ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHUMATION OF THE FORMER QUAKER BURIAL GROUND ON COACH LANE, NORTH SHIELDS, NORTH TYNESIDE, TYNE AND WEAR

ASSESSMENT REPORT

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Archaeological Exhumation of the Former Quaker Burial Ground on Coach Lane, North Shields, North Tyneside, Tyne and Wear

Assessment Report

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 3533 6787

Site Code: COL 10

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CONTENTS

List of Figures and Plates

PART A: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 Archaeological exhumation of a former Quaker burial ground on Coach Lane, North Shields, was undertaken between April and September 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work, commissioned by D & P Property Developments Limited, was undertaken ahead of a residential development. The site lies on the south-west side of Coach Lane, which falls away to the south-east towards the River Tyne. Rectangular in shape, with its long axis aligned NW-SE, development the site covers an area of *c.* 917m^2, with central National Grid Reference NZ 3533 6787.

1.2 The exhumation formed the main fieldwork element of a programme of archaeological work undertaken in association with the development scheme. An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in 2008 established that the development site encompassed the entirety of a burial ground for The Society of Friends (the Quakers) from *c*. 1711 until the mid-19th century. A plan of the burial ground dated 1822 showed 32 graves or burial plots, some with individuals' names, some with surnames or other detail. Following disuse of the burial ground, the site was initially used for stock grazing, before it came under council care in 1907 under a 99 year lease and was turned into a public space. Its most recent use was as a small garden.

1.3 An archaeological evaluation in January 2010 investigated a sample of the graves or burial plots shown on the 1822 plan. The work aimed to determine whether or not burials survived in situ, the depth of burials and the degree of survival of coffins and skeletal material. To this end, a total of eight burials were identified and the broad conclusions of the work were that the 1822 plan was largely correct, although there were indications of burials additional to those recorded on the plan, the burials were largely undisturbed and they survived in good condition.

1.4 Given the results of the archaeological evaluation, planning permission for the development had a condition attached requiring that all human remains at the site had to be exhumed by archaeological excavation ahead of the development. A Specification was issued by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team and a Project Design was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was undertaken in accordance with site-specific directions issued by the Ministry of Justice under *The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981*. In order to facilitate the development programme, the exhumation was undertaken in two phases, firstly the north-western (approximately) half of the site, followed by the south-eastern (approximately) half.

1.5 The entire area of the former burial ground was excavated. No headstones survived and in fact there may never have been any since the use of gravestones was advised against in the Quaker faith throughout the majority of the time frame when the burial ground was in use. The burial ground may have been enclosed from its foundation and a stone boundary wall survived intermittently around the site, as an upstanding structure, sometimes embedded within later structures, to the south-east and south-west, and as sub-surface remains to the north-west and north-east. The wall comprised mortared sandstone rubble roughly built to courses.

1.6 In total, 243 individual graves and 19 separate charnel features were recorded. In total, 236 articulated human skeletons were exhumed. Five graves were essentially empty, although two of these contained fragmentary evidence for coffins and two graves contained triple case coffins (comprising an innermost wooden coffin, a lead shell and an outer wooden case), which were not opened for Health and Safety reasons. In broad terms, the graves were arranged in five rows along the NW-SE orientated long axis of the site. All but one of the burials involved interment in a simple, rectangular earth-cut grave. The exception was a brick-walled, stone-capped vault structure which contained one of the triple case coffins. Most individuals were in a supine position, orientated SW-NE, with the head to the south-west; less than 2% of the burials were positioned with the head to the north-east.

1.7 Biographical information from the burials was very limited. A depositum plate on the outermost coffin in the brick and stone vault named the interred as John Walker of Wallsend, died 1822, this being one of the graves depicted on the 1822 plan. The other triple case coffin, situated immediately to the north of the vault, very likely contained Mary Walker, as shown on the 1822 plan. Iron studwork on one coffin lid appeared to read 'R L 1731'. Impressions of the letters 'A S' appeared above the skeleton in the grave fill of another burial, this probably represented highly disintegrated metal, possibly lead, lettering on the disintegrated coffin lid, but no actual metalwork was recovered.

1.8 Assessment of the skeletal assemblage has shown that skeletal completeness ranged from 5% to 95% present, with the vast majority having more than 50% of the elements present. In terms of demography, the largest age group amongst the burial assemblage was adult (nearly 60%), the largest proportion of which were within the middle or older adult age range. One quarter of the burials comprised neonates or infants. Pathologies were recorded in nearly two-thirds of the entire assemblage, of which 115 individuals had dental pathologies and 95 had skeletal pathologies.

1.9 Shroud pins, mostly in very fragmentary form, were recovered in association with only 14 burials and the use of personal clothing beneath a shroud was reflected in just two burials. A very small assemblage of other items representing adornment of personal clothing was recovered, indicating that the simplicity and plainness of the Quaker lifestyle were largely reflected in burial; a notable exception was, however, a pair of monogrammed gold cufflinks.

1.10 Coffin timber preservation varied significantly across the site, with the best preserved examples from the deepest cut graves, closest to or below the water table. The majority of timber coffins were of shouldered tapering form and three types of construction were identified from recovered timber samples. More than 700 individual small finds were recovered, the majority of these representing coffin furniture, with the most common item being coffin grips, with two principal types of these identified. With the exception of one copper-alloy example, all coffin grips were made from cast iron. Other coffin fittings included small iron or copper alloy lid hinges, iron brackets and iron nails.

1.11 The majority of the pottery assemblage recovered during the work is of 18th to early 19th-century date, thus broadly contemporary with the period of use of the burial ground. A small amount of medieval and 17th-century material was also recovered. Datable elements of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage were mainly *c.* 1650 to 1720, with one unstratified 19th-century bowl. The glass assemblage is broadly datable to the 17th to 18th century; an unstratified item of some interest was a fragment of a bottle seal from an 18th-century German import. Two fragmentary flint flakes, broadly datable to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, hint at far earlier occupation of the area. The majority of the faunal assemblage from the site was recovered from grave fills and is thus largely residual in context; of note were some dog bones with evidence of possible butchery cuts.

1.12 This Post-Excavation Assessment Report is divided into three parts. Part A, the Project Summary, includes an introduction to the site, its location, geology and topography, planning and historical/archaeological background, and a full description of the archaeological methodology employed during the exhumation. It concludes with an illustrated summary of the results.

1.13 Part B, the Data Assessment, quantifies the written, graphic and photographic elements of the Site Archive and contains specialist assessments of the skeletal assemblage and all other categories of evidence, with recommendations for any further work for each, and then sets out a summary discussion of the project to date and a summary of the significance of the project data for further analysis. Part C contains the references and acknowledgements. The report has ten appendices.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

2.1.1 This report describes the methodology and results of an archaeological exhumation project undertaken between April and September 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at a site on Coach Lane, North Shields. The site is centred at National Grid Reference NZ 3533 6787 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The work was commissioned by D & P Developments Limited (the Client) ahead of a residential development. The site incorporates the entirety of a burial ground of the Society of Friends (the Quakers) which was in use between *c.* 1710 and the mid-19th century. Exhumation of all surviving burials by archaeological excavation was a requirement of the first of four archaeology related conditions of planning permission for the development scheme. Preparation of this report was a requirement of the second condition and full publication of the results of the work in an academic journal was a requirement of the third. The fourth condition required compilation of a photographic record of the surviving parts of the burial ground boundary wall.

2.1.3 The exhumation was the main fieldwork element of a programme of archaeological work undertaken in association with the development scheme on the recommendation of the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council (NCC). A desk-based assessment in 2008[1] established the archaeological potential of the site and this was followed by a field evaluation, undertaken in January 2010.[2] The evaluation comprised three trenches targeting graves or burial plots shown on a plan of the burial ground dated 1822. A total of eight burials were identified and the broad conclusion of the work was that the 1822 plan was largely correct, although there were indications of burials additional to those recorded on the plan.

2.1.4 Accordingly, archaeological exhumation of all burials at the site was required ahead of the development and the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, part of the Specialist Conservation Team, prepared a Specification for such work (see Appendix I).[3] In response, PCA prepared a Project Design,[4] which was approved by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer in advance of the fieldwork. The work was undertaken in accordance with site-specific directions (see Appendix J) issued by the Ministry of Justice under *The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981*. The exhumation was undertaken in two phases, with the north-western portion of the site investigated first, then the south-eastern portion, in order to facilitate the development programme.

2.1.5 The archaeological project herein described was designed according to the guidelines set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.[5] In line with MoRPHE guidelines, this Assessment Report sets out a formal review of the data collected during the fieldwork. As mentioned, preparation of this report was a requirement of one of four archaeology related conditions of planning permission for the development scheme.

[1] Alan Williams Archaeology 2008.
[2] TWM Archaeology 2010.
[3] NCC 2010b.
[4] PCA 2010.
[5] English Heritage 2006.

2.1.6 At the time of writing, the Site Archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and all artefactual material recovered during the excavation, is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, Unit N19a Tursdale Business Park, Durham, DH6 5PG. At the time of writing, the human remains assemblage is housed in a storage facility maintained by the Fenwick Human Osteology Laboratory, Durham University, Department of Archaeology, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, ahead of a proposed series of post-graduate research studies.

2.1.7 When complete, the Site Archive will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Museums and Archives, Arbeia, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE33 2BB, under the site code COL 10. Following completion of the aforementioned research studies, all human skeletal remains will be reburied under the conditions of the Ministry of Justice directions at Preston Cemetery, Walton Avenue, North Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE29 9NJ.

2.1.8 The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-112922.

2.2 Site Location and Description

2.2.1 The town of North Shields is situated within the borough of North Tyneside, *c.* 13km east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Situated on the northern valley side of the Tyne, the site itself (post code NE29 0FD) is situated on the south-west side of Coach Lane, *c.* 0.6km south of North Shields town centre, centred at National Grid Reference NZ 3533 6787 (Figures 1 and 2).

2.2.2 The development site comprises a rectangular plot of land measuring up to *c.* 48m NW-SE by up to *c.* 21m NE-SW and covering an area of *c.* 917m^2 (Figure 2). It is bounded by Coach Lane on its north-eastern side and on all other sides by buildings: Nos. 1 and 2 Langley Tarn (a modern housing development) to the north-west; No. 25 Coach Lane to the south-east; and various commercial premises and Nos. 7-8 Langley Tarn to the south-west.

2.2.3 Prior to the project herein described, the site was a public open space, occupied by paved walkways and planted areas. The burial ground was delineated by a stone boundary wall on all four sides and remnants of this structure survived along the south-eastern and south-western site boundary, largely embedded in later structures. To the north-west and north-east, none of the burial ground boundary wall survived above ground and in both directions the development site extended beyond the former limits of the burial ground; along the Coach Lane frontage the existing site boundary extended beyond the line of the former boundary wall by *c.* 2.0m to the south-east, widening to *c.* 6m to the north-west. At the time of the project, a 2.4m high plywood hoarding had been erected along the Coach Lane frontage of the development site.

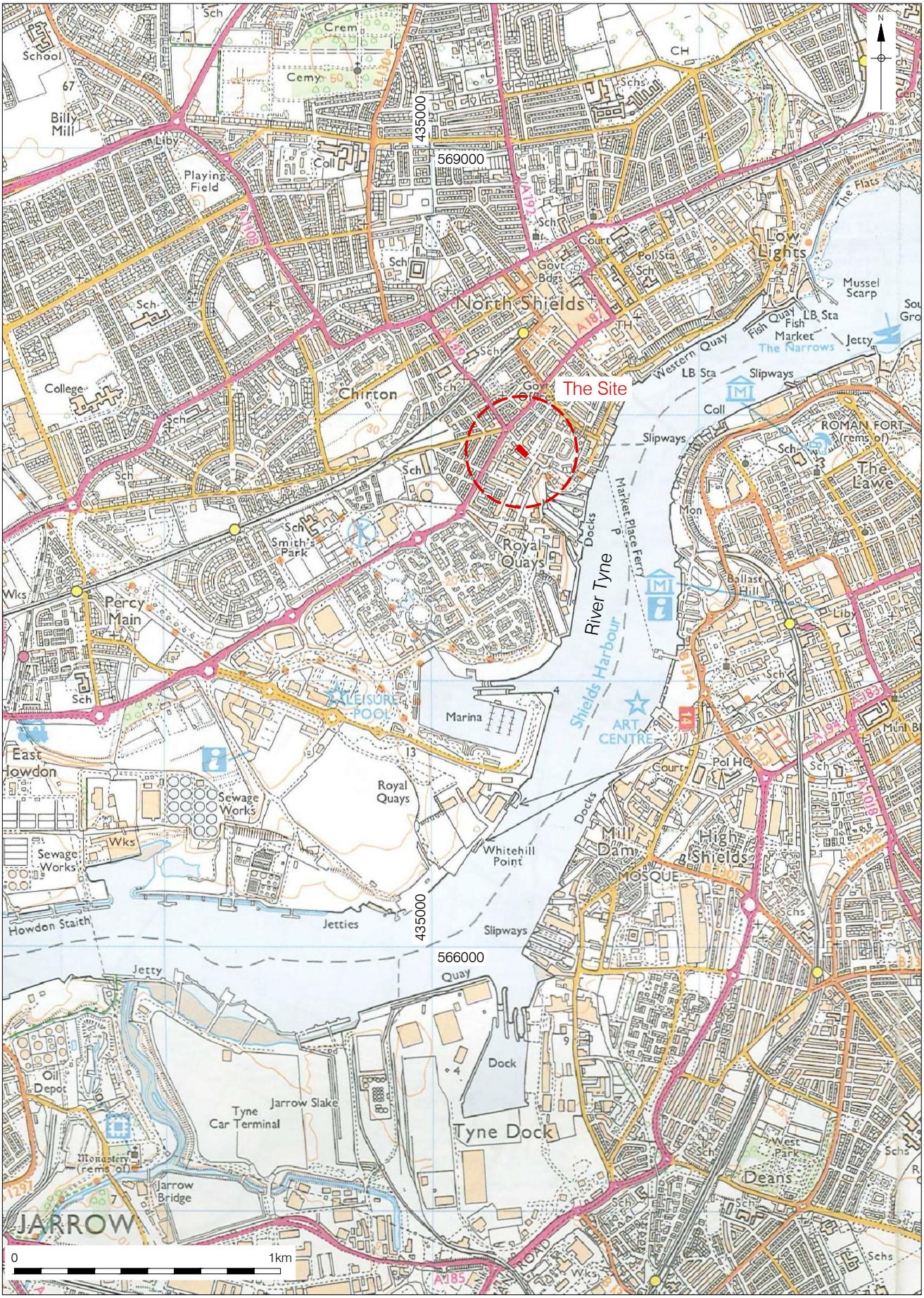

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Figure 1
Site location
1:20,000 at A4

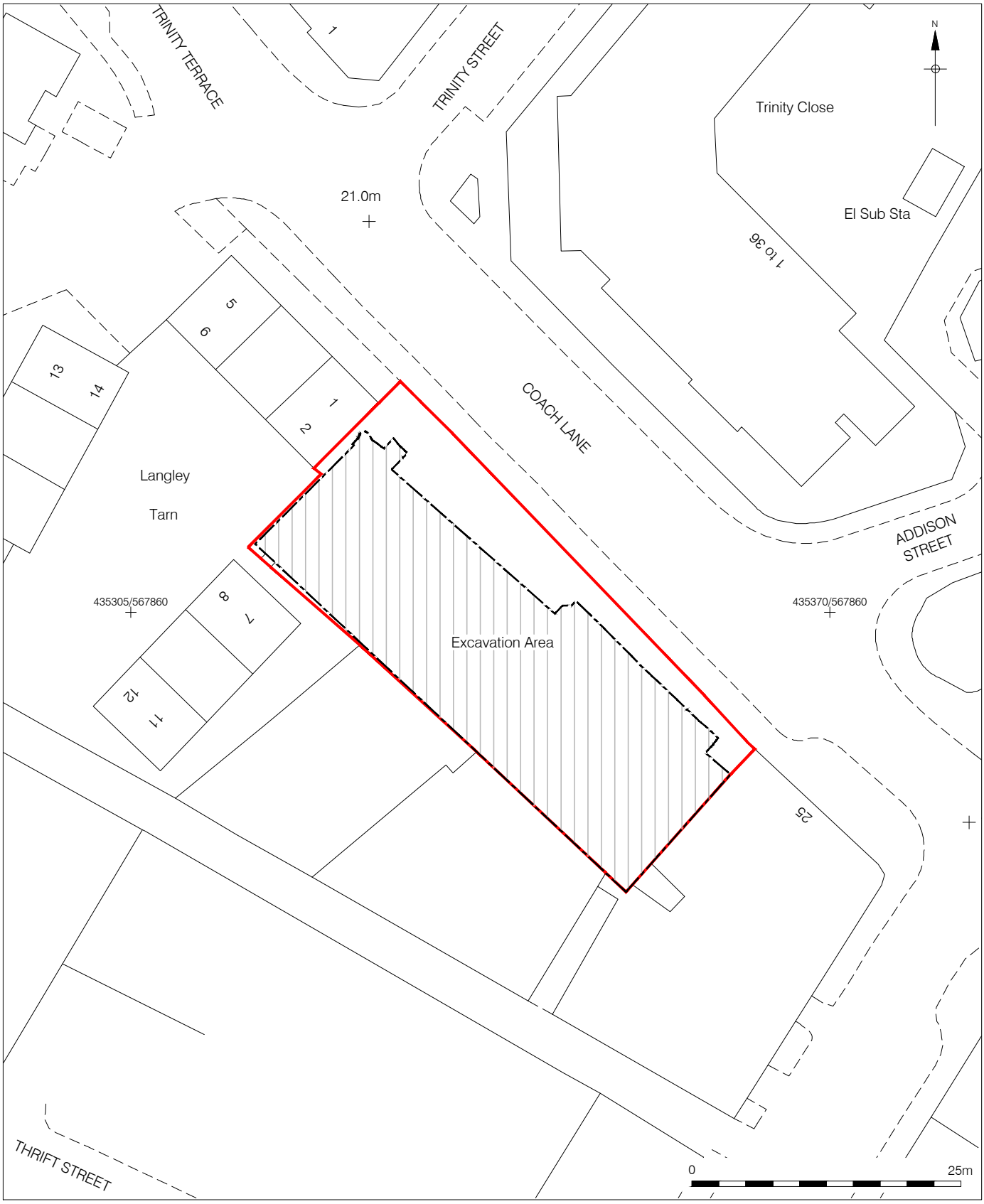

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Figure 2
Excavation area location
1:500 at A4

2.3 Geology and Topography

2.3.1 The solid geology of the area comprises material of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation of interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone interleaved with bands of coal. Quaternary glacial drift deposits of variable depth, predominantly till (Boulder Clay) of Devensian age, are known to overlie the solid geology across the North Shields area.[6]

2.3.2 The site lies on the south-west side of Coach Lane, which falls away to the south-east towards the Bull Ring and the area of the former Smiths Docks on the industrialised Tyne riverside, with the riverfront *c.* 250m distant. Existing ground level at the site itself falls away from north-west (*c.* 20m OD) to south-east (*c.* 18m OD).

2.4 Planning Background

2.4.1 Planning permission for development of the site was granted to D & P Property Developments Limited by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), North Tyneside Council. The scheme (planning application reference: 09/03206/FUL) involved construction of eight residential properties along the Coach Lane frontage, with gardens to the rear.

2.4.2 The requirement to undertake a programme of archaeological work at the Coach Lane site was in line with planning policy when the development was proposed, namely, at a national level, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16),[7] and, at a local level, the 2002 North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan (UDP), specifically 'saved' Policy E19/6 'Requirement for preservation of archaeological remains'. A new policy framework, the Local Development Framework (LDF) will eventually replace the UDP but until the full complement of LDF documents is approved and formally adopted, policies retained from the 2002 UDP remain relevant in the guidance and control of new development.[8]

2.4.3 The Specialist Conservation Team and Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council undertake archaeological development control throughout Tyne and Wear, including North Tyneside. The aforementioned archaeological DBA of the Coach Lane site was compiled in 2008, to a Specification prepared by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer,[9] on behalf of the Society of Friends Northumbria Area Meeting, to inform any future planning determination for change of use of the site, from what was then a public open space. The DBA concluded that the site was in use as a burial ground for the Quakers from *c.* 1710 and only officially closed in 1857 as result of *The Burials Act 1853*. Prior to 1811, when another burial ground opened in Stephenson Street, most Quakers in North Shields were probably buried at Coach Lane. Following its closure, the walled burial ground remained largely untouched until the 1900s when it was taken under a 99 year lease, by the then Tynemouth Council, and turned into a public garden. Other than the reported removal of three skeletons during council works in 1961, no other disturbance of the site is recorded.

[6] Information from the *British Geological Survey* website.
[7] Department of the Environment 1990.
[8] Information from the *North Tyneside Council* website.
[9] NCC 2008.

2.4.4 The aforementioned archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken in January 2010 on behalf of the Client. The work was undertaken to a Specification prepared by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer,[10] ahead of determination of the planning application for the development of the site for housing. The work aimed only to confirm that burials remained *in situ* at the site, as well as to ascertain their depth and, where possible, the degree of survival of both skeletal material and associated coffins. The evaluation identified a total of eight burials, all evidently undisturbed and in good condition, at depths of 1.60m to 2.0m below the existing ground surface. No evidence for coffins was encountered, although it was acknowledged that this may have been a result of care being taken not to disturb the burials any more than necessary during the evaluation exercise.

2.4.5 Accordingly, the Specialist Conservation Team advised North Tyneside Council that the site could not be developed until all the burials were removed, and that this was to be achieved through a programme of archaeological exhumation/excavation to record and remove all human remains. A series of conditions relating to the archaeology of the site were attached to planning permission for the scheme:

- Condition 15: requiring archaeological exhumation/excavation of the human remains.
- Condition 16: requiring the preparation of an archive report on the excavation.
- Condition 17: requiring formal publication of the results in an archaeological journal.
- Condition 18: requiring compilation of a photographic record of the surviving elements of the burial ground boundary wall.

2.4.6 Prior to the archaeological exhumation/excavation, an application was submitted by PCA, on behalf of the Client, to the Coroners and Burials Division of the Ministry of Justice and, in accordance with Paragraph 7 of the Schedule to *The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981*, the Secretary of State granted directions in correspondence (letter dated 20 April 2010, see Appendix J) with respect to the removal and reinterment of the human remains at the site. The Schedule to the Act requires, amongst other things, that before any human remains are removed from a site, notice of the intention to undertake the work are to be published in a newspaper circulating in the locality at least once during two successive weeks. To this end, newspaper notices were placed by the Client (dated 11 and 18 February 2010) relating to the Coach Lane site. The notice contained the address at which a plan was on display clearly showing the area from which it was proposed to remove human remains. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Client received any objections or applications from relatives or others to effect removal themselves before the six week consultation period expired on 22 March 2010. Notices, in similar terms to the newspaper notice, were posted on the hoarding along the Coach Lane frontage of the site during the work. Copies of the notices were sent to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), 2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 7D and correspondence (letter dated 4 February 2010) was received confirming that the CWGC did not need to be involved with the proposals. All other requirements of the Coroners and Burials Division of the Ministry of Justice were adhered to in the application for development of a former burial ground.

[10] NCC 2010a.

2.4.7 The TWAO produced the aforementioned Specification (see Appendix I) to outline the requirements for work at the site in order to fulfil the planning conditions. The Specification stipulated that a Project Design was required and, accordingly, the aforementioned Project Design was prepared by PCA and approved by the TWAO prior to commencement of the archaeological exhumation/excavation.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The aforementioned archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has provided the majority of the information in the summary below and the research and writing of Alan Williams is acknowledged. The DBA should be consulted for all documentary references not given herein, along with the full map regression exercise and all relevant Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers.

2.5.1 There is no evidence for any Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the the site.

2.5.2 Iron Age settlement activity is known on both the northern headland at the mouth of the Tyne, at the site of Tynemouth Castle, and on the southern headland, on the site of *Arbeia,* the Roman fort at South Shields. However there is no evidence for activity of this date in the immediate vicinity of the site. There is also no evidence for any Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, despite *Arbeia* lying just across the river in South Shields.

2.5.3 During the medieval period, the site lay within the open fields of the township of Chirton – one of the eight townships of the manor of Tynemouth – formed around the Priory at Tynemouth and known generally as Tynemouthshire. Medieval Chirton was divided into three settlements, West, Middle and East, of which the location only of East Chirton is certain today. From its earliest beginnings, the town of North Shields consisted of one long thoroughfare, Low Street, at the base of the steep river cliff which extended along the riverside from Pow Burn in the north-east towards the Bull Ring in the south-west. Although the medieval settlement contracted and expanded depending upon the trade restrictions forced upon it by the most powerful settlement along the river, Newcastle, it never expanded above the river cliff or to the south beyond the Bull Ring.

2.5.4 Land within East Chirton gradually fell into fewer and fewer hands over post-medieval times, with two of its five constituent farms bought up by Ralph Reed, a colliery owner and salt manufacturer. These were sold by Reed's son to a John Clarke, an agent of the Earl of Northumberland who built Chirton Hall in the early 1670s. The estate then passed to Robert Lawson, originally from Cramlington. A small area of one of the fields or closes in the estate, South Yarrow Hill, which extended to the west of Coach Lane, was bought from Robert Lawson by the Quakers as a copyhold for use as a burial ground early in the 18th century, as described in further detail below. It is probable therefore that the site was never utilised for anything other than pasture or arable farming prior to its purchase by the Quakers.

2.5.5 The Quaker movement began in the mid-17th century, a time of great religious and political fluidity following the English Civil War. George Fox is regarded as the founder of the group, which was a notable element of the radical religious thinking of that period. Quakers acknowledged no authority other than God, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit and held that individuals had direct communion with the divine rather than through any intercessors. Although loyal subjects of the state, they reserved the right not to swear oaths, defer to rank, and in particular declined to carry arms. Fox set up the 'Friends of the Truth' in 1652, later renamed the Religious Society of Friends. A Justice of the Peace in Derby, wrote Fox, '*was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid them tremble at the word of the Lord'*.

2.5.6 George Fox visited Newcastle in 1653 and shortly afterwards meetings were held in the house of an Isabel Larkin in North Shields. He visited the area again four years later and held a meeting, probably in Whitley Bay. That the authorities felt it necessary to curtail the growth of Quakerism in the area, or were at least very suspicious of the movement, is shown from a number of contemporary records. For example, in 1661, a group of Quakers meeting in South Shields was arrested by Major Graham, Deputy-Governor of Tynemouth Castle, and imprisoned in the castle for a month. Two of the Quakers held, George Linton and Lawrence Haslam, were from North Shields.

2.5.7 The first organised Quaker 'Meeting' north of the river on Tyneside was at Cullercoats. The burial of Johanna, daughter of George Linton at 'Cole coates' in 1661 (almost certainly the daughter of the apprehended George Linton, mentioned above) indicates the presence of a burial ground at Cullercoats by this time. These were required because Church of England ministers were increasingly opposed to the burial of non-conformists within parish burial grounds and because of a desire by Quakers to be independent of the established church. The burial ground at Cullercoats was established in the north-western corner of a field, 'Arnold's Close', near to the Marden Burn on land owned by the Dove family and was soon walled around. The Cullercoats burial ground was eventually maintained by the North Shields Monthly Meeting and was cleared of burials in 1872 when Tynemouth Council extended John Street to the Marden Burn. The human remains and the surviving grave markers were moved to Preston Cemetery in North Shields, where the very varied stones remain today against the south-east wall of the graveyard, alongside a stone plaque describing their origins. Maberly Phillips, a London-born Northumberland banker and antiquarian, compiled a description of the stones then present for a paper for *Archaeologia Aeliana* in 1894 and (as well as providing much of the information in this paragraph) this also contained a list of burials at the burial ground, totalling 34 between 1661 and 1739, with one last burial in 1818.[11]

2.5.8 Development of North Shields in the late 17th century meant that buildings began to extend away from the Bull Ring along Coach Lane, known as 'upper end' (*i.e.* above the steep river slope). Documentary evidence records that a Friends' meeting house for the Quaker community in North Shields was established within a newly-built brick building just to the west of the Bull Ring in 1698.

[11] Phillips 1894.

2.5.9 As mentioned above, land for an associated burial ground was purchased from Robert Lawson in the early 18th century. Documentary evidence says only that this occurred 'before 1729', but Phillips lists six burials at the ground (called either 'North Shields' or 'Upper End North Shields') between 1711 and 1720 although he acknowledged *'...though doubtless the ground was extensively used'*. These burials were:

- 1711 - Isabella Buston.
- 1714 (18 January) - Caleb Turner Mercer of North Shields.
- 1715 (1 October) - Johan Linton, wife of Robert Linton.
- 1716 (15 December) - Robert Linton of South Shields.
- 1716 - Zechariah Tyzack of 'Tinmouth', aged 65.
- 1720 (30 March) - Abigail, wife of Caleb Turner Mercer.

2.5.10 The plot purchased was rectangular in plan, 150 feet long and 45 feet wide (45.8m by 13.7m), which is somewhat narrower than the development site due to modern era boundary adjustments. The field within Lawson's lands is depicted on Fryer's map of the area made in 1723; the burial ground is not shown, but this is likely to be due to the scale of the map.

2.5.11 It is not known precisely when the burial ground at Coach Lane was walled, but it was probably soon after it was brought into use. In his 1894 paper, Phillips collated entries from the cash book of the North Shields Meeting, with one of 1727 referring '*To mending ye Grave–yards Lock: being oute of repare 4d'*, which shows that the burial ground was enclosed by this date, although not certainly with a stone wall. By 1759, however, a wall had been standing for a sufficiently long time around the burial ground for it to receive a bequest for its repair, as mentioned in another cash book entry. An entry of 1765 refers to a payment of 8d. for a '*Graveyard Step 10 foot long'* and an entry from 1782 refers to a '*New Door for the Grave Yard'*. The burial ground was furnished with an external drainage ditch, with an enclosing bank around this to prevent animals from straying into the ditch, referred to in the aforementioned cash book entry from 1727: '*Dressing ye Water corse 8d and Salt Pan Rubush to Lay upon ye Bank to hinder ye beasts coming into the Ditch 4d'*. Every year after 1765 has a cash book entry relating to clearing this 'gutter'. A payment in 1765 of £6 4s. 6d to a John Trench refers to his 'surrender' of the graveyard, which Phillips suggested possibly implied a change of ownership.

2.5.12 The stone enclosure walls of the Coach Lane burial ground survived intermittently around the site at the time of the work herein described, for the most part overtopped by later structures. The walls had already been interrupted by later buildings when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was prepared in the 1860s. The walls are of mortar-bonded sandstone rubble and the DBA concluded that while they are of some historic significance, they are of little aesthetic value or interest. Historic mapping indicates that the north-east wall of the burial ground was buttressed internally, with an entrance through it at the south-east end. This wall was entirely removed subsequent to 1907, when the site was taken under lease by Tynemouth Council and made into a public park.

2.5.13 Research for the DBA failed to locate a specific register of interments at the Coach Lane burial ground. Some documentation does exist, but this only provides a partial picture. For instance, a list of burials at Coach Lane, along with others at the Cullercoats and Stephenson Street burial grounds, is held in the local studies section of North Shields Library. However, the DBA established that the names for burials at Coach Lane on this list are derived, firstly from a plan of the burial ground described as being 'at the high end of No[rth] Shields' made in 1822[12] and, secondly, from Phillips' 1894 paper, as mentioned above.

2.5.14 The 1822 plan shows 28 individual graves spread across the burial ground, but within four fairly regular rows, and two family plots (or burial vaults) in the north-western corner of the burial ground.[13] A numbered list of 32 entries names the two family plots, 'Wakefield's family' (no. 1) and 'Sanderson's family' (no. 6) and the individual interments of 14 graves, these being (with the grave numbers):

- Mary Walker (no. 7)
- John Walker (no. 8)
- John Wright (no. 9)
- John Richardson (no. 12)
- Aaron Richardson (no. 14)
- John Taylor (no. 15)
- George Brown (no. 16)
- Jane Campion (no. 19)
- Robert Chapman (no. 22)
- Elizabeth Chapman (no. 23)
- Robert Wailes (no. 24)
- Joseph King (no. 26)
- Sarah Walker (no. 28)
- Hannah More (no. 32)

Of the remaining 16 entries, all but three provide some detail of the interred (grave nos. 2, 13 and 30 are blank), these being:

- George Wakefield's Housekeeper and servant (nos. 3 and 4)
- An American friend (no. 5)
- Robert Spence's child (no. 10)
- William Brown's child (no. 11)

[12] Tyne and Wear Archives Service, reference T159/184.
[13] The 1822 plan is reproduced in Figure 5, overlain with the actual burials as excavated.

- E. Appleby's children (nos. 17 and 18)
- Chambers (nos. 20 and 21)
- Robert Wailes' wife (no. 25)
- Joseph King's wife (no. 27)
- J. Procter's servant (no. 29)
- Flounders (no. 31)

2.5.15 The DBA highlights that although Madeleine Hope Dodds, who brought the existence of the 1822 plan to the attention of members of the Newcastle Meeting, thought that the plan might list all burials at Coach Lane, at least up to 1822, this cannot be the case given the fact that the early burials listed by Phillips do not appear on the plan. The DBA concluded that without the discovery of a specific register for the burial ground, it would be practically impossible to provide even a rough estimate of the number of burials at Coach Lane. It did, however, give a theoretical maximum, calculating that if the four rows shown on the 1822 plan accommodated *c.* 45-50 burials at the density indicated, then 180 to 200 burials could have been made without the need to impinge on earlier plots.

2.5.16 There are over 550 Quaker burial grounds in England and Wales although very few have been archaeologically excavated and quite large numbers seem to have been cleared for development with little attention paid to the nature of burial. Probably the largest excavation of a Quaker burial ground to date was at Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London in 1996.[14] This recorded the remains of 360 individuals buried between 1664 and 1814. Historical records combined with evidence from the excavation provided a significant insight into the burial rites and undertaking practices of an early non-conformist community. The evidence strongly suggested that the simplicity and plainness of Quaker lifestyle were to a large extent reflected in the burial practice. The burial in rows suggested by the 1822 plan of Coach Lane has long been recognised as a feature of Quaker burial grounds. A summary of Quaker burial practice by Gwynne Stock[15] quotes Clarkson, who wrote in 1807, that Quaker '*...graves are usually dug in rows, and the bodies deposited in them, not as their relations lie, but as they happen to be open in succession, without any attention to family connections...by this process a small piece of ground will be longer in filling, no room being lost...*'. The orientation of graves was generally a reflection of the dispositions of the burial ground, alignment not necessarily being east-west, with the head to the west as is normal Christian practice. At Coach Lane, the graves shown on the 1822 plan are aligned SW-NE as befits the orientation of the plot taken over for the burial ground.

[14] Bashford and Sibun 2007.
[15] Stock 1998a, 136.

2.5.17 While disturbance of earlier graves was against the customary practice of Quakers, it certainly occurred at Kingston-upon-Thames. The bodies at that site were buried by far most frequently in simple wooden coffins with a few (only 16 out of the 360) being buried in lead coffins. A number were buried in brick vaults within coffins. The bodies were generally placed on their backs with arms by their sides. Many burials had ornamentation on the coffins, including nameplates or patterns of studs. Whether grave markers were present at Coach Lane is uncertain. There is no documentary evidence that any had ever existed and the DBA concluded that it would seem likely that not many were used. In 1717 the use of gravestones was advised against in the Quaker faith and only came into favour again in 1850, a period which covers almost the entire use of the Coach Lane site. Quite how the burial ground would have been organised without grave markers is uncertain. Recording of the surviving elements of the boundary wall encountered a small number of fragments of grave headstones in a rebuilt section of the wall and while it is possible that these were derived from headstones marking graves at the site, this is not certain.

2.5.18 In the aforementioned summary of Quaker burial practice,[16] Stock concluded that:

- despite advice to the contrary, gravestones of dated 1717 to 1850 do exist;
- the alignment of graves makes best use of the available space;
- spatial and chronological arrangement of graves is often at variance;
- lead coffins, walled graves and other structures can be found in Quaker burial grounds;
- no archaeological evidence has so far been found to support the statement 'Quakers are buried standing up'.

2.5.19 The Quaker meeting house at the west of the Bull Ring in North Shields was closed in 1800 and a new meeting house opened in Stephenson Street in the town at the same time, this with its own burial ground. Although burial continued at Coach Lane, its frequency was likely curtailed given the more convenient alternative at Stephenson Street. *The Burial Act 1853* restricted the number of permissible burial places and both the Coach Lane ground and the newer ground in Stephenson Street were closed by, at latest, 1857. The Quakers of North Shields were buried at Preston Cemetery, to the north of the town centre, after this time.

2.5.20 The burial ground at Coach Lane stood untouched for many years. In his 1894 paper Phillips said that it was still intact, enclosed by a high stone wall, and used for grazing. In the 1900s, the Quakers began negotiations with Tynemouth Council's Town Improvement Committee over the plot. This eventually entailed the council taking over care of the site under a 99 year lease in 1907 and turning it into a public space. This included - at the time of the 1920 Ordnance Survey map - a central circular walk, a pathway around the site and tree planting. The surface layout of the site was subsequently altered.

[16] Stock 1998a.

2.5.21 By the 1950s, the open ground of the site in an increasingly industrial area was of some interest to developers as reported in newspapers of the time. The presence of burials was a restriction on development, however, and although the Quakers were agreeable in principle to the site being developed, its purchase by the council was possibly problematic because of this.

2.5.22 In July 1961, council workmen reportedly came across three skeletons while working on the Coach Lane site. Some human remains were collected, taken to the Town Hall, placed in safe storage and subsequently re-buried. The DBA concluded that there is no reason to believe that any burials were removed from the site subsequent to 1961. As noted above, the burials at Cullercoats were removed to Preston Cemetery in 1872 and those from the Stephenson Street burial ground were removed during development of the site in 1945, also being re-buried at Preston Cemetery. Both re-interments are marked with stone plaques and surrounded by grave markers along the south wall of the graveyard.

2.5.23 Exhumation of the burials in Coach Lane probably came closest in 1978 when North Tyneside Council prepared a report estimating the costs of establishing a landscaped park on the site following the removal of the burials. That report postulated that there may have been in excess of 230 burials at the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 Archaeological exhumation/excavation of all human remains at the site was required as a condition of planning permission for the development. As set out in the NCC Specification, the broad aims of the archaeological project were:

- to contribute to archaeological knowledge of the post-medieval period;
- to allow interpretation of closely dated material within an archaeological context;
- to allow interpretation of stratification from a mortuary site;
- to collect data demonstrating variations in funeral furnishings, with regard to style, symbolism and manufacture;
- to allow study of funeral clothing, furnishings and textile fittings, where such remains survive;
- to allow study in the variability in the treatment of the dead;
- to provide an invaluable opportunity to excavate a post-medieval burial context under controlled scientific conditions;
- to allow study of a sample of human skeletons largely of known identity and sex at death plus their associated material culture;
- to allow study of the attitude to death by a Quaker community in the 18th and 19th centuries;
- to demonstrate the value of human osteology with regard to demography, growth, population movement, patterns of disease, genetic relationships, diet, burial practices, activity patterns, history of disease, increased understanding of modern diseases, advancement of forensic science.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 Discussed above is the uncertainty, in advance of the project herein described, regarding the number of burials at the Coach Lane burial ground. Whatever the number, it was evident that, if fully archaeologically excavated, the site would provide a very significant insight into the physical characteristics, health and pathologies of an early non-conformist community on Tyneside and also allow significant insights into the post-mortuary practices of this group which are not presently fully established. Nationally, the excavation of non-conformist burial grounds is rare, with the largest excavation of a Quaker burial ground to date believed to be the aforementioned work at Kingston-upon-Thames in 1996. The comparison of post-medieval post-mortuary practice at largely contemporary burial ground sites in the south-east and north-east of England would clearly be of great interest, as would the chance for comparative analysis of the health and physical characteristics of the communities, possibly drawn from similar social strands in 18th- and early 19th-century England.

3.2.2 Specific Research Objectives to be addressed by the project were formulated with reference to *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF).[17] The NERRF highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

3.2.3 NERRF Chapter 9, 'Resource assessment: Post-Medieval', includes a sub-section 'Religion and ritual', which notes how the rise of non-conformity saw the growth of separate burial sites for the various dissenting congregations but acknowledges that the archaeological importance of such sites seems not to have been generally recognised.[18]

3.2.4 Within the research agenda and strategy chapters of the NERRF are several key research priorities of direct relevance to the Coach Lane project. Two key research priorities in Chapter 18 'Post-Medieval' are particularly relevant:

- 'PMi Cultural and Ethnic Identity' states:

  '*It is vital to explore the multiple, cross-cutting and even contradictory identities recognisable in the North-East from the 16th to 19th centuries; these include, but are not limited to, class, gender, religious and political belief*' and *'Other identities should also be explored, including those based on profession...and religious belief (for example, Catholic, non-Conformist). Did these lead to the creation of a distinct suite of material culture, architecture or patterns of consumption?'*[19]

- 'PMix Environmental Evidence' states:

  'There is need for more human osteological studies, including research into basic information relating to stature, diet and pathologies.'[20]

3.2.5 Chapter 20 'Science and Environmental Agenda' notes in its 'Gaps in Knowledge' section that, while there is reasonable survival of human bone from early medieval and medieval sites, far less is known about post-medieval populations, as much due to the limited amount of work on skeletal assemblages of this date for practical reasons, as it is to bone preservation, which is generally poor in the acid soils of North East England.[21]

[17] Petts and Gerrard 2006.
[18] *ibid.* 105.
[19] *ibid.* 182.
[20] *ibid.* 188.
[21] *ibid.* 197.

3.2.6 Also, within the same 'Science and Environmental Agenda', key research priority 'SEv Human Burial' states:

> (in academic terms): '*In general, the survival of human bone assemblages in the region is poor. Due to the lack of evidence, there are still many basic research questions to be answered relating to age, sex, stature and pathology from all periods.* ***Where skeleton populations do survive, scientific analysis of bone should be used to investigate dietary and population mobility patterns'****,* and
>
> (in strategic terms)*: 'Due to the acid soil conditions of much of the region all skeletal assemblages are of the greatest importance.* ***All excavated skeletal material must be fully analysed and published'.***[22]

3.2.7 Chapter 29 'Religion and Ritual' contains a sub-section 'Death and Burial' which includes 'Recommendation R7' which states:

> '*Much basic research on human populations from the region is still required, including an improved understanding of patterns of stature, diet, pathology and demography. All opportunities should be taken to ensure that when skeletal populations are uncovered there is provision of adequate funds and time for detailed analysis. All metrical data should be appropriately disseminated'.*

[22] *ibid.* 200.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

4.1.1 All PCA fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the standard and guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) relevant to that piece of work.[23] PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation. Guidance within an IfA technical paper covering excavation of inhumed human remains was also followed.[24]

4.1.2 The development site covered *c.* 917m^2, within which was the rectangular excavation area, measuring up to *c.* 46.50m NW-SE by up to *c.* 16.20m NE-SW, and with a total area of *c.* 710m^2 (Figure 2). The excavation area encompassed the entirety of the former burial ground, with archaeological remains of its north-eastern boundary wall being exposed at or adjacent to the north-eastern limit of excavation. The existing development site boundary along the Coach Lane frontage lies further to the north-east than the boundary of the former burial ground (Figure 2).

4.1.3 All human remains had to be (and were) exhumed from the site. The archaeological work was undertaken in two phases in order to facilitate the development programme. The first phase (20 April 2010 to 16 July 2010) involved the machine-excavation of overburden – down to the level of the grave cuts - across the north-western (approximately) half of the site, with all machine-excavated overburden mounded in the (approximately) south-eastern half of the site. Archaeological exhumation of all human remains was then undertaken in the north-western area. Upon completion of this work, a three-week stand-down period was agreed to allow the new build foundations to be constructed in the north-western area. Ahead of the second phase of archaeological work, spoil mounded in the south-eastern area was moved mechanically to the north-western area. The second phase of archaeological work (9 August 2010 to 24 September 2010) began with machine-excavation of overburden – down to the level of the grave cuts – across the (approximately) south-eastern half of the site, with all machine-excavated overburden heaped in the north-western area. Archaeological exhumation of all human remains was then undertaken in the south-eastern area.

4.1.4 Machine-excavation of overburden within both phases of work for the most part was undertaken by a tracked 360º machine of *c.* 13-tonnes size, employing a 1.80m wide toothless bucket. This work took place under direct archaeological supervision. Overburden was stripped away, down to the level at which grave cuts began to appear.

[23] IfA 2008a.
[24] McKinley and Roberts (for what was then the IFA) 1993.

4.1.5 Due to the proximity of standing buildings along the north-western, south-western and south-eastern boundaries of the site, the limits of the excavation area in these directions had to be stepped, leaving an overall unexcavated margin *c*. 2m wide. Towards the end of the work in both areas, ground level along this margin was reduced in sections, each no wider than *c*. 2m for Health and Safety reasons, using a tracked 360º mechanical excavator of *c.* 5-tonnes size employing a 1.80m wide toothless bucket. Archaeological exhumation of all human remains was undertaken within this margin following ground reduction. The strip of land between the stepped north-eastern limit of excavation and the site boundary, *i.e.* the portion of the development site lying beyond the original limit of the burial ground, was used for welfare facilities during the fieldwork.

4.1.6 Archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following the methodologies set out in PCA's field manual[25] and other appropriate documentation.[26] Following machine clearance of overburden, the sections and base of the excavation area were cleaned using hand tools. The principle aim was to clearly identify and define grave outlines in plan, in order to facilitate excavation and recording in stratigraphic sequence. Grave fills were, as far as possible, excavated from outside the grave in order to avoid damage to the skeleton (Plates 56-61 in Appendix A are 'working shots' of the exhumation in progress).

4.1.7 Throughout the exhumation/excavation the 'single context recording' method was employed, with the PCA *pro forma* 'Context Recording Sheet' used for deposits and 'cuts', while skeletons and coffins were individually recorded on the PCA *pro-forma* 'Skeleton Recording Sheet' and 'Coffin Recording Sheet', respectively. Structural remains, comprising a single burial 'vault' and the remains of the burial ground boundary walls, were recorded using the PCA *pro-forma* 'Masonry Recording Sheet'. Each burial element (grave cut, grave fill(s), coffin and skeleton) was assigned its own context number. For each inhumation an overall 'Burial' reference number was assigned to connect these components in order to facilitate comparisons between burial groups. Each skeleton was removed from the ground according to the methodologies set out in the aforementioned technical paper and field manuals.

4.1.8 A site survey grid was established within the excavation area and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Total Station EDM. All archaeological features, the majority of which at this site comprised grave cuts, were planned at a scale of 1:20. Skeletons were carefully cleaned using leaf trowels, dental tools and small paint brushes ahead of photography (Appendix A, Plate 59). Skeletons were not planned by hand illustration but were recorded *in situ* by photography (which is generally accepted as the best way of recording a skeleton) by digital photography with photographs taken from a vertical height of at least 2m at oblique angles with white coordinate reference targets set at ground level at 1m intervals (Appendix A, Plate 60). All digital photographs of burials included a reference sheet showing the site code, burial number and date, as well as a graduated metric scale and a North arrow, set using a hand-held compass (Appendix A, Plates 1-50 are a selection of the burial photographs).

[25] PCA 2009.
[26] Museum of London 1990.

4.1.9 The main, digital photographic record of the work was supplemented using SLR cameras. This comprised black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating specific burials, features and finds in detail and in general context. All photographs included a clearly visible graduated metric scale. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work (Appendix A, Plates 56-61).

4.1.10 Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site from existing survey data; these had values of 18.06m OD and 19.21m OD. The positions of surveyed levels, numbered sequentially, were accurately marked with the recognised symbol on all plans. True values of the level sequence were transferred to plan sheets.

4.2 Post-excavation

4.2.1 Not everything recovered from an archaeological site has the same significance and thus the same potential for further study, thus the process of 'assessment' identifies those elements of the site data that require further analysis. In accordance with MoRPHE guidelines, the site data has been assessed for its potential for further analysis in relation to the research objectives of the project and any additional questions that have come to light as a result of the fieldwork. This Assessment Report enumerates the different kinds of evidence (stratigraphic, human skeletal remains, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental) from the site and sets out a formal assessment of the potential of each element of the collected data for further analysis.

4.2.2 The stratigraphic data from the site is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, cataloguing the contextual data in electronic form, and then compiling a provisional stratigraphic matrix. A written summary of the archaeological results was then compiled, as described below in Section 5. The contents of the paper and photographic elements of the Site Archive are quantified in Section 6. In post-excavation a set of colour and monochrome prints was generated to ensure that, as a minimum, each burial was represented by this means.

4.2.3 The main assemblage of material recovered from the site comprised the human skeletal remains. All processing of human remains was undertaken away from the site, under the supervision of a qualified osteologist (Appendix A, Plate 62). All such remains were treated in an appropriate manner and were cleaned, marked, bagged, packaged, boxed and stored, as appropriate and in accordance with recognised guidelines.[27]

[27] McKinley and Roberts (for the IFA) 1993.

4.2.4 As well as the human skeletal remains, ceramic material and faunal remains were recovered from grave fills, along with a large number of 'small finds', these predominantly iron and copper-alloy objects representing coffin furniture. Copper-alloy shroud pins were recovered from a small number of burials. A small number of metal finds representing elements of clothing of the deceased were recovered, including copper-alloy, gold and base-metal objects. Again, all artefacts recovered were treated in an appropriate manner and were cleaned, marked, conserved, bagged, packaged, boxed and stored, as appropriate and in accordance with recognised guidelines.[28] All processing of artefacts and faunal remains was also undertaken away from the site.

4.2.5 An assemblage of coffin timbers was recovered, comprising elements of a range of coffin types. Most timber samples were from coffin bases, which generally survived in a better state of preservation than coffin sides and lids. Assessment of the assemblage was undertaken in order to assess the potential for further recording and suggest a retention policy.

4.2.6 All recovered materials were appraised for their level of vulnerability as soon as possible following their removal from the site. Quality of preservation was assessed and the long-term conservation and storage needs of all excavated material were identified.

4.2.7 Assessment of human skeletal remains, coffin timbers, faunal remains and all artefactual material was undertaken by suitably qualified personnel. For each data category an assessment report has been produced including a basic quantification of the material and a statement of its potential for further analysis and recommendations for such work (Sections 7-15).

4.2.8 With the fieldwork focussed on the recording and removal of human remains, there was no general bulk sampling for palaeoenvironmental remains. A total of 17 spot or bulk samples were collected in instances where unusual material was encountered in association with burials. These comprised:

- 11 samples taken where human hair either definitely survived or was suspected as surviving in close association with the skull – this occurring in Burials 12, 22, 34, 42, 48, 79, 170, 229, 236, 254 and 261.
- 3 samples taken where unidentified material was encountered in Burials 77, 162 and 229; in the first two instances the material was suspected as being possible degraded textile.
- 2 samples of wood shavings collected from Burial 135 where the material had been packed within the coffin around the body probably in an attempt to slow down the process of decomposition.
- 1 bulk sample taken where elemental mercury was encountered around the pelvis of Burial 252, to allow safe disposal of the material at a later date.

[28] UKIC 1983; Watkinson and Neal 2001.

4.2.9 To date none of these samples have been assessed. It is proposed to scientifically examine some or all of the samples of human hair or suspected human hair as part of a further phase of analytical work. Similarly it is proposed to scientifically examine at least one of the samples of wood shavings found in association with Burial 135 for species identification and to identify any possible treatment of the material to endow preservational properties and all three examples of possible textile as part of a further phase of analytical work. The mercury is to be disposed of safely.

4.2.10 Survival of all materials recovered during or generated by archaeological projects depends upon suitable storage. The complete Site Archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all recovered artefacts and faunal material will be packaged for long term curation, as appropriate. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document[29] will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document[30] and a more recent IfA publication.[31] The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent. The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case Tyne and Wear Museums and Archives, Arbeia, South Shields, will be met in full.

4.2.11 Ministry of Justice directions for the exhumation stipulated that all human remains from the site were to be reburied within two years of the completion of the exhumation (see Appendix J). At the time of writing, the Fenwick Human Osteology Laboratory, Department of Archaeology, Durham University, proposes a series of post-graduate research studies on the material and the University is in the process of applying to the Ministry of Justice for an extension of the deadline by which the assemblage has to be reburied. Ultimately, however, the assemblage will be reburied at Preston Cemetery, North Shields.

[29] Brown 2007.
[30] Walker 1990.
[31] IfA 2008b.

5. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

During the exhumation excavation, separate stratigraphic entities, including the elements of each individual burial (grave cut, coffin, skeleton, grave fills, etc.), were assigned unique 'context' numbers, for which a register was compiled (Appendix B); these are indicated in the following text as, for example [123], [299], etc. Each distinct burial was assigned a 'Burial' number, for which a separate register was compiled (Appendix C).

The archaeological results are outlined in summary below, by the means of broad 'phase' discussions, these assigned on a site-wide basis. The vast majority of the contextual data from the site relates to the burials – the broad Phase 3 spans the entire period of usage of the burial ground - and although a provisional stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the contextual data as part of the post-excavation assessment work, it has not been included herein due to its size.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum

5.1.1 Natural geological material, [214], was exposed as the basal deposit throughout the excavation area. It generally comprised firm light brownish yellow and mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of fine and medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, fine and medium angular and sub-angular sandstone fragments and flecks of coal throughout. This material is typical of the glacially-derived drift geology (Boulder Clay) of the area.

5.1.2 The natural sub-stratum was encountered at a maximum height of *c.* 18.50m OD in the northernmost part of the excavation area and from there gradually sloped down to the south to a minimum height of *c.* 16.20m OD. This fall reflects the natural topography of the area, located on the northern valley side of the River Tyne. In terms of depth below existing ground level, the natural material varied from a maximum depth of 1.95m in the north-westernmost part of the excavation area to a minimum depth of *c.* 1.0m in the south-easternmost part.

5.2 Phase 2: Sub-soil

5.2.1 A developed soil, [213], directly overlay the natural sub-stratum across the excavation area (Figure 6). This comprised firm light to mid brownish yellow, slightly sandy, clayey silt, with occasional inclusions of fine rounded and sub-rounded pebbles and coal flecks throughout. Up to 0.60m thick, it was recorded at maximum and minimum heights of *c.* 18.55m OD in the north-westernmost part of the excavation area and *c.* 17.30m OD in the south-easternmost part, respectively. In terms of depth below existing ground level, the deposit varied from a maximum depth of 1.60m in the central south-western part of the excavation area to a minimum depth of *c.* 0.70m in the south-easternmost part.

5.2.2 The developed soil deposit is likely to be of extremely ancient origin, representing the earliest development of a soil horizon above the natural sub-stratum. It is likely to have seen extensive reworking when the land was utilised for agricultural purposes during the medieval and early post-medieval period. Artefactual material recovered from the deposit was very limited but included a flint flake, broadly dated to the Neolithic–Early Bronze Age and a possible earring of post-medieval date. All earth-cut graves in the post-medieval burial ground were recorded cutting into the developed soil.

5.2.3 Very little evidence of previous land use was found, this in part due to the intensive nature of the burial ground.

5.3 Phase 3: The Quaker Burial Ground, *c.* 1710 – *c.* 1850

Site Stratigraphy and Burial Ground Development

5.3.1 As previously mentioned, a provisional stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the complete stratigraphic data-set collected from the site. As yet though, for the post-excavation assessment stage of work, no detailed analysis has been undertaken with a view to 'phasing' the burials. However, in simple terms, it is evident that the north-western portion of the site contains a far more complex stratigraphic sequence than south-eastern portion, indicating that the area furthest away from the entrance– which was situated at the south-eastern corner of the plot, on the Coach Lane frontage - was more intensively used, or reused to be more precise, for interments.

5.3.2 It is intended that detailed examination of the site stratigraphy, including an examination of absolute data, such as the relative height of each grave cut base, along with integration of historical records and dating evidence, will be undertaken as part of the recommended further analysis phase of work. For the purposes of this report, only a broad overview of the burial ground evidence is provided.

Burial Ground Size

5.3.3 The burial ground was sub-rectangular in shape. Its maximum internal dimensions varied between 46.40m (152 feet 2 inches) and 47.10m (154 feet 6 inches), on its NW-SE long axis, and 13.50m (44 feet 3 inches) and 14.80m (48 feet 6 inches), on its SW-NE short axis. Thus the area enclosed within its boundary walls was *c.* 710m^2.

The Burial Ground Perimeter Wall and Drainage

5.3.4 Elements of the original perimeter boundary wall of the burial ground survived entirely as, or as components of, upstanding structures along the south-western and south-eastern sides of the site. In addition, sub-surface remains of the north-western and north-eastern walls were recorded as archaeological remains during the exhumation, with the archaeological evidence largely confirming the location of the entrance to the burial ground in its south-eastern corner, as depicted on the 1822 plan.

5.3.5 Structures forming the NW-SE aligned south-western boundary of the site at the time of the exhumation incorporated fabric of the original boundary wall of the burial ground (Appendix A, Plate 53). A section of the boundary structure located *c.* 16.50m from the north-western corner of the site, at that point a stone wall with no over-build, was examined in detail (Figure 3; Figure 6, Section 6; Plate 54). The overall structure, wall [1006], survived to a maximum height of *c.* 3.90m, with the uppermost portion a later construction and the lowermost portion, along with its foundation, likely original elements. The foundation, trench-built to *c.* 0.50m height in construction cut [1334], comprised three random courses of medium to large (up to 500mm x 130mm) roughly hewn sandstone blocks. The width of the foundation was not established, although it was certainly wider than the wall itself and projected *c*. 0.10m beyond the wall line.

5.3.6 Above the foundation, the original portion of the boundary wall survived to a height of *c.* 1.85m, at a maximum height of 18.80m OD, this being approximately the level of the ground surface at the time of the work. The original wall was constructed with medium to large unworked and roughly hewn sandstone blocks (up to 650mm x 250mm) in random courses, bound with soft light grey to light brownish yellow sandy mortar. Above this was the added portion of wall, up to *c.* 1.70m in height, of broadly similar construction to the earlier, lower element but with hard light grey coarse sandy mortar and capped with a combination of medium sized roughly hewn stones and a variety of re-used masonry elements including architectural mouldings and at least two fragments of grave headstones. Very little text survived on both, one having part of a probable name 'JOH...' and part of the probable date of death 'SEP^{R} 9^{T}...', while the other had just the words or part words '...of...', 'Died J...' and 'Ag...'. These fragments may have been from headstones at the burial ground, but this is not certain given that the portion of the wall in which they appeared was a later addition to the original structure. In the portion of the structure to be examined in detail, this uppermost portion was recorded at a maximum height of 20.14m OD. This portion of the wall was possibly constructed during the early 20th century when the burial ground was taken over by the council for use as a public place. The masonry was probably derived from the north-western and/or north-eastern boundary walls, which were likely demolished at this time. To the south-east, the wall was over-built by a modern brick building while, to the north-west, it extended beyond the line of the original north-western boundary wall of the burial ground, this exposed as sub-surface remains during the work.

