

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 2500 6402

Site Code: CAN 07

Commissioning Client: (on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas)

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March 2007**

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2007 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear. The central National Grid Reference for the site is NZ 2496 6399.
- 1.2 The project was commissioned by Purcell Miller Tritton in advance of proposals to extend the Cathedral where the existing Cathedral Hall is located at the north-eastern corner of the building. The evaluation comprised the investigation of two trenches to inform on the nature of archaeological remains in the area of proposed development and an additional trench at the south-western corner of the building to facilitate geotechnical work.
- 1.3 The site is located within the grounds of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, north of the River Tyne. It is bounded by St. Nicholas' Square and St. Nicholas' Churchyard to the north, St. Nicholas' Churchyard to the east, St. Nicholas' Street to the west and by Amen Corner to the south.
- 1.4 The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the boundary of the churchyard of the Cathedral, as shown on earliest detailed maps of this part of Newcastle. The fabric of the Cathedral itself is predominantly 14th and 15th century, with the earliest fabric being of late 12th century date. To the south of the site is the 12th century Castle Keep, which stands within a site that also contains an early motte and bailey castle, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and the Roman fort '*Pons Aelius*'.
- 1.5 Trench 1 was sited on a raised area of paving at the north-eastern corner of the Cathedral, on the south side of the Cathedral Hall. Natural boulder clay was recorded at a depth of c. 1.40m below the existing ground surface. The remains of layers of successive cemetery soils were recorded interspersed with nine complete and partial inhumation burials, two of these of likely medieval origin, the remaining eight of post-medieval origin. All the burials were recorded in graves orientated ENE-WSW. A brick and sandstone soak-away of early 20th century date occupied the central northern portion of the trench.
- 1.6 Trench 2 was sited within a paved courtyard between the Cathedral Hall and North Transept. Natural boulder clay was recorded at a depth of c. 1.15m below the existing ground surface. Parts of two features, both possibly drainage features, of probable Roman date were recorded cutting into the natural clay, The overlying sequence of stratigraphy was broadly similar to that recorded in Trench 1, including seven complete and partial inhumation burials, five of these of medieval origin, the other two of post-medieval origin. All the burials were recorded in graves orientated ENE-WSW, with the exception of the two earliest medieval graves, these being aligned roughly east-west. The south-eastern portion of the trench contained the remains of a significant channel feature of post-medieval date and a brick structure dating to the modern era and related to the heating system of the Cathedral.
- 1.7 Trench 3 was sited beside St. Margaret's Chapel, towards the south-western corner of the Cathedral. Despite excavating to a depth of c. 1.20m, natural sub-stratum could not be reached in this trench due to its small size. Two layers of cemetery soil were recorded, along with two partial inhumations, likely to be of post-medieval origin, both aligned NE-SW.

2. INTRODUCTION

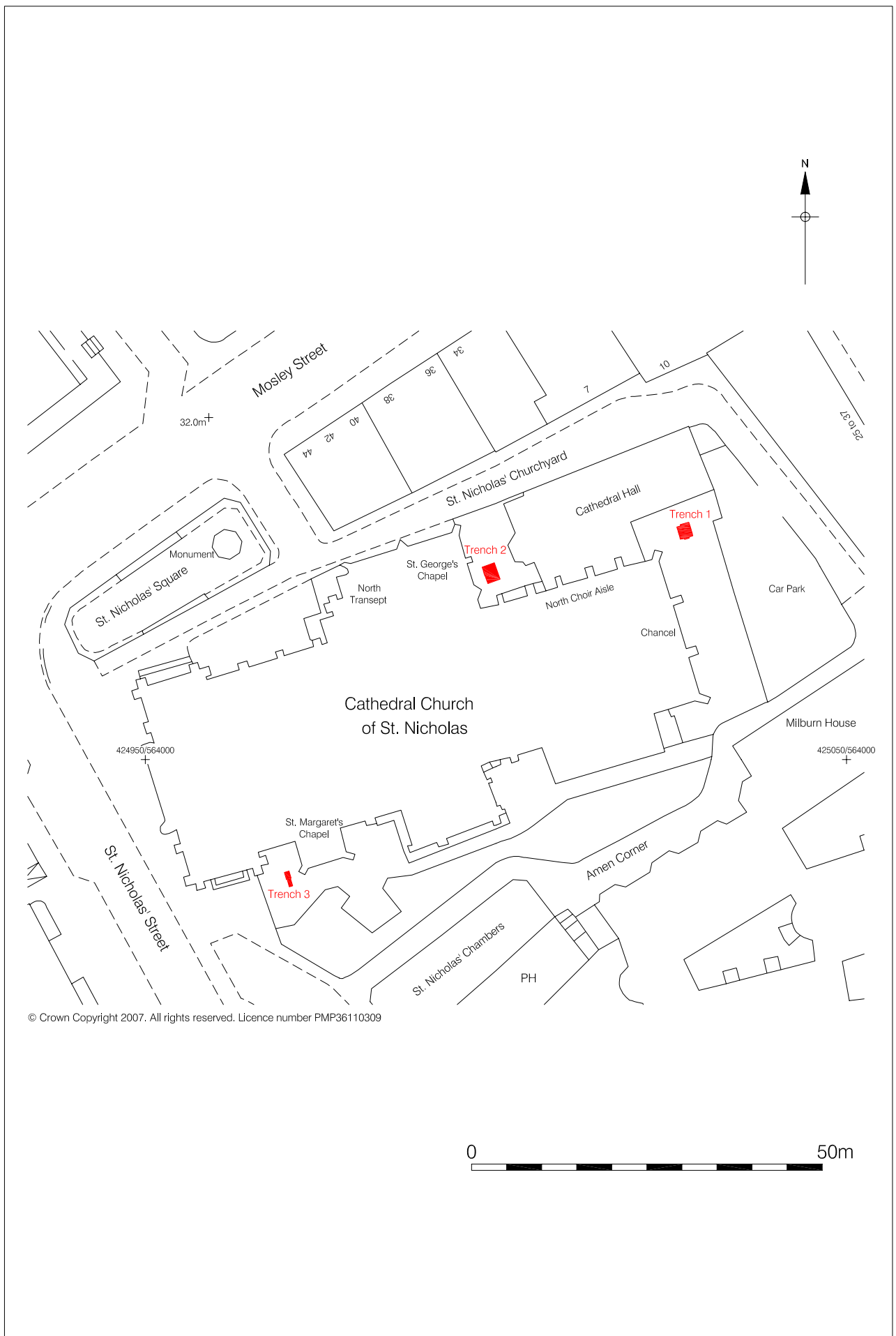
- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) prior to a programme of building work on land at the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear. The work was undertaken 15th-26th January 2007, in association with a programme of geotechnical borehole investigations.
- 2.2 The site lies in the centre of Newcastle, north of the River Tyne and is bounded by St. Nicholas' Square and St. Nicholas' Churchyard to the north and east, St. Nicholas' Street to the west and by Amen Corner to the south. The central National Grid Reference of the site is NZ 2496 6399. (Figure 1). At the time of the archaeological evaluation, the areas of investigation comprised paved open ground adjacent to the Cathedral.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Purcell Miller Tritton on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, ahead of a proposed programme of building work. The main elements of the scheme comprise construction of an extension wall to link the Cathedral Hall and the North Transept and a new enclosing wall at the north-eastern corner of the Cathedral where an improved paved area is envisaged south of the Cathedral Hall, at the level of the existing basement.
- 2.4 The work was undertaken on the recommendation of the Cathedral Archaeologist and the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council because of the archaeological potential of the site. The area proposed for development lies within the boundary of the churchyard of the Cathedral, as shown on earliest detailed maps of this part of Newcastle, and, therefore, it was anticipated that medieval and post-medieval burials in particular would be encountered. A Specification¹ for the evaluation was compiled by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist ahead of the work. On appointment, PCA compiled a Project Design² for the evaluation.
- 2.5 The completed project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at The Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, under the site code CAN 07. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-25586.

¹ Newcastle City Council, 2006.

² PCA, 2006.



Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000



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Figure 2. Trench location
Scale 1:750

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation and associated programme of geotechnical borehole investigations were undertaken ahead of a proposal to extend the Cathedral, which would involve linking the Cathedral Hall to the north and east sides of the Cathedral, through construction of link walls. At the north-eastern corner of the Cathedral, the work would involve ground reduction, to the level of the basement of the Cathedral Hall, to create a new internal area, with access from the existing car park at the eastern end of the building. On the north side of the Cathedral, a new internal area would be created within the southern part of the existing courtyard between the Cathedral Hall and the North Transept.
- 3.1.2 The Cathedral Dean and Chapter had formally applied to the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England for permission to undertake the archaeological and geotechnical investigations, which were approved prior to commencement. Funding for the work was made available from the Heritage Lottery fund, as part of a Project Planning Grant. The archaeological and geotechnical site investigations were co-ordinated on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral by the Cathedral Architect, Jane Kennedy, of Purcell Miller Tritton.
- 3.1.3 Archaeological development control in Tyne and Wear is undertaken by the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council. The County Archaeologist is Mr. David Heslop. The need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the document *'Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* ³ At a local level, guidance relating to archaeological sites is set out in the *'Newcastle City Unitary Development Plan'* (UDP), adopted in 1998, ⁴ which contains various policies relating to archaeology.
- 3.1.4 In this instance, the archaeological evaluation was recommended by the Cathedral Archaeologist, Mrs. Barbara Harbottle, following discussions with the County Archaeologist. The aforementioned Specification for the evaluation was issued by the County Archaeologist in July 2005 and revised in November 2006. The revised Specification described two trial trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) to be hand excavated specifically for archaeological purposes in the areas to be directly affected by the development proposals and an additional trench (Trench 3) to be archaeologically hand excavated to allow geotechnical borehole equipment to drill without damaging any important archaeological remains.

³ Department of the Environment, 1990.

⁴ Available online at www.theplanningportal.gov.uk.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 In broad terms, the archaeological evaluation aimed to establish the date, nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains at the site as evidenced by any buried deposits, structures and features and any artefactual and ecofactual evidence contained therein.

3.2.2 The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the revised project Specification, were:

- to determine the depth and character of the foundations of the Cathedral;
- to determine the depth and character of archaeological deposits in the areas to be evaluated;
- to determine the depth and character of the natural sub-stratum;
- to determine the extent and density of human burials;
- to provide evidence of activity on the site pre-dating construction of the Cathedral.

3.2.3 Additional aims and objectives of the project were:

- to compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- to compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of the stratigraphic, artefactual, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data.

3.2.4 Trial trenches were used to investigate the archaeological potential and assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

3.2.5 The evaluation aimed to provide sufficient data to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be devised in order to minimise the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

No archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken prior to the evaluation. A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site has therefore been compiled, using the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) and other available documentary and cartographic material.

4.1 Documentary Evidence

- 4.1.1 There are no sites or finds from the various prehistoric eras listed in the Tyne and Wear HER in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.1.2 It is for the Roman and medieval period that the site has particular archaeological potential. For the Roman period, the potential is specifically due to the proximity of the Cathedral to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Monument Number 32753), comprising the site of the Roman fort 'Pons Aelius', to the south. For the medieval period, the site lies within the boundary of the churchyard of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, as shown on the earliest detailed maps of the centre of Newcastle, and was fully expected to yield inhumation burials from multiple periods.
- 4.1.3 The Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas is thought to stand on the site of an earlier Norman church. It was suggested as early as the 18th century that the Norman church was founded in the 11th century, although there is no documentary material or visible evidence to support this.
- 4.1.4 The earliest documentary evidence for the building is a charter of c. 1120, from the reign of Henry I, which granted the church at Newcastle to the cathedral priory of Carlisle and a further reference, from c. 1194, to a grant of the church tithes. It has been speculated that the early Norman church was destroyed by fire c. 1216 and the present structure completed by c. 1350. The architecture of the building, with a few exceptions of surviving late 12th century fabric, is predominantly of 14th and 15th century date. During 1783–1787 the interior of the Cathedral was extensively refurbished and emptied of many of its original monuments. Prior to the creation of the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle, which was carved out of the Diocese of Durham in 1882, the Cathedral was simply a parish church.
- 4.1.5 An archaeological 'watching brief' intervention was undertaken in 1994⁵ in association with groundworks carried out to upgrade drainage external to St. Margaret's Chapel on the south-western side of the Cathedral. St Margaret's is a single-bay chapel dating to 1394 that was remodelled and largely refaced during restoration in the 1830s. The watching brief recorded the medieval footings of the aisle from which the chapel projects, with a portion of the chapel wall itself also being recorded. A 19th century drain was exposed, this being the predecessor of the new feature being installed, and a deep charnel pit of possible 19th century or later date was recorded cut into a dark 'graveyard soil'.

⁵ Ryder, 1995.

