

RAMP20



LAND AT RAMPTON ROAD, COTTENHAM POST-EXCAVATION REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

PLANNING REF. S/4207/19/RM

commissioned by Myk Flitcroft, RPS Group
on behalf of Tilia Homes Ltd

January 2024

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological investigation on land to the north-east of Rampton Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, between 16th August 2021 and 12th October 2021. The excavation revealed the remains of an enclosed farmstead dating to the late Roman period. This farmstead comprised a single north-east to south-west aligned rectilinear enclosure, which formed part of a larger sub-divided enclosure identified through previous geophysical survey and trial trenching. Within the enclosure a single inhumation burial was recorded. The excavated site lay in a well populated area, with cropmarks indicating settlements and fields of probable Iron Age to Roman date being found in close proximity. An area of particularly dense cropmarks lay 0.5km to the south-west, the peripheral elements of which were excavated in 2015 and 2018; this may have formed the principal focus of a wider community, which included the farmstead at Rampton Road. Following the Roman period, the site appears to have been abandoned until the medieval/post-medieval period, when it formed part of the agricultural landscape associated with Cottenham. Across the site a number of post-medieval furrows were noted, truncating much of the earlier Roman archaeology, including the burial.

This report presents the results of the post-excavation analysis of the site, superseding the earlier post-excavation assessment (Scholma-Mason et al. 2023). The results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis are outlined with reference to neighbouring sites, providing a synthetic overview of Rampton Road and its wider context.

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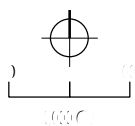
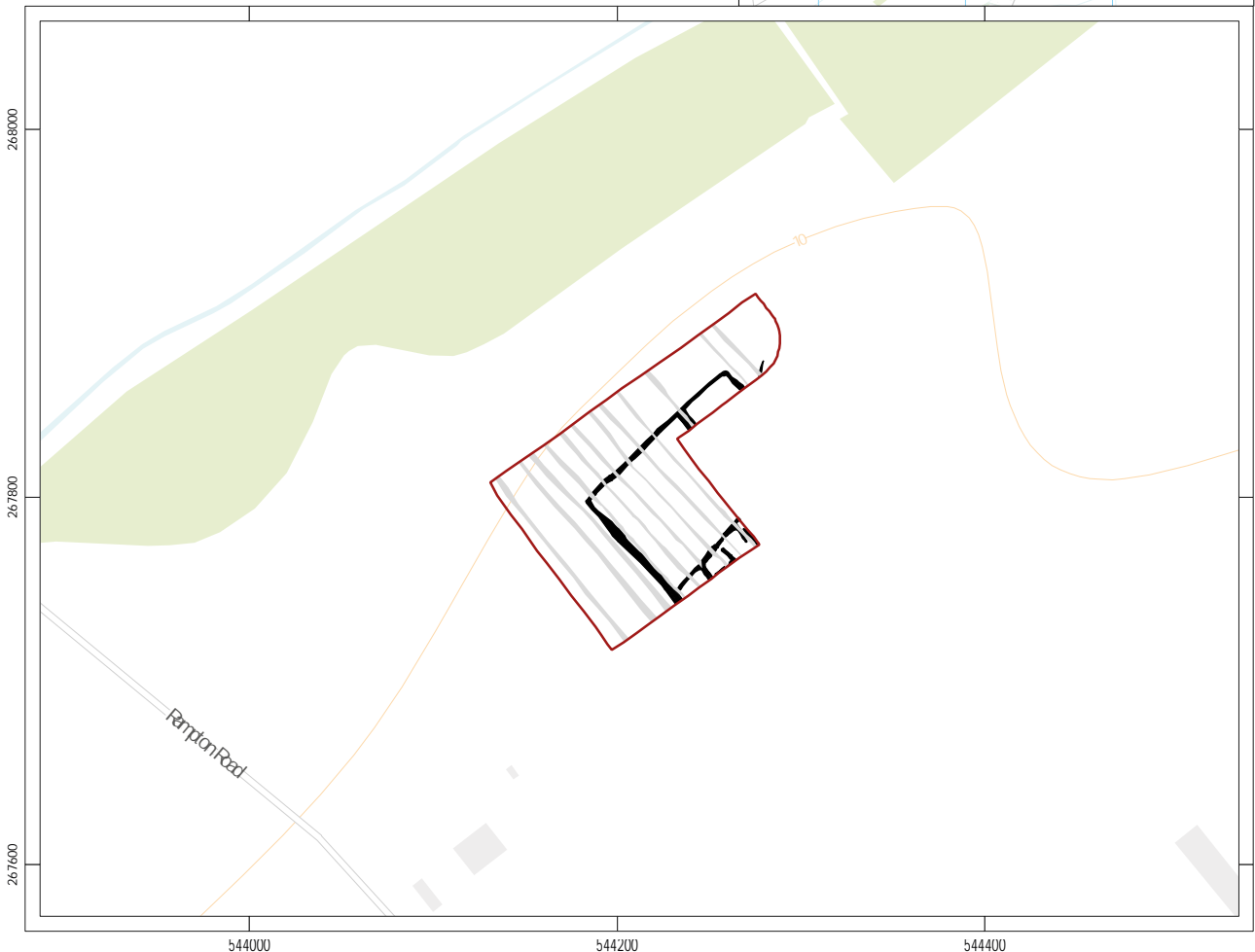
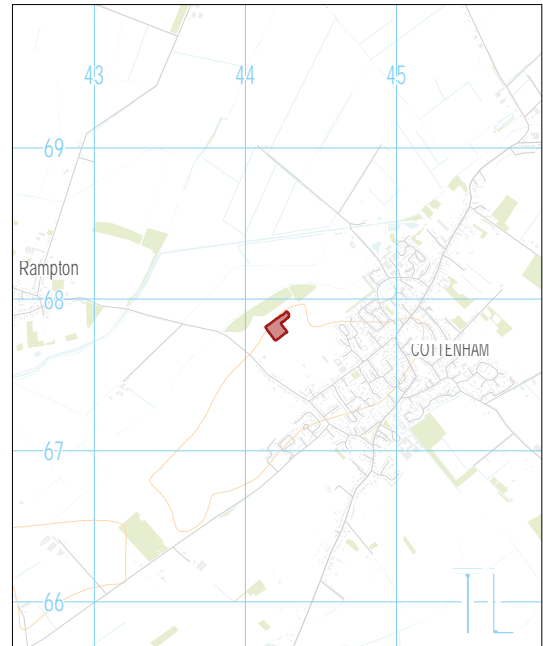
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Land adjacent to Rampton Road
Cottenham
Cambridgeshire



-  excavation area
-  archaeological feature
-  furrow



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ILLUS 1 Site location

LAND AT RAMPTON ROAD, COTTENHAM POST-EXCAVATION REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by RPS Group Plc on behalf of Tilia Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation on land to the north-east of Rampton Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned to satisfy planning conditions for a residential development (S/4207/19/RM) consisting of 154 dwellings and associated infrastructure, landscaping, and public open space within the Development Area (DA).

Following the completion of a pre-submission geophysical survey (Tanner 2015; Walford 2017) and trial trench evaluation (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017), a Design Brief was produced by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (2020) outlining the required archaeological work to satisfy the planning conditions. In response to this a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Headland Archaeology and approved by CHET (Headland Archaeology 2020). The subsequent excavations undertaken by Headland Archaeology between 16th August 2021 and 12th October 2021 uncovered the remains of a Roman farmstead comprising a single north-east to south-west aligned rectilinear enclosure. Associated with the enclosure was a single inhumation burial. Both features were heavily truncated by post-medieval agricultural activity.

A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report was produced in 2023, summarising the results as well as outlining recommendations for further analysis (Scholma-Mason et al. 2023). This report presents the outcomes of the post-excavation analysis as outlined in the Updated Project Design (UPD), produced as part of the PXA.

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located 0.35km to the west of the village of Cottenham, and 0.172km to the north-east of Rampton Road (NGR TL 4418 6780)

(Illus 1). The Development Area covered 14.76ha of land, within which 1.47ha was excavated following the scheme as outlined in the WSI. The excavation area was located within a north-east to south-west aligned field known as 'Two Mill Field', which had recently been under arable cultivation. The site is located on a gentle north-east facing slope, rising from 7m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north-west to 13m AOD on the high ground to the south-east. The edge of this slope is delineated by the Catch Water drain, dug in 1838 to aid in water management (Mackay 1908, 352). The bedrock geology is mapped as Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone in the north of the site and Woburn Sands Formation sandstone in the south of the site (NERC 2024). No superficial deposits have been recorded on the site. The soils consist of slowly permeable and seasonally wet, slightly acidic, but base-rich loams and clays (Cranfield University 2018).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to the commencement of works a review of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was undertaken as part of the Design Brief (CHET 2020). This review identified a range of archaeological and cultural heritage assets at the site and within the immediate area, including evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of isolated finds of flint and pottery. Most pertinent to the results from Rampton Road is the evidence for Iron Age and Roman rural settlement recorded within the geophysical and cropmark surveys. Although not closely datable, the extant cropmark data show a series of enclosures 0.43km to the west of the site, extending in a north-east to south-west line, broadly following the line of the Catch Water drain (CHER 01787, see also CHER 11055) (see Illus 8 below). Up on higher ground to the south (8.7m AOD), within the area known as Two Mill Field, a second dense cluster of enclosures and trackways is noted 0.5km to the south-west (CHER 09547, 05190) of the present site. The eastern limit of this complex was excavated at Rampton

Road in 2015 (ECB4588), within the western part of Two Mill Field (Atkins 2015) (Table 1). To avoid confusion with the Rampton Road under discussion in this report, this site is subsequently referred to as Rampton Road West. Here excavations revealed evidence for occupation spanning the Iron Age through to Saxon period, with the faunal data suggesting a focus on pastoral farming in the Roman period (Atkins 2015, 25).

In 2018 the southern periphery of this complex was excavated following an initial phase of trial trenching in 2016 (ECB4564) (Revell 2018; see also Jones 2016). The results of these showed that this part of the complex had its origins in the Iron Age, persisting into the early Roman period (Revell 2018, 135). There is evidence for settlement expansion in the middle Roman period, with the settlement shifting northwards up the slope, perhaps in response to environmental conditions (ibid, 138). The site appears to have reached its zenith in the third century AD, with evidence for arable farming and metalworking within the eastern area, contrasting with the evidence from the eastern areas. These differences in function probably reflect the zoning of activities within the settlement, with crop processing and arable cultivation taking place to the east, whilst animal husbandry took place within the eastern limit (see Discussion).

TABLE 1 Summary of phases of excavation in the local area prior to Headland excavations

DATE	ECB	MCB	DETAILS	REFERENCE
26/5/2015–1/6/2016	4470	—	Trial trench at Oakington Road	Lees 2015
5/10/2015–12/10/2015	4564	23977	Trial trenching at Oakington Road	Jones 2016
26/10/2015–4/11/2015	4588	20801 Iron Age Remains	Excavation of eastern limit. 38 evaluation trenches. Remains include late Iron Age to early middle Saxon features	Atkins 2015
		20913 Roman remains		
13/12/2016–21/12/2016	4735	20803 Iron Age remains	Trial trenching across Rampton Road	Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017
		25481		
20/02/2018–13/04/2018	4564	23977	Excavation of southern limit. Iron Age to Roman evidence	Revell 2018

The development of the Rampton Road farmstead in the later Roman period could reflect a broader expansion of activity across the ridge, a notion that is further explored in the course of this report. The settlement at Rampton Road was initially characterised through a geophysical survey, undertaken within the DA in 2015 (Tanner 2015; Walford 2017). This identified a c 1.5ha rectilinear enclosure, which was provisionally interpreted as the remains of a Roman rural settlement (Illus 3). Traces of plough-levelled ridge and furrow were also recorded, suggesting that the site had been

used for agricultural purposes since the medieval period. Following the geophysical survey, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken in 2016 and involved the excavation of 25 trial trenches across the DA, which were targeted on geophysical anomalies as well as apparent ‘blank’ areas (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017). Trenches 20–32 were not excavated owing to issues around access to land, whilst Trench 3 was not excavated due to overhead cables (ibid). Of the excavated trenches, six contained archaeological features, whilst the remaining 19 contained only natural features (Table 2). The trenching confirmed the presence of a large Roman rectangular enclosure in the north-east of the site with the finds assemblage consisting mainly of late first to fourth century AD pottery and ceramic building material (CBM). A small assemblage of pre- and post-Roman finds were recovered, including a Neolithic flint blade, a sherd of Iron Age pottery, and a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and CBM. The environmental assemblage included a modest collection of well-preserved animal bone and charred cereal grains.

Evidence for post-Roman activity across the area includes early to middle Saxon activity at Oakington Road, which is likely to be related to the development of the Saxon settlement at Cottenham to the north-east (Mortimer 2000). This village was recorded as *cottenham* in AD 948, representing a compound of the personal name *cotta* and *ham* (Hall 1996, 137), the latter defining a village or an estate. The settlement saw continued occupation throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. The current area of development formed part of the wider agricultural landscape associated with this activity (see Discussion).

TABLE 2 Summary of principal findings from trial trenching in 2016 (blank and unexcavated trenches have been excluded)

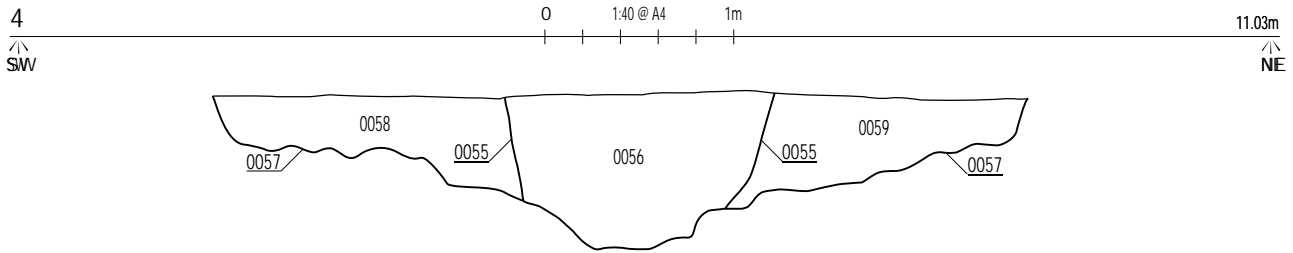
TT	FEATURES	FINDS	COMMENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO EXCAVATED FEATURES
10	1 ditch	—	Continuation of boundary ditch in trenches 11 and 13	Ditch relates to northern and western edge of Enclosure 1 (see below)
11	1 ditch	—	Continuation of boundary ditch in trenches 10 and 13	
13	1 ditch	Late first to second century AD pottery	Continuation of boundary ditch in trenches 10 and 11	
12	2 ditches	Mid-second century AD pottery	Parallel ditches and single furrow	Parallel ditches relate to internal subdivisions within enclosure
14	6 ditches 1 pit	Third century AD pottery	—	Multiple features including elements of Ditch 7, defining L-shaped ditch forming sub-enclosure
15	1 ditch	—	Southern edge of L-shaped ditch in geophysics,	Southern edge of L-shaped ditch, same as Ditch 7





development boundary	magnetic enhancement	} <i>archaeology?</i>
evaluation area	magnetic disturbance	
excavation area		} <i>ferrous material</i>
trial trench		
archaeological feature		
furrow		

ILLUS 3 Site plan in relation to geophysical survey



ILLUS 4 South-east facing section of ditches [0055] and [0057]

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aims and objectives of the excavation as set out in the WSI were to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the proposal (Headland Archaeology 2020). The specific aims of the excavation were defined as:

- › Establish the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- › Identify, characterise, and date any potential archaeological remains within the site.

Following the post-excitation assessment, the following additional research questions were defined:

- › Refine the chronology of the settlement through radiocarbon dating;
- › Explore as far as possible the variable functional zones of the enclosure;
- › Provide a wider contextual basis for the settlement in terms of the surrounding Romano-British landscape.

These questions are addressed through the course of this report, with a specific discussion of these topics in the final section.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

An area of 1.47ha was excavated between 16th August 2021 and 12th October 2021 in the northeastern part of the DA following the methodology set out in the Design Brief (CHET 2020) and approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2020). Further instruction was provided by RPS Group Plc following consultation with the Senior Archaeologist at the Historic Environment Team Cambridgeshire County Council. All site works were conducted following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology (2021), Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2020a), and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2020b).

The excavation area was set out using a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite System. Topsoil was removed by a mechanical excavator

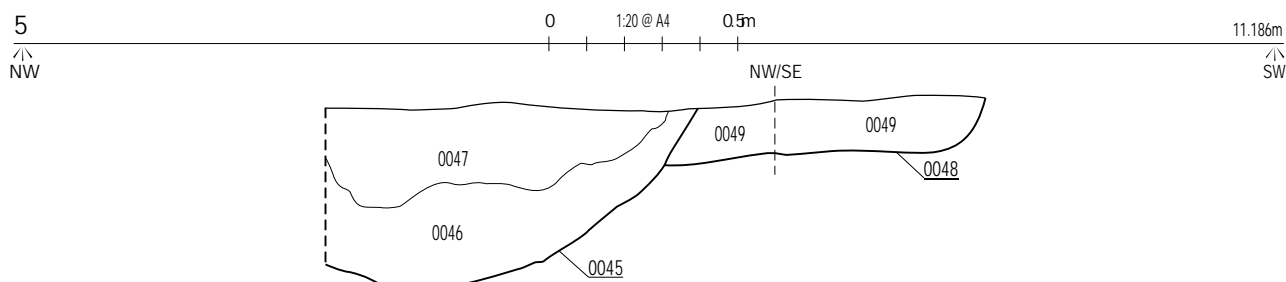
fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or where archaeological features were encountered. The stripped area was subjected to a metal detection survey prior to and during excavation, and recovered items were plotted on a base plan and their depths recorded. Following machine stripping, a representative sample of the archaeological remains were excavated by hand in line with the specifications set out in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2020) to determine form, function, and retrieve any datable material. All excavated features were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets with each identified context assigned a unique reference number. The location of each feature was recorded in plan using a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite System. Hand-drawn plans and sections were undertaken to provide additional detail where required and assigned unique drawing numbers. Plans were drawn at 1:20 scale and sections at 1:10. Digital photographic records were taken of all archaeological features and deposits, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible in all images. Photogrammetry survey was undertaken of the inhumation burial following its exposure to provide a detailed record before its excavation.

2.2 POST-EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The preliminary grouping and stratigraphic sequencing of features outlined in the Post-excitation Assessment (PXA) report for Rampton Road (Scholma-Mason et al. 2023) is superseded here. As part of the post-excitation process, features have been grouped and, where appropriate, assigned to a land use to facilitate interpretation (Table 3). As the site represents a single distinct phase of activity, no further chronological subdivisions were applied.

Following the recommendations in the UPD, further work was undertaken in two principal areas: the finds and environmental data, and the wider context of the site itself. As outlined in the UPD, additional analysis was undertaken on the samian stamp, the stone find, alongside a limited phased analysis of the wild mammal, amphibian and fish remains. The metalwork finds were also sent for conservation and x-ray to verify their forms and date. Given the fragmentary nature of the human remains, no further analysis was undertaken except for isotope analysis to investigate diet in later life and a sample sent for radiocarbon dating (Table 4). This was one of three samples submitted for dating as outlined in the UPD. The results of these are discussed below.

In order to examine the use of space within the site, volumetric analysis was undertaken to provide estimates of the relative densities of artefacts and ecofacts within excavated features. Unlike traditional



ILLUS 5 South-west facing and north-west facing relationship slot of ditches [0045] and [0048]

two-dimensional approaches to finds distributions, density-based approaches have the potential to aid in identifying focal points of activity and any patterns of waste disposal in the analysis stage. To compensate for any individual variability between the size/ volumes of excavation slots or features, the estimated finds densities are given as a mean value (Evans and Lucas 2020, 63) Volumes are given as m³, with densities expressed as kg/m³, unless stated otherwise (Table 3).