5.3.7 In similar fashion to the south-western site boundary, structures forming the south-eastern boundary incorporated fabric of the original boundary wall of the burial ground, although here the entire length of the boundary was overtopped by a later brick structure. The lowermost portion of the stone boundary wall, [1348], surviving to a height of *c.* 1.10m, was again probably original fabric of the burial ground wall. It was essentially of similar construction to wall [1006], with the upper masonry again probably added during the early 20th century. Modern era repairs were recorded along the wall, these using a variety of brick, stone rubble and concrete.

5.3.8 The original north-western boundary wall of the burial ground survived only as a sub-surface structure, wall [978]. The exposed section of this structure was recorded in detail (Figure 3; Figure 6, Section 5; Plate 52). Trench-built in a construction cut, [1355], wall [978] survived at its north-western extent to a maximum height of *c.* 1.50m, this at a maximum level of 19.33m OD. There was no obvious projecting foundation element to this wall. It consisted of medium to large unworked and roughly hewn sandstone blocks (up to 700mm x 250mm), bonded with light grey mortar. This structure may have been levelled in the early 20th century when the site was turned over to public usage or possibly in the late 20th century during groundworks associated with the construction of residential dwellings located immediately to the north-west.

5.3.9 The original NW-SE aligned north-eastern boundary wall fronting onto Coach Lane survived only intermittently as sub-surface structural remains, [1027] and [1155], both probably the remains of the wall foundation (Figure 3). At the north-western extent of this portion of the boundary, a length of only *c.* 1.0m of wall [1027] survived, meeting the aforementioned wall [978]. Occupying a construction cut, [1353], wall [1027] was 0.80m wide and survived to a height of up to *c.* 0.65m, recorded at a maximum height of 19.14m OD. Approximately 26m to the south-east, wall [1155] was recorded within construction cut [1156]. This portion of the boundary extended *c.* 5.80m NW-SE and was up to 0.86m wide and up to 0.34m high, recorded at a maximum height of 17.83m OD. Between these two surviving sections of wall, the former boundary wall was represented by a 'robber' trench, [661], assigned to Phase 4. Both surviving portions of the wall were constructed with random courses of medium to large unworked and roughly hewn sandstone blocks, bonded with light brownish grey sandy mortar. A remnant of a single internal buttress was recorded at the south-eastern extent of wall [1155] (Figure 3; Plate 55), beyond which the structure had been entirely removed for a distance of *c.* 11m. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps show that the north-eastern boundary wall of the burial ground had four internal buttresses.

5.3.10 Two lengths of a U-shaped NW-SE aligned ditch, [1029] and [1193], were recorded to the north-east of and parallel to the remains of the north-eastern boundary wall (Figure 3). In its original form this feature likely skirted the majority of the boundary wall, providing drainage along Coach Lane. In the surviving portions of the ditch, the maximum recorded width was 0.80m and the maximum recorded depth was 0.62m. To the north-west, a silty clay primary fill, [1352], was up to 0.24m thick; the sterile nature of this deposit indicates that it was derived from natural silting (Figure 6, Section 7). It was overlain by fills [1351] and [1028], with a combined thickness of 0.36m. To the south-east, the uppermost recorded fill, [1194], was not excavated. These later fills probably accumulated as a result of deliberate backfilling rather than natural silting. No artefactual material was recovered from any of the fills.

5.3.11 Towards the south-eastern corner of the site, the remains a NW-SE aligned drainage culvert, [1196], were recorded, external to the line of the boundary wall and running parallel to it (Figure 3). Its walls, up to 0.39m high, comprised roughly hewn sandstone blocks occupying a narrow construction cut, [1195]. A single fill, [1197], was likely the result of deliberate backfilling. The structure continued the line of drainage ditch [1193] and the structure is interpreted as effectively taking the drainage feature underground at the location of the entrance to the burial ground. The feature may have been installed during the lifetime of the burial ground rather than at its inception, to improve access and ground conditions at the entrance on Coach Lane.

Organisation of the Burial Ground

5.3.12 In total, 243 individual graves and 19 discrete charnel features were recorded within the burial ground (Figure 3). A total of 236 articulated human skeletons were recorded and exhumed. Of the remaining seven graves, two (Burials 46 and 72) contained triple case coffins (Plates 14 and 19), comprising an innermost wooden coffin, a lead shell and an outer wooden case, which were not opened for Health and Safety reasons, and five (Burials 1, 106, 169, 173 and 182) were essentially 'empty' in that no human remains were present.

5.3.13 Of the five empty graves, three were complete, relatively small features, assumed to be neonate or infant graves, while the other two were truncated graves (based on grave size, one was a probable adult, the other a possible juvenile). Two of the empty graves contained fragmentary evidence for coffins, one of the probable neonate/infant graves and the truncated probable adult grave.

5.3.14 In terms of overall burial ground organisation, the burials were arranged broadly within five rows along the long axis of the plot (Figure 3). As previously mentioned, burial in rows is a documented feature of Quaker burial practice allowing bodies to be interred in established rows in succession. The 1822 plan depicts burials broadly arranged in four rows at Coach Lane, although the exhumation established that the plan is far from complete (Figure 5 provides a 'best fit' of the 1822 plan with a plan of the excavated graves). What is clear from the archaeological evidence, however, is that towards the north-western end of the burial ground, away from the entrance gate, there is a far greater incidence of burials intercutting, so that the distinction between the rows is much less obvious (Figure 3). This area therefore seems to have been favoured for use throughout the entire period of usage of the burial ground, while, conversely, the south-eastern end, particularly the area immediately inside and to the left of the entrance, remained relatively clear of interments.

5.3.15 All 19 discrete charnel pits (Burials 149, 180, 184, 185, 187-199, 201 and 204) recorded in the bases of other grave cuts were located in the north-western half of the site, as were five charnel deposits (Burials 200, 202, 203, 206 and 208), these recorded as concentrations of disarticulated remains in the fills of other graves. As one might expect, this distribution pattern reflects the extent of intercutting in the north-western half of the site.

5.3.16 Apart from the aforementioned fragments of grave headstones which appeared in the rebuilt section of the boundary wall, no evidence for grave markers was recorded during the work and the degree of grave intercutting in the north-western part of the site would tend to support the supposition that none were present throughout the period of usage of the burial ground. Over time, therefore, although a broad system of burial in rows was seemingly practised, if the precise locations of the majority, if not all, of the burials were not marked, it would appear inevitable that continued usage of the site would result in disturbance of earlier burials.

Grave Orientation

5.3.17 Unlike conventional Christian burial practice where graves are almost always orientated east-west, as previously mentioned the Quakers did not consider orientation as a major concern and grave orientation was largely dictated by topography or other factors, such as the shape or orientation of the burial ground. At Coach Lane all 243 recorded graves were orientated SW-NE. Of the total of 236 articulated skeletons exhumed, all but four (*i.e.* less than 2% of the total) were orientated SW-NE, *i.e.* with the head to the south-west; the exceptions being Burials 57 (Plate 16), 65,112 and 127, these orientated NE-SW, *i.e.* with the head to the north-east.

Grave Form and Dimension

5.3.18 Of the total of 243 graves recorded at Coach Lane, all but one were simple 'earth-cut' features. The exception was the brick-lined, stone-capped 'vault' of Burial 72 (Plate 18). Broadly rectangular in shape, all earth-cut graves had vertical sides and flat bases, with varying dimensions, depending on the age of the individual. The shortest intact graves recorded, at 0.58m, were those of neonates Burials 37 and 95, while the longest, at 2.56m, was that of an adult, Burial 261. Several neonate graves were as little as *c.* 0.20m wide, the narrowest being that of Burial 14 (Plate 6), while the widest recorded grave, at 1.12m, was that of an adult, Burial 12 (Plate 5). Recorded depths for graves varied between 50mm and *c.* 1m, these being depths below the level of machine clearance of overburden (comparative depths below the contemporary ground surface have not been examined as yet).

5.3.19 The 'vault' of Burial 72 was constructed within a rectangular SW-NE orientated construction cut, 2.84m long by 1.60m wide and with a surviving depth of 1.10m (Figure 4; Plates 18 and 19). The walls comprised nine courses of hand pressed red brick (230mm x 110mm x 60mm) in alternating stretcher and header bond in its sides and stretcher bond in its ends. It was capped with a series of substantial roughly hewn rectangular sandstone slabs (1040mm x 380mm x 110mm maximum to 940mm x 230mm x 60mm minimum); the central four slabs had collapsed and rested on the lid of the outermost lead coffin.

Coffins

5.3.20 It seems likely that all burials at Coach Lane were placed in coffins. The recorded evidence suggests that the vast majority of these were of single case wooden construction. The exceptions were the two triple shell burials, Burials 66 and 72, which, as previously described, comprised an inner wooden coffin, a lead shell and an outer wooden case. The triple shell coffin of Burial 66 occupied a simple earth-cut grave, while Burial 72 occupied the previously described brick and stone 'vault' (Plates 14 and 18).

5.3.21 In post-medieval England the triple shell was the traditional coffin used in burial vaults and brick-lined graves.[32] Due to the relatively high manufacturing costs, lead coffins were usually the preserve of the wealthy.[33] The lead shell had to be bespoke and was likely manufactured by a local plumber rather than a coffin maker.[34] One benefit of the triple shell was that it afforded greater security in a time when grave-robbing was rife; until the 1832 Anatomy Act effectively regulated the supply of bodies to anatomy schools and thereby obviated the need for grave-robbing, the practise was widely feared.[35]

5.3.22 Preservation of coffin timber was variable across the site. Generally, within the central and south-eastern parts of the site, coffins were in a better state of preservation, particularly where burial depth lay below the water table. The preservation of coffin sides and lids was generally very poor, poor to moderate at best, while the preservation of coffin bases was generally poor, moderate to good at best (*e.g.* Plates 3, 5 and 10).

[32] Litten 1991, 101.
[33] Tarlow 2011, 33.
[34] Litten, 1991, 102.
[35] Tarlow 2011, 95.

5.3.23 Where there was no physical survival of coffin timber through complete decay, the shape of the case in outline was usually evident as a soil impression (*e.g.* Plate 2); often coffin furniture survived to indicate both the shape and size of the case. Three types of coffin were evidently used at Coach Lane and the detailed assessment of the sampled coffin timbers which forms Section 8 of this report contains further details, along with discussions of joinery and other technical aspects of coffin construction.

5.3.24 Coffin furniture was recorded in association with more than 80% of burials, although in some cases the items comprised only simple coffin nails or indeterminate fragments of fittings. Many burials, however, yielded coffin grips, hinges and brackets, with grips the most frequent fitting to be recovered, *c.* 50% of the burials being productive in this respect. All but one of the coffin grips from the site were of cast iron manufacture, the exception being a copper-alloy example which became detached from the triple case coffin of Burial 72 during its removal from site. Small hinges recorded in association with the area below the head in more than 100 burials indicate that the upper portion of the coffin lid was designed to be opened, presumably to allow the head to be seen as part of the funeral preparation. Iron brackets - some fairly decorative - were recovered from only *c.* 10% of coffins, suggesting that these were a rare item of coffin furniture. The detailed assessment of the coffin fittings which forms part of Section 9 of this report contains further details.

5.3.25 Burial 135 was noteworthy as wood shavings had been packed around the body within the coffin (Plate 28). These were likely added to act a sponge for exuded matter and they may have had scent or balm added to counteract the smell of decomposition.[36] The skeletal remains were noticeably stained yellow in this burial. Also, soft tissue – possibly the entire brain – survived inside the skull, presumably due to the presence of the wood shavings.

Biographical Information

5.3.26 Only a handful of the Coach Lane burials yielded biographical information. The earliest dated burial was indicated by iron studwork surviving from the coffin lid of Burial 65. Although the coffin lid timber itself was in a very poor state of preservation, the studwork appeared to spell out 'R L 1731' (Plate 17).

5.3.27 A single depositum plate survived, this attached to the lid of the outermost wooden coffin of the triple case of Burial 72. The inscription read 'JOHN WALKER, died at WALLSEND, 18 January 1822, IN HIS 77 YEAR' (Plates 19 and 20). The plate was left *in situ* as the triple case was taken from the site for immediate reburial, due to the possible Health and Safety risks associated with the possible survival of soft tissue in a lead shell. It is proposed that the second triple case burial, Burial 46, was that of Mary Walker (Plate 14). This interpretation is based on the relative locations of the graves of John and Mary Walker as shown on the 1822 plan (Figure 5) and the fact that these were the only two burials with triple case coffins, which strongly suggests that they were closely related (identification of the grave of John Walker was a crucial component towards the 'best fit' of the 1822 plan with the excavated evidence, as produced for Figure 5).

[36] Litten 1991, 92.

5.3.28 Remains of a further possible depositum plate were recorded within the grave fill of Burial 16, above the skeleton and at the level at which the coffin lid could be expected, although no timber of the lid survived. Impressions of the letters 'A S' appeared (Plate 8) where a depositum plate might be expected, with other, illegible, lettering lower down. These impressions probably represented highly disintegrated metal, possibly lead, lettering on the coffin lid, but no actual metalwork was recovered.

Preservation and Completeness of Skeletal Material

5.3.29 A total of 236 articulated human skeletons were recorded and exhumed. The level of skeletal preservation was variable across the site. In general, preservation of skeletal material was moderate to good where remains lay at shallower depths and poor to moderate where remains lay at greater depths, with particularly poor preservation where skeletal material lay at or below the water table. Skeletal completeness ranged from 5% to 95% present and the vast majority of skeletons had more than 50% of their elements present. Towards the north-western end of the burial ground, where greater intercutting of graves occurred (Figure 3), skeletal completeness was more variable. The detailed assessment of the skeletal remains assemblage which forms part of Section 7 of this report contains further details.

Demographic Profile

5.3.30 In terms of the burial ground population as a whole, adults were the largest group, making up nearly 60% of the total. Around 10% were neonates, the remainder being older children. The detailed assessment of the skeletal remains assemblage which forms part of Section 7 of this report contains further details.

5.3.31 A relatively large proportion of the burial ground population could be sexed due to the large number of adult skeletons within the assemblage, coupled with the survival of necessary skeletal elements. While females or possible females were slightly more frequent within the assemblage, it was not possible to determine the sex of more than a third of the adult population, therefore no firm conclusions can be drawn with respect to a possible female bias within the population.

Pathology

5.3.32 Nearly two-thirds of the skeletons exhibited pathologies of some description. The detailed assessment of the skeletal remains assemblage which forms part of Section 7 of this report contains further details, but a summary is included below.

5.3.33 A total of 115 skeletons displayed dental pathologies, the most frequent being ante-mortem tooth loss, the causes of which are usually attributed to severe periodontal disease and caries, although conditions such as syphilis or dietary deficiencies are also possible causes. An interesting dental pathology - possible pipe facets - was identified on three skeletons, Burials 7, 26 and 162, all three individuals identified as male. Concave grooves on the teeth and mandible were likely the result of pipe smoking.

5.3.34 Skeletal pathologies were identified in 95 individuals. Seven cases of trauma injuries identified included healed fractures in Burials 97, 120, 130 and 261. The most significant example was in Burial 97, a mid adult male, where a badly healed fracture of the right humerus had resulted in foreshortening of the upper arm. Also of interest were cut marks identified on the right ulna of an adult, Burial 96. Several probable cases of rickets were identified, the most prominent being two infant burials, Burials 14 (Plate 6) and 75 (Plate 21), and a young male, Burial 15 (Plate 7). Two individuals were identified with skeletal pathologies associated with venereal syphilis. In both cases, a possible mid adult, Burial 8, and a young adult female, Burial 103, patterns of this disease were identified including treponemal disease, sicca on the skull and severe osteomyelitis. Several cases of adult joint disease were identified, mostly osteoarthritis.

5.3.35 Excavation of Burial 252 encountered a small quantity of mercury within the base of the coffin, in the pelvic area of the skeleton. Mercury is known to have been used in various forms as a treatment for syphilis from the late 15th century into the early 20th century[37] and the location of the substance in elemental form in association with Burial 252 probably indicates that it was administered orally in pill or liquid form. Interestingly, however, no evidence of skeletal pathologies attributable to syphilis was identified in Burial 252.

5.3.36 Burial 157 is of particular interest due to the presence of a neat, evidently drilled, circular hole on the cranium. This may represent the surgical intervention known as trepanation, which involves the removal of a piece of bone from the cranium.

Disarticulated Human Remains

5.3.37 Disarticulated bone was recovered from 87 contexts during the exhumation, along with several unstratified fragments. Almost all elements of the skeleton were identified, with the bone in varying condition, representing a minimum of 101 individuals. Various pathologies were observed and detailed assessment of the skeletal remains assemblage which forms part of Section 7 of this report contains further details.

Contemporary Ground Surface

5.3.38 Where a section of the south-western boundary wall was examined in detail (Figure 3; Figure 6, Section 6) a developed soil horizon [213] was recorded at a maximum height of *c.* 17.60m OD, this *c.* 1.25m below the level of the ground surface at the time of the work. This deposit potentially represents the ground surface at some point during or even potentially throughout the entirety of, the period of use of the burial ground.

5.4 Phase 4: Mid-19th Century and Later Usage of the Site

5.4.1 The recorded evidence suggests that sometime after disuse of the burial ground in the mid-19th century, landscaping/ground levelling was undertaken across the site. This activity probably most likely occurred in the early 20th century, when care of the burial ground was taken over by Tynemouth Council.

[37] Tucker 2007.

5.4.2 Various levelling deposits, [602], [603], [604], [1180], [1181], [1340] and [1341], were recorded above the level at which the burials were visible. These comprised various compositions of ash, coal fines, sand, clay and silt and ranged from 0.15m to *c.* 0.55m in thickness. The highest level recorded on the upper surface of any of these deposits was *c.* 19.50m OD, this at the north-western extent of the site, and the lowest level was *c.* 17.40m OD, this at the south-eastern extent of the site. Collectively, these deposits are interpreted as representing an episode of landscaping/ground levelling probably undertaken, as previously discussed, during the early 20th century. The aim seems to have been to elevate the ground surface by more than 1m. It appears that, at the same time, the south-western and south-eastern boundary walls were elevated by approximately the same height, possibly using masonry from the demolished north-western and north-eastern walls.

5.4.3 The aforementioned NW-SE aligned robber cut, [661], represents removal of a significant portion of the original north-eastern boundary wall, the surviving sections of which were recorded as [1027] and [1155] (Figure 3). The robber cut, traced in plan for *c.* 26m NW-SE, was up to 0.82m wide and up to 1.08m deep, recorded at a maximum height of *c.* 19.50m OD at its north-western extent. Its loose fill, [662], comprised masonry rubble in an ash matrix. The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1896 indicates that the original north-eastern boundary wall of the burial ground remained in place at that date, although it had been removed by the time of the 3rd edition in 1920. Demolition therefore can be attributed to this period and likely occurred after 1907, when care of the site was taken over by Tynemouth Council, with the masonry used to elevate other parts of the boundary walls. The 1920 map shows the site as a park/garden with various walkways and some tree cover; with the north-eastern wall removed, the 'site' had been extended up to the existing Coach Lane frontage.

5.4.4 As previously discussed, historic map evidence indicates that the entrance to the burial ground lay at its south-eastern corner, on the Coach Lane frontage. Although structural remains likely representing an entrance were recorded at this location, stratigraphic evidence appears to suggest that these remains relate to usage of the site following disuse of the burial ground. These remains therefore may derive from the earliest conversion of the disused burial ground into a public space in the early 20th century, possibly prior to the park/garden depicted on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map. The recorded remains comprised a substantial sandstone slab, [1182], and the remains of a brick wall, [1179] (Figure 3). The slab occupied a broad U-shaped construction cut, [1205], bedded within a firm silty clay, [1204].

5.4.5 Recorded in section directly overlaying the slab was the short length of brick wall [1179]. The surviving portion was 0.33m wide and comprised two courses of bricks, *c.* 0.15m high, recorded at a maximum height of 17.66m OD. Crucially, construction cut [1205] for the sandstone slab truncated one element, layer [1180], of the aforementioned sequence of levelling deposits, which appear to post-date disuse of the burial ground. In sum, the recorded evidence suggests that following landscaping of the burial ground and demolition of the north-western and north-eastern parts of its original stone boundary wall, the Coach Lane frontage may have been redesigned – possibly temporarily - with a brick wall, probably a low structure, along the frontage and probably incorporating an entranceway at the same location as that of the former burial ground, as depicted on 19th-century mapping. Probably at the same time, the existing boundary walls to the south-east and south-west were elevated in sympathetic style to take into account the newly elevated ground surface across the site.

5.4.6 A robber cut, [1203], was recorded in section in association with brick wall [1179]. It extended 1.50m NE-SW, was up to 0.38m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 17.78m OD. Its loose rubble fill, [1178], comprised fragmented and whole bricks and crushed mortar within a silty sand matrix. Truncating both brick wall [1179] and stone culvert [1196] was another robber cut, [1202], extending at least 1.45m NE-SW. It was up to 0.55m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 17.86m OD. Its loose fill, [1177], comprised brick fragments and fragments of mortar within a silty sand matrix. These features likely represent removal of structures during the 20th century, probably when the park/garden park depicted on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map was created.

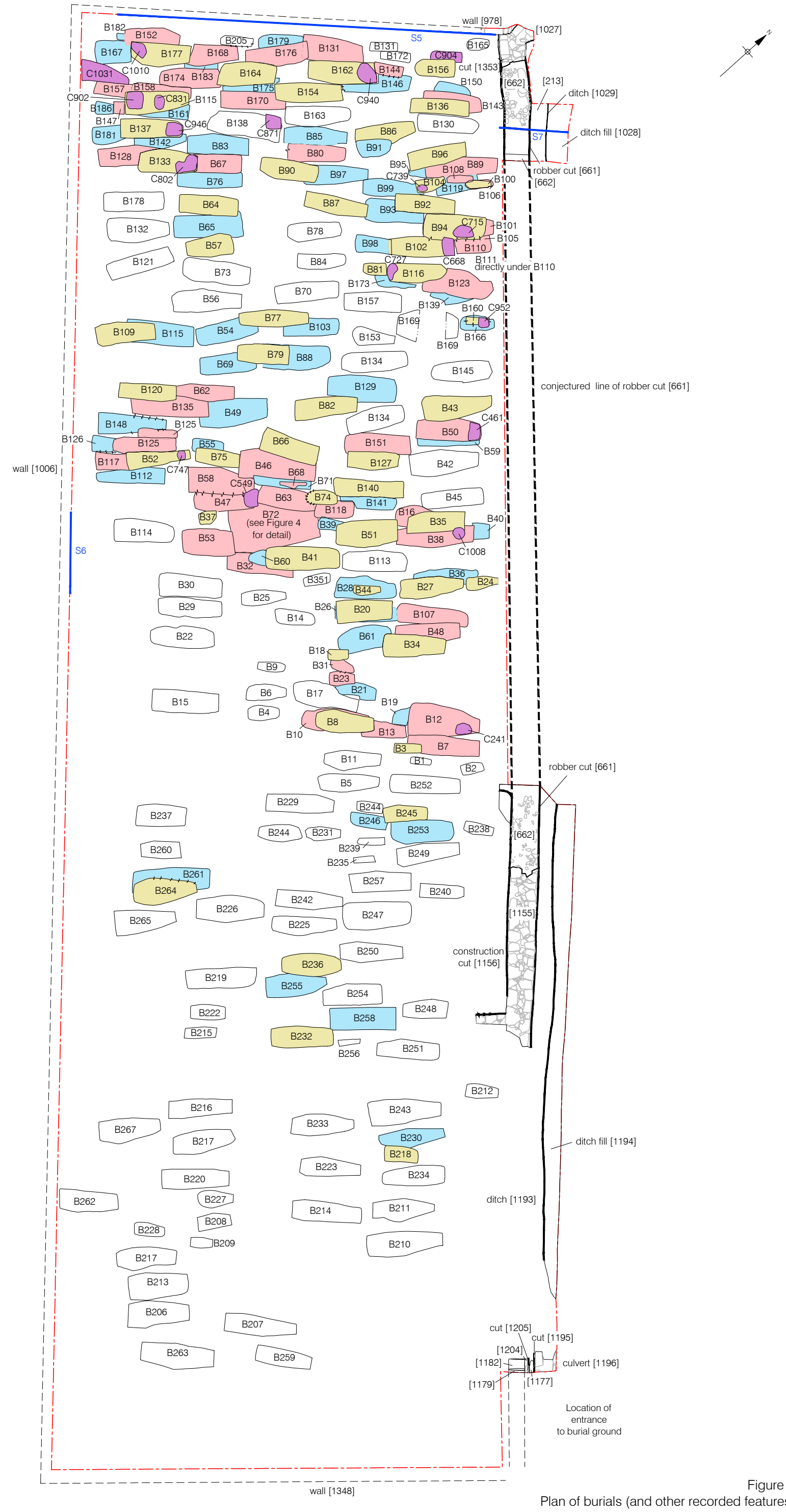
5.4.7 Three features, [909], [745] and [1298], recorded within the limits of the burial ground have been interpreted as modern intrusions. Although all are of uncertain purpose, the features appear to lie on the same approximate alignment towards the Coach Lane frontage and therefore could be related. They may in fact represent the documented disturbance episode from 1961 when council staff reportedly located and removed three human skeletons from the site. The first, located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, was the rounded south-eastern end of a NW-SE aligned linear feature, [909], traced for *c.* 1m in length, meeting the limit of excavation to the north-west. It was 0.45m wide and at least 0.10m deep, although heavily horizontally truncated by machine clearance of overburden. It had a clayey silt fill [908] and was recorded cutting through truncating a charnel feature, pit [904].

5.4.8 To the south-east was a sub-rectangular feature, [745], which truncated Burial 169. It measured 2.41m NE-SW by 0.93m wide and was 0.75m deep. Pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes were recovered from its fills, [744] and [964], this material broadly dating to the 18th to 19th century. Three iron coffin fittings (SFs 475, 476 and 477), fragments of wood and disarticulated human remains were also recovered, these possibly derived from Burial 169, which was an 'empty grave'.

5.4.9 To the south-east again was a sub-circular feature, [1298], which measured 0.75m by 0.62m and was 0.55m deep. A single sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered from its silty clay fill, [1299], along with a small assemblage of human skeletal material comprising three metacarpals. The feature lay partly within Trench 3 from the earlier archaeological evaluation.

5.4.10 Towards the north-western extent of the site a rubble deposit, [1354], was recorded directly overlying the surviving portion of north-western boundary wall [978] (Figure 6, Section 5). The deposit extended at least *c.* 23.0m NE-SW and ranged in thickness from 70mm to 0.65m, comprising fragments of sandstone, brick and various modern debris, within a mixed sand and silt matrix. This material is likely derived from levelling activity associated with the construction of houses immediately to the north-west of the site in the later 20th century.

5.4.11 Prior to the exhumation excavation, the uppermost deposit across the entire site was existing garden topsoil, layer [601]=[1176], comprising dark grey clayey silt, up to 0.36m thick (Figure 6, Section 5). The maximum recorded height on topsoil was *c.* 20.10m OD, this at the north-western extent of the site, while the minimum was *c.* 17.65m OD, at the south-eastern extent of the site. Immediately ahead of the work, areas of paving and developed turf were removed, these the last remains of the small park that existed at the site prior to the development which necessitated the work.



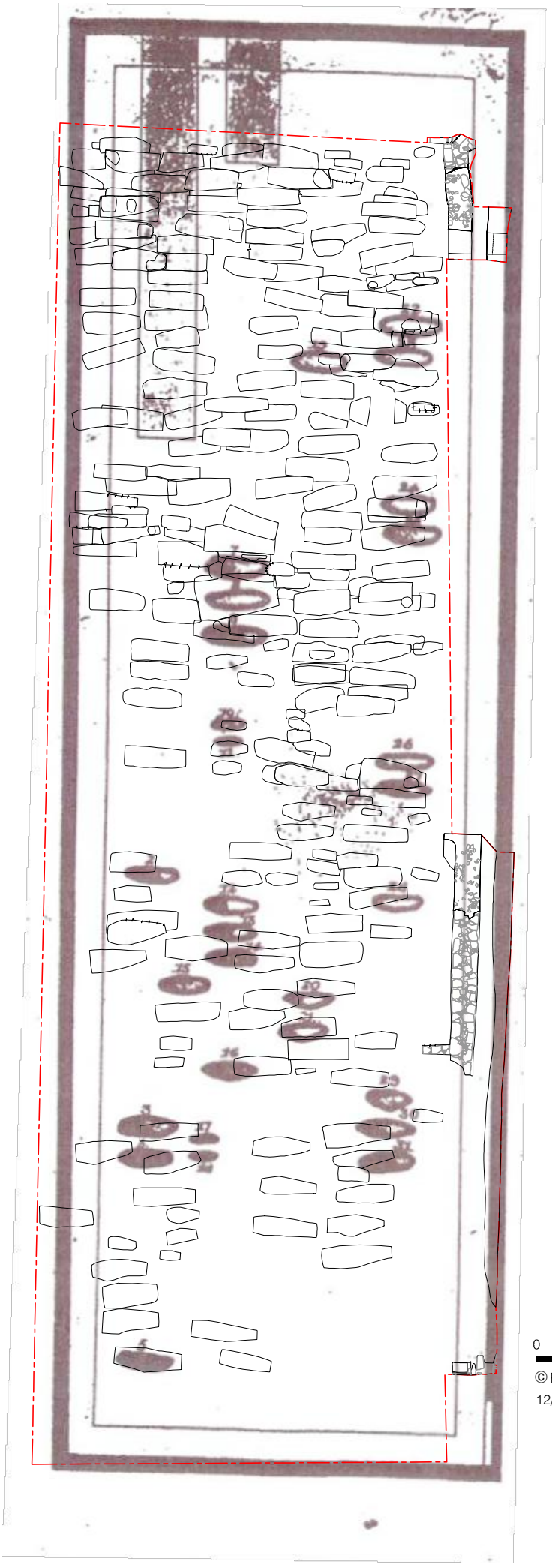
12/06/12 JS

Figure 3
Plan of burials (and other recorded features)
1:125 at A3

0 1m

12/06/12 JS

Figure 4
Detail of Burial 72
1:20 at A4



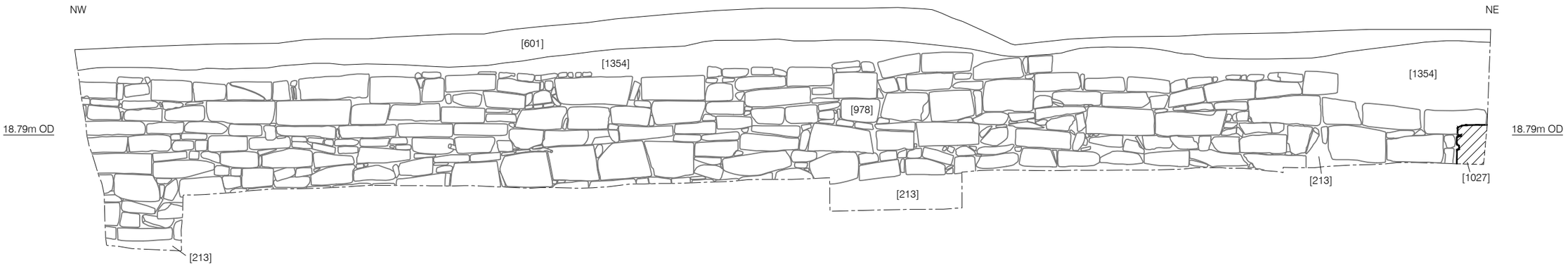
1. Wakefield's family
2.
3. George Wakefield's
4. House Keeper & serv^{t}
5. An American friend
6. Sanderson's family
7. Mary Walker
8. John Walker
9. John Wright
10. R^{d} Spence's child
11. W^{m} Brown's child
12. John Richardson
13.
14. Aaron Richardson
15. John Taylor
16. George Brown
17. E Appleby's
18. Children
19. Jane Campion

20 & 21. Chambers
22. Robert Chapman
23. Elizth Chapman
24. Robert Wailes
25. R. W's Wife
26. Joseph King
27. J. K's Wife
28. Sarah Walker
29. J Procter's servant
30.
31. Floanders
32. Hannah More

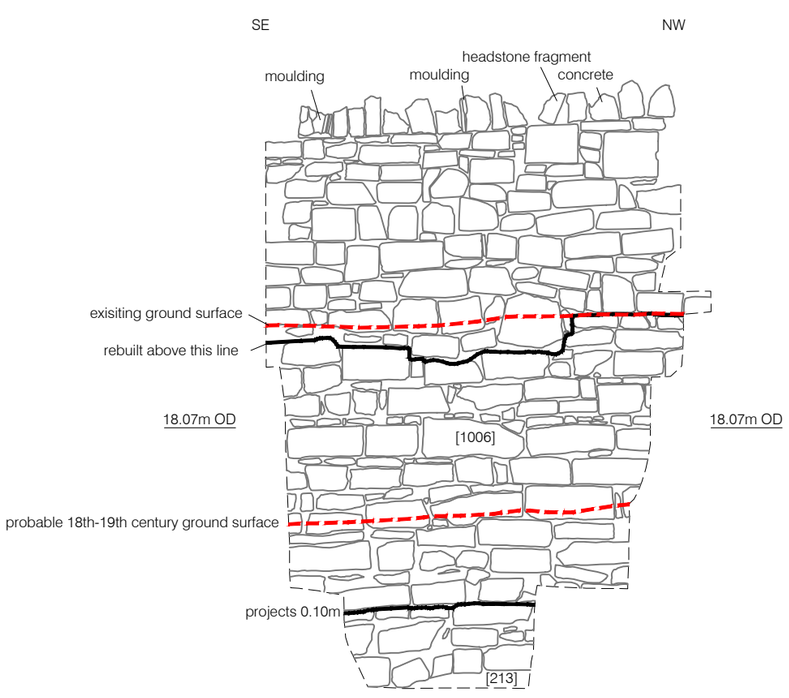
0 10m

12/06/12 JS

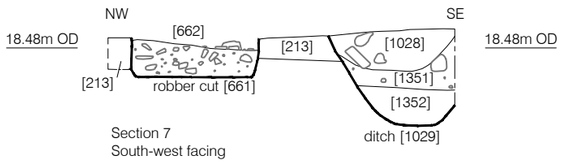
Figure 5
Plan of all burials, overlain on the 1822 plan
1:200 at A4



Section 5
South-east elevation of wall [978]



Section 6
North-east elevation of wall [1006]



Section 7
South-west facing

0 2m

12/06/12 JS

Figure 6
Sections 5 - 7
1:40 at A3

PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT

6. STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

6.1 Paper Records

6.1.1 The paper element of the Site Archive is as follows:

Item	*No.*	*Sheets*
Context register	1	17
Context sheets	1142	1142
Burial register	1	34
Skeleton sheets	236	236
Coffin sheets	233	233
Masonry sheets	14	14
Section register	1	1
Section drawings	10	17
Plans	268	349
Environmental samples register	1	1
Environmental samples sheets	31	31

Table 6.1. Contents of the paper archive

6.2 Photographic Records

6.2.1 The photographic element of the Site Archive is as follows:

Item	*No.*	*Sheets*
Digital photographs register	1	17
Digital photographs	541	1 (CD)
Colour slide (from 35mm film) register	2	2
Colour slides (from 35mm film)	52	4
Monochrome print (from 35mm film) register	1	1
Monochrome prints (from 35mm film)	32	4
Monochrome negatives (from 35mm film)	32	3
Colour prints (generated from digital images) register	1	8
Colour prints (generated from digital images)	251	32
Monochrome prints (generated from digital images) register	1	8
Monochrome prints (generated from digital images)	251	32

Table 6.2. Contents of the photographic archive

6.3 Site Archive

6.3.1 At the time of writing, the Site Archive, including the paper and photographic records, is currently housed at the Northern Office of PCA, Unit N19a Tursdale Business Park, Durham, DH6 5PG. At the time of writing, the human remains assemblage is housed in a storage facility maintained by the Fenwick Human Osteology Laboratory, Durham University, Department of Archaeology, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, ahead of a proposed series of post-graduate research studies.

6.3.2 When complete, the Site Archive will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Museums and Archives, Arbeia, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE33 2BB, under the site code COL 10. The detailed requirements of the repository will be met prior to deposition. Following completion of the aforementioned research studies, all human skeletal remains will be reburied under the conditions of the Ministry of Justice directions at Preston Cemetery, Walton Avenue, North Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE29 9NJ.

7. HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

James Young Langthorne

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of 243 individual graves and 19 separate charnel features were recorded at the site. A total of 236 individual articulated human skeletons were exhumed; five graves contained no human remains and two graves contained triple (lead-timber-lead) coffins which were not opened for Health and Safety reasons. In addition, several hundred disarticulated elements of human bone were exhumed, from a total of 87 contexts, either grave fills or separate charnel features.

7.1.2 Three catalogues of burials are included at the end of this section, with the third being a full catalogue of all 236 burials associated with articulated human remains. The other two catalogues list, firstly, eight 'burials' which did not contain human remains or burials from which remains were not recovered and, secondly, the 19 distinct charnel features and 5 concentrations of disarticulated human remains within other grave fills. Appendix B is a cross-referencing index for all 268 burial numbers assigned during the work and Appendix C is a cross-referencing index of all contexts which produced elements of disarticulated human bone.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The skeletal remains were analysed to assess their condition and where possible the age and sex of the individual. Additionally any gross pathology present was recorded and morphological changes described.

7.2.2 The condition and completeness of a skeleton affects the amount of data that can be recorded. The condition of the bone was recorded according to the stages of surface preservation suggested by McKinley[38] and the completeness of the skeleton was based on a complete skeleton consisting of: skull 20%; torso 40%; arms 20%; legs 20%.

7.2.3 Age was assessed using the stages of epiphyseal fusion, dental development and eruption, dental attrition,[39] changes within the pubic symphysis,[40] and the auricular surface.[41] All individuals where ageing data could be collected were placed into one of the following age ranges:

Neonate	≤1 year
Infant	1-5 years
Juvenile	6-12 years
Adolescent	12-20 years
Young Adult	20-35 years
Middle Adult	35-50 years
Old Adult	50+ years
Adult	>20 years
?	undetermined

[38] McKinley 2004.
[39] Brothwell, 1981.
[40] Brooks and Suchey 1990.
[41] Lovejoy 1985.

7.2.4 Sexually dimorphic traits in the pelvis and skull were used to ascertain the sex of the individual. Each individual was placed into one of the following categories; male, female (positive identification), male?, female? (favourable comparison to a sex but not conclusive), 'I' (indeterminate) and '?' (inconclusive).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 Completeness

7.3.1.1 Skeletal completeness ranged from 5% to 95% of skeletal material present, but the vast majority – more than 80% - of the skeletons had more than 50% of the elements present. This degree of skeletal completeness reflects the fact that the site has not seen significant re-development since the burial ground fell into disuse in the mid-19th century – certainly little or none which would have affected the levels at which the burials were located – and also that, despite some intercutting of graves, there was a relative lack of grave truncation by this means, particularly in the south-eastern part of the site.

Completeness	**No. of Skeletons**	**%**
<25%	15	6.4
25-49%	27	11.4
50-74%	74	31.4
>75%	120	50.8
Total	***236***	***100***

Table 7.1. Skeletal completeness

7.3.2 Demography

7.3.2.1 The largest age group amongst the burials were adults (58.6%), the largest proportion of which were within the middle or older adult age range. Children were present amongst the group with the largest percentage made up of infants with a significant proportion of the assemblage consisting of neonates.

Age	**No. of Skeletons**	**%**
Neonate	23	9.8
Neonate-Infant	4	1.5
Infant	34	13.7
Infant-Juvenile	3	1.4
Juvenile	10	4.3
Juvenile-Adolescent	2	0.8
Adolescent	3	1.4
Adolescent-Young Adult	9	3.8
Young Adult	18	7.7
Young Adult-Middle Adult	11	4.7
Middle Adult	20	8.6
Middle Adult-Older Adult	26	11.1
Older Adult	12	5.2
Adult (unspecified)	50	21.3
Undetermined	11	4.7
Total	***236***	***100***

Table 7.2. Age distribution

7.3.2.2 The high level of adult skeletons within the assemblage coupled with the survival of necessary skeletal elements meant that a relatively large proportion of the burial ground population could be sexed. The results indicate that females or possible females were slightly more frequent within the assemblage, making up 34.3% of the group in comparison to men at 30.8%. However, it was not possible to sex more than a third (37%) of the adult population, so that it is difficult to come to any firm conclusion regarding a possible female bias within the burial ground population.

Sex	No. of Skeletons	%
Male	19	13.0
Possible male	26	17.8
Female	23	15.8
Possible female	27	18.5
Indeterminate	27	18.5
Inconclusive	24	16.4
Total	***146***	***100***

Table 7.3. Sex distribution

7.3.3 Pathology

7.3.3.1 Pathologies were recorded in 151 skeletons (64% of the assemblage); of which 115 had dental pathologies and 95 had skeletal pathologies. Of those affected, 121 were adults, 22 were juveniles and the remaining eight were of undetermined age. Of the adults, 39 were male, 45 were female and 37 were of unknown sex.

7.3.4 Dental Pathology

7.3.4.1 Several dental pathologies were recorded within the assemblage comprising 18 cases of enamel hypoplasia; 68 individuals with calculus deposits on their teeth; 28 cases of caries and 59 individuals with ante-mortem tooth loss, 54 of which had associated socket resorption including two which were entirely edentulous.

Age	Enamel hypoplasia	Calculus	Caries	A-M tooth loss	Socket resorption	Edentulous
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	1	0	0	0	0
Young Adult	1	3	1	2	1	0
Young-Mid Adult	0	2	2	2	2	0
Mid Adult	0	4	2	2	2	0
Mid-Old Adult	0	9	2	7	6	0
Old Adult	0	2	0	2	2	0
Unspecified Adult	0	2	1	2	2	0

Table 7.4. Distribution of dental pathology in relation to age in male individuals

Age	Enamel hypoplasia	Calculus	Caries	A-M tooth loss	Socket resorption	Edentulous
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	1	0	0	0	0
Young Adult	1	4	3	3	3	0
Young-Mid Adult	1	1	1	2	2	0
Mid Adult	2	7	2	6	6	0
Mid-Old Adult	1	4	0	5	5	0
Old Adult	0	3	1	5	4	0
Unspecified Adult	2	4	2	5	5	1

Table 7.5. Distribution of dental pathology in relation to age in female individuals

Age	Enamel hypoplasia	Calculus	Caries	A-M tooth loss	Socket resorption	Edentulous
Neonate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant-Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile	3	0	1	0	0	0
Adolescent	1	0	2	0	0	0
Juvenile-Adolescent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0	1	0	0	0
Young Adult	0	2	0	2	1	0
Young-Mid Adult	0	4	3	2	2	0
Mid Adult	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mid-Old Adult	2	2	0	3	3	0
Old Adult	0	1	0	0	1	0
Unspecified Adult	4	12	4	8	7	1

Table 7.6. Distribution of dental pathology in relation to age in indeterminate/inconclusively sexed individuals

7.3.4.2 No particular trends in relation to the dental pathology and sex or age were identified within the burial ground population. The most prevalent form of dental pathology was ante-mortem tooth loss, 57 cases (24% of the entire assemblage), closely followed by socket resorption, 54 cases (22.9%), in both adult males and females although only two individuals, Burial 34 [353], an adult female, and Burial 12 [258], a possible adult female, were entirely edentulous.

7.3.4.3 Ante-mortem tooth loss is attributed to several causes, including severe periodontal disease, in which the inflammatory reaction to an irritant such as calculus can result in alveolar resorption. Another cause is caries which was fairly frequent within the burial ground population, as can be seen in Tables 7.4-7.6 above. Conditions such as syphilis or deficiencies within diet which can lead to weakening of the bone, trauma and scurvy are also possible causes of ante-mortem tooth loss.

7.3.4.4 One interesting aspect of the dental pathology were possible pipe facets, grooves exhibited on a particular tooth or on the mandible as a result of pipe smoking, identified on three male skeletons: Burial 7 [226], Burial 26 [322] and Burial 162 [927].

7.3.5 Skeletal Pathology

7.3.5.1 Several skeletal pathologies were recorded from 95 individuals including nine cases of periostitis, two cases of osteitis, seven with osteomyelitis, six with cribra orbitalia, 37 with Schmorl's nodes on the vertebrae and 28 with osteophytic activity occurring on the vertebrae, seven cases of trauma, eleven cases of healed lamellar bone, eleven with osteoarthritis (OA) and seven with bowing of the long bones.

7.3.5.2 The most notable infections recorded within the assemblage were two cases of treponemal disease which were identified on Burial 8 [235], a possible mid-adult male, and Burial 103 [665], a young adult female. Both exhibited caries sicca on the skull and severe osteomyelitis of left and right femora, tibiae and fibulae, and in the case of Burial 8 [235] the radii and ulnae. This pattern of disease is typical of venereal syphilis.

7.3.5.3 Trauma injuries recorded within the collection included Burial 120 [740], a mid-old adult with healed left hand phalanges, Burial 130 [785], an adolescent-young adult with a healed mid-shaft fracture of the right tibia and Burial 261 [1315], a female adult with a possible healed fracture of the mid-shaft of the right radius. The most significant incidence of trauma was a badly-healed fracture on the proximal shaft of the right humerus of Burial 97 [636], a mid-adult male. The bone appeared not to have been set resulting in foreshortening of the upper arm, probable subsequent infection and ossification of tendons at the injury site.

7.3.5.4 Another intriguing potential trauma was identified on the right ulna of skeleton Burial 96 [632], a mid-old adult male, upon which two small cut marks were identified.

7.3.5.5 Several probable cases of rickets were identified within the burial ground population; particularly notable were Burial 14 [268] and Burial 75 [541], both infants, and Burial 15 [275] a young adult male. Rickets results from vitamin D deficiency, a vitamin that is largely synthesised through the skin from sunlight. A secondary source of the vitamin is obtained through diet, which becomes more important if exposure to sunlight is restricted.

7.3.5.6 As can be seen in Tables 7.7-7.9, several adult skeletons exhibited traces of joint disease, specifically osteoarthritis, particularly of the scapulae and rib heads. The most obviously debilitating case was the severe osteophytic lipping observed in around the margins of the right acetabulum of adult female Burial 133 [798], though no eburnation, or polishing of the joint surface, was recorded.

7.3.5.7 The most prevalent form of joint disease within the adult portion of the assemblage related to the degeneration of the vertebral elements particularly Schmorl's nodes and osteophytic activity around the margins of the vertebral bodies. Two cases of probable DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis) were recorded in Burial 162 [927] and Burial 213 [1070] but due to the fragmentary nature of the vertebrae cannot be confirmed.

7.3.5.8 A trepanation was noted on the skull of Burial 157 [906] a juvenile of indeterminate sex.

Age	Periostitis	Osteitis	Osteomyelitis	Cribra Orbitalia	Schmorl's nodes	Osteophytic activity on vertebrae	Trauma	Healed lamellar bone	OA
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Adult	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Young-Mid Adult	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Mid Adult	0	1	2	0	3	4	2	1	1
Mid-Old Adult	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
Old Adult	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Unspecified Adult	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0

Table 7.7. Skeletal pathology in relation to age in male individuals

Age	Periostitis	Osteitis	Osteomyelitis	Cribra Orbitalia	Schmorl's nodes	Osteophytic activity on vertebrae	Trauma	Healed lamellar bone	OA
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Adult	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Young-Mid Adult	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Mid Adult	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	1
Mid-Old Adult	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	2
Old Adult	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unspecified Adult	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	3	2

Table 7.8. Skeletal pathology in relation to age in female individuals

Age	Periostitis	Osteitis	Osteomyelitis	Cribra Orbitalia	Schmorl's nodes	Osteophytic activity on vertebrae	Trauma	Healed lamellar bone	OA
Neonate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Infant-Juvenile	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adolescent	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Juvenile-Adolescent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Young Adult	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Young-Mid Adult	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Mid Adult	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid-Old Adult	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
Old Adult	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unspecified Adult	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	1	0

Table 7.9. Skeletal pathology in relation to age in determination/inconclusively sexed individual

7.3.6 Disarticulated Bone

7.3.6.1 Disarticulated human bone was present in 87 contexts and several fragments were also removed from unstratified deposits (see Appendix D). Almost every element of the skeleton was accounted for, in various states of preservation varying from very poor and fragmentary to complete bones in excellent condition. Some small pathological conditions were noticed such as Schmorl's nodes upon vertebrae and traces of osteoarthritis, but nothing of particular significance.

7.3.6.2 The minimum number of individuals the entire collection of disarticulated bone represented was 100 (or 101 including the unstratified bone).

7.4 Recommendations

7.4.1 The individuals that make up the skeletal assemblage are for the most part relatively complete and in a good or moderate condition. This gives an excellent chance to study both the demography and pathology of the cemetery population, as is reflected in the results of the assessment study detailed above.

7.4.2 A full analysis of the skeletons would allow for the creation of complete inventories for each skeleton and fuller recording of extant pathologies as well as the collection of metric and non-metric data, although given the damage to many of the long bones encountered within the assemblage it may not be possible to establish stature estimates for the majority of the population of this cemetery. It is suggested that full analysis be performed on all skeletons that are at least 70% complete and are in a good or good-moderate state of preservation in order to maximise the amount of data that could be extracted from the assemblage. This sub-set of the burial ground population would comprise 82 individuals (approximately 35% of the entire burial ground population). Burials recommended for full analysis are:

2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 30, 32, 35, 38, 45, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 63, 69, 70, 75, 81, 82, 84, 87, 91, 94, 96, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 112, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 126, 127, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 140, 153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 167, 171, 174, 175, 206, 212, 219, 221, 224, 227, 228, 230, 232, 234, 239, 242, 245, 246, 247, 248, 260, 264, 265.

7.4.3 Additionally, further work would be desirable on a number of skeletons in order to establish definite identification of pathologies. Particularly useful would be X-rays on skeletons not only to identify the character of the fractures of skeletons [1055] and [636] but also to investigate the possibility of Harris Lines (lines of arrested growth) appearing within the long bones of skeletons of Burials 14, 15 and 75, examples of individuals affected by rickets. Further investigation of the cut marks on the right ulna of Burial 96 may be useful in identifying the cause of the trauma.

7.4.4 There is a large quantity of disarticulated human bone from the site, most of which will have resulted from the disturbance of burials or from the charnel features. However, it is unlikely that further work on this material will provide any further insights into the burial ground population.

7.4.5 The results of this assessment and any further work should be presented in a publication text with the demographic profiles and health of the groups considered and discussed in reference to phasing and spatial distribution, if any are apparent. The pathologies present within the assemblage should be discussed with reference to comparable burial groups, such as the Kingston-upon-Thames Quaker burial ground and the Phase 5 burials from Bermondsey Square, Southwark, London.

