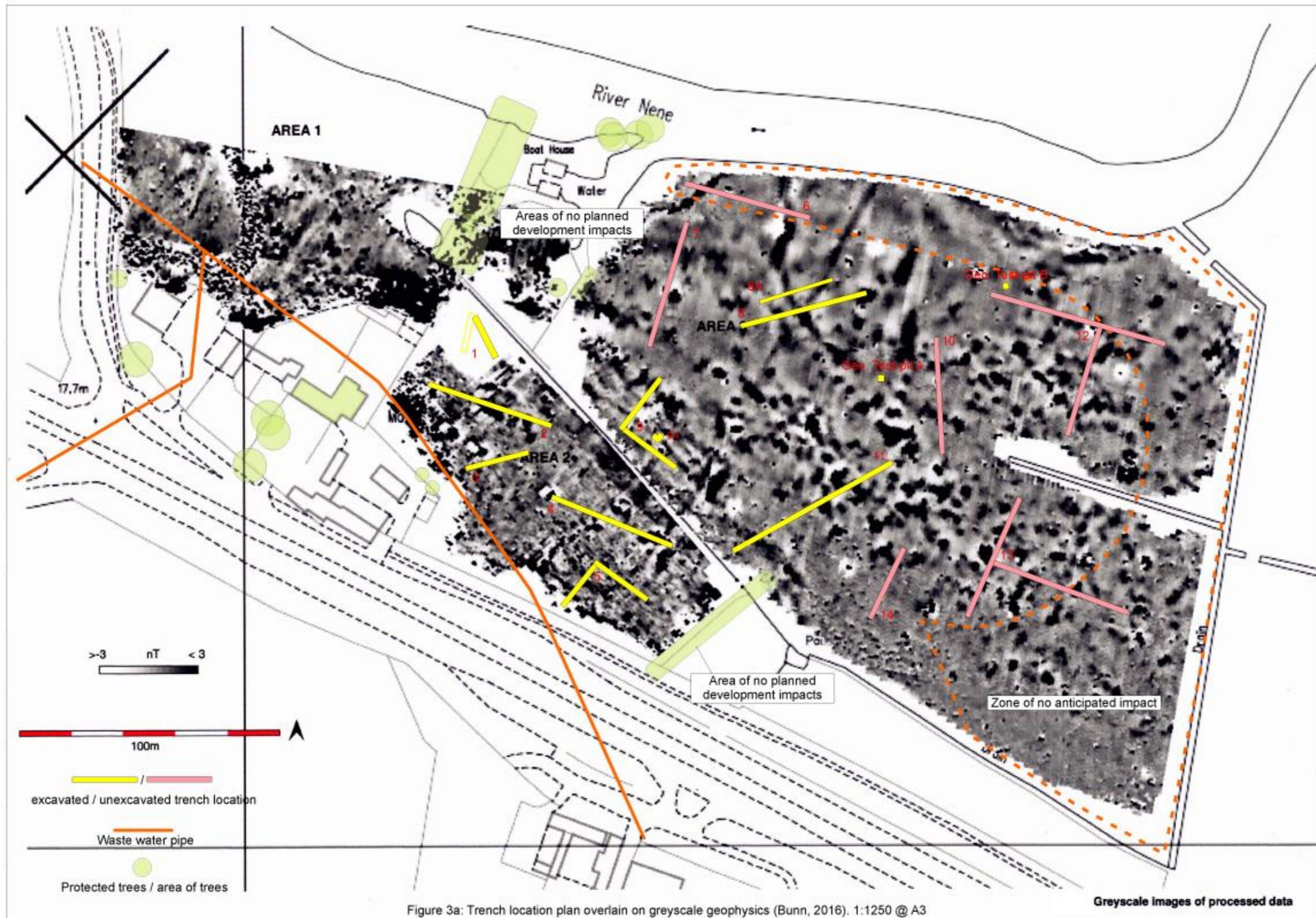


Figure 3a: Trench location plan overlain on greyscale geophysics (Bunn, 2016). 1:1250 @ A3

Greyscale images of processed data



Figure 3b: Trench location plan overlain on interpretive geophysics (Bunn, 2016). 1:1250 @ A3

**PRELIMINARY Interpretation**

## 7.0 Results

### **Positive Trenches**

#### **Trench 1 (Fig 4)**

*Trench 1 lay in the eastern corner of the site, in an area that was unavailable during the geophysical survey. Two ditches on nearly parallel NNE-SSW alignments were revealed, with pottery being recovered from the surface of both features.*

Trench 1 lay on a c.NW-SE alignment having been rotated on its northern co-ordinate to avoid a modern spoil heap. It measured 15m in length. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.88m below the existing ground level.

Two features were identified cut into the natural geology; ditches **106** and **107**. Both lay on a c.NNE-SSW alignment, and both contained similar grey brown coarse silt fills. During manual cleaning and recording pottery was recovered from the surface of these features; a single Saxo-Norman Stamford ware sherd of potential pre-conquest date was recovered from layer 106, and four sherds of post-conquest to mid-12<sup>th</sup> century from a single unglazed Saxo-Norman Stamford ware pitcher.

The cut features were sealed beneath layer (104), interpreted as hillwash sediment. Seven sherds of a large shell gritted jar dating from the late Iron Age - 2<sup>nd</sup> century was recovered from this horizon along with a single sherd from a Saxo-Norman vessel and a single sherd from a 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century jug. Above this lay two further buried soils (103) and (102); two fragments of animal bone were recovered from (102) and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, probably from the same vessel as the pottery from (104), four sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were also recovered from (102). The trench was covered by topsoil (101). The bucket samples (Appendix 10) from contexts (101) & (102) contained animal bone, a fragment of Roman Tegula, Saxo-Norman to late medieval/early Post-medieval pottery, and modern window glass.

#### **Trench 2 (Fig. 5)**

*Trench 2 lay at the west end of Area 2 of the site close to Manor House. Five ditches were exposed, and two discrete pits, with small assemblages of pottery and animal bone being recovered from the trench.*

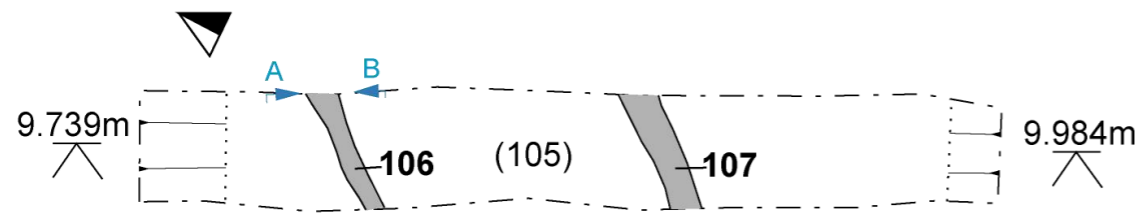
Trench 2 lay on a c.WNW-ESE alignment, measuring 50m in length. This area of the site was magnetically quiet in the geophysical survey. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.40m below the existing ground level.

Seven cut features were exposed in the base of the trench; five ditches all lying on a c. NE-SW alignments, a small pit or post-hole and a partially exposed large pit or irregular ditch terminus.

Ditch **204** is the first encountered from the west end of the trench. It is one of the narrower features recorded in Trench 2, being 0.55m in width, and contained a coarse silt with charcoal flecks and rare small stone inclusions. A single sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Nene Valley ware pottery was recovered from the surface of this feature along with four Saxo-Norman sherds of potential pre-conquest date

Moving east, the next feature to be encountered is the discrete **205**, a small, “kidney”-shaped feature (may be two features together, unclear in plan) measuring c. 0.50m in diameter. A similar grey brown silt with charcoal and small stone inclusions was recorded in this pit or post-hole, however no artefacts were recovered during manual cleaning and recording.

Figure 4: Trench 1 plan (1:200) and section (1:20)



Right: Ditches **106** & **107** in Trench 1 cutting through hillwash (105)

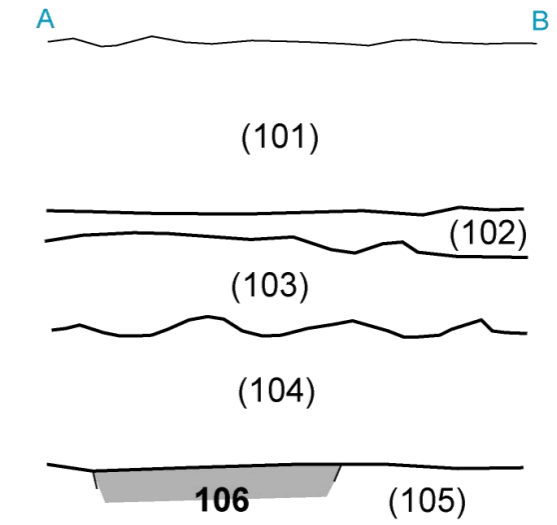
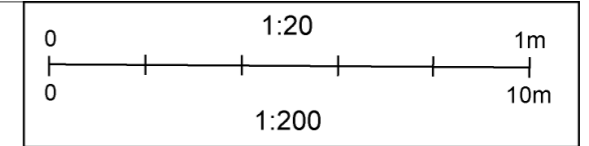
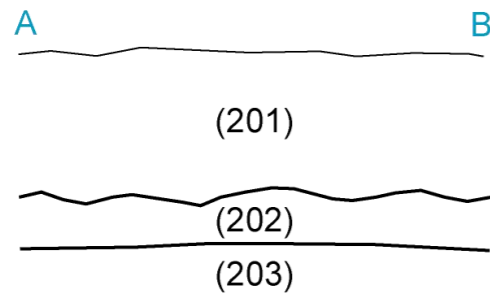
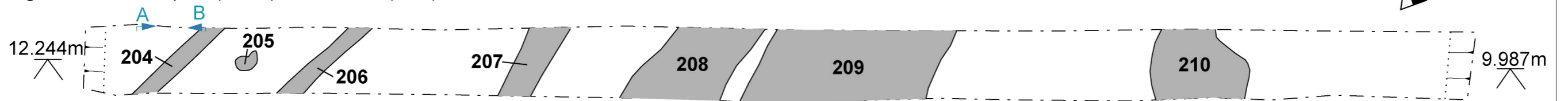


Figure 5: Trench 2 plan (1:200) and section (1:20)



Left: Ditches 209 & 209 in centre of trench



Right: Trench 2 looking north-east

Ditch **206** lay to the east of this, measuring 0.50m in diameter and with straight, regular sides in plan. The exposed fill yielded no artefacts during recording.

Ditch **207** lay c.7m to the east, broader than those recounted above at c.1.20m wide. The exposed fill of this ditch was slightly darker grey brown and included a number of larger, <100mm x 50mm x 30mm stones, which suggest it has a different deposition / date to the previous features. A small assemblage of animal bone including cattle and horse was recovered from the surface of this ditch.

The broadest two ditches lay towards the centre of the trench. Ditches **208** and **209** lay a little over 1m apart, **208** measuring 2.60m across and **209** measuring more than 5.50m across, leading to speculation that this may actually be more than one ditch, possible re-cuts of the feature. Ditch **208** yielded an artefact assemblage which included a mixture of nine sherds of pottery dating from the late Saxon period to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and 16 animal bone fragments (including a sheep goat radius with possible carnivore gnawing – dog? – cattle and horse), however the assemblage from **209** was smaller at just two pottery sherds.

The final feature in Trench 2 lay c. 8m from the east end of the trench. In plan somewhat amorphous, feature **210** may be a large pit or ditch with very irregular sides. The exposed fill is described as a mix of the natural geology and the coarse silt seen in other cut features across the trench, which would suggest deliberate backfilling rather than gradual sedimentation, however without excavation this remains speculation. No artefacts were recovered.

These features lay beneath the subsoil (202), above which was modern topsoil (201). Pottery (4<sup>th</sup> century Roman, and Saxon-Norman – early modern), twenty-one fragments of large and medium sized animal bone, modern bottle glass, ceramic building material and iron nails were among the artefacts recovered from the sub- and topsoil bucket samples (Appendix 10).

### **Trench 3 (Fig. 6)**

*Trench 3 also lay at the west end of Area 2 of the site close to Manor House. A ditch and a pit were exposed in this trench, with a small amount of bone recovered from the ditch.*

Trench 3 lay on a c.ENE-WSW alignment and measured 25m in length. This area of the site was magnetically quiet in the geophysical survey. The natural geology varied slightly between coarse silt and silt with pea gravel, and was encountered at a depth of c.0.40m below the existing ground level.

The cut features in Trench 3 lay towards the west end of the trench. Pit **305** was c.1.30m along its longest axis, containing a slightly reddish brown coarse silt. The pit appeared in plan to be truncated by ditch **304**. Ditch **304** lay on the same NE-SW alignment that had dominated the ditches in adjacent Trench 2, (however it was not possible to confirm if this ditch was one of those exposed in the neighbouring trench), and was c.0.50m in width. The exposed fill of the ditch was a mid-dark grey brown, from which two sherds of 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery from a St Neots ware jar and animal bone (pig and cattle, with no evidence of butchery, wear etc.) were recovered. No artefacts were recovered from the truncated pit.

Above the cut features was subsoil (302) and modern topsoil (301), with animal bone (sheep/goat, cattle), pottery (late Iron Age – Roman & late Saxon to early modern date) and a fragment of furnace slag being recovered from these horizons; including those from the bucket samples (Appendix 10).