TABLE 3 Ditch groups associated with Enclosure 1, with mean volumes

GROUP	ASSOCIATED CUT NO	MEAN VOL (M ³)	DESCRIPTION
Ditch 1	0037, 0057, 0067, 0072, 0077, 0083	1.93	Enclosure ditch
Ditch 2	0055, 0079, 0081	0.62	Recut of ditch 1
Ditch 3	0019, 0023, 0027, 0030, 0045, 0052, 0060, 0075	0.83	Internal division dividing Enclosure 1 into a southern and northern zone
Ditch 4	0048, 0035	0.21	Internal division of sub-enclosure.
Ditch 5	0033	0.50	Internal division of sub-enclosure.
Ditch 6	0016	0.23	Terminus of possible dividing ditch
Ditch 7	0013	0.80	I-shaped ditch defining sub-enclosure along western side of Enclosure 1 corresponding with ditches [1413], [1414] in Trial Trench 14 and [1504] in Trial Trench 15

2.3 RADIOCARBON DATING

In line with the recommendations set out in the PXA, three samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating. Radiocarbon dates were calibrated in OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey (2021); r5 Atmospheric data from Reimer et al. (2020). All dates are presented at 95.4% probability and rounded to the nearest 10 (Mook 1986). The three dates span the later Roman period, statistically overlapping, which, when examined in conjunction with the pottery, suggest that occupation at Rampton Road probably spanned the later third to early fourth century AD.

TABLE 4 Radiocarbon dates from Rampton Road (see Appendix 2.4 for dating certificates)

GROUP/ FEATURE	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	LAB CODE	Δ13C (‰)	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	RADIOCARBON DATE (95.4% PROBABILITY)
Ditch 1	69	Tooth-equin	SUERC-122413	-22.8	1780 +/-21	230-340 cal AD
Ditch 3	31	Tooth-cattle	SUERC-122414	-21.8	1689 +/-21	260-420 cal AD
Inhumation Burial	SK1	Skull-human	SUERC-122703	-20.6	1673 +/-24	260-430 cal AD

2.4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the excavation and subsequent post-excavation analysis are presented below, with the full site registers included in Appendix 1, with the environmental catalogue presented in Appendix 2 and the finds catalogue in Appendix 3.

A summary has been prepared for the OASIS database (headland1-522183) (Appendix 4). The project archive was compiled in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (2014). The physical archive (finds and records) will be deposited with CHET (Event Number 6217), following guidance set out by Cambridgeshire County Council (2020), and the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

The technical data presented in this archive report is summarised in a short article to be published in *The Transactions of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society* (Scholma-Mason forthcoming).

3 EXCAVATION RESULTS

The principal results from the excavations comprised the remains of a small late Roman farmstead defined by a single rectilinear enclosure (Illus 2). There was limited evidence for activity prior to this, with Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity represented by residual flint implements from Roman burial [0062] and Ditch 4 and an unstratified deposit. A further Neolithic flint blade was recovered during the trial trenching. Early Bronze Age activity was evidenced by a thumbnail scraper from Roman Ditch 3, whilst the only



ILLUS 6 North-west view of inhumation burial [0032]

evidence for Iron Age activity comprised a single sherd of pottery from the trial trenching. This material, taken as a whole, is suggestive of low-level background activity from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. Post-Roman activity chiefly consisted of 12 parallel north-west to south-east aligned furrows, which truncated much of the Roman archaeology. In addition to these, a post-medieval ditch was recorded in the north-east corner of the site, with a second one located within the southern half of the enclosure.

In the following section, the results of the excavation are presented, opening with an analysis of the late Roman farmstead and its principal aspects. This is followed by a review of the evidence for the post-medieval agricultural use of the site.

3.1 THE LATE ROMAN FARMSTEAD

Situated within the excavation area was the remains of a small farmstead likely established in the later third century AD. The farmstead comprised the remains of a single north-east to south-west aligned enclosure, Enclosure 1, which continued to the south beyond the limit of excavation (LOE). The extent of the enclosure is shown in the geophysical survey, where the eastern and western sides of Enclosure 1 are clearly visible (Illus 3). The southern half of Enclosure 1 was further subdivided into at least two smaller sub-enclosures, one located along the eastern edge of the enclosure and a second one along the western edge (Illus 3). This westernmost sub-enclosure lay within the area of excavation (AOE) and comprised a north-east to south-west ditch, Ditch 3, onto which was appended an L-shaped ditch, Ditch 7 (Illus 2). Internally, this sub-enclosure was split into two cells by Ditches 4 and 5, the latter seemingly continued

further to the south beyond the LOE. The easternmost sub-enclosure was only recorded through the geophysical survey and comprised a north-west to south-east aligned rectilinear feature, with evidence for internal subdivisions (Illus 3). The northern half of the enclosure appears to have been open with no evidence for internal divisions. A single inhumation burial, [0062/0032], was located at the western end of this area (Illus 2 and 3). The presence of these sub-enclosures and their associated subdivisions is likely to denote different functional zones, the nature of which are further examined in the following section.

Enclosure 1

The outline of Enclosure 1 was delineated by Ditch 1, which measured 245m long, 1.4-4.8m wide, and 0.5-0.8m deep, with a steep-sided profile and a flat base. Across its length it contained a sequence of silty clay fills, with the faunal remains showing that the ditch was waterlogged during its lifespan. Among these were fragments of common frog (*Rana temporaria*), toad, newt, as well as grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), which is often found near water and feeds almost exclusively on amphibians. The ditch also contained a small finds assemblage, which included 16 sherds of Roman pottery, fired clay and two iron nails. Alongside this 67g of magnetised gravels were recovered, which could be indicative of burning, but is also known to occur naturally (see Finds). A sample of animal bone from the basal fill of the ditch was radiocarbon dated to 230-340 cal AD (SUERC-122413) (Table 4). The western edge of the ditch was recut by Ditch 2 (Illus 4), which measured 1.44m wide and 0.88m deep. From the silty clay fill of the ditch a fragment of a quern and four sherds of Roman pottery was recovered.



ILLUS 7 East Gualish Samian stamp [VIC...]

The interior of the enclosure was subdivided into two halves by the north-east to south-west ditch, Ditch 3, which was recorded for a length of 50m and appeared to continue beyond the limit of excavation corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly. The relationship of Ditch 3 to Ditch 1 is obscured by a post-medieval furrow, but the two features are suggested to be contemporary. Ditch 3 measured up to 1.7m wide and 0.5–0.7m deep and had a steep-sided profile with a flat base. It contained across its length up to three brownish grey silty clay fills (Table 5). From these, 56 sherds of Roman pottery, including a single sherd of samian with a partial maker's stamp, was recovered. A *dupondius* of Hadrian was recovered from the upper fill of the ditch. Alongside these, a total of 1.76kg of animal bone was recovered, including instances of cattle, equines and caprines, as well water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) and amphibian bones (Table 3). Radiocarbon dating of a cattle tooth from the fill of the ditch returned a date of 260–420 cal AD (SUERC-122414) (Table 4).

TABLE 5 Details of cuts and associated finds and faunal remains associated with Ditch 3

CUT	FILL	FINDS	FAUNAL REMAINS
0052	0053	9g magnetised gravels	16 fragments (0.005kg), including caprine
0060	0061	1 sherd Roman pottery, 1 iron T-clamp, 2g magnetised gravel, flint fragment	56 fragments (0.04kg), including water vole and wood mouse
0045	0046	1 sherd Roman pottery, 2g magnetised gravel	43 fragments (0.007kg), largely indeterminate
	0047	—	5 fragments (0.01kg), including indeterminate large mammal fragments
0023	0024	—	—
	0025	6 sherds Roman pottery, 27g magnetised gravel, flint fragment	48 fragments (0.16kg) including cattle, mouse/vole alongside frog/toad remains
	0026	Roman coin (<i>dupondius</i> of Hadrian)	3 fragments (0.11kg) from single cattle mandible

CUT	FILL	FINDS	FAUNAL REMAINS
0019	0020	2 sherds Roman pottery, 1 fragment glass (undated), 23g magnetised gravel	26 fragments (0.04271kg), including frequent frog/toad bones, caprine and large/ medium mammal
	0021	21 sherds Roman pottery, 1 flint thumbnail scraper (?EBA)	28 fragments (0.27kg), including cattle and caprine remains including 2 horncore fragments
	0022	5 sherds Roman pottery	65 fragments (0.63kg), including cattle and caprine remains
0030	0031	6 sherds Roman pottery, 1 flint fragment	7 fragments (0.02kg), including equines and cattle
0075	0076	1 sherd Roman pottery	—
0027	0028	13 sherds Roman pottery, 17g magnetised gravels, 2 flint fragments	757 fragments (0.42kg), including cattle and caprines alongside frog/toad
	0029	—	—

Ditch 3 formed the northern edge of a rectilinear sub-enclosure, the extent of which is visible on the geophysical survey. The outline of the sub-enclosure comprised an L-shaped ditch, Ditch 7, aligned north-west to south-east, before turning to the south-west, where it probably connected with Ditch 1. Sections of Ditch 7 were partly recorded during the trial trenching (ditch [1411] and [1413]) and subsequent excavation. Ditch 7 was recorded for a length of 9.2m from the southern LOE, seemingly terminating 2.3m from the edge of Ditch 3, but this could reflect truncation by the trial trench rather than defining an entrance into the sub-enclosure (Illus 2). Ditch 7 measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep and contained across its length two fills, with the basal fill comprising a sandy silt with the upper a brown clayey silt. Twenty-three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the upper fill alongside 0.026kg of animal bone, among which several frog/toad bones were noted alongside unidentified fish fragments. The probable southern side of the sub-enclosure was identified in the western half of Trial Trench 15, comprising a single shallow ditch, [1504], measuring 1.2m wide and 0.42m deep, with a single fill from which no finds were recovered (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017, 13).

Internally, this sub-enclosure was subdivided into two cells by Ditches 4 and 5. Ditch 4 was recorded for a length of 7.2m and measured up to 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single silty clay fill from which six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. At its northern end it was cut by Ditch 3 suggesting it could reflect an earlier phase of subdivision (Illus 5). Aligned parallel to Ditch 4 was Ditch 5, which measured 0.92m wide and 0.54m deep. No relationship was established between the two ditches, but it appears that Ditch 5 extended further to the south, where a comparable section of ditch, [1423], was identified within the centre of Trial Trench 14, from which sherds of late first to second century AD pottery were recovered (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017, 13). No internal features were recorded within the westernmost cell, while within the easternmost, between Ditch 5 and

7, two parallel ditches and a single undated pit were recorded during the trial trenching. The parallel ditches, [1405] and [1407], were spaced 4m apart and had shallow profiles between 0.22 to 0.36m deep (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017, 11). From Ditch [1407], sherds of third to fourth century AD pottery were recovered, whilst further sherds of later Roman pottery were recovered from Ditch [1405], alongside 56 frog or toad bone fragments (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017, 18). Taken as a whole, the finds assemblage from the sub-enclosure suggests that this area probably formed a focus for domestic activities, with the waste from these being deposited into the enclosing and dividing ditches (see Discussion).

Located 10m to the north-east of the sub-enclosure was Ditch 6, which comprised a shallow 8.9m long north-west to south-east ditch. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep and across its length it contained a single silty clay fill from which 15 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. This ditch could represent the remains of a further dividing ditch, potentially related to the range of geophysical anomalies to the west, corresponding to a second sub-enclosure with evidence for internal subdivisions (Illus 3).

Inhumation burial

The remains of an inhumation burial, [0032/0062], were recorded c 2.3m from the southwestern edge of Enclosure 1 (Illus 6). No evidence of a grave cut was recorded but the burial had been heavily disturbed by a land drain and a post-medieval furrow (Illus 6). The burial was aligned north-east to south-west and comprised a single individual (SK1) laid out in supine position, with the skull at the south-west end. A small sherd of Roman pottery (1g) was recovered from the fill of the burial. Radiocarbon dating of the remains returned a date of 260-430 cal AD (SUERC-122703), statistically overlapping with the dates from the enclosure ditches (Table 4). In light of this, it is uncertain whether the burial was placed whilst the enclosure was in use or represents part of a later deposit. Isotope analysis suggested that their diet in later life is typical of a human consuming a terrestrial diet based on C₃ plants (see Human Bone).

3.2 POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURAL USE

Across the site, a series of 12 north-west to south-east furrows were recorded measuring 38-113m long, 1.7-3.6m wide, and 0.1-0.5m deep. Associated with these were several ceramic land drains, including a single example which truncated burial [0062/ 0032] (Illus 6). These features probably relate to the use of 'Two Mill Field' as arable farmland into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (see Discussion). The presence of medieval pottery, albeit in very limited quantities, could indicate a medieval use of the area, but no features could be related to this period. Probably contemporaneous with the post-medieval use of the site were two short ditch sections. Located 17m from the northern corner of Enclosure 1 was ditch [0003], which followed a linear north-east to south-west alignment for a length of 7.8m, width of 1.1m, and depth of 0.2m, and had steep sides and a flat base. It contained greyish brown clay, modern pottery, and eighteenth to nineteenth century glass, and is probably a drainage ditch. The second ditch, located 2.3m to the east of Ditch 6 was very shallow and irregular and could represent the remains of a hedgerow.

4 FINDS ANALYSIS

The finds assemblage numbered 147 sherds (1258g) of pottery, eight finds of metalwork, 11 fragments of glass, 19 lithics, 824g of stone, 24g of fired clay and 310g of industrial waste. These were found in 27 features across the site. The prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval, and modern periods are represented with the focus of activity in the Roman period. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 6 and a complete catalogue is given in Appendix 3.

TABLE 6 Summary of finds recovered from Rampton Road

GROUP	FEATURE	POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (MEDI)		POTTERY (PM-MOD)		METALWORK	GLASS	LITHICS	STONE	CBM	IND. WASTE
		QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)						
1	37	1	16	—	—	3	14	2 (Fe)	—	—	—	12	8
	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	67	8	25	—	—	—	—	1 (Fe)	—	2	—	—	23
	72	7	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
2	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	81	4	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	824	—	6
3	19	28	403	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	23
	23	6	26	—	—	—	—	1 (CuA)	—	1	—	—	27
	27	13	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	17

GROUP	FEATURE	POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (MEDI)		POTTERY (PM-MOD)		METALWORK	GLASS	LITHICS	STONE	CBM	IND. WASTE
		QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	QTY	QTY	WGT (G)	WGT (G)	WGT (G)
3	30	6	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	45	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
	60	1	2	–	–	–	–	1 (Fe)	–	1	–	–	2
	75	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	35	4	22	–	–	–	–	1 (Fe)	–	–	–	–	11
	48	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6
5	33	3	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	13
6	16	15	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
7	13	23	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
No group	0	6	59	–	–	–	–	1 (Fe)	–	1	–	–	–
	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	10	–	–	–	–
	9	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	11	2	6	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	32	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	10	3
	50	1	4	–	–	–	–	1 (Fe)	–	1	–	2	16
	63	9	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
TOTAL		141	1232	2	11	4	15	8	11	19	824	24	310

4.1 METHODOLOGY

The report includes both hand-collected finds, those from sample retents and those recovered by metal-detecting. The finds were collected, processed, and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2020c; Watkinson and Neal 1998). The finds were analysed and recorded by relevant specialists, with the resultant data drawn together into a single MS Access database, a copy of which is provided at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Darling 1994; Slowikowski 2001). The Roman pottery was recorded using national fabric codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) with local coarse wares recorded using MHI A14 Project fabric groups, devised by A. Sutton. The medieval pottery was recorded using the fabric codes and chronologies suggested for Cambridgeshire by Spoerry (2016). The post-medieval pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London type-series.

The metalwork finds were submitted for X-radiography and examined by a specialist, updating the results of the original assessment report.

Written descriptions were produced for all specimens and included records of their dimensions and weights. Relevant typologies were consulted for the purpose of identification and dating.

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material, and technology (as published by Inizan et al. 1999) was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted. Flint recovered from soil samples was also recorded in the same way.

4.2 ROMAN POTTERY

The Roman pottery assemblage numbered 141 sherds with a total weight of 1232g. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage is low at 8.73g, reflecting the fragmentary nature of the material. These were found in 20 features across the excavation area with the bulk of the material deriving from Ditch 3 (56 sherds) and Ditch 7 (23 sherds), both of which had comparatively higher densities of pottery (Table 7).

TABLE 7 Relative density of Roman pottery from principal ditch groups

GROUP	TOTAL POTTERY	MEAN VOLUME	FINDS DENSITY (KG/M ³)
1	0.112	1.93	0.06
2	0.076	0.62	0.12
3	0.641	0.83	0.77
4	0.025	0.21	0.12
5	0.024	0.5	0.05
6	0.07	0.23	0.30
7	0.156	0.8	0.20

TABLE 8 Roman pottery type series

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)
COARSE WARES				
BUFF	Miscellaneous buff sandy ware	AD40–410	2	10
FSBLK	Fine sandy ware with black-surface	AD40–410	8	19
CSBLK	Coarse sandy ware with black surface	AD40–410	15	89
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware	Roman	1	6
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware	Roman	51	376
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware	Roman	3	3
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	Roman	6	70
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age to Roman	7	32
ROB SH	Shell-tempered ware	Roman	14	141
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware	AD200–400	7	126
HAD RE	Hadham reduced ware	AD200–400	5	73
HAR SH	Harrold shelly ware	AD180–410	7	53
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware	AD70–380	1	29
WS	White-slipped ware	Roman	4	9
FINE WARES				
CC	Colour-coated ware	Roman	1	45
LVN CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD160–400	8	61
IMPORTED WARES				
SAM	Samian	AD50–250	1	90
TOTAL			141	1232

Seven grog-tempered sherds (32g) are of potential late Iron Age to Roman date but were undiagnostic in form and cannot be closely dated. The remainder of the pottery is Roman in date and consists of both coarse and fine wares, including a single sherd of samian ware. The majority of the assemblage is coarse wares, with greywares (FSBLK, CSBLK, FSGW, CSGW) accounting for 490g (39.7% by weight). This greyware assemblage comprised mainly undiagnostic body sherds. Identifiable forms comprise black-burnished style, straight-sided flanged bowls, and shallow, straight-sided dishes.

There are 12 sherds of pottery, in Hadham fabrics, all exhibiting the typical highly burnished surfaces. The reduced wares include an example of a black-burnished style straight-sided flanged bowl whilst the oxidised wares include a complete pedestal base of a beaker. Shell-tempered wares account for 21 sherds (194g) of the coarse ware assemblage; seven of these (53g) can be identified as Harrold shelly ware with characteristic hooked rim, dating from the late second to fourth century.

Fine wares are dominated by Lower Nene valley colour-coated fabrics (LVN CC) accounting for eight sherds (61g). Forms include shallow bowls, with sherds from the same vessel potentially identified in ditches [19] and [25] and straight-sided flanged bowls. Rouletted decoration was noted on one sherd potentially derived from a beaker.

A single sherd of samian ware (90g) was recorded, comprising a partial base with footring of a Dragendorff 32 vessel, part of a cup and dish “set” of mainly East Gaulish manufacture (Webster 1996, 44). The form is typically found in Britain from the late second century up to the mid-third century. The underside has fingerprints where the vessel has been gripped during production. The sherd features a partial stamp [VIC.] which has been identified as Victor V, die 3c (Hartley and Dickinson 2012, 232). The vessel was produced at the Rheinzabern kiln by Victor V, a third century potter where production is dated between AD 220–260 (ibid. 236).

4.3 MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Two sherds of medieval pottery were recorded with a total weight of 11g (Table 9). The range of fabric type is typical of sites in the region and include a sherd of Hedingham Ware from furrow [0009]. This sherd is from a glazed jug with vertical stripes of white slip, a common form of decoration on such vessels (eg Cotter 2000). The sherd of late Medieval ware from furrow [0011] also derives from a glazed jug.

TABLE 9 Medieval pottery type series

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)
HEDI	Hedingham Ware	Mid-12th–14th	1	6
LMT	Late Medieval Ware	AD1400–1550	1	5
TOTAL			2	11

4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN POTTERY

Four sherds (15g) of post-medieval and later pottery were recorded. The range of fabric type is typical of sites in the region (Table 10). The sherds of post-medieval redware are all very abraded and are likely to be residual.