Catalogues of Burials

1. Catalogue of Burials which did not contain human remains or Burials from which human remains were not recovered (all assigned Burial nos.)		
Burial No.	**Grave Context No.**	**Comments**
1	212	'Complete' empty grave (immediately south-east of Burial 3); small and therefore probable neonate; no coffin survival
46	412	Triple coffin [411], not opened
72	530	Triple coffin [527] (John Walker d. 1822) in brick/stone 'vault', not opened
106	679	'Complete' empty grave (immediately below Burial 100); small and therefore probable neonate; fragments of coffin [678] survived
169	963	Truncated (by intrusion [745]) empty grave; probable adult based on size; fragments of coffin [962] survived
173	980	Truncated (by Burials 81 and 116) empty grave; possible juvenile based on size; no coffin survival
182	1018	'Complete' empty grave (immediately north-west of Burial 167); small and therefore probable neonate; no coffin survival
241	N/A	Number not used

2. Catalogue of charnel features and other assemblages of disarticulated human remains (all assigned Burial nos.)			
Burial No.	**Feature Context No.**	**Other Context No.**	**Comments**
149	871	869 (fill)	Pit
180	747	746 (fill)	Pit
184	715	714 (fill)	Pit
185	668	667 (fill)	Pit
187	739	738 (fill)	Pit
188	831	830 (fill)	Pit
189	902	901 (fill)	Pit
190	946	945 (fill)	Pit
191	1010	1009 (fill)	Pit
192	549	548 (fill)	Pit
193	802	801 (fill)	Pit
194	241	240 (fill)	Pit
195	1008	1007 (fill)	Pit
196	461	460 (fill)	Pit
197	952	951 (fill)	Pit
198	727	726 (fill)	Pit
199	940	939 (fill)	Pit
200	N/A	366 (bone assemblage)	Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 27
201	904	903 (fill)	Pit
202	N/A	261 (bone assemblage)	Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 13
203	N/A	756 (fill - see Burial 123)	Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 123
204	1031	1030 (fill)	Pit
266	N/A	960	Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 169
268	N/A	1349 (bone assemblage)	Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 34

3. Catalogue of Burials from which articulated human remains were recovered (all assigned Burial nos.)							
Burial No.	**Skeleton Context No.**	**Completeness**	**Preservation**	**Age**	**Sex** (I= Indeterminate)	**Pathology**	**Other Comments**
2	201	90%	Good-Moderate	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	
3	207	60%	Moderate-Poor	Neonate (≤1 year)	I	None visible	
4	216	75%	Moderate	Neonate (≤1 year)	I	None visible	
5	223	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Female	Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae. Enamel hypoplasia on mandibular dentition	Damage to long bones rules out most metric analysis
6	231	35%	Moderate-Poor	Infant (1-5 years)	I	Potential cribra orbitalia in extant orbit. Intriguing pattern on largest extant cranial vault fragment; probably impressions left by blood vessels rather than pathological indicator	Damage to long bones rules out most metric analysis
7	226	85%	Good	Young Adult	Male?	Notch or groove on right 2nd mandibular incisor, possible pipe facet. Traces of calculus and possible enamel hypoplasia on maxillary and mandibular dentition. Severe Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae	
8	235	80%	Moderate	Mid Adult?	Male?	Periostitis/porosity on cranium. Severe osteomyelitis including remodelling of shafts visible on left and right legs and lower left and right arms. Possible treponemal infection	Damage to long bones rules out most metric analysis
9	243	90%	Good-Moderate	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	
10	247	20%	Good-Moderate	Adult	?	Severe enamel hypoplasia and some calculus observed on mandibular dentition	Severely truncated grave
11	254	75%	Moderate	Adult	?	Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible. Calculus on mandibular and maxillary dentition	
12	258	70%	Moderate	Adult	?	Edentulous mandible	
13	262	90%	Good	Juvenile (6-12 years)	I	Left humerus proximal-mid shaft possible periostitis	
14	268	80%	Good-Moderate	Infant (1-5 years)	I	Rickets, with pronounced bowing of lower limbs	
15	275	95%	Good	Young Adult	Male	Schmorl's nodes on vertebral column. Possible rickets, with some bowing of tibiae	
16	279	40%	Poor	Adult?	?	Possible traces of infection on long bones, however skeletal elements are very poorly preserved so uncertain	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
17	282	70%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult?	Female?	Ante-mortem tooth loss, calculus and socket resorption on mandible	Huge groove on the back of the skull between both parietals and the occipital
18	286	80%	Good-Moderate	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	
19	290	25%	Moderate	Adult	Male?	Potential cribra orbitalia in left orbit	Severely truncated grave. Pronounced nasal bones - ?large and protuberant nose
20	295	80%	Good-Moderate	Adolescent-Young Adult	?	None visible	
21	301	65%	Moderate	Infant (1-5 years)	I	Possible periostitis on right humerus	
22	306	80%	Moderate-Poor	Young Adult?	?	Calculus on mandibular dentition. Possible Schmorl's nodes	
23	309	40%	Poor	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	Poorly preserved, especially lower elements
24	312	30%	Poor	Infant (1-5 years)	I	None visible	Poorly preserved, especially lower elements
25	318	65%	Good-Moderate	Infant (1-5 years)	?	Porosity on right arm - no sign of trauma	
26	322	90%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male?	Mandible - bilateral M1 loss, calculus, socket resorption, slight 'bowing' of jaw in that area this possibly the result of pipe smoking as wear is minimal on other teeth.	
27	325	60%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult	Female?	Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	
28	331	5%	Poor	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	Very little bone survival and bones are highly fragmented
29	338	75%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Female?	Calcified tendon on right patella. Possible socket resorption of mandible	
30	342	85%	Good	Young-Mid Adult	Male	Possible caries and calculus on mandibular dentition	
31	345	20%	Poor	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	Very little bone survival
32	362	70%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Calculus on maxillary and mandibular dentition	
33	349	50%	Poor	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
34	353	80%	Moderate	Adult	Female	Edentulous mandible. Traces of lamellar bone on mid-shaft right tibia	
35	357	85%	Good-Moderate	Adult	Male?	Possible traces of lemellar bone anterior surface/proximal shaft of femur. Calculus on mandibular dentition	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
36	367	50%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	None visible	Heavily truncated burial - majority of right hand side absent
37	372	35%	Poor	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
38	376	70%	Good-Moderate	Adult	?	Possible caries on mandibular molars. Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae	
39	380	65%	Moderate	Infant (1-5 years)	I	Possible slight bowing of right femur	Animal phalanx found with this assemblage
40	384	20%	Good-Moderate	Adult	?	Left and right tibiae shafts swollen appearance; deposits of woven, lamellar bone	Heavily truncated burial – only lower legs survive
41	390	60%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Calculus on maxillary and mandibular dentition	
42	393	70%	Moderate	Old Adult	Female	Traces of calculus on maxillary and mandibular dentition	
43	397	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Calculus on maxillary and mandibular dentition. Possible osteophytosis on vertebral bodies (but these are not well preserved)	
44	401	75%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Enamel hypoplasia and calculus on maxillary dentition	Dent, irregularity, possible healed abscess on right frontal bone
45	405	85%	Good-Moderate	Young Adult	Female	Calculus on maxillary and mandibular dentition. Schmorl's nodes on thoracic vertebrae	
47	415	60%	Moderate-Poor	Adult?	?	Possible Schmorl's nodes on vertebral bodies	
48	419	60%	Moderate	Adult	?	None visible	Heavily truncated burial – right upper elements and head missing
49	423	75%	Good-Moderate	Mid Adult?	Male	Traces of lamellar bone on left and right tibiae. Osteophytosis and porosity visible on vertebrae	
50	427	75%	Good-Moderate	Adolescent-Young Adult	?	None visible	
51	431	70%	Moderate	Adult	?	Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	
52	435	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	
53	442	65%	Good-Moderate	Old Adult	?	Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae. Calculus on mandibular dentition	Truncated burial –lower legs missing
54	447	75%	Moderate	Adult	?	Mandibular socket resorption	
55	449	10%	Moderate-Poor	Infant (1-5 years)	I	None visible	Heavily truncated burial and highly fragmented bones
56	456	85%	Good	Mid Adult	Male	Osteophytosis and Schmorl's nodes visible on several vertebrae. Calculus	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
57	462	80%	Good-Moderate	Juvenile (6-12 years)	I	Traces of enamel hypoplasia on mandibular incisors	
58	468	85%	Moderate	Mid Adult	Male	Osteophytic lipping on vertebral body margins and Schmorl's nodes. Possible osteoid osteoma – mid-shaft right femur. Calculus and caries	
59	472	10%	Good	Adult	?	None visible	Heavily truncated burial; right arm and hand only survive
60	476	10%	Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	Heavily truncated burial; disarticulated tibia with this assemblage
61	480	60%	Good-Moderate	Adult?	?	Badly healed fractured left tibia. Pronounced bowing of long bones of right leg– rickets. Calculus	
62	484	45%	Moderate	Adult	?	None visible	Truncated burial; upper right elements and head missing
63	489	80%	Good-Moderate	Adult	Female?	Possible healed infection beneath right ulna head. Slightly swollen appearance. Maxillary dentition - slight enamel hypoplasia	
64	493	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Possible rickets, left ulna slightly bowed; no trace of trauma or infection. Mandible - right M1 - caries. Maxillary dentition - enamel hypoplasia, traces of calculus	
65	496	80%	Moderate	Mid Adult	Female?	Mandible: left molars ante-mortem loss and socket resorption. Right M3 appears to be ingrowing, enamel hypoplasia	
66	501	75%	Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	?	Mandibular dentition: calculus. Maxillary dentition: ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption, possible caries (broken tooth, but unclear), calculus	
67	505	20%	Good-Moderate	Adult	?	None visible	Severely truncated burial; only leg, feet and hand bones survive
68	510	15%	Moderate	Infant?	I	None visible	Severely truncated burial
69	516	80%	Good-Moderate	Juvenile (6-12 years)	?	Right maxilla-tooth displacement (i.e. growing through the palate rather than out of a socket). Right arm severe infection, especially at elbow	
70	518	85%	Good-Moderate	Mid Adult	Female	Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption. Calculus.	
71	522	40%	Moderate-Poor	Juvenile	I	None visible	Severely truncated burial; only right side survives, head missing
73	532	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	None visible	
74	537	60%	Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	Fragmented bones
75	541	90%	Good	Infant	I	Rickets - severe bowing of left and right legs	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
76	545	45%	Poor	Adult	?	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
77	552	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Female	Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of mandible. Loose teeth display calculus	In parts highly fragmented, although cranium in good condition
78	555	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Male?	Mandible ante-mortem tooth loss, socket resorption and traces of calculus	
79	578	80%	Moderate	Adult	Female	Traces of enamel hypoplasia and calculus. Ante-mortem loss of left mandibular M1 and socket resorption	Wear on mandibular molars suggests person preferred to use left side of mouth
80	561	65%	Poor	Adult	Female?	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
81	565	80%	Good	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	
82	570	90%	Good	Young Adult	?	Slight traces of calculus. Impacted mandibular left canine	
83	574	85%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Schmorl's nodes. Some ossified cartilage. Calculus and caries	
84	580	85%	Good-Moderate	Juvenile	I	Enamel hypoplasia	
85	585	35%	Poor	Adult?	?	None visible	Highly fragmented
86	589	85%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Severe ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	
87	594	85%	Good-Moderate	Young Adult	Male	Schmorl's nodes	
88	598	65%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Male?	None visible	Little survival of upper body, skull displaced to pelvic region
89	606	85%	Moderate	Adult	Female	Osteophytic lipping on vertebral body margins and Schmorl's nodes. Caries	Possibly pregnant/died in childbirth
90	609	65%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult?	?	Potential alteration of the cortex of cranial bones. Possible mandibular socket resorption	
91	611	85%	Good-Moderate	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	
92	617	75%	Moderate	Young Adult	Female	Calculus, possible caries and left and right ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on left and right sides of the mandible	
93	621	75%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Pronounced osteophytosis on vertebral bodies. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption mandible right M3. Calculus	Truncated burial, entire left leg missing
94	625	90%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Schmorl's nodes on lumbar vertebrae. Severe mandibular ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption	
95	629	30%	Good	Infant	I	None visible	
96	632	90%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Possible cut marks on right ulna. Lamellar bone left and right legs. Mandible - calculus and caries	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
97	636	75%	Moderate	Mid Adult?	Male?	Very badly healed fracture on proximal shaft of right humerus. With subsequent infection, possible foreshortening of the upper arm and ossification of tendons at injury site. X-ray would reveal further details of the fracture itself. Some spiculation of bone at distal articular end of right radius and at the margins of the right glenoid fossa. Slight Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae. Mandibular molars calculus, caries and possible ante-mortem tooth loss (M3) and socket resorption.	Head displaced to thorax area
98	640	80%	Moderate	Young Adult	Male?	None visible	Small individual. Lower legs truncated
99	644	85%	Good-Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	Female?	Possible Schmorl's nodes. Mandible: calculus and ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of left and right molars	
100	649	70%	Good	Neonate (<1 year)	I	None visible	
101	653	75%	Good-Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	?	Osteophytic lipping on body margins of several vertebrae. Calculus. Right side of mandible Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of all molars	Head missing
102	658	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Male	None visible	
103	665	75%	Good	Young Adult	Female	Lesion on frontal bone, possibly indicative of caries sicca. Possible treponemal infection (syphilis?). Left and right tibiae and fibulae - osteitis or osteomyelitis. Dental caries and calculus. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of both first molars in mandible	Truncated burial; left arm missing
104	669	95%	Good	Infant	I	None visible	
105	674	80%	Good	Infant	I	None visible	
107	681	90%	Good	Adolescent-Young Adult	Male?	None visible	
108	686	95%	Good	Infant	I	None visible	
109	689	85%	Good	Young Adult	Male	Calculus and ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on right mandibular M1	Excavated in two parts
110	692	20%	Good-Moderate	Juvenile-Adolescent	I	None visible	Severely truncated burial; only legs and feet survive
111	696	25%	Good-Moderate	Adult	?	Slight oseophytic lipping and Schmorl's nodes on single vertebra	Severely truncated burial; only hands, legs and feet survive
112	699	70%	Good-Moderate	Adult	Male?	Schmorl's nodes. Calculus	Excavated in two parts
113	705	75%	Moderate	Young Adult	Female	None visible	
114	710	70%	Moderate-Poor	Young Adult	?	Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
115	717	85%	Good	Young Adult	Male?	Possible ante-mortem tooth loss on mandible (M3, right)	
116	733	65%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Female?	None visible	
117	722	45%	Moderate-Poor	Adult?	?	Calculus and possible caries	Excavated in two parts; truncated burial – legs missing
118	729	80%	Good	Infant	I	None visible	
119	735	75%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	?	Spiculated bone on right phalanges. Remodelling of joints/osteophytosis visible on rib heads. Traces of osteophytosis on left and right MT1s	Head displaced
120	740	70%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	?	Enamel hypoplasia and calculus. Slight osteophytic lipping of rib head margins. Left hand possible healed fracture of phalanges	Heavier muscle marking on left arm and leg, including signs of ligament ossification on tibia head
121	749	90%	Good	Mid Adult	Female?	Slight traces of calculus	
122	753	80%	Moderate	Juvenile-Adolescent	I	None visible	
123	757	80%	Moderate	Adult	Female	Slight traces of osteophytic lipping on vertebral body margin and Schmorl's nodes. Caries and calculus	
124	760	75%	Good-Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
125	764	85%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Calculus. Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption	
126	768	85%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	?	Osteophytic lipping on articulation points of vertebrae and Schmorl's nodes. Calculus. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption left and right sides of mandible - molars	Excavated in two parts
127	773	80%	Good-Moderate	Adult	?	Periostitis on left and right legs	
128	777	75%	Moderate-Poor	Young-Mid Adult	Male	Calculus and caries and possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption	Excavated in two parts; lower right leg truncated
129	781	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adolescent-Young Adult	Female?	Calculus	
130	785	80%	Good-Moderate	Adolescent-Young Adult	?	Right tibia healed mid-shaft fracture	
131	788	85%	Good-Moderate	Infant		None visible	
132	793	45%	Poor	Adult?	?	None visible	Pronounced groove along line of sutures parietals and occipital. Highly fragmentary bones
133	798	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Female?	Possible healed lamellar bone on left humerus. OA: severe osteophytic lipping of right acetabulum	Possible pregnancy/death in childbirth
134	805	85%	Good-Moderate	Young Adult?	Female?	Schmorl's nodes. Healed lamellar bone on right leg. Calculus	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
135	811	70%	Poor	Adult	Male?	See other comments	Heavily corroded, surface of bone badly eroded, eliminating any pathological or demographic traits
136	814	85%	Good	Adolescent-Young Adult	Male?	Calculus	
137	819	90%	Good	Adult	Female?	Osteophytosis and Schmorl's nodes visible on several vertebrae. Possible mandibular ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption. Calculus	
138	823	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid Adult	Female	Right humerus-non-specific infection, possibly osteitis or osteomyelitis. Calculus	
139	828	20%	Moderate	Adult	?	None visible	Severely truncated burial; right side of upper body only survives
140	834	85%	Good-Moderate	Adult	Male?	Potential periostitis over orbits (frontal brow ridge). Possible maxillary and mandibular ante-mortem bilateral tooth loss and partial or complete socket resorption	
141	838	15%	Poor	Mid-Old Adult	?	Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of mandible	Severely truncated burial; majority of left side of body missing
142	842	40%	Poor	Adult?	?	Unclear but potential severe osteophytic lipping of vertebral body margins. Calculus and ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption in mandible	Highly fragmentary bones
143	846	65%	Moderate	Young Adult?	Female?	None visible	Head displaced to thorax area
144	850	55%	Good	Juvenile	I	None visible	Truncated burial; upper body missing
145	854	65%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Possible bowing of femora and tibiae. Slight osteophytic lipping of vertebral body margins	Head missing
146	858	40%	Good	Adult	?	None visible	Severely truncated burial; head and majority of left side of body missing
147	862	45%	Good-Moderate	Infant?	I	None visible	
148	865	85%	Moderate	Adolescent-Young Adult	?	Caries	Excavated in two parts
150	873	5%	Moderate	Neonate-Infant	I	None visible	Severely truncated burial; only fragmented partial cranium survives
151	877	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult		Schmorl's nodes. Enamel hypoplasia	Most elements fragmented

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
152	881	20%	Poor	Adolescent-Young Adult?	?	None visible	Highly fragmentary bones
153	886	90%	Good	Infant	?	None visible	
154	890	60%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	?	Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of mandible	Pronounced groove along line of sutures parietals and occipital. Highly fragmentary bones
155	894	55%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult	Female?	Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	
156	898	90%	Good	Infant	I	Possible periostitis on right humerus	
157	886	90%	Good-Moderate	Juvenile	I	Enamel hypoplasia. Skull trepanation	
158	910	65%	Good-Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	Male?	Left navicular, cuboid, cunieforms and metatarsals all exhibit severe bony spiculations, possibly result of severe soft tissue trauma as there does not appear to be articular changes as would be the case with OA. Severe bony modification of left scapula coracoid process - OA. Ossified cartilage. Ossification of tendon on head of left ulna. Possible modification to left femur head, ischial tuberosity and possibly acetabulum of left pelvis. Severe osteophytic lipping and possible body collapse and Schmorl's nodes on thoracic and cervical vertebrae. Severe bilateral ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption in molar and pre-molar areas of the mandible	Truncated burial; majority of right side of body missing
159	914	70%	Good	Juvenile	I	Porosity within left and right orbits	Excavated in two parts; truncated burial – lower legs missing
160	919	70%	Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
161	923	35%	Good	Mid Adult	?	None visible	Severely truncated burial; majority of upper body missing
162	927	95%	Good-Moderate	Old Adult	Male?	OA: right and left clavicles and acromion of right scapula and lipping of glenoid fossa of left scapula; also left and right rib heads. Osteophytosis: left iliac blade and left and right ischial tuberosity. Left femur severe osteitis/osteomyelitis. Vertebrae: osteophytic lipping of body margins and Schmorl's nodes. No fusion but possible DISH. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption-maxilla. Calculus and large possible pipe facet - mandible	
163	932	65%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult	Male?	Slight lipping of tuberosity of left radius. Possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
164	936	70%	Moderate-Poor	Young-Mid Adult	Female	Osteophytic lipping and remodelling visible within vertebral articular facets and bodies	
165	942	65%	Good	Neonate	I	None visible	
166	948	30%	Moderate-Poor	Infant	I	None visible	
167	954	70%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Female	Possible osteophytic lipping on margins of lumbar vertebral bodies. Left scapula-acromion - traces of OA. Calculus	Small individual. Excavated in two parts. Truncated burial - lower legs missing
168	958	65%	Good-Moderate	Mid Adult	?	None visible	Truncated burial – head missing
170	966	85%	Moderate	Juvenile	I	Possible caries	
171	970	90%	Good-Moderate	Mid Adult	Female?	Rib heads: slight traces of OA lipping. Porosity and osteophytic lipping of body margins of vertebrae. Calculus, possible ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption in molar area of mandible	
172	975	60%	Moderate	Neonate-Infant	I	None visible	
174	985	85%	Good-Moderate	Mid Adult	Female?	Schmorl's nodes. Calculus	
175	989	75%	Good	Adolescent	I	Possible Schmorl's nodes on vertebral bodies	Teeth recovered but skull missing
176	992	85%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Calculus. Bilateral mandibular ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of molars	
177	995	85%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Female	Vertebrae: fusion of C2 and C3 at articular facets. Remainder of vertebrae exhibit some severe traces of osteophytic activity at body margins and articular facets, also Schmorl's nodes. Possible OA in left foot and traces on rib heads. Calculus and bilateral ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on molar and pre-molar areas of mandible	
178	999	80%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male	Severe Schmorl's nodes, porosity and osteophytosis on body and processes. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of mandible	
179	1003	45%	Poor	Infant	I	None visible	Very poorly preserved, highly fragmented bones
181	1013	65%	Moderate	Old Adult	Female?	Osteophytic lipping on margins of vertebral bodies also traces of porosity and on dens facet of C1. Ossified cartilage on ribs (particularly notable on first ribs). Caries and traces of calculus	Truncated burial- legs missing
183	1020	75%	Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
186	1024	85%	Moderate	Infant-Juvenile	I	None visible	Truncated burial – lower legs missing

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
205	1033	60%	Poor	Infant	I	None visible	
206	1038	90%	Good	Young Adult	Female?	Caries, enamel hypoplasia, ante-mortem M1 loss and socket resorption on mandible	
207	1042	55%	Moderate-Poor	Adult?	Female?	OA on ulna head and vertebrae	
208	1047	75%	Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
209	1051	40%	Poor	Neonate?	I	None visible	
210	1055	80%	Moderate	Mid Adult	Male?	Left femur - severe osteomyelitis distal shaft (possible healed fracture, may require X-ray). Right and left scapulae - acromion OA. Calculus. Bi-lateral ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption at M1 on mandible	
211	1060	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Female?	Vertebrae exhibiting signs of severe osteophytosis on margins of bodies and possible Schmorl's nodes. Possible remodelling of radial tuberosity of right forearm. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption on mandible	
212	1065	95%	Good	Neonate	I	None visible	
213	1070	65%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Fragmentary vertebrae with possible DISH	
214	1076	45%	Poor	Adult	Male?	None visible	
215	1079	35%	Poor	Infant	I	None visible	
216	1083	75%	Moderate	Mid Adult	Male?	Osteophytic lipping, Schmorl's nodes and porosity visible on vertebral bodies and articular facets. Possible remodelling of left femoral head	
217	1089	80%	Moderate	Juvenile	I	Possible periostitis left tibia	
218	1094	60%	Moderate	Neonate	I	None visible	
219	1098	95%	Good	Adolescent-Young Adult	?	Schmorl's nodes	Excellent preservation and almost complete burial
220	1102	55%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult	Female	Right tibia shaft – osteomyelitis. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of mandible	
221	1105	80%	Good-Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	?	Osteophytic lipping in dens facet of C1 and lumbar articular facets. Caries and traces of calculus	
222	1111	65%	Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
223	1117	65%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	?	None visible	Interesting sloping cranium
224	1121	80%	Good-Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
225	1125	75%	Moderate	Mid Adult	Female?	Enamel hypoplasia and calculus. Ante-mortem mandibular molar and right PM2 tooth loss and socket resorption	
226	1130	70%	Moderate	Mid Adult	Female	Caries and left and right mandibular tooth loss and socket resorption	
227	1134	90%	Good	Infant	I	Bowing left ulna and radius - rickets	
228	1137	75%	Good-Moderate	Neonate-Infant	I	None visible	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
229	1143	70%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Female	Schmorl's nodes. Bilateral mandibular ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of molars. Calculus	
230	1150	85%	Good-Moderate	Adolescent	I	Bilateral cribra orbitalia in orbits. Traces of enamel hypoplasia. Possible maxillary caries	
231	1153	60%	Good-Moderate	Neonate	I	None visible	
232	1158	80%	Good-Poor	Young Adult	Male	Osteophytic lipping and fusion of vertebrae C4 and C5. Severe arthritis in right carpals and metacarpals. Some dental overcrowding visible. Calculus. Possible caries in maxilla	Extremely fragmentary in parts, although skull in excellent condition
233	1163	75%	Moderate	Adult	Female	Possible traces of lamellar bone anterior aspect of right femur. Possible caries	Very gracile skeleton; very little of skull survived
234	1169	85%	Good-Moderate	Mid Adult	Female	Possible cribra orbitalia in right orbit. Periostitis right and left tibiae and fibulae-healing traces of lamellar bone and ossified cartilage on right and left patellae. Schmorl's nodes. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption of left maxillary PM1. Calculus and caries	
235	1173	30%	Poor	Neonate	I	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
236	1185	65%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Female	None visible	
237	1190	60%	Moderate	Infant-Juvenile	?	Periostitis visible on left leg	Generally fragmented bones
238	1199	60%	Moderate	Neonate-Infant	I	None visible	
239	1208	75%	Good	Neonate	I	None visible	
240	1213	55%	Poor	Neonate	I	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
242	1224	75%	Good-Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Male?	Calcified cartilage sternal end of left clavicle. Calculus and possible caries	
243	1227	75%	Moderate-Poor	Mid Adult	Female?	Possible traces of lamellar bone on left and right legs but unclear due to bone degradation	
244	1232	10%	Poor	Neonate	I	None visible	Highly fragmented bones
245	1237	85%	Good-Moderate	Infant-Juvenile	?	Traces of cribra orbitalia in both orbits	
246	1242	90%	Good-Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
247	1247	80%	Good-Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	?	Schmorl's nodes. Calculus	
248	1252	80%	Good-Moderate	Juvenile	?	None visible	
249	1257	40%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Male?	None visible	
250	1261	55%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	?	Calculus	
251	1266	50%	Moderate-Poor	Young Adult?	?	Possible mandibular ante-mortem tooth loss	

Burial No.	Skeleton Context No.	Completeness	Preservation	Age	Sex (I= Indeterminate)	Pathology	Other Comments
252	1271	60%	Moderate	Adolescent	I	Caries	
253	1276	55%	Moderate	Adult	Male?	Possible caries	
254	1283	25%	Poor	Adult?	?	Calculus	Highly fragmented bones
255	1286	55%	Moderate-Poor	Adult?	?	Enamel hypoplasia, calculus and possible ante-mortem tooth loss	
256	1290	70%	Moderate-Poor	Neonate	I	None visible	
257	1295	75%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult	Male?	Oseteophytic lipping on vertebral margins. Calculus	
258	1302	60%	Moderate-Poor	Mid-Old Adult	Female?	Bilateral mandibular molar ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption	
259	1306	70%	Moderate-Poor	Mid Adult	?	Ante-mortem tooth loss left mandibular molars	
260	1310	85%	Good-Moderate	Infant	I	None visible	
261	1315	45%	Poor	Adult	Female?	Possible healed fracture. Slight bending and flattening of right radius mid-shaft	
262	1320	50%	Moderate-Poor	Old Adult	Female	Left mandible ante-mortem tooth loss	
263	1325	65%	Moderate-Poor	Adult	Male?	Possible lamellar bone on right and tibiae and fibulae. Bilateral ante-mortem molar and possible pre-molar tooth loss and socket resorption in mandible	
264	1330	85%	Good	Young-Mid Adult	Female?	Slight traces of cartilage ossification at costal tuberosity of right clavicle. Schmorl's nodes. Ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption right mandibular M2. Traces of enamel hypoplasia and caries	
265	1337	85%	Good-Moderate	Young-Mid Adult	?	Very slight possible osteophytic lipping on vertebral transverse articular. Caries	
267	1347	85%	Moderate	Mid-Old Adult	Female	Mandibular ante-mortem tooth loss and socket resorption. Calculus. Osteophytic lipping on vertebral bodies and articular facets: probable OA	

8. COFFIN TIMBER

Steve Allen (York Archaeological Trust)

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Selected samples of coffin timber were recovered during the exhumation at Coach Lane. The author was invited to examine the recovered items and write an assessment report of which this document is the outcome. Accordingly a visit was made on 19 October 2010 to the Northern Office of PCA, where the items were being kept in safe storage.

8.1.2 This report aims to meet English Heritage's 'MAP2' requirements in Phase 3 - Assessment of Potential for Analysis'.[42] To do this it was necessary to examine the objects, produce a basic record of each object, assess its current condition and make any necessary recommendations for further recording or retention.

8.2 Procedures

8.2.1 The timbers were stored wet packed, wrapped in two layers of plastic sheet, secured with adhesive tape. Labelling was written directly on the wrappings and in most cases a written label was stapled or taped to the outside of the packaging. Each timber was removed in turn from its packaging, examined, a basic record prepared and then repacked in the original packaging. Fresh adhesive tape was used to secure the packaging, replacing the tape removed during unwrapping.

8.3 Condition

8.3.1 The recovered timbers have been preserved through burial in a waterlogged anoxic environment and it appears that these conditions were maintained in all contexts in which the material survived up to the time of excavation.

8.3.2 None of the timbers had been cleaned before examination. Accordingly, the records are not as complete as they might have been, but sufficient information was gathered for the purposes of the assessment stage.

8.3.3 Some evident surface abrasion and erosion had taken place but otherwise the wood was in a fairly good state of preservation. Waterlogged wood is, however, relatively heavy due to its water content and its structure is also often significantly weaker than fresh wood. This has caused the severe fragmentation of several otherwise near complete boards. In the worst cases considerable time would be required to refit all the fragments into their correct relative positions.

8.4 Catalogue

8.4.1 The recovered timbers are tabulated below (Table 8.1). Wood species identifications have been recommended as part of further work ahead of publication and thus any comments at this stage may be subject to modification.

[42] English Heritage 1991.

Coffins are listed in ascending numerical order. All dimensions are in mm.

ID	Description	Preliminary species ID	Recommendation
Burial 5			
Coffin [222]	More than 15 fragments of coffin boards and/or cross battens. Not in a condition to allow assessment	Uncertain	No further work, discard
Burial 12			
Coffin [259] *Item 1*	Right-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a tangentially faced board. Straight edge has the grooved component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut to a curving plan, expanding from the head end to a rounded shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Impression of single narrow cross batten on upper face at head end, with nail holes Dimensions: 1880 l, 279 w, 18 th; groove 05 w, 06 deep; batten impressions 78 w, 523 from foot end and 83 w, 410 from head end	Softwood	No further work, discard
Coffin [259] *Item 2*	Left-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a tangentially faced board. Straight edge has the tongue component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut to a curving plan, expanding from the head end to a rounded shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Impression of single narrow cross batten on upper face at head end, with nail holes Dimensions: 1890 l, 262 w, 19 th; tongue 05 w, 06 deep	Softwood	No further work, discard
Coffin [259] *Item 3*	Cross batten from coffin base, towards foot end. Cut from tangentially faced board with chamfered edges/end on lower face. Ends trimmed to conform to edge of board Dimensions: 373 l, 77 w, 15 th	Softwood	No further work, discard
Coffin [259] *Item 4*	Cross batten from coffin base, towards head end. Cut from tangentially faced board with chamfered edges/end on lower face. Ends trimmed to conform to edge of board. Minor damage at one end Dimensions: 497 l, 85 w, 16 th	Softwood	No further work, discard
Burial 16			
Coffin [277]	Right-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a tangentially faced board. Straight edge has the grooved component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut following straight lines, expanding from the head end to an angled shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Slight damage to head end, foot end mostly lost Dimensions: 1704 l, 261 w, 20 th; groove 05 w, 06 deep; batten impressions 65 w, 410 from foot end and 115 w, 320 from head end	Uncertain, possibly softwood	No further work, discard

Burial 25			
Coffin [319]	Board from base of coffin. Cut from tangentially faced board. Even taper from head end narrowing to foot end. No indication of other neighbouring boards present. Impression of single cross batten towards head end. Some damage to one edge. In seven refitting sections Dimensions: 799 l, 95 w, 10 th; batten impressions 47 w, 83 from head end	Softwood	No further work, discard
Burial 27			
Coffin [326] *Item 1*	Left-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a radially faced board. Straight edge has no joint, simply butted against edge of the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut following straight lines, expanding from the head end to an angled shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Both ends damaged, part of foot end broken away and missing Dimensions: 1638 l, 230 w, 20 th; batten impressions 70 w, 285 from foot end and 70 w, 370 from head end	Softwood	No further work, discard
Coffin [326] *Item 2*	Cross batten attached to lower face of coffin base. Relative position on base uncertain. Cut from radially faced board. Surviving end trimmed to conform to edge of board. Originally secured to base boards by two or more iron nails. One end broken away and missing Dimensions: 320 l, 69 w, 12 th	Softwood	No further work, discard
Burial 34			
Coffin [354]	Right-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a radially faced board. Straight edge has the grooved component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut following straight lines, expanding from the head end to an angled shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Impression of single narrow cross batten on upper face at foot end, with nail holes Dimensions: 1668 l, 246 w, 15 th; groove 05 w, 06 deep; batten impressions 90 w, 475 from foot end and 90 w, 340 from head end	Uncertain, possibly softwood	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Burial 41			
Coffin [389] *Item 1*	Right-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a tangentially faced board. Straight edge has the tongue component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut to a curving plan, expanding from the head end to a rounded shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of three cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Impression of single narrow cross batten on upper face at head end, with nail holes Dimensions: 1873 l, 342 w, 19 th; groove 05 w, 06 deep; batten impressions 100 w, 362 from foot end, 125 w, 977 from foot end and 125 w, 297 from head end	Softwood	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard

Coffin [389] *Item 2*	Left-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a tangentially faced board. Straight edge has the grooved component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut to a curving plan, expanding from the head end to a rounded shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of three cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Impression of single narrow cross batten on upper face at head end, with nail holes Dimensions: 1875 l, 345 w, 19 th; groove 05 w, 06 deep; batten impressions 100 w, 362 from foot end, 125 w, 977 from foot end and 125 w, 297 from head end	Softwood	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin [389] *Item 3*	Cross batten attached to lower face of coffin base, towards head end. Cut from tangentially faced board. Both edges and both ends chamfered on lower face. Ends trimmed to conform to edge of board. Originally secured to base boards by eight iron nails Dimensions: 607 l, 126 w, 15 th	Softwood	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin [389] *Item 4*	Cross batten attached to lower face of coffin base, approx. halfway along length. Cut from tangentially faced board. Both edges and both ends chamfered on lower face. Ends trimmed to conform to edge of board. Originally secured to base boards by eight iron nails Dimensions: 638 l, 122 w, 12 th	Softwood	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin [389] *Item 5*	Cross batten attached to lower face of coffin base, towards foot end. Cut from tangentially faced board. Both edges and both ends chamfered on lower face. Ends trimmed to conform to edge of board. Originally secured to base boards by six or more iron nails Dimensions: 428 l, 97 w, 12 th.	Softwood	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin [389] *Item 6*	Batten attached to upper face of coffin base at head end. Cut from tangentially faced timber. Sub-rectangular cross section, originally secured by three or more iron nails Dimensions: 475 l, 20 w, 19 th	Uncertain	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin [389] *Item 7*	Coffin lid, cut from tangentially faced board. In at least 20 pieces. Not in a condition to allow assessment	Quercus spp.	Species ID, clean, reconstruct, draw, then discard
Burial 47			
Burial 47 Coffin[416] *Item 1*	Right-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a radially faced board. Straight edge appears intended to butt against neighbouring board. Opposing (outer) edge appears to be cut following straight lines, expanding from the head end to an angled shoulder, then tapering down to the foot end but serious damage to this edge means this cannot be confirmed. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Much damage to head end and outer edge. In three major and several minor refitting sections. Dimensions: 1554 l, 245 w, 10 th; batten impressions 95 w, 775 from foot end and 73 w, 1215 from foot end.	Uncertain	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard

Coffin[416] *Item 2*	Left-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a radially faced board. Straight edge appears intended to butt against neighbouring board. Opposing (outer) edge appears to be cut following straight lines, expanding from the head end to an angled shoulder, then tapering down to the foot end but serious damage to this edge means this cannot be confirmed. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment. Much damage to head end and outer edge. In three major and several minor refitting sections Dimensions: 1470 l, 253 w, 12 th; batten impressions 95 w, 775 from foot end and 73 w, 1215 from foot end	Uncertain	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin[416] *Item 3*	Largest piece of one of at least two cross battens from coffin base. Cut from tangentially faced board. Some nail holes present. Relative position on base uncertain. One end broken away Dimensions: 97 w, 10 th	Uncertain	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Coffin [416] *Item 4*	Largest piece of second of at least two cross battens from coffin base. Cut from tangentially faced board. Some nail holes present. Relative position on base uncertain. One end broken away. Dimensions: 95 w, 08 th	Uncertain	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Burial 49			
Coffin [424]	Cross batten from coffin base. Cut from tangentially faced board with chamfered edges/end on lower face. Minor surface damage Dimensions: 438 l, 100 w, 10 th.	Softwood	No further work, discard
Burial 50			
Coffin [428]	Right-hand half of the base of a wooden coffin. Cut from a knotty, tangentially faced board. Straight edge has the grooved component of a tongue-and-groove joint used to secure this board to the other half of the base. Opposing (outer) edge is cut following straight lines, expanding from the head end to an angled shoulder, and then tapering down to the foot end. Indications of nail holes in outer edge for attachment of sides. Impressions of two cross battens on underside of board, with nail holes indicating method of attachment Dimensions: 1720 l, 238 w, 16 th; groove 05 w, 06 deep; batten impressions 140 w, 530 from foot end and 95 w, 465 from head end.	Softwood	No further work, discard
Burial 77			
Coffin [553]	Cut from radially faced board. Remains of two iron nails though face towards upper edge. Holes for 2-3 or more nails in lower edge. Dried and desiccated several drying cracks in surface, especially on lower edge Dimensions: 332 l, 191 w, 16 th.	?Quercus spp.	Species ID, clean, draw, then discard
Burial 162			
Coffin [928]	Part of coffin base cut from tangentially faced board. Sharp angle at shoulder. Straight edge appears intended to butt against neighbouring board. Surface features obscured by burial deposits. No evidence for cross battens or other fittings. Head end badly damaged, foot end detached but refitting. In four major refitting sections Dimensions: 1478 l, 225 w, 18 th	Uncertain, possibly softwood	No further work, discard

8.5 Discussion

8.5.1 Although this is a limited sample and species identifications were not available at the time of the assessment, it has been ascertained that three distinct types of coffin construction are represented in this assemblage.

8.5.2 The first type has a base formed from two boards joined by a tongue-and-groove jointed edge and secured by two or more cross battens. The outer edges of the base are formed by straight lines meeting at an angle at the shoulder of the coffin. There are three coffins of this type: [277], [354] and [428].

8.5.3 The second type has a base formed from two boards which are butted edge to edge with no apparent joint. The only link between the two boards is provided by two or more nailed cross battens. Three coffins using this form of construction are present: [326], [416] and [928].

8.5.4 The third type again has two boards joined edge to edge by a tongue-and-groove joint and is again secured by one or more nailed battens. However, the edges of the boards meet at a smooth curved shoulder, not a sharp angle. There are two coffins of this type: [389] and [259].

8.5.5 Little can be said of the construction of the coffins above the level of the baseboard as none of the sides appear to have been recoverable. We can say from the nail holes present that the sides and ends appear in each case to have been nailed in place, nails passing through the face of the sides/ends into the edges of the base boards. Only one lid is present and that, from coffin [389], is currently too fragmentary to reconstruct without cleaning.

8.5.6 However, even at this assessment stage, some interesting observations can be made. While two of the coffins are constructed with base boards simply butted edge-to-edge and held together with nailed battens, five of the seven coffins incorporate tongue-and-groove joints between the two halves of their base boards. The tongue-and-groove joint could be considered an unnecessarily elaborate method to join two boards which are in any case joined by nailed battens and which, after all, simply form part of a casket which is intended to be buried. The elaboration may therefore originate in a perceived need for a higher quality (and perhaps more expensive and correspondingly higher status) product or to changes in the construction method over time. The presence of the tongue-and-groove joint would obviously make the base less susceptible to collapse under the weight of the corpse, so it may well be that this jointed base board form was a development from the simpler butted edge-to-edge base board form. It would be useful to know something about the background/status of the occupants of these graves and their relative dating, and should be tied-in with a consideration of any coffin fittings present. This might allow the corroboration between incumbent and coffin elaboration or indeed whether the construction method becomes more elaborate or, probably less likely, more simplified over time.

8.5.7 Knowledge of the wood species employed will also be useful in defining whether the softwoods used are native trees, recently planted trees or imported timber, again having implications for quality, cost and status.

8.5.8 Of the remaining coffins: [222] is currently too badly fragmented to determine which group it might belong to; [319] appears to have come from a much smaller coffin and it is uncertain how many other components may have been present; [424] is only represented by a single cross batten which might come from any of the three types; [553] is represented only by a part of the side/end of the coffin, this the portion to which the head grip would have been attached, rather than the base.

8.5.9 Finds of preserved wooden coffins of this period have been made elsewhere in the UK and they are becoming much better known. The material in this assemblage therefore forms a valuable addition to the known corpus at both local and regional/national levels. There is sufficient evidence to attempt a reconstruction on paper of the better preserved coffins and this will aid future research and study of this hitherto neglected aspect of post-medieval burial practice.

8.6 Recommendations

8.6.1 Given the importance of the assemblage and to provide a full record for archive, study and publication, it is recommended that further work is based on the recording of one example of each of the three types of coffin to be identified.

8.6.2 Therefore, for coffin type 1, coffin [354] (Burial 34), coffin type 2, coffin [416] (Burial 47) and coffin type 3, coffin [389] (Burial 41) and the single head grip portion of coffin [553] (Burial 77) it is recommended that the following tasks should be undertaken, as necessary:

- wash each piece of wood with sponges and cold running water to remove any adhering burial matrix;
- reconstruction of fragmented boards;
- scale drawing of components;
- obtain species identification for these timbers.

8.6.3 Once these tasks have been completed the records will be sufficient for further study and publication. Comparative studies will require additional research, relating this material to that from elsewhere, defining any differences or similarity between Quaker and other burial practices, as well as between local practice and that observed elsewhere. The use of particular wood species and construction techniques could be followed chronologically, so such a study has the potential to contribute significant new information to our knowledge of 18th- and early 19th-century burial practice.

8.6.4 From the strict perspective of archaeological recording, the physical retention of the assemblage is not necessary. Comparable material has been recovered elsewhere and it is quite possible that similar and better preserved material will be found in the future. It would not be cost-effective to spend resources on stabilising material which the receiving museum would not be able to store, use or display. It is recommended, therefore, to allocate resources to the further study and publication of elements of the assemblage, rather than to their physical preservation.

9. METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster and Robin Taylor-Wilson

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 In total, 688 'small finds' (SFs) were registered during the fieldwork, with all but one of these being metal objects and the vast majority being iron coffin furniture recovered in association with the burials. Some of the assigned SF numbers cover more than one object, *e.g.* some pairs of coffin hinges or occasional groups of coffin grips, so that the total number of individual items recovered was in excess of 700. The SFs associated with each burial are catalogued at the end of this report section and Appendix D lists all registered SFs from the site in ascending SF number order. All iron objects and some of the copper-alloy objects are heavily corroded and encrusted. In spite of this it was possible to identify a range of coffin fittings, although the measurements and dimensions given are necessarily approximate at this stage. A number of objects remain unidentified.

9.1.2 In addition to coffin furniture, a small number of metal objects were recovered in close association with buried individuals. These were mostly copper-alloy pins (from *c.* 20 burials), assumed to be shroud pins, while three metal buttons (from Burials 18, 158 and 177), four cufflinks (from Burials 116, 155 - this produced a matching pair of engraved gold cufflinks - and 234), a lace chape (from Burial 227) and a possible fastener with bone inlay (from Burial 116) were also retrieved. These items are likely indicative of items of personal clothing or other adornment. Just two coins were recovered. The solitary non-metal SF comprised a pair of glass items which may have been originally set within cufflinks, again therefore likely indicative of an item of personal clothing.

9.2 Coffin Furniture

9.2.1 Coffin furniture was recovered from *c.* 204 burials, although in some cases this was only in the form of probable coffin nails or fragments of coffin plate. In most cases, however, where coffin furniture was recovered, a fairly consistent repertoire of items was identified, comprising grips (handles to assist in carriage and handling), hinges and brackets.

9.2.2 The most frequently found item of coffin furniture was grips, recovered from 130 burials (Tables 9.1–9.3). The majority of these burials yielded only two coffin grips, one each from the head and foot of the coffin. Only the coffin of Burial 47 definitely had more grips, with two additional grips at each side. The coffin in Burial 16 was furnished with three coffin grips on each side, but had no head or foot grips.

9.2.3 The second most frequent fittings were hinges, of iron or copper alloy, which were recorded in 106 burials. Their position, generally in pairs across the shoulder of the coffin, suggests that they allowed an upper section of the lid to be opened as part of the preparation for the funeral. Within the overall group of burials which produced hinges, these items were in fact the only coffin fittings represented in 41 burials (Table 9.4).

9.2.4 In addition to grips and hinges, a smaller number of coffins were also furnished with substantial iron brackets, with two at the head end and one at the foot. At least 27 burials included such brackets, and their purpose is likely related to positioning of the head and feet of the corpse within the coffin. Brackets were most commonly found as part of a 'full set' of coffin fittings, along with grips and hinges, but in some cases (11 burials) brackets were found together with only grips.

9.2.5 The relatively low numbers of coffin fittings amongst the assemblage is assumed to reflect the simplicity of Quaker burial practice, something which is also probably further reflected in an almost total lack of coffin upholstery studs, which are typically recovered in large numbers from cemeteries of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Such studs, actually short-shanked nails with domed heads, were used to fix the cloth that covered the outside of the coffin, a tradition introduced in Britain in the 17th century.[43] On occasion they not only had a practical purpose, but were used to create decorative patterns on the lid and sides of the coffin.[44] Studs could also be used, instead of depositum plates, to spell out biographical details such as the initials, date of death and age of the deceased; a technique seen on some coffins from the Quaker burial ground at Kingston-upon-Thames.[45] At Coach Lane, just one coffin lid (Burial 65) retained fragments of biographical detail marked with copper-alloy studs. The only other studs recovered came from Burial 253, from which several fragments of coffin timber were recovered, these densely set with iron pins/studs. While it is possible that cloth coverings were affixed to coffins by other means,[46] the notable lack of upholstery studs at Coach Lane more likely means that the majority of coffins were buried uncovered. Other items used to decorate cloth-covered coffins in the post-medieval period, such as escutcheons,[47] are also missing from the Coach Lane assemblage. Again, this general lack of ostentatious decoration is in line with the simplicity of Quaker burial practice.[48]

Depositum plates and biographical detail

9.2.6 Only one depositum plate was recorded at Coach Lane, this attached to the outermost wooden case of Burial 72, one of two 'triple' coffins (an innermost wooden shell within an inner lead shell, both enclosed within an outermost wooden case) encountered in the burial ground. The inscription read '*JOHN WALKER, died at WALLSEND, 18 January 1822, IN HIS 77 YEAR'* (Plate 20). The triple coffin of Burial 72, including its depositum plate, was removed from site for immediate reburial. Recorded in the grave fill of Burial 16 - at the level of the coffin lid, which did not survive - were the impressions of the letters 'A S' (Plate 8) and some other illegible lettering further down the 'coffin lid', these probably the remains of highly disintegrated metalwork, although no physical metalwork could be recovered. As mentioned above, the remains of biographical detail marked out with copper-alloy studs, survived on the coffin lid of Burial 65; this appeared to read 'R L 1731' (Plate 17).

[43] Janaway 1993, 100.
[44] Reeves and Adams 1993, 86.
[45] Bashford and Sibun 2007, 128–29 and fig. 6; cf. Litten 1991, 99.
[46] cf. Bashford and Sibun 2007, 130.
[47] cf. Reeves and Adams 1993, 86–87.
[48] Stock 1998a.

Coffin grips

9.2.7 With the exception of one copper-alloy example from Burial 72 (which detached from the outermost case of the triple coffin during removal), all the coffin grips from Coach Lane are of cast iron. Among these, two principal types have been identified. The most common type, present in 74 burials, is an angled grip with a round-section, spool-shaped handle and flat sheet hinges. The hinge arms are concave, lifting the handle forward. This grip type currently has no known parallels. It was possible to establish the size of 28 complete grips (shown in bold in the catalogue below), where the size is given as the width between the pins that secured the grip, through the grip plate, to the coffin. The size of these grips ranges from 135mm to 215mm, with the most frequently recurring size, represented by seven grips, at 190mm. In burials where both the head and foot grip could be measured, the former is the wider. There is limited evidence for the shape of the grip plates; however, two grips may have rectangular plates with bifurcated ends (Table 9.1, Burials 20 and 103). Similar plates are known from the Kingston-upon-Thames burial ground.[49]

9.2.8 A second type of coffin grip, present in 32 burials (Table 9.2), appears to have a close parallels in the 'Type IV' grip from Kingston-upon-Thames.[50] These are simple angled grips with round-section arms and sometimes spool-shaped handles. In the few cases where the grip plate is present, this is also similar to the rectangular Kingston-upon-Thames type with bifurcated ends (Table 9.2, Burials 94, 128, 141 and 143). The grips of this type are generally smaller than the previous type, with measurable sizes ranging from 110mm to 165mm in width. The majority of the ten handles that could be measured have a width of 130mm and below (complete or near-complete examples are shown in bold in the catalogue below).

9.2.9 A relatively small group of burials yielded coffin grips that appear to be different from the two main types described above. While these grips are all heavily corroded, and will require X-raying for further identification, it is possible to distinguish at least two different types. The first 'different' type, which are noticeably 'smaller' grips measuring only 80–90mm in width, appear in a group of six burials (Table 9.3, Burials 6, 25, 152, 156, 179 and 225); at least two of these grips have oval grip plates. Four of the six burials (Burials 6, 25, 156 and 179) were of infants, possibly suggesting that these smaller grips were designed for smaller coffins, while the other two were a possible adolescent (the very poorly preserved Burial 152) and a probable female mid adult (Burial 225). In these cases the smaller grips may have been largely decorative.

[49] Bashford and Sibun 2007, fig. 14, Type IV.
[50] *ibid.*

9.2.10 The second 'different' type is a group of curved rather than angled grips, which appear in approximately four burials. The most obvious are two grips in Burial 206, which may be similar to the 'Type 4' from Christ Church, Spitalfields, London.[51] This grip, cast with two winged cherubs, was the most frequently recorded type at Spitalfields. Also, the complete copper-alloy grip from Burial 72 has a gently curved handle. The grip and decorative grip plate is otherwise virtually identical to the Kingston-upon-Thames 'Type Ia' grips, with the grip fixed to the plate with a horizontal cotter pin.[52] The Kingston-upon-Thames grip, in turn, is paralleled in coffin grips from the 18th- and early 19th-century Quaker burial ground at Bathford, near Bath.[53] Other burials which may have curved coffin grips are Burials 43 and 50.

9.2.11 Three burials (Burials 138, 219 and 232) yielded substantial and well-preserved oval grip plates, with coffin grips of more regular size than the small grips discussed above; at least one of these has an angled grip, but it is not clear as yet whether the other two have curved grips. Another 11 burials yielded grip fragments which could not be identified to type.

Coffin lid hinges

9.2.12 Coffin lid hinges were of both iron and copper alloy, with iron the most common material; *c.* 70 burials produced iron hinges (some items were too corroded or fragmentary to allow close identification), while 41 burials produced copper-alloy hinges. Hinges were generally positioned in pairs across the shoulder of the coffin, suggesting that an upper section of the lid could be opened as part of the preparation for the funeral. The hinges recovered are essentially of two types. The iron hinges have trapezoid hinge plates with expanded ends, altogether forming an angular rosette shape, and these clearly came in a range of sizes ranging from *c.* 25–40mm in height and *c.* 50–85mm in full width. Three commonly recurring sizes are *c.* 25/50mm, 35/70mm and 40/70mm. The copper-alloy hinges have cast openwork plates reminiscent of butterfly wings. In contrast to the trapezoid iron hinges these all appear to be identical in size, each plate measuring 70mm by 25mm wide, which might indicate that these were produced as a standard fitting.

9.2.13 A smaller group of hinges have plain rectangular plates. They are mainly of copper alloy (Burials 6, 25, 52, 177, 207, 210 and 232), with an iron example from Burial 242. These hinges are mostly fairly small in size, with the largest plates measuring 27 x 38mm.

Coffin brackets

9.2.14 Iron brackets were present in at least 27 burials (Tables 9.1–9.4). Well-preserved burials show that these brackets would have been situated with two at the head end of the coffin, and one at the foot (cf. Burials 47 and 58). The more complete examples also show that the brackets could be quite decorative, with finials of differing shape. These include circular (Burial 47), arrow-shaped (Burials 56 and 114), tongue-shaped (Burials 58 and 76) and diamond-shaped (Burial 69, 76, 132 and 181) finials. The purpose of these brackets is not certain but is likely related to positioning of the head and feet of the corpse within the coffin.

[51] Reeves and Adams 1993, 86.
[52] Bashford and Sibun 2007, fig. 13.
[53] Bathford 'Type 3' in Stock 1998b, Fig. 11.8; cf. Bashford and Sibun 2007, 127, fn 109.

9.3 Metalwork Evidence for Burial Shrouds and Personal Clothing

9.3.1 Shroud pins were recovered from just 14 burials (Burials 6, 15, 18, 22, 24, 29, 30, 167, 171, 177, 212, 215, 222 and 239) but these items were often represented by a small number of very small fragments. Studies of funerary textiles have shown a great variety of practices in the use and combination of shrouds, winding sheets and personal clothing.[54] The use of personal clothing underneath a shroud may be reflected in two burials at Coach Lane, both of which included fragments of shroud pins and elements of dress accessories: Burial 18 yielded a domed copper-alloy button (SF 33), likely to belong to a coat or jacket, while Burial 177 included a small dished copper-alloy 'trouser' button (SF 485). The stamped 'BEST RING EDGE' motif on this button is certainly known in Britain, although it appears to be more commonly found in Australia, where it likely dates from the mid-19th century or later,[55] and further research is required. Two cut-glass settings (these the only non-metal registered SFs from the site), possibly from one or more cufflinks (both were found at the right-hand wrist of the body) were also recovered from Burial 177, making this a particularly interesting burial in terms of recovered items.

9.3.2 Further items of personal clothing are reflected in another, smaller, copper-alloy button (SF 447) from Burial 158, a probable copper-alloy cufflink (SF 339) from Burial 116, a pair of gold cufflinks (SFs 437 and 438; Plates 63 and 64) from Burial 155 and the base-metal cufflink, with oval glass or enamel setting (SF 699), from Burial 234. There was also a copper-alloy lace tag or 'chape' (SF 687) from Burial 227 (chapes were decorative, usually cone shaped, points, of similar purpose to aglets, as used on shoelaces).

9.4 Other Metal Objects

9.4.1 In addition to finds likely associated with funerary clothing, a small group of additional objects were retrieved from the burials. Burial 116 included a flat-cast copper-alloy fitting with a fish-shaped bone inlay (SF 340). The function of this object is not clear, but copper corrosion on the back suggests it may be some sort of fastener. While the inclusion both of jewellery and other personal objects is well attested from post-medieval burials,[56] the relative lack of such items at Coach Lane is noteworthy and again presumably reflects the simplicity of burial practice in the faith. A heavily worn coin or jeton (SF 336) from Burial 144 may be residual in the grave fill, while a probable half farthing (SF 444) from charnel pit [930] could have been lost, or deliberately deposited, during the interment of the disturbed human remains. Half farthings were issued in the reigns of George IV, William IV and Victoria and, after being initially struck for use in Ceylon in 1828, they became legal tender in Great Britain in 1842.[57] A sturdy copper-alloy ring (SF 863) was recovered from Burial 42. This may actually have been an item of coffin furniture; coffin 'rings' were a simple form of coffin handle whose manufacture is documented in the post-medieval period and further research is required.

[54] Janaway 1998, 31.
[55] Lindbergh 1999, 52.
[56] cf. Cox 1998b, 117; Reeves and Adams 1993, 89–91.
[57] Bradley 1982, 64.

9.4.2 Pieces of lead sheeting were retrieved from Burial 20 (SFs 72 and 73); both pieces had holes for fixing suggesting that they may have been attached to the coffin. Burial 170 (SF 867) contained a piece of lead sheet waste and Burial 255 (SFs 875 and 876) yielded three partly folded/rolled-up lengths of lead strip. The strips were likely waste, although the aforementioned possible use of lead strips for biographical detail on Burial 16 may be relevant. A small piece of copper-alloy sheet came from Burial 257.

9.5 Recommendations for Further Work and Discard/Retention Policy

9.5.1 The coffin furniture from Coach Lane represents a highly significant addition to our understanding of post-medieval burial practice, in particular extending our knowledge of material from 18th-19th-century Quaker burial grounds in northern England. The assessment has revealed a limited but recurring set of coffin furniture, including previously unparalleled items such as iron brackets at the head and foot of the coffin, and hinges probably to allow an upper section of the coffin lid to be opened separately. Also previously unrecorded are the predominant type of coffin grips, with flat sheet hinges, while other grips appear to have close parallels in finds from Quaker burial grounds in Kingston-upon-Thames and near Bath.

9.5.2 Publication of the Coach Lane coffin furniture is strongly recommended, focussing on further identification and clarification of the range of fittings used, and a discussion of their significance in relation to the findings from other Quaker burial grounds. For this purpose, a selection of the coffin fittings will require X-raying (see Appendix E, which lists all SFs from the site in numerical order and Appendix F, which lists only those metal objects recommended for X-ray). A number of objects should be illustrated, including a representative selection of grip types, a good example of each of the three types of lid hinges and the decorative iron brackets.

9.5.3 Aside from the coffin furniture there are items of personal adornment, *etc.* which require further research and publication. All the cufflinks, retrieved from four burials, need further identification, as does the copper-alloy fitting with the fish-shaped bone inlay (SF 340). All dress accessories, in the form of three buttons and four cufflinks, as well as the possible dress fastener from Burial 116, need to be drawn or photographed for publication.

9.5.4 The two coins also require X-ray and/or further identification.

9.5.5 Following further analysis for publication, a selective sample of the coffin furniture should be retained as part of the Site Archive. The majority of the coffin fittings could be ‘discarded’. All the non-coffin furniture items should be retained as part of the Site Archive.