Figure 6: Trench 3 plan (1:200) and section (1:20)

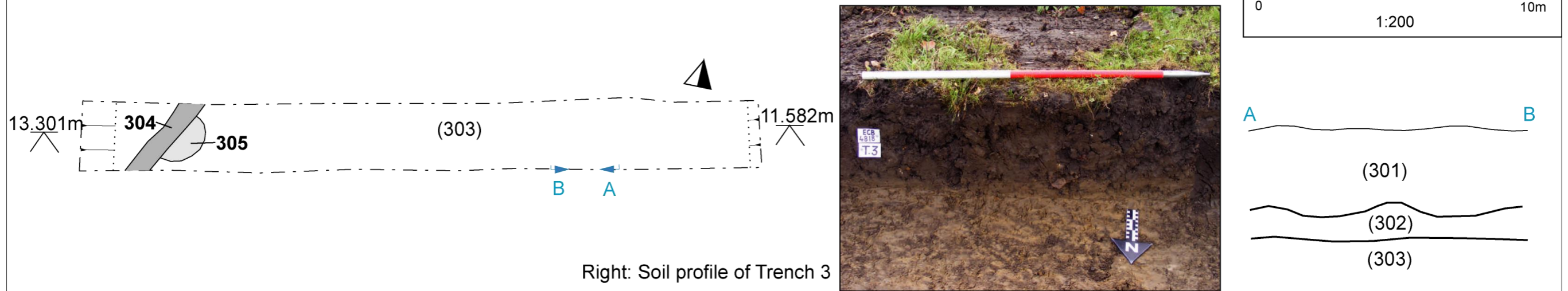
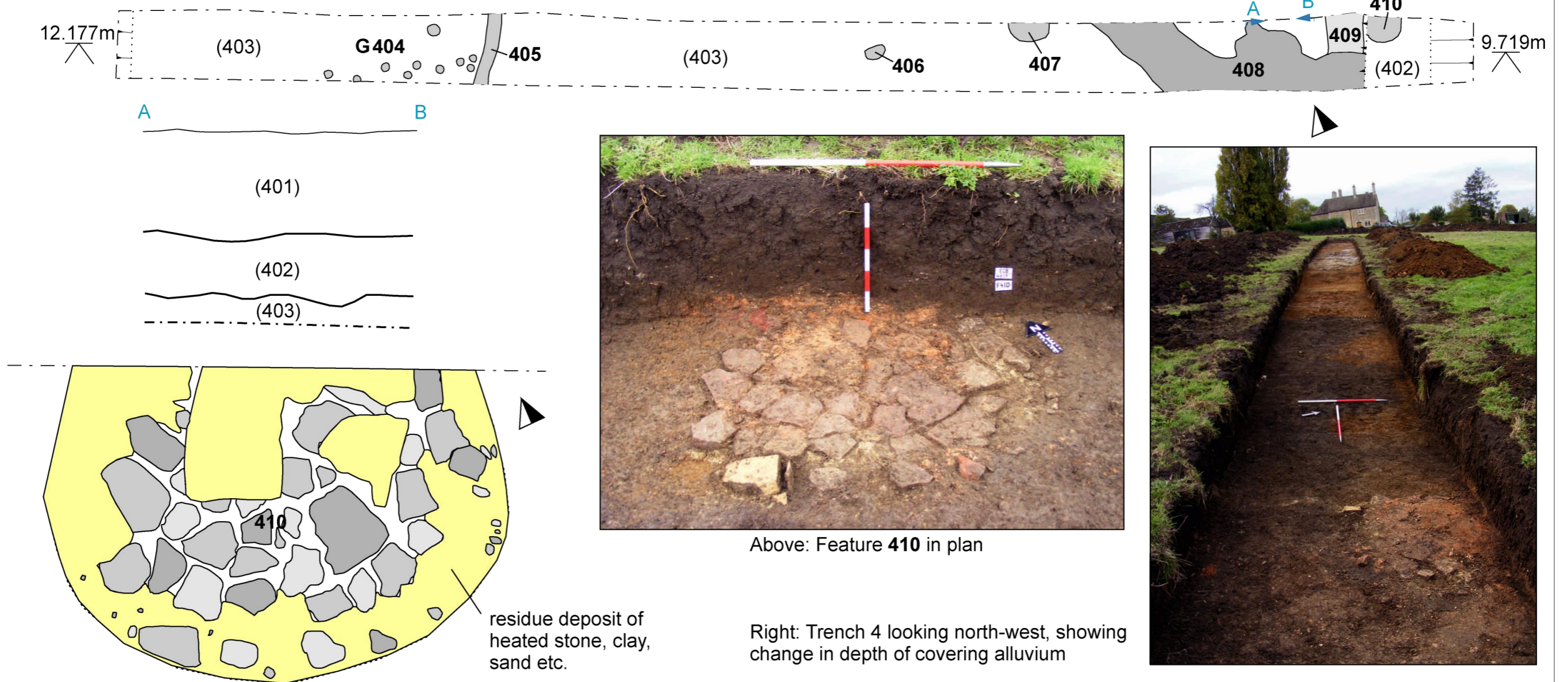


Figure 7: Trench 4 plan (1:200) and section and detailed plan of 410 (1:20)





### **Trench 4 (Fig. 7)**

*Trench 4 lay towards the centre of Area 2 of the site, targeting the breaks in the magnetic anomalies thought to be field boundaries or a possible enclosure that extended northwards into Area 3. A group of possible post-holes, two pits and at least one ditch were recorded in Trench 4, along with a sandstone surface thought to be the remains of an oven or kiln.*

Trench 4 lay parallel to and to the south east of Trench 2, cutting at an oblique angle across the breaks in the magnetic anomalies interpreted as either an enclosure extending into Area 3 or historic field boundaries. The trench measured 50m in length.

The natural geology was encountered at a depth of c.0.60m below existing ground level. Across the trench several features were revealed.

Towards the west end of Trench 4 lay a cluster of discrete small pits or post-holes. Ten were exposed in all, with all but one roughly forming two parallel linear arrangements. The features were recorded as group **404**, with the average diameter of the post-holes recorded as 0.25m.

The eastern extent of these post-holes is defined by ditch **405**. Lying on a c.NE-SW alignment, ditch **405** was narrow at c.0.30m wide and slightly sinuous. The coarse silt fill had pea gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks, and a single sherd of 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century St Neots jar was recovered from the surface as this feature was cleaned for recording.

Approximately 15m east towards the centre of the trench two discrete pits were exposed. The first, **406**, lay in the centre of the trench and was oval or sub-rectangular in plan. Approximately 5m to the east pit **407** was partially exposed on the north side of the trench, but also appeared to be oval in plan. Pit **407** was more than double the size of **406**, and a single sherd of from a Peterborough-type Shell-tempered ware jar or bowl of mid-12<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the surface of the feature.



Above: Ditch **405** & cluster of pits / post-holes **404**, north east Trench 4.

Towards the east end of Trench 4 lay the possible ditch **409**. It lay on a c.NE-SW alignment and was c.1.40m in width, and unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the feature. It was however only partially exposed beneath layer (408), a spread of dark silt which extended across a large part of the east end of the trench which did contain dateable artefacts. Two fragments of animal bone (sheep/goat, large mammal), 2 sherds of Roman greyware pottery and 5 fragments of tap slag were recovered from layer (408). The horizon was also sampled with abundant remains recovered from the flot, including the charred remains of natural tree species oak, hazel and blackthorn, and cultivated species of which oats and common bread wheat were prevalent.

At the extreme east end of Trench 4, cut into the subsoil (402), was feature **410**. Constructed of natural sandstone fragments that had been laid to create a flat surface semi-circular in plan. These unbonded stones lay within a defined outer edge which appeared to be robbed out stone, and were covered by a thin layer of coarse orange silt which appeared to have been heat affected. Based on this, it is suggested this may be the base of a possible oven, kiln or furnace. Bucket samples taken from subsoil layer 402 produced two Stamford ware sherds dating from the 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century and two fragments of animal bone (Appendix 10).

Trench 4 was covered by modern topsoil (401) from which pottery dating from the Saxon and medieval periods, a dozen fragments of animal bone and slag were all recovered. The animal bone assemblage was mainly sheep/goat and cattle, with a small number displaying evidence of carnivore gnawing; the slag was varied, including a small fragment of furnace slag, tap slag and a fragment of heated ironstone. Pottery included a small assemblage of Roman dated wares (A sherd of Samian and three sherds of Nene Valley ware).

### **Trench 5 (Fig. 8)**

*Trench 5 was "L" shaped and targeted the south and east arms of a possible enclosure or historic field boundaries identified on the geophysical survey. At least five ditches and several pits and post-holes were identified in Trench 5, with the finds assemblage including pottery, animal bone, slag and a fragment of a possible quern stone.*

Trench 5 lay on the southern edge of Area 2. The total length of the trench was 45m divided so the NE-SW aligned west arm was slightly shorter than the NW-SE aligned east arm. Each arm of the trench intercepted a linear anomaly identified on the geophysics, but otherwise the area was void of magnetic anomalies. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of c.0.55m below the existing ground level.

The east arm of the trench revealed several features. At the eastern most end of the trench lay an amorphous feature **504**, which may be an irregular pit or ditch however this could not be established in the course of the evaluation. A single sherd from a St. Neots ware vessel of 10<sup>th</sup> to mid-12<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from this feature.

Moving west, the next exposed feature was the terminus of a narrow gully **505**, on a c. NNW-SSE alignment. The exposed fill was darkish grey brown coarse silt, largely consistent with others across the trench, and a single sherd of 10<sup>th</sup> – mid-12<sup>th</sup> century Thetford ware and two fragments of bone (sheep/goat & unidentified bird) was recovered from the surface.

Northeast lies a small cluster of three probable post-holes grouped as **507**. The average diameter of these features was c.0.25m, and all contained a similar coarse silt. These post-holes lie adjacent to and almost perpendicular to ditch **508**, which crosses Trench 5 on a c.NE-SW alignment and contains a coarse silt from which two sherds of unglazed jars of potential late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid-12<sup>th</sup> century date and a handful of animal bone fragments were recovered from the surface. A large quantity of slag was also recovered from the surface of **508**, mixed hearth slags and three fragments of furnace lining.

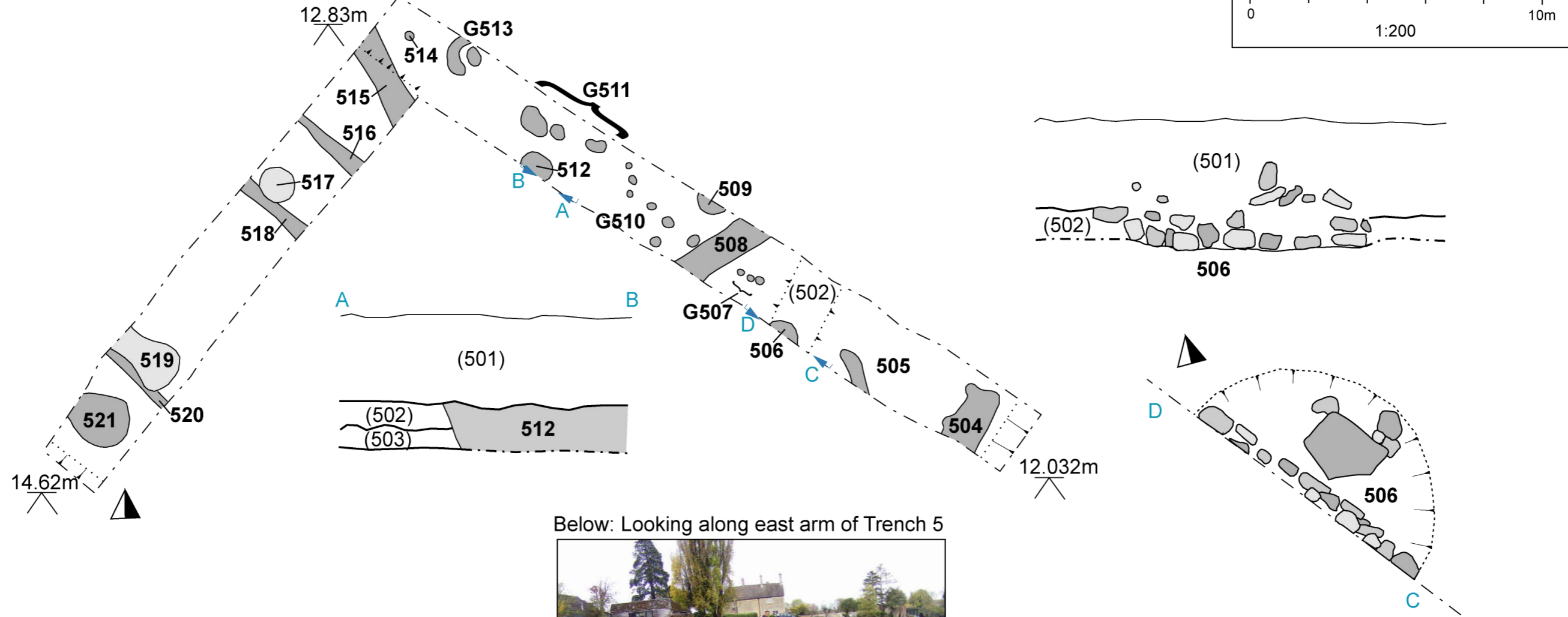
These three post-holes may be related to another cluster of discrete features, lying on the northwest side of ditch **508**. The group **510** includes seven circular features measuring between c.0.20m – 0.50m in diameter, all containing similar fills to the post-holes **507** to the south-east. Partially exposed on the northern edge of this group is a larger pit or the end of a ditch terminus **509**, which measured at least 0.80m in diameter and was therefore considerably larger than any of those in the group **510**.

A third group of discrete features lay beyond this, three larger pits recorded as **511** containing a lighter brown silt. Two fragments of animal bone (cattle & sheep/goat) were recovered from this group, but no dating evidence.

It is possible that the pits grouped as **511** related to pit **512**, which lies partially exposed and adjacent to them. Pit **512** was recorded in section, noting that this feature was cut from above the alluvial subsoil (502). Two sherds of Saxo-Norman Stamford ware, one from a small late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid-12<sup>th</sup> century Fabric A jar and the other from a Fabric B glazed jar or pitcher of post-conquest date, were recovered from the surface of this feature.

