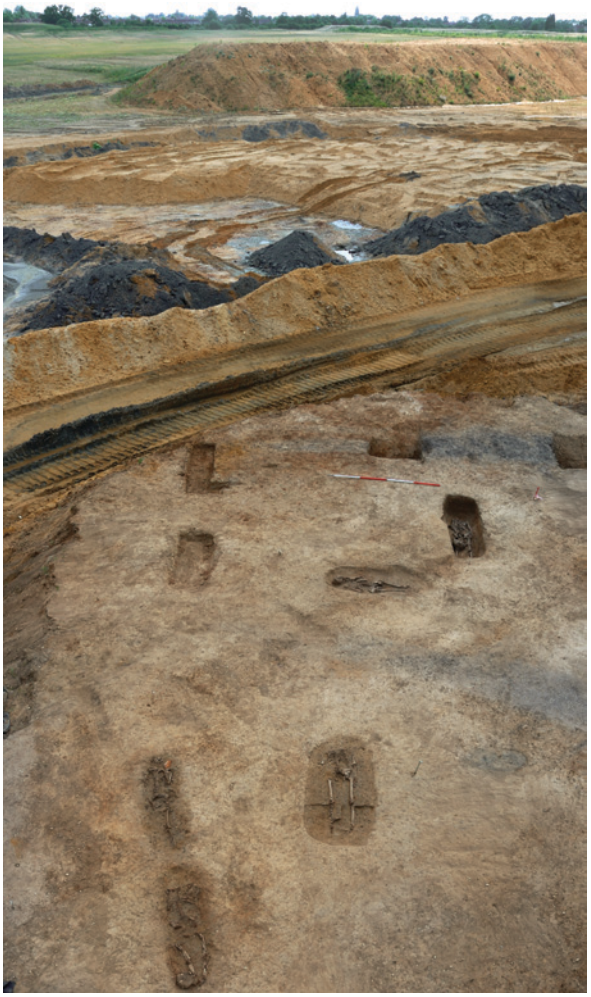
Knobbs Farm, Somersham

Phase 5B(2) Investigations



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CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Knobbs Farm, Somersham

Phase 5B (2) Investigations

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Contents

List of Figures

Non Technical Summary

Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook an open area excavation at Knobbs Farm, Somersham between the 1st June and 31st July 2009. The excavation identified several phases of archaeology including a small number of widely dispersed Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and a more substantial Early to Middle Iron Age phase consisting of a ring gully, several clusters of pits and postholes, three four-post structures and more unusually for the period a number of probable boundary ditches. Also identified was the western extremity of the Late Iron Age and Roman activity seen in previous phases of work. This included field boundary ditches, midden pits, graves, a trackway and structures, including a possible granary.

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at Somersham Quarry, Knobbs Farm, Cambridgeshire (see Figure 1) from the 1st June to the 31st July 2009. The excavation was a continuation of previous archaeological investigations undertaken in advance of sand and gravel extraction at the quarry, and was carried out in order to record the presence, date, state of preservation and significance of archaeological remains identified during previous evaluation trenching (Slater 2006). The CAU was commissioned by Dr Isabel Lisboa (Archaeologica Ltd) on behalf of Lafarge Aggregates. The excavation was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA).

Location, Topography and Geology

The excavation area, designated Phase 5b (2), is located on land formally used for agricultural purposes and is bordered by Phase 4 to the east, Phase 5a to the south, Phase 5b (1) to the northeast and open farmland to the north and west (see Figures 1 and 2). This phase covered 1.83 hectares and was centred on TL 3669 7935. The height varied slightly from 4.5m OD towards the west to 3.1m OD to the east and underlying geology was First and Second Terrace river gravels (British Geological Survey 1995).

Archaeological Background

The earliest artefacts recovered from Knobb's Farm quarry are several Palaeolithic hand axes (Lisboa 2000) recovered from periglacial deposits during gravel extraction. To the northwest of Knobb's Farm, the Fenland Survey discovered an extensive Mesolithic flint scatter, covering 4ha, at TL357 809, and nearby, a Neolithic flint scatter at TL 359 808 (Hall 1992). The 2007 excavation (Armour 2008) produced elements of earlier Neolithic activity, in the form of a leaf shaped arrowhead, blade tools and working flakes. The majority of dateable flint artefacts recovered belonged to the Beaker period/Early Bronze Age; however, all of this material was residual and had become incorporated into later features.

There is good evidence to show the presence of a Bronze Age population within the area covered by the quarry; however finding tangible occupation evidence has been less successful. Bronze Age pits have been recorded during the course of quarrying (Lisboa 2000) and several ring ditches possibly of Bronze Age date were mapped from aerial photographs within the eastern part of the quarry (Palmer & Cox 1996).

The Phase 2, 3 and 4 fieldwalking survey covered an area of 10.24ha located 100m to the south of the excavation area (Conneller 2000). This exercise recovered 153 pieces of worked flint and 89 pieces of burnt flint (1274g), the working technology indicating an Early Bronze Age date associated with possible 'Beaker' occupation (*ibid*). Diagnostic pieces included two barbed and tanged arrowheads, a bifacially flaked fragment and a number of distinctive thumbnail and other small sub-circular scrapers. A series of trial trenches excavated across the area failed to find any cut features from which the flint may have originated.

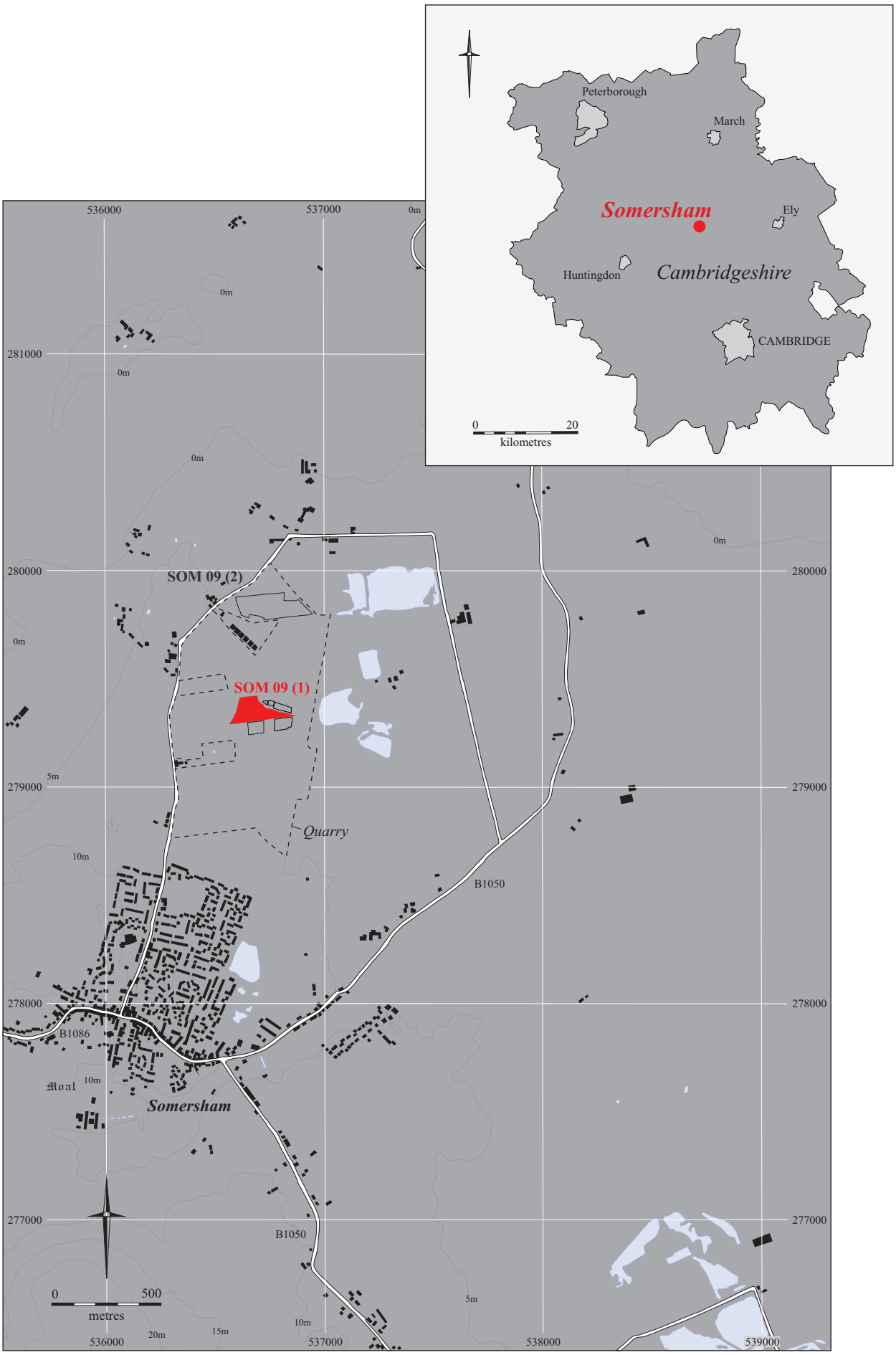

Figure 1. Location map

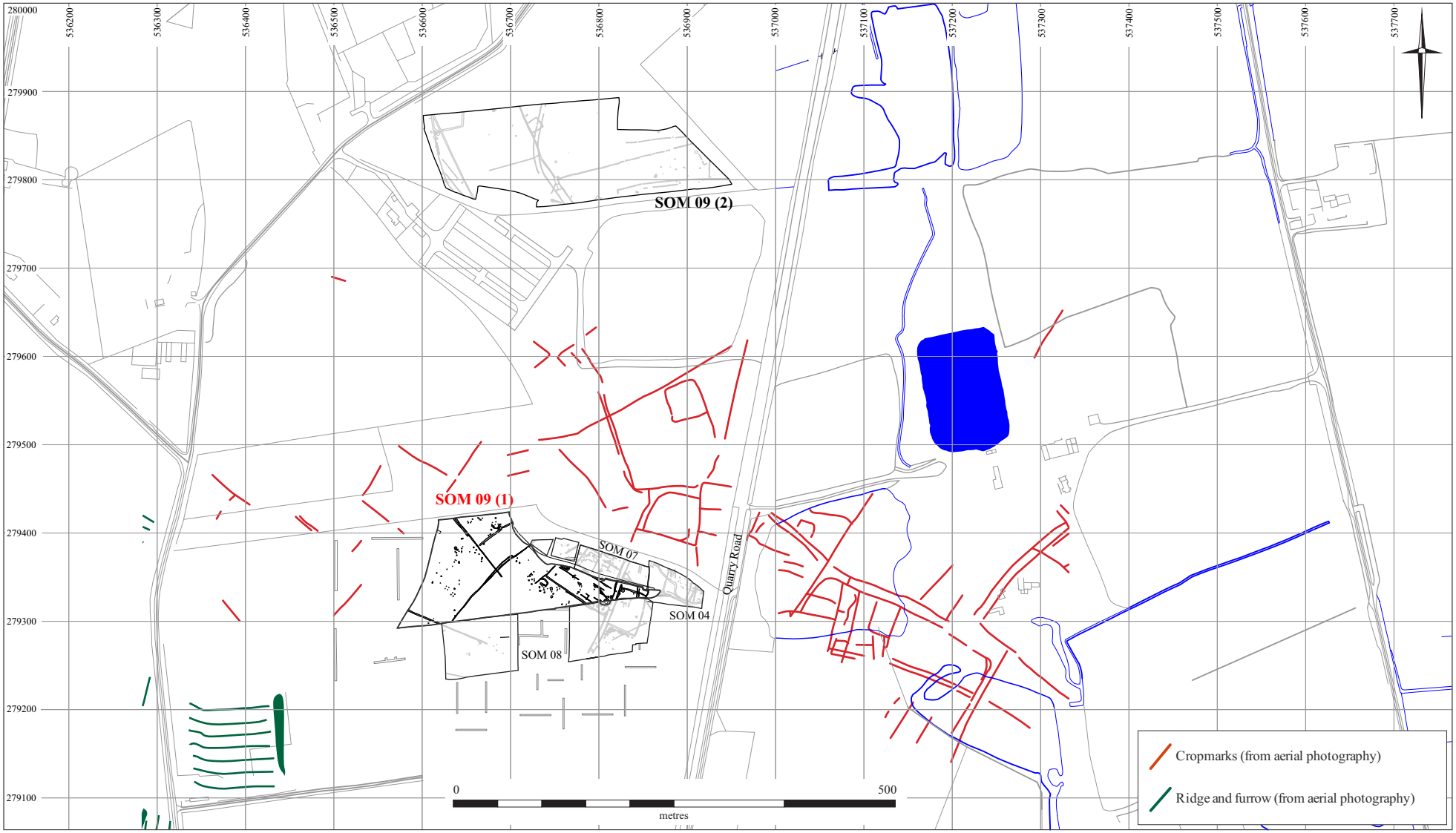

Figure 2. Investigations at Knobbs Farm.

During the 2006 trenching evaluation (part of the Phase 5 work schedule) a number of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features were found in Trench 4, which suggested the remnants of a structure and possible occupation activity. This cluster of features lay on the western half of the current excavation area (Slater 2007). The remains of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and a Late Iron Age settlement, with an intervening period of disuse, were excavated to the south-west at Parkhall Road, Somersham in May 2000 (Roberts 2002).

Aerial photographic evidence indicates that the higher gravel 'islands' located along the southern edges of the Fens were densely settled in the Iron Age (Lisboa 2000). A settlement site of this date, showing up as cropmarks representing ditched enclosures, droveways and field systems, once existed at Knobb's Farm. The core of the settlement, centred on TL 371 793, has been largely destroyed by quarrying, although some rescue work was undertaken (Tebbutt 1929, Phillips 1970, French & Wait 1988). The western fringes of this settlement were revealed within the Phase 4 excavation area where a group of Late Iron Age features and enclosure ditches were recorded (Wills 2004). Outlying Iron Age activity was also suggested by a pit excavated during the Phase 2 and 3 trenching evaluation (Hatherley 2001). Approximately 1.2km southeast of the current excavation area another extensive site dated to this period was excavated at Colne Fen, Earith. This Middle to Late Iron Age settlement consisted of at least 20 roundhouses, enclosure ditches and a possible square barrow (Regan and Evans 2000).

Aerial photographs of the site identified a large Romano-British settlement showing probable trackways and a rectilinear field system superimposed upon the Iron Age landscape (Palmer and Cox 1996). The core of the settlement, and a possible villa, may have occupied the area immediately to the east of the excavation area, but this was removed by quarrying following minimal archaeological excavation in the 1960s (Tebbutt 1929, Phillips 1970, French & Wait 1988, Lisboa 2000).

The phases of excavation at Knobb's Farm in 2004 and 2007 confirmed much of what could be interpreted from these photographs and revealed an early Romano-British farmstead, founded some time between 60 and 80 A.D., and a field system and trackway superimposed upon an area of Iron Age occupation (Armour 2007). The establishment of the associated rectilinear system of enclosures represents the principal reorganisation of the site identifiable archaeologically. Initially the farmstead respected the Iron Age ditch system but over time the rectilinear field system was extended and cut over the earlier boundaries. The new system of enclosures was established either side of a trackway, perhaps already a route in the Iron Age but now formally ditched. The fact that the newly created field system initially respected existing enclosures may indicate that native British ownership persisted beyond the Conquest period. The inference to be made from this is that the new development was made on land outside the Iron Age settlement core, therefore representing an addition to a native 'village' rather than a wholesale re-organisation. Thus we see the introduction of a Romanized farm system of different type being established alongside the 'native' system, possibly continuing until the latter part of the 1st century. Pottery-based dating of the structural remnants of farm buildings suggested they had been abandoned by, at the latest, 180 A.D. The extensive re-cutting of the field system and dumps of later Romano-British potsherds indicated that utilisation of the site continued into the 4th Century A.D. This range of occupation

dates is paralleled by the various burials discovered. These demonstrated clearly the change in burial practice from early Romano-British cremation to later inhumation, a mixture of both rites being seen in a small cemetery enclosure uncovered in 2004 (Wills 2004) and the three further unenclosed burials found in 2007 (one cremation, two inhumations).

In the wider landscape, chance finds of pottery, tile and ragstone may indicate the presence of a stone-built Romano-British building at Turkington Hill 1km to the southeast of the excavation area. Immediately opposite lay the extensive settlement of the Camp Ground separated by Somersham River and the Cranbrook Drain which was probably canalised during this period. The site, covering 5.4ha, was known to antiquarians through its earthworks and was excavated from 2000 to 2001, when it was found to represent a small Romano-British town overlying the remnants of an Iron Age settlement. The town was established around 120AD and seems to have been split into two areas, one occupied by official buildings and another representing private ownership, divided by a formal roadway. The site was in use until at least the end of the Roman period, around 410AD.

Following the Camp Ground roadway to the south, an early post-Conquest farmstead was excavated at Langdale Hale. This lay approximately 2.4km southeast of the excavation area. The settlement was founded between 50 and 70AD but had declined by approximately 180AD. The farm complex comprised two series of enclosures in linear strips aligned on both sides of the roadway. These contained buildings and light industrial areas that were probably associated with bulk grain processing.

Further interpretation of the aerial photographic evidence suggests that there are a number of these Romano-British settlements strung along a main northwest–southeast axis represented by the roadway. This road ran parallel to the Fen edge linking together the settlements and farmsteads, perhaps the formalisation of a route originally linking Iron Age settlements overlain by the later occupation.

To the south and west of the current excavation area aerial photographs have also revealed the remains of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture; the common fields of Somersham. The phase one evaluation revealed the remains of several furrows (Masser 2000) on an east-west alignment that corresponds to the known medieval remains. The excavations at Parkhall Road also found evidence for possible medieval gravel quarrying, perhaps a source for metalling used to surface an early route across the Fen to Chatteris (Roberts 2002).

Methodology

Topsoil and an underlying thin layer of plough and root damaged natural (no formal subsoil was observed across the entire site) was removed under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist by a 40 ton, 360^{o} excavator using a 2.2m wide toothless bucket. Several trenches from the evaluation phase (Slater 2006) on the western half of the site were still open, however those on the eastern half had been previously backfilled and so were re-exposed.

Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using hand tools. Discrete features were half sectioned, linear features sampled between 10-20% and special

features such as graves fully excavated. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby feature numbers. F, were assigned to stratigraphic events, and numbers [fill] or [cut] to individual contexts. The excavation area plans were drawn at 1:50 and individual sections at 1:10. Soil removed during the initial machining and all identified features were scanned with a metal detector and a digital photographic archive was compiled. Bulk environmental samples were also taken for analysis where appropriate. All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2007), and in accordance with a site specific risk assessment and the Cambridge Archaeological Unit Health and Safety policy. The site code was SOM 09 and CHER number is ECB 3275

Archive

A total of 780 contexts from 242 features were excavated and recorded and artefacts including pottery, burnt clay and tile, animal bone and worked animal bone, human bone, worked and burnt flint and worked and burnt stone were recovered. The documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and are being stored at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit offices.

Results

It was observed in several places, and in particular the northern and middle parts of the excavation area, the ground had been significantly impacted and churned up by heavy vehicles leaving wide and relatively deep wheel ruts, a problem compounded by the lack of a proper subsoil layer. The lack of a proper subsoil layer has also led to the truncation of shallower features by ploughing, for instance ring gully **F.1185** appears to have been severely truncated as a result of this action. Furthermore, a significant area had been disturbed and undermined by badger sets which resulted in large voids opening up in sections of the development.

Despite the areas of disturbance several phases of archaeology were identified across the excavation area and included a very small number of widely dispersed Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and a more substantial Early-Middle Iron Age phase which included a ring gully and associated pits and postholes, other small clusters of pits and postholes, several four-post structures and more unusually for the period a number of probable boundary ditches. Also identified was the western extremity of the Late Iron Age and Roman activity seen in previous phases of work at Knobbs Farm and included field boundary ditches, midden pits, graves, a trackway and structures; including a possible granary. No medieval activity was identified, although a small number of post medieval ditches were present.

