FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT SKELETON GREEN – ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT BUNTINGFORD ROAD, 2011, AND FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT THE WALLACE LAND 2013 – 2014, PUCKERIDGE, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SITE CODE: HPUC10, HPUC11, HPUC13 & HPUC14

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R11228

Further Excavations at Skeleton Green - Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire

Site Code: HPUC10, HPUC11, HPUC13 & HPUC14

Report no: R11228

Central National Grid Reference: TL 3858 2367

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ABSTRACT

This report details the methodology and results of a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of Fairview New Homes Limited.

The excavations were centred on NGR TL 3858 2367, adjacent to the scheduled Iron Age and Roman settlement at Braughing. The town at Braughing was focused on the convergence of several important roads, including Ermine Street and Stane Street, which converge in the vicinity of the study site. The study site is also located within a few metres of early Roman burials and settlement evidence excavated in the 1970s by Clive Partridge and his team at 'Skeleton Green'.

Excavations at Skeleton Green revealed buildings of Claudian date which were abandoned around AD 50 and the site turned over for use as a cemetery. Fifty-four cremations and seven inhumations were recovered from the Skeleton Green site, the cremations ranging in date from the late 1st century to mid-late 2nd century, while the inhumations were of 3rd- to 4th-century date. Two other cemeteries have been partially excavated, lying 260m north and 140m south-west of the Skeleton Green cemetery. The former contained five Flavian and Antonine burials, while the latter had 104 burials ranging in date from the early-mid 2nd century to the 3rd or early 4th century.

A large open area excavation was carried out in advance of housing development on the present site in 2011, with two further phases of excavation carried out between 18th February and 5th April and 10th September and 11th October 2013; a watching brief continued into February 2014. These investigations revealed an extensive, well-preserved and occasionally deeply-stratified Romano-British cemetery. In total, 268 cremations and 95 inhumations were recorded. The vast majority of the cremations were accompanied by at least one pottery vessel; two were originally deposited in wooden boxes of which the fittings survived. In common with other Roman cemeteries, there is a general trend towards cremation during the earlier Roman period (1st and 2nd centuries AD), giving way to inhumation in the 3rd and 4th centuries. However, there is a possibility that cremation continued into the later Roman period at Buntingford Road. A localized cluster of nine inhumations in the north-west corner of the site were located within ditch-defined mortuary enclosures; two of these had particularly large numbers of associated grave goods but it is not yet clear whether they represent the burials of particularly high-status individuals or a rite which was only practiced for a short period of time.

Other variations in inhumation rites were apparent, including, for example, a group of fourteen graves in the north-east of the site where the arrangement of grave goods, personal adornments and traces of shoes indicate that individuals were buried with their heads to the south – the reverse of that found elsewhere on the site. Bone preservation in the site's acidic soil was generally poor. However, due to the relatively large average fragment size in many of the cremated bone assemblages, there is some potential to shed light on issues such as the order in which skeletal elements were recovered from the pyre, the deliberate selection or omission of certain body parts for burial, and the degree of technical knowledge and effort invested in the cremation process. The grave goods reflect a population of moderate status. There are hints, in the finds assemblages recovered from some of the earlier boundary ditches, of possible high-status funerary use of part of the site during the Late Iron Age. A particularly significant discovery during the 2013 excavations was the identification of two funeral pyres, one of which had flues to channel air into the pyre and increase the fire's intensity.

The project constitutes the most significant addition to the corpus of data relating to the environs of the Iron Age and Roman settlement at Braughing since the publication of the Skeleton Green excavations by Clive Partridge in 1981. The legacy of Skeleton Green will be revisited throughout our forthcoming programme of analysis and publication.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) on land at Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire (Figures 1 & 2) prior to the proposed development of the site for housing. The excavation was conducted in three phases, the first between 25th July and 7th November 2011, the second between 18th February and 5th April 2013, and the third between 10th September and 11th October 2013, with a watching brief carried out during minor works to redirect services until February 2014. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Fairview New Homes Limited. The results of this work constitute the most significant addition to the corpus of data relating to the environs of the Iron Age and Roman settlement at Braughing since the publication of the results of the Skeleton Green excavations (Partridge, 1981). This report presents the initial assessment of the remains excavated in 2011 and includes a brief summary of the archaeological remains recorded in 2013. The archaeological archive for all phases of work are quantified here, together with the analysis of a representative sample of inhumation and cremation burials. This represents the first step in the analysis and publication of the complete site archive.

1.1.2 The site had previously been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) compiled by CgMs Consulting (Gailey, 2010) and an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010 (Hawkins 2010). The evaluation comprised the excavation of seventeen trial trenches. The trenches on the southern portion of the site yielded mostly negative results, whereas those towards the north and east revealed evidence of Roman activity, including cremation burials, as well as post-medieval activity interpreted on the basis of the limited available data as possibly being of medieval data.

1.1.3 Given the findings of the evaluation a further phase of excavation was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation (WSI) compiled by PCA (Moore, 2011) and approved by Hertfordshire County Council. The first excavation phase of the fieldwork was given the site code HPUC11, whilst the second and third phases were both carried out under the site code HPUC 13. The excavations carried out in 2011 and 2013 were nevertheless recorded using a single excavation archive to facilitate further analyses.

1.1.4 The primary objective of the excavation was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the land-use and history of the site.

1.1.5 The excavation revealed evidence for a number of periods of past occupation, from the prehistoric to modern periods, with the most significant activity occurring during the Roman and late medieval periods.

1.1.6 The earliest human activity evidenced comprised a small assemblage of Mesolithic to Bronze Age struck flints but these were all residual and represented background activity rather than any definable areas of occupation.

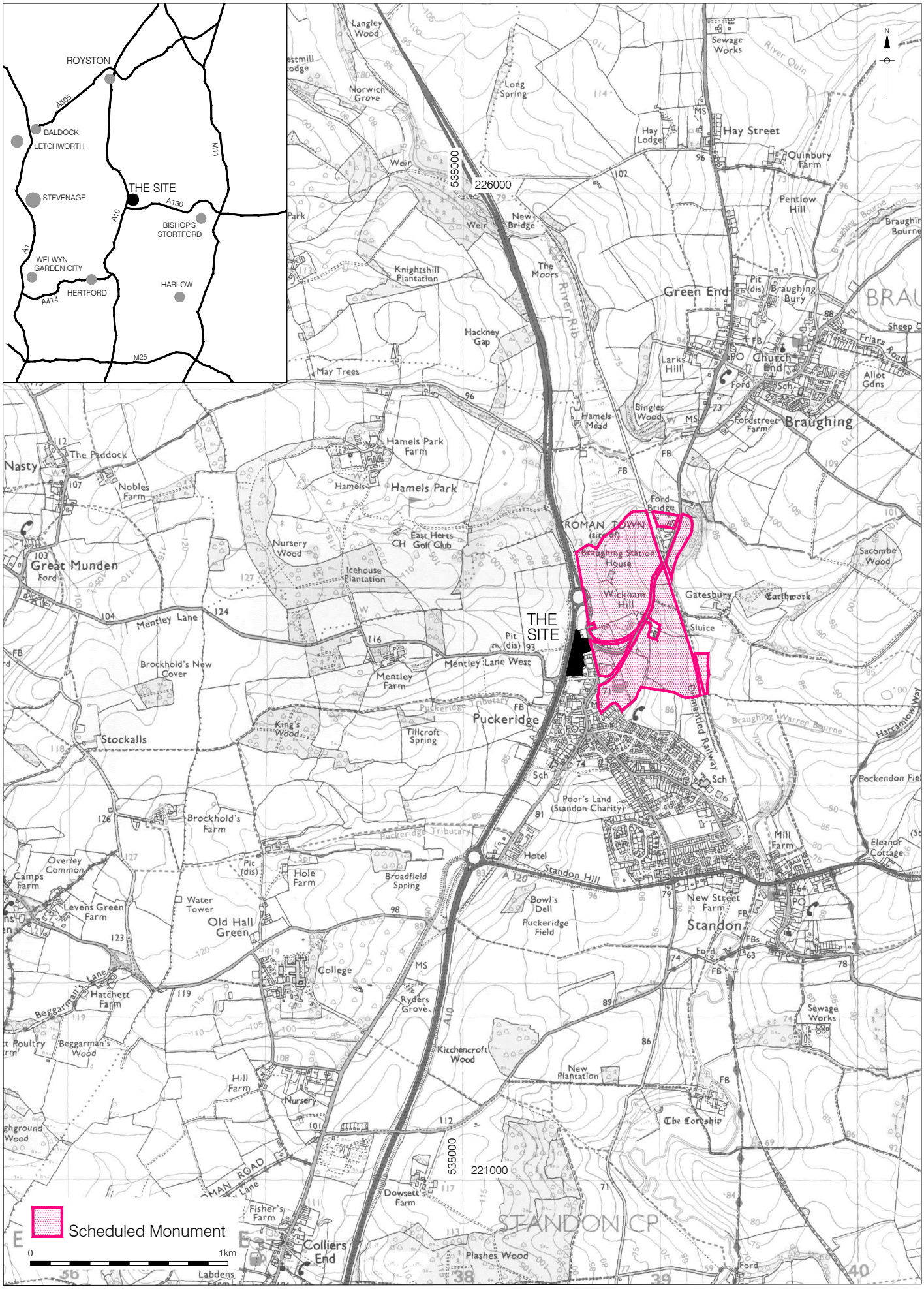
1.1.7 The first evidence for sustained activity is from the latter stages of the Late Iron Age (*c.* 25BC-AD43), when a series of ditches and enclosures were dug across the site. The quantity of pottery recovered from these features is indicative of intensive activity, although whether these remains relate to settlement activity or an earlier phase of funerary activity requires further detailed study. What is clear, however, is that increasingly intensive land-use in the environs of the site during the late Iron Age – almost certainly involving removal of vegetation and ploughing for agriculture – led to the onset of severe and persistent soil erosion, and resulted in the deposition of deep deposits of colluvium (or hill-wash deposits) within the current development area.

1.1.8 The process of soil erosion continued throughout the Romano-British period, during which time the site was employed as a cemetery, first for cremation burials, and later for inhumations; though provisional dating evidence suggests that the use of cremations may have persisted throughout the Romano-British period, albeit to a lesser extent. Investigations revealed an extensive, well preserved and occasionally deeply stratified Romano-British cemetery. In total 268 cremation burials were recorded, 245 in 2011 and 23 in 2013. Of these, the vast majority (266) were each accompanied by at least one ceramic vessel, whilst two further cremations were clearly originally deposited within wooden boxes, only the fittings for which survived. The earliest of these cremations date to the early Roman period (AD40-85), with evidence for the cremation rite continuing into the later Roman period as suggested by a dense cluster of cremations at the extreme western edge of the site; the location and form of which suggests that these form part of the cremation cemetery excavated along the line of the adjacent A10 dual carriageway during 1972-3 (Partridge 1981). The identification and excavation of two clear funeral pyre locations, one of which has associated flues to channel air in to the pyre to increase the fire's intensity, are an important discovery. In addition to the cremations, a total of 95 inhumations of varying size and complexity were recorded (64 during 2011 and 31 during 2013), and included nine which were within mortuary enclosures formed by the excavation of a shallow ditch

around a central grave. These graves within mortuary enclosures were all located towards the northwestern corner of the site, include two graves with unusually large numbers of associated grave goods, and may have been a rite reserved for particularly important individuals, or a practice that was only undertaken for a distinct period. Further analyses of the grave goods associated with these burials will be necessary to decide between these two possibilities, but evidence from elsewhere on the site nevertheless shows that inhumation burial practices varied over time. The arrangement of grave goods, personal adornments and surviving shoes within a group of 14 burials in the northeastern corner of the site, for example, demonstrates that these individuals were buried with their heads to the south; a practice that is the reverse of that evidenced elsewhere on the site A small number of other features are contemporary with this phase of the site, and include a trackway formed by two parallel ditches that appears to mark the boundary between the cremation cemetery to its south and the inhumation cemetery to its north. These trackway ditches were repeatedly reinstated as earlier versions became filled with and buried by later colluvial deposits, with the latest of the these reinstatements on the trackway's northern side containing the two pyre locations noted above. Further ditches of Romano-British date probably also acted to further sub-divide the cemetery, although a broadly north to south aligned ditch may have been intended as an erosion retarding feature.

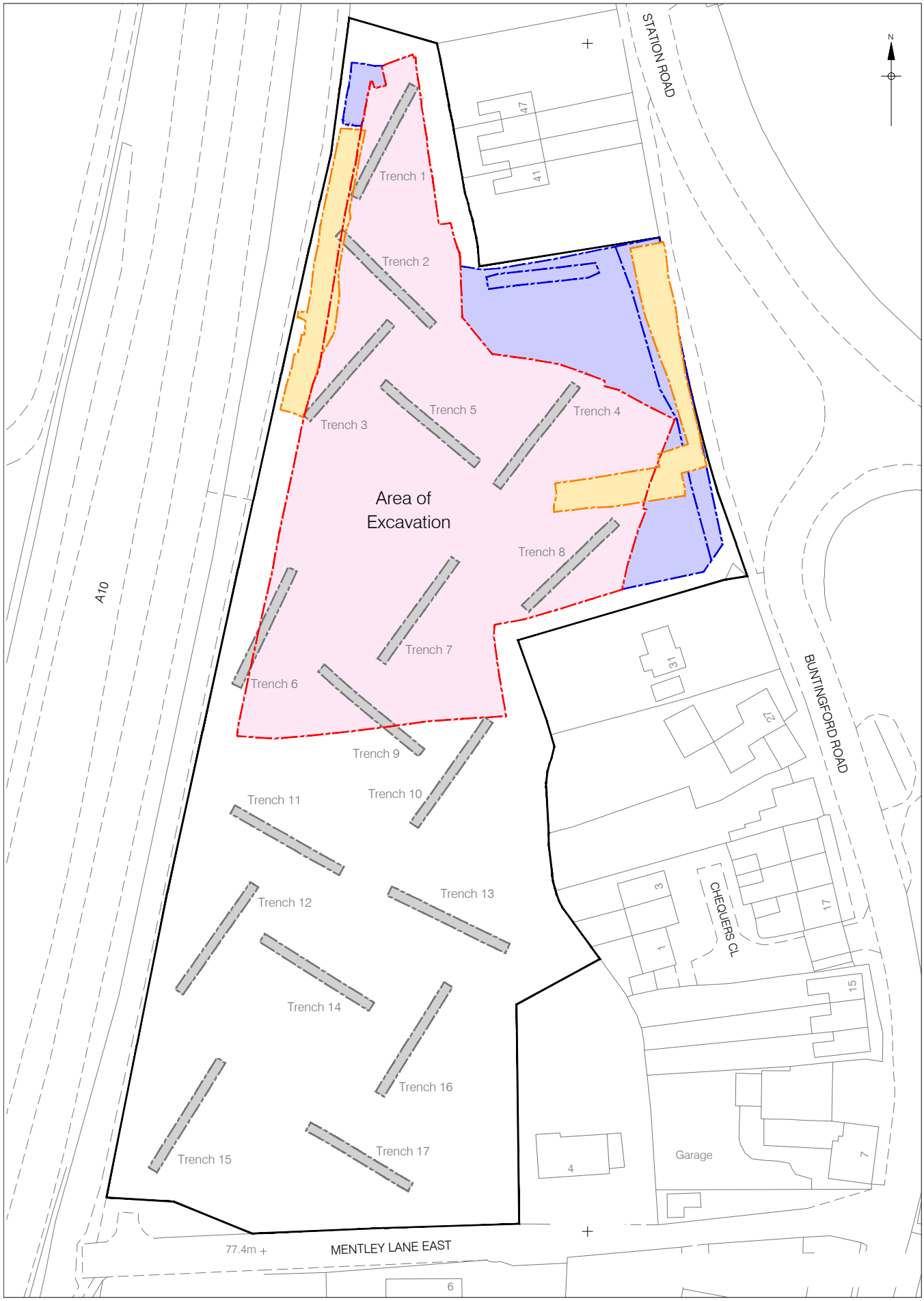
1.1.9 There was little evidence of activity on the site between the later Roman and earlier medieval periods. The next phases of activity dated to the late medieval period and comprised a well preserved flint- and brick-built tile kiln with an associated well. This structure comprised a working chamber and two stoke holes that fed into the firing chamber. Historical sources refer to the presence of the kiln from 1516 onwards, an early date for a structure of this kind. Evidence of partial demolition and insertion of substantial clay floors points to a later conversion of this kiln into a barn, and it's survival into the 17th century was again referenced by documentary evidence from the court rolls.

1.1.10 The project was advised and monitored by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting and Alison Tinniswood of the Historic Environment Unit, Hertfordshire County Council. The project was managed by Mark Hinman and supervised by Nick Pankhurst in 2011 and by Daryl Stump in 2013.



JB 06/12/12: revised 01/02/13 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



Evaluation 2010

Excavation 2011

Excavation February - April 2013

Excavation September - October 2013

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Figure 2
Trench Location, showing stages of work
1:1,000 at A4

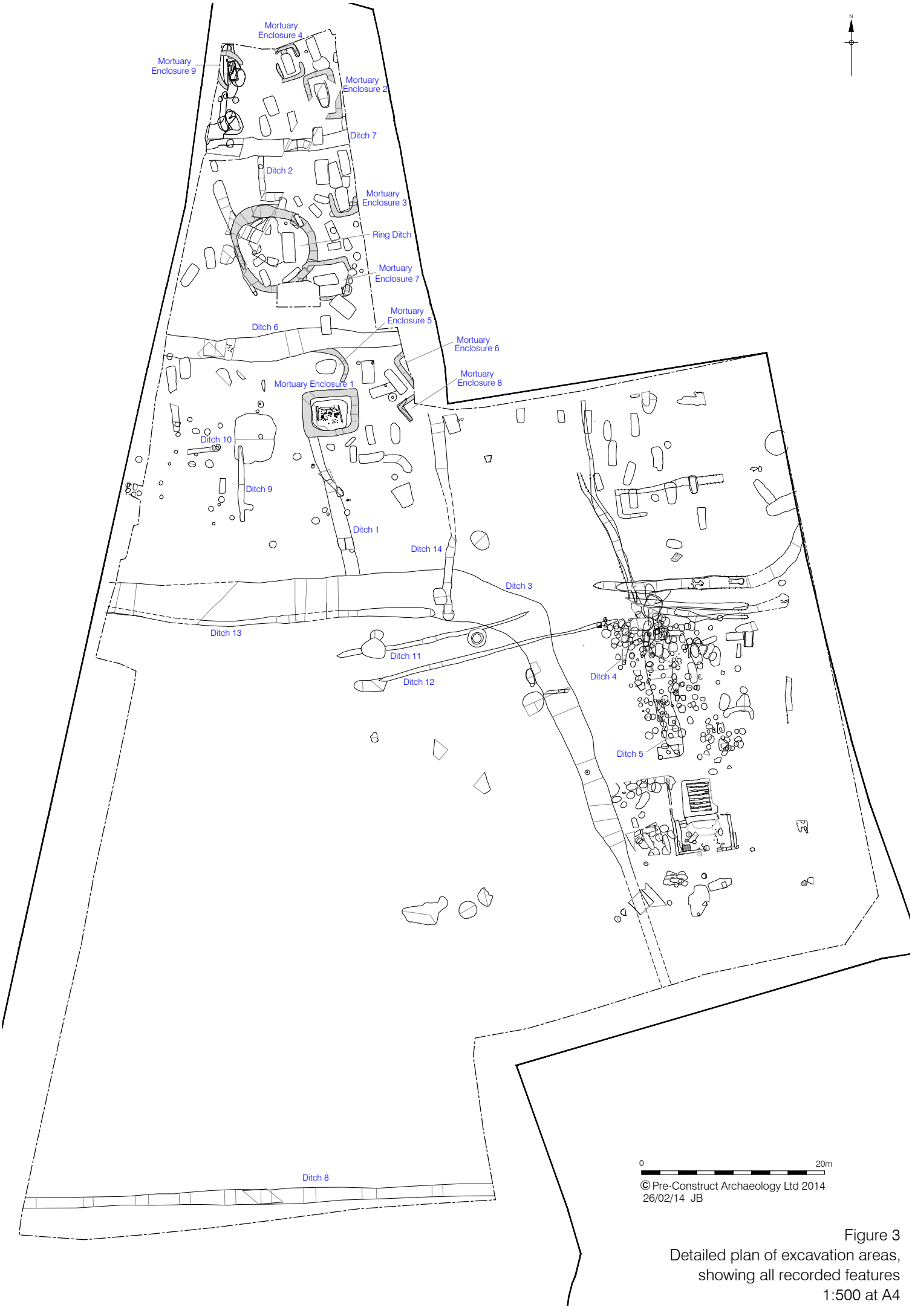

Figure 3
Detailed plan of excavation areas, showing all recorded features
1:500 at A4

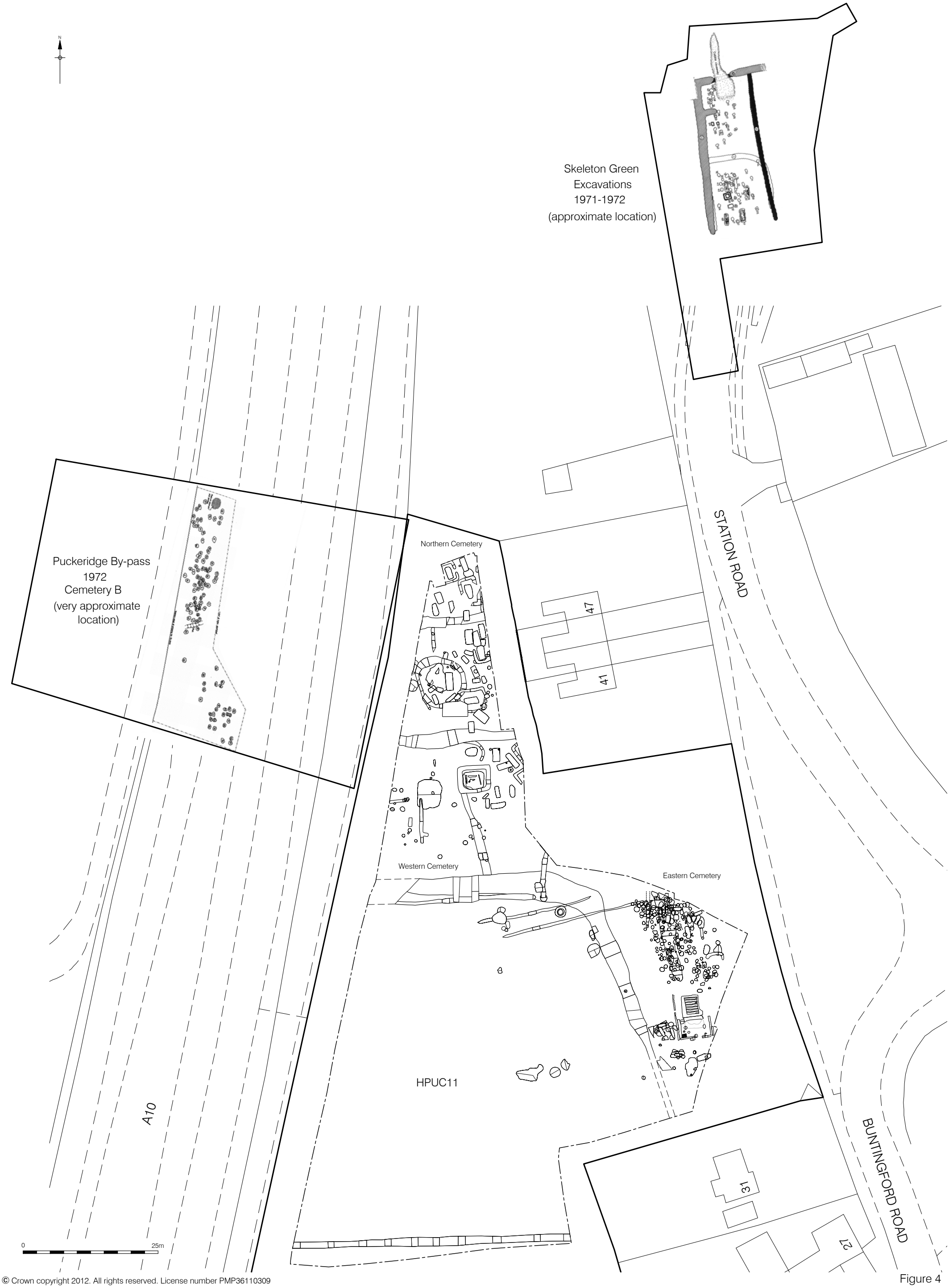

Figure 4
The site in relation to previous excavations at Skeleton Green
1:625 at A3

2 PLANNING AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The site at Puckeridge has full planning consent subject to an archaeological planning condition.

2.1.2 Hertfordshire comes under the jurisdiction of the policies of the *East of England Plan* (or Regional Spatial Strategy 14), which was finalised by the Secretary of State in 2008 (subsequently revoked in July 2010 but reinstated in November 2010). The majority of saved policies within the Hertfordshire Structure Plan 1991-2011 have been superseded by those in the East of England Plan, including those that relate to the historic environment:

Policy ENV6: The Historic Environment

2.1.3 In their plans, policies, programmes and proposals local planning authorities and other agencies should identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England:

2.1.4 The historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich;

2.1.5 An exceptional network of historic market towns;

2.1.6 A cohesive hierarchy of smaller settlements ranging from nucleated villages, often marked by architecturally significant medieval parish churches, through to a pattern of dispersed hamlets and isolated farms;

2.1.7 The highly distinctive historic environment of the coastal zone including extensive submerged prehistoric landscapes, ancient salt manufacturing and fishing facilities, relict sea walls, grazing marshes, coastal fortifications, ancient ports and traditional seaside resorts;

2.1.8 Formal planned settlements of the early twentieth century, including the early garden cities, and factory villages;

2.1.9 Conservation areas and listed buildings, including domestic, industrial and religious buildings, and their settings, and significant designed landscapes;

2.1.10 The rural landscapes of the region, which are highly distinctive and of ancient origin;

2.1.11 The wide variety of archaeological monuments, sites and buried deposits which include many scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological assets.

2.1.12 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC) whose Local Plan 1996-2011 is to be shortly replaced with the Local Development Framework (LDF). Meanwhile, the majority of policies of the Local Plan have been saved, including most of those relating to the historic environment. The most pertinent to the current project are as follows:

2.1.13 POLICY BH1 ARCHAEOLOGY & NEW DEVELOPMENT

I Development will not be permitted where the council considers that it will adversely affect archaeological sites of national importance, whether scheduled or unscheduled, and their setting.

II Permission or consent may be refused where development proposals do not satisfactorily protect archaeological remains of more local importance.

POLICY BH3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND AGREEMENTS

2.1.14 Where development is permitted on sites containing archaeological remains, any planning permission will be subject to conditions and/or formal agreements requiring appropriate excavation and recording in advance of development and the publication of the results.

2.1.15 The site lies to the west of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (The Roman Town of Braughing, SAM 75). In addition the site lies in an Area of Archaeological Significance as designated in the Local Plan.

2.1.16 It was decided that a programme of archaeological excavation should be carried out in areas where the evaluation had indicated that significant remains were present. This was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation drawn up by PCA (Moore, 2011) and approved by HEUHCC.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

3.1.1 The 1:50,000 British Geological Survey (England and Wales) Sheet 221 for Hitchin shows the site to be underlain by Head Deposits (poorly stratified hillwash deposits) overlying Glaciofluvial Deposits of chalky sand and gravel overlying Upper Chalk.

3.1.2 Geotechnical investigations were undertaken in March 2010 by CARD Geotechnics, and recorded the solid and drift geological sequence on the site as topsoil overlying Head deposits, which in turn overlie Glacial Till and Glaciofluvial deposits capping Upper Chalk.

3.1.3 Although the term 'head deposits' is usually taken to refer to hillwash sediments formed in tundra-like environments experiencing periglacial conditions (i.e. subject to repeated freezing and thawing of soils), the archaeological fieldwork reported upon here demonstrates that the 'head deposits' on the current site are colluvial (i.e. deposited as a result of soil erosion from up-slope), and that they started to accumulate in the Late Iron Age, and continued to be deposited throughout the Romano-British period. These consist of thick bands of very sandy silty clays, some with up to 30% rounded flint gravels, which together are up to 2m in depth where recorded in a lower slope position, and extend to an unknown depth towards the western and eastern edges of the site. Head deposits of aeolian (i.e. wind blown) origin may nevertheless be the source material for the colluvium, as is suggested by the 'brick-earth' like texture of the finer-grained colluvial deposits, although these might equally be at least partly derived from glacial clay tills.

3.1.4 Across the site as a whole these fine-grained silty clay colluvial layers frequently overlie courser-grained colluvial deposits containing coarse sand and a high percentage of small (less than 20mm) flint gravels. These are likely to derive from either gravel seams within the head deposits or tills, or from the glaciofluvial sands and gravels recorded in the British Geological Survey (BGS) data. If the latter, then this would represent a partial inversion of the 'natural' (i.e. pre-disturbance) geological sequence, but this would be entirely consistent with successive pulses of hillside erosion, whereby a series of comparatively small land slip events transport eroded material a short distance, exposing underlying deposits in the process. These underlying deposits are then themselves susceptible to erosion and are re-deposited down-slope; subsequently being buried by deposits of finer-grained material.

3.1.5 Although the full depositional sequence was only tested in a small mid- to lower slope position where a proposed soak-away necessitated deeper excavations, the resultant cross-section revealed a further layer of fine grained sandy silty clay beneath the gravelly colluvium. This too is likely to be colluvial, and in turn caps a succession of thin laminated layers totalling approximately 200mm in depth and consisting of small rounded flint gravels, course sands, and occasional lenses of fine pure sand: all of which are water-lain deposits consistent with a slow flowing shallow stream or – as is more likely given the underlying large river cobbles – the edge of a larger water course. The large (up to 100mm) rounded flint cobbles in a matrix of fine silty clay that underlies these laminated sands and gravels are the earliest deposit recorded during the current fieldwork, and represent the remains of the river that formed the now dry-river valley that runs approximately north to south to the immediate east of the site.

3.1.6 In the location where the deepest depositional sequence was recorded, these colluvial deposits extend to a depth of approximately 2m below modern ground level (or 70.9m OD), but a considerably greater depth of colluvium evidently exists in the far southeast corner of the site where excavation was halted at the top of the gravelly colluvial layer at a depth of 69.2m OD, following the removal of approximately 1.8m of the upper finer-grained colluvium. This area also included direct evidence that hillside erosion not only led to the deposition of material on site, but also included episodes where formerly deposited material was eroded further down-slope. This is clear from the redeposition of cremation burials, but is most obvious where the down-slope side of the large early Romano-British enclosure (Enclosure 2) had been entirely swept away, cutting through the Eastern Cremation Cemetery and creating a depression later exploited by tile makers in the 16th century AD who built their kiln within the resultant erosion hollow.

3.1.7 In summary, the depositional sequence towards the eastern limit of the site can be characterised as comprising in situ river deposits of post glacial date capped by a succession of colluvial deposits derived from the erosion of up-slope head deposits and tills; this erosion being initially triggered by the loss of topsoil due to an intensification of ploughing from the Late Iron Age. From the geotechnical borehole data it is clear that chalk bedrock and possibly in situ glacial tills underlie this colluvium within the middle and western sides of the site, but the archaeological excavations were of insufficient depth to reach these. The local topography of the area is such that flash flooding carrying colluvial material down slope remained a problem during the excavation.

Topography

3.2.1 The site lies on an east facing slope, the modern land surface of which drops from around 80.04m AOD in the southwest down to around 71.5m AOD in the east towards a dry valley. The site comprised an irregular but broadly triangular parcel of land, measuring approximately 135m long by 100m wide, situated adjacent to Buntingford Road, northwest of the centre of Puckeridge. The site is bounded by Buntingford Road to the east, Mentley Lane East to the south and by the A10 to the west and north. The central National Grid Reference (NGR) of the site is TL 3858 2367. To the east of the dry valley the ground rises again to form a ridge known as Wickham Hill before dropping down eastwards towards the valley of the River Rib.

3.2.2 The River Rib flows *c.* 500m to the east of the site, in addition a tributary of the River Rib known as the Puckeridge Tributary flows approximately 250m to the south of the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

4.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the study site was previously carried out prior to the evaluation (Gailey, 2010).

4.1.2 An evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology between the 7th and 17th June 2010. Seventeen trenches were excavated across the area of the site in order to provide maximum coverage of the area of the proposed development.

4.1.3 No significant archaeological features were present on the southern half of the site. The northern half of the site saw heavy activity beginning in the Roman period with five urned cremations recorded in the centre of this area, one of which had multiple vessels and may have been buried in a wooden casket. A number of other Roman features including ditches and pits were located in the northern half of the site, illustrating multi-phase Roman occupation.

4.1.4 Flint foundations with associated chalk deposits dating to the early post-medieval period were also recorded in the northern area of the site. These were thought to represent buildings associated with agricultural activities.

4.1.5 The DBA places the site within its archaeological and historical context from prehistory to the late 20th century and its main findings are outlined here.

Earlier Prehistoric Activity

4.2.1 No evidence of finds dating to the Palaeolithic period has been recovered within 1km of the study site. Worked flint dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods has been found within 1km of the site (606 TL39252310 and 2112 TL3924).

4.2.2 Cropmarks of Bronze Age ring ditches have been recorded approximately 800m north of the site (HHER2305 TL38562450 HHER2329 TL38492451). A Bronze Age round barrow and other cropmarks possibly representing prehistoric settlement activity was recorded approximately 400m east of the study site (HHER4077, TL39042353).

Iron Age Activity

4.3.1 By the Late Iron Age substantial *oppida* was established across the Rib valley floor and around Wickham Hill to the north east of the site. The large number of imported goods recovered in this area indicates that by the Late Iron Age this area had become a major trading centre.

4.3.2 Excavations at Skeleton Green immediately northeast of the study site on the line of the eastern side of Buntingford Road revealed evidence of timber buildings with partial rebuilding dating to the Late Iron Age (2188 TL38662384) whilst evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation was found at 11 Buntingford Road, immediately south east of the site (6434 TL38662358).

4.3.3 The Gatesbury earthwork (approximately 800m northeast of the study site) on the east bank of the River Rib is possibly the focus of the Late Iron Age settlement but it has also been interpreted as possibly of medieval origin (110 TL39502395). Numerous chance finds dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period were recorded during fieldwalking between the Gatesbury enclosure and the river approximately 800m north east of the study site (111 TL39242406) whilst Late Iron Age pottery has been recovered from a considerable stretch of the river west and south of Gatesbury.

4.3.4 Elsewhere on the west bank of the river approximately 500m north east of the study site, pits and ditches containing Late Iron Age material including imports and coin mould fragments were found during a rescue excavation (0962 TL39042393).

4.3.5 Excavations to the south of Wickham Hill recovered evidence of a Late Iron Age enclosure and associated pottery, approximately 600m southeast of the study site (2152 TL39112330). This could have formed an outlying farmstead of the Iron Age settlement which centred on Gatesbury.

Roman Settlement and Burial

4.4.1 It is thought that the Roman town at Braughing developed from a Late Iron Age *oppida*, which focused on the convergence of several important road systems. The route of Ermine Street from London to York runs on a southeast to northwest alignment to the east of the study site before following the line of the A10 northwards. A second Roman road is projected to travel from Ermine Street approximately 400m north of the site to the northwest towards Baldock (Margary, 1955). The projected route of the Roman road to Great Chesterford is assumed to diverge from Ermine Street approximately 400m east of the site, whilst Stane Street also converges with Ermine Street in the vicinity of the study site.

4.4.2 The extent of the known Roman town is preserved as a Scheduled Ancient Monument which lies to the northeast of the study site (SAM 75). The true extent, layout and form of the town remains poorly understood.

4.4.3 A cluster of cemeteries have been recorded within the vicinity of the site outside the limits of the Roman town (Figure 4). Prior to the construction of the A10 by-pass a cremation cemetery was recorded just north of the roundabout approximately 250m north of the study site. This was recorded as Cemetery 'A' and revealed five rich cremation burials including 2 in wooden caskets (HHER 2763 TL38542412). Based on the results of the excavation it was concluded that the cemetery most likely extended eastward (Partridge 1977) possibly associated with those burials recorded during Stead's evaluation approximately 300m north east of the study site (Stead 1970 HHER1099 TL38792398). A further cemetery was recorded during construction of the by-pass south of the roundabout immediately west of the study site. This was recorded as Cemetery 'B' and comprised of 104 burials of 3rd and 4th century date (HHER 4219 TL38552377). It is considered likely that the cemetery extended further to the east (within the study site) and west of the by-pass (Partridge, 1977).

4.4.4 At Skeleton Green immediately northeast of the site on the opposite side of Buntingford Road, excavations revealed a cemetery comprising of 57 cremations (HHER2188 TL38662384). Disturbed remains of further cremation burials were also recorded (possibly damaged by later ploughing).

4.4.5 The excavations at Skeleton Green recovered five undated inhumations which were thought to have been later in date than the cremations. It was suggested that these inhumations represented the outliers from a more extensive burial ground which lay to the south of the excavation area. During the construction of ' Skeleton Green Cottages' in the later 19th century several complete skeletons were found, hence the name (Partridge, 1981).

4.4.6 Excavations at 11 Buntingford Road immediately southeast of the site revealed evidence of occupation into the later Roman period (HHER 6434, Borrill 1984).

The Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Periods

4.5.1 An Anglo-Saxon brooch fragment is recorded on the HER as being recovered on 'Poors Land' approximately 700m south of the study site (HHER6244 TL3860022900). However investigations have not as yet revealed any evidence of a continuation of the Roman town into the Saxon and early medieval period.

4.5.2 A possible moated manor house was located at Mentley Farm approximately 750m west of the study site although there is no physical evidence to support this. The manor of Mentley or Milkley was first documented in 12th century (1975

TL37782361). A deer park first documented in 1283 was located at Hamels Park approximately 750m north west of the study site (HHER6541 TL381240).

4.5.3 A scatter of Medieval coins have been found both on Poors Land and on Wickham Hill indicating possible fairground or market use during the Medieval period (HHER9246 TL3865022950 HHER9252 TL38802400).

4.5.4 The settlement at Puckeridge developed along the roadside from the 13th century. As a result the core of activity during this period was focussed along the High Street and comprised of several inns including the 14th century Chequers Inn which was located to the south east of the site fronting onto the Buntingford Road (now demolished). Extant buildings dating to the 16th century occur at 19 High Street, 30 High Street and 52 High Street (HHER12272 TL3862323405, HHER12273 TL3861423341 and HHER12274 TL3859723246).

4.5.5 The study site was located away from the core of any activity during these periods. The lack of features and findspots recorded for the area on the HER was indicative of the area of the site being in agricultural use or woodland at this time. An examination of the court rolls, transcribed and translated by local historian Kathryn Shreeve identified that a tile kiln had been present on the site from the early 16th century and was later converted for use as a barn (See Appendix 7).

The Post-Medieval Period

4.6.1 The growth of Puckeridge in the post-medieval period continued to be focussed around the High Street. The site at this time was still located outside the northern extent of the town and the land around the site would have been predominantly agricultural in nature. This is confirmed by the Dury, Andrews and Dury map of 1766 and Bryant's Survey of 1822.

4.6.2 The 1839 Standon Tithe map shows the area of the study site spanning part of three field enclosures two of which are arable (2 and 4) and one is pasture (9). The buildings to the south east of the study site include two extant Listed Buildings; 27 Buntingford Road and 7 Buntingford Road, which are both 18th century Grade II Listed.

4.6.3 Later maps highlight how little has subsequently changed on the study site. One of the field boundaries was removed by 1960 and the other by 1974. In addition by 1974 the A10 Bypass had been constructed and now formed the western boundary of the study site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 Excavations at the site were carried out in three phases, the first between 25th July and 7th November 2011, and the second between 18th February and 5th April 2013, and the third between the 10th September and 11th October 2013. In accordance with the WSI (Moore, 2011) the excavation in 2011 investigated an irregular shaped parcel of land, measuring approximately 135m long by 100m wide, whilst the fieldwork carried out in 2013 excavated the remaining southeast and northeast corners of the proposed development area.

5.1.2 The ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, with topsoil stored separately from underlying undifferentiated deposits. Following the removal of topsoil and any underlying modern deposits the reduced surface of the site was cleaned using hand tools in order to more fully define exposed archaeological features, which were then recorded via hand-drawn pre-excavation plans on waterproof drafting film at a scale of 1:20; these plans being located by reference to a 5 by 5m grid employing Ordnance Survey grid references and alignment, and instated using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three dimensional accuracy of 2cm or less.

5.1.3 Following the production of pre-excavation plans, features were then excavated by hand with all artefactual materials retrieved. Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), whilst events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one section was excavated through an individual feature each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as ‘fills’). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique ‘group numbers’. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place.

5.1.4 Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved. However, since several of the inhumation and cremation burials contained more than one complete pottery vessel, and

frequently contained additional artefacts such as items of jewellery, artefacts from these contexts were assigned individual 'Grave Goods' numbers. In order to distinguish general record numbers from numbers assigned for specific purposes, each category of record was allocated a distinct block of numbers. Thus, for example, depositional and cutting events recorded during the 2011 excavation were allocated numbers 100 to 999, whilst the 2011 grave goods were numbered starting at 5000. Where cremated bone was contained within a pottery vessel this was given the number assigned to the vessel that contained it, whereas cremated bone found outside a vessel or re-deposited within a later context was issued a deposit number. Individual finds from any context that were likely to require particular specialist attention (commonly referred to as either 'Small finds' or 'special finds') were allocated numbers from 10,000 in 2011 and from 11,000 in 2013.

5.1.5 Discrete features were 100% excavated, though small features such as pits or postholes were first half-sectioned to allow their cross-sections to be photographed and recorded by scaled drawings at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A sample amounting to at least 10% of each linear feature was hand-excavated; rising to 100% where it was evident that these features might mask the presence of earlier archaeological remains. During the course of the excavation a considerable number of cremation burials and inhumations were identified, which were excavated and recorded according to a specific methodology, including 100% sampling.

5.1.6 All excavated features were recorded by hand-drawn plans at a scale of 1:20, with more detailed plans produced for inhumations (at a scale of 1:10) and cremations (1:5). These plans were subsequently digitalised for use with CAD (Computer Aided Design) and GIS (Geographical Information Systems) software, and combined with the on-site GPS data. A colour slide and digital photographic record was made of the investigations as they progressed.

5.1.7 Bulk samples were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains from all features with the potential for the preservation of organic material, with a particular emphasis on deposits containing high concentrations of charcoal or identifiable fragments of burnt bone.

5.1.8 It should be stressed that the visibility of cut features on the site was extremely poor, due to two main factors. Firstly, and most significantly, the site was evidently subject to severe down-slope erosion before, during and after the Roman period (see sections 3 'Geology Topography' above, and 7 'The Archaeological

Sequence' below). This erosion evidently took place in pulses (effectively minor land-slip events) rather than through a gradual process of sheet wash, with each event probably transporting material relatively short distances, perhaps less than 100m at a time. The deep colluvial deposits that accumulated on the lower east-facing slope are thus the result of multiple hill-wash events that took place during the period in which the site was occupied and in active use as a cemetery. This is evidenced by the fact that boundary ditches were repeatedly reinstated after earlier ditches on similar alignments had been buried beneath colluvial deposits, and by the presence of discrete patches of charcoal-rich deposits containing burnt human bone within the colluvium: the latter evidently the remains of earlier cremation burials that had been eroded from up-slope. Discerning distinct colluvial deposition events was largely impossible, however, since the majority of the colluvium was evidently derived from the same source (former up-slope subsoil) and was thus the same colour, texture and consistency. In practice, therefore, the only reliable way to recognise former land surfaces across this rapidly and repeatedly changing slope was to identify the presence of archaeological features cutting into these colluvial deposits: the logic here being that the top of these features would indicate the level of the land surface at the time a particular feature was created. In general this methodology proved effective, but was rendered more difficult by the second factor effecting archaeological visibility: the fact that the majority of the archaeological features on the site are human burials which are themselves often very hard to see because they are generally backfilled very shortly after excavation using the same material through which they are excavated. This means that it is often very difficult to distinguish the fill of a grave from the surrounding deposit, and indeed this was sometimes only possible on the current site after a period of 'weathering out': a process whereby the subtle differences between different deposits only become visible after they have been exposed for several days, for example, because they retain or lose moisture at different rates.

5.1.9 In practical terms these visibility issues did not affect the recording methodology in any way, but they did influence the excavation and machine reduction methodology, particularly in the area of the cremation cemetery. Since cremation burials could generally not be recognised due to differences in the colour or texture of their backfills, the cremations were frequently only identified when the tops of cremation vessels were revealed. This also meant that it was frequently not possible to define the exact shape and size of the cut excavated to contain these vessels, necessitating the excavation of an arbitrary area around the grave goods in order to reveal and remove them. To a lesser extent this was also true of some of the inhumation burials and ditches, particularly where these were

excavated through successive and undifferentiated deposits of fine-grained colluvia. Exceptions to this situation included graves that had been lined with organic material usually consisting of burnt wood. In addition, these visibility issues and the substantial depth of the colluvial deposits made it necessary to carry out the reduction of the colluvial deposits by mechanical excavator in comparatively small areas at a time, and to repeated re-machine several areas. In particular, due to the considerable depth of stratified deposits present within the eastern portion of the site, this area was re-machined, hand cleaned, then excavated, on up to five separate occasions.

5.1.10 The programme of work complied with recognised national and regional standards. All aspects of the programme of work were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference will also be made, where appropriate to Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment and 2 Research Agenda and Strategy documents (EAA Occasional Papers 3 and 8) as required by the Historic Environment Unit (HEU).

6 QUANTIFICATION OF THE ARCHIVE

Type	HPUC10	HPUC11	HPUC13	Total
Context register sheets	4	54	18	76
Context sheets	101	1302	441	1844
Grave goods registers	0	42	6	48
Grave goods	0	1079	111	1190
Plan registers	0	26	9	35
Plans at 1:50	0	2	0	2
Plans at 1:20	47	259	136	442
Plans at 1:10	0	146	27	173
Plans at 1:5	0	187	20	207
Section register sheets	1	5	4	10
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	12	112	24	148
Photo register sheets	1	90	23	114
Black & White films	1	44	3	48
Colour slide	1	46	0	47
Digital photos	0	6143	1169	7312
Small finds register sheets	1	2	0	3
SF Coin (Au)	0	1	0	1
SF Cu alloy Objects (total)	**2**	**41**	**14**	**57**
SF Brooch (Cu alloy)	1	7	4	12
SF Coin (Cu)	1	10	2	13
SF Bracelets (Cu alloy)	0	2	3	5
SF Torc (Cu alloy)	0	1	0	1
SF Silver Objects (total)	**0**	**2**	**2**	**4**
SF Silver Ring	0	1	0	1
SF Silver Objects	0	1	2	3
SF Fe Objects (total)	**0**	**593**	**219**	**812**
Fe Objects	0	163	119	282
SF Fe Nail (some as groups)	0	285	33	318
SF Fe Hobnails (Mainly Boots)	0	28	14	42
SF Glass (Vessel)	1	8	2	11
SF Glass beads	0	0	7	7
SF Frit beads	0	1	0	1
SF Faience beads	0	0	148	148
SF Shale	0	12	0	12
SF Jet	0	1	0	1
SF Stone	0	1	0	1
SF Bone	0	1	0	1
GG Pottery	9	527	70	606
Small finds	4	44	0	48
Environmental register sheets	0	9	4	13
Environmental sheets	0	282	0	282

Environmental bulk samples	0	282	80	362
Environmental 10L Buckets	0	380	134 (+ 8 bags)	514 (+ 8 bags)
Cremations	0	245	23	268
Inhumations	0	64	31	95

Table 1: Archive Contents

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Natural Deposits and colluvium

7.1.1 As outlined above, the only 'natural' (i.e. undisturbed) deposits encountered during the archaeological fieldwork were a layer of large river cobbles (2118) capped by successive thin layers of fine sands and coarse well-sorted gravels (2117), both of which relate to the former river channel that formed the now dry river valley, the base of which lies to the immediate east of the site. With the possible exception of a silty clay deposit that directly overlies these alluvial layers (2116), all of the subsequent deposits recorded during the fieldwork were laid down from the Late Iron Age onwards; the majority during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Based on the combined evidence from the geotechnical and archaeological investigations together with previous work in the vicinity and region, it is possible to define this depositional sequence within the bounds of the site.

7.1.2 During the Late Iron Age ploughing of the hillside above and across the site led to the comprehensive loss of the topsoil. Since no evidence of re-deposited or buried topsoil was encountered on the site it is likely that this material was re-deposited in the base of the dry river valley to the east. The loss of the topsoil exposed the subsoil consisting of former Aeolian head deposits and/or clay tills. Lacking consolidation due to the absence of vegetation, this subsoil also started to erode down slope.

7.1.3 These early pulses of subsoil erosion may be the source of the silty clay (2116) that overlies the river gravels (2117 and 2118) at a depth of 1.65m BGL or 70.8m OD near the base of the slope, but the lack of any datable artefacts within the test pit excavated through this deposit means that it cannot be dated. The more gravelly colluvium that overlies this deposit, in contrast, did contain unabraded Roman period ceramics and appeared to have been stratigraphically cut by several Romano-British graves; indicating that these gravelly deposits were deposited at this time, and at one stage formed at least part of an exposed land surface. Although this gravely colluvium is certainly the result of multiple comparatively small land slip events it was assigned a single record number during each phase of the fieldwork for simplicity's sake: (1000) during the 2011 fieldwork and in 2013 as (2007) in the far southeast of the site and as (2045) in the northwest.

7.1.4 The original source of the gravels within this colluvium is uncertain. It may derives from seams within the eroding head deposits, but if so one would expect it to be more evenly distributed within the finer colluvial material. A further possibility – as

yet untested without further work in the area upslope from the site – is that this gravel derives from glaciofluvial deposits formerly buried beneath the head deposits. If so, this would be strong evidence that the site and the hillside up slope experienced pulses of erosion whereby eroded head deposits are initially deposited in mid-slope locations and were then subsequently crossed or buried by the erosion of recently exposed glaciofluvial gravels. These gravels were then subsequently buried by secondary movements of the re-deposited mid-slope head deposits, or by freshly eroded head deposits derived from even further upslope.

7.1.5 Either way, after a period of slope stability long enough to see the creation of several boundary ditches, a substantial depth of fine-grained colluvium was deposited. The deposition of this material demonstrates that hillside erosion remained a feature of the site even during the period in which it was employed as a cemetery; the clearest evidence for which comes not from the inhumation and cremation burials themselves, but from the ditches that formed boundaries within the site, since these were evidently periodically buried by pulses of erosion and subsequently reinstated by digging new ditches on similar alignments through the recently deposited colluvium. These ditch reinstatements indicate that the apparently homogenous deposit of silty clay colluvium that measures up to 1.8m deep towards the eastern edge of the site was in fact deposited in at least three separate erosion events. During the 2011 excavation these successive deposits were effectively excavated in arbitrary spits guided by the identification of cremation burials and other archaeological features, with these spits numbered as (201), (505), (706) and (738) respectively. The group number (1186) refers to the totality of this deposit. In 2013 these colluvial layers were also excavated in what are effectively spits, though here the distinction between different colluviation events was broadly sub-divided by successive reinstatements of ditch lines. In 2013 these fine grained colluvia were assigned the single record number (2005) in the southeast corner, and recorded successively as - from latest to earliest - (2022), (2041) and (2042) in the northeast corner. It should be stressed, however, that these sub-divisions are doubtless a gross over simplification of what were in all probability a far larger number of small erosion events. Indeed, there is some suggestion in the area of the cremation cemetery that the ongoing process of sediment accumulation was deliberately augmented by manually importing material in order to accommodate more burials in what was evidently a prestigious burial location overlooking the junction between two important Roman roads.

7.1.6 It should be noted too, that although the current fieldwork identified multiple erosion events by recording the accumulation of colluvial deposits, it is clear that there were also erosion events that removed and re-deposited this previously

accumulated material. The most obvious evidence for this is the erosion of the Early Romano-British Enclosure Ditch 2, the down-slope side of which was subsequently eroded away in an event that led to the creation of a deep hollow within the fine grained colluvium. This event [2006] was most likely a flash flood or succession of flash floods, and created a large depression near the base of the slope. As described in more detail below, this hollow was subsequently exploited by 16th-century tile manufacturers, who also quarried the brick-earth like colluvium as the source material for the tiles.

Range, Variety and Condition

7.2.1 The cut features comprised primarily of cremation pits, graves, mortuary enclosures, ditches, and waterholes. Other feature and deposit types include pyre sites, clay quarry pits, post holes, two wells, a trackway and a tile kiln.

7.2.2 Plough damage was not a major issue due to a good level of soil cover over most archaeological deposits on the site. Preservation of artefacts varied across the area. The soil on parts of the site was clearly more acidic which had had an adverse effect on survival, particularly of organic materials, most apparent with the condition of human bone. Where localised deposits of gravel were present preservation was occasionally excellent.

7.2.3 The nature of the brick-earth soil did present some additional problems to the excavators, particularly in the western and eastern cremation cemetery areas. It was relatively easy to identify graves by the presence of grave goods but it was not always possible to define the original shape and size of the grave cuts for individual features. Exceptions to this situation included graves that had been lined with organic material. This usually consisted of burnt wood, presumably derived from pyre deposits. When the grave cut can be confidently described the relevant detail will be included in the publication text.

7.2.4 For the purposes of this report, the site has been divided into broad period groups, although the Iron Age and Roman periods have been further separated into sub-periods.

8 THE LATE MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE: 4000BC-700BC

Evidence for pre-Iron Age activity was limited to a small assemblage of lithic material, dating as early as the Mesolithic period. None of this was from securely dated prehistoric contexts, occurring residually in later features. Prehistoric activity in the vicinity can therefore at best be described as ephemeral, not constituting a clear phase of site occupation. Nevertheless, since this material is all evidently derived from up slope, the un-abraded condition of most of this material supports the interpretation above that colluviation across the site was composed of successive and comparatively small mass movement land-slip events, since sheet wash or rolling hill-wash would lead to highly abraded flintwork.