Also confirmed as being cut from above the alluvium (502) was the feature **506**. Feature **506** lay towards the eastern end of the trench, between the gully terminus **505** and post-hole

Figure 8: Trench 5 plan (1:200) and sections and detailed plan of 506 (1:20)



Below: Looking along east arm of Trench 5



Below: Features 519, 520 & 521 at west end Trench 5



Below: Feature 506



group **507**. It was a semi-circular feature constructed of unbounded natural sandstone fragments appearing to be arranged in a shallow bowl that was cut into the subsoil (502). The upper fragments of sandstone are disturbed and lie in the topsoil (501).

Towards the apex of the trench was a pit and gully terminus **513** and the outlying post-hole **514**. All these features contained mid brown silts, and no artefacts were recovered from any of them.

The west arm of the trench also contained several features:

Close to the apex of the trench was ditch **515** on a c. NNW-SSE alignment. To the southwest of this were two further ditches, **516** and **518**, both narrow gullies lying on parallel NW-SE alignments and separated by pit **517**, which appeared in plan to slightly truncate ditch **518**. Ditches **515** and **516** were both void of any artefacts, however during cleaning and recording pottery and animal bone (including cattle, pig and sheep/goat) were recovered from pit **517** and ditch **518**. Five sherds from cut feature 517 include three Saxo-Norman sherds and two mid-12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Peterborough Shell-tempered vessels. Linear feature 518 produced two sherds of mid-12<sup>th</sup> to mid-13<sup>th</sup> century date.

The final cluster of features lies at the western end of the trench. Ditch **520** also lay on a c.NE-SW alignment, and was cut in plan by the irregular pit or bulbous ditch terminus **519**. A single fragment of furnace slag and a sherd from a St. Neots ware jar or bowl of 10<sup>th</sup> to mid-12<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from the surface of the ditch.

Oval pit **521** was partially exposed beyond these features, with both **521** and **519** containing a dark coarse fill. Five sherds of mixed pottery (the latest of which dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> century), large mammal bone and three lumps of ironstone were recovered from the surface **521**.

During the cleaning and recording of this trench a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the top- and subsoil; a small group of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, varied animal bone including cattle, horse, pig, dog and goose, with some evidence of gnawing reported on the pig and goose bones, and two fragments of slag were recovered, identified as tap slag and hearth slag, in addition to two fragments of ironstone. A lava quern and an iron bar, tentatively dated to the early Roman period, were also recovered from these contexts.

Fifty-six sherds of pottery recovered from topsoil layer 501 (including pottery from bucket samples) included a mixture of Saxo-Norman to early modern 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century sherds. Subsoil layer 502 (pottery from bucket samples only) produced ten sherds of mixed type and date. Three of the sherds are of 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid-11<sup>th</sup> century date but the latest vessels were of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Trench 9 (Fig. 9)**

*Trench 9 was “L” shaped and lay where it was anticipated to intercept the projected lines of several linear anomalies. Three linear features were revealed, roughly corresponding with the geophysics.*

Trench 9 lay on the southern edge of Area 3, on the edge of the slightly higher ridge of ground that Area 2 occupied. The trench was 50m total in length, split evenly between two arms on NE-SW & NW-SE alignments. Each arm of the trench intercepted a linear anomaly identified on the geophysics, with additional linear anomalies lying immediately north of the NW-SE arm.

The excavation and recording of the trench was hampered by the rapid infill of the open trench with water. Features were noted and planned rapidly however features were obscured very quickly and it was agreed with the CHET Senior Archaeologist that excavation was not required in this trench at this time; this area will form part of the mitigation excavations.

The NE-SW arm of Trench 9 revealed three features; two ditches and a row of timber posts. The ditches lay on parallel c.NW-SE alignments approximately 7m apart from each other. The southernmost, **903**, roughly corresponded with the projected line of a linear anomaly identified on the geophysics, while the northern most **905** was not anticipated based on the magnetic survey.

Between the two ditches, c.2m south of ditch **905**, was a group of in situ, decayed timber posts **904**. The group consisted of two larger timbers and five smaller stakes, which appeared to run parallel both to each other and to the ditch **903** and **905**. The posts were rapidly flooded, but were photographed and planned before they were obscured.

The NW-SE arm of the trench contained one feature **906**, a narrow linear path or hard-standing constructed using natural sandstone fragments laid dry and unbounded on top of the alluvium (909). The trench flooded too rapidly for further recording.

Topsoil depth in Trench 9 was recorded at <0.25m.

### **Trench 9A (Fig. 9)**

*Trench 9A lay immediately to the north of Trench 9, excavated to investigate the sandstone surface **906**, and also revealing an earlier ditch. Six sherds of pottery were recovered during the excavation of the sandstone surface.*

Trench 9A was excavated immediately north of Trench 9 to investigate the sandstone structure **906** exposed and rapidly flooded in Trench 9. It was positioned to expose a section of the feature on its projected line, to allow for excavation and recording. During the manual excavation, the presence of an earlier feature beneath the sandstone was noted, and Trench 9A was extended to allow for investigation.

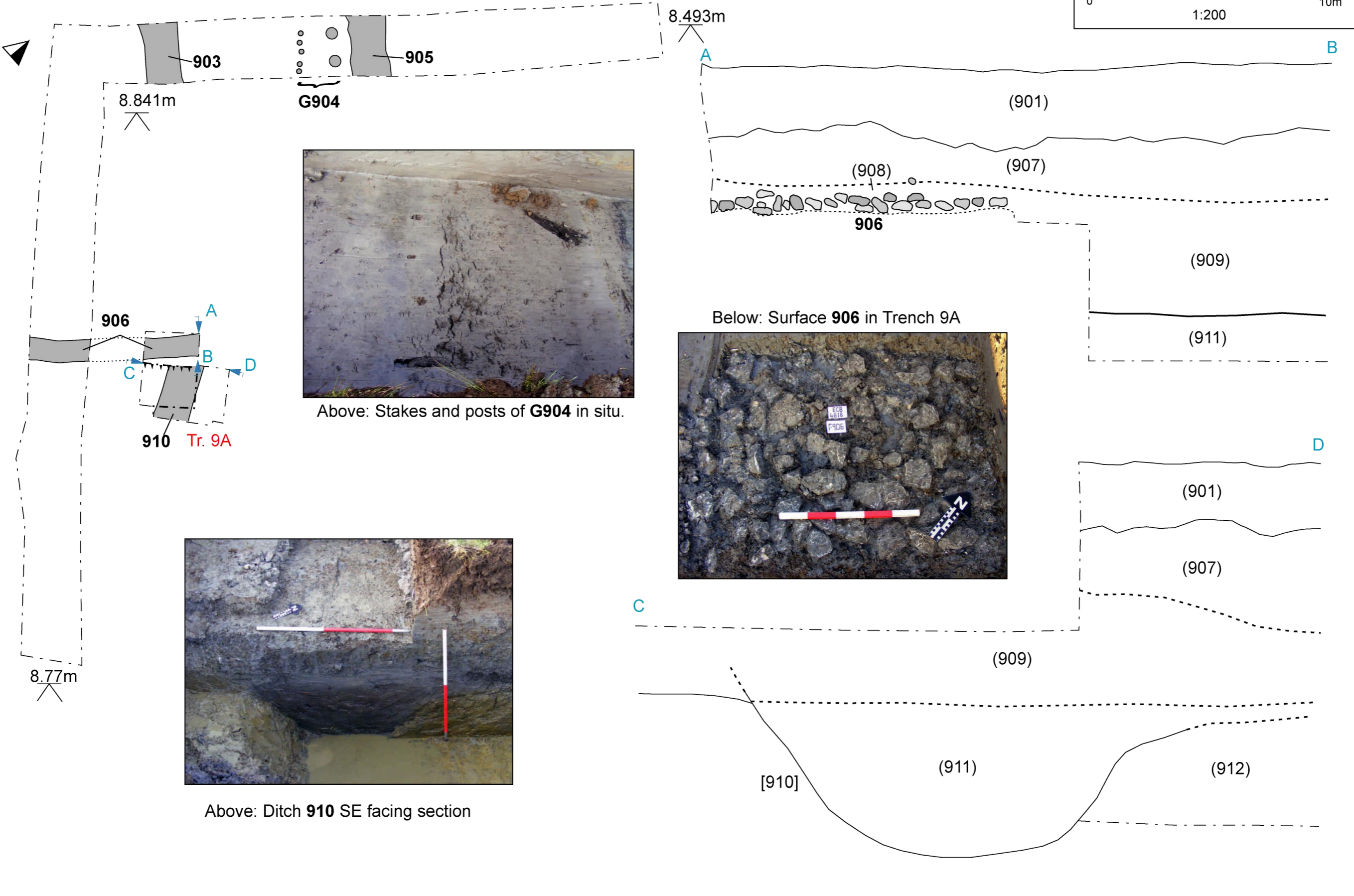
The line of the sandstone **906** was confirmed to continue into Trench 9A. A section was cut through the feature, confirming it was a shallow layer of unbounded sandstone on top of the alluvium (909). An environmental sample taken from (909) yielded only limited results, with trace amounts of uncharred grains of oats and common bread wheat being identified. The change between (909) and alluvium (908) above could not be discerned, being too similar, however the presence of the sandstone **906** confirms the alluvium was the result of several phases of flooding or a very extended event, rather than one rapid deposition of material. Six sherds of pottery from four vessels. These consisted of three shell-tempered vessels of mid-12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century type and a large Stanion/Lyveden Fabric B jug or jar is of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered during the excavation of this feature.

The excavation of the section of **906** revealed in section a second layer sealed beneath alluvium (909). Ditch [910] lay on a c. NW-SE alignment with a rounded profile, containing a mid-dark grey sandy silt (911). An environmental sample from (911) yielded an abundance of uncharred remains and nitrogen-fixing nodules, identifying this as a waterlogged deposit. These remains were varied, including blackthorn and bramble, nettle, henbane, fools parsley, spurge etc, all of which are natural species that may have been exploited for food or medicinal purposes. The remains of species common to damp or waterlogged ground were also present; sedges, duckweed and aquatic mint were also recorded.

Ditch [910] may have been the same feature as **903** in Trench 9, being on the same alignment and roughly lying on the same projected line, however due to the limited excavation in Trench 9 this cannot be conclusively proven. This feature was cut directly into the natural geology (912).

Both **906** and [910] correspond with magnetic anomalies identified on the geophysical survey.

Figure 9: Trench 9 and 9A plan (1:200) and sections (1:20)



## **Trench 11**

*Trench 11 lay in Area 3, across the south-west of the proposed marina. A single linear feature on a c.NW-SE alignment was revealed at the southern end of the trench.*

Trench 11 lay to the southeast of Trench 9, measuring 70m in length and lying on a c.NE-SE alignment across the slight slope from the higher ground that Area 2 largely occupied and the lower ground of Area 3.

Features were obscured very quickly by the groundwater which prevented dry working. As a result, it was agreed with the CHET Senior Archaeologist that excavation and recording of these features would be undertaken during mitigation excavations for the marina basin, when they can be captured more appropriately under dry working conditions. During the evaluation base planning, collection of artefacts, photography and descriptive summary of the evidence was all that was possible.

The trench revealed a single cut feature; 1103 lay at the southern end of the trench, where ground levels were slightly higher, and was a linear feature cut on a c.NW-SE alignment. Unfortunately, the position of this ditch could not be recorded prior to the trench flooding.

To the northeast of this was a wide band of alluvial silt (1102) that may be evidence of a palaeochannel. As with the ditch, it was not possible to investigate this further and confirm. Topsoil in Trench 11 measured <0.30m deep.



Right: Ditch 1103 exposed in southeast end of Trench 11, this trench flooded before feature could be fully recorded.

## **Negative Trenches**

Trenches 8, 8A, and 14 were all void of any archaeological remains.

Trenches 8 and 8A targeted a strong linear anomaly on a c. NE-SW alignment, thought to possibly be a former field boundary or other archaeological feature. No such feature was

identified, the same sequence of modern topsoil overlying deep deposits of alluvium to a depth exceeding 1.30m below the existing ground level, was recorded in both these trenches.

Trench 14 lay towards the southeast corner of the site in an area of “quiet” magnetic variation, close to the spring noted on OS mapping. Upon excavation, it was confirmed to be negative for any cut features, flooding quickly due to the inflow of water through a gravel seam at the base of the trench. Again, alluvial silt was overlain by modern topsoil.

### **Geological test-pits**

Two geological test-pits were being excavated in the central / northern areas of Area 3 during the course of the evaluation, and it was decided in discussion with the CHET Senior Archaeologist that as the trenching in this area was largely abandoned, that these test-pits would be monitored and recorded instead. Both test-pits were 2m<sup>2</sup>.

Test-pit A lay to the west of the planned location of Trench 10 towards the centre of Area 3. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of c.1.50m below the existing ground level, and was covered by two successive layers of alluvium which gradually changed in colour indicating two extended periods of deposition, rather than rapid, flash flood events. Test-pit B lay to the north of the planned Trench 12; the natural geology was reached at a depth of c.1.80m below existing ground level, and the same alluvial layers that were recorded in test-pit A were also seen here, although in varying depths. Topsoil across both test-pits was 0.30m deep. No features or artefacts were recovered during the monitoring of either of these test-pits, and no evidence of palaeochannels were noted in either, the deposits being too regular and consistent across both pits.



Left: Test-pit B, showing the deep alluvium and exposing the underlying gravels.

## **8.0 Discussion & Conclusions**

The evaluation trenching, despite not all the planned trenches being excavated, identified one key pattern across the site; archaeological activity was concentrated on the slightly higher ground of Area 2, while the lower lying floodplain Area 3 was probably permanently flooded or marshland throughout the periods of activity revealed in the trenches. This pattern reflects the magnetic anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey, which indicated the presence of linear features, interpreted as potentially forming an enclosure or remnants of field boundaries, which were targeted by Trenches 4, 5 & 9.