Burial no.	Grip type	Hinge type	Brackets	Comment
5	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
7	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
8	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
10	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
12	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
15	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
16	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
17	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
20	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	Grip plate with bifurcated ends?
21	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Uncertain	-
26	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
29	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
30	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
32	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
35	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
40	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
47	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
49	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
51	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends?	No	-
52	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy rectangular	No	-
54	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	Also a Cu-alloy hinge?
56	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
58	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
59	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
62	Flat sheet hinge	-	Uncertain	-
63	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Uncertain	-
64	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
65	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	Cu-alloy pin stud biographical detail
69	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
70	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
73	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
75	Flat sheet hinge	-		-
76	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
77	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
79	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
82	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
83	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
85	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
87	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
88	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
96	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
102	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
103	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	Grip plate with bifurcated ends?
107	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
114	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	-
115	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
121	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
129	Flat sheet hinge	-	Uncertain	-
137	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
140	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
144	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
147	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
151	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
155	Flat sheet hinge	-	Yes	Also a Kingston Type IV grip?
158	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
159	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
161	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
164	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
170	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
174	Flat sheet hinge	Fe expanded ends	No	-
176	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
177	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	Fe straps?
184	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
185	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
199	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
234	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
236	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
243	Flat sheet hinge	-	Uncertain	-

249	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
250	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
252	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-
255	Flat sheet hinge	Cu-alloy rectangular	No	-
257	Flat sheet hinge	-	Uncertain	-
262	Flat sheet hinge	-	No	-

Table 9.1: Coffin grips with flat sheet hinges

Burial no.	Grip type	Hinge type	Brackets	Comment
44	Kingston Type IV	-	Uncertain	-
45	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
53	Kingston Type IV	-	Yes	-
66	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
78	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
80	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
86	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
94	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	Grip plate with bifurcated ends?
97	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
98	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
106	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
109	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
112	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
116	Kingston Type IV	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
122	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
125	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
127	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
128	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	Grip plate with bifurcated ends?
130	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
132	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
133	Kingston Type IV	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	?Rectangular grip plate
136	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
141	Kingston Type IV	-	No	Grip plate with bifurcated ends?
142	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
143	Kingston Type IV	-	No	Grip plate with bifurcated ends?
154	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
155	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
163	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
167	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
168	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-
175	Kingston Type IV	Fe expanded ends	No	-
229	Kingston Type IV	-	No	-

Table 9.2: Coffin grips of Kingston-upon-Thames Type IV

Burial no.	Grip type	Description	Brackets
6	Other	Small decorative grip?; oval grip plate; width 90mm	No
25	Other	Small decorative grip?	No
36	Unidentified	-	No
38	Unidentified	-	No
41	Unidentified	-	No
43	Other	Curved grip?	Yes
50	Other	Curved grip?	No
55	Unidentified	-	No
72	Kingston Type Ia	Curved grip with ornate grip plate; width 110mm	No
93	Unidentified	-	No
99	Unidentified	-	No
134	Unidentified	-	No
138	Other	Substantial oval grip plate; 155 x 225mm	No
152	Other	Small decorative grip?; width 90mm	No
156	Other	Small decorative grip?; width 90mm	No
169	Unidentified	-	Yes
178	Unidentified	-	No
179	Other	Small decorative grip?; width 80mm	No
181	Unidentified	-	Yes

206	Spitalfields Type 4?	Curved grip; 2 no.; width 140-150mm	No
210	Unidentified	-	No
219	Other	Substantial oval grip plate; 140 x 220mm	No
232	Other	Substantial oval grip plate; 110 x 170mm	No
225	Other	Curved grip?; oval grip plate; width 80mm	Yes

Table 9.3: Coffin grips of 'other' types and unidentified fragments

Burial no.	Hinge type	Brackets	Comment
24	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
27	Cu-alloy butterfly	Uncertain	-
28	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
34	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
42	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
48	Fe expanded ends	No	-
71	Fe expanded ends	No	-
84	Fe expanded ends	Yes	-
100	Fe expanded ends	No	-
101	Fe expanded ends	No	-
104	Fe expanded ends	No	-
105	Fe expanded ends	No	-
108	Fe expanded ends	No	-
113	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
117	Fe expanded ends	No	-
124	Fe expanded ends	No	-
148	Fe expanded ends	No	-
207	Cu-alloy rectangular	No	-
208	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
211	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
214	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
215	Fe expanded ends	No	-
220	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
223	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
224	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
227	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
230	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
231	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
238	Fe expanded ends	No	-
239	Fe expanded ends	No	-
240	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
242	Fe rectangular	Uncertain	-
244	Fe expanded ends	No	-
245	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
246	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
253	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	Fe coffin pins
254	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
260	Fe expanded ends	No	-
264	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
265	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-
267	Cu-alloy butterfly	No	-

Table 9.4: Burials with hinges as the only main coffin fitting

Catalogue of Metal Finds (and other Registered SFs) by Burial

(SFs from non-burial contexts are listed at the end of the catalogue)

BURIAL 5: mid/old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
222	1	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; incomplete	
	2	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two pieces	
	8	Fe coffin (head) grip; two pieces; width 130mm+	
	9	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; four pieces	

BURIAL 6: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
232	3	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain rectangular 25 x 33mm plates with three holes for fixing; complete	
	10	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain rectangular 25 x 33mm plates with three holes for fixing; complete	
	11	Cu-alloy coffin screw; incomplete *in-situ* in wood; diam. 8mm	
	14	Cu-alloy shroud pin; tiny fragment only	
	15	Curved Fe coffin (head) grip on oval grip plate; ?complete; width 90mm; ?small decorative grip	
	17	Curved Fe coffin (foot) grip on oval grip plate; ?complete; width 90mm; ?small decorative grip	X-ray

BURIAL 7: young adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
227	6	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 210mm	
	7	Fe coffin bracket; twelve pieces	
	829	Fe coffin ?plate; five pieces: associated with SF 6	

BURIAL 8: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
236	4	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three pieces	
	5	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three pieces; one complete plate; height 70mm width 25mm	
	12	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 200mm+	
	13	Fe coffin plate/fittings; four pieces	
	16	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	

BURIAL 10: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
248	18	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 150mm+	

BURIAL 11: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
255	19	Fe coffin (head) grip; incomplete with several ?grip plate fragments	
	20	Fe coffin (foot) grip; incomplete with ?grip plate fragments	
	21	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; one fragment only	

BURIAL 12: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
259	25	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 150mm+	
	26	Fe coffin (foot) grip; two pieces	

BURIAL 14: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
269	27	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	
	28	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	29	Fe coffin nail; wt. 4g	
	32	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	

BURIAL 15: young adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
274	24	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete; **width 135mm**	X-ray
	35	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 175mm**	X-ray
275	23	Cu-alloy shroud pin; tiny fragment only	

BURIAL 16: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
277	38	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	
	39	Fe coffin (foot) grip; one fragment only	

BURIAL 17: ?old adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
283	30	Fe coffin head plate; five pieces	
	31	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	
	830	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces; associated with SF 30	
	831	Fe coffin ?grip plate; four pieces; associated with SF 31	

BURIAL 18: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
285	33	Cu-alloy disc button; domed with wire loop fastening; diam. 20mm	X-ray
286	34	Cu-alloy shroud pin; four tiny fragments	
287	41	Fe coffin nail; wt. <1g	
	63	Fe coffin plate; four small fragments; wt. 6g	
	64	Fe coffin nails/brackets; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 19: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
291	36	Fe ?coffin plate; two small fragments	
	37	Fe coffin (side) ?grip with decorative finial; one fragment only	X-ray
	46	Fe coffin (head) grip; four pieces	

BURIAL 20: adolescent/young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
296	47	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; three pieces	X-ray
	48	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 195mm	
	49	Fe coffin (foot) grip; three pieces	
	72	Pb coffin sheet fitting; rounded finial; four small holes along edge with remnants of Fe nails/pins; width 25mm length 100mm	
	73	Pb coffin sheet fitting; ?oval with rounded finials; four small holes for Fe nails/pins along one edge; one hole with remnants of Fe nail on other; width 30mm length 100mm	
	74	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; complete ; width 135mm; ?plate with bifurcated ends	X-ray

BURIAL 21: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
300	42	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; four pieces	
	43	Fe coffin (foot) grip; four pieces	
	44	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two pieces	
	45	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	834	Fe coffin ?bracket; one fragment only; width 100mm+	

BURIAL 22: ?young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
303	739	Fe coffin nails; wt. 11g	
305	56	Fe coffin nail with substantial head; length 40mm+	
	57	Fe coffin nail with substantial head; length 40mm+	
306	55	Cu-alloy shroud pin; four tiny fragments	
	68	Cu-alloy shroud pin; one tiny fragment	
	69	Cu-alloy shroud pin; three tiny fragments	

BURIAL 24: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
313	50	Cu-alloy ornate hinge with openwork butterfly plates; four pieces	
	51	Cu-alloy ornate hinge with openwork butterfly plates; seven pieces; partly *in situ* on coffin wood	
	58	Cu-alloy shroud pin; four tiny fragments	
	59	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	60	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	61	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	62	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	

BURIAL 25: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
317	740	Fe object	
319	52	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; ?associated with coffin lid	X-ray
	53	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain rectangular 25 x 33mm plates with three holes for fixing; complete	
	54	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain rectangular 25 x 33mm plates; complete	
	70	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces; ?small decorative grip	X-ray
	71	Fe coffin (foot) grip; two pieces; ?small decorative grip	X-ray

BURIAL 26: mid/old adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
323	66	Fe coffin (head) plate; one fragment only	
	67	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	

BURIAL 27: old adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
326	77	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; four pieces	
	78	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one incomplete plate only	
	79	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one complete plate only; height 70mm, width 25mm	
	80	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one near-complete plate only	
	89	Fe coffin ?grip plate, two fragments	X-ray

BURIAL 28: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
332	75	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; five pieces	
	76	Cu-alloy coffin ?hinge; two fragments	

BURIAL 29: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
337	120	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 210mm**	
	121	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 140mm+	
	122	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 30mm width 65mm	X-ray
	123	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; two pieces	
338	119	Cu-alloy shroud pin; tiny fragment only	
	127	Cu-alloy shroud pin; tiny fragment only	
	128	Cu-alloy shroud pin; tiny fragments embedded in soil	
	129	Cu-alloy shroud pin; four tiny fragments	

BURIAL 30: young/mid adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
339	741	Fe object	
341	93	Fe coffin (head) bracket (right); four pieces; height 50mm width (plate) 100mm+	X-ray
	94	Fe coffin (head) bracket (left); three pieces; width (plate) 90mm+	X-ray
	95	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 220mm	
	96	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; four pieces	
	97	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	98	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 25mm, width 50mm	X-ray
	99	Fe coffin ?grip plate; one fragment only	
342	90	Cu-alloy shroud pin; four tiny fragments	
	91	Cu-alloy shroud pin; tiny fragment only	

BURIAL 32: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
363	85	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	
	86	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete; height 30mm+	
	87	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	

BURIAL 34: adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
352	857	Fe coffin grip; four large pieces	
354	84	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; near-complete but in two pieces	
	88	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two pieces	

BURIAL 35: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
358	81	Fe coffin (foot) bracket; four pieces	
	82	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete but in two pieces; width 170mm+	
	83	Fe coffin ?hinges/bracket; five pieces	X-ray
	835	Fe coffin (foot) grip; incomplete; width 130mm+	

BURIAL 36: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
368	101	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate; five pieces	
	102	Fe coffin (head) grip plate; one fragment only	
	103	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 38: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
377	100	Fe coffin (foot) grip; two pieces	

BURIAL 40: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
385	104	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	

BURIAL 41: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
389	105	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; eight pieces	
	106	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate; nine pieces	
	107	Fe coffin ?grip; one fragment only	

BURIAL 42: old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
394	115	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two pieces	
	116	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two pieces	
	863	Cu-alloy ring; two conjoining pieces; diam. 25mm; gauge 2.5mm; associated with SF 116	X-ray

BURIAL 43: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
396	858	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends	X-ray
398	112	Fe coffin ?fitting; two pieces	
	113	Fe coffin bracket; one fragment only	
	114	Fe curved coffin ?grip with grip plate; three pieces	X-ray

BURIAL 44: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
402	108	Fe coffin nail; wt. 5g	
	109	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	
	110	Fe coffin plate; one fragment only	
	111	Fe coffin plate; two fragments	
	117	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; complete but in two pieces; **width 115mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	118	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate; near-complete; **width 110mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	124	Fe coffin nail; wt. 18g	
	125	Fe coffin plate; one fragment only	
	821	Fe (head) ?bracket; two pieces	X-ray
403	130	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 45: young adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
406	126	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	138	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; near-complete; **width 115mm**; ?like Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	139	Fe coffin (foot) grip; incomplete; width 120mm+; ?like Kingston Type IV	
	140	Fe coffin grip plate; two fragments only	

BURIAL 47: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
414	145	Fe coffin plate/fittings; numerous pieces	
416	146	Fe coffin bracket (head, right) with large ?circular finial; width 90mm; six pieces	X-ray
	147	Fe coffin bracket (head, left) with large circular finial; width 90mm; one side but in three pieces	X-ray
	148	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 140mm+	
	149	Fe coffin (head, left) grip; three pieces	
	150	Fe coffin (head, right) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	
	151	Fe coffin grip (left, middle) with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	
	152	Fe coffin grip (right, middle) with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; **width 170mm**	X-ray
	153	Fe coffin grip (left, bottom) with flat sheet hinges; three pieces; width 150mm+	
	154	Fe coffin grip (right, bottom) with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 170mm	
	155	Fe coffin bracket (foot); two pieces	X-ray
	162	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; **width 195mm**	X-ray
	163	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	

BURIAL 48: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
420	132	Fe coffin nail; wt. 8g	
	133	Fe coffin nail; wt. 13g	
	134	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 50mm width 70mm	

BURIAL 49: ?mid adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
422	839	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only	
424	160	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 110mm+	
	161	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 130mm+	

BURIAL 50: adolescent/young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
428	135	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; four fragments	
	136	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three fragments	
	137	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three pieces	
	166	Fe coffin (head) grip with oval grip plate; complete; width 140mm; ?curved grip	
	167	Fe coffin (foot) grip with oval grip plate; complete; width 130mm; ?curved grip	X-ray
	864	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one fragment only	

BURIAL 51: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
432	156	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges and grip plate; three pieces	
	158	Fe coffin grip plate; two pieces	
	159	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	X-ray

BURIAL 52: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
436	141	Fe coffin nails; wt. 2g	
	349	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain narrow rectangular 12 x 32mm plates; complete	
	350	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain narrow rectangular 12 x 32mm plates; complete	
	355	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 215mm**	
	356	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 180mm	
	836	Fe coffin (head) grip plate; six pieces; associated with SF 355	

BURIAL 53: old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
441	142	Fe coffin (head) grip; near-complete; width 120mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	143	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; incomplete side plate only; height 50mm	
	144	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; incomplete	
	822	Fe coffin ?grip plate; five pieces; associated with SF 142	

BURIAL 54: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
444	865	Cu-alloy coffin hinge; two fragments only	
446	176	Fe coffin (head) bracket (right); five pieces	
	177	Fe coffin (head) bracket (left); five pieces	
	178	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 30mm, width 75mm+	
	179	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 30mm, width 70mm+	
	190	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	

BURIAL 55: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
450	164	Fe coffin (head) grip; two pieces	
	165	Fe coffin (foot) grip; two pieces	
	168	Fe coffin (head) grip; one fragment only	

BURIAL 56: mid adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
457	187	Fe coffin (head) bracket ?with decorative finials; four pieces	X-ray
	188	Fe coffin (head) bracket ?with arrow-shaped finial; two pieces	X-ray
	189	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 140mm**	X-ray
	191	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 25mm, width 55mm	X-ray
	192	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; ?complete; height 25mm, width 50mm	X-ray
	200	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; width 170mm	
	878	Fe coffin (foot) bracket; three pieces	X-ray

BURIAL 57: juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
463	171	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 30mm, width 55mm	
	193	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces	
	194	Fe coffin (foot) grip; six pieces	

BURIAL 58: mid adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
467	211	Fe coffin plate/fittings; five pieces	
	221	Fe coffin nail; wt. 8g	
469	169	Fe coffin (head) bracket; four pieces; ?tongue-shaped finial	X-ray
	170	Fe coffin (head) bracket (left); four pieces	
	172	Fe coffin grip plate; two pieces	
	173	Fe coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends; incomplete; height 30mm	
	174	Fe coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends; near-complete; height 30mm, width 65mm+	
	175	Fe coffin (foot) bracket; six pieces	
	202	Fe coffin (foot) grip; with flat sheet hinges; three pieces; width 160mm+	
	203	Fe coffin (head) grip; complete but in three pieces; width 190mm	
	813	Fe coffin grip plate; one fragment only; associated with SF 202	

BURIAL 62: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
485	180	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete; width 140mm	
	837	Fe coffin (foot) ?grip plate, with decorative finial; one fragment; associated with SF 180	X-ray

BURIAL 63: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
488	750	Fe object	
490	181	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 200mm	
	182	Fe coffin (upper left) hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	183	Fe coffin (upper right) hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	184	Fe coffin (lower left) hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	185	Fe coffin ?plate/fittings; one fragment only	
	186	Fe coffin (foot) grip; five pieces	
	838	Fe coffin ?grip plate; three pieces; associated with SF 181	X-ray
	879	Fe coffin ?grip plate; associated with SF 186	X-ray

BURIAL 64: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
494	195	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only	
	196	Fe coffin grip plate; one fragment only	
	197	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only	
	198	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 160mm+	
	199	Fe coffin nail; wt. 11g	

BURIAL 65: mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
497	201	Cu-alloy coffin pins; three with one complete; diam. 9mm; part of biographical detail 'R L 1731'; originally in group marked SF 225	
	222	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm width 70mm	X-ray
	223	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm width 70mm	
	237	Cu-alloy coffin pins/studs; two complete; diam. 9mm; part of biographical detail 'R L 1731';	
	244	Fe coffin (head) grip ?with flat sheet hinges; complete but in three pieces; width 170mm	
	245	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 140mm+	
	814	Fe coffin ?grip plate; three pieces; associated with SF 245	
498	751	Fe ?coffin fitting; 4 no. fragments	
	752	Fe coffin nail	

BURIAL 66: young/mid adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
502	205	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	206	Fe coffin bracket	
	207	Fe coffin bracket; three pieces	
	208	Sturdy Fe coffin nail/bolt; length 55mm+	
	209	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; incomplete; width 130mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	210	Fe coffin (foot) plate; three pieces	

BURIAL 67: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
504	204	Fe coffin ?plate/fittings; three pieces	

BURIAL 69: juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
513	220	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 25mm, width 55mm	
515	213	Fe coffin (head) bracket (right); height 50mm; four pieces	
	214	Fe coffin (head) bracket (left) with diamond-shaped finial; height 50mm; four pieces	X-ray
	215	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	

BURIAL 70: mid adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
519	216	Fe coffin nails; wt. 19g	
	217	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only	
	218	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces; width 140mm+	
	219	Fe coffin bracket; one fragment only	

BURIAL 71: juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
523	212	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 30mm	X-ray

BURIAL 72: not revealed*[1]			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
527	380	Cu-alloy curved coffin grip with ornate grip plate; complete; grip width 110mm	
	N/A*[2]	Cu-alloy depositum coffin plate; '*JOHN WALKER, died at WALLSEND, 18 January 1822, IN HIS 77 YEAR*'. Recorded but left in situ therefore no SF no. assigned.	
*[1] **– The triple shell coffin of Burial 72 was not opened prior to removal from site.** *[2] – **The depositum plate was not removed from the outermost wooden case of the triple shell coffin, simply being recorded prior to removal from site.**			

BURIAL 73: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
533	229	Fe coffin bracket; four pieces; height 60mm; arrow-shaped finial	X-ray
	230	Fe coffin bracket; four pieces; height 60mm	X-ray
	231	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 200mm**	
	232	Fe coffin bracket; three pieces; height 60mm; arrow-shaped finial	X-ray
	233	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	X-ray
	234	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	X-ray
	235	Fe coffin ?fitting; two pieces	
	236	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 140mm**	
	240	Fe coffin nail; wt. 6g	
	241	Fe coffin nail; wt. 4g	
	242	Fe coffin nail; wt. 4g	

BURIAL 74: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
538	243	Fe coffin nails; wt. 4g	

BURIAL 75: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
540	754	Fe coffin nail(s)	
542	238	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	
	239	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 110mm+	

BURIAL 76: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
546	246	Fe coffin (head) bracket; one complete side with diamond-shaped finial; height 60mm, width 140mm	X-ray
	247	Fe coffin (head) grip; incomplete; width 150mm+	
	248	Fe coffin bracket; one complete side, in two pieces, with tongue-shaped finial; height 60mm, width 160mm	X-ray
	249	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 40mm, width 80mm+	X-ray
	250	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 175mm+	
	251	Fe coffin nails; wt. 9g	
	809	Fe coffin ?grip plate; three pieces; associated with SF 247	X-ray
	815	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only; associated with SF 246	
	816	Fe coffin bracket; one complete side, in two pieces, ?with diamond-shaped finial; height 55mm, width 130mm; associated with SF 248	X-ray
	817	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only; associated with SF 248	

BURIAL 77: mid/old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
550	252	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 150mm+	
553	271	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; three small fragments only	
	272	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; two fragments	
	273	Fe coffin (foot) bracket; two pieces	
	280	Fe coffin (head) bracket; one fragment only	
	281	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	
	282	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	

BURIAL 78: mid/old adult /male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
556	275	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	X-ray
	276	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	X-ray
	277	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate; ?complete; **width 115mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 79: adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
577	253	Fe coffin grip; seven pieces	
	258	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; ?two incomplete; five pieces	
	274	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces; width 160mm+	
	279	Fe coffin (foot) grip; two pieces	X-ray
	832	Fe ?coffin grip plate; eleven pieces	
	840	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 55mm	

BURIAL 80: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
562	254	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; incomplete; width 125mm+	
	255	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate; complete; **width 130mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	256	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete; height 40mm, width 65mm+	
	257	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete; height 40mm, width 70mm	

BURIAL 81: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
566	259	Fe coffin nails; wt. 3g	
	260	Fe coffin nails; wt. 2g	
	261	Fe coffin (head) plate; three small fragments; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 82; young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
571	262	Fe coffin plate/fittings; six pieces	
	263	Fe coffin bracket; four pieces	
	264	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 175mm	
	265	Fe coffin grip; four pieces	

BURIAL 83: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
575	266	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 150mm	
	267	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete; height 40mm	
	268	Fe coffin ?bracket; three pieces	X-ray
	270	Fe coffin ?bracket; three pieces	X-ray

BURIAL 84: juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
581	288	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 30mm	
	289	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	290	Fe coffin nails; wt. 10g	
	292	Fe ?coffin nails; four pieces	
	293	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	
	294	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; one fragment only	

BURIAL 85: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
586	278	Fe coffin (head) grip ?with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 160mm**	X-ray

BURIAL 86: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
590	286	Fe coffin (head) grip; complete; **width 165mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	287	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate; complete; **width 130mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 87: young adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
595	283	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces; width 150mm+	
	284	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces; width 140mm+	

BURIAL 88: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
597	841	Fe coffin grip; two pieces	
599	300	Fe coffin grip ?with flat sheet hinges; three large pieces	

BURIAL 89: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
605	880	Fe ?coffin nail; incomplete; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 90: ?old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
608	757	Fe ?coffin nail, two pieces; wt. 8g	

BURIAL 91: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
612	303	Fe coffin nails; wt. 1g	
	304	Fe coffin nails; wt. 5g	

BURIAL 92: young adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
615	758	Fe coffin nail(s); wt. 19g	
618	296	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; one fragment only; width 100mm+	X-ray
	297	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; one fragment only; width 100mm+	X-ray

BURIAL 93: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
620	842	Fe coffin grip; two pieces	
622	298	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	299	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm, width 70mm	

BURIAL 94: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
624	291	Fe coffin plate/fittings; four pieces	
	833	Fe coffin nails; wt. 13g; associated with SF 291	
626	285	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 30mm, width 55mm+	
	301	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	
	302	Fe coffin (foot) grip and grip plate ?with bifurcated ends; ?complete; width 170mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 96: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
633	308	Fe coffin (head) grip ?with flat sheet hinges; five pieces	
	309	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 155mm	
	310	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	
	311	Fe coffin nail; wt. 10g	
	312	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	313	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	823	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 60mm; associated with SF 308	
	824	Fe coffin (head) brackets; two incomplete; five pieces; associated with SF 308	
	825	Fe coffin (foot) bracket; two pieces; height 45mm; associated with SF 309	

BURIAL 97: ?mid adult /male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
637	305	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm, width 70mm	
	306	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm, width 70mm	
	307	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; near-complete; **width 140mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 98: young adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
641	314	Fe coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends; ?complete; height 25mm, width 60mm	
	315	Fe coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends; ?complete; height 25mm, width 60mm	
	316	Fe coffin nail; wt. <1g	
	317	Fe coffin grip (head) with grip plate; incomplete; width 140mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 99: young/mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
645	333	Fe coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	
	334	Fe coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	
	335	Fe coffin grip; two pieces; width 120mm+	

BURIAL 100: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
650	762	Fe coffin nail(s); wt. 6g	
	843	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; ?complete	
	859	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	

BURIAL 101: young/mid adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
652	318	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 25mm, width 50mm	

BURIAL 102: adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
656	860	Fe ?coffin plate; numerous pieces	
659	319	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 175mm**	
	320	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 145mm**	
	321	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	322	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	

BURIAL 103: young adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
663	844	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
664	325	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces; width 180mm	
	326	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 160mm**	X-ray
	826	Fe ?coffin grip plate with bifurcated ends; three pieces; associated with SF 325	X-ray
	827	Fe coffin plate; one fragment only; associated with SF 326	

BURIAL 104: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
670	323	Fe coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends; incomplete	
	324	Fe coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends; complete; height 30mm, width 50mm	X-ray
	329	Fe coffin nails; wt. 4g	
	330	Fe ?coffin plate; one fragment only	
	768	Fe ?coffin nail head; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 105: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
675	331	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two pieces	X-ray
	332	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; one fragment only	X-ray

BURIAL 106: no skeletal remains			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
678	846	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; near-complete; width 120mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 107: adolescent/young adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
682	327	Fe coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends	
	328	Fe coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends; near-complete; height 40mm, width 65mm	
	734	Substantial Fe coffin (head) grip; with flat sheet hinges complete but in two pieces; width 150mm	
	735	Substantial Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 150mm	

BURIAL 108: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
685	847	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 25mm, width 55mm+	

BURIAL 109: young adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
688	771	Fe coffin nails; wt. 6g	
1011	615	Fe coffin nails; wt. 40g	
	616	Fe coffin nails; wt. 4g	
	617	Fe coffin nails; wt. 13g	
	618	Fe coffin nails; wt. 3g	
	619	Fe coffin grip; fragment only; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 112: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
702	593	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; near-complete; width 125mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	881	Fe coffin nails; nine fragments; wt. 25g	

BURIAL 113: young adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
706	351	Cu-alloy coffin ?hinge, two small fragments only	
	352	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; four fragments	
	353	Cu-alloy coffin ?hinge, two small fragments only	
	354	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one incomplete plate only; width 25mm	

BURIAL 114: young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
709	336	Cu-alloy coin/jeton; near-complete but heavily worn; diam. 20mm	X-ray
711	337	Fe coffin bracket;?one complete side plate with ?arrow-shaped finial, in two pieces; height 50mm, width 185mm	X-ray
	338	Fe coffin bracket; three pieces	
	357	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; four pieces; width 200mm+	
	358	Fe coffin nails; wt. 45g	
	359	Fe coffin plate/fitting; one fragment only	
	362	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	
	828	Fe coffin ?plate; one fragment only; associated with SF 337	

BURIAL 115: young adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
718	346	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two incomplete	
	347	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; four pieces	
	849	Fe coffin grip; two pieces	

BURIAL 116: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
720	339	Cu-alloy ?cufflink; disc with incomplete loop fastening; three pieces; separate and complete broken-off Cu-alloy loop with single oval chain link; length 16mm	X-ray
	340	Cu-alloy ?fitting/fastener with 'fish-shaped' bone inlay; cast strap with splayed end; complete but in two pieces; width 14mm, length 65mm	X-ray and further identification
	341	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; four pieces	
	342	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two pieces	
	343	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one incomplete plate	
	344	Cu-alloy coffin hinge; incomplete plate only; width 30mm+	
	345	Fe coffin (?lid) grip; incomplete; width 120mm+	X-ray
	348	Fe coffin (side) grips; six in multiple pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 117: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
723	487	Fe coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	488	Fe coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends; one fragment only	
	594	Fe coffin nails; wt. 9g	

BURIAL 119: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
736	360	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; one fragment only	
	361	Fe coffin nails; wt. 5g	

BURIAL 121: mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
750	363	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two complete; height 40mm, width 75mm	
	364	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	X-ray
	365	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 180mm**	

BURIAL 122: juvenile/adolescent			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
754	366	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; incomplete; width 130mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 124: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
761	367	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete; height 35mm	
	371	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; ?complete; height 40mm	

BURIAL 125: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
765	408	Fe coffin (head, left) bracket ?with square hinge plate and strap; height. 65mm+	
	409	Fe coffin (head, right) bracket ?with square hinge plate 50 x 50mm; two pieces	
	410	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; width 140mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	411	Fe coffin (foot) grip; three pieces	
	389	Fe coffin ?hinge (right) with expanded ends; incomplete	
	390	Fe coffin ?hinge (left) with expanded ends; incomplete	

BURIAL 126: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
770	777	Fe coffin nail(s); three fragments; wt. 3g	

BURIAL 127: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
774	850	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; four pieces, ?incomplete; width 120mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	851	Fe coffin hinges with expanded ends; two, complete; height 35mm; associated with SF 850	

BURIAL 128: young/mid adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
776	372	Fe coffin nails; wt. 9g	
1016	652	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	653	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm, width 85mm	X-ray
	654	Fe coffin nails; wt. 6g	
	655	Fe coffin nails; wt. 13g	
	656	Fe ?coffin fitting; fragment only	
	657	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate with ?bifurcated ends; complete; width 210mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 129: adolescent/young adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
782	368	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces; width 170mm+	
	369	Fe coffin (foot) grip; one fragment only	
	370	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; five pieces	

BURIAL 130: adolescent/young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
786	377	Fe coffin plate/fitting; one fragment only	
	378	Fe coffin plate; one fragment only	
	379	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 130mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 132: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
793	376	Fe coffin nails; wt. 7g	
794	373	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; ?complete; height 40mm, width 70mm	
	374	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; ?complete; height 40mm, width 70mm	
	375	Fe coffin (head) grip with plate; complete but in two pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	387	Fe coffin (head, left) bracket; with ?diamond-shaped finial; three pieces	X-ray
	388	Fe coffin (head, right) bracket; five pieces	

BURIAL 133: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
799	381	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; nine pieces	
	382	Fe coffin grip; three pieces	
	383	Fe coffin grip with ?rectangular grip plate; two pieces; width 140mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 134: ?young adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
806	384	Fe coffin (head) grip; two pieces	
	385	Fe coffin nails; wt. 29g; from foot grip	
	386	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	

BURIAL 136: adolescent/young adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
815	391	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; three pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	392	Fe coffin grip with grip plate; three pieces	
	393	Fe coffin nails; wt. 13g	

BURIAL 137: adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
820	398	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 160mm+	
	399	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 145mm**	

BURIAL 138: mid adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
824	394	Cu-alloy coffin hinge; near-complete; tall narrow plates ?with decorative finials; plate height 15mm, width 15mm	X-ray
	395	Fe coffin ?plate/fitting; one fragment only	
	412	Fe coffin (head) grip on substantial oval grip plate; complete; 225 x 155mm	
	413	Fe coffin (foot) grip on substantial oval grip plate; complete; 225 x 155mm	X-ray

BURIAL 140: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
835	400	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; height 50mm, width 130mm	
	401	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete; width 180mm	
	402	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	403	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; incomplete	
	404	Fe coffin nail; wt. 7g	
	405	Fe coffin nail; wt. 6g	

BURIAL 141: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
839	406	Fe coffin (head) grip; four pieces	
	407	Fe coffin (foot) grip with grip plate with ?bifurcated ends; complete but in two pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 142: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
843	415	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	
	416	Fe coffin grip; near-complete; width 125mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	852	Fe coffin plate/fitting; one fragment	

BURIAL 143: ?young adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
847	418	Fe coffin grip with grip plate with ?bifurcated ends; near-complete; width 110mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 144: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
851	414	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	
	417	Fe coffin nail; wt. 5g	

BURIAL 146: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
859	421	Fe coffin nails; wt. 15g	

BURIAL 147: ?infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
863	424	Fe coffin (head) grip; one fragment only	
	425	Fe coffin (foot) grip ?with flat sheet hinges; one fragment only	

BURIAL 148: adolescent/young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
866	426	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	
	427	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends; ?complete; height 35mm, width 70mm	

BURIAL150: neonate/infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
874	422	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	
	423	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 151: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
878	419	Substantial Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; ?complete but in two pieces; **width 245mm**	X-ray
	420	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 165mm**	X-ray
	818	Fe coffin (head) grip plate; three pieces; associated with SF 419	

BURIAL 152: adolescent/young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
882	428	Fe coffin nails; wt. 19g	
	429	Fe coffin (head) grip; incomplete; width 90mm+; ?small decorative grip	X-ray
	430	Fe coffin (foot) grip; incomplete; width 90mm+; ?small decorative grip	X-ray
	431	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 30mm, width 60mm	
	819	Fe coffin ?strap/mount with circular finial for nail; incomplete; width 15mm, length 50mm+; associated with SF 431	X-ray

BURIAL 154: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
889	432	Curved Fe coffin ?grip with sheet flat hinges; incomplete; width 100mm+	
891	433	Fe coffin (head) grip; complete but in three pieces; width 130mm; ?Kingston Type IV	
	434	Fe coffin (foot) grip; incomplete; **width 120mm**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	435	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; near-complete; height 40mm, width 90mm	
	436	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two pieces; height 45mm	

BURIAL 155: old adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
893	853	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	
	854	Fe coffin bracket; two pieces; associated with SF 853	
894	437	Au (gold) (right) cufflink; domed front with embossed floral design; flat back with initials 'ET' and hallmark 'S•B over I•R'; complete; diam. 12mm	Further ID required
	438	Au (gold) (left) cufflink; as above	Further ID required
895	439	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete; width 220mm	
	440	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; width 170mm	

BURIAL 156: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
899	441	Fe coffin (head) grip; four pieces; ?small decorative grip	
	442	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; height 40mm	
	443	Fe coffin (foot) grip; complete; width 90mm; ?small decorative grip	X-ray

BURIAL 158: young/mid adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
911	446	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; height 40mm	
	467	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete; width 190mm	
	468	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 160mm**	X-ray
	805	Fe ?coffin (head) grip plate; incomplete	X-ray
912	447	Cu-alloy button with chamfered edge; complete with loop fastening; diam. 14mm	X-ray

BURIAL 159: juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
915	664	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 150mm+	

BURIAL 160: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
920	448	Fe coffin ?strap/fitting; width 25mm; with fragments of coffin wood	
	450	Fe coffin nails; wt. 4g	

BURIAL 161: mid adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
922	449	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; width 140mm	

BURIAL 162: old adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
928	453	Fe coffin nails; wt. 3g	

BURIAL 163: old adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
933	451	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces; width 140mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	
	452	Fe coffin (foot) grip; two pieces; **width 150mm+**; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 164: young/mid adult Female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
935	855	Fe coffin grip ?with flat sheet hinges; four pieces	
937	465	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three pieces	

BURIAL 165: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
943	455	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	
	456	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	
	457	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	458	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	459	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	460	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	
	461	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	462	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	
	463	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	
	464	Fe coffin nail; wt. 1g	

BURIAL 166: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
949	785	Fe coffin fitting; one fragment	

BURIAL 167: mid/old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
955	469	Fe coffin nails; wt. 6g	
	658	Fe coffin (head) grip with grip plate; near-complete; width 125mm; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 168: mid adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
957	470	Cu-alloy ?shroud pin; relatively substantial with ?wound-wire head; two pieces	
997	597	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	
	598	Fe coffin nail; wt. 5g	
	600	Fe coffin (foot) grip; complete but in three pieces; width 160mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray

BURIAL 169: no skeletal remains			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
962	471	Fe coffin plate; four fragments	
	472	Fe coffin ?bracket; incomplete	
	473	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 130mm+	
	474	Fe coffin ?grip; one fragment	

BURIAL 170: juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
965	867	Pb sheet waste; width 15mm, length 80mm	
967	478	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 170mm**	
	479	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete	
	480	Fe coffin hinge with expanded end; height 40mm	
	481	Fe coffin nails; wt. 8g	
	806	Fe coffin plate; seven pieces; associated with SF 479	

BURIAL 171: mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
970	482	Cu-alloy shroud pin; fragment of small globular head	

BURIAL 172: neonate/infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
976	483	Fe coffin nails; wt. 6g	
	484	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	

BURIAL 174: mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
986	486	Fe coffin hinge with expanded end; incomplete	
	608	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete but in two pieces; width 190mm	
	810	Fe coffin ?plate; associated with SF 608	X-ray

BURIAL 175: adolescent			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
990	490	Fe coffin hinge with expanded end; height 40mm	
	603	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces; ?Kingston Type IV	X-ray
	604	Fe coffin (foot) grip; four pieces	
	788	Fe coffin nail(s); wt. 14g	

BURIAL 176: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
993	591	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 140mm+	
	592	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 120mm+	

BURIAL 177: mid/old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
981	485	Cu-alloy dished trouser button; impressed •BEST•RING•EDGE; diam. 17mm	Further ID required
995	602	Cut-glass settings for ?cufflink; two complete; diam. 11mm; both at right wrist of body	Further ID required
	733	Cu-alloy shroud pins; three pieces; lengths 15, 25 and 28mm	
996	489	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	
	601	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain rectangular 14 x 27mm plates; complete	
	605	Fe coffin breast plate; three pieces	
	606	Fe coffin ?hinges; two complete; width 8mm, length 40mm	X-ray
	607	Fe coffin ?plate; fragment only	
	609	Fe coffin ?grip plate; two pieces	
	610	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; near-complete; width 170mm	

BURIAL 178: mid/old adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1000	595	Fe coffin (head) grip; numerous pieces	
	596	Fe coffin (foot) grip; six pieces	
	599	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm, width 75mm	

BURIAL 179: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1004	613	Fe coffin (head) grip; three pieces; small ?decorative curved grip	X-ray
	614	Fe coffin (foot) grip; width 80mm; small ?decorative curved grip	X-ray

BURIAL 181: old adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1014	620	Fe coffin (head) grip with diamond-shaped grip plates; ?complete but in three pieces	X-ray
	621	Fe coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	
	622	Fe coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	
	623	Fe coffin (head, left) bracket; strap with diamond-shaped plate	X-ray
	624	Fe coffin (head, right) bracket; strap with diamond-shaped plate	X-ray

BURIAL 183: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1021	659	Fe coffin nails; wt. 3g	

BURIAL 184			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
714	848	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; two pieces	

BURIAL 185			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
667	845	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 140mm+	

BURIAL 186: infant/juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1025	660	Fe coffin nails; wt. 10g	
	661	Fe coffin nails; wt. 13g	
	662	Fe coffin nails; wt. 5g	
	663	Fe coffin nails; wt. 3g	

BURIAL 199: no skeletal remains			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
939	454	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	

BURIAL 201: no skeletal remains			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
903	444	Cu-alloy coin; complete but heavily worn; ?half farthing	Further ID required
	445	Fe coffin nails; wt. 11g	

BURIAL 205: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1034	665	Fe coffin nails; wt. 8g	

BURIAL 206: young adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1039	666	Fe coffin grip; complete; width 150mm; ?Spitalfields Type 4	X-ray
	811	Fe coffin grip; near-complete; width 140mm+; ?Spitalfields Type 4	X-ray

BURIAL 207: ?adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1043	669	Cu-alloy coffin hinge with plain narrow rectangular 12 x 35mm plates; two complete	

BURIAL 208: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1048	667	Fe coffin nails; wt. 23g	
	668	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three pieces	

BURIAL 209: ?neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1052	670	Handful of Fe coffin ?fitting fragments/nails; wt. 80g	

BURIAL 210: mid adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1056	671	Fe coffin ?(foot) grip; two pieces	X-ray
	873	Cu-alloy coffin hinges with plain rectangular 25 x 32mm plates; two, complete	X-ray

BURIAL 211: mid/old adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1061	677	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; near-complete plate and part of second; height 70mm, width 25mm	X-ray

BURIAL 212: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1065	674	Cu-alloy shroud pin with globular head; two pieces; length 25mm+	
1066	673	Fe coffin nails; wt. 18g	

BURIAL 214: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1074	789	Fe coffin nails; wt. 4g	
1075	675	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two with one near-complete and very little corrosion; three Cu-alloy pins for fixing extant	

BURIAL 215: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1079	868	Cu-alloy shroud pin; three small fragments	
1080	676	Fe coffin hinge(s) with expanded ends; two, both incomplete; height 30mm	
	882	Fe coffin nail(s); three small fragments; wt. 7g	

BURIAL 216: mid adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1084	678	Fe coffin nails; wt. 14g	

BURIAL 219: adolescent/young adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1099	680	Substantial Fe coffin grip on oval grip plate; complete; plate 140 x 220mm	
	797	Small Cu-alloy coffin hinge; one plate only with three holes for fixing; height 40mm, width 14mm; associated with SF 680	
	812	Substantial Fe coffin grip on oval grip plate; complete; plate 140 x 220mm	X-ray

BURIAL 220: old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1103	679	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; three pieces	
	682	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one near-complete plate; width 25mm	

BURIAL 221: young/mid adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1106	688	Fe coffin nail; wt. 3g	

BURIAL 222: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1111	869	Cu-alloy shroud pin; small fragment only	
1112	681	Fe coffin ?fitting; one corroded lump	

BURIAL 223: mid/old adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1118	683	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; incomplete	
	684	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; near-complete and very little corrosion	

BURIAL 224: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1120	685	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one fragment only	
	856	Cu-alloy coffin hinge; three fragments	

BURIAL 225: mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1123	689	Small ?curved Fe coffin (foot) grip with oval grip plate; complete; width 80mm	X-ray
	690	Fe coffin hinge/bracket; width 40mm; ?decorative shape	X-ray
	691	Small ?curved Fe coffin (head) grip with oval grip plate; complete; width 80mm	X-ray
	692	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; width 40mm	

BURIAL 227: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1135	687	Cu-alloy lace chape; one fragment only	
	695	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; five pieces	
	696	?Tinned Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two pieces	Further ID (incl. material) required

BURIAL 229: adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1144	700	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 85mm+; ?Kingston Type IV	

BURIAL 230: adolescent			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1147	693	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	
1148	698	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinges with openwork butterfly plates; two, incomplete	

BURIAL 231: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1152	697	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinges with openwork butterfly plates; two, incomplete	

BURIAL 232: young adult male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1159	702	Fe coffin grip with oval grip plate; complete; plate 110 x 170mm	X-ray
	703	Cu-alloy coffin hinges with plain rectangular plates; two, complete; plates 27 x 38mm	
	800	Substantial Fe coffin nail/bolt; associated with SF 702	
	804	Fe coffin grip with oval grip plate; complete; plate 110 x 170mm	

BURIAL 233: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1164	694	Substantial Fe coffin nail/bolt; length 100mm	

BURIAL 234: mid adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1169	699	?Pewter/lead alloy cufflink with ?glass/enamel oval 11 x 12mm setting and chain link; incomplete	Further ID required.
1170	701	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; two complete; **width 150mm**	

BURIAL 236: ?adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1186	710	Fe coffin ?plate; five pieces; very fragmentary	
	798	Fe coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 140mm+	
	799	Fe coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 140mm+	

BURIAL 238: neonate/infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1200	705	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; complete; height 40mm	

BURIAL 239: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1208	862	Cu-alloy shroud pin; small fragment only	
1209	704	Fe coffin hinges with expanded ends; two, incomplete	
	883	Fe coffin nail; wt. 2g	

BURIAL 240: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1214	707	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinges with openwork butterfly plates; two, incomplete	X-ray

BURIAL 242: mid/old adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1221	792	Fe coffin ?hinge; one fragment	
1223	706	Small Fe coffin hinge; rectangular plate with three holes for fixing; height 35mm, width 25mm	

BURIAL 243: mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1228	709	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; width 185mm	
	807	Fe coffin? hinge/bracket; five pieces; height 35mm; associated with SF 709	
	808	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; ?complete but in two pieces; width 180mm; associated with SF 709	

BURIAL 244: neonate			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1233	708	Fe coffin hinge with expanded ends; two complete; height 35mm	

BURIAL 245: infant/juvenile			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1238	712	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two incomplete	
	717	Fe coffin nails; wt. 13g	

BURIAL 246: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1243	870	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; incomplete	
	871	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; incomplete	

BURIAL 249: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1258	713	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 150mm**	
	714	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	

BURIAL 250: adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1262	718	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two incomplete	
	719	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 150mm+	
	801	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 130mm+; associated with SF 719	

BURIAL 252: adolescent			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1272	722	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 170mm+	

BURIAL 253: adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1277	720	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; two incomplete	
	721	Coffin wood fragments with densely-set Fe coffin pins/studs; *c.* 10 pieces of wood with *c.* 50 studs	X-ray

BURIAL 254: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1282	723	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one fragment only	

BURIAL 255: ?adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1287	724	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 170mm+	
	725	Small Cu-alloy coffin hinge with two holes for fixing; one plate only; height 28mm, width 14mm	
	802	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; incomplete; width 150mm+; associated with SF 724	
	875	Lead strip; two rolled-up lengths; lengths 130 and 140mm, width 4mm	
	876	Lead strip; one rolled-up length; length 130mm, width 4mm	

BURIAL 257: old adult ?male			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1294	861	Fe coffin ?hinge/bracket; two pieces	
	872	Cu-alloy two pieces of ?sheet/waste, both 2mm in length	X-ray
1296	726	Fe coffin ?grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	

BURIAL 260: infant			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1311	727	Fe coffin ?hinge with expanded ends; two incomplete	X-ray

BURIAL 262: old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1321	728	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; complete; **width 190mm**	
	803	Fe coffin grip; incomplete; width 160mm+; associated with SF 728	

BURIAL 264: young/mid adult ?female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1331	729	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; four pieces	
	730	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one fragment only	

BURIAL 265: young/mid adult			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1338	731	Fe coffin nail; wt. 6g	
	877	?Tinned Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; complete but in two pieces	Further ID (incl. material) required

BURIAL 267: mid/old adult female			
Context no.	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
1345	732	Cu-alloy ornate coffin hinge with openwork butterfly plates; one fragment only	

Other deposits				
Context no.	**Feature no.**	**SF no.**	**Description**	**Recommendation**
213	N/A	611	Small Cu-alloy ?ear-ring; two conjoining pieces; diam. 10mm	X-ray
744	745	475	Fe ?coffin grip	
744	745	476	Fe coffin grip with flat sheet hinges; three pieces	
744	745	477	Fe coffin grip; fragment only	

10. POTTERY

Jenny Vaughan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services)

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 An assemblage of 358 sherds of pottery weighing 2.639kg was recovered from the site. Approximately 12.6% (by weight) of the assemblage was medieval. Approximately 42% consisted of 17th-century types, some of which continue into the 18th. Most of the remainder was of later 18th- to early 19th-century date with only one or two sherds of possible later 19th-century date.

10.2 Methodology

10.2.1 The assemblage was sorted into types and catalogued using MS Access, recording counts and weights per context and noting form sherds where present. The fabric group numbers are those used by the author for recording other assemblages from the region.

10.3 Range and Variety

10.3.1 The ceramic assemblage is summarised in Table 10.1 below.

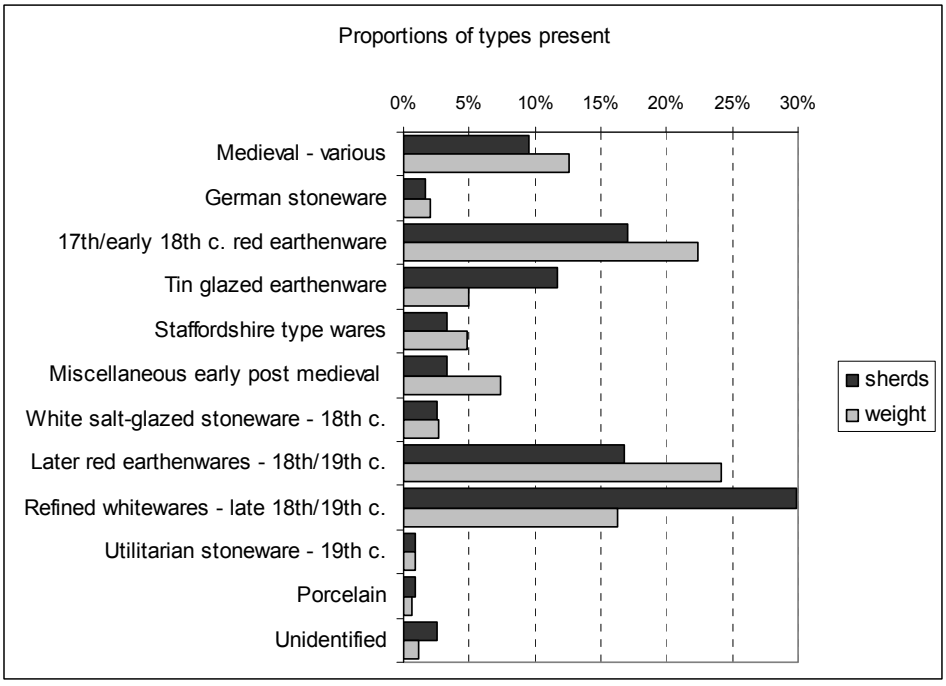


Table 10.1. Quantification of ceramic assemblage by type

10.3.2 In all but two instances the medieval pottery occurred as single sherds, although not all were particularly small, and four, in a sandy light grey fabric, possibly belong to the same vessel with applied scales, possibly a Yorkshire type. There were two, possibly three, fragments of Scarborough type ware, one of which was a typical rim with traces of the incised lines found on the attachments of 'dummy' handles. The rest of the sherds were, as far as could be ascertained, of a range of local types of 13th- to 14th- century date, apart from one large possible later medieval fragment. The sherds included two jar rims and part of the rod handle of a jug.

10.3.3 The few fragments of German stoneware included a sherd of Westerwald type with an applied flower motive medallion. Other fragments included two handles possibly from Frechen vessels. These fragments could be 17th century but German stoneware was copied by English makers into the 18th century, and in any event Westerwald stoneware continues to be made today.

10.3.4 The group of 17th/18th-century red earthenwares contained sherds from both plain and slip decorated vessels. Only a few rim sherds were present but these included some typical 17th-century forms. The slipware included three with 'reversed' slip decoration, *i.e.* overall white slip coating with trailed pattern in red clay. One fragment had an applied circular pad of thick white clay. It was too small to identify with any certainty but might be from a Cistercian type vessel, large quantities of which occur in the 16th-century deposits in Newcastle Castle Ditch. Included in the chart are three sherds identified as early blackware (*i.e.* of 16th/17th-century date), two were very small but the third was the base of a small hollow vessel, probably a mug.

10.3.5 Sherds of tin-glazed earthenware were very small and several had completely lost their glazed surfaces. Despite the small size, cross context joins were noted. One plate rim had some blue painting and a red 'trellis' border pattern. A similar example dated *c.* 1760 and made in Bristol is known.[58] Two other plate rims are also probably 18th-century vessels.

10.3.6 Seven of the 12 sherds (from three contexts) of Staffordshire type ware were from a single plate with piecrust rim and typical combed ('Bakewell tart') slip decoration. One other sherd was in a red, rather than a buff, fabric but also had a piecrust rim and mixed dark and light brown and yellow slip decoration.

10.3.7 The group of miscellaneous early post-medieval material included some possible imported wares and a white (fabric was a dull grey-buff) lid-seated jar rim of Border Ware type (or Surrey whiteware).

10.3.8 White salt-glazed stoneware included two plate rims with moulded decoration.

10.3.9 The later red earthenwares made up 17% of the assemblage by sherd count and just over 24% by weight. Sherds from bowls with internal slip coat were the most numerous, many of these had brown mottling on the slip coating. There were also plain brown-glazed and black-glazed sherds. Many fragments were relatively thin walled and appeared not to be from utilitarian kitchen wares. However, there were not enough of the vessels present to establish exact size and form.

[58] Illustrated in Garner 1950, 80A.

10.3.10 Refined whitewares were the largest group present by sherd count, although many of the sherds were very small and the proportion by weight was much smaller than for the red earthenwares. About 70% of the group were cream-coloured. There were three moulded plate rims – one with the 'feather edge' typical of creamwares. Bowl rims were also present. Most creamwares did not have colour decoration but there are some examples here, including a fragment with a brown slip band and another with brown sponging. A much smaller group of sherds had the blue tint to the glaze characteristic of pearlware. There were several blue shell edge rims typical of this ware and common in the early 19th century. Only a few sherds lacked the cream or blue tinted glazes of these two earlier refined wares.

10.3.11 Other ceramics present included three sherds of stoneware jam jars and three fragments of porcelain.-

10.4 Discussion

10.4.1 Activity pre-dating the burial ground is indicated by both the medieval and the 17th-century material present. The latter group is not precisely quantifiable, because of the persistence of some types into the 18th century, but the clay pipe evidence confirms the presence of 17th-century artefacts.

10.4.2 A large part of the assemblage is of 18th- to early 19th-century date - consistent with the period of use of the burial ground. The Staffordshire slipware together with some of the tin-glazed and 'early' red earthenwares could be contemporary with the earliest burials, while the cream-coloured ware indicates later 18th-century activity. There appears to be only a relatively small early 19th-century element.

10.4.3 There has been little or no study of 18th-century groups of pottery in this region, resulting in a 'lacuna' in our knowledge of the local patterns of consumption of pottery generally, and red earthenwares in particular. In the north-east the redwares common in 17th-century deposits, many of which are believed to have been imported from the London area, are relatively easy to distinguish from the later red earthenwares, or 'brownwares', made in the region in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, because of the lacuna referred to above, the transition from one to the other is not well understood. Nor is it known if there are any changes over time in the local products which might help refine dating.

10.5 Recommendations

10.5.1 There are indications from this assemblage that, during the 18th century, fewer of the red earthenware vessels are large utilitarian kitchen wares than is the case later. Unfortunately, however, the material is on the whole heavily fragmented and consists of a large number (relative to the size of the whole) of very small context groups. Over half the contexts produced a single sherd. It has, therefore, no further potential for answering the questions which remain about pottery during this period.

11. CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Jenny Vaughan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services)

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 An assemblage of 224 fragments of clay tobacco pipe was recovered during the Coach Lane exhumation. The great majority of the items were fragments of plain stems. The date range of the other items was mainly *c.* 1650 to 1720. There was one unstratified bowl of 19th-century date.

11.2 Methodology

11.2.1 All the material was assessed to identify range and variety. All bowls or bowl fragments and two stems of interest were examined in more detail.

11.3 Results

11.3.1 As stated above, the majority of the clay tobacco pipe fragments were from plain pipe stems. It was noted that the majority of these had quite wide bores of 7 or 8/64". Although not closely datable, stem bore measurements are good general indications of date range (the stem bores of tobacco pipes gradually became smaller as the stems of the pipes were slowly lengthened over time). Bores of 7 or 8/64" broadly suggest a late 17th- to early 18th-century date. This would seem to be confirmed by most of the more datable pieces in the group (which are catalogued in Table 11.1).

11.3.2 The bowl type numbers referred to (apart from that from context [680]) are those used by Edwards.[59] The bowl from context [680] (the material infilling the coffin of Burial 107) is of some interest. Initials on either side of a spur or base are a type of maker's mark used by the Gateshead maker, but no-one with the initials ‘M C’ is recorded. This example with a crown above each letter has been identified as a typical London form of the mark. This particular ‘M C’ mark has not been recorded in London, where two makers with these initials are known. One, Michael Coleman, was working in 1660, and the other, Mary Cooper, in the early 18th century. The bowl form is perhaps rather later than 1660 but the working life of this maker may well have lasted 20 years or more. Perhaps the most likely date range is *c.* 1680 to 1710.

11.3.3 Another possible import to the region is the pipe from context [517] (the grave fill of Burial 70) whose shape is typical of Broseley (Shropshire) pipes. Broseley was a major centre for clay pipe making up until the mid-20th century.

[59] Edwards 1988.

11.4 Recommendations

11.4.1 The 'M C' mark and bowl should be accurately drawn and the drawing offered to the National Pipe Archive at Liverpool University. It could also be submitted to the newsletter of the Society for Clay Pipe Research.[60] The other items in this group are of no particular interest and overall the group is too small for further analysis.

Context No.	Object	Count	Bore[1]	Detail	Date
Unstrat.	Bowl	1		TW mark on back of spurred bowl with cross hatched shield	Late 19th c.
328	Bowl	1	7	Large bowl with fat spur/small round base cf. Type 11	1680-1720
369	Base	1		Marked I/C on round base ?John Colling	1706-1729
439	Bowl	1	7	Type 3 with heart shaped base	1650-75
448	Bowl	1	8	Spurred bowl as Type 6	1650-80
455	Bowl	1		Type 7?	1660-80
455	Bowl	2		Type 6 bowls	1650-80
455	Stem	1	7	With D type stamp of Edward Crages. As no. 5 in Edwards p. 56	1678-1710
517	Bowl	1	7	With pedestal and heart shaped base. ? Broseley type	1660-1700
680	Bowl	1	>6	Marked on base 'M C' with crown above. Possibly London type 18/22	
706	Bowl frag	1		Heart shaped base	<1675
964	Bowl frag	1	7	With fat spur similar to [328], rouletted criss-cross bands	1680-1720
1108	Bowl frag	1		Tyneside Type 6	<1680
1147	Stem	1	6	With some moulded foliage	
1160	Bowl	1		Large Type 3 with heart shaped base	1650-75
1160	Bowl	1		Type 7? Slightly bigger than other. Round base	1660-80

[1] Bores are in X/64"

Table 11.1. Catalogue of dateable clay tobacco pipes

[60] *The Society for Clay Pipe Research* website.

12. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Jenny Vaughan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services)

12.1 Introduction

12.1 A total of 120 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the exhumation and these, along with a single brick from the 'vault' of Burial 72, were submitted for assessment.

12.2 Results

12.2.1 The brick from the 'vault' of Burial 72 comprised a mid red fabric and was hand moulded with sanded lower face and dimpled upper (rain-spotted). It measured 227mm in length by 105mm wide and was 60mm thick and broadly dates to 1750–1825; this dating therefore correlates well with the known date of the burial (1822).

12.2.2 With regard to the 120 other fragments of ceramic building material recovered, the assemblage is impossible to date closely or meaningfully. No obviously medieval material was present.

12.2.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is summarised by category in Table 12.1 below.

CBM type	No. of fragments
Brick	22
Floor tile	1
Pantile	62
Tile	10
Undiagnostic	25

Table 12.1. Summary of CBM

12.2.4 The 'brick' fragments were small chips and chunks. A single piece of unglazed floor tile came from Burial 177 though there was one other possible floor tile fragment (included with 'tile'). The majority of tile fragments were pantile. Others were too small to identify to type, some may have also been from pantiles. The undiagnostic fragments were too small to tell if they were tile or brick.

12.2.5 A ceramic object (from context [718]) that comprised a grey fabric with traces of surface glaze could perhaps be some type of kiln furniture or waste from an industrial process.

12.3 Recommendations

12.3.1 The entire assemblage is of no particular significance and has no potential for further analysis.

13. GLASS

Jenny Vaughan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services)

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 A small assemblage of 76 fragments of glass was recovered during the Coach Lane exhumation. Thirty of the items were window glass and the remainder bottle/vessel glass. The date range of the assemblage appeared to be broadly 17th to 18th century but few of the fragments were actually closely datable. As was the case for the pottery and clay pipe, only one or two pieces were clearly of 19th-century, or later, date.

13.2 Methodology

13.1.1 The assemblage was recorded in a simple database table.

13.3 Results

13.3.1 Most of the window glass was of the light green type often found in 17th-century deposits on Tyneside. A few pieces were a more blue-green metal and were thicker but may also be quite early. One fragment of ridged vision-proof glass may be from the early 20th century.

13.3.2 There were eight fragments of clear vessel glass. One was a facetted base, probably 19th century, and the condition of one of the other fragments suggests it was of relatively recent manufacture, while the other fragments were too small to identify. There was one of light green vessel glass and the top of a container with everted lip in a blue green metal, possibly 18th-century in date.

13.3.3 Two clear fragments of bottle glass, one with an embossed letter 'B' are probably early 20th-century in date. A light green fragment may be a 19th-century mineral bottle. The rest of the bottle glass was green/dark green/brown. Most were fairly small fragments and impossible to date although the iridescent patina on some suggested they might belong to early bottles, *i.e.* 17th- or early 18th-century date. Two bottle tops were of this date. One heavy base fragment appeared to be from a case bottle (that is, one designed for packing in a crate) as the side was flat.

13.3.4 Undoubtedly the most interesting fragment of glass from the site was a bottle seal. Inns, university colleges and well-to-do private individuals had seals put on their wine bottles. The example here, however, is from a Pyrmont water bottle. Pyrmont (the capital of Waldeck in Germany) exported large quantities of spa water in the 18th century.[61] An identical seal to this one appears in the published findings of excavations at Norton Priory.[62] It is in the form of a shield, with various symbols, with inscription round the outside. The full inscription would have read P**YRMO**NT WAT HEISEW**ER & HE**VER – only the emboldened letters were clearly readable on this example.

[61] Hurst Vose 2008, 369.
[62] Hurst Vose *op. cit*. Plate 212, no. 112.

13.4 Recommendation

13.4.1 The German bottle seal is of some intrinsic interest and certainly worthy of mention in any publication of the site, but as a whole the assemblage is unremarkable and has no further potential for analysis.

14. FAUNAL REMAINS

Kevin Rielly

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the Coach Lane exhumation. Outside of a pagan context, it is generally thought that such waste will represent the remains of redeposited refuse dumps, these possibly pre-dating the foundation of the burial ground. The information available from such collections will therefore be minimal at best as the collections can be expected to be heavily disturbed, with consequent biases, and poorly dated, here depending on the duration of the burial ground and/or the nature/extent of the pre- burial ground occupation. It should be considered, however, that there is still the possibility of *in situ* preservation and perhaps the dumping and inclusion of materials within the date range of the burial ground's use. These factors will be considered in the description of the bones from this site, as well as various elements of the assemblage which could still be of interest despite the described inherent biases of a burial ground assemblage.

14.1.2 There are features of the assemblage that do suggest a level of re-deposition, including a rather thin scattering of bones throughout the graves and mixed preservation states within individual contexts. In general, while the level of fragmentation can be described as moderate, preservation tends to be poor to moderate. It should also be noted that all of the bones described in this report were collected by hand.

14.2 Methodology

14.2.1 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

14.3 Description of Faunal Assemblage

14.3.1 In total, 120 bone fragments were recovered, all from grave fills, with the exception of just five bones, these arising from the fill [744] of a discrete pit [745]. The bones were generally widely distributed across the site and the quantity of bones per grave was generally quite low, with the vast majority of grave fills having no more than two fragments. Those with somewhat larger collections were confined to Burial 123 with seven fragments and Burials 54 and 96, each with five fragments.

14.3.2 The species range includes the major food domesticates, cattle, sheep/goat and pig, as well as minor quantities of equid, dog and cat (see Table 14.1).