4.2 Cartographic Evidence

- 4.2.1 Speed's map of 1610 is the earliest reasonably detailed map of Newcastle, showing the fossilised layout of the medieval town, with the Cathedral - then simply a parish church - annotated '*Saint Nicholas*'. Maps from the 18th century, such as Hutton's map of 1772, show detail of the streets around St. Nicholas' Church, with the boundary of the churchyard clearly defined on the northern eastern and southern sides of building and '*Amen Corner*' named to the south. This map pre-dates construction of Mosley Street and Dean Street to the north and east of the church, respectively, but a slightly later illustration, Beilby's engraving from 1788, shows both streets in place as Georgian improvements of the city centre continued apace.
- 4.2.2 Mapping from the first half of the 19th century, such as Wood's map from 1827 and Oliver's map from 1831, show what is essentially the present-day street layout in place in the vicinity of St. Nicholas' Church. The churchyard is clearly defined on the southern, eastern and north-eastern sides of the building. Wood's map annotates the thoroughfare to the west of St. Nicholas' Church as '*Head of the Side*' rather than the present name, St. Nicholas' Street.
- 4.2.3 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1858 shows '*St. Nicholas' Church (Vicarage)*', in some detail, with paths crossing the churchyard on the southern, eastern and north-eastern side of the building. This map is the first to show St. Nicholas' Square, on the north-western side of the building. By the time of the 3rd edition in 1919, the church had become the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, and the thoroughfare to the west had been renamed St Nicholas' Street. What may have been a path is shown crossing the church yard (annotated '*Grave Yard*') in a north-easterly direction from the corner of the North Aisle and North Transept.
- 4.2.4 The 1940 Ordnance Survey map post-dates construction of the Cathedral Hall, in 1926, on the north side of the Chancel, a development that significantly reduced the amount of available churchyard. The raised paved area at the eastern end of the Cathedral and the paved courtyard between the Cathedral Hall and North Transept were created as a result of this development.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

- 5.1.1 The 'solid' geology of Newcastle is Carboniferous Coal Measures comprising interbedded mudstones, sandstones and siltstones.
- 5.1.2 The 'drift' geology of this area is characterised by Glacial Till, with other glacial and fluviogalcial deposits intermittently present.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 The Cathedral lies north of the River Tyne within the ancient core of Newcastle. The site is located on relatively high ground, with street level on Mosley Street/St. Nicholas' Square to the north-west at c. 32.0m OD. There is a general fall in ground level to the south, towards the river, this reflected in the slope of St. Nicholas' Street, which leads onto the High Level Bridge. To the south-east of the Cathedral, there is a particularly steep fall of street level along the Side, down to the Sandhill and then the Quayside.
- 5.2.2 Ground level in the vicinity of the archaeological trenches varied from c. 30.45m OD on the courtyard on the north side of the Cathedral, where Trench 2 was located, to c. 29.80m OD on the footpath at the south-western corner of the Cathedral, where Trench 3 was situated, to c. 28.90m OD on the paved area at the eastern end of the Cathedral, where Trench 1 was sited.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Trial Trenching

- 6.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.⁶ PCA is an IFA-Registered Archaeological Organisation.
- 6.1.2 The revised Specification for the evaluation recommended that three archaeological trial trenches be excavated. Trench 1 was roughly square in plan, measuring 1.90m x 2.05m, and was located - on the line of a proposed enclosing wall for the Cathedral extension - on an area of raised paving at the north-eastern corner of the Cathedral, east of the Chancel and south of the Cathedral Hall. Trench 2 was roughly square in plan, measuring 2.15m x 2.50m, and was located - on the line of a proposed link wall for the Cathedral extension - in the paved courtyard between the Cathedral Hall and the North Transept. Trench 3 was roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 2.15m x 0.70m, and was located - where a geotechnical borehole was to be sunk - at the south-western corner of St Margaret's Chapel, on the south side of the Cathedral.
- 6.1.3 Ground reduction in all three trenches was undertaken by hand under the direction of the supervising archaeologist. In Trenches 1 and 2, deposits were removed in stratigraphic sequence down to the natural sub-stratum, although it was not possible to expose natural deposits across the full basal extent of each trench, due to Health and Safety concerns. In Trench 3, where a much smaller working area was available, deposits were excavated to the maximum depth that was practicable. Trench 3 initially measured c. 1.0m x 0.70m but had to be extended to the south, to a final length of c. 2.20m, when a subterranean geological obstruction was encountered during the geotechnical investigation.
- 6.1.4 Removal of human remains during the evaluation was undertaken according to the conditions of a '*Licence for the Removal of Human Remains*' (Licence Number 07-0002) issued under Section 25 of 'The Burial Act, 1857' by the Department of Constitutional Affairs on 17 January 2007. Advice set out in the English Heritage/Church of England guidelines document,⁷ regarding treatment of excavated human remains was followed during the work. At no point during the fieldwork were inhumation burials 'chased' beyond the existing limit of excavation.
- 6.1.5 All archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following the methodology set out in PCA's field recording manual.⁸ Excavated features and stratigraphic deposits were recorded in both section and plan, drawn at appropriate scales. Planning was undertaken relative to a survey baseline established within each trench. The positions of the baselines and overall outline of each trench were located relative to the Ordnance Survey grid.

⁶ IFA, 1999.

⁷ English Heritage and the Church of England, 2005.

⁸ PCA, 1999.

- 6.1.6 Archaeological deposits in the trenches were recorded using a 'single context planning' system. Features, deposits and structures were recorded on *pro forma* context record sheets. The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance Datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram to record stratigraphic relationships was compiled and checked during the course of the fieldwork.
- 6.1.7 A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras. This comprised black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs included a graduated metric scale.
- 6.1.8 Three Temporary Bench Marks (TBM's) were established on the site from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (value 29.31m OD) located at the south-eastern corner of 'The St. Nicholas Building', on St. Nicolas' Street.

6.3 Post-Excavation

- 6.3.1 The stratigraphic data generated by the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 99 archaeological contexts were defined during the work (Appendix B). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix A). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below in Section 7. The artefactual material from the site comprised a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery, as well as glass, iron and copper objects (Appendices C and D). The material was washed, dried, marked and packaged as appropriate and according to relevant guidelines.⁹ No X-ray was undertaken on the metal objects following an assessment of their conservation requirements.
- 6.3.2 The remains of 18 inhumation burials, in varying states of completeness, were recorded. Fourteen of these were 'lifted' and examined on site by a human osteologist to determine, where possible, the age, sex and stature of the individuals, with any gross pathology and morphological changes also identified (Appendix E). The remaining two burials were left *in situ*. At the time of writing, all human skeletal remains recovered during the evaluation, including a significant quantity of disarticulated human bone recovered from charnel features, are held in storage in the basement of the Cathedral Hall, awaiting reburial.
- 6.3.3 The environmental sampling strategy was to recover bulk samples where appropriate, from well-dated (where possible), stratified deposits covering the main periods or phases of occupation and the range of feature types represented, with specific reference to the objectives of the evaluation. To this end, no bulk samples for palaeoenvironmental were recovered.
- 6.3.4 Survival of all materials from archaeological fieldwork depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all 'finds' will be packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.¹⁰

⁹Watkinson and Neal, 1998; UKIC, 1983.

¹⁰UKIC, 1990.

7. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Discrete stratigraphic entities (e.g. a cut, a fill, a deposit) were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, and these are indicated in the following text as []. The archaeological sequence has been described by broad stratigraphic phases, with sub-phases allocated as appropriate.*

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum

- 7.1.1 In Trench 1, at the north-eastern corner of the Cathedral, the natural substratum, [147], comprising firm, pinkish brown clay, was encountered at a maximum height of 27.45m OD, c. 1.40m below the current ground level (Figures 6, 10 and 11). In Trench 2, in the courtyard between the Cathedral Hall and the North Transept, the natural-sub-stratum, [235], comprising similar material, was encountered at a maximum height of 29.40m OD, c. 1.15m below the current ground surface (Figures 3 and 12).
- 7.1.2 The natural sub-stratum exposed in Trenches 1 and 2 is the boulder clay (till) glacial 'drift' that is typical of the area. The natural sub-stratum could not be exposed within Trench 3, due to restrictions of space.

7.2 Phase 2: Roman

- 7.2.1 Parts of two features, [232] and [234], were recorded truncating the natural sub-stratum, [235], in Trench 2 (Figure 3). The first was a short length of a curvilinear feature, [234], aligned NW-SE, cut into the natural sub-stratum, [235]. It measured at least 0.56m NW-SE x 0.54m NE-SW, continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation and with a rounded terminal to the south, x up to 0.19m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 29.54m OD, this c. 1.0m below existing ground level. A sherd of pottery of probable Roman date was recovered from its pinkish brown clay fill, [233]. Given the limited extent to which it was possible to expose this feature, a definitive interpretation is not possible but it has been provisionally interpreted as part of a drainage gully.
- 7.2.2 The second feature, [232], was evidently part of a more extensive linear feature aligned NW-SE. It was recorded truncating the natural sub-stratum in the north-western corner of Trench 2. Measuring at least 1.02m NW-SE x at least 0.54m NE-SW, it continued beyond the northern, southern and western limits of excavation, and was up to 0.22m deep, being recorded at a maximum height of 29.50m OD. No artefactual material was recovered from its single fill, [231], similar in composition to that of feature [234], as described above. Since only a small portion of this feature was exposed, definitive interpretation is not possible, but it has tentatively been interpreted as part of a drainage gully.
- 7.2.3 Confident interpretation of these features is not possible within the limits of excavation, but the exposed portions exposed suggest that both could represent parts of drainage gullies. The features have been tentatively assigned to the Roman period, albeit on the basis of very limited dating evidence.

7.3 Phase 3.1: Medieval (13th Century?)

- 7.3.1 A silty clay layer, [229], overlay the natural sub-stratum in Trench 2, continuing beyond the northern and western limits of excavation (Figures 4 and 12). It was up to 0.26m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 29.74m OD, this c. 0.80m below the existing ground level. Two sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from this deposit, which has been interpreted as a developed soil of medieval origin, along with two sherds of Roman pottery, considered to be residual in context.
- 7.3.2 Parts of two graves, [228] and [238], both orientated roughly east-west, were recorded cutting into layer [229] in Trench 2 (Figure 4). The first of these, grave [228], measured at least 1.40m east-west x 0.60m north-south, continuing beyond limit of excavation to the north and west and truncated to the east and was up to 0.33m deep, being recorded at a maximum height of 29.78m OD. Two sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from its clayey silt fill, [227]. The grave contained a skeleton, [226], laid in a supine position, head to the west (maximum height of skull was 29.68m OD), legs extended and arms to the side. The skeleton was 40% complete with the legs and elements of the torso missing and has been identified as possibly a male middle adult. A humic deposit, [236], was recorded as a 'lining' within the grave and has been interpreted as the remains of a wooden coffin.
- 7.3.3 Immediately to the north part was the second grave, [238], this measuring at least 0.90m east-west x at least 0.48m north-south, continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation and truncated to the east. It was up to 0.15m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 29.80m OD. No artefactual material was recovered from its silty clay fill, [237]. The fragmentary remains of the skeleton, [230], were recorded, this lying in a supine position with head to the west (maximum height of skull was 29.61m OD), right arm by the side and legs extended. The skeleton was only 5% complete within the limit of excavation and due to the truncation, with only fragments of the left lower arm, femur and pelvis present. The remains were too incomplete to determine age, sex or stature. No trace of a coffin was recorded.

7.4 Phase 3.2: Medieval (13th-14th Century?)

- 7.4.1 A substantial, up to 0.40m thick, clayey silt layer, [219], was recorded in Trench 2, at a maximum height of 29.95 OD, this c. 0.50m below existing ground level (Figures 5 and 12). It extended at least 1.33m east-west x at least 1.40 north-south, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north, west and south and was truncated to the east. Six sherds of 12th-13th century pottery were recovered from the deposit, which has been interpreted as a developed soil of medieval origin.
- 7.4.2 Parts of three graves, each containing a ENE-WSW orientated inhumation burial, were recorded cutting into layer [219] in Trench 2, all truncated to the east by a later charnel pit (Figure 5). The earliest of the three, in stratigraphic terms, was grave [225], which measured at least 1.30m NE-SW x 0.86m NW-SE, narrowing to the east and continuing beyond the limit of excavation at the north-western corner of the trench, x up to 0.27m deep.

- 7.4.3 Grave [225] contained a skeleton, [223], laid in a supine position, head to the west (but not seen as it lay beyond the limit of excavation), with both arms flexed and both legs extended. The skeleton was 30% complete with the lower legs, skull and elements of the torso missing. This skeleton has been identified as female of undetermined age. A single pottery sherd of 13th century date and a fragment of undiagnostic tile were recovered from the clayey silt fill, [224], of this grave.
- 7.4.4 The western end of the second grave, [222], was recorded cutting into grave [225], and lying on a similar orientation to that feature. The surviving portion measured 0.50m long x 0.32m wide x up to 0.26m deep. The grave contained a skeleton, [220], laid in a supine position, head to the west. The skeleton was 35% complete with legs, right arm, lower left and elements of the torso missing (Plate 2). The remains were too badly decayed to determine sex and age. No datable material was recovered from the clayey silt fill, [221], of this grave.
- 7.4.5 The third grave, [218], cut through grave [222] and survived in a more complete state. This feature was rectangular in plan, with the surviving portion measuring 0.90m in length x 0.50m wide x up to 0.16m deep. The skeleton, [216], was laid in a supine position, head to the west and both arms extended to the side. The skeleton was 50% complete with both legs and parts of the lower arms missing (Plate 1). This skeleton has been identified as a male young adult. One pottery sherd of early 14th century was recovered from the clayey silt fill, [217], of the grave.

7.5 Phase 3.3: Medieval (14th-15th Century?)

Trench 1

- 7.5.1 A silty clay layer, [136], up to 0.19m thick, was recorded overlying the natural sub-stratum in Trench 1 (Figure 11). It extended at least 1.80m east-west x at least 0.80m north-south, continuing beyond the limits of excavation, and was recorded at a maximum height of 27.51m OD, c. 1.30m below existing ground level. One sherd of 14th-15th century pottery was recovered from this deposit, which has been interpreted as a developed soil of medieval origin.
- 7.5.2 Two intercutting ENE-WSW orientated graves, [141] and [144], were recorded in Trench 1, both continuing beyond the eastern and southern limits of excavation, with the earliest, grave [141], cut into the previously described layer, [136]. Both inhumations were left *in situ* following archaeological recording. Grave [141] was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring at least 1.22m in length x at least 0.30m wide. Only fragmentary remains of the skeleton, [139], were recorded, these recorded at a maximum height of 27.45m OD. The bones that were exposed were in very poor condition and only partial fragments of the left and right femurs survived. The skeletal remains were too badly decayed to determine sex, age or stature. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the silty clay fill, [140], but this is considered residual in context.
- 7.5.3 A short length of sub-rectangular grave, [144], was recorded truncating the eastern portion of grave [141] (Figure 6). This measured at least 0.70m in length x at least 0.28m wide and, like the earlier feature, its depth was not established. Only fragmentary remains of the skull of the skeleton, [142], were recorded, at a maximum height of 27.30m OD. No artefactual material was recovered from the grave fill, [143].