The Roman pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation was small but included a small number of Nene Valley sherds, a pottery ware that was in production very locally at kilns just 1.5km to the northeast of the settlement remains at Durobrivae (modern Water Newton, c.1.5km to the southeast of the proposed marina basin). Greywares and shell gritted wares from the late Iron Age – early Roman period were also identified in the assemblage, and a single sherd of imported Samain ware from Gaul that would have been imported into the Roman settlement. This assemblage is largely low-status domestic in character and in low quantities, indicative of peripheral activity to the nearby settlement.

A mixed group of entirely domestic post-Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The range of forms and fabrics present in the assemblage suggests that most of the rubbish disposal in the area took place between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, although earlier and later pottery was recovered. Two sherds from handmade Saxon vessels date to the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century date and fifteen vessels of 'Late Saxon' type directly indicate pre-early/mid-11<sup>th</sup> century occupation in the local area. The Saxo-Norman assemblage is lacking in chronologically distinct vessels, although visually much of the assemblage would be placed in the pre-conquest period. Few 12<sup>th</sup> century 'early medieval type' vessels were recovered from the site and almost all of the medieval assemblage can be dated to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A single late medieval to early Post-medieval sherd indicates some local activity but otherwise pottery does not appear to have been discarded on the site again until the early modern period.

The animal bone assemblage was largely recovered from the top and subsoils. The assemblage is varied, mainly including cattle, pig and sheep/goat, but with horse, dog and goose also represented. These species are all domesticated, with the skeletal element representation suggesting butchery discard, however there are no butchery marks on any of the examined bone fragments. There was also no evidence of pathology, burning or working on any of the bones, although a small number were gnawed which would support the identification of the dog bones.

The slag assemblage was recovered from Trenches 3-5, which in combination with the very limited abrasion noted on the slag would suggest a focus of activity in this area. The assemblage including un-processed ironstone, furnace slag and blocky tap slag, as well as fragments of furnace lining, would indicate that primary iron-working was occurring in this area. No furnace type feature was identified during the evaluation, however this location on the river bank where water would be in easy reach would be ideal for industry.

No evidence of ironworking was recovered from the environmental samples that were taken during the fieldwork, although only one of the samples was taken from Trench 4 where this activity is thought to have taken place. Instead, the sample taken from **408** this horizon identified high quantities of cereal grains, particularly bread wheat which is present in the UK from later prehistory, and a distinct lack of waterlogged remains which would indicate a period of intense agriculture, with the two sherds of Roman greyware also recovered tentatively indicating an early date for the feature

This abundance of bread wheat is also seen in the sample taken from feature 911, although the cereal remains in this ditch were considerably lower, and none at all were recovered from **909** in the same trench. Given the proximity of Trenches 4 & 9, if these features were contemporary higher concentrations of cereal grains would be anticipated from Trench 9, however the samples indicate that all three of these features date from different periods. Unfortunately the dating from these features is scarce and this interpretation cannot be investigated further at this time.

A small assemblage of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil. A significant proportion of these came from the bucket samples (Appendix 10) taken from the modern horizons at each end of the trench; Iron Age – Romano British pottery was encountered alongside Saxon, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval / modern pottery, in conjunction with mixed

animal bone, 17<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe and modern nails. The assemblage was very varied as would be anticipated from these disturbed and reworked horizons, and is considered typical of improved agricultural soils in a rural location.

The exposed features do not appear to have domestic purposes themselves, but rather are evidence of activity on the periphery of nearby settlement on the hillside, as indicated by the domestic nature of the pottery retrieved from the trenches. The character and location of the area of the edge of the marshland on the bank of the River Nene would suggest any activity is related to riverside activities that may include fishing, wild-fowling, gathering reeds etc. or waterborne activities; it has been suggested that the unbounded limestone "path" in Trench 9 / 9A may have been used to haul small boats out of the marsh and onto dry land without beaching them in the soft alluvial silt, however this and the other areas of limestone in Trenches 4 & 5 may also have been a way of consolidating the ground to facilitate activity and give improved access to the riverside. The small group of timber posts identified in Trench 9 may also be connected to riverside activity, moorings, fences or perhaps the remnants of small buildings along the riverside.

The majority of the ditches exposed lay on a c.NE-SW, with others on a perpendicular alignment of NW-SE. This corresponds with the topography of the site, which gives Area 2 a gentle NE facing slope, and which also corresponds with the extent of the marsh / riverbank. These ditches probably assisted in the drainage of the higher ground, while also having other purposes such as dividing the riverbank and delimiting the extent of activities.

Area 3 primarily covered the lower slopes of the higher ground represented by Area 2, and the riverbank. Naturally low-lying, the trenches in Area 3 were rapidly inundated by groundwater and it was clear from the excavated trenches that this area was generally characterised by its lack of archaeological activity. The exposed features in Area 3 lay on the edge of the high ground of Area 2, a continuation of this activity which is limited by the riverbank. The rest of Area 3 was characterised by the deep alluvial deposits, as encountered in Trenches 8, 8A and the test-pits. The alluvial layers identified in these trenches clearly show that this area has remained prone to prolonged flood events, making it unsuitable for any sustained activity. Trench 11 possibly demonstrates this most effectively, showing that on the higher ground at the southern end of the trench activity was possible, however as the trench advances north the alluvium layers become thicker, activity ceases and the trench rapidly floods.



Above: Looking southwest across Area 3 towards Area 2; note Area 2 occupies an area of higher ground.

Based on the results of the evaluation, a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been discussed and agreed with the CHET Planning Archaeologist Kasia Gdaniec and the landowner. The strategy involves the implementation of a Construction Exclusion Zone which will encompass Area 2 of the redline site boundary. This will allow for the preservation in situ of the buried archaeological remains which have been identified in this area. Through Area 1, and along the south edge of Area 3 (along the southern edge of the new marina basin), a new access road will be constructed involving only nominal excavation which will be subject to archaeological monitoring; this will also allow for preservation in situ of archaeological remains in this area. The area of the new marina basin in Area 3 will be subject to preservation by record by means of Strip, Map and Sample archaeological excavation.

## 9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential. The evidence gathered during this scheme of works indicates archaeological activity is concentrated on the higher ground in and around Area 2, with the low-lying ground of Area 3 likely being inundated for significant periods prohibiting any activity that would leave physical traces. The character of the archaeological remains, identified as riverside activity on the periphery of settlement, is suggested by the exposed features. As a result, in consultation between the CHET Planning Archaeologist Kasia Gdaniec and the landowner, a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been discussed and approved, fulfilling the overall aims of the evaluation from a planning perspective. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

## 10.0 Project archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be prepared according to published Cambridgeshire guidelines. Archive deposition is planned at the Cambridgeshire county stores in mid 2017.

## 11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Mr. P Duggan for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary SMSE 16

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Findings
Trench 1	101	101	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown coarse silt loam with frequent small stones and rare larger stone inclusions. <0.35m thick.	Pottery, Animal Bone, Glass
Trench 1	102	102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid red brown firm coarse silt with frequent small stone inclusions. Possibly hillwash soil with some natural orange sandy silt mixed in. <0.05m deep	Pottery
Trench 1	103	103	Layer	Buried soil. Very similar to 101, slightly lighter in colour and less coarse, with occasional charcoal flecks. <0.12m deep	
Trench 1	104	104	Layer	Hillwash. Mid red brown very firm silt with frequent small stone inclusions. <0.25m deep.	Pottery
Trench 1	105	105	Layer	Natural geology. Mid orange brown coarse silt.	
Trench 1	106	106	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on a c. NNE-SSW alignment. Filled by a mid grey brown coarse silt with occasional small stone inclusions. 0.45m wide.	Pottery
Trench 1	107	107	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on a c. NNE-SSW alignment. Filled by a mid grey brown coarse silt with occasional small stone inclusions. 0.40m wide	Pottery
Trench 2	201	201	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 101. <0.30m	Animal Bone, Cinder?, CBM, Clay Tobacco Pipe (stem), Iron Object (nails), Pottery, Glass
Trench 2	202	202	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown very firm silt with moderate small stone inclusions. <0.20m deep	Pottery, Animal Bone,
Trench 2	203	203	Layer	Natural geology. Very mixed mid orange brown coarse silt and yellow brown / light grey clay and mid orange brown coarse silt with pea gravels and off white - yellow brown fine sand with small sandstone inclusions.	
Trench 2	204	204	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on c. NE-SW alignment. Filled by mid grey brown coarse silt with rare small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. 0.55m wide.	Animal Bone, Pottery

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 2	205	205	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete feature "kidney" shaped, possibly two features but could not be sure in plan. Filled by slightly grey brown coarse silt with rare small stones and charcoal flecks. 0.50m x 0.50m	
Trench 2	206	206	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on c. NE-SW alignment, straight sides. Filled by mid grey brown coarse silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks	
Trench 2	207	207	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on c. NE-SW alignment, broad. Filled by mid - dark grey brown coarse silt with rare small and moderate stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. 1.20m wide.	Animal Bone
Trench 2	208	208	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of broad linear feature on c. NE-SW alignment. Filled by mid - dark grey brown coarse silt with moderate small stone inclusions and rare larger frags and charcoal flecks. 2.60m wide.	Animal Bone, Pottery
Trench 2	209	209	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of broad linear feature on c. NE-SW alignment. Possibly more than one feature, unclear in plan. Filled by mixed mid brown - dark grey brown coarse silt with frequent moderate sized natural sandstone fragments and rare charcoal flecks. 5.50m wide.	Pottery
Trench 2	210	210	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete feature irregular shape in plan. Filled by re-deposited natural clay and silt with frequent stone inclusions and mid - dark coarse silt. Possible quarry pit? 3m diameter.	
Trench 3	301	301	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 101. <0.30m	Animal Bone, Pottery, Slag
Trench 3	302	302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown very firm silt with rare small stone inclusions. <0.10m deep	Animal Bone
Trench 3	303	303	Layer	Natural geology. Mixed light-mid orange brown coarse silt and mid grey clay and mid orange brown silt with pea gravels.	
Trench 3	304	304	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature of c. N-S alignment. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with occasional sandstone inclusions. 0.50m wide.	Animal Bone, Pottery
Trench 3	305	305	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete c. circular feature which is either cut by or a part of feature 304. Filled by brownish - mid slightly reddish grey brown coarse silt with occasional small sandstone. >0.80m wide	

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Findings
Trench 4	401	401	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 101. <0.40m	Animal Bone, Pottery (including Samian), Slag, CBM
Trench 4	402	402	Layer	Mid brown silt with occasional small stone inclusions. <0.25m thick	Pottery, Animal Bone
Trench 4	403	403	Layer	Natural geology. Same as 303.	
Trench 4	404	404	Feature	Cut and Fill. Group x10 discrete round features, possible post-holes, at the west end of the trench. Filled by mid-dark mixed coarse silt and re-deposited natural clays. Average diameter 0.25m.	
Trench 4	405	405	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of slightly sinuous linear feature on c.NE-SW alignment. Filled by mid-dark brown coarse silt with moderate small stone inclusions (pea gravels) and rare charcoal. <0.30m wide.	Pottery
Trench 4	406	406	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete sub-rectangular / oval feature. Filled by dark grey brown coarse silt with moderate small stone inclusions. 0.55m x 0.40m.	
Trench 4	407	407	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete feature partially exposed on the north side of the trench. Oval in plan. Filled by mid brown coarse silt with frequent small sandstone fragment inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. 1.45m x >0.60m	Pottery
Trench 4	408	408	Layer	Large area / spread of material extending beyond LOE to S and an irregular defined edge to N. Dark grey brown - black (charcoal) coarse silt with occasional small stone and sandstone fragments and cobbles. >2m x 10m	Animal Bone, Pottery, Slag, Sample 1
Trench 4	409	409	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of possible linear feature on c.NE-SW alignment, covered / cut by 408. Filled by mid-dark brown coarse silt with rare small stone inclusions. >1.40m wide.	
Trench 4	410	410	Construction	Natural sandstone fragments laid to create a flat surface, unbonded, crude finish. Possible furnace base? Sealed by thin layer of orange coarse silt - possibly heat affected. After cleaning it appears to have been semi-circular within the LOE with a defined outer edge / wall - which has been robbed out. possible oven / furnace / kiln. >1m x 1.10m	
Trench 5	501	501	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 101. <0.35m thick	Animal Bone, Fe. Object (bar), Pottery, Slag, Stone (quern?)