TABLE 10 Post-medieval and modern pottery type series

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)
PMR	Post-medieval redware	16th-19th century	3	14
REFW	Refined whiteware	AD1800-1900	1	1
TOTAL			4	15

4.5 METALWORK

Rebecca Sillwood, Murray Andrews

Eight metal objects (392g) were recovered during excavation, seven of which are made of iron and one of copper alloy (Table 11). Most are in a poor state of preservation and are heavily corroded and/or broken. Six objects derived from stratified archaeological deposits, while a single unstratified nail was found near [0027]

TABLE 11 Metalwork summary by feature

GROUP/ FEATURE TYPE	FEATURE	IRON		COPPER ALLOY		FINDS OF INTEREST
		QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	
Ditch 1	37	2	3	—	—	Iron nails
	67	1	2	—	—	Iron nail
Ditch 3	60	1	332	—	—	Iron T-clamp,
	23	1	9	1	9.9	Coin of Hadrian dated AD 118, iron nail
Ditch 4	35	1	4	—	—	Iron nail
Furrow	50	1	33	—	—	Iron nail
	Unstrat	1	9	—	—	Iron nail
Total		8	392	1	9.9	

Two diagnostic Roman metal objects were recovered, consisting of a copper alloy coin of Hadrian from [0023], and an iron T-clamp from ditch [0060], both associated with Ditch 3. The coin is a *dupondius*, a low- to mid-value coin minted in AD 118 and almost certainly lost before the coinage reforms of AD c 260 (Bland 2018, 66). The T-clamp is a structural fitting with an unusually long tang, and most closely resembles an example used to hold flagstones at the military bathhouse at Risingham, Northumberland (Manning 1985, 132). The rest of the assemblage consists of undiagnostic iron nails, most of which derive from ditches [0035] (Ditch 4), [0037] and [0067] (Ditch 1).

4.6 GLASS

A total of 11 sherds (68g) of glass were recovered, most of which derived from a green cylindrical wine bottle from ditch [0003]. It is hand finished and can be dated to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Small fragments of colourless glass were recovered from the basal fill of ditch [0019]. Ditch It cannot be dated with any certainty, but its size means it could easily be intrusive.

4.7 LITHICS

A total of 16 pieces of worked flint (weighing 33g) and three pieces of burnt unworked flint (weighing 19g) were recovered. The small assemblage was found in 11 features with half of the material recovered from environmental sieving residues.

The small assemblage of unretouched debitage includes a blade and bladelet with dorsal blade scars, a technological characteristic indicative of planned blade production, typically associated with Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic assemblages. The bladelet is a very small example, measuring just 2mm wide, with a proximal break. The chips comprise both mini flake removals and broken fragments. The end scraper, from ditch [0067], Ditch 1, has minimal direct retouch to the distal end of a secondary removal which utilises a plunging termination and provides a thicker working edge. The thumbnail scraper, from ditch [0019], Ditch 3, has abrupt and invasive direct retouch around the circumference and over most of the dorsal surface. It has been truncated by a break on one side. Thumbnail scrapers are often, but not exclusively, associated with early Bronze Age activity.

The worked flint is in a good condition with just four pieces having slight to moderate edge damage and five pieces exhibiting a light to moderate cortication. Eight pieces are broken. Burnt unworked flint could have been created by accidental burning at any point in the past but can also be associated with cremations, hearths and kilns, and larger pieces may have been used as pot boilers or hot stones (Shepherd 1972, 173-174 and 177-178).

4.8 WORKED STONE

A single fragment of quern was recovered from ditch [0081], Ditch 2. It is an edge fragment with a flat roughly worked face and a pecked but worn opposing face. This slopes up gently from the circumference and is therefore probably a fragment of lower stone. The quern is made from a gritty feldspathic stone from the Millstone Grit. Millstone Grit querns were used in the region from the late Iron Age (Shaffrey 2022, 11), but this quern is of flatter style and therefore of Roman or later date, which is in keeping with our understanding that Millstone Grit was the dominant quern stone type during the Roman period.

4.9 FIRED CLAY

Five undiagnostic fragments (12g) of fired clay were recovered from ditch [0037], Ditch 1. They were abraded and amorphous, in a soft fine fabric. These fragments were associated with Roman and post-medieval pottery but are more likely to be contemporary with the former.

4.10 INDUSTRIAL WASTE

A total of 6g of vitrified slag was recorded from four features. The fragments are typically light and vesicular, characteristic of fuel ash slag. Fuel ash slags can be created by burning in the presence of siliceous material and can be created in domestic hearths or ovens. These can occur naturally and are not an indication of industrial activity within the immediate vicinity. In addition, a total of 304g of magnetic residues were recovered from sample retents. These are magnetised gravels and indicate no more than burning and can be created naturally.

4.11 DISCUSSION

The earliest phase of activity at the site dates to the prehistoric period and is represented by a small assemblage of worked flint which contains two pieces of blade-based debitage, suggesting a possible Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date, although the lack of chronologically diagnostic tools means this cannot be refined or confirmed. The significance of the assemblage lies in its representation of human activity at the site during prehistory. A number of the lithics are found in association with assemblages of Roman pottery and can be considered to be residual.

The main period of activity identified is Romano-British. The pottery assemblage is dominated by local coarse wares. However, where material could be assigned to a fabric group, including Hadham and Nene Valley wares, these typically date to the late second to fourth century, suggesting the occupation was focussed in the latter half of the Roman period, probably the later third to early fourth century AD as suggested by the available radiocarbon dating (Table 3). The date range of the pottery recovered from the excavations closely overlaps that described in the trial trench report, where the pottery showed a similar bias towards the later third to early fourth century AD (Mills 2017, 15; see Discussion). The stone quern and metal finds can also be tied to this period, either typologically or by association. The metalwork includes an early second century AD coin, which may have been in circulation well into the third century AD and thus its loss is likely to have been contemporary.

Evidence of activity beyond the Roman period is scarce with a small assemblage of medieval and later pottery and glass recovered from across the site. Material recovered from furrows [0009] and [0011] appears to be in situ and potentially dates these features to the medieval period. Finds from ditch [0003] suggest a nineteenth century date for this. Post-medieval material in ditch [0037] may date this feature or may simply represent later disturbance to an otherwise Roman ditch.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

5.1 BULK SAMPLES

Laura Bailey

Introduction

This report details the assessment of 32 samples ranging in volume from 10 to 40 litres, recovered during archaeological recording at the archaeological site north-east of Rampton Road. The aims of this assessment are to determine the presence and preservation of any environmental remains, and to evaluate their significance and potential for enhancing the environmental and economic interpretation of the site. Owing to the poor preservation of the remains no further analysis was undertaken and the following report draws on the earlier assessment report.

Method

Samples were processed using a Siraf-style water floatation system. The floating material (flot) was collected using a 250µm mesh and the residue (retent) a 1mm mesh. Both fractions were air-dried, and the heavy residue was sieved at 10mm, 5mm and 1mm and then sorted for the recovery of finds and environmental remains. Once dried, the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60.

Macro-botanical identifications were carried out with reference to standard catalogues (Cappers et al. 2006 and Jacomet 2006) and using modern reference material. Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1997). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999), with habitat information obtained from Evans (1972). Remains were quantified using a non-linear scale of abundance (Appendix 2.1).

Results

Results of the analysis are presented in Appendix 2.1

Charred plant remains

Cereal grains

Cereal grains were present in small numbers in thirteen deposits (Appendix 2.1). The condition of the grains varied from poor to moderate. Many of the grains were pitted, abraded, broken and highly vitrified, suggesting combustion at high temperature. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was the most commonly identified taxon. Some of the wheat grains were too fragmented and abraded to identify to genus but grains of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) were present. A small number of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were also recovered from deposits (0025) associated with Ditch 6 and (0015) associated with Ditch 4. The largest concentration of cereal (15 grains) was recorded in the fill (025) of terminus [016], Ditch 6, where a mixed cereal grain assemblage comprising barley, indeterminate wheat and spelt was recorded. All the other deposits contained less than four cereal grains.

Chaff

Occasional charred chaff fragments were recovered from (0070), (0073), both associated with Ditch 1. These included glume bases and a single, abraded, spikelet fork in deposit (0070). Notably, deposit (0073) produced a spelt glume base but contained no cereal grains.

Wild taxa

A small number of charred weed seeds of eurytopic species, commonly found in a variety of environments, were present in five deposits. Identified seeds included grass seeds (Poaceae) and occasional mustard seeds (*Brassica* sp./*Sinapis* sp.) in deposits (0032) and (0078). Brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) seeds were identified both in the fill (0013) of ditch [0015], Ditch 3, and the fill (0018) of ditch terminus [0016], Ditch 6. Knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.) seeds were also present in the fill (0028) of ditch [0027], Ditch 3.

A large number of uncharred modern roots and root nodules, that may have been from bracken or fern (pers. comm Kath Hunter), were recovered from several deposits together with fine rootlets. They were particularly abundant in deposits (0018) and (0019). Several uncharred goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium* sp./*Atriplex* sp.) seeds were also identified.

Several uncharred seeds found in a variety of environments were recorded. It is likely that many of them were preserved by waterlogging, given the high organic content in the deposits from which they were recovered. Identifiable species typically found in ruderal and wetland environments were identified. Species commonly found on wasteland and disturbed ground included thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), bristly-ox tongue (*Picris echioides*), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and knotweed. Other identified ruderal taxa included occasional bramble seeds (*Rubus* sp.) in deposits (0020) and (0025) and ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) from the fill (0028) of ditch [0027], Ditch 3. Taxa found in wetland environments included a small number of sedge (*Carex* spp.) and waterpepper (*Persicaria* cf. *hydropiper*) seeds.

Seeds of aquatic taxa including possible water-plantains (cf. *Alisma* sp.) were present in the fill (0070) of ditch [0067], Ditch 1. Pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) was identified in the fill (0058) of ditch [0057], Ditch 1. *Potamogeton* sp. is an aquatic herb, chiefly found in freshwater, thus indicating that ditch [0067] is likely to have contained standing water.

Scrubby taxa were represented by the presence of a dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) endocarp in the fill (0070) of ditch [0067], Ditch 1.

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was extremely rare. Single, very small indeterminate fragments ranging in size from 2–5mm, were present in three deposits (0073), (0040), both associated with Ditch 1 and (0051) associated with a post-medieval furrow [0050]

Molluscs

Several molluscs from terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments were recovered.

Terrestrial molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs were identified in eight deposits. The majority of molluscs were common open-country species. The largest number of molluscs were recovered from the fill (0071) of ditch [0067], Ditch 1, where a large number of Helicidae shells were present together with *Vallonia* sp. The shells were in excellent, unabraded condition.

Freshwater molluscs

Freshwater snails included *Planorbis* sp., *Bithynia* sp. and occasional *Lymnaea peregra*. *Planorbis* can be found in a wide range of well-vegetated aquatic habitats. *Lymnaea peregra* is a ubiquitous species occurring in a variety of aquatic habitats including shallow ponds and ditches. It can also live on bare, muddy, or stony bottoms with little plant life (Kerney 1999, 56).

The presence of freshwater taxa suggests that many of the ditches, such as [0067], [0072] and [0083], all associated with Ditch 1, were waterlogged, and may have contained vegetation.

Occasional ostracods were also present in the fill (0078) of ditch [0077], Ditch 1.

Marine molluscs

Heavily fragmented oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell was recovered, both by hand and during the processing of the bulk samples. The oyster assemblage was very heavily fragmented and worn. Less than two-thirds of the shell body was present, and no umbo/ligament scars or adductor muscle scars were present, therefore all fragments were non-measurable (UMV) specimens (Winder 2011). It was not possible to calculate the minimum number of individuals (MNI) per context.

Two oyster shell fragments (28g) were hand-collected from deposit (0031), Ditch 2, and one fragment (7g) was hand-collected from deposit (0073), Ditch 1. Two oyster shell fragments were also recorded in the retent sample from deposit (0071) (4g).

Indeterminate, heavily fragmented, and abraded marine mollusc fragments were recovered from deposits (0073) and (0078), Ditch 1 and (0080), Ditch 2.

Discussion

The environmental assemblage contained only a small quantity of charred plant remains. Spelt wheat, possible emmer wheat and barley were all identified. Concentrations of cereal grain (up to 15 grains) were seen in the fills of Ditch 6 suggesting that they may have been closer to the focus of activity. Occasional chaff fragments including spikelet forks and glume bases were recovered, which indicates that cereal processing may have taken place on site. The cereal grain assemblage accords with the evidence found during the trial trenching evaluation (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017), in which small numbers of wheat, spelt and emmer, and occasional barley were recovered together with chaff. The small numbers of grains suggests that it is likely that the majority of material may have been incorporated into the features by incidental (eg wind-blown debris) rather than primary deposition.

Many seeds, likely to have been preserved by waterlogging, were present in the ditches. Taxa such as pondweed would have been found in the water-filled ditches and other taxa such as water-plantain, may have colonised the sides of ditches. Sedges may have grown on the damp areas in and around the ditches, and the scrubby and ruderal taxa are likely to have grown on the banks and around the ditches. The recovery of waterlogged plants, aquatic taxa, and freshwater molluscs within many of the ditches accords with the animal bone assemblage where large numbers of amphibian bone were recovered. The presence of waterlogged plant remains is not unusual given the location of the site near the Fen edge and the sandy clay nature of the soil.

The lack of charcoal in the assemblage is unusual. The implication is that wood was not commonly used as a fuel on site. No remains of any other potential fuel sources were recovered during analysis.

A small number of oysters were recovered. It is possible that they may have been consumed to supplement the diet. The poor condition of the shells suggests that they may have lain exposed following consumption.

5.2 ANIMAL BONE

Laura Bailey and Alison Foster

Introduction

This report details the analysis of animal bone recovered during archaeological recording on land to the north-east of Rampton Road. Animal bone was recovered by hand collection from 23 contexts, and by flotation from 26 samples. The site comprised farmstead enclosure ditches and boundary ditches.

The aim of this analysis is to determine the presence and preservation of any faunal remains, and to evaluate their significance and potential for enhancing environmental and economic interpretation of the site.

Method

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species, taxonomic group, and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992). Remains that could not be identified to species were grouped by taxonomic size: large mammal (eg cattle, horse, or red deer), medium sized mammal (eg sheep/goat, pig, or small deer), small mammal (eg dog, cat or hare sized mammal) and very small mammal (eg rodents). No attempt was made to distinguish between post cranial bones of sheep and goat, which are grouped as 'caprine', or horse, donkey, and mule, which are grouped as 'equid'. Bones were examined for evidence of gnawing, burning, fragmentation and butchery. Condition was assessed with reference to Harland et al. (2003). Fragments that could be refitted or were judged to be part of the same element, were counted as one bone. The 'fragment count' column of Appendix 2.2 includes the total number of fragments before refitting and any unidentified bones that could not be categorised by size.

Results

Results of the analysis are presented in Appendix 2.2. Animal bone was recovered from a total of 33 contexts, with the majority of bone being recovered from ditch fills. The number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from the hand-collected component was 544, weighing 6482g. The total weight of the bone recovered from environmental sample residues was 433g.

Preservation and taphonomy

The assemblage was highly variable in its preservation. Several contexts, such as (0021), (0022 and (0061) associated with Ditch 3, contained bone preserved in a good, or very good condition. However, the majority of bones were moderately to poorly preserved, with a high degree of fragmentation. Some of the material demonstrated evidence of weathering and surface abrasion, suggesting that some specimens may have remained exposed or partially exposed prior to becoming incorporated into the features. Bone in context (0073) and (0084) associated with Ditch 1 were particularly poorly preserved, the bone was abraded, and mineral concretions adhered to its surface.

Burnt bone was rare and was only present in two deposits (0046), Ditch 3 and (0049), Ditch 4. The bone colour ranged from white to blueish grey to black, with some of the fragments being completely calcined, suggesting exposure to heat of upwards of 800 degrees Celsius (Ellingham et al. 2015). A small fragment (5mm) of bone from the fill (0046) of Ditch 3 was both black and white in colour. The burnt bone was highly fragmented, and it was not possible to identify to species or element. Bone in contexts (0031), (0071), (0073) (0082) and (0084) was very heavily fragmented. Due to fragmentation many of the elements were only identifiable to size rather than species or specific element, and only 22 ageable elements were identified –13 from cattle, seven from sheep, and two from horse –and only six measurable elements were present.

Quantification and identification

Hand-collected bone

Fragments from the hand-collected assemblage were identified as the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), undifferentiated equid (probably horse (*Equus caballus*)) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*). There were no avian bones, or remains of wild species. There was also no evidence for pig, although small, undiagnostic fragments may have been present in the unidentified/medium-sized mammal fraction.

Cattle were the most prevalent species in the hand-collected assemblage, with 27 bones and teeth present. Identified elements represented a range of body parts, mostly low utility from primary butchery (skull, feet, and lower limbs) but also some 'meatier' bones (pelvis and radius). A large proportion of the fragmented long bones that could only be categorised as 'large mammal' were also likely to be cattle, increasing the evidence for high utility bones representing joints of beef. Fusion and tooth wear stage data were too sparse to reconstruct meaningful mortality profiles but an ageable mandible from context (0015), Ditch 7 was from a young adult, probably culled for beef, while another from context (0028), Ditch 3 was from an older animal that may have been kept beyond the optimal slaughter age to be used for traction, or perhaps a dairy cow. The few unfused epiphyses were mainly of the late or final stage: the only element

from a very young calf was a small and porous metatarsal shaft (also from context 0015). A permanent 4th premolar from fill (0031) of Ditch 3 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 260–420 cal AD (SUERC-122414) (Table 4).

Caprine elements totalled 21 bones and isolated teeth. A small concentration (comprising fragments of mandible, humerus, radius, metacarpal, scapula, tibia and astragalus) was recovered from (0021), Ditch 3, with the remainder occurring mostly singly. Mandibles and loose teeth (representing seven individuals) showed that these animals had all died during or after the eruption of the third lower molar with estimated ages ranging from two years to six years (Payne 1973). There were no teeth or bones from very young lambs/kids.

Five equid elements were recovered: a proximal radius/ulna from fill (0036) of Ditch 1, a distal tibia from fill (0031) of Ditch 3 and three isolated teeth. Complete epiphyseal fusion of the tibia showed it was from an equid older than three years (Silver 1969). The teeth were all from adults and comprised an upper premolar from fill (0061) Ditch 3 and an incisor and lower third molar from fills (0069) and (0071) of Ditch 1. The incisor was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 230–340 cal AD (SUERC-122413) (Table 4). The tuberosity of the ulna and the distal end of the radius both showed tooth scoring typical of canid gnawing, showing that they had been accessible to dogs before burial.

Butchery

Butchery was observed on bones from a total of seven contexts. The most common evidence of butchery was fine cut marks, rather than cleaver marks, which were identified on the bones of cattle. Fine cutmarks were apparent on a metatarsal shaft from the fill (0015) of Ditch 7 and cattle phalanges from the fill (0070) of Ditch 1.

Examples of chop marks were observed on vertebrae from the fill (0034) of Ditch 5.

A cattle metatarsal recovered from deposit (0036), Ditch 1, had been longitudinally split, possibly for bone marrow recovery.

Vertebrate remains from samples

Sampled contexts that contained identifiable bone were (with the exception of furrow fill (0051)) were all from ditch fills. The sample residues produced a range of small vertebrate bones and teeth, including the remains of small mammals, amphibians, herpetiles and fish, as well as occasional bones of larger taxa (Appendix 2.2).

Small mammals/rodent remains were present in most of the sampled deposits, with some more closely identified as wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) field vole (*Microtus agrestis*) and shrews (*Sorex* sp.). Single elements of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) were found in fill (0061), Ditch 3, while elements of mole (*Talpa europaea*) were found in (0082), Ditch 2.

Amphibian bones were also common, with a significant concentration in fill (0020) of Ditch 3 and the fill (0034) of Ditch 5. A number of

fragments from these two deposits were confirmed as common frog (*Rana temporaria*). Occasional newt vertebrae (*Triturus* sp.) were also present in fills (0070) and (0071) of ditch [0067]. Context (0070) also contained several grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) vertebrae: a further snake vertebra, abraded but also probably grass snake, was found in (0036), Ditch 1. Indeterminate fragments of fish bone from small taxa were present in contexts (0014), Ditch 7 and (0084), Ditch 1, but these may be the remains of wild species rather than food waste.

Discussion

The small faunal assemblage was dominated by cattle and caprine bones and teeth, with occasional horse elements present. The abundance of cattle and sheep fits with the general trend observed in rural animal bone assemblages dating to the Romano-British period, where cattle formed a higher proportion of the bones on all types of settlement (Maltby 2019, 17). In some areas of Roman Britain there was a relative decline in the number of sheep compared with cattle, although regional variation in abundance is apparent at different types of settlement (Maltby 2019). The metatarsal of a young calf suggests breeding females nearby.