Prehistoric

Very little archaeological evidence dated prior to the Early Iron Age was identified across the site, and what there was suggests only low level background activity. A possible Upper Palaeolithic flint scraper was present as a surface find, whilst several flint tools which could be attributed to the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic were

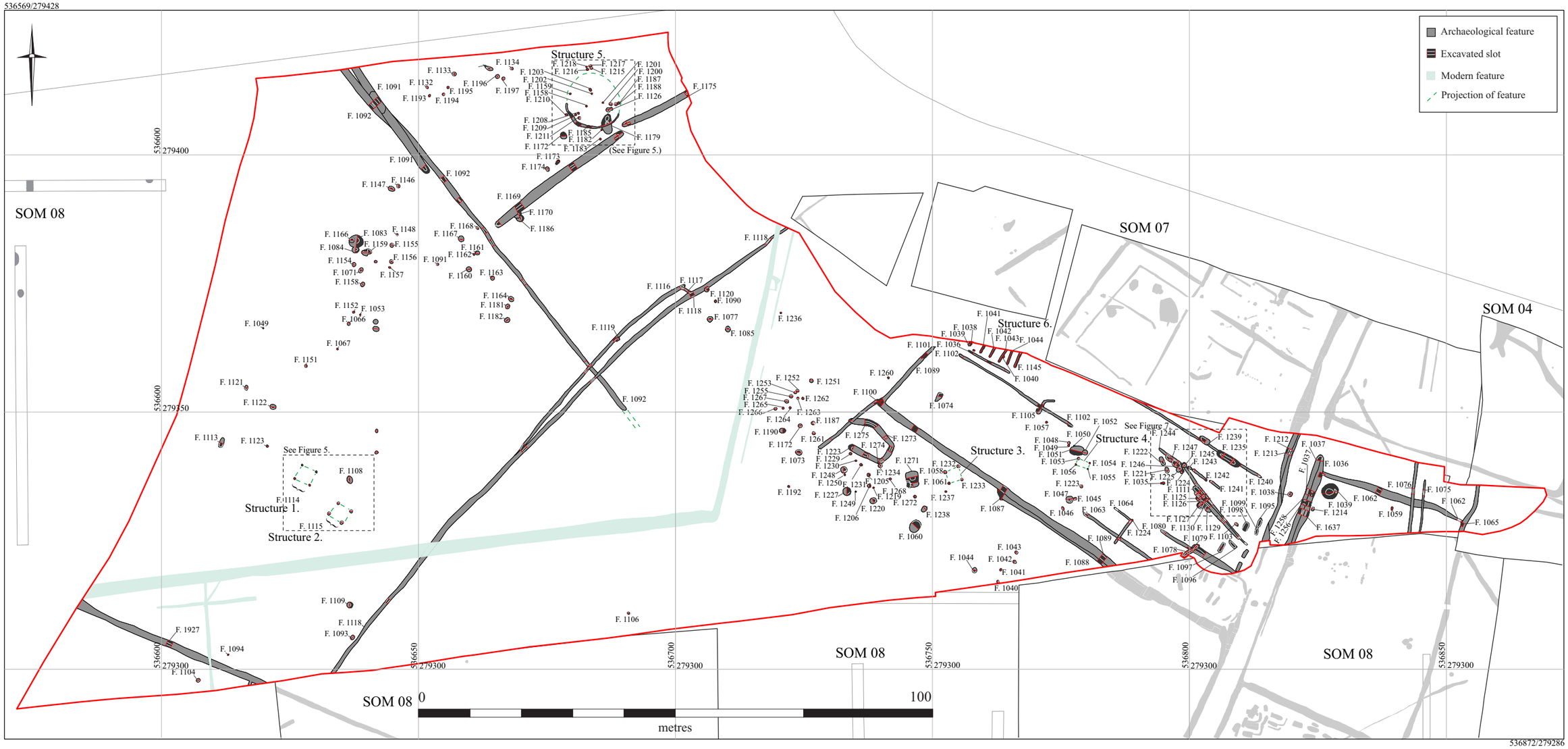

Figure 3. Excavation area.

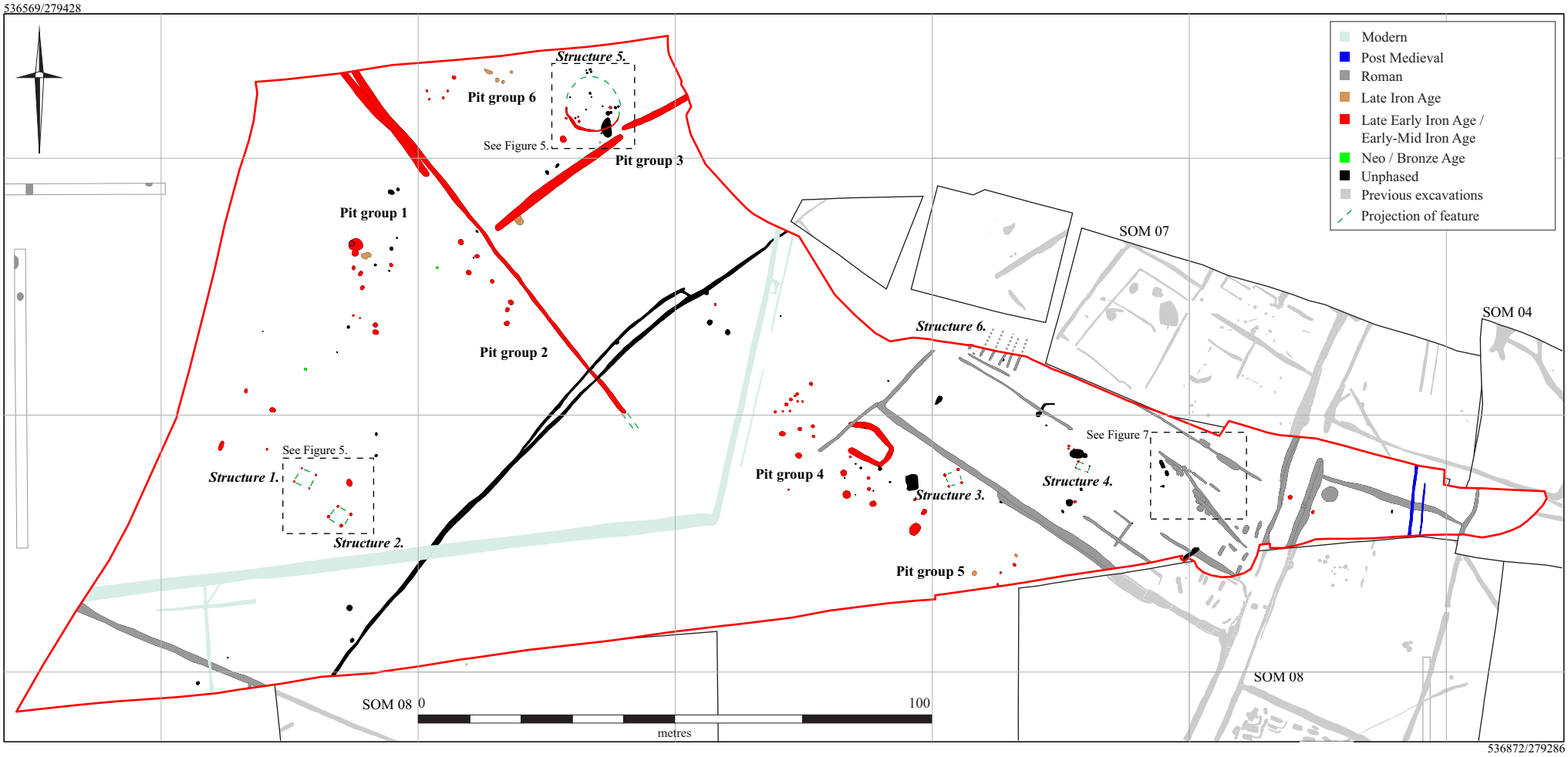

Figure 4. Phase Plan.

recovered from Early Iron Age features (see Appendix 1). Small pit **F.1091,** which was located between pit Groups 1 and 2 towards the western end of the site, was dated Middle Bronze Age and contained 76 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pot. Whilst to the northwest of this feature, adjacent small pits **F.1146** and **F.1147** both dated to the Late Bronze Age. The only other feature definitively dating prior to the Early Iron Age was Late Bronze Age pit **F.1158**, located just to the south of pit Group 1, and it too dated to the Late Bronze Age.

The majority of prehistoric activity was dated to the Early Iron Age, or more specifically the late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age period. It is possible that other pits across the site which contained no dating evidence could be Bronze Age or earlier, but for the most part these undated features have been attributed to the Early Iron Age because of similarities in fill type, feature profile and proximity to other definitively dated features. The findings from this period, for ease of description, have been subdivided into four categories, Structures, Pit and Posthole Groups, Ditches and Other Features, and are discussed below.

Structures

Three sub-square post-built structures were identified across the excavation area dating to this period (Structures 1, 2 and 3) together with a probable roundhouse (Structure 5) defined by a truncated ring gully. The three post-built structures possibly represent raised granaries and are similar to several such features seen at Colne Fen to the southeast (Brudenell & Evans 2007)

Structure 1 (**F.1114**) was located towards the western edge of the excavation area and several metres northwest of similar feature, Structure 2 (see Figure 5). Four circular postholes formed a square with a width of 3.5m giving an internal area of 12.25m^2. The postholes were relatively uniform and had a diameter averaging between 0.28m to 0.35m and depth between 0.13m to 0.2m. All had steep sides leading to a slightly rounded base and similar dark grey sandy silt fills with some charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered, although the similar form and close proximity of Structure 2, suggests a comparable date.

Structure 2 (**F.1115**), located just to the southeast of Structure 1, was sub-square in shape and formed by four substantial circular postholes, giving the feature a width of 3.5m and an internal area of 12.25m^2. The postholes were relatively uniform and had a diameter averaging between 0.5m to 0.53m and depth between 0.2m to 0.36m. All had very steep sides leading to flattish bases and similar dark grey sandy silt fills with common charcoal flecks. Small quantities of pot dating to the late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age were recovered from three of the postholes. Pit **F.1108** located next to Structures 1 and 2 contained good environmental results suggesting not only were crops stored at this location but may have been processed, (see Appendix 7).

Structure 3 was located just outside the area of Late Iron Age/Roman activity and consisted of postholes **F.1058**, **F.1061**, **F.1232** and **F.1233** which formed a sub-square feature with a width of 3m and an internal area of 9m^2. Posthole diameter varied slightly between 0.4m to 0.5m and depth 0.2m to 0.4m. All had very steep sides leading to a slightly rounded base and similar dark grey sandy silt fills with occasional

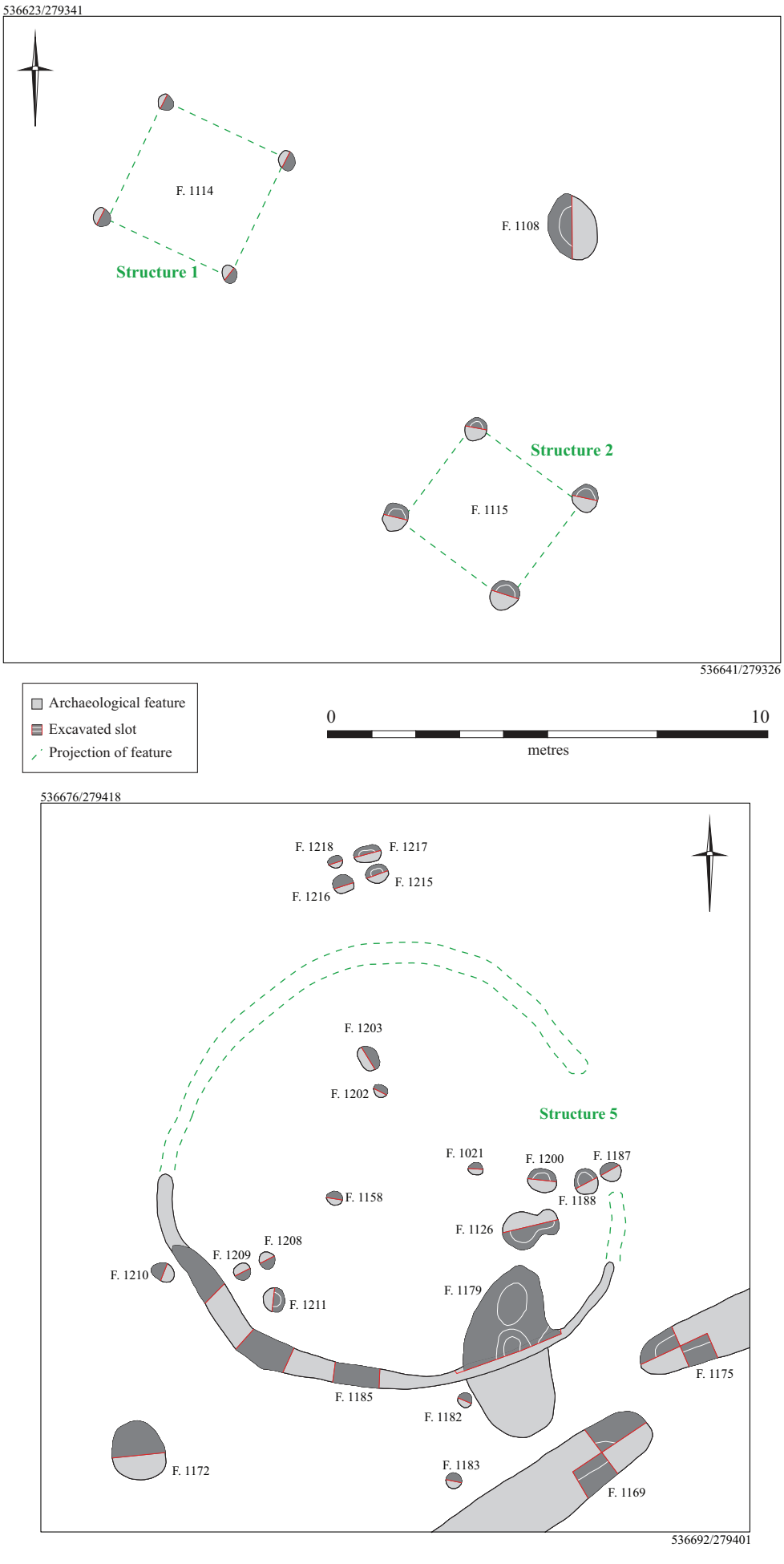

Figure 5. Structures 1 and 2 (top) and Structure 5 (bottom)

charcoal flecks. Posthole **F.1233** contained a small quantity of pottery dating to the late Early Iron Age/early Mid Iron Age.

Structure 5 (**F.1185**) was located near the northern edge of the excavation area and consisted of a ring gully whose northern half had been truncated away (see Figure 5). Several small pits and postholes were also present both inside and outside of this feature and although they are probably associated with the ring gully they are discussed in greater detail later on. The ring gully had a diameter of 9.5m and an average surviving width of 0.57m and depth of 0.11m. Four slots were excavated and 16 sherds of pot dated late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age was recovered, along with a small quantity of animal bone and worked flint. It is possible the entranceway to this structure faced east-northeast, with postholes **F.1187** or **F.1188** forming part of it. This orientation has been commonly observed within the area, for instance at Colne Fen, Earith (Brudenell & Evans 2007).

A further four postholes, located near the ring gully along the northern edge of the excavation area, were tightly clustered together forming a small square (**F.1215-1218**), however their very close proximity to each other suggests they did not form a specific structure but were part of a larger feature which, due to the level of truncation through plough action in this part of the site has perhaps been lost. Alternatively they could be associated with truncated ring gully **F.1185**.

Pit and posthole groups

A relatively large number of pits and postholes dating to the Early Iron Age and early Middle Iron Age were present on this site and for ease of description have been subdivided in to pit and posthole groups 1-5, (see Figure 4).

Group 1 was located towards the western end of the site and consisted of a relatively dispersed scatter of nine pits of varying size and depth (features **F.1071, F.1083-84, F.1154-56, F.1158-59** and **F.2133**) and a posthole (**F.1157**). An evaluation trench bisected the cluster and a further three pits associated with this group were excavated at that time (Slater 2006). Three of the pits contained pot dating to the Early Iron Age, matching that found during the evaluation, and unworked burnt flint and worked flint was also recovered. These features appear to be some distance from structures and settlement activity suggesting a non domestic purpose.

Group 2 was located parallel to ditch **F.1092** and consisted of seven small pits (**F.1081-82, F.1160-61, F.1163-64** and **F.1167**) and postholes **F.1162** and **F.1168**. A small quantity of late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age pot along with animal bone and worked flint was recovered from these features. The pits were generally circular and of similar dimensions with width averaging 1m and depth varying slightly between 0.2m and 0.38m. Sides were steep with a flat or slightly rounded base and fills were a very similar topsoil derived backfill consisting of mid to dark grey sandy silt. The lack of weathering deposits suggest the pits were backfilled shortly after being dug and the cluster probably represents a series of small scale rubbish pits. There location parallel to ditch **F.1092** suggests they are respecting this boundary ditch and implying it was open and possibly in use when the pits were dug.

Group 3 was a small cluster of pits and postholes which appeared to be associated with Structure 5 (see Figure 5) and was located towards the northern edge of the excavation area. This group consisted of pits **F.1126**, **F.1172**, **F.1203**, **F.1211** and postholes **F.1158**, **F.1182-83**, **F.1188-1189**, **F.1200-02** and **F.1208-10**. Pits F.1126 and F.1203 shared a similar size and profile and were located within Structure 5, however the very limited number of finds from these features suggests they were not rubbish puts and there purpose is ambiguous. Pit **F.1211** also located within Structure 5 contained over 90 burnt stones possibly used as 'pot boilers'. There was little evidence for *in-situ* burning suggesting the pit was used as a dump for these stones after use. Pit **F.1172** was more substantial than the others and located outside of the structure. It contained a significant amount of pot dated late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age and a small quantity of bone that was probably sheep/goat. The number of finds present and its location just outside of Structure 5 suggests this feature was a rubbish pit.

Of the postholes, three were located just outside the structure and the remainder were within it. **F.1182-83** were similar sized, small features with no finds associated with them, whilst **F.1210** was more substantial and contained a small quantity of late Early Iron Age/early Mid Iron Age pot and three flint flakes. Postholes **F.1158**, **F.1208-09** and **F.1201-02** within Structure 5 were all small, circular features with diameter averaging 0.3m and depth 0.13m. They also shared a similar mid-dark grey sandy silt fill and possibly formed internal wall-lines, although the level of truncation makes this hard to ascertain for certain. Postholes **F.1187-88** were slightly more substantial with width averaging 0.4m and depth 0.17m and contained a small quantity of late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age pot and animal bone. These two features possibly formed part of the entranceway into the structure, although again the level of truncation makes this difficult to establish conclusively.

Group 4 was an extended scatter of seven small to medium sized pits and 18 postholes located towards the eastern end of the site just outside the main area of Roman activity. It consisted of small circular pits **F.1220**, **F.1255**, medium sized circular pits **F.1190**, **F.1227**, **F.1248**, clay lined pits **F.1072-73** and postholes **F.1187**, **F.1205-06**, **F.1219**, **F.1228-31, F.1249-50**, **F.1252-53**, **F.1261-66**. The two small pits shared similar dimensions and profiles, with diameter averaging 0.71m and depth 0.17m and steep sides leading to a flat base. Pot dating late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age and a small quantity of animal bone identified as cattle and sheep/goat was recovered from them. The medium sized pits also shared similar dimensions and profiles with diameter averaging 1.1m, depth 0.32m and steep sides leading to flattish bases. These pits yielded a total of 24 pot sherds dating to the same period as the small pits and a very small quantity of animal bone and worked flint. The two clay lined pits within this group averaged 1m in diameter and 0.19m in depth with moderately steep sides and slightly rounded bases. Each had a thin blue/grey clay lining approximately 5cm thick which was clearly a deliberate attempt to create an impermeable layer. The remaining fill was characteristic of the other features within this group and consisted of mid to dark grey sandy silts with occasional charcoal flecking.