Lithic Assessment - Barry Bishop

Introduction

8.1.1 The excavations at Puckeridge resulted in the recovery of 67 struck flints and just over 0.5kg of unworked burnt stone fragments (Table 2). The material was examined and each piece individually catalogued. This report summarizes the finding from arising from the examination.

Quantification and Distribution

Type	Decortication Flake	Core Shaping / rejuvenation Flake	Chip	Useable Flake	Flake Fragment	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Blade-like Flake	Retouched	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Total Struck	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
No.	10	4	2	24	3	9	3	4	2	3	3	67	22	517
%	14.9	6	3	35.8	4.5	13.4	4.5	6	3	5	4.5	100	-	-

Table 2: Quantification of Lithic Material from Puckeridge

8.1.2 The material was recovered from a variety of features from across the site and can be considered to be residually deposited within later deposits. The condition of the struck pieces was generally good, however, suggesting that they were mostly recovered from close to where originally discarded.

Burnt Stone

8.1.3 The burnt stone consists of flint with the exception of a single rounded cobble of iron-rich sandstone, possibly an inclusion within the underlying glacial deposits. The burnt flint had mostly been heated to high temperatures, indicative of being

deliberately incorporated within a hearth. It was present in low numbers within a variety of features, suggestive of general background residual waste, and no hearth locations or evidence for the deliberate dumping of hearth waste were identified.

Worked Flint

8.1.4 The struck assemblage was manufactured predominantly from relatively small weathered and sometimes rounded, angular and thermally fractured, nodular flint fragments, readily available from the locally extensive glacio-fluvial deposits. A few flakes display thicker and less weathered cortex and may have come from sources closer to the parent chalk, which also sporadically outcrops in the vicinity. These include a notably large flake that measures 128mm in maximum dimension. This has a facetted striking platform and may represent a biface-shaping flake from roughing out a large core-tool, such as an axe. A few other flakes also have facetted striking platforms although they are not obviously from biface manufacture, and the routine use of this technique is most closely associated with Later Neolithic flintworking traditions. The three cores, two consisting of minimally worked cobbles and the remainder an extensively reduced multi-platformed flake core, are most likely to date to the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age. Similar dates may be extended to the two retouched implements, one consisting of an edge-blunted flake with sporadic inverse and invasive retouch, possibly an arrowhead blank, and the other a rather irregularly retouched side scraper.

8.1.5 The larger part of the assemblage, however, can be dated by its technological attributes to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. These include the prismatic blades and blade-like flakes, which contribute nearly 20% of the entire struck assemblage. Many of the flakes are thin and carefully struck and, along with a core-face rejuvenation flake, are also most likely belong to these periods. No cores or retouched implements dateable to these periods were identified although a number of blades may have been utilized; the possibility of post-depositional damage precludes secure identification. Overall, this portion of the assemblage may be considered as predominantly knapping waste with some opportunistic use made of resultant sharp edges.

Significance and Recommendations

8.1.6 The struck flint demonstrates activity at the site not otherwise indicated in the structural record and was probably accumulated over a long period, perhaps from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. The small size of the assemblage, its chronological mixing and lack of associated contextual associations mean that it is, other than indicating occupation during these periods, of only limited interpretational value. It is therefore recommended that no further analytical work

is undertaken but it should be included in the local HER and briefly mentioned in any published account of the excavations.

9 THE IRON AGE 700BC-AD43

Undated Features of Probable Iron Age Date (Figure 5)

9.1.1 No direct evidence of either Early or Middle Iron Age activity was present on the site. However, a group of stratigraphically early but artefactually sterile pits which had been truncated by an early undated fence line present within the south eastern portion of the site, are likely to date to this period.

9.1.2 A flexed burial with no associated grave goods is likely to be of Iron Age date and is currently thought to be the earliest burial on the site [967] (Figure 5). The location of this burial within the area later bound by the by the line of Enclosure 2 (see 10.2.1) is noteworthy and would appear to set this burial apart from the later cemetery as all other burials post-date and were interred outside of the enclosure.

9.1.3 Pits and postholes revealed in this area of the site point to possible early occupation deeply sealed below the lower levels of colluviums approximately 1.2m below existing ground level and below the construction level of the proposed development.

Pits [827], [1291], [1295], [1297], [1336], [1338], [1346], [1360], [1367], [1393], [1395], [1397], [1399], [1402], [1405]

9.2.1 This group comprised 15 pits located towards the south western limit of excavation. The pits were all roughly circular in plan measuring between 0.4m and 0.8m in diameter, all with steeply sloping sides. A unifying characteristic of the features in the group were the sterile, inclusion-free fills indicating gradual silting. This was in stark contrast to the backfills of the overlying grave cuts and the majority of features encountered throughout the excavations. The pits truncated the greenish-grey silt colluvium (1143) that was sealed by a gravel rich colluvium (1000) that formed the base of the excavated sequence to the north. Although no dateable artefacts were recovered from the fills of this pit group, the position within the stratigraphic sequence and the character of the fills indicates that these are the earliest features revealed within the excavations. A tentative Late Iron Age date has been ascribed, but the features remain undated.

Quarry Pit – [1314] (Plate 3)

9.3.1 This feature comprised a large irregular pit located toward the western edge of the site, measuring 4.34m wide and 0.43m deep. The pit was truncated at the southern edge by Ditch 9 of Enclosure System 3 and towards the eastern edge by cremation [1329]. The fairly sterile fill contained few dateable finds, yet the stratigraphic position, below Ditch 9 and cremation [1329] indicates an early date.

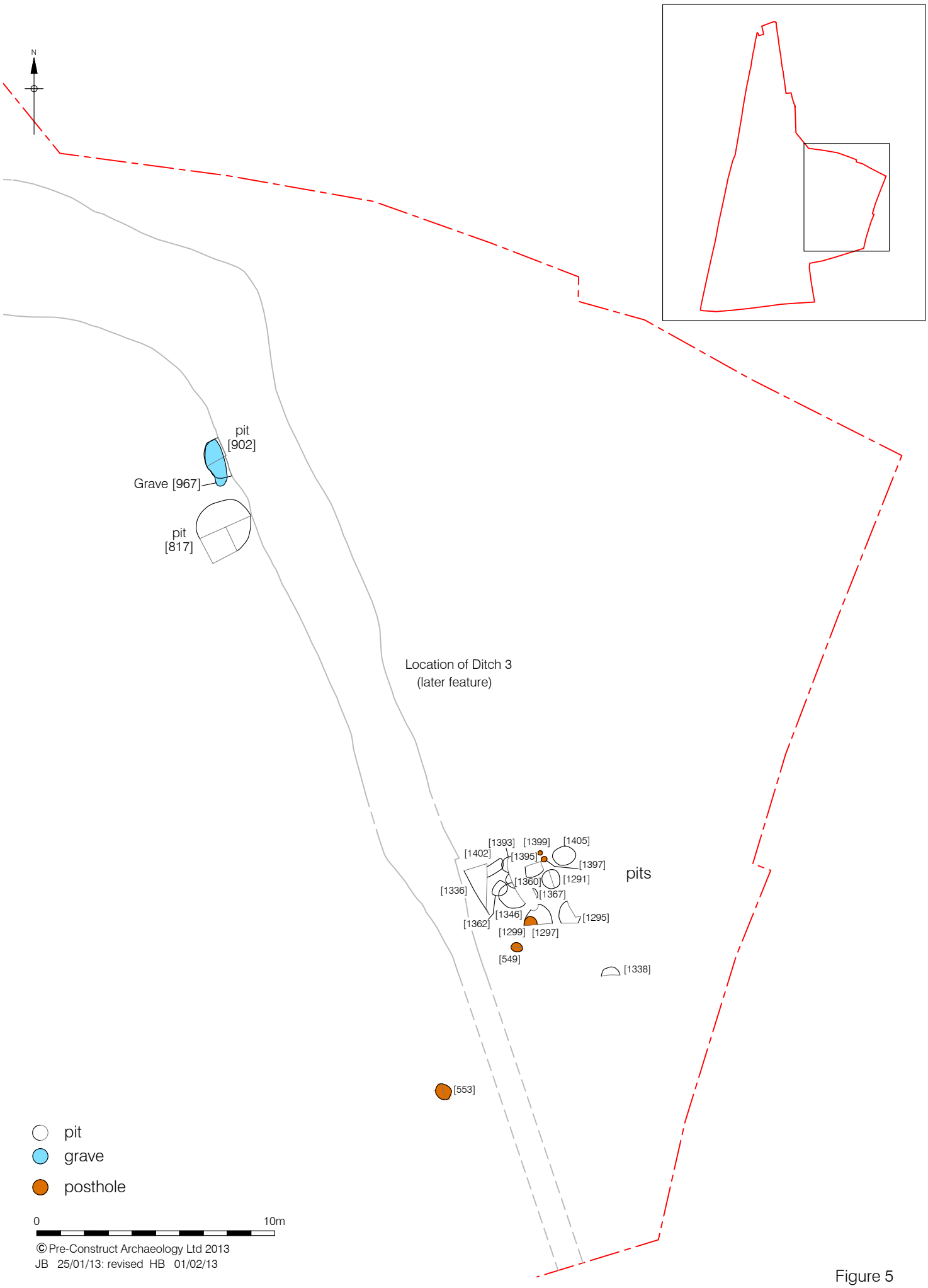

Figure 5
Undated features of probable prehistoric date
1:200 at A4

Early Fence Line [549], [553], [1297], [1397] and [1399]

9.3.2 A total of five postholes were located were located towards the south western limit of excavation, in proximity to the pits described above. The post holes were all roughly circular in plan with steep side and varied in diameter from 0.25m to 0.4m. Although partially obscured by the cutting of later inhumations, a possible northeast-southwest alignment was observed. Postholes [553], [549], [1297], [1397] and [1399] formed a possible fence line or post constructed building, the northern extent of which was sealed by colluvium layer 1000. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the post holes, the similarity of fill profile to the pits described above suggests a broadly contemporary date.

Burial 1

9.3.3 A single flexed burial of a possible adult female [970] was located adjacent to and was truncated by the western (internal) side of conquest period Enclosure 2. This may suggest that this later ditch line may have replaced a previously recognised boundary line at this location. The grave cut [967] was sub-rectangular in plan on a southwest-northeast alignment. It measured 1.9m in length, by 0.55m wide and 0.77m deep.

The Late Iron Age: 15BC-43AD

9.4.1 This period has been identified as dating to between 15BC-AD43, largely based on the ceramics (see below), which are comparable to the material recovered immediately to the northeast by Partridge (1981). It is likely that activity from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period was continuous. This site did not have evidence of the sealed flood deposits/ identified in the earlier excavations (Partridge, 1981).

9.4.2 The earliest evidence comprised a series of ditches and high densities of associated finds which indicate fairly intensive occupation. The ditch lines appear to form part of a series of sub rectangular enclosure. The contents of these features are of interest and suggest that the nature of the Late Iron Age activity was related to ritual/funerary activities, rather than domestic settlement. Furthermore it is possible that the flood deposits identified by Partridge may relate to the colluvial build up noted in the 2011 excavations.

Boundary 1 – Ditches 1 and 2 (Figure 6)

9.5.1 This boundary comprised a discontinuous ditch line (Ditches 1 and 2), extending for 45m towards the northwest limit of excavation. The boundary was truncated at the northern and southern ends by ditches of later enclosure systems (Ditches 3

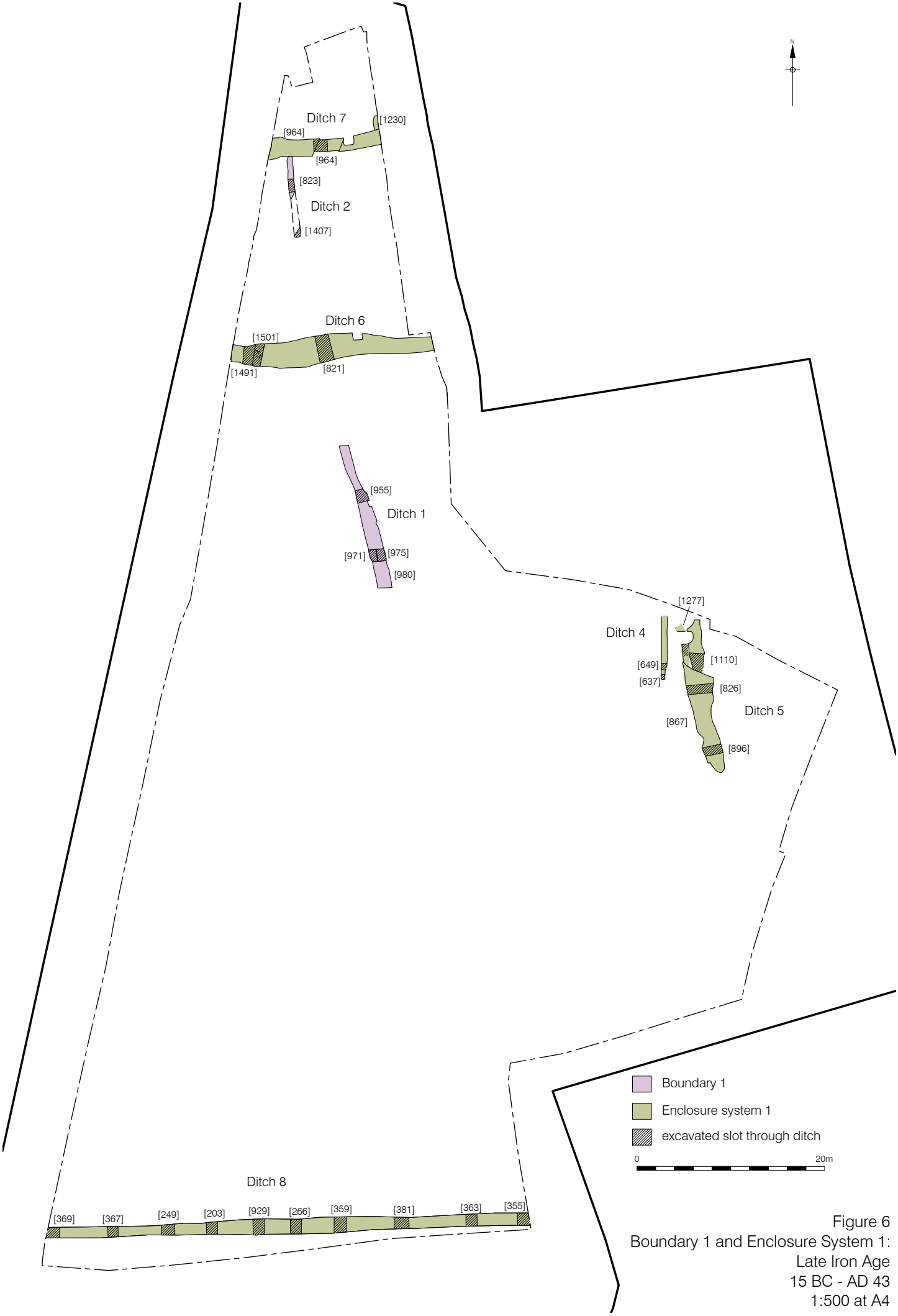

Figure 6
Boundary 1 and Enclosure System 1:
Late Iron Age
15 BC - AD 43
1:500 at A4

 JB 25/01/13

and 7) and towards the centre by Mortuary Enclosure 1 (see 10.10.2), which was associated with the Roman cemetery.

9.5.2 As the ditch line does not continue beyond the later ditches to the north and south, it is likely that elements of Boundary 1 were subsumed into later enclosure systems. A terminus was revealed 10m from the northern limit of the ditch line, and a corresponding northern terminus of a probable entrance was removed by later truncation. The fills of Boundary 1 ditches contained considerable charcoal rich dump deposits, similar to those revealed within the earliest Phase 1 ditches in the Skeleton Green excavations (Partridge, 1981).

Enclosure System 1 – Ditches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (Figure 6**,** Plate 1, Plate 2)

9.6.1 This enclosure system comprised three parallel east-west aligned ditch lines (Ditches 6, 7 and 8) as well as two north-south aligned ditch lines (Ditches 4 and 5) that formed a series of rectangular enclosures. The northern east-west ditches were spaced approximately 20m apart, while a gap of approximately 90m lay between Ditch 6 and Ditch 8 to the far south of the site. Ditches 4 and 5 formed the north-south element of this enclosure system and extended for 15m from the northern limit of excavation before being truncated away, suggesting a rise in the topography at this point. The fills of the ditches of Enclosure System 1 had a similar density of dumped charcoal as encountered in Boundary 1.

Finds from the Late Iron Age Ditches

Late Iron Age Pottery - Katie Anderson (See Appendix 4 for full report)

9.7.1 The Late Iron Age component from Puckeridge was recovered exclusively from eight ditches on the site (Table 3) and has a date range of 15BC-AD43. Pottery dating to this period totalled 1538 sherds (25673g) and accounted for 90% of all the pottery from ditches. The material can be broadly characterised as comprising a combination of locally made, coarseware vessels, with a small but significant range of imported wares, namely Terra rubra and Terra nigra with smaller quantities of amphora and Samian.

9.7.2 Unlike the contemporary pottery recovered from Skeleton Green (Partridge, 1981), the Late Iron Age component of this assemblage appears to continue up until the Roman conquest, with no obvious break in occupation indicated by the ceramics.

9.7.3 Imported wares accounted for 10% of all Late Iron Age pottery, with the Gallo-Belgic wares being the most commonly occurring. The fabrics represented in the

ditch assemblages are comparable to the material recovered from the Period 1 features in the published Skeleton Green report (Partridge, 1981, pp. 53-54).

9.7.4 In terms of vessel forms jars dominated the assemblage, representing 74% of all diagnostic sherds, with a further 15% comprising beakers, 3% lids and 3% platters. Dishes, bowls, amphora, cups and flagons each represented approximately 1%.

9.7.5 Boundary 1 produced 118 sherds of pottery weighing, 86% of which (102 sherds) were Late Iron Age in date (15BC-AD25). The pottery was characterised by grog-tempered vessels. There were also a small number of intrusive sherds recovered, most notably a vessel from an intrusive later Roman cremation (5472). . Further human remains were revealed towards the northern end of the ditch line comprising skeleton (1512), and an unurned cremation [810], both of which were later intrusions.

9.7.6 A total of 1460 sherds of pottery, weighing 24641g were collected from Enclosure 1 features, 1405 (23363g) of which date to the Late Iron Age (15BC-AD43), and comprised locally made wares (particularly grog-tempered) and imported finewares, including Terra rubra, North Gaulish whitewares and occasional Terra Nigra sherds.

Ditch	No.	Wt(g)	MW (g)
1	93	1545	16.6
2	19	228	12
5	83	1907	23
6	346	7222	20.9
7	58	1328	22.9
8	927	13368	14.4
11	11	55	5
12	1	20	20
TOTAL	**1538**	**25673**	**x**

Table 3: Pottery from Late Iron Age ditches

9.7.7 That such large quantities of Late Iron Age pottery, with a relatively high ratio of imported wares, have been identified is significant, especially when there is no evidence for contemporary settlement on the site. The composition of the assemblage including beakers representing 15% of sherds indicates that this is not a typical domestic assemblage, and instead is indicative of specific consumption processes which are likely to be related to funerary/ritual activities.

Animal Bone – Kevin Reilly (See Appendix 6 for full report)

9.8.1 Animal bones were recovered from three ditches, as follows: - Ditch 6 (35 bones); Ditch 5 (5 bones); and Ditch 8, (386 bones). There is a moderate degree of breakage and some surface damage which suggests the possibility of differential survival. This could be shown by a dominance of the bones from the larger species, as cattle, however, there is in fact a bias towards the more gracile domesticates, with pig particularly well represented. Though the quantities are relatively small, it can certainly be suggested that pig provided a major part of the Late Iron Age meat diet. This is certainly unusual for sites of this period and in this general area where sheep/goat or occasionally cattle are in the ascendancy (sees Grant 1984b, 103-5, Holmes and Rielly 1994, 531 and Albarella 2007, 391). Pigs would require wooded or forested areas to provide autumn and winter feeding (Grant 1984b, 110) and it can be supposed that such woodland was close to this site during this period. It was suggested, however, that the abundance pattern may relate in part to what appears to be differential disposal concerning the cattle component of these collections where there is a notable bias towards head and foot parts. Nevertheless the abundance of pig bones is clearly of some interest, particularly when this data is combined with the good representation of chicken. This species was undoubtedly little exploited prior to the Roman occupation, a period which also saw an increase in pig exploitation (see Cool 2006, 82 and 98).

9.8.2 A parallel for the marked predominance of pig and chicken bones could be seen within the funerary assemblages recovered from Stanstead and elsewhere (Havis and Brookes et al, 2004, p251-2). Although no immediately identifiable burials from the Iron Age were present within the excavated area is it possible the ditch fills of this period, particularly that of Enclosure System 1 (Ditch 8) contain evidence of funerary practice rather than settlement related activity.

Small finds – Nina Crummy (See Appendix 1 for full report)

9.9.1 A small but significant assemblage of Late Iron Age small finds (3, possibly 4 objects) was recovered from the ditches. A Late Iron Age coin (SF 2) was recovered from a Ditch 6 (Enclosure System 1, (39)). This comprised a copper-alloy unit, probably of Tasciovanus; conservation should allow the date to be established with certainty. The other is a gold quarter stater of the Morini (as Rudd 2010, ABC 43), a Gaulish tribe living in the Boulogne-Calais area of Gallia Belgica and well-placed for trade and travel links with Britain. It was from a port of the Morini that Caesar launched his first expeditionary fleet to Britain (Caesar, *de Bello Gallico,* IV, 21-22).

9.9.2 Two brooches date to the first half of the first century AD, contemporary with the rule of Cunobelin over the Trinovantes and Catuvellauni were collected from Late Iron Age Ditch 6 (Enclosure System 1); SF 4 [39] and SF 10041, [1511].

9.9.3 A further significant small find was recovered from the large tree thrown within the Ring Ditch (see 10.10.10). It comprised a fragment from an imported polychrome mosaic cast dish (SF 5) which is probably of Claudian-Neronian date but may be as early as Augustan and so broadly contemporary with the Late Iron Age copper-alloy coin and brooches. This feature truncated part of Ditch 1 (Boundary Ditch 1), thus it is possible that SF5 had initially been deposited within the ditch.

9.9.4 Five remaining Late Iron Age small finds were recovered from Roman cremations and are discussed further in Section 10.14.

The Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains - Val Fryer (See Appendix 3 for full report)

9.10.1 Eight environmental samples from Late Iron Age features were processed and analysed for the assessment.

9.10.2 The three assemblages from Boundary 1 (samples 253, 270 and 277) all contain cereals, weed seeds and charcoal. Bone fragments are also present within two of the three samples. However, it would appear quite likely that the materials within these samples are derived from a similar source as those recorded from Enclosure system 1 (see below). The presence of bone fragments may suggest that the remains were derived from hearth waste.

9.10.3 Five samples were taken from the ditches which formed Enclosure System 1. The three assemblages from Ditch 8 (samples 117, 118 and 163) are particularly small and sparse, containing little other than occasional small flecks of charcoal. However, all three contain siliceous globules, probably indicating that some activity involving very high temperatures of combustion had occurred within the very near vicinity. This may simply have been a bonfire, but detritus from this activity appears to have been spread around, with some becoming incorporated within the ditch fills.

9.10.4 In contrast, although small, the two further assemblages from Enclosure System 1 (Ditches 5, sample 306 and 6, sample 302) both contain what appears to be either cereal processing/storage refuse or burnt fodder. This may tentatively suggested that these areas of Enclosure System 1 formed particular foci of agricultural and/or pastoral activity. However, it is also possible that the charred remains are related

to the possible funerary nature of the deposits within the Late Iron Age ditches, being evidence of either cremations pyres or bonfires relating to funerary rituals.

Late Iron Age Discussion

9.11.1 To date, evidence for the Late Iron Age activity on the site is almost exclusively from ditches and provides an important insight into the nature of activity during this period. The evidence shows that activity was non-domestic in nature, with a funerary context seeming highly likely on the basis of the finds and environmental evidence.

9.11.2 The pottery and animal bone assemblages are more comparable to those recovered from other regional cemetery sites including Baldock (Stead & Rigby, 1986) and Stansted (Havis & Brooks 2004), than contemporary settlement sites. Although small in size, the Late Iron Age small finds assemblage was noted as being more high status than would be expected within a domestic context. The evidence of the charred plant macrofossils while not conclusive, when combined with the other evidence from the ditches, suggests a specific type of activity, potentially high status feasting, was taking place at the site. The very high temperatures of combustion noted in Ditch 8 and the presence of charred material including bone, is potentially highly significant, even if it cannot be ascertained whether these remains are animal or human.

9.11.3 The lack of evidence for Late Iron Age activity beyond these ditches is of significance. Once all of the remaining pottery has been recorded, it will be possible to see to what extent Late Iron Age material occurs outside of these features, even if residual. If there is limited distribution beyond these ditches, it would support the view that the use and consequent deposition of vessels was not related to everyday domestic activities, within which we would expect to see a wider spread of material across different feature types and the site.

9.11.4 The material recovered from the Iron Age ditches is comparable with that recovered from the Station Road excavations and in particular Feature 1; a substation East-West ditch of which c.75m were revealed (Partridge, 1979) in terms of pottery, small finds and animal bone. The one notable exception to this is that a quantity of disarticulated human bone, representing a minimum of 14 individuals was recovered from Station Road (Croft, in Partridge 1979). That no human remains were recovered from the Buntingford Road Late Iron Age ditches is of interest. This may be due to the size, scale and percentage of the ditches excavated at the latter, which were not as substantial in size. However, it is also possible that the lack of human remains from the Buntingford Road ditches

suggests differing funerary customs, or at least different aspects of the same customs, from those seen at Station Road.

9.11.5 The alignment of the ditches is also comparable to those revealed within the Pre-Conquest Period 1 of the Skeleton Green excavations (Partridge, 1981, p. 33). Whilst indicating that the ditches are likely to have been part of the same complex, the lack of any features associated with settlement such as postholes, beam slots and cobbled surfaces, implies that the site at Buntingford Road was perhaps different in character to Partridge's settlement, and instead, is likely to have functioned solely as a site for ritual/funerary activity from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period. The nature of pre-Roman activity and trade to the site is an important issue that will be addressed in the publication.

10 THE ROMANO- BRITISH PERIOD AD43 – AD410

10.1.1 The Roman period saw the greatest intensity of activity at the site. A series of changes were made to the layout of the site, including a new enclosure system and trackway. The most significant development was the establishment of a substantial cemetery at the site, utilised throughout the Roman period.

Mid 1st – Mid 2nd Century AD

Enclosure System 2 - Ditch 3 (Figure 7, Plate 4)

10.2.1 Enclosure System 2 comprised a substantial ditch (Ditch 3) which extended for 35m on an east-west alignment, turning to the southeast and extending for a further 35 m to the south-eastern limit of excavation. Six slots were excavated through the ditch, containing between four and six fills. The ditch measured a maximum of 2.5m wide and 1.64m deep and contained a series of mid brown sandy silt fills and gravel tip lines. A small pottery assemblage was recovered (32 sherds 332g) dating AD40-100 AD. Although the enclosure pre-dates the establishment of the cremation cemeteries it is likely that the two events were closely linked and broadly contemporary.

10.2.2 The enclosed western space was relatively devoid of archaeological features, perhaps indicating the boundary between farmland to the west and the attested settlement activity to the east. Funerary activity within this enclosure was limited to an earlier partially crouched burial [967], Burial 1 (see 9.4.2). The location of this burial adjacent to and aligned with the western (internal) side of the enclosure may indicate that the Enclosure 2 ditch line may have replaced a previously recognised boundary line at this location.

10.2.3 That this enclosure system was in place prior to the establishment of the adjacent cremation cemetery is indicated by the orientation of the western limit of the cemetery. The cremations on the western edge follow the northwest-southeast alignment of the enclosure. A continuous gap of approximately 6m between the ditch and any cremation cuts was noted, perhaps indicating the presence of a bank on the eastern side of the boundary ditch. This is supported by the sequence of deposits in some of the excavated ditch slots, including [710] and [731], which had evidence of slumping on the eastern edge, indicative of a bank on this edge of the ditch. Any cremations cut into this putative bank would have been lost to truncation through subsequent cultivation or erosion. A significant depth of graveyard soil down slope from the enclosure may also have been partly derived from the collapse, natural erosion or robbing of this bank.

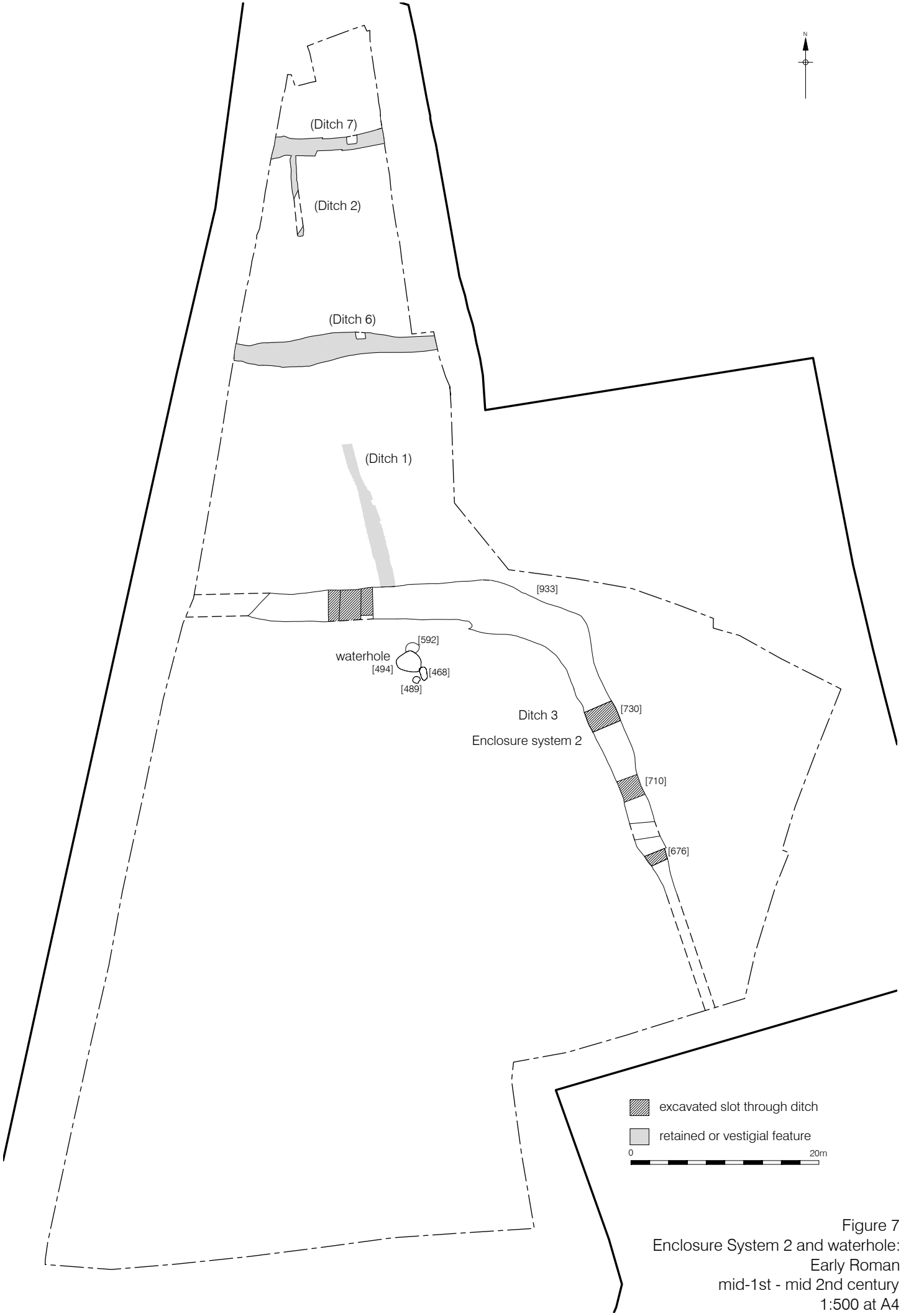

Figure 7
Enclosure System 2 and waterhole:
Early Roman
mid-1st - mid 2nd century
1:500 at A4

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10.2.4 Towards the south eastern end of the ditch, an erosion hollow towards the base of the eastern slope had completely removed the eastern, downslope edge of the ditch. This area was prone to flooding as previously evidenced by the colluvial erosion sealing the majority of pre-conquest deposits within the Skeleton Green excavations (Partridge, 1981, p. 35). The area remained prone to flash flooding during the 2011 excavations.

10.2.5 Ditch 3, Enclosure System 2 contained 33 sherds of pottery, weighing 331g, dating c.AD40-100. Although this is a relatively small quantity of pottery, it is homogeneous in date. An early cremation (5390) was found, apparently thrown into the bottom of this ditch, dating AD50-100 (Anderson, Appendix 4).

10.2.6 Only one sample (370) is recorded from Enclosure System 2 and the assemblage is very small and sparse, although spelt chaff is recorded. It would appear that this area was peripheral to any main focus of activity (Fryer, Appendix 3).

10.2.7 A single cattle-size tooth fragment was recovered from Ditch 3 (Rielly Appendix 6).

Waterhole and Associated Pits - [494], Pits [468], [489] and [592] (Figure 7)

10.3.1 Waterhole [494] was sub circular in plan, measured 2.5m wide and 0.9m deep and was located 4m to the south of Ditch 3. The feature contained three fills which demonstrated initial gradual silting followed by deliberate backfilling. Fill (496) contained significant quantities of dumped charcoal rich silt, from which burnt bone/charnel material was recovered. It is probable that the charcoal dumps were associated with the cremation cemeteries to the north and east; backfilling these once the feature had gone out of use.

10.3.2 Three associated pits were located in the vicinity of the waterhole. Pit [592] was a large feature measuring 1.8m wide, by 1.2m long and 0.8m deep. This feature was cut by the waterhole on its southern edge. Two small oval pits were also located near to the waterhole. Pit [468] measured 1.4m long, 0.74m wide and 0.15m deep, while [489] was 0.76m by 0.56m and 0.24m deep. These two pits each contained a single fill, from which a small number of Roman pottery sherds were recovered.

10.3.3 The exact role of the waterhole and associated features is debateable. The location of this group of features is of note; being within Enclosure System 2 (Ditch 3), and away from the main cemetery areas. It is probable that the functions were still connected to funerary activity. The waterhole is cut by the later Roman Trackway 1, suggesting it had gone out of use by the mid-later Roman period.

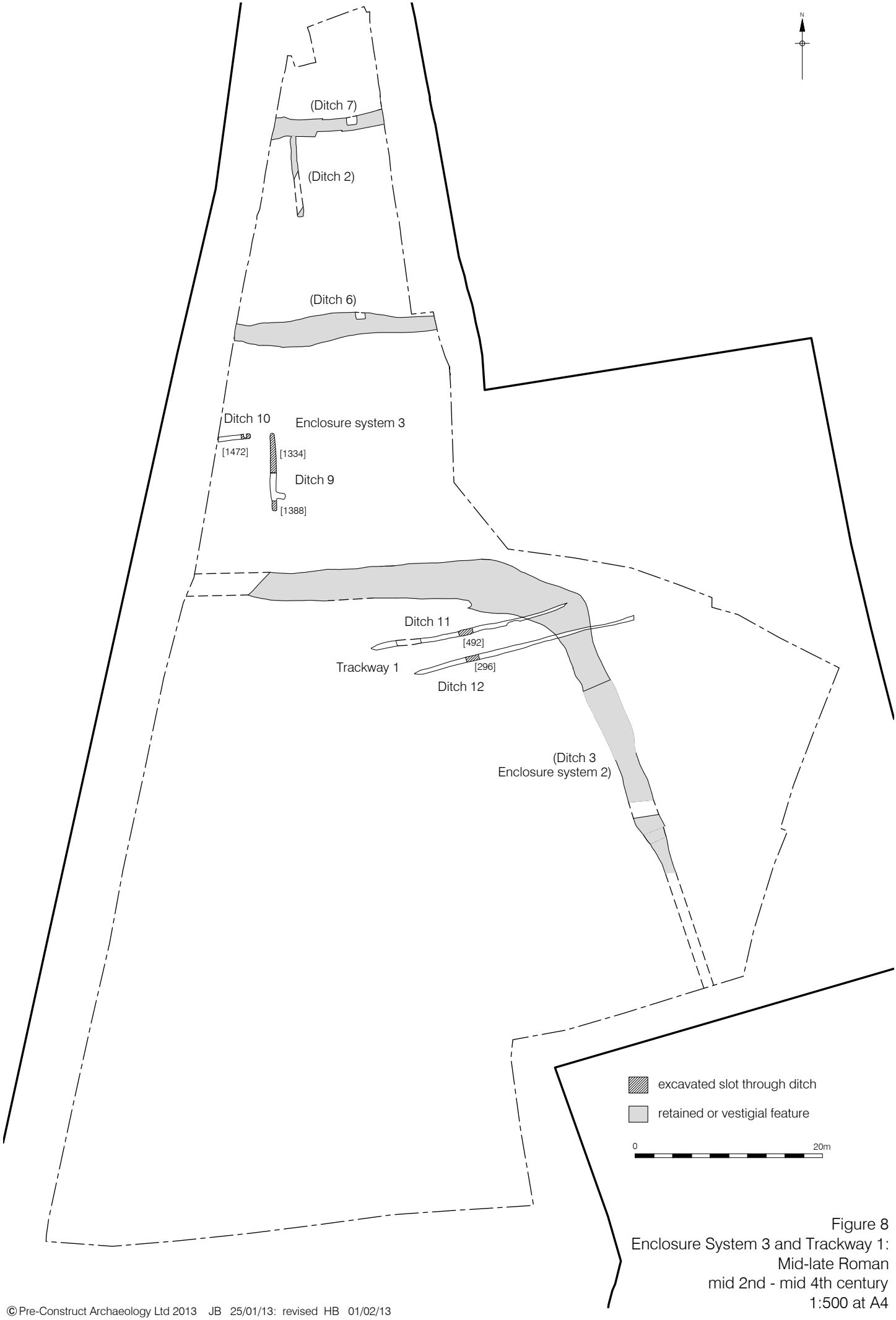

Figure 8
Enclosure System 3 and Trackway 1:
Mid-late Roman
mid 2nd - mid 4th century
1:500 at A4

Mid 2nd – 4th Century AD

Enclosure System 3 – Ditches 9 and 10 (Figure 7)

10.4.1 Enclosure System 3 comprised north-south aligned Ditch 9 and east-west aligned Ditch 10 forming a small enclosure located towards the western limit of excavation. 61 sherds of pottery with a date range of 150-400 AD were recovered from the fills of these ditches. Ditch 9 extended for 8m and measured 0.57m wide and 0.27m deep. The northern terminus of the ditch truncated the southern edge of quarry pit [1314]. Ditch 10 extended for 4m measuring 0.47m wide and 0.24m deep, terminating at the eastern end and continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west.

10.4.2 The ditches formed the northern and eastern elements of a small enclosed space that was delimited to the south by Ditch 3 of Enclosure System 1. This indicates that the boundary formed by Ditch 3 persisted after the ditch has silted up, most likely as a bank. The function of Enclosure System 3 is difficult to determine given the proximity to the excavation limit. It is likely that it formed a subdivision associated with funerary to the west, or elements of a mortuary enclosure surrounding an inhumation or inhumations located beyond the current excavation area. Further refinement of the dating of the funerary activity in the proximity Enclosure System 3 and detailed comparison with the results of previous excavation will aid in the interpretation of these features.

10.4.3 Ditch 10 contained ten sherds of pottery (76g), which comprised small, non-diagnostic sherds which could only be broadly dated AD100-400. Ditch 9 contained 61 sherds of pottery, weighing 1157g, dating *c.* AD150-300. This includes a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker and two late Colchester colour-coated vessels. All of the pottery was recovered from a single fill and represents the latest dating ditch assemblage (Anderson, Appendix 4)

Trackway 1 – Ditches 11 and 12 (Figure 7)

10.5.1 This feature consisted of two parallel northeast-southwest ditches set 2.5m apart forming a narrow trackway ([296], [297] and [492]). The ditches extended for approximately 30m and measured up to 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The trackway was truncated at the western end and to the east crossed Ditch 3 at the point of turning. Here the northern ditch was truncated away, yet the southern ditch continued to a terminus just short of Ditch 4 where it was truncated by several cremation burials. 12 sherds of pottery were recovered from Trackway 1, comprising 11 sherds from [493] dating AD100-400 and one Late Iron Age sherd from [297] (Anderson Appendix 4).

11 CREMATION BURIALS

11.1.1 A total of 245 cremation burials were excavated in 2011 with a further 23 excavated in the 2013 excavations. This figure does not include an estimate of groups which were displaced, damaged and redeposited as a result of new graves being cut. The identification of cremation groups was primarily based on the spatial distribution of the accompanying ceramic vessel(s).

11.1.2 Three distinct cremation cemetery areas have been identified on the site in 2011, based on their spatial groupings, comprising the Eastern, Western and Northern cemeteries. At this stage there does not appear to be any chronological difference between these areas, although this can only be confirmed once all of the ceramics and small finds have been analysed. The Eastern cremation group comprised the largest number of graves, totalling 196 burials, representing 83% of all cremations. The Western cremation group contained 32 burials and reflects the eastern limit of cremations identified in Partridge's Cemetery B excavations (Partridge, 1977). The remaining six cremations came from the Northern Cremation group. The earliest dating cremations to date are mid-late 1st century AD in date ([213], [219], [231] and [319]), while the latest are 3rd-4th century AD ([294] and [383]).

11.1.3 For the purposes of this assessment, 15 cremation burials have selected for in-depth analysis. This involved the full recording and analysis of the human remains and any associated grave material. The features chosen for full analysis comprised cremations with varying levels of bone preservation; from those where fragmentation and truncation was low to those where either or both of these factors was high. This was in order to provide a representative preview into the potential of the rest of the cremated bone assemblage for analysis and also to gain a greater insight as to how long the remaining cremations may take to process and analyse. Of the 15 cremations analysed in full, 13 were from the Eastern Cremation Group, while the remaining two were from the Western. Each cremation is discussed individually below, along with list of accompanying grave goods and the full osteological discussion (Tierney). Grave goods marked with* denotes the vessel that contained the cremated bone. It should be noted that all of the cremation weights given below exclude any material recovered from the unsorted residues <5mm, which have yet to be processed. Also, pottery which occurred in the backfilling of graves is excluded as it has yet to be recorded. The individual cremation backfills are not described because the fills were the same across site, comprising a mid-dark orange brown silty clay.

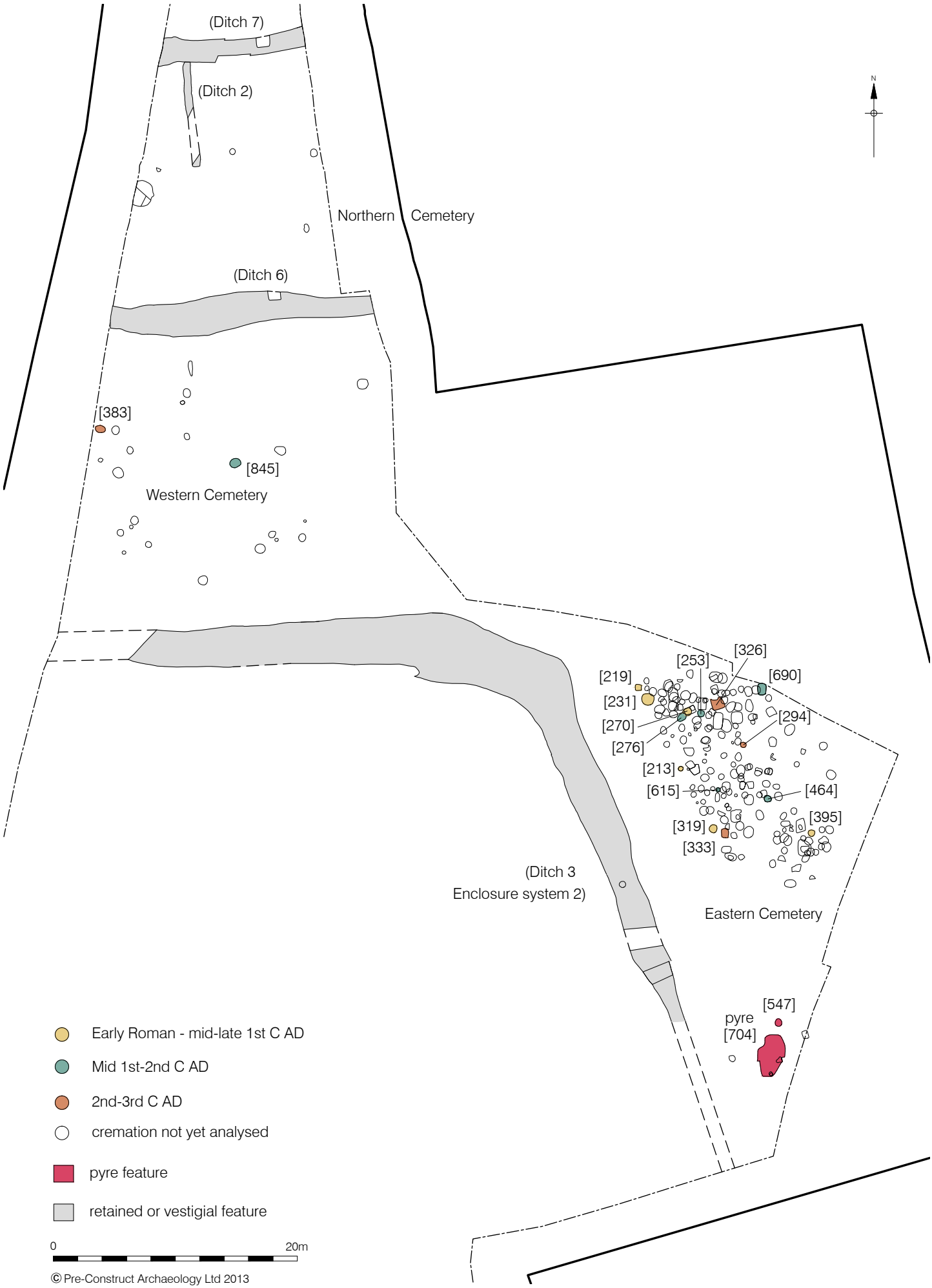

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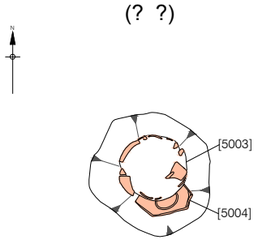
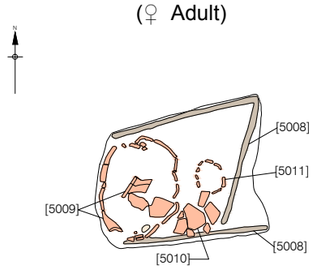
Figure 9
Phased plan of analysed cremations
1:400 at A4

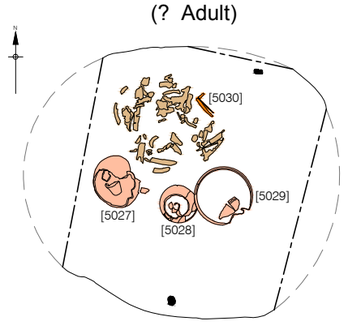
Cremation Burial [213] ?
(? ?)



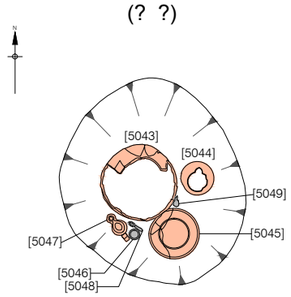
Cremation Burial [219]
(♀ Adult)



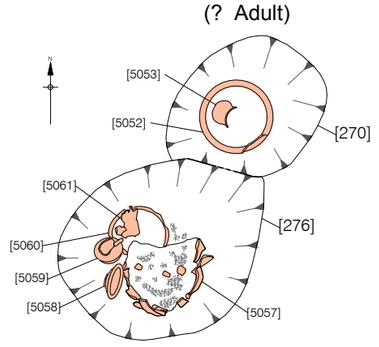
Cremation Burial [231]
(? Adult)



Cremation Burial [253]
(? ?)

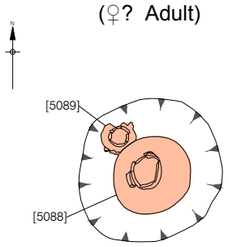


Cremation Burial [270]
(? Adult)

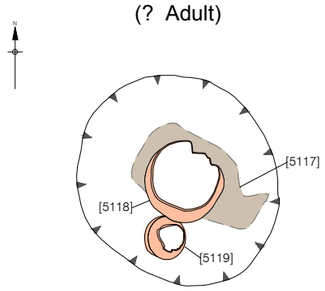


Cremation Burial [276]
(? Adult)

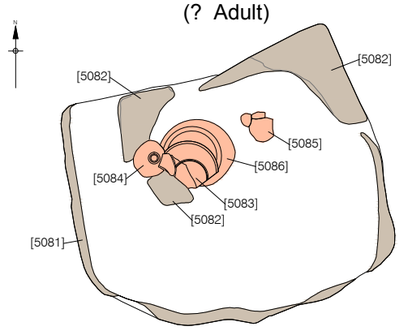
Cremation Burial [294]
(♀? Adult)



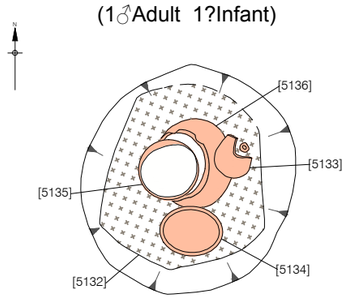
Cremation Burial [319]
(? Adult)



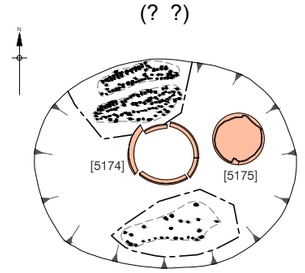
Cremation Burial [326]
(? Adult)



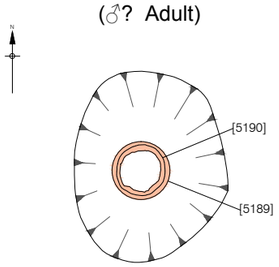
Cremation Burial [333]
(1♂Adult 1?Infant)



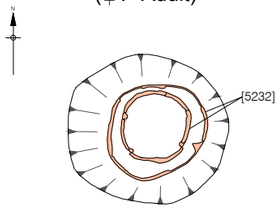
Cremation Burial [383]
(? ?)



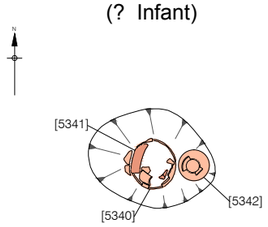
Cremation Burial [395]
(♂? Adult)



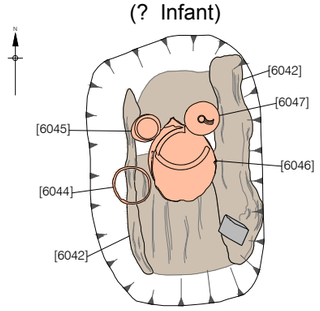
Cremation Burial [464]
(♀? Adult)



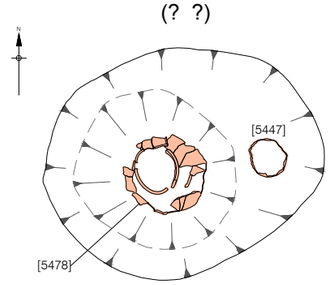
Cremation Burial [615]
(? Infant)



Cremation Burial [690]
(? Infant)



Cremation Burial [845]
(? ?)



Human remains
Animal remains
Pottery
Wood
Charcoal
Miscellaneous grave goods
CuA grave goods
Fe grave goods

0 1m

04/12/12 MR

Figure 10
Plans of cremation burials
1:20 at A3

Cremation [213] (212) AD45-80 (Figure 10)

11.1.4 This cremation represents one of the earliest burials analysed to date and contained a single adult burial weighing 598g. The bone preservation was fair. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, limbs could not be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

11.1.5 The cremated bone was placed in a greyware jar (5003) which was accompanied by an imitation Terra nigra platter (5004), dating AD45-80. A Cu Alloy pin/needle shaft (6048) was also recovered from inside vessel (5003).

11.1.6 The grave cut was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.4m long by 0.38m wide and 0.15m deep.

11.1.7 Grave Goods:
(5003)* Fine sandy greyware jar AD50-200
(5004) Imitation Terra Nigra CAM16 platter AD45-80
(6048) pin/needle shaft fragment

11.1.8 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 598g. It has been identified as adult due to fused femur head and from its general size. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired aside from the rare small fragment of unidentified grey coloured bone. The largest skull fragment recovered was 53.9 x 36.37mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 48.68mm. 62.5% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 50% truncation leaving a vessel height of 60-100mm (difference in height refers to the angle at which the vessel was truncated). The bone preservation was fair and a fragment of a Cu pin (6048) was uncovered during the spitting of the vessel. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, limbs could not be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [219] (218) (5008) AD50-100 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.9 The remains of a possible female adult weighing 1110g were identified. It has been identified as adult due to dentition, fused epiphyses and general size. The gracile nature of these bones in this cremation suggest possible female. The bone appeared to be well fired, with one portion of the maxilla whiter than the general white buff of the deposit. The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation.

11.1.10 The cremated bone was placed within a grog-tempered jar (5009). A burnt Fe nail was found inside the cremation jar, suggesting it had been part of a pyre. The urn was accompanied by two further vessels comprising a South Gaulish Dr18 dish (5010) and a fine greyware beaker (5011).