All skeletal elements, including cranial and post-cranial, were present, suggesting that animals were being slaughtered and consumed on site. The majority of butchery evidence was in the form of fine cut marks, although occasional chop marks to disarticulate carcasses, and split limb bones to access marrow are also present. Overall, the pattern of butchery marks observed in this assemblage fits within the general trend observed within rural Roman assemblages. Early in the Romano-British period butchery evidence reflects that of the Iron Age, with fine cut marks prevalent (Grant, 1987).

A relatively broad range of wild fauna were identified in bone recovered from the sample residues. The presence of amphibian bones suggests that most of the ditches are likely to have contained water, at least for part of the year. Newts, in particular, prefer still but clean water for breeding. The small mammal species identified prefer a habitat which provides good cover, indicating rough, tussocky grassland nearby with perhaps scrub, hedgerows, and deciduous woodland. The grass snakes are predators of most of the small vertebrates identified.

In summary, the faunal assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep remains with occasional horse together with a large number of amphibians and microfauna also identified. The relative proportions of animal bone recovered accords with previous archaeological works undertaken on site (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017), where cattle and sheep dominated and a large number of amphibian bones were recovered. Species identified from the sample residues suggest a landscape which included water-filled ditches surrounding pasture, with longer vegetation and perhaps scrub or hedges at the margins providing cover for small mammals.

The assemblage is comparable with those from other Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural sites where cattle and sheep are commonly encountered.

5.3 HUMAN BONE

Megan Roberts and Sue McGalliard

Introduction

The following report outlines the analysis of the human bone recovered during archaeological excavation on land to the north-east of Rampton Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. The results of this analysis are presented in Appendix 2.3. The remains were as part of the analysis submitted for radiocarbon dating and isotope analysis, the results of which are integrated into this report.

One inhumation burial (SK1) was present, with no other human bone being recovered from the site. SK1 was buried in a north-east to south-west orientation, with the head at the south-west end of the feature in a supine position with no evidence of a coffin. SK1 was located within fill (0032) of [0062], although no clear grave cut was observed as the surrounding soil was disturbed by agricultural activities over time. SK1 was truncated by a furrow [0038] and a land drain, which truncated the torso and the legs and feet. As a result, the skeleton was extensively damaged.

Methodology

SK1 was identified during machine stripping of the site when the skull became visible. As the skull was the highest point of the inhumation and no grave cut was observed, there was some damage to the skull from the machine bucket. Machine stripping in this area ceased as soon as the skeleton was identified, and further excavation continued by hand. Once exposed, the skeleton was recorded on pro-forma sheets. Due to the fragmentary nature of the remains photogrammetry was used to record SK1 in order to provide a more detailed record before its excavation. Once excavated, SK1 was bagged by skeletal element due to the poor condition and high fragmentation of the bone. Three bulk samples were taken from around the body to maximise the recovery of bone. One sample was taken from around the skull (<002>), one from the base of the skull (<003>), and one from around the torso (<004>).

The material was assessed according to the standards laid out in the guidelines recommended by the *British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists* (BABAO) in conjunction with the *CIFA Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley (eds) 2004, updated 2017) and Historic England, *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project 2018*. The recording of the skeleton was undertaken following *the MoLA Headland Infrastructure Skeletal Assessment Manual* (Henderson and Walker 2017) adapted from MoLA's, *Human osteology method statement* (2012).

Results

Osteological data is summarised in Appendix 2.3. The overall state of the bone was visually assessed and graded using a three-point system (Table 12). The surface of the bone from SK1 was poor (Code 3) with extensive post-depositional erosion of the outer surface of the bone.

The condition of the bone surface was slightly better in the skull fragments. This may be due to the slightly elevated position of the

skull within the grave and was not so heavily truncated by furrow [0038]. The overall completeness of the skeleton is based in 5% increments from 5–95% based on the proportions of the bone present (skull 20%; each leg 5%, each arm 5%, each foot 5%, torso 20% and pelvis 20%). The skull is scored as Absent (0), Present (1) or Measurable (2). Dentition, torso, and the pelvis are scored as either absent (0) or present (1).

The completeness of SK1 was estimated at 15%, which comprised 10% of the skull and 2.5% each for the right leg, left and right arms (Table 13). All of the present elements were highly fragmented. The skull, although broken, contained the largest fragments (c 6cm–7cm) and comprised the frontal, temporals, parietals, and occipital. Ten teeth were also present but were not within any tooth sockets as no maxilla nor mandible was present.

There was also a bag of very small bone fragments, however these could not be attributed to any specific elements.

TABLE 12 Skeletal preservation grading codes

CODE	GRADE	DESCRIPTION
1	Good	Fine surface detail such as coarse woven bone deposition would (if present) be clearly visible to the naked eye
2	Moderate	Some post-mortem erosion on long bone shafts. Erosion of articular surfaces and cone prominences
3	Poor	Extensive post-mortem erosion resulting in pitted cortical surfaces; articular surfaces missing or severely eroded

TABLE 13 Completeness and elements present/absent

OVERALL COMPLETENESS	SKULL	DENTITION	TORSO	PELVIS	L LEG	L FOOT	R LEG	R FOOT	L ARM	L HAND	R ARM	R HAND
15%	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Age and sex

The age category for SK1 was assessed as adult (Code 7 –Table 14). This was primarily based on the robustness of the skull and the fusion stage of the cranial sutures. The size of the tooth roots and the extent of the wear on the dentition was also an indicator of the skeleton reaching adult maturity.

TABLE 14 Age codes

AGE	CODE
Foetal/neonatal	0
1 month –6 years (M1 erupted)	1
7–12 years (to M2 erupted)	2
13–16 years (to M3 erupting)	3
Adult (fusion complete, M3 erupted)	7
Subadult (age unknown)	12

Sex estimation of skeletons is based on a suite of morphological features, mainly relating to the pelvis and skull, and are scored based on the codes in Table 15. Due to the condition and completeness of SK1, none of the features were suitable for sex determination and no pelvic elements were present. Therefore, SK1 was ascertained to be of undetermined sex (Code 9).

TABLE 15 Sex codes. *Subadults are not suitable for sex determination

SEX	CODE
Male	1
Male?	2
Intermediate	3
Female?	4
Female	5
Undetermined	9
Subadult*	0

Pathology

The skeleton was assessed for evidence of pathology, such as new bone growth, evidence of fractures, pitting and porosity etc. Where present, dental, and vertebral pathologies are scored as absent (0) or present (1) or N/A if the elements are not present. Pathology associated with the other areas of the skeleton, are given unique numbers, and are listed in MoLA Headland Infrastructure Skeletal Assessment Manual (Henderson and Walker, 2017) adapted from MoLA's, 'Human osteology method statement' (2012).

Only dental pathology was noted on SK1 (Table 16). Carious lesions, which are holes caused by the progressive decalcification of tooth enamel, were visible on the distal surfaces of the ?upper left canine and ?upper left first premolar. Evidence of calculus; a deposit of calcified dental plaque, was noted on the distal and mesial surfaces of the ?upper right canine. Transverse, linear indentations known as hypoplasia were observed on the ?upper right canine and a possible premolar. This was caused by disruption to the enamel growth and is an indication of deficiency or a period of poor health.

Due to the absence of the maxilla and mandible, it was not possible to ascertain if SK1 was affected by antemortem tooth loss, periodontal disease, or abscess. All the dentition of SK1 had evidence of extreme occlusal wear which had exposed the dentine or had worn completely through the enamel and dentine to the root. The wear on the ?upper right canine was angled which suggested mal-occlusion or displacement resulting in advanced and biased wear. This may also have been caused by holding an object between the teeth for prolonged periods.

TABLE 16 Dental pathology in SK1

DENTAL PATHOLOGY	CODE
Caries	1
Ante mortem tooth loss	N/A
Calculus	1
Hypoplasia	1
Periodontal disease	N/A
Abscess	N/A

Radiocarbon Dating and Isotope analysis

Michael Wallace

A sample of bone from SK1 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 260-430 cal AD (SUERC-122703) (Table 4). The $\delta^{13}C$ value of -20.6‰ is typical of a human consuming a terrestrial diet based on C₃ plants (Appendix 2.4). Indeed, values below -20‰ have been interpreted as diets with no marine input (Richards and Hedges, 1999).

The $\delta^{15}N$ value of 11.9‰ is also highly typical of a pre-modern diet for Britain. The result is similar to the average for long-bone $\delta^{15}N$ values from the A14 (11.5‰). As seen at the A14, without comparative crop and livestock stable isotope data, it is impossible to estimate the contribution of plant- and animal-based foods. The value of 11.9‰ could conceivably be obtained through the consumption of mainly manure crops or animal products.

The $\delta^{34}S$ value has limited interpretative value in isolation, given that $\delta^{34}S$ values tend to be highly varied, however, the result is also consistent with a terrestrial diet (Nehlich et al. 2011).

Discussion and conclusion

Overall SK1 was poorly preserved and highly fragmentary. Determination of age or sex was not possible, and pathological signatures on bones are likely to be obscured. The SK1 remains and its location on the site may, however, enhance understanding of the site as a whole.

Due to the high degree of fragmentation, the only observable pathologies were present on the dentition of SK1. The presence of enamel hypoplasia suggests the individual underwent physiological stress, such as dietary deficiency or disease, during tooth enamel formation stages in childhood (Forshaw, 2014). SK1 also displayed evidence of carious lesions, the aetiology of which involves multiple variables such as oral bacteria, tooth structure, as well as diet. There are indications that the consumption of refined carbohydrates from processed grains play a key role in the formation of carious lesions (Forshaw 2014), which may be the causative agent for those observed on the dentition of SK1.

SK1 was dated to 260-430 cal AD (SUERC-122703) (Table 4). The burial conforms to the style of inhumation burial typical of that time, with the body positioned supine and extended within the feature

(Smith et al. 2018). Similar small scale inhumation burials dating to the Roman period have been found locally. One such site, Camp Ground, Colne Fen was located c 13km north-west of the Rampton Road mitigation and included a total of 14 inhumation burials dating to the Roman period, these were spread across that site and did not form a defined cemetery (Evans 2013).

6 DISCUSSION

The main period of activity at Rampton Road spans the later third to early fourth century AD, although there was a limited number of first to second century AD pottery sherds which could suggest some activity prior to the setting out of the enclosure. Investigated by itself it would seem to represent a relatively small enclosed farmstead with minimal levels of material culture, operating a subsistence economy. However, although it is treated here as a separate settlement, the site was probably part of a wider community as defined by the large numbers of cropmarks found within 500m to the north, west and south (Illus 8). This discussion will therefore examine the site in relation to these other possibly contemporary landscape features, particularly the dense area of cropmarks 0.5km to the south-west (CHER 09547), also in Two Mill Field, which may form the principal settlement focus of the area (Table 17). This area of settlement has also had the benefit of being excavated in two areas, at Oakington Road (ECB4564) and Rampton Road West (ECB4588). As a whole, this local landscape will be discussed using the term 'Two Mill Field community' (Table 17).

Following a brief account of the wider development of the Two Mill Field community, the changing function of the Rampton Road site itself is examined, accompanied by a consideration of the population as evidenced through the artefactual and skeletal remains. The site and local community are then situated within their wider Roman context, examining its inter-relationships with other sites in this part of Cambridgeshire. Aspects of the post-Roman use of the site are reviewed in the final section of this discussion, briefly examining medieval and post-medieval land use across the ridge.

TABLE 17 Summary of elements forming the dispersed Two Mill Field community

SITE NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION
CHER 01787, CHER 11055	Undated	'Downslope' enclosures possibly reflecting areas of pasture and settlement towards the fen
Rampton Road West	Iron Age to Saxon	Iron Age/Roman enclosures on eastern limit of the principal settlement with possible pastoral focus. Only area with evidence for Saxon activity
Oakington Road	Iron Age to Roman	Crop processing and other craft activities, fairly 'busy' area of activity on southern limit of principal settlement
Rampton Road	Later Roman	Late Roman 'satellite' farmstead part of a general expansion of Two Mill Field during the later Roman period

6.1 OPEN TO ENCLOSED; THE DEVELOPMENT OF TWO MILL FIELD

The Two Mill Field community originated in the middle to later Iron Age, with the initial focus of settlement located around the dense complex of cropmarks to the south-west of Rampton Road (CHER 09547, 05190). Whilst sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavations and trial trenching at Rampton Road, this material appears to represent low-level activity, peripheral to the main focus of settlement. At both Oakington Road (ECB4564) and Rampton Road West (ECB4588) sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from a range of features, including probable roundhouses. In the case of Oakington Road, these comprised sherds in the middle Iron Age plainware tradition with little diagnostic later Iron Age material (Morgan 2018, 59), contrasting with the site at Rampton Road West, which contained diagnostic later Iron Age pottery, dating to around c 50BC (Brudenell 2015, 33). This could suggest an initial focus of settlement at Oakington Road, with later expansion towards the north, although middle Iron Age plainware does persist into the early Roman period (Morgan 2018, 59), and it is possible these differences instead reflect on functional aspects.

At both Oakington Road and Rampton Road West, activity appears to have continued into the first century AD, with little evidence for discontinuity in layout, although there are indications of changing function at Oakington Road. This comprises an apparent shift towards agricultural infields and a working area consisting of a single kiln and three ovens (Revell 2018, 131). It is possible that the focus of occupation shifted northwards towards Rampton Road West, where a range of early Roman features were noted in Trenches 5 and 7 (Atkins 2015, 25; Revell 2018, 132). As suggested by Revell, this could reflect changes in ownership (*ibid*), but it may also reflect a broader reorganization of the 'settlement zone' in the first century AD. Activity within both areas persisted into the second century AD, although there are further changes in the role of the enclosures at Oakington Road, with the earlier kiln and ovens falling out of use; the area continued to be associated with the processing of agricultural crops, with a number of querns recovered from this phase (see below). There is also evidence for an expansion of the site with further sub-division of the enclosures (Revell 2018, 137). The second century AD as a whole sees an expansion in settlement numbers across Cambridgeshire, indicative of increased agricultural exploitation and population growth (Smith 2016, 206, see also Scholma-Mason and Smith 2024).

Activity at both Oakington Road and Rampton Road West peaked in the third century AD, although in the case of the latter there is some indication within the pottery assemblage that the focus of occupation may have slightly shifted to the north-west (Anderson 2015, 36). The development of a possible 'satellite' farmstead at Rampton Road overlaps with this peak in activity and may be reflective of a broader expansion of the community in the later third century AD. Given the presence of domestic waste at this site, it is apparent that some occupation was taking place here, and it is possible that the unexcavated eastern sub-enclosures could have formed a further locus of occupation.

Enclosure 1 at Rampton Road remained in use well into the fourth century AD, although the fortunes of the principal settlement to the

south were more mixed. Ceramic data from Oakington Road suggest a decline in activity following the third century AD (Anderson 2018, Table 1), although both this site and Rampton Road West had coins minted in the latter half of the fourth century (see below). This suggests a possible contraction in levels of activity following the third century, with the farmstead operating on a somewhat reduced scale the fourth century AD. At Rampton Road it is unlikely that the site persisted much beyond the fourth century AD. The general absence of recuts (with the exception of Ditch 2), suggest that the enclosure ditches may have been fairly short-lived, although it should be noted that elements of the eastern half of the enclosure have not been excavated, and their chronology remains uncertain.

Activity in the post-Roman period is largely dominated by evidence for medieval and post-medieval agriculture, although at Rampton Road West, Saxon remains were recorded. These likely form part of the wider Saxon settlement across Cottenham, the core of which was located towards the north-east (see Discussion).

Having set out the broad chronological framework of the excavated sites within the Two Mill Field community, the following section turns to examine the role and function of the different focal points within this landscape.

6.2 UPSLOPE, DOWNSLOPE; ROMAN AGRICULTURE AT TWO MILL FIELD

As seen in the preceding section, the enclosed farmstead at Rampton Road probably represents a satellite farmstead to the larger settlement core to the south-west (Table 17). Given the close interrelationship of the sites to each other, the functional role of not only Rampton Road is considered, but also the data from both Oakington Road and Rampton Road West is drawn on to sketch a broader view of the agricultural activities taking place at Two Mill Field. This pattern of arable and pastoral farming is partly informed by the location of Two Mill Field on the drier 'upslope' areas, but as seen within the environmental data from Rampton Road, these areas were still subject to waterlogging. At Oakington Road some of the shifts in settlement location overtime could also have also been motivated by increasingly waterlogged conditions (Revell 2018, 137). The enclosures at the base of the slope (CHER 01787, CHER 11055) further to the north and west could have been subject to seasonal flooding, although the ditches may have aided in water management across this area. This remained a persistent issue into the nineteenth century AD, when the Catch Water Drain was dug across the edge of the ridge to aid managing water flow off the slope (Mackay 1908, 352). During the nineteenth century much of the 'downslope' area was classed as Fens, extending to the north-east towards the possible nucleated settlement at Bullocks Haste (VCH 1989, figure 4). These enclosures may have been employed seasonally with livestock moved out of these areas during the winter, when food resources would have been more restricted (Ausden et al. 2005, 323-4). It is possible that livestock were overwintered closer to the farmstead within a series of infields or paddocks, within these, livestock could have been fed using hay collected from nearby grassland meadows (VCH 1989).

Livestock within these areas, as shown by the faunal data, encompassed the principal domesticates of the period, cattle, sheep and pig. As indicated by the faunal data at both Oakington Road and Rampton Road, sheep were kept into adulthood, which could suggest that, whilst being butchered for meat, they were also being kept for wool, providing several clips before slaughter (Allen 2017, 116). Maltby noted that rural settlements often have higher percentages of adult sheep in the late Roman period, suggesting wool provisioning had become a primary concern for some farmers (2016, 796). There was no evidence for textile production on site, but this material could have been moved off site for processing and manufacturing (Smith 2017, 230). The exploitation of cattle was likely focused on meat, although the data from all three sites was equivocal, with no clear slaughter patterns. The presence of a single calf at Rampton Road may indicate onsite breeding, a pattern echoed at Rampton Road West and Oakington Road. During trial trenching at the latter, evidence for potentially larger breeds were noted, suggesting the taxa had been subject to stock improvement. Comparable evidence for stock improvement was noted at the villa at River Great Ouse, excavated as part of the A14 and at Inholmes (Site 19), located approximately 3km to the south-west (Scholma-Mason and Smith *forthcoming*) (Illus 9). Older animals were also recorded at both Oakington Road and Rampton Road, and were probably retained for traction, most likely ploughing arable fields (Revell 2018, 138). Horses may have also been used for traction (Allen 2017, 126), with low numbers recorded from each site. These showed a general absence of evidence for butchery, suggesting they were retained as working animals. Pigs were only noted at Oakington Road, predominantly within early Roman contexts (Deighton 2018, table 2).

At present, the provisional nature of the data from both Oakington Road and Rampton Road West, which (at the time of writing) have only been reported to assessment level, prohibits more detailed spatial analysis of the remains. Nevertheless, one point that emerges from this brief review is an apparent drop off in cattle during the late Roman period at Oakington Road. It is unclear whether this suggests a shift in the location of butchery activities, with Rampton Road presenting one possible location for these, although as noted the data for butchery was fairly limited from both Rampton Road and Rampton Road West. Nonetheless, the relatively low quantities of cattle over time, suggest that whilst these were kept on site and butchered, this may have formed a secondary activity, geared towards local consumption.