The 18 postholes within this group were all well defined and circular in plan. They were a combination of small, shallow features and correspondingly more substantial postholes, although they all shared similar characteristics of steep to very steep sides and slightly rounded or flattish bases. Furthermore the fills were all very similar and

consisted of mid to dark grey sandy silts with occasional charcoal flecking with little evidence for weathering processes. Smaller postholes **F.1219**, **F.1249-52**, **F.1228**, **F.1230**, **F.1262-64** and **F.1266** averaged 0.27m in diameter and 0.25m deep whilst the larger group consisting of postholes **F.1187**, **F.1205-06**, **F.1229**, **F.1231**, **F.1252-53**, **F.1261** and **F.1265** averaged 0.48m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Four of the postholes yielded a total of 27 sherds of late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age pot and three flint flakes. Despite the relatively large number of postholes within this group no discernable pattern or structure could be identified, although given the number of postholes here it is likely structures of some kind must have been present. Given the shallow nature of several of these features however, it is possible that a number of postholes may have been lost through truncation, therefore making interpretation of the remaining ones difficult.

Group 5 consisted of four small and one medium sized pit located along the southern edge of the excavation area. The four small pits, **F.1040-43**, were all very similar slightly ovoid features with an average length of 0.52m, width of 0.45m and depth of 0.18m. Sides were moderately steep leading to a slightly rounded base and fills were a generic mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking. All contained a small number of pot sherds dated late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age and no other finds. Medium sized pit **F.1044** was again slightly ovoid with a length of 1m, width of 0.89 and depth of 0.4m, with a similar fill to the smaller pits. It contained 10 sherds of pot comparable to that of the other features and a fragment of red deer antler with visible cut marks around the base together with a worked bone probable pin beater (see Appendix 4).

Ditches

Four ditches, located on the western half of the excavation area, were dated as probably belonging to the late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age period. Ditch **F.1092** (see Figure 6) was orientated northwest-southeast and was visible for 86m. It went beyond the area of excavation to the northwest and was completely truncated to the southeast and was cut by parallel ditch **F.1191**. Width was fairly consistent, averaging 0.96m, and depth varied significantly between 0.28m and 0.78m with the ditch becoming progressively less substantial towards the southeast. Fills were primarily pale to mid yellowish grey sandy silts formed by natural silting, and evidence for slumping and weathering suggest it was open for some time. Three sherds of pot were recovered along with a small quantity of animal bone and flint, and all the finds were recovered from slots towards the northwest end of the ditch. Ditch **F.1191** had a visible length of 25m with the northeast end going beyond the edge of the excavation area and the southwest end terminating. Width was consistent at 1.24m and depth averaged 0.5m with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Fills were noticeably darker with a far higher charcoal content than **F.1092** and some 56 sherds of late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age pot was recovered from two slots suggesting the ditch may have been used as a domestic dump.

Ditches **F.1169** and **F.1175** were both on a northeast-southwest alignment at a 90 degree angle to ditch **F.1092**. Both linears had a collective length of 45m with the southwest terminus of **F.1169** possibly forming an entrance way with **F.1092** approximately 2m wide. Their profile and dimensions were very similar, with width averaging 1.1m and depth 0.48m. Both had similar pale fills as seen in **F.1092,** and

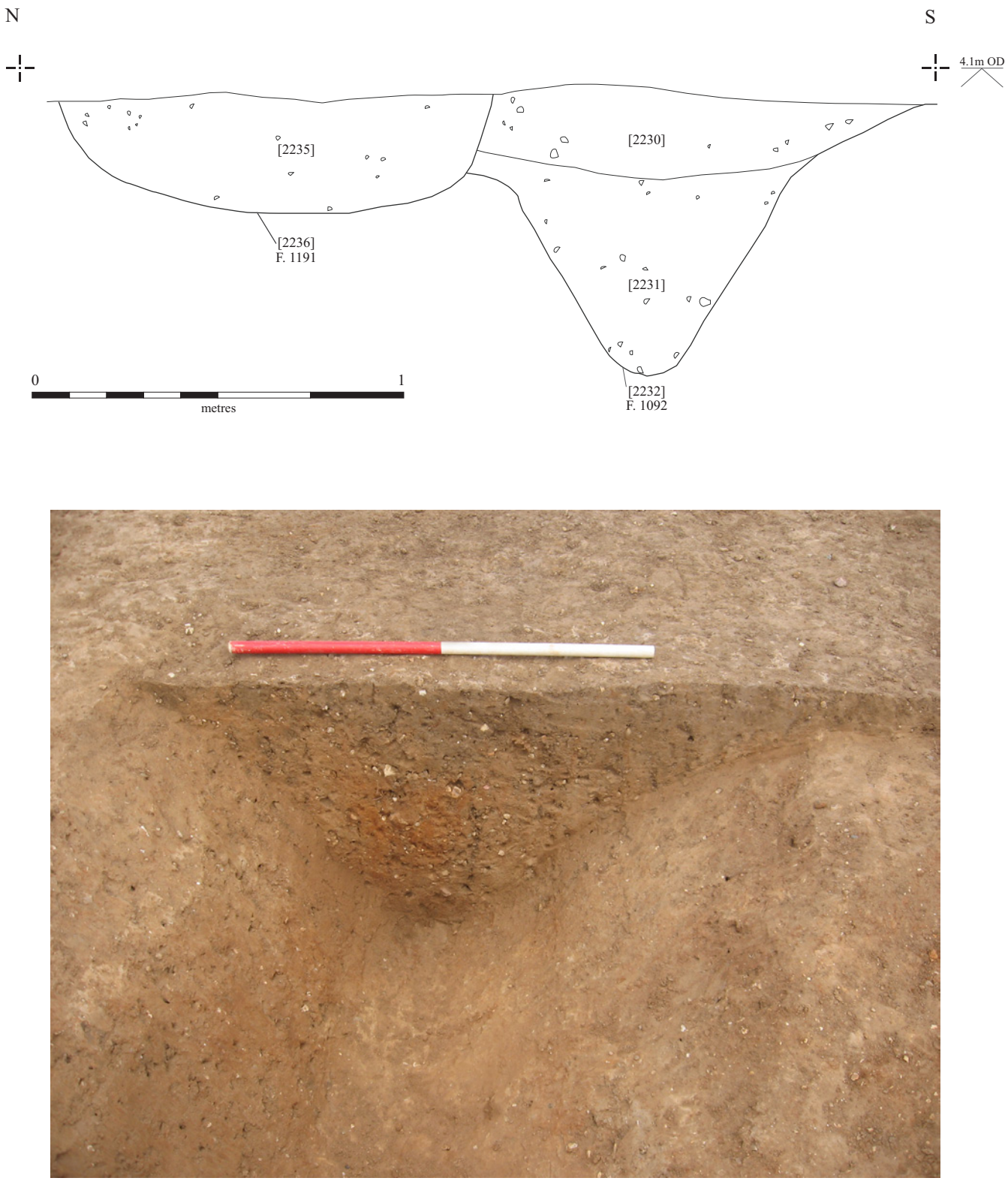

Figure 6. Section of F. 1191 and F. 1092 and Photograph of F. 1092.

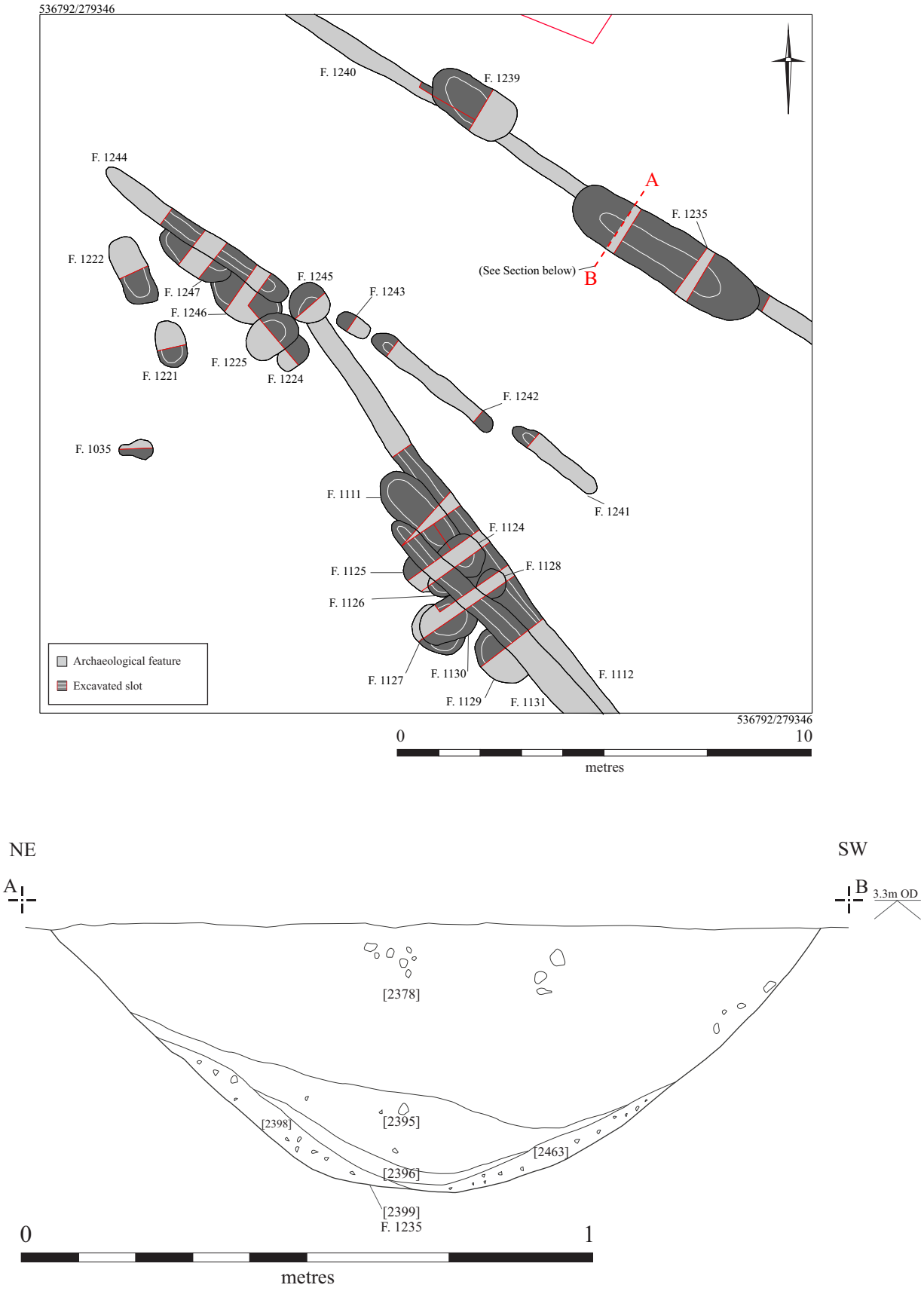

Figure 7. Plan of midden pits and Section of midden F. 1235.

eight sherds of pot dating to the same period as that seen in the other ditches, together with a small quantity of animal bone and worked flint was recovered.

Other Features

Feature **F.1273** was an irregular horseshoe shaped enclosure adjacent to Pit Group 4. It was approximately 8m long and 5m wide with an internal area of 40m^2. The ditch was deepest and widest along the northern arm, with overall width varying between 0.7m to 1.2m and depth between 0.17m and 0.38m, and the fill was consistently pale-mid brownish grey sandy silt. Seven slots were excavated in this feature and only two small undiagnostic, abraded pot sherds were recovered. The function and purpose of this feature remains unclear, although it has been cut by posthole **F.1274** which, although containing no finds probably belonged to Pit Group 4 therefore suggesting this feature is at least Early Iron Age.

Late Iron Age/Roman

As with the prehistoric period, the Late Iron Age/Roman results have been subdivided into several categories which includes; Structures, Trackway and Ditches, Pits and Middens and Graves and Cremations.

Structures

Structure 4 was located towards the eastern end of the site within the area dominated by Late Iron Age/Roman features. It consisted of postholes **F.1053-F.1056** which formed a sub rectangular shape 2.75m long and 1.75m wide and an internal area of 4.8 m^2. Posthole diameter varied between 0.2m to 0.4m and depth between 0.05m to 0.15m with steep to almost vertical sides leading to slightly rounded bases. Fills were primarily mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and a single sherd of 2-4thth AD pot was recovered from one of the postholes finds.

Structure 6 was located along the northern edge of the excavation area and within the apparent Roman boundary formed by ditch **F.1089**. The feature was only partially visible but was formed by five parallel beam-slots positioned between 1.25m and 1.75m apart and orientated northeast-southwest. Each beam-slot had very steep sides leading to a flat base and was upto 0.22m in depth and a small quantity of residual Early Roman pot, burnt tile and animal bone was recovered from them. It was bordered by shallow gully **F.1136** to the southwest. The parallel beam slots suggest the feature had a raised timber floor and may represent a granary with **F.1136** perhaps forming an eaves gully. Several similar features were observed at Earith Camp Ground located some 1.2km to the southeast (Evans, Regan & Webley 2004).

Trackway and Ditches

Ditch **F.1107** was a fairly substantial feature at the western limit of the excavation area. It was visible for 37m on a northwest-southeast orientation and was previously recorded in the 2008 excavations (Armour and Morley 2008). A small quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pot was recovered from it. At a 90 degree angle on a northeast-southwest orientation to this ditch were linears **F.1116** and **F.1118** which,

although undated, potentially formed part of a Late Iron Age field system together with **F.1107**.

The trackway, located at the eastern end of the excavation area, was formed by two parallel ditches, **F.1037** and **F.1213**, which had both been recut by less substantial features **F.1036** and **F.1212** respectively. These parallel ditches, orientated northeast-southwest were only visible within the excavation area for a short distance (approximately 23m) but were previously identified as a Roman trackway in the 2007 and 2008 excavations (Armour 2008 and Armour & Morley 2008). They yielded a small number of potsherds dating mid 1st-4th centuries AD and a small quantity of animal bone.

The other ditches dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period all appeared to be orientated off of the trackway. Ditch **F.1062** was at a 90 degree angle to trackway ditch **F.1036** and formed the northern arm of an enclosure excavated during the 2008 investigations (Armour & Morley 2008). Orientated off of the western side of the trackway, ditch **F.1089**, which was a recut of ditch **F.1088**, was a moderate sized ditch averaging 1.1m wide and 0.33m deep with pale to mid orangey grey sandy silt fills formed primarily from natural silting. It was at a 90 degree angle to the trackway, although the junction between the two was excavated in 2008 (Armour & Morley 2008), and extended 58m before turning 90 degrees onto a northeast-southwest orientation and going beyond the area of excavation. This ditch appears to form an outer boundary to the Roman activity seen in this, and earlier investigations, with almost no features dating from that period located beyond it to the west.

Ditch **F.1080**, orientated at 90 degrees to the trackway was again partially excavated during the 2008 investigations. This small shallow ditch appears to subdivide the burials from this phase of excavation from those dug in 2008 and potentially represents an effort to create two distinct burial plots. A small quantity of pot dating 2nd-4th AD was recovered from this feature.

To the north of **F.1080** were several small, shallow gullies orientated northwest-south east (see Figure 7). These linears all shared similar characteristics with width averaging 0.45m and depth 0.14m and fills were a generic mid to dark grey sandy silt. One of them, **F.1112**, was cut by a series of midden pits, whilst **F.1131** and **F.1244** cut these features and **F.1241-42** had no relationship with the pits. To the north of these features was ditch **F.1240** which again was orientated at 90 degree to the trackway and linked up with a ditch excavated in 2007 (Armour 2008). This feature appears to form a boundary within the area of Roman occupation and was also cut by midden pits.

Another probable small boundary ditch within this area was ditch **F.1102**. It was parallel to the southern arm of ditch **F.1089** and also the possible eaves gully for Structure 6 and averaged 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep although it had been truncated at each end.

Pits and middens

Feature **F.1039** was a substantial pit or possible well (see Figure 8) located east of trackway ditch **F.1036** and just south of ditch **F.1062**. It had very steep sides leading

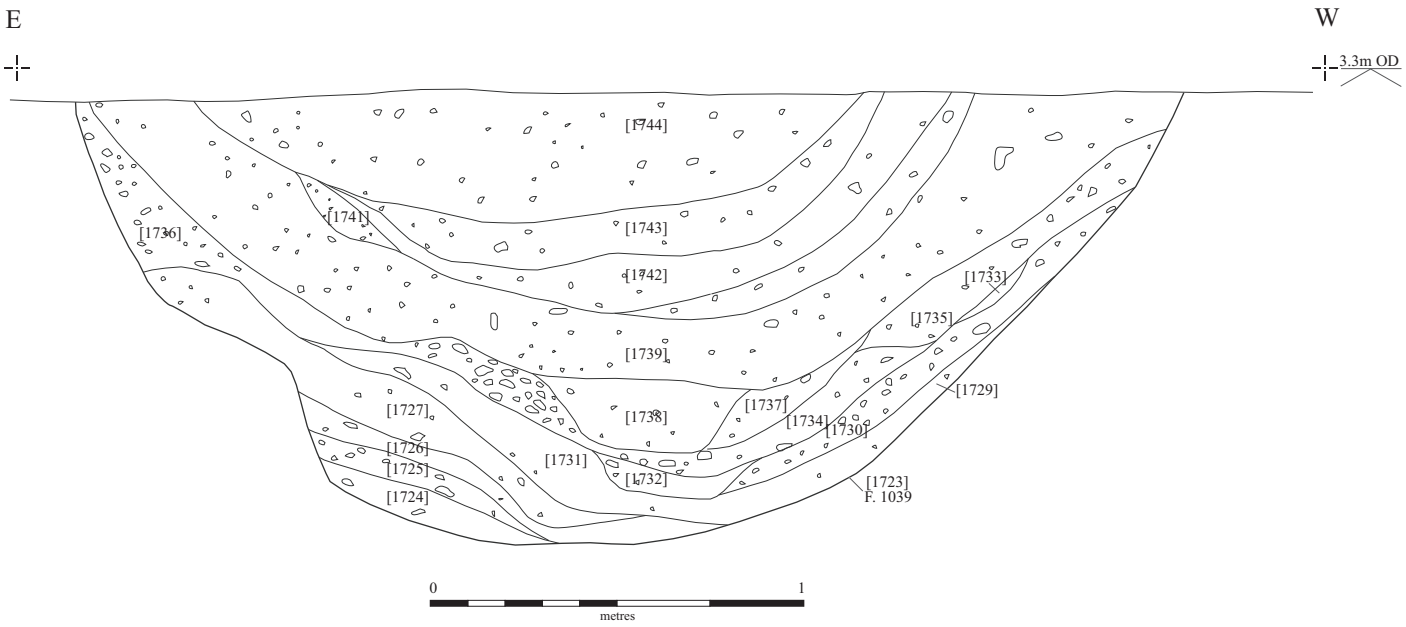

Figure 8. Section and Photograph of Roman pit / well F. 1039.

to a slightly rounded base with a slight ledge at approximately 0.75m deep on the eastern side. The pit had numerous fills, with many of the lower ones representing natural silting and slump layers, whilst the upper fills appeared to be more purposeful backfilling containing significant quantities of mid 2-3rd AD pot (see Figure 8). This suggests the feature could have initially have been dug as a well or watering hole which slowly silted up before subsequently being used as a repository for domestic waste.

Adjacent to Structure 4 was a large but fairly irregular and shallow pit, **F.1051**, which contained the remains of several Roman quern stones (see Appendix 7) and good environmental results (see Appendix 7) suggesting not only were crops stored in this vicinity, but may also have been processed.