11.1.11 The grave [219] was lined with burnt timber planks on the northern, eastern and southern edges (5008) and was sub-rectangular and orientated north-south. It measured 0.55m long by 0.45m wide and 0.16m deep.

11.1.12 Grave Goods;

(5008) Burnt timber planks
(5009)* Grog-tempered wide-mouth jar AD 50-150
(5010) South Gaulish Samian Dr18 dish AD50-100
(5011) Fine sandy micaceous greyware beaker/jar AD50-150

11.1.13 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 1110g. It has been identified as adult due to dentition, fused epiphyses and general size. The gracile nature of these bones in this cremation suggest possible female. The bone appeared to be well fired, with one portion of the maxilla whiter than the general white buff of the deposit. The largest skull fragment recovered was 47.39 x 33.99mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 61.78mm. 66.9% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 50% truncation leaving a vessel height of 180mm. The bone preservation was good and an iron nail was discovered within the fill of the vessel. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [231] (230) AD60-90 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.14 Grave [231] contained an un-urned cremation (5031) of an adult, weighing 522g. It has been identified as adult due to a fused proximal radius. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired. The cremated remains were not scattered but tightly grouped and thus appeared to have been contained in some form of organic container or bag originally.

11.1.15 Three accompanying vessels were positioned to the west of bone, comprising a Verulamium whiteware flagon (5027), a Terra Nigra beaker (5028) and a fine sandy greyware platter (5029). Three pieces of metalwork were also recovered comprising a complete Cu alloy Colchester derivative brooch (5030), dating to the

Flavian period which had been placed on top of the cremated bone and two unidentified Fe objects (5032) and (5033).

11.1.16 The cut of the grave [231] was sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.87m long by 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep.

11.1.17 Grave Goods:

(5027) Verulamium whiteware flagon AD60-160
(5028) Terra Nigra eggshell (?) carinated beaker (AD 60-90)
(5029) Fine sandy micaceous greyware platter (imitation Cam12) AD50-100
(5030) Complete large hinged Colchester derivative brooch, with perforated catchplate, D-sx bow with slight marginal mouldings and triply-grooved centre, side-wings with knurled mouldings. Flavian
(5032) Unidentified Fe Object
(5033) Unidentified Fe Object

11.1.18 Five fragments of animal bone, comprising one pig fibia distal, one cattle radius distal (unfused), one sheep-sized rib, one sheep-sized caudal vertebra (unfused, one chicken sized femur shaft.

11.1.19 The human bone comprised an un-urned cremation burial which appeared to have been contained in some form of organic container or bag originally. The bone from this burial weighed 522g. It has been identified as adult due to a fused proximal radius. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 40.6mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 63.86mm. 65.5% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). Due to the fact that this is an un-urned cremation we cannot ascertain the level of truncation, however the accessory vessels within this burial was undamaged so we will assume that we are dealing with 100% of the deposit. The bone preservation was fair and had a cu dolphin brooch lain on top of the deposit. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone (Table 11). Fragments of burnt animal bone were also recovered from the deposit (See Reilly 10.11).

Cremation [253] (252) AD100-150 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.20 The bone from this cremation was identified as adult due to general size and fused epiphyses. During the excavation of this vessel, the external occipital protuberance suggested possible female. The bone showed a variety of colour (blue, black, grey) suggesting that it was not efficiently fired.

11.1.21 The cremation was accompanied by three vessels, comprising a grog-tempered jar (5043) used as the urn, a whiteware flagon (5044) with a hole in the side and a Central Gaulish Curle 15 dish (5045). The only ceramic lamp from the excavation (5047) was also placed within this grave. A silver clasp from a necklace (5048) was recovered as well as a small enamel knee brooch (5049) and a corroded coin (5046).

11.1.22 Cremation cut [253] measured 0.21m deep, 0.60m long and 0.58m wide.

11.1.23 Grave goods:

(5043)* Grog-tempered jar AD50-150
(5044) Whiteware flagon AD55-150
(5045) Central Gaulish Samian Curle 15 dish AD90-140
(5047) Fine sandy micaceous oxidised lamp AD50-200
(5048) Silver hooked clasp from necklace, twisted below the hook mid-later Roman
(5049) Small enamelled knee brooch, pin damaged 2nd century AD
(5056) Corroded and illegible coin

11.1.24 The bone from this cremation was identified as adult due to general size and fused epiphyses. During the excavation of this vessel, the external occipital protuberance suggested possible female. The bone showed a variety of colour (blue, black, grey) which tells us that this cremation was not efficiently fired. The differential burning noted on these bones also has the potential to inform us about the pyre structure. The cremation does not appear to be truncated despite some minor damage to the vessel itself. Occasional pyre debris was noted in the initial spitting of this vessel.

Cremation [270] (269) AD70-160 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.25 The grave comprised a single adult cremation, weighing 763g, placed inside a coarse sandy greyware wide-mouth jar (5052).

11.1.26 An iron nail was found within the fill of (5052). A fine greyware poppyhead beaker (5053) was placed on top of the cremated remains.

11.1.27 The cut for the cremation was sub-circular measuring 0.6m long by 0.58m wide and 0.23m deep and was truncated by a later dating cremation, [276] (see below).

11.1.28 Grave Goods:

(5052)* Coarse sandy greyware wide-mouth jar AD 50-200
(5053) Fine sandy micaceous greyware poppyhead beaker AD70-160

11.1.29 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 763g. It has been identified as adult due to fused epiphyses on the humerus and the femur heads, general size and dentition. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired, with occasional grey coloured fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 33.72mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 43.5mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of long bone was 110mm. 55.2% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel does not appear to have suffered any truncation with a vessel height of 206mm. During the excavation of this vessel, a smaller accessory vessel (5053) was discovered, laid directly on top of the bone deposit. The bone preservation was fair with iron nails found in spit 2 and 4. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [276] (277) AD100-200 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.30 Cremation [276] comprised a very small quantity of bone, weighing just 74g, which could only be identified as adult. The cremation was severely truncated, which accounts for the relatively small quantity of bone recovered.

11.1.31 The cremation urn comprised a grog-tempered jar (5057), with four associated vessels. These were; a Samian Dr35 cup (5058) a Samian Dr36 dish (5060), a carinated beaker (5059) and a fine sandy beaker/jar (5061). An iron fragment likely to be pyre debris was also recovered from the fill of this grave.

11.1.32 The cut of the cremation measured 0.1m deep, 0.70m long and 0.58m wide and cut an earlier cremation [270].

11.1.33 Grave Goods:
(5057)* Grog-tempered jar
(5058) Samian Dr35 cup AD100-120
(5059) Fine sandy micaceous greyware carinated beaker
(5060) Samian Dr36 dish AD100-200
(5061) Fine sandy reduced ware jar/beaker AD50-200

11.1.34 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 74g. It has been identified as adult due to general size. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 21.9mm and the largest long bone fragment

measured 38.75mm. 58.1% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 60% truncation leaving a vessel height of 113mm. The bone preservation was fair. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [294] (295) AD200-400 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.35 At present, this cremation represents one of the latest dating cremations excavated, dating AD200-400. The bone from this cremation weighed 960g and has been identified as a middle/mature, possible female, adult.

11.1.36 The cremated remains were placed in a Hadham reduced ware jar (5088) and were accompanied by a fine sandy micaceous beaker (5089).

11.1.37 The cut was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.5m long by 0.49m wide and 0.32m deep.

11.1.38 Grave Goods:

(5088)* Hadham reduced ware jar AD200-400

(5089) Fine sandy micaceous greyware beaker AD150-400

11.1.39 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 960g. It has been identified as middle/mature adult due to fused epiphyses, presence of age related pathologies and the pubic symphysis (Phase 4: 26-70). The sciatic notch and the general gracile nature of these bones in this cremation suggest possible female. The bone appeared to be well fired, with the exception of the vertebral bodies in spit 2 which are grey black in colour. There was no skull fragments recovered and the largest long bone fragment measured 144.5mm. 97.4% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel only suffered <5% truncation with a vessel height of 290mm. The preservation and the condition of the bone deposit, suggest that this vessel was capped or had some form of a lid for a long period of time, prior to our discovery of it. The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements with the exception of skull were represented in this cremation. Osteophytes were observed on the lumbar vertebrae with Schmorl's nodes identified on the thoracic vertebrae (Table 8).

Cremation [319] (320) AD 50-80 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.40 719g of cremated bone, identified as an adult, were recovered from this early Roman burial.

11.1.41 The bone was placed within a fine sandy reduced ware jar (5118) and was capped by the placing of an imitation Cam12 platter (6050) over the top of the bone. A fine sandy reduced ware carinated beaker (5119) was also recovered alongside the urn and an iron nail was recovered from the backfilling of the grave.

11.1.42 The cremation cut measured 0.65m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and was sub-circular in plan and was partially lined with planks on the south-eastern edge (5117).

11.1.43 Grave Goods:

(5117) Burnt plank
(5118)* Fine sandy reduced ware globular jar AD50-400
(5119) Fine sandy reduced ware carinated beaker AD50-80
(6050) Imitation Terra Nigra Cam12 platter AD50-80

11.1.44 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 719g. It has been identified as adult due to fused radial epiphysis. The sciatic notch and the general gracile nature of these bones in this cremation suggest possible female. The bone appeared to be well fired, with some grey skull fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 44.88mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 61.56mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of long bone is 83.25mm. 79% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 25% truncation with a vessel height of 180mm. The bone preservation was fair. This vessel also contained a platter (6050) which seemed to cap the bone deposit. The presence and location of the vessel suggests we are dealing with 100% of the bone deposit, i.e. no truncation. All skeletal elements with the exception of skull were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [326] (325) AD150-200 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.45 The burial contained a relatively large quantity of cremated bone, totalling 1220g, from a mature adult. A small quantity of animal bone was also identified within the cremated remains, comprising cattle-sized fragments.

11.1.46 Four vessels were recovered, comprising a reduced ware jar used as the urn (5086), an East Gaulish Dr31 dish (5083), a white-slipped flagon (5084) and a grog-tempered jar/beaker (5085).

11.1.47 The cremation cut measured 1m in length, 0.83m wide and 0.23m deep and was sub-rectangular, with a northeast-southwest orientation. Evidence of a charred plank lining (5081) was identified on the southeast and northwest edges, as well as a partial plank lid (5082).

11.1.48 Grave Goods:

(5081) Burnt plank
(5082) Burnt plank
(5083) East Gaulish Dr31 dish AD150-250
(5084) White-slipped flagon (SKG fabric D) AD130-160
(5085) Sand and grog tempered jar/beaker AD100-200
(5086)* Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware jar AD100-200

11.1.49 Five Fragments of animal bone, comprising three cattle size indeterminates, one cattle size longbone and one cattle size rib proximal end.

11.1.50 The human bone from this cremation burial weighed 1220g. It has been identified as mature adult due to fused epiphysis on tibia and presence of age related pathologies. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired, with rare grey fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 46.25mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 66.05mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of long bone was 63mm. 83.4% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 9). This cremation vessel does not appear to have suffered any truncation with a vessel height of 260mm. The bone preservation was good and 2 iron nails were discovered in spit 3 of the vessel. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. Osteophytes were observed around the radial tuborosity and marginal osteophytes observed on the lumbar vertebrae present. There was also evidence of ante-mortem tooth loss identified by the 2-3 tooth sockets which have been obliterated by bony remodelling of the mandible (Table 11). A large fragment of burnt animal bone was also recovered from the deposit (See Reilly 10.11).

Cremation [333] (334) AD150-200 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.51 Burial [333] is the only multiple cremation to have been analysed to date, weighing 1418g. It was a double cremation, comprising a middle/mature adult

(possible male) and an infant (4 months-6 years). Some possible pieces of animal bone were also identified within the cremated material.

11.1.52 Four ceramic vessels were included in the burial, comprising the cremation urn; a grog-tempered jar (5136) as well as an East Gaulish Dr31 dish (5135) recovered from inside of the urn which was used to cap the human remains. The remaining two vessels were a fine sandy greyware beaker (5133) and a white-slipped flagon (5134).

11.1.53 The grave was lined with wooden planks (5231), which were positioned below the vessels, while the cut measured 0.81m long 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. Two iron strip fragments, from a probable box fitting were recovered from the fill of the grave.

11.1.54 Grave Goods:

(5132) Burnt planks
(5133) Fine sandy greyware beaker AD 50-100
(5134) White-slipped flagon AD130-160
(5135) East Gaulish Samian Dr31 dish AD150-250
(5136)* Grog-tempered beaded rim jar AD50-200
Two cattle size indeterminates

11.1.55 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 1418g. It has been identified as a double burial; middle/mature adult due to fused epiphyses and presence of age related pathologies and an infant (6 months – 4 years) due to size and gracile skull fragments. The robust ischium and the metrical data from the radius and femur suggest possible male for the adult, while the infant cannot be sexed. Overall, the bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 59.15mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 103.2mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of skull fragment was 75.2mm and long bone was 152.9mm. 82.3% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel only suffered <5% truncation with a vessel height of 220mm. The excavation of the fill of this vessel revealed a Samian vessel (6054) which capped and preserved the bone deposit. The presence and location of the vessel suggests we are dealing with 100% of the bone deposit, i.e. no truncation. A number of iron nails were found in the fill above the Samian vessel. The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. Marginal osteophytes were observed on the cervical and upper thoracic vertebrae present, with possible eburnation on the dens of C2. There is also evidence of a compression fracture on one of the cervical vertebrae (Table 11). Fragments of

possible burnt animal bone were also recovered from the deposit (See Reilly 10.11).

Cremation [383] (348) (412) AD200-400 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.56 Burial [383] was later Roman in date and comprised very fragmentary human remains, from an individual, weighing 396g. Due to the condition of the bone very little information could be obtained including age and sex.

11.1.57 The cremated bone was place within a Hadham reduced ware jar (5174) with a secondary grave good comprising a Hadham red-slipped flagon (5175). Three clusters of hobnails were also collected from the lower spits of the cremation urn (5199-5201).

11.1.58 The cut was oval in plan, orientated north-south and measured 0.85m long, 0.67m wide and 0.3m deep.

11.1.59 Grave Goods:

(5174)* Hadham reduced ware wide-mouth jar AD200-400
(5175) Hadham oxidised ware flagon AD200-400
(5199) Hobnails
(5200) Hobnails
(5201) Hobnails

11.1.60 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 396g. No age or sex has been ascertained for this individual due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit. Overall, the bone appeared to be well fired. The largest long bone fragment measured 80.04mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of long bone was 60mm. 63.1% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel did not appear to have suffered any truncation with a vessel height of 170mm. The bone preservation was fair. A number of iron fragments were found in the lower spits. All skeletal elements, though very fragmented, were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [395] (396) AD60-150 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.61 Cremation [395] comprised an urned, middle adult cremation (possibly male), weighing 798g.

11.1.62 The cremation was placed in a fine sandy globular jar (5189) while a second, smaller greyware jar (5190) was placed upside-down on top of the urn acting as a

lid. When the contents of the urn was excavated, a third vessel was recovered from inside, comprising a beaker (6051).

11.1.63 The cremation cut was sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.6m long by 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep.

11.1.64 Grave Goods:

(5189)* Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware globular jar AD60-150
(5190) Fine sandy greyware jar-acted as a lid for (5189) AD60-150
(6051) Fine sandy burnished beaker AD100-160

11.1.65 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 798g. It has been identified as middle adult due to fused epiphyses and slight age related pathologies. The mastoids were quite large and in addition to the general size of the rest of the bone suggest possible male. The bone was not efficiently fired, which resulted in fragile bones. These fragile remains were carefully lifted from the urn and placed in trays rather than spit bags to preserve their structure. There were rare grey fragments of bone in spits 2 and 3. The largest long bone fragment measured 134.47mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of skull fragment was 46mm and long bone was 144mm. 83.3% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). The cremation vessel was not truncated but was capped by an inverted vessel (5190). The vessel measured 223mm. The bone preservation was fair. An accessory vessel (6051) was laid directly on the bone deposit 83mm from the base of the main vessel. The presence and location of the vessel suggests we are dealing with 100% of the bone deposit, i.e. no truncation. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation with the initial assessment suggesting some form of order to the placement of bone into the vessel. Slight lipping was observed on the vertebrae present (Table 11).

Cremation [464] (465) AD70-200 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.66 This burial comprised an urned single (possible female) cremation, weighing 748g. The bone was fairly fragmentary, thus the remains could not be aged.

11.1.67 The cremation was placed in a single partially complete grog-tempered jar (5232).

11.1.68 The cut was sub-circular and measured 0.54m in length, 0.51m wide and 0.19m deep.

11.1.69 Grave Goods:

(5232)* Grog tempered jar AD40-100

11.1.70 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 748g. No age has been ascertained for this individual due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit. The mastoid processes are quite small in this cremation which suggests possible female. The bone appeared to be well fired, with rare grey colour on some long bone fragments. The largest long bone fragment measured 40.96mm. 66.4% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 25% truncation with a vessel height of 158mm. The bone preservation was fair. All skeletal elements, though fragmentary, were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone. Fragments of possible burnt animal bone were also recovered from the deposit, though have not been confirmed as such by the specialist.

Cremation [615] (616) AD100-150 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.71 A single infant burial (1-2 years) was identified in cremation [615], weighing 160g.

11.1.72 The cremated bone was placed inside a grog-tempered jar (5340) and a Central Gaulish Dr18/31 dish (5341) was placed on top, possibly to act as a lid. A third vessel was placed alongside the urn, comprising a sandy greyware carinated beaker (5342).

11.1.73 The cremation was within a sub-circular cut, which measured 0.40m long by 0.32m wide and 0.25m deep.

11.1.74 Grave Goods:

(5340)* Grog-tempered jar AD50-150
(5341) Central Gaulish Samian Dr18/31 dish AD100-150
(5342) Fine micaceous sandy greyware shouldered/carinated beaker AD50-100

11.1.75 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 160g. It has been identified as an infant (1-2 years) due to the size of the remains. The bone appeared to be well fired, with occasional grey skull fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 46.51mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 47.55mm. 63.8% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 40% truncation with a vessel height of 105mm. The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Cremation [690] (689) AD50-150 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.76 A further infant burial (4-6 years) was identified in cremation [690], weighing 162g.

11.1.77 The cremated bone was excavated from a fine sandy micaceous greyware jar (6046). Three other vessels were recovered alongside the urn, comprising an imitation Cam12 platter (6044), a sandy jar/beaker (6045) and a flagon (6047). A whetstone was also collected from this feature (6043).

11.1.78 The grave was sub-rectangular in plan and orientated north-south. It measured 0.87m long, 0.55m wide and 0.32m deep and was lined with planks on the northern, western and eastern sides as well as on the base (6042).

11.1.79 Grave Goods:

(6042) Burnt Planks
(6043) Whetstone
(6044) Fine sandy micaceous greyware Imitation Cam12 platter (AD50-100)
(6045) Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware beaker/jar AD 50-150
(6046)* Fine sandy micaceous greyware jar (Cremation urn) AD50-150
(6047) Buff sandy ware globular flagon AD50-150

11.1.80 The bone from this cremation burial weighed 162g. It has been identified as an infant (4-6 years) due to premolar growth. The bone appeared to be well fired, with rare grey skull fragments. The largest long bone fragment measured 21.35mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of long bone was 60mm. 42% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel suffered approximately 25% truncation with a vessel height of 190mm. The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements with the exception of skull were represented in this cremation. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone. Fragments of possible burnt animal bone were also recovered from the deposit, though have not been confirmed as such by the specialist.

Cremation [845] (846) AD50-200 (**Figure 10**)

11.1.81 The cremated bone from this burial proved difficult to positively identify as human as no identifiable pieces were present, despite 232g of bone recovered. However the size of the fragments recovered implies that this was a sub-adult/adult burial. Several fragments of animal bone were also identified, included a partial articulated cattle foot.

11.1.82 The cremated remains were deposited within a sandy greyware jar (5478). An oxidised flagon (5477) was also assigned to this cut, although it was higher in the

sequence than the cremation urn and therefore it is debatable whether or not this was an accompanying vessel or part of an unrelated grave.

11.1.83 The grave cut was oval and measured 0.85m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep.

11.1.84 Grave Goods:
(5477) Coarse sandy oxidised flagon AD50-200
(5478)* Coarse sandy greyware beaded rim jar AD50-200

11.1.85 Four animal bone fragments were identified, comprising cattle calcaneus, astragalus and navicular- cuboid and cattle carpal.

11.1.86 None of the bone from this cremation looked positively human. The remains were sent to the animal bone specialist for identification but the majority of the remains were returned to the writer (See Reilly 10.11). The returned remains have been re-examined and quantified. Further examination has not resulted in any positively identified human fragments. The bone from this burial weighed 232g (excluding the definite animal bone). If the remains are human, they are that of a sub-adult/adult, based on the size of the remains. The bone deposit does not seem to be efficiently fired, with just under half of the fragments examined displaying a grey or blue / black colour. The largest long bone measured 37.97mm. Largest pre-ex measurement of long bone was 64mm. 57.3% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 10). This cremation vessel is documented as suffering 25% truncation with a vessel height of 158mm. The bone preservation was fair. A very degraded copper coin (6075) was retrieved during the excavation of spit 2, along with the remains of some iron nails in spits 2 and 3. Presence of all skeletal elements cannot be ascertained due to the uncertain nature of the bone we are dealing with. There were no pathologies noted on the bone.

Grave	Human Bone					Pottery			Animal Bone		Other Objects	
Cut No.	Group Date	Wt(g)	Location	Age	Sex	GG no.	Description	Date	Species	Comments	GG No.	Type
213	**AD45-80**	598	In Pot	Adult	?	5003* 5004	Fine sandy greyware jar Imitation Cam16 platter	AD50-200 AD45-80			6048	Cu pin/needle shaft
219	**AD50-100**	1110	In Pot	Adult	F?	5009* 5010 5011	Grog-tempered jar South Gaulish Dr18 dish Fine sandy greyware beaker	AD50-150 AD50-100 AD50-150			5008	Burnt timber plank
231	**AD60-90**	522	Out of Pot	Adult	?	5027 5028 5029	Verulamium ww flagon Terra Nigra carinated beaker Imitation CAM12 platter	AD60-160 AD60-90 AD50-100	Pig Cattle Sheep size	tibia distal radius distal (uf) rib	5030 5032 5033	Complete large hinged Colchester derivitive brooch Unidentified Fe Unidentified Fe

									Sheep size Chicken size	caudal vertebra (uf) femur shaft		
253	**AD100-150**	?	In Pot	Adult	F?	5043* 5044 5045 5047	Grog-tempered jar Whiteware flagon CG Samian Curle15 Ceramic lamp	AD50-150 AD55-150 AD90-140 AD50-200			5046 5048 5049	Illegible coin Hooked clasp from silver necklace Enamelled knee brooch
270	**AD70-160**	763	In Pot	Adult	?	5052* 5053	Greyware jar Poppyhead beaker	AD50-200 AD70-160				
276	**AD100-200**	74	In Pot	Adult	?	5057* 5058 5059 5060	Grog-tempered jar Samian Dr35 cup Carinated beaker Samian	AD50-200 AD100-120 AD60-100 AD100-200				

							Sr36 dish					
						5061	Beaker/jar	AD50-200				
294	**AD200-400**	960	In Pot	Middle/mature Adult	F?	5088* 5089	Hadham reduced ware jar Greyware beaker	AD200-400 AD150-400				
319	**AD50-80**	719	In Pot	Adult	F?	5118* 5119 6050	Reduced ware jar Carinated beaker Imitation CAM12 platter	AD50-400 AD50-80 AD50-80			5117	Burnt Plank
326	**AD150-200**	1220	In Pot	Mature Adult	?	5083 5084 5085 5086*	East Gaulish Dr31 White-slipped flagon Grog-tempered jar Fine micaceous jar	AD150-250 AD130-160 AD100-200 AD100-200	Cattle size Cattle size Cattle size x 3	Rib proximal end longbone Indeterminates	5081 5082	Burnt Plank Burnt Plank
333	**AD150-200**	1418	In Pot	Middle/ mature adult	M?	5133	Greyware beaker	AD50-100	Cattle size	Indeterminantes x2	5132	Burnt Plank

			In Pot	Infant (4 months-6 years)	?	5134 5135 5136*	White-slipped flagon East Gaulish Dr31 Grog-tempered jar	AD130-160 AD150-250 AD50-200				
383	**AD200-400**	396	In Pot	?	?	5174* 5175	Hadham reduced ware jar Hadham oxidise ware flagon	AD200-400 AD200-400			5199 5200 5201	Hobnails Hobnails Hobnails
395	**AD60-150**	798	In Pot	Middle Adult	M?	5189* 5190 6051	Globular jar Greyware jar Beaker	AD60-150 AD60-150 AD100-160				
464	**AD70-200**	748	In Pot	?	?	5232*	Grog-tempered jar	AD40-100				
615	**AD100-150**	160	In Pot	Infant 1-2 years	?	5340*	Grog-tempered jar	AD50-150				

						5341 5342	Central Gaulish Dr18/31 Carinated beaker	AD100-150 AD50-100				
690	**AD50-150**	162	In pot	Infant 4-6 years	?	6044 6045 6046* 6047	Imitation Cam12 Platter Reduced ware beaker/jar Greyware jar Buff ware flagon	AD50-100 AD50-150 AD50-150			6042 6043	Burnt Plank Whetstone
845	**AD50-200**	232	In Pot	?	?	5477 5478*	Oxidised flagon Greyware jar	AD50-200 AD50-200	Cattle Cattle	calcaneus, astragalus and navicular-cuboid Carpal		

Table 4: All Analysed Cremations

Cremations Summary

Osteology - Aileen Tierney (see Appendix 5 for full report)

11.2.1 Within the sample of 15 cremations chosen for the assessment, 10 were adult (including one adult and infant double burial), two infants (not including double burial) and two individuals of unknown age (Table 11).

11.2.2 There was one probable male and two probable females identified. There was also a possible male and two possible females. The remainder of the individuals in the sample did not contain sufficient diagnostic data for the sexing process (Table 11).

11.2.3 Pathologies were noted on four of the individuals examined (??M,?M, ?F and ?). These pathologies assisted in the aging of the individuals concerned. Osteophytes were identified on the cervical, upper thoracic and lumbar vertebrae of four of the individuals and it varied from slight to moderate. Osteophytes were also identified on the radial tuberosity of one individual. One individual displayed evidence of ante-mortem tooth loss with proliferative bone growth of two or three tooth roots in the mandible. None of the observed lesions was severe. Marginal osteophytes of the vertebrae may be associated with intervertebral disc disease, however, they can also be associated with the normal ageing process which appears to be the case with the individuals noted here as no other pathological changes are present on the bones A summary of lesions is presented in Table 11 in Appendix 5.

11.2.4 The general observation was that the bone was well fired and displayed a buff yellow to white colour. In five cremations, differential burning was noted. In (5009) the maxilla was calcined and in (5086) fragments of ulna (7g) were very white; in both these cases the remainder of bone was buff yellow, with the latter displayed blue grey colour on a femur fragment. The infant remains were proportionately better fired than the adult remains due to their size and density.

11.2.5 The fifteen cremations vary between 74g – 1416g. Within this fifteen, the infant cremations weighed between 160g -162g, the single adult cremations between 74g – 1220g and the double burial weighed 1416g. As shown in the summary table (Table 11) some of the cremations analysed were truncated and are therefore not the original full deposit.

11.2.6 Four single adult cremations contained 100% undisturbed deposits, with a further four showing 25% or less truncation. Three are documented as suffering 50%

truncation; however, this figure is at best subjective and individual to the specific excavator. The four undisturbed deposits range between 396g up to 1220g. When presented with a cremation weighing only 396g, but which is clearly undisturbed, we can start to discuss token burials, and the idea that certain elements have been chosen over others to be put in this specific vessel, as this quantity of bone clearly does not represent a complete cremated adult.

Pottery – Katie Anderson (see Appendix 4 for full report)

11.3.1 To date 1129 cremation vessels have been analysed and recorded, representing 34 complete sets and 43 partially complete groups.

11.3.2 The cremations ranged in date from the early to the mid/later Roman period (AD43-200/400) and contained between one and five grave goods. This usually, although not exclusively, included a vessel which was used to hold the cremated remains; the urn (see 10.12 for details of urned/un-urned cremations).

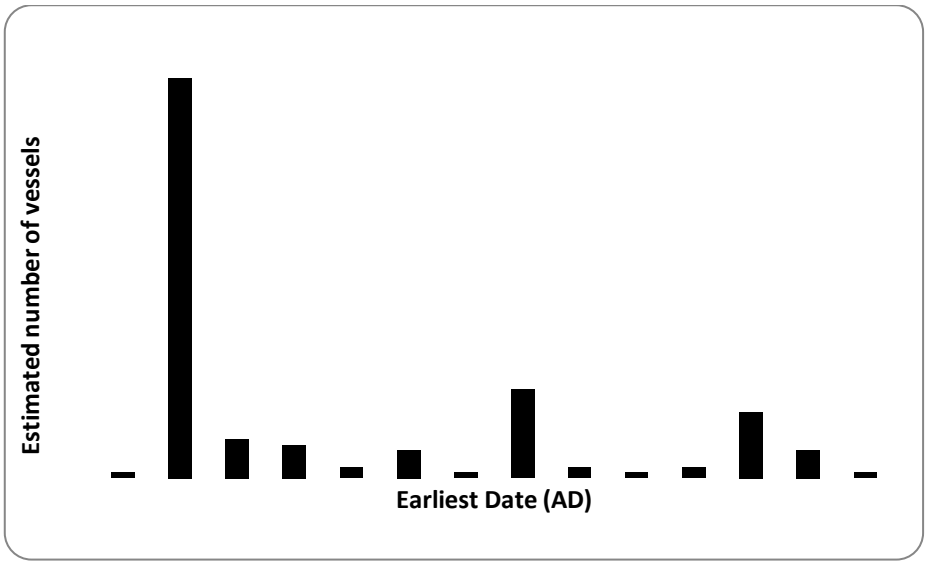


Figure 11: All cremation vessels by earliest date

11.3.3 The earliest individual vessels date AD40/50-80, although the earliest dated group are AD50-80. The latest cremation dates 3-4th century AD (cut [221]). There are several examples of cremation groups which contain vessels of different date, suggesting certain vessels had been curated. This has interesting implications for understanding the processes of grave good selection and use.

11.3.4 A basic calculation of the estimated number of cremation vessels (all recorded vessels) by earliest date has been undertaken, which shows the biggest peak is at AD50 (Figure 11). This however, may be due to a large number of vessels

(particularly the cremation urns themselves), which comprised fairly 'generic' jar types, which often could not be more precisely dated and therefore were often given a fairly broad date range of AD50-150/200. Once all of the cremation groups have been fully analysed and recorded, a reassessment of these types of vessels will be possible (largely based on their accompanying grave goods) and closer dating will be possible. Other peaks are not as well defined, although AD100 and AD150 both had higher than average frequencies of vessels, as do AD55, AD60 and AD200, albeit to a lesser extent.

11.3.5 34 vessels were noted as being broken prior to being deposited. This included sherds where a piece of the rim had been removed and placed elsewhere or discarded, as well as vessels with stabbed holes, symptomatic of the 'ritual killing' of the vessel.

Animal Bone - Kevin Rielly (see Appendix 6 for full report)

11.4.1 Approximately 70% of the Roman collection was taken from cemetery features, with 27 bones recovered from cremations (Table 5). It should be noted that only four of the ten groups from cremations have been fully processed (denoted with a *), the remaining six were from outside of the cremation urn and were bagged up separately from the main cremated deposits- which have yet to be processed.

11.4.2 All but one of the bones from the graves was unidentifiable to species, a sheep/goat tooth from [1070]. Notably, the cremations were relatively well dated, generally between the late 1st and early 3rd centuries. While these collections were similarly preserved to those described from the Iron Age levels, there is a notably higher degree of breakage. This would of course be expected amongst a collection dominated by burnt bones (this process causing a greater level of fragility); however, the same breakage pattern can be seen within the unburnt assemblage. Refitting the original assemblage of 172 fragments provided a total of 45 bones, representing a reduction of 73.8%.

11.4.3 It can be supposed that the burnt animal bones found in the cremation deposits will represent grave goods i.e. the remains of carcasses or parts of carcasses which had been burnt on the cremation pyre. Most of these bones were calcined, although there were also a notable proportion of bones which were brown in colour suggestive of those burnt at the periphery of the pyre or else perhaps representing animal parts added to the pyre at a later stage. The burnt bones were approximately equally divided into identified and unidentified bones, the former largely made up of cattle bones. Most of these were found in cremation [845] comprising one carpal and three tarsal bones. None of these can be easily

equated with food waste and it is difficult to understand why these lower limb parts should be present, they certainly represent rather unusual grave goods. While heavily fragmented, it is inconceivable that at least a portion of the more recognisable parts of the cattle upper limbs would have survived if they had been removed to the cremation vessel. One possible explanation is that these few bones may represent a token part of the animal which had been eaten during the accompanying funerary feast. The same argument may apply to the pig calcaneus found in cremation [298]. There were also a small number of unburnt bones from cremation deposits which could conceivably represent grave goods placed within the cremation vessel. However, these bones, with a notable proportion of loose teeth, are perhaps more likely to have entered these vessels through redeposition, probably derived from nearby dumps of domestic waste.

Context	Cut	Location	Burnt/ Unburnt	Comments	N
5116	298	ECC	Burnt	Pig calcaneus Sheep-size longbone(3)	4
324	323	Adj 'Ring'	Burnt	Sheep-size longbone	1
463	462	ECC	Unburnt	Cattle tooth	1
567	566	ECC	Unburnt	Sheep/Goat tooth	1
673	672	Ditch 3	Unburnt	Cattle-size indeterminate	2
911	912	ECC	Unburnt	Cattle tooth	2
5031	231*	ECC	Burnt	Pig tibia distal Cattle radius distal (UF) Sheep-size rib Sheep-size caudal vertebra (UF) Chicken-size femur shaft	5
5086	326*	ECC	Burnt	Cattle size rib proximal end Cattle-size longbone Cattle-size indeterminate (3)	5
5136	333*	ECC	Burnt	Cattle-size indeterminate (2)	2
5478	845*	Adj Grave 1	Burnt	Cattle calcaneus, astragalus and navicular-cuboid. Cattle carpal	4

Table 5: Description of animal bones found in cremations, where adj is adjacent, ECC equals Eastern cremation cemetery and UF equals an unfused articular end. * Denotes cremations groups which have been fully processed.

11.4.4 The Roman assemblage from funerary/ritual deposits is of interest and worthy of further analysis. The present collections have produced evidence for the inclusion of cattle, pig and possibly chicken (the chicken-size fragments could conceivably represent a similar sized bird as pheasant or mallard), all of which were calcined and therefore included, at least in part, on the funeral pyre. The apparent absence

of sheep (the sheep-size bones will be either sheep or pig) is in contrast with evidence revealed from other Roman cremation sites, although these also show a similar frequency of cattle bones (Philpott 1991). Obviously it is difficult to form any clear interpretation of the Puckeridge cremations while there are still some cremations to record. Following the completion of this analysis, the obvious starting point for a detailed comparison concerning the use of grave goods, will be the evidence compiled from the nearby cremation cemetery at Skeleton Green.

Small Finds – Nina Crummy (See Appendix 1 for full report and table)

11.5.1 The entire small finds assemblage has been analysed and recorded, totalling 652 different objects/groups of objects, totalling 455 grave goods recovered from burial contexts. There is a noticeable paucity of imported objects and a generally low number of non-ferrous items. The iron objects from the cremations consist chiefly of iron nails from timber used to construct the pyres or from objects such as boxes or other furniture burnt on them.

11.5.2 Given that fittings such as nails changed little, if at all, over time, much of the ironwork is left undated, although further work should enable stratified items to be placed within a broad date range.

11.5.3 The cremations produced a considerable number of hobnails, as the dead were generally both burnt and inhumed fully clothed. The hobnails are almost certainly all of post-conquest date, as no nailed shoes have yet been found in a stratified pre-conquest context. Composite nailed soles represent the new technology of shoe manufacture introduced by the Roman army in the mid first AD and were also used on civilian shoes, including sandals (van Driel-Murray 2001).

11.5.4 Five Late Iron Age small finds were recovered from Roman cremations. Three brooches from (5236)/[460], (5333)/[623] and (6069)/[611], as well as a torc with knobbed terminals (5065), which is probably contemporary with these brooches and was recovered from Roman cremation [279].

11.5.5 The presence of Late Iron Age material within Roman cremations has interesting implications for understanding the nature of grave goods at the site. In particular it demonstrates the curation of objects and serves to highlight the continuity of a native population on site in the post-conquest period.

11.5.6 Three Roman brooches were recovered, from cremations comprising one post-conquest brooch and probably imported type, dating to the mid-later first century

(5128)/[318] was identified, as well as one contemporary regional product (5030)/[231], and one is a Romano-British type of the second century (GG5049).

11.5.7 With the exception of the brooch (5128)/[318] and a single turquoise frit melon bead from the colluvium (738), there is a marked dearth of early imported artefacts. In particular there is a total absence of object types such as plate brooches and mirrors found from the mid 1st-early 2nd century AD, in occupation levels and in burials in the cemeteries associated with large towns such as Colchester and Verulamium. This suggests that the sector of the local population buried in this area of Roman Puckeridge was largely composed of indigenous Romano-Britons who did not fully embrace the material culture associated with a highly Romanised lifestyle. Instead a post-conquest regionally-produced nail-cleaner and tweezers from a set of small toilet instruments (6073-6074)/[800], a second nail-cleaner also of a form well-represented in the eastern region (SF10031) and an enamelled cosmetic grinding set (6071)/[462] points to an adherence to those aspects of Later Iron Age dress and personal grooming that survived into the Roman period and became indicative of a specifically Romano-British material culture (Crummy and Eckardt 2003; Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 69-72, 119-21; Jackson 2010, 49-61, 67-9).

11.5.8 Part of a silver necklace clasp (5048) was recovered from [253] which although not a type that can be closely dated, probably belongs to the third to fourth century.

11.5.9 Fragments of four glass vessels were identified from cremations. Of these, a fragmentary ?beaker is probably early Roman (5508)/[880], a fragmentary indented ?unguent bottle mid Roman (5256)/[858[, while the lower part of a ribbed (Frontinus) bottle is fourth century or slightly earlier (5239)/[478]. The foot from a cup or beaker cannot be closely dated (5152)/[347]. There is a noticeable absence of the tubular unguent bottles with sheared rims commonly found in early urban cemeteries (Cool and Price 1995, 159-60; Cool 2008, 82-4), and this lack matches the profile for an indigenous rather than immigrant population in the Puckeridge cemetery that is suggested by the non-ferrous metalwork.

Cremation Cemetery Soils

11.6.1 A marked rise in the elevation of the colluvium was revealed to the east of Enclosure Ditch 3. This mounding of soil was generated through the continual interment of cremation burials over a considerable period. Although no distinct layering of the cremation burials was noted, excavation of this soil was carried out in four arbitrary spits that corresponded broadly with concentrations of cremations

by level. A similar, if less pronounced, rise in colluvium level was revealed close to the western limit of excavation. This rise corresponded with the location of the Western Cremation Cemetery group and was generated through a similar reworking of soil through excavation of cremation burials. Reduction of this western soil did not however reveal the significant depth of stratified burials observed further to the east.

Pyre [704], pyre debris and charnel

11.7.1 Pyre feature [704] was located close to the south eastern limit of excavation and consisted of a charcoal rich spread measuring 1.70m wide and a maximum 0.4m deep. Cremations [669] and [693] truncated pyre feature [704], therefore were interred after the pyre had gone out of use. The relative location of pyre feature, in proximity to the main eastern cremation cemetery indicates cremation took place in situ.

11.7.2 Pyre debris was most notably present as linings of many of the cremations within the eastern cremation cemetery. Charnel material was present in the majority of enclosure and boundary ditches excavated. Notable concentrations were revealed within the fills of Ditches 8 and 3.

11.7.3 The two pyre deposits from samples (196) and (235) are largely typical of material from Roman cremations, containing little other than charcoal/charred wood, some of which is very large (i.e. >10mm), whilst the remains within sample 235 are highly comminuted. Occasional seeds and cereals are also recorded, but it is thought most likely that the cereals were accidentally incorporated, whilst the seeds were relicts of the local flora, which were burnt *in situ* beneath the pyres (Fryer, Appendix 3).

12 INHUMATIONS

12.1.1 A total of 64 inhumation burial groups were identified in 2011 with a further 31 inhumations excavated in 2013. Grave cuts were often hard to identify and the level of bone preservation was generally poor.

12.1.2 Two distinct inhumation cemeteries were identified in 2011, one of which has been sub-divided into two distinct areas. Eastern Cemetery 1 consisted of 11 inhumations located towards the south-eastern limit of excavation. Eastern Cemetery 2 consisted of 13 inhumations located towards the northern end of the eastern part of the excavation area. The Northern Cemetery comprised 40 inhumations located towards the northern end of the excavation area (Plate 6).

12.1.3 The size of the inhumations varied greatly across the site, with depths ranging from 0.05m (in a ditch) to 1.8m deep. The inhumations were most often orientated north-northwest south-southeast with most of the remaining graves being north-south and some examples of east-west and northwest-southeast alignments. There were also several examples of inhumations that had associated ditches surrounding them. These mortuary enclosures are discussed in more detail below (see 12.3.1).

12.1.4 Bone preservation was very poor across most of the site with limited survival. However, in many cases shadows/stains of the skeletons remained. In the north-south inhumations, where orientation could be ascertained, the skulls were consistently at the southern end of the grave. In several instances this arrangement was indicated by the presence of hobnail shoes at the northern end of the grave cuts. A number of the smaller grave cuts contained objects such as shale bracelets of a size that indicated infant burials.

12.1.5 A representative sample of eleven inhumations from the Northern Cemetery was selected for more detailed analysis. The group of inhumations chosen for analysis included burials with diverse levels of skeletal preservation, from complete skeletons, to those which amounted to little more than ‘shadows’.

12.1.6 This sample group suggests a peak in inhumation burial in the mid-late Roman period (AD200-400), with the earliest dating AD200-300 ([823] and [1034]), and the latest AD250-400 ([858], [1027], [1355], [1461]). It might be assumed that the cremations and inhumations represent two distinct phases of activity at the site This however, is not the case and while there are as yet no examples of early Roman inhumations (mid 1st-mid 2nd century AD), several mid-late Roman cremations have been identified, demonstrating that the two burial customs were at times occurring simultaneously.

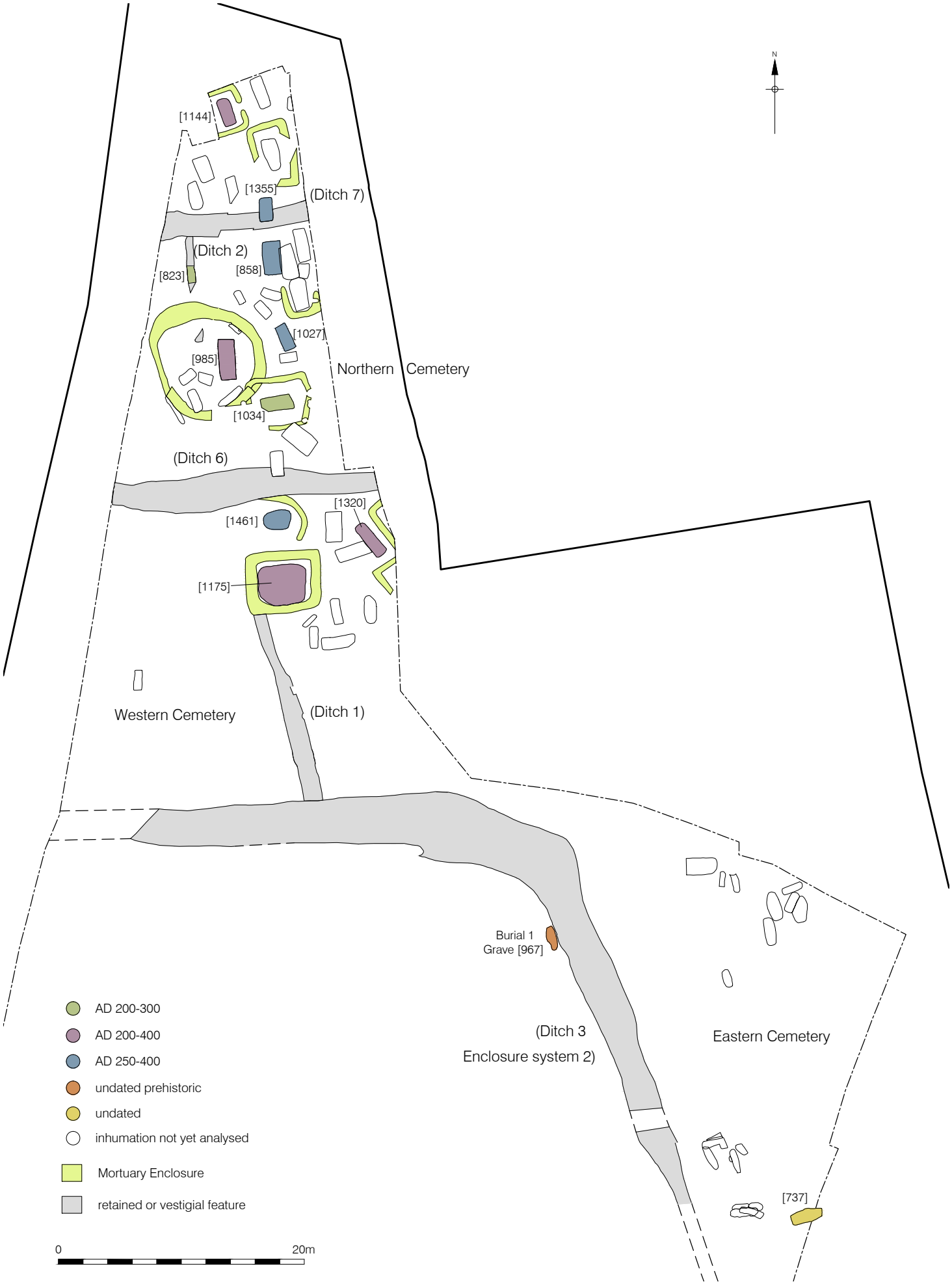


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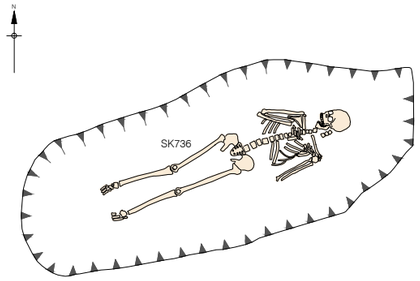
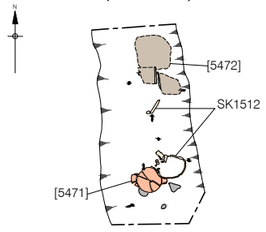
Figure 12
Phased plan of analysed inhumations
1:400 at A4

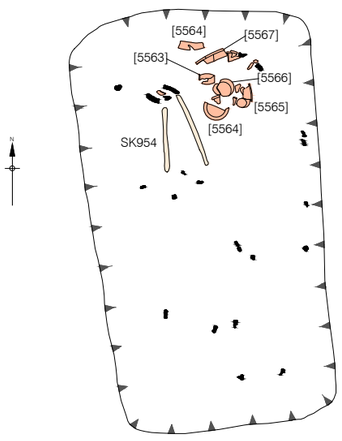
Inhumation [737]
(? Adult)



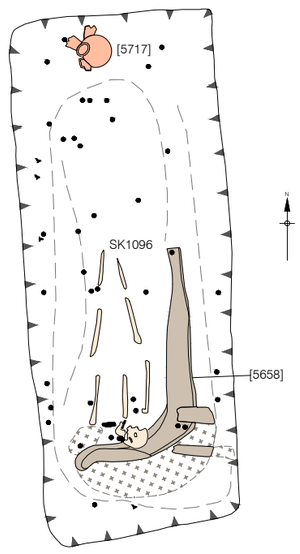
Inhumation [823]
(♂ Adult)



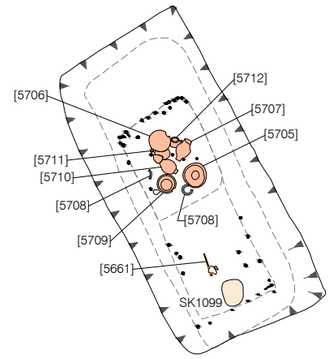
Inhumation [858]
(? Adult)



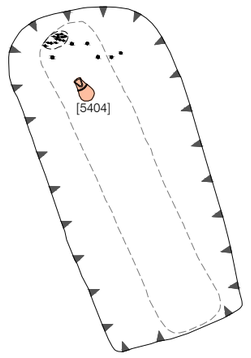
Inhumation [985]
(? Adult)



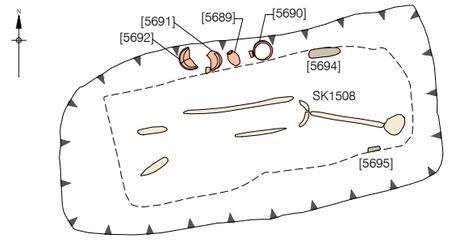
Inhumation [1027]
(? Infant)



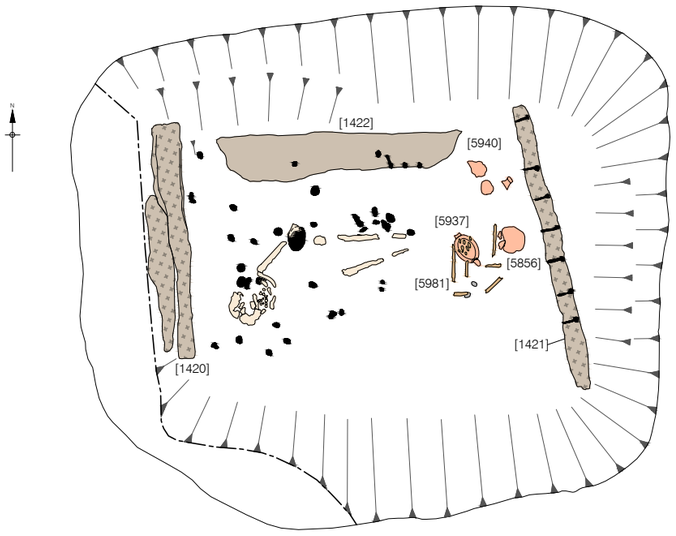
Inhumation [1144]
(? ?)



Inhumation [1034]
(? ?)

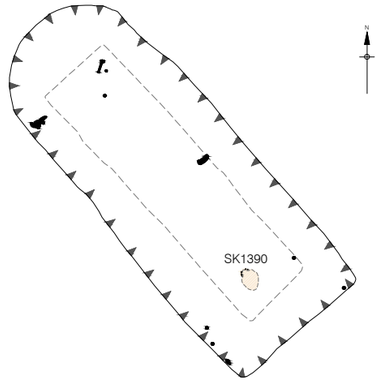


Inhumation [1175]
(? ?)

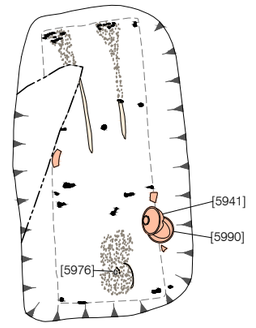


0 2m

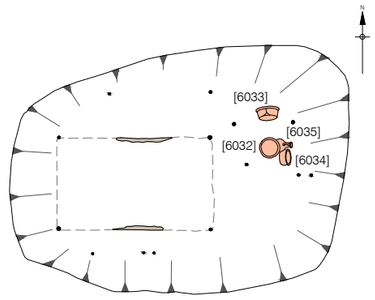
Inhumation [1320]
(? ?)



Inhumation [1355]
(? ?)



Inhumation [1461]
(? ?)



CuA grave goods
Fe grave goods
Charcoal
Miscellaneous grave goods
Human remains
Animal remains
Pottery
Wood/Charred wood

04/12/12 MR

Figure 13
Plans of inhumation burials
1:40 at A3

Grave [737] Skeleton (736) Romano-British (Figure 13)

12.1.7 This skeleton was the most complete and indeed the best preserved skeleton recovered from the excavations at Puckeridge. However, the sex cannot be fully determined as male or female as the sexually diagnostic traits seems to contradict each other. In addition to this, the contradiction may be due to the young age of the individual (early 20s).

12.1.8 The grave was sub-rectangular and aligned east-west. It measured 2.60m in length by 1.8m wide and 0.86m deep.

12.1.9 31 teeth were present. The dental wear pattern gives a dental age estimate of 17-25 years of age (Bass, 1995).

12.1.10 The left clavicle showed fusion lines of the clavicle ageing the individual to >25 years of age. The fourth lumbar vertebra was noted to have slight lipping and exhibited spondylolysis. The fifth lumber vertebra was fused to the saccrum. Part of the coccyx seemed to be fused to the saccrum. Calculus was present on all teeth. It is not as apparent on upper left third molar, Extreme calculus was present on the lingual surface of the lower lateral incisors and canines.

Sexing element		Score	Sex
Mental eminence		1	F
Mastoid process		3/4	? / ?M
Nuchal crest		3/4	? / ?M
Eye orbit		3	?
Glabella		4	?M
Pelvis	Sciatic notch	2/3	?F / ?
	Preauricular surface	2/3	?F / ?
	Ventral arc	1	F
	Subpubic concavity	1	F
	Ischiopubic Ramus Ridge	1	F

Table 6: Summary of the sexually diagnostic features and the associated scoring for SK736 (Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994)

12.1.11 There were no associated grave goods within this inhumation, therefore it can only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' although, given the date range of the other inhumations, it is likely that this is mid-later Roman in date.

Ditch [823] Skeleton (1512) AD200-300 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.12 Skeleton (1512) comprised a partial skull and possible limb fragments, the latter of which were too degraded to lift. The skull was indicative of an adult male.