Arable cultivation was based around a series of staple crops, mainly spelt wheat and barley (cf. Lodwick 2017). This cultivation may have been located within some of the identified enclosures, with the ditches serving to exclude livestock from crops. It is probable that, owing to the drier condition's upslope, arable cultivation was restricted to this area, a trend that is observable into the nineteenth century (VCH 1989, figure 4). Cereal remains were noted at all three sites, with the Rampton Road assemblage comprising small and poorly preserved grains, although further quantities of cereals and chaff were noted from the trial trenching (Egan and Cronogue-Freeman 2017). Nevertheless, the presence of chaff fragments suggests cereal processing was taking place. The limited nature of the assemblage contrasts with data from Oakington Road where preliminary assessment shows that cereal remains were common

(Turner 2018, 124). Glume wheats and barley were prevalent, with the latter being dominant. Barley is typically interpreted as having been grown as fodder for animals, following Classical sources, which often portray the consumption of barley negatively (eg Polybius *Histories* 6, 23). Nonetheless, there is evidence for the consumption of barley in northern Britain not only by civilians but also the military (Cool 2006, 78). It is possible that bread made from spelt wheat was the preferred or ideal option, perhaps reflecting on aspects of identity and status (Cool 2006, 79). Barley in contrast may have been consumed by a percentage of the rural population, representing an inexpensive option and a potential point of continuity with earlier consumptive and agricultural practices (Scholma-Mason and Smith *forthcoming*).

Further evidence for crop processing comprised a number of querns, with a single example from Rampton Road and fragments of at least 25 rotary or saddle querns recovered from Oakington Road, reinforcing the impression of this area of the cropmark enclosure as forming a foci for cereal processing. Quern deposition at Oakington Road appears to peak in the late Roman period, comprising a number of Millstone Grit quern stones, although given the high levels of fragmentation the dimensions of these is uncertain (Valcarcel 2018, 91). At least one example was 211mm in diameter, but there are no indications of millstones, which are typically 500mm in diameter and are associated with more intensive processing through mechanical mills powered by animals, people, or water (Shaffrey 2022). The three ovens could have been associated with crop processing, being used to heat grain, or produce malted barley grain, which could be sold as a cash crop (Lodwick 2017, 61). Waste material deriving from crop processing could also have been repurposed as a fuel source, with samples of chaff being recovered from the single pottery kiln at Oakington Road.

The presence of a pottery kiln at Oakington Road suggests limited pottery production on site and is one of a number of first century kilns recorded across the region; it probably reflects the production of pottery to satisfy on site requirements. It is possible this role was later overtaken by the establishment and expansion of the Horningsea kilns located to the east in the parishes of Waterbeach and Milton (cf. Evans et al. 2017), although the relatively high incidence of unsourced wares could suggest the existence of as yet undiscovered kiln sites within the region (for a recent example see Sutton *forthcoming*). At the same site, evidence for iron smithing was noted, but this, as with many rural sites, appears to be geared towards fulfilling on site requirements, rather than production for a wider market.

In summary, the evidence from the excavated elements of Two Mill Field suggests a community practicing a mixed agricultural regime, perhaps with a slight emphasis towards arable cultivation and on-site processing. The scale of much of this activity is suggestive of subsistence farming, with a limited surplus being generated, although the scale of this is difficult to assess, given that only peripheral parts of the main settlement were excavated. Any surplus could have included wool clips which were moved off site, alongside crops and other animal products. This material could have been moved as part of surplus extracted for rents, tax, or exchange (cf. Bang 2008, for wider discussion). Spatially there is a possible focus of cereal processing towards Oakington, whilst butchery was occurring

across all three sites. Considering the data from Rampton Road there is no strong evidence to suggest that the site had a specialised role within the wider community; it is probable that domestic activity was taking place within the area and could represent further occupation areas required by an expanding population, or for farmhands working across the area. These questions of status and identity form the focus of the following section.

6.3 QUESTIONS OF IDENTITY; PEOPLE AND SOCIETY AT TWO MILL FIELD

From the multiple foci forming the community at Two Mill Field, material evidence for the inhabitants chiefly comprised a range of pottery types, with the bulk of the assemblage being formed of unsourced coarse wares, 77% of the total sherd count at Oakington Road (revell) and 74% of the total sherd count at Rampton Road West (Anderson 2015). The range of identified fabrics across all three sites was broadly similar, although finewares were more limited at Rampton Road, deriving from at least two vessels. These potential differences in composition could reflect on functional differences between the different areas, but this could simply be reflective of the principal focus of domestic activity lying within the larger cropmark complex. Within the latter there is evidence for small quantities of samian ware at Oakington Road (18 sherds in total; 8 South Gaulish; 6 East Gaulish; 4 Central Gaulish). The relative paucity of Continental imports could reflect on the relative status of the individuals, although it should be noted that only the peripheral elements of the settlement have been excavated. The presence of an enamelled lid from a mid-Roman seal box, could suggest an element of literacy on site, although these items could also be repurposed as pendants (Beveridge 2018, 111). Other small finds include an early second century AD spoon and two brooches. Further indications of the wider networks in which these sites operated is indicated by the coins with the majority again being recovered from Oakington Road, 26 in total, 8 of which were stratified. The pattern of coin loss at Oakington Road is typical of rural settlements, with few coins recovered pre-AD 260, with peaks in the AD 330s (Reece period 17) and AD 360s (Reece Period 19). The three coins from Rampton Road West overlap with this pattern, whilst the single Hadrianic issue from Rampton Road is an early outlier, but it is possible that this coin had remained in circulation for a while before deposition (see Finds).

More direct evidence for the people who lived and worked in the community is provided by the single burial at Rampton Road. Comprising the remains of an unsexed adult (SK1) it is, as discussed previously, it is unclear whether the individual was buried within the enclosure during its use or whether the burial post-dates it. No evidence for burial was noted at the other sites, but these could be located beyond the excavated areas. Rural cemeteries are typically located at the periphery of the settlement (Smith 2018, 243), although in some cases, as at Bar Hill 5, c 6km to the south-west, they could be incorporated within the settlement itself (Scholma-Mason 2024). The presence of single individuals within the settlement limits is not uncommon and finds parallel with recent examples of Roman burials excavated across the A14 (Scholma-Mason and Smith 2024). As noted by Smith, it is possible that individuals selected for this form of burial may have been specially selected as few farmstead communities formally buried their deceased (2018, 247).

On present data it is difficult to critique further the status and identity of SK1. Isotope analysis suggests a largely terrestrial diet but given the incidence of fish and marine molluscs on site it is possible that these formed a part of their overall diet, though it cannot be stated for certain that the Rampton Road fish remains are derived from food waste (see Animal Bone). The consumption of marine or riverine resources at the site could be reflective of its position near the wider Fenlands (for parallel see Keaveney and Parks 2013, 388), although Cool has suggested that fish could have been regarded as a luxury commodity (2006, 105). Other possible 'high-status' foodstuffs include deer, which was noted in very small quantities at Oakington Road (a single ulna and mandible) (cf. Cool 2006, 114).

In summary, the data for reconstructing the identity and status of those occupying Two Mill Field in the Roman period is limited, but this view may be in part due to only the peripheral elements of the main settlement having been excavated. The presence of local pottery types illustrates the degree to which the community was integrated into local networks, the nature of which are further considered in the following section.

6.4 'SMALL WORLDS', WIDER NETWORKS; THE CONTEXT OF TWO MILL FIELD

The Roman-period community at Two Mill Field formed part of a dense landscape of rural settlement, comprising a range of farmsteads, nucleated settlements, and villas (cf. Scholma-Mason and Smith forthcoming for an overview) (Illus 9). The community at Two Mill Field was connected to this wider landscape through a probable north-east to south-west aligned trackway which ran through the site (Lees 2015, 7). This purported trackway is believed to represent a minor Roman road, running from the A14 through Oakington to West Wick, via Cottenham and then to the nucleated settlement at Bullock Haste on the Car Dyke (ibid). The nucleated settlement at Bullocks Haste, located c 3km to the north-east is one of two such sites located in close proximity to Two Mill Field, with the second being located within the Northstowe area, 3km to the south-west (cf. Aldred and Collins *forthcoming*). Both nucleated settlements could easily be reached on foot, with the journey probably taking less than an hour. The relative proximity of these sites to each other illustrates the relatively high density of settlement across Cambridgeshire during the Roman period (Evans et al. 2023).

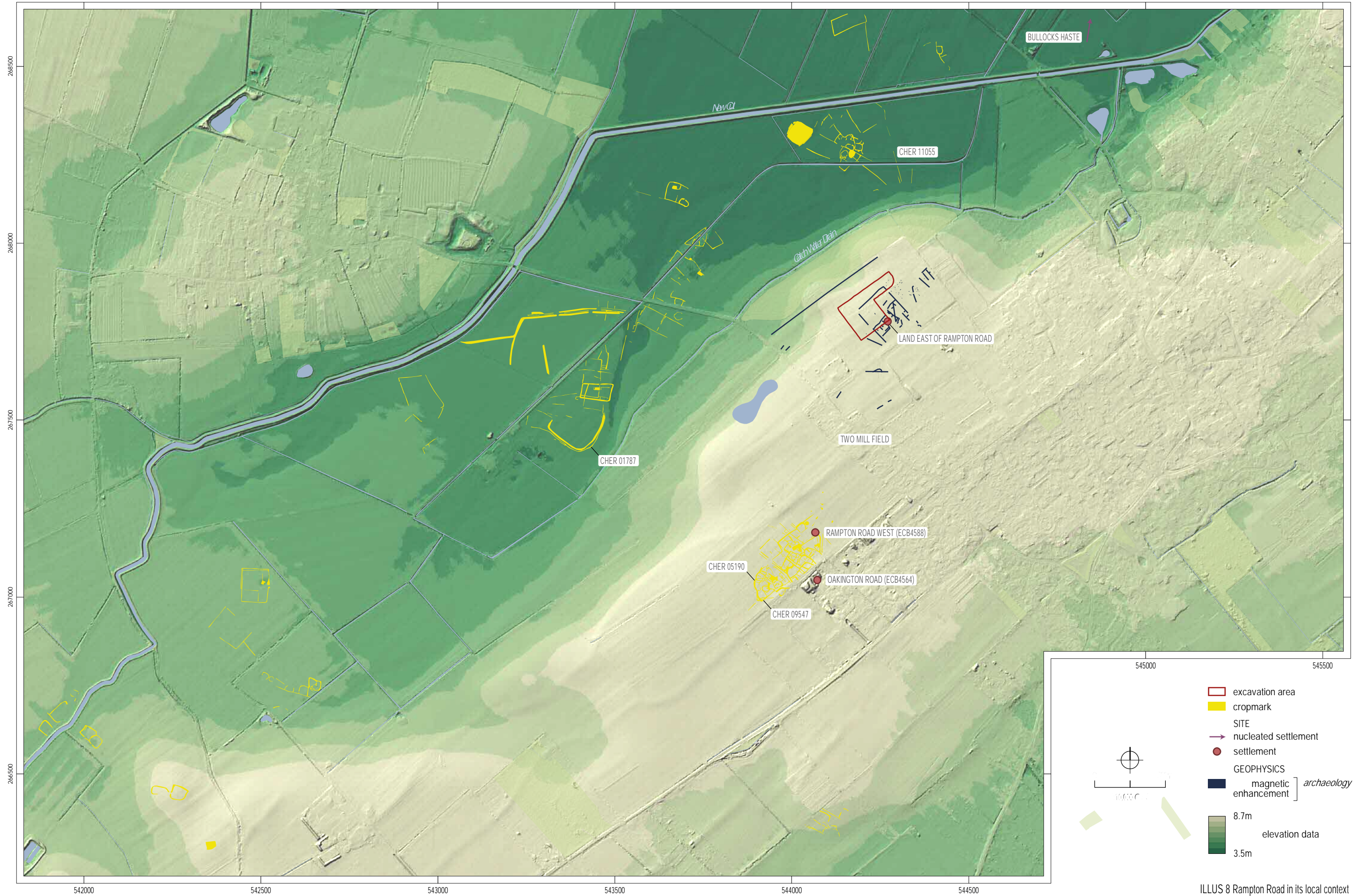
The nucleated settlement at Bullocks Haste is largely known through aerial photography, but limited excavation has taken place across the site (Clarke 1949, see also Hall 1996 for review). The neighbouring farmstead at Twenty Pence Lane has, however, seen recent excavation (Williams et al. 2016). The presence of a possible stylus at Twenty Pence Lane suggests, as at Two Mill Field, a possible degree of literacy, which may have been informed by its proximity to the nucleated settlement. Bullocks Haste itself comprised multiple rectilinear enclosures and trackways, associated with a wide range of finds, including a probable statue of Marcus Aurelius (MCB6731).

As attested by the finds, including a number of second century AD coins (eg MCB6496), the site is likely to have been occupied from at least the second century AD, with its development probably being closely linked to the Old Tillage/ Car Dyke, which formed a key part of the riverine network in the region (cf. Evans et al. 2017 for an overview). The proximity of the settlement to the canal may suggest a role as a transshipment hub, echoing the function of Camp Ground to the north-west (Evans 2013). To the south-west at Northstowe, evidence for a possible market was recorded (Aldred and Collins *forthcoming*), which given its relative proximity to Two Mill Field, could have provided a second possible destination for materials produced at the farmstead.

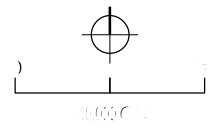
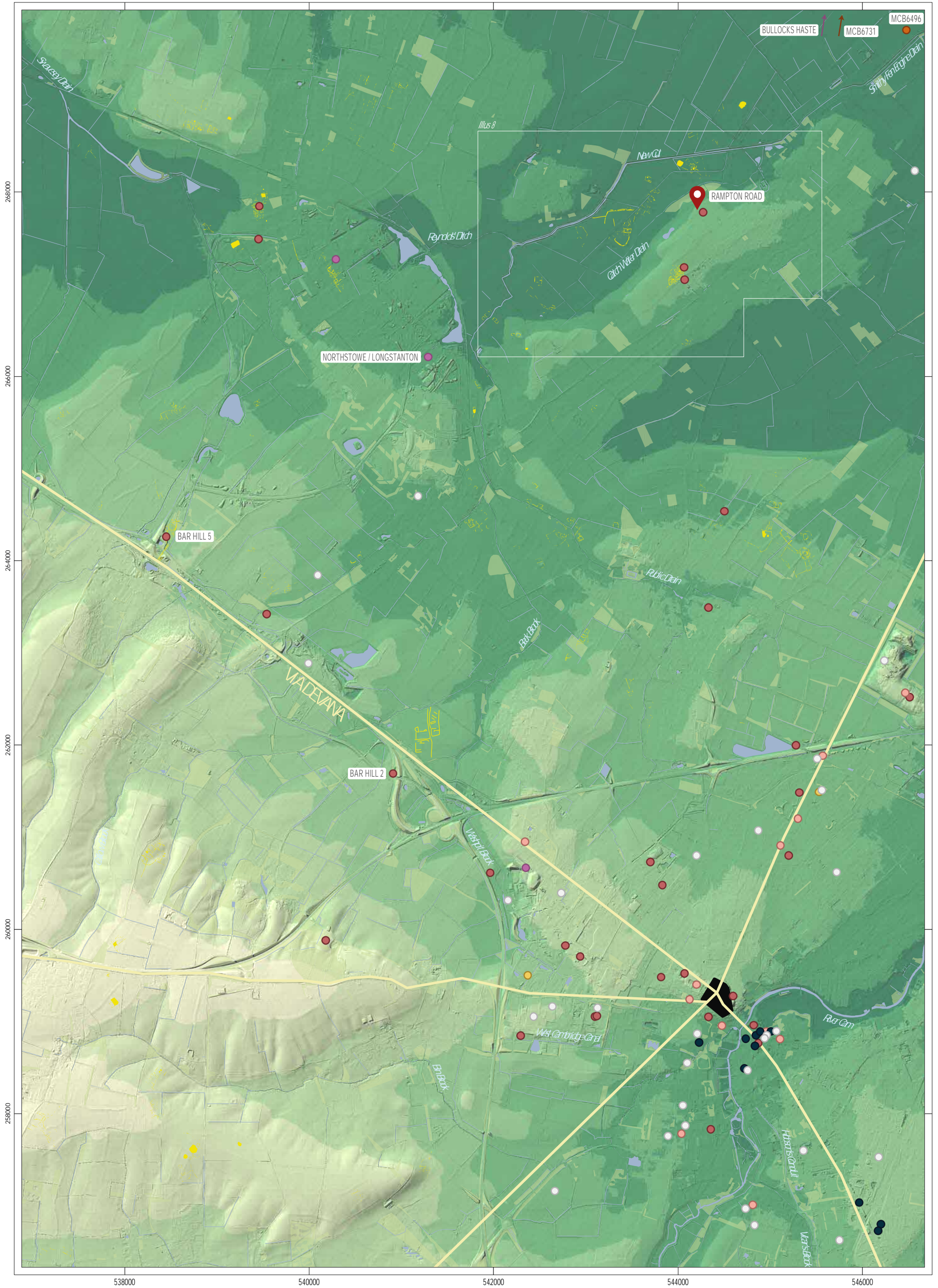
The varying fortunes of the community at Two Mill Field could have been influenced by these wider relationships, the Car Dyke appears to have been abandoned by the late fourth century AD (Evans et al. 2017, 7), which may have led to some readjustment of socio-economic networks in this period, with a shift towards smaller localised networks and subsistence (see Gerrard 2013, Chp 3). These changes could also have been influenced by environmental conditions, with ground conditions potentially being one mitigating factor. Despite the decline of the Roman-period community, Two Mill Field continued to form a focus for arable cultivation into the Saxon period and beyond. These later aspects are reviewed in the following and final section of this discussion.

6.5 POSTSCRIPT; TWO MILL FIELD BEYOND THE ROMANS

During the early to middle Saxon period there is evidence for occupation activity towards the western end of Rampton Road West, contrasting with the other foci within Two Mill Field. At present it is unclear if this Saxon activity represents continuity from the Roman period or a 'new' foundation in the early to middle Saxon period (dating is currently based on sherds of largely undiagnostic early to middle Saxon pottery sherds; cf. Atkins 2015). The development of this farmstead is probably contemporary with the expansion of Saxon settlement to the north-east under modern Cottenham (Mortimer 2000). This village saw significant expansion into the medieval period, becoming one of the largest villages of the period (*VCH* 1989, Hall 1976, 137). As of AD 1086, it had 60 tenants and in AD 1279 twice that number of landholders (ibid). Despite the impact of the Black Death in the fourteenth century AD, the population continued to expand into the post-medieval period, with the surrounding areas forming part of the agricultural hinterland. Arable cultivation was, up until the twentieth century, confined to the narrow ridge between Rampton Drift and the church, encompassing the area of Two Mill Field. Two Mill Field was defined in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century and was one of three fields which replaced four earlier fields, deriving its name from two windmills which were in operation in the seventeenth century (*VCH* 1989). These fields remained in operation into the nineteenth century, with most of the recorded ridge and furrow at Two Mills Field relating to this agricultural activity.



ILLUS 8 Rampton Road in its local context



- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| excavation area | Roman road | SITE | nucleated settlement | villa | 60.0m |
| Roman Cambridge | | find spot | religious & ritual | | 6.5m |
| cropmark | | industrial | settlement | | |

ILLUS 9 Rampton Road in its wider context

7 CONCLUSION

The results from Rampton Road provide insights into the development of a larger dispersed community within Two Mill Field during the Roman period. This community comprised a core area defined by an enclosure complex, the peripheral elements of which were excavated at Rampton Road West and Oakington Road. The enclosed farmstead at Rampton Road possibly represents a later Roman expansion of this site beyond its core. The cropmarks 'downslope', although undated, could represent a further element of this community, reflecting seasonally exploited areas of pasture and hay meadows. The community practiced a mixed agricultural regime, with evidence for crop processing being focussed within Oakington Road. The function of the site at Rampton Road may have encompassed arable and pastoral roles, with some indication for occupation, butchery, and crop processing on site. The final phases of this 'satellite' farmstead dated to the later fourth century AD, when there is some evidence for slight decline in the main settlement focus to the south-west. The Two Mill Field community, in turn, formed part of a larger landscape of Roman settlement, with larger nucleated settlements lying just to the north and south.

Following the later fourth century AD, it is unclear if the Rampton Road site was wholly abandoned and given that portions of the enclosure remain unexcavated it is possible that fifth century occupation is located within this area. There is evidence of early to middle Saxon occupation at Rampton Road West, but as noted it is unclear if this represents continuous activity with the Roman phase. Throughout the medieval and post-medieval period, the site at Two Mill Field formed part of the wider agricultural landscape associated with the village of Cottenham, which was one of the largest medieval villages within Cambridgeshire. The site at Two Mill Field has now come full circle with a return to domestic and occupational activities along the ridge, adding one further chapter to the rich and varied history of this area.