Species	No. of bones in graves	No. of bones in pit [745]	Row total
Cattle	24	1	25
Equid	1	1	2
Cattle-size	25	1	26
Sheep/Goat	45	1	46
Pig	2	-	2
Sheep-size	10	1	11
Dog	4	-	4
Cat	3	-	3
Small mammal	1	-	1
Grand Total	**115**	**5**	**120**

Table 14.1. Species representation and quantification (in graves and pit [745])

14.3.3 Certain species, such as chicken, are likely to be absent due to the perceived residuality of these collections, where a high level of disturbance will have reduced the representation of the more fragile bones. It could also be suggested that these collections would be biased towards those species with the strongest bones, such as cattle and equid. Yet, there appears to be a particular abundance of sheep/goat compared to cattle. Within the major domesticate collection there is a general spread of body parts signifying a mix of high and poor quality meat cuts. While generally from adult individuals, there is a cattle mandible from a very young animal, this from Burial 50, presumably representing a particular cut from a veal calf or else processing waste. There is also a cattle phalange, from Burial 107, from a rather large animal. The end of the 18th century saw an increase in the size of cattle entering the meat markets, following the improvement of domestic animals by certain gentlemen farmers.[63] The date of this development applied to this phalange could suggest that waste was being deposited or at least included amongst the grave fills which post-dated the foundation of the burial ground. A similar conclusion can be inferred with relation to a sawn sheep pelvis found in the fill of Burial 263. The use of the saw as a butchery tool can also be dated to the later 18th century.[64]

14.3.4 There are two very interesting collections amongst the non-food waste: a complete dog skull and pelvis, from Burial 164, which may represent the same moderately-sized adult male - sexing after The and Trouth;[65] and a dog femur from a juvenile individual found in Burial 177. Notably, all three of these bones have butchery cuts; the skull with a deep oblique cut, parallel and just ventral to the sagital crest on the right side of the cranium; the pelvis with a superficial cut on the ventral edge of the ilial shaft close to the sacral attachment; the femur with a long and deep knife cut on the posterior mid-shaft surface a full 25mm in length.

[63] Rixson 2000, 215.
[64] Albarella 2003, 74.
[65] The and Trouth 1976.

14.3.5 While it is not uncommon to find cut marks on certain dog bones from early post-medieval collections, these can invariably be interpreted as skinning marks *e.g.* small knife cuts to the skull, pelvis and foot bones.[66] However, the three examples here are clearly **not** the result of skinning. One would not expect to find skinning cuts on the femur and those on the pelvis would be on the dorsal (adjacent to the skin) rather than the ventral side. The cut to the skull is somewhat severe; however, it may represent a mark left by a rather unskilled practitioner. Alternatively, this damage could have been made by someone intending to injure this animal; the lack of any boney growth around the wound suggests that the animal died soon after this blow was struck. The other two cuts can best be interpreted as marks left on the bone following attempts to remove the meat.

14.4 Discussion

14.4.1 As stated, the bone collections appear to be heavily redeposited, shown by their wide and rather sparse distribution as well as their condition. It is assumed that they derived in the main part from various dumping horizons predating the burial ground, although this obviously cannot be confirmed prior to a thorough review of the dating and stratigraphic evidence. There is some evidence, however, from the presence of large cattle and the use of the saw for butchery purposes, that a proportion of these bones were deposited somewhat later, probably no earlier than the later 18th century. However, rather than two phases of dumping (prior to the burial ground and then some 80 to 90 years later), it can be conjectured that there was a sequential pattern of waste tipping followed by grave cuts and the incorporation of various waste items into the grave fills. The generally low quantities of bones would suggest that any such waste disposal was on a very small scale. Notably, some waste was disposed of in a discrete pit [745], although the minor quantity of bones could suggest that even this collection may be residual.

14.4.2 It is difficult to estimate the level of bias in these collections, although the abundance of sheep/goat relative to cattle may indicate a minimal level of damage, at least to the major domesticate collections. They may have accumulated, as suggested above, during the time span of the burial ground's use. Both of these points are advantageous to the potential value of the bones. Yet, these must be weighed against the rather small quantities recovered. It can be mentioned that sheep/goat appear to be best used and that older sheep and cattle were present, as well as perhaps some veal. The dog bones with cut marks are of notable interest, especially as there appears to be evidence for the use of dog flesh. There is evidence for butchering dogs in other parts of Britain, as for example from a number of sites in medieval Scotland.[67] The eating of such 'unclean' animals is generally thought to coincide with extreme periods of food shortage; it is difficult to see how this might apply to North Shields in the late 18th or 19th century. An alternative explanation is that this meat was intended for canid rather than human consumption, perhaps related to status, as suggested from the horse butchery (another animal infrequently eaten by man) found at 17th/18th-century deposits at Witney Palace, Oxfordshire.[68]

[66] Smith 1998, 877.
[67] Smith 1998, 878.
[68] Wilson and Edwards 1993.

14.5 Recommendations

14.5.1 It is recommended that any publication of the findings of the site should include the information detailed in this report. The dog skull and indeed the other two dog bones with butchery marks should receive further attention, with each item either photographed and/or drawn. It would be useful to search for comparable bones, with the intention of deducing how the eating of dog flesh would fit into either Quaker society or the local community responsible for the deposition of these bones.

15. STRUCK FLINT

Barry Bishop (freelance)

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Two pieces of struck flint were recovered during the exhumation. The items were assessed and this short report compiled.

15.2 Catalogue

15.2.1 The struck flint assemblage is catalogued in Table 15.1 below.

Context No.	Description	Weight (g)
213	Complete, slightly abraded flake	
422	Large broken distal fragment of flake	

Table 15.1. Catalogue of struck flint

15.3 Discussion

15.3.1 Both pieces are made from a semi-translucent fine-grained grey flint with a thin but rough cortex. The item from context [422] (the grave fill of Burial 49) is a rather battered conchoidal chunk, probably a large broken distal fragment of a flake with a severe hinged distal termination. The item from context [213] (a developed soil recorded across the site), is a complete slightly abraded flake with an edge trimmed striking platform, diffuse bulb of percussion and a feathered distal termination; it has a possible shallow notch cut into its left lateral margin but this could be post-depositional damage.

15.3.2 Neither item is particularly datable although the piece from context [213] is most likely Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and that from context [422] could be of similar date. The items are broadly indicative of later prehistoric activity in North Shields.

15.4 Recommendations

15.4.1 While the items are broadly indicative of later prehistoric activity in North Shields, little else can be deduced from their presence.

15.4.2 No further analysis is recommended on the items, which should nevertheless be retained as part of the Site Archive.

16. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 The 'Phase 3' activity at Coach Lane, spanning the entire period of usage of the burial ground between *c.* 1710 to *c.* 1850, is considered to be of significance at a regional level. Having provided a rare opportunity to fully excavate a post-medieval burial context in north-east England under controlled scientific conditions, the recorded evidence will, in broad terms, contribute greatly to archaeological knowledge of the post-medieval period in the region and, more specifically, will allow a detailed study of the attitude to death of a non-conformist community in the region during the 18th and first part of the 19th centuries.

16.1.2 Assessment of the archaeological data-set has demonstrated that the human skeletal remains assemblage derived from the entire period of usage of the Coach Lane burial ground, along with the associated stratigraphic evidence and elements of the artefactual evidence – particularly the burial related material, such as coffin timbers and metal coffin fittings - warrant further research and full publication of the results.

16.1.3 As outlined in Section 3, the NERRF - the well-established regional archaeological research framework - suggests that, at least for non-conformist cemeteries, '*Their archaeological importance……seems not to have been generally recognised'*,[69] and in general it is noted that there is need for '*more human osteological studies*…..(because)……. *they can offer important insights into the day-to-day lives of the population of the region*'.[70] While, within the research agenda and strategy chapters of the NERRF, there are several key priorities of direct relevance to the Coach Lane project. Of particular note within key research priority 'SEv Human Burial' is the comment, *'All excavated skeletal material must be fully analysed and published'.*[71]

16.2 Summary of the Potential for Further Work

16.2.1 Stratigraphic Evidence

16.2.1.1 For the assessment, a 'broad-brush' approach was adopted to the site phasing, with a provisional stratigraphic matrix compiled for all of the contextual data, the vast majority of which relates to the burials. Further detailed examination of the stratigraphic evidence contained within the primary site records is required, as further work, in order to enhance the site phasing and stratigraphic relationships will clearly be a critical element in this. There is some potential to attempt to produce phase plans of the development of the Coach Lane burial ground, although it is acknowledged that this will be far easier for the north-western part of the site, given the far higher incidence of graves intercutting there, compared to the south-eastern part. A key task may prove to be comparison of height data for grave cut bases. Dating evidence recovered from grave fills will also be incorporated into the analysis, along with the very limited amount of biographical data available from coffin studs, plates, *etc.*

[69] Petts and Gerrard 2006, 105.
[70] *ibid.* 188.
[71] *ibid.* 200.

16.2.1.2 It is clear that, at least initially, there was some degree of planning in the way that the burial ground was used at Coach Lane. Central to this was the use of a system of burial rows, an established Quaker practice. With headstones probably not used to any great extent, if at all, by the Quakers during the entire period that this burial ground was in use, as previously discussed, such a system was therefore entirely necessary in order to use as much of the surface area of the burial ground as possible while avoiding existing graves. However, it is seemingly inevitable that the avoidance of earlier graves became largely dependent upon the memory of the grave digger and, perhaps more importantly, the extent of communication between successive grave diggers. Whatever the reason, the established system appears to have broken down at Coach Lane, as evidenced by the extent of grave intercutting in the north-western part of the site.

16.2.2 Documentary Evidence

16.2.2.1 The DBA undertaken in 2008 assessed as much of the available documentary and cartographic evidence for the Coach Lane site as was possible under the scope of that work. It is proposed that further research is conducted to examine relevant primary archive material of the Quakers. Communication during the assessment phase of work with representatives of the Newcastle Local Meeting (West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle) has established that a considerable body of documentary material for both the Newcastle Local Meeting and Northumbria Area Meeting is now held by Tyne and Wear Archives, much of this having been recently transferred by the Custodian of Records of the Newcastle Meeting. However, it is understood that the Newcastle Meeting still holds some archive material, including an archive collection of books, potentially thought to include volumes from the North Shields Meeting. The Library of the Society of Friends (Friends House, Euston Road, London) will also be consulted, along with the local Universities of Durham, Newcastle, Northumbria and Sunderland, all of which may hold archive material relating to the Quakers in the region.

16.2.2.2 Several additional sources of documentary evidence have already been identified during preliminary research undertaken during the assessment, notably *Records of a Quaker Family. The Richardsons of Cleveland* by Anne Ogden Boyce, a volume published in 1889. The Richardson family was noteworthy for its involvement in the tanning industry of the region, particularly on Tyneside, in the post-medieval period. Chapter 9 'The Low Lights 1758-1834' details the history of a branch of the family in North Shields. One member, John Richardson, moved from the family home in Whitby to settle in North Shields sometime before 1766. He rented land to establish a home and tan-yard from John Walker, son of John Walker, the Quaker ship owner from Whitby who apprenticed James Cook. The death in 1822 of John Walker of North Shields is recorded in Boyce's volume and this is almost certainly the individual in the triple case coffin (Burial 72) encountered at Coach Lane. The death in 1800 of John Richardson is also recorded and this may well be the same individual named on the 1822 plan. Several of the surnames on the 1822 plan appear in the Boyce's volume in connection with North Shields and the volume will be scrutinised in an attempt to provide further biographical details of individuals who may have been interred at Coach Lane.

16.2.2.3 The aim of the proposed further examination of documentary material will be to attempt to link documentary and cartographic evidence directly to the archaeological record and, where possible, to assist in its interpretation. It is acknowledged, however, that this is likely to be an extremely difficult undertaking and, at best, it may only be possible to directly connect biographical information from documentary sources to specific skeletons in the ground in a very small number of cases.

16.2.3 Human Skeletal Material

16.2.3.1 The Coach Lane skeletal assemblage is of value in several respects. Fully excavated and recorded post-medieval skeletal collections are rare, particularly for the north of England. The fact that the material is potentially entirely representative of a non-conformist community on Tyneside during the 18th and first part of the 19th centuries increases its value, although in any case the collection will provide valuable information on the population who lived, worked and died during this period. If it does prove possible to directly connect individuals of known age and sex from documentary evidence to specific skeletons in the archaeological record, the value of the material as a whole will be significantly increased.

16.2.3.2 The potential for further analysis of the skeletal assemblage is enhanced due to the fact that the individuals that make up the assemblage are for the most part relatively complete and in a good or moderate condition, as the skeletal remains assessment has established. This greatly improves the potential to study both the demography and pathology of the population. Full analysis of skeletons allows the compilation of a complete inventory for each skeleton and fuller recording of extant pathologies, as well as the collection of metric and non-metric data. It is acknowledged, however, that damage to many of the long bones within the assemblage may make it difficult to establish stature estimates for the majority of the population.

16.2.3.3 It is recommended that full analysis is performed on all skeletons that are at least 70% complete and are in a good or good-moderate state of preservation in order to maximise the amount of data that can be extracted from the assemblage. Therefore, the sub-set of the burial ground population identified for full analysis comprises 82 individuals (approximately 35% of the entire population) and the relevant burials recommended for full analysis are:

Burials 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 30, 32, 35, 38, 45, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 63, 69, 70, 75, 81, 82, 84, 87, 91, 94, 96, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 112, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 126, 127, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 140, 153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 167, 171, 174, 175, 206, 212, 219, 221, 224, 227, 228, 230, 232, 234, 239, 242, 245, 246, 247, 248, 260, 264, 265.

16.2.3.4 Additionally, further work is recommended on a number of skeletons in order to establish definite identification of pathologies. Particularly useful will be X-rays on skeletons to identify the character of fractures (Burials 97, 120, 130), and also to investigate the possibility of Harris Lines (lines of arrested growth) within the long bones of skeletons (Burials 14, 15 and 75, examples of individuals affected by rickets). Further investigation of the cut marks on the right ulna of Burial 96 may be useful in identifying the cause of the trauma.

16.2.3.5 The results of the proposed further work should be presented in a publication text with the demographic profiles and health of the groups considered and discussed in reference to phasing and spatial distribution, if any are apparent. The pathologies present within the assemblage should be discussed with reference to comparable burial groups for which analysis has previously been undertaken, such as the Quaker burial ground at Kingston-upon-Thames.

16.2.3.6 Although there is a large quantity of disarticulated human bone from the site and most if not all of this will have resulted from the disturbance of earlier burials or charnel features, it is unlikely that further work on this material will provide any further meaningful insights into the population.

16.2.4 Coffin Timbers

16.2.4.1 The assessment has established that the coffin timber assemblage from Coach Lane forms a valuable addition to the known corpus at both local and regional/national levels. Although this is a limited sample and species identifications were not available at the time of the assessment, it has been ascertained that three distinct types of coffin construction are represented. Further work is based on the recording of one example of each of the three types. Therefore, for coffin type 1, coffin [354] (Burial 34), coffin type 2, coffin [416] (Burial 47) and coffin type 3, coffin [389] (Burial 41) and the single head grip portion of coffin [553] (Burial 77) it is recommended that the following tasks are completed, as necessary:

- wash each piece of wood with sponges and cold running water to remove any adhering burial matrix;
- reconstruction of fragmented boards;
- scale drawing of components;
- obtain species identification, where possible.

16.2.4.2 With these tasks completed, the records will be sufficient for further study and publication. Comparative studies will require additional research, relating this material to that from elsewhere, defining any differences or similarity between Quaker and other burial practices, as well as between local practice and that observed elsewhere. The use of particular wood species and construction techniques could be followed chronologically, so such work has the potential to contribute significant new information to our knowledge of 18th- and early 19th-century burial practice.

16.2.5 Coffin Fittings

16.2.5.1 The assessment has established that the coffin furniture assemblage from Coach Lane represents a significant addition to current understanding of regional post-medieval burial practice. Furthermore, the material has particularly good potential for further study to greatly extend existing knowledge of 18th-19th-century coffin furniture, specifically that utilised by a non-conformist population on Tyneside. The assessment has revealed a limited but recurring set of coffin furniture, including previously unparalleled items such as iron brackets at the head and foot of the coffin, and hinges probably to allow an upper section of the coffin lid to be opened separately. Also previously unrecorded are the predominant type of coffin grips, with flat sheet hinges, while other grips appear to have close parallels in finds from Quaker burial grounds in Kingston-upon-Thames and near Bath.

16.2.5.2 The recommended further work on the coffin furniture will focus on further identification and clarification of the range of fittings used, and a discussion of their significance in relation to the findings from other Quaker burial grounds. For this purpose, a selection of the coffin fittings will require X-raying (see Appendix D). A number of objects will require illustration, including a representative selection of grip types, a good example of each of the three types of lid hinges and the decorative iron brackets.

16.2.5.3 Following further analysis for publication, it is recommended that only a selective sample of the coffin furniture is retained as part of the Site Archive.

16.2.6 Other Small Finds

16.2.6.1 Several items of personal adornment, *etc.* are recommended for further research and publication. All the cufflinks, retrieved from four burials, require further identification, as does a copper-alloy fitting with the fish-shaped bone inlay (SF 340). All dress accessories, in the form of three buttons and four cufflinks, as well as a possible dress fastener from Burial 116, need to be drawn or photographed for publication. Two coins also require X-ray and/or further identification.

16.2.6.2 It is recommended that all small finds that are not coffin furniture be retained as part of the Site Archive.

16.2.7 Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

16.2.7.1 The post-medieval ceramic assemblage, including ceramic building material, has no potential for further study and no further work is recommended. On the whole the pottery assemblage is heavily fragmented and consists of a large number (relative to the size of the whole) of very small context groups (over half the contexts produced just a single sherd). Any dating evidence which the pottery provides will be incorporated with the results of further examination of the stratigraphic evidence in order to enhance the site phasing.

16.2.8 Glass

16.2.8.1 While as a whole the glass assemblage is unremarkable and has no further potential for analysis, the German bottle seal is of some intrinsic interest and worthy of mention in the publication.

16.2.9 Faunal Remains

16.2.9.1 It is recommended that the publication of the site should include the information detailed in the assessment of the faunal remains. The dog skull and two other dog bones with butchery marks require further examination, with each item either photographed and/or drawn. A search for comparable bones would be a useful exercise, with the intention of deducing how the eating of dog flesh would fit into either Quaker society or the local community responsible for the deposition of these bones.

16.2.10 Sampled Materials

16.2.10.1 To date none of the sampled material has been assessed. In total, 17 spot or bulk samples were collected in instances where unusual material was encountered in association with burials. It is proposed to scientifically examine some or all of the samples of human hair or suspected human hair as further work (Burials 12, 22, 34, 42, 48, 79, 170, 229, 236, 254 and 261). Similarly it is proposed to scientifically examine at least one of the samples of wood shavings found in association with Burial 135 for species identification and to identify any possible treatment of the material to endow preservational properties and all three examples of possible textile (Burials 77, 162 and 229).

16.3 Publication Proposal

16.3.1 A full assessment of the archaeological data-set from Coach Lane has been undertaken and a summary of the potential of each element for further research/analysis is set out in the preceding sub-sections. In sum, it is considered that the site data merits publication in the form of a detailed synthesised report. The proposed format is a PCA 'short-form' monograph.

16.3.2 The publication of the site will, as a minimum, contain the following:

ABSTRACT: This introductory section will summarise the publication including its location, period, finds and significance.

INTRODUCTION: The introduction will detail the exact location of the site (including Ordnance Survey grid reference), describe its geological and topographical setting and give brief details of the historical background.

METHODLOGY: A concise description of the methodology for the exhumation excavation will be included, as well as an outline of on-site and post-excavation sampling policies.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This section will set out the results of previous and proposed further documentary research. Until the proposed work is undertaken it is impossible to detail precisely what will be produced for the publication. However, it is hoped that the work will enable considerable interaction between the historical and archaeological evidence. As full an account as possible will be provided of the development of the burial ground, along with any biographical details recovered of individual burials. Further information regarding families, occupations and movement of people will also be included.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS: This section will detail the results of the investigations. A key component will be the accompanying illustrative material, firstly an overall plan showing all the burials in order to depict the general layout of the burial ground, show the density of interments within it and demonstrate relationships between grave cuts. However, it is envisaged that it will be possible, through the proposed stratigraphic analysis, to compile some phased plans for the burials. If this is possible the main body of the results can then be divided into burial 'periods' with a summary description of the main features of each. Numerous plates to accompany the text will be included, particularly photographs showing the work in progress and skeletons *in situ*. Discussion of the form and method of construction of the burial ground boundary wall and associated features will also be included.

FINDS REPORTS

Human Skeletal Material

The human remains report will likely form the largest single section of the published report. The text will outline the methods of study, include technical detail as appropriate and discuss the findings in relation to the research aims of the project. Data will be tabulated where possible. Several plates will be produced to accompany the text to show, for example, pathological details of particular interest.

Sampled Material

Until the proposed work is undertaken on the sampled materials, it is impossible to detail precisely what, if any, results will be worthy of inclusion in the publication.

Coffins

A technical description detailing the joinery of the various coffin types will be included in the published report, along with a discussion of wood types used for the coffins. Observations regarding any changes in forms through time will be included, where it has been possible to demonstrate these through research and/or further analysis of the site data.

Coffin Furniture

The published report on the coffin furniture will likely form one of the largest sections of the published report. The text will include a summary of the different categories of coffin furniture, as well as observations regarding any changes in forms through time, where it has been possible to demonstrate these through research and/or further analysis of the site data. The main types of fittings and unusual examples of other examples will be illustrated.

Items related to funerary garments, other personal clothing, personal adornment and possessions

Discussion of items, including all dating evidence, generated by further research and analysis of items recovered in direct associations with burials will be included and various items will be illustrated through line drawing or photography.

Other Finds

Brief summary statements on the ceramic material, clay tobacco pipes and glass will be included within the publication and one glass artefact will be illustrated. A short report on the faunal remains will be included.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This final section will attempt to integrate all components of the site data to provide an over-arching review of the site findings and address the research aims of the project. Areas of future potential research on Quaker burial grounds will also be highlighted, as appropriate.

APPENDICES

PCA has an agreement with Durham University to allow post-graduate students in the Department of Archaeology to undertake various specific studies on the Coach Lane skeletal remains for the purposes of Master's theses. It is proposed to append the results of one or more of these studies to the publication, as appropriate. Precise details of the studies are not available at the time of writing and a decision will be made by PCA regarding the inclusion of any such work when the studies are completed and the results made available.

16.4 Integration of the Coach Lane Data into a Wider Osteological Study

16.4.1 At the time of writing, a proposal is being formulated by Durham University to examine the osteological dataset from three post-medieval sites in north-east England: Coach Lane (North Shields), Coronation Street (South Shields) and Villiers Street (Sunderland). The over-arching aim of this ambitious work will be to provide a time depth to understanding the experience of health and inequality in north-east England today. This will be an important study for four reasons:

- Firstly, there has been little prior systematic study of north-east skeletal assemblages of post-medieval date, as highlighted in the NERRF. The proposed research will not only re-balance the evidence base by allowing a comparison of north-east data with that collected from southern post-medieval skeletons but will, uniquely, shed light on life in the north-east at this time, where marked impacts of deprivation are likely to be found.
- Secondly, the research will also have substantial outreach and impact potential with the living population of the area, by contributing to the history and sense of identity of local communities.
- Thirdly, it will have added value for the academic community in the form of journal papers and a monograph, will contribute skeletal data to the Global History of Health Project and provide a database for future comparative work in bioarchaeology.
- Fourthly, and most importantly, the required data to understand demographic, dietary and disease patterns in these populations need to derive from the primary source, meaning from the remains of those who lived in north-east England at that time. While written documentary data such as parish records, bills of mortality and census returns are utilised by historians and other disciplines to understand how people lived and died in the post-medieval period, and often can be the only source of data for understanding diseases that do not affect the skeleton, such data can be biased and not present a true picture of what life really was like for the masses.

16.4.2 Through examination of specific data which can be gleaned from skeletal remains, namely data regarding age at death, health, diet, mobility and ethnicity, the project will aim to test the following hypotheses:

- The north-south divide in healthy lifestyles was present in the 19th century, as evidenced by poorer health and reduced lifespan in north-east England compared to southern England.
- Specific patterns of morbidity and mortality will be observed in 19th-century north-east England, reflecting the occupational, dietary, hygiene and sanitation experience of the population.
- The different health experience of different gender and socioeconomic identities will be appreciable, and will be recognised between populations in the north-east and south-east in the 19th century.

16.4.3 Once the data have been collected, the project will aim to address six key questions:

- Is there a difference between sex, age and status groups?
- Are there any differences between data from the three sites?
- How do the skeletal data compare to contemporary historical data?
- How do the data compare to that from north-east England today?
- How do the data compare to data from sites in south-east England?
- Are the patterns observed similar to those seen in the context of the north-south divide today?

16.4.4 While the proposed Durham University project is very much welcomed by PCA, it is stressed that the project is entirely distinct in terms of objectives, organisation and funding and will not in any way replace or obviate the need for the proposed PCA publication, which will deal specifically with the results of the work at Coach Lane and remains a specific requirement of the planning condition for the development of the Coach Lane site.

PART C: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REFERENCES

17. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

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Human Remains Processing: Carys Thorn (Processing Supervisor), Elaine LaCoss and Holly Smith (with Rebecca Gilmour, Sophie Laidler, Scott Vance, Stefanie Vincent, Rebekah Watson, Leo Wilson)

Report: Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Project Management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Post-Excavation Management: Jenny Proctor and Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD: Jennifer Simonson

Human Remains: James Young Langthorne

Metal and Other Small Finds: Marit Gaimster and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Other Credits

Coffin Timbers: Steve Allen (York Archaeological Trust)

Ceramics, Clay Tobacco Pipes, Ceramic Building Material and Glass: Jenny Vaughan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services)

Struck Flint: Barry Bishop (freelance)

Field Survey: Jim Wright

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The Society for Clay Pipe Research website is *http://scpr.co/index*.

APPENDIX A

PLATES

Plate 1: Burial 2 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 2: Burial 4 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 3: Burial 7 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 4: Burial 9 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 5: Burial 12 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 6: Burial 14 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 7: Burial 15 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 8: Burial 16, impression of lettering on coffin lid

Plate 9: Burial 20 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 10: Burial 25 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 11: Burial 30 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 12: Burial 38 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 13: Burial 45 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 14: Burial 46, triple case coffin with outermost lid removed *(scale 1m)*

Plate 15: Burial 56 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 16: Burial 57 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 17: Burial 65, studwork on coffin lid *(scale 0.1m)*

Plate 18: Burial 72, burial vault as exposed *(scale 1m)*

Plate 19: Burial 72, burial vault with stone capping removed *(scale 1m)*

Plate 20: Burial 72, depositum plate on coffin lid *(scale 0.2m)*

Plate 21: Burial 75 *(scale 1m)*

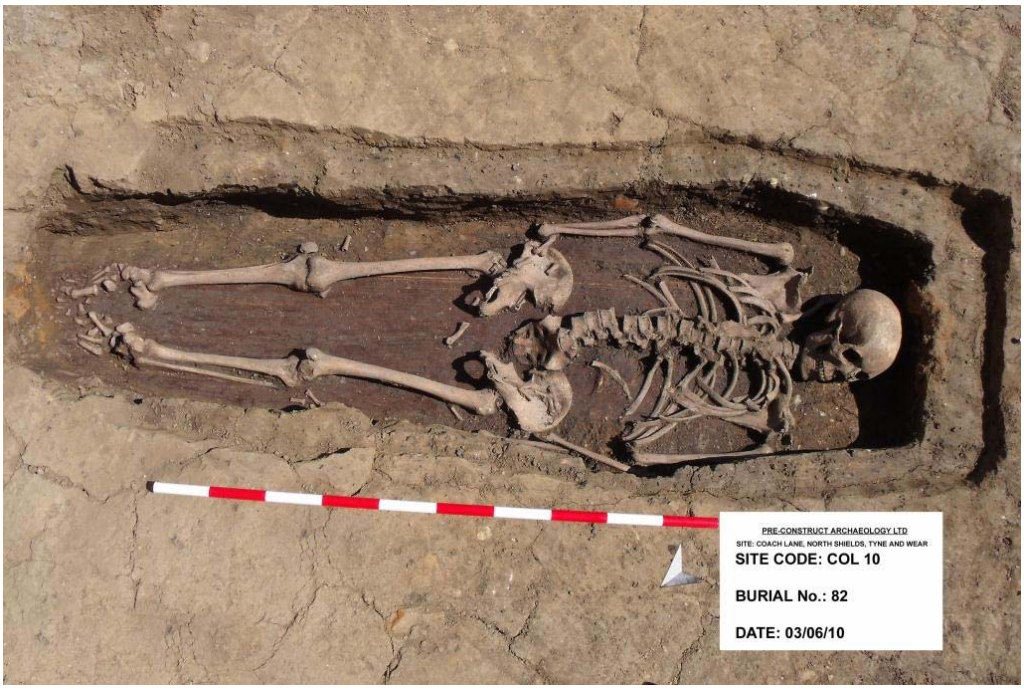

Plate 22: Burial 82 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 23: Burial 87 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 24: Burial 93 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 25: Burial 94 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 26: Burial 103 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 27: Burial 123 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 28: Burial 135, wood shavings within coffin *(scale 1m)*

Plate 29: Burial 136 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 30: Burial 137 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 31: Burial 153 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 32: Burial 156 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 33: Burial 157 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 34: Burial 163 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 35: Burial 178 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 36: Burial 206 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 37: Burial 212 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 38: Burial 214 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 39: Burial 217 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 40: Burial 219 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 41: Burial 221 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 42: Burial 223 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 43: Burial 227 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 44: Burial 230 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 45: Burial 239 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 46: Burial 246 *(scale 0.5m)*

Plate 47: Burial 257 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 48: Burial 260 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 49: Burial 264 *(scale 1m)*

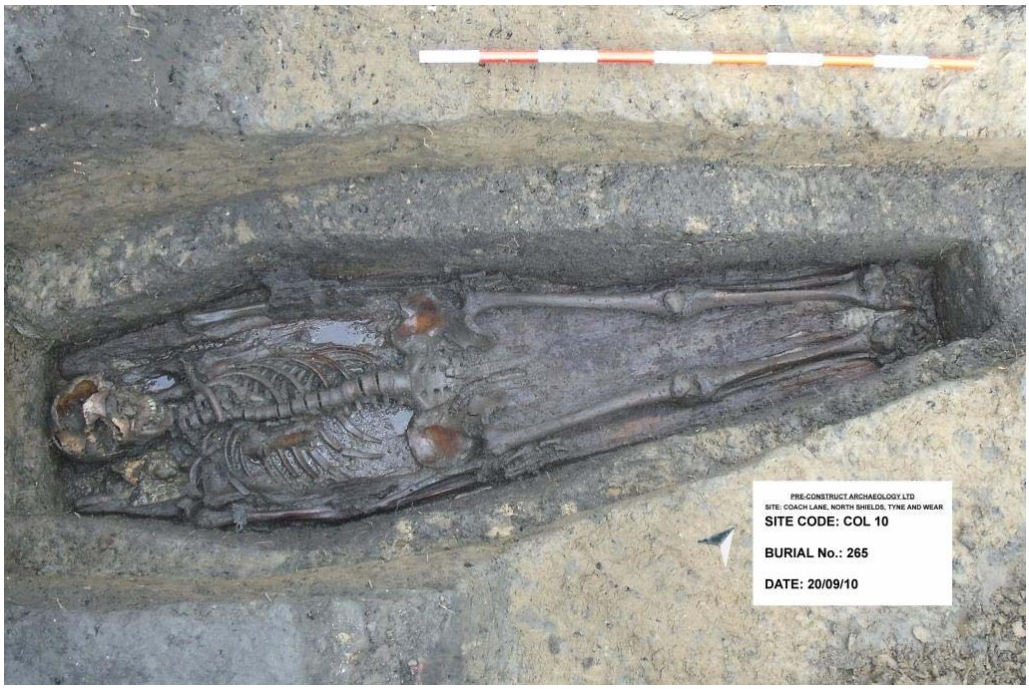

Plate 50: Burial 265 *(scale 1m)*

Plate 51: Overview of north-western part of site, pre-excavation

Plate 52: North-western boundary wall [978], south-western end, looking north-west *(scale 1m)*

Plate 53: Boundary wall [1006], over-build in central part, looking south-west *(scale 1m)*

Plate 54: Boundary wall [1006], full height exposed (Section 6), looking south-west *(scale 1m)*

Plate 55: Boundary wall [1155], remains of internal buttress, looking south-west *(scale 1m)*

Plate 56: North-western part of site, working shot, looking north-west

Plate 57: North-western part of site, working shot, looking south-east

Plate 58: North-western part of site, working shot, looking west

Plate 59: Detailed cleaning of burial, working shot, looking north-east

Plate 60: Photographic recording of burial, working shot, looking south

Plate 61: ‘Lifting’ of burial, working shot, looking north-east

Plate 62: Post-excavation processing of skeletal remains, working shot

Plate 63: SFs 437 and 438 (Burial 155), gold cufflinks, decorative obverse

Plate 64: SFs 437 and 438 (Burial 155), gold cufflinks, monogrammed reverse

APPENDIX B

CONTEXT INDEX

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
201	2	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 2 skeleton
202	2	Deposit	Fill	Burial 2 coffin fill
203	2	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 2 coffin
204	2	Deposit	Fill	Burial 2 grave fill
205	2	Cut	Discrete	Burial 2 grave cut
206	3	Deposit	Fill	Burial 3 coffin fill
207	3	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 3 skeleton
208	3	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 3 coffin
209	3	Deposit	Fill	Burial 3 grave fill
210	3	Cut	Discrete	Burial 3 grave cut
211	1	Deposit	Fill	Burial 1 grave fill
212	1	Cut	Discrete	Burial 1 grave cut
213	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Developed soil
214	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay sub-stratum
215	4	Deposit	Fill	Burial 4 coffin fill
216	4	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 4 skeleton
217	4	Deposit	Fill	Burial 4 grave fill
218	4	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 4 coffin
219	4	Cut	Discrete	Burial 4 grave cut
220	5	Deposit	Fill	Burial 5 grave fill
221	5	Deposit	Fill	Burial 5 coffin fill
222	5	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 5 coffin
223	5	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 5 skeleton
224	5	Cut	Discrete	Burial 5 grave cut
225	7	Deposit	Fill	Burial 7 coffin fill
226	7	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 7 skeleton
227	7	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 7 coffin
228	7	Deposit	Fill	Burial 7 grave fill
229	7	Cut	Discrete	Burial 7 grave cut
230	6	Deposit	Fill	Burial 6 coffin fill
231	6	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 6 skeleton
232	6	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 6 coffin
233	6	Deposit	Fill	Burial 6 grave fill
234	6	Cut	Discrete	Burial 6 grave cut
235	8	Deposit	Fill	Burial 8 coffin fill
236	8	Deposit	Fill	Burial 8 grave fill
237	8	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 8 skeleton
238	8	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 8 coffin
239	8	Cut	Discrete	Burial 8 grave cut
240	194	Deposit	Fill	Burial 194 charnel
241	194	Cut	Discrete	Burial 194 charnel pit
242	9	Deposit	Fill	Burial 9 coffin fill
243	9	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 9 skeleton
244	9	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 9 coffin
245	9	Deposit	Fill	Burial 9 grave fill
246	9	Cut	Discrete	Burial 9 grave cut
247	10	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 10 skeleton
248	10	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 10 coffin
249	10	Deposit	Fill	Burial 10 coffin fill
250	10	Deposit	Fill	Burial 10 grave fill
251	10	Cut	Discrete	Burial 10 grave cut
252	11	Deposit	Fill	Burial 11 grave fill
253	11	Deposit	Fill	Burial 11 coffin fill
254	11	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 11 skeleton
255	11	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 11 coffin
256	11	Cut	Discrete	Burial 11 grave cut
257	12	Deposit	Fill	Burial 12 grave fill
258	12	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 12 skeleton
259	12	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 12 coffin
260	12	Cut	Discrete	Burial 12 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
261	202	Deposit	Fill	Burial 202 charnel
262	13	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 13 skeleton
263	13	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 13 coffin
264	13	Deposit	Fill	Burial 13 coffin fill
265	13	Deposit	Fill	Burial 13 grave fill
266	13	Cut	Discrete	Burial 13 grave cut
267	14	Deposit	Fill	Burial 14 coffin fill
268	14	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 14 skeleton
269	14	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 14 coffin
270	14	Deposit	Fill	Burial 14 grave fill
271	14	Cut	Discrete	Burial 14 grave cut
272	15	Deposit	Fill	Burial 15 grave fill
273	15	Cut	Discrete	Burial 15 grave cut
274	15	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 15 skeleton
275	15	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 15 skeleton
276	16	Cut	Discrete	Burial 16 grave cut
277	16	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 16 coffin
278	16	Deposit	Fill	Burial 16 grave fill
279	16	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 16 skeleton
280	17	Deposit	Fill	Burial 17 grave fill
281	17	Deposit	Fill	Burial 17 coffin fill
282	17	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 17 skeleton
283	17	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 17 coffin
284	17	Cut	Discrete	Burial 17 grave cut
285	18	Deposit	Fill	Burial 18 coffin fill
286	18	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 18 skeleton
287	18	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 18 coffin
288	18	Deposit	Fill	Burial 18 grave fill
289	18	Cut	Discrete	Burial 18 grave cut
290	19	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 19 skeleton
291	19	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 19 coffin
292	19	Deposit	Fill	Burial 19 grave fill
293	19	Cut	Discrete	Burial 19 grave cut
294	20	Deposit	Fill	Burial 20 grave fill
295	20	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 20 skeleton
296	20	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 20 coffin
297	20	Cut	Discrete	Burial 20 grave cut
298	21	Deposit	Fill	Burial 21 grave fill
299	21	Deposit	Fill	Burial 21 coffin fill
300	21	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 21 skeleton
301	21	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 21 coffin
302	21	Cut	Discrete	Burial 21 grave cut
303	22	Deposit	Fill	Burial 22 grave fill
304	22	Cut	Discrete	Burial 22 grave cut
305	22	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 22 coffin
306	22	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 22 skeleton
307	23	Deposit	Fill	Burial 23 grave fill
308	23	Deposit	Fill	Burial 23 coffin fill
309	23	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 23 skeleton
310	23	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 23 coffin
311	23	Cut	Discrete	Burial 23 grave cut
312	24	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 24 skeleton
313	24	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 24 coffin
314	24	Deposit	Fill	Burial 24 coffin fill
315	24	Deposit	Fill	Burial 24 grave fill
316	24	Cut	Discrete	Burial 24 grave cut
317	25	Deposit	Fill	Burial 25 grave fill
318	25	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 25 skeleton
319	25	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 25 coffin
320	25	Cut	Discrete	Burial 25 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
321	26	Deposit	Fill	Burial 26 grave fill
322	26	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 26 skeleton
323	26	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 26 coffin
324	26	Cut	Discrete	Burial 26 grave cut
325	27	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 27 skeleton
326	27	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 27 coffin
327	27	Deposit	Fill	Burial 27 coffin fill
328	27	Deposit	Fill	Burial 27 grave fill
329	27	Cut	Discrete	Burial 27 grave cut
330	28	Deposit	Fill	Burial 28 coffin fill
331	28	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 28 skeleton
332	28	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 28 coffin
333	28	Deposit	Fill	Burial 28 grave fill
334	28	Cut	Discrete	Burial 28 grave cut
335	29	Deposit	Fill	Burial 29 grave fill
336	29	Cut	Discrete	Burial 29 grave cut
337	29	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 29 coffin
338	29	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 29 skeleton
339	30	Deposit	Fill	Burial 30 grave fill
340	30	Cut	Discrete	Burial 30 grave cut
341	30	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 30 coffin
342	30	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 30 skeleton
343	31	Deposit	Fill	Burial 31 grave fill
344	31	Deposit	Fill	Burial 31 grave fill
345	31	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 31 skeleton
346	31	Cut	Discrete	Burial 31 grave cut
347	33	Deposit	Fill	Burial 33 grave fill
348	33	Deposit	Fill	Burial 33 coffin fill
349	33	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 33 skeleton
350	33	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 33 coffin
351	33	Cut	Discrete	Burial 33 grave cut
352	34	Deposit	Fill	Burial 34 grave fill
353	34	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 34 skeleton
354	34	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 34 coffin
355	34	Cut	Discrete	Burial 34 grave cut
356	35	Deposit	Fill	Burial 35 grave fill
357	35	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 35 skeleton
358	35	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 35 coffin
359	35	Cut	Discrete	Burial 35 grave cut
360	32	Deposit	Fill	Burial 32 grave fill
361	32	Deposit	Fill	Burial 32 coffin fill
362	32	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 32 skeleton
363	32	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 32 coffin
364	32	Cut	Discrete	Burial 32 grave cut
365	200	Deposit	Fill	Burial 200 charnel
366	200	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 200 charnel
367	36	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 36 skeleton
368	36	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 36 coffin
369	36	Deposit	Fill	Burial 36 grave fill
370	36	Cut	Discrete	Burial 36 grave cut
371	37	Deposit	Fill	Burial 37 grave fill
372	37	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 37 skeleton
373	37	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 37 coffin
374	37	Cut	Discrete	Burial 37 grave cut
375	38	Deposit	Fill	Burial 38 grave fill
376	38	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 38 skeleton
377	38	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 38 coffin
378	38	Cut	Discrete	Burial 38 grave cut
379	39	Deposit	Fill	Burial 39 grave fill
380	39	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 39 skeleton

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
381	39	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 39 coffin
382	39	Cut	Discrete	Burial 39 grave cut
383	40	Deposit	Fill	Burial 40 grave fill
384	40	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 40 skeleton
385	40	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 40 coffin
386	40	Cut	Discrete	Burial 40 grave cut
387	41	Deposit	Fill	Burial 41 grave fill
388	41	Deposit	Fill	Burial 41 coffin fill
389	41	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 41 coffin
390	41	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 41 skeleton
391	41	Cut	Discrete	Burial 41 grave cut
392	42	Deposit	Fill	Burial 42 grave fill
393	42	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 42 skeleton
394	42	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 42 coffin
395	42	Cut	Discrete	Burial 42 grave cut
396	43	Deposit	Fill	Burial 43 grave fill
397	43	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 43 skeleton
398	43	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 43 coffin
399	43	Cut	Discrete	Burial 43 grave cut
400	44	Deposit	Fill	Burial 44 coffin fill
401	44	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 44 skeleton
402	44	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 44 coffin
403	44	Deposit	Fill	Burial 44 grave fill
404	44	Cut	Discrete	Burial 44 grave cut
405	45	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 45 skeleton
406	45	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 45 coffin
407	45	Deposit	Fill	Burial 45 grave fill
408	45	Cut	Discrete	Burial 45 grave cut
409	46	Deposit	Fill	Burial 46 grave cut
410	46	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 46 skeleton
411	46	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 46 outer coffin
412	46	Cut	Discrete	Burial 46 grave cut
413	47	Deposit	Fill	Burial 47 grave fill
414	47	Deposit	Fill	Burial 47 coffin fill
415	47	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 47 skeleton
416	47	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 47 coffin
417	47	Cut	Discrete	Burial 47 grave cut
418	48	Deposit	Fill	Burial 48 grave fill
419	48	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 48 skeleton
420	48	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 48 coffin
421	48	Cut	Discrete	Burial 48 grave cut
422	49	Deposit	Fill	Burial 49 grave fill
423	49	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 49 skeleton
424	49	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 49 coffin
425	49	Cut	Discrete	Burial 49 grave cut
426	50	Deposit	Fill	Burial 50 grave fill
427	50	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 50 skeleton
428	50	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 50 coffin
429	50	Cut	Discrete	Burial 50 grave cut
430	51	Deposit	Fill	Burial 51 grave fill
431	51	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 51 skeleton
432	51	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 51 coffin
433	51	Cut	Discrete	Burial 51 grave cut
434	52	Deposit	Fill	Burial 52 coffin fill
435	52	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 52 skeleton
436	52	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 52 coffin
437	52	Deposit	Fill	Burial 52 grave fill
438	52	Cut	Discrete	Burial 52 grave cut
439	53	Deposit	Fill	Burial 53 grave fill
440	53	Deposit	Fill	Burial 53 coffin fill

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
441	53	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 53 coffin
442	53	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 53 skeleton
443	53	Cut	Discrete	Burial 53 grave cut
444	54	Deposit	Fill	Burial 54 grave fill
445	54	Cut	Discrete	Burial 54 grave cut
446	54	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 54 coffin
447	54	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 54 skeleton
448	54	Deposit	Fill	Burial 54 coffin fill
449	55	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 55 skeleton
450	55	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 55 coffin
451	55	Deposit	Fill	Burial 55 grave fill
452	55	Cut	Discrete	Burial 55 grave cut
453	46	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 46 lead coffin
454	46	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 46 inner wood coffin
455	56	Deposit	Fill	Burial 56 coffin fill
456	56	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 56 skeleton
457	56	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 56 coffin
458	56	Deposit	Fill	Burial 56 grave fill
459	56	Cut	Discrete	Burial 56 grave cut
460	196	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 196 charnel
461	196	Cut	Discrete	Burial 196 charnel pit
462	57	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 57 skeleton
463	57	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 57 coffin
464	57	Deposit	Fill	Burial 57 grave fill
465	57	Cut	Discrete	Burial 57 grave cut
466	VOID			
467	58	Deposit	Fill	Burial 58 grave fill
468	58	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial58 skeleton
469	58	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 58 coffin
470	58	Cut	Discrete	Burial 58 grave cut
471	59	Deposit	Fill	Burial 59 grave fill
472	59	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 59 skeleton
473	59	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 59 coffin
474	59	Cut	Discrete	Burial 59 grave cut
475	60	Deposit	Fill	Burial 60 grave fill
476	60	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 60 skeleton
477	60	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 60 coffin
478	60	Cut	Discrete	Burial 60 grave cut
479	61	Deposit	Fill	Burial 61 grave fill
480	61	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 61 skeleton
481	61	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 61 coffin
482	61	Cut	Discrete	Burial 61 grave cut
483	62	Deposit	Fill	Burial 62 grave fill
484	62	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 62 skeleton
485	62	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 62 coffin
486	62	Cut	Discrete	Burial 62 grave cut
487	63	Deposit	Fill	Burial 63 grave fill
488	63	Deposit	Fill	Burial 63 coffin fill
489	63	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 63 skeleton
490	63	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 63 coffin
491	63	Cut	Discrete	Burial 63 grave cut
492	64	Deposit	Fill	Burial 64 grave fill
493	64	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 64 skeleton
494	64	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 64 coffin
495	64	Cut	Discrete	Burial 64 grave cut
496	65	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 65 skeleton
497	65	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 65 coffin
498	65	Deposit	Fill	Burial 65 grave fill
499	65	Cut	Discrete	Burial 65 grave cut
500	66	Deposit	Fill	Burial 66 grave fill

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
501	66	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 66 skeleton
502	66	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 66 coffin
503	66	Cut	Discrete	Burial 66 grave cut
504	67	Deposit	Fill	Burial 67 grave fill
505	67	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 67 skeleton
506	67	Cut	Discrete	Burial 67 grave cut
507	133	Deposit	Fill	Burial 133 grave fill, same as [797]
508	133	Cut	Discrete	Burial 133 grave cut, same as [800]
509	68	Deposit	Fill	Burial 68 grave fill
510	68	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 68 skeleton
511	68	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 68 coffin
512	68	Cut	Discrete	Burial 68 grave cut
513	69	Deposit	Fill	Burial 69 grave fill
514	69	Cut	Discrete	Burial 69 grave cut
515	69	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 69 coffin
516	69	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 69 skeleton
517	70	Deposit	Fill	Burial 70 grave fill
518	70	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 70 skeleton
519	70	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 70 coffin
520	70	Cut	Discrete	Burial 70 grave cut
521	71	Deposit	Fill	Burial 71 grave fill
522	71	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 71 skeleton
523	71	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 71 coffin
524	71	Cut	Discrete	Burial 71 grave cut
525	72	Deposit	Fill	Burial 72 grave fill
526	72	Masonry	Structure	Burial 72 stone slab roof for 'vault'
527	72	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 72 skeleton
528	72	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 72 triple coffin
529	72	Masonry	Structure	Burial 72 brick and stone 'vault' walls
530	72	Cut	Discrete	Burial 72 grave cut
531	73	Deposit	Fill	Burial 73 coffin fill
532	73	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 73 skeleton
533	73	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 73 coffin
534	73	Deposit	Fill	Burial 73 grave fill
535	73	Cut	Discrete	Burial 73 grave cut
536	74	Deposit	Fill	Burial 74 grave fill
537	74	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 74 skeleton
538	74	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 74 coffin
539	74	Cut	Discrete	Burial 74 grave cut
540	75	Deposit	Fill	Burial 75 grave fill
541	75	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 75 skeleton
542	75	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 75 coffin
543	75	Cut	Discrete	Burial 75 grave cut
544	76	Deposit	Fill	Burial 76 grave fill
545	76	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 76 skeleton
546	76	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 76 coffin
547	76	Cut	Discrete	Burial 76 grave cut
548	192	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 192 charnel
549	192	Cut	Discrete	Burial 192 charnel pit
550	77	Deposit	Fill	Burial 77 grave fill
551	77	Deposit	Fill	Burial 77 coffin fill
552	77	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 77 skeleton
553	77	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 77 coffin
554	77	Cut	Discrete	Burial 77 grave cut
555	78	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 78 skeleton
556	78	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 78 coffin
557	78	Deposit	Fill	Burial 78 grave fill
558	78	Cut	Discrete	Burial 78 grave cut
559	79	Deposit	Fill	Burial 79 grave fill
560	80	Deposit	Fill	Burial 80 grave fill

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
561	80	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 80 skeleton
562	80	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 80 coffin
563	80	Cut	Discrete	Burial 80 grave cut
564	81	Deposit	Fill	Burial 81 coffin fill
565	81	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 81 skeleton
566	81	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 81 coffin
567	81	Deposit	Fill	Burial 81 grave fill
568	81	Cut	Discrete	Burial 81 grave cut
569	82	Deposit	Fill	Burial 82 grave fill
570	82	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 82 skeleton
571	82	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 82 coffin
572	82	Cut	Discrete	Burial 82 grave cut
573	83	Deposit	Fill	Burial 83 grave fill
574	83	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 83 skeleton
575	83	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 83 coffin
576	83	Cut	Discrete	Burial 83 grave cut
577	79	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 79 coffin
578	79	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 79 skeleton
579	84	Deposit	Fill	Burial 84 coffin fill
580	84	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 84 skeleton
581	84	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 84 coffin
582	84	Deposit	Fill	Burial 84 grave fill
583	84	Cut	Discrete	Burial 84 grave cut
584	85	Deposit	Fill	Burial 85 grave fill
585	85	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 85 skeleton
586	85	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 85 coffin
587	85	Cut	Discrete	Burial 85 grave cut
588	79	Cut	Discrete	Burial 79 grave cut
589	86	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 86 skeleton
590	86	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 86 coffin
591	86	Deposit	Fill	Burial 86 grave fill
592	86	Cut	Discrete	Burial 86 grave cut
593	87	Deposit	Fill	Burial 87 grave fill
594	87	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 87 skeleton
595	87	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 87 coffin
596	87	Cut	Discrete	Burial 87 grave cut
597	88	Deposit	Fill	Burial 88 grave fill
598	88	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 88 skeleton
599	88	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 88 coffin
600	88	Cut	Discrete	Burial 88 grave cut
601	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Topsoil
602	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping/levelling dump
603	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping/levelling dump
604	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping/levelling dump same as [973]
605	89	Deposit	Fill	Burial 89 grave fill
606	89	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 89 skeleton
607	89	Cut	Discrete	Burial 89 grave cut
608	90	Deposit	Fill	Burial 90 grave fill
609	90	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 90 skeleton
610	90	Cut	Discrete	Burial 90 grave cut
611	91	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 91 skeleton
612	91	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 91 coffin
613	91	Deposit	Fill	Burial 91 grave fill
614	91	Cut	Discrete	Burial 91 grave cut
615	92	Deposit	Fill	Burial 92 grave fill
616	92	Deposit	Fill	Burial 92 coffin fill
617	92	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 92 skeleton
618	92	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 92 coffin
619	92	Cut	Discrete	Burial 92 grave cut
620	93	Deposit	Fill	Burial 93 grave fill

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
621	93	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 93 skeleton
622	93	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 93 coffin
623	93	Cut	Discrete	Burial 93 grave cut
624	94	Deposit	Fill	Burial 94 grave fill
625	94	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 94 skeleton
626	94	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 94 coffin
627	94	Cut	Discrete	Burial 94 grave cut
628	95	Deposit	Fill	Burial 95 grave fill
629	95	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 95 skeleton
630	95	Cut	Discrete	Burial 95 grave cut
631	96	Deposit	Fill	Burial 96 grave fill
632	96	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 96 skeleton
633	96	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 96 coffin
634	96	Cut	Discrete	Burial 96 grave cut
635	97	Deposit	Fill	Burial 97 grave fill
636	97	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 97 skeleton
637	97	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 97 coffin
638	97	Cut	Discrete	Burial 97 grave cut
639	98	Deposit	Fill	Burial 98 coffin fill
640	98	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 98 skeleton
641	98	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 98 coffin
642	98	Deposit	Fill	Burial 98 grave fill
643	98	Cut	Discrete	Burial 98 grave cut
644	99	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 99 skeleton
645	99	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 99 coffin
646	99	Deposit	Fill	Burial 99 grave fill
647	99	Cut	Discrete	Burial 99 grave cut
648	100	Deposit	Fill	Burial 100 grave fill
649	100	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 100 skeleton
650	100	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 100 coffin
651	100	Cut	Discrete	Burial 100 grave cut
652	101	Deposit	Fill	Burial 101 grave fill
653	101	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 101 skeleton
654	101	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 101 coffin
655	101	Cut	Discrete	Burial 101 grave cut
656	102	Deposit	Fill	Burial 102 grave fill
657	102	Deposit	Fill	Burial 102 coffin fill
658	102	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 102 skeleton
659	102	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 102 coffin
660	102	Cut	Discrete	Burial 102 grave cut
661	N/A	Cut	Linear	Robber trench for walls [1027] and [1155]
662	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of robber trench [661]
663	103	Deposit	Fill	Burial 103 grave fill
664	103	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 103 coffin
665	103	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 103 skeleton
666	103	Cut	Discrete	Burial 103 grave cut
667	185	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 185 charnel
668	185	Cut	Discrete	Burial 185 charnel pit
669	104	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 104 skeleton
670	104	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 104 coffin
671	104	Deposit	Fill	Burial 104 grave fill
672	104	Cut	Discrete	Burial 104 grave cut
673	105	Deposit	Fill	Burial 105 grave fill
674	105	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 105 skeleton
675	105	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 105 coffin
676	105	Cut	Discrete	Burial 105 grave cut
677	106	Deposit	Fill	Burial 106 grave fill
678	106	Cut	Coffin	Burial 106 coffin
679	106	Cut	Discrete	Burial 106 grave cut
680	107	Deposit	Fill	Burial 107 coffin fill

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
681	107	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 107 skeleton
682	107	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 107 coffin
683	107	Deposit	Fill	Burial 107 grave fill
684	107	Cut	Discrete	Burial 107 grave cut
685	108	Deposit	Fill	Burial 108 grave fill
686	108	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 108 skeleton
687	108	Cut	Discrete	Burial 108 grave cut
688	109	Deposit	Fill	Burial 109 grave fill
689	109	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 109 skeleton
690	109	Cut	Discrete	Burial 109 grave cut
691	110	Deposit	Fill	Burial 110 grave fill
692	110	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 110 skeleton
693	110	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 110 coffin
694	110	Cut	Discrete	Burial 110 grave cut
695	111	Deposit	Fill	Burial 111 grave fill
696	111	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 111 skeleton
697	111	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 111 coffin
698	111	Cut	Discrete	Burial 111 grave cut
699	112	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 112 skeleton
700	112	Cut	Discrete	Burial 112 grave cut
701	112	Deposit	Fill	Burial 112 grave fill
702	112	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 112 coffin
703	113	Deposit	Fill	Burial 113 coffin fill
704	113	Deposit	Fill	Burial 113 grave fill
705	113	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 113 skeleton
706	113	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 113 coffin
707	VOID			
708	113	Cut	Discrete	Burial 113 grave cut
709	114	Deposit	Fill	Burial 114 coffin fill
710	114	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 114 skeleton
711	114	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 114 coffin
712	114	Deposit	Fill	Burial 114 grave fill
713	114	Cut	Discrete	Burial 114 grave cut
714	184	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 184 charnel
715	184	Cut	Discrete	Burial 184 charnel pit
716	115	Deposit	Fill	Burial 115 grave fill
717	115	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 115 skeleton
718	115	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 115 coffin
719	115	Cut	Discrete	Burial 115 grave cut
720	116	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 116 coffin
721	116	Cut	Discrete	Burial 116 grave cut
722	117	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 117 skeleton
723	117	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 117 coffin
724	117	Deposit	Fill	Burial 117 grave fill
725	117	Cut	Discrete	Burial 117 grave cut
726	198	Deposit	Fill	Burial 198 charnel
727	198	Cut	Discrete	Burial 198 charnel pit
728	118	Deposit	Fill	Burial 118 grave fill
729	118	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 118 skeleton
730	118	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 118 coffin
731	118	Cut	Discrete	Burial 118 grave cut
732	116	Deposit	Fill	Burial 116 grave fill
733	116	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 116 skeleton
734	119	Deposit	Fill	Burial 119 grave fill
735	119	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 119 skeleton
736	119	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 119 coffin
737	119	Cut	Discrete	Burial 119 grave cut
738	187	Deposit	Fill	Burial 187 charnel
739	187	Cut	Discrete	Burial 187 charnel pit
740	120	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 120 skeleton