12.1.13 At the side of the skull was a semi-complete Hadham reduced ware beaded dish (5472), which had burnished line decoration on the interior base.

12.1.14 There was evidence of a charred timber lining (5471) and associated nails or fittings were located to the north of the skull. These remains were recovered from ditch (823), part of Boundary Line 1, at a depth of 0.05m.

12.1.15 Grave Goods:
(5472) Hadham reduced ware beaded dish
(5471) Timber lining

12.1.16 This skull was partially truncated by the machine. The bone preservation of the remainder of the skull was fair. There were possible limbs located north of the skull which, while not shadows, were too degraded to lift successfully. The surrounding area was sampled. The outer cortex of the skull was very badly degraded, although diagnostic elements are still present and can be using to assess age and sex. An eye orbit and a mastoid process suggest that this skeleton was ?M (eye orbit=5; mastoid=4/5) (Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994).

12.1.17 Dealt with singularly, the second molar could be allocated the age bracket 35-45 due to the wear pattern. However, all three molars should be considered. Therefore, while the second molar had moderate occlusal wear, it should not be used as an ageing technique and as a result, our ageing must remain as a broader category. There appeared to be a caries lesion on the second molar and the abnormal wear pattern may be associated with this. There was also resorption of the mandible resulting from the ante-mortem loss of the first lower right molar. Ante-mortem tooth loss tends to occur in older individuals but this statement must be taken with caution. There were two teeth (potentially four) present in right mandible fragment, but the crowns were absent and the roots were very degraded.

Grave [858] Skeleton (954) AD250-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.18 Grave [858] contained the remains of a highly degraded (probable) adult skeleton, of which only the lower legs remained. These did not survive being excavated, thus there were no remains to analyse and no further information about the skeleton could be determined.

12.1.19 Hobnails from two shoes were recovered (5568) along with two nail shank fragments (5569). Five vessels had been placed in the grave, comprising a two Hadham black-burnished dishes (5564) (5567), one beaker (5563), a Hadham reduced ware straight-sided dish (5566) and an imitation black-burnished beaded, flanged bowl (5565).

12.1.20 The grave cut was sub-rectangular in plan north-south aligned and measure 2.75m long, by 1.28m wide and 1.08m deep. Numerous degraded iron coffin nails and fittings were present at the base of the cut. Backfilled by gravel rich sandy silts (861), (860) and (859).

12.1.21 Grave Goods:

(5563) Imitation black burnished ware beaker (Hadham?)
(5564) Hadham black-burnished ware straight sided dish
(5565) Imitation black-burnished beaded, flanged bowl
(5566) Hadham reduced ware straight sided dish
(5567) Hadham black-burnished ware straight sided dish

Grave [985] Skeleton (1096) AD200-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.22 This grave contained degraded skeleton (1096) consisting of partial long bones and skull, in a supine extension. The teeth provide an age range of 17-25 years; however, due to the degradation of the bone, sex could not be assigned.

12.1.23 Lying to the west of the skull was a collection of iron fragments including two possible shanks (5718). Vessel (5717) comprised an imitation black-burnished beaker and was located at the northern end of the cut.

12.1.24 The grave was orientated north-south and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 3.33m in length, 1.3m wide and 1.19m deep. A possible coffin or wooden lining (5658) survived in the south west corner of the grave cut and consisted of charred planks slumping over the torso of the skeleton. Fill (1024) comprised dark brown clay silt that contained charcoal-rich lenses and numerous degraded iron nails, indicative of a collapsed wooden lining. Further degraded iron nails were collected from the backfill of the grave (984).

12.1.25 Grave Goods:

(5717) Black burnished long necked beaker

12.1.26 This skeleton appeared to have all elements surviving but as the bone was quite degraded there is limited information which can be ascertained. According to the photo, the skeleton was supine extended with feet side by side and hands possibly lain

over pelvis area. Excavation records suggest upper arm and upper leg survival. Examination of physical evidence showed fragments of ulna and possible radius and humerus fragments of right arm, possible humerus and ulna of left arm, possible tibia of right leg and fragments from femur, fibula and tibia of left leg. Questionable pelvic fragments were bagged with right leg. The diameter of the femur head measured 41.92mm. Longest tibia fragment (right) was 67.94mm. Longest humerus fragment (right) was 71.86mm. Long flakes of bone which appear to have come from left humerus measure 62.28mm and 78.16mm.

12.1.27 Fourteen teeth were recovered. Due to the degraded nature of the remains, tooth roots are absent or at best fragmentary. Four incisors, three premolars and seven molars were recovered. The third molar (impacted) showed no wear. The remainder of the teeth all showed some form of wear. The molars vary in wear from pin prick exposure of dentine to large dentin area with either thin enamel or partial rim of enamel. Examination of the three molars suggests that the individual was between 17 and 25 years of age (Bass, 1995). One of the molars had a caries lesion on the occlusal surface. The original size of this lesion cannot be ascertained due to post-depositional damage. One of the lower third molars was still present in the mandibular bone along with the second molar. As they were in their original location, at the time of assessment, we can see that this third molar is impacted.

Grave [1027] Skeleton (1099) AD250-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.28 Skeleton (1099) comprised a highly degraded skeleton, of which only the teeth remained. Of those recovered, ten could be identified, which assisted in the aging of the individual, and give an age of 4 years (+/- 12 months).

12.1.29 A shale armlet (5708) was deliberately broken and placed in two separate locations within box (5659). A shaft fragment from a Cu alloy pin/needle (5661) was lying to the west of the skeleton. In addition to this, seven vessels were placed within the box. These comprised four Hadham ware vessels; a beaded, flanged bowl (5705) a straight-sided dish (5706), a red-slipped pulley-wheel flagon (5710) and a red-slipped beaker (5711). The remaining vessels were a Nene Valley colour-coated funnel neck beaker (5707), an imitation black-burnished dish (5709) and a greyware beaker (5712). The inhumation therefore contained one of the largest quantities of ceramic vessels from the site.

12.1.30 The grave was rectangular in shape, with a southeast-northwest orientation and measuring 2.12m long, by 0.98m wide and 0.94m deep. Remains of a timber coffin (5660) and a second timber box (5659) immediately to the north of the coffin were identified.

12.1.31 Grave Goods:

(5659) Wooden box

(5661) Cu alloy pin/needle

(5705) Hadham black-burnished beaded, flanged bowl

(5706) Hadham black-burnished ware straight sided dish

(5707) Nene Valley colour coated funnel neck beaker

(5708) Shale armlet – mid-late Roman

(5709) Imitation black burnished ware straight sided dish

(5710) Hadham red-slipped ware pulley wheel flagon

(5711) Hadham red-slipped ware beaker

(5712) Sandy greyware globular beaker

12.1.32 The only physical remains of this skeleton were 10 recognisable teeth and fragments of other teeth. They consisted of permanent dentition of 2 upper central incisors, 1 lower central incisor, 3 lower premolars, 1 upper premolar and 2 molars. None of these were fully formed. There was also 1 possible deciduous lower central incisor. Looking at the teeth present and what stage of their formation they were at, the remains are that of a 4 year old (+/- 12 months) individual (Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994). One premolar, 1 upper central incisor and the lower central incisor were green in colour, most likely staining from the cu dress pin which was located close to the skull.

Grave [1034] Skeleton (1508) AD200-300 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.33 Grave [1034] contained a heavily degraded skeleton (1508) presenting as a shadow. This was however sufficiently pronounced to show it was an extended burial. The environmental samples taken from the grave are yet to be processed, so further information about the remains is unavailable.

12.1.34 Four ceramic vessels were associated with the inhumation all of which were located to the north of the skeleton. Vessel (5689) was a sandy beaker, (5690) a Hadham black-burnished straight-sided dish, and (5691) and (5692) were imitation black-burnished dishes.

12.1.35 The grave cut was east-west and sub-rectangular, measuring 2.4m in length by 1.15m wide and 1.10m deep. Coffin wood fragments (5694) and (5695) with coffin nails were located against the northern and southern edges. Several degraded nails were recovered from backfill of the grave (5675-5688).

12.1.36 Grave Goods:

(5675) - (5688) Nails

(5689) Sandy reduced ware beaker

(5690) Hadham black-burnished ware straight-sided dish
(5691) Imitation black burnished ware straight-sided dish
(5692) Imitation black burnished ware straight-sided dish
(5694) Wooden box
(5695) Wooden box

12.1.37 During the excavation of this grave, a very clear bone shadow (vertebrae, pelvic girdle and legs) was noted, which showed an extended burial. Location and position of arms and hands is unknown. Samples were taken in the hope of bone and, more specifically, tooth recovery. This environmental information will be analysed and included in the full report.

Grave [1144] Skeleton (1527) AD200-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.38 The skeletal remains within this grave consisted of a shadow.

12.1.39 A collection of hobnails (6060) were located at the northern end of the grave indicating that the skeleton lay with its head to the south. Vessel (5404) was located towards the northern end of the grave and comprised a Nene Valley colour-coated flagon, dating *c.*AD200-400, although this vessel had a decorated cordon which might tentatively push the date a little later to *c.* AD300-400.

12.1.40 The grave cut was sub-rectangular in plan and was orientated northwest-southeast measuring 2.25m long, 1.05m wide and 0.75m deep. There was also evidence of a coffin stain (1158) which was located central to the base of the grave.

12.1.41 Grave Goods:
(5404) Nene Valley colour-coated flagon
(6060) Hobnails

Grave [1175] Skeleton (1359) AD200-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.42 Within [1175] were the remains of a degraded skeleton (1359), which was central to the grave, and appeared to be orientated east-west.

12.1.43 Grave [1175] is notable for the size and depth of the grave cut, measuring 3.8m long, 3.2m wide and 1.8m deep. Not only was this the largest grave to be excavated, but it was also surrounded by a ring ditch, Mortuary Enclosure 1 [1485/1487] (see below). Partial remains of several timbers suggest that the burial had originally been placed in a box. This comprised two charred horizontal timber beams; beam (1420) measured 1.52m long and 0.26m wide and was located against the western edge of the grave. A corresponding timber (1421) was located against the eastern edge and measured

1.9m long and 0.16m wide. Dark silt (1422) was concentrated against the northern edge of the grave and provided further evidence of the degraded box, with numerous iron fittings deriving from the box found distributed across the base of the cut and throughout the fills.

12.1.44 The grave contained three associated vessels, which, with the exception of a small number of sherds, were located on the base of the cut, at the feet of the skeleton. These comprised a Hadham black-burnished straight-sided dish (5856), an unusual BB1 oval fish-dish (5937) and a Hadham red-slipped, rouletted beaker (5935/5940). The latter had been assigned two separate grave good numbers because part of the vessel had been recovered from high up in the sequence, while the remainder was recovered at the base. The evidence from this beaker supports the view that the burial and associated goods had been placed in a timber box which had subsequently degraded/rotted and hence the contents had dropped to the base of the cut. A partially articulated skeleton of a small mammal was located adjacent to the vessels, although this has yet to be formally analysed and identified.

12.1.45 A relatively large quantity of residual pottery was caught up in the backfill of the grave, totalling 67 sherds weighing 445g. This material was predominately dated to the Late Iron Age *c.*15BC-AD25. It seems likely that this pottery was deposited in the grave as a result of the cutting through earlier features, in particular Boundary 1 (a Late Iron Age boundary-see above), which was cut by the enclosure.

12.1.46 Grave Goods:

(5856) Hadham black-burnished straight sided dish
(5935) Hadham red-slipped beaker
(5937) BB1 Oval fish dish (BB type 61)
(5940) Hadham red-slipped beaker
(5909) – (5930) Fe nails
(5946) – (5957) Fe nails
1 cattle sized fragment

12.1.47 Excavation records state that the right arm was absent with only a portion of the upper left arm remaining. Both legs are marked as present although very fragmentary and very much incomplete. The physical evidence included part of the left clavicle, lateral end of the right clavicle, and a fragment of right femur (139mm). The remains bagged up as left arm were very fragmentary with no diagnostic elements, as were the remains of the ribs and left leg. The skull survived although the bone is very soft and degraded.

12.1.48 All 32 adult dentition were present. Only one canine root was missing. Upper and lower central and lower lateral incisors showed a line of dentin (slight wear). Upper lateral incisors, all canines and all premolars did not show any wear. First molars varied from 3 – 4 cusps being affected by pin prick dentin exposure to more extreme wear on 4 cusps of one of the first molars. One second molar had pin prick dentin exposure, while another had slight wear on the occlusal surface. The remaining two second molars showed no wear. The third molars had no evidence of wear, but did show slight evidence of dental calculus. This wear pattern suggests 17 – 25 year old (Bass, 1995).

12.1.49 Evidence of Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (LEH) was noted on a canine, central incisor, lateral incisor and possibly on premolars and molars. This condition can be evidence of physiological stress and gives an insight into developmental health. Caries lesions were noted on upper first molar and two possible lesions on possible second molars.

Grave [1320] Skeleton (1390) AD200-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.50 Skeleton (1390) consisted of the skull and several teeth fragments located at the south-eastern end of the cut. Unfortunately none of these survived being lifted, hence no skeletal analysis was possible.

12.1.51 No complete vessels were associated with the burial; however, 85 sherds of pottery (448g) were recovered from the backfill (1321), broadly dated 2nd-4th century AD. The backfill also produced numerous degraded iron nails, indicative of a wooden coffin/box.

12.1.52 The grave was sub-rectangular in plan northwest-southeast aligned and measured 2.62m long, 1.05m wide and 0.85m deep and cuts an earlier inhumation [1416] on its western edge. A coffin stain (1333) was located centrally at the base of the cut.

12.1.53 This grave was sampled in the hope of recovering any form of skeletal remains, in particular, dental remains; however none were recovered during processing.

Grave [1355] Skeleton (1404) AD250-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.54 The grave contained the shadow of skeleton (1404), consisting of the lower legs and skull with partial teeth fragments. However, until the environmental assessment has been completed, it is unclear whether any human remains survived excavation. The skeleton appeared to be orientated on a north-south alignment, with the head at the southern end of the grave and two hobnail shoes (5974) and (5975) located at the northern end of the feature.

12.1.55 A badly corroded Cu alloy coin (5976) was positioned adjacent to the teeth, suggesting that the coin had been placed in the mouth of the individual. Two vessels were located to the east of the skeleton; a Hadham red-slipped imitation Samian Dr38 bowl (5941) and an imitation black-burnished straight-sided dish (5990).

12.1.56 The cut was sub-rectangular, north-south aligned, measuring 2.03m in length, 1.14m wide and 0.78m deep. There was evidence that the burial had been placed in a coffin, with a stain (1357) located central to the base of the grave and a number of degraded iron nails and coffin fittings collected from the backfill.

12.1.57 Grave Goods:

(5941) Hadham red-slipped imitation Dragendorff 38 bowl

(5990) Imitation black-burnished ware straight sided dish.

12.1.58 Excavation records identified a skeleton shadow apparent for the lower legs and the skull. It also mentioned partial teeth fragments. The environmental information will be analysed for the full report.

Grave [1461] AD250-400 (**Figure 13**)

12.1.59 No human remains survived in this burial. There was however, evidence of a wooden coffin (1528) located towards the western edge of the grave.

12.1.60 Four complete vessels were placed in the north-eastern end of the cut. These comprised a Hadham red-slipped flagon (6035), a Hadham black-burnished beaded, flanged bowl (6033), a miniature jar (6034) and an imitation black-burnished straight-sided dish (6032). There were also three sherds from a grog-tempered vessel (6016) which were in the backfill of the grave (1462), along with numerous degraded iron nails.

12.1.61 Grave [1461] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.14m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.72m in depth. It was broadly orientated east-west.

12.1.62 Grave Goods:

(6032) Imitation black burnished ware straight sided dish

(6033) Hadham black-burnished beaded, flanged bowl

(6034) Fine sandy oxidised ware mini globular jar/beaker

(6035) Hadham red-slipped flagon

Grave			Skeleton			Grave Goods	
Cut No.	**Sk No.**	**Date**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Orientation**	**No.**	**Description**
737	736	RB	Young adult	?	E-W	x	x
858	954	AD200-400	Adult	M	N-S	5563 5564 5565 5566 5567	Imitation BB beaker Imitation BB beaker Hadham BB straight sided dish Hadham BB beaded, flanged bowl Hadham reduced ware straight sided dish
823	1512	AD200-300	Adult	M	?	5471	Hadham BB straight sided dish
1027	1099	AD250-400	Infant - 4 Yrs	?	SE-NW	5669 5661 5705 5706 5707 5708 5709 5710 5711 5712	Wooden box Cu alloy pin/needle Hadham BB beaded, flanged bowl Hadham BB straight sided dish Nene Valley CC funnel neck beaker Shale armlet Imitation BB straight sided dish Hadham red-slipped pulley-wheel flagon Hadham red-slipped beaker Greyware globular beaker
985	1096	AD200-400	17-25 Yrs	?	N-S	5717	Imitation BB long neck beaker

Grave			Skeleton			Grave Goods	
Cut No.	**Sk No.**	**Date**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Orientation**	**GG No.**	**Description**
1034	1508	AD200-300	?	?	E-W	5675-5688	Fe nails
						5689	Reduced ware beaker
						5690	Hadham BB straight sided dish
						5691	Imitation BB straight sided dish
						5692	Imitation BB straight sided dish
						5694	Wooden box
						5695	Wooden box
1144	1527	AD200-400	?	?	NW-SE	5405	Nene Valley colour-coated flagon
						6060	Hobnails
1175	1359	AD200-400	Adult 17-25 Yrs	?	E-W	5856	Hadham BB straight sided dish
						5935	Hadham red-slipped beaker
						5937	BB1 oval fish dish
						5940	Hadham BB straight sided dish
						5909-5930	Fe nails
						5946-5957	Fe nails
							1 fragment of cattle bone
1320	1390	AD200-400	?	?	NW-SE	N/A	N/A
1355	1404	AD250-400	?	?	N-S	5941	Hadham red-slipped imitation Dr38 bowl
						5990	Imitation BB straight sided dish
1461		AD250-400	?	?	E-W	6032	Imitation BB straight sided dish
						6033	Hadham BB beaded, flanged bowl
						6034	Oxidised small jar/beaker
						6035	Hadham red-slipped flagon

Table 7: All Analysed Inhumations

Inhumations Summary

Osteology– Aileen Tierney (see Appendix 5 for full report)

12.2.1 Of the eleven inhumations chosen for the assessment, there were a range of ages, varying from infants all the way through to mature individuals. As preservation was an issue and some grave resulted in solely dental analysis (or less), sexing data for all the inhumations was limited The results have been provided below as a summary table including any observed pathologies (Table 8).

12.2.2 Five graves contained an inhumation of unknown age and sex due to the level of preservation. These five showed evidence of a bone shadow. The size of the grave could suggest adult or child, but this would be an assumption. Associated grave goods may help age and sex an individual.

12.2.3 There were five further graves which contained inhumations varying from poor to fair preservation. Poor preservation suggests most of the remains were partially visible, but disintegrated on lifting. These poorly preserved skeletons had surviving dental remains which allowed ageing to be carried out. Fair preservation refers to flaky bone which survived the lifting, but would not survive washing. Four of the remains were poorly preserved and it was purely through their preserved dentition that an age was ascertained, using dental wear and dental eruption where relevant.

12.2.4 There was one infant, two young adults and an adult. The skeleton with preservation scored as 'fair', was aged as mature adult due to dental wear pattern and as the preservation was better on this individual, certain sexual diagnostic features of the skull survived allowing the individual to be labelled as ?M. The first inhumation for the assessment was very well preserved with over 90% completeness. Dentition and epiphyseal fusion showed the individual was a young adult or slightly older (25 +). While this skeleton is almost complete, the sexually diagnostic elements contradict each other slightly as shown in Table 6. As the pelvic sexing methods are more reliable than the cranial sexing methods, we can say we are dealing with a possible female. As mentioned previously, the young age may be reason for the ambiguous result.

12.2.5 Due to the degraded nature of the bone, it was not possible to observe pathologies on the majority of the skeletons recorded for assessment. The exception to this was the young adult (SK736) that displayed the best preservation had evidence of spondylolysis of the fourth lumbar vertebrae. Some believe this condition to be congenital in origin while others argue the case for stress playing a

role in causing the neural arch to separate (essentially a stress fracture and non-union). It occurs in younger people as their engagement in strenuous activities would occur at a time when their intervertebral discs are more elastic and their neural arches may not be completely ossified. (Wann & Hunt, 2005). There was also slight lipping noted on L4. This evidence of stress in the lower back supports the theory of a repetitive strenuous activity being carried out.

Skeleton No.	Cut No.	Age	Sex	Pathologies	Bone preservation
736	737	Young adult	?F	Spondylolysis on L4	Excellent
954	858	Adult			Very poor
1096	985	Young adult			Very poor
1099	1027	Infant	n/a		Very poor
1359	1175	Young adult			Very poor
1390	1320				Shadow
1404	1355				Shadow
1508	1034				Shadow
1512	823	Mature adult	?M		Fair
1527	1144				Shadow
1528	1461				Shadow

Table 8: Summary of the inhumations analysed at the assessment phase

Pottery – Katie Anderson (see Appendix 4 for full report)

12.3.1 All of the grave goods from the inhumations have been analysed and recorded. This totalled 326 sherds, weighing 15083g, representing 46 different vessels and 73.42 EVEs, from 18 graves.

12.3.2 The graves dated between the mid 2nd - 4th century AD, with an apparent peak between the 3rd-4th centuries AD. As with the cremations, the inhumations contain pottery of mixed dates. Therefore a graph showing each individual vessel by earliest date has been produced (Figure 14). There is a peak at AD200, with further peaks at AD250 and AD120. Compared to the cremations, pottery from the inhumations is mainly later in date, although there are three vessels dating with an earliest date range starting in the later 1st century AD.

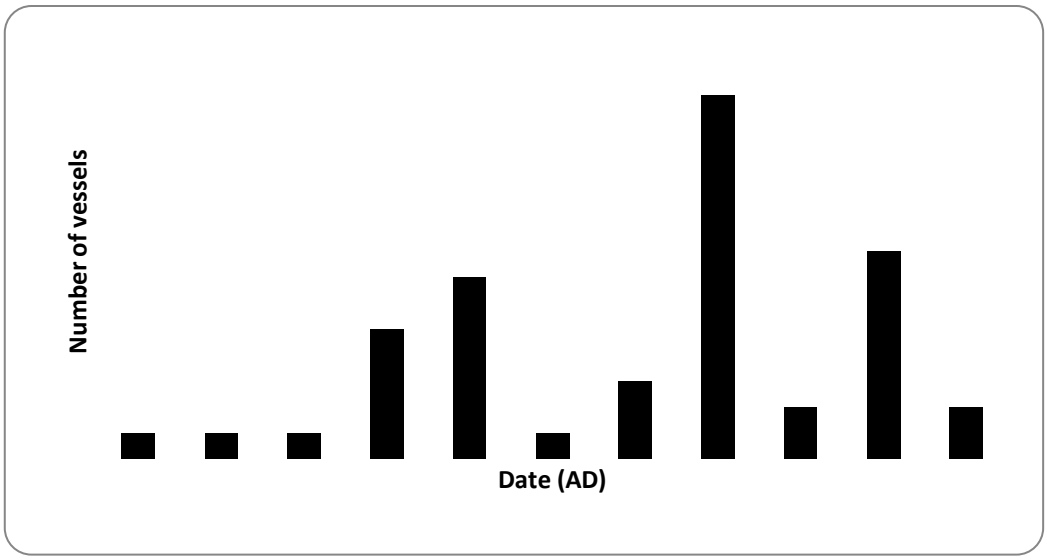


Figure 14: All inhumation grave goods by earliest date

12.3.3 It is also worthwhile comparing the group dates of cremations versus burials, as it is the dates of the graves as a whole, which is perhaps the most significant. Figure 15 highlights that on the whole, the cremations were earlier and the inhumations later. However, there is also clearly some occasions where the two different burial practices are occurring concurrently. This is not unusual within Roman cemeteries and highlights different burial practices are not exclusively a chronological marker.

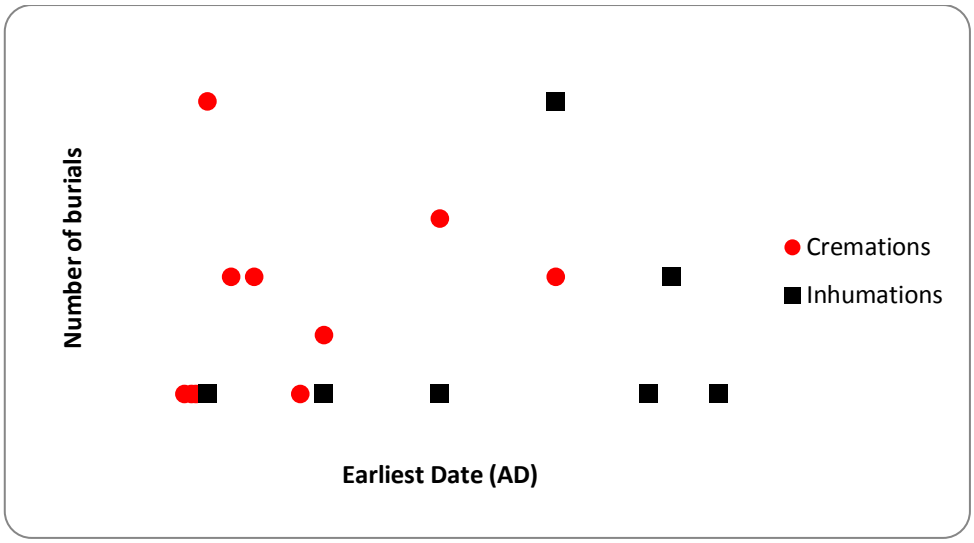


Figure 15: Chart showing the spotdates of all complete cremations versus inhumations

12.3.4 The inhumations contained between one and eight vessels, although the difference in quantity does not appear to relate to date. It seems more likely that wealth/status were factors affecting the number of vessels. A comparison with

other types of grave goods may support this view. The repertoire of vessels used in the inhumations is broadly comparable with those from the cremations, where graves with multiple grave goods contain a combination of fineware and coarseware vessels. There is certainly a degree of repetition with straight-sided dishes and beakers regularly occurring within these contexts.

12.3.5 Eight of the inhumation grave goods had evidence of being broken prior to deposition, including one vessel which had been stabbed and one which had the centre of the base punched out.

Small Finds – Nina Crummy (See Appendix 1 for full report)

12.4.1 Small finds recovered from the inhumations total 361 different items/groups of items comprising both grave goods and Fe nails. Iron objects from the inhumations are mainly coffin nails, some of which retain traces of mineral-replaced wood on the shank and in a few cases nails were found lying parallel or at right angles to each other. These features should enable the thickness of the planks used to make the coffins to be estimated, and identify the method(s) of construction.

12.4.2 The inhumations also produced a considerable number of hobnails. Several of the hobnail formations from shoes were sufficiently well-preserved to be planned. The position on the hobnails within the graves also provides useful information about the orientation of the bodies in cuts where there were no skeletal remains intact.

12.4.3 Grave goods accompanying the inhumations included two copper-alloy armlet fragments (5543)/[1503], SF 10015) and three shale armlets (5575-5576)/[987], (5708)/[1027] were recovered and although not of types that can be closely dated, probably all belong to the third to fourth century use of the cemetery. Two of the shale armlets are certainly of this date as they were found with an armlet or necklace of jet plano-convex beads with double thread hole, a type found in late third to fourth-century burials and occupation contexts in Britain (*e.g.* Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig. 47, 68; Crummy 1983, fig. 36, 1447; Allason-Jones 1996, 29, nos 50-1). Although few in number, these dress accessories attest to an engagement by the later Romano-British population of Puckeridge with the intra-provincial trade in black mineral jewellery and with its use as an apotropaic element of the grave goods used in the burials of young women (Allason-Jones 1996, 17).

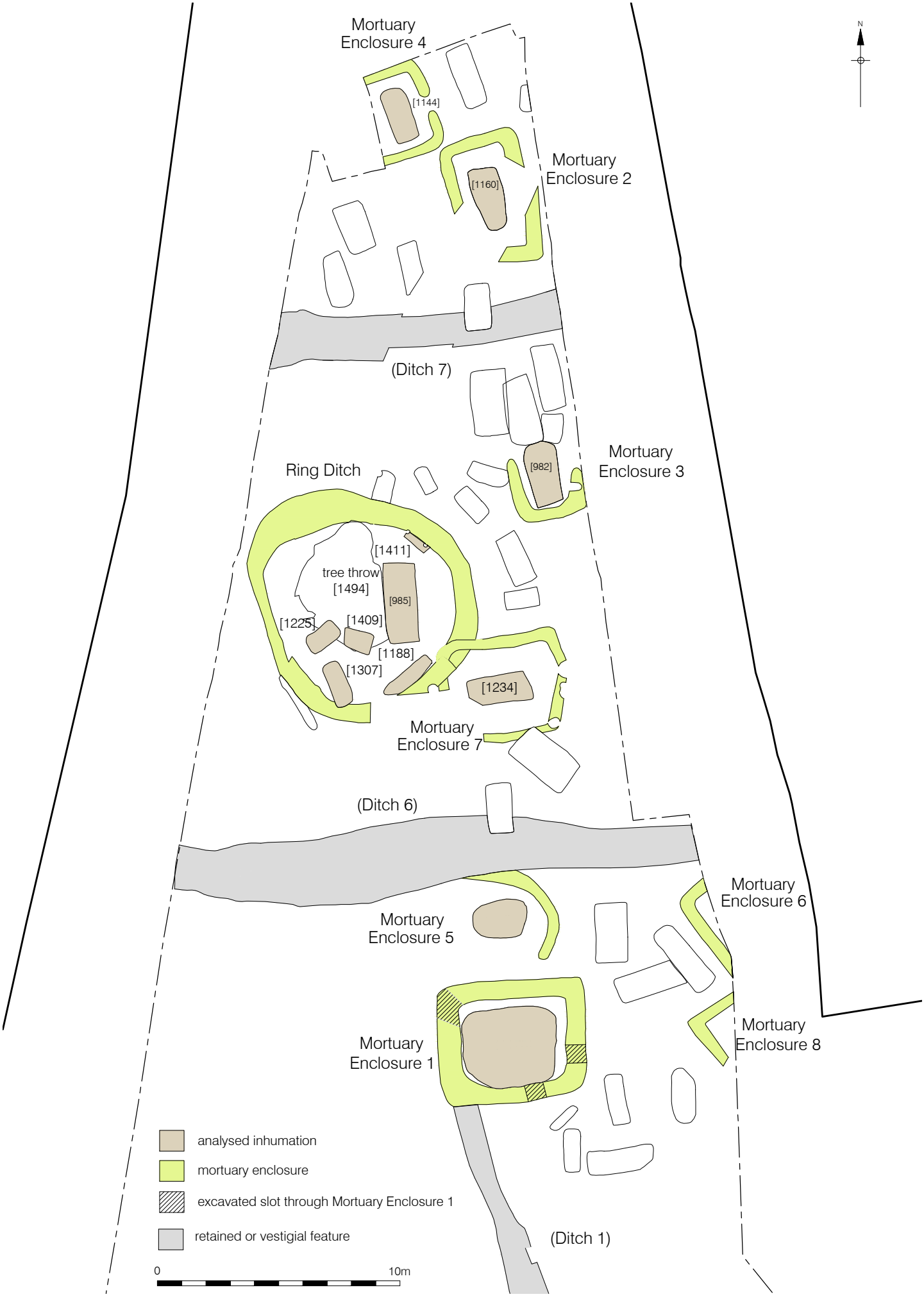


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Figure 16
Mortuary Enclosures and Ring Ditch
1:200 at A4

Mortuary Enclosures (Figure 16)

12.5.1 Nine mortuary enclosures were identified in the 2011 season, characterised as a shallow ditch surrounding an inhumation. The enclosures vary in shape and size but with the exception of the Ring Enclosure, all appear to contain a single grave. The enclosure ditches were not very substantial in size, with the depths of the ditches ranging from 0.2m to 0.34m in depth. Once all finds have been analysed, comparison can be made, for example, are there any patterns in the distribution of mortuary enclosures? Are they representative of a particular group; eg men, women? Do they date to the same period?

Mortuary Enclosure 1 - [1080], [1083], [1485] [1487] and Inhumation [1175] (See 10.8.25)

12.5.2 Mortuary Enclosure 1 comprised a rectangular enclosure ditch located towards the centre of the area of excavation. The ditch measured a maximum depth of 0.34m and formed a complete rectangle surrounding inhumation [1175]. The associated pottery dates AD200-400. A further 52 sherds of pottery (175g) were recovered from the enclosure, all of which dated to the Late Iron Age (15BC-AD25). This discrepancy in dates is due to the enclosure ditch cutting through Late Iron Age, Ditch 1 (Boundary 1), thus the pottery recovered from the mortuary enclosure is likely to be residual, supported by the very low mean weight of this group of 3.4g.

12.5.3 This is the only one of these feature types to have a stratigraphic relationship with the interior grave cut, with [1487] being cut by [1175]. This was evident in only one of the four slots excavated; the remaining three showing no relationships. This suggests that the exterior ditch was dug before the grave cut, or that the stratigraphic relationship was a result of the grave cut being extended after it had been dug initially, although this is only speculation. It is of note that the enclosure ditch was not very substantial, measuring just 0.34m in depth whereas the grave it encompassed was by far the largest excavated with the site.

Mortuary Enclosure 2 - [1043] [1141] [1228] Inhumation [1160] (Plate 7)

12.5.4 This group of features was located at the northern end of the site, just to the south of Mortuary Enclosure 4. The rectangular enclosure was cut by an evaluation trench, thus it is unclear as to whether this ditch had an entrance. In the centre was grave [1160], aligned northeast-southwest.

Mortuary Enclosure 3 - [1172] Inhumation [982]

12.5.5 Mortuary enclosure 3 comprised a sub-rectangular ditch on the eastern edge of the site, within the Northern Cemetery. The ditch was an incomplete; surrounding the western and southern, as well as part of the eastern sides of inhumation [982].

12.5.6 A single assemblage from sample 375 was analysed and was very limited in composition. Small charcoal fragments are abundant, possibly indicating that the remains are derived from a small, discrete deposit of pyre or hearth debris (Fryer Appendix 3).

Mortuary Enclosure 4 – [1215] [1236] Inhumation [1144] (see 10.8.27)

12.5.7 Located at the very north of the site, this group of features consisted of what appears to be a rectangular enclosure (the remainder of the ditch was outside of the area of excavation), with a northeast facing entrance. Inhumation [1144] was positioned in the centre of the enclosure on a north-northwest south-southeast alignment.

Mortuary Enclosure 5 – [1378] [1391] Inhumation [1461]

12.5.8 This enclosure was located immediately to the north of Mortuary Enclosure 1 and comprised a partial sub-circular enclosure ditch, surrounding the northern and eastern sides of inhumation [1461]. The grave was orientated east-west.

Mortuary Enclosure 6 – [1443] [1445] (Plate 8)

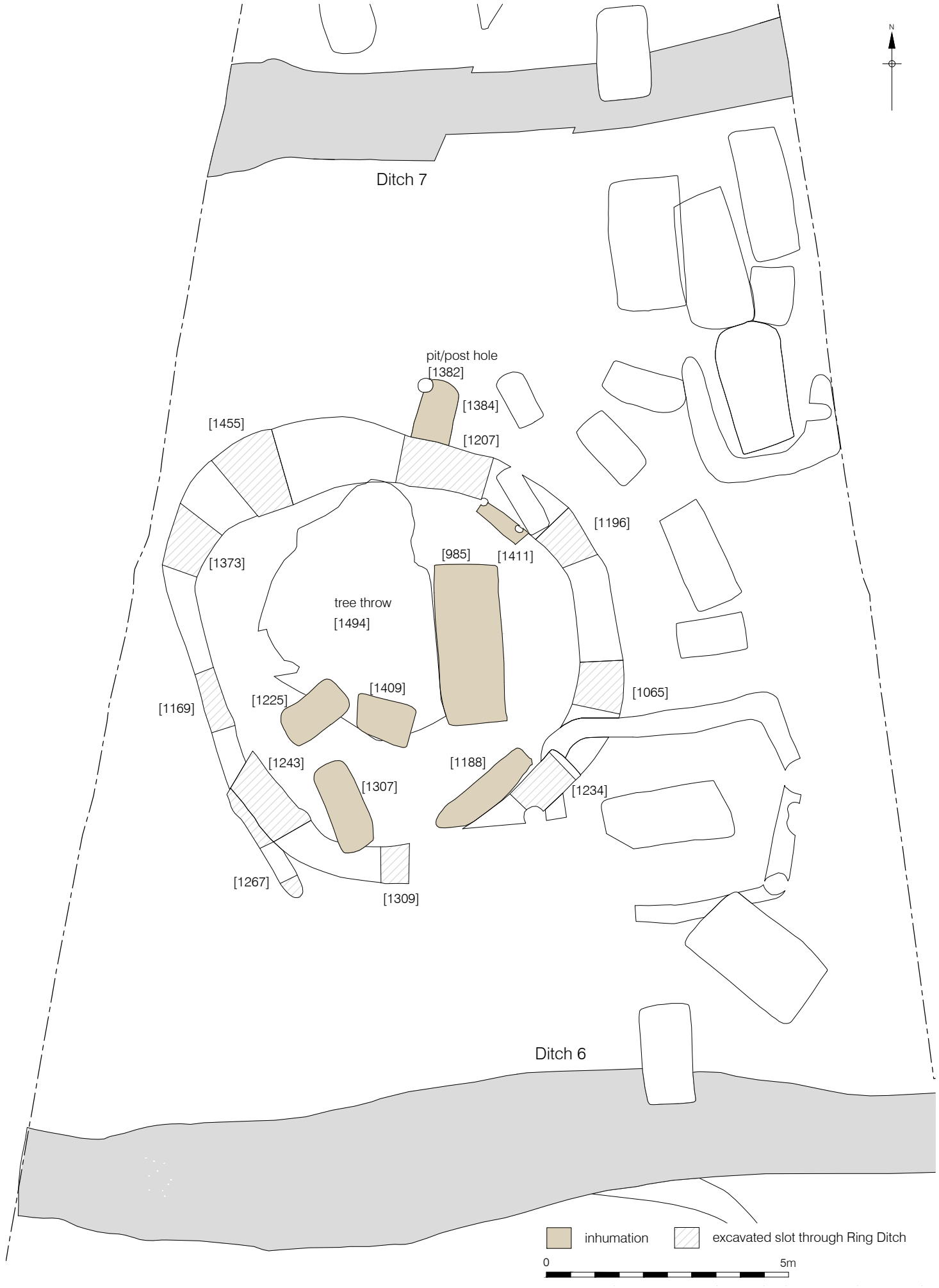
12.5.9 This enclosure ditch has been included in this group as it is similar in size and character to the other mortuary enclosures. However, the ditch was positioned at the edge of the area thus any associated grave would have been located outside of the area of excavation.

Mortuary Enclosure 7 – [1218] [1251] [1281] [1288] Inhumation [1034] (10.8.24)

12.5.10 Mortuary Enclosure 7 comprised of a sub-rectangular ditch surrounding inhumation [1034] in the northern cemetery (Plate 9). It is unclear whether the ditch represented a complete enclosure as the western and part of the southern edge were located underneath the bulk. Three spreads of pottery were recovered from the eastern edge of the ditch ([1086], [1104] and [1271]) although it is unclear whether these were cut into the ditch or represent spreads/dumps on the surface of the ditch after it had filled. The southern edge of the ditch was cut by a later inhumation [1311]. This feature also appears to cut another mortuary group; the Ring Ditch, immediately west of Mortuary Enclosure 7.

Mortuary Enclosure 8 - [1505]

12.5.11 As with Mortuary Enclosure 6 this ditch has been included in this group as it is similar in size and character to the other mortuary enclosures. However, it was positioned on the eastern edge of excavation (south of Mortuary Enclosure 6), thus any associated grave would have been located outside of the area of excavation.



JB 28/01/13: revised HB 01/02/13

Figure 17
Ring Ditch detail
1:100 at A4

Ring Ditch (**Figure 17**, Plate 10, Plate 11, Plate 12)

12.5.12 Although differing in character from the previous enclosures, the Ring Ditch also appears to have functioned as a mortuary enclosure, thus is included within this section. It comprised a large sub-circular ditch enclosing an area measuring a maximum 15m and was located towards the north-western limit of excavation, broadly central to the northern ditches of Enclosure System 1. Pottery recovered from the nine slots totalled 151 sherds weighing 1554g. Contexts (1374) and (1375) contained the largest quantities of pottery (40 sherds and 73 sherds respectively). The pottery from this feature was mixed in date, with both Late Iron Age and later Roman pottery (AD200-400) well represented. A sample (sample 369) was taken from the Ring Ditch. It was particularly sparse, containing only a few very small fragments of charcoal debris (Fryer Appendix 3).

12.5.13 The ditches stratigraphic relationship with other features therefore offers a more reliable method of dating. However, despite its size and the number of features encompassed inside and immediately around this feature, there were surprisingly few slots through which a relationship could be determined. The exceptions to this included two probable graves ('probable' due to the lack of any human remains, but grave shaped/sized cuts) which were cut by the Ring Ditch; [1384] located on the exterior of the ditch to the north and [1411] in the interior of the ditch. Given that the inhumations recorded to date are mid-late Roman in date (2nd-4th century AD); the Ring Ditch can also be assumed to date to this period.

12.5.14 There are several aspects of this group of features which mark them as being different from the other mortuary enclosures identified on the site. Firstly, the ditch is larger than all of the other mortuary ditches. Secondly, it is circular unlike the rectangular and sub-rectangular shapes of most of the other enclosures (Mortuary Enclosure 5 aside). Finally, it contained more than one inhumation.

12.5.15 A total of six inhumations were located inside the enclosure, of which [985] is considered to be the main/initial inhumation given its almost central positioning. An imitation black-burnished ware beaker, dating AD200-400 was recovered from this grave, thus if this was the main burial then it supports a mid-later Roman date.

12.5.16 Enclosures containing multiple burials are not uncommon and are often interpreted as representing a family group. However, this does not appear to be the case with the Ring Ditch, given that the five remaining graves are on a different alignment to [985] (north-south). Graves [1188] and [1228] were northeast-southwest, [1409] and [1411] were northwest-southeast, and [1307] north northwest-south southeast. In addition to this, the positioning of the graves

within the centre of the ditch shows no obvious layout. It is likely that the six graves were laid out over a longer period of time. However, this could only be confirmed if dating evidence was recovered from the graves.

12.5.17 Finally, of particular significance and a possible explanation for the interior layout (grave [985] being slightly off-centre) is that within the enclosed space of the Ring Ditch a substantial tree hollow was identified [1494], measuring 5m long, 3.5m wide and up to 0.7 m deep. This feature comprised a steep-sided, irregular shaped hollow filled with interleaving lenses of charcoal rich silts and redeposited natural colluvium. The high charcoal concentrations indicated that the tree may have been burnt and subsequently pulled down. There were lenses of possible charnel material, consisting of concentrations of burnt bone derived from dumping into the hollow after the tree had been uprooted. The presence of possible cremation activity and the location of the tree throw hollow within the Ring Ditch may indicate a significant funerary monument.

Roman Discussion

12.6.1 Roman activity at Puckeridge was exclusively related to funerary practice, with the non-grave features all appearing to be associated with cemetery activity (pyres and boundary ditches etc). Although not all of the data has been analysed, there is still much that can be said about the cemetery and consequently the population of Roman Braughing.

12.6.2 The division of the cemetery into separate areas is evident from the site plan; the Eastern Cemetery containing the bulk of the cremations; the Northern Cemetery containing most of the inhumations. The Western Cemetery (See Figure 4) contained a spread of cremations, which can almost be considered as 'outliers' from the main focus of activity, although these are likely to be part of Partridge's Cemetery B (Partridge, 1977). There are some fundamental chronological differences between the Northern and Eastern Cemetery it is not as straightforward as one being early and the other being late Roman. Indeed, the dating evidence shows that at times, the two burial traditions and thus areas of the site were in use simultaneously.

12.6.3 This raises interesting questions about the distribution of graves throughout the site. Although Roman cemeteries in general do not have a formal layout in terms of plots (as demonstrated by the intercutting nature of graves), it is likely that position within a cemetery was dictated by wealth/status/age etc. It is common, for example, for the richer graves to be located closer to roads or for infants to be buried outside of the main cemetery areas, although to date, there is no evidence

of the latter at Puckeridge. The mortuary enclosures are further evidence of differential circumstances, as although the surrounding ditches were not substantial; these features clearly reflect a different type of burial to the un-enclosed inhumations.

12.6.4 It is possible that within the cemetery at Puckeridge there are clusters which may reflect family groups etc. Within the Eastern Cemetery one such group was identified; cremation [333], which contained the cremated remains of both an adult and an infant. Further analysis is necessary before this issue can be fully addressed.

12.6.5 Accompanying grave goods provide further detail about individuals and can be used to help identify gender. The ceramic assemblage is typical of Roman cemeteries, commonly containing a repertoire of flagons, beakers, dishes/platters and jars, a number of which were 'ritually killed'. Cremations contained between one and seven vessels, while just under half of the inhumations contained pottery (between one and eight vessels). It might be assumed that the more grave goods, the higher the status of the individual, although this is perhaps too simplistic an argument.

12.6.6 Although some of the graves were 'richly' furnished in terms of pottery, the small finds assemblage paints a different picture. There is a definite dearth of high-status grave goods, compared to some of the regions contemporary cemeteries. in particular there is a total absence of objects such as plate brooches and mirrors in the early Roman period, suggesting that those buried at Puckeridge were indigenous Romano-Britons who did not fully embrace the material culture associated with a highly Romanised lifestyle.

12.6.7 This is an interesting contrast with the Late Iron Age evidence, which although smaller in quantity, is considered to reflect high-status activity, with a significant number of imported pottery sherds and a small but important small finds assemblage, including two coins, one gold.

12.6.8 The nature of pre and post-conquest finds from Puckeridge supports a view that the status of the Roman town at Braughing had somewhat declined from its purported high status in the Late Iron Age (Partridge, 1979). While Braughing remained a large town throughout the Roman period, the evidence from the cemetery, especially when compared to sites such as Verulamium, supports a view that the towns role was strategic in terms of trade rather than representing a political centre.

13 THE SAXON TO POST- MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD410+)

13.1.1 Following the end of Roman period, there appears to have been little activity on the site until the early post-medieval period. The post-medieval period saw a resurgence in activity at the site, centred on a large tile kiln complex [717] [799] and an associated pits, ditches and well [483]. Court rolls relating to the kiln have been transcribed and translated (see Appendix 8). The tile kiln complex was converted into a barn at a later date.

Enclosure System 4 – Ditches 13 and 14

13.2.1 Enclosure System 4 comprised east-west aligned Ditch 13, and north-south aligned Ditch 14, located towards the centre of the excavated area. Ditch 13 extended for 30m, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.2 m deep. This ditch terminated at the eastern end and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. Ditch 14 extended for 9m measuring 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, terminating at the southern end and continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north. Pit [535] was truncated by the terminal of Ditch 14, while pit [533] truncated Ditch 14.

13.2.2 Ditches 13 and 14 formed a post-medieval enclosure system contemporary with the tile kiln and associated pitting to the south and east. It is likely to have been part of a wider field system that partially shared the alignment and position of Ditch 3 of the Enclosure System 2. It is of interest that the boundaries laid down in the setting out of the Early Roman cremation cemetery had persisted to form the basis for the post-medieval field system. As there was no evidence for re-cutting of the earlier ditches, it is likely that these boundaries persisted as bank or hedge lines.

Pits – [444], [450], [452]

13.3.1 Pits [444], [450] and [452] were located to the west of the tile kiln and were shallow and irregular in plan with sandy silt fills containing fragments of peg tile, thus indicating that they were contemporary with the kiln. It is likely that these were not deliberately excavated features, but shallow erosion hollows created by foot or animal traffic to and from the tile kiln. Pit [797] was located alongside and beyond the northern limit of excavation. Pit [1003] was located to the south of the kiln, partially truncating the southern wall of the structure. The precise date and function of these pits is unclear, yet they clearly relate to post-medieval activity associated with the tile kiln or later barn phase of structure.

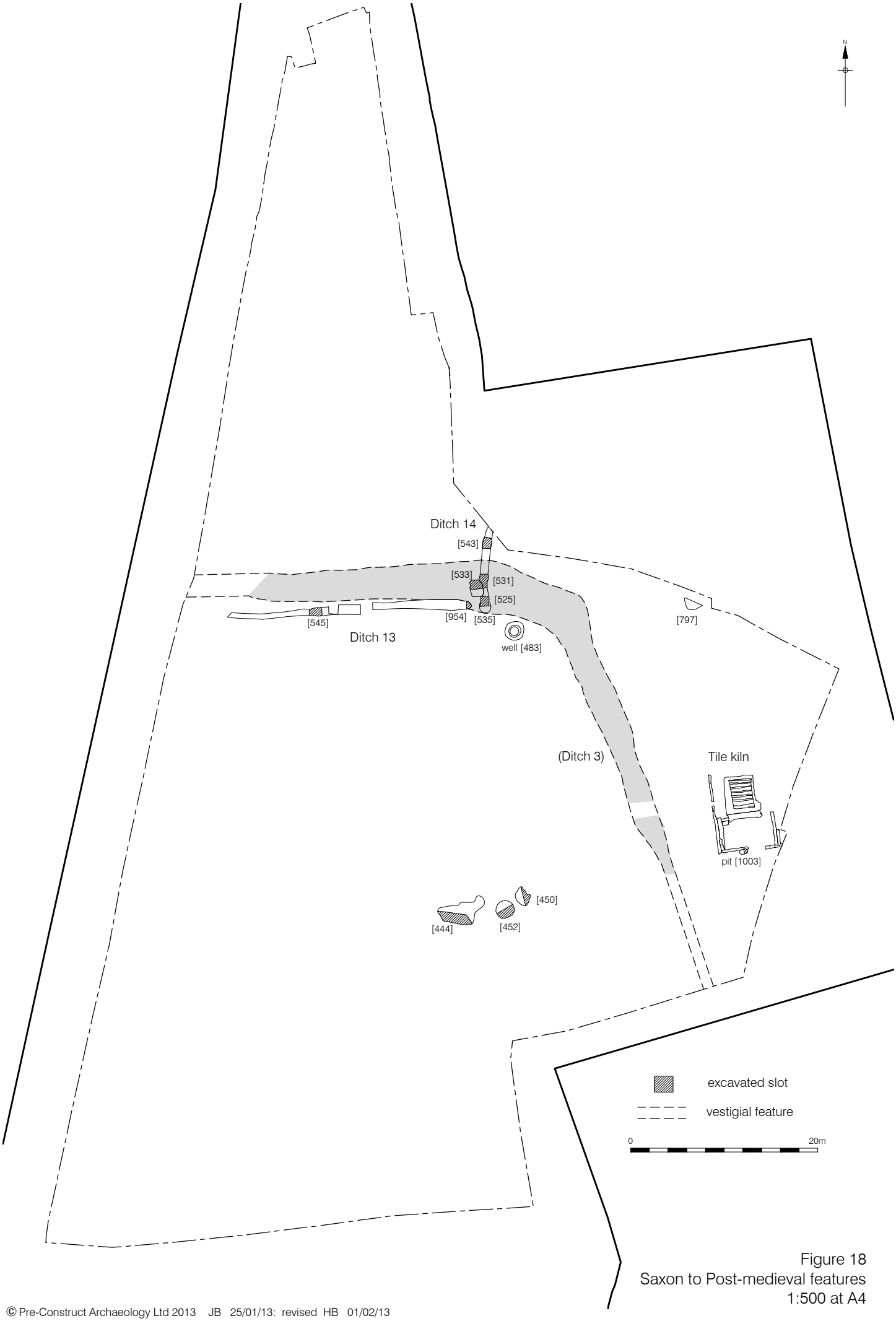


Figure 18
Saxon to Post-medieval features
1:500 at A4

The Well

13.3.2 Well [483] was of a similar flint and light grey sandy lime mortar construction measuring 1.25m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.8m. The reddish brown silt backfill (480) contained occasional peg tile fragments. The precise date of this structure is difficult to ascertain as only the uppermost backfill deposit was excavated. However, as water would have been required for tile manufacture it is likely that the well construction was contemporary with the earliest phases of the tile kiln.

The Tile Kiln and Barn Conversion (Figure 19, Figure 20, Plate 13, Plate 14)

13.4.1 The tile kiln comprised a large rectangular structure comprising two deep chambers measuring *c*.1.5m deep, with two associated flues. The northern most room, the 'working chamber' measured approximately 4m long by 2m wide and consisted of a flint cobble and tile coursed walls. The southern 'firing chamber' measured *c*.3.5m in length by *c*.6m wide.

13.4.2 Once the tile kiln had gone out of use, the footprint of the structure was used for the construction of a barn. This saw a clay floor laid down across the whole building and an extension to the area of the firing chamber, now measuring c.7m wide and 4m long. An exterior wall was constructed, with the western edge and the south eastern edge surviving. There were also two postholes associated with the barn door, located on the southern edge of the structure [990] and [1522], as well as evidence of a path leading to the barn door.

13.4.3 The barn wall contained less early post-medieval ceramic building material – nevertheless what is exposed was in a highly vitrified condition – suggesting derivation from the tile kiln. What is apparent is the mortar type; a white homogeneous very lime rich, quartizitic recipe that is comparable to 17th and 18th century mortars in London. This mortar appears to be used to repoint the upper 10-20cm of the adjoining early wall return (see below) and the well – suggesting all are contemporary. Date of construction 17th-18th century.

Building materials used in the Tile Kiln Complex - Kevin Hayward

13.5.1 This review of the masonry structures and the building material fabrics (mortar, fired clay; stone; ceramic building material) sought to establish whether the dating of the kiln confirmed the early 1516-1558 historical records for the presence of a kiln to the north of the village and whether there was more than one building phase.