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9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register, with post-excavation groups and phases

CONTEXT	PARENT	GROUP	LAND USE	PHASE	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	VOL (M ³)	ORIENTATION	DESCRIPTION
0001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0003	0003	—	—	Post-medieval	1	0.4	0.19	0.076	NE-SW	Modern feature
0004	0003	—	—	Post-medieval	1	0.4	0.19	—	NE-SW	As above
0005	0005	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.55	0.1	0.155	NE-SW	Base of hedgerow
0006	0005	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.55	0.1	—	NE-SW	Fill of above
0007	0007	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1	0.1	0.1	—	Base of hedgerow
0008	0007	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1	0.1	—	N	Fill of above
0009	0009	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.29	0.13	0.1677	N-S	Cut of a furrow
0010	0009	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.29	0.13	—	N-S	Fill of above
0011	0011	—	—	Post-medieval	1	2.91	0.08	0.2328	N-S	Cut of a furrow
0012	0011	—	—	Post-medieval	1	2.91	0.08	—	N-S	Fill of above
0013	0013	7	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.6	0.5	0.8	N-S	Cut of ditch
0014	0013	7	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.6	0.25	—	NW-SE	Fill of above
0015	0013	7	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.6	0.25	—	NW-SE	Upper fill of ditch
0016	0016	6	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.9	0.25	0.225	NW-SE	Terminus
0017	0016	6	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1	0.25	—	NW-SE	Fill of terminus
0018	0016	6	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1	0.25	—	NW-SE	Fill of terminus
0019	0019	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.43	0.67	1.6281	NE-SW	Cut of enclosure ditch
0020	0019	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	—	0.2	—	NW-SE	Primary fill
0021	0019	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.43	0.36	—	NW-SE	Middle fill of ditch
0022	0019	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.1	0.25	—	NW-SE	Upper fill of enclosure ditch
0023	0023	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.5	0.63	0.945	NW-SE	Cut of enclosure ditch
0024	0023	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.63	0.11	—	NW-SE	Primary fill
0025	0023	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	—	0.2	—	NW-SE	Middle fill of ditch
0026	0023	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.51	0.19	—	NW-SE	Upper fill of ditch
0027	0027	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.68	0.52	0.8736	NW-SE	Cut of enclosure ditch
0028	0027	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.2	0.25	—	NW-SE	Upper fill of ditch
0029	0027	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.2	0.45	—	NW-SE	Primary fill of enclosure ditch
0030	0030	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.7	0.45	1.215	NW-SE	Cut of enclosure ditch
0031	0030	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.7	0.45	—	NW-SE	Fill of enclosure ditch
0032	0062	—	Burial	Roman	—	—	—	—	NE-SW	Inhumation

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CONTEXT	PARENT	GROUP	LAND USE	PHASE	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	VOL (M³)	ORIENTATION	DESCRIPTION
0033	0033	5	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.92	0.54	0.4968	NW-SE	Cut of internal ditch
0034	0033	5	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.92	0.44	—	NW-SE	Cut of internal ditch
0035	0035	4	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.34	0.28	0.3752	NW-SE	Cut of internal ditch
0036	0035	4	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.34	0.28	—	NW-SE	Fill of internal ditch
0037	0037	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	4.6	0.57	2.622	NE-SW	Cut of outer enclosure ditch
0038	0038	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.78	0.16	0.2848	N-S	Cut of furrow
0039	0038	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.78	0.16	—	N-S	Fill of furrow
0040	0037	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2	0.57	—	NE-SW	Fill of outer enclosure ditch
0041	0037	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.5	0.53	—	NE-SW	Fill of outer enclosure ditch
0042	0037	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.2	0.22	—	NE-SW	Fill of outer enclosure ditch
0043	0043	—	—	Post-medieval	1	2.45	0.1	0.245	NW-SE	Cut of furrow above 0034
0044	0043	—	—	Post-medieval	1	2.45	0.1	—	NW-SE	Fill of furrow above 0034
0045	0045	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.98	0.47	0.4606	SW-NE	Relationship slot
0046	0045	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.96	0.25	—	NW-SE	NE-SW enclosure ditch with relationship slot with 0049
0047	0045	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.98	0.26	—	NW-SE	As above
0048	0048	4	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.3	0.15	0.045	NW-SE	—
0049	0048	4	Enclosure 1	Roman	0.22	0.55	0.15	—	NW-SE	Fill of NW-SE ditch
0050	0050	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.28	0.45	0.576	—	Cut of enclosure ditch
0051	0050	—	—	Post-medieval	1	1.1	0.13	—	NW-SE	Furrow
0052	0052	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.13	0.6	0.678	NW-SE	Cut of enclosure ditch
0053	0052	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.13	0.5	—	NW-SE	Fill of enclosure ditch
0054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0055	0055	2	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.44	0.86	1.2384	NW-SE	Cut of outer enclosure ditch
0056	0055	2	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.42	0.82	—	NW-SE	Fill of outer enclosure ditch
0057	0057	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.58	0.55	0.869	NW-SE	Primary cut
0058	0057	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.52	0.46	—	NW-SE	Primary fill
0059	0057	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.55	0.58	—	NW-SE	Primary fill
0060	0060	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.11	0.46	0.5106	NE_SW	Cut of inner enclosure ditch
0061	0060	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.11	0.46	—	NE_SW	Fill of inner enclosure ditch
0062	0062	—	Burial	Roman	1	1.5	0.2	0.3	NE_SW	—
0063	0063	—	—	Roman	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.162	—	Redeposited from TT

CONTEXT	PARENT	GROUP	LAND USE	PHASE	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	VOL (M ³)	ORIENTATION	DESCRIPTION
0064	0063	—	—	Roman	1.85	0.3	0.6	—	NE-SW	Fill of inner enclosure ditch
0065	0065	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
0066	0065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0067	0067	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	3.1	0.56	1.736	NW-SE	Cut of outer enclosure ditch
0068	0067	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.84	0.7	—	NW-SE	Fill/slumping
0069	0067	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.75	0.46	—	NW-SE	Fill/slumping
0070	0067	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	—	0.49	—	NW-SE	Basal fill above slumping
0071	0067	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.6	0.51	—	NW-SE	Upper/secondary fill below 001
0072	0072	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	2.3	2.2	0.76	3.8456	NW-SE	Cut of outer enclosure ditch at corner
0073	0072	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	2.3	2	0.8	—	NW-SE	Secondary fill of ditch
0074	0072	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	2.3	1.15	0.3	—	NW-SE	Primary fill of ditch
0075	0075	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1	0.3	0.3	—	Sondage 2
0076	0075	3	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1	0.3	—	—	As above
0077	0077	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.82	0.64	1.8048	NE-SW	Cut of outer enclosure ditch
0078	0077	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	2.82	0.64	—	NE-SW	Fill of outer enclosure ditch
0079	0079	2	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.03	0.32	0.3296	NW-SE	First recut of outer enclosure
0080	0079	2	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.03	0.32	—	NW-SE	Fill of above
0081	0081	2	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	0.94	0.3	0.282	NW-SE	Second recut/upper cut of outer enclosure ditch
0082	0081	2	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.04	0.3	—	NW-SE	Fill of second/upper recut of outer enclosure ditch
0083	0083	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.27	0.55	0.6985	NW-SE	Primary cut of outer enclosure ditch
0084	0083	1	Enclosure 1	Roman	1	1.27	0.55	—	NW-SE	Fill of primary cut of outer enclosure

Appendix 1.2 Drawing register

DRAWING	DESCRIPTION
1	South-east facing section of inner enclosure ditch showing contexts [0013], (0014) and (0015).
2	South-west facing section of inner enclosure ditch showing contexts [0019], (0020), (0021) and (0022).
3	South-east facing section of a terminus showing contexts [0016], (0017) and (0018).
4	South-west facing section of inner enclosure ditch showing contexts [0023], (0024), (0025) and (0026).
5	South-west facing section of inner enclosure ditch showing contexts [0027], (0028) and (0029).
6	South-east facing section of outer enclosure ditch near north-west corner showing contexts [0037], (0040), (0041) and (0042).
7	North-west facing section against the south baulk in the inner enclosure showing contexts [0033], (0034)

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIGITAL	PRIMARY CONTEXT	OTHER CONTEXTS	DESCRIPTION	FACING
26	657	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	SE facing section	SE
27	658	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	SE facing section	SE
28	659	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	NE facing section	NW
29	660	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	NE facing section	NW
30	661	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	NE facing section	NW
31	662	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	NE facing section	NW
32	663	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	NE facing section	NW
33	664	[0013]	(0014), (0015)	NE facing section	NW
34	665	[0019]	—	SW facing	SW
35	666	[0019]	—	SW facing section	SW
36	667	[0019]	—	NW facing gen shot	SW
37	668	[0019]	—	NW facing gen shot	NW
38	669	[0019]	—	Plan shot	NW
39	670	[0016]	(0017), (0018)	Facing section	—
40	671	[0016]	(0017), (0018)	Facing section	—
41	672	[0016]	(0017), (0018)	Facing section	—
42	673	[0016]	(0017), (0018)	Facing section	—
43	674	[0016]	(0017), (0018)	Facing section	—
44	675	human skull	—	—	—
45	676	—	—	—	—
46	677	—	—	—	—
47	678	[0023]	[0024], [0025], [0026]	SW facing section	SW
48	679	[0023]	[0024], [0025], [0026]	SW facing section	SW
49	680	[0023]	[0024], [0025], [0026]	SW facing section	SW
50	681	—	—	—	—
51	682	—	—	—	—
52	683	[0027]	—	—	SW
53	684	[0027]	—	—	SW
54	685	[0027]	—	—	NE
55	686	[0030]	—	Section	SW
56	687	[0030]	—	Area	SW
57	688	[0030]	—	Area	NW
58	689	—	—	—	—

PHOTO	DIGITAL	PRIMARY CONTEXT	OTHER CONTEXTS	DESCRIPTION	FACING	PHOTO	DIGITAL	PRIMARY CONTEXT	OTHER CONTEXTS	DESCRIPTION	FACING
59	690	—	—	—	—	96	812	—	—	Gen shot	N
60	691	—	—	—	—	97	813	45	48	SW facing	NE
61	692	—	—	—	—	98	814	48	—	NW facing	SE
62	693	—	—	—	—	99	815	—	—	NW facing	SE
63	694	—	—	—	—	100	816	45	—	SE facing section	NW
64	695	—	—	—	—	101	817	45	—	NE facing section	SW
65	696	SKELETON	—	—	—	102	818	45	48	Plan shot	SW
66	697	SKELETON	—	—	—	103	819	45	48	Plan	SW
67	783	—	—	NE facing section	—	104	820	45	48	Plan	NW
68	784	[0033]	—	—	SE	105	821	50	—	NW facing section	SE
69	785	[0033]	—	—	SE	106	822	50	—	NW facing section	SE
70	786	[0033]	—	1	SE	107	823	50	52	NW facing section	SW
71	787	[0033]	—	1	SE	108	824	50	52	NW facing section	SW
72	788	[0033]	—	1	SE	109	825	50	52	NW facing section	SW
73	789	[0033]	—	2	SE	110	826	50	52	NW facing section	SW
74	790	[0033]	—	3	SE	111	827	50	52	SE facing section	NW
75	791	[0033]	—	3	SE	112	828	50	52	SE facing section	NW
76	792	[0033]	—	Plan shot	SW	113	829	52	—	SW facing section	NE
77	793	—	—	Plan shot	NW	114	830	52	—	SW facing section	NE
78	794	—	—	NE facing section	SE	115	831	50	52	Plan	W
79	795	—	—	NS end	SE	116	832	50	52	Plan	NW
80	796	—	—	Mid-shot	SE	117	833	50	52	Plan	SE
81	797	—	—	—	SE	118	834	—	—	Section	NW
82	798	—	—	SW	SE	119	835	—	—	Section	NW
83	799	—	—	End [0037]	NW	120	836	—	—	Section	NW
84	800	—	—	—	NW	121	837	—	—	Section	NW
85	801	—	—	—	NW	122	838	—	—	Section	NW
86	802	—	—	—	NW	123	839	—	—	Plan	NE
87	803	—	—	—	NE	124	840	—	—	Section	NW
88	804	—	—	—	NW	125	841	—	—	Section	NW
89	805	—	—	—	NW	126	842	—	—	Section	NW
90	806	—	—	—	NW	127	843	—	—	Section	NW
91	VOID	—	—	—	—	128	844	60	—	Gen shot	NE
92	VOID	—	—	—	—	129	845	60	—	SW facing section	NE
93	809	—	—	Gen shot	NW	130	846	60	—	SW facing section	NE
94	810	—	—	Section shot	NW	131	847	60	—	SW facing section	NE
95	811	—	—	Plan shot	NW	132	848	60	—	Plan shot	NW

PHOTO	DIGITAL	PRIMARY CONTEXT	OTHER CONTEXTS	DESCRIPTION	FACING	PHOTO	DIGITAL	PRIMARY CONTEXT	OTHER CONTEXTS	DESCRIPTION	FACING
133	849	60	—	NE facing shot	SW	155	870	—	—	Plan of relationship slot	NW
134	850	60	—	NE facing shot	SW						
135	851	60	—	Plan shot	SE	156	871	—	—	Sondage 2	NW
136	852	60	—	Plan shot	NE	157	872	—	—	Sondage 2	NW
137	853	—	—	Sondage	S	158	873	[0075]	—	SW facing section	NE
138	854	67	—	NW facing section	SE	159	874	—	—	SE facing section	NW
139	855	67	—	NW facing section	—	160	875	—	—	Detail	NW
140	856	67	—	SW facing section	NW	161	876	—	—	NE facing section	SW
141	857	67	—	SW facing section	NW	162	877	—	—	Detail	SW
142	858	67	—	Plan shot	SW	163	878	—	—	NW facing section - natural	SE
143	859	67	—	SE facing section	NW	164	879	—	—	NW facing section - natural	SE
144	860	67	—	SE facing section	—						
145	861	67	—	SE facing section	—	165	880	—	—	NW facing section - natural	SE
146	862	67	—	NW facing section	SE	166	881	—	—	NW facing section - natural	SE
147	863	67	—	Plan shot	—						
148	863	[063]	64	Cut and fill of feature	S	167	882	—	—	Plan	NW
149	864	—	—	—	—	168	883	—	—	Section	—
150	865	—	—	Sec. of relationship slot	NW	169	884	—	—	Section	—
151	866	—	—	Sec. of relationship slot	NW	170	885	—	—	Plan	—
152	867	—	—	Sec. of relationship slot	NE	171	886	—	—	Plan	—
153	868	—	—	Sec. of relationship slot	SE	172	887	[0079]	80	Section	NW
						173	888	81	82	Section of ditch	NW
154	869	—	—	Plan of relationship slot	NE	174	889	82	84	—	NW
						175	890	—	—	Gen shot of ditch	E
						176	891	—	—	Gen shot of ditch	W

Appendix 1.4 Sample register

SAMPLE	BUCKETS	CONTEXT	NOTES
1	—	28	Top fill of ditch [0027]
2	—	32	Sample from around skull of sk001
3	—	32	Sample from base of skull sk001
4	—	32	Sample from abdominal area of sk001
5	—	70	Findings of basal fill in central area
6	—	71	Findings of secondary fill, shells within
7	—	71	Same as previous, less shells, new sides
8	—	64	Fill of rounded bottom ditch
9	—	73	Upper full of [0072] - animal bone
10	—	78	Fill of [0072].
11	2	51	Fill of furrow
12	—	53	Fill of Roman ditch enclosure 0052. clayey findings
13	4	61	Fill of [0060].
14	2	46	Primary fill of [0045]
15	2	49	Primary fill of [0048]
16	2	36	Primary fill of [0035]

SAMPLE	BUCKETS	CONTEXT	NOTES
17	2	34	Primary fill of [0033]
18	4	25	Fill of [0023].
19	4	20	Fill of [0019] - secondary fill
20	2	15	Secondary fill of [0013]
21	2	14	Primary fill of [0013]
22	2	18	Secondary fill of [0016].
23	2	17	Primary fill of [0016].
24	1	59	Fill of [0057].
25	1	58	Fill of [0057].
26	2	56	Fill of [0057]
27	1	42	Fill of [0037]
28	1	40	Fill of [0037]
29	2	41	Fill of [0037]
30	2	80	Fill of [0079].
31	2	82	Fill of [0081].
32	2	84	Primary fill at [0083].

APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Appendix 2.1 Plant remains

CONTEXT	28	32	32	32	70	71	71	73	78	51	53	61	46	49	36	34	25	20	15	14	18	17	59	58	56	42	40	41	80	82	84		
SAMPLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
GROUP					1	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	3	4	1	5	6	3	7	3	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1		
FEATURE	0027	0062	0062	0062	0067	0067	0067	0072	0077	0050	0052	0060	0045	0048	0037	0033	0016	0019	0013	0019	0016	0016	0057	0057	0055	0037	0037	0037	0079	0081	0083		
INTERPRETATION																																	
	FILL OF DITCH	BURIAL CUT	BURIAL CUT	BURIAL CUT	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF FURROW	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF TERMINUS	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF TERMINUS	FILL OF TERMINUS	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH		
Sample Vol (l)	40	20	10	10	40	20	20	50	40	20	40	40	20	20	20	20	40	40	20	20	20	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	20	20	20		
Flot Vol (ml)	80	0	0	0	30	10	10	100	30	5	30	40	10	5	5	5	1000	1000	100	200	200	100	5	5	5	5	5	15	5	10	10		
Sufficient for AMS?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
CEREAL																																	
Cereal indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	R (1)	R (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-
Hordeum vulgare	Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (5)	-	R (1)	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Triticum sp.	Wheat	-	-	-	-	R (2)	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	R (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Triticum sp.	Wheat	R (1)	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (3)	R (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Triticum cf. dicoccum	Emmer wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	R (1)	R (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Triticum aestivum/ compactum	Bread/ club wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Triticum spelta	Spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	R (3)	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHAFF																																	
Spikelet fork	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
glume base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spelt glume base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHARRED PLANT REMAINS																																	
Bromus sp.	Brome grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brassica sp./ Sinapis sp.	Cabbage/Mustard	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poaceae	Grass	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UNCHARRED PLANT REMAINS																																	
cf. Alisma sp.	Water plantain	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brassica sp.	Cabbage	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carex spp.	Sedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chenopodium sp./ Atriplex sp.	Goosefoot	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	R (1)	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cirsium arvense	Thistle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood endocarp	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Picris echioides	Bristly ox-tongue	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papaver sp.	Poppy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CONTEXT		28	32	32	32	70	71	71	73	78	51	53	61	46	49	36	34	25	20	15	14	18	17	59	58	56	42	40	41	80	82	84		
SAMPLE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
GROUP						1	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	3	4	1	5	6	3	7	3	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1		
FEATURE		0027	0062	0062	0062	0067	0067	0067	0072	0077	0050	0052	0060	0045	0048	0037	0033	0016	0019	0013	0019	0016	0016	0057	0057	0055	0037	0037	0037	0079	0081	0083		
INTERPRETATION		FILL OF DITCH	BURIAL CUT	BURIAL CUT	BURIAL CUT	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF FURROW	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH		
Poaceae	Grass	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Potamogeton sp.	Pond weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Persicaria cf hydropiper	Water-pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rubus sp.	Bramble	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R(1)	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved speedwell	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Root nodules		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	O	O	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOLLUSCS																																		
Terrestrial																																		
Helicidae		-	-	-	-	F	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vallonia sp.		-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo cf. pygmaea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Oxychilus sp.		-	-	-	-	-	-	O	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	
Freshwater																																		
cf. Bithynia sp.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	
Planorbis sp.		-	-	-	-	O	R	-	D	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	
cf. Lymnea peregra		-	-	-	-	-	R(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ostracod		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marine																																		
indet		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	R(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHARCOAL																																		
Charcoal >4mm	Qty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charcoal <4mm	Qty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R(1)	-	-	
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Oak		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-oak		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roundwood		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER																																		
Plant stems		-	-	-	-	-	-	O	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Modern roots and/ Bracken (as % of whole flot)		98	-	-	-	30	80	80	-	20	90	-	98	100	70	50	90	90	95	95	95	99	90	99	99	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	
Wood fragments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CONTEXT	28	32	32	32	70	71	71	73	78	51	53	61	46	49	36	34	25	20	15	14	18	17	59	58	56	42	40	41	80	82	84
SAMPLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
GROUP					1	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	3	4	1	5	6	3	7	3	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
FEATURE	0027	0062	0062	0062	0067	0067	0067	0072	0077	0050	0052	0060	0045	0048	0037	0033	0016	0019	0013	0019	0016	0016	0057	0057	0055	0037	0037	0037	0079	0081	0083
INTERPRETATION	FILL OF DITCH	BURIAL CUT	BURIAL CUT	BURIAL CUT	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF FURROW	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH	FILL OF DITCH
Earth worm capsule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puparia	R	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred vesicular material	-	R (2)	-	R (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-