- 7.5.4 Part of a possible linear feature, [146], aligned NW-SE, was recorded on the western side of Trench 1 (Figure 6). This feature continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north, south and west and the recorded portion measured 0.30m in length x 0.40m wide x 0.37m deep. In plan, it was recorded at a maximum height of c. 27.45m OD, evidently cutting into layer [136]. No artefactual material was recovered from its silty clay fill, [145]. Confident interpretation of this feature is not possible within the limits of excavation, but based on shape this feature could represent a drainage gully of medieval origin.

Trench 2

- 7.5.5 A clayey silt layer, [212], up to 0.14m thick, was recorded in Trench 2, at a maximum height of 30.24m OD, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the west, north and south and truncated to the east (Figure 12). Nine sherds of 12th to early 14th century pottery were recovered from the deposit, which has been interpreted as a developed soil of medieval origin.

7.6 Phase 4.1: Post-medieval (18th-19th Century?)

- 7.6.1 Part of a possibly sub-circular feature, [138], was recorded in Trench 1 cutting into developed soil [136] (Figure 6). This feature measured 0.74m east-west x at least 0.30m north-south, continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation and the depth was not established. No datable material was recovered from its single fill, [137], 90% of which comprised disarticulated human bone. The feature has been interpreted as a charnel pit of post-medieval date.

7.7 Phase 4.2: Post-medieval (18th-19th Century)

- 7.7.1 A substantial developed soil, layer [113=135], comprising mottled silty clay, was recorded throughout Trench 1, continuing beyond all limits of excavation (Figures 10 and 11). It was up to 1.10m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 28.56m OD, this c. 0.30m below existing ground level. A total of 14 sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit including seven sherds of 18th-19th century pottery, the remainder residual medieval material. Artefactual material also recovered included a fragment of probable 18th century tobacco pipe stem, shards of glass, some 16th-17th century, some 17th-18th century in date. Cut into by seven inhumation burials, some intercutting, as described below, this deposit has been interpreted as a 'cemetery soil' of post-medieval origin.
- 7.7.2 The inhumation burials mentioned above were all orientated ENE-WSW and all continued beyond one or more limit of excavation. All lay within rectangular graves, filled with generally similar soft, silty clay and clayey silt deposits.

- 7.7.3 Grave [131] was the most deeply-cut of the group assigned to Phase 4.2. It measured at least 1.34m in length x at least 0.50m wide, continuing beyond the eastern and northern limits of excavation, and was up to 1.25m deep (Figures 7 and 11). One sherd of 19th century pottery and a fragment of 18th century tobacco pipe stem were recovered from its fill, [132]. Numerous corroded iron nails (see Appendix D) were recovered near the skeleton, indicating that the body had been interred within a coffin, [134]. The skeleton, [130], was laid in a supine position, head to the west (skull recorded at a maximum height of 27.54m OD), right arm to the side and legs extended. The skeleton was 80% complete with the lower legs, left arm and shoulder missing (Plate 6). This skeleton has been identified as a female middle adult.
- 7.7.4 The uppermost part of the southern side of grave [131] had been cut away by a rectangular grave, [122], measuring at least 1.04m in length, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation, x 0.40m wide, and up to 1.0m deep (Figures 7 and 11). Two fragments of 17th century or later pantiles were recovered from its single fill, [121], along with some residual medieval pottery and medieval type roof tile. Ten corroded iron nails (see Appendix D) were recovered from the vicinity of the skeleton, indicating that the body had been interred within a coffin, [123]. The skeleton, [120], was laid in a supine position, head to the west (skull recorded at a maximum height of 27.71m OD), right arm to the side and right leg extended. A copper shroud pin was recovered in the immediate vicinity of the skull. The skeleton was 40% complete with elements of the torso, left arm, right leg and lower leg missing. This skeleton has been identified as an intermediate adult, of undetermined sex.
- 7.7.5 The uppermost part of the southern side of grave [122] had been cut away by a rectangular grave, [119], measuring at least 1.20m in length, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation, x 0.38m wide, and up to 0.83m deep (Figures 7 and 11). The complete bowl of a tobacco pipe dating to c. 1660 to 1680 and one fragment of late 16th-17th century glass was recovered from its fill, [118], both items considered residual in context. The skeleton, [117], was laid in a supine position, head to the west and left arm to the side, with the lower arm below the pelvis; the maximum recorded height for the undisturbed remains was 27.84m OD. The skull, right arm and rib bones had been relocated to the south, this probably the result of the insertion of a later grave, [112]. One copper shroud pin was recovered from the vicinity of skeleton [117]. The skeleton was 55% complete with the right arm, left lower leg and right pelvis missing (Plate 4). This skeleton has been identified possibly as a male young adult.
- 7.7.6 The aforementioned grave, [112], was rectangular in plan, measuring at least 1.11m in length, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation, x 0.40m wide, and up to 0.80m deep (Figures 7 and 11). One sherd of 18th-19th century pottery and one flake of 17th century or later pantile were recovered from its fill, [111]. Five corroded iron nails or fittings (see Appendix D) were recovered from the vicinity of the skeleton, indicating that the body had been interred within a coffin, [149]. The skeleton, [110], was laid in a supine position, head to the west (skull recorded at a maximum height of 27.97m OD), both arms to the side with both hands positioned over the upper femur. The skeleton was 85% complete with the lower legs and feet missing (Plate 3). This skeleton has been identified possibly as a female young adult.

- 7.7.7 On the north side of Trench 1, part of a rectangular grave, [126], was recorded (Figures 7 and 11). This measured at least 1.10m in length x at least 0.38m wide, continuing beyond eastern and northern limits of excavation, and was up to 0.87m deep. One sherd of 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from its fill, [125]. Four corroded iron nails (see Appendix D) were recovered near the skeleton, indicating that the body was encased within a coffin, [133]. The skeleton, [124], was laid in a supine position, head to the west (skull recorded at a maximum height of 27.89m OD), both arms to the side, right leg extended (Plate 5). The skeleton was left *in situ* and its sex and age were not established.
- 7.7.8 Another rectangular grave, [116], was recorded cutting away part of the southern side of grave [126] and the upper part of the north side of grave [131] (Figures 7 and 11). It measured 1.20m in length, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation, x 0.41m wide, and was up to 0.73m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, [115]. The skeleton, [114], was laid in a supine position, head to the west (skull recorded at a maximum height of 27.92m OD), arms to the side, legs extended. The skull and part of the right arm had been relocated to the south, probably during construction of Phase 6 soak-away [103]. The skeleton was 70% complete with the lower legs, feet and lower right arm missing. This skeleton has been identified possibly as a female middle adult.
- 7.7.9 On the western side of Trench 1, the end of a probable rectangular grave, [129], was recorded cutting into layer [113=135] (Figure 7). This measured at least 0.24m in length, continuing beyond the western limit of excavation, x 0.28m wide, and was up to 0.86m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, [128]. The skeleton, [127], was possibly laid in a supine position, head to the west, beyond the limit of excavation, with both legs extended; the maximum recorded height on these remains was 27.63m OD. The skeleton was 8% complete with only the upper portion of the tibia surviving. The skeleton was left *in situ* and its sex and age were not established.
- 7.7.10 Part of a linear feature, [108], was recorded towards the western limit of Trench 1, cut into the upper part of cemetery soil [113=135], at a maximum height of 28.51m OD (Figure 10). Aligned roughly NE-SW, it measured at least 0.50m NE-SW continuing beyond the western limit of excavation, x 0.58m wide, and was up to 0.35m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, [108], which comprised sandstone rubble. This feature has been interpreted as a possible robbed-out drain.

7.8 Phase 5: Post-Medieval (19th Century)

Trench 1

- 7.8.1 A layer, [109], comprising clayey sandy silt, was recorded in Trench 1 extending beyond all limits of excavation (Figures 10 and 11). Recorded at a maximum height of 28.71m OD, this c. 0.15m below existing ground level, it was up to 0.22m thick. A total of 82 sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit, mostly (62 sherds) 18th–19th century material, but with residual medieval and Roman material. A total of 14 fragments of glass, including ten fragments of late 16th-17th century window glass, were also recovered. This deposit has been interpreted as a make-up dump, possibly associated with construction of the Cathedral Hall in 1926.

Trench 2

- 7.8.2 Part of the linear western side of a substantial north-south aligned feature, [202], was recorded in Trench 2, truncating layer [212] (Figures 9 and 12 & Plate 9). It measured at least 1.90m in length, continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation, x at least 0.80m wide, truncated to the east, and was at least 0.80m deep, although its base could not be reached within the confines of the trench. The feature was recorded at a maximum height of 30.30m OD, this c. 0.25m below existing ground level. Its fill, [201], comprised c. 80% disarticulated human bone within a clayey silt matrix, which yielded seven sherds of 18th-19th century pottery, along with some residual medieval ceramic material, including seven fragments of medieval brick. This feature has been interpreted as part of a substantial charnel pit.
- 7.8.3 A sub-rectangular feature, [209], aligned roughly east-west, was recorded in the southern part of Trench 2 (Figure 9). It cut into an unexcavated portion of charnel pit [202] at a maximum height of 30.10m OD, this c. 0.25m below existing ground level. It measured 0.80m in length, truncated to the east, x 0.56m wide and since it was not excavated, its depth was not established. Its fill, [208], comprised c. 80% disarticulated human bone within a clayey silt matrix. This feature has also been interpreted as a charnel pit.
- 7.8.4 A sandy silt layer, [204], was recorded in Trench 2, extending at least 2.0m east-west x at least 1.80m north-south, continuing beyond all limits of excavation (Figure 12). It was up to 0.14m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 30.39m OD, this c. 0.12m below the existing ground surface, but sloping away to the west. Cut into by two inhumation burials, as described below, this deposit has been interpreted as a cemetery soil of 19th century origin.
- 7.8.5 Parts of two intercutting ENE-WSW orientated graves, [215] and [207], were recorded in the north-western corner of Trench 2, cutting into layer [204] (Figures 9 and 12). Both graves appeared to be rectangular in plan, with the earliest, in stratigraphic terms, grave [215], measuring at least 0.38m in length, but continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west. It was at least 0.35m wide x up to 0.28m deep, recorded at a maximum height of 30.24m OD, this only c. 0.20m below the existing ground surface. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, [214]. The skeleton, [213], was laid in a supine position, head to the west, well beyond the limit of excavation. The skeleton was 5% complete with only the feet and fragments of the lower legs recovered; these remains lying c. 0.50m below the existing ground surface. Slightly to the south and partially truncating grave [215] was grave [207], this measuring at least 0.50m in length x 0.40m wide x up to 0.16m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, [206]. The skeleton, [205], was laid in a supine position, head to the west, again well beyond the western limit of excavation. The skeleton was 8% complete with only the lower legs recovered truncated below the knee; these remains lying c. 0.30m below the existing ground surface. The remains were too incomplete to determine sex and age.

Trench 3

- 7.8.6 A clayey silt layer, [306], was recorded at the deepest, southern end, of Trench 3 (Figure 13). It extended at least 0.70m east-west x at least 1.80 north-south, continuing beyond all limits of excavation, and was at least 0.20m thick, with a maximum recorded height of 28.95m OD, this c. 0.85m below the existing ground surface. No artefactual material was recovered from the deposit. Part of a grave, [305], was recorded at the southern end of the trench, possibly cutting into the upper part of this deposit, which, in the absence of any dating evidence, has been broadly interpreted as a cemetery soil of probable 19th century origin.
- 7.8.7 Grave [305], recorded at the extreme southern end of Trench 3, was orientated ENE-WSW, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the east, west and south, probably cut into soil layer [306] (Figure 13). The recorded portion of the feature measured at least 0.50m in length x at least 0.30m wide x up to 0.19m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, [304]. The skeleton, [303], was laid in a supine position, head to the west, beyond the limit of excavation. The skeleton was 5% complete with only the lower left arm recovered. The remains were too incomplete to determine sex and age.
- 7.8.8 A layer, [302], comprising clayey silt up to 0.52m thick, was recorded extending across Trench 3 and continuing beyond all limits of excavation, at a maximum height of 29.60m OD, this c. 0.25m below the existing ground surface (Figure 13). This deposit has been interpreted has been broadly interpreted as a cemetery soil of probable 19th century origin. Part of a grave, [308], was recorded cutting into layer [306] at the northern end of Trench 3. It was orientated NE-SW, measuring at least 0.50m in length x at least 0.25m wide, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south and east and truncated to the west, x up to 0.16m deep. A sherd of 19th century pottery was recovered from its fill, [309]. The skeleton, [307], was laid in a supine position, head to the south-west, but truncated. The skeleton was 5% complete with only fragments of the left arm and scapula recovered; these remains recorded at 29.30m OD, c. 0.50m below the existing ground surface. The remains were too incomplete to determine sex and age.