To the west of the trackway were two sets of intercutting pits, **F.1111, F.1124-30** and **F.1224-25, F.1243-47** dating to 2-4th AD. A further two pits, **F.1221-22**, which were shallower and more irregular than the others were off-set from these two groups and were dated to the Late Iron Age. The pits within the two groups, dated primarily mid 2-3rd AD, were all slightly ovoid in shape but varied significantly in size with length ranging between 0.81m-2.15m, width between 0.41m-1.2m and depth 0.08-0.55m. The fills were all similar mid to dark grey sandy silts with frequent charcoal flecks. Just to the north of these two groups were two further, more substantial pits **F.1235** and **F.1239** that were cut along ditch **F.1240**. Both of these features had the same fill type as seen in the two groups just to the south, although **F.1235** (see Figure 8) contained a very significant amount of pot dated mid 2-3rd AD (see Appendix 3) together with a large assemblage of cattle and sheep/goat bone together with some pig and roe deer (see Appendix 4). Many of these bones exhibited evidence of butchery and when taken with the environmental results (see Appendix 7) probably represents the disposal of food waste. These pits, especially with the evidence from **F.1235** suggest they were primarily rubbish or midden pits.

Graves and cremations

Five inhumation burials, **F.1095-99**, and one cremation, **F.1103**, were excavated during this phase (see Appendices 5 and 6) and were grouped together towards the eastern end of site. The burials form part of the northern cemetery identified during excavations carried out in 2008 (Armour & Morley 2008) and are bounded by a Roman trackway to the east and a boundary ditch to the south. Of the five burials, four were extremely shallow and were truncated to varying degrees by ploughing, with only **F.1097** (see Figure 9) being deep enough to avoid damage to the skeleton. This feature also contained the only grave good, a bone comb (see Appendix 4) found beneath the skull and probably worn in the hair of the individual. The comb was a late Roman example and could be dated 350-450 AD. Grave **F.1099** yielded pot sherds dating 2-4th century AD whilst **F.1096** contained a single pot sherd dating late 4th century AD, but no other finds were recovered from these features.

Cremation **F.1103**, located just to the west of burial **F.1098** contained only a small amount of cremated bone and no dating evidence. Given the level of truncation several of the graves have seen, it seems likely, especially with the lack of remaining bone and the shallowness of the cremation pit, this feature has also been truncated.

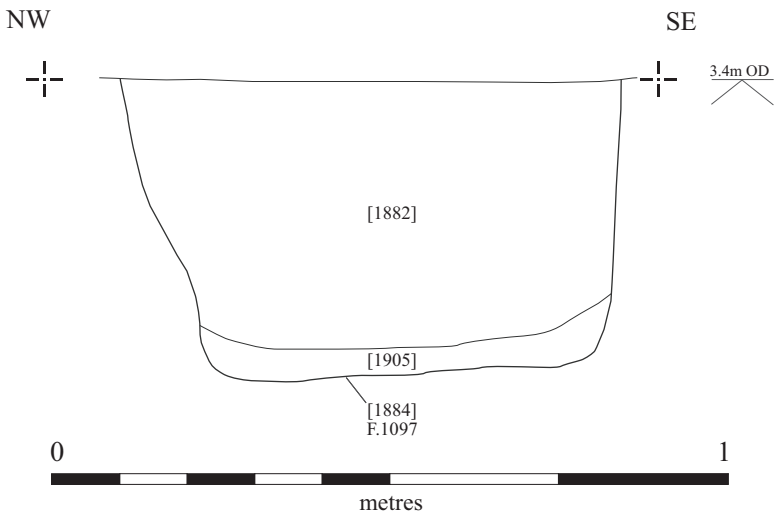

Figure 9. Section and Photograph of Late Roman grave F. 1097.

Modern

A large modern ditch, which was still partially open at the time of the excavation, was present towards the western end of the site. It was parallel to the southern edge of the excavation area for 125m before sharply turning north-northeast and continuing beyond the northern limit of the excavation area. This substantial feature also had several smaller field drains feeding into it. The only other features dating to this period were two small parallel gullies, **F.1075-76**, which were located towards the eastern end of the site and cut Roman ditch **F.1062**. These two features, despite some truncation, were clearly the same as two features identified during the 2007 investigations (Armour 2008).

Discussion

In common with previous phases at Knobbs Farm, very little evidence for pre Iron Age activity was identified, with the limited number of residual flints and dispersed small pits suggesting only background activity took place here, although the recovery of 76 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pot from a single feature is potentially significant and could be indicative of more substantial Bronze Age activity nearby.

Unlike in previous phases this excavation has revealed significant archaeology dating from the Early to Middle Iron Age. Cropmarks north of the excavation area (see Figure 2) suggest the Early Iron Age ditches present here form part of a larger enclosure system, with the presence of Structure 5 indicating some form of settlement may be present within that area. Furthermore, evaluation trenches to the west (Slater 2006) and the open area to the south (Armour & Morley) didn't identify any Early Iron Age activity, again implying further activity relating to this period, may be concentrated to the north.

Ditches associated with Early Iron Age settlement sites are uncommon in the East of England (Brudenell & Dickens 2007) and it is possible those features which appear to bound the probable Early Iron Age roundhouse are Late Bronze Age ditches that have been recut, although the lack of evidence for re-working and the absence of Bronze Age pottery and other Bronze Age features argue against this. Previous phases of investigations did recover quantities of Early to Middle Iron Age pot, although this was primarily deemed to be residual in later features suggesting the intensive use of parts of this landscape during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods may have removed much of the evidence for earlier archaeology.

The Late Iron Age and Roman archaeology identified on this site is clearly part of the farmstead or minor rural settlement excavated in the course of the previous investigations at Knobbs Farm. It is, however, beyond the remit of this assessment to attempt to bring the results of the different phases together and this will be undertaken during the post excavation analysis.

Boundary ditch, **F.1089**, undoubtedly marks the edge of this settlement, with no definitively dated Roman activity beyond it to the west, compared with a dense series of features within it. The Roman pot recovered from both the groups of rubbish pits and the large pit/well **F.1039** suggests this settlement may have peaked during the mid

2-3rd centuries AD, which is in keeping with several similar settlements identified within the vicinity, for instance Langdale Hale some 2km to the southeast (Regan 2003). Evidence from two of the graves does however indicate that burials were taking place here well into the late Roman period, perhaps suggesting the emphasis of settlement by this time had shifted, potentially just to the east or north of the excavation area where cropmarks show the presence of probable Roman enclosure systems.

Overall this phase of excavations at Knobbs Farm has helped draw together previous investigations, in particular the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, and has provided for the first time potentially significant evidence for the Early to Mid Iron Age.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1

Flint – *Lawrence Billington*

A total of 50 worked flints (415.8g) and 14 (99.9g) unworked burnt flints were recovered from the excavations. The burnt flint and the majority of the worked flint are from cut features, with a further eight worked flints collected as surface finds. The feature assemblage consists almost entirely of unretouched debitage, occurring in very low quantities as a residual element in the fills of later features. The collection of surface finds appears to be biased towards immediately recognisable forms; half of this small assemblage is made up of retouched tools. The assemblage is listed in Table 1 and selected non-metric attributes of the unretouched flake assemblage are presented in Table 2.

F. No.	F. Type	chunk	flake	blade/let	flake core	end scraper	sub circular scraper	misc scraper	retouched flake	**total worked flint**	burnt unworked flint	burnt unwkd wght (g)
1039	Pit		1							**1**		
1052	Pit		1							**1**		
1065	Ditch		2							**2**		
1074	Tree throw		1							**1**		
1080	Ditch		1							**1**		
1086	Tree throw										1	15.6
1091	Post hole		1							**1**		
1092	Ditch		4							**4**		
1094	Pit		2							**2**		
1109	Pit		1							**1**		
1113	Pit				1					**1**		
1118	Ditch		1							**1**		
1121	Post hole		1					1		**2**		
1122	Pit			1						**1**		
1146	Pit	1								**1**		
1154	Pit										11	76.3
1155	Pit		1							**1**		
1156	Pit		1							**1**		
1167	Pit	1	4							**5**		
1169	Ditch		3							**3**		
1170	Pit		1							**1**		
1172	Pit	1								**1**		
1185	Ring gully		2							**2**		
1191	Ditch		1							**1**		
1194	Post hole								1	**1**		
1205	Post hole										1	2.9
1210	Post hole		3							**3**		
1226	Pit				1					**1**		
1227	Pit			1						**1**		
1236	Post hole				1					**1**		
1251	Pit										1	5.1
Surface finds			2	2		2	1		1	**8**		
		3	**34**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**50**	**14**	**99.9**

Table 1: The flint assemblage

		No.	%
reduction stage	Primary	2	**5.9**
	Secondary	27	**79.4**
	Tertiary	5	**14.7**
platform type	Plain	14	**46.7**
	Trimmed	1	**3.3**
	Faceted	0	**0**
	Cortical	15	**50**
	Complex	0	**0**
Termination type	Normal	27	**81.9**
	Hinged	6	**18.1**
	Plunging	0	**0**

Table 2: Selected non-metric traits of the unretouched flakes

The assemblage is generally in good, fresh condition. Light patination occurs on only one artefact, small find 147, a potentially Upper Palaeolithic end scraper. Raw materials are varied but are overwhelmingly dominated by gravel flint, presumably from the local area. The quality of this material varies, whilst some is fine grained and homogenous others are flawed and marred by coarse grained inclusions. The only material that is likely to be alien to the site is a sound dark grey/black flint, probably from a primary chalk source. Only three flints, all retouched forms of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, are made on this material.

Upper Palaeolithic

SF 147; An end scraper which has been tentatively suggested to be of Upper Palaeolithic date. Care must be taken when examining only a single artefact, but the morphology and technological traits make such a date most likely. Made on a fine blade it has a small convex scraping edge with additional abrupt to semi abrupt retouch extending up both sides. The platform bears traces of edge faceting and appears to have been struck with a soft stone or organic hammer. Blade scrapers such as these are common in Upper Palaeolithic assemblages, platform faceting is particularly characteristic of some of these industries, becoming rarer in Mesolithic assemblages where platform angles are more commonly controlled and adjusted by the removal of core tablets.

Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic

Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic activity is attested by four systematically produced blade and bladelet removals, two were recovered as surface finds whilst two came from pits **F.1122** and **F.1227**. Several flakes also exhibit technological traits consistent with this date, including a large core trimming flake from pit **F.1167** and a tertiary waste flake from ditch **F.1065**. These pieces attest to a low-density background presence of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material.

Later prehistory

The majority of the assemblage is made up of undiagnostic flake based debitage. Although no substantial or discreet individual feature assemblages were found much of the material has a certain uniformity to it in terms of raw material and technological traits. The flakes are dominated by cortical and partly cortical flakes; in

part this reflects the use of small gravel nodules but also demonstrates that the early stages of reduction were being carried out on site. The technological traits of the flakes generally indicate an expedient approach to core reduction, the very high proportion of cortical platforms indicates that cores were not formally prepared or worked in a systematic way, nor is there any sign of platform rejuvenation or preparation. The lack of structure to core reduction is reflected in the generally squat proportions of the flakes and frequently irregular morphology. The three cores recovered maintain the impression gained from the flakes. All are exhausted flake cores, reflecting the final stages of reduction they are irregular in form and all display knapping errors in the form of crushed platforms and multiple incipient cones of percussion from misplaced hammer blows. Dating this material is difficult, and in practice it probably reflects a palimpsest of flint working and use over centuries if not millennia. Expedient flake based technologies such as these are commonly associated with Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age industries (Ford et al 1984), but are also present as a significant component of earlier, later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, assemblages, particularly when poorer quality raw materials are used. Two retouched pieces shared the technological traits of the waste material; a heavy scraper made on a badly flawed flake from **F.1121** and an edge retouched flake **F.1194**. Both are from Early Iron Age contexts and may reflect the use of expediently produced flint tools in this period.

Probable later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age is attested by a small number of very distinctive retouched tools recovered as surface finds, two scrapers, SF 154 and SF 138, and retouched flake SF 141. These three pieces stand out both in terms of their raw material, a sound dark flint, probably from a primary chalk source, and in terms of their technology. All are made on relatively thick hard hammer struck tertiary blanks and have trimmed platform edges and regular dorsal scar patterns indicative of a more measured approach to core reduction than seen in the rest of the assemblage. In addition, SF 141 has a carefully faceted platform, particularly characteristic of later Neolithic prepared core technologies (Saville 1981: 6-7).

Appendix 2

Earlier Prehistoric pot – *Mark Knight*

The earlier prehistoric pottery comprised 718 sherds weighing 3883g (MSW 5.4g). The majority of the sherds were small-medium in size and varied between hard reasonably fresh pieces and slightly dissolved/abraded fragments. Hard compact fabrics dominated the series with burnt flint and grog being the predominant opening material. Feature sherds were rare, 17 rim, 18 base and 7 decorated.

	Number	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Early Bronze Age	15	102	6.8
Middle Bronze Age	99	315	3.2
Early Iron Age	162	1718	10.6
Late EIA/Early MIA	442	1748	3.9
Totals:	*718*	*3883g*	*5.4g*

Table 3: Assemblage Breakdown.

The bulk of the assemblage was made up of earlier Iron Age pieces (84.1% by number and 89.3% by weight). Early and Middle Bronze Age sherds made up the remainder (2.0 and 13.8% by number respectively).

Pieces assigned to the Early Bronze Age were done so purely on the basis of fabric alone (medium hard with common small-medium grog). The Middle Bronze Age or Deverel-Rimbury collection included diagnostic features such as cordons of fingertip impressions (**F.1091**) and a simple flattened rim with slight out-turned lip (**F.1094**). Light 'corky' fabrics with the familiar two-tone internal (un-oxidised), external (oxidised) cross-section also characterised the Deverel-Rimbury sherds.

Feature	Context	Number	Weight	Type	Feature	Context	Number	Weight	Type
1038	1688	79	359g	Late EIA	1169	2140	8	17g	Late EIA
1040	1690	6	27g	Late EIA	1170	2143	4	15g	EIA
1041	1692	1	4g	Late EIA	1171	2146	66	333g	Late EIA
1042	1694	2	26g	Late EIA	1172	2152	76	1142g	EIA
1043	1696	2	25g	EIA	1172	2156	3	27g	Late EIA
1044	1700	1	35g	EBA	1185	2185	3	6g	Late EIA
1044	1698	6	25g	EIA	1185	2213	2	11g	Late EIA
1044	1699	4	55g	EIA	1185	2215	11	38g	Late EIA
1058	1754	2	8g	Late EIA	1186	2181	1	10g	Late EIA
1060	1758	17	84g	Late EIA	1188	2280	14	67g	EBA
1076	1804	2	3g	Late EIA	1190	2194	10	20g	Late EIA
1083	1725	34	320g	EIA	1191	2233	5	10g	Late EIA
1085	1831	3	9g	Late EIA	1191	2235	51	250g	Late EIA
1090	1844	21	35g	Late EIA	1192	2199	21	23g	Late EIA
1091	1846	76	215g	DR	1196	2207	3	8g	Late EIA
1092	1848	1	2g	Late EIA	1197	2209	1	7g	Late EIA
1092	2196	2	1g	Late EIA	1200	2223	4	2g	Late EIA
1094	1855	15	69g	DR	1201	2225	2	19g	Late EIA
1108	1930	16	28g	Late EIA	1205	2253	14	47g	Late EIA
1113	1941	5	27g	Late EIA	1206	2256	8	31g	DR
1115	1952	3	12g	Late EIA	1208	2241	3	14g	Late EIA
1115	1954	1	2g	Late EIA	1211	2245	1	8g	Late EIA
1133	2001	2	13g	Late EIA	1214	2251	2	13g	Late EIA
1146	2061	8	11g	EIA	1220	2263	4	22g	Late EIA
1147	2063	15	50g	EIA	1223	2283	1	5g	Late EIA
1150	2069	2	3g	Late EIA	1226	2297	1	6g	Late EIA
1151	2071	12	19g	Late EIA	1227	2298	3	14g	Late EIA
1156	2096	3	14g	Late EIA	1227	2299	2	22g	Late EIA
1158	2118	3	11g	EIA	1229	2303	1	3g	Late EIA
1159	2120	10	64g	EIA	1248	2359	9	16g	Late EIA
1166	2132	22	89g	Late EIA	1251	2367	5	19g	Late EIA
1167	2136	3	13g	Late EIA					

Table 4: Feature/Assemblage Type correspondence

Compact fabrics with smoothed or even burnished exteriors, thin walls, everted simple rims, and small diameter bowls and jars distinguished the earlier Iron Age pieces. The assemblage could be separated into Early Iron Age and late Early Iron Age/early Middle Iron Age on the basis of subtle transformations such as a change from predominantly flint tempered to grog/small voids and from angular vessels decorated with fingertip decoration on the shoulders (**F.1172**), to plain, slack or even round-shouldered vessels (**F.1038**). Large burnt fragments from a distinctive Fengate Cromer bowl (incised decoration and an ovoid profile) came from **F.1083**. One other defining characteristic of the Iron Age material was the presence of charred food residue adhered to the interior of several sherds.

Appendix 3

Later Prehistoric and Roman Pottery and Roman Tile - *Katie Anderson*

A large assemblage of later Prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 1014 sherds, weighing 18207g and representing 26.12 EVEs. All of the pottery was examined, and details of fabric, form, decoration and usewear were recorded along with any other information deemed important.

Assemblage Composition

Roman pottery dominated the assemblage, representing 93% of the assemblage, with the remaining 7% comprising Middle and Late Iron Age material. This totalled 70 sherds, weighing 213g from 19 features. Four broad fabric groups were identified (see Table5). Of these sandy-wares were the most commonly occurring, with 58 sherds, representing 81%. Other fabrics types were less frequent, comprising eight shell-tempered sherds and four grog-tempered sherds. It is unsurprising that sandy sherds dominated the assemblage, as this is a pattern typical of the area of Cambridgeshire, with examples from Longstanton (Evans et al 2006) showing similar break-downs of assemblage by fabric type.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Grog tempered	4	51
Sandy ware	58	153
Shell-tempered	8	13
TOTAL	**70**	**217**

Table 5: All later prehistoric pottery by fabric

The later prehistoric material comprised small sherds with a mean weight of just 3.1g, even though much of the material does not appear to be residual, with just one example of prehistoric pottery occurring alongside later material (**F.1235**). This is however, not to say that the later prehistoric pottery had not been redeposited, which may account for the very low mean weight.

Due to the size and condition of the prehistoric material only one vessel form was identified, comprising a plain rim jar recovered from [1829] and dating to the Middle Iron Age.

The Roman element of the assemblage comprised a much greater variety of fabric types (see Table 6), including several imported wares. Sandy greyware sherds (encompassing a number of different unsourced fabrics within this category) dominated the assemblage, representing 55%, as is typical for Roman domestic assemblages. In addition to this were 32 Horningsea sandy greyware sherds (1317g). Shell-tempered sherds were also well represented, totalling 193 sherds, weighing 3765g. This follows a trend seen at Roman sites in this area (eg Camp Ground- see Anderson in Evans et al, forthcoming), and a Roman kiln producing shell-tempered pottery was excavated at Earith (Green 1955).

A small number of imported sherds were identified, comprising seven Central Gaulish Samian sherds and seven East Gaulish Samian sherds. These wares date broadly 2nd-

3rd century AD. Other finewares in the assemblage included 43 Nene Valley colour-coated sherds and a single Pakenham colour-coated sherd.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Central Gaulish Samian	7	85
Colour coat	4	71
Coarse sandy greyware	487	7554
East Gaulish Samian	7	79
Fine sandy black	2	15
Fine sandy greyware	26	436
Grey slipped	1	28
Greyware Nene Valley	70	2111
Horningsea black-burnished	6	189
Horningsea greyware	32	1317
Imitation black-burnished	6	296
Micaceous greyware	2	52
Nene Valley colour-coat	43	446
Oxidised sandy	36	556
Pakenham colour-coat	1	49
Portchester D	1	7
Shell-tempered	193	3765
White-slipped	7	45
Whiteware	5	134
Whiteware (Nene Valley)	7	753
TOTAL	**943**	**17988**

Table 6: All Roman pottery by fabric

One of the most interesting sherds in the assemblage was a Portchester D sherd, recovered from **F.1096**, a grave. This fabric was produced from the beginning to the end of the 4th century AD and thus is the best source of evidence for Late Roman activity, in terms of pottery, on the site.