Scale of abundance: R = rare (0-5), O = occasional (6-15), F = frequent (16-50), A = abundant (51-200), D = Dominant (>200)

*Charcoal: fragments >4 mm in all dimensions may be sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Material from Sample 8 ((0063), [0064]) has been discounted from the following analysis owing to it being associated with the backfill of ditch [1407], excavated during the trial trench phase of works. Whilst a concentration of cereal grain (10 grains) was present, comprising five spelt grains, four wheat grains and one indeterminate cereal grain, these cannot be securely related to the Roman phases of activity. "

Appendix 2.2 Faunal data tables

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PRES	FRAGMENTS	WEIGHT (G)	COUNTABLE																AGEABLE		MEASURABLE		BUTCHERY	GNAWING	BURNT BONE		COMMENTS					
								LARGE MAMMAL	MEDIUM MAMMAL	SMALL MAMMAL	VERY SMALL MAMMAL	EQUID	CATTLE		CAPRINE		BIRD	MOUSE/VOLE/SHREW	MOLE	AMPHIBIAN	HERPETILE	INDET SMALL VERT	FISH	EQUID	CATTLE	SHEEP/GOAT	EQUID			CATTLE	SHEEP/GOAT		I	I	WGT	CONDITION	NO OF FRAGMENTS
								BONE	BONE	BONE	BONE	TEETH	MANDIBLE	BONE	TEETH	MANDIBLE	HORNCORE	BONE	TEETH	MANDIBLE	BONE	BONE	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	BONE			BONE	ALL		ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
4	—	Fill of drain [0003]	0003		poor	5	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indeterminate fragments
14	21	Fill of ditch [0013]	0013		poor	3	0.1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Frog/toad: humerus		
15	—	Fill of ditch [0013]	0013		mod	129	1576	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle: heavily fragmented skull and maxillary teeth and mandible- M3 erupting, M2, M1, dp4, P3 (P2 lost). Calf metatarsal shaft fragment with fine cut marks. Caprine: mandible (M3 (g), M2, M1, P4, P3 (P2 lost); distal tibia shaft. MM1: long bone shaft fragments		
15	20	Fill of ditch [0013]	0013		mod	24	3	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sheep/goat incisor; rodent incisor; small mammal caudal vertebrae; frog/toad rad/uln; unidentified fish fragments	
17	23	Fill of terminus [0016]	0016		mod	13	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Medium mammal 1 long bone fragment; rodent incisor	
18	22	Fill of terminus [0016]	0016		poor-Good	2	5	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indet large and medium mammal bone	
20	19	Fill of ditch [0019]	0019		mod	9	16	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Frequent frog/toad bones inc common frog (Rana temporaria). Rat-sized atlas	
20	—	Fill of ditch [0019]	0019		mod	17	24	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caprine: calcaneus (tuber fused), ulna fragment. Large mammal: fragments of thoracic vertebra. Medium mammal: rib, long bone shaft fragments	
21	—	Fill of ditch [0019]	0019	3	mod	28	271	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle: sacrum (unfused), rib; Caprine: mandible (M3 at tooth wear stage f, astragalus, scapula fragments, metacarpal, tibia, humerus, radius and ulna fragment and 2 x horncore fragments.	
22	—	Fill of ditch [0019]	0019	3	good	7	28	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle: incisor. Caprine: reconstructed mandible M3, (M2 lost), M1, (P4 lost) P3, P2. Medium mammal rib fragment
25	18	Fill of ditch [0023]	0023	3	mod	48	167	3	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle proximal femur- epiphysis unfused. Small mammal rib. Large mammal skull frags. Medium mammal long bone and heavily fragmented vertebra fragments. Mouse/vole humerus, pelvis, small rat-sized calcaneus. Frog/toad post cranial bones
26	—	Fill of ditch [0023]	0023	3	Mod	3	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fragmented cattle mandible
28	—	Fill of ditch [0027]	0027	3	mod	26	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle: reconstructed mandible M3 (erupted, broken), (M2 lost), M1, P4, P3, (P2 lost). Caprine: Lower third molar
28	1	Fill of ditch [0027]	0027	3	Mod-poor	31	20	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle P2; MM1 Long bone fragment; frog/toad postcranial bones, poorly preserved
31	—	Fill of ditch [0030]	0030	3	mod	65	638	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Horse- distal tibia fragment, fused. Cattle axis fragment, carpal, phalanx 2, radius (proximal chewed) P4 (f) removed for C14 dating. Large mammal bones: distal femur and humerus - condyles and trochlea fragments - abraded. The rest are mainly freshly broken long bone shaft fragments, probably parts of these long bones.
34	—	Fill of ditch [0033]	0033	5	mod	39	262	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle: thoracic vertebra. Large mammal: lumbar vertebra (probably also cattle) and rib. Additional vertebra and rib fragments probably parts of these three bones
34	17	Fill of ditch [0033]	0033	5	good	36	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Small mammal tibia and caudal vert; frog/toad inc common frog

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PRES	FRAGMENTS	WEIGHT (G)	COUNTABLE																	AGEABLE			MEASURABLE			BUTCHERY	GNAWING	BURNT BONE			COMMENTS								
								LARGE MAMMAL BONE	MEDIUM MAMMAL BONE	SMALL MAMMAL BONE	VERY SMALL MAMMAL BONE	EQUID TEETH	MANDIBLE BONE	TEETH	MANDIBLE	HORN CORE	BONE	TEETH	MANDIBLE	BONE	BONE	BIRD	MOUSE/VOLE/SHREW	MOLE	AMPHIBIAN	HERPETILE	INDET SMALL VERT	FISH	EQUID	CATTLE			SHEEP/GOAT	EQUID	CATTLE		SHEEP/GOAT	WGT	CONDITION	NO OF FRAGMENTS				
36	16	Fill of ditch [0037]	0037	1	good	21	76	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal rib. Snake vertebra (abraded)
36	-	Fill of ditch [0037]	0037	1	mod	15	503	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse- radius and ulna- canid gnawing on distal radius and ulna tuber. Proximal cattle metatarsal and shaft fragment- longitudinally split. Large mammal fragments include rib and vertebral epiphysis.			
40	-	Fill of ditch [0037]	0037	1	poor	3	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal: long bone fragment, split			
40	28	Fill of ditch [0037]	0037	1	poor	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet skull frags			
41	29	Fill of ditch [0037]	0037	1	poor	4	0.4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone frags				
42	27	Fill of ditch [0037]	0037	1	mod	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field vole (Microtus agrestis): molar				
46	-	Fill of ditch [0045]	0045	3	poor	15	7	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone frags				
46	14	Fill of ditch [0045]	0045	3	poor-mod	28	-	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	poor	2	-	Indet black and white burnt bone frags 5mm. Vole- tooth fragment, femur			
47	-	Fill of ditch [0045]	0045	3	poor	5	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal: indeterminate fragment, plus tiny pieces				
49	15	Fill of ditch [0048]	0048	4	poor	1	0.1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	Poor	1	-	Indet greyish white bone fragment 2mm			
51	11	Fill of furrow [0050]	0050		Good	30	12	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field vole: mandible fragment. Heavily fragmented MM1 scapula			
53	-	Fill of ditch [0052]	0052	3	Good	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caprine: lower molar			
53	12	Fill of ditch [0052]	0052	3	Poor	15	0.1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet frags			
56	26	Fill of ditch [0055]	0055	2	Good	11	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rodent incisors		
58	-	Fill of ditch [0057]	0057	1	Poor	3	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal: fragmented rib and vertebra			
58	25	Fill of ditch [0057]	0057	1	Poor	3	0.1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet frags			
61	-	Fill of ditch [0060]	0060	3	Good	1	39	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper P2			
61	13	Fill of ditch [0060]	0060	3	poor-good	55	7	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Water vole (Arvicola terrestris): tibia, maxilla fragment, Wood mouse (Apodemus sylvaticus): mandible fragment; small mammal: post-cranial bones, some look intrusive; frog toad: abraded fragments		
64	-	Fill of ditch [0063]	0063		mod	8	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caprine: metapodial shaft fragment. Large mammal: indeterminate fragments		
64	8	Fill of ditch [0063]	0063		Good	18	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rodent: mandible and incisor		
69	-	Fill of ditch [0067]	0067	1	mod	3	31	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Equid: incisor (extracted for C14). Large mammal: indeterminate fragments			
70	-	Fill of ditch [0067]	0067	1	mod	24	448	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle 1st phalanx with fine cut mark. Large mammal vertebrae fragments. Remainder is indeterminate fragments			
70	5	Fill of ditch [0067]	0067	1	Good	59	7	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shrew sp.: mandible fragment; Field vole: mandible fragment; rodent incisors; mouse/vole postcranial bones; common frog; ilium; frog/toad: post cranial bones; grass snake (Natrix natrix); vertebrae; newt sp.: vertebra		
71	-	Fill of ditch [0067]	0067	1	mod	63	583	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle pelvis fragments, distal fibula, 1st phalanx, upper premolar. Caprine: lower 3rd molar. Equid - lower 3rd molar. Large mammal: femur fragments (probably cattle) and indeterminate fragments		

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PRES	FRAGMENTS	WEIGHT (G)	COUNTABLE																		AGEABLE		MEASURABLE		BUTCHERY	GNAWING	BURNT BONE	COMMENTS						
								LARGE MAMMAL BONE	MEDIUM MAMMAL BONE	SMALL MAMMAL BONE	VERY SMALL MAMMAL BONE	EQUID TEETH	CATTLE MANDIBLE	CATTLE BONE	CATTLE TEETH	CAPRINE MANDIBLE	CAPRINE BONE	CAPRINE TEETH	MANDIBLE	BONE	BONE	BIRD	MOUSE/VOLE/SHREW	MOLE	AMPHIBIAN	HERPETILE	INDET SMALL VERT	FISH	EQUID					CATTLE	SHEEP/GOAT	EQUID	CATTLE	SHEEP/GOAT	I
71	6	Fill of ditch [0067]	0067	1	mod	60	39	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field vole: molar; wood mouse: mandible fragment; shrew (Sorex araneus) mandible; newt sp.: vertebrae; frog/toad/fragments
71	7	Fill of ditch [0067]	0067	1	Poor	13	3.9	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone frags		
73	-	Fill of ditch [0072]	0072	1	mod	39	1040	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Cattle- radius and ulna - distal radius epiphysis unfused, ulna fragment, 2x upper molars. Large mammal: rib fragments and heavily fragmented humerus (probably cattle), vertebral fragments. Caprine: lower molar
73	9	Fill of ditch [0072]	0072	1	poor	87	44	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caprine: tooth fragment; wood mouse: mandible fragment; rodent: incisors; frog/toad: fragments		
78	10	Fill of ditch [0077]	0077	1	poor	34	7.7	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	indet- metapodial condyle. Indet heavily fragmented bone		
82	-	Fill of ditch [0081]	0081	2	mod	26	168	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle: 3x upper molars. Large mammal: indeterminate - heavily fragmented		
82	31	Fill of ditch [0081]	0081	2	mod-poor	14	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mole (Talpa europaea): humerus		
84	-	Fill of ditch [0083]	0083	1	Poor	19	246	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle: petrous bone. Large mammal: Small skull fragments, probably cattle. Very poor condition, mineral concretions adhering		
84	32	Fill of ditch [0083]	0083	1	poor	13	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fish: vertebra fragment, v large foramen - herring?		

Appendix 2.3 Osteological Data

CONTEXT	SKELETON	CONDITION	COMPLETENESS	AGE	SEX	CATALOGUE														DENTAL PATHOLOGY							VERTEBRAL PATHOLOGY							PATHOLOGY NOTES	GENERAL NOTES			
						MNI	SKULL	DENTITION	TORSO	PELVIS	LEGL	LEGR	ARML	ARMR	FOOTL	FOOTR	HANDL	HANDR	CARIES	AMLOSS	CALCULUS	ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA	PERIODONTAL DISEASE	ABSCESS	OA	OP	IVD	SN	F									
0032	SK1	3	15%	7	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	P	Unknown	P	P			Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A						Denition: 2 caries on the distal upper L canine (?) and the distal upper 1st premolar (?). Very worn occusal surface with dentine exposed, uneven wear and some are worn to root. Enamel is chipped	Small bone fragments found around base of skull (sample 3). Small bone frags found in sample 4 (stomach) and 2 (around skull). Blue staining from excavation process on the skull. Indeterminate bone fragments also found and could not be attributed to a specific area of the skeleton and are bagged separately

Appendix 2.4 Radiocarbon certificates



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
27 September 2023

Laboratory Code	SUERC-122413 (GU65161)		
Submitter	Laura Bailey Headland Archaeology 13 Jane Street Edinburgh EH6 5HE		
Site Reference	RAMP 20		
Context Reference	69		
Material	Tooth- Incisor : Equid		
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-22.8 ‰	$\delta^{34}\text{S}$ relative to VCDT	0.7 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	6.1 ‰	C/S ratio (Molar)	537
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3	N/S ratio (Molar)	165
Radiocarbon Age BP	1780 ± 21		

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



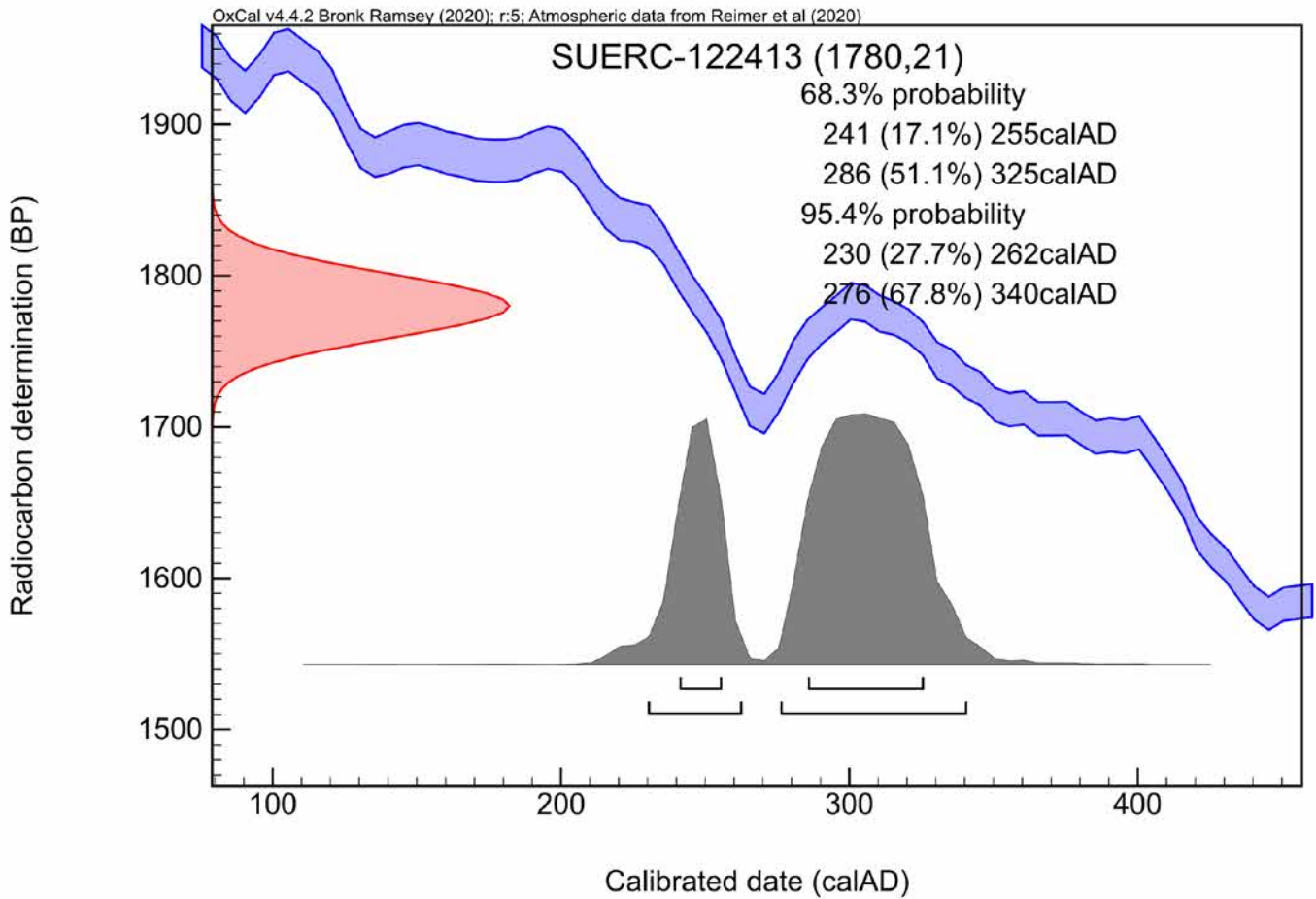
Checked and signed off by :



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

**RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE**

27 September 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-122414 (GU65162)**Submitter** Laura Bailey
Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh
EH6 5HE**Site Reference** RAMP 20
Context Reference 31**Material** Tooth-premolar : Cattle

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-21.8 ‰	$\delta^{34}\text{S}$ relative to VCDT	-23.8 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	8.5 ‰	C/S ratio (Molar)	485
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2	N/S ratio (Molar)	150

Radiocarbon Age BP 1689 \pm 21

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

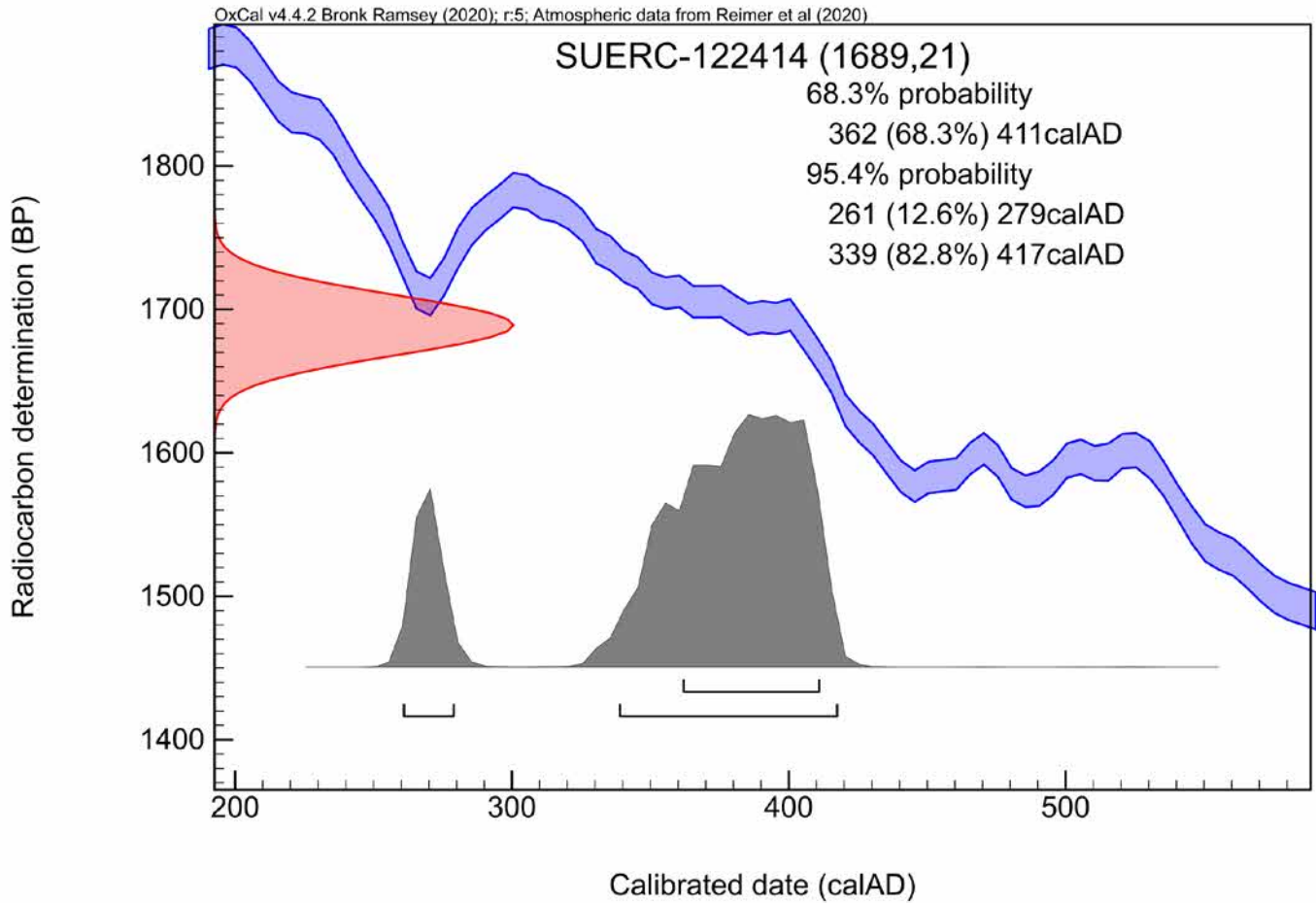
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
09 October 2023