7.9 Phase 6: Modern

Trench 1

- 7.9.1 A substantial rectangular structure, [103], aligned north-south, was recorded in Trench 1, within a construction cut, [104] (Figures 8 and 10 & Plate 7). It measured at least 1.44m north-south, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north, x 0.90m wide x 0.68m high and was recorded at a maximum height of 28.65m OD, this c. 0.20m below existing ground level. The walls were constructed with unfrosted red bricks (240mm x 100mm x 70mm), surviving to eight courses laid in stretcher bond, bonded with light grey mortar, with a capping comprising three large sandstone slabs (up to 840mm x 420mm x 70mm). On removal of the capping stones, the structure was void. A sandy silty clay deposit, [102], was recorded overlying the partially collapsed capping and this has been interpreted as a levelling infill. Structure, [103], has been interpreted as a soak-away of early 20th century construction, possibly from the time of construction of the Cathedral Hall in 1926.

- 7.9.2 The remains of a possibly linear structure, [148], aligned NE-SW, were recorded in the north-western corner of Trench 1, abutting structure [103] (Figure 10). It appeared to have been built within a downward sloping (to the north-east) U-shaped construction cut, [106]. The masonry as seen measured at least 0.45m NE-SW x at least 0.10m NW-SE x up to 0.19m high and was recorded at a maximum height of 28.83m OD. Two courses of unfrosted red bricks (240mm x 100mm x 70mm) survived, laid upon a basal sandstone slab (350mm x 40mm). No bonding material was evident. A loose rubble deposit, [105], overlay the structure and probably represent demolition material. Structure [148] -possibly a drain or culvert - appeared to abut soak-away [103] and the features are considered to be probably contemporary.
- 7.9.3 A layer of concrete, [101], up to 0.18m thick, was recorded across Trench 1, continuing beyond all limits of excavation (Figures 10 and 11). This has been identified as the bedding for a flagstone surface, [100], which was recorded at a maximum height of c. 28.90m OD, this being the existing ground level.

Trench 2

- 7.9.4 A substantial structure, [210], aligned roughly NE-SW, was recorded crossing the south-eastern portion of Trench 2, occupying a trench-like construction cut, [211] (Figure 9). This structure measured at least 2.40m NE-SW x at least 1.40m NW-SE, continuing beyond the southern and eastern limits of excavation, x at least 1m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 30.39m OD. It comprised a brick wall, heavily mortared with concrete mortar, and is known to be the wall of a substantial culvert to houses water pipes, part of the heating system of the Cathedral. It dates to the 20th century, having been inserted at the time of construction of the Cathedral Hall, or sometime thereafter.
- 7.9.5 A rubble deposit, [203], up to 0.24m thick, was recorded extending across Trench 2, continuing beyond all limits of excavation (Figure 12). Comprising mostly broken concrete, the layer formed the hardcore bedding for a flagstone surface, [200], recorded at a maximum height of c. 30.50m OD, this being the existing surface of the courtyard in which Trench 2 was situated.

Trench 3

- 7.9.6 A layer of concrete, [301], up to 0.22m thick, was recorded extending across Trench 3, continuing beyond all limits of excavation (Figure 13). It formed the bedding for the flagstone surface, [300], this being the existing surface of the area in which Trench 3 was situated, this recorded at a maximum height of c. 29.85m OD.