A range of vessel forms were identified (see Table 7), with jars dominating, representing 70% of all diagnostic sherds. This is typical of Roman assemblages, with a range of different sized jars for the storage and preparation of foodstuffs. Four jars were noted as having heavy limescale on the interior of the vessels, which is symptomatic of being used to hold water. One base sherd from a jar had a post-firing hole in the centre, suggesting it had a secondary use, although the exact use is unclear.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Beaker	28	437
Bowl	19	585
Cup	1	9
Dish	58	1390
Jar	272	8467
Mortaria	9	1026
Unknown	556	6074
TOTAL	**943**	**17988**

Table 7: All Roman pottery by form

Other vessel forms present in the assemblage included 58 dishes and 19 bowls in both fineware and coarseware fabrics. The majority of these vessels dated 2nd-3rd century

AD in date, including 12 plain rim shallow dishes and three beaded rim bowls. Evidence of later activity was limited to two beaded, flanged bowls and one convex shallow dish, dating 3rd-4th and 4th century AD respectively. Sherds from a maximum of six different Nene Valley colour-coated castor-boxes were identified, broadly dating mid 2nd-4th century AD. 28 beaker sherds were identified (585g), including four sherds from Nene Valley colour-coated indented beakers, as well as 13 sherds from a further Nene Valley colour-coated, bad-shaped beaker, with barbotine hunting scene decoration (a stag), which dates late 2nd, early 3rd century AD. Other vessel forms were less frequent, comprising nine Mortaria sherds (mostly Nene Valley whitewares) and one East Gaulish Dr33 cup.

Feature Analysis

Later Prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from a total of 51 different features. For the purposes of this report, a small number of features have been selected for more in-depth discussion.

F.1235 contained the largest quantity of pottery from any feature on the site, with a total of 485 sherds, weighing 8957g and representing 12.02 EVEs. This therefore represented 47% of the total assemblage. The feature, an elongated pit, appears to have been used primarily for the disposal of domestic waste, with a large amount of animal bone also recovered (see Appendix 4). Pottery was collected from six different contexts, from three slots across the feature. The upper fill(s) contained the largest quantity of material, with [2316] producing 243 sherds (4128g) and [2378] containing 140 sherds (3110g). The pottery was fairly mixed in date, with a broad 2nd-4th century AD suggested, although the lack of any definite late Roman pottery (3rd-4th century AD), implies that a mid 2nd-3rd century AD date is more appropriate. Context [2316] included four semi-complete vessels; a Nene Valley colour-coated bag-shaped beaker with a hunting scene (13 sherds, 118g), a sandy greyware grooved rim dish (13 sherds, 194g), a shell-tempered jar (11 sherds, 267g) and a fine sandy greyware jar (15 sherds, 275g). The Nene Valley vessel can be closely dated late 2nd-early 3rd century AD. Immediately below this fill, context [2317] contained 9 sherds weighing 249g, from a single shell-tempered jar.

Context [2378] did not contain any semi-complete vessels; however some large sherds were recovered, including a rim sherd from a very large Horningsea greyware, wide-mouth jar. There were also two imitation black-burnished ware shallow dishes (2nd-3rd century AD) and an East Gaulish Dr33 cup (mid/late 2nd-3rd century AD). Two trimmed bases were also identified. Context [2395], below [2378] contained four sherds (68g), which was of the same date as [2378]. The lowest fill to contain pottery was [2396], which contained nine sherds, weighing 129g. This included one Late Iron Age grog-tempered sherd. Unfortunately, due to the size and condition of the pottery from this fill, the remaining sherds could only be dated 'Romano-British'. Therefore it is unclear when this feature was dug. Although there is a Late Iron Age sherd near the base, it is small and may have been redeposited, especially since this feature cuts an earlier feature, 1240. Certainly the bulk of the deposits were made during the later 2nd/3rd centuries AD. The quantity of pottery recovered from this feature supports the view that this was a main source for domestic waste disposal, and it is likely that this took place over a relatively short amount of time.

F.1111, a pit, contained 99 sherds weighing 1255g and representing 2.31 EVEs, all of which was recovered from a single context. The pottery broadly dates 2nd-4th century AD, although a mid/late 2nd-3rd century AD date is more likely. Vessels identified include a sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated indented beaker, two East Gaulish Samian body sherds and a Central Gaulish Dr38 bowl. One vessel was noted as having thick limescale on the interior, while another had thick burnt residues on the interior. A reeded bowl was noted as having a small pre-fired hole in the side, underneath the rim, which suggests the vessel may have been hung.

F.1078 contained 40 sherds of pottery weighing 484g and representing 10.1 EVEs. Material was collected from two different contexts, which represent different slots rather than two separate fills. It is however interesting to note that there was a difference in date between material from the different slots. Context [1861] contained material dating mid 1st-2nd century AD, including several fine sandy micaceous greyware sherds. The pottery recovered from a second slot [1863] was 2nd-3rd century AD in date and included a sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated castor box and a Central Gaulish Samian body sherd. The discrepancy in date may be because this feature cuts an earlier feature (**F.1079**), and thus some earlier material may have becoming incorporated into this feature.

A large assemblage totalling 108 sherds, weighing 3162g and representing 1.95 EVEs was recovered from a large pit/well, **F.1039**. Material was collected from two different contexts. Context [1739], a middle fill, contained the bulk of the assemblage, with 102 sherds in total (3104g). The pottery dated mid 1st-3rd century AD, and included 59 sherds (1895g) from a semi-complete greyware, wide-mouth jar, with a rim diameter of 28cm. There were also 21 sherds from a second semi-complete jar, with a short neck and an everted rim. Context [1742], located immediately above context [1739] contained the remaining six sherds of pottery (58g), which were 2nd-4th century AD in date, and included a Nene Valley colour-coated sherd. The pottery recovered from this feature therefore suggests it was Early Roman in origin (or possibly Late Iron Age), given that the earliest material was recovered from this middle of this feature and dated to the earlier Roman period.

F.1051, a small pit, contained 27 sherds of pottery, weighing 1014g and representing 1.02 EVEs. This material date mid 2nd-4th century AD and included a large sherd from a Nene Valley whiteware mortaria. Interestingly this sherd refitted with a sherd recovered from **F.1048**, a posthole immediately to the west of Pit **F.1051**.

Discussion

The Later prehistoric and Roman assemblage collected from the excavation show occupation from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period, although it is unclear whether this represents continuous occupation. Certainly this area of the site suggests that Middle and Later Iron Age activity was somewhat limited.

In terms of Roman activity, the pottery assemblage suggests a peak in occupation between the mid/later 2nd century AD and the 3rd century AD, which declines by the 4th century AD. However, the presence of a small number of definite 4th century AD vessels (Nene Valley colour-coated convex dishes and the Portchester D sherd), are

evidence of some late Roman activity. In particular the Portchester D sherd which was recovered from a grave (**F.1096**), which in itself is perhaps not as significant as when this is added to evidence from another grave, located in very close proximity to **F.1096**, which contained a late Roman bone comb (See Appendix 4).

The assemblage is fairly typical for a Roman rural site, with an array of fineware and coarseware vessels. The range of vessels and the usewear evidence identified on several of the sherds suggests that this is a domestic assemblage.

Roman Tile

A total of 26 pieces of tile, weighing 4176g were recovered from the excavation, from eight different features. **F.1111** contained seven pieces (591g), which included two Tegula roof tiles. Three further tegula roof tiles were recovered from **F.1124**, **F.1128** and **F.1078**. **F.1235** contained two pieces, weighing 241g, which included a floor tile. A further four large pieces from a floor tile weighing 1061g were recovered from **F.1239**, while nine pieces (1794g) from a single floor tile were collected from **F.1059**. Finally, Feature 1130 contained one non-diagnostic piece of tile.

The tile assemblage from this site, supports evidence from previous phases of the site, that there were ceramic built building in the vicinity (see Armour 2007 and Armour & Morley 2008), although how many and the exact nature and date of these is unclear. Some of the tile was recovered alongside pottery, which indicated a mid/late 2nd-3rd century AD date is possible on this site, although it should be considered that this is the likely date when a building(s) were demolished/went out of use, rather than constructed. Much of the tile was recovered from the eastern part of the site, which suggests a building(s) may have been located in this area.

Appendix 4

Faunal remains - *Vida Rajkovača*

Introduction

The excavations carried out in 2009 represent a continuation of archaeological investigations both on the site and in the area. The faunal assemblage recovered during this phase of excavations at Knobbs Farm site totalled 191 fragments, the majority of which is quite poorly preserved. Faunal material has been recovered from contexts ranging in date from the Early Iron Age and into the Romano-British period. Based on the chronology of the material, several sub-sets were created in order to study the site (Table 8).

Phase	Number of fragments	% by fragments	Number of contexts
Early Iron Age	63	33	24
Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	6	3	4
Romano-British	122	64	27
Total	**191**	**100**	**55**

Table 8: Number of fragments by phase

Methodology

Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Hillson (1999) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Ribs and vertebrae were assigned to size categories (e.g. cattle-sized or sheep-sized). Butchery, pathology and gnawing were noted where possible. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses. The ageing data of Silver (1969) was used to assess epiphyseal fusion of the post-cranial elements. The analyses of tooth eruption and mandibular toothwear stages were recorded following Payne (1973) for ovicapra and Grant (1982) for cattle and pigs. Measurements have been taken following Von den Driesch (1976) and withers estimations were calculated based on Von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

Results

Early Iron Age

24 different contexts have yielded 63 fragments, 54 (86%) of which were identified to element and a further 37 (59%) to species. All four main livestock species are present, with cattle and sheep dominating the assemblage (Table 9). The majority of the assemblage has come from pits, and a small sub set comes from what is probably a round house. A number of postholes and a ring gully associated with the round house (**F.1185**, **F.1188**, **F.1208-10**) have collectively produced 15 fragments of bone, 12 of which were identified as sheep. Cattle and cattle-sized elements were more common in pits and peripheral features. Although found in small numbers, this pattern of spatial distribution is not rare on Iron Age sites in the region such as Bradley Fen, Colne Fen Site I and Haddenham Site V&VI (Rajkovača in Brudenell and Knight forthcoming; Higbee in Evans forthcoming; Serjeantson in Evans and Hodder 2006: 246). On all of these sites, sheep/goat remains were found in features that made up or were associated with houses, whereas cattle limb bones accumulated in large bone dumps located outside the zones of domestic activities. It could be suggested we are seeing the same pattern of bone deposition here on Knobbs Farm.

Taxon	**NISP**	**%**	**MNI**
Ovicaprid	16	43	1
Cow	15	41	1
Horse	4	11	1
Pig	1	2.5	1
Red deer	1	2.5	1
Cattle-sized	12	.	.
Sheep-sized	9	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	5	.	.
Total	**63**	**100**	

Table 9: Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) for Early Iron Age contexts from SOM09. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that a specimen was or could not be further identified.

Other points of interest include two fragments recovered from pit **F.1044**. A fragment of red deer antler was recovered from this feature bearing a series of cut marks around the antler base. This type of mark appears to indicate that the antler has been used as a relatively flat working surface. In addition to the butchery, a fragment of a bone tool was also found in the same pit. This specimen (<013>; [1699]; **F.1044**) is a fragment of a sheep metatarsal with a characteristic oblique cut across the shaft to produce the working end which is flat and polished. It was probably used as a pin beater. An identical, but complete tool has been recovered from the excavation of a midden dated to the Romano-British period at Waterbeach in 2007 (Rajkovaca 2008: CAU Report 835). The earliest examples of this type of bone working are found in the Late Bronze Age. These tools were commonly interpreted as pin-beaters; however, they are now also regarded as spearheads (Dr. Ian Riddler, *pers.comm.*).

A single ageable specimen has been recorded in this sub-set and that was a pig mandible giving the age at death as 7-14 months. Biometrical data was rare; however, a single cattle metacarpal was recorded measuring 184mm. This corresponds to a shoulder height of 111 to 116 cm which is in the middle of the size range for cattle (Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974: 329).

Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

This sub-set has been retrieved from two four different contexts, three of which were within a ditch **F.1089**. Six fragments of bone were recorded with all identifiable bone being assigned to cattle (mandible, loose teeth and metacarpal). Further two unidentifiable cattle-sized and sheep-sized fragments were noted.

Romano-British

Romano-British sub-set proved to be the richest in terms of quantity of bone. 24 different contexts yielded a total of 122 fragments, 114 (93%) of which were identified to element and further 62 (51%) to species. The preservation of bone ranged from quite good to poor, with the majority of bone showing signs of weathering and other erosive damage. Quantity of bone retrieved from pits outnumbers faunal material found in ditches. In addition, several fragments of bone, including a worked bone comb were recovered from a grave, **F.1097**.

Two main livestock species dominated the assemblage, both within the NISP and the MNI counts (Table 10). This is followed by the remains of pig, horse and roe deer, being the only evidence for the potential exploitation of wild faunal resources.

With the exception of four features (**F.1039**, **F.1062**, **F.1213** and **F.1224**) hinting at a slightly earlier phase of occupation from the mid 1st-3rd century AD, the majority of faunal material derived from features dated to 2nd-4th century AD. For the purpose of this assessment, the Romano-British sub-set will be considered as a whole.

Gnawing marks were observed on 17 specimens representing *c.*14% of the assemblage, exclusively pertaining to carnivore gnawing marks. This is indicative of the gradual deposition of the material and the fact that the majority of features probably remained 'open' for a prolonged period of time, with the bones being within the reach of scavengers.

Taxon	NISP	%	MNI
Ovicaprid	31	50	3
Cow	27	44	3
Horse	1	1.5	1
Pig	2	3	1
Roe deer	1	1.5	1
Cattle-sized	25	.	.
Sheep-sized	31	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	2	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	2	.	.
Total	**122**	**100**	

Table 10: Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) for Romano-British contexts from SOM09. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that a specimen was or could not be further identified.

Butchery marks were also relatively common within this sub-set. A total of 16 (*c.*13%) specimens were recorded bearing signs of butchery. Cattle and cattle-sized specimens were the most commonly processed fragments. Cattle scapulae in particular were recorded with the characteristic marks indicative of dry-curing which is typical for the period. Several ribs were cut to pot sizes and a number of axially split bone shafts were also noted. In addition to butchery, a fragmented bone comb was found in grave **F.1097** ([1882]; <298>). The comb was heavily fragmented and it was not possible to take any measurements. The item is a double-sided composite comb, with teeth being preserved on one side only and curved terminuses. Fragments of connecting plates were also found with rivet holes also being visible. This type of comb is known primarily from late Roman contexts in Britain, and continued in use into the 5th century (Ashby 2007: 4). Moreover, this particular example could be dated to 350-450 AD (Dr. Ian Riddler, *pers.comm.*).

Several ageable specimens were recorded in this sub-set, three of which were assigned to cattle. Cow radius and pelvis were aged 0-12 months and two mandibles were aged to 18-24 months. In addition, an unfused horse calcalneum was found in **F.1224** demonstrating this individual died at the age of 0-3 years.

Of nineteen different features, pit **F.1235** yielded the largest amount of bone accounting for more than the half of the assemblage. 62 specimens (51%) were recovered from this feature, 27 (44%) of which were assigned to species. Sheep/goat were slightly more predominant than cattle, with pig and roe deer also being present. Of 16 butchered specimens, 12 originated from this feature. The faunal record appears to suggest that this feature was used for the disposal of the food waste.

Discussion

The predominance of livestock species on this site is in common with most archaeologically recovered animal bone assemblages in Britain. The two dominant species were cattle and sheep or goat, which were kept for their secondary products as well as for their meat. Pig seems to be of very little importance overall, followed by horse. The importance of sheep and goats in the Iron Age economy is well known (Cunliffe 2005: 415) and the results from this site fit well with this view. Predominance of sheep in structure-related deposits could be indicative of the patterns of deposition observed in some of the contemporary sites from the area such as Colne

Fen Site I and Haddenham Sites V&VI (Higbee in Evans forthcoming; Serjeantson in Evans and Hodder 2006: 246). Although it has to be remembered that this is based on small quantities of bone.

Dietary preference for beef is believed to have come from the continent with Roman legions populating Britain and it was suggested that military and, therefore, Romanised sites would have higher proportions of cattle than rural civilian sites. Similar to the Early Iron Age, the Romano-British sub-set of our assemblage also has a predominance of sheep/goat. This could suggest that the inhabitants of this site in Romano-British period have continued with the native Iron Age tradition (King 1999: 180).

This assemblage is quantitatively insufficient to warrant discussions about herds and flock as well as considerations about the sites economy practices; however, it offered some basic information for comparison. When viewed against similarly dated assemblages from the area (Evans *et al.* 2004; Armour 2008; Slater 2007; Wills 2004a; Wills 2004b), Knobbs Farm faunal record could considerably further our understanding of farming practices in the past.

Appendix 5

Assessment of Human Remains - *Natasha Dodwell*

Introduction

Five inhumation burials were identified during excavations at Somersham Quarry in July 2009. These form part of a rural Roman Cemetery identified in previous investigations and are specifically related to the cluster of burials recorded in the northern group identified in 2008 to the west of the drove-way and respecting it.

Methodology

Each skeleton was scanned to determine its age and sex, and in order to identify any gross pathological changes to the bones. Age was assessed by the degree of epiphyseal fusion and dental wear (Brothwell 1981), and the sex using the accepted diagnostic characteristics on the skull and pelvis (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). On site, two of the burials had been recorded as having been decapitated and so these and the other three skeletons were examined for evidence of cut-marks.

Condition of the Material

In general, the skeletons are in far better condition than those excavated in 2008. Skeletons [1880] and [1883] are the best preserved which meant that age and sex determinations were possible. However, even with these, the skulls were fragmentary, many of the joint surfaces were missing and no long-bones were complete. It will not be possible to calculate stature for any of the individuals. Iron concretions were attached to many of the bones.

Results and Recommendations

A summary of the results is presented in the table below. The skeletons have been scanned but a full inventory needs to be made including the dentition. All five of the individuals are adult and both males and females are represented. Degenerative changes and dental diseases were observed. The most interesting aspect of this small assemblage is the 'deviant' position of many of the bodies; 4 were prone and two of these were decapitated. No vertebrae (and thus no cut marks) were observed on the decapitated skeleton [1910]. However at least 5 cut marks were noted on the skull, mandible and vertebrae of skeleton [1883] and these need to be recorded. It will be necessary to refit (with tape) the fragmentary skull to determine the true number of cuts, the direction and possibly the sequence and direction of blows. This skeleton also had the only artefact recovered in this group; a bone comb found beneath the skull which may have been worn in the hair. A large fragment of tile was recovered above the right shoulder of skeleton [1889] but the grave is so truncated that it is unclear whether this is intrusive or not.

These 5 individuals are part of a larger cemetery; 36 individuals were excavated in 2008 and a further 8 inhumations and 11 cremation burials were excavated in earlier phases of archaeological investigation at the quarry. Although I have stated above that the body positions of most of these skeletons is 'deviant', in fact, prone and or decapitated burials appear to be the normative rite at Knobbs Farm (Wills 2004, Slater 2007 and Armour & Morley 2008).