The Tile Kiln ST 799

13.5.2 Analysis of the dumped and in-situ building material used in the external wall, sleeper wall, floor and stoke hole of the kiln complex (ST 799) showed that a local buff-orange/red sandy brick earth was being used in peg tile, hip tile and brick. The fabric was loose sandy material with abundant angular quartz fragments some as large as 3-4mm, occasional calcite and rare red iron oxide 3mm across. From the form and fabric of the building material a date of between 1480 and 1700 is proposed for its construction.

Brick fabric 3033 (1450-1700)

13.5.3 Although unfrogged red bricks continue to be used outside the confines of London, into the 18th and 19th century, their consistent width (115-120mm) and depth (52-56mm) are comparable with 16th and 17th century bricks throughout southern Britain. They are used to construct the two stoke hole entrances to the kiln, line the major central spine sleeper wall and subdivide up the sleeper walls of the oven furnace. Those from the oven furnace are often distorted, heat glazed, burnt, somewhat narrower 105-110mm and no doubt effected by the higher temperature conditions. These are reused around the arches of the two stoke holes, creating the impression of a second fabric type, yet they are just heat altered versions of 3033.

Peg Tile and Hip Tile 2276 (1480-1900)

13.5.4 Unglazed peg tile (165x14mm) is a local variant to the very common post medieval London sandy 2276. Many have a narrow ridge running up the centre of the tile a feature common in early post medieval peg tiles (1480-1700) in London (Hayward pers. obs.). One example of a triangular shaped hip tile showed some variation in the output of the kiln.

13.5.5 These form the perimeter wall of the kiln and vitrified examples are stacked vertically in the sleeper walls. They are also laid horizontally on to the kiln floor onto which the unfired building materials were placed. Also insertion into the stoke hole entrance around the arch. Finally huge dumps of vitrified peg tile and wasters form thick deposits 40-80cm around the kiln, some of which would have been used to roof the kiln.

Mortar – a soft white lime mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal. These inclusions were no doubt the bi-products of kiln production.
Fire clay – thick red deposits line of fired brick earth line the floor and the lining of the stokehole.

13.5.6 The overall impression is that the kiln is essentially one build built from 1480-1700 (and thus in line with the early-mid 16th date from documentary evidence). There is evidence for reuse of vitrified bricks within the sleeper walls of the kiln oven within the fabric of the stoke hole entrance and this is due to possible collapse of the arched areas.

Associated Wall Structure and Stair ST 806

13.5.7 The wall surrounding the entrance to the Stoke hole is coursed with the same peg tile fabric 2276, mortar and one reused brick as the kiln ST 799 – showing that the two were contemporary. Knapped nodular flint is included – probably acquired from the surrounding chalk or clay with flint deposits. Brick pavement was exposed on the day in the same wide (115-120mm) red 3033 bricks as the stoke hole entrance. One large sarsen block was used as a step (again acquired from the local Tertiary deposits).

Barn and Well

13.5.8 The barn wall contains less early post medieval ceramic building material – nevertheless what is exposed is in a highly vitrified condition – suggesting derivation from the tile kiln. What is apparent is the mortar type, a white homogeneous very lime rich, quartizitic recipe that is comparable to 17th and 18th century mortars in London. This mortar appears to be used to repoint the upper 10-20cm of the adjoining early wall return (see below) and the well – suggesting all are contemporary. Date of construction 17th-18th century.

Early Wall

13.5.9 An early wall facing the stoke hole is pointed in a very poorly made green-brown lime mortar with large chalk inclusion quite different to any other structure on the site. There is no ceramic building material and the bonding courses use tabular flint with the rubble of nodular flint. Both variants would have been acquired from the Upper Chalk. Date of construction no later than early post medieval (possible the first phase of kiln construction) prior to the widespread availability of ceramic building material.

13.5.10 Summary

Three phases were noted;

1) An early proto wall (pre or contemporary with kiln) Late 15th –early 16th? possibly earlier.

2) One big build of kiln oven structure (internal and external walls, stoke holes) surrounding floor surfaces and steps 1480-1700.

3) Barn wall and repair to early wall with associated well 17th and 18th century.

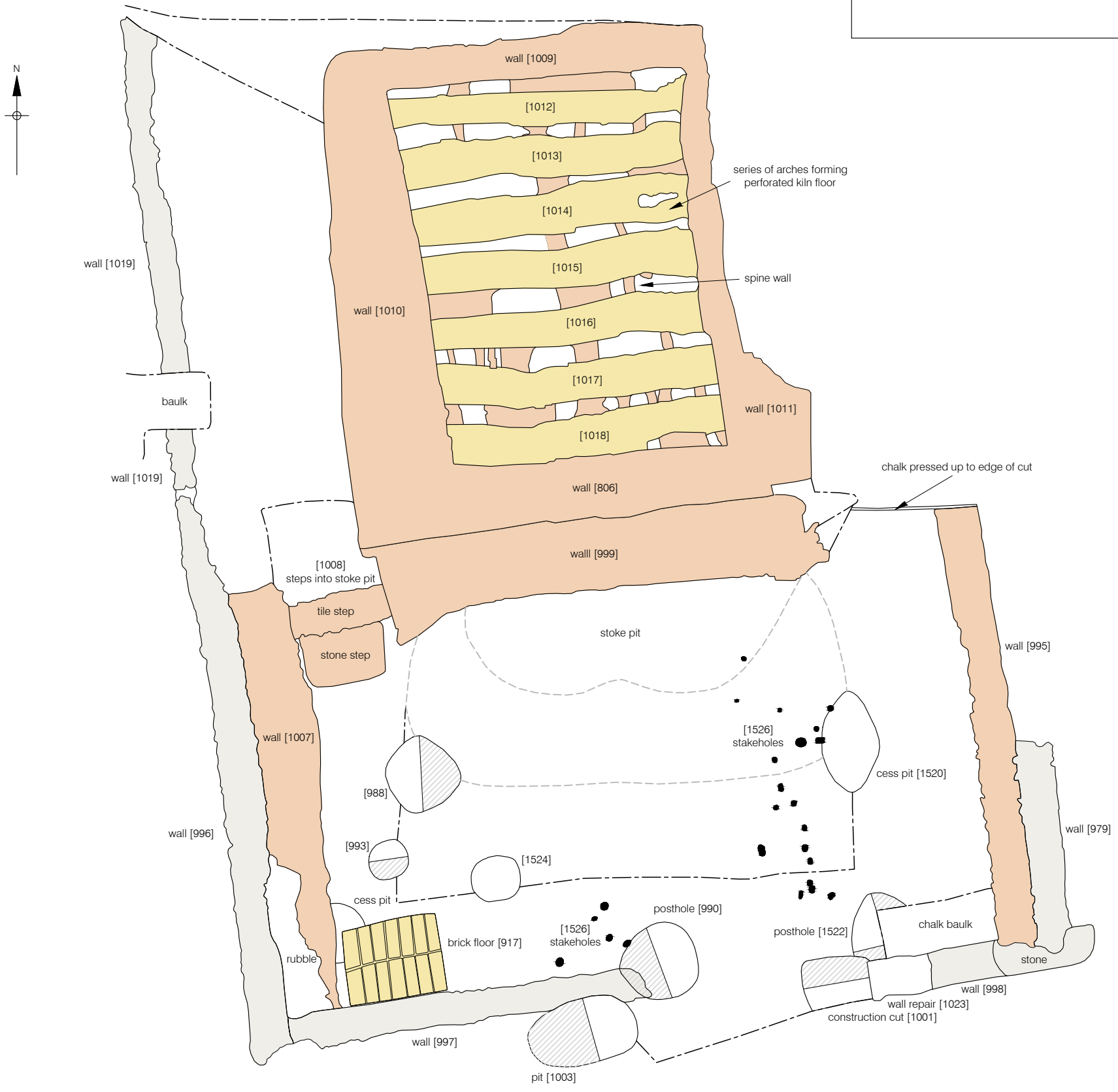
13.5.11 All the materials (stone; brick earth; mortar; fired clay) would have been acquired locally form the surrounding Cretaceous, Tertiary and Pleistocene sediments and used in the surrounding villages.

Animal Bone – Kevin Rielly

(see Appendix 5 for full methodology and discussion)

13.6.1 The few post-medieval bones were recovered from the kiln (7 bones), ditch 14 (2 bones) and lastly from a modern truncation (1 bone). While the kiln apparently dates from the 15th/16th centuries, there are obviously other deposits dating from at least the later 18th century. This is shown by the presence of a sheep tibia from ditch 14 which has been sawn through at the midshaft and which clearly represents a rather large animal, possibly from an improved breed, these entering English meat markets by the early 19th century (after Rixson 2000, 215). While the size of this bone may relate to sex rather than 'type', the presence of saw marks clearly demonstrates a late date. The use of the saw for butchery rather than craft purposes is certainly a late 18th/early 19th century innovation (see Rielly in prep and Albarella 2003, 74). The kiln deposits, which produced most of the post-medieval collection (7 bones) provided two or possibly three (a pelvis, 1st phalange and cervical vertebrae) equid fragments, which probably belong to the same medium-pony sized adult individual.

13.6.2 The post-medieval collection is clearly too small to offer any meaningful information apart from the chronological implications implied by the presence of saw marks and of a rather large, probably 'improved' sheep. No further work on this assemblage is required.



Exterior Kiln Wall

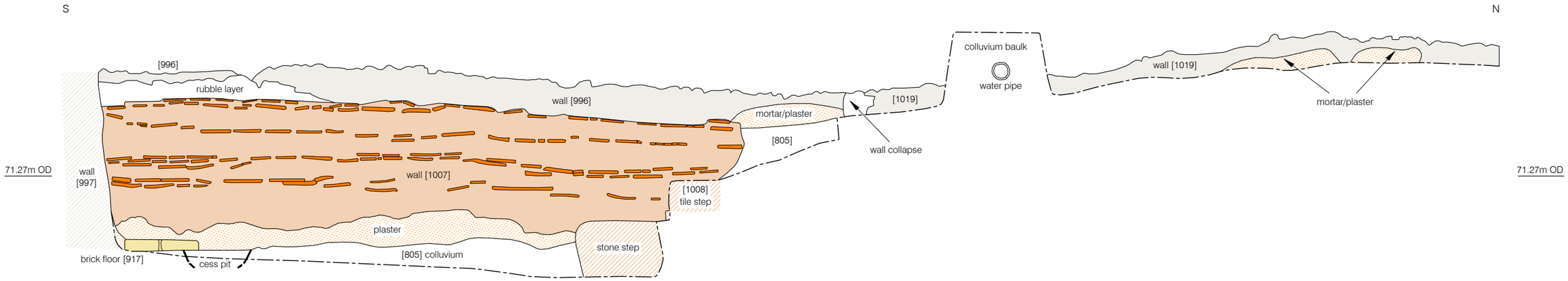
Interior Kiln Wall or Structure

Floor

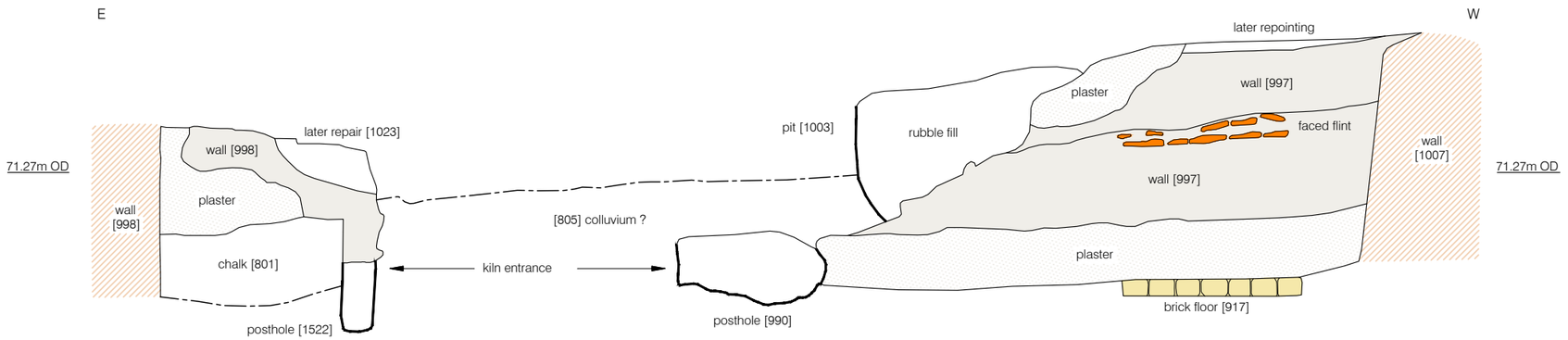
Unexcavated fill

0 2m

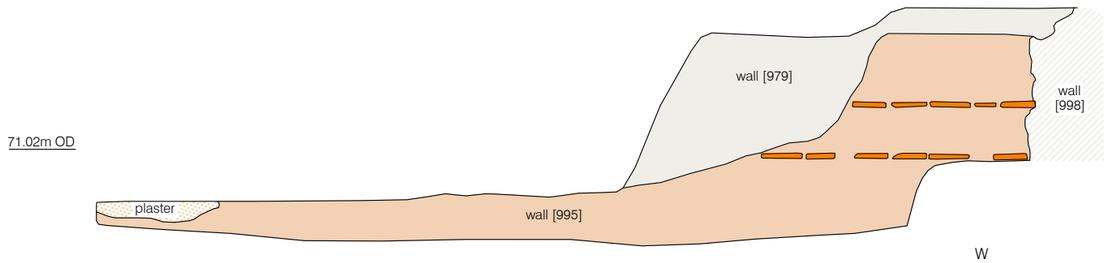
Figure 19
Plan of Tile Kiln
1:40 at A3



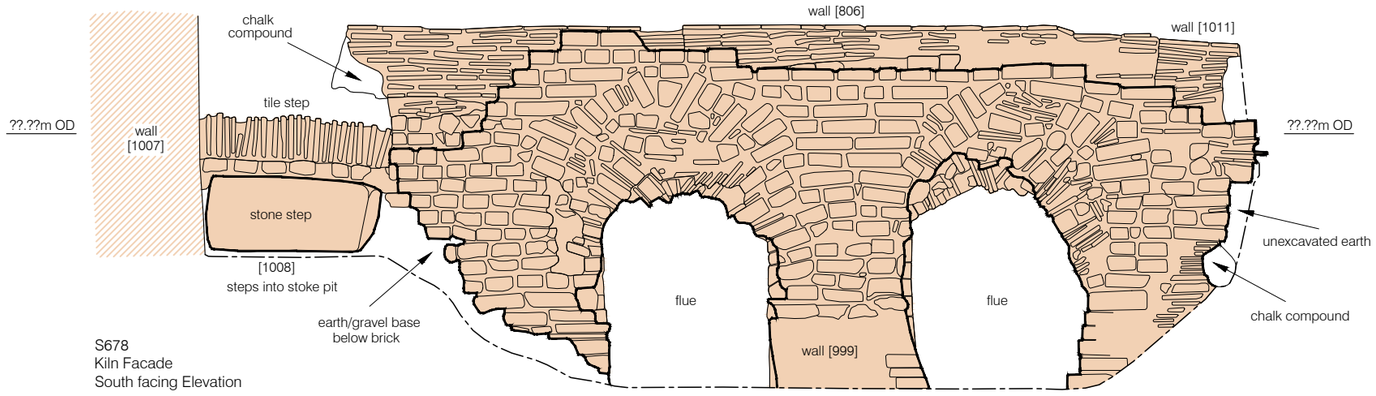
Section 149
Kiln
East Facing Elevation



Section 150
Kiln
North Facing Elevation



Section 151
Kiln
West Facing Elevation



S678
Kiln Facade
South facing Elevation

Exterior Kiln Wall
Interior Kiln Wall or Structure
Mortar/Plaster
Kiln structure in cross-section
Tile Coursing
Brick Floor Surface

0 1m

17/08/12 HB

Figure 20
Tile Kiln Elevations
1:25 at A3

14 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND FURTHER WORK

14.1.1 The results of the excavation are important at both a local and regional level as they add significant new information to the existing and already highly significant dataset relating to the 'Skeleton Green' area of the southern cemetery of Braughing Roman Town. Assessment of the results of the excavation has demonstrated a number of phases of past activity on the site and in the near vicinity, as well as highlighting the need for further work in a number of areas.

14.1.2 The earliest activity in the area was very ephemeral and was evidenced by the chance discard of flint implements by semi-nomadic Mesolithic peoples. In the later prehistoric periods, particularly the Neolithic and Bronze Age chance finds are again the only evidence of a human presence. The overall record for earlier prehistoric occupation of the site is therefore somewhat sparse and only requires a brief consideration during further work on the site. The assemblage of lithic artefacts although small in size and derived entirely from unstratified and residual contexts, is important as it provides evidence of activity in the vicinity of the site during the Late Mesolithic/Neolithic and later prehistoric periods. This assemblage makes a small but significant addition to the prehistoric finds database for the area.

14.1.3 The evidence for activity from the Late Iron Age to the late Roman period is far more substantial and further work is required on a number of aspects of the occupation. The presence of a large assemblage of Iron Age pottery (particularly imported wares) as well as two Late Iron Age coins (one a gold quarter stater) reveal that the site had access to wider trade networks, which has interesting implications for interpretations of the wealth, status and function of the site prior to the Roman conquest.

14.1.4 Roman activity is evident from the period immediately after the conquest, with several early Roman cremations identified. Further evidence of a Roman presence in the vicinity comes not only from the study site but from the excavations at Skeleton Green to the north, where remnants of Claudian era Buildings and Roman Ermine Street were exposed (Partridge, 1981). The early road construction date needs to be considered in order to put the earlier findings from the study site into context.

14.1.5 Once the background to the Roman activity has been established then the earliest activity on the study site can be discussed, i.e. the interment of cremation burials. The nature and dating of the burials themselves should be discussed, along with

their relationship to the road and associated features, as well as the Roman town of Braughing.

14.1.6 The size and nature of the cemetery is important for a number of reasons. The burials were interred in a roadside location, and their dating shows utilisation of the area in the years following (the presumed) construction of Ermine Street. The burials have made a significant addition to the known burial dataset for Braughing. This group provides a coherent assemblage that has been accurately recorded, and it is therefore possible to compare this group with others further afield. In particular those at Baldock and Verulamium (Stead & Rigby, 1989; Stead & Rigby, 1986), as well as smaller ones alongside Stane Street, such as the cemeteries at Bishops Stortford (Boyer 2012) and Great Dunmow to the east (Wickenden, 1988).

14.1.7 The nature of later Roman activity should then be addressed, starting with a consideration of the transition between cremation and inhumation as the predominant burial practice and the apparent shift northwards of the burial ground in the later Roman period. Again, the evidence should be discussed in relation to other sites in the immediate vicinity, the wider area and the surrounding region.

14.1.8 A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the cremation burials, inhumations, ditches and pits. All of the pottery will be quantified and a more detailed analysis of the pottery by feature, in particular the cremations, is necessary. It is also recommended that the vessels associated with cremations are analysed in their wider context, with reference to a number of the other early Roman cemeteries in the area and possibly beyond. There should also be some consideration of the sources of the ceramic vessels and changes in supply between the earlier and later periods.

14.1.9 Cremated human bone was recovered from 268 burials in total, but a limited assessment of the material has identified the high potential of the remains to inform about the population as well as the mechanisms of burial practice. A full description and discussion of the remains should be included in any publication report.

14.1.10 Unburnt human bone was recovered from 95 burials in total, although in many cases, the bone was too poorly preserved to sustain being excavated. That said, an assessment of the material has identified the potential of the remains to given a further insight into life and death at the site. A full description and discussion of the inhumation material should be included in any publication report

14.1.11 The quantity of animal bone recovered from the site was very small. Because of this there is no requirement for further work as it will add no additional information to the assessment included in this report. That said an overview of the assemblage is necessary, with particular reference to any burnt/cremated faunal remains which occurred alongside cremated human bone.

14.1.12 A sizable assemblage of metal objects was recovered during the excavation, although this was dominated by nails and coffin fittings, primarily from Roman contexts. The non-Iron finds constituted a smaller percentage of the metalwork assemblage, but included several important artefacts, such as two Late Iron Age coins (one gold) and several Roman coins, as well as jewellery and toiletry items. These objects have been analysed and some will need conserving. A report on the objects should then be included in any publication report.

14.1.13 A large number of bulk environmental samples were collected during the excavation from burials as well as pits and ditches. These will all be processed and assessed and the material in the flots retained for further analysis: Charcoal recovered from numerous cremations may give an indication of the possible fuel used in cremation pyres and seeds and cereal remains from other samples may give an indication of cereal utilisation and the environs at the time of deposition. A report on these materials should be integrated into the overall publication report.

14.1.14 There should also be some consideration as to the nature of post-Roman activity. The lack of Saxon evidence should be briefly discussed followed by a consideration of the later-medieval Tile Kiln Complex and the more limited evidence for post-medieval activity, which should include reference to documentary, cartographic and if possible, other archaeological sources. A small quantity of modern CBM and glass was recovered during the course of the excavation. Along with other, clearly modern material, this is not of any archaeological significance and no further work is necessary. Finally the overall site chronology should be discussed by way of a summing up of all of the evidence.

15 ORIGINAL AND UPDATED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The written scheme of investigation, prepared before the commencement of the excavation phase of the archaeological fieldwork, raised a number of research objectives that might be addressed by the project:

What activities do the Roman features relate to and how do they fit into the known contemporary activity of the area?

15.1.1 The most significant Roman features identified during the excavation were the burials. The numbers of which and true extent were not readily apparent as a result of the earlier evaluation of the site, in part due to the extensive colluvium deposits which masked much of the site. It is apparent that the cemetery served the Roman town at Braughing. The site is comparable with the area excavated by Partridge (1981); although a much greater number of graves were encountered on this site.

What date are the burials?

15.1.2 Based on the burials that have been analysed to date, the cemetery appears to have spanned the entire Roman period. There is an apparent peak in activity between the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. At present there is uncertainty as to whether the different cemetery areas identified represent differing periods of activity. The Eastern Cemetery does appear to have been the focus for cremation burials, while the Northern Cemetery saw a larger number of inhumations.

Is there any evidence to support a conquest period or earlier foundation for the burial ground?

15.1.3 The site was certainly utilised in the Late Iron Age, as is evident from the large quantities of pottery recovered as well as animal bone and small finds including two Late Iron Age coins. However, to date, there is no evidence for pre-Roman burials, with the exception of Burial 1 (9.4.2). That said, the nature of the finds and to some extent the environmental evidence, is indicative of non-domestic activity, with a higher percentage of fine/imported wares within the pottery assemblage, and chicken and pig bones within the faunal assemblage. The evidence therefore suggests that in the Late Iron Age the site was used for more specialised activity with a funerary context seeming most likely. The lack of any Late Iron Age burials could be due to the depth of the colluvium, which may have masked any pre-Roman burials. It is also possible that the human remains dating to this period were not interred into individual graves, but were instead were deposited in ditches, as was the case at the Station Road site (Partridge, 1979). That no human remains were recovered from the Buntingford Road ditches is of

interest and while this may be due the size and percentage of the ditches excavated, may also suggest differing funerary customs from those seen at Station Road.

15.1.4 There is evidence to suggest that several of the Late Iron Age ditches were maintained throughout the Roman period and in some case acted as boundaries to particular cemetery areas.

What evidence is there for any other Roman activity on the site?

15.1.5 With the exception of three Roman ditches, a trackway, a watering hole and the maintenance of several of the Iron Age ditches, Roman activity on the site appears to exclusively relate to the cemetery. As well as the burials themselves, this also included evidence of pyres and several mortuary enclosures surrounding inhumations.

How do the burials on site relate in distribution and date to other cemeteries associated with the nearby Roman town of Braughing?

15.1.6 The 2011 excavations produced one of the largest cemeteries excavated in this area. Although this site can be considered as part of the same cemetery as Partridges Skeleton Green (Partridge, 1981), the evidence uncovered from the 2011 excavations suggests earlier origins than previously thought for the cemetery. The 1981 report suggests AD90 as the start of the cemetery, whereas the recent excavations suggest that there are some graves dating AD50-100. The internal divisions identified within the site are of interest. Three main cemetery areas were identified, within which there were also clear sub-divisions. Within the Northern cemetery for example, the nine mortuary enclosures may denote status/wealth etc. of an individual. Within the Eastern and Northern Cemeteries there are possible clusters/sub-groups which may be indicative of family groups etc. The 'outlying' cremations in the Western Cemetery are also of note as it is unclear at this stage, whether their positioning is purely chronological or instead a reflection of social circumstances.

15.1.7 The Eastern Cemetery represents the bulk of the cremation burials and the Northern Cemetery the inhumations, with a smaller number of cremations occurring within the Western Cemetery. There is evidence that at the times, the different burial practices and consequently cemetery areas were in use simultaneously. This has interesting implications for understanding the burial processes, in terms of both l customs and determining which factors may have contributed to the positioning of graves within the cemetery as a whole.

What is the nature of the later medieval buildings on the site?

15.1.8 The buildings revealed through excavation were a well preserved tile kiln and associated pits, ditches and a well. Court rolls relating to the kiln have been transcribed and translated (see Appendix 8). The tile kiln complex was first referenced in the rolls in 1516 and had been converted into a barn by 1691.

Do they represent a contemporary expansion and subsequent contraction of the village due to economic circumstances or a shift in the location of the settlement?

15.1.9 The early date ascribed to the kiln may be an indication that the village was relatively prosperous in the 16th century. The kiln was clearly reused several times over an extended period before being in filled with the site being converted for use as a barn, presumably to serve the needs of a new land owner.

Additional Research Objectives

In the light of the findings from the excavation it is clear that the archaeological evidence has fulfilled some of the original objectives whilst others have been found to be of lesser importance than originally suggested. The excavation has also produced additional information. It has thus been necessary to formulate a set of Revised Research Objectives.

What is the date range for the interment of cremation burials on the site and how does this compare with Roman burial practices in the wider region?

15.1.10 The cremation burials recorded during the excavation date from the early Roman period to the mid-later Roman period. As yet there have been no definite Iron Age or 4th century AD cremations identified. Both cremations and inhumations were identified at the site, which, at in the mid-Roman period were contemporary with one another.

15.1.11 Numerous Roman cemeteries have been identified and excavated within Hertfordshire, including Skeleton Green (Partridge, 1981) Baldock (Stead & Rigby, 1986) and King Harry Lane (Stead & Rigby, 1989). The Buntingford Road excavations show similarities with the other Roman cemeteries in the Region in terms of the composition of the burial groups with comparable grave goods. There is also evidence of vessels being 'ritually killed' demonstrating that the site had adopted burial practices common in the wider region and beyond. A parallel for the marked predominance of pig and chicken bones could be seen within the funerary assemblages recovered from Stanstead and elsewhere and may yet cast new light particularly on pre Roman activity on the site (Havis and Brookes et al, 2004).

What can the Roman finds assemblage inform about the import of goods and the position of the site within wider trading networks?

15.1.12 The Roman (and Late Iron Age) finds demonstrate that the cemetery and consequently the town of Braughing had access to trade networks beyond a local level. In terms of ceramics, from the Late Iron Age onwards there were a range of locally produced wares occurring alongside non-local wares and imported wares. The imported wares comprise primarily fineware vessels including Terra rubra, Terra nigra and most commonly Samian. While these types of imported wares are not uncommon in this region, they do show that the site had both the means and the funds of obtaining goods from outside of the immediate local area. It was not just finewares which came from outside of the immediate locale, with examples of coarsewares including Verulamium whitewares in the earlier Roman period (although these could be considered as local products), and Black Burnished Ware in the mid-later Roman period. That there are fewer imported wares in the later Roman period is a pattern seen across sites in southern Britain, with a general decline in imported wares from the mid 3rd century AD onwards. In the case of Puckeridge, local and other Romano-British finewares took the place of the imported vessels. Pottery from the local kilns at Hadham provided much of the grave goods utilised in the later Roman period.

To what extent can Roman activity on the site be defined in spatial and temporal terms?

15.1.13 All burial related activity is confined to areas outside, to the north and east of the large ditched Enclosure System 2. This enclosure does seem to have been intended to separate burial grounds from non burial lands. The relatively small size of the area of investigation precludes extensive spatial analysis but it is clear that different parts of the site were favoured for burial at different times, with later inhumations predominantly located towards the northern end of the site. Although the whole site beyond Enclosure System 2 does appear to have been allocated to burial throughout the Roman period evidence from the 2011 excavations adds to the picture previously highlighted by Partridge of a series of small clusters of burial groups set within a broadly funeral landscape to the south of the main settlement areas.

16 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: AN INTEGRATED STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

16.1.1 The context record is the primary component of data upon which further analysis is to be based. The level of contextual and stratigraphic data generated during the excavation process significantly enhances the potential to interrogate the full site archive during analysis. However the lack of reliable stratigraphic relationships (due to the nature of the brickearth soils, mode of maintenance of ditches in these conditions and truncation) will place a great deal of reliance upon the receipt of data from artefactual specialists. The identification of groups and sub-groups of features by period, across the site, is key in attempting a fuller understanding of the type and range of activities occurring.

16.1.2 All records have been put on to an Access database. This will allow integration of the contextual, artefactual and environmental data with the site map base through AutoCad and ArcGIS.

16.1.3 A hierarchical approach to the analysis and interpretation of contextual information will be adopted. In the first instance the reconstruction of structural activities and events will be conducted through a more thorough grouping of contemporary contexts. These groups will then be combined in order to define specific phases of activity. Integration of data from artefactual analysis will then allow the placement of these phases within broad chronological periods. Text sections for all features need to be written. Features will then be placed within a hierarchical system of phases, groups and sub-groups to enable interpretation and discussion.

16.1.4 The relative absence of reliable inter-feature stratigraphic relationships places a reliance on the use of quantification and dating of artefactual/ecofactual assemblages. The utilisation of any particular technique in achieving final grouping and phasing will be determined by the nature of each specific deposit or assemblage of artefactual material. Techniques utilised will include:

1. Construction of the site Harris matrix prior to grouping and phasing contexts from the primary record has been undertaken whenever reliable stratigraphic data was available;

2. Artefact identification and categorisation by individual specialists. This will be used particularly when ceramic, lithic and faunal remains occur in discrete contexts, whether in isolation from, or in association with, other artefact types;

3. Gross quantification of specific artefact types. This will be used particularly to characterise assemblages containing a range of ceramic and/or faunal remains;

4. Where no artefactual/ecofactual data is available, grouping and phasing will be attempted using inter- and intra-site comparisons with features of similar morphology and/or interpretation.

16.1.5 All feature cut and fill numbers will be assigned an identifying group name for the purposes of analysis. Period, group and site narratives will then be compiled, and site phase and subgroup plans drawn to illustrate the development of the site.

Selection of data for further analysis

16.1.6 All relevant records will be subject to further interrogation upon receipt of specialist analytical reports. Parallels for specific feature types will also be sought from the results of previous excavations within the immediate area as an aid to interpretation. Equal consideration will be given to those features/deposits without any artefactual component as a contrast to cases of selective deposition/waste disposal, in order to examine fully spatial groupings and possible zonation across the site.

16.1.7 Further artefact studies will help meet all research objectives through their indication of date, trade, economics, land-use and artefact function. Detailed methodologies are included within the relevant appendices.

16.1.8 In order to realise the site's full potential, to meet the project's research aims, the following team members are required to complete the analysis and report writing phases.

Name	Initials	Project Role	Employer
Katie Anderson	KA	Roman pottery/ Roman CBM/lead author	PCA
Barry Bishop	BB	Flint	Freelance
Nina Crummy	NC	Small finds	Freelance
Cate Davies	CD	Finds Illustration	PCA
Val Fryer	VF	Charred Grain	Freelance
Mark Hinman	MH	Project Manager/author	PCA
Gwladys Monteil	GM	Samian	Freelance
Nick Pankhurst	NP	Supervisor	PCA
Sarah Percival/ Matt Brudenell	SP/MB	Prehistoric pottery	Freelance
Victoria Ridgeway	VR	Editor/publications management	PCA
Kevin Hayward	KH	Post Medieval CBM	PCA

Kevin Rielly	KR	Animal Bone	Freelance
Berni Seddon/Chris Jarrett	BS/CJ	Post-Roman Pottery	PCA
Aileen Tierney	AT	Human Remains/finds management	PCA

16.1.9 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by Hertford Museum, in appropriate Museum stores under the Site Code HPUC11. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. Hertford Museum requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, PCA will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

16.1.10 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current PCA guidelines.

National Research Objectives

16.1.11 The project has the potential to contribute towards examination and understanding of the following national research themes:

16.1.12 • the meaning of change

16.1.13 • Briton into Roman (300BC – AD 200)

16.1.14 • settlement hierarchies and interaction

16.1.15 Regional Research Objectives

The relevant regional research objectives are:

• to contribute towards an understanding of the development of towns within the region to contribute towards and understanding of artefact production and distribution in the Roman Period

• to investigate the impact of the development of towns on the surrounding countryside

Local Research Objectives

16.1.16 The site provides an ideal opportunity to study ritual activities within the local area, as well as potentially providing valuable information about the Roman town of Braughing. In addition to the many themes outlined above (and a general analysis of the development of the site in its local context), it will be of the type and status of the cemetery in context, contrasting it with remains at site including Baldock, Bishops Stortford, Verulamium, Welwyn and Stanstead.

Site Specific Research Objectives

16.1.17 The site provided an ideal opportunity to study a multi-phase cemetery site within the context of a Roman town.

17 PUBLICATION OUTLINE

17.1.1 Because of the significance of the findings from the site it is important that the results are disseminated to a wider public audience through formal publication. Given the location of the site and the nature of the evidence, it is proposed that the results of the project should be published in the PCA Monograph Series, under the provisional title Wallace Land Puckeridge - Skeleton Green Revisited, by Katie Anderson and Mark Hinman.

17.1.2 The evidence from this excavation will also include the archaeology from the Wallace Lane excavations completed in February 2014. The publication will also include a reassessment of the evidence from Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981) in light of the more recent excavations and discussion on how these site and burials reflect the Iron Age oppida and Roman town at Braughing.

17.1.3 Consideration should also be given to the online publication of the dataset. The publication should be structured approximately as follows:

- **Introduction**
- **Archaeological and Historical Background**
- **Phased Summary of the Evidence**
- **Specialist Contributions**
- **Discussion and Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgements**
- **Bibliography**

17.1.4 It is recommended that the post-medieval element of the site, and the tile kiln in particular should be published separately within the Hertfordshire Archaeology Journal.

Publication timetable

17.1.5 It is recommended that the timetable for completion of the PCA Monograph detailing the findings of the late Iron Age / Roman cemetery will be published to include the Wallace Land excavations completed in February 2014 and the integration of the results of this work with the existing archives. An outline timetable of 5 years from the close of 2013 is appropriate given the considerable amount of new data generated by this project.

17.1.6 It is recommended that the post-medieval element of the site, and the tile kiln in particular should be published with the findings of the Wallace Land excavations completed in February 2014 and the integration of the results of this work with the existing archives. An outline timetable of 3-5 years from the close of 2013 is appropriate given the considerable amount of new data generated by this project.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Other Comments	Group Name
1	1		Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
2	2		Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
3	3		Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
4	4		Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
5	5		Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
6	65	fill	Foundation Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
7	7	layer		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
8	8	cut	Foundation Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
9	10	fill	Foundation Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
10	10	cut	Foundation Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
11	11	layer		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
12	12	layer		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
13	13	layer		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
14	14				Void	Void
15	16	fill	Grave	Roman	Same as 1355	Northern Cemetery
16	16	cut	Grave	Roman	Same as 1355	Northern Cemetery
17	18	fill	Grave	Roman	Same as 1160	Northern Cemetery
18	18	cut	Grave	Roman	Same as 1160	Northern Cemetery
19	20	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
20	20	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
21	22	fill	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
22	22	cut	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
23	24	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
24	24	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3

25	26	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
26	26	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
27	28	fill	Pit			Void
28	28	cut	Pit			Void
29	30	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
30	30	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
31	32	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
32	32	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
33	34	fill	Ditch			Void
34	34	cut	Ditch			Void
35	36	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
36	36	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
37	38	fill	Ditch			Ditch 11
38	38	cut	Ditch			Ditch 11
39	40	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
40	40	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
41	42	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
42	42	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
43	44	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
44	44	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
45	46	fill	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
46	46	cut	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
47	48	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
48	48	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
49	50	fill	Pit			Ditch 1
50	50	cut	Pit			Ditch 1

51	52	fill				Natural Feature
52	52	cut				Natural Feature
53	42	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
54	32	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
55	57	fill	Pit	Roman		Ring Tree
56	57	fill	Pit	Roman		Ring Tree
57	57	cut	Pit	Roman		Ring Tree
58	59	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
59	59	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
60	61	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
61	61	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring Tree
62	62	fill	Foundation Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
63	64	fill				Natural Feature
64	64	cut				Natural Feature
65	65	cut	Foundation Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
66	67	fill	Ditch			Unexcavated ditch eval
67	67	cut	Ditch			Unexcavated ditch eval
68	68	layer		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
69	30	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
70	30	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
71		fill	Skeleton			?
72	73	fill	Ditch			Unexcavated ditch eval
73	73	cut	Ditch			Unexcavated ditch eval
74	75	fill				Ploughmarks
75	75	cut				Ploughmarks
76	77	fill				Ploughmarks

77	77	cut				Ploughmarks
78	79	fill				Ploughmarks
79	79	cut				Ploughmarks
80	81	fill				Natural Feature
81	81	cut				Natural Feature
82	82	layer				Natural Feature
83	83	layer				Natural Feature
84	84	layer				Natural Feature
85	85	layer				Natural Feature
86	86	layer				Natural Feature
87	87	layer				Natural Feature
88	88	layer				Natural Feature
89	90	fill				Natural Feature
90	90	cut				Natural Feature
91	91	layer				Natural Feature
92	92	layer				Natural Feature
93	93	layer				Natural Feature
94	95	fill				Natural Feature
95	95	cut				Natural Feature
96	96	layer				Natural Feature
97	102	fill		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
98	102	fill		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
99	102	fill		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
100	102	fill		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
101	102	fill		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
102	102	cut		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex

103	103	layer		Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
200		layer	Kiln	Post Medieval	Rubble fill of tile kiln, same as	Kiln Complex
201	201	layer	Colluvium		General number for colluvium	Subsoil
202	202	layer	Topsoil		Topsoil	Topsoil
203	203	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
204	203	fill	Ditch	LIA	Upper-middle fill of ditch [203]	Ditch 8
205	203	fill	Ditch	LIA	Lower-middle fill of ditch [203]	Ditch 8
206	203	fill	Ditch	LIA	Lowest fill of ditch [203]	Ditch 8
207	207	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval	Chalky rubbly layer overlying tile kiln	Kiln Complex
208	208	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
209	208	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
210	211	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
211	211	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
212	213	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
213	213	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
214	215	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
215	215	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
216	217	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
217	217	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
218	219	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
219	219	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
220	221	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
221	221	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
222	223	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
223	223	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
224	225	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

225	225	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
226	227	fill	Cremation	Roman	2x urned cremations	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
227	227	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
228	229	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
229	229	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
230	231	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
231	231	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
232	233	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
233	233	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
234	235	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
235	235	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
236	237	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
237	237	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
238	239	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
239	239	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
240	241	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
241	241	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
242	243	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
243	243	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
244	245	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
245	245	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
246	247	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
247	247	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
248	249	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
249	249	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
250	251	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

251	251	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
252	253	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
253	253	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
254	249	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
255	249	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
256	249	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
257					Void	Void
258		layer	Pot spread		Spread of pottery	Spit 1 Colluvium
259	261	fill	Ditch	LIA	Same as 249	Ditch 8
260	261	fill	Ditch	LIA	Same as 249	Ditch 8
261	261	cut	Ditch	LIA	Same as 249	Ditch 8
262	261	fill	Ditch	LIA	Same as 249	Ditch 8
263	266	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
264	266	fill	Ditch	LIA	Same as [249]	Ditch 8
265	266	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
266	266	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
267	268	fill	Cremation	Roman	Fill of [268] pottery spread	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
268	268	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
269	270	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
270	270	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
271	273	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
272	273	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
273	273	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
274	274	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
275	274	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
276	276	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

277	276	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
278	279	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
279	279	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
280	280	layer	Pot spread		Semi-surface finds, tile cluster	Eastern Pot Spreads
281	281	layer	Pot spread		Semi-surface pot	Eastern Pot Spreads
282	282	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
283	282	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
284	284	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
285	284	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
286	286	cut			Void	Void
287	286	fill	Cremation	Roman	Void	Void
288	288	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
289	288	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
290	291	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
291	291	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
292	326	fill	Cremation	Roman	Backfill of cremation [326]	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
293	293	cut	Cremation	Roman	SAME AS 326	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
294	294	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
295	294	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
296	297	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 12
297	297	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 12
298	298	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
299	298	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
300	301	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
301	301	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
302	303	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

303	303	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
304	304	cut			Void	Void
305	305	cut	Cremation	Roman	Cut of box [5103]	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
306	305	fill	Cremation	Roman	Fill of box [5103]	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
307	307	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
308	307	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
309	309	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
310	309	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
311	311	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
312	311	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
313	313	cut	Pot spread			Spit 1 Colluvium
314	313	fill	Pot spread			Spit 1 Colluvium
315	315	cut	Pot spread			Spit 1 Colluvium
316	315	fill	Pot spread			Spit 1 Colluvium
317	318	fill	Cremation	Roman	Fill of cremation/pottery spread	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
318	318	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
319	319	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
320	319	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
321	321	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
322	321	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
323	324	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
324	324	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
325	326	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
326	326	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
327	327	cut	Post Hole			Modern Truncations
328	327	fill	Post Hole		Modern	Modern Truncations

329	329	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
330	329	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
331	331	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
332	331	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
333	333	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
334	333	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
335	335	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
336	335	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
337	337	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
338	337	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
339	340	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
340	340	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
341	341	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
342	341	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
343	343	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
344	343	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
345	345	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
346	345	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
347	347	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
348	347	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
349	349	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
350	349	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
351	351	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
352	351	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
353	353	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
354	353	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

355	355	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
356	355	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
357	355	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
358	929	fill	Ditch	LIA	Probably a cremation deposit in ditch	Ditch 8
359	359	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
360	359	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
361	359	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
362	359	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
363	363	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
364	363	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
365	363	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
366	363	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
367	367	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
368	367	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
369	369	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
370	369	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
371	371	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
372	371	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
373	371	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
374	374	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
375	374	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
376	376	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
377	376	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
378					Void	Void
379					Void	Void
380	381	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8

381	381	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
382	381	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
383	383	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
384	383	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
385						Void
386						Void
387	387	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
388	387	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
389	389	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
390	389	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
391	391	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
392	391	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
393	393	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
394	393	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
395	395	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
396	395	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
397	398	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
398	398	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
399	400	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
400	400	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
401	402	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
402	402	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
403	403	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
404	403	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
405	403	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
406	406	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

407	406	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
408	408	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
409	408	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
410	410	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
411	410	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
412	383	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
413	413	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
414	413	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
415					void	Void
416					void	Void
417	417	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
418	417	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
419	420	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
420	420	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
421	422	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
422	422	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
423	426	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
424	426	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
425	426	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
426	426	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
427	427	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
428	427	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
429					void	Void
430	430	layer	Pot spread		pottery scatter over 429	Spit 1 Colluvium
431	431	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
432	431	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits

433	433	cut	Pit		Possible grave?	Eastern Cremation Area Pits
434	433	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
435	436	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
436	436	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
437	437	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
438	437	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
439	439	cut	Pit		equal finds to 505	Void
440	439	fill	Pit			Void
441	439	fill	Pit			Void
442	442	cut			VOID	Void
443	442	fill	Pot spread		POTTERY SCATTER = 505	Spit 1 Colluvium
444	444	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	post-med hollow	Kiln Complex?
445	444	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	post-med hollow	Kiln Complex?
446						Void
447					Equal finds to 505	Void
448	448	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
449	448	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
450	450	cut	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
451	450	fill	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
452	452	cut	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
453	452	fill	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
454	454	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
455	454	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
456	456	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
457	456	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
458	458	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

459	458	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
460	460	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
461	460	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
462	462	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
463	462	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
464	464	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
465	464	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
466	466	cut	Treethrow			Treethrow
467	466	fill	Treethrow			Treethrow
468	468	cut	Pit			Waterhole Features
469	468	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
470	470	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
471	470	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
472	472	cut	Stake Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Stakes
473	472	fill	Stake Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Stakes
474	474	cut	Stake Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Stakes
475	474	fill	Stake Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Stakes
476	476	cut	Stake Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Stakes
477	476	fill	Stake Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Stakes
478	478	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
479	478	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
480	483	fill	Well	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
481	483	fill	Well	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
482	483	fill	Well	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
483	483	cut	Well	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
484	484	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

485	484	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
486	486	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
487	486	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
488	488	cut	Pit			Waterhole Features
489	489	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
490	490	cut	Treethrow		Tree hollow	Treethrow
491	490	fill	Treethrow		Tree hollow	Treethrow
492	492	cut	Ditch			Ditch 11
493	492	fill	Ditch			Ditch 11
494	494	cut	Pit			Waterhole Features
495	494	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
496	494	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
497					void	Void
498	498					Void
499	499	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
500	499	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
501	502	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
502	502	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
503	503	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
504	503	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
505	505	layer	Colluvium			Spit 1 Colluvium
506	506	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
507	506	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
508	509	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
509	509	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
510	511	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

511	511	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
512						Void
513	513	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
514	513	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
515	515	cut	Pit	Roman		Pyre?
516	515	fill	Pit	Roman		Pyre?
517	517	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
518	517	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
519	519	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
520	519	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
521	521	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
522	521	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
523	523	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
524	523	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
525	525	cut	Ditch			Ditch 14
526	525	fill	Ditch			Ditch 14
527	527	layer	Colluvium		Test trench 1	Spit 1 Colluvium
528	528	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
529	528	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
530						Void
531	531	cut	Ditch			Ditch 14
532	531	fill	Ditch			Ditch 14
533	533	cut	Pit			Ditch 14
534	533	fill	Pit			Ditch 14
535	535	cut	Pit			Ditch 14
536	535	fill	Pit			Ditch 14

537	537	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
538	537	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
539	539	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
540	539	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
541	541	cut	Ditch			Ditch 13
542	541	fill	Ditch			Ditch 13
543	543	cut	Ditch			Ditch 14
544	543	fill	Ditch			Ditch 14
545	545	cut	Ditch			Ditch 13
546	545	fill	Ditch			Ditch 13
547	547	cut	Pyre	Roman		Pyre
548	547	fill	Pyre	Roman		Pyre
549	549	cut	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
550	549	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
551	549	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
552	549	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
553	553	cut	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
554	553	fill	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
555	553	fill	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
556	556	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
557	556	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
558	556	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
559	559	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
560	559	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
561	561	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
562	561	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

563	563	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
564	563	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
565	565	layer	Pyre	Roman		Pyre
566	566	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
567	566	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
568	568	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
569	568	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
570	570	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
571	570	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
572	572	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
573	572	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
574	574	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
575	574	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
576	576	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
577	576	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
578	578	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
579	578	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
580	580	layer	Colluvium		Gravel lens in 505	Spit 1 Colluvium
581	581	layer	Colluvium			Spit 1 Colluvium
582	582	cut	Pit			
583	582	fill	Pit			
584	584	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
585	584	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
586	586	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
587	586	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
588	588	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

589	588	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
590	494	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
591	591	layer				Void
592	592	cut	Pit			Waterhole Features
593	592	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
594	594	cut	Pit			Waterhole Features
595	594	fill	Pit			Waterhole Features
596	596	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval	Rubble, equals 200	Kiln Complex
597	597	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
598	597	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
599	599	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
600	599	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
601	601	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
602	601	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
603	603	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
604	603	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
605	605	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
606	605	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
607	607	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
608	607	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
609	609	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
610	609	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
611	611	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
612	611	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
613	613	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
614	613	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

615	615	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
616	615	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
617	617	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
618	617	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
619	619	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
620	619	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
621	621	cut	Pit	Modern		Modern Truncations
622	621	fill	Pit	Modern		Modern Truncations
623	623	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
624	623	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
625	625	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
626	625	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
627	627	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
628	627	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
629	629	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
630	629	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
631	631	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
632	631	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
633	633	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
634	633	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
635	635	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
636	635	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
637	637	cut	Ditch			Ditch 4
638	637	fill	Ditch			Ditch 4
639	639	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
640	639	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

641	641	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
642	641	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
643	643	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
644	643	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
645	645	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
646	645	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
647	647	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
648	647	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
649	649	cut	Ditch			Ditch 4
650	649	fill	Ditch			Ditch 4
651	652	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
652	652	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
653	653	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
654	653	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
655	655	cut	Post Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Posts
656	655	fill	Post Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Posts
657	657	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
658	657	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
659	659	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
660	659	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
661	661	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
662	661	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
663	663	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
664	663	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
665	665	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
666	665	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

667	667	cut	Treethrow			Treethrow
668	667	fill	Treethrow			Treethrow
669	669	cut	Cremation	Roman		Pyre cremations
670	669	fill	Cremation	Roman		Pyre cremations
671	639	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
672	672	cut	Cremation	Roman	In Ditch 681	Eastern Cremation Cemetery
673	672	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
674	674	cut	Pit	Roman		Pyre
675	674	fill	Pit	Roman		Pyre
676	676	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
677	676	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
678	676	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
679	676	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
680	676	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
681	681					Void
682	682	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
683	682	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
684	682	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
685	685	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
686	685	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
687	687	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
688	687	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
689	690	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
690	690	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
691	691	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
692	691	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

693	693	cut	Cremation	Roman		Pyre cremations
694	693	fill	Cremation	Roman		Pyre cremations
695	704	layer	Pyre	Roman		Pyre
696	701	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
697	701	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
698	701	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
699	701	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
700	701	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
701	701	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
702	703	fill			Unclear	Void
703	703	cut			Unclear	Void
704	704	cut	Pyre	Roman		Pyre
705	705	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
706	706	layer	Colluvium			Spit 2 Colluvium
707	707	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
708	707	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
709	704	fill	Pyre	Roman		Pyre
710	710	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
711	710	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
712	710	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
713	710	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
714	710	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
715	710	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
716	710	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
717	717	cut	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
718	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex

719	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
720	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
721	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
722	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
723	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
724	717	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
725	725	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
726	725	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
727					void	Void
728	707	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
729						Void
730	730	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
731	731	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
732	731	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
733	733	layer	Colluvium			Eastern Area Colluvium
734	737	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
735	737	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
736	737	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
737	737	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
738	738	layer	Colluvium			Spit 3 Colluvium
739	739	layer	Colluvium	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
740	740	layer	Colluvium			Eastern Area Colluvium
741	741	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
742	741	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
743	743	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
744	743	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

745	745	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
746	745	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
747	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
748	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
749	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
750	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
751	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
752	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
753	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
754	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
755	730	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
756						Void
757						Void
758	758	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
759	758	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
760	760	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
761	760	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
762	762	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
763	762	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
764	764	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
765	764	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
766	766	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
767	766	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
768	768	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
769	768	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
770	770	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

771	770	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
772	772	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
773	772	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
774	774	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
775	774	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
776	776	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
777	776	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
778	778	layer	Pot spread			Eastern Pot Spreads
779	779	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
780	779	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
781	781	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
782	781	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
783	682	fill	Grave	Roman	Unclear. Charcoal slump associated with [682], [685], [686]	Eastern Cemetery 1
784	784	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
785	784	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
786	682	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
787	787	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
788	787	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
789	789	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
790	789	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
791	791	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
792	791	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
793	793	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
794	793	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
795	795	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
796	795	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

797	797	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	Kiln Complex	Kiln Complex
798	797	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Kiln Complex	Kiln Complex
799		wall	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
800	800	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
801	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
802	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
803	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
804	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
805	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
806		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
807	807	cut	Post Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Posts
808	807	fill	Post Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Posts
809	810	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
810	810	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
811	810	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
812	812	layer	Colluvium			Western Colluvium
813	813					Void
814	813	fill	Cremation	Roman		Void
815	815	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
816	815	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
817	817	cut	Pit			Early Pit
818	817	fill	Pit			Early Pit
819	819	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
820	819	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
821	821	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
822	821	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations

823	823	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 2
824	823	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 2
825	810	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
826	826	cut	Ditch	LIA	Same as 1110	Ditch 5
827	826	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
828	828	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
829	828	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
830	830	layer	Colluvium			Spit 3 Colluvium
831	831	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
832	831	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
833	833	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
834	833	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
835	835	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
836	835	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
837	837	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
838	837	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
839	839	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
840	839	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
841	841	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
842	841	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
843	843	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
844	843	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
845	845	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
846	845	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
847	823	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 2
848	848	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations

849	848	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
850	850	layer				Void
851	851	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
852	851	fill	Cremation	Roman		WesternCremations
853	826	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
854	854	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
855	854	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
856	856	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
857	856	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
858	858	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
859	858	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
860	858	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
861	858	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
862	862	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
863	862	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
864	864	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
865	864	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
866	867	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
867	867	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
868					Void	Void
869					Void	Void
870	870	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
871	870	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
872	872	cut	Pit			Possible Gully
873	872	fill	Pit			Possible Gully
874	874				void	Void

875					void	Void
876	876	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
877	876	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
878	878	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
879	878	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
880	880	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
881	880	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
882	882	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
883	882	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
884	884	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
885	884	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
886	887	fill	Cremation	Roman	redeposited cremated bone from truncated cremation	Eastern Cemetery 1
887	887	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
888	887	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
889	887	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
890	890	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
891	890	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
892	892	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
893	892	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
894	894	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
895	894	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
896	896	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
897	896	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
898	902	fill	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 2
899	902	fill	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 2
900	878	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3

901	878	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
902	902	cut	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 2
903	903	cut	Post Hole			Eastern Cemetery 1
904	903	fill	Post Hole			Eastern Cemetery 1
905	905	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
906	905	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
907	908	fill	Cremation	Roman		Northern Cremations
908	908	cut	Cremation	Roman		Northern Cremations
909	910	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
910	910	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
911	912	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
912	912	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
913	914	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
914	914	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
915	910	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
916	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
917	799	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
918	918	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
919	918	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
920					Void	Void
921					Void	Void
922					Void	Void
923					Void	Void
924	817	fill	Pit			Early Pit
925	817	fill	Pit			Early Pit
926					Void	Void