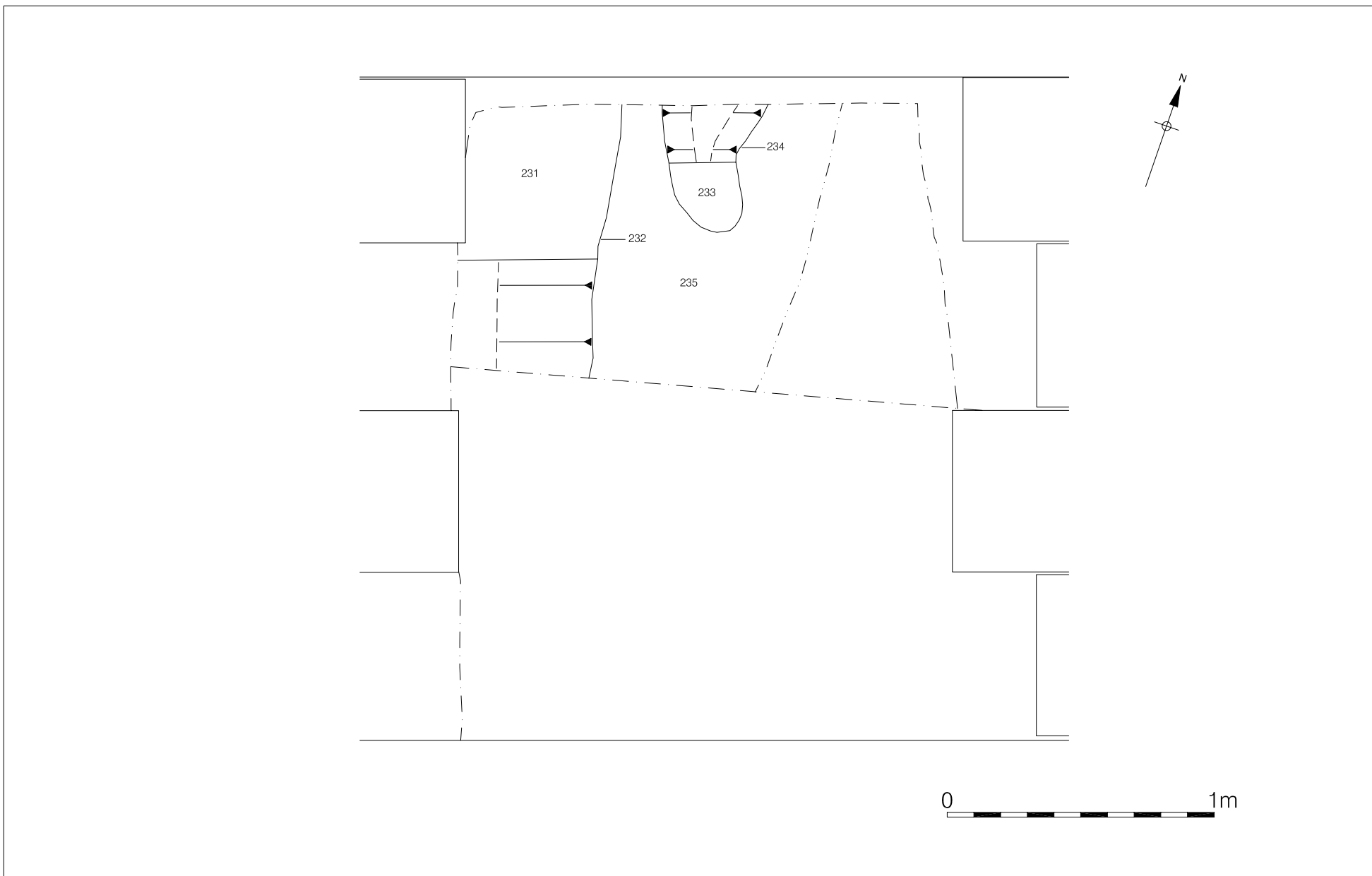


Figure 3. Trench 2, Phase 2
Scale 1:20

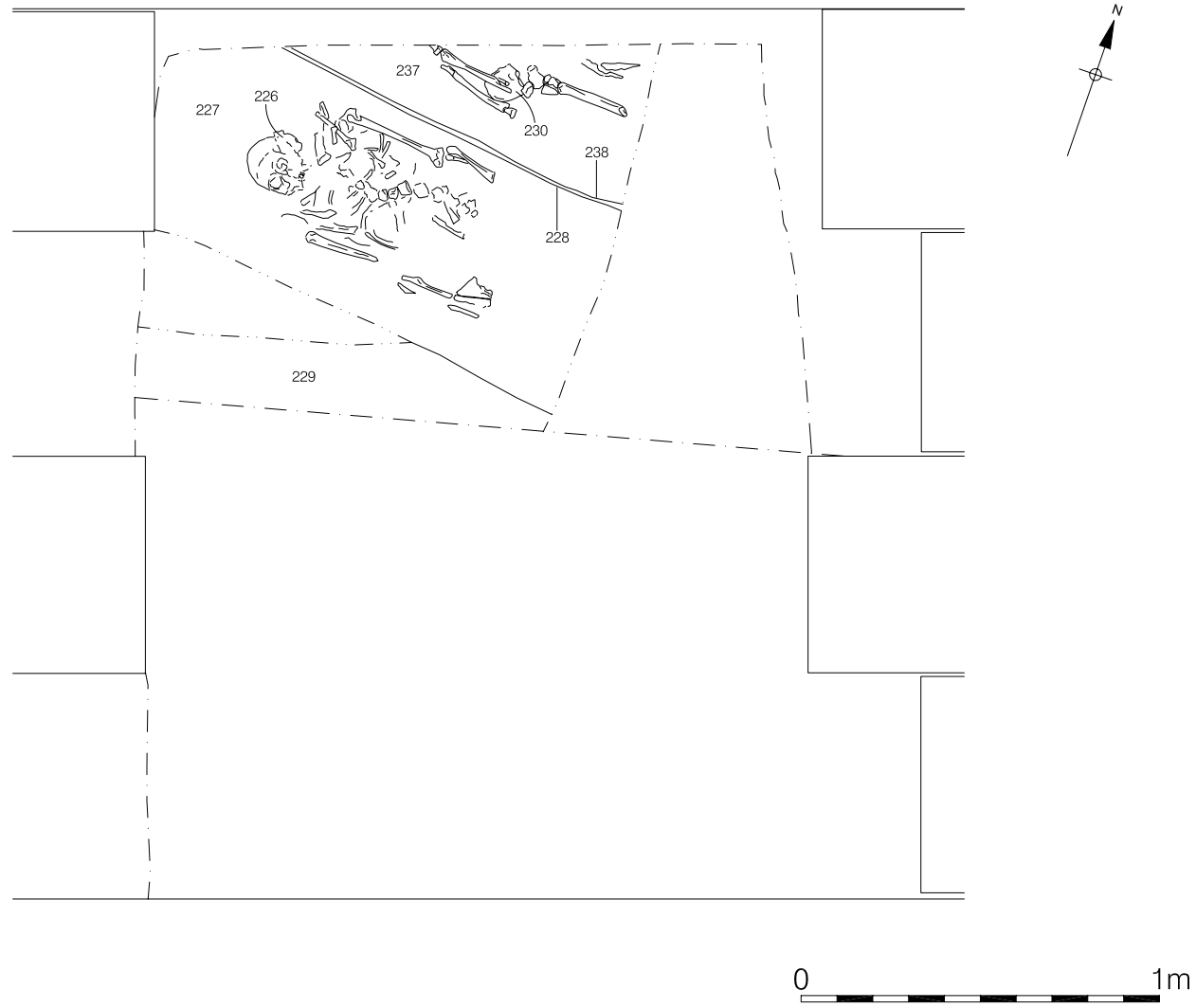


Figure 4. Trench 2, Phase 3.1
Scale 1:20

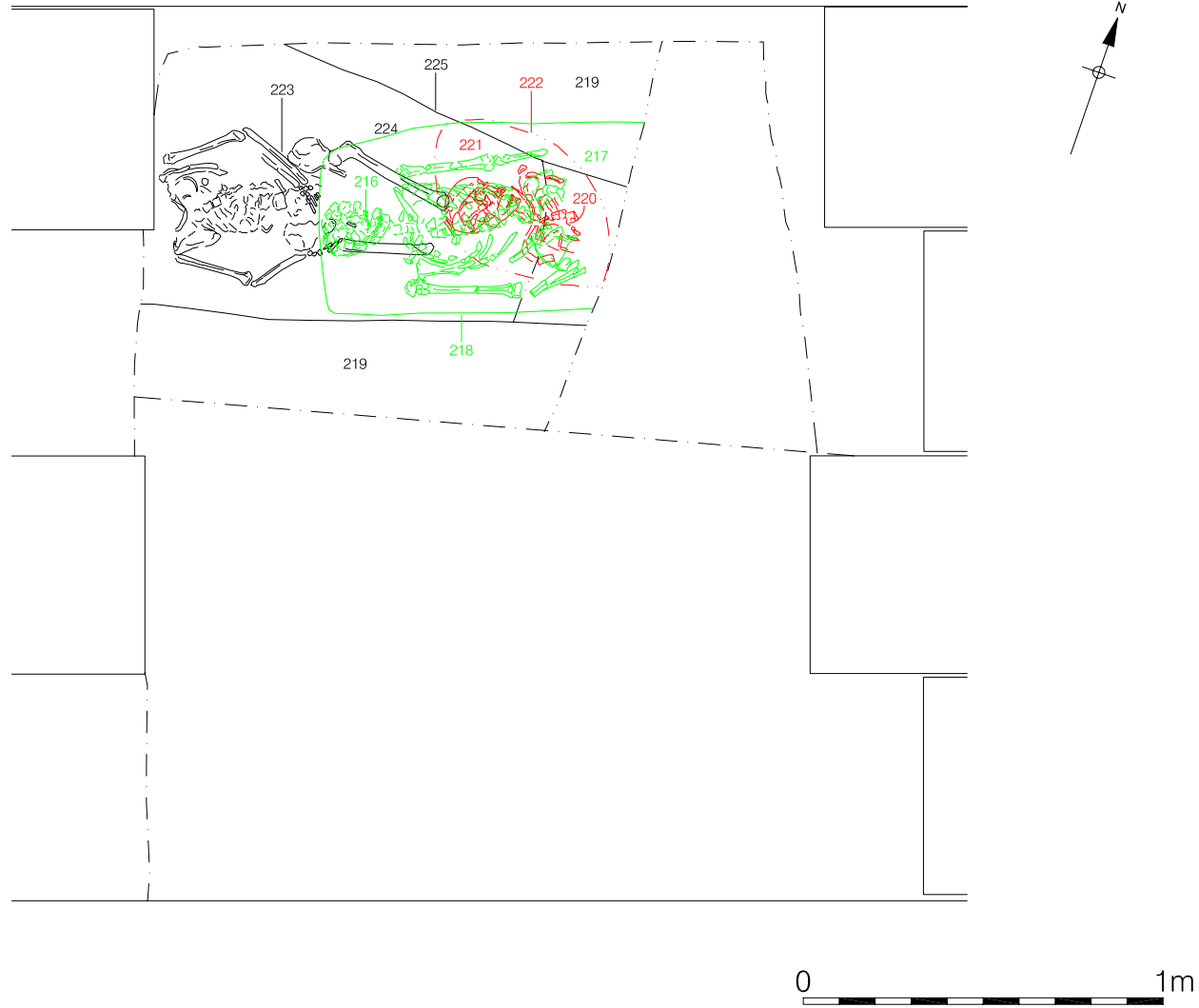


Figure 5. Trench 2, Phase 3.2
Scale 1:20

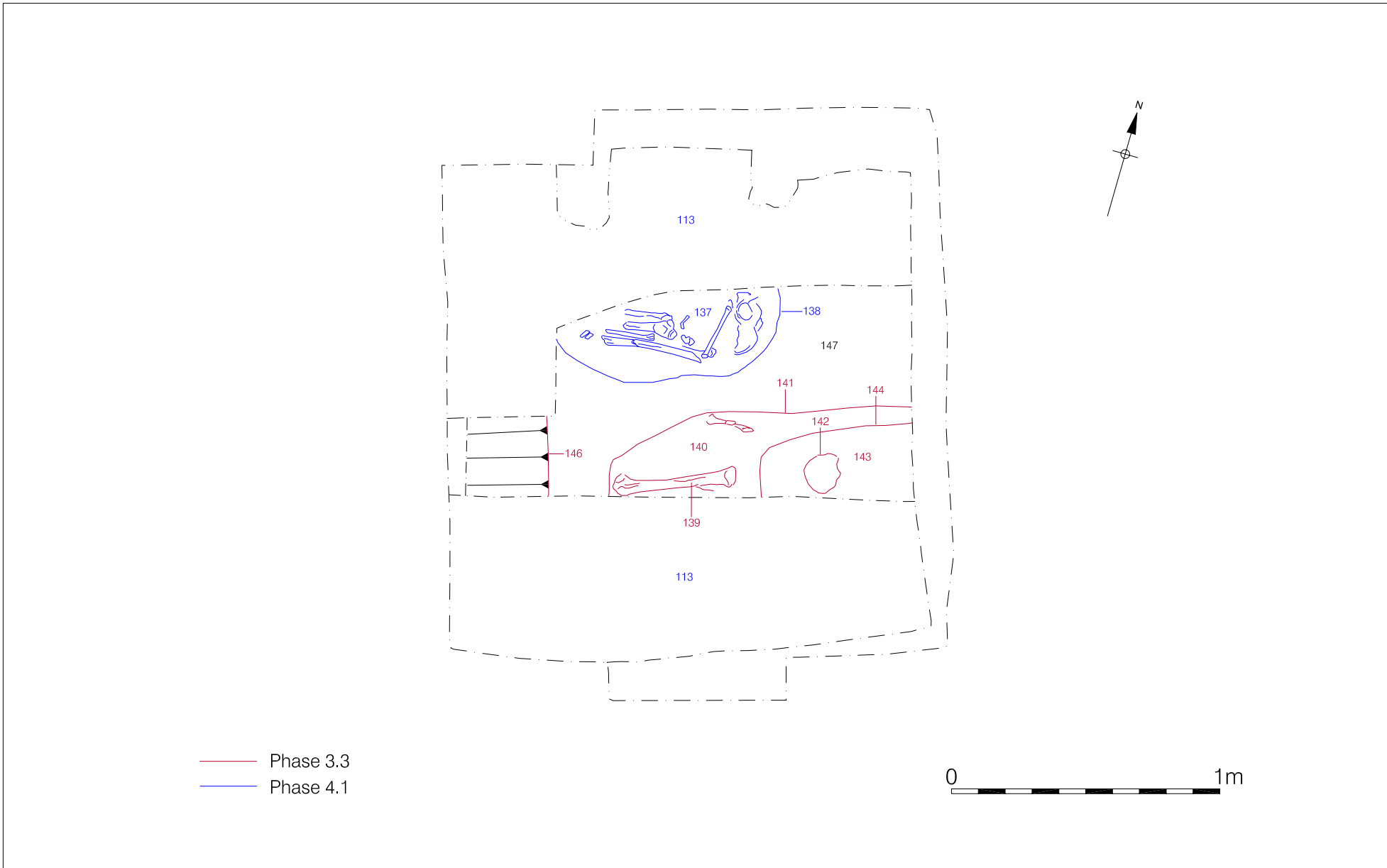


Figure 6. Trench 1, Phases 3.3 and 4.1
Scale 1:20

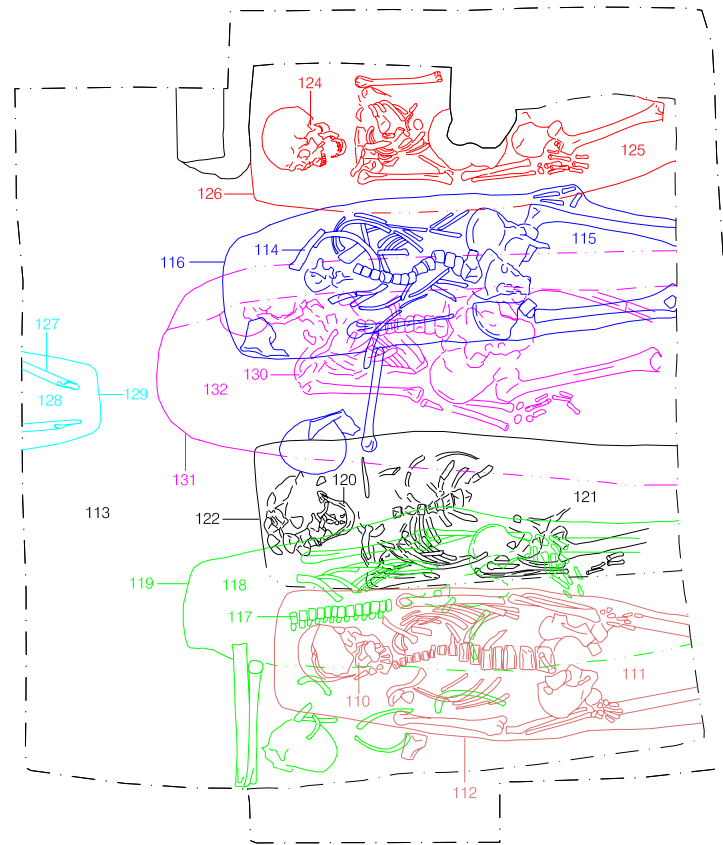


Figure 7. Trench 1, Phase 4.2
Scale 1:20

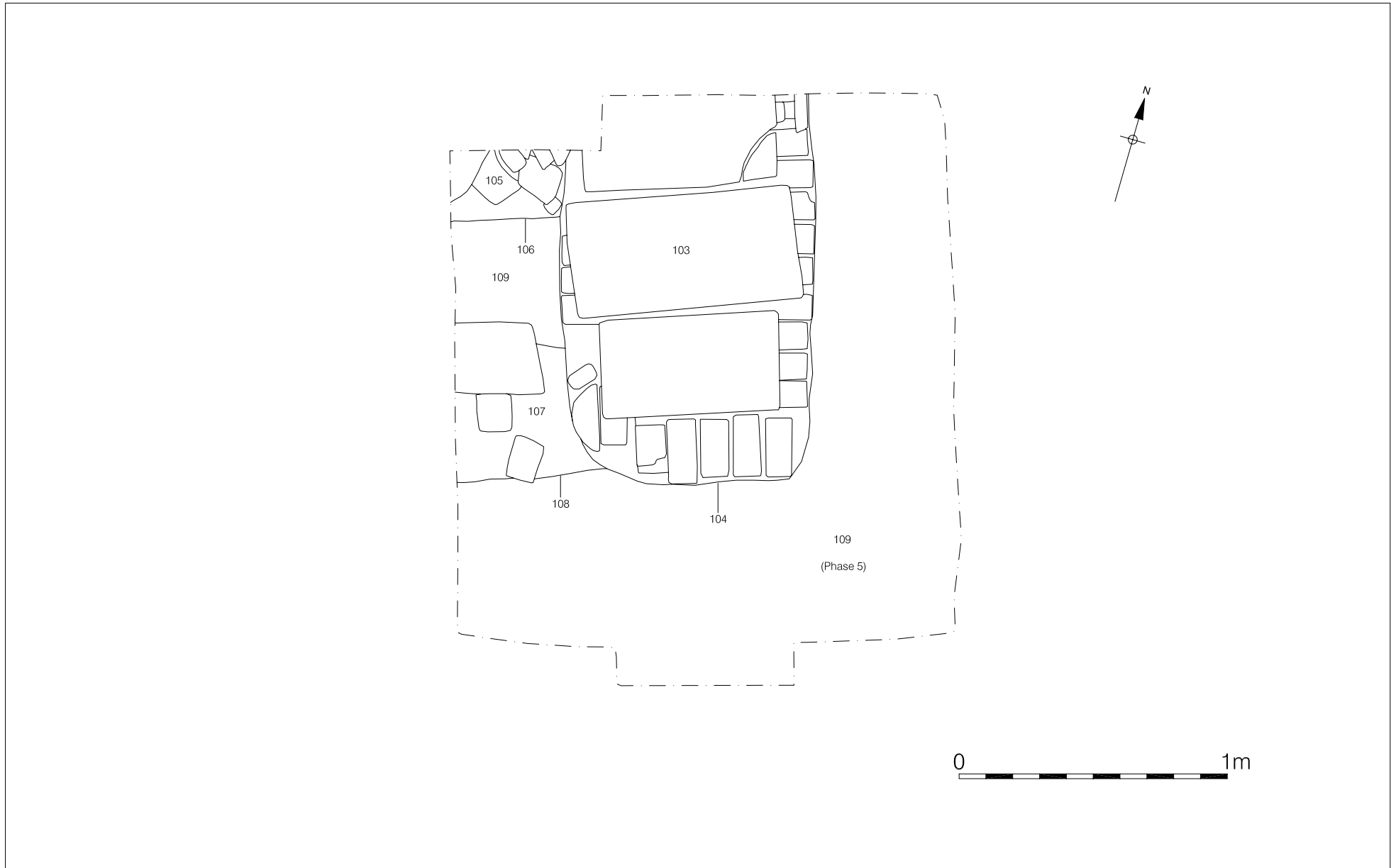


Figure 8. Trench 1, Phases 5 and 6
Scale 1:20

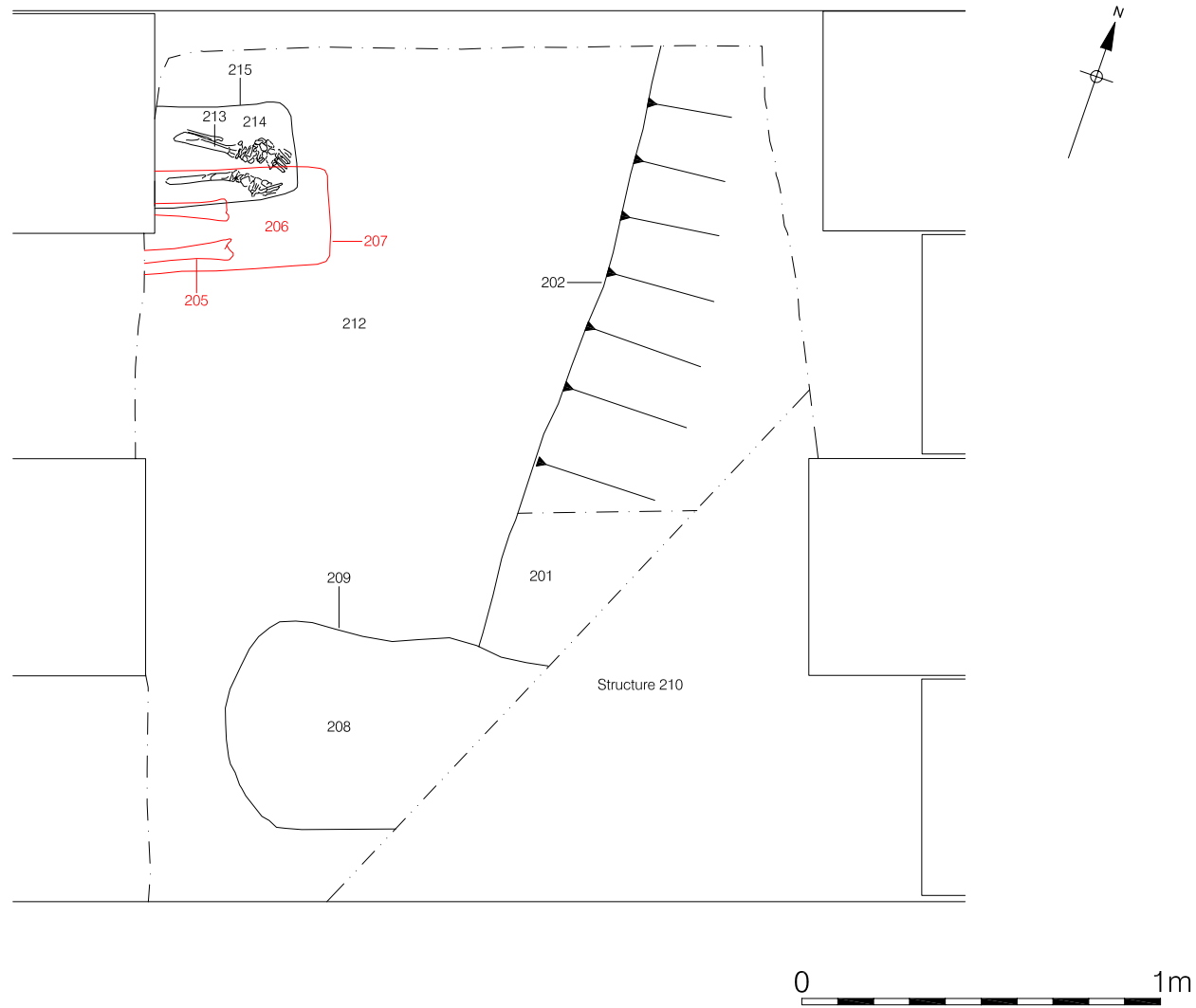
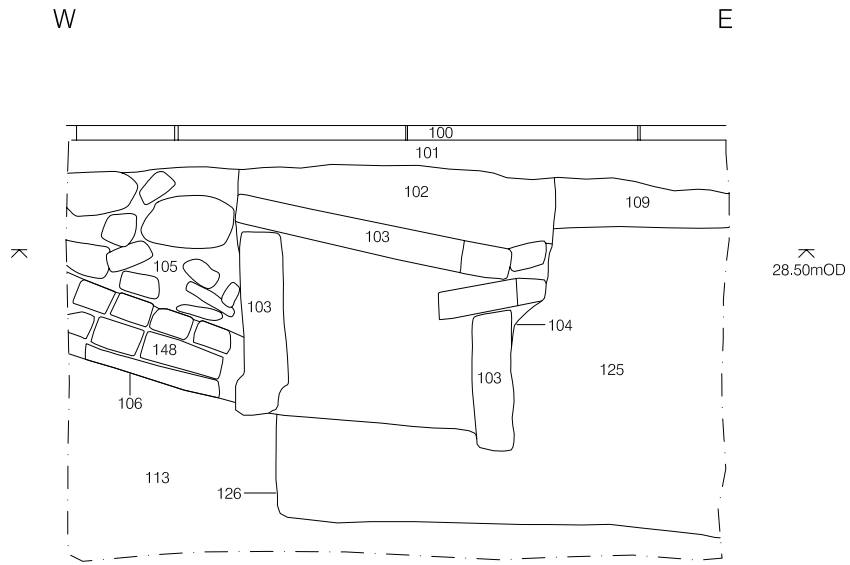
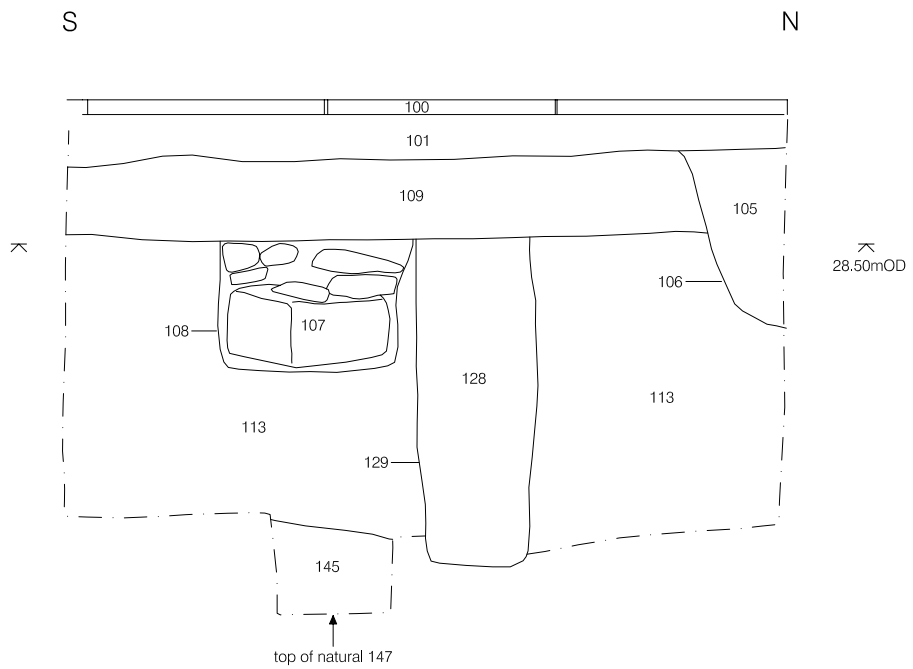


Figure 9. Trench 2, Phase 5
Scale 1:20



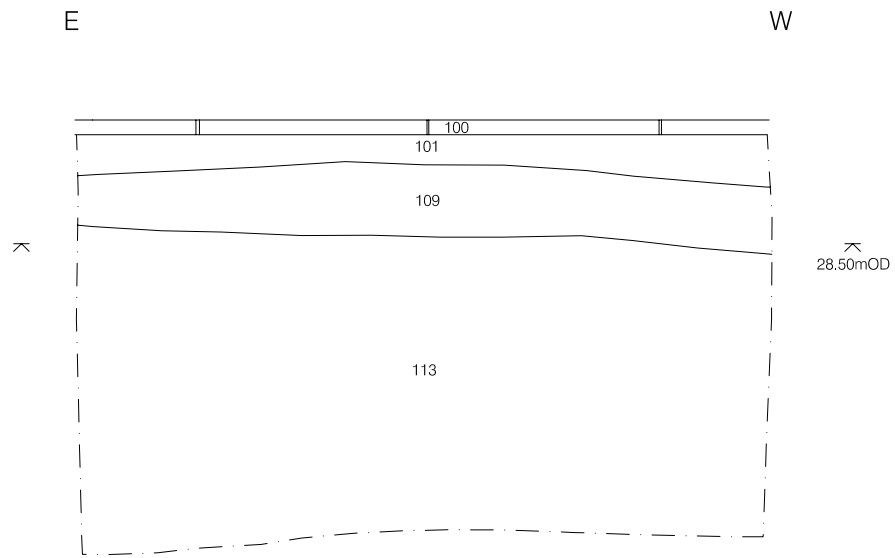