Feature	skeleton	Age & Sex	Body position	Orientation	Grave goods	pathologies
F.1095	[1910]	Mature adult ?male	Prone & decapitated	SSW-NNE		Calculus
F.1096	[1880]	Young adult female	Prone, extended	SEE-NWW		Heavy calculus
F.1097	[1883]	Mature adult female	Prone & decapitated	SW-NE	Bone comb	Caries, calculus, OA in jaw & spine
F.1098	[1886]	Middle/mature adult	Supine & extended	SW-NE		None observed
F.1099	[1889]	Middle adult ?male	Prone & extended	NNE-SSW		OA in spine, calculus

Table: 11

Appendix 6

Cremated Human Bone - *Natasha Dodwell*

A small quantity of cremated human bone was recovered from a shallow (0.24m) pit beside group of Roman inhumations, immediately west of burial **F.1098**. The soil from the feature was wet sieved and the residue passed through a series of stacked sieves and bone extracted from the fraction >5mm was analysed. The smaller fraction remained unsorted and was scanned for identifiable elements. A total of 46g of well calcined, buff white bone was identified, the majority (43g) deriving from the upper fill, [906] which also contained frequent fragments of charcoal. The bone fragments

derive from an adult (based on size and robustness).This feature is either a truncated unurned burial or a formal deposit of pyre debris.

Appendix 7

Assessment of Bulk Environmental Samples - *Anne de Vareilles*

Five Early Iron Age and four Romano-British samples were chosen for analysis and processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. The >4mm fractions of the heavy residues were sorted by eye by F. Cox and all finds have been added to Table 12. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification). Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, university of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for all other flora. Environmental remains and other finds are listed in Table 13.

Preservation

All of the archaeobotanical remains are carbonised. The overall preservation is good, especially in features **F.1180** and **F.1225** where many small, fragile seeds have survived. All samples had modern rootlets indicative of a low level of bioturbation. Mollusc shells were absent.

Results

Early Iron Age Large Pit, **F.1108** *[1930]*
The sample from this pit produced the richest E.I.A. assemblage with three to four cereal grains and 25 wild plant seeds. The predominance of wild plant seeds over cereal grains and chaff points to a stage of sorting where weeds were removed from the crop before the chaff was, perhaps in preparation for storage. The weed seeds that occurred in highest numbers are of medics or clover (Medicago/Trifolium), plants that do not grow very tall. It seems likely therefore, that the straw was harvested with the ears. As the common Iron Age crops of hulled barley and glume wheats (Greig 1991) are better stored hulled the final stages of processing, during which the chaff is removed to obtain clean grain ready for consumption, are likely to have occurred regularly. The absence of chaff suggests these final stages were practiced elsewhere, perhaps at a household level. These findings appear to suggest that cereal stored in the adjacent granaries (**F.1115** and **F.1134** - see below) were cleared of weeds prior to storage but fully processed elsewhere once removed from storage.

Early Iron Age Posthole **F.1115** *[1956]*
The posthole is from one of the two granaries next to pit F.1108 described above. It contained one spelt or emmer wheat grain (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and a little charcoal. The lack of plant remains is a good sign, indicating that crops were not lost in conflagrations.

Early Iron Age Pit **F.1080***, Ditch*, **F.1191** *[2235] and ring-gully* **F.1185** *[2213]*
The remaining three samples were not very rich. They contained a scatter of residual grains, chaff, wild plant seeds and charcoal from the overall use of crops and other plants across the site.

Romano-British possible Granary, **F.1141** *[2022]*
The sample contained very little charcoal, two cereal grains and five or six wild plant seeds. The remains are probably not *in situ* or associated with the granary. Unless the granary was destroyed by fire, one would not expect to find burnt plant remains in its foundation trenches.

Romano-British Pit or Well, **F.1039** *[1739]*
Some fine charcoal, a broken cereal grain, four wheat glume bases and two wild grass seeds accumulated in [1739]. Cereal processing waste was apparently not intentionally discarded into this feature. There are no signs of a waterlogged past.

Romano-British Rubbish Pits, **F.1057** *[1716] and* **F.1235** *[2346]*
Both features contained grain, chaff and seeds but in very different quantities. **F.1057** had a slightly larger assemblage of processing waste than those from the features described above, in accordance with its function as a rubbish pit. **F.1235** however, had an exceedingly large assemblage that appears to have formed over several processing events of various types of crops. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*), free-threshing hexaploid wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*.), spelt and maybe emmer wheat (*T. spelta* and *T. spelta/dicoccum*) as well as perhaps oats (*Hordeum/Avena* sp.) were cleaned and consumed on site. Even if every grain fragment is counted as a whole glume wheat grain, the ratio of grain to glume base is still far lower than the norm 1:5.8 (naturally every grain is attached to one, not six glumes). The wild seeds are not as numerous as cereal chaff but do outnumber cereal grains. The composition of this assemblage clearly shows that processing waste from various crops was intentionally discarded into **F.1235**. The choice of cereals is not unusual though it is interesting to have found a little free-threshing wheat as it is a cereal that became more popular and widespread during the Roman period. The range of arable weed seeds also suggest that the assemblage is made up of various crops that seem to have been grown in different areas. There is evidence for heavy, wet soils but also for lighter soils, with some areas more fertile than others.

Discussion

Evidence for the preparation and consumption of cereal crops was found in both the Early Iron Age and Romano-British settlements. The overall preservation of materials is good and therefore one can assume that the absence of finds is a true reflection of deposition.

During the Early Iron Age burnt plant remains do not appear to have been purposefully discarded into specific locations. The general scatter of remains is likely to be residual from the careless discard of fire residues. A higher concentration of material was found in F.1108 that may be associated with the adjacent granaries. The removal of contaminant weeds may have been done in that area before the grain (and

perhaps straw) was stored. Any further processing seems to have occurred elsewhere, presumably after storage. The variety of exploited crops increases in the Roman period with the introduction of free-threshing wheat and the probable cultivation of oat. Two of the four features sampled were evidently richer and suggest that, unlike the E.I.A., burnt waste was consciously discarded into designated rubbish pits.

Sample number		**66**	**69**	**74**	**77**	**78**
Context		1930		1956	2235	2213
Feature		1108	1084	1115	1191	1185
Feature type		large pit	pit	post-hole	ditch	ring gully
Phase/Date		E.I.A.	E.I.A.	E.I.A.	E.I.A.	E.I.A.
Sample volume - litres		18	19	10	12	16
Flot volume – millilitres		13	16	5	3	6
Flot fraction examined - %		100	100	100	100	100
large charcoal (>4mm)		+				
med. charcoal (2-4mm)		++	+	++		
small charcoal (<2mm)		++	++	+++	++	++
vitrified charcoal		+	-			-
parenchyma frags - undifferentiated plant storage tissue		+			-	
Cereal grains						
Triticum spelta/ dicoccum	spelt or emmer wheat		2	1		
Triticum / *Hordeum* sp.	wheat or barley	1	1			
Total whole grain count		**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**
cereal grain fragments indet., mostly <2mm		3	4		1	
Cereal chaff						
Triticum sp. rachis internode	of unspecific wheat	1			1	
Non Cereal seeds						
Papaver sp.	Poppy	1				
cf. *Minuartia* sp.	Sandworts	2				
small Caryophyllaceae	small seed of Pink family				1	
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's sorrel					1
Rumex sp.	small seeded Dock	1				
Medicago / *Trifolium* sp.	Medics or Clover	6				1
Prunella vulgaris L.	Selfheal	2			1	
Anthemis cotula L.	Stinking Chamomile					1
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz-Bip.	Scentless mayweed	2				2
Eleocharis sp.	Spike Rushes	2				
large Poaceae indet (>4mm)	wild grass seed				3	
small Poaceae indet. (<2mm)	wild grass seed	2				
Poaceae fragment indet. - wild or cultivated grass seed frag.			4		2	
seed indet.		7	2		1	
Total charred seed count (grass fragments not included)		**25**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**5**
bone fragments		+				
pottery sherds		+	+		+	
baked clay						-
burnt stone			-			+
Modern contaminants (rootlets, leaves, seeds, etc)		P	P	P	P	P

Table 12: Charred Plant Remains and other Finds in the Early Iron Age Bulk Soil Samples. Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-50, '+++' >50 items. P = present.

Sample number		**73**	**81**	**82**	**90**
Context		2022	1716	2346	1739
Feature		1141	1057	1225	1039
Feature type		granary	rubbish pits		pit/well
Phase/Date		R.B.	R.B.	R.B.	R.B.
Sample volume - litres		20	15	20	15
Flot volume - mililitres		3	2	11	2
Flot fraction examined - %		100	100	100	100
large charcoal (>4mm)			-	+	-
med. Charcoal (2-4mm)			+	+++	+
small charcoal (<2mm)		++	+++	+++	+++
vitrified charcoal		-	-		
parenchyma frags - undifferentiated plant storage tissue		-	+	++	-
Cereal grains					
Hordeum vulgare sensu lato	hulled barley		2	43	
Triticum spelta/ dicoccum	spelt or emmer wheat		5	18	
Triticum sp.	unspecific wheat			4	
Triticum / *Hordeum* sp.	wheat or barley	1	3	21	
Hordeum / *Avena*	barley or oat			1	
Total whole grain count		**1**	**10**	**87**	**0**
cereal grain fragments indet., mostly <2mm		1	8	86	1
Cereal chaff					
H.vulgare sl. Rachis internode	hulled barley chaff			85	
Triticum aestivum sl. rachis internode	hexaploid free-threshing wheat chaff			4	
Triticum spelta L. glume base	spelt chaff		2	428	1
T.spelta/dicoccum glume base	spelt or emmer chaff		3	64	1
Triticum sp. glume base	glume wheat chaff		1	252	2
Total wheat glume base count		**0**	**6**	**744**	**4**
Triticum sp. rachis internodes	of glume wheat			++	
Triticum sp. rachis internode	of unspecific wheat			++	
indet. cereal awn fragments - excluding oat				3	
indet. cereal culm node	straw node			3	

Table 13: Charred Plant Remains and other Finds in the Romano-British Bulk Soil Samples
Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-50, '+++' >50 items. P = present.

Appendix 8

Worked Stone – *Simon Timberlake*

Rotary quern

<019> **F.1051** [1716].

(1) Sandstone quern. Weight: 3.346 kg. Dimensions: 195mm wide x 280mm long x 30mm -70mm thick (rim>axis)
Approximately a quarter section of the lower stone of a rotary hand mill quern made from an Old Red Sandstone (?) conglomeratic or pebbly grit. The lithology of this is quite characteristic, with an arenaceous quartz sand-grit matrix and cement with other (<15%) lithic clasts (all <5mm diameter), and approx. 15% of larger sub-rounded vein

quartz pebble clasts. The original diameter of the quern (based on the radial section from the central perforation) must have been around 400mm, the shape of this stone being of the 'cake' or 'lozenge' type (Shaffrey 2006) with a low convex roughly shaped base and an almost flat (but very slightly concave) fairly worn grinding surface, the latter very slightly upturned towards the central perforation (of c. 20-25mm diameter), with evidence for a finely pecked dressing of this throughout. A darkened patina over much of this surface may be suggestive of burning. However, no cracking of the stone is evident – this probably having been deliberately smashed on its discard from use.

(2) Gritstone quern (x2 adjoining pieces). Weight: 1.278kg (total). Dimensions (both together) 170mm long (radial) x 110m wide (concentric) x 45mm thick. A quern made from a relatively non-conglomeratic coarse grained Millstone Grit. This seems to be part of a flat-topped ?upper stone with a slightly concave profile to the grinding surface, the latter exhibiting a fairly worn yet still distinctive radial grooving (10mm wide and c. 10-15mm apart), whilst the upper (non-grinding) surface has been pecked (dressed) flat. The flat-sided near vertical external rim of the stone (50mm) is slighter thicker than the worn interior (40mm). Of interest is the worn, yet still square cut half-perforation through this stone for the purposes of holding in a wooden peg (possibly 80mm x 40mm wide?) as a handle (the 'rhynd') for turning the mill. It would seem that this was cut through the entirety of the stone, and that the cut for this is worn on the underside. The fracture between the two adjoining pieces is quite fresh, suggesting that this occurred *in situ.*, and that it may be modern. Otherwise the broken fragment of quern is quite abraded, something which might suggest redeposition and movement around the site.

(3) Gritstone quern fragment. Weight: 258g. Dimensions: 70mm x 80mm x 35mm. A small non-diagnostic fragment of a small rotary hand mill quern. The grinding surface on this is extremely smooth and worn. The dark patina might suggest burning (soot), or alternately contact with an organic horizon, such as peat. The slight pinkish stain and friable nature of the edge of the piece would seem to suggest burning.

(4) Gritstone quern fragment. Weight: 116g. Dimensions: 60mm x 60mm x 30mm thick. A tiny rim section of a different rotary quern. Similarly this is of a flat-topped radially grooved quern made from Millstone Grit. Very worn traces of the grooving is evident underneath. Perhaps a fragment of an upper stone, this is both thin and worn.

<070> [1865]

Gritstone quern. Weight: 1198g. Dimensions: 110mm (radial) x 112mm (concentric) x 40mm-50mm (rim>internal). Possibly part of an upper stone; this exhibits the vertically dressed edge of a rim with a very crudely pecked (shaped) upper surface and very worn grooved grinding surface, the latter furrows being sub-radial in this section. Given the low degree of curvature of the rim the original dimensions of this particular quern may have been >500mm

Uncertain

<019> **F.1051** [1716].

(5) Part of a large 'domed' lump of dense rock. Weight: 4.136kg. Dimensions: 200mm x 170mm x 100mm. This appears to have been shaped, though the purpose of this, given that it seems to have been crudely worked, remains uncertain. The rock is of a non-local exotic – a dense crystalline part mafic-igneous rock (contains phenocrysts of the pyroxene mineral augite), possibly therefore an andesite or basalt. The immediate origin of this is almost certainly that collected from the glacial drift deposits, the natural source of this probably being Northern England or SW Scotland (Inner Hebrides?). The roughly domed, polygonal 'shaping' of the rock and the pitted surface suggests crude flaking and pitting, though it is difficult to distinguish this completely from the weathering effect. However, such a natural shape would be quite coincidental. All the same, the underside, first thought to be that of a quern, is definitely natural. A possible function might be that of a weight, or possible capstone to a post.

Discussion

In many ways this assemblage is very similar to the equivalent sized group of quernstone material looked at from the 2007 phase of Knobbs Farm; this of course from an equivalent marginal settlement to the latter linked to this Romano-British farmstead. The use of flat-topped types of Millstone Grit quern, some with improved radially grooved dressing, do not necessarily indicate status, but perhaps do suggest a moderately late date – typically one might expect to see these querns appearing commonly in East Anglia from the 2nd century AD onwards. However, Curwen (1937) referred to these flat-topped querns as being 'early Roman' or Romano-British, yet he noted that grooving of these stones (as a means of dressing the grinding surfaces) was rare early on. In general, it seems, he was not referring to Millstone Grit querns which appear in Northern England, the Midlands and Eastern England from the end of the 1st century AD onwards. These querns were manufactured (perhaps as blanks) in some abundance at the Millstone Grit quarry sites such as those identified at Hathersage and Wharnecliffe Edge nr Sheffield (see Peacock 1988), then imported along the road networks into Eastern England and East Anglia where they become the dominant quern type in use on settlements. These replaced the beehive puddingstone querns which seem nevertheless to linger on into the latter part of the 1st century at rural sites (particularly those close to the Icknield Way), but probably also the imported lava querns arriving from the Rhineland via. Camulodunum (Colchester), the latter common in East Anglia during the 1st century AD and favoured by the military.

A good example of a flat-topped Romano-British querns with a wedge-shaped slots in the upper stone to take a wooden turning handle (such as we seem to have here at Knobb's Farm (<019> 2)) is illustrated by Watts (2002 ; See Fig. 11, p.35). This would seem to be a fairly rudimentary means of operating these handmills compared to the iron-banded 'rhynds' we occasionally find around the circumference of the stone attached to handles; these more sophisticated adaptions perhaps being more common in military contexts.

The occurrence of a quern made of Old Red Sandstone is interesting here given its general rarity amongst quern stone assemblages in Cambridgeshire and East Anglia. The typical quarry and manufacturing sites for these would have been located in the South-West of England; most likely in the Forest of Dean and Wye Valley, the Mendips area, and near Bristol. To date 1200 Old Red Sandstone rotary querns of Romano-British date have been recovered from nearly 200 sites, though only a few of these are located in the East of England. Quern <019> (1) is probably one of the best preserved of the rotary quernstones found at Knobb's Farm, and broadly speaking, can be equated with Shaffrey's Type 2b 'Lozenge style' ORS quern, some 50% of which have been dated (by site) to the 2nd century AD (NB by contrast only 25% of these have been dated to the 1st/2nd century AD). On the other hand, pecking as a means of dressing these stones (as noted in this instance) seems to be no indication whatsoever in this case of relative date.

Given the finds distribution of quern stones eastwards from their manufacturing sites, it would appear that the small cluster of sites along the Bedfordshire/ Cambridgeshire/ Northamptonshire border(s) may relate to their overall general proximity to Verulamium. The latter seems to have been a local distribution centre, The proximity of sites to major road routes coming from the west and south-west seems to be another important factor. It is not certain how this relates to the location of Knobb's Farm which seems to be a relative outlier in this distribution. One possible example of an ORS quern was also noted within the SOM 07 assemblage of worked stone.

The proximity of pit **F.1051** to the identified granary structure at Knobb's Farm may have some bearing on the function of the as yet unidentified dense lump of 'worked' stone <019> (5). Large stone weights for thatch or roof coverings, or even for capping stones, are sometimes commonly associated with raised four-poster granary structures still extant within some areas of Europe or the Middle East (author's own observation). It would be difficult to imagine any other such function for a stone in this context, unless this is a completely unfinished (abandoned) example of a small locally made beehive type quern, perhaps with a secondary utilitarian use.