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
741	120	Cut	Discrete	Burial 120 grave cut
742	120	Deposit	Fill	Burial 120 grave fill
743	120	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 120 coffin
744	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [745]
745	N/A	Cut	Discrete	Pit, filled by [744] and [964]
746	180	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 180 charnel
747	180	Cut	Discrete	Burial 180 charnel pit
748	121	Deposit	Fill	Burial 121 grave fill
749	121	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 121 skeleton
750	121	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 121 coffin
751	121	Cut	Discrete	Burial 121 grave cut
752	122	Deposit	Fill	Burial 122 grave fill
753	122	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 122 skeleton
754	122	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 122 coffin
755	122	Cut	Discrete	Burial 122 grave cut
756	123	Deposit	Fill	Burial 123 grave fill and Burial 203 charnel
757	123	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 123 skeleton
758	123	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 123 coffin
759	123	Cut	Discrete	Burial 123 grave cut
760	124	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 124 skeleton
761	124	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 124 coffin
762	124	Deposit	Fill	Burial 124 grave fill
763	124	Cut	Discrete	Burial 124 grave cut
764	125	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 125 skeleton
765	125	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 125 coffin
766	125	Deposit	Fill	Burial 125 grave fill
767	125	Cut	Discrete	Burial 125 grave cut
768	126	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 126 skeleton
769	126	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 126 coffin
770	126	Deposit	Fill	Burial 126 grave fill
771	126	Cut	Discrete	Burial 126 grave fill
772	127	Deposit	Fill	Burial 127 grave fill
773	127	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 127 skeleton
774	127	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 127 coffin
775	127	Cut	Discrete	Burial 127 grave cut
776	128	Deposit	Fill	Burial 128 grave fill
777	128	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 128 skeleton
778	128	Cut	Discrete	Burial 128 grave cut
779	129	Deposit	Fill	Burial 129 grave fill
780	129	Deposit	Fill	Burial 129 coffin fill
781	129	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 129 skeleton
782	129	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 129 coffin
783	129	Cut	Discrete	Burial 129 grave cut
784	130	Deposit	Fill	Burial 130 grave fill
785	130	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 130 skeleton
786	130	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 130 coffin
787	130	Cut	Discrete	Burial 130 grave cut
788	131	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 131 skeleton
789	131	Cut	Discrete	Burial 131 grave cut
790	131	Deposit	Fill	Burial 131 grave fill
791	131	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 131 coffin
792	132	Deposit	Fill	Burial 132 coffin fill
793	132	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 132 skeleton
794	132	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 132 coffin
795	132	Deposit	Fill	Burial 132 grave fill
796	132	Cut	Discrete	Burial 132 grave cut
797	133	Deposit	Fill	Burial 133 grave fill, same as [507]
798	133	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 133 skeleton
799	133	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 133 coffin
800	133	Cut	Discrete	Burial 133 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
801	193	Deposit	Fill	Burial 193 charnel
802	193	Cut	Discrete	Burial 193 charnel pit
803	124	Deposit	Fill	Burial 124 coffin fill
804	134	Deposit	Fill	Burial 134 grave fill
805	134	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 134 skeleton
806	134	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 134 coffin
807	134	Cut	Discrete	Burial 134 grave cut
808	135	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 135 coffin
809	135	Cut	Discrete	Burial 135 grave cut
810	135	Deposit	Fill	Burial 135 grave fill
811	135	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 135 skeleton
812	135	Deposit	Fill	Burial 135 coffin fill
813	136	Deposit	Fill	Burial 136 grave fill
814	136	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 136 skeleton
815	136	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 136 coffin
816	136	Cut	Discrete	Burial 136 grave cut
817	VOID			
818	137	Deposit	Fill	Burial 137 grave fill
819	137	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 137 skeleton
820	137	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 137 coffin
821	137	Cut	Discrete	Burial 137 grave cut
822	138	Deposit	Fill	Burial 138 grave fill
823	138	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 138 skeleton
824	138	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 138 coffin
825	138	Deposit	Fill	Burial 138 coffin fill
826	138	Cut	Discrete	Burial 138 grave cut
827	139	Deposit	Fill	Burial 139 grave fill
828	139	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 139 skeleton
829	139	Cut	Discrete	Burial 139 grave cut
830	188	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 188 charnel
831	188	Cut	Discrete	Burial 188 charnel pit
832	140	Deposit	Fill	Burial 140 grave fill
833	140	Deposit	Fill	Burial 140 coffin fill
834	140	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 140 skeleton
835	140	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 140 coffin
836	140	Cut	Discrete	Burial 140 grave cut
837	141	Deposit	Fill	Burial 141 grave fill
838	141	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 141 skeleton
839	141	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 141 coffin
840	141	Cut	Discrete	Burial 141 grave cut
841	142	Deposit	Fill	Burial 142 grave fill
842	142	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 142 skeleton
843	142	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 142 coffin
844	142	Cut	Discrete	Burial 142 grave cut
845	143	Deposit	Fill	Burial 143 grave fill
846	143	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 143 skeleton
846	151	Deposit	Fill	Burial 151 grave fill
847	143	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 143 coffin
848	143	Cut	Discrete	Burial 143 grave cut
849	144	Deposit	Fill	Burial 144 grave fill
850	144	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 144 skeleton
851	144	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 144 coffin
852	144	Cut	Discrete	Burial 144 grave cut
853	145	Deposit	Fill	Burial 145 coffin fill
854	145	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 145 skeleton
855	145	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 145 coffin
856	145	Cut	Discrete	Burial 145 grave cut
857	146	Deposit	Fill	Burial 146 grave fill
858	146	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 146 skeleton
859	146	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 146 coffin

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
860	146	Cut	Discrete	Burial 146 grave cut
861	147	Deposit	Fill	Burial 147 grave fill
862	147	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 147 skeleton
863	147	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 147 coffin
864	147	Cut	Discrete	Burial 147 grave cut
865	148	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 148 skeleton
866	148	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 148 coffin
867	148	Deposit	Fill	Burial 148 grave fill
868	148	Cut	Discrete	Burial 148 grave cut
869	149	Deposit	Fill	Burial 149 charnel
870	VOID			
871	149	Cut	Discrete	Burial 149 charnel pit associated with Burial 138
872	150	Deposit	Fill	Burial 150 grave fill
873	150	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 150 skeleton
874	150	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 150 coffin
875	150	Cut	Discrete	Burial 150 grave cut
877	151	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 151 skeleton
878	151	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 151 coffin
879	151	Cut	Discrete	Burial 151 grave cut
880	152	Deposit	Fill	Burial 152 grave fill
881	152	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 152 skeleton
882	152	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 152 coffin
883	152	Cut	Discrete	Burial 152 grave cut
884	145	Deposit	Fill	Burial 145 grave fill
885	153	Deposit	Fill	Burial 153 grave fill
886	153	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 153 skeleton
887	153	Cut	Discrete	Burial 153 grave cut
888	154	Deposit	Fill	Burial 154 grave fill
889	154	Deposit	Fill	Burial 154 coffin fill
890	154	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 154 skeleton
891	154	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 154 coffin
892	154	Cut	Discrete	Burial 154 grave cut
893	155	Deposit	Fill	Burial 155 grave fill
894	155	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 155 skeleton
895	155	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 155 coffin
896	155	Cut	Discrete	Burial 155 grave cut
897	156	Deposit	Fill	Burial 156 grave fill
898	156	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 156 skeleton
899	156	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 156 coffin
900	156	Cut	Discrete	Burial 156 grave cut
901	189	Deposit	Fill	Burial 189 charnel
902	189	Cut	Discrete	Burial 189 charnel pit
903	201	Deposit	Fill	Burial 201 charnel
904	201	Cut	Discrete	Burial 201 charnel pit
905	157	Deposit	Fill	Burial 157 grave fill
906	157	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 157 skeleton
907	157	Cut	Discrete	Burial 157 grave cut
908	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of feature [909]
909	N/A	Cut	Linear	Linear feature, filled by [908]
910	158	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 158 skeleton
911	158	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 158 coffin
912	158	Deposit	Fill	Burial 158 grave fill
913	158	Cut	Discrete	Burial 158 grave cut
914	159	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 159 skeleton
915	159	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 159 coffin
916	159	Deposit	Fill	Burial 159 grave fill
917	159	Cut	Discrete	Burial 159 grave cut
918	160	Deposit	Fill	Burial 160 grave fill
919	160	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 160 skeleton
920	160	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 160 coffin

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
921	160	Cut	Discrete	Burial 160 grave cut
922	161	Deposit	Fill	Burial 161 grave fill
923	161	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 161 skeleton
924	161	Cut	Discrete	Burial 161 grave cut
925	162	Deposit	Fill	Burial 162 grave fill
926	162	Deposit	Fill	Burial 162 coffin fill
927	162	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 162 skeleton
928	162	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 162 coffin
929	162	Cut	Discrete	Burial 162 grave cut
930	163	Deposit	Fill	Burial 163 grave fill
931	163	Deposit	Fill	Burial 163 coffin fill
932	163	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 163 skeleton
933	163	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 163 coffin
934	163	Cut	Discrete	Burial 163 grave cut
935	164	Deposit	Fill	Burial 164 grave fill
936	164	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 164 skeleton
937	164	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 164 coffin
938	164	Cut	Discrete	Burial 164 grave cut
939	199	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 199 charnel
940	199	Cut	Discrete	Burial 199 charnel pit
941	165	Deposit	Fill	Burial 165 grave fill
942	165	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 165 skeleton
943	165	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 165 coffin
944	165	Cut	Discrete	Burial 165 grave cut
945	190	Deposit	Fill	Burial 190 charnel
946	190	Cut	Discrete	Burial 190 charnel pit
947	166	Deposit	Fill	Burial 166 grave fill
948	166	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 166 skeleton
949	166	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 166 coffin
950	166	Cut	Discrete	Burial 166 grave cut
951	197	Deposit	Fill	Burial 197 charnel
952	197	Cut	Discrete	Burial 197 charnel pit
953	167	Deposit	Fill	Burial 167 grave fill
954	167	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 167 skeleton
955	167	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 167 coffin
956	167	Cut	Discrete	Burial 167
957	168	Deposit	Fill	Burial 168 grave fill
958	168	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 168 skeleton
959	168	Cut	Discrete	Burial 168 grave cut
960	169	Deposit	Fill	Burial 169 grave fill and Burial 266 charnel
961	VOID			
962	169	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 169 coffin
963	169	Cut	Discrete	Burial 169 grave cut
964	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Fill of intrusion [745]
965	170	Deposit	Fill	Burial 170 grave fill
966	170	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 170 skeleton
967	170	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 170 coffin
968	170	Cut	Discrete	Burial 170 grave cut
969	171	Deposit	Fill	Burial 171 grave fill
970	171	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 171 skeleton
971	171	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 171 coffin
972	171	Cut	Discrete	Burial 171 grave cut
973	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping/levelling dump, same as [604]
974	172	Deposit	Fill	Burial 172 grave fill
975	172	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 172 skeleton
976	172	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 172 coffin
977	172	Cut	Discrete	Burial 172 grave cut
978	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Stone boundary wall
979	173	Deposit	Fill	Burial 173 grave fill
980	173	Cut	Discrete	Burial 173 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
981	177	Deposit	Fill	Burial 177 grave fill
982	177	Cut	Discrete	Burial 177 grave cut
983	175	Deposit	Fill	Burial 175 grave fill
984	175	Cut	Discrete	Burial 175 grave cut
985	174	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 174 skeleton
986	174	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 174 coffin
987	174	Deposit	Fill	Burial 174 grave fill
988	174	Cut	Discrete	Burial 174 grave cut
989	175	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 175 skeleton
990	175	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 175 coffin
991	176	Deposit	Fill	Burial 176 grave fill
992	176	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 176 skeleton
993	176	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 176 coffin
994	176	Cut	Discrete	Burial 176 grave cut
995	177	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 177 skeleton
996	177	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 177 coffin
997	168	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 168 coffin
998	178	Deposit	Fill	Burial 178 grave fill
999	178	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 178 skeleton
1000	178	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 178 coffin
1001	178	Cut	Discrete	Burial 178 grave cut
1002	179	Deposit	Fill	Burial 179 grave fill
1003	179	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 179 skeleton
1004	179	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 179 coffin
1005	179	Cut	Discrete	Burial 179 grave cut
1006	N/A	masonry	structure	stone boundary wall
1007	195	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 195 charnel
1008	195	Cut	Discrete	Burial 195 charnel pit
1009	191	Inhumation	Charnel	Burial 191 charnel
1010	191	Cut	Discrete	Burial 191 charnel pit
1011	109	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 109 coffin
1012	181	Deposit	Fill	Burial 181 grave fill
1013	181	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 181 skeleton
1014	181	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 181 coffin
1015	181	Cut	Discrete	Burial 181 grave cut
1016	128	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 128 coffin
1017	182	Deposit	Fill	Burial 182 grave fill
1018	182	Cut	Discrete	Burial 182 grave cut
1019	183	Deposit	Fill	Burial 183 grave fill
1020	183	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 183 skeleton
1021	183	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 183 coffin
1022	183	Cut	Discrete	Burial 183 grave cut
1023	186	Deposit	Fill	Burial 186 grave fill
1024	186	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 186 skeleton
1025	186	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 186 coffin
1026	186	Cut	Discrete	Burial 186 grave cut
1027	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Stone boundary wall
1028	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of ditch [1029]
1029	N/A	Cut	Linear	Drainage ditch, filled by [1028], [1351], [1352]
1030	204	Deposit	Fill	Burial 204 charnel
1031	204	Cut	Discrete	Burial 204 charnel pit
1032	205	Deposit	Fill	Burial 205 grave fill
1033	205	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 205 skeleton
1034	205	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 205 coffin
1035	205	Cut	Discrete	Burial 205 grave cut
1036	206	Deposit	Fill	Burial 206 grave fill
1037	206	Deposit	Fill	Burial 206 coffin fill
1038	206	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 206 skeleton
1039	206	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 206 coffin
1040	206	Cut	Discrete	Burial 206 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1041	207	Deposit	Fill	Burial 207 grave fill
1042	207	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 207 skeleton
1043	207	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 207 coffin
1044	207	Cut	Discrete	Burial 207 grave cut
1045	208	Deposit	Fill	Burial 208 grave fill
1046	208	Deposit	Fill	Burial 208 coffin fill
1047	208	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 209 skeleton
1048	208	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 209 coffin
1049	208	Cut	Discrete	Burial 209 grave cut
1050	209	Deposit	Fill	Burial 209 grave fill
1051	209	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 209 skeleton
1052	209	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 209 coffin
1053	209	Cut	Discrete	Burial 209 grave cut
1054	210	Deposit	Fill	Burial 210 coffin fill
1055	210	Deposit	Fill	Burial 210 grave fill
1056	210	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 210 skeleton
1057	210	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 210 coffin
1058	210	Cut	Discrete	Burial 210 grave cut
1059	211	Deposit	Fill	Burial 211 coffin fill
1060	211	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 211 skeleton
1061	211	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 211 coffin
1062	211	Deposit	Fill	Burial 211 grave fill
1063	211	Cut	Discrete	Burial 211 grave cut
1064	212	Deposit	Fill	Burial 212 grave fill
1065	212	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 212 skeleton
1066	212	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 212 coffin
1067	212	Cut	Discrete	Burial 212 grave cut
1068	213	Deposit	Fill	Burial 213 grave fill
1069	213	Deposit	Fill	Burial 213 coffin fill
1070	213	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 213 skeleton
1071	213	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 213 coffin
1072	213	Cut	Discrete	Burial 213 grave cut
1073	214	Cut	Discrete	Burial 214 grave cut
1074	214	Deposit	Fill	Burial 214 grave fill
1075	214	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 214 coffin
1076	214	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 214 skeleton
1077	215	Deposit	Fill	Burial 215 coffin fill
1078	215	Deposit	Fill	Burial 215 grave fill
1079	215	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 215 skeleton
1080	215	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 215 coffin
1081	215	Cut	Discrete	Burial 215 grave cut
1082	216	Deposit	Fill	Burial 216 grave fill
1083	216	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 216 skeleton
1084	216	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 216 coffin
1085	216	Cut	Discrete	Burial 216 grave cut
1086	214	Deposit	Fill	Burial 214 coffin fill
1087	217	Deposit	Fill	Burial 217 coffin fill
1088	217	Deposit	Fill	Burial 217 grave fill
1089	217	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 217 skeleton
1090	217	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 217 coffin
1091	217	Cut	Discrete	Burial 217 grave cut
1092	218	Deposit	Fill	Burial 218 grave fill
1093	218	Deposit	Fill	Burial 218 coffin fill
1094	218	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 218 skeleton
1095	218	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 218 coffin
1096	218	Cut	Discrete	Burial 218 grave cut
1097	219	Deposit	Fill	Burial 219 grave fill
1098	219	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 219 skeleton
1099	219	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 219 coffin
1100	219	Cut	Discrete	Burial 219 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1101	220	Deposit	Fill	Burial 220 grave fill
1102	220	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 220 skeleton
1103	220	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 220 coffin
1104	220	Cut	Discrete	Burial 220 grave cut
1105	221	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 221 skeleton
1106	221	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 221 coffin
1107	221	Deposit	Fill	Burial 221 grave fill
1108	221	Cut	Discrete	Burial 221 grave cut
1109	222	Deposit	Fill	Burial 222 coffin fill
1110	222	Deposit	Fill	Burial 222 grave fill
1111	222	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 222 skeleton
1112	222	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 222 coffin
1113	222	Cut	Discrete	Burial 222 grave cut
1114	223	Cut	Discrete	Burial 223 grave cut
1115	223	Deposit	Fill	Burial 223 grave fill
1116	223	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 223 coffin
1117	223	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 223 skeleton
1118	223	Cut	Discrete	Burial 223 coffin fill
1119	224	Deposit	Fill	Burial 224 grave fill
1120	224	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 224 coffin
1121	224	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 224 skeleton
1122	224	Cut	Discrete	Burial 224 grave cut
1123	225	Deposit	Fill	Burial 225 coffin fill
1124	225	Deposit	Fill	Burial 225 grave fill
1125	225	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 225 skeleton
1126	225	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 225 coffin
1127	225	Cut	Discrete	Burial 225 grave cut
1128	226	Deposit	Fill	Burial 226 grave fill
1129	226	Deposit	Fill	Burial 226 coffin fill
1130	226	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 226 skeleton
1131	226	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 226 coffin
1132	226	Cut	Discrete	Burial 226 grave cut
1133	227	Deposit	Fill	Burial 227 grave fill
1134	227	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 227 skeleton
1135	227	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 227 coffin
1136	227	Cut	Discrete	Burial 227 grave cut
1137	228	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 228 skeleton
1138	228	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 228 coffin
1139	228	Deposit	Fill	Burial 228 grave fill
1140	228	Cut	Discrete	Burial 228 grave cut
1141	229	Deposit	Fill	Burial 229 grave fill
1142	229	Deposit	Fill	Burial 229 coffin fill
1143	229	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 229 skeleton
1144	229	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 229 coffin
1145	229	Cut	Discrete	Burial 229 grave cut
1146	230	Deposit	Fill	Burial 230 grave fill
1147	230	Deposit	Fill	Burial 230 coffin fill
1148	230	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 230 coffin
1149	230	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 230 skeleton
1150	230	Cut	Discrete	Burial 230 grave cut
1151	231	Deposit	Fill	Burial 231 grave fill
1152	231	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 231 skeleton
1153	231	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 231 coffin
1154	231	Cut	Discrete	Burial 231 grave cut
1155	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Stone boundary wall
1156	N/A	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for wall [1155]
1157	232	Deposit	Fill	Burial 232 coffin fill
1158	232	Deposit	Fill	Burial 232 grave fill
1159	232	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 232 skeleton
1160	232	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 232 coffin

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1161	232	Cut	Discrete	Burial 232 grave cut
1162	233	Deposit	Fill	Burial 233 grave fill
1163	233	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 233 skeleton
1164	233	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 233 coffin
1165	233	Cut	Discrete	Burial 233 grave cut
1166	VOID			
1167	VOID			
1168	234	Deposit	Fill	Burial 234 grave fill
1169	234	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 234 skeleton
1170	234	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 234 coffin
1171	234	Cut	Discrete	Burial 234 grave cut
1172	235	Deposit	Fill	Burial 235 grave fill
1173	235	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 235 skeleton
1174	235	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 235 coffin
1175	235	Cut	Discrete	Burial 235 grave cut
1176	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Topsoil
1177	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of robber trench [1202]
1178	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of robber trench [1203]
1179	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Brick boundary wall
1180	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Levelling dump
1181	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Levelling dump
1182	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Stone lintel
1183	236	Deposit	Fill	Burial 236 coffin fill
1184	236	Deposit	Fill	Burial 236 grave fill
1185	236	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 236 skeleton
1186	236	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 236 coffin
1187	236	Cut	Discrete	Burial 236 grave cut
1188	237	Deposit	Fill	Burial 237 grave fill
1189	237	Deposit	Fill	Burial 237 coffin fill
1190	237	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 237 skeleton
1191	237	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 237 coffin
1192	237	Cut	Discrete	Burial 237 grave cut
1193	N/A	Cut	Linear	Drainage ditch, filled by [1194]
1194	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of drainage ditch [1193]
1195	N/A	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for stone culvert, filled by [1196], [1197]
1196	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Stone culvert
1197	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Silting fill of culvert [1196]
1198	238	Deposit	Fill	Burial 238 grave fill
1199	238	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 238 skeleton
1200	238	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 238 coffin
1201	238	Cut	Discrete	Burial 238 grave cut
1202	N/A	Cut	Linear	Robber trench for culvert [1196]
1203	N/A	Cut	Linear	Robber trench for brick wall [1179]
1204	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of wall construction cut [1205]
1205	N/A	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for wall [1179] and stone lintel [1182]
1206	239	Deposit	Fill	Burial 239 grave fill
1207	239	Deposit	Fill	Burial 239 coffin fill
1208	239	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 239 skeleton
1209	239	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 239 coffin
1210	239	Cut	Discrete	Burial 239 grave cut
1211	240	Deposit	Fill	Burial 240 grave fill
1212	240	Deposit	Fill	Burial 240 coffin fill
1213	240	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 240 skeleton
1214	240	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 240 coffin
1215	240	Cut	Discrete	Burial 240 grave cut
1216	VOID			
1217	VOID			
1218	VOID			
1219	VOID			
1220	242	Cut	Discrete	Burial 242 grave cut

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1221	242	Deposit	Fill	Burial 242 grave fill
1222	242	Deposit	Fill	Burial 242 coffin fill
1223	242	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 242 coffin
1224	242	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 242 skeleton
1225	243	Deposit	Fill	Burial 243 grave fill
1226	243	Deposit	Fill	Burial 243 coffin fill
1227	243	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 243 skeleton
1228	243	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 243 coffin
1229	243	Cut	Discrete	Burial 243 grave cut
1230	244	Deposit	Fill	Burial 244 grave fill
1231	244	Deposit	Fill	Burial 244 coffin fill
1232	244	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 244 skeleton
1233	244	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 244 coffin
1234	244	Cut	Discrete	Burial 244 grave cut
1235	245	Deposit	Fill	Burial 245 coffin fill
1236	245	Deposit	Fill	Burial 245 grave fill
1237	245	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 245 skeleton
1238	245	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 245 coffin
1239	245	Cut	Discrete	Burial 245 grave cut
1240	246	Deposit	Fill	Burial 246 grave fill
1241	246	Deposit	Fill	Burial 246 coffin fill
1242	246	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 246 skeleton
1243	246	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 246 coffin
1244	246	Cut	Discrete	Burial 246 grave cut
1245	247	Deposit	Fill	Burial 247 grave fill
1246	247	Deposit	Fill	Burial 247 coffin fill
1247	247	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 247 skeleton
1248	247	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 247 coffin
1249	247	Cut	Discrete	Burial 247 grave cut
1250	248	Deposit	Fill	Burial 248 grave fill
1251	248	Deposit	Fill	Burial 248 coffin fill
1252	248	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 248 skeleton
1253	248	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 248 coffin
1254	248	Cut	Discrete	Burial 248 grave cut
1255	249	Deposit	Fill	Burial 249 grave fill
1256	249	Deposit	Fill	Burial 249 coffin fill
1257	249	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 249 skeleton
1258	249	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 249 coffin
1259	249	Cut	Discrete	Burial 249 grave cut
1260	250	Deposit	Fill	Burial 250 grave fill
1261	250	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 250 skeleton
1262	250	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 250 coffin
1263	250	Cut	Discrete	Burial 250 grave cut
1264	251	Deposit	Fill	Burial 251 grave fill
1265	251	Deposit	Fill	Burial 251 coffin fill
1266	251	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 251 skeleton
1267	251	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 251 coffin
1268	251	Cut	Discrete	Burial 251 grave cut
1269	252	Deposit	Fill	Burial 252 grave fill
1270	252	Deposit	Fill	Burial 252 coffin fill
1271	252	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 252 skeleton
1272	252	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 252 coffin
1273	252	Cut	Discrete	Burial 252 grave cut
1274	253	Deposit	Fill	Burial 253 grave fill
1275	253	Deposit	Fill	Burial 253 coffin fill
1276	253	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 253 skeleton
1277	253	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 253 coffin
1278	253	Cut	Discrete	Burial 253 grave cut
1279	254	Cut	Discrete	Burial 254 grave cut
1280	254	Deposit	Fill	Burial 254 grave fill

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1281	254	Deposit	Fill	Burial 254 coffin fill
1282	254	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 254 coffin
1283	254	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 254 skeleton
1284	255	Deposit	Fill	Burial 255 coffin fill
1285	255	Deposit	Fill	Burial 255 grave fill
1286	255	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 255 skeleton
1287	255	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 255 coffin
1288	255	Cut	Discrete	Burial 255 grave cut
1289	256	Deposit	Fill	Burial 256 grave fill
1290	256	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 256 skeleton
1291	256	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 256 coffin
1292	256	Cut	Discrete	Burial 256 grave cut
1293	257	Deposit	Fill	Burial 257 grave fill
1294	257	Deposit	Fill	Burial 257 coffin fill
1295	257	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 257skeleton
1296	257	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 257 coffin
1297	257	Cut	Discrete	Burial 257 grave cut
1298	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [1299]
1299	N/A	Cut	Discrete	Pit, filled by [1298]
1300	258	Deposit	Fill	Burial 258 grave fill
1301	258	Deposit	Fill	Burial 258 coffin fill
1302	258	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 258 skeleton
1303	258	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 258 coffin
1304	258	Cut	Discrete	Burial 258 grave cut
1305	259	Deposit	Fill	Burial 259 grave fill
1306	259	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 259 skeleton
1307	259	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 259 coffin
1308	259	Cut	Discrete	Burial 259 grave cut
1309	260	Deposit	Fill	Burial 260 grave fill
1310	260	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 260 skeleton
1311	260	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 260 coffin
1312	260	Cut	Discrete	Burial 260 grave cut
1313	261	Deposit	Fill	Burial 261 grave fill
1314	261	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 261 skeleton
1315	261	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 261 coffin
1316	261	Cut	Discrete	Burial 261 grave cut
1317	VOID			
1318	262	Deposit	Fill	Burial 262 grave fill
1319	262	Deposit	Fill	Burial 262 coffin fill
1320	262	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 262 skeleton
1321	262	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 262 coffin
1322	262	Cut	Discrete	Burial 262 grave cut
1323	263	Deposit	Fill	Burial 263 grave fill
1324	263	Deposit	Fill	Burial 263 coffin fill
1325	263	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 263 skeleton
1326	263	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 263 coffin
1327	263	Cut	Discrete	Burial 263 grave cut
1328	264	Deposit	Fill	Burial 264 grave fill
1329	264	Deposit	Fill	Burial 264 grave cut
1330	264	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 264 skeleton
1331	264	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 264 coffin
1332	264	Deposit	Discrete	Burial 264 grave cut
1333	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Brick rubble repair to wall [1348]
1334	N/A	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for wall [1006]
1335	265	Deposit	Fill	Burial 265 coffin fill
1336	265	Deposit	Fill	Burial 265 grave fill
1337	265	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 265 skeleton
1338	265	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 265 coffin
1339	265	Cut	Discrete	Burial 265 grave cut
1340	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Demolition dump

COL 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context no.	Burial no.	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1341	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Levelling dump
1342	261	Deposit	Fill	Burial 261 coffin fill
1343	267	Cut	Discrete	Burial 267 grave cut
1344	267	Deposit	Fill	Burial 267 grave fill
1345	267	Deposit	Fill	Burial 267 coffin fill
1346	267	Inhumation	Coffin	Burial 267 coffin
1347	267	Inhumation	Skeleton	Burial 267 skeleton
1348	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Stone boundary wall
1349	268	Deposit	Fill	Burial 268 charnel associated with Burial 34
1350	N/A	Masonry	Structure	Brick wall of upstanding building
1351	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of drainage ditch [1029]
1352	N/A	Deposit	Fill	Silting fill of ditch [1029]
1353	N/A	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for wall [1027]
1354	N/A	Deposit	Layer	Refuse dump
1355	N/A	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for wall [978]

APPENDIX C

BURIAL INDEX

COL 10: BURIAL INDEX

Burial No.	***Skeleton No.***	***Coffin No.***	***Grave Fill(s) No.***	***Grave Cut No.***	***Sex (M/F/I)***	***Age***	***Comment***
1	*N/A*	*N/A*	*211*	*212*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Empty grave - probable neonate*
2	201	203	202, 204	205	I	Neonate	
3	207	208	206, 209	210	I	Neonate	
4	216	217	215, 218	219	I	Neonate	
5	223	222	220, 221	224	F	Mid-old adult	
6	231	232	230, 233	234	I	Infant	
7	226	227	225, 228	229	M?	Young adult	
8	235	236	237, 238	239	M?	Mid adult	
9	243	244	242, 245	246	I	Neonate	
10	247	248	249, 250	251	?	Adult	
11	254	255	252, 253	256	?	Adult	
12	258	259	257	260	?	Adult	
13	262	263	264, 265	266	I	Juvenile	
14	268	269	267, 270	271	I	Infant	
15	275	274	272	273	M	Young adult	
16	279	277	278	276	?	Adult?	
17	282	283	280, 281	284	F?	Old adult?	
18	286	287	285, 288	287	I	Neonate	
19	290	291	292	293	M?	Adult	
20	295	296	294	297	?	Adolescent-young adult	
21	301	300	298, 299	302	I	Infant	
22	306	305	303	304	?	Young adult?	
23	309	310	307, 308	311	I	Neonate	
24	312	313	314, 315	316	I	Infant	
25	318	319	317	320	?	Infant	
26	322	323	321	324	M?	Mid-old adult	
27	325	326	327, 328	329	F?	Old adult	
28	331	332	330, 333	334	I	Neonate	
29	338	337	335	336	F?	Adult	
30	342	341	339	340	M	Young-mid adult	
31	345	N/A	343, 344	346	I	Neonate	
32	362	363	360, 361	364	M	Adult	
33	349	350	347, 348	351	I	Neonate	
34	353	354	352	355	I	Adult	
35	357	358	356	359	M?	Adult	
36	367	368	369	370	?	Adult	
37	372	373	371	374	I	Neonate	
38	376	377	375	378	?	Adult	
39	380	381	379	382	I	Infant	
40	384	385	383	386	?	Adult	
41	390	389	387, 388	391	M	Mid-old adult	
42	393	394	392	395	F	Old adult	
43	397	398	396	399	?	Adult	
44	401	402	400, 403	404	?	Adult	
45	405	406	407	408	F	Young adult	
46	*410*	*453, 454*	*409*	*412*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Triple coffin, not opened*
47	415	416	413, 414	417	?	Adult	
48	419	420	418	421	?	Adult	
49	423	424	422	425	M	Mid adult?	
50	427	428	426	429	?	Adolescent-young adult	
51	431	432	430	433	?	Adult	
52	435	436	434, 437	438	?	Adult	
53	442	441	439, 440	443	?	Old adult	
54	447	446	444, 448	445	?	Adult	
55	449	540	451	452	I	Infant	
56	456	457	455, 458	459	M	Mid adult	
57	462	463	464	465	I	Juvenile	
58	468	469	467	470	M	Mid adult	

COL 10: BURIAL INDEX

Burial No.	***Skeleton No.***	***Coffin No.***	***Grave Fill(s) No.***	***Grave Cut No.***	***Sex (M/F/I)***	***Age***	***Comment***
59	472	473	471	474	I	Adult	
60	476	477	475	478	I	Infant	
61	480	481	479	482	?	Adult?	
62	484	485	483	486	?	Adult?	
63	489	490	487, 488	491	F?	Adult	
64	493	494	492	495	?	Adult	
65	496	497	498	499	F?	Mid adult	
66	501	502	500	503	?	Young-mid adult	
67	505	N/A	504	506	?	Adult	
68	510	511	509	512	I	Infant?	
69	516	515	513	514	?	Juvenile	
70	518	519	517	520	F	Mid adult	
71	522	523	521	524	I	Juvenile	
72	*528*	*527*	*525, 526, 529*	*530*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Triple coffin (John Walker d. 1822), not opened*
73	532	533	531, 534	535	?	Adult	
74	537	538	536	539	I	Infant	
75	541	542	540	543	I	Infant	
76	545	546	544	547	?	Adult	
77	552	553	550, 551	554	F	Mid-old adult	
78	555	556	557	558	M?	Mid-old adult	
79	578	577	559	588	F	Adult	
80	561	562	560	563	F?	Adult	
81	565	566	564, 567	568	I	Neonate	
82	570	571	569	572	?	Young adult	
83	574	575	573	576	M	Mid-old adult	
84	580	581	579, 582	583	I	Juvenile	
85	585	586	584	587	I	Adult?	
86	589	590	591	592	M	Mid-old adult	
87	594	595	593	596	M	Young adult	
88	598	599	597	600	M?	Adult	
89	606	N/A	605	607	F?	Adult	
90	609	N/A	608	610	?	Old adult	
91	611	612	613	614	I	Neonate	
92	617	618	615, 616	619	F	Young adult	
93	621	622	620	623	M	Mid-old adult	
94	625	626	624	627	M	Mid-old adult	
95	629	N/A	628	630	I	Infant	
96	632	633	631	634	M	Mid-old adult	
97	636	637	635	638	M?	Mid adult	
98	640	641	639, 642	643	M?	Young adult	
99	644	645	646	647	F?	Young-mid adult	
100	649	650	648	651	I	Neonate	
101	653	654	652	655	?	Young-mid adult	
102	658	659	656, 657	660	M	Adult	
103	665	664	663	666	F	Young adult	
104	669	670	671	672	I	Infant	
105	674	675	673	676	I	Infant	
106	*N/A*	*678*	*677*	*679*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Empty grave, apart from single coffin fragment - probable neonate*
107	681	682	680, 683	684	M?	Adolescent-young adult	
108	686	N/A	685	687	I	Infant	
109	689	1011	688	690	M	Young adult	
110	692	693	691	694	I	Juvenile-adolescent	
111	696	697	695	698	?	Adult	
112	699	702	701	700	M?	Adult	
113	705	706	703, 704	708	?	Young adult	
114	710	711	709, 712	713	?	Young adult	
115	717	718	716	719	M?	Young adult	

COL 10: BURIAL INDEX

Burial No.	*Skeleton No.*	*Coffin No.*	*Grave Fill(s) No.*	*Grave Cut No.*	*Sex (M/F/I)*	*Age*	*Comment*
116	733	720	732	721	F?	Adult	
117	722	723	724	725	?	Adult?	
118	729	730	728	731	I	Infant	
119	735	736	734	737	?	Mid-old adult	
120	740	743	742	741	?	Mid-old adult	
121	749	750	748	751	F?	Mid adult	
122	753	754	752	755	I	Juvenile-adolescent	
123	757	758	756	759	F	Adult	
124	760	761	762, 803	763	I	Infant	
125	764	765	766	767	?	Adult	
126	768	769	770	771	?	Mid-old adult	
127	773	774	772	775	?	Adult	
128	777	1016	776	778	M	Young-mid adult	
129	781	782	779, 780	783	F?	Adolescent-young adult	
130	785	786	784	787	?	Adolescent-young adult	
131	788	791	790	789	I	Infant	
132	793	794	792, 795	796	?	Adult?	
133	798	799	797	800	F?	Adult	
134	805	806	804	807	F?	Young adult?	
135	811	808	810, 812	809	?	Adult	
136	814	815	813	816	M?	Adolescent-young adult	
137	819	820	818	821	F?	Adult	
138	823	824	822, 825	826	F	Mid adult	
139	828	N/A	827	829	?	Adult	
140	834	835	832, 833	836	M?	Adult	
141	838	839	837	840	M?	Mid-old adult	
142	842	843	841	844	?	Adult?	
143	846	847	845	848	F?	Young adult	
144	850	851	849	852	I	Infant	
145	854	855	854, 884	856	?	Adult	
146	858	859	857	860	?	Adult	
147	862	863	861	864	I	Infant?	
148	865	866	867	868	?	Adolescent-young adult	
149	*N/A*	*N/A*	*869*	*871*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
150	873	874	872	875	I	Neonate-infant	
151	877	878	876	879	?	Mid-old adult	
152	881	882	880	883	?	Adolescent-young adult	
153	886	N/A	885	887	?	Infant	
154	890	891	888, 889	892	?	Mid-old adult	
155	894	895	893	896	F?	Old adult	
156	898	899	897	900	I	Infant	
157	906	N/A	905	907	I	Juvenile	
158	910	911	912	913	M?	Young-mid adult	
159	914	915	916	917	I	Juvenile	
160	919	920	918	921	I	Infant	
161	923	N/A	922	924	?	Mid adult	
162	927	928	925, 926	929	M?	Old adult	
163	932	933	930, 931	934	M?	Old adult	
164	936	937	935	938	F	Young adult	
165	942	943	941	944	I	Neonate	
166	948	949	947	950	I	Infant	
167	954	955	953	956	F	Mid-old adult	
168	958	997	957	959	?	Mid adult	
169	*N/A*	*962*	*960*	*963*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Empty grave; some remains of coffin survived*
170	966	967	965	968	I	Juvenile	
171	970	971	969	972	F	Mid adult	
172	975	976	974	977	I	Neonate-infant	
173	*N/A*	*N/A*	*979*	*980*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Truncated, empty grave*
174	985	986	987	988	F?	Mid adult	

COL 10: BURIAL INDEX

Burial No.	*Skeleton No.*	*Coffin No.*	*Grave Fill(s) No.*	*Grave Cut No.*	*Sex (M/F/I)*	*Age*	*Comment*
175	989	990	983	984	I	Adolescent.	
176	992	993	991	994	M	Mid-old adult	
177	995	996	981	982	F	Mid-old adult	
178	999	1000	998	1001	M	Mid-old adult	
179	1003	1004	1002	1005	I	Infant	
180	*N/A*	*N/A*	*746*	*747*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
181	1013	1014	1012	1015	F?	Old adult	
182	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1017*	*1018*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Empty grave - probable neonate*
183	1020	1021	1019	1022	I	Infant	
184	*N/A*	*N/A*	*714*	*715*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
185	*N/A*	*N/A*	*667*	*668*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
186	1024	1025	1023	1026	I	Infant-juvenile	
187	*N/A*	*N/A*	*738*	*739*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
188	*N/A*	*N/A*	*830*	*831*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
189	*N/A*	*N/A*	*901*	*902*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
190	*N/A*	*N/A*	*945*	*946*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
191	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1009*	*1010*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
192	*N/A*	*N/A*	*548*	*549*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
193	*N/A*	*N/A*	*801*	*802*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
194	*N/A*	*N/A*	*240*	*241*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
195	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1007*	*1008*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
196	*N/A*	*N/A*	*460*	*461*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
197	*N/A*	*N/A*	*951*	*952*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
198	*N/A*	*N/A*	*726*	*727*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
199	*N/A*	*N/A*	*939*	*940*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
200	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 27*
201	*N/A*	*N/A*	*903*	*904*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
202	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 13*
203	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 123*
204	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1030*	*1031*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Charnel pit*
205	1033	1034	1032	1035	I	Infant	
206	1038	1039	1036, 1037	1040	F?	Young adult	
207	1042	1043	1041	1044	F?	Adult?	
208	1047	1048	1045, 1046	1049	I	Infant	
209	1051	1052	1050	1053	I	Neonate?	
210	1055	1056	1054, 1057	1058	M?	Mid adult	
211	1060	1061	1059, 1062	1063	F?	Mid-old adult	
212	1065	1066	1064	1067	I	Neonate	
213	1070	1071	1068, 1069	1072	?	Adult	
214	1076	1075	1074, 1086	1073	M?	Adult	
215	1079	1080	1077, 1078	1081	I	Infant	
216	1083	1084	1082	1085	M?	Adult	
217	1089	1090	1087, 1088	1091	I	Juvenile	
218	1094	1095	10,921,093	1096	I	Neonate	
219	1098	1099	1097	1100	?	Adolescent	
220	1102	1103	1101	1104	F	Old adult	
221	1105	1106	1107	1108	?	Young-mid adult	
222	1111	1112	1109, 1110	1113	I	Infant	
223	1117	1116	1115, 1118	1114	?	Mid-old adult	
224	1121	1120	1119	1122	I	Infant	
225	1125	1126	1123, 1124	1127	F?	Mid adult	
226	1130	1131	1128, 1129	1132	F	Mid adult	
227	1134	1135	1133	1136	I	Infant	

COL 10: BURIAL INDEX

Burial No.	***Skeleton No.***	***Coffin No.***	***Grave Fill(s) No.***	***Grave Cut No.***	***Sex (M/F/I)***	***Age***	***Comment***
228	1137	1138	1139	1140	I	Neonate-infant	
229	1143	1144	1141, 1142	1145	F	Adult	
230	1150	1149	1148, 1147	1146	I	Adolescent	
231	1153	1152	1151	1154	I	Neonate	
232	1158	1159	1157, 1160	1161	M	Young adult	
233	1163	1164	1162	1165	?	Adult	
234	1169	1170	1168	1171	F	Mid adult	
235	1173	1174	1172	1175	I	Neonate	
236	1185	1186	1183, 1184	1187	F	Adult	
237	1190	1191	1188, 1189	1192	?	Infant-juvenile	
238	1199	1200	1198	1201	I	Neonate-infant	
239	1208	1209	1206, 1207	1210	I	Neonate	
240	1213	1214	1211, 1212	1215	I	Neonate	
241	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Number not used*
242	1224	1223	1221, 1222	1220	M?	Mid-old adult	
243	1227	1228	1225, 1226	1229	F?	Mid adult	
244	1232	1233	1230, 1231	1234	I	Neonate	
245	1237	1238	1235, 1236	1239	?	Infant-juvenile	
246	1242	1243	1240, 1241	1244	I	Infant	
247	1247	1248	1245, 1246	1249	?	Young-mid adult	
248	1252	1253	1250, 1251	1254	?	Juvenile	
249	1257	1258	1255, 1256	1259	M?	Adult	
250	1261	1262	1260	1263	?	Adult	
251	1266	1267	1264, 1265	1268	?	Young adult	
252	1271	1272	1269, 1270	1273	I	Adolescent	
253	1276	1277	1274, 1275	1278	M?	Adult	
254	1283	1282	1280, 1281	1279	?	Adult?	
255	1286	1287	1284, 1285	1288	?	Adult?	
256	1290	1291	1289	1292	I	Neonate	
257	1295	1296	1293, 1294	1297	M?	Old adult	
258	1302	1303	1300, 1301	1304	F?	Mid-old adult	
259	1306	1307	1305	1308	?	Mid adult	
260	1310	1311	1309	1312	I	Infant	
261	1315	1314	1313, 1342	1316	F?	Adult	
262	1320	1321	1318, 1319	1322	F	Old adult	
263	1325	1326	1323, 1324	1327	M?	Adult	
264	1330	1331	1328, 1329	1332	F?	Young-mid adult	
265	1337	1338	1335, 1336	1339	?	Young-mid adult	
266	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 169*
267	1347	1346	1344, 1345	1343	F	Mid-old adult	
268	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Concentration of disarticulated remains in grave fill of Burial 34*

APPENDIX D

DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
237	8	Calcaneus	1	Poor	1	?	?
237	8	Scapula	1	Poor	1	?	?
237	8	Metacarpals	2	Poor	1	?	?
237	8	Unidentifiable fragments	5	Poor	1	?	?
238	8	Metacarpal	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
257	12	Ribs	4	Poor	1	?	?
257	12	Metatarsals	2	Poor	1	?	?
257	12	Radius	1	Poor	1	?	?
257	12	Pelvis	2	Poor	1	?	?
257	12	Radii	2	Poor	1	?	?
257	12	Ulna	1	Poor	1	?	?
294	20	Metacarpal?	1	Poor	1	?	?
328	27	Ribs	4	Poor	1	?	?
328	27	Vertebrae	4	Poor	1	?	?
328	27	Distal hand phalanx	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Adult?
328	27	Unidentifiable fragments	8	Poor	1	?	?
333	28	Humeral/femoral head	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	Infant
352	34	Pelvis	3	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
352	34	Vertebrae	14	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
352	34	Ribs	38	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Adult?
352	34	Right ulna	2	Moderate	1	?	Adult?
352	34	Clavicle	1	Good	1	?	Adult?
352	34	Maxilla	3	Good	1	?	Young Adult
352	34	Scapula	2	Moderate	1	?	?
352	34	Metacarpal	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
352	34	Unidentifiable fragments	9	Poor	1	?	?
356	35	Phalanges	2	Good	1	?	?
356	35	Metacarpals	2	Moderate	1	?	?
356	35	Rib	1	Poor	1	?	?
369	36	Rib	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
375	38	Left humerus	1	Good	1	?	Adult
375	38	Left femur	1	Good	1	?	Adult
375	38	Left ulna	1	Good	1	?	Adult
375	38	Left radius	1	Good	1	?	Adult
375	38	Left fibula	1	Good	1	?	Adult
375	38	Pelvis	7	Good-Moderate	1	?	Adult?
375	38	Incisor and pre-molar	2	Good	1	?	?
375	38	Vertebral body	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
375	38	Long bone shaft	1	Poor	1	?	?
375	38	Ribs	13	Moderate	1	?	?
387	41	Cunieforms	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
387	41	Fibula	5	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
387	41	Metatarsal	1	Moderate	1	?	?
387	41	Unidentifiable fragments	11	Poor	1	?	?
407	45	Ribs	1	Poor	1	?	?
414	47	Cranium	22	Moderate	1	?	Sub-adult
414	47	Ribs	3	Moderate	1	?	Sub-adult
414	47	Right femur	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	Infant
414	47	Left femur	1	Moderate	1	?	Infant
414	47	Tibia shaft	1	Moderate	1	?	Sub-adult
413	47	Pelvis	1	Moderate	2	?	Infant
413	47	Ribs	10	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
413	47	Vertebrae	1	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
413	47	Patellae	2	Moderate	2	?	Sub-adult
413	47	Femur	2	Moderate	2	?	Infant
413	47	Ulna shaft	1	Moderate	2	?	Infant
413	47	Mandible	1	Good-Moderate	2	?	Infant
413	47	Cranium	38	Good-Moderate	2	?	Infant
413	47	Metacarpal	1	Poor	1	?	Juvenile-Adult
426	50	Left and right talii	2	Good	1	?	Adult
426	50	Right navicular	1	Moderate	1	?	Adult
426	50	Metatarsals	5	Good-Moderate	1	?	Adult
426	50	Proximal phalanges	3	Moderate	1	?	Adult
426	50	Intermediate cunieform	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	Adult

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
426	50	Fibula shaft	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
426	50	First metacarpal	1	Good	1	?	Adult
426	50	Clavicle	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Adult
426	50	Ischium	5	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Adult
426	50	Ribs	7	Poor	1	?	?
730	51	Pubic symphysis	1	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
444	54	First metatarsal	2	Poor	1	?	Adult
456	56	Sternum	8	Good-Moderate	1	?	Adult
483	62	Maxillary pre-molar	1	Good	1	?	?
500	66	Cranium	2	Poor	1	?	?
550	77	Ulna	3	Poor	1	?	?
550	77	Radius	3	Poor	1	?	?
550	77	Humerus	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
550	77	Talus	1	Moderate	1	?	?
559	79	Radius	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Skull (cranium & mandible)	6	Moderate	1	?	Adult
559	79	Femoral heads	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Clavicles	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Scapula	2	Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Ribs	20	Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Vertebrae	21	Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Sacrum	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Scaphoid	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
559	79	Metacarpals	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
559	79	Distal hand phalanx	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
569	82	Rib	4	Poor	1	?	?
593	87	Sacrum	1	Poor	1	?	?
593	87	Teeth (canine and pre-molar)	2	Good	1	?	?
605	89	Ulna	1	Good	1	?	Neonate
605	89	Radius	1	Good	1	?	Neonate
615	92	Ribs	5	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
615	92	Cranium	1	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
615	92	Pelvis	3	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
615	92	Unidentifiable fragments	1	Poor	1	?	?
620	93	Ribs	16	Poor	1	?	?
620	93	First metacarpal	1	Good	1	?	?
620	93	Foot phalanx	1	Good	1	?	?
620	93	Hand phalanx	1	Good	1	?	?
620	93	Cranium	3	Poor	1	?	?
624	94	Vertebrae	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Adult?
624	94	Talus	1	Good	2	?	Adult?
624	94	Teeth (molar and incisor)	1	Good	2	?	?
624	94	Patella	1	Good	2	?	Adult?
624	94	Metatarsal	1	Poor	2	?	?
624	94	Humerus	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
624	94	Hand phalanges	2	Good-Moderate	2	?	?
624	94	Trapezium	1	Good	2	?	?
624	94	Ribs	6	Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
624	94	Rib	1	Poor	2	?	Adult?
624	94	Unidentifiable fragments	6	Poor	2	?	?
624	94	Rib	1	Poor	1	?	?
624	94	Teeth (canine and incisor)	1	Good	1	?	?
624	94	Cranium	1	Poor	1	?	?
631	96	Metatarsals	2	Poor	1	?	?
631	96	Ribs	3	Poor	1	?	?
631	96	Unidentifiable fragments	11	Poor	1	?	?
646	99	Ribs	14	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
651	101	Femur	1	Poor	1	?	?
651	101	Rib	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
651	101	Vertebra	1	Poor	1	?	?
651	101	Unidentifiable fragments	5	Poor	1	?	?
657	102	Cranium	3	Good	2	Female?	Adult
657	102	Cranium (frontal)	1	Good	2	?	?
658	102	Cranium	5	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
658	102	Scapula	1	Poor	1	?	?
663	103	Phalanges	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
663	103	Ribs	5	Poor	1	?	?
663	103	Unidentifiable fragments	12	Poor	1	?	?
671	104	Cranium	3	Poor	1	?	?
671	104	Mandible	1	Poor	1	?	?
688	109	Unidentifiable fragments	1	Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Left and right ulnae	6	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Fibula	2	Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Clavicle	1	Moderate	1	?	?
691	110	Metatarsal	1	Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Hand phalanx	1	Moderate	1	?	?
691	110	Vertebrae	3	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Ribs	7	Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Cranium	3	Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Unidentifiable fragments	9	Poor	1	?	?
691	110	Sacrum	1	Good	1	?	Adult
732	116	Tibia	1	Poor	1	?	?
732	116	Scapula	1	Poor	1	?	?
732	116	Vertebra	1	Poor	1	?	?
732	116	Unidentifiable fragments	6	Poor	1	?	?
748	121	Rib head	1	Moderate	1	?	?
756	123	Vertebrae	15	Moderate	1	?	?
756	123	Femora	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
756	123	Ulnae	9	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
756	123	Radii	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Pelvis	8	Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Cranium	5	Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Mandible	1	Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Patella	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
759	123	Manubrium	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
759	123	Scapula	3	Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Tarsals (calcaneus, talus, navicular, cuboid)	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Ribs	15	Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Metatarsals	12	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
759	123	Foot phalanges	10	Moderate	1	?	?
759	123	Hand phalanx	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
759	123	Teeth (molars, incisors, canine)	10	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
759	123	Unidentifiable fragments	98	Poor	1	?	?
756	123	Vertebra	1	Poor	1	?	?
770	126	Ribs	1	Poor	1	?	?
770	126	Metacarpals	2	Moderate	1	?	?
776	128	Metatarsals	2	Moderate	1	?	?
779	129	Cranium	5	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
779	129	Ribs	3	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
779	129	Long bone shaft	6	Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
779	129	Femur	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
779	129	Unidentifiable fragments	16	Poor	1	?	?
779	129	Molar	1	Good	1	?	Sub-adult
784	130	Pelvis	3	Poor	1	?	?
784	130	Scapula	1	Poor	1	?	?
784	130	Metacarpal	1	Poor	1	?	?
784	130	Hand phalanx	1	Good	1	?	?
797	133	Radius	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
797	133	Rib	1	Poor	1	?	?
797	133	Unidentifiable fragments	1	Poor	1	?	?
797	133	Left Ulna	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
797	133	Vertebrae	4	Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Cranium	84	Poor	1	?	?
825	138	Unidentifiable fragments	3	Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Unidentifiable fragments	3	Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Ribs	2	Poor	1	?	?

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
822	138	Metatarsal	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Sacrum	1	Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Scapula	1	Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Unidentifiable fragments	7	Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Calcaneus	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
822	138	Talus	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
827	139	Unidentifiable fragments	1	Poor	1	?	?
842	142	Radius-proximal end	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
861	147	Vertebrae	1	Poor	1	?	?
870	149	Scapula	3	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Humerus	2	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Unidentifiable fragments	9	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Ulna head	1	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Sacrum	1	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Pelvis	1	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Cranium	9	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Femur	3	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Tibia	1	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Skull (cranium & mandible)	6	Poor	2	Female?	Adult
870	149	Tibia	4	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Ribs	8	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Radial head	2	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Metacarpals	3	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Unidentifiable fragments	14	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Humerus	4	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Radius	3	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Ulna	3	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Right tibia	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Femur	2	Poor	2	?	?
870	149	Fibula	2	Poor	2	?	?
893	155	Metatarsals	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
893	155	Vertebrae	5	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
893	155	Tarsal	1	Poor	1	?	?
893	155	Calcaneus	1	Moderate	1	?	?
893	155	Ribs	5	Poor	1	?	?
893	155	Unidentifiable fragments	3	Poor	1	?	?
893	155	Incisor	1	Good	1	?	?
912	158	Possible right femur	1	Moderate	1	?	?
912	158	Long bone shaft	15	Poor	1	?	?
912	158	Phalanx	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
912	158	Rib	1	Poor	1	?	?
912	158	Unidentifiable fragments	15	Poor	1	?	?
912	158	Cranium	11	Poor	1	?	?
925	162	Ribs	2	Poor	1	?	?
925	162	Canine	1	Good	1	?	?
935	164	Metatarsal?	1	Poor	1	?	?
947	166	Ribs	5	Moderate	1	?	Sub-adult
947	166	Vertebrae	10	Moderate	1	?	Sub-adult
947	166	Cranium	9	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Sub-adult
953	167	Atlas vertebra	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
953	167	Cartilage	1	Poor	1	?	?
965	170	Ribs	6	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
981	177	Metacarpals	2	Poor	2	?	?
746	180	Tibiae	5	Poor	1	?	?
746	180	Femora	3	Poor	1	?	?
746	180	Fibulae	4	Poor	1	?	?
714	184	Hand phalanx	1	Good	1	?	?
714	184	Pelvis	1	Good	1	Female?	Young Adult
714	184	Cranium	1	Good	1	Female	Young-Mid Adult
667	185	Cranium	1	Good-Moderate	4	Female?	Adult
667	185	Calcaneus	2	Moderate	4	?	?
667	185	Sacrum	1	Moderate	4	?	Juvenile
667	185	Vertebrae	15	Moderate-Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Scapulae	14	Moderate-Poor	4	?	?

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
667	185	Clavicle	2	Moderate	4	?	?
667	185	Sacrum	1	Moderate	4	?	?
667	185	Ribs	67	Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Cranium	4	Poor	4	?	Young Adult
667	185	Mandible	1	Moderate-Poor	4	Male	Adult
667	185	Mandible	3	Poor	4	?	Adult?
667	185	Radius	6	Moderate-Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Ulna	5	Moderate-Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Humerus	7	Moderate-Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Pelvis	26	Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Femur	11	Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Humerus	2	Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Tibia	5	Moderate-Poor	4	?	?
667	185	Fibula	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
738	187	Left clavicle	1	Good	1	?	?
738	187	Cranium	1	Good	1	Female?	Mid-Old Adult
830	188	Right femur	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Left femur	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Right tibia	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Left tibia	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Talus	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Calcaneus	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Left fibula	1	Moderate	1	?	?
830	188	Right fibula	1	Moderate	1	?	?
901	189	Vertebrae	9	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Pelvis	3	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Cranium	3	Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Unidentifiable fragments	2	Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Scapula	7	Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Clavicle	2	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Ribs	41	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Long bone shaft	2	Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Humerus	3	Good-Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Ulna	1	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Radius	1	Good-Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Right femur	2	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Left femur	1	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Fibula	1	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Tibia	1	Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Tibia	1	Poor	2	?	?
901	189	Cranium	1	Good-Moderate	2	?	?
901	189	Molars	2	Good	1	?	?
901	189	Pre-molars	3	Good	1	?	?
901	189	Canine	1	Good	1	?	?
945	190	Clavicles	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
945	190	Right ulna (distal end traces of OA)	1	Good	1	?	Adult
945	190	Right radius (distal end traces of OA)	1	Good	1	?	Adult
945	190	Mandible (calculus, caries, A-M tooth loss)	2	Good	1	?	Adult?
945	190	Pelvis (alterations to acetabulum and ischial tuberosity)	4	Good-Moderate	1	Male?	Adult
945	190	Cranium	7	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
945	190	Ribs	3	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
945	190	Vertebrae (Schmorl's nodes and osteophytosis at body margins and articular facets visible)	10	Moderate	1	?	Adult
1009	191	Ribs	9	Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Femur	1	Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Left tibia	1	Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Right tibia	1	Poor	1	?	?