Trench 1. South facing section.



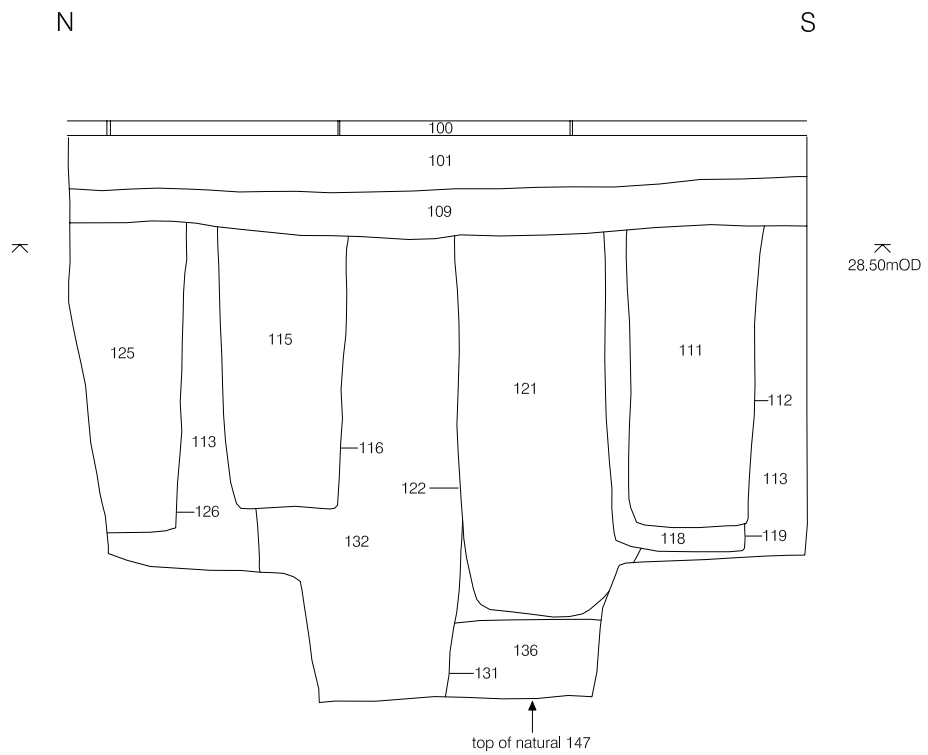
Trench 1. East facing section.



Figure 10. Trench 1, sections (1)
Scale 1:20



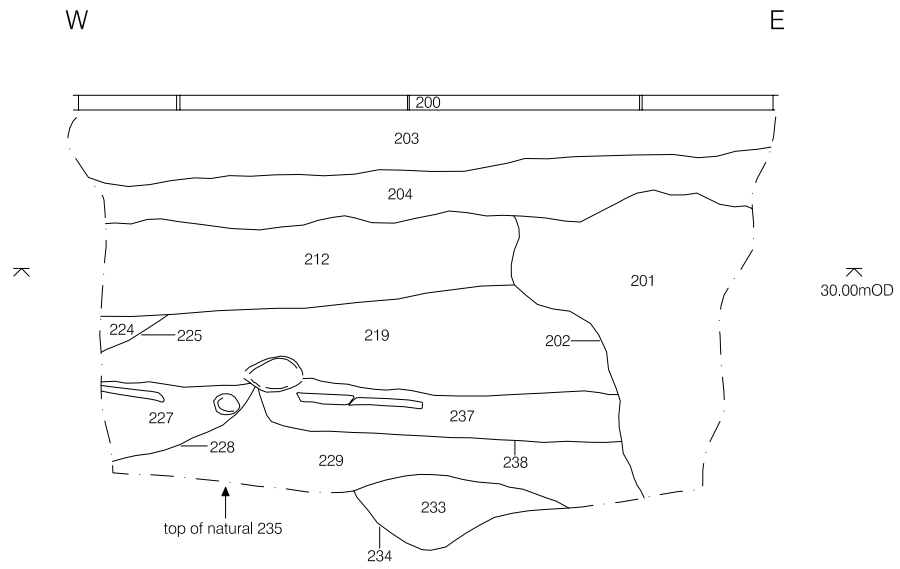
Trench 1. North facing section.



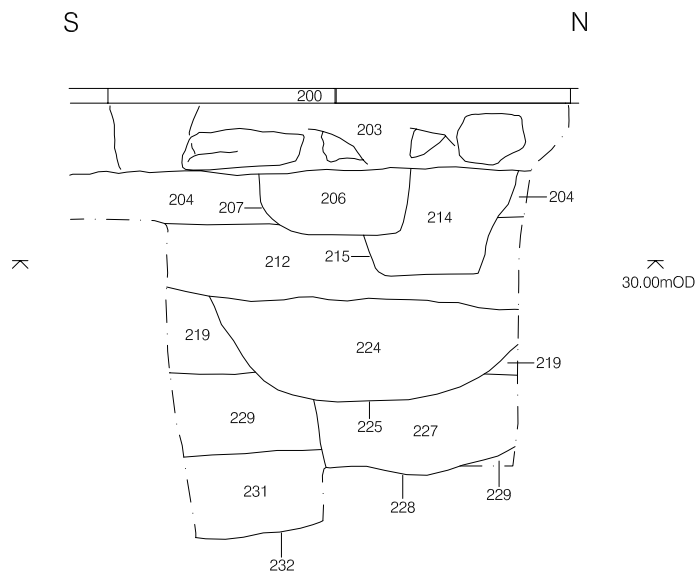
Trench 1. West facing section.



Figure 11. Trench 1, sections (2)
Scale 1:20



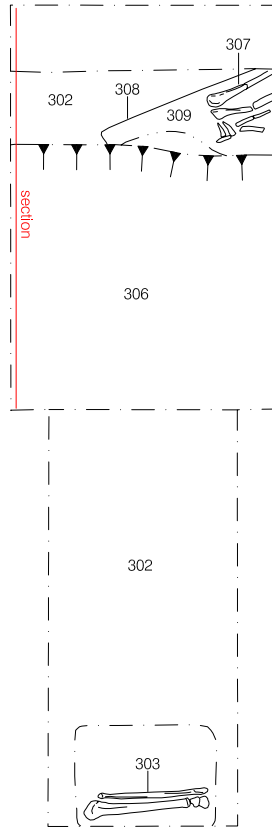
Trench 2. South facing section.



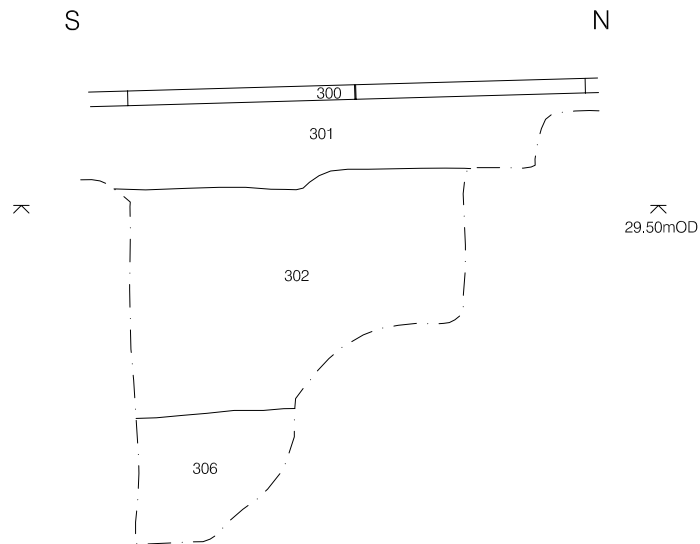
Trench 2. East facing section.



Figure 12. Trench 2, sections
Scale 1:20



Trench 3. Plan.



Trench 3. East facing section.



Figure 13. Trench 3, plan and section
Scale 1:20



Plate 1. Skeleton [216]. Trench 2, Phase 3.2
(1m scale).