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Appendix 9

Feature Descriptions

Feature	Context	Type	Feature Type	Orientation/Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base
1035	1682	F	Pit	Irregular					
1035	1683	C	Pit	Irregular	0.85	0.5	0.07	Irregular	Flattish
1036	1684	F	Ditch	NE-SW					
1036	1685	C	Ditch	NE-SW	1.1m	0.98	0.15	Moderately Steep	Flat
1036	2379	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	18.6	1.94	0.35	Gradual	Rounded
1036	2380	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1036	2422	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1036	2423	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	18.6	1	0.37	Gradual	Rounded
1036	2426	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1036	2427	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	18.6	1.2	0.27		Rounded
1037	1686	F	Gully	NE-SW					
1037	1687	C	Gully	NE-SW	1	Truncated		Moderately Steep	Rounded
1037	1773	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1037	1774	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW		1.1	0.28	Moderately steep	Indistinct
1037	2381	C	Ditch		17.5	0.54	0.23	Medium	Rounded
1037	2382	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1037	2424	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1037	2425	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	17.5	0.98	0.3		
1037	2428	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1037	2429	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	17.5	0.72	0.21	Gradual	Shallow, rounded
1038	1688	F	Pit	Circular					
1038	1689	C	Pit	Circular	0.6	0.6	0.28	Steep	Flattish
1039	1723	C	Large pit	Circular	3.27	2.97	1.2	Steep	Rounded
1039	1724	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1725	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1726	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1727	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1728	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1729	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1730	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1731	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1732	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1733	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1734	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1735	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1736	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1737	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1738	F	Large pit	Circular					

1039	1739	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1740	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1741	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1742	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1743	F	Large pit	Circular					
1039	1744	F	Large pit	Circular					
1040	1690	F	Small pit	Oval N/S					
1040	1691	C	Small pit	Oval N/S	0.58	0.4	0.22	Moderate - steep	Flattish
1041	1692	F	Small pit	Oval NNE/SSW					
1041	1693	C	Small pit	Oval NNE/SSW	0.5	0.4	0.2	Moderately sloping	Slightly rounded
1042	1694	F	Small pit	Circular					
1042	1695	C	Small pit	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.2	Moderate-steep	Slightly rounded
1043	1696	F	Small pit	Circular					
1043	1697	C	Small pit	Circular	0.5	0.48	0.12	Steep	Flat
1044	1698	F	Pit	Circular					
1044	1699	F	Pit	Circular					
1044	1700	F	Pit	Circular					
1044	1701	C	Pit	Circular	1	0.89	0.4	Steep	Flattish
1045	1702	F	Post hole	Square					
1045	1703	C	Post hole	Square	0.48	0.59	0.29	Steep, near vertical	Rounded
1046	1704	F	Post hole	Oval					
1046	1705	C	Post hole	Oval	0.34	0.68	0.1	Steep	Flat
1047	1706	F	Pit	Circular					
1047	1707	C	Pit	Circular	1.2	1.34	0.37	Steep, slightly stepped	Flat
1048	1708	F	Small pit/posthole	Circular					
1048	1709	F	Small pit/posthole	Circular					
1048	1710	C	Small pit/posthole	Circular	0.45	0.48	0.23	Steep	Rounded
1049	1711	F	Small pit/posthole	Circular					
1049	1712	F	Small pit/posthole	Circular					
1049	1713	C	Small pit/posthole	Circular	0.3	0.29	0.23	Steep	Rounded
1050	1714	F	Posthole	Circular					
1050	1715	C	Posthole	Circular	0.25	0.22	0.21	Near vertical	Flat
1051	1716	F	Pit	Oval					
1051	1717	C	Pit	Oval	3	1.5	0.15	Truncated	Flat
1052	1718	F	Pit	Circular					
1052	1719	C	Pit	Circular	0.7	0.72	0.07	Shallow	Near flat
1053	1720	F	Posthole	Circular					
1053	1721	F	Posthole	Circular					
1053	1722	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.37	0.15	Vertical	Flat
1054	1745	F	Post hole	Circular					
1054	1746	C	Post hole	Circular	0.25	0.23	0.07	Irregular	Rounded
1055	1747	F	Posthole	Circular					
1055	1748	C	Posthole	Circular	0.2	0.2	0.05	Irregular	Irregular
1056	1749	F	Posthole	Circular					
1056	1750	C	Posthole	Circular	0.2	0.2	0.07	Steep	Rounded

1057	1751	F	Posthole	Circular					
1057	1752	F	Posthole	Circular					
1057	1753	C	Posthole	Circular	0.2	0.2	0.12	Steep	Rounded
1058	1754	F	Posthole	Circular					
1058	1755	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.4	Broken, Steep	Rounded
1059	1769	F	Posthole	Rectangular					
1059	1770	C	Posthole	Rectangular	0.7	0.24	0.03	Shallow	Irregular concave
1060	1758	F	Pit	Oval					
1060	1759	F	Pit	Oval					
1060	1760	F	Pit	Oval					
1060	1761	F	Pit	Oval					
1060	1762	F	Pit	Oval					
1060	1763	C	Pit	Oval	2.54	1.95	0.41	Steep	Flat
1061	1756	F	Posthole	Circular					
1061	1757	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.2	Steep	Rounded
1062	1764	F	Ditch	Linear E/W					
1062	1765	F	Ditch	Linear E/W					
1062	1766	F	Ditch	Linear E/W					
1062	1767	F	Ditch	Linear E/W					
1062	1768	C	Ditch	Linear E/W	29m	1.6	0.42	Near vertical	Flat
1062	1775	F	Ditch	Linear E/W					
1062	1776	C	Ditch	Linear E/W	29	0.9	0.14	Steep	Flat
1062	1777	F	Ditch	Linear E/W					
1062	1778	C	Ditch	Linear E/W	29	0.45	0.05 - 0.21	Irregular	Flat
1063	1792	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1063	1793	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	15.5	0.58	0.09	Shallow	Rounded
1063	1794	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1063	1795	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	15.5	0.34	0.2	Truncated	Rounded
1064	1796	F	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW					
1064	1797	C	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW	9.85	0.2	0.12	Steep	Rounded
1064	1798	F	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE					
1064	1799	C	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE	9.85	0.28	0.09	Moderate	Rounded
1064	2287	F	Beam slot	NW/SE becoming SW/NE					
1064	2288	C	Beam slot	NW/SE becoming SW/NE	10	45	0.11	Steep	Flattish
1065	1771	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					

1065	1772	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	9.75	1.4	>35	Moderatly steep	Possible V profile
1066	1779	F	Posthole	Circular					
1066	1780	F	Posthole	Circular					
1066	1781	F	Posthole	Circular					
1066	1782	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.54	0.33	Very steep	Rounded
1067	1783	F	Posthole	Circular					
1067	1784	F	Posthole	Circular					
1067	1785	C	Posthole	Circular	0.27	0.31	0.12	Steep	Rounded
1068	1786	F	Tree throw	Irregular oval					
1068	1787	C	Tree throw	Irregular oval	2	2	0.2	Difuse steep	Uneven
1069	1788	F	Small pit	Circular					
1069	1789	C	Small pit	Circular	0.9	0.7	0.2	Steep	Uneven rounded
1070	1790	F	Posthole	Circular					
1070	1791	C	Posthole	Circular	0.8	0.6	0.52	Near vertical	Tapered
1071	1800	F	Pit	Oval					
1071	1801	C	Pit	Oval	1	0.72	0.11	Steep	Flat
1072	1818	F	Pit	Circular					
1072	1819	F	Pit	Circular					
1072	1820	F	Pit	Circular					
1072	1821	C	Pit	Circular	0.75	0.74	0.19	Uneven	Rounded
1073	1822	F	Pit	Circular					
1073	1823	F	Pit	Circular					
1073	1824	C	Pit	Circular	1.21	1.2	0.19	Steep	Flattish
1074	1815	F	Tree throw	Irregular					
1074	1816	F	Tree throw	Irregular					
1074	1817	C	Tree throw	Irregular	2	0.97	0.48	Irregular	Irregular
1075	1802	F	Ditch	Linear N/S					
1075	1803	C	Ditch	Linear N/S	10.25	0.16	0.07	Rounded	Rounded
1076	1804	F	Ditch	Linear N/S					
1076	1805	C	Ditch	Linear N/S	14	0.43	0.07	Rounded	Flat
1077	1806	F	Pit	Circular					
1077	1807	F	Pit	Circular					
1077	1808	F	Pit	Circular					
1077	1809	C	Pit	Circular	1.1	1.1	0.12	Shallow	Flat
1078	1861	F	Ditch	Rounded rectangle					
1078	1862	C	Ditch	Rounded rectangle	4.2	1.2	0.28	Steep	Near flat
1078	1863	F	Ditch	Rounded rectangle					
1078	1864	C	Ditch	Rounded rectangle	4.2	1.2	0.28	Steep	Near flat
1079	1865	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1079	1866	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1079	1867	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1079	1868	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1079	1869	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	9.6	1.56	0.58	Steep	Slightly rounded
1080	1857	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					

1080	1858	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	9.7	0.6	0.15	Truncated	Rounded
1080	1859	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1080	1860	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	9.7	0.5	0.09	Steep	Near flat
1081	1810	F	Pit	Circular					
1081	1812	C	Pit	Circular	0.92	0.9	0.2	Steep-moderate	Flattish
1082	1813	F	Pit	Circular					
1082	1814	C	Pit	Circular	0.98	0.89	0.12	Steep	Very irregular
1083	1825	F	Pit	Oval					
1083	1826	C	Pit	Oval	2.7	2.35	0.23	Gentle	Rounded
1084	1827	F	Pit	Circular					
1084	1828	C	Pit	Circular	1.4	1.15	0.2	Gentle	Rounded
1085	1829	F	Pit	Circular					
1085	1830	F	Pit	Circular					
1085	1831	F	Pit	Circular					
1085	1832	F	Pit	Circular					
1085	1833	C	Pit	Circular	0.85	0.9	0.23	Steepish	Slightly rounded
1087	1836	C	Pit	Circular	0.7	0.4	0.15	Steep	concave
1087	1837	F	Pit	Circular					
1088	1838	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	25	1.05	0.37	Irregular	Rounded
1088	1839	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1088	1873	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	26.2	0.8	0.33	Moderate to steep	Uneven
1088	1874	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1840	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	25	1.1	0.46	Steep	Rounded
1089	1841	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1842	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1843	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1870	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	68.8	1.1	0.33	Moderate to steep	Rounded
1089	1871	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1872	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1875	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	56.3	1.35	0.33	Vertical	Rounded
1089	1876	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1877	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1893	C	Ditch	NW/SE becoming NE/SW	68.8	1.3	0.18	Moderate to gentle	Rounded
1089	1894	F	Ditch	NW/SE becoming NE/SW					

1089	1895	F	Ditch	NW/SE becoming NE/SW					
1089	1896	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	68.8	0.6	0.16	Moderately steep	Rounded
1089	1897	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1089	1898	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1090	1844	F	Compaction feature	Circular					
1090	1845	C	Compaction feature	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.09	Steep	Rounded
1091	1846	F	Small pit/posthole	Circular					
1091	1847	C	Small pit/posthole	Circular	0.45	0.4	0.13	Steep	Flattish
1092	1834	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	1835	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	0.5	0.2	Irregular	Flattish
1092	1848	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	1849	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	1850	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	1851	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	0.94	0.25	Steep	Narrow V
1092	1996	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	1997	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	0.45	0.1	Sloped	Rounded
1092	2146	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	2147	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	1	0.54	Steep	Flat
1092	2196	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	2197	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	2198	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	0.9	0.4	Very steep	Narrow - rounded
1092	2230	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE				Steep	Rounded
1092	2231	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	2232	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	1.25	0.78		
1092	2264	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1092	2265	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	86	0.68	0.28	Steep	Rounded
1093	1852	F	Pit	Oval					
1093	1853	F	Pit	Oval					
1093	1854	C	Pit	Oval	1.27	0.95	0.41	Gradual	Rounded
1094	1855	F	Pit	Irregular					
1094	1856	C	Pit	Linear NW/SE	0.5	0.37	0.09	Gentle	Rounded

1095	1909	F	Grave	Rounded Rectangle					
1095	1910	F	Grave	Rounded rectangle					
1095	1911	C	Grave	Rounded rectangle	1.8	0.65	0.1	Shallow	
1096	1879	F	Grave	Rounded rectangle					
1096	1880	O	Grave						
1096	1881	C	Grave	Rounded rectangle	1.7	0.7	0.1	Vertical	Rounded
1097	1882	F	Grave	Rounded rectangle					
1097	1883	O	Grave						
1097	1884	C	Grave	Rounded rectangle	1.95	0.55-0.65	0.4	Vertical	Flat
1097	1905	F	Grave	Rounded rectangle					
1098	1885	F	Grave	Rounded rectangle					
1098	1886	O	Grave						
1098	1887	C	Grave	Rounded rectangle	1.8	0.9	0.13	Steep	Slightly undulating
1099	1888	F	Grave	Rounded rectangle					
1099	1889	O	Grave						
1099	1890	C	Grave	Rounded rectangle	1.68	0.58	0.11	Steep	Flat
1100	1891	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	15	0.6	0.09	Vertical	Rounded
1100	1892	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1100	1901	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	14.8	0.65	0.05	Irregular	Flat
1100	1902	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1100	2457	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1100	2458	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	14.8	0.57	0.14	Quite steep	Rounded
1101	1899	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	3.2	0.75	0.13	Gradual slope	Rounded
1101	1900	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1102	1903	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	26.1	0.4	0.07	Gradual	Uneven
1102	1904	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1102	1916	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	26.1	0.4	0.13	Irregular	Rounded
1102	1917	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1102	1918	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	26.1	0.5	0.16	Gentle	Rounded
1102	1919	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1103	1906	F	Small pit	Oval					
1103	1907	F	Small pit	Oval					
1103	1908	C	Small pit	Oval	0.7	0.4	0.24	Near vertical	Flat
1104	1912	F	Small Pit	Circular					

1104	1913	C	Small pit	Circular	0.4	0.38	0.11	Moderate slope	Rounded
1105	1914	C	Tree throw	Irregular curvilinear	4.5	<1	0.45	Moderate	Rounded
1105	1915	F	Tree throw	Irregular curvilinear					
1106	1920	F	Posthole	Circular					
1106	1921	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.17	Quite steep	Rounded
1107	1925	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1107	1926	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1107	1927	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	36.5	1.2	0.36	Straight	Rounded
1108	1930	F	Pit	Oval					
1108	1931	C	Pit	Oval	1.4	1.25	0.22	Moderate	Flattish
1109	1932	F	Pit	Circular					
1109	1933	C	Pit	Circular	1.1	1.1	0.27	Steep	Rounded
1111	1936	F	Pit	elongated oval N/S					
1111	1937	F	Pit	elongated oval N/S					
1111	1938	C	Pit	elongated oval N/S	2.15	1.05	0.4	Steep	Rounded
1111	2031	F	Pit	elongated oval N/S					
1111	2032	C	Pit	elongated oval N/S	2.15	1.05	0.4	Steep	Rounded
1112	1939	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1112	1940	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	19.3	0.32	0.1	Gradually sloping	Rounded
1112	2039	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1112	2040	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	19.3	0.39	0.09	Moderately steep	Rounded
1112	2051	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1112	2052	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	19.3	0.2	0.1	Moderate	Slightly Rounded
1112	2053	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1112	2054	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	19.3	0.48	0.07	Moderately steep	Rounded
1112	2055	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1112	2056	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	19.3	0.41	0.12	Moderately steep	Slightly rounded
1112	2057	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1112	2058	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	19.3	0.21	0.08	Moderately steep	Rounded
1112	2059	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1113	1941	F	Pit	Oval					
1113	1942	F	Pit	Oval					
1113	1943	C	Pit	Oval	2	0.8	0.33	Almost vertical	Undulating
1113	2060	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.19	0.05	Moderatley steep	Slightly Rounded

1114	1944	F	Posthole	Circular					
1114	1945	C	Posthole	Circular	0.35	0.35	0.13	Quite steep	Slightly rounded
1114	1946	F	Posthole	Circular					
1114	1947	C	Posthole	Circular	0.28	0.28	0.2	Very steep	Flattish
1114	1948	F	Posthole	Circular					
1114	1949	C	Posthole	Circular	0.35	0.35	0.15	Steep	Slightly rounded
1114	1950	F	Posthole	Circular					
1114	1951	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.16	Quite steep	Rounded
1115	1952	F	Posthole	Circular					
1115	1953	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.3	Almost vertical	Flat
1115	1954	F	Posthole	Circular					
1115	1955	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.36	Almost vertical	Flattish
1115	1956	F	Posthole	Circular					
1115	1957	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.53	0.2	Steep	Flattish
1115	1958	F	Posthole	Circular					
1115	1959	C	Posthole	Circular	0.53	0.53	0.35	Very steep	Flattish
1116	1960	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1116	1961	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	48.2	0.3	0.12	Steep	Flat
1116	1962	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1116	1963	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	48.2	0.3	0.05	Stepped	Rounded
1116	1964	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1116	1965	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	48.2	0.35	0.18	Steep	Rounded
1116	1966	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1116	1967	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	48.2	Trunc.	Trunc.	Sloped	Rounded
1117	1968	F	Ditch	curvilinear					
1117	1969	C	Ditch	curvilinear	2.25	0.42	0.15	Steep	v
1117	1970	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1117	1971	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	2.25	Trunc.	0.11	Truncated	Undulating
1118	1972	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1118	1973	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	124.25	0.6	0.15	Sloped	Rounded
1118	1974	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1118	1975	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	124.25	0.6	0.23	Sloped	Rounded
1118	1976	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1118	1977	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	124.25	0.26	0.25	Steep	Rounded
1118	1978	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1118	1979	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	124.25	1	0.16	Steep	Flat

1118	1980	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1118	1981	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	124.25	Trunc.	0.15	Sloped	Irregular
1118	1982	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1118	1983	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	124.25	0.5	0.33	Steep	Flat
1119	1984	F	Pit	Square					
1119	1985	C	Pit	Square	0.59	0.53	0.1	Vertical	Flat
1120	1986	F	Pit	Irregular					
1120	1987	C	Pit	Irregular	0.85	0.85	0.22	Sloped	Uneven
1121	1988	F	Posthole	Oval					
1121	1989	F	Posthole	Oval					
1121	1990	C	Posthole	Oval	0.8	0.6	0.4	Very steep	Slightly rounded
1122	1991	F	Pit	Oval					
1122	1992	F	Pit	Oval					
1122	1993	C	Pit	Oval	1.15	0.95	0.38	Very Steep	Flat
1123	1994	F	Posthole	Circular					
1123	1995	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.42	0.32	Very Steep	Flat
1124	2033	F	Pit	Oval					
1124	2034	F	Pit	Oval					
1124	2035	F	Pit	Oval					
1124	2036	C	Pit	Oval	1.8	1.2	0.45	Steep	Rounded
1124	2085	F	Pit	Oval					
1124	2086	F	Pit	Oval					
1124	2087	C	Pit	Oval	1.2	1	0.25	Steep	Rounded
1125	2088	F	Pit	Circular					
1125	2089	F	Pit	Circular					
1125	2090	F	Pit	Circular					
1125	2091	C	Pit	Circular	1	0.95	0.22	Steep	Rounded
1125	2092	F	Pit	Circular					
1126	2111	F	Pit	Oval					
1126	2112	F	Pit	Oval					
1126	2113	F	Pit	Oval					
1126	2114	F	Pit	Oval					
1126	2115	C	Pit	Oval	0.65	0.5	0.55	Steep	Flat
1127	2100	F	Pit	Rounded rectangle					
1127	2101	F	Pit	Rounded rectangle					
1127	2102	F	Pit	Rounded rectangle					
1127	2103	F	Pit	Rounded rectangle					
1127	2104	F	Pit	Rounded rectangle					
1127	2105	C	Pit	Rounded rectangle	1.35	1.15	0.5	Very steep	Flat
1128	2106	F	Pit	Circular					
1128	2107	F	Pit	Circular					
1128	2108	F	Pit	Circular					
1128	2109	F	Pit	Circular					
1128	2110	C	Pit	Circular	0.81	0.7	0.39	Steep	Flattish
1129	2082	F	Pit	Circular					
1129	2083	F	Pit	Circular					
1129	2084	C	Pit	Circular	1.2	1.27	0.42	Steep	Flat
1130	2080	F	Pit	Oval					

1130	2081	C	Pit	Oval	1.6	1.1	0.26	Steep	Flattish
1131	2037	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1131	2038	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.58	0.18	Steep	Rounded
1131	2041	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1131	2042	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.53	0.26	Steep	Rounded
1131	2043	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1131	2044	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.5	0.16	Moderately steep	Rounded
1131	2045	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1131	2046	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.49	0.18	Steep	Rounded
1131	2047	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1131	2048	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.63	0.25	Steep	Rounded
1131	2049	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1131	2050	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	12.65	0.42	0.15	Steep	Rounded
1132	1998	F	Pit	Circular					
1132	1999	F	Pit	Circular					
1132	2000	C	Pit	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.13	Quite steep	Slightly rounded
1133	2001	F	Pit	Oval					
1133	2002	C	Pit	Oval	0.7	0.6	0.18	Very steep	Flat
1134	2003	F	Pit	Oval					
1134	2004	C	Pit	Oval	0.6	0.5	0.22	Very steep	Flattish
1135	2005	F	Tree throw	Tear Shaped					
1135	2006	C	Tree throw	Tear Shaped	1.75	0.65	0.14 (variable)	Steep	Uneven
1135	2395	F	Pit	Oval/linear					
1135	2396	F	Pit	Oval/linear					
1135	2398	F	Elongated Pit	Oval/linear					
1135	2399	C	Elongated Pit	Oval/linear	5	1.3	0.46	Gradual	Rounded
1136	2007	C	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE	9.1	0.35	0.14	Irregular	Rounded
1136	2008	F	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE					
1136	2009	C	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE	9.1	0.35	0.07	Irregular	Rounded
1136	2010	F	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE					
1136	2011	C	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE	9.1	0.25	0.05	Irregular	Rounded
1136	2012	F	Beam slot	Linear NW/SE					
1138	2015	C	Posthole	Circular	0.6	0.5	0.24	Moderatley steep	Rounded
1138	2016	F	Posthole	Circular					