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
1009	191	Left fibula	1	Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Right fibula	1	Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Vertebrae	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Phalanx	1	Good	1	?	?
1009	191	Cranium	5	Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Mandible	1	Moderate	1	Female?	?
1009	191	Right scapula	1	Moderate	1	?	?
1009	191	Clavicle	1	Moderate	1	?	?
1009	191	Cranium	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Right femur	1	Moderate	1	?	?
1009	191	Left femur	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Left tibia	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Right tibia	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1009	191	Fibula shaft	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
801	193	Skull (cranium & mandible)	7	Good-Moderate	1	?	Old Adult
801	193	Scapula	2	Moderate	1	?	?
801	193	Clavicle	2	Moderate	1	?	?
801	193	Pelvis	3	Moderate	1	?	?
801	193	Ribs	25	Poor	1	?	?
801	193	Humerus	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
801	193	Ulna	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
801	193	Femoral heads	3	Poor	1	?	?
801	193	Tibia	2	Moderate	1	?	?
801	193	Fibula shaft	1	Moderate	1	?	?
240	194	Femora	4	Poor	1	?	?
240	194	Tibiae	2	Poor	1	?	?
240	194	Fibula shaft	1	Poor	1	?	?
240	194	Pelvis	5	Poor	1	?	?
240	194	Rib	1	Poor	1	?	?
240	194	Vertebra	1	Poor	1	?	?
240	194	Unidentifiable fragments	7	Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Humerus	3	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Radius	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Scapula	1	Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Pelvis	5	Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Skull (cranium & mandible)	36	Moderate-Poor	1	Female?	Adult
1007	195	Vertebrae	11	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Ribs	21	Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Left femur	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1007	195	Right femur	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
460	196	Left and right femora	2	Good	1	?	Adult
460	196	Left and right tibiae	2	Good	1	?	Adult
460	196	Left humerus	1	Good	1	?	Adult
460	196	Left ulna	1	Good	1	?	Adult
460	196	Left radius	1	Good	1	?	Adult
460	196	Fibula shaft	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	Adult
460	196	Cranium (Male?)	24	Good-Moderate	1	Male?	Mid-Old Adult
460	196	Mandible	1	Good	1	?	Mid-Old Adult
951	197	Cranium	36	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Infant
951	197	Scapulae	4	Moderate	1	?	Infant
951	197	Ulnae	3	Moderate	1	?	Infant
951	197	Ribs	14	Moderate	1	?	Infant
951	197	Pelvis	1	Poor	1	?	Infant
951	197	Vertebrae	13	Moderate	1	?	Infant
726	198	Femora	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Tibiae	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Humerus	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Vertebrae	3	Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Ribs	2	Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Mandible	1	Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Unidentifiable fragments	5	Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Long bone shaft	7	Poor	1	?	?
726	198	Cranium	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Mid-Old Adult
939	199	Left Femur	1	Good-Moderate	2	?	Adult?

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
939	199	Sternum	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
939	199	Skull (cranium & mandible)	2	Good	2	Male	Mid-Old Adult
939	199	Clavicles	2	Good	2	?	Adult
939	199	Clavicles	2	Good	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Metcarpals	3	Good	2	?	Adult
939	199	Scapula	2	Moderate	2	?	Adult?
939	199	Vertebrae	20	Good	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Vertebrae	27	Good	2	?	Adult
939	199	Left humerus	3	Moderate	2	?	Adult
939	199	Left ulna	1	Good	2	?	Adult
939	199	Left radius	1	Good	2	?	Adult
939	199	Right ulna	1	Good	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Humerus	1	Moderate	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Long bone shaft	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Femur	2	Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Sacrum	6	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Adult?
939	199	Pelvis	4	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Adult
939	199	Unidentifiable fragments	3	Poor	2	?	?
939	199	Ribs	28	Good-Moderate	2	?	Sub-adult
939	199	Ribs	54	Good-Moderate	2	?	Adult
939	199	Skull (cranium & mandible)	24	Good-Moderate	2	?	Infant-Juvenile
366	200	Right femur	1	Good	1	?	Adult
366	200	Right Humerus	1	Good	1	?	Adult
366	200	Right Radius	1	Good	1	?	Adult
366	200	Right Ulna	1	Good	1	?	Adult
366	200	Vertebrae (Schmorl's nodes visible)	12	Moderate	1	?	?
366	200	Cranium	14	Good-Moderate	1	Male?	Adult
366	200	Mandible (with caries)	1	Good	1	Male?	Adult
903	201	Clavicles	2	Good	1	?	Infant
903	201	Scapula	1	Good	1	?	Infant
903	201	Ribs	6	Moderate	1	?	Infant
903	201	Long bone shaft	7	Moderate	1	?	Infant
903	201	Vertebra	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	Infant
903	201	Cranium	1	Poor	1	?	Infant
261	202	Femora	2	Poor	1	?	?
261	202	Tibiae	2	Poor	1	?	?
261	202	Humerii	2	Poor	1	?	?
261	202	Ulnae	2	Poor	1	?	?
261	202	Radii	2	Poor	1`	?	?
261	202	Pelvis	7	Poor	1	?	?
261	202	Unidentifiable fragments	43	Poor	1	?	?
261	202	Ribs	2	Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Femora	4	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Tibiae	5	Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Ulna	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Humerus	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Fibulae	3	Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Patella	1	Good	1	?	?
756	203	Unidentifiable fragments	20	Poor	1	?	?
756	203	Skull (cranium & mandible)	8	Good	1	?	Adolescent?
756	203	Metacarpal	1	Good	1	?	?
756	203	Pelvis	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1168	234	Humeral head	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1184	236	Pre-molar	1	Good	1	?	Adult
1242	246	Unidentifiable fragments	1	Poor	1	?	?
960	266	Tibia	1	Moderate	1	?	?
960	266	Right humerus	1	Moderate	1	?	?
960	266	Left humerus	1	Moderate	1	?	?
960	266	Femur	3	Moderate	1	?	?
960	266	Radius	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
960	266	Ulna	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
960	266	Radius	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
960	266	Unidentifiable fragments	1	Poor	1	?	?

COL 10: DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS CATALOGUE

Context no.	Burial no.	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age
960	266	Cranium	21	Moderate	1	Female?	Adult?
960	266	Ribs	2	Poor	1	?	?
960	266	Scapula	3	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
960	266	Calcaneus	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
960	266	First metatarsal	1	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
960	266	Pelvis	3	Poor	1	?	?
1349	268	Right femur	1	Moderate	1	?	?
1349	268	Pelvis	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1349	268	Vertebrae	2	Poor	1	?	?
1349	268	Rib	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1349	268	Right humerus	2	Moderate	1	?	?
1349	268	Right radius	2	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1349	268	Clavicle	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
1349	268	Cranium	23	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
964	N/A	Cranium	5	Moderate	2	?	?
964	N/A	Vertbrae	3	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Pelvis	4	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Tibia	2	Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Patella	1	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Long bone shaft	1	Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Clavicle	5	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Metacarpals	2	Moderate	2	?	?
964	N/A	Hand phalanges	3	Moderate	2	?	?
964	N/A	Ribs	4	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Long bone shaft	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
964	N/A	Cranium	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
964	N/A	Mandible	2	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Calcaneus	1	Poor	2	?	?
964	N/A	Talus	1	Moderate	2	?	?
964	N/A	Metatarsals	4	Moderate	2	?	?
744	N/A	Metacarpal	1	Poor	2	?	?
744	N/A	Sacrum	1	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
744	N/A	Cranium	2	Poor	2	?	Sub-adult
744	N/A	Calcaneus	1	Moderate	2	?	?
744	N/A	Talus	1	Moderate	2	?	?
744	N/A	Metatarsals	5	Moderate-Poor	2	?	?
744	N/A	Long bone shaft	4	Moderate	2	?	Sub-adult
744	N/A	Ribs	6	Poor	2	?	?
744	N/A	Ribs	2	Poor	1	?	?
744	N/A	Vertebrae	4	Poor	1	?	?
744	N/A	Mandible	1	Poor	1	?	?
744	N/A	Distal head of tibia	1	Poor	1	?	?
744	N/A	Maxilla	1	Poor	1	?	?
744	N/A	Unidentifiable fragments	7	Poor	1	?	?
1341	N/A	Cranium	43	Poor	1	?	?
1299	N/A	Metacarpals	3	Good-Moderate	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Sternum	2	Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Incisor	1	Moderate	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Unidentifiable fragments	2	Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Ribs	3	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Femur	1	Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Scapula	2	Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Metacarpal	1	Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Vertebra	1	Moderate-Poor	1	?	?
Unstrat.	N/A	Unidentifiable fragments	20	Poor	1	?	?

APPENDIX E

METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
1	222	5	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
2	222	5	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
3	232	6	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
4	236	8	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
5	236	8	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
6	227	7	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
7	227	7	12	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
8	222	5	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	No
9	222	5	4	Fe	Coffin grip	No
10	232	6	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
11	232	6	1	Cu alloy	Coffin fitting screw	No
12	236	8	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	No
13	236	8	4	Fe	Coffin plate/fitting	No
14	232	6	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin, part of	No
15	232	6	6	Fe	Coffin grip (head) on oval plate	No
16	236	8	3	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
17	232	6	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) on oval plate	Yes
18	248	10	2	Fe	Coffin grip	No
19	255	11	12	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with oval plate	No
20	255	11	8	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with oval plate	No
21	255	11	1	Fe	Coffin hinge/fitting	No
22	*VOID*					
23	275	15	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
24	274	15	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
25	259	12	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	No
26	259	12	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
27	269	14	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
28	269	14	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
29	269	14	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
30	283	17	5	Fe	Coffin plate (head)	No
31	283	17	3	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
32	269	14	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
33	285	18	1	Cu alloy	Button?	Yes
34	286	18	4	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
35	274	15	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	Yes
36	291	19	2	Fe	Coffin plate/fitting	No
37	291	19	1	Fe	Coffin grip? with decorative finial	Yes
38	277	16	3	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	No
39	277	16	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
40	*VOID*					
41	287	18	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
42	300	21	4	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
43	300	21	4	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
44	300	21	2	Fe	Coffin hinge, with expanded ends	No
45	300	21	1	Fe	Coffin hinge, with expanded ends	No
46	291	19	4	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	No
47	296	20	3	Fe	Coffin hinge, with expanded ends	Yes
48	296	20	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
49	296	20	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
50	313	24	4	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
51	313	24	7	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
52	319	25	1	Fe	Coffin grip (lid?)	Yes
53	319	25	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
54	319	25	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
55	306	22	4	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
56	305	22	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
57	305	22	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
58	313	24	4	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
59	313	24	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
60	313	24	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
61	313	24	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
62	313	24	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
63	287	18	4	Fe	Coffin plate	No
64	287	18	2	Fe	Coffin nails?	No
65	*VOID*					
66	323	26	1	Fe	Coffin (head) plate	No
67	323	26	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
68	306	22	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin, part of	No
69	306	22	3	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
70	319	25	3	Fe	Coffin grip (head)	Yes
71	319	25	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	Yes
72	296	20	1	Pb	Sheet with rounded finial	No
73	296	20	1	Pb	Sheet with rounded finial	No
74	296	20	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
75	332	28	5	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
76	332	28	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge?	No
77	326	27	4	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
78	326	27	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
79	326	27	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
80	326	27	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
81	358	35	4	Fe	Coffin bracket (foot)	No
82	358	35	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
83	358	35	7	Fe	Coffin hinge/fitting	Yes
84	354	34	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
85	363	32	4	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
86	363	32	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
87	363	32	1	Fe	Coffin hinge, with expanded ends	No
88	354	34	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
89	326	27	2	Fe	Coffin bracket?	Yes
90	342	30	4	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
91	342	30	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
92	*VOID*					
93	341	30	4	Fe	Coffin bracket (head, right)	Yes
94	341	30	3	Fe	Coffin bracket (head, left)	Yes
95	341	30	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
96	341	30	4	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
97	341	30	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	No
98	341	30	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (right), with expanded ends	Yes
99	341	30	1	Fe	Coffin grip/plate	No
100	377	38	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
101	368	36	5	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with plate	No
102	368	36	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with plate	No
103	368	36	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
104	385	40	3	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
105	389	41	8	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with plate	No
106	389	41	9	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with plate	No
107	389	41	1	Fe	Coffin grip?	No
108	402	44	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
109	402	44	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
110	402	44	1	Fe	Coffin plate	No
111	402	44	2	Fe	Coffin plate	No
112	398	43	2	Fe	Coffin fitting?	No
113	398	43	1	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
114	398	43	3	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
115	394	42	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
116	394	42	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
117	402	44	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with plate	Yes
118	402	44	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with plate	Yes
119	338	29	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin, part of	No
120	337	29	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
121	337	29	3	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
122	337	29	2	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	Yes
123	337	29	2	Fe	Coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends	No
124	402	44	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
125	402	44	1	Fe	Coffin plate	No
126	406	45	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
127	338	29	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin, part of	No
128	338	29	2	Cu alloy	Shroud pin, part of	No
129	338	29	4	Cu alloy	Shroud pin, part of	No
130	403	44	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
131	*VOID*					
132	420	48	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
133	420	48	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
134	420	48	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
135	428	50	4	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
136	428	50	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
137	428	50	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
138	406	45	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
139	406	45	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
140	406	45	2	Fe	Coffin grip plate	No
141	436	52	2	Fe	Coffin nails?	No
142	441	53	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	Yes
143	441	53	4	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
144	441	53	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
145	414	47	13	Fe	Coffin fittings	No
146	416	47	5	Fe	Coffin bracket (head, right) with large finial	Yes
147	416	47	3	Fe	Coffin bracket (head, left) with large finial	Yes
148	416	47	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
149	416	47	3	Fe	Coffin (head, left) grip	No
150	416	47	3	Fe	Coffin (head, right) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
151	416	47	3	Fe	Coffin (middle, left) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
152	416	47	2	Fe	Coffin (middle, right) grip with flat sheet hinges	Yes
153	416	47	4	Fe	Coffin (foot, left) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
154	416	47	3	Fe	Coffin (foot, right) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
155	416	47	2	Fe	Coffin bracket (foot)	Yes
156	432	51	3	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges and plate	No
157	*VOID*					
158	432	51	2	Fe	Coffin grip plate	No
159	432	51	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
160	424	49	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
161	424	49	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
162	416	47	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
163	416	47	3	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
164	450	55	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
165	450	55	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
166	428	50	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with plate	No
167	428	50	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with plate	Yes
168	450	55	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
169	469	58	4	Fe	Coffin (head) bracket	Yes
170	469	58	4	Fe	Coffin (head, left) bracket	No
171	463	57	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
172	469	58	2	Fe	Coffin grip plate	No
173	469	58	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends	No
174	469	58	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	No
175	469	58	6	Fe	Coffin (foot) bracket	No
176	446	54	5	Fe	Coffin (head, right) bracket	No
177	446	54	5	Fe	Coffin (head, left) bracket	No
178	446	54	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
179	446	54	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
180	485	62	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
181	490	63	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
182	490	63	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (head, left) with expanded ends	No
183	490	63	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (head, right) with expanded ends	No
184	490	63	2	Fe	Coffin hinge (foot, left) with expanded ends	No
185	490	63	1	Fe	Coffin fitting?	No
186	490	63	5	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
187	457	56	4	Fe	Coffin (head) bracket	Yes
188	457	56	2	Fe	Coffin (head) bracket	Yes
189	457	56	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	Yes
190	446	54	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
191	457	56	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
192	457	56	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
193	463	57	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
194	463	57	6	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
195	494	64	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
196	494	64	1	Fe	Coffin grip plate	No
197	494	64	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
198	494	64	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
199	494	64	13	Fe	Coffin nails	No
200	457	56	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
201	497	65	3	Cu alloy	Coffin pins/studs; part of biographical detail 'RL 1731'	No
202	469	58	3	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
203	469	58	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
204	504	67	3	Fe	Coffin fittings?	No
205	502	66	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
206	502	66	1	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
207	502	66	4	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
208	502	66	1	Fe	Coffin nail?	No
209	502	66	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with plate	Yes
210	502	66	4	Fe	Coffin (foot) plate	No
211	467	58	5	Fe	Coffin plate & fittings?	No
212	523	71	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
213	515	69	4	Fe	Coffin (head, right) bracket	No
214	515	69	4	Fe	Coffin (head, left) bracket with diamond shaped finial	Yes
215	515	69	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
216	519	70	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
217	519	70	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
218	519	70	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
219	519	70	1	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
220	513	69	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
221	467	58	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
222	497	65	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
223	497	65	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
224-228	*VOID*					
229	533	73	4	Fe	Coffin bracket with arrow shaped finial	Yes
230	533	73	4	Fe	Coffin bracket	Yes
231	533	73	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
232	533	73	3	Fe	Coffin bracket	Yes
233	533	73	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
234	533	73	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
235	533	73	2	Fe	Coffin fitting?	No
236	533	73	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
237	497	65	2	Cu alloy	Coffin pins/studs; part of biographical detail 'RL 1731'	No
238	542	75	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
239	542	75	3	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
240	533	73	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
241	535	73	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
242	533	73	1	Fe	Coffin nails	No
243	538	74	3	Fe	Coffin nail	No
244	497	65	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
245	497	65	11	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
246	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin (head) bracket with diamond shaped finial	Yes
247	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
248	546	76	2	Fe	Coffin bracket	Yes
249	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
250	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
251	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
252	550	77	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
253	577	79	7	Fe	Coffin grip	No
254	562	80	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with plate	No
255	562	80	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with plate	Yes
256	562	80	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
257	562	80	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
258	559	79	5	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
259	566	81	5	Fe	Coffin nails	No
260	566	81	1	Fe	Coffin nails	No
261	566	81	3	Fe	Coffin (head) plate	No
262	571	82	6	Fe	Coffin fittings?	No
263	571	82	4	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
264	571	82	2	Fe	Coffin (head) plate	No
265	571	82	4	Fe	Coffin grip	No
266	575	83	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
267	575	83	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
268	575	83	3	Fe	Coffin bracket?	Yes
269	*VOID*					
270	575	83	3	Fe	Coffin bracket?	Yes
271	553	77	3	Fe	Coffin hinge? with expanded ends	No
272	553	77	2	Fe	Coffin hinge? with expanded ends	No
273	553	77	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) bracket	No
274	577	79	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
275	556	78	1	Fe	Coffin hinge? with expanded ends	Yes
276	556	78	1	Fe	Coffin hinge? with expanded ends	Yes
277	556	78	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with plate	Yes
278	586	85	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	Yes
279	577	79	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
280	553	77	1	Fe	Coffin (head) bracket	No
281	553	77	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
282	553	77	3	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
283	595	87	3	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
284	595	87	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
285	626	94	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
286	590	86	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	Yes
287	590	86	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with plate	Yes
288	581	84	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
289	581	84	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
290	581	84	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
291	624	94	4	Fe	Coffin fittings	No
292	581	84	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
293	581	84	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
294	581	84	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
295	*VOID*					
296	618	92	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	Yes
297	618	92	1	Fe	Coffin hinge	Yes
298	622	93	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
299	622	93	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
300	599	88	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
301	626	94	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
302	626	94	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with plate	Yes
303	612	91	1	Fe	Coffin nails	No
304	612	91	5	Fe	Coffin nails	No
305	637	97	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
306	637	97	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
307	637	97	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
308	633	96	5	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
309	633	96	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
310	633	96	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
311	633	96	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
312	633	96	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
313	633	96	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
314	641	98	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
315	641	98	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
316	641	98	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
317	641	98	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with plate	Yes
318	652	101	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
319	659	102	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
320	659	102	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
321	659	102	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
322	659	102	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
323	670	104	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
324	670	104	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	Yes
325	664	103	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
326	664	103	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
327	682	107	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
328	682	107	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
329	670	104	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
330	670	104	1	Fe	Coffin plate?	No
331	675	105	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
332	675	105	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
333	645	99	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
334	645	99	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
335	645	99	2	Fe	Coffin grip	No
336	709	114	1	Cu	Coin/jetton	Yes
337	711	114	2	Fe	Coffin bracket	Yes
338	711	114	3	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
339	720	116	3	Cu alloy	Cufflink?; disc with incomplete loop fastening	Yes
340	720	116	2	Cu alloy	Fitting/fastener; ‘fish-shaped’ bone inlay; cast strap with splayed end	Yes
341	720	116	4	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
342	720	116	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
343	720	116	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
344	720	116	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
345	720	116	1	Fe	Coffin grip	Yes
346	718	115	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
347	718	115	4	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
348	720	116	8	Fe	Coffin (side) grips; in fragments	Yes
349	436	52	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
350	436	52	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
351	706	113	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge?	No
352	706	113	4	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
353	706	113	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge?	No
354	706	113	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
355	436	52	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
356	436	52	4	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
357	711	114	4	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
358	711	114	13	Fe	Coffin nails	No
359	711	114	1	Fe	Coffin fitting	No
360	736	119	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
361	736	119	2	Fe	Coffin nails	No
362	711	114	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
363	750	121	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
364	750	121	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
365	750	121	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
366	754	122	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with plate	Yes
367	761	124	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
368	782	129	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
369	782	129	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
370	782	129	5	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
371	761	124	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
372	776	128	2	Fe	Coffin nails	No
373	794	132	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
374	794	132	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
375	794	132	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with plate	Yes
376	793	132	11	Fe	Coffin nails	No
377	786	130	1	Fe	Coffin fitting	No
378	786	130	1	Fe	Coffin plate	No
379	786	130	1	Fe	Coffin grip	Yes
380	527	72	1	Cu alloy	Coffin grip with ornate plate	No
381	799	133	9	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
382	799	133	3	Fe	Coffin grip	No
383	799	133	2	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
384	806	134	2	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
385	806	134	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
386	806	134	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
387	794	132	3	Fe	Coffin (head, left) bracket with diamond shaped finial	Yes
388	794	132	5	Fe	Coffin (head, right) bracket	No
389	765	125	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge? with expanded ends	No
390	765	125	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge? with expanded ends	No
391	815	136	2	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
392	815	136	3	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	No
393	815	136	6	Fe	Coffin nails	No
394	824	138	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	Yes
395	824	138	1	Fe	Coffin fitting?	No
396-397	*VOID*					
398	820	137	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
399	820	137	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
400	835	140	5	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
401	835	140	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
402	835	140	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
403	835	140	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
404	835	140	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
405	835	140	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
406	839	141	4	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
407	839	141	4	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with plate	Yes
408	765	125	2	Fe	Coffin (head, left) bracket with hinge plate and strap	No
409	765	125	2	Fe	Coffin (head, right) bracket with hinge plate	No
410	765	125	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with plate	Yes
411	765	125	3	Fe	Coffin grip (foot)	No
412	824	138	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with substantial plate	No
413	824	138	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
414	851	144	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
415	843	142	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
416	843	142	3	Fe	Coffin grip	Yes
417	851	144	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
418	847	143	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
419	878	151	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
420	878	151	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
421	859	146	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
422	874	150	3	Fe	Coffin nail	No
423	874	150	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
424	863	147	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
425	863	147	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
426	866	148	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
427	866	148	1	Fe	Coffin (right) hinge with expanded ends	No
428	882	152	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
429	882	152	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	Yes
430	882	152	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
431	882	152	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
432	889	154	3	Fe	Coffin fitting & grip with flat sheet hinges	No
433	891	154	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
434	891	154	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
435	891	154	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
436	891	154	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
437	894	155	1	Au	Cufflink (right arm); domed front with embossed floral design; flat back with initials ET and hallmark S•B over I•R; diameter 12mm	No
438	894	155	1	Au	Cufflink (left arm); domed front with embossed floral design; flat back with initials ET and hallmark S•B over I•R; diameter 12mm	No
439	895	155	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
440	895	155	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
441	899	156	5	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
442	899	156	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
443	899	156	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
444	903	201	1	Cu alloy	Coin - half farthing?	No
445	903	201	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
446	911	158	1	Fe	Coffin (left) hinge with expanded ends	No
447	912	158	1	Cu alloy	Button with chamfered edge; complete with loop fastening	Yes

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
448	920	160	2	Fe	Coffin fitting, with fragments of coffin wood	No
449	922	161	4	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
450	920	160	5	Fe	Coffin nails	No
451	933	163	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
452	933	163	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
453	928	162	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
454	939	199	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
455	943	165	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
456	943	165	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
457	943	165	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
458	943	165	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
459	943	165	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
460	943	165	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
461	943	165	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
462	943	165	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
463	943	165	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
464	943	165	2	Fe	Coffin nail	No
465	937	164	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
467	911	158	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
468	911	158	1	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	Yes
469	955	167	2	Fe	Coffin nails	No
470	957	168	2	Cu alloy	Shroud pin; possible wound-wire head	No
471	962	169	4	Fe	Coffin plate	No
472	962	169	1	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
473	962	169	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
474	962	169	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
475	744	N/A	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
476	744	N/A	3	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
477	744	N/A	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
478	967	170	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
479	967	170	2	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
480	967	170	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
481	967	170	7	Fe	Coffin nails	No
482	970	171	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
483	976	172	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
484	976	172	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
485	981	177	1	Cu	Dished button	No
486	986	174	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
487	723	117	3	Fe	Coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends	No
488	723	117	2	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	No
489	996	177	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
490	990	175	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
491-590	*VOID*					
591	993	176	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
592	993	176	5	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
593	702	112	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
594	723	117	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
595	1000	178	11	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
596	1000	178	6	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
597	997	168	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
598	997	168	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
599	1000	178	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	No
600	997	168	3	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
601	996	177	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
602	995	177	2	Glass	Cut-glass ?cufflink settings; both complete; diameter 11mm; both at right wrist of body	No
603	990	175	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	Yes
604	990	175	4	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
605	996	177	3	Fe	Coffin plate	No
606	996	177	2	Fe	Coffin hinges?	Yes
607	996	177	3	Fe	Coffin plate	No
608	986	174	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
609	996	177	2	Fe	Coffin plate	No
610	996	177	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
611	213	N/A	2	Cu alloy	Ear-ring?; two conjoining pieces	Yes
612	*VOID*					
613	1004	179	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	Yes
614	1004	179	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
615	1011	109	12	Fe	Coffin nails	No
616	1011	109	5	Fe	Coffin nails	No
617	1011	109	7	Fe	Coffin nails	No
618	1011	109	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
619	1011	109	1	Fe	Coffin grip	Yes
620	1014	181	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with diamond shaped plate	Yes

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
621	1014	181	2	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	No
622	1014	181	2	Fe	Coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends	No
623	1014	181	1	Fe	Coffin (head, left) bracket	Yes
624	1014	181	1	Fe	Coffin (head, right) bracket	Yes
625-651	*VOID*					
652	1016	128	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (left) with expanded ends	No
653	1016	128	1	Fe	Coffin hinge (right) with expanded ends	Yes
654	1016	128	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
655	1016	128	6	Fe	Coffin nails	No
656	1016	128	2	Fe	Coffin fitting	No
657	1016	128	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with plate	Yes
658	955	167	1	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with plate	Yes
659	1021	183	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
660	1025	186	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
661	1025	186	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
662	1025	186	2	Fe	Coffin nails	No
663	1025	186	2	Fe	Coffin nails	No
664	915	159	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
665	1034	205	7	Fe	Coffin nails	No
666	1039	206	2	Fe	Coffin grip	Yes
667	1048	208	19	Fe	Coffin nail(s)	
668	1048	208	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
669	1043	207	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
670	1052	209	17	Fe	Coffin nails	No
671	1056	210	5	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	Yes
672	*VOID*					
673	1066	212	17	Fe	Coffin nails	No
674	1065	212	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
675	1075	214	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate; retains three fixing pins	No
676	1080	215	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
677	1061	211	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
678	1084	216	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
679	1103	220	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
680	1099	219	2	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	No
681	1112	222	1	Fe	Coffin fitting	No
682	1103	220	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
683	1118	223	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
684	1118	223	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
685	1120	224	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
686	*VOID*					
687	1135	227	1	Cu alloy	Lace chape/tip	No
688	1106	221	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
689	1123	225	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
690	1123	225	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	Yes
691	1123	225	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
692	1123	225	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
693	1147	230	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
694	1164	233	2	Fe	Coffin nail/bolt?	No
695	1135	227	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
696	1135	227	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
697	1152	231	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
698	1148	230	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
699	1169	234	1	Pb alloy	Cufflink with glass/enamel? setting and chain link	No
700	1144	229	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
701	1170	234	5	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
702	1159	232	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
703	1159	232	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinges	No
704	1209	239	2	Fe	Coffin hinges with expanded ends; 2 no., both incomplete	No
705	1200	238	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
706	1223	242	1	Fe	Coffin hinge	No
707	1214	240	6	Cu	Coffin hinges - ornate; 2 no., both incomplete	Yes
708	1233	244	2	Fe	Coffin hinges - 2 no. - with expanded ends	No
709	1228	243	10	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
710	1186	236	5	Fe	Coffin plate	No
711	*VOID*					
712	1238	245	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinges - ornate; 2 no., both incomplete	No
713	1258	249	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
714	1258	249	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
715-716	*VOID*					
717	1238	245	8	Fe	Coffin nails	No
718	1262	250	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinges - ornate; 2 no., both incomplete	No
719	1262	250	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
720	1277	253	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinges - ornate; 2 no., both incomplete	No
721	1277	253	13	Fe	Coffin pins/studs - c. 50 no.- within coffin wood fragments	Yes

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
722	1272	252	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
723	1282	254	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
724	1287	255	6	Fe	Coffin grip	No
725	1287	255	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
726	1296	257	6	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
727	1311	260	2	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
728	1321	262	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
729	1331	264	4	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
730	1331	264	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
731	1338	265	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
732	1345	267	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
733	995	177	3	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
734	682	107	3	Fe	Coffin grip (head) with flat sheet hinges	No
735	682	107	2	Fe	Coffin grip (foot) with flat sheet hinges	No
736-738	*VOID*					
739	303	22	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
740	317	25	1	Fe	Unidentified object	No
741	339	30	1	Fe	Unidentified object	No
742-749	*VOID*					
750	488	63	1	Fe	Unidentified object	No
751	498	65	4	Fe	Coffin fitting?	No
752	498	65	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No
753	*VOID*					
754	540	75	3	Fe	Coffin nail(s)	No
755-756	*VOID*					
757	608	90	2	Fe	Coffin nail?	No
758	615	92	4	Fe	Coffin nail(s)	No
759-761	*VOID*					
762	650	100	8+	Fe	Coffin nail(s) fragments	No
763-767	*VOID*					
768	670	104	1	Fe	Coffin nail fragment	No
769-770	*VOID*					
771	688	109	5	Fe	Coffin nail(s) fragments	No
772-776	*VOID*					
777	770	126	3	Fe	Coffin nails	No
778-784	*VOID*					
785	949	166	3	Fe	Coffin fitting, fragment	No
786-787	*VOID*					
788	990	175	4	Fe	Coffin nail(s) fragments	No
789	1074	214	1	Fe	Coffin nails	No
790-791	*VOID*					
792	1221	242	1	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
793-796	*VOID*					
797	1099	219	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
798	1186	236	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
799	1186	236	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
800	1159	232	1	Fe	Coffin nail/bolt?	No
801	1262	250	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
802	1287	255	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
803	1321	262	1	Fe	Coffin grip	No
804	1159	232	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	No
805	911	158	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip plate	Yes
806	967	170	7	Fe	Coffin plate	No
807	1228	243	5	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
808	1228	243	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
809	546	76	3	Fe	Coffin plate?	Yes
810	986	174	1	Fe	Coffin plate?	Yes
811	1039	206	1	Fe	Coffin grip	Yes
812	1099	219	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
813	469	58	1	Fe	Coffin grip plate?	No
814	497	65	4	Fe	Coffin grip plate?	No
815	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
816	546	76	2	Fe	Coffin bracket	Yes
817	546	76	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
818	878	151	3	Fe	Coffin grip plate?	No
819	882	152		Fe	Coffin mount? with circular finial	Yes
820	*VOID*					
821	402	44	2	Fe	Coffin bracket?	Yes
822	441	53	5	Fe	Coffin bracket?	No
823	633	96	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
824	633	96	5	Fe	Coffin (head) brackets; 2 no.	No
825	633	96	2	Fe	Coffin (foot) bracket	No
826	664	103	2	Fe	Coffin plate?	Yes

COL 10: METAL AND OTHER REGISTERED SMALL FINDS INDEX

SF No.	Context No.	Burial No.	No.	Material ID	Description or Preliminary ID	Selected for X-ray
827	664	103	1	Fe	Coffin plate	No
828	711	114	1	Fe	Coffin plate	No
829	227	7	5	Fe	Coffin plate	No
830	283	17	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip with flat sheet hinges	No
831	283	17	4	Fe	Coffin grip plate	No
832	577	79	11	Fe	Coffin grip plate	No
833	624	94	4	Fe	Coffin nails	No
834	300	21	1	Fe	Coffin bracket?	No
835	358	35	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip	No
836	436	52	6	Fe	Coffin (head) grip plate	No
837	485	62	1	Fe	Coffin (foot) grip plate	Yes
838	490	63	3	Fe	Coffin grip plate?	Yes
839	422	49	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
840	577	79	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
841	597	88	2	Fe	Coffin grip	No
842	620	93	2	Fe	Coffin grip	No
843	650	100	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
844	663	103	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
845	667	185	1	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
846	678	106	1	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
847	685	108	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
848	714	184	2	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
849	718	115	2	Fe	Coffin grip	No
850	774	127	4	Fe	Coffin grip with plate	Yes
851	774	127	2	Fe	Coffin hinges with expanded ends; 2 no. items	No
852	843	142	1	Fe	Coffin fitting	No
853	893	155	3	Fe	Coffin (head) grip	No
854	893	155	2	Fe	Coffin bracket	No
855	935	164	4	Fe	Coffin grip with flat sheet hinges	No
856	1120	224	3	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
857	352	34	4	Fe	Coffin grip	No
858	396	43	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	Yes
859	650	100	1	Fe	Coffin hinge with expanded ends	No
860	656	102	15+	Fe	Coffin plate?	No
861	1294	257	2	Fe	Coffin hinge?	No
862	1208	239	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
863	394	42	2	Cu alloy	Finger ring; 2 no. conjoining pieces	Yes
864	428	50	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
865	444	54	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge	No
866	*VOID*					
867	965	170	1	Pb	Sheet waste?	No
868	1079	215	3	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
869	1111	222	1	Cu alloy	Shroud pin	No
870	1243	246	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
871	1243	246	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
872	1294	257	1	Cu alloy	Sheet waste?	Yes
873	1056	210	2	Cu alloy	Coffin hinges; 2 no. complete	Yes
874	*VOID*					
875	1287	255	1	Pb	Strip (window came?); 2 no. rolled-up lengths	No
876	1287	255	2	Pb	Strip (window came?); 1 no. rolled-up length	No
877	1338	265	1	Cu alloy	Coffin hinge - ornate	No
878	457	56	3	Fe	Coffin (foot) bracket	Yes
879	490	63	1	Fe	Coffin grip plate?	Yes
880	605	89	1	Fe	Coffin nail?	No
881	702	112	9	Fe	Coffin nail(s) fragments	No
882	1080	215	3	Fe	Coffin nail(s) fragments	No
883	1209	239	1	Fe	Coffin nail	No

APPENDIX F

METAL FINDS RECOMMENDED FOR X-RAY CATALOGUE

COL 10: METAL FINDS RECOMMENDED FOR X-RAY CATALOGUE

SF No.	*Burial No.*	*Context No.*	*No.*	*Material*	*Weight (g)*	*Provisional ID*
17	6	232	1	Fe	187	Coffin grip
24	15	274	1	Fe	419	Coffin grip
33	18	288	1	Cu alloy	4	Button
35	15	274	1	Fe	579	Coffin grip
37	19	291	1	Fe	45	Coffin grip
47	20	296	3	Fe	105	Coffin hinge
52	25	319	1	Fe	391	Coffin grip
70	25	319	3	Fe	134	Coffin grip
71	25	319	2	Fe	97	Coffin grip
74	20	296	1	Fe	344	Coffin grip
83	35	358	7	Fe	136	Coffin fitting(s)
89	27	326	2	Fe	100	Coffing grip plate
93	30	341	4	Fe	373	Coffin bracket
94	30	341	3	Fe	424	Coffin bracket
98	30	341	1	Fe	45	Coffin hinge
114	43	398	3	Fe	295	Coffin grip
117	44	402	2	Fe	201	Coffin grip
118	44	402	1	Fe	514	Coffin grip
122	29	337	2	Fe	67	Coffin hinge
138	45	406	1	Fe	334	Coffin grip
142	53	441	1	Fe	181	Coffin grip
146	47	416	5	Fe	580	Coffin bracket
147	47	416	3	Fe	738	Coffin bracket
152	47	416	2	Fe	652	Coffin grip
155	47	416	2	Fe	214	Coffin bracket
159	51	432	1	Fe	50	Coffin hinge
162	47	416	2	Fe	908	Coffin grip
167	50	428	1	Fe	674	Coffin grip
169	58	469	14	Fe	118	Coffin bracket
187	56	457	4	Fe	295	Coffin bracket
188	56	457	2	Fe	93	Coffin bracket
189	56	457	1	Fe	440	Coffin grip
191	56	457	1	Fe	33	Coffin hinge
192	56	457	1	Fe	26	Coffin hinge
209	66	502	2	Fe	237	Coffin grip & plate
212	71	523	1	Fe	31	Coffin hinge
214	69	516	4	Fe	276	Coffin bracket
222	65	497	1	Fe	64	Coffin hinge
229	73	533	4	Fe	373	Coffin bracket
230	73	533	4	Fe	230	Coffin bracket
232	73	533	3	Fe	366	Coffin bracket
233	73	533	1	Fe	67	Coffin hinge
234	73	533	1	Fe	64	Coffin hinge
246	76	546	1	Fe	316	Coffin bracket
248	76	546	2	Fe	322	Coffin bracket
249	76	546	1	Fe	70	Coffin hinge
255	80	562	1	Fe	333	Coffin grip & plate
268	83	575	3	Fe	214	Coffin bracket
270	83	575	3	Fe	216	Coffin bracket
275	78	556	1	Fe	39	Coffin hinge
276	78	556	1	Fe	41	Coffin hinge
277	78	556	1	Fe	340	Coffin grip
278	85	586	1	Fe	688	Coffin grip
279	79	577	2	Fe	250	Coffin grip
286	86	590	1	Fe	390	Coffin grip
287	86	590	1	Fe	339	Coffin grip & plate
296	92	618	1	Fe	148	Coffin hinge
297	92	618	1	Fe	167	Coffin hinge
302	94	626	2	Fe	336	Coffin grip & plate
307	97	637	1	Fe	488	Coffin grip & plate
317	98	641	1	Fe	462	Coffin grip & plate
324	104	670	1	Fe	20	Coffin hinge
326	103	664	1	Fe	473	Coffin grip

COL 10: METAL FINDS RECOMMENDED FOR X-RAY CATALOGUE

SF No.	*Burial No.*	*Context No.*	*No.*	*Material*	*Weight (g)*	*Provisional ID*
331	105	675	2	Fe	32	Coffin hinge
332	105	675	1	Fe	29	Coffin hinge
336	114	709	1	Cu alloy	2	Coin
337	114	711	2	Fe	184	Coffin bracket
339	116	720	3	Cu alloy	3	Cufflink & fastening
340	116	720	2	Cu alloy & bone	7	Clothing fastening
345	116	720	1	Fe	306	Coffin grip
348	116	720	8	Fe	780	Coffin grips
364	121	750	1	Fe	1064	Coffin grip
366	122	754	2	Fe	257	Coffin grip
375	132	794	2	Fe	354	Coffin grip & plate
379	130	786	1	Fe	234	Coffin grip
383	133	799	2	Fe	365	Coffin grip & plate
387	132	794	3	Fe	111	Coffin bracket
391	136	815	2	Fe	224	Coffin grip & plate
394	138	824	1	Cu alloy	21	Coffin hinge
407	141	839	4	Fe	426	Coffin grip & plate
410	125	765	2	Fe	244	Coffin grip & plate
413	138	824	1	Fe	1496	Coffin grip & plate
416	142	843	3	Fe	374	Coffin grip
418	143	847	1	Fe	229	Coffin grip & plate
419	151	878	2	Fe	1918	Coffin grip
420	151	878	1	Fe	1560	Coffin grip
429	152	882	1	Fe	79	Coffin grip
430	152	882	1	Fe	87	Coffin grip
434	154	891	1	Fe	306	Coffin grip
443	156	899	1	Fe	125	Coffin grip
447	158	912	1	Cu	1	Button
452	163	933	2	Fe	512	Coffin grip
468	158	911	1	Fe	818	Coffin grip
593	112	702	1	Fe	371	Coffin grip & plate
600	168	997	3	Fe	654	Coffin grip
603	175	990	1	Fe	318	Coffin hinge
606	177	996	2	Fe	6	Coffin hinges
611	N/A	213	2	Cu alloy	2	Ear-ring
613	179	1004	3	Fe	69	Coffin grip
614	179	1004	2	Fe	96	Coffin grip
619	109	1011	1	Fe	75	Coffin grip
620	181	1014	3	Fe	307	Coffin grip
623	181	1014	1	Fe	118	Coffin bracket
624	181	1014	1	Fe	96	Coffin bracket
653	128	1016	1	Fe	126	Coffin hinge
657	128	1016	1	Fe	487	Coffin grip & plate
658	167	955	1	Fe	267	Coffin grip & plate
666	206	1039	2	Fe	269	Coffin grip
671	210	1056	5	Fe	158	Coffin grip
689	225	1123	1	Fe	278	Coffin grip & plate
690	225	1123	1	Fe	124	Coffin hinge
691	225	1123	1	Fe	259	Coffin hinge
702	232	1159	1	Fe	758	Coffin grip & plate
707	240	1214	6	Cu alloy	33	Coffin hinges
721	253	1277	13	Fe & wood	94	Coffin pins/studs (with coffin wood)
727	260	1311	2	Fe	114	Coffin hinge
805	158	911	3	Fe	329	Coffin grip plate
809	76	546	3	Fe	371	Coffin grip plate
810	174	986	1	Fe	142	Coffin plate
811	206	1039	1	Fe	113	Coffin grip
812	219	1099	1	Fe	1980	Coffin grip & plate
816	76	546	2	Fe	305	Coffin bracket
819	152	882	1	Fe	13	Coffin strap/mount
821	44	402	2	Fe	51	Coffin bracket
826	103	664	2	Fe	124	Coffin grip plate
837	62	485	1	Fe	51	Coffin grip plate

COL 10: METAL FINDS RECOMMENDED FOR X-RAY CATALOGUE

SF No.	*Burial No.*	*Context No.*	*No.*	*Material*	*Weight (g)*	*Provisional ID*
838	63	490	3	Fe	196	Coffin grip plate
846	106	678	1	Fe	393	Coffin grip & plate
850	127	774	4	Fe	379	Coffin grip & plate
858	43	396	1	Fe	38	Coffin hinge
863	42	394	2	Cu alloy	4	Ring
872	257	1294	1	Cu alloy	3	Sheet/waste
873	210	1056	2	Cu alloy	74	Coffin hinges
878	56	457	3	Fe	189	Coffin bracket
879	63	490	1	Fe	172	Coffin grip plate

APPENDIX G

CERAMIC CATALOGUE

Summary of all pottery fabrics present		
Fabric no.	**Type**	**Abbreviations used/notes**
10	Medieval	Med, rg (reduced greenware), bw (buff white ware), Scarb (Scarborough type ware), oxir (oxidized iron rich), egw (early glazed ware)
17	German stoneware	West (Westewald) rhst (Rhenish stoneware)
25	Early blackware – 16th/17th c.	eblk
27	17th/early 18th c. red earthenware	..sl (with slip trailing)
28	Tin glazed earthenware	tge
29	Staffordshire type wares	Staffs
30	Miscellaneous early post medieval	Various - pm (post medieval), imp (import)
31	18th c. English stoneware	wsgst (white salt glazed)
32	Later red earthenwares - 18th/19th c.	lgre (later glazed red earthenware), ..sl (with slip coat), blgre (black ..), ungre (unglazed), gre = possibly earlier type
33	Refined whitewares - late 18th/19th c.	cream (creamware, cream-coloured ware), pearl (pearlware) refww, ..tp (transfer printed), dec (with decoration), fact sl (factory-made slipwares)
34	Other refined wares of 18th/19th c.	ref red – included with later redwares in chart
35	Utilitarian stoneware - 19th c.	util st
36	Porcelain	porc
50	Unidentified	

Other abbreviations used are:

ext	*external, exterior*
frag/frags	*fragment/fragments*
glx2	*glazed inside and out*
ves	*vessel*

Context No.	Fabric type abbreviation	Fabric group no.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
Unstrat.	cream	33	1	5	Plain base of jar
202	West	17	1	8	With flower medallion
218	red	27	1	5	
218	tge	28	1	3	Rim, blue lines
225	med	10	1	4	Light grey with green cu flecked glaze
230	lgre	32	1	12	
233	Staffs	29	1	15	Staffs type but red fabric, dark and light brown and yellow dec. Piecrust rim
265	red	27	1	5	
272	bw	10	1	13	
272	redsl	27	1	4	Reversed slip
272	imp redsl?	30	1	7	With slip and cu green gl
272	redew	50	1	6	?pot
278	red	27	1	15	Jar rim
278	tge	28	1	8	Plate rim, blue on light blue gl
294	red	27	1	15	
294	ox pm	30	1	11	Light red/buff fabric
303	med	10	1	4	Buff pink
315	tge	28	1	8	With dark purple painting
317	bw	10	1	2	
317	Staffs	29	1	1	
317	saltgst	30	1	5	Buff fabric – not identified
317	cream	33	2	17	
317	cream?	33	1	0	Very small frag with green gl ext with fine dots
327	white st	50	1	11	Splayed and recessed base
328	wsgst	31	1	21	Rim with 'seed' pattern
335	red	27	1	14	Clubbed jar with groove
339	bw	10	1	3	
339	eblk	25	1	25	Base of small hv
339	pm white	30	2	13	Lid recessed jar rim with brownish yellow gl with brown mottling
344	med	10	1	11	Light grey, light green gl with darker green zone and scale. Same ves in context [1157]?
352	lgresl	32	1	23	Mottled
360	red imp?	30	1	22	Rim, clubbed form some sooting, traces of slip
369	red	27	2	22	
369	red	27	1	2	Chip
375	egw	10	1	5	
387	oxir	10	1	20	Clubbed jar rim 13th/e. 14th
387	tge	28	1	3	Rim of plate, blue paint on light blue gl
396	pgrey	10	1	28	Pink grey jar rim - rect.
403	bp	10	1	2	
403	lgre	32	1	17	Clubbed base glx2 and thin walled
403	lgresl	32	2	10	Rim, brown mottled
407	bp	10	1	9	Rim, slightly inturned and bevelled. Jug
422	egw	10	1	3	
422	tge	28	1	7	Pinkish fabric. Green, blue and yellow painting
422	red imp?	30	1	56	Rod handle ?LC
426	tge	28	1	3	No glaze left
426	wsgst	31	2	6	Hollow ves
426	lgresl	32	8	182	Two everted bowl rims, brown mottled
426	cream	33	1	2	With brown slip band
426	cream?	33	1	7	Base with ribbing and green gl
430	bw	10	1	3	
430	refww	33	1	2	With some blue
434	red	27	3	14	Various
434	red	27	1	2	Chip

Context No.	Fabric type abbreviation	Fabric group no.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
439	red	27	1	11	
444	buff	10	2	9	
444	red	27	2	9	
444	redsl	27	1	29	
444	tge	28	3	6	Rim, blue painting and light blue ext gl. Same ves in contexts [448] and [550]
444	cream	33	1	2	
448	tge	28	3	11	Same ves in contexts [444] and [550]
448	tge	28	1	1	With purple mottled ext
451	ox?	50	1	4	Date?
455	red	27	1	11	
455	tge	28	1	2	One side gl gone
464	red	27	2	32	Bowl/jar rim everted with rounded outer edge. Clubbed base ?same ves.
483	bw	10	1	2	
483	redsl	27	1	8	Trailed dec
492	gre	32	1	3	
500	Scarb	10	1	9	
507	lgresl	32	1	1	
507	cream	33	2	4	Small rim
517	red	27	1	5	
531	redsl	27	1	47	Reversed slip
534	redsl	27	2	5	Trailed dec, rim - not same ves
540	Staffs	29	1	4	Piecrust rim
540	pm imp?	30	1	23	Pale buff brown fabric, rolled rim, some cu green gl
550	med	10	1	4	
550	red	27	1	4	Unglazed
550	tge	28	2	5	Same ves in contexts [444[and [448]
550	tge	28	2	2	One with purple mottling
550	blgre	32	1	1	Too small to identify
559	redsl?	27	1	3	Red with very thick white slip circle - possibly Cistercian type
569	med	10	2	5	Buff flakes
569	red?	32	1	3	With burnt gl on ext?
579	red	27	1	2	Flake ?pot
579	red	27	1	1	Thin brown gl redware
593	egw	10	1	7	
597	red	27	1	3	
597	tge	28	1	2	
615	med	10	1	4	Pink/grey
615	Frechen?	17	1	23	Frechen stoneware? Handle, brown speckled gl
615	lgresl	32	1	16	With mottling
615	cream	33	1	2	
631	weser	19	1	6	Rim
631	red	27	1	36	
639	grey st	50	1	1	
652	tge	28	1	1	
688	eblk	25	1	1	
703	gresl	32	2	12	Slip trailed lines
709	red	27	3	10	Various
709	refww	33	1	3	Base of jar
718	med	10	1	6	Green gl with scale - not same as light grey elsewhere
718	rhst	17	2	8	
718	red	27	1	0	Tiny
718	tge	28	2	6	Plain white gl one side only
718	blgre	32	1	1	Tiny
718	cream	33	12	13	Very small - incl rim
744	red	27	2	22	Not same ves
744	wsgst	31	1	6	Rim

Context No.	Fabric type abbreviation	Fabric group no.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
744	pearl? tp	33	1	3	Rim
744	cream	33	2	4	
744	util st	35	2	16	One jam jar, one rim
744	flakes?	50	3	2	
756	med	10	1	4	Green gl flake
756	tge	28	3	15	Blue dec
779	med	10	1	3	Light grey ggl
797	cream	33	1	10	Moulded rim
822	med	10	1	8	Ox ext, mid grey
822	eblk?	25	1	2	
822	red	27	1	1	Flake
822	tge	28	1	5	Splayed base, as in context [935]
822	wsgst	31	1	14	Same ves in context [825] - joins
822	lgresl	32	1	10	Flanged bowl rim with beaded outer edge
822	cream	33	15	40	
822	refww dec	33	1	1	Rim with impressed border design with green gl highlighting
825	wsgst	31	1	13	Moulded rim with flowers - same ves in context [822]
825	cream	33	1	9	
833	gre	32	1	2	
837	med	10	1	2	Green gl
869	cream	33	1	9	
869	ref red	34	3	3	Rim with black lines
876	gre	32	1	2	Ungl int
880	Frechen	17	1	12	Handle
893	bw	10	1	42	Rod handle
893	pearl	33	3	13	Well moulded shell edge rim, one other sh has dec
925	redsl	27	1	10	
925	tge	28	1	0	Small flake
925	blgre	32	1	30	Simple base in hard purplish fabric, gl int but not ext round base, traces gl higher up
925	gresl	32	2	49	Club base, fairly thin walled, plain gl ext, int has white marbling
925	cream	33	5	32	Feather edge rim
925	porc	36	1	10	With wide blue and narrow red painted lines
930	red	27	1	14	Rim of flatware
935	unglre	32	1	18	Not CBM
935	lgresl	32	3	24	
935	pearl	33	3	4	Very small bit of base
935	cream	33	12	40	Everted bowl rim, strap handle
953	redsl	27	1	10	Simple bowl rim with slip dashed top
957	cream	33	1	8	
957	refww	33	1	11	Base
957	refww dec	33	1	7	As ves in context [822] with imp border. This larger piece reveals brown splotching/sponging below
964	refww tp	33	1	9	Rim with brown printing
965	gre	32	1	4	
969	red	27	1	0	Ungl flake
981	tge	28	1	1	
981	blgre	32	2	6	Thin walled ?date
981	cream	33	13	67	Base
981	pearl	33	2	5	Edge dec rim
981	porc	36	1	1	
987	red	27	1	37	
987	pearl tp	33	2	4	Rim
991	lgresl	32	1	11	Thinnish walled, ext gl, int has brown mottling
991	pearl?	33	1	15	Small ring base with tp design in middle
991	cream	33	6	35	Plain rim
1023	Staffs sl	29	1	3	Hv frag
1036	rg	10	1	80	Late medieval

Context No.	Fabric type abbreviation	Fabric group no.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
1036	blgre	32	1	17	
1036	cream	33	1	6	
1057	Staffs	29	1	3	?Mottled
1057	blgre	32	1	6	
1057	gre	32	1	3	Flake
1068	Scarb?	10	1	10	
1074	pm white	30	1	13	Light buffish grey fabric, int gl is dull greenish yellow
1074	lgresl	32	2	16	White slip band, small out turned rim, quite thin walled
1074	pearl	33	1	0	Tiny
1074	cream	33	1	0	Tiny
1082	red	27	2	24	Slightly exp rim, and ungl flake with thumb impression - handle?
1101	egw	10	1	9	
1101	rhst	17	1	4	
1101	red	27	1	1	Dark brown gl
1101	blgre	32	1	5	Hooked rim, thin, dark fabric
1115	red	27	1	13	
1115	tge	28	2	2	No gl survives
1115	redsl	30	1	1	With green stained zone
1115	wsgst	31	2	6	Chipped base
1119	red	27	1	3	
1119	tge	28	1	2	
1133	blgre	32	2	20	
1133	lgre	32	1	7	Light brown gl
1147	cream	33	1	2	
1147	porc	36	1	6	
1151	cream	33	3	7	Small bit of rim with moulding
1157	med	10	1	8	Light grey, with scale ?reduced Scarb
1157	tge	28	3	9	Two have no gl, other is flatw rim with fine red criss cross lines as well as blue
1157	Staffs sl	29	5	55	Piecrust rim, combed dec
1157	gre	32	2	11	Club base
1160	Staffs sl	29	1	42	Same ves as in context [1157] - joins
1162	tge	28	5	10	
1162	Staffs sl	29	1	6	?Same ves as in contexts [1157] and [1160]
1162	wsgst	31	1	3	Base small hv
1162	gresl	32	1	8	Part reduced, has slip coat as lgresl
1162	lgresl	32	2	23	
1183	redsl	27	1	4	?Date
1184	red	27	2	13	Ungl flakes ?date
1184	gre	32	1	2	Hard with int brown gl
1188	redsl	27	1	7	One edge has gl run over it
1188	red	27	1	7	Jar with part of ext lid seating
1188	tge	28	2	8	Base - slightly recessed
1188	refww	33	1	20	
1206	lgresl	32	1	13	
1211	ox/red?	50	1	2	Uncertain identification
1221	gre	32	1	33	Large rolled rim in sandy fabric ?e. 18th c
1221	refww tp	33	1	2	
1225	rg	10	1	5	
1225	red imp?	30	1	41	Sandy fabric, side/horizontal handle ?Low Countries
1255	Scarb	10	1	8	Rim with trace of impressions from applied 'false' handle
1274	blgre	32	3	9	Everted rim of thin walled bowl
1280	redsl	27	1	14	Reversed slip
1280	blgre	32	1	8	
1280	pearl	33	1	8	Rim with shell edge
1285	red	27	1	48	Bowl rim with ev rim and external grooves
1285	redsl	27	1	7	Greenish stain on slip coat

Context No.	Fabric type abbreviation	Fabric group no.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
1299	util st	35	1	6	Ridged jam jar frag
1336	redsl	27	1	8	Abraded
1336	tge	28	1	11	Plain
1336	imp redsl?	30	1	5	Some slightly speckled copper in gl on slip coat
1336	gre h	32	4	20	Hard brown fabric, thin walled with dark brown int gl
1987	stonew	50	1	4	?

APPENDIX I

PROJECT SPECIFICATION

Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team

Specification for Archaeological Excavation to Exhume Human Remains from the Quaker Burial Ground, Coach Lane, North Shields, North Tyneside

Planning Application Reference: 09/03206/FUL

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Date: 3 March 2010

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON7777

The Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team is the curatorial service for archaeology, industrial archaeology and historic buildings throughout the Tyne and Wear districts. It helps and advises Newcastle, Gateshead, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils to carry out their statutory duties to care for the precious historic environment of Tyneside and Wearside. The Team can be found at the Strategic Housing, Planning and Transportation Division of the Environment & Regeneration Directorate of

Newcastle City Council

Introduction

Site grid reference: NZ 3533 6787

Planning permission has been granted for 8 town houses on this site.

The site is a Quaker burial ground which opened in 1711 and closed in 1853.

A desk based assessment was produced by Alan Williams Archaeology in May 2008.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) opened their first meeting house in North Shields in 1698 at the Bull Ring. Near to it at Coach Lane they bought a piece of land for use as a burial ground. The burial ground was in use from around 1711. In 1800 a new meeting house and burial ground was opened at Stephenson Road. Both burial grounds closed in 1857 as a result of the 1853 Burials Act. A plan survives of the Coach Lane burial ground in 1822, showing 32 burial plots. There is room for around 200 burials. The last burial was possibly in 1841.

In 1894 the site was used for grazing.

From 1907 North Tyneside Council held the land as a public park for a term of 99 years. On 14 July 1961 workmen uncovered three skeletons. These were lifted and reburied elsewhere.

In January 2010 Tyne and Wear Museums excavated three evaluation trenches to ascertain if the burials were still in-situ and at what depth. The burials survive at a depth of between 1.6m and 2m below the current ground surface. Ground levels have subsequently been built up using light industrial and construction waste materials. Two of the three burials expected in trench 3 were missing – were these the burials lifted in 1961? The ground surface contemporary with the burials has been truncated.

Trench one was placed to investigate the possible existence of family vaults in the north-western corner of the burial ground plus one burial shown on the 1822 plan. Natural subsoil was recorded 1.65m below modern ground surface. Five burials were recorded orientated southwest – northeast, parallel to the short axis of the burial ground. Burial B1 extended beneath the step of the trench. Visible remains were a tibia, fibula and single right radius. Burial B2 lay 1.16m south-east of B1. Both tibia, fibula were visible. Burial B3 lay 0.82m south-east of this. Only the foot end of this burial was within the trench. 1.5m to the south of B3 was burial B4. Only the head end of this burial was visible. 0.5m south of this was burial B5. This was not part of the same row as the other burials and thus probably represents a different phase. Only cranial fragments were visible. This burial corresponds with burial 19 on the 1822 plan (Jane Campion). Between burials B1-3 and B4-5 there was a linear cut feature which ran at 90 degrees to the burials. It was 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep with a flattish base filled with a dark grey loam containing metal working slag and animal bone.

Trench two was located in the centre of the burial ground to investigate two burials on the 1822 plan. Natural subsoil was recorded 2.01m below modern ground level. The two burials shown on the 1822 plan were found. Burial B6 was a child. Several cranial fragments were visible, several ribs, thoracic bones and a right humerus. The 1822 plan shows this as the adult sized grave of Mary Walker. Was the child Mary Walker and if so why was she buried in an adult sized grave? Or is the child buried with her mother who was Mary Walker? 0.75m south-east of B6 was burial B7. Only a small part of this burial was visible. It is listed on the 1822 plan as John Walker, presumably a relative of Mary.

Trench three was located in the south-eastern part of the burial ground to investigate three burials on the 1822 plan. Only one burial was found. The other two appear to have been removed. Burial B8 was a child. Several cranial fragments and a right humerus were visible. The 1822 plan shows this as ‘J. Procter’s servant’.