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Findings
Trench 5	502	502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown coarse silt with occasional small stone inclusions <0.20m deep	Pottery, Animal Bone, Slag, Iron, Quern Stone
Trench 5	503	503	Layer	Natural geology. Light - mid slightly orange brown coarse silt with patches of yellow-grey clay and mixed silt with pea gravel lenses.	
Trench 5	504	504	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete amorphous / irregular (possibly more than one feature). Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with moderate small stone inclusions and rare larger stone fragments. 0.90m wide.	Pottery
Trench 5	505	505	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of narrow linear terminus on c.NNW-SSE alignment. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with rare stone frags and charcoal flecks. 1m long x 0.40m wide.	Animal Bone, Pottery
Trench 5	506	506	Construction	Extending beyond LOE to SW, c.circular (?) construction of natural sandstone fragments arranged in possible shallow bowl, cut through 502. Single course. Possible furnace base? 1.05m x >0.50m	
Trench 5	507	507	Feature	Cut and Fill. Group of 3 roundish discrete features, aligned c. NW-SE at E end of E arm of trench. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Average diameter 0.25m.	
Trench 5	508	508	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on c.NE-SW alignment. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with occasional small stones and moderate charcoal flecks. 1m wide.	Animal Bone, Pottery, Slag
Trench 5	509	509	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete partially exposed feature probably c.circular in plan. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.80m x >0.40m	Animal Bone
Trench 5	510	510	Feature	Cut and Fill. Group of x7 c.circular discrete features, possibly related to group 507. Filled by mid brown coarse silt with rare charcoal flecks. Average diameter <0.30m	
Trench 5	511	511	Feature	Cut and Fill. Group of x3 irregular discrete oval shaped features close to apex of trench. Filled by light-mid brown coarse silt with rare charcoal inclusions. <0.80m x 0.70m	Animal Bone
Trench 5	512	512	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of partially exposed discrete c.circular feature. Filled by mixed, mostly mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with some re-deposited natural light yellow orange silt. With moderate small sandstone and rare charcoal flecks. <0.80m	Pottery



Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 5	513	513	Feature	Cut and Fill. Group of x2 possibly related discrete features, one curvilinear and the other oval. Filled by mid brown coarse silt. >1.20m x 0.30m	
Trench 5	514	514	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of small discrete rounded feature. Filled by mid red brown coarse silt with rare sandstone fragments. <0.15m diameter.	
Trench 5	515	515	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of linear feature on c.NNE-SSW alignment. Filled by mid grey brown coarse silt with rare small stone inclusions. 0.40m wide.	
Trench 5	516	516	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of narrow linear feature on c.NW-SE alignment. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with rare small stone inclusions. 0.35m wide.	
Trench 5	517	517	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of discrete c.circular feature. Filled by dark grey brown coarse silt with moderate small stone fragments and sandstone fragments and rare charcoal flecks. 0.80m diameter.	Animal Bone, Pottery
Trench 5	518	518	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of narrow linear feature on c.NW-SE alignment. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with rare small stone inclusions. 0.35m wide.	Animal Bone, Fe. Object (nails), Pottery, Slag
Trench 5	519	519	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of irregular oval partially exposed feature. Filled with dark grey brown coarse silt with occasional small stone fragments including sandstone and flint. >1.80m x 1.40m	
Trench 5	520	520	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of narrow linear feature on c. NW-SE alignment. Filled by mid-dark grey brown coarse silt with rare small stone fragment inclusions. 0.35m wide	Pottery, Slag
Trench 5	521	521	Feature	Cut and Fill. Cut of large c.circular discrete feature. Filled by dark grey brown coarse silt with occasional small stone fragments including sandstone and flint. Diameter 1.80m	Animal Bone, Pottery, Slag
Trench 8	801	801	Layer	Topsoil. Improved modern agricultural soil. Mid slightly reddish brown silty loam. 0.25m thick.	
Trench 8	802	802	Layer	Alluvial silt. Fine silt clay changing from light yellow brown to mottled yellow brown to mottled yellow brown / grey to mid-dark grey at depth with very rare small gravel lenses and papery roots at depth. >1.10m deep.	
Trench 8A	801A	801A	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 801	
Trench 8A	802A	802A	Layer	Alluvial silt. Same as 802	

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Findings
Trench 9	901	901	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 801. <0.85m deep	Ceramic Building Material, Pottery
Trench 9	902	902	Layer	Alluvial silt. Same as 802	Animal Bone, Pottery
Trench 9	903	903	Feature	Cut of linear feature on c.NW-SE alignment. Flooded. Fill not recorded	
Trench 9	904	904	Feature	Group of in situ timber posts parallel to 905 / 903	
Trench 9	905	905	Feature	Cut of linear feature on c.NW-SE alignment. Flooded. Fill not recorded	
Trench 9	906	906	Construction	Shallow stone path / hardstanding constructed of natural (sandstone?) fragments laid dry / unbonded. 0.90m x 1.30m x 0.10m	Pottery
Trench 9	907	907	Layer	Alluvial silt. Light grey brown fine silt clay. Recent silting. <0.26m thick	
Trench 9	908	908	Layer	Alluvial silt. Same material as 907 but with brown silty sand colluvium / former soil sealing 906. <0.10m	
Trench 9A	909	909	Layer	Alluvial silt. Similar to 908 but sealed by 906. former land surface upon which 906 was laid, becoming more grey at depth. <0.45m thick	Pottery, Sample 2
Trench 9A	910	910	Cut	Cut of linear feature on c.NW-SE alignment. Rounded bowl shape profile. Machine excavated section due to depth and flooding. 1.90m wide x 0.60m deep.	
Trench 9A	911	910	Fill	Fill of 910. Mid-dark grey slightly sandy silt.	Sample 3
Trench 9A	912	912	Layer	Natural geology. Light - mid yellow orange / brown silty sand with occasional small river gravels becoming pure gravel at depth of c.1.90m below EGL.	
Trench 11	1101	1101	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 101. <0.30m thick	
Trench 11	1102	1102	Layer	Alluvial silt. Same as 802.	
Trench 11	1103	1103	Feature	Cut of linear feature on c.NW-SE alignment. Flooded. Fill not recorded	
Trench 14	1401	1401	Layer	Topsoil. Same as 801. <0.30m deep	
Trench 14	1402	1402	Layer	Alluvial silt. Same as 802. >1.10m thick.	
Geological test pit A	A1	A1	Layer	Topsoil. Mid - dark slightly reddish brown silty loam. <0.30m thick.	
	A2	A2	Layer	Alluvium. Light yellow brown fine silt clay becoming more grey at depth. <0.40m thick	

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Finds
	A3	A3	Layer	Alluvium. Light yellow brown - grey mottles silt clay. <0.80m thick.	
	A4	A4	Layer	Natural geology. Light yellow orange brown silty sand with occasional gravels becoming pure gravel at c.2m below EGL	
Geological test pit B	B1	B1	Layer	Topsoil. Same as A1. <0.30m thick	
	B2	B2	Layer	Alluvium. Light yellow grey fine silt clay becoming yellow brown at depth. <0.80m thick	
	B3	B3	Layer	Alluvium. Same as A3. <0.70m thick	
	B4	B4	Layer	Natural geology. Same as A4 however pure gravels at 2.30m below EGL.	

Appendix 2:

GPS trench locations

Trench	x	y	z	Type
Trench 1	509589.413	297704.285	9.739	LoE
Trench 1	509598.029	297688.294	9.984	LoE
Trench 2	509572.144	297677.328	12.244	LoE
Trench 2	509619.959	297661.834	9.987	LoE
Trench 3	509585.257	297647.601	13.301	LoE
Trench 3	509609.234	297653.662	11.582	LoE
Trench 4	509619.25	297635.212	12.177	LoE
Trench 4	509665.199	297616.591	9.719	LoE
Trench 5	509623.692	297593.593	14.62	LoE
Trench 5	509635.179	297609.901	12.83	LoE
Trench 5	509656.462	297594.593	12.032	LoE
Trench 8	509696.372	297699.498	8.489	LoE
Trench 8	509746.888	297714.359	8.497	LoE
Trench 8A	509703.414	297711.798	8.494	LoE
Trench 8A	509732.622	297719.012	8.566	LoE
Trench 9	509665.006	297682.386	8.493	LoE
Trench 9	509648.757	297662.913	8.841	LoE
Trench 9	509668.888	297646.156	8.77	LoE
Trench 11	509690.748	297615.886	8.955	LoE
Trench 11	509753.356	297646.103	8.354	LoE
Trench 14	509743.171	297588.429	8.53	LoE
Trench 14	509753.028	297613.524	8.38	LoE

### Appendix 3:

#### Post-Roman Ceramics Report and Archive

#### Report on the post-roman Pottery from Sibson marina, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire (SMSE 16)

Jane Young

#### Introduction

In total, two hundred and sixty-five sherds of pottery representing a maximum of two hundred and fifty-five vessels, weighing 1.538kg in total were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery recovered appears to range in date from the Anglo-Saxon to early modern periods and is representative of thirty-four different known ware types and one unclassified fabric (MISC).

Table 1: Total quantities of pottery by ceramic period and Trench with vessel count

Ceramic period	Suggested date range	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 9	Totals
Unknown		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Anglo-Saxon	5 <sup>th</sup> to mid 9 <sup>th</sup>	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Late Saxon	Late 9 <sup>th</sup> to early/mid 11 <sup>th</sup>	0	4	4	3	3	1	15
Saxo-Norman	Late 9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup>	26	25	10	35	53	8	157
Early medieval	Late 11 <sup>th</sup> to mid 12 <sup>th</sup>	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Medieval	Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup>	8	4	3	13	26	5	59
Early modern	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	0	11	2	1	2	1	17
<b>Totals</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>255</b>

The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and fabric type using mnemonic codenames (Table 2) with a concordance to Cambridgeshire codes (Spoerry 2016). Post-medieval and early modern types were identified visually; earlier fabrics were identified using a x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified within each context by ware and fabric type with three measures: number of sherds, estimated vessel count using sherds obviously belonging to a single vessel and weight. Every effort was made to reconstruct cross-context vessels although only none were found. The ceramic data including attributes such as decoration, condition and usage was entered on a Microsoft Access Database using ceramic codenames and a copy of this is available in the site archive. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001).

#### Condition

The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size falling into the small to medium size range (below 50grams), although some fairly fresh fragments and some small very abraded sherds do occur. Some of the assemblage including the broken edges of sherds is covered in concretions suggesting that this pottery may have been deposited in a waterlain environment. Many sherds retain

evidence for use in the form of residues, burning, attrition and leaching of calcareous inclusion.

### Overall Chronology and Source

A range of thirty-four, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and one unknown fabric were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. The post-Roman pottery ranges in type from the Anglo-Saxon to early modern periods. Ceramic types can mainly be paralleled on other sites in Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016). Most of the assemblage falls within a limited range of vessel types (examples of different types of bowls or dishes, jugs and jars).

*Table 2: Pottery codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd and vessel count*

Cambridgeshire cname	Lincolnshire cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BOND	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1
BOUA	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	2	2
BOUB	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	1	1
CREA	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1
DEST	DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1
DNEOT	DNEOT	Developed St Neots ware	1150	1250	2	2
ENGS	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
LERTH	LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
LYST	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	21	20
MSW	SNLOC	Local Saxo-Norman fabrics	870	1150	1	1
MISC	MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
NEOT	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	39	38
OSHW	SLOOL	South Lincs Oolitic (generic)	1050	1500	2	2
OSHW	SLQO	South Lincolnshire Quartz & Oolitic	1100	1350	1	1
PAEMSF	PAEMSF	Peterborough Area Early medieval Shell and Iron	1100	1230	1	1
PASL	PASL	Peterborough Area Shell and Limestone-tempered	1200	1350	2	2
PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
PMBL	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	3
PMBL	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2
PORC	ENPO	English Porcelain			2	2
PSHW	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	1175	1400	14	14
PSHW	PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly Ware Fabric 2	1175	1400	3	2
SHW	SHW	Non-specific Shell-tempered (Cambridgeshire)	1150	1500	4	4
SHW	SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	2	2
SSHW	SLSQ	South Lincs Shell and Quartz (generic)	1200	1500	4	4
STAM	EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	15	15
STAM	ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	106	99
STAM	STAMT	Stamford-type variants	950	1150	16	16
SX	ECHAF	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	450	800	1	1
SX	LIM	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	700	1070	1	1
THET	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	3	3
TRANS	TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1
UPG	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	3	3
UPG	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
WHITE	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	3	3

## Unknown

A tiny abraded basal sherd found in Trench 2 is from a vessel of unknown type. The vessel is tempered with abundant mixed quartz grains and is probably of Saxo-Norman date to medieval, although it could be an unusual Roman product.

### Saxon

Two of the sherds recovered from the site are of possible handmade Anglo-Saxon type. Pottery of this type was used in both the Early and Middle Saxon periods. An organic-tempered flake (ECHAF) recovered from Trench 9 is possibly from a vessel of 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century date. Such 'chaff-tempered' vessels were in use throughout much of southern and central England during the Early and Middle Saxon periods. Trench 4 produced a tiny sherd from a small oolitic-tempered jar (LIM). The fabric of this jar also includes moderate quartz and carbonised organic material. Similar fabrics are in use in South Lincolnshire in both the Early and Middle Saxon periods (Young 2003). This vessel is most likely to be of Middle Saxon date.

### Late Saxon

Fifteen sherds, each representing a separate vessel, are in Early Stamford ware (EST) Fabrics A and A/D. These vessels are likely to have been produced in Stamford between the 10<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. With two exceptions all of the sherds are from unglazed jars or bowls. A handle sherd with a thick glaze is from a pitcher in Fabric A/D whilst a small glazed rim sherd is from a cup of probable late 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> century date (Kilmurray 1980).

### Saxo-Norman

One hundred and sixty-five sherds representing one hundred and fifty-seven vessels are of long-lived ware types (late 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century) and can be assigned to the Saxo-Norman period (see Table 4). Five ware types fall into three groups (light firing Stamford-types, reduced quartz-tempered fabrics and St Neots-types) are represented.

Thirty-nine sherds representing thirty-eight vessels are in shell-tempered St Neots-type ware. This Shell-tempered ware is found in several Midland counties (Hunter 1979) and was produced at several centres. The vessels recovered from this site may have been produced in the south-western part of Cambridgeshire (Fletcher 2011, 59 and Sperry 2016, 103-105), although several production sites are possibly suggested for the material found on this site by the fabrics. Punctate brachiopod, thought to be a diagnostic fossil present in the fabric (Vince 2005) is only found in all of the vessels recovered from this site. Most sherds found on this site come from small or medium-sized jars, but three bowls were also identified. St Neots ware is thought to have been in production from the late 9<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, but is most common in assemblages of 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date in Cambridgeshire. Only one of the vessels from this site appears to be decorated and few closely dateable sherds were recovered., although a significant number of vessels appear to be of 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 11<sup>th</sup> century type.

One hundred and six Stamford ware vessels represented by ninety-nine sherds were recovered from the site. Few of these sherds are demonstrably of pre-conquest date, although the forty-five Fabric A and five Fabric G vessels could potentially belong to the pre-conquest period (Kilmurray 1980). A range of six fabric combinations is present (Table 3) with most vessels being un-glazed. None of the Stamford ware vessels recovered from the site is decorated. Vessels in Fabrics B/C and C are likely

to be of mid 12<sup>th</sup> century to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date, whilst vessels in Fabrics A/B and B could date to as early as the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century, but are more likely to be of late 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century date. The Stamford ware vessel forms represented are mainly small or medium-sized unglazed jars, although twenty-two vessels are glazed jars or pitchers. Few Stamford ware vessels have external soot residues, suggesting that their primary use was not for cooking.