Plate 2. Skeleton [220]. Trench 2, Phase 3.2
(0.5m scale).



Plate 3. Skeleton [110]. Trench 1, Phase 4.2
(1m scale).



Plate 4. Skeleton [117]. Trench 1, Phase 4.2
(0.5m scale).



Plate 5. Skeleton [124]. Trench 1, Phase 4.2
(0.5m scale).



Plate 6. Skeleton [130]. Trench 1, Phase 4.2
(1m scale).



Plate 7. Trench 1. South facing section (*1m scale*).



Plate 8. Trench 1. East facing section (*1m scale*).



Plate 9. Trench 2. South facing section (*1m scale*).



Plate 10. Trench 2. East facing section (*1m scale*).

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

- 9.1.1 Deposits and features encountered during the archaeological evaluation have been assigned to six broad stratigraphic phases of activity. The earliest, Phase 1, comprised naturally derived geological material, while the latest, Phase 6, comprised modern structures and existing ground surfaces, including associated make-up deposits. The remaining stratigraphic phases, Phases 2-5, represent activity at the undertaken during the Roman (Phase 2), medieval (Phases 3.1-3.3) and post-medieval (Phases 4.1-4.2 and 5) periods. Phases 2-5 contained archaeological remains of moderate to high significance.
- 9.1.2 In relation to the specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the revised project Specification, the main conclusions of the project are set out in the following paragraphs.
- 9.1.3 The foundations of the Cathedral were not exposed in any of the evaluation trenches, so their depth and character could not be determined.
- 9.1.4 In Trench 1, the natural sub-stratum lay at a depth of c. 1.40m below existing ground level. It comprised natural boulder clay. Of the archaeological deposits above this, a depth of c. 1.0m was of note, including particularly dense cemetery activity of post-medieval date. Inhumation burials - of post-medieval date – were first encountered at a depth of c. 0.85m below existing ground level. The earliest remains in this trench, again mostly representing cemetery activity, were of medieval date, with inhumation burials encountered at a lowest depth of c. 1.40m below existing ground level. A total of nine complete or partial inhumation burials were recorded in this trench, all but two of post-medieval date.
- 9.1.5 In Trench 2, the natural sub-stratum lay at a depth of c. 1.15m below existing ground level, again comprising natural boulder clay. Of the archaeological deposits above this, a depth of c. 0.90m was of note, including moderately dense cemetery activity of medieval date. Inhumation burials - of post-medieval date – were first encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m below existing ground level. A total of seven complete or partial inhumation burials were recorded in this trench, all but two of medieval date. The earliest features in this trench, possibly representing drainage activity, were of probable Roman date, extending to a lowest depth of c. 1.20m below existing ground level.
- 9.1.6 In Trench 3, natural sub-stratum could not be reached, despite excavating to a depth of c. 1.20m, due to the restricted working area. Of the archaeological deposits recorded, a depth of c. 0.80m was of note, representing cemetery activity of post-medieval date. Inhumation burials were first encountered at a depth of c. 0.50m below existing ground level. A total of two partial inhumation burials were recorded in this trench, both of post-medieval date.
- 9.1.7 The aforementioned features recorded in the base of Trench 2 have been interpreted as representing evidence of activity on the site pre-dating construction of the Cathedral, specifically being of probable Roman date.

9.2 Recommendations

- 9.2.1 The evaluation demonstrated the presence of deeply stratified archaeological remains in Trenches 1 and 2, these sited in the two areas proposed for development. Where overall ground reduction or localised intrusive groundworks associated with the development threaten to impact on archaeological deposits of note, as described above, further archaeological excavation should be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource. The findings of such work would require reporting on to an appropriate level, to be decided by the County and Cathedral Archaeologists.
- 9.2.2 Human skeletal remains recovered during the evaluation should be reburied at a suitable location following agreement with the County and Cathedral Archaeologists regarding any requirements for further analysis, as informed by this report.

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11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Purcell Miller Tritton LLP for commissioning the work described in this report. The liaison role of Jane Kennedy, the Cathedral Architect, is particularly acknowledged.

PCA would also like to thank the Very Reverend Christopher Dalliston, Canon Peter Strange and Head Verger James Allen, for their co-operation and assistance during the project, as well as all staff at the Cathedral whose assistance facilitated the archaeological work.

The curatorial roles of Barbara Harbottle, the Cathedral Archaeologist and Dave Heslop, the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, are acknowledged.

PCA Credits

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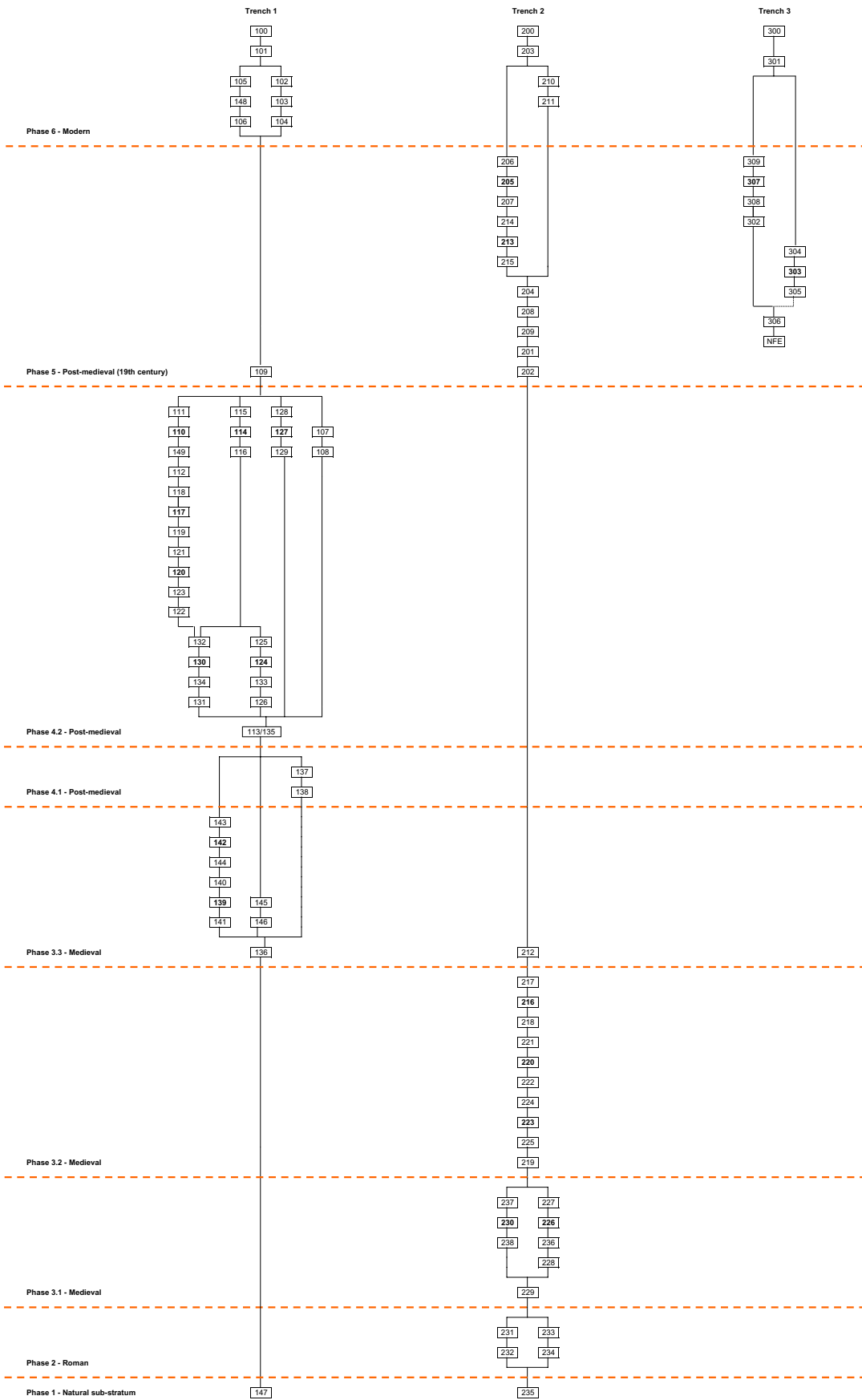
CAD: Adrian Bailey

Human Remains Assessment: Kathelen Sayer

Other Credits

Ceramic Material and Glass Assessment: Jenny Vaughan (NCAS)

APPENDIX A
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



**APPENDIX B
CONTEXT INDEX**

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Context	Phase	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Description	Interpretation
100	6	1	structure	surface	flagstones; up to 1000mm x 660mm x 70mm; well dressed; form existing ground surface in Trench 1	flagstone surface
101	6	1	deposit	layer	hard; light grey; concrete; frequent stone chippings and small fragments of brick; extends across Trench 1, up to 0.18m thick	concrete make-up
102	6	1	deposit	fill	soft; mid grey; sandy silty clay; occasional small-medium fragments of sandstone, occasional small fragments of coal and brick; at least 1.44m N-S x 0.84m E-W x 0.19m thick	infill above soak-away [103]
103	6	1	structure	masonry	red bricks and sandstone slabs ; bricks forming walls are 240mm x 100mm x 70mm; 8 courses of stretcher bonds; bonded with light grey mortar; slabs forming capping are up to 840mm x 420mm x 70mm; overall structure at least 1.44m N-S x 0.90m E-W x 0.68m high	soak-away
104	6	1	cut	construction	rectangular; orientated E-W; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base, flat base; measures 1.42m N-S x 0.94m E-W x 0.80m deep	construction cut for soak-away [103]
105	6	1	deposit	fill	loose; masonry rubble; whole (220mm x 100mm x 70mm) and fragmented red bricks, with frequent small-medium fragments of sandstone; at least 0.45m NE-SW x at least 0.28m NW-SE x 0.40m thick	infill above culvert [148]
106	6	1	cut	construction	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; steep sloping sides; sharp break of slope at base; at least 0.45m NE-SW x at least 0.26m NW-SE x 0.60m deep	construction cut for culvert [148]
107	6	1	structure	masonry	loose; sandstone rubble; small-large fragments of sandstone representing demolished structure; 0.50m NE-SW x at least 0.58m NW-SE x 0.35m deep	robbed-out drain?
108	4.2	1	cut	structure	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; flat base; measures 0.50m N-S x at least 0.58m E-W x 0.35m deep	construction cut for ?structure [107]
109	5	1	deposit	layer	soft; dark grey; clayey sandy silt; occasional lenses of brownish yellow clay, occasional small-large sub-angular stones, very occasional small-medium fragments of brick; at least 1.80m E-W x at least 2.20m N-S x up to 0.22m thick	make-up dump
110	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone very soft and easily fragments; 85% complete, lower legs and feet missing; female; young adult	inhumation burial in grave [112]
111	4.2	1	deposit	fill	soft; mid greyish brown; silty clay; very occasional small sub-rounded stones, very occasional small fragments of degraded wood; at least 1.11m NE-SW x 0.40m NW-SE x 0.80m deep	fill of grave [112]
112	4.2	1	cut	grave	rectangular in plan; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base, flat base; at least 1.11m NE-SW x 0.40m NW-SE x at least 0.80m deep	grave
113	4.2	1	deposit	layer	firm; mottled mid pinkish brown, mid brownish yellow and mid greyish brown; clay and silty clay; occasional small-medium sub-angular fragments of sandstone, occasional flecks of charcoal; at least 1.80m E-W x at least 2.20m N-S x up to 1.10m thick	cemetery soil
114	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone soft and easily fragments; 70% complete, lower legs, feet and lower right arm missing; female?; middle adult	inhumation burial in grave [116]
115	4.2	1	deposit	fill	soft; mid greyish brown; silty clay; occasional small rounded stones, very occasional small fragments of coal; at least 1.20m NE-SW x 0.41m NW-SE x at least 0.73m thick	fill of grave [116]
116	4.2	1	cut	grave	rectangular; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base, flat base; at least 1.20m NE-SW x 0.41m NW-SE x 0.73m deep	grave
117	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone is soft; 55% complete, right arm and leg, left lower leg, right pelvis missing; male?; young adult	inhumation burial in grave [119]
118	4.2	1	deposit	fill	friable; dark greyish brown; silty clay; occasional small fragments of charcoal and coal occasional small sub-angular fragments of sandstone; at least 1.20m NE-SW x 0.38m NE-SW x 0.83m thick	fill of grave [119]
119	4.2	1	cut	grave	rectangular; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; flat base; at least 1.20m NE-SW x 0.38m NW-SE x 0.83m deep	grave
120	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone is soft and fragmentary; 40% complete, elements of torso, left arm, right leg and left lower leg missing; sex intermediate; adult	inhumation burial in grave [122]
121	4.2	1	deposit	fill	soft; mottled dark grey and brownish yellow; clay and clayey silt; occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional small fragments of coal, very occasional small-medium fragments of sandstone; at least 1.04m NE-SW x 0.34m NW-SE x 0.99m thick	fill of grave [122]
122	4.2	1	cut	grave	sub-rectangular; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; gradual break of slope at base; flat base; at least 1.04m NE-SW x 0.40m NW-SE x 0.99m deep	grave
123	4.2	1	coffin	timber	represented by 10 corroded iron nails and small fragments of degraded wood	coffin for burial [120]
124	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head located to the SW; condition of bone is moderate; left leg and feet could not be exposed; the skeleton was left in situ; sex unknown; age unknown; no pathology observed	inhumation burial in grave [126]
125	4.2	1	deposit	fill	soft; dark grey; clayey silt; occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional small fragments of coal; at least 1.10m NE-SW x at least 0.38m NW-SE x at least 0.87m thick	fill of grave [126]
126	4.2	1	cut	grave	rectangular; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; flat base; at least 1.10m NE-SW x at least 0.38m NW-SE x at least 0.87m deep	grave
127	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the west; bone is degraded; only right and left tibia present; sex unknown, age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [129]
128	4.2	1	deposit	fill	soft; dark grey; clay silt; occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional small fragments of coal; at least 0.24m E-W x 0.28m N-S x at least 0.86m thick	inhumation burial in grave [129]
129	4.2	1	cut	grave	linear; orientated E - W; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; flat base; measures at least 0.24m E - W x 0.28m N - S x 0.86m deep	grave
130	4.2	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone is very soft, wet and easily fragments; 80% complete, lower legs, left arm and shoulder missing; female; young or middle adult	inhumation burial in grave [131]
131	4.2	1	cut	grave	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base, flat base; measures at least 1.34m NE-SW x at least 0.50m NW-SE x 1.22m deep	grave
132	4.2	1	deposit	fill	soft; dark grey; clayey silt; occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, occasional small fragments of coal; at least 1.34m NE-SW x at least 0.50 NW-SE x at least 1.22m thick	fill of grave [131]
133	4.2	1	coffin	timber	represented by 4 corroded iron nails with degraded wood adhered	coffin for burial [124]
134	4.2	1	coffin	timber	represented by 28 corroded iron nails and other unidentifiable iron fragments	coffin for burial [130]
135	4.2	1	deposit	layer	firm; mottled dark grey and brownish yellow; clayey silt and clay; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones; at least 2m NE x at least 2m SW, extends across Trench 1, up to 1.10m thick	cemetery soil, same as [113]
136	3.3	1	deposit	layer	firm; mid pinkish brown; silty clay; occasional small fragments of coal, very occasional small sub-angular stones; at least 1.80m E-W x at least 0.80m N-S x 0.19m thick	developed soil
137	4.1	1	deposit	fill	disarticulated human bone (90%), mainly long bones, pelvises and skulls; in matrix of soft, mid grey, clayey silt (10%); at least 0.74m E-W x at least 0.30m N-S, thickness not established	fill of pit [138]
138	4.1	1	cut	pit	sub-circular in plan; sharp top break of slope; sides and base not seen; at least 0.74m E-W x at least 0.30m N-S, depth not established	charnel pit
139	3.3	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head possibly to the SW, beyond limit of excavation; bone in very poor condition; only two partial femur present; sex unknown, age unknown; skeleton was left in situ	inhumation burial in grave [141]
140	3.3	1	deposit	fill	soft; light greyish brown; silty clay; infrequent small pieces of coal; measures at least 1.22m NE-SW x at least 0.30m NW-SE, thickness was not established	fill of grave [141]
141	3.3	1	cut	grave	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; sides and base not established; measures at least 1.22m NE-SW x at least 0.30m NW-SE, depth not established	grave
142	3.3	1	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head is possibly located to the SW; condition of bone is very poor, skeleton left in situ; only skull fragments are present; sex unknown, age unknown, no pathology	inhumation burial in grave [142]
143	3.3	1	deposit	fill	soft; light greyish brown; silty clay; very infrequent small pieces of coal; measures at least 0.70m NE-SW x at least 0.28m NW-SE, thickness not established	fill of grave [144]
144	3.3	1	cut	grave	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope, sides and base not established; measures at least 0.70m NE-SW x at least 0.28m NW-SE, depth not established	grave
145	3.3	1	deposit	fill	stiff; light greyish brown; silty clay; occasional small-medium sub-round and sub-angular stones; measures at least 0.30m N-S x at least 0.40m E-W x at least 0.37m thick	fill of gully [146]