The burials appear to be largely undisturbed and in good condition. There are additional burials to those recorded on the 1822 plan (presumably these post-date the plan). In the northern part of the site there seems to be a second row of burials. Elsewhere within the burial ground there are likely to be burials which are not shown on the 1822 plan. This does not mean however that the burial ground was full to capacity. Although no coffins were recorded during the evaluation it is anticipated that coffin timber and coffin furniture may survive.

The 1822 plan shows that the burial ground was divided up into four main rows of burials parallel to the long axis of the site. However burial 15 on the plan and burial B4 in trench one straddle two rows. Many of the burials on the plan are placed in family groups with large spaces between each group. These spaces may have been subsequently filled as seen in trench one. Burial 32 is listed on the plan but its location is not illustrated.

The appointed archaeologist **must** familiarise themselves with the results of previous archaeological work on the site before starting work.

The excavation team **must** include an experienced osteologist and the excavators **must** have previous experience of recording and excavating human remains.

The advice of Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Science) will be needed (07713 400 387 or jacqui.huntley@english-heritage.org.uk).

Other specialists are likely to be required for the post-excavation process – textiles, metal, plant and wood remains, biological anthropology etc.

Julian Litten, based at the Victoria and Albert Museum, is an expert on post-medieval burial practices.

The National Museum for Funerals may be able to provide helpful advice on excavation findings.

After the excavation and subsequent scientific analysis, the remains will be reburied in another cemetery (cremation would not be allowed) at the developer's cost. Alternatively if they are deemed an important collection and if permission was granted from the Ministry of Justice they could be retained by a relevant university for future research and study.

The results of the excavation will need publishing in an archaeological journal as advocated in PPG16.

In accordance with PPG16 and UDP Policy E19/6 a programme of archaeological excavation is required which will record and remove all of the human remains from this site. The site cannot be developed until the burials have been removed.

General Guidance on Human Remains

Human remains must be treated with care, dignity and respect.

A licence will be required from the Ministry of Justice in order to archaeologically excavate the human remains. The appointed archaeologist will apply for permission on the "Application form for authority to exhume buried human remains for archaeological purposes". No archaeological work will take place until the licence has been issued. Make sure that it is made clear on the form that the remains will be scientifically studied after exhumation. Two years should be set aside for this study before reburial.

The MOJ licence may require that there is an advert in the press for up to six weeks before the excavation starts to allow distant relatives to come forward.

Excavators must comply with the relevant legislation (essentially the Burial Act 1857) and local environmental health concerns.

The archaeological contractor will be responsible for informing the police, local coroner and local Environmental Health department that the excavation will be taking place.

The excavation area must be shielded from public view during the work.

A basic diagram of a skeleton should be available on site for staff to consult (such as that in Abrahams, P.H., et al,, 2008, 'McMinn's the human skeleton').

Once exposed, the bones should be shaded from strong sunlight so they do not dry out and crack.

Site inspection by a recognised osteologist is essential for cemeteries. The remains will be recorded in-situ and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives). They will be packed to standards compatible with McKinley and Roberts (1993), *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. After excavation, the remains will be subject to specialist assessment and then analysis.

Analysis of the osteological material should take place according to guidelines in English Heritage, (2002), *Human Remains from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*.

Some of the potential benefits from the study of human skeletons – demography, growth profiles, patterns of disease, genetic relationships, activity patterns, diet, burial practices, human evolution. New scientific techniques available include DNA and stable isotope analyses.

Diseases which yield ancient DNA – leprosy, syphilis, tuberculosis, mycobacterium bovis (animal form of TB passed to humans when they shared a living space from Neolithic period onwards).

The final placing of the remains after scientific study and analysis will be agreed beforehand by the Ministry of Justice (this will probably be Preston Cemetery which is where the Stephenson Road burials were reburied).

The Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Christian burials in England can provide free well-informed advice with consideration of relevant religious, ethical, legal, archaeological and scientific issues. Panel's website:
http://www.britarch.ac.uk/churches/humanremains/index.html
or email the secretary simon.mays@english-heritage.org.uk

Research Aims and Objectives

The excavation report should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

There is limited documentary information on early Quaker burial practice and light on the procedures employed will largely come from archaeological excavation. An excavation of the Coach Lane site would provide a valuable insight into the physical characteristics, health and pathologies of an early nonconformist community and the post-mortuary practices of this group.

There are over 550 Quaker burial grounds in England and Wales but few have been archaeologically excavated.

The most recent and largest excavation of a Quaker burial ground was at **Kingston-upon-Thames** in 1996.

Other Quaker burial ground evaluations or excavations should also be researched using ADS, the NMR and the internet. The comparison of burial practice in the south-east of England with those in the north-east would be of great interest, as would a comparison of health and physical characteristics of the communities.

The simplicity and plainness of Quaker lifestyle is reflected in burial practice. The burials in rows, shown on the plan of 1822 of the Coach Lane site is a typical feature of Quaker burial grounds. The orientation of graves was generally a reflection of the space available and alignment was not necessarily with the head to the west as is normal Christian practice. The plan of 1822 shows the graves aligned north-east to south-west as befits the shape of the walled area. It is likely that gravestones were few. In 1717 the Quaker use of gravestones was advised against and they only came into favour again in 1850.

The bodies at **Kingston-upon-Thames** were generally placed on their backs with arms by their sides. Most were placed in simple wooden coffins but 16 of the 360 were in lead coffins. Many of the coffins were ornamented with patterns of studs and had name plates. Some burials were in brick vaults. 31 of the graves excavated at High Street, **Staines**, Surrey were brick lined and had been used for up to four burials, one upon the other, separated by a flagstone floor. Alan Williams suggests that the Wakefield and Sanderson families are possibly buried in vaults at Coach Lane at the north end of the site.

Burials were not stacked up one on top of another in Quaker burial grounds as they are in Anglican churchyards. Disturbance of earlier graves was against Quaker practice, although it certainly occurred on occasion at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Stock (1998) concluded that:

- Despite advice to the contrary, gravestones dated 1717 to 1850 do exist
- The alignment of graves makes best use of the available space
- Spatial and chronological arrangement of graves is often at variance
- Lead coffins, walled graves and other structures can be found in Quaker burial grounds
- No archaeological evidence has so far been found to support the statement 'Quakers are buried standing up'

See: Litten, J., 1991, *The English Way of Death: The Common Funeral since 1450*, Robert Hale.

At **Bathford**, walled graves built of ashlar were found, containing ten lead coffins. Another walled grave was built for two coffins with separating bars. There was also a coffin-shaped unitary walled grave – a cist like space for one coffin. A shaft grave was also excavated. The coffins were wood or lead. Some were triple case (an inner wood coffin, lead shell and outer wood case), some were double case (wood inner case and lead outer case) and the rest were a single case of wood. The wood was elm. No nails or decorative beading survived. Evidence of kerfing (saw cuts on the inside of the sides to aid bending) was recorded. Coffin furniture included grips (handles – but only intended for steadying and decoration, not for lifting), grip-plates (backing plates with hinge fittings and fixings for attaching them to the coffin) including a high quality pressed tin grip plate. There were 24 different designs of coffin furniture. 8 coffin name plates were recovered from Bathford. All were non ferrous and most were shield shaped. Litten (see reference above) is an expert on coffins. Fragments of textile cladding were found on some outer cases and fragments of textile coffin linings. Fragments of woven, felt and flock clothing survived. A cloth over one face was either a shroud or winding sheet. Pitch was found in two coffins. Wood shavings might have been loose or from a mattress. All skeletons were supine with hands at the sides and legs straight.

See: Stock, 1998, 'The 18th and early 19th century Quaker burial ground at Bathford, Bath and North-East Somerset' in Cox, M. (ed.), *Grave Concerns – Death and Burial in England 1700-185*', pp. 144-153.

At **Kingston-upon-Thames** two brick vaults were recorded. There was a variation in grave orientation. Previous grave cutes had been reused. The occurrence of truncated burials surprised modern Quakers who visited the site. Charnel had been placed in pits in the base of the grave cut by the grave diggers before they placed a burial above it. The skeletons were laid in a supine position, arms by the sides and limbs had been tied. Occasionally one arm extended below the pelvis or had been folded across the body. Feet and hands could be crossed. One leg bent with the knee facing outwards – this indicates that the body was put in the coffin after the period of rigor mortis had elapsed. Infants were placed in the crouched position. Occasional tufts or hair and patches of skin-like periosteum survived. Sealed lead coffins were dealt with by exhumation contractors because they could contain soft tissue. Shroud pins were found round one skull. Burial attire could include a leather cap and leather ties. Traces of winding sheets, imprints of mattresses, pillows and coffin lining were found. The variety of coffins did show social status – most were wood, plain or with decorative upholstery studs, grips and escutcheons. Some coffins had viewing windows. 16 lead coffins were found – some were triple case and decorated. The Barnard family vault of 1744 was built of 18th century brick with vertical walls and a barrel-vaulted roof. Four walnuts had been symbolically placed in one lead coffin. Some burials were double interments – female adults plus infants.

See: Bashford and Pollard, 1998, 'In the burying place – the excavation of a Quaker burial ground' in Cox, (ed.), *Grave Concerns – Death and Burial in England 1700-1850*, pp. 154-166.

See: Bashford and Sibun, 2007, 'Excavations at the Quaker Burial Ground, Kingston-upon-Thames', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 41, No. 1, pp. 100-54.

At High Street**, Staines** the coffins were either wooden or lead with brass handles and fittings in various designs.

The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society (Penney, 1911) quotes George Fox from 1682 – there was a rule that coffins were not to be covered. Although coffin coverings may not be expected, fragments of upholstery, clothing or shrouds may survive depending on the soil conditions. The records and recollections of James Jenkins (1753-1831) discuss a burial in 1793 where the deceased was wrapped in a shroud. Woodger (1994,p. 36) mentions a sample of sawdust from one of the coffins from the Jubilee Line Extension Project. Clean sawdust was used as an absorbent material in the base of coffins.

The remains at Coach Lane represent a group of burials where we have corresponding biographical information from the 1822 plan. The burial register and at least a sample of the death certificates should be obtained. This can reveal what was the commonest day for burial (Sunday at Bathford). How many days after death did the burial occur? At Bathford 47% were within 3 days and 40% within 6 days. The collection will contribute significantly to our knowledge of post-medieval populations. The tighter the dating of a collection, the greater its value and here we have a group of remains which were buried within a short time scale. The collection has homogeneity of ethnicity and period of burial.

Compare the historical records (burial register, death certificates) with information on any coffin plates.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF) (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

See: http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm

See: Resource assessment: Post Medieval Religion and Ritual, pp. 103-5.

See: Research agenda and strategy: Post Medieval Religion and Ritual, p. 179 and pp. 227-8.

See: Recommendation R7, p. 228, 'Much basic research on human populations from the region is still required, including an improved understanding of patterns of stature, diet, pathology and demography. All opportunities should be taken to ensure that when skeletal populations are uncovered there is provision of adequate funds and time for detailed analysis. All metrical data should be appropriately disseminated'.

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Any similar nationwide projects should be used as a comparison with the Coach Lane site using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index, etc.

The appointed archaeologist **must** read the following (this list is not exhaustive):

Stock, G., Quaker burial: doctrine and practice'.

Stock, G., 'The 18th and early 19th century Quaker burial ground at Bathford, Bath and North-East Somerset'.

Bashford, L. and Pollard A., 'In the burying place – the excavation of a Quaker burial ground'.

Start, H. and Kirk, L., 'The bodies of Friends' - the osteological analysis of a Quaker burial ground'.

The four papers above appear in Cox, M. (ed.), 1998, Grave Concerns – Death and Burial in England 1700-1850, CBA Research Report 113.

Crouch, K. R. and Shanks, S. A., 1984, *Excavations in Staines 1975-6. The Friends Burial Ground* Site, Joint Publication 2, London Middlesex Archaeological Society and Surrey Archaeological Society.

Woodger, A., 1994, *Jubilee Line Extension Project*, MOLAS.

Church of England and English Heritage, 2005, *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England.*

Roberts, C.A., 2009, *Human remains in archaeology: a handbook*, CBA Practical Handbook 19.

Centre for Archaeology, English Heritage, 2002, *Human bones from Archaeological Sites – guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports.*

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (eds.), 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7.

Garratt-Front, S., 1992, *The Law and Burial Archaeology*, IFA Technical Paper 12.

McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C.A., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, IFA Technical Paper 13.

British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Working Party, draft 'Standards and Guidelines in Recording of Human Remains'.

Another useful book:

Clarkson, T., 1807, *A Portraiture of Quakerism*, 2 vols, Longman, Rees and Jones.

All staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies.

Aims and Purposes of the Archaeological Excavation:

1 To contribute to archaeological knowledge of the Post Medieval period

2 Interpretation of closely dated material within an archaeological context

3 Interpretation of stratification from mortuary sites

4 Collection of data demonstrating the variations in funeral furnishings – style, symbolism and manufacture

5 Study of funeral clothing, furnishings and textile fittings (where they survive)

6 Study in the variability in the treatment of the dead

7 Invaluable opportunity to excavate a post-medieval burial context under controlled scientific conditions

8 Study of a sample of human skeletons largely of known identity and sex at death plus their associated material culture

9 Study of the attitude to death by a Quaker community in the 18th and 19th centuries

10 The value of human osteology – demography, growth, population movement, patterns of disease, genetic relationships, diet, burial practices, activity patterns, history of disease, increased understanding of modern diseases, advancement of forensic science

Methods Statement

All of the human remains within the development site need to be recorded in-situ then archaeologically excavated.

The excavation must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation. The purpose of this brief is to obtain tenders for this work. The report must be the definitive record for deposition in the Tyne and Wear HER.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The work will be undertaken according to English Heritage guidelines set out in *Managing Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition* ('MAP2') 1991 (www.english-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) 2006 – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides (www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications).

The work will be undertaken according to MoRPHE 'Project Planning Notes':
'PPN3 – Archaeological Excavation' and 'PPN6 – Development of Procedural standards and guidelines for the historic environment.'

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists and must follow IfA, 2008, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*. www.archaeologists.net

Notification

The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor must therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the work. He must also keep the County Archaeologist informed as to progress on the site. The CA must be informed of the degree of archaeological survival and of any significant finds. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

PROJECT INITIATION

PROJECT DESIGN

Before starting work the appointed archaeologist will provide a Project Design (PD) to the County Archaeologist and Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science), for approval. The approved PD will then be circulated to the commissioning client and planning officer, local coroner, Environment Health Officer, Health and Safety Officer and HSE for information and comment.

A generic specification for Project Designs is given in the MoRPHE 'Project Managers' Guide' and 'Project Planning Notes'. See also 'PPN3 – Archaeological Excavation'.

The PD needs to be concise.

The PD will demonstrate an understanding of the project's background, consideration of the research subject's known or suspected potential to advance knowledge and understanding as an aid in formulating project Aims and Objectives. The PD will explain how the appointed archaeologist will carry out the work required by this specification. The PD will identify the proposed research, the methodology to be employed and the products the work will deliver.

The PD will include:

- Project name
- Summary description
- Background
- Research Aims and Objectives
- Project Scope
- Interfaces
- Communications
- Project review
- Health and Safety statement
- Risk Log and Assessment
- How will the site be kept secure?
- Project Team structure including external specialists
- Methods Statement
- Stages, Products and Tasks
- Timetable
- Accommodation, facilities and equipment
- Where will the bones be stored before delivery to the university laboratory?
- Post excavation bone washing, assessment and analysis
- Preparation of project archive
- Reburial of remains or deposition with a university
- Dissemination
- Ownership of project products and archive material
- Risk Log
- Bibliography

HEALTH AND SAFETY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

A Health and Safety statement and Risk Assessment, identifying potential risks in a Risk Log (see template in Appendix 2 of the MoRPHE 'Project Manager's Guide') and specifying suitable countermeasures and contingencies, is required to be submitted to the commissioning client, County Archaeologist, Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science), North Tyneside Council's Environmental Health Department and Health and Safety Department for approval before starting work on site.

The risk assessment should discuss the potential for infectious biological agents, related control measures and safeguarding staff and public health.

The Client and above bodies may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

The Archaeological Contractor must maintain a Site Diary for the benefit of the Client, detailing the nature of work undertaken on a day by day basis, with full details of Site Staff present, duration of time on site, etc. and contact with third parties.

The MoRPHE 'Project Managers' Guide' contains general guidance on Risk management (section 2.3.2, Appendix 2).

Risk assessments must be produced in line with legislative requirements (e.g. the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 and the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 2002) and best practice e.g. as set out in the SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual http://www.scaum.org/uk

The Risk Assessment will identify what PPE (hard hats, glasses/goggles, steel toe cap and instep boots, gloves, high-visibility clothing, etc.,) is required.

Other potentially applicable guidance/regulations:

Working at Heights Regulations 2005

Manual Handling 1992

'Safe use of ladders and stepladders: An employers' guide' HSE Books 2005

Some archaeological work (such as those that last more than 30 days or involve more than 500 person days) may be deemed notifiable projects under CDM Regulations 1994 (amended 2007). Where CDM Regulations apply, the HSE must be notified. A CDM Co-ordinator and principal contractor (PC) must be appointed. The CDM-Co-ordinator will produce a Health and Safety file. The PC will prepare the Construction Phase Plan. The HSE website includes a Power Point presentation on CDM training. Contact North Tyneside Council's Health and Safety section for advice on CDM Regulations.

Environmental Heath is responsible for safeguarding public health from any possible infections from the exhumation and safeguarding public decency. The appointed archaeologist must contact North Tyneside Council's Environmental Health Department.

Detailed information on hazards and how to carry out a risk assessment can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive (www.hse.gov.uk) and the local authority health and safety department.

Specific guidance for land contamination and archaeology can be obtained from the Institute for Archaeologists (www.archaeologists.net), the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (www.contaminated-land.org) and the Association of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Specialists (www.ags.org.uk).

See also: The Environment Agency, 2005, *Guidance on Assessing the Risk Posed by Land Contamination and its Remediation on Archaeological Resource Management*.

The Archaeological Contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

The Archaeological Contractor must detail measures taken to ensure the safe conduct of excavations, and must consult with the client's structural engineers concerning working in close proximity to the foundations of the surrounding buildings.

Excavation trenches should:

- Be protected from vehicles and guarded off for pedestrians
- not have steep sides or must be shored
- have good access and egress

The archaeologists must not work near overhead power lines.

Underground services can be easily damaged during excavation work. If proper precautions are not taken, it is all too easy for workers to hit these services resulting in a risk of

- heat, flame and molten metal from electric cables
- escaping gas from gas pipes
- flooding of the excavation when a water pipe is damaged
- interruption of services

Excavation work in the public highway, kerbside or pavement can only be undertaken by those with a Street Works certificate of competence. Before the excavation takes place the person supervising the digging must have been given service plans and be trained in how to read them. All persons involved in the excavation must know about safe digging practice and emergency procedures. A locator must be used to trace the line of any pipe or cable or to confirm that there are no pipes or cables in the way. The ground will be marked accordingly. There must be an emergency plan to deal with damage to cables and pipes.

Health & Safety Specifically Associated with Human Remains

Micro-organisms that might cause harm to humans are extremely unlikely to survive beyond about 100 Years.

The possible risks of contracting disease from excavated human remains are highly negligible but could include Weil's disease, Lyme disease, ornithosis, histoplasmosis, the virus smallpox, tetanus and anthrax spores, the bacterial infection leptospirosis and the fungal disease mycoses (a problem in dry dusty soils and in crypts).

Excavators should be up-to-date with tetanus inoculations.

Anthrax can come from materials derived from animals – horse-hair and wool coffin pads, pillows or coffin packing. Penicillin or its alternatives are used to cure anthrax. Only staff who are tolerant to penicillin and antibiotics should be employed on this excavation (Kneller, in Cox 2001, p.18).

More recent remains could be more hazardous to health as they may be in sealed lead coffins. Because soft tissue is likely to survive in sealed lead coffins, it is anticipated that any sealed lead coffins will **not** be opened and will be removed from site by a funeral director for immediate reburial.

There is a danger of lead poisoning arising from high levels of lead in the atmosphere generated by lead coffins (see Needleman, 2004, 'Lead poisoning', *Annual Review of Medicine*, 55, pp. 209-22).

Lead coffins are heavy and will require specialist lifting equipment.

Working with human remains may cause psychological stress (see Thompson, 1998, 'Bodies, minds and human remains', in Cox (ed.), *Grave concerns: Death and Burial in England 1700-1850,* pp. 197-201).

Normal hygiene measures should be undertaken – washing hands, wearing masks and gloves. Heavily soiled clothing should be burned at an HSE approved site.

A toilet, hot and cold water and soap for hand washing are required on site.

Some materials from the excavation site may be classed as clinical waste and would have to be collected and incinerated by approved contractors – e.g. coffin liquor (not likely to survive), disposable paper suits (if worn), dust masks (if worn).

Further guidance is available in:

The Church of England and English Heritage, 2005, *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/16602_HumanRemains1.pdf)

Council for the Care of Churches, 1999, *Church Archaeology: its care and management*.

Roberts, C.A., 2009, *Human remains in archaeology: a handbook*, CBA Practical Handbook 19.

'Hazards for the archaeologist', in Cox (ed.), 1998, *Grave Concerns – Death and Burial in England 1700-1850*.

PROJECT EXECUTION

1) Monitoring of 3 boreholes and subsequent removal of modern make-up

The modern makeup on the site (above the burials) must be tested to determine if it is contaminated. Lisa Maxwell (North Tyneside Council's Contaminated Land Officer 0191 643 6642) has agreed with the applicant's consultants that three boreholes will be bored to a depth of 2m. The client's consultants **must** liaise with the appointed archaeologist to ensure that locations are chosen for the boreholes where burials are least likely to be located based on the plan of 1822 and the results of the evaluation trenching. The appointed archaeologists will be present when the boreholes are bored to ensure that human remains are not damaged.

The results of the boreholes will determine if the modern make-up is contaminated or not. If it is then the contaminated land will be removed carefully to a depth of a couple of inches above the graves by machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket under strict archaeological supervision and taken to a registered tip for contaminated material. After the archaeological excavation, clean material will be brought in to build the ground levels back up.

Even if the land is not contaminated then it will still have to be removed to allow the removal of the human remains beneath it. In this instance the modern make-up will be removed carefully by machine under strict archaeological supervision as described above and stored temporarily on an agreed site until the archaeological excavation is over. It will then be returned to the site to build levels back up to their previous height.

The site is to be reduced in height by around 2m to allow the excavation of the graves. The sides of the site will either have to stepped or shored. If the site is stepped, there are likely to be human remains within the steps. The steps will therefore have to be removed at the end of the excavation process, a section at a time, which will need to be individually shored. Ask the client's structural engineer for advice.

The commissioning client will advise of any ecological or biodiversity issues which need to be taken into consideration.

The commissioning client will advise of any protected trees which must be avoided by the excavation. Damage to trees covered by a Tree Protection Order carries a substantial fine.

2) Archaeological excavation

Tasks

The trench position should be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and tied in to the national grid.

Hand excavation, recording of graves, coffins and burials plus any other archaeological feature.

All faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned.

Excavation is to be carried out by single context planning and recorded on *pro forma* context sheets.

The trenches should be excavated to the depth of natural subsoil. All human remains **must** be removed from site.

Excavating a skeleton all in one day will avoid damage from the elements and from vandalism.

If there are incidents of vandalism overnight, then overnight security will have to be considered.

Once the top of a skeleton is reached, excavation will be undertaken using delicate tools such as paintbrushes, teaspoons, dental equipment and plasterers' leaves.

The bones should not be lifted until they are totally exposed and free from the surrounding soil matrix.

Recover all teeth, hand and foot bones.

Excavate the pubic symphysis of the pelvis with care as it is needed for age estimation of adults.

The ends of the ribs that meet the sternum are useful for age estimation of adults.

There will be a possibility that gall, bladder and kidney stones may survive.

Sesamoid bones may be present in the hands and feet, calcified cartilages in the neck, on the ribs and on the hyoid bone in the neck.

Foetal bones may be present in the abdominal area of female skeletons.

The bones should be shaded from strong sunlight so they do not dry out and crack.

If the remains are very fragile, lift the bones in their surrounding soil matrix using a bandage and block lift. They can then be excavated in the lab.

Wear gloves to prevent contamination.

Place the excavated bones in suitable bags. The cranium, mandible, maxilla, sternum, left ribs, right ribs, spine, left upper limb, including the clavicle, right upper limb, including the clavicle, left hand, right hand, pelvic girdle, left lower limb, right lower limb, left foot and right foot will require separate labelled bags. Place waterproof labels (permanent marker pen) inside the bags also.

Place the bags in cardboard boxes. Place skulls in a separate box.

Human remains should be removed to a humidity and temperature-controlled store or laboratory as soon as possible.

Post excavation assessment should begin immediately to mitigate against deterioration.

Environmental sampling may not be required, as the focus of the excavation is the recording and removal of human remains. However the linear feature found in the evaluation and any other cut features may require sampling (and where relevant scientific dating). All tenders will therefore give a price for the assessment, full analysis, report production and publication per environmental and scientific dating sample as a contingency.

Samples will be taken of bricks from any brick-built structures (such as vaults). The dimensions of the bricks and the type of bonding must be recorded.

Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with MAP2 and with *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*, English Heritage, 2003. Advice on the sampling strategy for environmental samples and samples for scientific dating etc. must be sought from Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science) (jacqui.huntley@english-heritage.org.uk or 07713 400387) **before** the work begins. See Appendix 1 for more information.

See Appendix 4 for guidance on Treasure Act procedures.

Recording

A full written, drawn (accurate scale plans, elevations and section drawings) and photographic record (of all contexts in **either** black and white print and colour transparency **or** with a digital camera) will be made. All images must include a clearly visible graduated metric scale.

For each burial each skeleton is a context. Record which bones are present on a diagram. Record if the skeleton is articulated or not. Record the compass direction of the burial. Is the skeleton supine, or on its back, prone or on its front, on either side, extended or crouched? What is the position of the arms and legs? Is the head facing left, right, forward or upwards?

Use separate context sheets for grave cut, fill, coffin and skeleton.

Use a skeleton recording sheet such as that on page 78 (fig. 34) in Roberts, 2009.

Record the grave contents on a single burial sheet with additional sheets for osteology/palaeopathology and coffins.

In addition to the burials, photograph any grave goods, the coffin furniture and pathological conditions.

All photographs forming part of the record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means.

Use of digital cameras

Use a camera of 5 megapixels or more.

For maximum flexibility digital Single Lens Reflex cameras offer the best solution for power users. 6 megapixels should be considered a minimum requirement.

When photographing with digital SLR cameras, there is often a magnifying effect due to smaller sensor sizes.

If the JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) setting is used, set the camera for the largest image size with least compression. The JPEG format discards information in order to reduce file size. If the image is later manipulated, the quality will degrade each time you save the file.

For maximum quality, **the preferred option** is that the RAW (camera-specific) setting is used. This allows all the information that the camera is capable of producing to be saved. Because all of the camera data is preserved, post processing can include colour temperature, contrast and exposure compensation adjustments at the time of conversion to TIFF (Tagged Interchangeable File Format), thereby retaining maximum photographic quality.

The RAW images must be converted to TIFF before they are deposited with the HER and TWAS because special software from the camera manufacturer is needed to open RAW files.

Uncompressed formats such as TIFF are preferred by most archives that accept digital data.

Post photography processing:

The submitted digital images must be ‘finished’, ready to be archived.

Post photography processing workflow for RAW images:

1 Download images
2 Edit out unwanted shots & rotate
3 Batch re-number
4 Batch caption
5 Batch convert to TIFF
6 Edit in Photoshop or similar
7 Save ready to burn to CD
8 Burn to CD
9 Dispatch

Batch caption – the image files should be named to reflect their content, preferably incorporating the site or building name. Consistent file naming strategies should be used. It is good practice not to use spaces, commas or full stops. For advice, go to http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/userinfo/deposit.html#filenaming . In order to find images at a future date and for copyright the site or building name, photographer's name and/or archaeological unit etc must be embedded in the picture file. The date can be appended from the EXIF data. Metadata recording this information must be supplied with the image files. A list of images, their content and their file names should be supplied with the image files on the CDs.

Batch conversion to TIFF – any white balance adjustments such as 'daylight' or 'shade' be required then this can be done as part of the conversion process. Ensure that any sharpening settings are set to zero.

Edit in 'Imaging' software such as Photoshop – tonal adjustments (colour, contrast) can be made. Rotate images where necessary, crop them to take out borders, clean the images to remove post-capture irregularities and dust. Check for sensor dust at 100% across the whole image.

Save ready for deposit – convert to TIFF and save. Retain the best colour information possible – at least 24 bit.

If the JPEG setting has been used and the image has been manipulated in any way it should be saved as a TIFF to prevent further image degradation through JPEGing.

Burn to CD – the NMR recommends using Gold CDs. Use an archive quality disk such as MaM-E gold. Gold disks have a lower burn speed than consumer disks.

Disks should be written to the 'Single Session ISO9660 – Joliet Extensions' standard and not UDF/Direct CD. This ensures maximum compatibility with current and future systems.

Images should be placed in the root directory not in a folder.

The CD will be placed in a plastic case which is labelled with the site name, year and name of archaeological contractor.

For more guidance on digital photography:

Leonard, Digital Archive Officer, English Heritage, 2005, *Digital Imaging Guidelines*.

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*.

Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.*

FISH (Forum on Information Standards in Heritage), 2006 v.1, 'A Six Step Guide to Digital Preservation', FISH Fact Sheet No. 1.

Visual Arts Data Service and Technical Advisory Service for Images, Creating Digital Resources for the Visual Arts: Standards and Good Practice http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating_guide/contents.html

Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (eds.), 'AHDS Guides to Good Practice –Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice', Second Edition.

Printing images

In view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data it is always desirable to create hard copies of images on paper of archival quality.

A selection of the images will be printed in the finished report for the HER at high quality on photo quality paper, two images per A4 page.

When preparing files for printing, a resolution of 300dpi at the required output size is appropriate.

A full set of images will also be professionally printed in black and white and colour for submission as part of the site archive.

Use processing companies that print photos to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

All prints for the archive must be marked on the back with the project identifier (e.g. site code) and image number.

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with image number).

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of image numbers.

The index should record the image number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it.

The print sleeves and index will either be bound into the paper report or put in an A4 ringbinder which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological unit on its spine.

Plans and drawings

A basic diagram of a skeleton should be available on site for staff to consult (such as that in Abrahams, et al., 2008, 'McMinn's the human skeleton').

The burials should be drawn at 1:10 using a planning frame. Manual and digital photographs should be taken with a scale and a magnetic north arrow clearly visible. 3D recording using an EDM may be undertaken.

The finished report must include a plan and section of the trench showing the position of the graves plus plans and sections of individual graves.

The plans will include at least two site grid points and will show section line end points.

Where there is a complex of multi-phased graves, a phasing plan will also be included.

Pro-forma context sheets will be used.

All deposits and the base of the trench will be levelled. Levels will be expressed as metres above Ordnance Datum.

Stratigraphy shall be recorded even when no archaeological features have been recognised.

A 'Harris' matrix will be compiled where stratified deposits are recorded.

3) Post-excavation and report production

Finds Processing and Storage

The human remains will be washed in water (without additives). Let the bones dry a little before washing them as this consolidates the bone (Roberts 2009, pp. 84-86). The archaeologists doing the washing should wear eye protection, a face mask, nitrile gloves and tyvek suits. They will be left to dry then packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains,* McKinley and Roberts, 1993. One experienced archaeologist can wash around two adult skeletons in a day (remember there are 206 bones in an adult skeleton and up to 450 in a child's).

Ideally, once dry and clean, each bone and tooth would be marked with the site code and skeleton number in permanent waterproof black ink. This prevents the mixing up of bones and teeth from different individuals during examination. However it is appreciated that the cost and time of marking all bones cannot be justified in contract archaeology (Roberts 2009, p. 86). The bones must be marked if they are to be kept for extra research beyond the PPG16 analysis but this would not be paid for by the developer.

After washing, the human remains will be subject to specialist assessment to determine the sex, age, stature, and obvious pathologies of each skeleton. The quantity, quality and potential for further analysis, DNA analysis, stable isotope analysis of bone and teeth to reconstruct past diets and life histories, dietary reconstruction using carbon and nitrogen isotopes of bone and tooth collagen, life histories from oxygen isotopes of bone and tooth mineral, trace element analysis will also be assessed.

Further analysis could look for evidence of dental disease, fillings, dentures, metabolic disorders such as rickets, iron deficiency anaemia, joint disease, syphilis etc.

Disease can indicate poor diet, poor living conditions and poor quality of life.

Animal bone assemblages should also be assessed by a recognised specialist (see Appendix 3 for more information).

Coffin plates (iron, lead or tin) and coffin furniture (grips, grip plates, breast plates, escutcheons, hinges, upholstery pins etc) will be assessed by a specialist. Some corroded metal artefacts may need remedial stabilisation work. Can the maker be identified? Are the grips and grip plates hinged or secured in another way? Is the stop (stopped the grip swinging more than 90 degrees) on the hinge socket or on the grip? Some breast plates may warrant radiography. Radiography can reveal evidence such as inscriptions or decoration from corroded or fragile plates.

Coffin timber will be assessed for species identification ,etc.

The Archaeological Contractor will process and catalogue the finds in accordance with Museum and Galleries Commissions Guidelines (1992) and the UKIC Conservation Guidelines, and arrange for the long term disposal of the objects on behalf of the Client. A catalogue of finds and a record of discard policies, will be lodged with the finds for ease of curation.

Finds shall be recorded and processed in accordance with IfA guidelines.

Finds will be assessed by an experienced finds specialist.

Industrial slag and metal working debris will be assessed by a specialist.

Assessment should include x-radiography of all iron objects (after initial screening to exclude recent debris) and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins). Refer to English Heritage, 2006, *Guidelines on the x-radiography of archaeological metalwork.*

Brick dimensions will be measured and a note made of the bonding material.

If necessary, pottery sherds and bricks should be recommended for Thermo-luminescence dating.

Inductively-coupled plasma spectroscopy (ICPS) and thin sectioning can be used to establish the chemical composition of clay fabric (pottery), which helps to locate production sites and identify the products of known sites.

Finds processing, storage and conservation methods must be broadly in line with current practice, as exemplified by the IfA 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2008. Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Proposals for ultimate storage of finds should follow the UKIC publication *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990). Details of methodologies may be requested from the Archaeological Contractor.

Other useful guidance: English Heritage, 2003, *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*, English Heritage, 2003, *Finds and Conservation Training Package*.

All objects must be stored in appropriate materials and conditions to ensure minimal deterioration. Advice can be sought from Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage) where necessary.

PRODUCTS

The Report

1. The production of Site Archives and Finds Analysis will be undertaken according to English Heritage MAP2 and MoRPHE guidelines.

3. A post-excavation assessment, with the following features should be produced **within six months of the completion of the field-work**. All drawn work should be to publication standard. The report must include:

* Location plans of trenches and grid reference of site
* Site narrative – interpretative, structural and stratigraphic history of the site
* Plans showing major features and deposit spreads, by phase, and section locations
* Sections of the two main trench axes and through excavated features with levels
* Elevation drawings of any vaults etc. revealed during the excavation
* Artefact and human remains assessment reports – full text, descriptions and illustrations of finds
* Tables and matrices summarising feature and artefact sequences.
* Archive descriptions of contexts, grouped by phase (not for publication)
* Deposit sequence summary (for publication/deposition)
* Colour photographs of trenches and of archaeological features and finds
* Laboratory reports and summaries of dating and environmental data, with collection methodology.
* A consideration of the results of the field-work within the wider research context (ref. NERRF).
* Recommendations for further analysis of finds or environmental samples, further historic research to aid publication and interpretation of findings
* Copy of this specification

Following the completion of the post excavation analysis which was recommended by the assessment, the Archaeological Contractor must produce the full archive report within one year of the completion of the fieldwork. If more time is needed this will be agreed with the County Archaeology Officer.

The report must include:

* Location plans of trenches and grid reference of site
* Site narrative – interpretative, structural and stratigraphic history of the site
* Plans showing major features and deposit spreads, by phase, and section locations
* Sections of the two main trench axes and through excavated features with levels
* Elevation drawings of any vaults etc. revealed during the excavation
* Artefact and human remains analysis reports – full text, descriptions and illustrations of finds
* Tables and matrices summarising feature and artefact sequences.
* Archive descriptions of contexts, grouped by phase (not for publication)
* Deposit sequence summary (for publication/deposition)
* Colour photographs of trenches and of archaeological features and finds
* Laboratory reports and summaries of dating and environmental data, with collection methodology.
* A consideration of the results of the field-work within the wider research context (ref. NERRF).
* Copy of this specification

4. Two bound and collated copies of the assessment and final archive reports need to be submitted:

- one for deposition in the County HER at the address on the first page.
- one for Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage, Bessie Surtees House, 41-44 Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3JF).

Three digital copies (pdf of the report on CD) must be submitted:

- one for the commissioning client;
- one for the planning authority (North Tyneside Council) – this must be formally submitted by the developer to the planning department with the appropriate fee;
- one for deposition in the County HER at the address below. This CD will also include all of the digital images as TIFFs and the accompanying metadata.

PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH THE HER'S CD TO THE PAPER REPORT AS THEY ARE STORED SEPARATELY

The report and CD for the HER must be sent by the Archaeological Contractor or their Client directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations. The HER is also often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is unacceptable.

Publication

The results of the excavation will warrant publication in a suitable archaeological journal. The tender should therefore include an estimated figure for the production of a short report of, for example 40 pages, in a journal such as Post Medieval Archaeology. This is merely to give the commissioning client an indication of potential costs.

Consideration should also be given to a short piece in *British Archaeology* magazine.

Before preparing a paper for publication, the archaeological contractor must discuss the scope, length and suitable journal with the County Archaeologist.

Archive Preparation and Dissemination

The archive should be a record of every aspect of an archaeological project – the aims and methods, information and objects collected, results of analysis, research, interpretation and publication. It must be as complete as possible, including all relevant documents, records, data and objects.

The site archive (records and materials recovered) should be prepared in accordance with MAP2, MoRPHE, IfA and UKIC guidelines, e.g. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and all other relevant guidelines, e.g. *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

Documentary Archive

The documentary archive comprises all records made during the archaeological project, including those in hard copy and digital form.

This should include written records, indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context sheets, object records, bulk find records, sample records, skeleton records, photographic records (including negatives, prints, transparencies and x-radiographs), drawing records, drawings, level books, site note-books, spot-dating records and conservation records, publication drafts, published work, publication drawings and photographs etc.

A summary account of the context record, prepared by the supervising archaeologist, should be included.

All paper-based material must at all times be stored in conditions that minimise the risk of damage, deterioration, loss or theft.

Do not fold documents

Do not use self-adhesive labels or adhesive or tape of any kind

High quality paper (low-acid) and permanent writing materials must be used.

Original drawings on film must be made with a hard pencil, at least 4H.

Do not ink over original pencil drawings.

Use polyester based film for drawings (lasts longer than plastic).

Store documents in acid-free, dust-proof cardboard boxes

Store documents flat

All documents must be marked with the project identifier (e.g. site code) and/or the museum accession number.

All types of record must use a consistent terminology and format.

Use non-metal fastenings, and packaging and binding materials that ensure the longevity of documents.

Copies of reports and appropriate drafts, with associated illustrative material, must be submitted for inclusion with the archive.

Material Archive

The material archive comprises all objects (artefacts, building materials or environmental remains) and associated samples of contextual materials or objects.

All artefacts and ecofacts retained from the site must be packed in appropriate materials.

All finds must be cleaned as appropriate to ensure their long-term survival

All metal objects retained with the archive must be recorded by x-radiograph (except gold or lead alloys or lead alloys with a high lead content and objects too thick to be x-rayed effectively, etc.)

All finds must be marked or labelled with the project and context identifiers and where relevant the small-finds number

Use tie-on rot-proof labels where necessary

Bulk finds of the same material type, from the same context, may be packed together in stable paper or polythene bags

Mark all bags on the outside with site and context identifiers and the material type and include a polyethylene label marked with the same information

Use permanent ink on bags and labels

Sensitive finds must be supported, where appropriate, on inert plastic foam or acid-free tissue paper. It is not advisable to wrap objects in tissue as the unwrapping could cause damage.

The archive will be placed in a suitable form in the appropriate museum (typically the Museum of Antiquities for Newcastle (stores in Bedson Building and at Team Valley) and Tyne and Wear Museums for the rest of Tyne and Wear (check with these institutions) with the landowner's permission. Contact Andrew Parkin at the Museum of Antiquities (0191 222 8996) and Alex Croom at Tyne and Wear Museums (0191 454 4093).

A letter will be sent to the County Archaeology Officer within six months of the report having been submitted, confirming where the archive has been deposited.

Digital Archive

Copy of the report on CD as a pdf plus all of the digital images as TIFFs.

See MoRPHE 'Technical Guide 1 – Digital Archiving & Digital Dissemination'.

Archaeology Data Service

The digital archive including the image files can, if the appointed archaeologist and commissioning client choose to, be deposited with the ADS (The Archaeology Data Service) which archives, disseminates and catalogues high quality digital resources of long-term interest to archaeologists. The ADS will evaluate datasets before accepting them to maintain rigorous standards (see the ADS Collections Policy). The ADS charge a fee for digital archiving of development-led projects. For this reason deposition of the images with the ADS is optional.

Archaeology Data Service
Department of Archaeology
University of York
King's Manor
York
YO1 7EP

Tel: 01904 433 954
Web: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk

SIGNPOSTING

OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their evaluation at http://www.oasis.ac.uk/. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service.

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (tel. 01793 414600 or oasis@english-heritage.org.uk). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (tel. 01904 433954 or oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address below.

REBURIAL OF HUMAN REMAINS

The place of reburial will be determined by the Ministry of Justice.

The remains must be reburied, not cremated.

The reburial must be pre-arranged by the appointed archaeologist with the cemeteries manager at North Tyneside Council.

It is likely that the remains will be buried in the cardboard osteo boxes.

The archaeological contractor will deliver the remains to the agreed cemetery.

The Tender

Tenders for the work should contain the following:-

1. Brief details of the staff employed and their relevant experience
2. Details of any sub-contractors employed
3. A quotation of cost, broken down into the following categories:-
   * Costs for the excavation, incl. sub-headings of staff costs on a person-day basis, transport, materials, welfare facilities, and plant etc.
   * Post-excavation costs as best can be estimated at this stage, incl. storage of materials, report writing
   * Cost of washing bones per skeleton
   * Cost of assessment and analysis per skeleton
   * Cost of storing bones in controlled conditions
   * Estimated cost for full publication of results in an archaeological journal
   * Costs of reburial per skeleton
   * Overheads
4. An indication of the required notification period (from agreement to start date) for the field-work; the duration of fieldwork and the expected date for completion of the post-excavation work (a maximum of 1 year after completion of the fieldwork)

Monitoring

The Archaeological Contractor will inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the excavation to enable the CA to monitor the work in progress.

Should important archaeological deposits be encountered, the County Archaeologist must be informed. If further archaeological evaluation is required on this site, then the archaeological contractor must submit a written scheme of investigation for approval by the CA before extending the size of the trenches.

APPENDICES

1 Environmental Sampling, Scientific Analysis and Scientific Dating

This is a compulsory part of the exercise.

Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with MAP2 guidelines and those set out in *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*, English Heritage, 2003.

Aims of environmental sampling – to determine the abundance/concentration of the material within the features and how well the material is preserved, to characterise the resource (the site) and each phase, to determine the significance of the material and its group value, what crop processing activities took place on the site? What does this tell us about the nature of the site? Is there any evidence for changes in the farming practice through time? How did people use this landscape? Can we place certain activities at certain locations within the site? Function and date of individual features such as pits, hearths etc. Are the charred assemblages the result of ritual deposition or rubbish? Is the charcoal the result of domestic or industrial fuel?

Advice on the sampling strategy for environmental samples and samples for scientific dating etc. must be sought from Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science) **before** the work begins. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling.

Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains (English Heritage 2002). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. Sieving recovers fish, amphibian, small bird and mammal bone, small parts of adult mammals and young infused bones which may be under-represented otherwise. However it is noted that clay soils in this region make sieving difficult. Discuss the potential for sieving with the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

Environmental samples (bulk soil samples of 30-40 litres volume) will be collected by the excavator from suitable (i.e. uncontaminated) deposits. It is suggested that a large number of samples be collected during evaluation from which a selection of the most suitable (uncontaminated) can be processed. All tenders will give a price for the assessment, full analysis, report production and publication per sample.

The full 30-40 litre sample must be assessed by the laboratory, not just a small sub-sample.

Deposits will be assessed for their potential for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic (guidance is available in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology guidelines on archaeometallurgy, 2001) and Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating. Timbers will be assessed for their potential for dendrochronology dating. Sampling should follow procedures in Hillam, 1998, *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates.* All tenders will quote the price of these techniques per sample.

The following information should be provided with the environmental samples to be processed – brief account of nature and history of the site, aims and objectives of the project, summary of archaeological results, context types and stratigraphic relationships, phase and dating information, sampling and processing methods, sample locations, preservation conditions, residuality/contamination etc.

Laboratory processing of samples shall only be undertaken if deposits are found to be reasonably well dated, or linked to recognisable features and from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence.

A range of features, and all phases of activity, need to be sampled for charred plant remains and charcoal. Aceramic features should not be avoided as the plant remains from these features may help to date them. Deep features should be sampled in spits to pick up changes over time. Part, or all of each of the contexts should be processed. In general samples should be processed in their entirety. All flots should be scanned, and some of the residues.

Pollen

Pollen samples can be taken from features such as lakes, ponds, palaeochannels, estuaries, salt marshes, mires, alluvium and colluvium, and from waterlogged layers in wells, ditches and latrines etc. Substances such as honey, beer or food residues can be detected in vessels. Activities such as threshing, crop processing and the retting of flax can be identified. When taken on site, pollen samples should overlap. Your regional science advisor can advise on the type of corer or auger which would be most appropriate for your site. Samples need to be wrapped in cling film and kept dark and cool. Make a description of the sediments in which the pollen was found, and send this with the sample to be assessed.

Forams and diatoms

Coastal or estuary sites (even those which are now well drained) are suitable for sampling for foraminifera. Diatoms can also be found on marine sites, but also in urban settings (sewers, wells, drains, ditches etc). They only survive in waterlogged conditions. These aquatic microfossils are used as proxy indicators of the former aquatic ecological conditions on site, changes in sea levels and temperature, salinity, pH and pollution. Forams are taken from cores, monolith tins or bulk samples. Diatoms are cut from monolith tins or cores or taken as spot samples.

Insects

Insects, which are useful as palaeoenvironmental indicators, survive best in waterlogged deposits such as palaeochannels and wells. They can provide information on climate change and landscape reconstruction as some species are adapted to particular temperatures, habitats or even particular trees. Certain insects can indicate the function of a feature or building (e.g. weevils, which were introduced by the Romans, often indicate granary sites, parasites will indicate the presence of particular animals such as sheep or horse, latrine flies survive in the mineral deposits in latrines, or in the daub of medieval buildings, etc.). Samples need to be sealed (e.g. in a plastic box).

Industrial Activity

Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues should be collected by hand. Separate samples should be collected for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). Guidance should be sought from the English Heritage Regional Science Adviser on the sampling strategy for metalworking features and advice on cleaning and packaging. Specialist on-site advice must be sought on identification of metalworking features. Slag and metal working debris must be assessed by a specialist. Scientific analysis (such as x-ray fluorescence, chemical analysis, metallography or scanning electron microscope) of slag can provide information on the melting temperature, chemical composition (is it iron, zinc, copper etc), microstructure (the type and shape of the crystals), physical properties (the hardness or viscosity), isotopic composition (strontium_87 or strontium_88, etc,) and mineralogical composition. Guidance is available in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology guidelines on: archaeometallurgy, 2001; archaeomagnetic dating, 2006 and X-radiography of archaeological metalwork, 2006.

See also: Historical Metallurgy Society, 2008, *Metals and metalworking: a research framework for archaeometallurgy*.

Buried soils and sediments

Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Procedures and techniques set out in English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology*, and 2004, *Geoarchaeology*, should be followed.

Wood

Sampling strategies for wooden structures should follow the methodologies presented in Brunning, 1996, *Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. If timbers are likely to be present on your site, contact a wood specialist beforehand. Pre-excavation planning – determine questions to ask, agree on a sampling strategy, allocate reasonable time and budget. Soil samples should be taken of the sediments surrounding the timber. Keep the timbers wet! Record them as soon as possible on-site – plan, photograph, record the size and orientation of the wood (radial, tangential, transverse), any toolmarks, joints, presence of bark, insect damage, recent breaks, and if another piece of wood was on top of or below the piece sampled. Both vertical and horizontal positioning of wattling must be recorded. Wood samples can provide information on woodland management such as medieval coppicing, type of taxa (native or foreign), conversion technology (how the wood was turned into planks), building techniques and type of tools used.

Suitable samples should be submitted for dendrochronological dating; see English Heritage's 2004 guidelines on dendrochronology.

Leather and organic materials

Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with following recommendations in English Heritage and The Archaeological Leather Group, 1995, *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather.*

2 Animal Bone

Animal bone can explore themes such as hunting and fowling, fishing, plant use, trade network, seasonality, diet, butchery, animal husbandry, food procurement, age structures, farrowing areas, species ratios, local environment.

Domestic animal bone was used in prehistoric and Roman cremation rituals.

Post medieval cattle bones – small cow bones invariably represent animals which produced high quality buttermilk for cheese. Big 'improved' cattle with large bones were produced for large quantities of meat and poorer quality milk. Large and small cattle bones are often found together on post medieval sites, usually with less of the small bones.

Animal bone assemblages should be assessed by a recognised specialist.

The specialist will need to know a brief account of the nature and history of the site, an account of the purpose, methods (details of sampling) for recovery of animal bones, and the main aims and results of the excavation, details of any specific questions that the excavator wants the animal bone specialist to consider, information about other relevant finds from the excavation (e.g. bone tools, fishing equipment, weaving equipment), specific information about each context that has produced significant quantities of animal bone (recovery method, phase, context type, position in relation to major structures, contamination by more recent material, some indication of the amount of bone (by weight or by container size). See: Payne, S.,1991, *Assessment of animal bone collections from excavations*, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Advisory Note, and Davis, S., n.d., *The Assessment of a collection of animal bones*", Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Fish bone – there was some herring exploitation in the early medieval period. Christian fasting from around 970 allowed fish to be eaten on Fridays which led to a huge demand for fish. There was an increase in marine fishing, fish trade and fish consumption (cod, haddock, ling, herring, etc,) around 1000 AD. Middens provide evidence of commercial fishing. There was a decline in freshwater fish (cyprinid or carp, salmon, smelt, eel, pike) from the eleventh century.

Smoking fish is a recent practice. They were previously air dried and salted.

Newcastle was a major port. Samples should be sieved to retrieve fish and bird bones along with small parts of other animal skeletons and young infused bones.

A crane bone was recovered from excavations at Tuthill Stairs, Newcastle – a rare find.

Herring bones are so small that they can only be retrieved by 2mm sieving.

Clay soils are difficult to sieve, hot water can help.

Acidic soils mean poor preservation of bone.

See: English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology – a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, Centre of Archaeology Guidelines 1.

Isotope analysis can determine where the fish were coming from – North Sea, Scandinavia, Newfoundland, Iceland etc.

There is an excellent reference collection of fish bone at York.

Fish bones should be archived to museums for future dating and isotope analysis where this is not undertaken as part of the post-excavation process.

www.fishlab.org

4 Treasure

Defined as:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10% by weight of metal is precious metal and that is at least 300 years old when found
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find
- All coins from the same find provided that they are at least 300 years old when found, but if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least ten
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category

If anything is found which could be Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeological Contractor must comply with the procedures set out in The Treasure Act 1996. Any treasure must be reported to the coroner and to The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer, Rob Collins (0191 2225076 or Robert.Collins@newcastle.ac.uk) who can provide guidance on the Treasure Act procedures.

If you need this information in another format or language, please contact Jennifer Morrison, Archaeology Officer.

APPENDIX J

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE DIRECTIONS

Coroners & Burials Division
Ministry of Justice
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

T 0203 334 6388
F 0203 334 2233
E paul.ansell@justice.gsi.gov.uk

www.justice.gov.uk

Ailsa Pickering
D & P Property Developments Limited
33 St Cuthbert's Drive
Sacriston
Durham
DH7 6XE

Our ref: OPR/074/001/39

20 April 2010

Dear Ms Pickering

DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS (AMENDMENT) ACT 1981 – FORMER QUAKER BURIAL GROUND AT COACH LANE, NORTH SHIELDS, TYNE & WEAR NE29 0FD

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the schedule to the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981, the Secretary of State hereby gives the following directions with respect to the removal and reinterment of human remains which will be disturbed in the burial ground of the former Quaker burial ground at Coach Lane, North Shields, Tyne & Wear:

1. The removal of the remains shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;

2. The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work of removal is in progress;

3. Freshly made disinfectant shall be sprinkled over the coffins, any soil and, if necessary, elsewhere;

4. The removal shall be to the satisfaction of the Chief Environmental Health Officer for the Council and shall be in accordance with any additional conditions imposed;

5. The remains shall be placed in fresh shells or such other containers as meet the requirements of the said officer;

6. All human remains shall be removed prior to the commencement of any development works from the area hatched on the attached plan;

7. The remains shall be reinterred, as soon as practicable, and in any event no later than within two years of the date of disinterment, in **Preston Cemetery, Walton Avenue, North Shields**. In any intervening period they shall be kept safely, privately and decently.

8. Upon any removal of remains, a certificate of removal and reinterment shall be deposited with the General Registrar Office with the miscellaneous records in the custody of the Registrar General giving the names (where known) of the deceased, date(s) of removal, and the place of reinterment.

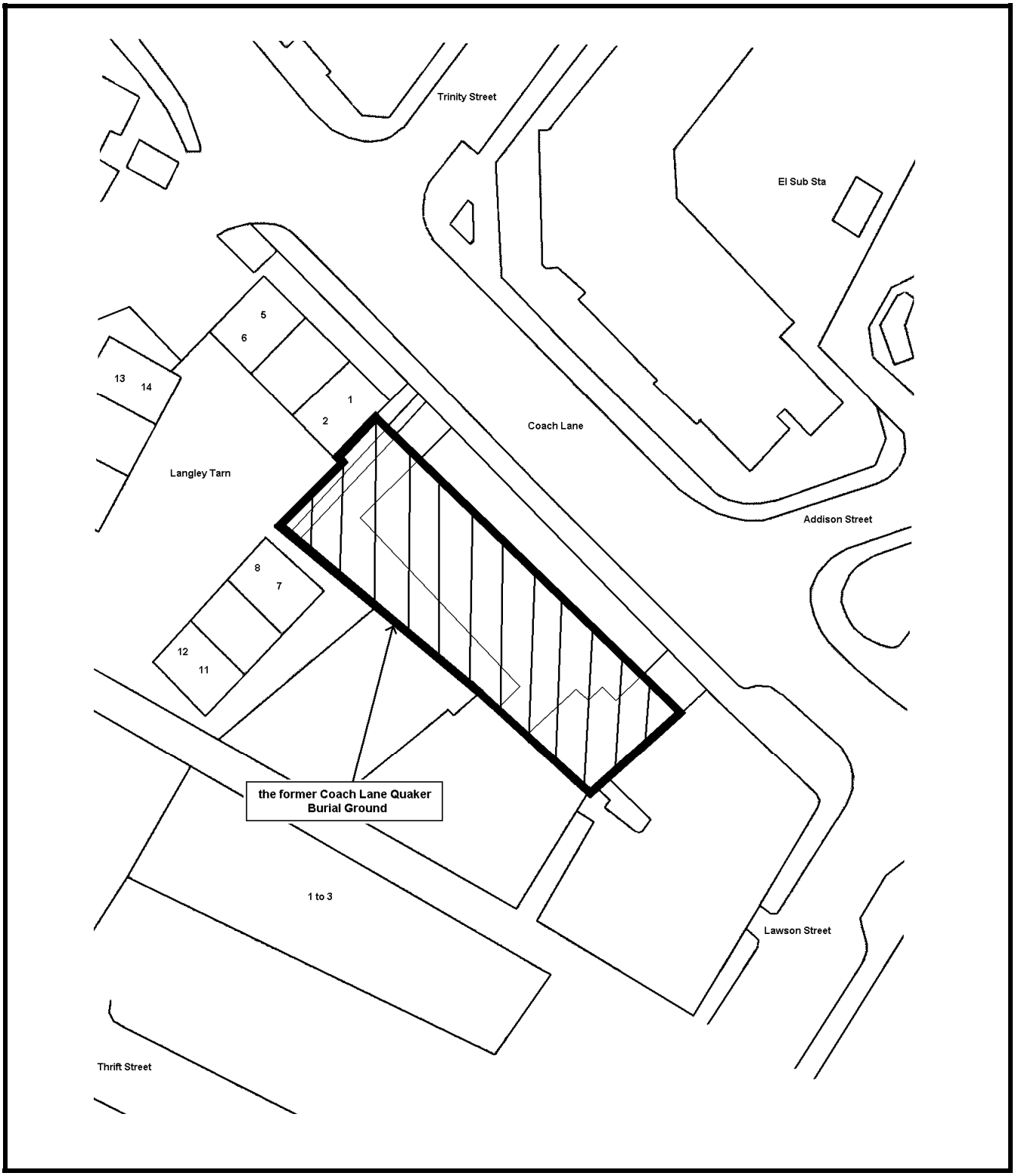
It is advisable to retain this letter with any documents that refer to this site as it is your authority to proceed with the exhumations.

Should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Ansell

DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS (AMENDMENT) ACT 1981



This is the plan referred to in the Secretary of State's directions dated 20th April 2010 relating to the former Quaker burial ground at Coach Lane, North Shields, Tyne & Wear NE29 0FD

Ministry of Justice
File ref: OPR / 074 / 001 / 39

20 April 2010

P C A

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091

FAX: 020 7639 9588

EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTHERN

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE

STAPLEFORD

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL

TEL: 01223 845 522

FAX: 01223 845 522

EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WESTERN

6 KING ALFRED PLACE

WINCHESTER

HAMPSHIRE SO23 7DF

TEL: 07714 134099

EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com