*Table 3: Stamford ware vessels by Fabric type arranged chronologically.*

form type	Fabric A	Fabric G	Fabric A/B	Fabric B	Fabric B/C	Fabric C	Total vessels
Unglazed jar	6	1	2	6	0	0	15
Small unglazed jar	19	1	3	4	0	0	27
Unglazed tiny jar	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Glazed jar/pitcher	2	2	2	14	2	0	22
Unglazed collared jar/pitcher	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unglazed jug	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unglazed jar/bowl	14	0	0	10	0	0	24
Unknown	3	1	0	3	0	0	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>

Sixteen sherds, each representing a separate vessel, are of Stamford-type (STAMT) but are in light firing fine sandy fabrics not yet proven to have been manufactured in Stamford itself (Adams Gilmour 1988). The fabric of many of these vessels is micaceous, but they are not similar to any of the known Essex Micaceous wares. Most sherds come from unglazed jars but two glazed sherds may come from jars or pitchers. These vessels are likely to date to between the 10<sup>th</sup> and mid 12<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Three sherds are from Thetford-type vessels. Two of these vessels were probably made in Thetford itself between the mid 9<sup>th</sup> and mid 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, but one sherd has a fabric more similar to the Early Handmade ware sherd produced in North Norfolk at sites such as Blackborough End (Rogerson and Ashley 1985). A small sherd in a fine dark reduced fabric is of possible fairly local production (SNLOC).

Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from every trench with the largest group being recovered from Trench 5.

*Table 4: Sax-Norman pottery ware types by vessel count*

Cambridgeshire codename	Lincolnshire codename	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 9	Totals
MSW	SNLOC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NEOT	SNEOT	5	7	1	7	16	2	38
STAM	ST	21	14	4	23	31	6	99
STAM	STAMT	0	4	4	4	4	0	16
THET	THETT	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
<i>Saxo-Norman</i>	<i>Late 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup></i>	26	25	10	35	53	8	157

## Early Medieval

Only four sherds recovered from the site can directly be considered to be of early medieval type, although the three Stamford ware vessels in Fabrics B/C and C belong to this period and a few of the medieval-type vessels may well also be of 12<sup>th</sup> century date. A single copper-glazed Developed Stamford ware (DEST) sherd is from a small jug of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. By the middle part of the 12<sup>th</sup> century the Saxo-Norman shell-tempered St Neots ware tradition has developed into



early medieval Developed St Neots ware (DNEOT). The division between the two types is often subjective, however in this assemblage the two recovered vessels are distinctly different from the Saxo-Norman sherds. These two small sherds come from jars or bowls of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. A small and leached sherd appears to be from a Peterborough Area Early Medieval Shell and Iron-tempered jar or bowl of 12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### Medieval

Overall, sixty-one sherds representing fifty-eight vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the medieval to late medieval period. Most of these vessels belong to the period between the mid 12<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Sixteen local and regional ware types are represented with a range of shell and calcareous tempered coarsewares forming the bulk of the assemblage. Few glazed medieval vessels were recovered from the site. Fourteen sherds come from thirteen Oolitic-tempered Fabric B Stanion/Lyveden vessels. Most of these vessels can be identified as jugs of which four are decorated. Three of the decorated jugs simply have applied white and self-coloured vertical strips whilst the other jug has a white slipped surface partially over-painted with an iron-rich slip and stamped with diamond roller-stamping. This fabric dates to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two jugs or jars in 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Medieval Bourne ware Fabric A include one with a reduced glaze. The Fabric B neck sherd appears to be from an unglazed jar. Trench 1 produced the only Late Medieval to Post-medieval Bourne-type sherd to be recovered from the site. The sherd, which is in a fine fabric, comes from a jug or jar of mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date. A small jug in an unidentified but probably local fabric (MEDLOC) is visually similar to Oakham Glazed ware but microscopic examination suggests that the quartz temper is too fine. The jug, which has spots of yellow glaze, is likely to date to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two small jars represented by unglazed quartz-tempered sherds are also probably of local 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century production. Another unglazed fine quartz-tempered sherd is from a non-local (MEDX) jug or jar of similar date.

The other medieval vessels are all in fossil shell, or a mixture of shell, calcareous grains and quartz tempered fabrics. Most of the sherds are in coarse shell-tempered Peterborough-type Shell-tempered ware (PSHW). The fourteen vessels recovered are all jars or bowls of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Three similarly dated sherds come from a large jar and a jar or bowl in Sparsely-shelled Peterborough type (PSHW2). Two other small sherds from jars or bowls are in 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century Peterborough Area Shell and Limestone fabrics (PASL). Seven coarsely shelled sherds come from mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century jars and bowls in Stanion/Lyveden Fabric A. Nine fossil shell and/or calcareous-tempered sherds are from jars and possible bowls in four ware type probably produced in South Lincolnshire (SLOOL, SLQO, SLST and SLSQ). These vessels variously date to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Four other sherds are in unidentified fossil shell-tempered fabric of probable medieval date (SHW).

Medieval pottery was recovered from every trench, although only Trenches 4 and 5 produced more than ten vessels.

*Table 5: Medieval pottery ware types by vessel count*

Cambridgeshire Codename	Lincolnshire Codename	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 9	Totals
BOND	BOU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
BOUA	BOUA	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
BOUB	BOUA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
LYST	STANLY	1	3	3	2	9	2	20
OSHW	SLOOL	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

OSHW	SLQO	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PASL	PASL	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
PSHW	PSHW	2	0	0	3	8	1	14
PSHW	PSHW2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
SHW	SLST	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
SHW	SHW	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
SSHW	SLSQ	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
UPG	MEDLOC	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
UPG	MEDX	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup></i>	8	4	3	13	26	5	59

## Early Modern

Seventeen vessels recovered from the site are of 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date. Five sherds are from black or brown-glazed large jars or bowls of 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date. An unglazed earthenware sherd is from a small plant pot and three English Stoneware sherds come from a jar and two bottles of 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The other sherds are all from industrial finewares. An early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Creamware sherd comes from a bowl or chamber pot. The other sherds are most probably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and include vessels in Pearlware, Porcelain and plain and blue-printed white earthenwares.

### The Site sequence

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from twenty-nine deposits and twenty-five 'bucket samples' in six trenches. The largest assemblage by vessel count was recovered from Trench 5 with eighty-five post-Roman vessels being found (Table 1). This trench produced the largest Saxo-Norman and medieval assemblages whereas Trenches 1, 2 and 4 produced significant Saxo-Norman groups but very little medieval pottery. The lack of vessels specifically attributable to the 12<sup>th</sup> century may suggest a hiatus in some areas of occupation after the conquest.

#### Trench 1

Thirty-seven sherds representing thirty-four vessels were recovered from five features in Trench 1. Topsoil layer 101 (including pottery from bucket samples) produced twenty-six sherds, each representing a separate vessel, of mixed Saxo-Norman to late medieval/early post-medieval date. Most of the sherds are of Saxo-Norman type with nine of the vessels being of possible pre-conquest date and seven being of post-conquest type. Four Saxo-Norman sherds were recovered from subsoil layer 102 (including bucket samples). The four vessels are of potential pre or post-conquest date. Layer 104 produced another Saxo-Norman sherd and a small body sherd from a 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century jug or jar in Medieval Bourne Fabric A. A single Saxo-Norman Stamford ware sherd of potential pre-conquest date was recovered from layer 106. Linear 107 produced four sherds from a single Saxo-Norman Stamford ware pitcher. The unglazed collared pitcher is of post-conquest to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century type.

#### Trench 2

Forty-seven sherds representing forty-six vessels were recovered from five features in Trench 2. Twenty-seven sherds representing twenty-six vessels were recovered from topsoil layer 201 (including pottery from bucket samples). The pottery is of mixed Saxo-Norman to early modern type. Subsoil layer 202 (including pottery from bucket samples) produced six sherds of mixed Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman type.

The earliest identifiable sherd is from an unglazed Early Stamford ware bowl of 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. An unglazed small jar in Stamford ware Fabric B is of post-conquest type. Four Saxo-Norman sherds of potential pre-conquest date were recovered from linear feature 204. Another linear feature, 208, produced nine sherds of pottery of mixed date. Most of the sherds are of Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman type, but the latest sherd in the group comes from a 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century Stanion/Lyveden jug. The earlier material includes three 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> century Early Stamford ware

### Trench 3

Twenty sherds representing nineteen vessels were recovered from three features in Trench 3. Fifteen sherds, each representing a separate vessel, were recovered from topsoil layer 301 (including pottery from bucket samples). The sherds are of mixed Late Saxon to early modern date. Four of the sherds are from Early Stamford ware vessels of 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> century date, whilst eight other vessels are of mixed Saxo-Norman type. Two sherds from 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century Stanion/Lyveden jugs and a residual Saxo-Norman sherd were recovered from bucket samples taken from subsoil layer 301. Linear feature 304 produced two sherds from a St Neots ware jar with a pressed rim edge. The jar is of 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date.

### Trench 4

This trench produced fifty-six sherds representing fifty-four vessels recovered from five features in Trench 4. Thirty-eight sherds, each representing a separate vessel, of mixed type and Saxon to medieval date were recovered from topsoil layer 401 (including pottery from bucket samples). Bucket samples taken from subsoil layer 402 produced two Stamford ware sherds. One sherd is from an Early Stamford ware jar or bowl of 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> century date whilst the other sherd is from a potentially pre-conquest unglazed jar in Fabric A. A small sherd from a St. Neots ware jar or bowl of probable 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from linear feature 405. Cut feature 407 produced a single sherd from a Peterborough-type Shell-tempered ware jar or bowl of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Layer 408 produced fourteen sherds from twelve vessels of mixed date. The latest sherds are of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date, but the group is mainly comprised of Saxo-Norman-type vessels.

### Trench 5

This trench produced the largest assemblage with eighty-five sherds each representing a separate vessel. The pottery was recovered from ten features. Fifty-six sherds representing were recovered from topsoil layer 501 (including pottery from bucket samples). The pottery is of mixed Saxo-Norman to early modern 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century type. Subsoil layer 502 (pottery from bucket samples only) produced ten sherds of mixed type and date. Three of the sherds are of 10<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> century date but the latest vessels are of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century medieval type. A single tiny sherd from a St. Neots ware vessel of 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from cut feature 504 and a Thetford ware sherd of similar date was recovered from linear feature 505. Another linear feature 508 contained two tiny unglazed jars of potential late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date. Cut feature 512 produced two Saxo-Norman Stamford ware sherds. One sherd is from a small late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century Fabric A jar whilst the other is from a Fabric B glazed jar or pitcher of post-conquest date. Five sherds from cut feature 517 include three Saxo-Norman sherds and two mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Peterborough Shell-tempered vessels. Linear feature 518 produced two sherds of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date whereas linear

feature 520 contained a sherd from a St. Neots ware jar or bowl of 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date. Five sherds of mixed type were recovered from cut feature 521. The latest sherd is of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century type, but if the material was deposited within the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century the two Stamford ware Fabric B sherds could also be contemporary.

#### Trench 9

Twenty sherds representing seventeen vessels were recovered from five features in Trench 9. Topsoil layer 901 produced a single sherd from a late Creamware bowl or chamber pot of early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The seven sherds of pottery recovered from layer 902 include nine Stamford ware vessels in Fabrics A and B. A sherd from a Developed St. Neots ware jar or bowl is of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date and a similar but larger vessel in Peterborough-type Shelly ware is of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century type. The three Stamford ware Fabric B vessels and the two shell-tempered sherds could be contemporary in the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century or this could be a mixed later deposition. Path 906 produced six sherds from four vessels. The three shell-tempered vessels are of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century type whereas the large Stanion/Lyveden Fabric B jug or jar is of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Five sherds representing four vessels were recovered from layer 909. Three of the vessels may date to between the late 10<sup>th</sup> and mid 11<sup>th</sup> centuries, but the other sherd is of handmade Saxon type. A tiny St. Neots ware vessel of probable late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 11<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from linear feature 911.

#### Summary and Recommendations

A mixed group of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The range of forms and fabrics present in the assemblage suggests that most of the rubbish disposal in the area took place between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, although earlier and later pottery was recovered. Few vessels are represented by more than a single small sherd suggesting dispersed disposal of the originally broken vessels, but there then seems to have been little post-deposition movement of the sherds. The recovered material is entirely domestic in nature with no industrial or craft-specific ceramics occurring. Two tiny sherds recovered residually appear to be from handmade Saxon vessels of general the to mid 9<sup>th</sup> century date. Fifteen vessels of 'Late Saxon' type directly indicate pre-early/mid 11<sup>th</sup> century occupation in the local area, but other 'Saxo-Norman' type vessels may also be of this date. The Saxo-Norman assemblage is lacking in chronologically distinct vessels, although visually much of the assemblage would be placed in the pre-conquest period. The eight Fabric A/B and thirty-eight Fabric B Stamford ware vessels attest to post-conquest activity, however few 12<sup>th</sup> century 'early medieval type' vessels were recovered from the site. Almost all of the medieval assemblage can be dated to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A single late medieval to early post-medieval sherd indicates some local activity but otherwise pottery does not appear to have been discarded on the site again until the early modern period.

The assemblage, with the exception of the early modern pottery, which can be discarded, should be retained for further study.

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Appendix 4:

Environmental Analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Sibson Marina

Stibbington

Cambridgeshire

palaeoenvironmental assessment

report 4372

February 2017

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## 1. Summary

### The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of three bulk samples taken during archaeological works at Sibson Marina, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS), and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

### Results

- 1.3 The palaeoenvironmental samples contained charred remains of cultivated crops commonly associated with post-Roman deposits. These charred plant macrofossils were most abundant in charcoal spread [408]. Waterlogged conditions within ditch fill [911] have preserved evidence of a rich flora. These uncharred plant remains are indicative of a damp ditch and hedge bank.