927	927	cut	Treethrow		Tree hollow	Treethrow
928	927	fill	Treethrow		Tree hollow	Treethrow
929	929	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
930	929	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
931	929	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 8
932					Void	Void
933	933	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
934	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
935	935	cut			Test Pit	Void
936	936	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
937	936	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
938	936	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
939	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
940	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
941	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
942	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
943	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
944	933	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 3
945	945	cut	Ditch			Ditch 13
946	945	fill	Ditch			Ditch 13
947	947	cut		void		Void
948	947				void	Void
949	949	layer	Colluvium		See in test pit 935	Spit 4 Gravel Colluvium
950	950	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
951	950	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
952	910	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2

953	910	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
954	858	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
955	955	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
956	955	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
957	955	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
958	955	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
959	955	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
960	1507	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
961	961	cut	Pit	Modern	modern truncation	Modern Truncations
962	961	fill	Pit	Modern	modern truncation	Modern Truncations
963	955	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
964	964	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
965	964	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
966	964	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
967	967	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
968	967	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
969	967	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
970	967	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
971	971	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
972	980	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
973	980	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
974	980	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
975	975	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
976	975	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
977	977	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
978	977	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits

979		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
980	980	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
981	971	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
982	982	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
983	982	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
984	985	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
985	985	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
986	987	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
987	987	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
988	988	cut	Post Hole	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
989	988	fill	Post Hole	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
990	990	cut	Post Hole	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
991	990	fill	Post Hole	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
992	987	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
993	993	cut	Post Hole	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
994	993	fill	Post Hole	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
995		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
996		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
997		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
998		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
999		wall	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1000	1000	layer	Colluvium			Spit 4 Gravel Colluvium
1001	1001	cut	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1002	1001	fill	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1003	1003	cut	Pit	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1004	1004	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1

1005	1004	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
1006	987	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1007		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1008		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1009		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1010		fill	Well	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1011		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1012		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1013		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1014		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1015		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1016		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1017		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1018		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1019		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1020		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1021		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1022	987	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1023		fill	Wall	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1024	985	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1025	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1026	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1027	1027	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1028	1028	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1029	1028	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1030	1030	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

1031	1030	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1032	1032	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1033	1032	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1034	1034	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1035	1034	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1036	1036	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 12
1037	1036	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 12
1038	1038	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1039	1038	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1040	1040	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1041	1040	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1042	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1043	1043	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 2
1044	1043	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 2
1045	1045	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1046	1045	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1047	1047	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1048	1047	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1049	1049	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1050	1049	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1051	1051	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1052	1051	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1053	1053	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1054	1053	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1055	1055	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1056	1055	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

1057	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1058	1058	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1059	1058	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1060					Void	Void
1061	1110	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1062	1110	fill	Skeleton			Ditch 5
1063	1063	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1064	1063	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1065	1065	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1066	1065	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1067	1067	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1068	1067	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1069	1004	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1070	1070	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1071	1070	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1072	1072	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1073	1072	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1074	1065	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1075	1065	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1076	1076	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1077	1076	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1078	1078	cut	Ditch			Check plan
1079	1078	fill	Ditch			Ditch 4? Ditch 5?
1080	1080	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1081	1080	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1082	1080	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1

1083	1083	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1084	1083	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1085	1086	fill	Pot spread			Spit 1 Colluvium
1086	1086	cut	Pot spread		pot spread	Spit 1 Colluvium
1087					VOID-Duplicate of (1096)	Void
1088	1083	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1089	1089	cut	Cremation	Roman		Northern Cremations
1090	1089	fill	Cremation	Roman		Northern Cremations
1091					void	Void
1092	1092	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1093	1092	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1094	1094	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1095	1094	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1096	985	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1097	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1098	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1099	1027	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1100	1070	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1101	1101	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1102	1101	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1103	1511	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1104	1104	cut	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1105	1104	fill	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1106	1106	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1107	1106	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1108	1106	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2

1109	1106	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1110	1110	cut	Ditch	LIA	Same as 826	Ditch 5
1111	1110	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1112	1511	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1113	1511	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1114	1511	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1115	1116	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1116	1116	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1117	1034	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1118	1118	cut	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1119	1118	fill	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1120	1120	cut	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1121	1120	fill	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1122	1122	cut	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1123	1122	fill	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1124	1110	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1125	1110	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1126	1110	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1127	1027	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1128	1128	cut	Post Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Posts
1129	1128	fill	Post Hole			Eastern Cremation Area Posts
1130	1130	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1131	1130	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1132	1132	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1133	1132	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1134	1132	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2

1135	1036	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 12
1136	1137	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1137	1137	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1138	1137	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1139	1139	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1140	1139	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1141	1141	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 2
1142	1141	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 2
1143	1143	layer	Colluvium			Early Pits and Post Holes
1144	1144	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1145	1145	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1146	1145	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1147	1145	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1148	1110	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1149	1149	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1150	1149	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1151		cut	Pit			Void
1152	1153	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1153	1153	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1154	1028	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1155	1028	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1156	1028	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1157	1144	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1158	1144	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1159	1149	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1160	1160	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery

1161	1160	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1162	1160	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1163	1070	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1164	1164	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1165	1164	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
1166	1164	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1167	1169	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1168	1169	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1169	1169	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1170	1170	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1171	1170	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1172	1172	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 3
1173	1172	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 3
1174	1175	cut	Grave	Roman		Grave 1
1175	1175	cut	Grave	Roman		Grave 1
1176	1176	layer	Colluvium	Modern		20th Century Soil
1177	1177	layer	Colluvium	Modern		20th Century Soil
1178	1178	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1179	1179	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1180	1180	layer	Colluvium		Barn phase	Kiln complex
1181	1181	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1182	1182	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1183	1183	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1184	1184	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1185	1185	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1186	1186	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex

1187	1187	layer	Colluvium			Kiln Complex
1188	1188	cut	Grave	Roman		Ring
1189	1188	fill	Grave	Roman		Ring
1190	1160	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1191	1160	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1192	1092	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1193	1195	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1194					Void	Void
1195	1195	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1196	1196	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1197	1196	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1198	1198	cut	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1199	1198	fill	Pit			Northeastern Pot Spreads
1200	1202	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1201	1202	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1202	1202	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1203	1204	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1204	1204	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1205	1205	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1206	1205	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1207	1207	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1208	1207	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1209	1153	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1210	1153	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1211	1211	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1212	1211	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery

1213	1213	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1214	1213	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1215	1215	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 4
1216	1215	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 4
1217	682	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1218	1218	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1219	1218	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1220	1220	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1221	1220	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1222	1222	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1223	1222	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1224	1225	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1225	1225	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1226	1226	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1227	1226	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1228	1228	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 2
1229	1228	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 2
1230	1230	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
1231	1230	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 7
1232	1232					Void
1233	1232					Void
1234	1234	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1235	1234	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1236	1236	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 4
1237	1236	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 4
1238	1238	layer			Unclear	Void

1239	1239					Void
1240	1239					Void
1241	1241	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1242	1241	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1243	1243	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1244	1244	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1245	1244	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1246	1246	layer	Colluvium		Same as 812	Western Colluvium
1247	1247	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1248	1247	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1249	1249	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1250	1249	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1251	1251	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1252	1251	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1253	1253	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1254	1253	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1255					Missing	Void
1256	1234	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1257	1257	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1258	1257	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1259					Void	Void
1260					Void	Void
1261	1243	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1262	1243	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1263	1263	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1264	1263	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring

1265	1265					Void
1266	1243	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1267	1267	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1268	1267	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1269	1275	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1270					Void	Void
1271	1271	cut	potspread	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1272	1271	fill	Post Hole	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1273	1273	cut	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
1274	1273	fill	Pit			Eastern Cremation Area Pits
1275	1275	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1276	1275	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1277	1277	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1278	1277	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1279	1277	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1280	1277	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 5
1281	1281	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1282	1281	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1283	1283	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1284	1283	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1285	1283	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
1286	1239					Void
1287	1239					Void
1288	1288	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1289	1288	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7
1290	1288	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 7

1291	1291	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1292	1291	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1293	1293	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1294	1293	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1295	1295	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1296	1295	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1297	1297	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1298	1297	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1299	1299	cut	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
1300	1299	fill	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
1301	1301	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1302	1301	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1303	1303	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1304	1303	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
1305	1303	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1306	1244	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1307	1307	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1308	1307	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1309	1309	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1310	1309	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1311	1311	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1312	1311	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1313	1311	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1314	1314	cut	Pit			Quarry pit
1315	1314	fill	Pit			Quarry pit
1316	1314	fill	Pit			Quarry pit

1317						Void
1318	1175	fill	Grave	Roman		Grave 1
1319	1175	fill	Grave	Roman		Grave 1
1320	1320	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1321	1320	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1322	1137	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1323	1323	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1324	1323	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1325	1325	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1326	1325	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 2
1327	1325	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1328	1311	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1329	1329	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1330	1329	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1331	1331	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1332	1331	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1333	1320	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1334	1334	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ditch 9
1335	1334	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ditch 9
1336	1336	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1337	1336	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1338	1338	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1339	1338	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1340	1340	cut	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 1
1341	1340	fill	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 1
1342	1342	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1

1343	1342	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1344	1344	cut	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 1
1345	1344	fill	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 1
1346	1346	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1347	1346	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1348	1346	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1349	1349	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1350	1349	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1351	1351	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1352	1351	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1353	1353	cut	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 2
1354	1353	fill	Pit			Eastern Cemetery 2
1355	1355	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1356	1355	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1357	1355	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1358	1175	fill	Skeleton			Grave 1
1359	1175	fill	Skeleton			Grave 1
1360	1360	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1361	1360	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1362	1362	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1363	1362	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1364	1364	cut	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1365	1364	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 1
1366	1364	fill	Grave	Roman		Eastern Cemetery 1
1367	1367	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1368	1367	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes

1369	1369	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1370	1369	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1371	1371	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1372	1371	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1373	1373	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1374	1373	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1375	1373	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1376	1376	cut	Pit	Roman		Pyre 2
1377	1376	fill	Pit	Roman		Pyre 2
1378	1378	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 5
1379	1378	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 5
1380	1380	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1381	1380	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1382	1382	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1383	1382	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1384	1384	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1385	1384	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1386	1386	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1387	1386	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1388	1388	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ditch 9
1389	1388	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ditch 9
1390	1320	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1391	1391	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 5
1392	1391	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 5
1393	1393	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1394	1393	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes

1395	1395	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1396	1395	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1397	1397	cut	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
1398	1397	fill	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
1399	1399	cut	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
1400	1399	fill	Post Hole			Early Pits and Post Holes
1401	1334	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ditch 9
1402	1402	cut	Ditch			Early Pits and Post Holes
1403	1402	fill	Ditch			Early Pits and Post Holes
1404	1355	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1405	1405	cut	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1406	1405	fill	Pit			Early Pits and Post Holes
1407	1407	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 2
1408	1407	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 2
1409	1409	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1410	1409	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1411	1411	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1412	1411	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1413	1413	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1414	1413	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1415	1413	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1416	1416	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1417	1416	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1418	1418	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1419	1418	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1420	1175	fill	Grave	Roman		Grave 1

1421	1175	fill	Grave	Roman		Grave 1
1422	1175	fill	Grave	Roman		Grave 1
1423	1423	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1424	1423	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1425	1425	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1426	1425	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1427	1427	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1428	1427	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1429	1429	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1430	1429	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1431	1431	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1432	1432	cut	Grave	Roman	Duplicate number	Northern Cemetery
1433	1432	fill	Grave	Roman	Duplicate number	Northern Cemetery
1434	1434	cut	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1435	1434	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1436	1436					Void
1437	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman		Ring Tree
1438	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman		Ring Tree
1439	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman		Ring Tree
1440	1440					Void
1441	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman		Ring Tree
1442	1443	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 6
1443	1443	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 6
1444	1445	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 6
1445	1445	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 6
1446	1446	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery

1447	1446	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1448	1373	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1449	1449	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1450	1449	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1451	1449	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1452	1373	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1453	1453	cut	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1454	1453	fill	Pit			Northern Cemetery Pits
1455	1455	cut	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1456	1455	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1457	1455	fill	Ditch	Roman		Ring
1458	1458	layer	Kiln	Post Medieval		Kiln Complex
1459	1459	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1460	1459	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1461	1461	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1462	1461	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1463	1463	cut	Pot spread			Western Colluvium
1464	1463	fill	Pot spread			Western Colluvium
1465	1465	cut	Cremation	Roman	NO CREM SHEET?	Western Cremations
1466	1465	fill	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1467	1467	cut	Treethrow		Tree hollow	Treethrow
1468	1467	fill	Treethrow			Treethrow
1469	1467	fill	Treethrow			Treethrow
1470	1467	fill	Treethrow			Treethrow
1471	1467	fill	Treethrow			Treethrow
1472	1472	cut	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 10

1473	1472	fill	Ditch	Early Roman		Ditch 10
1474	1474	cut	Post Hole			Western Enclosure Posts
1475	1474	fill	Post Hole			Western Enclosure Posts
1476	1476	cut	Post Hole			Western Enclosure Posts
1477	1476	fill	Post Hole			Western Enclosure Posts
1478	1478	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1479	1478	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1480	1481	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1481	1481	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1482	1482	cut	Cremation	Roman		Western Cremations
1483	1484	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1484	1484	cut	Grave	Roman	Shhets missing. Northern cemetery?	Northern Cemetery
1485	1485	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1486	1485	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1487	1487	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1488	1487	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1489	1489	cut	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1490	1489	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cemetery
1491	1491	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1492	1491	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1493	1491	fill	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1494	1494	cut	Treethrow	Roman	Tree hollow	Ring Tree
1495	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman	Tree hollow	Ring Tree
1496	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman	Tree hollow	Ring Tree
1497	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman	Tree hollow	Ring Tree
1498	1494	fill	Treethrow	Roman	Tree hollow	Ring Tree

1499	1487	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 1
1500	1500	fill	Stake Hole		Group number	Ditch 6
1501	1501	cut	Stake Hole		Group number	Ditch 6
1502	1431	fill	Post Hole			Northern Cemetery Posts
1503	1503	cut	Grave	Roman	Probable truncated grave. Assigned number in post-ex. See plan 614,611 grave goods [5543] etc	Eastern Cemetery 2
1504	800	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1505	1505	cut	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure5
1506	1505	fill	Ditch	Roman		Mortuary Enclosure 5
1507	1507	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 1
1508	1034	fill	Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1509	1509	cut	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1510	1509	fill	Cremation	Roman		Eastern Cremation Cemetery
1511	1511	cut	Ditch	LIA		Ditch 6
1512	823	fill	Skeleton			Ditch 2
1513	1503	fill	Skeleton			Eastern Cemetery 2
1516	1516	cut	Pit			Kiln Complex
1517	1516	fill	Pit			Kiln Complex
1518						
1527	1144		Skeleton			Northern Cemetery
1528	1461	fill	Grave	Roman		Northern Cememtery

Grave Goods Catalogue

GG	Cut	Type
5000		Nail
5001	208	Pot
5002	211	Pot
5003	213	Pot
5004	213	Pot
5005	215	Pot
5006	215	Pot
5007	217	Pot
5008	219	Wood
5009	219	Pot
5010	219	Pot
5011	219	Pot
5012	221	Pot
5013	221	Pot
5014	221	Pot
5015	221	Pot
5016	223	Pot
5017	223	Bone
5018	225	Pot
5019	225	Pot
5020	225	Pot
5021	225	Pot
5022	VOID	VOID
5023	227	Pot
5024	227	Pot
5025	227	Pot
5026	229	Pot
5027	231	Pot
5028	231	Pot
5029	231	Pot
5030	231	CuAobj
5031	231	Bone
5032	231	Fe Obj
5033	231	Fe Obj
5034	235	Pot
5035	239	Pot
5036	243	Pot
5037	237	Pot
5038	237	Pot
5039	247	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5040		Pot
5041	251	Pot
5042	251	Pot
5043	253	Pot
5044	253	Pot
5045	253	Pot
5046	253	Coin
5047	253	Lamp
5048	253	Brooch
5049	253	Brooch
5050	268	Pot
5051	268	Pot
5052	270	Pot
5053	270	Pot
5054	273	Pot
5055	274	Pot
5056	274	Pot
5057	276	Pot
5058	276	Pot
5059	276	Pot
5060	276	Pot
5061	276	Pot
5062	279	Pot
5063	279	Pot
5064	279	Pot
5065	279	CuAobj
5066	273	Pot
5067	282	Pot
5068	282	Pot
5069	282	Pot
5070	282	Pot
5071	282	Wood
5072	284	Pot
5073	288	Wood
5074	288	Bone
5075	288	Pot
5076	291	Pot
5077	291	Pot
5078	291	Pot
5079	291	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5080	291	Wood
5081	326	Wood
5082	326	Wood
5083	326	Pot
5084	326	Pot
5085	326	Pot
5086	326	Pot
5087	282	Pot
5088	294	Pot
5089	294	Pot
5090	305	Wood
5091	305	Pot
5092	305	Wood
5093	305	Pot
5094	298	Wood
5095	298	Pot
5096	298	Pot
5097	301	Pot
5098	301	Pot
5099	301	Pot
5100	303	Pot
5101	303	Pot
5102	303	Pot
5103	305	Wood
5104	307	Pot
5105	307	Pot
5106	307	Pot
5107	309	Wood
5108	309	Bone
5109	309	Pot
5110	298	Pot
5111	298	Pot
5112	311	Pot
5113	311	Pot
5114	311	Pot
5115	311	Wood
5116	298	Bone
5117	319	Wood
5118	319	Pot
5119	319	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5120	318	Wood
5121	321	Pot
5122	321	Nail
5123	324	Pot
5124	324	Pot
5125	318	Pot
5126	318	Pot
5127	318	Pot
5128	318	Brooch
5129	318	Bone
5130	331	Pot
5131	Surface	Fe Obj
5132	333	Wood
5133	333	Pot
5134	333	Pot
5135	333	Pot
5136	333	Pot
5137	335	Pot
5138	337	Pot
5139	337	Fe Obj
5140	341	Pot
5141	341	Pot
5142	341	Pot
5143	345	Pot
5144	345	Wood
5145	347	Pot
5146	347	Pot
5147	347	Pot
5148	347	Pot
5149	347	Pot
5150	347	Pot
5151	347	Pot
5152	347	Glass Vessel
5153	347	Bone
5154	347	Fe Obj
5155	349	Pot
5156	349	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5157	349	Pot
5158	349	Pot
5159	351	Pot
5160	351	Pot
5161	353	Pot
5162	349	Pot
5163	340	Pot
5164	340	Pot
5165	340	Pot
5166	340	Pot
5167	340	Pot
5168	340	Pot
5169	340	Wood
5170	371	Pot
5171	374	Bone
5172	374	Tile
5173	376	Pot
5174	383	Pot
5175	383	Pot
5176	387	Pot
5177	389	Pot
5178	389	Pot
5179	389	Pot
5180	393	Wood
5181	393	Pot
5182	391	Pot
5183	391	Pot
5184	391	Glass Vessel
5185	391	Pot
5187	391	Pot
5188	391	Pot
5189	395	Pot
5190	395	Pot
5191	400	Pot
5192	400	Pot
5193	402	Pot
5194	402	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5195	402	Hobnail(s)
5196	403	Pot
5197	403	Pot
5198	406	Wood
5204	410	Pot
5205	408	Fe Obj
5206	402	Pot
5207	437	Pot
5208	413	Pot
5199	383	Hobnail(s)
5200	383	Hobnail(s)
5201	383	Fe Obj
5202	408	Pot
5203	408	Pot
5209	413	Pot
5210	413	Pot
5211	413	Fe Obj
5212	417	Pot
5213	417	Pot
5214	424	Pot
5215	426	Pot
5216	427	Pot
5217	427	Pot
5218	413	Pot
5219	424	Fe Obj
5220	442	Pot
5221	442	Pot
5222	422	Pot
5223	422	Bone
5224	454	Pot
5225	456	Pot
5226	458	Pot
5227	460	Wood
5228	422	Fe Obj
5229	462	Pot
5230	462	Pot
5231	462	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5232	464	Pot
5233	406	Pot
5234	460	Pot
5235	460	Pot
5236	460	Brooch
5237	462	Nail
5238	478	Pot
5239	478	Glass Vessel
5240	478	Pot
5241	478	Pot
5243	478	Hobnail(s)
5244	478	Hobnail(s)
5245	499	Fe Obj
5246	406	Fe Obj
5247	470	Pot
5248	484	Pot
5249	484	Pot
5250	484	Wood
5251	486	Pot
5252	486	Pot
5253	499	Pot
5254	499	Pot
5255	499	Pot
5256	499	Glass Vessel
5257	470	Wood
5258	503	Pot
5259	509	Pot
5260	509	Pot
5261	509	Pot
5262	509	Bone
5263	511	Pot
5264	511	Bone
5265	513	
5266	511	Wood
5267	513	Pot
5268	513	Pot
5269	470	Pot
5270	506	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5271	470	Pot
5272	470	Wood
5273	517	Pot
5274	470	Bone
5275	521	Pot
5276	521	Pot
5277	521	Wood
5278	523	Pot
5279	528	Pot
5280	528	Wood
5281	537	Pot
5282	537	Wood
5283	539	Pot
5284	559	Pot
5285	561	Pot
5286	561	Pot
5287	561	Pot
5288	563	Pot
5289	566	Pot
5290	566	Pot
5291	568	Pot
5292	568	Pot
5293	568	Fe Obj
5294	570	Pot
5295	570	Pot
5296	570	Pot
5297	570	Pot
5298	572	Pot
5299	572	Pot
5300	572	Pot
5301	572	Pot
5302	574	Pot
5303	570	Nail
5304	576	Pot
5305	576	Pot
5306	578	Pot
5307	578	Pot
5308	578	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5309	561	Wood
5310	584	Pot
5311	586	Pot
5312	586	Bone
5313	588	Pot
5314	588	Pot
5315	588	Pot
5316	588	Pot
5317	597	Pot
5318	597	Pot
5319	586	Nail
5320	586	Fe Obj
5321	599	Pot
5322	599	Pot
5323	601	Pot
5324	601	Pot
5325	601	Pot
5326	599	Pot
5327	605	Pot
5328	605	Pot
5329	605	Pot
5330	605	Pot
5331	603	Pot
5332	603	Pot
5333	623	Brooch
5334	611	Pot
5335	611	Pot
5336	609	Pot
5337	613	Wood
5338	613	Pot
5339	613	Pot
5340	615	Pot
5341	615	Pot
5342	615	Pot
5343	617	Pot
5344	617	Bone
5345	617	Hobnail(s)
5346	619	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5347	627	Pot
5348	627	Pot
5349	627	Pot
5350	627	Pot
5351	627	Pot
5352	627	CuAobj
5353	625	Pot
5354	625	Pot
5355	625	Pot
5356	629	Pot
5357	629	Pot
5358	629	Pot
5359	629	Pot
5360	629	Fe Obj
5361	629	Fe Obj
5362	629	Fe Obj
5363	629	Pot
5364	635	Pot
5365	633	Pot
5366	633	Pot
5367	633	Pot
5368	623	Pot
5369	623	Pot
5370	623	Nail
5371	643	Pot
5372	645	Pot
5373	645	Pot
5374	652	Pot
5375	653	Pot
5376	659	Pot
5377	661	Pot
5378	661	Pot
5379	661	Fe Obj
5380	663	Pot
5381	663	Pot
5382	665	Pot
5383	669	Pot
5384	647	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5385	647	Pot
5386	647	Pot
5387	647	Nail
5388	647	Nail
5389	647	Nail
5390	672	Pot
5391	639	Pot
5392	639	Pot
5393	665	Pot
5394	691	Pot
5395	687	Pot
5396	687	Fe Obj
5397	707	Pot
5398	725	Pot
5399	725	Nail
5400	725	Nail
5401	725	Nail
5402	725	Pot
5403	709	Nail
5404	1144	Pot
5405	709	Nail
5406	741	Pot
5407	743	Pot
5408	743	Pot
5409	743	Pot
5410	704	Nail
5411	745	Bone
5412	758	Pot
5413	758	Pot
5414	758	Pot
5415	758	Pot
5416	758	Pot
5417	762	Pot
5418	764	Pot
5419	764	Pot
5420	764	Pot
5421	758	Pot
5422	758	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5423	766	Pot
5424	766	Pot
5425	766	Pot
5426	766	Pot
5427	770	Pot
5428	770	Pot
5429	770	Pot
5430	772	Pot
5431	772	Pot
5432	766	Nail
5433	764	Nail
5434	774	Pot
5435	776	Pot
5436	778	Pot
5437	779	Pot
5438	779	Nail
5439	784	Pot
5440	784	Wood
5441	787	Pot
5442	787	Bone
5443	789	Wood
5444	789	Nail
5445	789	Nail
5446	789	Nail
5447	789	Nail
5448	791	Pot
5449	781	Pot
5450	781	Pot
5451	781	Pot
5452	793	Pot
5453	793	Pot
5454	793	Pot
5455	793	Fe Obj
5456	800	Pot
5457	800	Pot
5458	800	Pot
5459	682	Bone
5460	682	Wood

GG	Cut	Type
5461	795	Pot
5462	795	Pot
5463	795	Pot
5464	795	Pot
5465	810	Bone
5466	815	Pot
5467	701	Bone
5468	821	Pot
5469	823	Bone
5470	823	Nail
5471	823	Wood
5472	823	Pot
5473	831	Pot
5474	841	Pot
5475	Surface	Pot
5476	843	Pot
5477	845	Pot
5478	845	Pot
5480	819	Pot
5481	819	Pot
5482	839	Pot
5483	839	Pot
5484	815	Pot
5485	835	Pot
5486	848	Pot
5487	851	Pot
5488	837	Pot
5489	837	Pot
5490	828	Pot
5491	854	Pot
5492	854	Pot
5493	854	Tile
5494	760	Pot
5495	862	Pot
5496	856	Pot
5497	864	Pot
5498	833	Pot
5499	833	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5500	870	Pot
5501	833	Fe Obj
5502	833	Nail
5503	760	Nail
5504	876	Pot
5505	880	Pot
5506	880	Pot
5507	880	Pot
5508	880	Glass Vessel
5509	882	Pot
5510	884	Pot
5511	884	Pot
5512	884	Fe Obj
5513	884	Fe Obj
5514	884	Fe Obj
5515	884	Fe Obj
5516	887	Pot
5517	892	Pot
5518	892	Pot
5519	892	Pot
5520	894	Pot
5521	894	Pot
5522	905	Pot
5523	908	Pot
5524	910	Pot
5525	912	Pot
5526	912	Pot
5527	910	Pot
5528	910	Pot
5529	910	Pot
5530	910	Pot
5531	910	Pot
5532	910	Pot
5533	910	Pot
5534	910	Pot
5535	910	Pot
5536	910	Pot
5537	910	Nail

GG	Cut	Type
5538	910	Nail
5539	910	Nail
5540	910	Nail
5541	910	Nail
5542	VOID	VOID
5543	1503	Bracelet
5544	VOID	VOID
5545	1503	Pot
5546	950	Pot
5547	950	Fe Obj
5548	950	Fe Obj
5549	950	Fe Obj
5550	950	Fe Obj
5551	858	Fe Obj
5552	858	Fe Obj
5553	858	Fe Obj
5554	858	Fe Obj
5555	858	Fe Obj
5556	858	Fe Obj
5557	858	Fe Obj
5558	858	Nail
5559	858	Nail
5560	858	Nail
5561	858	Nail
5562	858	Nail
5563	858	Pot
5564	858	Pot
5565	858	Pot
5566	858	Pot
5567	858	Pot
5568	858	Hobnail(s)
5569	858	Hobnail(s)
5570	950	Pot
5571	858	Fe Obj
5573	982	Wood
5574	987	Pot
5575	987	Bracelet
5576	987	Bracelet

GG	Cut	Type
5577	987	Bead (s)
5578	987	Coin
5579	987	Wood
5580	1030	Pot
5581	1030	Pot
5582	1032	Nail
5583	1032	Nail
5584	1032	Nail
5585	1032	Pot
5586	VOID	VOID
5587	982	Pot
5588	1038	Pot
5589	1038	Pot
5590	1038	Pot
5591	1040	Pot
5592	1045	Pot
5593	1045	Pot
5594	1045	Pot
5595	1047	Pot
5596	1047	Pot
5597	1049	Tile
5598	1051	Nail
5599	1051	Nail
5600	1051	Nail
5601	1051	Nail
5602	1051	Nail
5603	1051	Nail
5604	1051	Nail
5605	1051	Nail
5606	1051	Nail
5607	1051	Nail
5608	1051	Nail
5609	1051	Nail
5610	1051	Nail
5611	1051	Nail
5612	1051	Nail
5613	1051	Nail
5614	1051	Nail

GG	Cut	Type
5615	1051	Wood
5616	1051	Nail
5617	1053	Pot
5618	1053	Pot
5619	1053	Pot
5620	1055	Pot
5621	1055	Pot
5622	1045	Pot
5623	858	Nail
5624	858	Nail
5625	858	Nail
5626	858	Nail
5627	858	Nail
5628	1027	Fe Obj
5629	1058	Bone
5630	1049	Pot
5631	1063	Pot
5632	1055	Wood
5633	985	Nail
5634	985	Nail
5635	985	Nail
5636	1032	Bone
5637	1076	Bone
5638	1086	Pot
5639	1086	Pot
5640	1086	Tile
5641	1055	Wood
5642	1055	Wood
5643	1089	Pot
5644	1089	Pot
5645	1072	Nail
5646	1072	Hobnail(s)
5647	1072	Hobnail(s)
5648	1072	Hobnail(s)
5649	1072	Hobnail(s)
5650	1072	Hobnail(s)
5651	1092	Pot
5652	1092	Charcoal

GG	Cut	Type
5653	1034	Coin
5654	1094	Pot
5655	1094	Pot
5656	1094	Pot
5657	1094	Pot
5658	985	Wood
5659	1027	Wood
5660	1027	Wood
5661	1027	CuAobj
5662	1070	Fe Obj
5663	1070	Fe Obj
5664	1070	Fe Obj
5665	1070	Fe Obj
5666	1070	Fe Obj
5667	1070	Fe Obj
5668	1070	Fe Obj
5669	1070	Fe Obj
5670	1070	Fe Obj
5671	1070	Fe Obj
5672	1101	Pot
5673	1101	Pot
5674	1101	Pot
5675	1034	Nail
5676	1034	Nail
5677	1034	Nail
5678	1034	Nail
5679	1034	Nail
5680	1034	Nail
5681	1034	Nail
5682	1034	Nail
5683	1034	Nail
5684	1034	Nail
5685	1034	Nail
5686	1034	Nail
5687	1034	Nail
5688	1034	Nail
5689	1034	Pot
5690	1034	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5691	1034	Pot
5692	1034	Pot
5693	1034	Bone
5694	1034	Wood
5695	1034	Wood
5696	1034	Fe Obj
5697	1104	Pot
5698	1104	Pot
5699	1104	Pot
5700	1104	Tile
5701	1070	Fe Obj
5702	1070	Fe Obj
5703	1070	Fe Obj
5704	1070	Fe Obj
5705	1027	Pot
5706	1027	Pot
5707	1027	Pot
5708	1027	Bracelet
5709	1027	Pot
5710	1027	Pot
5711	1027	Pot
5712	1027	Pot
5713	1104	Nail
5714	1070	Fe Obj
5715	1070	Fe Obj
5716	1070	Fe Obj
5717	985	Pot
5718	985	Fe Obj
5719	1070	Fe Obj
5720	1070	Fe Obj
5721	1130	Pot
5722	1130	Pot
5723	1130	Pot
5724	1070	Fe Obj
5725	1070	Fe Obj
5726	1132	Pot
5727	1132	Pot
5728	1132	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
5729	1132	Pot
5730	1132	Pot
5731	1027	Nail
5732	1092	
5733	1132	Hobnail(s)
5734	1132	Hobnail(s)
5735	1070	Fe Obj
5736	1070	Fe Obj
5737	1070	Fe Obj
5738	1070	Fe Obj
5739	1070	Fe Obj
5740	1070	Fe Obj
5741	1070	Fe Obj
5742	1070	Fe Obj
5743	1070	Fe Obj
5744	1070	Nail
5745	1070	Fe Obj
5746	1070	Fe Obj
5747	1070	Fe Obj
5748	1145	Fe Obj
5749	1145	Fe Obj
5750	1145	Fe Obj
5751	1145	Fe Obj
5752	1145	Fe Obj
5753	1145	Fe Obj
5754	1145	Fe Obj
5755	1145	Fe Obj
5756	1145	Fe Obj
5757	1145	Fe Obj
5758	1145	Fe Obj
5759	1145	Wood
5760	1070	Fe Obj
5761	1070	Fe Obj
5762	1164	Pot
5763	1138	Bone
5764	1070	Nail
5765	1149	Nail
5766	1149	Nail

GG	Cut	Type
5767	1149	Nail
5768	1145	Fe Obj
5769	1145	Fe Obj
5770	1145	Fe Obj
5771	1145	Fe Obj
5772	1145	Fe Obj
5773	1145	Fe Obj
5774	1170	Pot
5775	1170	Pot
5776	1145	Fe Obj
5777	1145	Fe Obj
5778	1149	Fe Obj
5779	1170	Cremation
5780	1160	Nail
5781	1160	Nail
5782	1072	Hobnail(s)
5783	1072	Hobnail(s)
5784	1149	Nail
5785	1137	Skeleton
5786	1137	Pot
5787	1137	Pot
5788	1137	Fe Obj
5789	1137	Hobnail(s)
5790	1137	Hobnail(s)
5791	1211	Pot
5792	1211	Pot
5793	1211	Pot
5794	1137	Skeleton
5795	1137	Nail
5796	1137	Nail
5797	1137	Nail
5798	1137	Nail
5799	1213	Pot
5800	1226	Nail
5801	1160	Nail
5802	1160	Nail
5803	1160	Nail
5804	1160	Nail

GG	Cut	Type
5805	1160	Nail
5806	1160	Nail
5807	1160	Nail
5808	1202	Nail
5809	1202	Nail
5810	1202	Fe Obj
5811	1202	Nail
5812	1202	Nail
5813	1202	Fe Obj
5814	1202	Nail
5815	1202	Nail
5816	1202	Pot
5817	1244	Nail
5818	1244	Nail
5819	1244	Pot
5820	1244	Pot
5821	1244	Pot
5822	1244	Nail
5823	1241	Pot
5824	1241	Pot
5825	1247	Nail
5826	1247	Nail
5827	1247	Nail
5828	1247	Nail
5829	1202	Fe Obj
5830	VOID	VOID
5831	VOID	VOID
5832	1275	Fe Obj
5833	1275	Fe Obj
5834	1244	Nail
5835	1244	Nail
5836	1244	Nail
5837	1244	Nail
5838	1244	Nail
5839	1247	Hobnail(s)
5840	1247	Hobnail(s)
5841	1244	Nail
5842	1247	Nail

GG	Cut	Type
5843	1244	Nail
5844	1244	Nail
5845	1244	Nail
5846	1244	Nail
5847	1311	Nail
5848	1311	Nail
5849	1311	Nail
5850	1311	Nail
5851	1311	Nail
5852	1311	Nail
5853	1311	Nail
5854	1311	Nail
5855	1311	Pot
5856	1175	Pot
5857	1247	Nail
5858	1244	Nail
5859	1244	Nail
5860	1244	Nail
5861	1244	Nail
5862	1244	Nail
5863	1244	Nail
5864	1244	Nail
5865	1244	Nail
5866	1244	Nail
5867	1320	Fe Obj
5868	1320	Fe Obj
5869	1244	Nail
5870	1244	Nail
5871	1320	Pot
5872	1323	Wood
5873	1244	Nail
5874	1244	Nail
5875	1244	Nail
5876	1244	Nail
5877	1244	Nail
5878	1244	Nail
5879	1244	Nail
5880	1240	Nail

GG	Cut	Type
5881	1244	Nail
5882	1244	Nail
5883	1244	Nail
5884	1244	Nail
5885	1244	Nail
5886	1244	Nail
5887	1311	Hobnail(s)
5888	1311	Nail
5889	1311	Nail
5890	1311	Nail
5891	1311	Nail
5892	1311	Nail
5893	1311	Nail
5894	1311	Nail
5895	1329	Pot
5896	1311	Fe Obj
5897	1244	Nail
5898	1244	Nail
5899	1244	Nail
5900	1320	Nail
5901	1320	Nail
5902	1320	Nail
5903	1320	Nail
5904	1320	Nail
5905	1329	Fe Obj
5906	1329	Fe Obj
5907	1329	Fe Obj
5908	1329	Fe Obj
5909	1175	Fe Obj
5910	1175	Fe Obj
5911	1175	Fe Obj
5912	1175	Fe Obj
5913	1175	Fe Obj
5914	1175	Fe Obj
5915	1175	Fe Obj
5916	1175	Fe Obj
5917	1175	Fe Obj
5918	1175	Fe Obj

GG	Cut	Type
5919	1175	Fe Obj
5920	1175	Fe Obj
5921	1175	Fe Obj
5922	1175	Fe Obj
5923	1175	Fe Obj
5924	1175	Fe Obj
5925	1175	Fe Obj
5926	1175	Fe Obj
5927	1175	Fe Obj
5928	1175	Fe Obj
5929	1175	Fe Obj
5930	1175	Fe Obj
5931	1175	Nail
5932	1175	Nail
5933	1175	Nail
5934	1175	Nail
5935	1175	Pot
5936	1175	Nail
5937	1175	Pot
5938	1311	Nail
5939	1351	Nail
5940	1175	Pot
5941	1355	Pot
5942	1320	Fe Obj
5943	1320	Nail
5944	1386	Pot
5945	1386	Fe Obj
5946	1175	Fe Obj
5947	1175	Fe Obj
5948	1175	Fe Obj
5949	1175	Fe Obj
5950	1175	Fe Obj
5951	1175	Fe Obj
5952	1175	Fe Obj
5953	1175	Fe Obj
5954	1175	Fe Obj
5955	1175	Fe Obj
5956	1175	Fe Obj

GG	Cut	Type
5957	1175	Fe Obj
5958	1386	Fe Obj
5959	1320	Fe Obj
5960	1320	Fe Obj
5961	1320	Fe Obj
5962	1320	Fe Obj
5963	1351	Nail
5964	1351	Nail
5965	1351	Nail
5966	1351	Nail
5967	1351	Nail
5968	1355	Nail
5969	1355	Nail
5970	1355	Nail
5971	1355	Nail
5972	1355	Nail
5973	1355	Nail
5974	1355	Nail
5975	1355	Nail
5976	1355	Coin
5977	1413	Pot
5978	1416	Pot
5979	1416	CBM
5980	1416	Hobnail(s)
5981	1175	Bone
5982	1432	Wood
5983	1432	Fe Obj
5984	1432	Fe Obj
5985	1432	Fe Obj
5986	1432	Fe Obj
5987	1432	Fe Obj
5988	1432	Fe Obj
5989	1432	Fe Obj
5990	1355	Pot
5991	1355	Fe Obj
5992	1355	Fe Obj
5993	1355	Fe Obj
5994	1355	Fe Obj

GG	Cut	Type
5995	1355	Fe Obj
5996	1355	Fe Obj
5997	1355	Nail
5998	1355	Nail
5999	1355	Nail
6000	1355	Fe Obj
6001	1432	Nail
6002	1432	Nail
6003	1355	Nail
6004	1459	Pot
6005	1459	Nail
6006	1459	Nail
6007	1459	Nail
6008	1459	Nail
6009	1459	Nail
6010	1459	Nail
6011	1461	Nail
6012	1461	Nail
6013	1461	Nail
6014	1461	Nail
6015	1461	Nail
6016	1461	Pot
6017	1461	Pot
6018	1459	Nail
6019	1459	Nail
6020	1459	Nail
6021	1459	Nail
6022	1459	Nail
6023	1465	Pot
6024	1175	Nail
6025	1175	Nail
6026	1175	Nail
6027	1175	Nail
6028	1175	Nail
6029	1484	Pot
6030	1481	Hobnail(s)
6031	1478	Pot
6032	1461	Pot

GG	Cut	Type
6033	1461	Pot
6034	1461	Pot
6035	1461	Pot
6036	1461	Nail
6037	1461	Nail
6038	1461	Nail
6039	1461	Nail
6040	1461	Nail
6041	1461	Nail
6042	690	Wood
6043	690	Whetstone
6044	690	Pot
6045	690	Pot
6046	690	Pot
6047	690	Pot
6048	690	Pot
6049	403	Nail
6050	319	Pot
6051	395	Pot
6052	279	Pot
6053	274	Pot
6054	333	Pot
6055	499	Pot
6056	389	Pot
6057	570	Pot
6058	707	Pot
6059	417	Pot
6060	1144	Hobnail(s)
6061	1481	Hobnail(s)
6062	828	Pot
6063	1478	Nails
6064	652	Pot
6065	1045	Coin
6066	682	Nail
6067	682	Nail
6068	682	Nail
6069	611	Cu obj
6070	1032	Hobnail(s)

GG	Cut	Type
6071	462	Cu obj-wodegrinder
6072	884	Coin
6073	800	Cu tweezers
6074	800	Cu nail cleaner
6075	485	Coin
6076	784	Pot
6077	870	Coin
6078	639	Beads
6079	506	Pot

APPENDIX 2: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT - NINA CRUMMY

HPUC11 Small Finds

Summary

The objects range in date from the Late Iron Age to modern periods, with the majority belonging to the Roman period. The assemblage consists of 652 bags, many of which contain more than one object, and the total number of artefacts may exceed 1,000. Most of the assemblage derives from Late Iron Age and Roman cremation burials and from later Roman inhumation burials. In the early burials there is a noticeable paucity of imported objects and a generally low number of non-ferrous items, and this is largely matched in the later inhumations. There is a little medieval, post-medieval and modern material.

Condition

The non-metal objects are in good condition, as are the two precious metal items. The copper-alloy objects vary considerably, with some only very lightly corroded and others severely encrusted with corrosion products. It is probable that the worst affected pieces may have been scorched on the pyre or by association with pyre debris selected for burial while still hot. The condition of the ironwork also varies considerably. The majority of the pieces are covered with a thick layer of corrosion products, often incorporating a considerably amount of soil. A few nails have no surface corrosion, a phenomenon observed in other groups of pyre debris and attributable to these pieces having been scorched at a temperature that did not affect their morphology but, in certain burial conditions, allowed them to resist corrosion. Other nails have been burnt and partially melted before refreezing, resulting in a slaggy surface appearance. Voids in some of the iron objects show that they are severely corroding both internally as well as externally. Mineral-replaced wood survives on several nails, and mineral-replaced leather is associated with some hobnails.

Objects of all materials are packed in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam. The bags and boxes are stored in either airtight Stewart boxes or large crates with silica gel.

The assemblage

The objects are listed in below by material, where each has been allocated to one of the functional categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988 and also assigned a spot-date where possible. As in the table above, coins are shown as a separate

group irrespective of their material. The headings for the tables used in below vary slightly by material and are defined in the appendix.

In terms of material the assemblage can be broken down thus:

coins (inc. 1 gold)	11
copper-alloy	31
silver	1
iron	<593
black mineral	<5
ceramic	2
frit	1
glass	8
total	**652**

Post-Roman artefacts are very few in number and are not further elaborated here.

Research Potential and Recommendations

- The chief areas of research potential for this assemblage are:
  - pre-conquest use of the site for burials and the gender, status and identity of the dead;
  - trade links within the region and with Gaul demonstrated by the Late Iron Age artefacts;
  - post-conquest use of the site for burials and the gender, status and identity of the dead;
  - the survival of La Tène style dress and grooming among the local post-conquest population;
  - the use, nature and preparation of cosmetics used in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods;
  - the pace of adoption of Roman style footwear;
  - the change from cremation to inhumation as the preferred burial rite and any differences between the grave goods with each type of burials, set within the context of changes in dress styles and artefact types;
  - the nailing patterns used on the shoes buried in inhumations;
  - the date of the coins and the religious/superstitious beliefs behind their use in burials;
  - the religious/superstitious beliefs behind the selection of grave goods in the inhumations;
  - the dating and origin of the glass vessels;

- the use of craft tools in burials;
- wooden objects (*e.g.* boxes) as grave goods;
- the plank thickness and method of construction of the coffins;
- the grave goods within their regional and provincial contexts;
- the metal-working debris.

- In the light of this summary and considering the future of the assemblage in archival storage, the following recommendations are made:
  - To facilitate accurate description and illustration, as well as in the interests of their long-term preservation, the following items should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator: 10 copper-alloy coins; 1 silver clasp; 12 copper-alloy objects.
  - To facilitate accurate description and illustration, 120 bags of ironwork should be X-rayed.
  - A report on the general small finds should form part of the published site report and should relate the assemblage to others from earlier excavations in Puckeridge, from similar sites in the region and from across Britain. This is envisaged as being divided into three sections: an overview of the funerary deposits by artefact type and burial rite; a catalogue of the funerary deposits (ordered by burial number); a brief discussion and catalogue of the non-funerary deposits.
  - The Iron Age coins should be reported on by a specialist in the field, such as Philip de Jersey.
  - The vessel glass should be reported on by a specialist in the field, such as Hilary Cool.
  - The cosmetic grinding set should be reported on by Ralph Jackson, British Museum, and his involvement should facilitate scientific analysis of the soil associated with the set, and of the surface of the metal components.
  - To illustrate the above reports, a minimum of 1 silver object, 18 copper-alloy objects, 12 iron objects, 2 ceramic objects, 1 frit object and 6 glass vessels should be drawn. In addition, photographs of the two Iron Age coins and the coins from burials will probably be required (up to 10 items), and the site plans of the nailing patterns on the best-preserved shoe soles from the inhumation burials should be prepared to publication standard. The number of iron objects requiring illustration may increase or decrease at report stage once X-ray has allowed a more detailed analysis of the severely corroded items.

HPUC13 Small Finds

Summary

The objects range in date from Late Iron Age to late Roman, with the majority belonging to the Roman period. The assemblage consists of 71 bags or boxes, many of which contain more than one object, so that the total number of artefacts is probably close to 400. Most of the assemblage derives from funerary features associated with both cremation and inhumation. There is a general paucity of non-ferrous material, and the ferrous objects consist largely of hobnails and nails. The non-ferrous material provides evidence for literacy and a degree of wealth and status. Two, perhaps three, brooches and a belt buckle point to the burials of incomers in the late Roman period, probably from Free Germany.

Condition

The ceramic objects are stable. The glass objects are reasonably stable, but many beads remain encased in soil. Corrosion on the copper-alloy objects varies from light to heavy, and all require prompt remedial cleaning and stabilisation. The ironwork is in generally heavily encrusted with corrosion products and soil, which in some cases obscures the original form completely. Some pieces appear burnt and slaggy. Voids in recently broken nail shanks show that they are corroded internally as well as externally. Traces of mineral-replace wood survive on a few nails.

Objects of all materials are packed in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by acid-free foam or tissue where appropriate. The bags and boxes are stored in larger boxes or crates with silica gel.

The assemblage

The objects are listed in Appendix 1 by material, and each has been allocated to one of the functional categories defined in Crummy 1983 and spot-dated where possible. In terms of material the assemblage can be broken down thus:

coins	2
silver/copper-alloy	14
iron	>219
glass	<50
ceramic	2
total	**287**

Hobnails recorded on site as coming from one shoe or a pair of shoes being counted as a single item. The high proportion of ironwork is usual in contemporary cremation and inhumation cemeteries. Nails were used to construct pyres and

coffins, and some nails from cremations or pyre features may derive from wooden boxes or other furniture burnt as grave goods. As far as can be seen, all the nails have the round flat or slightly convex head of Manning's Type 1b (1985, 134). In the Romano-British period the dead were usually cremated or buried fully clothed, which is reflected in the high number of hobnails from nailed footwear. Shoes, sandals and boots might all have composite nailed soles. The absence of hobnails in an inhumation points to the deceased wearing stitched or thonged footwear, and while this may also be the case in a cremation, it may alternatively be the result of no hobnails having been collected from the pyre for burial.

The only ironwork apart from hobnails and nails is a possible knife represented by two fragments, some highly concreted items whose original form is completely obscured, and a small number of slaggy fragments that may be burnt nails or other fittings.

There is little ironwork apart from hobnails and nails. There is a possible knife from [2036] and a probable lock fitting from [2106], a cremation that also produced small headless nails typical of those used on jewellery boxes. A few heavily concreted objects are present, their form completely obscured by corrosion products mixed with embedded soil, but they should be identifiable after X-radiography.

The majority of the non-ferrous items are dress accessories. A young woman buried in the 4th century in [2235] (Sk. 2252) had been provided with a colourless glass vessel, perhaps containing an unguent or perfume, a necklace composed of small green glass beads of at least two types, two or three bangles, a small silver penannular brooch of Fowler's Type C, and possibly a bow brooch or some other object. The glass vessel has shattered, and all the metalwork is very corroded and in some cases fragmented. A copper-alloy penannular brooch of the same form and date as that from [2235] came from [2185].

A male burial in [2114] had a buckle of late Roman date and a brooch of a type found mainly in Free Germany and other northern areas beyond the frontier of the Empire. Rare in Britain (Almgren 77-8; Mackreth 2011, 193-5), the brooch and buckle point to this being the burial of an incomer, probably with military associations. A second brooch of the same type came from [2048], along with a probable iron buckle at present obscured by corrosion. A brooch from [2044] may be a related form, but its spring mechanism is also obscured by corrosion and this identification and date are currently only tentative; and a few green glass beads of a different form to those in [2235] were also found in [2044].

The other non-ferrous objects are some box studs and what may be part of a lock-plate from [2016], a seal-box from [2190], and an auxiliary military openwork strap-plate from context 2089. A possible Late Iron Age coin was recovered from [2047], and perhaps a fragment of a second from [2120]; both are obscured by corrosion and their identifications are uncertain.

The non-ferrous objects in the young female burial [2235] point to a family with access to trade goods and enjoying a degree of wealth and status, able to bury her with a suite of jewellery that would proclaim her status in the afterlife. The status represented by literacy is also evident earlier in the Roman period by the recovery of a seal-box from [2190].

Burials [2114] and [2048] with Germanic-style brooches represent incomers, possibly *foederati* or *laeti*, although so few of these brooches have been found in Britain that conclusions regarding their social, rather than cultural, associations should at this stage be cautious. Burial [2044] may also be of an incomer.

The site has produced a single piece of auxiliary military equipment, almost certainly earlier than the brooches, and not unusual in a civilian context on a major land-route.

Research Potential and Recommendations

- The chief areas of research potential in this assemblage are:
  - precise dating for the grave deposits;
  - the identification and dating of the coins;
  - styles of dress and their cultural associations;
  - the gender, status and identity of the dead;
  - trade links within the region and with the continent;
  - the religious/superstitious beliefs behind the selection of grave goods in the inhumations;
  - the grave goods within their regional, provincial and cultural contexts.

- In the light of this summary and considering the future of the assemblage in archival storage, the following recommendations are made:
  - to facilitate accurate description and illustration, as well as in the interests of their long-term preservation, all the silver and copper-alloy items (16 in total) should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator;
  - to facilitate accurate description and illustration, as well as in the interests of their

long-term preservation, the glass beads from [2235] should be extracted from the soil in which they are embedded, work best done by a professional conservator;

- to facilitate accurate description and illustration, 20 bags of ironwork should be X-rayed.
- a report on the small finds should form part of the published site report and should relate the assemblage to others in the region, as well as discussing evidence for status, gender, identity and trade;
- the glass vessel should be reported on by a specialist in the field, such as Hilary Cool;
- to illustrate the report a minimum of 13 silver/copper-alloy objects, 8 glass objects and probably 3 iron objects should be illustrated. The number of iron objects requiring illustration may increase or decrease at report stage once X-ray has allowed a more detailed analysis;
- a quotation for the small finds report is attached to this assessment.

References

Almgren, O., 1923 *Studien über Nordeuropäische Fibelformen* (Leipzig; 2nd edition)

Crummy, N., 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2 (Colchester)

Mackreth, D., 2011 *Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain* (Oxford)

Manning, W. H., 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum* (London)

APPENDIX 1: Summary Catalogue of the small finds from Puckeridge (HPUC10, HPUC11)

Key to column headings:
SF - the unique identifier for an object; small find, soil sample number or grave good number;
Context – site stratification data;
Material – cu-al...copper-alloy, au...gold;
Identification – preliminary identification;
Dimensions – D...diameter, L...length, H...height, sx...section, T...thickness, W...width, Wt...weight;
Conserve – cleaning and stabilising recommended;
Photo – photograph for publication recommended;
Draw – illustration for publication recommended;
Category – as in Crummy 1983 and 1988; those present in this assemblage are: 1...dress accessories, 2...toilet instruments, 3...textile manufacture and working, 4...household equipment, 8...transport, 10...general tools, 11...general fittings, 14, religion, 15...metal-working, 18...miscellaneous/unidentified;
Date – spot date where available from the intrinsic character of the object(s).