1139	2017	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.4	0.23	Moderatley steep	Rounded
1139	2018	F	Posthole	Circular					
1140	2019	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.35	0.14	Moderatley steep	Rounded
1140	2020	F	Posthole	Circular					
1141	2021	C	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW	1.7	0.4	0.25	Moderatley steep	Rounded
1141	2022	F	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW					
1142	2023	C	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW	2.2	0.3	0.12	Moderatley steep	Rounded
1142	2024	F	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW					
1143	2025	C	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW	2.9	0.4	0.15	Moderatley steep	Rounded
1143	2026	F	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW					
1144	2027	C	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW	2.8	0.3	0.1	Moderatley Steep	Rounded
1144	2028	F	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW					
1145	2029	C	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW	3.2	0.3	0.2	Moderate	Rounded
1145	2030	F	Beam slot	Linear NNE/SSW					
1146	2061	F	Pit	Oval					
1146	2062	C	Pit	Oval	0.7	0.65	0.23	Very Steep	Flattish
1147	2063	F	Pit	Oval					
1147	2064	C	Pit	Oval	1.3	0.9	0.13	Steep	Flattish
1148	2065	F	Pit	Circular					
1148	2066	C	Pit	Circular	0.45	0.45	0.16	Steep	Rounded
1149	2067	F	Posthole	Circular					
1149	2068	C	Posthole	Circular	0.2	0.2	0.08	Steep	Rounded
1150	2069	F	Posthole	Circular					
1150	2070	C	Posthole	Circular	0.2	0.2	0.07	Moderately	Rounded
1151	2071	F	Pit	Oval					
1151	2072	C	Pit	Oval	0.5	0.45	0.2	Moderately steep	Rounded
1152	2073	F	Posthole	Triangular					
1152	2074	C	Posthole	Triangular	0.25	0.2	0.18	Vertical	Rounded
1153	2075	F	Posthole	Oval					
1153	2076	C	Posthole	Oval	0.25	0.27	0.17	Steep	Rounded
1154	2116	F	Pit	Oval					
1154	2117	C	Pit	Oval	0.8	0.55	0.29	Steep	Rounded
1155	2094	F	Pit	Circular					
1155	2095	C	Pit	Circular	0.7	0.7	0.23	Steep	Varying
1156	2096	F	Pit	Circular					
1156	2097	C	Pit	Circular	0.8	0.8	0.29	Very steep	Flattish
1157	2098	F	Pit	Circular					
1157	2099	C	Pit	Circular					
1158	2118	F	Pit	Oval					
1158	2119	C	Pit	Oval	0.7	0.75	0.16	Moderately gentle	Rounded
1158	2292	F	Posthole	Oval					
1158	2293	C	Posthole	Oval	0.28	0.3	0.25	Steep	Rounded
1159	2120	F	Tree throw	Irregular					
1159	2121	C	Tree throw	Irregular	1.8	0.9	0.3	Uneven	Uneven
1159	2294	F	Posthole	Circular					

1159	2295	C	Posthole	Circular	0.26	0.26	0.08	Moderate	Rounded
1160	2122	F	Pit	Circular					
1160	2123	C	Pit	Circular	1	1	0.29	Steep	Rounded
1161	2124	F	Pit	Circular					
1161	2125	C	Pit	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.25	Very steep	Flattish
1162	2126	F	Posthole	Circular					
1162	2127	C	Posthole	Circular	0.25	0.24	0.11	Steep	Rounded
1163	2128	F	Pit	Circular					
1163	2129	C	Pit	Circular	1	1	0.38	Steep	Rounded
1164	2130	F	Pit	Circular					
1164	2131	C	Pit	Circular	1.1	1.1	0.11	Steep	Flat
1165	2013	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.35	0.22	Steep	Rounded
1165	2014	F	Posthole	Circular					
1165			Structure						
1166	2132	F	Pit	Circular					
1166	2133	C	Pit	Circular	0.9	0.9	0.13	Very steep	Rounded
1167	2134	C	Pit	Circular	1	0.95	0.37	Irregular	Rounded
1167	2135	F	Pit	Circular					
1167	2136	F	Pit	Circular					
1168	2137	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.38	0.15	Regular	Rounded
1168	2138	F	Posthole	Circular					
1169	2139	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2140	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2141	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2142	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	30.5	1.6	0.68	Inverted	Rounded U shape
1169	2145	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2148	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2149	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2150	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	30.5	1.05	0.31	Rounded terminus	Rounded
1169	2169	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2170	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2171	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	30.5	1.48	0.58	Steep	Rounded
1169	2175	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1169	2176	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	30.5	1.03	0.27	Steep	Shallow, rounded
1170	2143	F	Pit	Circular					
1170	2144	C	Pit	Circular	1.4	1.4	0.4		Rounded
1172	2151	C	Pit	Circular	1.4	1.3	0.3	Steepish	Flat
1172	2152	F	Pit	Circular					
1173	2153	C	Posthole	Keyhole	1.3	0.6	0.3	Steep	Rounded
1173	2154	F	Posthole	Keyhole					
1173	2161	F	Posthole	Circular					
1174	2156	F	Posthole	Oval					
1174	2158	F	Posthole	Oval					
1174	2159	C	Posthole	Oval	0.65	0.75	0.29	Steep	Flat
1175	2166	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					

1175	2167	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1175	2168	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	14.2	0.96	0.28	Moderate	Rounded
1175	2172	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1175	2173	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1175	2174	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	14.2	1.04	0.3	Gradual	Shallow, rounded
1176	2164	F	Pit	Circular					
1176	2165	C	Pit	Circular	0.52	0.5	0.11	Gradual	Rounded
1179	2389	F	Pit	Oval					
1179	2390	F	Pit	Oval					
1179	2391	F	Pit	Oval					
1179	2392	C	Pit	Oval	4.75	1.6	0.49	Moderately steep	Rounded
1182	2400	F	Posthole	Circular					
1182	2401	C	Posthole	Circular	0.15	0.15	0.06	Moderately steep	Rounded
1183	2402	F	Posthole	Circular					
1183	2403	C	Posthole	Circular	0.25	0.25	0.07	Steep	Rounded
1185	2211	F	Ring gully	Curvilinear					
1185	2212	C	Ring gully	Curvilinear	13+	0.6	0.1	Gentle	Rounded
1185	2213	F	Ring gully	Curvilinear				Gentle	
1185	2214	C	Ring gully	Curvilinear	13+	0.65	0.12	Gentle	Rounded
1185	2215	F	Ring gully	Curvilinear					
1185	2216	C	Ring gully	Curvilinear	13+	0.45	0.08	Gentle	Rounded
1185	2393	F	Ring Gully	Curvilinear					
1185	2394	C	Ring Gully	Curvilinear	13+	X	0.11	Steep	Slightly rounded
1186	2181	F	Pit	Circular					
1186	2182	C	Pit	Circular	1.7	0.35	0.35	Moderately steep	Rounded
1187	2187	F	Posthole	Circular					
1187	2188	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.52	0.22	Vertical	Flattish
1187	2193	F	Posthole	Circular					
1188	2279	F	Posthole	Oval					
1188	2280	C	Posthole	Oval	0.4	0.45	0.2	Steep	Rounded
1189	2281	F	Posthole	Oval					
1189	2282	C	Posthole	Oval	0.35	0.35	0.14	Steep	Rounded
1190	2194	F	Pit	Circular					
1190	2195	C	Pit	Circular	0.9	0.9	0.12	Moderatly steep	Flattish
1190	2321	F	Pit	Circular					
1191	2233	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1191	2234	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	24.8	1.3	0.29	Gradual	Rounded
1191	2235	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1191	2236	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	24.8	1.18	0.31	Steep	Shallow, rounded
1192	2199	F	Pit	Circular					

1192	2200	C	Pit	Circular	0.25	0.25	0.09	Moderate	Rounded
1193	2201	F	Posthole	Circular					
1193	2202	C	Posthole	Circular	0.35	0.35	0.13	Quite steep	Rounded
1194	2203	F	Posthole	Circular					
1194	2204	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.15	Steep	Rounded
1195	2205	F	Posthole	Circular					
1195	2206	C	Posthole	Circular	0.45	0.45	0.11	Moderately steep	Rounded
1196	2207	F	Pit	Circular					
1196	2208	C	Pit	Circular	0.85	0.85	0.28	Very steep	Flattish
1197	2209	F	Pit	Circular					
1197	2210	C	Pit	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.15	Very steep	Flattish
1200	2221	C	Posthole	Oval	0.63	0.45	0.22	Moderately steep	Rounded
1200	2222	F	Posthole	Oval					
1200	2223	F	Posthole	Oval					
1201	2224	C	Posthole	Circular	0.23	0.23	0.32	Very steep	Rounded
1201	2225	F	Posthole	Circular					
1202	2226	C	Posthole	Circular	0.23	0.21	0.12	Moderately steep	Rounded
1202	2227	F	Posthole	Circular					
1203	2228	C	Posthole	Rounded rectangle	0.52	0.37	0.05	Very gentle	Rounded
1203	2229	F	Posthole	Rounded rectangle					
1205	2253	F	Posthole	Circular					
1205	2254	F	Posthole	Circular					
1205	2255	C	Posthole	Circular	0.55	0.55	0.48	Near Vertical	Flat
1206	2256	F	Posthole	Circular					
1206	2257	F	Posthole	Circular					
1206	2258	C	Posthole						
1207	2237	F	Posthole	Circular					
1207	2238	C	Posthole	Circular	0.42	0.4	0.45	Vertical	Rounded
1208	2239	F	Pit	Circular					
1208	2240	C	Pit	Circular	0.28	0.28	0.07		Rounded
1209	2241	F	Pit	Circular					
1209	2242	C	Pit	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.07	Steepish	Rounded
1210	2243	F	Posthole	Oval					
1210	2244	C	Posthole	Oval	0.45	0.45	0.18	Steep	Rounded
1211	2245	F	Cache pit	Circular					
1211	2246	C	Cache pit	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.27	Steep	Flat
1212	2247	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1212	2248	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	11	>1	0.37	Quite steep	Rounded
1213	2249	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1213	2250	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	13.5	0.6	0.18	Steep	Rounded
1214	2251	F	Pit	Circular					
1214	2252	C	Pit	Circular	0.6	0.6	0.2	Very steep	Flat
1215	2271	C	Posthole	Circular	0.41	0.39	0.24	Very steep	Rounded
1215	2272	F	Posthole	Circular					
1216	2273	C	Posthole	Circular	0.44	0.37	0.26	Steep	Rounded
1216	2274	F	Posthole	Circular					
1217	2275	C	Posthole	Circular	0.46	0.3	0.33	Steep	Flat
1217	2276	F	Posthole	Circular					
1218	2277	C	Posthole	Circular	0.26	0.25	0.28	Very steep	Rounded

1218	2278	F	Posthole	Circular					
1219	2259	F	Posthole	Circular					
1219	2260	F	Posthole	Circular					
1219	2261	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.31	0.21	Near vertical	inclined, flat
1220	2262	F	Pit	Circular					
1220	2263	C			0.8	0.83	0.13	Steep	Flat
1221	2266	F	Pit	Oval					
1221	2267	C	Ditch	Oval	1.1	0.8	0.09	Steep	Flat
1222	2268	F	Pit	Squarish Oval					
1222	2269	F	Pit	Squarish Oval					
1222	2270	C	Pit	Squarish Oval	1.3	0.9	0.15	Gradual	Flat
1223	2283	F	Posthole	Circular					
1223	2284	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.25	Almost vertical	Flattish
1224	2289	F	Pit	Oval					
1224	2290	F	Pit	Oval					
1224	2291	C	Pit	Oval	0.9	0.33	0.45	Steep	Rounded
1225	2346	F	Pit	Oval					
1225	2347	F	Pit	Oval					
1225	2348	F	Pit	Oval					
1225	2349	C	Pit	Oval	1.35	0.92	0.8	Very steep	Rounded
1226	2296	C	Posthole	Oval	1.22	0.74	0.18	Medium	Flat
1226	2297	F	Posthole	Oval					
1227	2298	F	Pit	Circular					
1227	2299	F	Pit	Circular					
1227	2300	C	Pit	Circular	1.2	1.2	0.22	Concave	Flattish
1228	2301	F	Posthole	Circular					
1228	2302	C	Posthole	Circular	0.25	0.25	0.22	Straight	Flat
1229	2303	F	Posthole	Circular					
1229	2304	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.38	0.22	Straight	Flat
1230	2305	F	Posthole	Circular					
1230	2306	F	Posthole	Circular					
1230	2307	C	Posthole	Circular	0.33	0.33	0.23	Steep	Rounded
1231	2308	F	Posthole	Circular					
1231	2309	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.42	0.22	Straight	Flat
1232	2310	F	Posthole	Circular					
1232	2311	C	Posthole	Circular	0.52	0.52	0.26	Steep	Slightly rounded
1233	2312	F	Posthole	Circular					
1233	2313	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.2	Steep	Rounded
1234	2314	F	Posthole	Circular					
1234	2315	C	Posthole	Circular	0.6	0.58	0.32	Straight	Flat
1235	2316	F	Pit	Oval NW/SE					
1235	2317	F	Pit	Oval NW/SE					
1235	2318	C	Pit	Oval NW/SE	5	1.4	0.47	Steep	Rounded
1235	2335	F	Pit	Oval NW/SE					
1235	2336	F	Pit	Oval NW/SE					
1235	2337	F	Pit	Oval NW/SE					

1235	2338	F	Pit	Oval NW/SE					
1235	2339	C	Pit	Oval NW/SE	5	1.4	0.32	Moderately steep	Flattish
1235	2378	F	Pit	Linear/oval					
1236	2319	F	Posthole	Circular					
1236	2320	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.28	0.13	Steep	Rounded
1237	2324	F	Posthole	Circular					
1237	2325	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.18	Steep	Rounded
1238	2322	F	Natural hollow	Oval					
1238	2323	C	Natural hollow	Oval	1.3	0.9	0.39	Uneven	rounded
1239	2326	C	Pit	Oval	2.02	1.1	0.49	Moderatley steep	Flat
1239	2327	F	Pit	Oval					
1239	2328	F	Pit	Oval					
1240	2329	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	29.7	0.42	0.14	Moderate	Rounded
1240	2330	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1240	2434	F	Ditch	Linear NE/SW					
1240	2435	C	Ditch	Linear NE/SW	29.7	0.38	0.08	Gentle	Rounded
1241	2331	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1241	2332	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	2.5	0.35	0.07	Gradual	Rounded
1242	2333	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1242	2334	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	3.65	0.53	0.13	Gradual, shallow	Rounded
1243	2340	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1243	2341	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	1.8	0.41	0.11	Gradual	Rounded
1244	2344	F	Ditch	Linear NW/SE					
1244	2345	C	Ditch	Linear NW/SE	5.3	0.68	0.18	Gradual	Rounded
1245	2342	F	Pit	Circular					
1245	2343	C	Pit	Circular	0.84	0.8	0.18	Gradual	Rounded
1246	2350	F	Pit	Oval					
1246	2351	C	Pit	Oval	1.75	0.75	0.08	Gradual	Flat
1247	2352	F	Pit	Oval					
1247	2353	F	Pit	Oval					
1247	2354	C	Pit	Oval	1.95	0.58	0.17	Gradual	Rounded
1248	2355	F	Pit	Circular					
1248	2356	F	Pit	Circular					
1248	2357	F	Pit	Circular					
1248	2358	F	Pit	Circular					
1248	2359	F	Pit	Circular					
1248	2360	C	Pit	Circular	1.15	1.15	0.63	Almost vertical	Flat
1249	2361	F	Posthole	Circular					
1249	2362	F	Posthole	Circular					
1249	2363	C	Posthole	Circular	0.25	0.25	0.23	Almost vertical	Flat

1250	2364	F	Posthole	Circular					
1250	2365	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.21	Very steep	Flat
1251	2366	F	Pit	Circular					
1251	2367	F	Pit	Circular					
1251	2368	C	Pit	Circular	0.7	0.7	0.2	Moderately steep	Flat
1252	2369	F	Posthole	Circular					
1252	2370	C	Posthole	Circular	0.45	0.5	0.18	Steep	Flat
1253	2371	F	Posthole	Circular					
1253	2372	C	Posthole	Circular	0.5	0.5	0.18	Steepish	Flat
1254	2373	F	Posthole	Circular					
1254	2374	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.17	Steep	Rounded
1255	2375	F	Pit	Circular					
1255	2376	F	Pit	Circular	0.6	0.6	0.22	Steep	Flat
1255	2377	C							
1256	2383	C	Pit	Oval	0.88	0.41	0.33	Very steep	Rounded
1256	2384	F	Pit	Oval					
1257	2385	C	Posthole	Oval	0.21	0.08	0.07	Moderate	Rounded
1258	2386	F	Posthole	Oval					
1258	2387	C	Posthole	Oval	0.68	0.44	0.37	Steep	Rounded
1258	2388	F	Posthole	Oval					
1259	2285	F	Posthole	Circular					
1259	2286	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.27	0.13	Steep	Rounded
1260	2404	F	Posthole	Oval					
1260	2405	C	Posthole	Oval	0.54	0.4	0.19	Steep	Rounded
1261	2406	F	Posthole	Circular					
1261	2407	C	Posthole	Circular	0.42	0.4	0.1	Steep	Rounded
1262	2408	F	Posthole	Circular					
1262	2409	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.16	Steep	Flat
1263	2410	F	Posthole	Circular					
1263	2411	C	Posthole	Circular	0.23	0.24	0.07	Moderate, straight	Flat
1264	2412	F	Posthole	Oval					
1264	2413	C	Posthole	Oval	0.2	0.22	0.04	Shallow	Rounded
1265	2414	F	Posthole	Circular					
1265	2415	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.2	Steep	Rounded
1266	2416	F	Posthole	Circular					
1266	2417	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.16	Steep	Rounded
1267	2418	F	Pit	Circular					
1267	2419	C	Pit	Circular	0.47	0.48	0.1	Moderate	Flat
1268	2420	F	Posthole	Circular					
1268	2421	C	Posthole	Circular	0.35	0.35	0.21	Very steep	Rounded
1269	2430	F	Pit	Circular					
1269	2431	C	Pit	Circular	0.4	0.42	0.42	Very steep	Flat
1270	2432	F	Pit	Circular					
1270	2433	C	Pit	Circular	0.4	0.3	0.08	Steep	rounded
1271	2436	F	Quarry pit	Rectangular					
1271	2437	F	Quarry pit	Rectangular					
1271	2438	F	Quarry pit	Rectangular					
1271	2439	F	Quarry pit	Rectangular					
1271	2440	C	Quarry pit	Rectangular	3	2.5	0.5	Moderate	Rounded
1272	2441	F	Posthole	Circular					
1272	2442	C	Posthole	Circular	0.4	0.4	0.13	Steep	Rounded

1273	2443	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1273	2444	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	1.14	0.37	Steep	Slightly rounded
1273	2445	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1273	2446	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	1.45	0.4	Steep	Slightly rounded
1273	2447	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1273	2448	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	0.7	0.32	Steep	Rounded
1273	2451	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1273	2452	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	0.96	0.17	Steep	Rounded
1273	2453	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1273	2454	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	0.78	0.38	North side is stepped, south side is steep,	Rounded
1273	2455	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1273	2456	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	0.81	0.33	Steep	Rounded
1273	2459	C	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear	20.6	1.2	0.37	North side is stepped, south side is steep	Rounded
1273	2460	F	Horseshoe shaped enclosure ditch	Curvilinear					
1274	2449	F	Posthole	Circular					
1274	2450	C	Posthole	Circular	0.35	0.35	0.32	Very steep	Flat
1275	2461	C	Posthole	Oval	0.4	0.21	0.3	Almost vertical	Rounded
1275	2462	F	Posthole	Oval					

1276	1922	F	Posthole	Circular					
1276	1923	F	Posthole	Circular					
1276	1924	C	Posthole	Circular	0.3	0.3	0.36	Vertical	Rounded
1276	1934	F	Posthole	Circular					
1276	1935	F	Posthole	Circular					
1277	1928	F	Posthole	Circular					
1277	1929	C	Posthole	Circular	0.25	0.25	0.36		