### Recommendations

- 1.4 No further work is required for the palaeoenvironmental remains as the flots were scanned in their entirety and no additional information would be provided from an analysis. If the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence does not provide close dating, AMS dating of carefully selected plant remains could be undertaken to confirm the origin of the deposits. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.
- 1.5 The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

## 2. Project background

### Location and background

- 2.1 Archaeological works were conducted by PCAS at Sibson Marina, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire. This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of three bulk samples comprising a charcoal spread [408], a buried soil deposit [909] and a ditch fill [911] of uncertain origin.

### Objective

- 2.2 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples, establish the presence of suitable radiocarbon dating material, and provide the client with appropriate recommendations.

### Dates

- 2.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services on 16th January 2017. Assessment and report preparation was conducted between 25th January and 10th February 2017.

### Personnel

- 2.4 Sample processing, assessment and report preparation was conducted by Lorne Elliott.



## Archive

- 2.5 The site code is **SMSE16**, for **Sibson Marina, Stibbington evaluation 2016**. The finds have been returned to PCAS. The flots are currently held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection. The charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University.

## 3. Methods

- 3.1 The bulk samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 $\mu$ m mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification for charred and waterlogged botanical remains using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).
- 3.2 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.
- 3.3 The snail remains were identified to species using the descriptions of Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979). Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005) and habitat classifications follow Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979).
- 3.4 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Medlycott 2011; Murphy 1997; Huntley 2010).

## 4. Results

- 4.1 Archaeological material recovered from the palaeoenvironmental samples included a few sherds of pot [408, 909, 911], fragments of daub/CBM [408 + 909], animal teeth [408], tiny fragments of burnt/calcined bone [408 + 911] and traces of mussel shell [408]. The deposits produced moderate-sized flots containing small amounts of fragmented (<6mm) charcoal and varying quantities of charred plant macrofossils. The condition of the charcoal recovered from the samples was variable and in some instances species identification was indeterminate due to abundant mineral inclusions. This was particularly evident for deposit [909]. Where identification was possible charcoal remains from deposit [408] were recorded as oak sapwood and branchwood of hazel, blackthorn and wayfaring-tree. Ditch fill [911] contained cherries (blackthorn, wild or bird cherry) charcoal with evidence of vitrification and radial cracking and small calibre branchwood of the subfamily Maloideae (hawthorn, whitebeams or apple). Wood anatomical properties suggest the latter is hawthorn.
- 4.2 Charred plant macrofossils ranged from small [909] to substantial [408] in number. Identified remains predominantly comprised cultivated crops (wheat, oats, barley, rye and peas), of which wheat appeared to be the most abundant in [408] and [911]. The wheat grains comprised the characteristic compact shape of *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat), and diagnostic chaff confirmed the presence of this species. A single *Secale cereale* (rye) rachis fragment was recorded in [911]. Preservation of the grains was variable, although most were pitted or degraded. Evidence of wild-gathered foods

(hazelnut), and plants typical of arable (narrow-fruited cornsalad, black-bindweed) and ruderal (cleavers) habitats were also recorded.

- 4.3 Uncharred vegetative material and nitrogen-fixing nodules recovered from deposits [909] and [911] provide an indication of waterlogged conditions. This is particularly apparent for [911], which included a large number of uncharred plant macrofossils representing a rich flora. Fruitstones of shrubs (blackthorn, bramble, elder), and seeds of scrambling perennial plants (white bryony, hop) and herbs (common nettle, henbane) occurred alongside the remains of plants typical of arable (fool's parsley, sun spurge), damp ground (sedges, celery-leaved buttercup, aquatic mint) and aquatic (duckweeds, crowfoots) environments.
- 4.4 The snail remains included *Trochulus cf. hispidus* (Linnaeus), *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller), *Oxychilus* sp and *Vallonia* sp. These species are common and widespread or are burrowing snails, and therefore provide limited interpretative value.
- 4.5 Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is available for the samples. The results are presented in Appendix 1.

## 5. Discussion

- 5.1 The palaeoenvironmental samples provide evidence for the disposal of domestic waste. The charred plant macrofossil assemblages predominantly contained the remains of cultivated foodplants that are more commonly associated with deposits from the early medieval through to the post medieval periods (Greig 1991; Murphy 1997). The presence of chaff (albeit in low numbers) possibly indicates the local processing of these cereal crops. The low number of hazel nutshell fragments may reflect a minor use of this particular food source.
- 5.2 Significant evidence of waterlogged conditions occurred in ditch deposit [911]. The suite of plants represented in the uncharred macrofossil assemblage is indicative of a hedged bank and a damp ditch with standing water, at least seasonally.

## 6. Recommendations

- 6.1 No further work is required for the palaeoenvironmental remains as the flots were scanned in their entirety and no additional information would be provided from an analysis. If the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence does not provide close dating, AMS dating of carefully selected plant remains could be undertaken to confirm the origin of the deposits. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.
- 6.2 The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

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## Appendix 1: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample	1	2	3
<b>Context</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Spread</b>	<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Ditch</b>
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>	19	22	23
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	150	300	1100
<i>Residue contents</i>			
Bone (burnt / calcined) indet. frags	(+)	-	(+)
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	+	+	-
Bone (unburnt) fish	(+)	-	-
Daub / CBM	++	(+)	-
Marine shell mussel	(+)	-	-
Pot (number of fragments)	2	1	1
Tooth (animal - enamel fragment) cf. pig	2	-	-
<i>Flot matrix</i>			
Charcoal	++	(+)	+
Insect / beetle	-	-	++
Snails terrestrial	++	-	(+)
Roots (modern)	+	-	-
Vegetative / organic material (uncharred)	-	+++	+++
<i>Charred remains (total count)</i>			
(a) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (Black-bindweed) nutlet	-	-	1
(a) <i>Valerianella dentata</i> (Narrow-fruited Cornsalad) fruit	1	-	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species) grain	15	2	30
(c) Cerealia indeterminate culm nodes	1	-	3
(c) Cerealia indeterminate grain	> 500	7	15
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> sp (Barley species) (hulled) grain	25	-	20
(c) <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Pea) fruit	1	-	-
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye) grain	10	-	10
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye) rachis frag.	-	-	1

Sample	1	2	3
Context	408	909	911
Feature	Spread	Deposit	Ditch
(c) <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Bread Wheat) rachis frag.	1	-	3
(c) <i>Triticum cf. aestivum</i> (cf. Bread Wheat) grain	> 300	8	40
(r) <i>Galium aparine</i> (Cleavers) seed	-	-	1
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel) nutshell frag.	1	-	-
(x) Fabaceae undiff. (Pea family) 5mm seed	3	-	2
<i>Waterlogged remains (abundance)</i>			
(a) <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (Fool's Parsley) fruit	-	-	1
(a) <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (Sun Spurge) seed	-	-	1
(c) <i>cf. Humulus lupulus</i> (cf. Hop) seed	-	-	1
(q) <i>Lemna</i> sp (Duckweeds) fruit	-	-	1
(q) <i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i> (Crowfoots) achene	-	-	1
(r) <i>Bryonia dioica</i> (White Bryony) seed	-	-	2
(r) <i>Sonchus asper</i> (Prickly Sow-thistle) achene	-	-	3
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common Nettle) achene	-	-	4
(t) <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp <i>insititia</i> (Bullace, Damson) fruitstone	-	-	1
(t) <i>Prunus spinosa</i> (Sloe) fruitstone	-	-	1
(t) <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Bramble) fruitstone	-	-	5
(t) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder) fruitstone	-	-	4
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp (Sedges) trigonous nutlet	-	-	3
(w) <i>Mentha cf. aquatica</i> (cf. Aquatic Mint) nutlet	-	-	1
(w) <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (Celery-leaved Buttercup) achene	-	-	3
(w) <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> (Common Meadow-rue) achene	-	-	4
(x) <i>Cirsium / Carduus</i> sp (Thistles) achene	-	-	4
(x) <i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Ranunculus</i> (Buttercup) achene	-	-	4
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks) nutlet	-	1	2
<i>Identified charcoal (✓ presence)</i>			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	✓	-	-
Maloideae (cf. Hawthorn)	-	-	✓

Sample	1	2	3
Context	408	909	911
Feature	Spread	Deposit	Ditch
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (Blackthorn)	✓	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp (Cherries-blackthorn, wild and bird cherry)	-	-	✓
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oaks)	✓	-	-
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> (Wayfaring-tree)	✓	-	-

[a-arable; c-cultivated; q-aquatic; r-ruderal; t-tree/shrub; w-wet/damp ground; x-wide niche.

(+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant (✓) may be unsuitable for dating due to size or species

Waterlogged remains are scored from 1-5 where 1: 1-2; 2: 3-10; 3: 11-40; 4: 41-200; 5: >200]

## Appendix 5:

### The Animal Bone & Archive

*By Jennifer Wood*

#### **Introduction**

A total of 106 (2349g) refitted fragments of animal bone were collected by hand, during a scheme of archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd on Land at Sibson Marina, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire.

Animal bone was recovered from a series of topsoil, subsoils, ditches and possible pits. No dating evidence was available at the time of analysis. A large proportion of the animal remains were recovered from unstratified deposits within the topsoil and subsoil layers within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and alluvial deposits within Trench 9. Trenches 2, and 5 yielded a small number of animal bone fragments from unexcavated pit and ditch features and Trench 4 produced a small amount of bone from a possible occupational spread deposit (408).

#### **Methodology**

The entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one. The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982), Levine (1982) and Payne (1973), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (\*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

#### **Results**

##### ***Condition and Taphonomy***

The remains were generally of a good to moderate overall condition, averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

### **Butchery**

No evidence of butchery was noted within the assemblage.

### **Gnawing**

A total of 7 fragments of bone recovered from Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 9 displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. The dearth of gnawing within the assemblage would suggest that disposed animal remains were rapidly buried to deter scavengers.

No evidence of burning, working or pathology was noted within the assemblage.

### **Species Representation**

Table 1 summarises the identified taxa identified within the assemblage collected by hand. As can be seen cattle are the most abundant species identified within the assemblage. Followed by sheep/goat then pig and *Equid* (Horse family). Dog (*Canis sp.*) and a small number of unidentified fragments of bird remains was also identified within the hand collected assemblage.

### **Discussion**

The assemblage recovered from Sibson Marina, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire is relatively small and moderately well preserved. Due to the small size of the assemblage, limited information can be gained save the presence of the remains on site. The lack of useful ageing data limits any useful analysis of underlying husbandry practices and stock management. The largest assemblages of animal remains were recovered from Trenches 2 and 5 which may suggest a focus of activity, with the largest concentrations of bone recovered from topsoil (201), ditch [208] and subsoil (501). The skeletal element representation would suggest the remains primarily represent butchery discard.

### **References**

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- Prummel, W and Frisch, H-J, 1986 A Guide for the distinction of species, sex and body size in bones of sheep and goat, *Journal of Archaeological Science* XIII., 567–77

Table 1, Summary of the Identified Taxa, Collected by Hand

	1	2					3			4			5								9	Total		
Taxon	102	201	202	204	207	208	301	302	304	401	402	408	501	502	505	508	509	511	517	518	521	902		
Equid (Horse Family)					1	1							1			2								5
Cattle		2	1		1	2		1	1	3			3	1		2		1	1	1			1	21
Sheep/Goat						3	1			2		1	1	2	1	1		1		1				14
Pig	1		1			2			1				1								1			7
Dog ( <i>Canis Sp.</i> )		1												1										2
Goose Size													1											1
Bird													1		1									2
Large Mammal	1	4		1		3				3		1	4			1					2	2		22
Medium Mammal		7			2	5		1	1	1	1		4	2										24
Unidentified		1					1			3							2					1		8
<b>N=-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	

## Appendix 6:

### Slag Assessment

*M. Wood BA (Hons) Mlit MCIfA*

#### Introduction

Thirty-nine fragments of slag and waste products were recovered during archaeological evaluation on land to the north east of No.31 Great North Road, Stibbington, Cambridgeshire. No dating was available at the time of writing although it is suggested there is potential for Roman and medieval remains on site. The slags were recovered from former topsoil 301, 401 and 501; subsoil 502, spread 408, linear features 508, 518 and 520 and pit 521.

#### Methodology

The assemblage was cleaned of surface debris, counted, weighed and macroscopically examined to identify diagnostic material. Full reference was made to published guides (Dungworth et al 2012, English Heritage 2011).

#### Results

A summary of the assemblage is recorded below in Table 1.

Context	No. Frags	Weight (g)	Description	Recommendations
301	1	60.7	Angular blocky furnace slag fragment	Retain
401	1	85.5	Fragment of tap slag	Retain
401	1	5.3	Thin shell of furnace slag, quite abraded	Retain
401	1	17.1	Fragment of heated ironstone	Discard
408	5	413.9	Tap slags, quite shear edges, minimal abrasion	Retain
501	1	19.9	Blocky hearth slag fragment	Retain
502	1	90.5	Tap slag fragment	Retain
502	2	70.9	Fragments of ironstone, irregular and very abraded on the surface.	Discard
508	3	17.1	Furnace lining, two fragments have fuel ash adhered to them. The lining consists of clay fired almost white containing frequent shell inclusions.	Discard
508	18	645.55	Mix of vesicular hearth slags, several exhibit signs of corrosion.	Retain
518	1	44.7	Partially vitrified fused fuel ash and natural sediment	Retain
520	1	11.5	Angular blocky furnace slag fragment	Retain
521	3	162.9	Irregular lumps of ironstone	Discard

Table 1: Slag and fuel waste

## Discussion

This is a moderate sized assemblage all recovered from trenches 3, 4 and 5 and represents furnace slags from primary iron production and unprocessed ironstone. Although some of the diagnostic material is from layers, there is minimal abrasion suggesting the material has probably not travelled far from its original point of deposition.