Coins

SF	Context	Material	Identification	Dimensions	Conserve	Photo	Date
2	39	cu-al	corroded AE unit, obv. head, rev. boar, lettering in exergue (?Tasciovanus)	D 11	y	y	Late Iron Age
10004	201, md	au	quarter stater of the Morini (as Rudd 2010, ABC 43)	D 10	-	y	Late Iron Age
10002	201, md	cu-al	plano-convex disc, ?coin, corroded, illegible	D 11	y	-	-
GG5046	252 [253]	cu-al	corroded and illegible coin	D 27	y	?	early-mid Roman
GG6075	846 [845], in pot 5478	cu-al	corroded and illegible coin	D 26	y	?	mid 1st-3rd century?
GG6077	871 [870]	cu-al	sestertius, Hadrian: obv. [IMP CAESAR] TRAIANVS HADRI[ANVS AVG], laureate bust right; rev. [PONT MAX TR POT COS DES III S C, in exergue ANNONA AVG, Annona standing left with grain ears and cornucopiae, modius left, prow right; ref. RIC 560a	D 32	y	y	117-38
GG6072	885 [884]	cu-al	worn, corroded and illegible coin, ?female bust, reverse worn smooth	D 23	y	?	early-mid Roman

GG5578	986 [987]	cu-al	corroded and illegible coin fragment	D17	y	?	late Roman
10032/ GG6065	[1045]	cu-al	worn, corroded and illegible coin	D 28 (oval)	y	?	early-mid Roman
GG5976	[1355]	cu-al	corroded and illegible coin	D 22	y	?	
10042	1103 [1511]	cu-al	corroded illegible disc, probably coin	D 9	y	?	-

Silver

SF	Context	Identification	Dimensions	Conserve	Draw	Category	Date
GG5048	252 [253]	Hooked clasp from necklace, twisted below the hook	L 32	y	y	1	(mid-late) Roman

Copper-alloy

SF	Context	Identification	Dimensions	Conserve	Draw	Category	Date
GG6048	212 [213]	pin/needle shaft fragment	L 31	-	-	1/3/18	-
GG5030	230 [231]	complete large hinged Colchester derivative brooch, with perforated catchplate, D-sx bow with slight marginal mouldings and triply-grooved centre, side-wings with knurled mouldings	L 75	y	y	1	(early) Flavian
GG5049	252 [253]	a) small enamelled knee brooch, pin damaged (part ?missing), as Hattatt 1989, 1660; b) iron nail and perhaps a shank fragment corroded onto a)	a) L 33; b) L 27	y	y	1/11	2nd century
GG5064	278 [279]	sheet fragment	17 x 5	-	-	18	-
GG5065	278 [279]	torc with plain narrow o-sx hoop and moulded terminals; corroded	max D 137 approx., sx min. D 3, terminals max D 9	y	y	1	Latest IA/early Roman
GG5128	317 [318]	Nauheim derivative brooch, with plain narrow D-sx bow, pin separate, part of catchplate missing	L 37	y	y	1	*c.* 43-80/5
-	366, ditch [363]	comminuted fragments	-	-	-	18	
GG5236	461 [460]	fragment of Colchester brooch, spring and pin missing, foot with most of catchplate missing, corroded	L 51	y	y	1	Latest IA
GG6071	[462], in pot 5230	cosmetic grinding set of centre-loop type, triangles of enamel on mortar; tip of pestle missing on one side and its loop worn through, both mortar terminals missing (one side is broken close to loop)	L (if complete) 60	y	y	2	Latest IA-Roman

GG6069	[611], in pot 5334	large Rosette brooch (?complete), as KHL type Fa, adhering to pot and with burnt bone overlying part of foot	L 82	y	y	1	Latest IA
GG5333	624 [623]	fragment of large Rosette brooch, as KHA type Fa, foot and pin missing, discs, spring-cover and spring damaged	L 53	y	y	1	Latest IA
GG5352	628 [627]	2 fragments refrozen copper-alloy pyre debris	10 x 13, 17 x 12; Wt 1.39, 1.37,	-	-	18	LIA-Roman
10022	696 [701]	comminuted sheet fragments	-	-	-	18	-
GG6073	1504 [800], in pot 5456	tweezers with marginal grooves on flared blades, grips broken off	L 40	-	y	2	mid-late 1st century
GG6074	1504 [800], in pot 5456	Upper part of Baldock type nail-cleaner with marginal grooves on blade	L 27	-	y	2	mid-late 1st century
GG6074	in pot 5456	2 fragments from blade of nail-cleaner	L 9	-	y	2	mid-late 1st century
G6074/6073	in pot 5456	small fragments from nail-cleaner and/or tweezers	-	-	-	2	mid-late 1st century
-	891 [890]	composite stud or boss: convex copper-alloy head over lead-tin solder	D 11	-	-	11	Roman
GG5661	1042 [1027]	shaft fragment, from pin or needle etc	L 69	-	-	1?	Roman
-	1156 [1028]	tiny pellet: pyre or metal-working debris	D55	-	-	18	
GG5543	1514 [1503]	plain o-sx armlet with twisted expanding clasp	Max D 88 (oval), sx max D 5	y	y	1	Late Roman
10041	1130 [1511]	Langton Down brooch, round head, groove down centre of stout oval-sx bow; pin and foot missing	L 32	y	y	1	Latest IA
3	39	model spear, leaf-shaped blade, top missing, end of ridged shaft missing	L 49, max W blade 6	y	y	14	
4	39	spring-cover brooch fragment, probably Langton Down, missing pin and foot and with bow and head severely corroded	L 31	y	y	1	Latest IA
10001	201, md	ring	D 26	-	-	18	post-med/modern
10003	201, md	ridged moulding fragment	L 21, W 18	-	-	18	modern
10015	360	a) cable armlet fragments; b) strip fragment, possibly part of a	a) L 27, 20; b) 26	-	y	1	
10031	706	nail-cleaner, Moulded Neck Group	L 44	-	y	2	early Roman
10021	738	sheet fragment, moulded edge, ?rivet holes (cladding from wooden object?)	L 26, W 23	-	y	18	-
10030	1000	ring, lozenge section	D 23	-	-	4/18	medieval?

Iron

SF	Context		Identification	Dimensions	X-ray	Draw	Category	Date
GG5009	218 [219] spit 3		1 nail, burnt uncorroded	L 32	-	-	11	
GG5012	220 [221] spit 3		1 nail, clenched	L 21	-	-	11	-
-	240 [241]		1 nail head	-	-	-	11	-
-	248 [249]		1 nail shank fragment	L 21	-	-	11	-
-	256 [249]		1 nail	L 39	-	-	11	-
-	259 [261]		1 nail	L 23	-	-	11	-
GG5052	269 [270] spit 2		1 nail	L 60	-	-	11	-
-	277 [276]		small convex fragment (pyre debris)	-	-	-	11	-
-	278 [279]		sheet fragment	28 x 24	-	-	11	-
GG5069	283 [282] spit 3		1 nail shank fragment, clenched, burnt	L 30	-	-	11	
-	292 [293/326] (same fill for both cuts)		2 bags: a) 1 hobnail; b) 1 nail shank fragment	a) 19; b) 19	-	-	1/11	Roman
GG5118	320 [319] spit 3		1 nail, clenched?	L 48	y	-	11	
GG5122	[321]		1 nail shank fragment	L 34	-	-	11	-
GG5086	325 [326] spit 3		2 nails, 1 with burnt bone adhering	L 27, >20	-	-	11	-
GG5131	[331]		strip/bar with narrow return at one end, possibly part of a tool	y	-	-	10?	-
-	334 [333], from urn GG5133		2 strip fragments, probably box fittings (1 with stud for attachment and mineral-replaced wood on the underside)	43 x 21, 25 x 18	-	-	11	-
GG5136	334 [333] spit 3		a) 2+ hobnails corroded together; b) 1 ?nail or more hobnails, mud-encrusted; c) strip; d) strip	a) L 16 max; b) 38 x 22 (as lump); c) L 39; L 30	y	-	1/11	Roman
GG5139	[337]		1 nail	L 25	-	-	11	-
GG5163	339 [340] spit 1		2 nails	L 51, 47	-	-	11	-
-	339 [340], box 5169		1 nail, 2 shank fragments (1 with mineral-replaced wood), 1 burnt slaggy nail/shank fragment	L 27, 39, 24, 18	-	-	11	-
GG5142	342 [341] spit		2 nails, uncorroded (?burnt)	L 72, 52	-	-	11	-

	2							
GG5142	342 [341] spit 3		2 nails, much burnt bone adhering to corrosion products	L 60, 34	-	-	11	-
-	344 [343]		ring - ?with split pin fragment(s) attached	D 39	y	-	11	
GG5145	348 [347] spit 1		1 nail	L 38	-	-	11	
GG5154	[347]		1 hobnail head, 1 ?hobnail shank fragment	L 6, 10	-	-	1	Roman
10006	356 [355]		bolt/nail, tip bent	L 111	y	?	11	-
10007	356 [355]		nail shank fragment (?part of head)	L 34	-	-	11	-
10008	356 [355]		nail	L 65	-	-	11	-
10009	357 [355]		nail shank fragment	L 33	-	-	11	-
-	360 [359]		2 bags: a) group of nails and shank fragments, socket fragment and strip/strap fragment (?tool); b) 1 nail, 2 shank fragments	a) -; b) L 21, 30, 19	a) y; b) -	-	10?/11	-
-	361 [359]		2 nail heads	-	-	-	11	-
-	366 [363]		1 nail and 2 shank fragments, 1 strip fragment	L 30, 25, 19, 41 x 24	-	-	11	-
10010	373 [371]		nail shank fragment	L 21	-	-	11	-
10011	380 [381]		nail	L 34	-	-	11	
GG5174	384 [383] spit 2		a) 4 nails(1 clenched); b) slaggy (?fe) pyre debris	L 37, 28, 27, 21	-	-	11/18	-
-	384 [383], associated with shoe GG5199		6 hobnails	L max. 18	-	-	1	Roman
-	365 [363]		small fragment	-	-	-	11	-
GG5182	392 [391] spit -		1 nail shank, burnt uncorroded	L 47	-	-	11	-
-	399 [400]		3 nail shank fragments	L 40, 27, 19	-	-	11	-
GG5194	401 [402] spit 1		1 nail	L 23	-	-	11	-
GG5195	401 [402]		cluster of hobnails (2 bags) – shoe planned but plan missing	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG6049	404 [403], in 5196		1 nail with burnt bone adhering	L >55	y	-	11	-
GG5246	[406]		1 nail	L 25	-	-	11	-
GG5205	[408]		3 nail shank fragments	L 33, 25, 22	-	-	11	-
GG5208	414 [413] spit 2		2 nails (1 clenched)	L 20 x 2	-	-	11	-
GG5211	[413], ? associated		1 ?hobnail	L 14?	y	-	1	Roman

	with [403]							
GG5228	[422]		1 hobnail	L 14	-	-	1	Roman
-	423 [424], associated with GG5219		iron-stained soil (?all that remains of a nail)	-	-	-	11?	-
-	434 [433]		1 nail? (head detached)	-	y	-	11	-
-	469 [468]		1 nail	L 54	-	-	11	-
GG5238	479 [478] spit -		1 nail	L 26	-	-	11	-
-	479 [478]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 24, 21	-	-	11	-
GG5251	487 [486] spit 3		1 nail (?hobnail)	L 20	y	-	1?	Roman?
GG5255	500 [499] spit 2		a) 2 nail shank fragments; b) 1 (hob)nail head; c) curved sheet fragment	a) L 19, 7; b) D 9; c) 19 x 15	-	-	?1/11/18	-
GG5255	500 [499] spit 3		4 nails	L 27, 23 x 2, 21	-	-	11	-
-	500 [499]		3 bags: a) 1 nail shank fragment; b) 1 nail; c) 1 nail	a) L 17; b) 26; c) 21	-	-	11	-
GG5245	[499]		1 hobnail head	-	-	-	1	Roman
-	507 [506]		2 nails	L 58, 25	-	-	11	-
GG5267	514 [513] spit 4		1 nail	L 61	-	-	11	-
-	522 [521]		cluster of hobnails	-	y	-	1	Roman
10018	548 [547]		nail and nail shank fragment	L 35, 28	-	-	11	
GG5287	562 [561] spit -		1 nail, burnt slaggy, with burnt bone adhering	L 57	-	-	11	-
GG5293	[568]		1 nail shank fragment	L 23	-	-	11	-
GG5294	571 [570] spit -		1 nail, wood grain preserved on shank	L 37	y	-	11	
GG5303	[570]		1 nail	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG5319	[586]		1 nail shank fragment	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5320	[586]		1 nail	L 59	-	-	11	
GG5331	604 [603] spit 3		a) 5 nail shank fragments (2 clenched); b) 1 burnt uncorroded clenched headless nail	L 43, 48, 23, 19; b) L 12	-	-	11	-
GG5329	606 [605] spit 3		2 nails (or shank fragments) corroded together at right angles	L 35, 25	y	-	11	-
GG5338	614 [613] spit 6		1 nail, clenched, headless, top rolled over	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5345	[617]		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5370	[623]		1 nail	L 42	-	-	11	-
GG5361	[629]		1 nail shank fragment	L 30	-	-	11	-

GG5362	[629]		1 nail shank fragment	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5371	644 [643] spit 3		amorphous lump	20 x 15 x 16	y	-	18	-
GG5388	648 [647]		trace of iron on stone (?nail shank fragment)	-	-	-	11?	
GG5389	[647]		1 nail shank fragment	L 41	-	-	11	-
GG5387	648 [647]		1 nail and 1 ?hobnail/shank fragment	L 25, 12	y	-	1?/11	Roman?
10020	656 [655]		nail and nail shank fragment	L 17, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5379	[661]		1 nail	L 50	-	-	11	-
-	678 [676]		slag	-	-	-	15	-
GG6066	683 [682]		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	-
GG6067	683 [682]		1 nail shank fragment	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG6068	683 [682]		amorphous lump	-	y	-	18	-
GG5396	[687]		1 nail?	L 20	y	-	11?	-
GG5410	[694], un-urned cremation		2 nail shank fragments	L 36, 22	-	-	11	-
10029	698 [701]		nail and nail shank fragment	L 60, 54	-	-	11	-
GG5403	709 [704], pyre-related feature		2 nails	L 61, 49	-	-	11	-
GG5405	[704]		1 nail	L 81	-	-	11	-
GG5388	[725]		a) 2 groups of hobnails corroded together?; b) 1 nail, 1 nail shank fragment	a) -; b) L 17, 24	y	-	1?/11	Roman
GG5400	[725]		2 nails (1 clenched), 1 shank fragment, 1 ?nail head (amorphous lump)	L 27, 22, 36, -	-	-	11	-
GG5401	[725]		1 nail, 1 nail shank fragment	L 30, 45	-	-	11	-
10023	734 [737]		nail	L 75	-	-	11	-
-	734 [737]		2 bags: a) concretions of nails/shank fragments and burnt flint (+ ?bone) – metal-working (or pyre) debris; b) 1 nail	a) -; b) L 33	y	-	15	-
GG5503	[760]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 46, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5425	767 [766] spit 2		1 nail (in 3 pieces)and 1 clenched nail shank fragment	L 30, 21	-	-	11	
GG5432	767 [766]		1 nail shank + associated amorphous lumps (possibly just dried mud)	L >17	y	-	11	-
-	767 [766]		1 nail	L 34	-	-	11	-
GG5444	[789]		1 nail	L 24	-	-	11	-
GG5445	[789]		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	-
GG5446	[789]		1 nail	L 57	-	-	11	-
GG5447	[789]		2 nails, 1 nail head and 7 shank fragments	L 27, 17, -, 33, 31, 25,	-	-	11	-

				19, 18, 10				
GG5452	794 [793] spit 4		1 nail, burnt uncorroded	L 47	-	-	11	-
GG5461	796 [795] spit 3		a) 5 small ?hobnail fragments; b) burnt stone?	a) L 8 x 2, 7 x 2, 6; b) -	-	-	1?	Roman?
-	803 [799]		narrow strip or blade fragment	L 76	y	-	18	-
GG5470	[823]		a) 1 hobnail; b) 4 nails and 2 nail shank fragments	a) 22; b) L 51, 31, 28, 27, 45, 19	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	824 [823]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 27, 28	-	-	11	-
-	825 [824], ditch associated with cremation		2 bags: a) 3 nails and 1 shank fragment; b) 1 nail, 1 shank fragment	a) L 56, 50, 24, 41; b) L 27, 26	-	-	11	-
-	827 [826]		2 bags: a) 1 nail; b) 1 nail	a) L 32; b) 48	-	-	11	-
GG5501	834 [833]		2 amorphous lumps – nails?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5502	[833]		1 nail	L 32	y	-	11	
GG5482	840 [839] spit 2		1 nail and 1 nail shank fragment with burnt bone adhering	L 25, 20	-	-	11	-
GG5482	840 [839] spit 3		1 nail and 2 nail shank fragments with burnt bone adhering	L 26, 27, 18	-	-	11	-
GG5478	846 [845] spit 1		a) 1 nail shank fragment; b) flat fragment of burnt/mineral-replaced organic material (wood/leather), embedded in lump of clay mixed with burnt bone	a) L 28; b) 27 x 15	y	?	11/18	-
GG5478	846 [845] spit 3		1 nail	L 17	-	-	11	-
-	852 [851], associated with GG5487		1 nail	L 36	-	-	11	-
GG5552	[858]		1 nail (?shank fragment) with mineral-replace wood	L 24	y	-	11	-
GG5554	[858]		1 nail with mineral-preserved wood grain	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5558	[858]		2 bags: 1 nail and 1 nail with traces of mineral-replaced wood on shank	L 47, 43	-	-	11	-
GG5559	[858]		1 nail	L 25	-	-	11	-
GG5560	[858]		1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank, + associated shank fragments	L 25	-	-	11	-
GG5562	[858]		1 nail shank fragment void with mineral-preserved wood grain	L 14	-	-	11	-
GG5568	[858]		6 bags - cluster of hobnails, plan missing	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5569	[858]		2 nail shank fragments (1 with mineral-replaced wood;	L 50, >18	y	-	11	-

			the head of the other may be present, encrusted with mud)					
GG5571	[858]		1 nail	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5623	[858]		1 nail	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG5624	[858]		slaggy nail – shank void visible	-	y	-	11	-
GG5625	[858]		traces of iron in mud	-	y	-	18	-
GG5626	[858]		1 nail	L 63	-	-	11	-
GG5627	[858]		traces of iron in mud	-	y	-	18	-
-	859 [858]		cluster of hobnails	-	y	-	1	Roman
-	860 [858]		5 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 48, 47, 33, 23, 11, 28	-	-	11	-
-	861 [858]		2 bags: a) cluster of hobnails and some nails; b) 2 nails (1 may be part of a clench-bolt)	a) -; b) L 46 x 2	y	-	1/11	Roman
GG5512	[884]		hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5513	[884]		hobnails, MISSING- NOT IN BOX 4 or BOX 2 but have plan	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5514	[884]		5 hobnails, corroded together as group of 3, group of 2	>12	-	-	1	Roman
GG5515	[884]		1 nail, head slightly burnt slaggy	L 13	-	-	11	-
GG5523	907 [908] spit 1		1 nail	L 22	-	-	11	-
-	909 [910]		1 nail/shank fragment (almost completely encrusted)	L <29	-	-	11	-
-	937 [936]		1 nail	L 18	-	-	11	-
-	938 [936]		1 nail shank fragment	L 28	-	-	11	-
GG5540	[950]		3 hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5546	951 [950] spit 2		1 nail	L 58	-	-	11	-
GG5546	951 [950] spit 3		1 nail	L 40	-	-	11	-
GG5547	[950]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned, plan missing	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5548	[950]		cluster of hobnails	-	y	-	1	Roman
GG5549	[950]		cluster of hobnails, some corroded together	-	y	-	1	Roman
-	962 [961]		1 nail shank fragment	L 24	-	-	11	-
-	965 [964]		1 nail shank fragment	L 23	-	-	11	-
GG5633	[985]		40(?) nails and shank fragments	L 80 max	-	-	11	-
GG5718	[985]		2 shank fragments(?) and 2 amorphous lumps	-	y	-	11	
-	974 [980]		1 nail (head detached)	L 31	-	-	11	-
GG5634	984 [985]		nails and nail shank fragments	L 60 max	-	-	11	-
-	1024 [985]		2 bags: a) 2 nails and 2 shank fragments; b) 1 nail, 2, 2 shank fragments, 1 amorphous lump (nail/shank)	a) L 26, 24, 21, 18 b) 30, 34, 16, -	-	-	11	
GG5635	1024 [985]		nails and shank fragments	L 60 max	-	-	11	-

GG5579	1022 [987]		1 nail, 1 nail head and 1 ?nail head	L 20, -, -	-	-	11	-
-	2 bags; a) 986 [987], in urn 5574; b)		a) 1 nail; b) 1 nail, 2 nail heads, 4 shank fragments	a) L 44; b) L 29, - x 2, 44, 28, 24, 23	-	-	11	-
GG5628	[1027]		1 nail?	L 50	y	-	11	-
GG5731	[1027]		1 nail	L 45	-	-	11	-
-	1025 [1027]		1 nail and 4 shank fragments	L 21, 21, 19, 14, 13	-	-	11	-
-	1026 [1027]		2 nail shank fragments	L 26, 25	-	-	11	-
-	1042 [1027]		1 nail shank fragment	L 37	-	-	11	-
-	1097 [1027], from bottom of box 5659		nails and nail shank fragments	-	y	-	11	-
-	1098 [1027], coffin 5660		3 bags: a) 7 nails and 7 shank fragments (also 1 pot sherd); b) 1 nail shank fragment; c) 2 nails (1 with mineral-replaced wood adhering), 2 nail heads, 1 shank fragment	a) L 47, 35, 34, 30, 28, 26, 14, 65, 55, 48, 40, 25, 22, 21 b) 20; c) 72, 28, -, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5582	[1032]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned, plan missing	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5583	[1032]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5584	1033 [1032]		?cluster of hobnails corroded together	L 16	y	-	1	Roman
GG6070	[1032]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned, see notes for 5583	-	-	-	1	Roman
-	1033 [1032]		1 hobnail	L 10	-	-	1	Roman
GG5675	[1034]		1 nail	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5676	[1034]		1 nail	L 26	-	-	11	-
GG5677	[1034]		1 nail, with traces of mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 43	-	-	11	-
GG5678	[1034]		1 nail	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5679	[1034]		1 nail	L 21	-	-	11	-
GG5680	[1034]		1 nail shank fragment	L 38	-	-	11	-
GG5681	[1034]		1 nail shank fragment	L 27	-	-	11	-
GG5682	[1034]		1 nail shank fragment	L 40	-	-	11	-
GG5683	[1034]		2 nail shank fragments	L 23, 21	-	-	11	-
GG5684	[1034]		1 nail	L 41	-	-	11	-
GG5685	[1034]		1 nail shank fragment; + 2 frags burnt clay	L 43	-	-	11	-
GG5686	[1034]		1 nail	L 42	-	-	11	-
GG5687	[1034]		1 nail	L 22	-	-	11	-
GG5688	[1034]		1 nail	L 30	-	-	11	-
GG5696	[1034]		slag	-	-	-	15	-
-	1044 [1043]		1 nail and 2 shank fragments	L 19, 29, 13	-	-	11	-
GG5595	1048 [1047] spit 2		1 nail, headless, from box?	L 20	-	-	11	-

GG5598	[1051]		1 nail shank fragment	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG5599 -5602	[1051]		cluster of nails with burnt bone and flint gravel	-	y	-	11	-
GG5603	[1051]		1 nail	L 46	-	-	11	-
GG5604	[1051]		1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 41	-	-	11	-
GG5605	[1051]		lump of dried mud wth traces of fe	-	y	-	11	
GG5606	[1051]		1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 47	-	-	11	
GG5607	[1051]		1 nail shank fragment with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 48	-	-	11	-
GG5608	[1051]		2 bags: 1 nail and 1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 28, 60	-	-	11	-
GG5610	[1051]		1 nail shank fragment	L >31	-	-	11	-
GG5611	[1051]		1 nail with traces of mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 55	-	-	11	-
GG5612	[1051]		1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 47	-	-	11	-
GG5613	[1051]		1 nail shank fragment	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5614	[1051]		1 nail shank fragment	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5616	[1051]		1 nail	L 40	-	-	11	-
GG5617	1054 [1053] spit 3		1 nail, burnt uncorroded	L 18	-	-	11	-
-	1066 [1065]		4 nails, 3 shank fragments and 4 amorphous lumps	50, 43, 37, 25, 24 x 2, 21, - x 4	-	-	11	-
GG5662	[1070]		metal-working debris?, includes strip/bar	-	y	y	15?	
GG5664	[1070]		cluster of nails = ?metal-working debris	-	y	y	15?	-
GG5665	[1070]		2 bags metal-working debris (?hearth bottom) with fe strip/bar and burnt pottery	-	y	-	15	-
GG5666	[1070]		?metal-working debris	-	y	-	15?	-
GG5667	[1070]		1 nail or clench-bolt head	L 48	y	y	11	
GG5668	[1070]		1 nail	L 45	-	-	11	
GG5669	[1070]		1 nail or clench-bolt	L 78	y	y	11	-
GG5670	[1070]		object/s in several fragments (?fe)	L >170	y	?	18	-
GG5671	[1070]		metal-working debris?, includes strip/bar	-	y	y	15?	-
GG5694	[1070]		at least 2 nail shank fragments and wood-stained soil	L >26	y	-	11	
GG5701	[1070]		bar fragment	L 86, W 36	-	y	15	-
GG5702	[1070]		bar fragment(s) + slag?	-	y	y	15	-
GG5703	[1070]		1 nail/shank fragment	L 31	-	-	11	-
GG5704	[1070]		?nail shank fragment, obscured by corrosion	-	y	-	11	-
GG5714	[1070]		nail?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5715	[1070]		bar fragments + slag?	-	y	y	15	-
GG5716	[1070]		soil only	-	-	-	-	-

GG5719	[1070]		2 bags: a) bar fragment; b) bar fragments + slag?	-	y	y	15	-
GG5720	[1070]		bar fragment	-	y	y	15	-
GG5724	[1070]		1 nail, obscured by corrosion	-	y	-	11	-
GG5725	[1070]		small fragment	L 11	-	-	11	-
GG5735	[1070]		1 nail shank fragment	L 32	-	-	11	-
GG5736	[1070]		small fragment	-	-	-	11	-
GG5737	[1070]		1 nail shank fragment and 1 amorphous lump	-	y	-	11	-
GG5738	[1070]		1 nail	L 48	-	-	11	-
GG5739	[1070]		1 nail	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5740	[1070]		bar and ?slag	-	-	y	15	-
GG5741	[1070]		amorphous lump	-	y	-	11	-
GG5742	[1070]		tiny fragment	-	-	-	11	-
GG5743	[1070]		1 nail/shank fragment	-	y	-	11	-
GG5744	[1070]		1 nail	L 25	-	-	11	-
GG5745	[1070]		1 nail	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG5746	[1070]		1 nail	L54	-	-	11	-
GG5747	[1070]		1 nail	L 38	-	-	11	-
GG5760	[1070]		2 bar fragments	-	y	-	15	-
GG5761	[1070]		2 bags: a) 1 nail and 1 ?nail; b) 1 nail shank fragment	a) -; b) L 20	y	-	11	-
GG5764	[1070]		1 nail, obscured by corrosion	L 70	-	-	11	-
GG5647	[1072]		2 hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5649	[1072]		2? hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5782	[1072]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5783	[1072]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5748	[1075]		1 bags: a) (lock)plate; b) soil only	-	y	y	11	-
GG5749	[1075]		1 nail?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5750	[1075]		1 nail?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5751	[1075]		1 nail?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5752	[1075]		1 nail/shank fragment	-	y	-	11	-
GG5753	[1075]		2 shank fragments	L 24, 23	-	-	11	-
GG5754	[1075]		1 nail shank fragment	L 16	-	-	11	-
GG5755	[1075]		1 nail	L 41	-	-	11	-
GG5756	[1075]		1 nail	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5757	[1075]		bar fragment?	-	y	-	15	-
GG5758	[1075]		amorphous lumps (?nail)	-	y	-	11	-
-	1095 [1094]		2 nail shank fragments	L 22, 19	-	-	11	-
GG5713	[1104]		1 nail shank fragment	L 40	-	-	11	-
10039	1126 [1110]		nail	L <45	-	-	11	-
GG5734	[1132]		hobnails from right shoe	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5733	[1132]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman

GG5795	[1136]		1 nail	L 34	-	-	11	-
GG5796	[1136]		1 nail/shank fragment?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5797	[1136]		1 nail	L 27	-	-	11	-
GG5798	[1136]		1 nail	L 59	-	-	11	-
GG5788	[1137]		cluster of hobnails?	-	y	-	1	Roman
GG5789	[1137]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5790	[1137]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
-	1142 [1141]		1 nail and 4 shank fragments	L 25, 32, 26, 20, 17	-	-	11	-
GG5768	[1145]		1 corner plate?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5769	[1145]		1 nail shank fragment	L 30	-	-	11	-
GG5770	[1145]		?hobnails	-	y	-	11	Roman?
GG5771	[1145]		1 nail shank fragment	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG5772	[1145]		2 nails? (obscured by corrosion) and 2 shank fragments	-	y	-	11	-
GG5773	[1145]		1 nail	L 89	-	-	11	-
GG5776	[1145]		group of nails?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5777	[1145]		1 nail/shank fragment	-	y	-	11	-
-	1146 [1145]		1 nail and 5 nail shank fragments (1 may have its head but is too corroded to tell)	L 16, 31, 29, 22 x 2, 21	-	-	11	
GG5765	[1149]		1 nail	L 44	-	-	11	-
GG5766	[1149]		1 nail shank fragment	L 22	-	-	11	-
GG5767	[1149]		1 nail	L 49	-	-	11	-
GG5778	[1149]		1 nail	L 27	-	-	11	-
GG5784	[1149]		1 nail?	-	y	-	11	
-	1150 [1149]		1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 59	-	-	11	-
10038	1103 [1151]		4 nails	L 59, 49, 36 x 2	-	-	11	-
10043	1103 [1151]		8 nails and 7 shank fragments (some fit?)	L 43, 36, 25 x 2, 22, 21, 20, 17; 34, 29, 26, 25, 19, 17, 13,	-	-	11	-
-	1209 [1153]		4 nails, 1 corroded group of nails, and 5 shank fragments	L 81, 45, 42, 28, -, 35, 24, 22, 21, 16	-	-	11	-
GG5801	[1160]		1 nail	L 23	-	-	11	-
GG5802	[1160]		2 crossed nail shanks(?) with mineral-replaced wood	-	y	-	11	-
GG5803	[1160]		1 fragmented nail	-	-	-	11	-
GG5804	[1160]		2 nail shank fragments	L 16 x 2	-	-	11	-
GG5805	[1160]		1 nail head?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5806	[1160]		1 nail	L 22	-	-	11	-
GG5807	[1160]		2 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 33, 21, 22	-	-	11	-
GG5808	[1160]		1 nail	L 47	-	-	11	-
GG5780	[1160]		1 nail head?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5781	[1160]		?nails corroded together	-	y	-	11	-

-	1173 [1172]		2 bags: a) 1 hobnail; b) 2 nails	a) L 19; b) 29, 17	-	-	1/11	Roman
GG6024	1319 [1175]		1 nail	L 76	-	-	11	-
GG6025	1319 [1175]		1 nail, with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 65	-	-	11	-
GG6026	1319 [1175]		1 clenched nail shank fragment	L 31	-	-	11	-
GG6027	1319 [1175]		1 nail, with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 73	-	-	11	-
GG6028	1319 [1175]		1 nail	L 77	-	-	11	-
GG5909	[1175]		3 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 53, 36, 30, 52	-	-	11	-
GG5910	1318 [1175]		1 nail (+ much concretion)	-	y	-	11	-
GG5911	1318 [1175]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 48, 33	-	-	11	-
GG5912	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 64	-	-	11	-
GG5913	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 86	-	-	11	-
GG5914	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 48	-	-	11	-
GG5915	1318 [1175]		1 clenched nail	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5916	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 59	-	-	11	-
GG5917	1318 [1175]		1 clenched nail	L 57	-	-	11	-
GG5918	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 27	-	-	11	-
GG5919	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 58	-	-	11	-
GG5920	1318 [1175]		1 nail or shank fragment	L 62	-	-	11	-
GG5921	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5922	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 30	-	-	11	-
GG5923	1318 [1175]		2 nails and 2 shank fragments	L 38, 35, 32, 17	-	-	11	-
GG5924	1318 [1175]		1 clenched nail	L 40	-	-	11	-
GG5925	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 22	-	-	11	-
GG5926	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 48	-	-	11	-
GG5927	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 62	-	-	11	-
GG5928	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 68	-	-	11	-
GG5928	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 42	-	-	11	-
GG5929	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 305930	-	-	11	-
GG5930	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 28	-	-	11	-
GG5931	1318 [1175]		1 nail shank fragment	L 14	-	-	11	-
GG5932	1318 [1175]		1 nail	L 65	-	-	11	-
GG5933	1318 [1175]		1 nail? (invisible through soil and corrosion products)	-	y	-	11	-
GG5934	1318 [1175]		1 clenched nail	L 72	-	-	11	-
GG5936	1318 [1175]		5 nails and 1 amorphous lump (nail/shank fragment?)	L 46, 44, 34, 30, 22, -	-	-	11	-
GG5937	[1175]		amorphous lump + mineral-replaced wood	-	y	-	18	-
GG5946	[1175]		1 nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5947	[1175]		1 nail	L 17	-	-	11	-
GG5948	[1175]		1 nail or shank fragment	-	y	-	11	-
GG5949	[1175]		?nail shank corroded onto flint pebble	-	y	-	11	-
GG5950	[1175]		1 nail	L 28	-	-	11	-

GG5951	[1175]		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	-
GG5952	[1175]		1 nail	L 22	-	-	11	-
GG5953	[1175]		1 nail	L 15	-	-	11	-
GG5954	[1175]		1 nail	L 30	-	-	11	-
GG5955	[1175]		3 nail shank fragments	L 45, 32, 23	-	-	11	-
GG5956	[1175]		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	-
GG5957	[1175]		1 clenched nail	L 32	-	-	11	-
-	1319 [1175]		2 nails and 1 ?nail/shank fragment with mineral-replaced wood	L 32, 28, -	-	-	11	-
-	1189 [1188]		2 bags: a) 1 nail (in 3 fragments) and 1 shank fragment; b) i) 1 hobnail; ii) 3 nails and 6 shank fragments	a) L 41, 21; b) i) 15; ii) 32, 29, 20, 54, 28 x 2, 25, 24, 19	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	1197 [1196]		2 nails	L 18, 13	-	-	11	-
GG5809	[1202]		1 nail	L 62	-	-	11	-
GG5810	[1202]		group of nails (?2 crossing)	-	y	-	11	-
GG5811	[1202]		1 nail shank fragment	L 55	-	-	11	-
GG5812	[1202]		?nail head	-	y	-	11	-
GG5813	[1202]		1 nail and 1 amorphous lump	L 52, -	-	-	11	-
GG5814	[1202]		1 nail and 1 amorphous lump	L 32, -	-	-	11	-
GG5815	[1202]		1 nail	L 61	-	-	11	-
GG5829	[1202]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 23, 24	-	-	11	-
-	1200 [1202]		5 nails and 2 shank fragments	L 46, 45, 34, 31, 15, 35, 22	-	-	11	-
-	1219 [1218]		2 bags: a) 1 nail shank fragment and 1 piece slag; b) 2 nails, 1 nail head, and 2 shank fragments	a) L 16, -; b) 33, 28, -, 24, 18	-	-	11/15	-
-	1235 [1234]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 48, 19	-	-	11	-
-	1262 [1243]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 16, 35	-	-	11	-
GG5800	[1226]		group of nails	-	y	-	11	-
-	1256 [1234]		2 nails and 2 shank fragments	L 40, 20, 32, 20	-	-	11	-
-	1242 [1241]		4 bags: nails, shank fragments and amorphous lumps	-	y	-	11	-
GG5817	[1244]		3 nails and 1 hobnail	L 53, 37, 25, 16	-	-	1/11	Roman
GG5818	[1244]		1 nail	L 74	-	-	11	-
GG5822	[1244]		amorphous lump	-	y	-	11	-
GG5825	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 15	-	-	11	-
GG5834	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 57	-	-	11	-
GG5835	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 19	-	-	11	-
GG5836	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 18	-	-	11	-
GG5837	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 17	-	-	11	-
GG5838	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 46	-	-	11	-
GG5841	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 24	-	-	11	-

GG5843	[1244]		1 nail (or 2 corroded together) and 1 shank fragment	L 29, 22	-	-	11	-
GG5844	[1244]		1 clenched nail and 1 shank fragment	L 24, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5845	[1244]		soil only	-	-	-	-	-
GG5846	[1244]		1 nail head	-	-	-	11	-
GG5858	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 18	-	-	11	-
GG5859	[1244]		1 nail	L 34	-	-	11	-
GG5860	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 29	-	-	11	-
GG5861	[1244]		} bag has 2 GG nos, but only contains 1 nail	L 56	-	-	11	-
GG5862	[1244]		} see above	-	-	-	-	-
GG5863	[1244]		amorphous lump	-	y	-	11	-
GG5864	[1244]		1 nail and 1 clenched shank fragment	L 13, 19	-	-	11	-
GG5865	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5866	[1244]		1 nail	L 53	-	-	11	-
GG5869	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 46	-	-	11	-
GG5870	[1244]		1 nail	L 44	-	-	11	-
GG5873	[1244]		1 nail	L 18	-	-	11	-
GG5874	[1244]		1 nail	L 45	-	-	11	-
GG5875	[1244]		1 nail, shank curved	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5876	[1244]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 61, 22	-	-	11	-
GG5877	[1244]		2 nails corroded together	L 34, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5878	[1244]		1 nail	L 71	-	-	11	-
GG5879	[1244]		1 nail head	-	-	-	11	-
GG5880	[1244]		1 nail	L 29	-	-	11	1
GG5881	[1244]		1 nail	L 60	-	-	11	-
GG5882	[1244]		1 nail	L 62	-	-	11	-
GG5883	[1244]		1 clenched nail	L 54	-	-	11	-
GG5884	[1244]		1 nail	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5885	[1244]		1 clenched nail	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5886	[1244]		1 nail	L 43	-	-	11	-
GG5897	[1244]		1 nail	L 71	-	-	11	
GG5898	[1244]		1 clenched nail	L 29	-	-	11	
GG5899	[1244]		1 nail shank fragment	L 42	-	-	11	
GG5826	[1247]		1 nail	L 31	-	-	11	-
GG5827	[1247]		1 nail	L 20	-	-	11	-
GG5828	[1247]		soil only	-	-	-	-	-
GG5839	[1247]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5840	[1247]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5842	[1247]		amorphous lump with mineral-replaced wood	-	y	-	11	-
GG5857 b	[1247]		1 nail	L 40	-	-	11	-

GG5832	1276 [1275], in grave, Sk 1269		amorphous iron object, includes piece of sheet metal and many small nail shank voids: probably part of a distorted shoe with hobnails and a cleat	70 x 47 x 37	y	-	1	Roman
GG5833	[1275]		large joiner's dog?	L 99	-	-	11	-
-	1289 [1288]		1 nail (in 3 pieces)	L 43	-	-	11	-
GG5847	[1311]		1 nail (head a large corrosion bubble) and 2 shank fragments	L 56, 25, 17	-	-	11	-
GG5848	[1311]		1 nail	L 102	-	-	11	-
GG5849	[1311]		1 nail	L 41	-	-	11	-
GG5850	[1311]		2 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 106, 54, 84	-	-	11	-
GG5851	[1311]		3 nails and 2 shank fragments	L 47, 31, 22, 36, 32,	-	-	11	-
GG5852	[1311]		1 nail	L 90	-	-	11	-
GG5853	[1311]		1 nail	L 50	-	-	11	-
GG5854	[1311]		1 clenched nail	L 57	-	-	11	-
GG5857 a	[1311]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 48, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5887	[1311]		MISSING		-	-	-	-
GG5888	[1311]		1 nail	L 62	-	-	11	-
GG5889	[1311]		1 nail	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5890	[1311]		1 nail and 2 shank fragments	L 75, 21, 17	-	-	11	-
GG5891	[1311]		1 nail shank fragment	L 26	-	-	11	-
GG5892	[1311]		3 nails (1 clenched) and 1 shank fragment	L 43, 30, 24, 16	-	-	11	-
GG5893	[1311]		1 clenched nail	L 43	-	-	11	-
GG5894	[1311]		1 nail	L 75	-	-	11	-
GG5896	[1311]		1 nail shank fragment	L 34	-	-	11	-
GG5938	[1311]		1 nail shank fragment	L 67	-	-	11	-
GG5900	[1320]		1 nail shank fragment	L 39	-	-	11	-
GG5901	[1320]		1 nail	L 68	-	-	11	-
GG5902	[1320]		1 nail	L 37	-	-	11	-
GG5903	[1320]		1 nail	L 62	-	-	11	-
GG5904	[1320]		1 nail	L 28	-	-	11	-
GG5942	[1320]		1 nail and 2(?) nail shank fragments corroded together	-	y	-	11	-
GG5943	[1320]		1 nail?	-	y	-	11	-
GG5959	[1320]		soil only	-	-	-	-	-
GG5960	[1320]		1 nail	L 60	-	-	11	-
GG5961	[1320]		1 clenched nail	L 45	-	-	11	-
GG5867	[1320]		1 nail, obscured by corrosion	-	y	-	11	-
GG5868	[1320]		1 nail, obscured by corrosion	-	y	-	11	-
GG5905	[1329]		fitting	L 109	-	-	11	post-medieval - modern

GG5906	1330 [1329]		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 75, 73	-	-	11	-
GG5907	1330 [1329]		cluster of hobnails, including row from edge of shoe	-	y	-	1	Roman
GG5908	1330 [1329]		row of hobnails from edge of shoe	L 72; L (clenched hobnail) 19	-	-	1	Roman
-	1335 [1334]		3 bags: a) 1 nail; b) 1 nail shank fragment and 12 hobnails; c) 1 shank fragment or hobnail and 2 amorphous lumps	a) 25; b) 21, hobnail max. 15; c) 9, - x 2	-	-	1/11	Roman
GG5939	[1351]		2 bags: a) 1 nail; b) 1 nail	a) L 73; b) L 55	-	-	11	-
GG5962	[1351]		MISSING		-	-	11	-
GG5963	[1351]		1 nail	L 58	-	-	11	-
GG5964	[1351]		2 nails	L 59, 35	-	-	11	-
GG5965	[1351]		1 nail	L 53	-	-	11	-
GG5966	[1351]		2 nails	L 67, 15	-	-	11	-
GG5967	1367 [1351]		1 nail	L 67	-	-	11	-
GG5969	[1355]		1 nail and 1 ?nail head (with central void)	L 16, -	-	-	11	-
GG5970	[1355]		2 nails	L 73, 65	-	-	11	-
GG5971	[1355]		2 bags: a) 1 nail; b) amorphous lump (?2 nails lying parallel)	a) L 65; b) -	y	-	11	-
GG5972	[1355]		1 nail shank fragment	L 37	-	-	11	-
GG5973	[1355]		1 nail, 1 shank fragments and several amorphous lumps (?groups of hobnails)	-	y	-	1?/11	Roman?
GG5974	[1355]		cluster of hobnails	-	y	-	1	Roman
GG5975	[1355]		cluster of hobnails	-	y	-	1	Roman
GG5987	[1355]		amorphous lump (?nail)	-	-	-	11	-
GG5991	[1355]		1 nail	L 52	-	-	11	-
GG5992	[1355]		1(?) nail corroded to flint gravel	-	y	-	11	-
GG5993	[1355]		1 clenched nail	L 37	-	-	11	-
GG5994	[1355]		3 nail shank fragments	L 22, 21, 17	-	-	11	-
GG5995	[1355]		2 nails (1 with mineral-replaced wood on the shank) and 1 shank fragment	L 70, 27, 28	-	-	11	-
GG5996	[1355]		?2 nails lying parallel	-	y	-	11	-
GG5997	[1355]		1 nail	L 52	-	-	11	-
GG5998	[1355]		1 nail	L 33	-	-	11	-
GG5999	[1355]		1 ?nail head and 1 shank fragment	-, L 20	-	-	11	-
GG6003	[1355]		5 nails and 1 amorphous lump	-	y	-	11	-
-	1356 [1355]		1 nail and 3 shank fragments	a) L 41, 29 x 2, 20	-	-	11	-
-	1374 [1373]		4 nails and 9 shank fragments	L 38, 37, 21, 11, 33, 20, 19 x 2, 18 x 2, 15, 14 x 2	-	-	11	-
-	1379 [1378]		1 amorphous lump; + pot sherd	-	-	-	11	-

GG5945	[1386]		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	-
GG5958	[1386]		2 nail shank fragments	L 17 x 2	-	-	11	-
10044	1412 [1411]		a) 1 nail (?hobnail); b) 2 nail shank fragments; c) 3 amorphous lumps	a) L 24; b) L 20 x 2; c) -	y	?	1/11	Roman?
-	1414 [1413]		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	-
GG5980	[1416]		cluster of hobnails	-	y	-	1	Roman
-	1417 [1416]		2 bags: a) 1 nail shank fragment; b) 1 hobnail	a) L 24; b) L 17	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	1428 [1427]		2 nails and 5 shank fragments; + pot sherds	L 37, 25, 20, 19, 18, 17, 14	-	-	11	-
GG5983	[1432]		5 nails, 2 shank fragments and 2 nail heads	48, 45 x 2, 31, 26, - x 2, 45, 41	-	-	11	-
GG5984	[1432]		3 nails	L 77, 55, 45	-	-	11	-
GG5985	[1432]		1 nail	L 21	-	-	11	-
GG5986	[1432]		1 nail	L 55	-	-	11	-
GG5988	[1432]		2 nails	L 71, 39	-	-	11	-
GG5989	[1432]		group of very corroded nails	-	y	-	11	-
GG6001	[1432]		1 nail (in 3 pieces)	L 70	-	-	11	-
GG6002	[1452]		4 nails and 1 amorphous lump	L 55, 43, 38, 23, -	y	-	11	-
-	1457 [1455]		4 hobnails, 2 nails and 3 shank fragments	L hobnail max. 19, 54, 20, 33, 26, 22	-	-	1/11	Roman
GG6005	[1459]		small fragment	-	-	-	18	-
GG6006	[1459]		1 nail	L 52	-	-	11	-
GG6007	[1459]		1 nail and 1 corner fitting?	-	y	-	11	-
GG6008	[1459]		1 nail	L 26	-	-	11	-
GG6009	[1459]		1 nail shank fragment and 1 amorphous lump	-	y	-	11	-
GG6010	[1459]		1 nail	L 43	-	-	11	-
GG6018	[1459]		1 nail	L 47	-	-	11	-
GG6019	[1459]		1 nail (in pieces)	-	y	-	11	-
GG6020	[1459]		1 nail?	-	y	-	11	-
GG6021	[1459]		1 nail	L 59	-	-	11	-
GG6022	[1459]		1 nail or corner fitting, with mineral-replaced wood	L 58	y	-	11	-
-	1460 [1459], from grave backfill		2 bags: a) 1 nail; b) 1 nail head and 2 shank fragments	a) L 34; b) -, 34, 33	-	-	11	-
GG6011	[1461]		1 nail	55	-	-	11	-
GG6012	[1461]		fragment of corrosion bubble	-	-	-	18	-
GG6013	[1461]		1 nail shank fragment	L 18	-	-	11	-
GG6014	[1461]		1 amorphous lump	-	y	-	18	-
GG6015	[1461]		small fragment, ?nail shank	-	y	-	11	-
GG6036	[1461]		4 nails	L 70, 39 x 2, 34	-	-	11	-

GG6037	[1461]		soil only	-	-	-	-	-
GG6038	[1461]		1 nail	L 45	-	-	11	-
GG6039	[1461]		1 nail	L 37	-	-	11	-
GG6041	[1461]		fragmented nail	-	-	-	11	-
GG10045	1464 [1463], ?disturbed/damaged		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG6030 (?6060)	[1481]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG6061	[1481]		cluster of hobnails – shoe planned	-	-	-	1	Roman
1	Tr 4 (11)		double oval buckle fragment	L 39, W 50	-	-	1	late medieval/early post-medieval
-	19		nail, most of shank missing	L 15	-	-	11	-
-	25		1 nail, tip missing, and 2 nail shank fragments	L 33, 29, 20	-	-	11	-
-	31		3 nails, 1 nail head, and 4 nail shank fragments	L 55, 47 36, -, 40, 26 x 2, 21	-	-	11	-
-	35		2 hobnails and 2 nails	L 17, 13; 72, 40	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	39		nail, tip missing	L 56	-	-	11	-
-	58		4 nails	L 58, 40, 15 x 2	-	-	11	-
-	264		2 nails, 1 nail head and 4 nail shank fragments	L 45, 39, -, 46, 39, 26, 21	-	-	11	-
-	327		1 nail	L 16	-	-	11	-
-	404		1 nail shank fragment	L 21	-	-	11	-
-	415		1 nail shank fragment	L 20	-	-	11	-
-	421		1 nail shank fragment	L 27	-	-	11	-
-	443		1 hobnail, 2 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 16, 30, 22, 33	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	463		1 hobnail	L 15	-	-	1	Roman
-	504		3 nails (2 corroded together) and 1 shank fragment	L 42+21, 40, 27	-	-	11	-
-	530		3 nails and 2 shank fragments	L 41, 35, 15, 32, 17	-	-	11	-
-	534		horseshoe fragment	L 143	y	-	8	late medieval - modern
-	567		1 nail	L 61	-	-	11	-
-	580/770		nail head (broken at large corrosion bubble)	-	-	-	11	-
-	640		1 nail shank fragment	L 17	-	-	11	-
-	706		1 nail shank fragment	L 33	-	-	11	-
10024	738, colluvium		nail	L 75	-	-	11	-
-	738		2 bags: a) slag – furnace bottom; b) 2 nails, 1 nail head and 4 shank fragments	a) -; b) L 22, 13, -, 36, 30, 25, 14	-	-	15	-
GG5433	765		2 nails, burnt?	L 54, 50	-	-	11	-

-	782		1 nail shank fragment	L 20	-	-	11	-
-	812		3 bags: a) 1 nail; b) 1 nail; c) fragment (?nail) broken across large corrosion bubble; + pot base & burnt flint	a) L 33; b) L 13; c) -	y	-	11	
◊ 265	812		1 nail	L 27	-	-	11	
-	816		1 nail	L 35	-	-	11	
-	895		1 nail and 1 clenched shank fragment	L 40, 29	-	-	11	-
GG5538	915		group of nails, shank fragments and ?hobnails	-	y	-	1?/11	Roman?
GG5539	915		a) 2 nails, 1 nail head, 5 nail shank fragments; b) amorphous lump	L 28, 16, -, 27, 25, 20 x 2, 16	y	-	11	-
GG5541	915		1 nail	L 45	-	-	11	-
-	915		6 nails, 2 shank fragment (1 with traces of mineral-replaced wood)	L 39, 25 x 2, 21, 18, 8, 47, 40	-	-	11	
-	983		cluster of hobnails	L 15	-	-	1	Roman
◊ 286	1046		cluster of hobnails, some corroded together	-	y	-	1	Roman
-	1061		1 nail and 1 shank fragment	L 66, 35	-	-	11	-
-	1103		curved riveted strap (?handle)	L 104, W 24	-	-	11	-
-	1129		4 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 37, 24, 19, 18, 13	-	-	11	-
-	1129		slag	-	-	-	15	
-	1201		1 nail	L 24	-	-	11	-
-	1208		4 nails and 1 shank fragment	L 62, 30, 23, 18, 17	-	-	11	-
-	1246		4 nails and 3 shank fragments	L 49, 48 x 2, 15, 63, 46, 32,	-	-	11	-
-	1324		8 nails (4 uncorroded ?burnt) and 1 shank fragment	L 71, 66, 63, 57, 55, 53, 48, 35, 59	-	-	11	-
-	1372		1 nail	L 30	-	-	11	-
-	1375		1 hobnail, 7 nails and 6 shank fragments	L 16, 38, 29, 24, 22, 20, 16, 14, 40, 25, 19, x 2 18, 16,	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	1444		1 nail shank fragment	L 38	-	-	11	-
-	1483		1 nail shank fragment	L 28	-	-	11	-
-	1486		1 nail	L 37	-	-	11	-
-	1493		1 thin shank fragment - ?wool-comb tooth	L 77	-	-	3?	-
-	1495		1 nail shank fragment and 1 amorphous lump with ?shank void	L 24, -	-	-	11	-
-	616.80/710.10		1 nail	-	-	-	11	-
-	larger ditch?		2 hobnails, 6 nails, 1 nail head, 6 shank fragments	-	-	-	1/11	Roman
-	southern ditch		1 hobnail, 12 nails and 2 shank fragments (2 nails & 1 shank fragment are modern wire nails); + pot & animal bone	-	-	-	1/11	modern

-	pit A, Geotech trench		1 nail, 1 shank fragment, 1 long shank (?harrow tooth), 1 amorphous lump	-	-	-	11/12?	?post-medieval - modern
10019	-		?2 nail shanks lying parallel, obscured by corrosion and soil	L <93	y	?	18	-
10028	-		nail	L 47	-	-	11	
GG5000	-		1 nail shank fragment	L 26	-	-	11	-
GG5199	-		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5200	-		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5201	-		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5242	E		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5243	S		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5244	-		cluster of hobnails	-	-	-	1	Roman
GG5555	-		1 clenched nail with mineral-replaced wood on the shank	L47	-	-	11	-
GG5968	-		1 clenched nail	L 38	-	-	-	-
-	-		1 nail	-	-	-	11	-

Black mineral

SF	Context	Identification	Dimensions	Draw	Category	Date
(GG5508)	881 [880]	shale fragment?	L 28	-	18	-
GG5575	986 [987]	shale armlet, plain, flattened oval section	Ext D 56, Int D 43; sx T 5-6, H 5	y	1	mid-late Roman
GG5576	986 [987]	shale armlet, plain with external ridge, flattened oval section,	Ext D 58, Int D 46; sx T 6, H 5	y	1	mid-late Roman
GG5577	986 [987]	8 jet plano-convex spacer beads with two thread holes, lathe centre mark on convex face, undersides vary from smooth to rough, size varies	Smallest: L 8.5, D 11; largest L 13, D 14	-	1	late Roman
GG5708	1097 [1027]	shale armlet, plain, flattened oval section	Ext D 57, Int D 46; sx T 5.5, H 4	y	1	mid-late Roman

Ceramic

SF	Context	Identification	Dimensions	Draw	Category	Date
10046	495 [494]	spindlewhorl, scorched	D 30, T 7; Sp/h D 3; Wt 6.76	y	3	Roman
10037	1103	spindlewhorl, broken, part missing	D 44, T 8; Sp/h D 4.5; Wt 18.26	y	3	Roman

Frit

SF	Context	Identification	Dimensions	Draw	Category	Date
-	738, colluvium	turquoise frit melon bead	L 12, D 14	y	1	mid 1st-early 2nd century

Glass

SF	Context	Identification	Dimensions	Draw	Category	Date
5	31	polychrome mosaic cast dish/plate rim sherd, opaque dark brown glass marbled with opaque white specks and with occasional opaque white droplets	D 140 approx., H 25+	y	4	(?Augustan-)pre-Flavian
GG5152	347 [348]	fragments, colourless translucent glass, part of wide convex-curved foot present (?cup or beaker)	-	y	4	-
GG5239	[478]	lower part of a ribbed bottle (Frontinus bottle), green translucent glass; smaller than most such bottles	- (in remedial packing)	y	4	4th century (possibly earlier)
GG5256	500 [499]	fragmentary narrow indented vessel, probably an unguent bottle, colourless translucent glass, part of base but no rim sherds	-	y	2/4	± late 2nd-3rd century
-	500	flat thin sherd translucent greenish glass	21 x 13	-	-	-
-	534 [533]	glass bottle fragments (thick translucent green), glass vessel fragments (thin translucent green), and metal cap	-	-	4	modern
-	765 [764]	spout from glass vessel, thick green glass	-	y	4	-
GG5508	881 [880]	fragmentary thin-walled indented ?beaker, translucent light green glass, folded foot present	-	y	4	mid-late 1st century?