Laboratory Code	SUERC-122703 (GU65269)		
Submitter	Laura Bailey Headland Archaeology 13 Jane Street Edinburgh EH6 5HE		
Site Reference	RAMP 20		
Context Reference	SK 1		
Material	Skull- Parietal (right) : Human		
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-20.6 ‰	$\delta^{34}\text{S}$ relative to VCDT	-18.7 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	11.9 ‰	C/S ratio (Molar)	480
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3	N/S ratio (Molar)	146
Radiocarbon Age BP	1673 \pm 24		

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

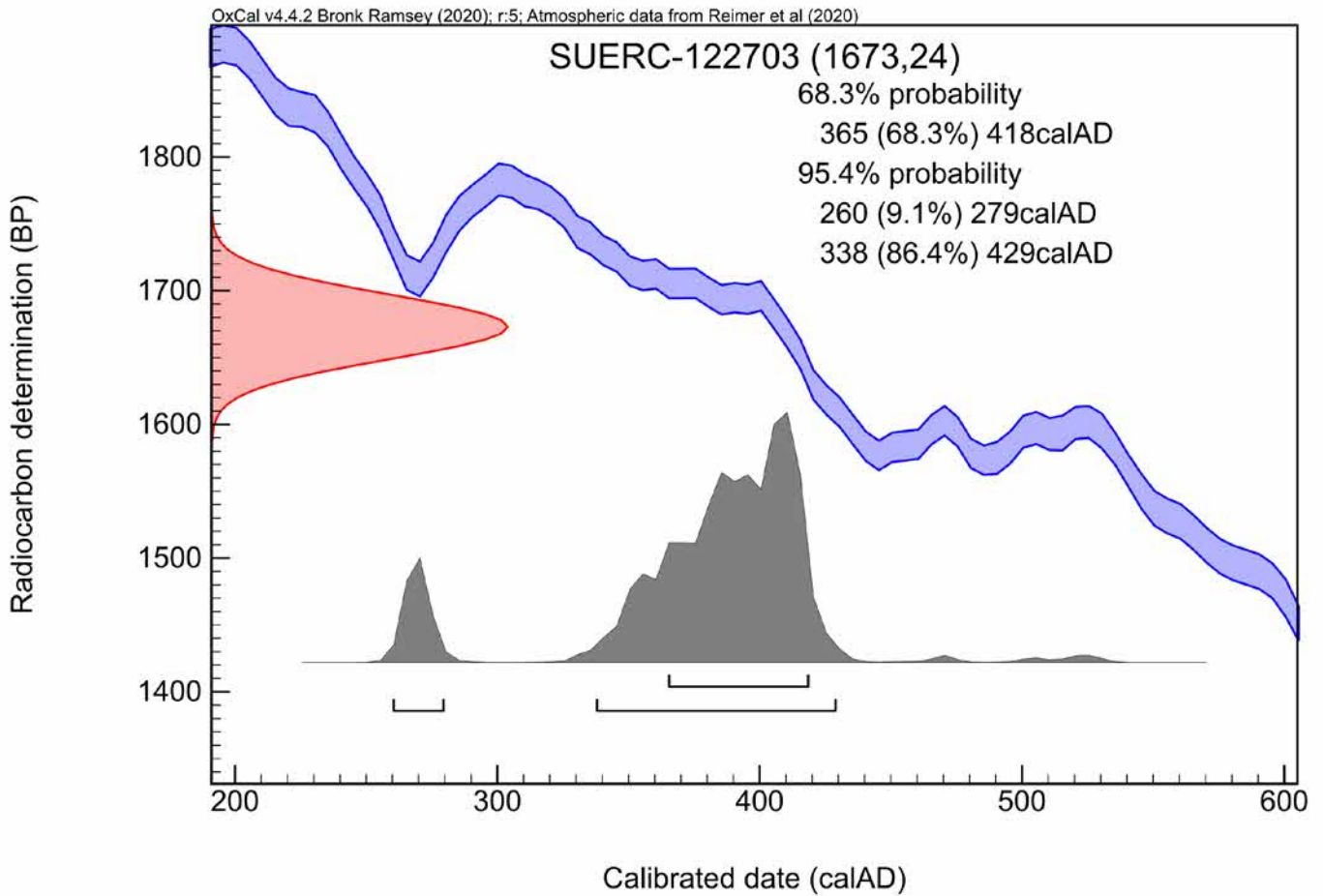
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

APPENDIX 3 FINDS DATA

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0000	Unstrat	0000	Ungrouped	—	—	—	2	3	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0000	Unstrat	0000	Ungrouped	—	—	—	4	56	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	partial base and body sherd; two partial rim sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0000	Unstrat	0000	Ungrouped	—	—	—	1	5	Lithics	Blade	Proximal break; uncorticated; fresh post-depositional damage;	—	Meso-Eneo	PH
0000	Unstrat	0000	Ungrouped	—	2	—	1	0	Iron	Nail	Nail, Manning (1985) type 1b. Sub rectangular head, sub rectangular-sectioned shank. L 42mm, W 14mm	Found near [0027]	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed
0026	—	0023	3	Roman	1	—	1	0	Copper Alloy	Coin	Dupondius of Hadrian. RIC II:3 ² Hadrian 161. Obv: [IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS [HA]DR[IANVS AVG], radiate bust r. Rev: [PONT MAX TR POT COS II] / S / [C] // [AN] NONA [AVG], Annona standing left holding cornucopia and corn ears between modius and prow.	Mint of Rome. Die axis 180°, diameter 25mm. Wear 3/4, corrosion 3/3	118	Rom
0000	Unstrat	0000	Ungrouped	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
0004	Drain	0003	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	—	10	68	Glass	Bottle	sherds from base of green wine bottle. Cylindrical hand finished bottle. Heat affected, bluish surface on some sherds	—	L18th– E19th	Mod
0004	Drain	0003	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	REFW	Refined white ware	—	Mod	Mod
0010	Furrow	0009	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	—	1	6	Pottery (Medi)	HEDI	Heddingham ware; glazed jug with vertical white slip; good condition; considered to be reliably stratified;	—	M12th– 14th	Medi
0012	Furrow	0011	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	—	2	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	abraded body sherds;	—	Rom	Rom
0012	Furrow	0011	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	—	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	LMT	Late medieval ware; good condition; glazed jug;	—	15th– M16th	Medi
0014	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	21	—	10	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	7	53	Pottery (Rom)	HAR SH	body sherds and under scored/ hooked rim;	—	180– 410	Rom
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	1	29	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	partial base sherd with characteristic combing;	—	70–380	Rom
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	1	45	Pottery (Rom)	CC	colour coated body sherd; potential	—	Rom	Rom
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	5	4	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	20	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	5	16	Pottery (Rom)	FSBLK	body sherds and everted rim; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	20	—	17	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0015	Ditch	0013	7	Roman	—	—	2	5	Pottery (Rom)	HAD RE	highly burnished surfaces; body sherds;	—	200–400	Rom
0017	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	23	—	13	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0017	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	23	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0017	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	23	2	5	Pottery (Rom)	GROG	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	LIA–Rom	Rom
0018	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	—	8	32	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0018	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	22	—	11	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0018	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	—	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0018	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	—	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	160–400	Rom
0018	Terminus	0016	6	Roman	—	22	2	17	Pottery (Rom)	GROG	large body sherd in coarse oxidised grog tempered fabric; small sherd in finer reduced grog-tempered fabric;	—	LIA–Rom	Rom
0020	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	19	2	2	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0020	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	19	1	0	Glass	Fragment	small fragment of colourless glass	—	Undated	Undated
0020	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	19	—	23	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0020	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	4	Lithics	Burnt unworked		—	Undated	Undated
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	7	Lithics	Thumbnail scraper	Abrupt & invasive direct retouch around circumference covers most of dorsal surface, truncated by break; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage;	—	?EBA	PH
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	14	Lithics	Burnt unworked		—	Undated	Undated
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	20	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	bead rim of jar; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	small body sherd;	—	160–400	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	BUFF	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	35	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	rim sherd of shallow straight-sided dish	—	Rom	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	160–400	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	3	63	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	fragments of flanged BB style straight sided bowl	—	250–400	Rom

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	30	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	partial rim of shallow straight sided dish	—	Rom	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	partial everted rim sherd	—	Rom	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	BUFF	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	7	126	Pottery (Rom)	HAD OX	pedestal base of beaker in oxidised Hadham fabric	—	200–400	Rom
0021	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	3	68	Pottery (Rom)	HAD RE	black burnished type straight-sided flanged dish; highly burnished surfaces;	—	200–400	Rom
0022	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	2	16	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	partial rim sherd of shallow bowl potentially the same vessel as in 025	—	160–400	Rom
0022	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	2	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0022	Ditch	0019	3	Roman	—	—	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	GROG	small grog tempered body sherd	—	LIA–Rom	Rom
0025	Ditch	0023	3	Roman	—	18	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0025	Ditch	0023	3	Roman	—	—	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0025	Ditch	0023	3	Roman	—	—	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	partial rim sherd of shallow bowl potentially the same vessel as in 022	—	160–400	Rom
0025	Ditch	0023	3	Roman	—	18	—	27	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0025	Ditch	0023	3	Roman	—	18	3	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0025	Ditch	0023	3	Roman	—	18	1	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	Mini flake, distal break; light cortication;	—	PH	PH
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	1	1	18	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	partial rim of flanged bowl	—	160–400	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	1	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	GROG	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	LIA–Rom	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	—	4	9	Pottery (Rom)	WS	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	—	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	3	—	1	90	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	large base sherd with partial foot ring; partial stamp present to centre [VIC...]	—	50–250	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	—	1	19	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	1	—	17	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	1	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Hinge termination; uncorticated; fresh post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	1	1	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	Mini flake, distal break; uncorticated;	—	PH	PH
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	1	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0028	Ditch	0027	3	Roman	—	—	2	19	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0031	Ditch	0030	3	Roman	—	—	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal; light cortication; moderate post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0031	Ditch	0030	3	Roman	—	—	4	35	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0031	Ditch	0030	3	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	FSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0031	Ditch	0030	3	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	2	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	4	1	0	Lithics	Bladelet	Tiny snapped bladelet, proximal break dorsal blade scars, 2mm wide; uncorticated;	—	Meso-Eneo	Meso-Eneo
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	2	1	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	Mini flake; side trimming; uncorticated;	—	PH	PH
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	4	1	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	Chunk; uncorticated;	—	PH	PH
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	3	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels; burial, sample from base of skull;	—	Undated	Undated
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	4	1	10	CBM	Fired clay	formless fragment in variegated fabric	from burial stomach area	Undated	Undated
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	2	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	small oxidised sherd; too small to identify	from burial around skull	?Roman	?Rom
0032	Human burial	0032	Ungrouped	Roman	—	4	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels; burial, sample from stomach area;	—	Undated	Undated
0034	Ditch	0033	5	Roman	—	17	—	13	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0034	Ditch	0033	5	Roman	—	17	1	0	Lithics	Flake	Smaller; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0034	Ditch	0033	5	Roman	—	17	1	0	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal; clear cone; uncorticated; fresh post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0034	Ditch	0033	5	Roman	—	17	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0034	Ditch	0033	5	Roman	—	—	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	partial everted rim sherd	—	Rom	Rom
0034	Ditch	0033	5	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	FSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0036	Furrow	0035	4	Roman	—	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0036	Furrow	0035	4	Roman	—	16	1	1	Industrial Waste	?Slag	small vesicular fragments	—	Undated	Undated
0036	Furrow	0035	4	Roman	—	16	—	10	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0036	Furrow	0035	4	Roman	—	16	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0036	Ditch	0035	4	Roman	—	16	1	0	Iron	Nail	Nail, Manning (1985) type 1b. Missing head, square-sectioned shank. L 24mm, W 10mm	—	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed
0036	Furrow	0035	4	Roman	—	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0036	Furrow	0035	4	Roman	—	—	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0040	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	—	2	0	Iron	Nail	Nails, Manning (1985) type 1b. Sub rectangular heads, sub rectangular-sectioned shanks. L 12-18mm, W 6-9mm	—	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed
0040	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	28	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0040	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	—	5	12	CBM	Fired clay	abraded amorphous burnt clay	—	Undated	Undated
0040	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	—	3	14	Pottery (PM)	PMR	Post-medieval red ware; heavily abraded; likely residual;	—	16th- 19th	PM
0041	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	—	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0041	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	29	—	6	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0042	Ditch	0037	1	Roman	—	27	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0046	Ditch	0045	3	Roman	—	14	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0046	Ditch	0045	3	Roman	—	14	—	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0049	Ditch	0048	4	Roman	—	—	1	4	Lithics	Blade	dorsal blade scars; distal break; clear cone; punctiform butt; light cortication; moderate post depositional damage;	—	Meso- Eneo	PH
0049	Ditch	0048	4	Roman	—	15	—	4	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0049	Ditch	0048	4	Roman	—	15	3	2	Industrial Waste	?Slag	small vesicular fragments	—	Undated	Undated
0049	Ditch	0048	4	Roman	—	—	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	body sherd with rouletted decoration; possible beaker;	—	160- 400	Rom
0051	Furrow	0050	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	11	1	2	CBM	Fired clay	formless fragment in variegated fabric	—	Undated	Undated
0051	Furrow	0050	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	11	—	16	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated

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CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0051	Furrow	0050	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	11	1	0	Lithics	Flake	Smaller, distal break; light cortication; fresh post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0051	Furrow	0050	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	11	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0051	Furrow	0050	Ungrouped	Post-medieval	—	11	1	0	Iron	Nail	Nail, Manning (1985) type 1b. Circular head, sub rectangular-sectioned shank. L 46mm, W 27mm	—	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed
0053	Ditch	0052	3	Roman	—	12	—	9	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0056	Ditch	0055	2	Roman	—	26	—	6	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0058	Ditch	0057	1	Roman	—	25	—	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0059	Ditch	0057	1	Roman	—	24	—	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0061	Ditch	0060	3	Roman	—	—	1	0	Iron	Nail	T-clamp, cf Manning (1985) R67. Short sub rectangular arms and long sub rectangular-sectioned tang. L 188mm, W 51mm	—	Rom	Rom
0061	Ditch	0060	3	Roman	—	—	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0061	Ditch	0060	3	Roman	—	13	—	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0061	Ditch	0060	3	Roman	—	13	1	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	Flake fragment, proximal break; uncorticated;	—	PH	PH
0064	Ditch	0063	Ungrouped	Roman	—	8	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0064	Ditch	0063	Ungrouped	Roman	—	—	8	56	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0064	Ditch	0063	Ungrouped	Roman	—	8	—	49	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0064	Ditch	0063	Ungrouped	Roman	—	8	2	2	Industrial Waste	?Slag	small vesicular fragments	—	Undated	Undated
0069	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	—	2	14	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0070	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	5	—	14	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0070	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	5	2	1	Industrial Waste	?Slag	small vesicular fragments	—	Undated	Undated
0070	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	—	1	0	Iron	Nail	Nail, Manning (1985) type 1b. Missing head, square-sectioned shank. L 14mm, W 10mm	—	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed	Rom/ Medi/ Pmed
0070	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	5	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	GROG	small sherd in oxidised grog-tempered fabric	—	LIA-Rom	Rom

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	GROUP	PHASE	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	SPOT DATE	FIND PERIOD
0071	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	—	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal; moderate cortication; fresh post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0071	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	—	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0071	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	6	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0071	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	—	1	7	Lithics	End scraper	Secondary removal, minimal direct retouch to plunging distal end; moderate cortication; fresh post-depositional damage;	—	PH	PH
0071	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	—	4	4	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0071	Ditch	0067	1	Roman	—	7	—	7	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0073	Ditch	0072	1	Roman	—	—	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0073	Ditch	0072	1	Roman	—	—	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	FSBLK	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0073	Ditch	0072	1	Roman	—	—	4	49	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body and everted rim sherds; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0073	Ditch	0072	1	Roman	—	—	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	partial base undiagnostic	—	Rom	Rom
0073	Ditch	0072	1	Roman	—	9	—	11	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0076	Sondage	0075	3	Roman	—	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	body sherd; undiagnostic;	—	Rom	Rom
0078	Ditch	0077	1	Roman	—	10	—	12	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0082	Ditch	0081	2	Roman	—	—	2	13	Pottery (Rom)	CSBLK	partial rim of flanged bowl	—	Rom	Rom
0082	Ditch	0081	2	Roman	—	—	2	63	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	body sherd of shell tempered fabric;	—	Rom	Rom
0082	Ditch	0081	2	Roman	—	31	—	6	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated
0082	Ditch	0081	2	Roman	—	—	1	824	Stone	Quern	Rotary quern. ?Millstone grit. Rim sherd. Flat grinding surface, upper surface rising towards centre. No central hole or other features. 103+ x 91+. Th 58-70+	—	IA-Medi	IA-Medi
0082	Ditch	0081	2	Roman	—	—	1	1	Lithics	Burnt unworked	—	—	Undated	Undated
0084	Ditch	0083	1	Roman	—	32	—	9	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Magnetised gravels	—	Undated	Undated

APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FROM: ENGLAND

OASIS ID (UID): headland1-522183

Project Name:	Excavation and post-excavation analysis at land to the north-east of Rampton Road, Cottenham
Activity type:	Open Area Excavation, Assessment And Analysis
Sitecode(s):	RAMP20
Planning Id:	S/4207/19/RM
Reason for Investigation:	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project Dates:	16-Aug-2021 –12-Oct-2021
HER:	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
HER Identifiers:	HER Event No - 6217
Project Methodology:	A total area of 1.47 ha was excavated between 16th August 2021 and 12th October 2021 in the northeastern part of the DA following the methodology set out in the Design Brief (CHET 2020) and approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2020). The excavation area was set out using a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite System. Topsoil was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Following machine stripping, a representative sample of the archaeological remains were excavated by hand in line with the specifications set out in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2020) to determine form, function, and retrieve any datable material. The post-excavation analysis comprised a stratigraphic review of the site supported by the submission of three samples for radiocarbon dating. Additional analysis of finds and ecofacts was undertaken.
Project Results:	East of Rampton Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, between 16th August 2021 and 12th October 2021. The excavation revealed the remains of an enclosed farmstead dating to the late Roman period. This farmstead comprised a single north-east to south-west aligned rectilinear enclosure, which formed part of a larger sub-divided enclosure identified through previous geophysical survey and trial trenching. Within the enclosure a single inhumation burial was recorded. The excavated site lay in a well populated area, with cropmarks indicating settlements and fields of probable Iron Age to Roman date being found in close proximity. An area of particularly dense cropmarks lay 0.5km to the south-west, the peripheral elements of which were excavated in 2015 and 2018; this may have formed the principal focus of a wider community, which included the farmstead at Rampton Road. Following the Roman period, the site appears to have been abandoned until the medieval/ post-medieval period, when it formed part of the agricultural landscape associated with Cottenham. Across the site a number of post-medieval furrows were noted, truncating much of the earlier Roman archaeology, including the burial.
Archive:	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store;



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