The slags contain tap slag fragments, fuel ash and a fairly high percentage of blocky furnace slags. A small group of material from linear feature 508 also includes fragments of furnace lining, some with traces of adhered fuel ash and it is likely that other furnace lining may have been present in the ceramic assemblage.

This indicates iron production took place in close proximity to trenches 3, 4 and 5 with a furnace likely to have been positioned near the location of trench 5. The slags appear to have been both dumped into open features and to have accumulated in subsoil and topsoil, suggesting agricultural practises may have been impacting on the upper deposits of archaeological features.

## Recommendations

No further work is recommended at this stage and the slags should be retained as part of the archive. Any environmental samples taken from the features or deposits that produced slags should be scanned for small fragments of metalworking debris, which may indicate any associated industrial activity in the vicinity. There is good potential for further dumped furnace lining fragments to have been recovered from associated contexts and assessed by the ceramics specialist and reference should be included in any further work.

## References

Dungworth, D, Crew, P and McDonnell, G. 2012 *Iron: bloomery smelting and associated processes*, The Historical Metallurgy Society Archaeology Datasheet 301

Historic England (English Heritage), 2011 *pre-industrial ironworks* Introductions to Heritage Assets

## Appendix 7:

### Prehistoric and Roman pottery assessment

*I.M. Rowlandson and H.G. Fiske*

#### Introduction

Thirty two fragments were presented for study (0.459kg, RE 0.24). The majority could be dated to the Roman period Roman with smaller quantities of possibly late Iron Age pottery retrieved from contexts 102 and 104. All of the groups were small and suggested activity into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The range of pottery present was typical for an assemblage from the Peterborough area predominantly consisting of local wares.

#### Methodology

An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014). A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive are presented below. The date provided represents the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

#### Results

SMSE16 Dating Summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
0102	LIA-2C	A rim sherd from a large shell-gritted storage jar.	1	71	8
0104	LIA-2C	Rim and body sherds from a large shell-gritted storage jar, also in context 0102.	7	121	7
0201	4C	A sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated bowl with a bead and flange rim and grey ware sherds.	4	41	7
0204	3-4C	A basal sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated ware vessel.	1	48	0
0301	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	4	0
0302	LIA-Roman?	Small vesicular sherds.	2	9	0
0401	3-4C	A small group including sherds from a Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker and bowl/dish and a samian sherd.	4	48	2
0402	3-4C	A small group including sherds from a Nene Valley colour-coated ware flagon or jar and a grog-gritted sherd.	4	40	0
0408	Roman	A small group including grey ware.	2	13	0
0501	L2-4	A small group including sherds from a Nene Valley colour-coated ware vessel, Nene Valley grey ware, a grog-gritted sherd and grey ware.	5	59	0
0902	L2-4	A single Nene Valley colour-coated ware sherd.	1	5	0

SMSE16 Fabric Summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	1	3.13%	1	0.22%	2
NVCC	Fine	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	6.25%	29	6.32%	7
NVCC1	Fine	Nene Valley Colour-coat- light firing fabric	9	28.13%	137	29.85%	0
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	5	15.63%	36	7.84%	0
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	1	3.13%	6	1.31%	0
GROG	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares	3	9.38%	27	5.88%	0
NVGW	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	1	3.13%	22	4.79%	0
IASH	Calcareous	Native tradition shell-tempered	8	25.00%	192	41.83%	15
VESIC	Shell?	Vesicular fabric	2	6.25%	9	1.96%	0

SMSE16 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BK?	Beaker	Unclassified form	1	3.13%	4	0.87%	0
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	1	3.13%	25	5.45%	7
BD	Bowl/dish	-	2	6.25%	46	10.02%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	7	21.88%	57	12.42%	0
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	3	9.38%	35	7.63%	0
JS	Jar	Storage	8	25.00%	192	41.83%	15
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	1	3.13%	6	1.31%	0
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	1	3.13%	3	0.65%	0
OPEN	Open	Form	2	6.25%	49	10.68%	2
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	6	18.75%	42	9.15%	0

### Discussion of Potential

The group suggests Roman activity in the area with some evidence for activity in the later Iron Age to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and the late Roman period. Further interpretation on the basis of this small group of pottery would be spurious.

## Recommendations

The pottery is stable and this assemblage should be deposited in the relevant local museum.

In the event of further investigations on the site the retrieval of larger groups of Prehistoric and Roman pottery should be expected. The pottery from this evaluation should be integrated into any final report on pottery from the site.

## References

Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., 2014, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

SMSE16 Prehistoric and Roman Sherd Archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	
0102	IASH	JS	HB; WF?	1		RIM; OXIDISED; LARGE NECKED FORM; LATE LA TENE III	0104	1	71	30	8	
0104	IASH	JS	HB; WF?; SHG	1		RIM SHLDR; OXIDISED; LARGE NECKED FORM; LATE LA TENE III	0102	7	121	30	7	
0201	GREY	CLSD		1	VAB	BS; "TOPSOIL EAST"		2	12	0	0	
0201	NVCC	BFB		1		RIM; STIBBINGTON FABRIC; "TOPSOIL MIDDLE"		1	25	20	7	
0201	NVCC	BK?		1		BS; "TOPSOIL WEST"		1	4	0	0	
0204	NVCC1	OPEN		1		BASE FTG		1	48	0	0	
0301	GREY	-		1	ABR	BS		1	4	0	0	
0302	VESIC	JBNK		1		BS NECK; SCORED HORIZONTAL GROOVE; VOIDS; CALC SHELL OR OOLITHS; NECKED LATE IRON AGE TYPE VESSEL		1	3	0	0	
0302	VESIC	JB	HM	1		BS; CALC VOIDS PLUS GROG/CLAY PELLETS; LATE IRON AGE?		1	6	0	0	
0408	GREY	BD		1		BASE		1	10	0	0	
0408	GROG	-	HM?	1	VAB	BS		1	3	0	0	
0401	NVCC1	BD		1	ABR	BASE		1	36	0	0	
0401	NVCC1	CLSD		1		BS		2	11	0	0	
0401	SAMCG	OPEN		1	VAB	RIM SCRAP		1	1	0	2	
0402	GROG	-		1		BS; "SUBSOIL MIDDLE"		1	5	0	0	

SMSE16 Prehistoric and Roman Sherd Archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	
0402	NVCC1	FJ		1		BS; "SUBSOIL EAST"		3	35	0	0	
0501	GREY?	-		1		BS; COARSE FABRIC		1	6	0	0	
0501	NVCC1	CLSD		1		BS; "TOPSOIL EAST"		1	2	0	0	
0501	NVGW	CLSD		1	VAB	BASE		1	22	0	0	
0501	GREY	CLSD		1		BS		1	10	0	0	
0501	GROG	-		1	VAB	BS		1	19	0	0	
0902	NVCC1	-		1		BS		1	5	0	0	



## Appendix 8:

### Ceramic building material and fired clay

*Jane Young*

#### INTRODUCTION

Four fragments of ceramic building material and two pieces of fired clay weighing a total of 0.303 kgms recovered from the site were presented for examination. The material was examined both visually and at where appropriate at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database (Appendix 8a) using ceramic codenames (Table 1) and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001).

#### CONDITION

The material is in variable but stable condition.

#### The Material

A limited range of ceramic building material of Roman to early modern date was recovered from the site. The types are shown and quantified in Table 1.

*Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight*

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	1	58
FIRE CLAY	Fired clay	2	59
PANT	Pantile	2	85
TEG	Tegula	1	101

In Trench 1 a bucket sample taken from the East of topsoil layer 101 produced a fragment of Roman Tegula (TEG). A small fragment from a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pantile was recovered from the excavated topsoil layer 201 in Trench 2 whilst the bucket sample from the central part of this deposit contained part of an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century handmade brick with a burnt header. Topsoil layer 401 in Trench 4 produced a small flake of fired clay from the bucket sample of the central part of the deposit. The fragment is in a dark reduced fine micaceous fabric with some surface oxidation around and through a circular vent hole of c.30-34mm diameter. This piece of fired clay could have come from a number of structural forms including a kiln or oven dome, a kiln plate or bar, or from an industrial form such as a hole for a tuyere. There is however no sign of intense heat on the recovered fragment. Another piece of fired clay was recovered from the central bucket sample of topsoil layer 501 in Trench 5. This fragment is an abraded and formless lump. Topsoil layer 901 in Trench 9 produced a fragment from a late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pantile.

#### DISCUSSION

This is a small mixed group of material of Roman to early modern date.

The early modern material should be discarded otherwise the assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

## REFERENCES

2001, Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, third version [Internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

## Appendix 9:

### Finds Report

*Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Two pieces of glass weighing a total of 15g were recovered.

### Condition

The glass is in good condition.

### Results

*Table 1, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
101	Colourless window	1	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century
201	Very pale green bottle	1	14	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from bucket sampling of the topsoil in Trench 1 (101), and topsoil in Trench 2 (201).

### Range

Two pieces of glass, one a window fragment and the other part of a bottle, were recovered. Both are of early modern date.

### Potential

The glass is of negligible potential and can be discarded.

## CLAY PIPE

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

### Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

## Results

Table 2, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
201		1				1	3	Stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century

## Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from topsoil. It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps made in nearby Peterborough.

## Range

A single stem fragment of 17th century date was recovered.

## Potential

As an isolated item the clay pipe is of negligible potential and could be discarded.

## OTHER FINDS

### Introduction

Six other finds weighing 393g were recovered.

### Condition

The other finds are in moderate-good condition, though all the iron objects are corroded.

## Results

Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
201	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts	2	12	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	coal	Coal nugget, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
501	Iron	Rectangular-sectioned bar, 50mm x 7mm.	1	32	Early Roman?
	Stone	Lava quern, 75mm thick, 1 surface worn smooth, opposite face abraded, Early Roman?	1	333	
518	Iron	Nail shaft? Rectangular section	1	8	

## Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 2 (201) and 5 (501), and the fill of a linear feature (518). One of the pieces, the stone from (501), is from the Rhineland of the Franco-German border.

## Range

Several nails, all smith-made and with rectangular sections, were recovered. A rectangular-sectioned bar was also retrieved, from (501). This is of uncertain identification but could possibly be the cross-piece of a timber dog. A complete timber dog with a closely similar shaped and sized cross-piece was recovered from Roman contexts at Colchester (Crummy 1995, 120).

Part of a quern in Rhenish lava was recovered from (501). This lacks any discriminatory features and is not clearly datable, with such stone being used for querns in the Roman and Late-Saxon to medieval periods. However, this example is substantially thick. This appears to be a characteristic of early Roman, mid 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century, grinding stones (Palfreyman and Ebbins 2007, 42).

A modern coal nugget was also collected.

## Potential

The other finds are of limited-moderate potential. There is some suggestion of possible Roman activity in the Trench 5 area and the quern provides functional evidence of the grinding of foodstuffs. The coal nugget is modern and can be discarded.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 4, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 glass
201	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 coal
501	Early Roman?	
518		

## ABBREVIATIONS

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

- Crummy, N., 1995 *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeological Report **2** (reprint)
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* **4**, 65-88

Palfreyman, A. and Ebbins, S., 2007 A Romano-British Quern-Manufacturing Site at Blackbrook, Derbyshire, *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **127**, 33-48

Appendix 10:

Bucket Sample Summary – Finds from Bucket Samples Only

Trench No	Context	Description	Sample Location	Quantity	Material	Date - see finds reports for specific information
1	101	Mid dark brown coarse silt-loam with frequent small stone inclusions	Middle	1	Animal Bone	
			Middle	1	Glass	
			Middle	2	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			East	1	Tegula Fragment	Roman
			East	2	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
	102	Mid red brown firm silt with frequent small stone inclusions	East	2	Animal Bone	
			East	1	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			East	3	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
2	201	Mid dark brown coarse silt loam with frequent small stone inclusions	Middle	2	Animal Bone	
			Middle	1	18th/19th century brick	Post-medieval
			Middle	3	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			West	1	Pottery	Roman
			West	1	Pottery	Modern
			East	3	Pottery	medieval
	202	Mid brown firm silt with moderate small stone inclusions	Middle	1	Animal Bone	
			West	1	Animal Bone	
			Middle	4	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			East	1	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
3	301	Mid dark brown coarse silt loam with occasional small stones	Middle	2	Pottery	medieval
			East	1	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
	302	Mid brown firm silt with rare small stone inclusions	East	1	Animal Bone	
			East	2	Animal Bone	
			West	1	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			Middle	2	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			East	2	Pottery	medieval
4	401	Mid dark brown coarse silt loam with occasional small stones	Middle	1	Animal Bone	

Trench No	Context	Description	Sample Location	Quantity	Material	Date - see finds reports for specific information
			East	7	Animal Bone	
			Middle	1	Fired Clay	
			Middle	4	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			West	3	Pottery	medieval
			East	1	Slag	
	402	Mid brown silt with occasional small stones	West	1	Animal Bone	
			Middle	1	Animal Bone	
			East	4	Pottery	medieval
			Middle	2	Pottery	Late Saxon
5	501	Mid dark brown coarse silt loam with occasional small stones	Middle	2	Animal Bone	
			South	3	Animal Bone	
			Middle	1	Fired Clay	
			Middle	6	Pottery	medieval
			East	4	Pottery	medieval
			South	11	Pottery	medieval
	502	Mid brown coarse silt with occasional small stones	East	5	Animal Bone	
			Middle	2	Animal Bone	
			South	1	Pottery	medieval
			Middle	5	Pottery	Saxo-Norman
			South	2	Slag	
			Middle	1	Slag	



## Appendix 11:

### OASIS Summary

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: preconst3-274718**

#### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Sibson Marina, Stibbington, Cambs
Project dates	Start: 25-10-2016 End: 02-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SMSE 16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Aquaculture
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON Land at Sibson Marina
Postcode	PE8 6LS
Study area	6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 097 976 52.56478747009 -0.381393464017 52 33 53 N 000 22 53 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	M. Rowe and M. Williams

Entered by Alison Lane (alison@pre-construct.co.uk)

Entered on 30 January 2017