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT AND TABLE – VAL FRYER

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features associated with boundaries, enclosures and a ritual focus, and thirteen were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains and/or seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at a low to moderate density within all but three of the assemblages studied. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains and seeds were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant within most assemblages. Many of the wheat grains were of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and individual spelt glume bases were noted with samples 370 (cut [933]) and 270 (cut [955]). However, some grains were of a more rounded, hexaploid form, although without the chaff, it was not possible to ascertain whether bread wheat types were definitely present. Some cereals (both barley and wheat) were somewhat flattened and misshapen, possibly suggesting that they had either been roughly milled or had germinated prior to charring. Sample 270 contained a single, large seed of probable field bean (*Vicia faba*) type, with a further possible cotyledon fragment being recorded within the assemblage from sample 306 (cut [1110]).

Seeds of common segetal weeds and/or grassland herbs were present within most samples, although rarely as more than one specimen per assemblage. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), small grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils were recorded within three assemblages, and included

club-rush (*Bolboschoenus*/ *Schoenoplectus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets and a possible rush (*Juncus* sp.) fruit. A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was noted within the assemblage from sample 253 (cut [823]).

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although only the pyre deposits (samples 196 and 235) and the fill of Ditch 1 (sample 277 from cut [980]) contained any substantial quantities of material. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, but did include fragments of charred root or stem and indeterminate buds, culm nodes, thorns and a tuber.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all probable residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Siliceous globules, which are commonly formed when silica rich straw, chaff or grass is burnt, were present or common within eight assemblages, and sample 117 (cut [261]) also contained large vitreous concretions. Other remains were scarce, but did include bone fragments, some of which were burnt, and small flakes of heat shattered stone.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although cereals and seeds are present within most samples, the density of material is generally low. In addition, it would appear quite likely that the overall composition of the assemblages has been somewhat skewed by the very high temperatures at which the remains were burnt. Whether these high temperatures of combustion were deliberate (i.e. related to a specific activity) or purely fortuitous is not known, but it would appear quite likely that many chaff elements and smaller seeds have been completely destroyed, leaving the remaining material very difficult to interpret with any degree of accuracy. Notwithstanding this, it would appear quite likely that the processing and/or storage of cereals, some of which may have been grown on land which had previously been marginal, damp grassland, was occurring within the near vicinity. Whether the later funerary activities superseded the agricultural/pastoral processes, or occurred alongside them is not currently known, but it is of possible note that whilst many of the Late Iron Age assemblages are comparatively rich, those of later Roman date are generally very limited in composition.

As none of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However,

a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt
ES = Enclosure System B = Boundary ME = Mortuary Enclosure
LIA = Late Iron Age E.Rom = Early Roman Rom = Roman RB = Romano-British

Sample No.	**117**	**118**	**163**	**302**	**306**	**370**	**253**	**270**	**277**	**369**	**375**	**196**	**235**
Fill No.	**259**	**263**	**373**	**1511**	**1124**	**934**	**824**	**957**	**976**	**1375**	**1499**	**548**	**709**
Cut No.	**261**	**266**	**371**	**1113**	**1110**	**933**	**823**	**955**	**980**	**1373**	**1485**	**547**	**704**
Feature No.	**Ditch 8**	**Ditch 8**	**Ditch 8**	**Ditch 6**	**Ditch 5**	**Ditch 3**	**Ditch 2**	**Ditch 1**	**Ditch 1**	**Ring**	**ME1**	**Pyre**	**Pyre**
Feature type	**ES1**	**ES1**	**ES1**	**ES1**	**ES1**	**ES2**	**B1**	**B1**	**B1**	**Ring**	**ME1**	**Pyre**	**Pyre**
Date	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**E.Rom**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**RB**	**RB**
Cereals and other food plants													
Avena sp. (grains)				xcf	x				xcf				
(awn frags.)				x									
Hordeum sp. (grains)				x	x		x	x	xxx				
Triticum sp. (grains)				xx	xx		xcf	xx	xxx			x	
(rachis internode)									x				
T. spelta L. (glume bases)						x		x					
Cereal indet. (grains)				xx			x	xx	xx				
Vicia faba L.								x					
Large Fabaceae indet.					xcffg								
Herbs													
Agrostemma githago L.									xcf				
Anthemis cotula L.							x						
Brassicaceae indet.					x								
Bromus sp.				x	x	x		x	xx				
Chenopodium album L.								x					
Chenopodiaceae indet.					x								
Fabaceae indet.					x				x				
Galium sp.												x	
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.			x	x	x								
Papaver sp.					x								
Small Poaceae indet.				x	x			x	xx			x	
Polygonaceae indet.							x						
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus									x				
Rumex sp.	xcf			x	x	x	x		x		x		

R. acetosella L.				x				x					
Solanum sp.				x									
Stellaria media (L.)Vill									x				
*Tripleurospermum inodoru*m (L.)Schultz-Bip				x									
Wetland plants													
Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus sp.									x				
Carex sp.				x					x				
Eleocharis sp.					x				xx				
Juncus sp.					xcf								
Tree/shrub macrofossils													
Corylus avellana L.							x						
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x	xx	xxx	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	xxx		xx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x				x		x		xxx		x	xxxx	xx
Charred root/stem	x			x			x	x	x			x	
Indet.bud								x					
Indet.culm nodes				x					x				
Indet,seeds				x	x				x			x	
Indet.thorns (*Rosa* type)							x						
Indet.tuber												x	
Other remains													
Black porous 'cokey' material				x	xx	x	x	x	xx	x		x	x
Black tarry material			x	x	x		x				x		
Bone				x			xx xb		xb			xb	xb
Burnt stone							x						x
Pottery			x										
Siliceous globules	xxx	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Vitreous material	x												
Sample volume (litres)													
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.8**	**0.7**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**25%**

APPENDIX 4: LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY – KATIE ANDERSON

To date, 3950 sherds of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, weighing 92.155kg and 290.7 EVEs have been analysed. Of this 61% by count and 72% by weight is Romano-British in date (2412 sherds, 66482g).

The pottery recorded to date for the assessment has been divided into two groups; Late Iron Age and Romano-British. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines implemented by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG, 2011) Sherds were sorted within context by fabric and details of form, decoration, usewear and EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) were recorded along with any other information deemed important. Further details of the methodologies applied are discussed below in the relevant section.

The assessment of the Roman pottery from Puckeridge to date has involved the analysis of selected material from cremations, inhumations and ditches. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling, 1994)and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds, 2002) Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with unsourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together. Each sherd or group of sherds was given an 'earliest' date and a 'latest date', which allows for vessels to be easily sorted and compared. Further details of the methodologies applied are discussed below in the relevant section.

Late Iron Age Pottery

The locally made coarsewares are dominated by grog-tempered vessels, which represent 74% of the Late Iron Age assemblage. A fabric series has been created for the Late Iron Age pottery, some of which has parallels to the published Skeleton Green fabrics (Partridge, 1981, pp. 53-54).

Late Iron Age fabrics

Grog fabrics

G1 – Frequent to abundant small grog in a fine to medium clay matrix with common silver mica

G2 – Frequent to abundant medium to large grog in a medium, slightly sandy clay matrix (equivalent to SKG Fabric 4)

G3 –Common very small to small grog in a fine sandy, micaceous slightly sandy clay matrix

G4 – Common to frequent small grog (often orangey/red) in a moderately sandy clay with occasional flint inclusions. Same as SKG Fabric A (from the cremations/burials)
GQ1 – Common to frequent small to medium grog in a moderately sandy clay matrix
GV1 – Common to frequent grog with common linear voids from vegetable temper

Quartz fabrics
QG1 – Fine to medium common sand with common to frequent small to medium grog inclusions.
QG2 – Fine to medium sandy clay with moderates small/very small grog inclusions
Q1 – Fine to medium sandy clay
Q2 – Medium sandy clay matrix with silver mica
Q3 – Very fine sandy clay with common silver mica and occasional red and white rounded inclusions, poorly sorted (almost looks inclusion-less in parts).
Q4 – Medium fine sandy clay with rare small angular flint inclusions
QM1– Fine sandy micaceous matrix

Although Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from all of the above ditches, it is debateable whether all of the ditches definitely date to this period. Ditch 12, for example, contained just one sherd of pottery, while 11 sherds were recovered from Ditch 11. Several of the ditches also contain pottery that is mixed in date, with Roman pottery occurring alongside the Late Iron Age material. This is the result of the constant reworking of the site, but a more detailed analysis of the pottery by context is recommended.

Roman Pottery
2412 sherds of Romano-British pottery, weighing 66482g and 119.79 EVEs have been analysed. . The remainder of the pottery comprises material from the backfill of the ditches as well as broken sherds, caught up in the backfill of the graves as a result of constant re-cutting, as well as. Initial impressions indicate that the analysis of the ditch contents will provide an interesting contrast to the pottery recovered from the burials.

Pottery from burial contexts accounted for 49% of the recorded assemblage by count and 67% by weight (1846 sherds, 61734g). This comprised 176 different grave goods. A further 242 sherds (1455g) comprised sherds caught up in the backfill of other burials much of which are likely to be grave goods that were damaged as a result of constant re-cutting for new graves.

Graves with pottery grave goods contained between one and seven vessels per grave. Vessels were individually dated and graves with multiple vessels were also given an overall spotdate, based on the date ranges of the grave goods. As with any other type of feature, the spotdate was based on either the latest dated vessel(s) in the group, or the average date range if vessels fell within the same date bracket. Certain forms and fabrics have tighter chronologies (eg certain Samian vessels – especially stamped vessels). In these instances, the overall group date is often more closely datable. Allocating individual, as well as group spotdates to the burial assemblages will enable analysis of the degree and nature of the curation of ceramics.

Cremation was evidently the burial method of choice through the early to mid Roman period, compared to inhumations. It is not the case however, that inhumations and cremations represent two separate periods in the sites history, as there is evidence that at some stages, the two burial practices were taking place concurrently.

A diverse range of fabrics and forms have so far been identified, which is in large due to the longevity of the site, although there is certainly an element of repetition in the types of vessels selected for use as grave goods. The ratio of imported wares to local wares was almost identical to that from the ditches at 9.6%. However, comparison of the grave assemblages overtime will be necessary once the remainder of the assemblage is recorded.

60 different vessels (34% of all grave goods) were recorded as being purposefully damaged prior to deposition, often interpreted as the 'ritual killing' of vessels. This practice has been identified at numerous Roman cemeteries (Wickenden, 1988). The 'killing' of vessels occurred at Puckeridge throughout the Roman period, with examples from both cremation (52 vessels) and inhumation burials (eight vessels). Early, middle and late Roman vessels were subject to this form of treatment, albeit in varying quantities. 36 vessels had an earliest date within the 1st century AD, with 20 within the 2nd century AD and the final four to the 3rd century AD.

Type of 'killing'	No. of Vessels
Rim clipped/removed	24
Stabbed/hole	10
Vessel broken	26
TOTAL	**60**

Table 9: All 'ritually killed' pottery

One of the most frequently occurring techniques applied was the clipping of a piece of the rim, which was not deposited with the remainder of the vessel. This was identified on 24 different vessels, most commonly occurring on dishes, cups and platters. There were also six flagons which had their entire rims removed. A further 26 vessels had been broken prior to deposition, although the broken sherds were often still placed within the same grave afterwards. Ten vessels had evidence of post-firing holes, six of which had been 'stabbed'. This type of 'killing' occurred exclusively on closed vessels, specifically flagons, jars and beakers. Both fineware and coarseware vessels were 'killed'

Discussion

Since the assemblage has not been fully recorded, any statements about the nature of the assemblage are made with caution. There are however several key points which are evident even at this stage. The majority of the pottery from ditches was Late Iron Age in date and appears to represent activity prior to the sites function as a cemetery. As with the published Skeleton Green site (Partridge, 1981), there appears to be a decline in occupation at in the immediate post-conquest period, although whether this pattern remains to be true once all of the pottery has been examined is debateable. It is possible that any immediate post-conquest vessels were broken and redeposited in later features as a result of the cutting of new graves.

Secondly, cremations and inhumations appear to have been occurring simultaneously during the mid Roman period (2nd-3rd century AD). Cremations, however, were overall the most common/popular choice of burial practice. As it is unclear why the number of pottery grave goods varied from a single vessel to up to seven different pots. It is uncertain at the stage whether this reflects differences in wealth and status, or simply reflects a trend which changed overtime.

Although different burial practices occurred at the site, in terms of the pottery, there seem to have been fairly similar mechanisms involved throughout. There are parallels in the repertoires of vessels selected for use as grave goods, which included a combination of fineware and coarseware vessels. Also, 'ritual killing' of certain vessels occurred on both cremation and inhumation vessels.

The site appears to have had access to wider trade networks from the Late Iron Age to the later Roman period, including a range of imported wares. Once the entire assemblage has been recorded it will be of interest to see how trade varies overtime, for local, non-local and imported wares.

The longevity of the site throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman period is of significance and will add to the knowledge of the site and its wider landscape. That so little of the associated Roman town has been excavated means that sites such as Puckeridge and Skeleton Green provides a very important insight into occupation at this time.

Recommendations and further work

The Puckeridge pottery assemblage provides an opportunity to look in real detail at the nature of burial practice throughout the Roman period, in terms of trade and consumption. The size of the assemblage will allow for some interesting analysis and comparative work, which it is hoped will not only be telling about Puckeridge and its people, but also about life and death on a larger scale.

Grave goods aside, there are a further 14 trays containing pottery which is primarily from the backfill of graves. It is probable that most of these represent grave goods which were damaged by the frequent cutting and re-cutting of the cemetery. This pottery needs to be analysed to see if it comprises any further partially complete vessels, as well as providing further important dating evidence. Time must also be set aside to select the vessels for illustration as well as to write the accompanying captions.

It is recommended that the Samian is sent to a Samian specialist (Gwladys Monteil) who can analyse the stamps and any decorated sherds, as well as giving a more detailed insight into the composition of the Samian assemblage.

There is also the option of further analysis, in particular, it would be useful to attempt a series of refitting, for a selection of those grave goods which had a piece of the rim removed prior to deposition. It would also be useful to do this for burials located next to each other, where it was unclear as to which feature is earlier/later.

The most important task still remaining is to analyse the assemblage stratigraphically, to see what patterns exist overtime and across the site. For example, were particular areas of the site utilised as different times? There are also questions as to how the grave good repertoires changed overtime, in terms of the site as a whole, but also compared to other settlement types and the wider Roman world. Were changes seen in the domestic environment echoed in the cemetery?

Pottery from non-grave features (primarily ditches) has been recorded; however, it requires more in-depth analysis.

APPENDIX 5: OSTEOLOGICAL REPORT- AILEEN TIERNEY

Introduction

A sample of both cremations and inhumations were analysed for the assessment. A total of 15 cremations all from the Eastern Cremation Cemetery (from a total 198 cremation burials) were chosen to highlight and illustrate the varying factors which present themselves on an assemblage of this size. Cremations were chosen in relation to differential preservation, potential preferential deposition, presence of more than one individual per urn, prevalence of infants/juveniles, inclusion or absence of grave and/or pyre goods and the addition of pyre debris to the urn. Discussion of the cremated bone uses the vessel number, allocated at the time of excavation. The assessment of the cremations aimed to provide a detailed description of the nature of the cremated bone present, to quantify and differentiate, where possible between human and animal cremated bone, to assess the age, sex and presence of pathological changes and to identify pyre goods or any evidence of pyre technology used during the cremation process.

In addition to this, a group of eleven inhumations were recorded. These graves are discussed in relation to location, preservation, position and the presence/absence of grave goods. The osteological analysis aims to provide a full inventory of the bone recovered, to assess the age, sex and presence of pathological changes and to discuss dating.

Methodology

The remains were excavated in accordance with the IFA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). Cremation urns were excavated in spits in the laboratory. Deposits were then wet sieved through a 0.5mm sieve, and the residues passed through a stack of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sieves. All the bone >5mm was extracted for analysis. The <5mm residue was scanned (and has been retained) and identifiable bone and any artefacts extracted. All the weights were recorded and represented as a percentage of the total weight. None of the weights and percentages include the <5mm residues, although the residues were scanned by the writer for identifiable elements. The largest skull and long bone fragments were noted both at the laboratory excavation and analysis stages. Osteological analysis follows procedures for cremated bone outlined by McKinley (2004). The well preserved inhumations were washed while the more fragile inhumations were placed in trays (unwashed) to dry out and were then examined by the writer.

From the initial assessment of the cremations, it has been noted that iron nails have been found in the fill of urns. In these cases, the iron has fused to the bone thus

preventing a 100% real weight of bone, as including iron weights with the bone would skew the results. For the assessment, the iron fused to bone fragments have been omitted from the weighing process, but in the complete report, weights will be tabulated including and excluding the iron fused to bone.

General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Bass (1992) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). An assessment of age was based on the stages of dental development and eruption (Bass, 1995) and epiphyseal union, on the degree of dental attrition (Brothwell, 1981), pubic symphysis (Ubelaker, 1989; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994) and on changes to the auricular surfaces (Lovejoy et al 1985). The age categories used in this report are:

infant	0-4 years
juvenile	5-12 years
subadult	13-18 years
young adult	19-25 years
middle adult	26-44 years
mature adult	45 years +

There may be overlaps between categories or a broad category, such as adult, where insufficient evidence was present. This is particularly true with regards to the cremated material. In addition to this ageing criteria, degenerative diseases have been used to further age human remains and to suggest ‘’middle’’ or ‘’mature’’ as opposed to just identifying fused bone and stating ‘’adult’’.

In keeping with standard practice, no attempt was made to sex the immature individuals. The sex of adult individuals was ascertained where possible from sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and metrical data but amongst the cremated remains any determination should be treated with caution. When suggesting a sex for an individual, the features used (and how many) will be noted. Certain populations can be more robust than others so any metrical data used will be used in comparison to the rest of the Puckeridge assemblage, which will become more apparent in the complete report. For example, a population which was generally of heavy build may result in an excess of males being (falsely) identified.

With the cremations, all bone was identified macroscopically in terms of part of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone). These categories will be weighed individually and tabulated for the complete report; for this assessment report, identification of body parts to ascertain completeness of skeleton is sufficient. Identification of elements allowed for a minimum number of

individuals (MNI) analysis. The colour of the bone and any pathologies have also been noted and include location. Pathologies are included on the osteological summary table (Table 1). The colour of the bone will be discussed separately. Within this assessment report, colour will be dealt with briefly but in the complete report a summary of the percentage of the remains affected will be compiled and discussed in relation to pyre technology and related cremation rituals. The presence or absence of pyre goods or pyre debris was also noted.

With all the inhumations, each element of each individual was identified macroscopically. Identification of elements allowed for completeness of skeleton to be ascertained. Pathologies were noted where present, with the type of lesion and location on the bone recorded. With the more degraded inhumations, completeness of skeleton is all that could be ascertained. In terms of the skeleton shadows identified in a number of graves, site sheets and photographs were consulted by the writer and the information from these will be examined in the report.

Cremations

Size

The size of this cremated bone assemblage provides us with an excellent opportunity to collect a series of measurements potentially relevant to sexual dimorphism. It is recommended that at this point the maximum data can be recovered from the bone because, despite potential areas of discrepancy related to the variable shrinkage of cremated bone, having this information for future study would be advantageous.

All the cremations were dug in spits, as is standard for any form of cremation deposit, and within the small sample size studied there is potential for understanding more about the cremation process through the deliberate placement of the bones in the urn. By understanding if there is any form of pre-decided notion for how the vessels are filled with bone, we can learn more about the cremation processes carried out at the time. Although many studies have been carried out in the past in relation to this placement idea, the spitting of cremation vessels is something which should continue to happen, especially on large sites such as Puckeridge were changes in the location of different skeletal elements within a cremation vessel can be observed and a hypothesis can be put forward.

Skeletal preservation

The post-excavation records taken during the emptying of the urns, demonstrates that at least 151 of the vessels contained human bone varying from 50g (very truncated or disturbed vessels) to full deposits up to 1500g (undisturbed and larger

vessels) or more in some cases. This quantification will allow for assessing the levels of preservation across the site. This information will also allow for comparisons between earlier and later burials. The identification of three well preserved infants within the small sample size is promising. The more obvious spatial preservation patterns of the inhumations may highlight the differential reasons for the preservation (or lack of) amongst the remaining cremations.

Eleven of 15 cremations analysed have more than 60% of the deposit within the >10mm fraction size, 4 of which have more than 80% >10mm. This significant figure shows there has been limited damage to the bone in these contexts and therefore demonstrates the great potential for in-depth informative analysis for the rest of the assemblage.

Identification and quantification

Within the sample of 15 cremations chosen for the assessment, 10 were adult (including one adult and infant double burial), two infants (not including double burial) and two individuals of unknown age (Table 11). Adults were aged by examining fused epiphyses and where possible using dental eruption to aid the process, where this information was not available the general size of the bones was used. As mentioned in the methodology, evidence of degenerative changes on specific bones was also looked at. Within this current sample, only three of the cremations could not be aged due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit. The remainder were allocated an age-at-death quite successfully.

There was one probable male and two probable females identified. There was also a possible male and two possible females. The remainder of the individuals in the sample did not contain sufficient diagnostic data for the sexing process (Table 11). These results should be treated with caution until the full collection is analysed because, as mentioned in the methodology, certain populations can be more robust than others, and it will only be through a full analysis of the cremated remains and inhumations from this site that we can ascertain the stature and physicality of the people buried at Puckeridge.

Four cremations contained burnt animal remains which, in most cases, appeared to be mixed in with the human remains located in spit 2 of (5136) and (5086) and in both spit 1 and 4 of (5478) (See Reilly 10.11). None of the cremations contained unburnt animal bone.

Pathologies

Pathologies were noted on four of the individuals examined (??M,?M, ?F and ?). These pathologies assisted in the aging of the individuals concerned. Osteophytes were identified on the cervical, upper thoracic and lumbar vertebrae of four of the individuals and it varied from slight to moderate. Osteophytes were also identified on the radial tuberosity of one individual. One individual displayed evidence of ante-mortem tooth loss with proliferative bone growth of two or three tooth roots in the mandible. None of the observed lesions was severe. A summary of lesions is presented in Table 11 in Appendix 5. The prevalence of pathological changes noted on the bone from this assessment sample points to good preservation of the remains and means that the pathological data which will potentially be retrieved from the remaining cremations during the full analysis process will excellently illustrate for us the range of ailments which affected the various ages of people who were buried at Puckeridge.

Colour

The general observation was that the bone was well fired and thus displaying a buff yellow to white colour. In five cremations, differential burning was noted. The colour varied from rare grey fragments to pale blue and occasional black fragments of bone. None of these fragments were identifiable. In two cremations certain elements were noted to be very white in colour. In (5009) the maxilla was calcined and in (5086) fragments of ulna (7g) were very white; in both these cases the remainder of bone was buff yellow, with the latter displayed blue grey colour on a femur fragment. The infant remains were proportionately better fired than the adult remains due to their size and density.

It is encouraging that differential burning has occurred within this small sample size, as differential burning can, to a certain extent help explain the pyre technology used for the burial. Depending on the element which displays this different colour, we can comment on the firing processes used. This collection has the potential to provide such data, which would be very helpful in furthering our understanding of the cremation process. The same can be said, for cremation deposits which have not been fired well as a whole. (5478) seems to have suffered poor firing. It is hoped that when the analysis is complete, these poorly fired cremations may be grouped to a particular time period, or perhaps spatially.

Weights

The fifteen cremations vary between 74g – 1416g. Within this fifteen, the infant cremations weighed between 160g -162g, the single adult cremations between 74g – 1220g and the double burial weighed 1416g. As shown in the summary table

(Table 11) some of the cremations analysed were truncated and are therefore not the original full deposit.

Excluding the un-urned cremation, the infant burials and the double burial, four of the remaining ten burials contained 100% undisturbed deposits, with a further four showing 25% or less truncation. The final three are documented as suffering 50% truncation; however, this figure is at best subjective and individual to the specific excavator. The four undisturbed deposits range between 396g up to 1220g. When presented with a cremation weighing only 396g, but which is clearly undisturbed, we can start to discuss token burials, and the idea that certain elements have been chosen over others to be put in this specific vessel, as this quantity of bone clearly does not represent a complete cremated adult.

It should be noted that the level of truncation recorded is somewhat subjective as demonstrated by vessel (5009), recorded as suffering 50% truncation. The bone deposit (which has been assessed and identified as a possible adult female) weighs 1110g, which fits perfectly in McKinley's weight range for females (McKinley, 1994)Therefore truncation percentages seem to refer to the level of vessel truncation, rather than the bone deposits. These issues will be taken into consideration as the remaining 151 deposits and their associated recording sheets are examined. Once the entire cremation assemblage has been recorded, a quantification of the undisturbed cremations can be analysed and the concept of token burials can be properly assessed.

Bone Fragmentation

Fragmentation was analysed using the sieve stack mentioned in the methodology and the results are summarised in Table 9 (Appendix 5). Assessing rates of bone fragmentation may indicate practices carried out during the cremation process and can give an insight into pyre technology.

Inhumations

From the eleven inhumations chosen for the assessment, we have a range of ages, varying from infants all the way through to mature individuals. As preservation was an issue and some grave resulted in solely dental analysis (or less), sexing data for all the inhumations cannot be achieved.

Age / Sex

There were 5 graves which contained an inhumation of unknown age and sex due to the level of preservation. These 5 graves showed evidence of a bone shadow. The size of the grave could suggest adult or child, but this would be an assumption.

There were 5 more graves which contained inhumations which varied from poor to fair preservation. Poor preservation suggests most of the remains were partially visible, but disintegrated on lifting. These poorly preserved skeletons did have surviving dental remains which allowed ageing to be carried out. Fair preservation refers to flaky bone which survived the lifting, but would not survive washing. Four of the remains were poorly preserved and it was purely through their preserved dentition that an age was ascertained, using dental wear and dental eruption where relevant.

There was one infant, two young adults and an adult. Sex could not be determined due to lack of physical evidence. The skeleton with preservation scored as 'fair', was aged as mature adult due to dental wear pattern and as the preservation was better on this individual, certain sexual diagnostic features of the skull survived allowing the individual to be labelled as ?M. The first inhumation for the assessment was very well preserved with over 90% completeness. Dentition and epiphyseal fusion showed the individual was a young adult or slightly older (25 +). While this skeleton is almost complete, the sexually diagnostic elements contradict each other slightly. As the pelvic sexing methods are more reliable than the cranial sexing methods, we can say we are dealing with a possible female. As mentioned before the young age may be reason for the ambiguous result.

Pathologies

Due to the degraded nature of the bone, it was not possible to observe pathologies on the majority of the skeletons for assessment. The young adult (SK736) who displayed the best preservation had evidence of spondylolysis of the fourth lumbar vertebrae. There was also slight lipping noted on L4.

Completeness

As the preservation on the north side of site resulted in severe bone degradation, the majority of skeletons were not complete. The inhumations found further south show better preservation and the relative completeness reflect this. There were also a number of skulls which were found in ditches and other features with no evidence of an associated body.

Potential of the assemblage and proposals for further study

In terms of the cremations, this site has enormous potential for a number of reasons. The size of the assemblage opens up many options to us both in terms of improving methods of sexing remains through metrical data and also in relation to theories on deliberate placement patterns or choice of skeletal elements within the urns. With the small sample size just discussed, we can see preferential placement

of certain elements where others have been completely omitted, and in one case, the possibility of the skeletal elements being ordered within the vessel in relation to how they were removed from the pyre. With such a small set of cremations, these options cannot be explored, but the complete analysis will allow for these hypotheses to be put to the test.

The preservation of the bone, including the survival of infant remains provides us with a vast subject matter with which we can work. The large proportion of bone which is >10mm can greatly assist our identification of pathological changes on the bone and allow for more definite ageing and sexing of the remains.

As the site appears to have been used continuously over a long period of time, it will be interesting to see if we can identify any changes associated with the pyre technology or the cremation processes as a whole.

In terms of the inhumations, despite the differential preservation this site still shows potential for further work. The large number of graves which were excavated at Puckeridge can be discussed in relation to orientation, location, presence of grave goods, and where applicable analysis of the human remains.

Differential preservation among the inhumations is quite apparent. Further analysis on those better preserved inhumations and indeed analysis on the dentition of those less preserved, will provide us with a wealth of information.

Dating

Due to the continuous use of this site as a place to bury the dead (both inhumations and cremations), we will be able to study changes to the funerary rituals over time and potentially which time periods produced more efficient burning of cremated remains. It may be the case, that particular time periods favoured the idea of token burials for example. Efficient burning of cremated remains tends to be case specific and may not show any significant results when compared over time periods, but it is worth considering this when presented with such a wealth of potential information. Presence or absence of grave goods in both inhumation and cremation burials can also be discussed.

Costings and timings

Cremations

There are deposits from 175 vessels, with at least 151 of those containing human remains, which still require quantification and analysis. It is estimated that a

collection this size will take around 30 – 38 days to quantify and analyse these deposits (ideally analysing between 4 and 5 deposits a day).

Inhumations

From the 64 graves which were excavated on site, there was only one well preserved inhumation in grave [737]. There were 11 complete skeletons of fair/good preservation, 3 partial skeletons of fair preservation, 4 skull only inhumations, 2 teeth samples and the remainder were shadow skeletons which were sampled for retrieval of teeth or any other surviving bone. Two complete skeletons can be analysed per day, while the 3 partial and 4 skull only inhumations can be analysed in 2 days. Depending on the number of teeth retrieved form the samples taken on site, it can be estimated to take 5 days to analyse the remainder of the inhumations.

Curation and storage

The fragile nature of the poorly preserved inhumations will be wrapped carefully in acid-free tissue paper and bagged. The remainder of the remains will be bagged carefully, and stored by skeleton number, for the inhumations, and by vessel number (spits will be bagged together) for the cremations. Due to the size and potential of this assemblage, it is recommended that the skeletal collection be retained for future study.

Fill	Cut	>10mm (g)	>10mm (%)	>5mm (g)	>5mm (%)	<5mm (g)	Total >5mm (g)
212 - **5003**	213	374	62.5	224	37.5	280	598
218 - **5009**	219	743	66.9	367	33.1	425	1110
230 - **5031**	231	342	65.5	180	34.5	179	522
269 - **5052**	270	421	55.2	342	44.8	438	763
277 - **5057**	276	43	58.1	31	41.9	90	74
292 - **5086**	326	1018	83.4	202	16.6	259	1220
295 - **5088**	294	935	97.4	25	2.6	55	960
320 - **5118**	319	568	79	151	21	254	719
334 - **5136**	333	1166	82.3	250	17.7	not sorted	1416
384, 412**-5174**	383	250	63.1	146	36.9	not sorted	396
396 - **5189**	395	665	83.3	133	16.7	not sorted	798
5232	464	497	66.4	251	33.6	not sorted	748
616 -**5340**	615	102	63.8	58	36.2	not sorted	160
846 - **5478**	845	133	57.3	99	42.7	not sorted	232
689 - **6046**	690	68	42	94	58	not sorted	162

Table 10: Summary of cremated bone fragment size. (Percentages do not include the <5mm fraction at this stage of the assessment). Note the totals column does not include <5mm fraction.

Key to Table 9

Disturbance:

*	undisturbed	
	$	bone may be crushed but unmoved
	?	disturbance level unknown
		Disturbed

Type:

u	urned cremation burial
un	un-urned cremation burial

Sex:

??F	possible female		
?F	probable female		
?	unknown sex	?M	probable male
??M	possible male		

Fill	Cut	Trunc?	Type	Total Wt (g)	MNI	Age	Sex	Age/Sex-Why?	Pathology
5003	213	*	u	603	1	Adult		fused femur head; size	
5009	219	*	u	1105	1	Adult	??F	dentition; fused epiphyses; gracile	
5031	231		un	522	1	Adult		fused proximal radius	
5052	270	*	u	763	1	Adult		dentition; fused humerus & femur heads	
5057	276	*	u	74	1	Adult		size	
5086	326	$	u	1220	1	Mature adult		tooth loss/ osteophytes	ante-mortem tooth loss; osteophytes on radial tuberosity; marginal osteophytes on L verts
5088	294	*	u	960	1	Middle/mature adult	?F	Pubic symphysis	schmorls nodes on T verts; osteophytes on L verts
5118	319	u	u	719	1	Adult	?F	gracile/ metrical data	
5136	333	*	u	1416	2	Adult & Infant	?M	robust ischium/ metrical femur and radial data. Size	compression fracture on C vert; marginal osteophytes on C and upper T verts
5174	383	*	u	396	1	?	?		
5189	395	*	u	798	1	Middle adult	??M	robust mastoid	slight lipping on verts
5232	464	*	u	748	1		??F	Small mastoids	
5340	615		u	160	1	Infant (1-2 ya)	?	size	
5478	845	$	u	232	?	?	?		
6046	690	$	u	162	1	Infant (4 ya)		premolar root growth	

Table 11: Main Osteological table showing level of truncation, MNI, age, sex and pathologies, deposits listed in vessel number order.

APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT - KEVIN REILLY

Introduction

The site comprises a series of Late Iron Age and Romano-British features and, after a lengthy hiatus, an early post-medieval tile kiln plus a few late pits and ditches. Within the large concentration of early features there are various ditches, generally running east-west at intervals from the southern to the northernmost parts of the site; small enclosures, including the 'ring' at the northern end of the site; a northern and an eastern inhumation cemetery, the latter also containing a large number of cremations; plus a wide scattering of pits, including a major concentration within and adjacent to the eastern cemetery. It would appear that most of the ditches date to the Late Iron Age, while the cemeteries and other cut features date to the Roman era, here extending from the 1st through to the 4th centuries.

Animal bones were found, in sparse numbers, throughout the early features, including a few cremations, with a very small quantity derived from postmedieval deposits. There is a moderate to high level of fragmentation, while preservation tends towards moderate to poor, all bones showing some degree of root etching. All of these bones were recovered by hand, with the exception of those from the cremations, which were sieved. It should be noted that a proportion of the cremations as well as samples from various other features are yet to be processed. Any bones recovered from these extra samples will be recorded within the post-assessment stage of this project.

Methodology

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 longbone 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. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 752 bones, which, after refitting, was reduced to 491 fragments. This collection was assigned to three main periods i.e. Late Iron Age, Roman and Post-medieval. A number of deposits within the latter two periods have

been assigned more refined date ranges (see below). However, this broad period is used at present to allow bones from the as yet less well dated deposits to be included.

Period:	LIA	Roman(Cr)	Roman(O)	Post-med
Recovery:	**H**	**S**	**H**	**H**
Species				
Cattle	29	13	1	1
Equid	1		2	2
Cattle-size	196	18	2	2
Sheep/Goat	24	3	3	3
Pig	38	3		
Sheep-size	142	6	2	2
Indeterminate		1		
Chicken	5			
Chicken-size	1	1		
Grand Total	**436**	**23**	**22**	**10**

Table 12: Species distribution in each period with bones recovered either by H hand or S sieved and with the Roman collections divided into CR cremations and O other (Total fragment counts following refitting).

The Late Iron Age Assemblage

The deposits are very well dated between 15BC and AD43. These collections include a large proportion of unidentifiable bones (see Table 1) with most of these comprising indeterminate fragments. This may be an indication of the noted high level of fragmentation. However, this contrasts with the moderate degree of breakage shown by the fragment counts, starting with 546 bones and reducing to 436 after refitting, a percentage drop of just 20.1% (compare the Roman fragmentation results below). In addition while, as mentioned, all bones show some root damage, there are very few Iron Age bones with moderate to heavy surface damage.

The identifiable bones in these collections are mainly composed of cattle, sheep/goat and pig with the latter species exhibiting numerical dominance. It is worth mentioning that pig bones will tend to have suffered greater levels of breakage (essentially related to the meat usage of this species and the relatively greater cull of younger animals) and are therefore less likely to survive compared to cattle and possibly sheep/goat bones. This supposition is based on the relatively greater porosity of pig bones as well as the inevitable bias towards bones from younger animals, this related to the emphasis on meat usage in pig exploitation

methods (and see Grant 1984a, 515). The pig bones at this site may therefore be underrepresented relative to the other domesticates, suggesting this species was a mainstay of the local meat diet during this period. Yet it would appear that the cattle bones may also be underrepresented, as shown by a clear bias towards head and foot bones, these providing 19 out of the 29 cattle bones found in Iron Age deposits. It can be suggested that these ditches and in particular, ditch 8, were preferentially used for the dumping of cattle butchers waste with the more meat-rich parts of the carcass deposited elsewhere. Neither the sheep/goat nor the pig collections display a similar bias.

These domesticates were accompanied by a reasonable quantity of chicken bones. While there are just 6 fragments (including chicken-size), they were distributed amongst three deposits probably suggesting food waste from at least three birds. In addition it can be assumed, due to the fragile nature of such bones, that chicken is underrepresented at this site. The significance of this potential abundance lies in the evidence concerning the Late Iron Age introduction of this species. Various sites dating to this period have produced chicken bones, but rarely accounting for more than a very minor proportion of the meat diet, prior to their obvious status as a popular food item by the middle to later 1st century (Yalden and Albarella 2009, 100). It would appear that chicken was relatively well represented at this site, which may have a bearing on the sites status.

Recommendations for further work

It is recommended that further analysis should be limited to the Late Iron Age and Roman cremation collections, following the conclusions detailed above and attempting a detailed review of the age and size data of the Iron Age domesticate assemblages. Information related to the latter assemblage will hopefully increase following the processing of the remaining cremations. There are also the unwashed samples, taken from deposits other than the cremations, to be considered. Clearly any additional bones will need to be recorded. It is doubtful whether these bones will add very much to the non funerary Roman collections, however, if this proves to be the case, the aforementioned recommendation will need to be reviewed.

APPENDIX 7: TILE KILN CLOSE/PIECE – KATHRYN SHREEVE

Name: From the Tile Kiln that once stood there.
Held: Copyhold
Manor: Milkley/Mentley[i]
Parish: Standon[ii]
Location: See 1773
Still there?: Cut through by the bypass, but the top and bottom still remain.
Archaeology: Tile Kiln itself, plus Romano British cemetery.

1516 "Fine 8d.: At the same court comes Richard Ashe and records when …. surrender ……. Thomas Clyfton … [illegible] a tenement situated next to the Tile Kiln with garden adjoining with two acres .. arable land ….. lying in Handley Field[iii] … [illegible] Ragborough … John Erle/Orle for the use of Thomas Master [and his heirs and assigns for ever]" [*Milkley Court Roll at TNA: SC/2/178/18*][iv]

1556 "Margaret Joice holds by copy of court roll dated the 2nd day of May/March in the reign of Mary [1554], one close of land containing circa 3 acres with formerly [a '*domo*'] called a Tile Kyll formerly in the tenure of John Hill. To hold etc. And she pays etc. 13s. 4d." [*Milkley Manor Survey at TNA: E315/391*][1]

1558 "Rent 13s. 4d. Farm 10s.
At the same court it is presented by the homage that Margaret Joyce at the last court surrendered to the lord's court by William Godfrey and William Pery tenants of the manor a croft containing three acres of land … … .. called Tylekylcroft to the use of Stephen Roe and his heirs …etc." [*Milkley Court Roll at TNA: DL 30/77/998*][2]

1691 Will of Elizabeth Grice, widow [of Henry Grice] of Puckeridge in the parish of Braughing, leaves: "my close called Tile Kill [sic] Close lying in Standon[3] in the county of Hertford and the barn thereupon standing with the appurtenances" to her daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Serridge, and after her death to their son Thomas Serridge and his heirs [*ERO: D/AMW 10/10*]

.

1746 Under Thomas Serridge, in the Puckeridge Division, it is 4 acres of etch called Tylekill Close [*Standon Parish Tithe Book at HALS: A438*]

1769/70 Re death of Thomas Serridge: "those four acres by estimation of arable land lying near Ragborough Field within this manor late of Henry Grice and his wife" go to John Young of London. Rent for this is 13s. 4d. [*Mentley Court Rolls at HALS: D/EL1/M5*]
NB: the rent agrees with 1556/58, and ownership by the Grices agrees with 1691.

1771 Under Thomas Smith "for [John] Young's land", in the Puckeridge Division, it is 4 acres of tilth called "Tile-Kiln" [*Standon Parish Tithe Book at HALS:ACC 2216/19*]

1773 Surrender by John Young to Edward Batty of London, innholder, of:
"those customary lands heretofor Grices now called the Tile Kiln piece lying near to Ragborough aforesaid north and now to Hanley Close on the south, Valley Field west and the highway east, containing by estimation four acres holden of the said manor by copy of court roll and the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. and other services" [*Mentley Court Rolls at HALS: D/EL1/M5*]

1782 Death of Edward Batty whose son is also Edward Batty: same as 1773 [*Mentley Court Rolls at HALS: D/EL1/M5*]

1787 Surrender by Edward Batty to Jeremiah Guttteridge of Cherry Green: same as 1773 [*Mentley Court Rolls at HALS: D/EL1/M6*]

c.1790 Probable construction of the lane at the west end of the field [*from an undated sketch map at HALS: D/EX 182.P1*]

1790 Surrender by Jeremiah Gutteridge to William Bigg of Puckeridge, farmer [*Mentley Court Rolls at HALS: D/EL1/M6*]

1818 Surrender by William Bigg to the guardians of Miss Catherine Mellish of Hamels Mansion[4] [*Mentley Court Rolls at HALS: D/EL1/M6*]

1835 It is part of Miss Mellish's land [*Standon Enclosure Map at HALS: QSE 61*]

1839 It is now called "The Title" (presumably a corruption of Till Kiln) and is 5a.0r.8p. arable, owned by Miss Mellish and occupied by Edward Toulmin. It has the highway to the east and Mentley Lane to the west [*Standon Tithe Map & Award at HALS: DSA 4/96/1&2 – no.4*]

1878 It is 4.868 acres of "pasture" and is surrounded by big trees [*1st edition OS map at HALS: Sheet XXII.1 – field no.93*]

NB: note the 'Brickfield' marked to the south of the lane.

1898 It has merged with the field to the south [*2nd edition OS map at HALS – field no.90*]

1910 It is now owned by H. Shepherd Cross of Hamels Mansion and occupied by Andrew Weir [*Inland Revenue Map at HALS: IR1/16/1&2*]

1933 In the Sale Catalogue for Hamels Mansion it is: "Lot 13: Very Valuable Accommodation Pasture or Building Land …. It has Long Frontages to two good roads, contains a number of well-grown trees and covers an area of 8.748 acres" and is let to Mr. C. Savage [*at HALS: D/EX 269/B15*]

1972 Archaeological excavation work undertaken in advance of the building of the Puckeridge bypass reveals large number of burials [*Hertfordshire Archaeology Volume 5, 1977*]

Note: TNA = The National Archives, Kew
HALS = Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, Hertford
ERO = Essex Record Office, Chelmsford

Over time the name becomes corrupted

[2] The Standon/Braughing parish boundary used to run down the centre of the High Street. At that end of the Street the west was in Standon Parish and the east in Braughing Parish.

[3] Both Handley/Hanley and Ragborough fields date back to at least the 13th century, and my suspicion is that before the Tile Kiln was built on it this was in fact the northern part of Hanley field.

[4] I have a photocopy of this sent to me by TNA, but parts of it are illegible. It may be clearer in the original, and someone better qualified in Latin may be able to do a better job than I have done!

[5] I have a photograph of the original which is very clear, and the same applies to the Latin.

[6] I have a photocopy of this sent to me by TNA which is pretty clear, and the same applies to the Latin.

[7] In view of what follows, I don't believe she means that the field was in Standon village, but Standon parish – see footnote 2 – particularly as she lived on the Braughing side. This sort of confusion was not uncommon.

[8] Hamels Mansion is the big house (now part flats and part Golf Club) that is on the hill to the north-west of Puckeridge. The owner was also the Milkley/Mentley Manorial Lord.

APPENDIX 8: PLATES

Plate 1: Section through Ditch 5 [1110] – Enclosure System 1

Plate 2: Section through Ditch 6 [1511] – Enclosure System 1

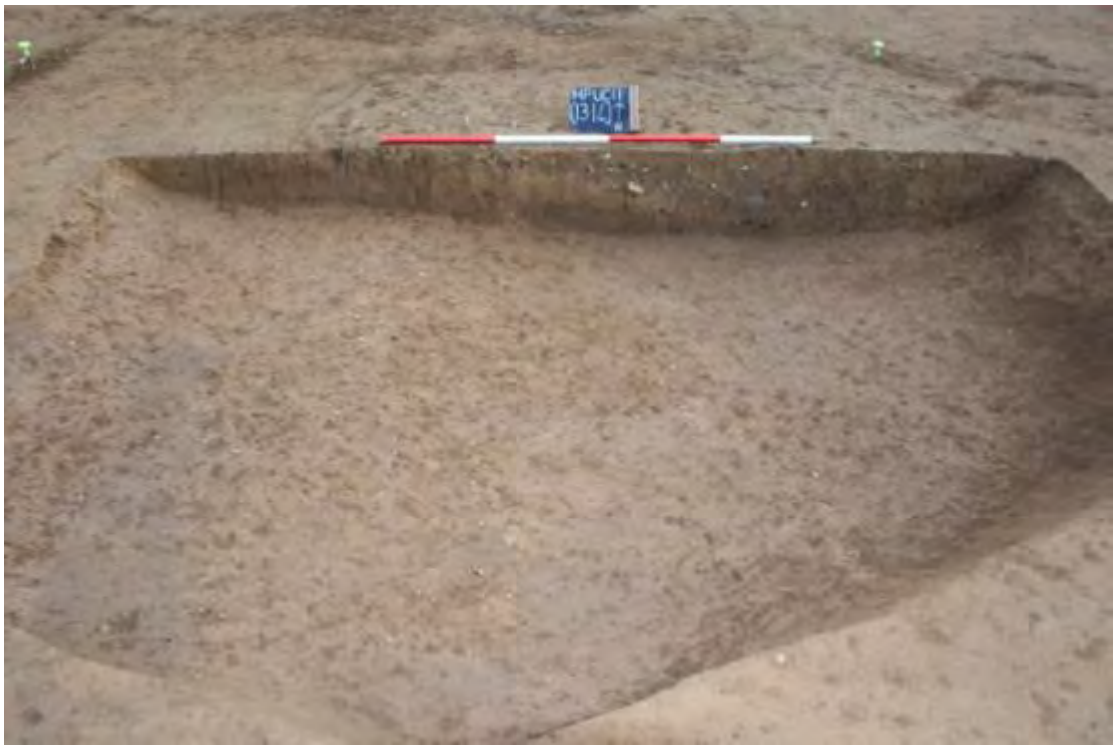

Plate 3: Section through Quarry Pit [1314] (facing North)

Plate 4: Section through Ditch 3 [730] – Enclosure System 2

Plate 5: Eastern Cremation Cemetery (facing South)

Plate 6: Aerial photograph of the Northern Cemetery (facing South)

Plate 7: Section through Mortuary Enclosure 2 [1172] (facing North)

Plate 8: Section through Mortuary Enclosure 6 [1443] (South facing)

Plate 9: Mortuary Enclosure 7 [1288] and associated features (West facing)

Plate 10: Aerial photograph of the Ring Ditch and associated features (South at top of photo)

Plate 11: Ring Ditch (facing East)

Plate 12: Section through Ring Ditch [1196] (South facing)

Plate 13: Kiln (Northeast facing)

Plate 14: Kiln (North facing)

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-138564

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavation at Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	The excavation revealed evidence for a number of periods of past occupation, from the prehistoric to modern periods, with the most significant activity occurring during the Roman and late medieval periods. Investigations revealed evidence for an extensive, well preserved and occasionally deeply stratified Romano-British cemetery, and a well preserved tile kiln complex of later medieval date. The first evidence for sustained occupation is from the Late Iron Age (c. 25BC-AD43), when a series of ditches and enclosures were dug across the site. The quantity of pottery recovered from these features is indicative of fairly intensive activity. Activity certainly increased in the Roman period and was represented by the interment of a large number of cremation burials. In total 245 such features were recorded, each accompanied by at least one ceramic vessel. The earliest of these dates to the early Roman period (AD40-85), continuing into the mid-later Roman period. In addition to the cremations, 65 inhumations of varying size and complexity were set within a series of ditches that appeared to have represented sub divisions of the cemetery site laid out in a regular

	pattern a short distance from Roman Ermine Street, which ran from south to north a short distance east of the site. A small number of other features also appeared to be contemporary with this phase of the site.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2012 End: 07-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HPUC11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	CREMATIONS Roman
Monument type	INHUMATIONS Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	TILE KILN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGE Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"'Open-area excavation"'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE WARE Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire
Postcode	SG11 1RT
Study area	13500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3858 2367 51 0 51 53 37 N 000 00 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Nick Pankhurst
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Database","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section'

'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Further Excavations at Skeleton Green - Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pankhurst, N, Hinman, M and Anderson, K.
Other bibliographic details	PCA report No.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Stapleford, Cambridgeshire
Entered by	Katie Anderson (kanderson@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 December 2012

APPENDIX 10: HERTFORDSHIRE HER FORM

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Site name and address: Buntingford Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">County: Hertfordshire</td><td colspan="2">District: East Hertfordshire</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Village/Town: Puckeridge</td><td colspan="2">Parish: Bishop's Stortford</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Planning application reference: Direction from Local Planning Authority PPS 5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Client name, address and tel. No.: CgMs Consulting, Morley House, 26 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2AT</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Nature of application: Residential</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Present land use: Vacant</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Size of application area: c. 1.35ha</td><td colspan="2">Size of area investigated: c. 0.144 Ha</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NGR (to 10 figures): TL 3858 2367</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Site code: HPUC11</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Site director/Organisation: Nick Pankhurst/Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Type of work: Archaeological Excavation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of work:</td><td colspan="2">Start: 25-07-11</td><td>Finish: 07-11-11</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Location of finds/Curating museum: Hertford Museum</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Related HER Nos.:</td><td colspan="2">Periods represented: Roman, Post-Medieval</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Relevant previous summaries/reports:
Moore, P., 2011. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation of Land at Mentely Lane, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, s.l.: PCA.

Partridge, C., 1977. Excavations and Fieldwork at Braughing 1968-73. Hertfordshire Archaeology, Volume 5, pp. 22-108.

Partridge, C., 1981. Skeleton Green, A Late Iron Age and Romano-British Site. s.l.:Brittannia Monograph Series No.2.</td></tr>
</table>

Summary of fieldwork results:

The excavation revealed evidence for a number of periods of past occupation, from the prehistoric to modern periods, with the most significant activity occurring during the Roman and late medieval periods. Investigations revealed evidence for an extensive, well preserved and occasionally deeply stratified Romano-British cemetery, with associated boundary ditches, pits and mortuary structures and a well preserved tile kiln complex of later medieval date.

Prior to the Late Iron Age, evidence comprised a small assemblage of struck flints was recovered but these were all residual and represented background activity rather than any definable areas of occupation. The first evidence for sustained occupation is from the Late Iron Age (*c.* 25BC-AD43), when a series of ditches and enclosures were dug across the site. The quantity of pottery recovered from these features is indicative of fairly intensive activity.

Activity certainly increased in the Roman period and was represented by the interment of a large number of cremation burials. In total 245 such features were recorded, each accompanied by at least one ceramic vessel. The earliest of these dates to the early Roman period (AD40-85), continuing into the mid-later Roman period. In addition to the cremations, 65 inhumations of varying size and complexity were set within a series of ditches that appeared to have represented sub divisions of the cemetery site laid out in a regular pattern a short distance from Roman Ermine Street, which ran from south to north a short distance east of the site. A small number of other features also appeared to be contemporary with this phase of the site.

There was little evidence of activity on the site between the later Roman and earlier medieval periods. The next phases of activity dated to the late medieval period and comprised a well preserved flint and brick built tile kiln with an associated well. This structure comprised of a working chamber and two stoke holes that fed into the firing chamber. Historical sources refer to the presence of the kiln from 1516 onwards, an early date for a structure of this kind. Evidence of partial demolition and insertion of substantial clay floors points to a later conversion of this kiln into a barn, and it's survival into the 17th century was again referenced by documentary evidence from the court rolls.

Author of summary: N Pankhurst	Date of summary: 10th June 2012

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