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146	3.3	1	cut	linear	linear; orientated NW-SE; sharp top break of slope; moderate sloping sides; break of slope at base and base not established; measures at least 0.30m NW-SE x at least 0.40m NE-SW x 0.37m deep	gully
147	1	1	deposit	natural	firm; pinkish brown; clay; measures at least 0.70m N-S x at least 1.80m E-W, thickness not established	natural in trench 1
148	6	1	structure	masonry	red bricks and roughly hewn sandstone slabs; bricks forming walls measure 240mm x 100mm x 70mm, two courses survive, no bonding material evident; sandstone slabs forming base measure 350mm x 40mm; as seen at least 0.45m E-W x at least 0.10m N-S x 0.19m high	culvert
149	4.2	1	coffin	timber	represented by 5 corroded iron nails/fittings; two copper alloy shroud pins also recovered	coffin for burial [110]
200	6	2	structure	surface	stone paving stones; 600mm x 600mm x 60mm; form existing ground surface in Trench 2	paved surface
201	5	2	deposit	fill	disarticulated human bone forms 80% of context; soft, dark grey, clayey silt matrix; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones; at least 1.80m N-S x at least 0.80m E-W x at least 0.80m thick	fill of charnel pit [202]
202	5	2	cut	pit	linear; sharp top break of slope; steeply-sloping irregular sides; lower break of slope and base not seen; at least 1.90m N-S x at least 0.80m E-W x at least 0.80m deep	charnel pit
203	6	2	deposit	layer	loose; small-medium fragments of sandstone with coarse sand; frequent small-medium fragments of brick and concrete; extends across Trench 2, up to 0.24m thick	make-up for surface [200]
204	5	2	deposit	layer	friable; dark grey; sandy silt; occasional small-medium fragments of sandstone, flecks of coal, fragments of human bone; at least 2.0m E-W x at least 1.80m N-S x up to 0.14m thick	dump layer
205	5	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head possibly to the SW, beyond I.o.e.; bone is soft but in moderate condition; 8% complete, only lower legs survive, these truncated below the knee; sex unknown; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [207]
206	5	2	deposit	fill	friable; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stones; at least 0.50m NE-SW x 0.24m NW-SE x 0.16m thick	fill of grave [207]
207	5	2	cut	grave	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; very shallow gradual sloping sides; gradual break of slope at base; shallow concave base; at least 0.50m NE-SW x 0.24m NW-SE x 0.16m deep	grave
208	5	2	deposit	fill	disarticulated human bone forms 80% of context; soft, dark grey, clayey silt matrix; at least 0.80m E-W x 0.56m N-S, thickness not established	fill of pit [209]
209	5	2	cut	pit	linear; orientated E-W; sharp top break of slope; gradual sloping concave sides; break of slope at base and base not seen; at least 0.80m E-W x 0.56m N-S, depth not established	charnel pit
210	6	2	structure	masonry	red bricks (240 mm x 100mm x 80mm); bonded with concrete mortar; eight stretcher courses exposed and continuing below I.o.e.; measures at least 2.40m NE-SW x at least 1.40m NW-SE x at least 1m high	culvert for water pipes
211	6	2	cut	construction	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; break of slope at base and base not established; at least 2.40m NE-SW x at least 1.40 m NW-SE x at least 1m deep	cut for culvert [210]
212	3.3	2	deposit	layer	firm; mid-grey; clayey silt; mottled with small patches of brownish yellow clayey silt; occasional small fragments of coal, occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional small fragments of sandstone; at least 1.40m E-W x at least 2.50m N-S x 0.14m thick	developed soil
213	5	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head possibly located to the SW beyond I.o.e.; bone is soft; 5% complete, only feet and fragments of lower legs survive; sex unknown; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [215]
214	5	2	deposit	fill	soft; mid brownish grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of soft yellowish brown clayey silt; very occasional small sub-rounded stones; at least 0.38m NE-SW x 0.28m NW-SE x 0.28m thick	fill of grave [215]
215	5	2	cut	grave	rectangular; orientated NE-SW; gradual top break of slope; steeply-sloping sides; gradual break of slope at base; flat base; at least 0.38m NE-SW x 0.28m NW-SE x 0.28m	grave
216	3.2	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone is soft and very fragmentary; 50% complete, legs and lower left arm missing; hands, lower part of pelvis, left and right legs truncated; male?; young adult	inhumation burial in grave [218]
217	3.2	2	deposit	fill	firm; mottled mid greyish brown and brownish yellow; clay and clayey silt; occasional small sub-rounded stones; at least 0.90m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE x 0.16m thick	fill of grave [218]
218	3.2	2	cut	grave	sub-rectangular; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; shallow concave base; at least 0.90m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE x 0.16m deep	grave
219	3.2	2	deposit	layer	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; occasional small fragments of coal, occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional small patches of soft yellowish brown clay; at least 1.33m E-W x at least 1.40m N-S x up to 0.40m thick	developed soil
220	3.2	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone is in poor condition; 35% complete, legs, right arm, lower left and elements of the torso missing; sex intermediate; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [222]
221	3.2	2	deposit	fill	firm; mottled mid yellowish brown and mid greyish brown; clay and clayey silt; 0.50m NE-SW x 0.32 NW-SE x up to 0.26m thick	fill of grave [222]
222	3.2	2	cut	grave	sub-rectangular; orientated NE-SW; gradual top break of slope; gently sloping sides; gradual break of slope at base; concave base; 0.50m NE-SW x 0.32m NW-SE x up to 0.26m deep	grave
223	3.2	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW, beyond I.o.e.; bone is in moderate condition; 30% complete, lower legs, skull and elements of the torso missing; female; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [225]
224	3.2	2	deposit	fill	soft; mottled mid grey and brownish yellow; clayey silt; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones; at least 1.30m NE-SW x 0.86m NW-SE x 0.27m thick	fill of grave [225]
225	3.2	2	cut	grave	sub-rectangular; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; steeply-sloping sides; gradual break of slope at base; shallow concave base; at least 1.30m NE-SW x 0.86m NW-SE x 0.27m deep	grave
226	3.1	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the W; bone is in moderate condition; 40% complete, legs and elements of the torso missing; male; middle adult	inhumation burial in grave [228]
227	3.1	2	deposit	fill	soft; dark grey; clayey silt; very occasional small sub-angular fragments of sandstone, very occasional small fragments of coal; at least 1.40m E-W x 0.60m N-S x at least 0.33m thick	fill of grave [228]
228	3.1	2	cut	grave	linear; orientated E-W; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; flat base; at least 1.40m E-W x 0.60m N-S x 0.33m deep	grave
229	3.1	2	deposit	layer	firm; mottled mid grey and brownish pink; silty clay; very occasional small fragments of coal, very occasional flecks of charcoal, very occasional small-medium fragments of sandstone; extends across Trench 2, up to 0.26m thick	developed soil
230	3.1	2	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head possibly to the W, beyond I.o.e.; bone is in poor condition; 5% complete, only fragments of left lower arm, femur and pelvis present; sex unknown; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [238]
231	2	2	deposit	fill	firm; mid pinkish brown; clay; occasional small-medium fragments of sandstone, occasional small fragments of coal; at least 1.02m NW-SE x at least 0.54m NE-SW x 0.22m thick	fill of gully [232]
232	2	2	cut	linear	linear; orientated NW-SE; sharp to gradual top break of slope; gradual sloping concave sides; gradual to imperceptible break of slope at base; base not seen; at least 1.02m NE-SW x at least 0.54m NW-SE x 0.22m deep	gully
233	2	2	deposit	fill	firm; mid brownish pink; silty clay; occasional small fragments of coal, very occasional small fragments of sandstone; at least 0.56m NW-SE x at least 0.54m NE-SW x 0.19m thick	fill of gully [234]
234	2	2	cut	linear	linear; orientated NW-SE; sharp top break of slope; gradual sloping concave sides; imperceptible break of slope at base; shallow concave base; at least 0.56m NW-SE x at least 0.54m NE-SW x 0.19m deep	gully
235	1	2	deposit	natural	firm; mid brownish pink; clay; very occasional small fragments of sandstone; extends across Trench 2	natural sub-stratum
236	3.1	2	coffin	timber	coffin represented by a stain of soft, mid greyish brown, humic clayey silt outlining lower part of grave [228]; at least 1.40m E-W x 0.60m N-S x 20mm thick	coffin for burial [226]
237	3.1	2	deposit	fill	soft; mid brownish grey; silty clay; very occasional small fragments of coal; at least 0.90m E-W x at least 0.48m N-S x at least 0.15m thick	fill of grave [238]

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238	3.1	2	cut	grave	linear; orientated E-W; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; flat base; at least 0.90m E-W x at least 0.48m N-S x 0.15m deep	grave
300	6	3	structure	surface	flagstones; up to 1000mm x 660mm x 70mm; well dressed; form existing ground surface in Trench 3	flagstone surface
301	6	3	deposit	layer	hard; light grey; concrete; frequent small stone chippings; extends across Trench 3, up to 0.22m thick	concrete make-up for surface [300]
302	5	3	deposit	layer	soft; dark grey; clayey silt; occasional small fragments of CBM, occasional small fragments of coal, frequent disarticulated human bone; extends across Trench 3, up to 0.52m thick	cemetery soil
303	5	3	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; bone is soft but in moderate condition; 5% complete, only lower left leg exposed; sex unknown; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [305]
304	5	3	deposit	fill	soft; dark brownish grey; clayey silt; measures at least 0.50m E-W x 0.30m N-S x 0.19m thick	fill of grave [305]
305	5	3	cut	grave	linear; orientated E-W; sides and base not established; measures at least 0.50m E-W x at least 0.30m N-S x at least 0.19m deep	grave
306	5	3	deposit	layer	soft; dark brownish grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional small fragments of coal, occasional fragments of human bone; at least 0.50m E-W x at least 1.80m N-S x at least 0.20m thick	cemetery soil
307	5	3	burial	inhumation	extended, supine; head to the SW; bone is in poor condition; 5% complete, only fragments of left arm and scapula survive; sex unknown; age unknown	inhumation burial in grave [308]
308	5	3	cut	grave	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base; flat base; 0.21m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE x at least 0.16m deep	grave
309	5	3	deposit	fill	friable; dark brownish grey; clayey sand; 0.21m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE x at least 0.16m thick	fill of grave [308]

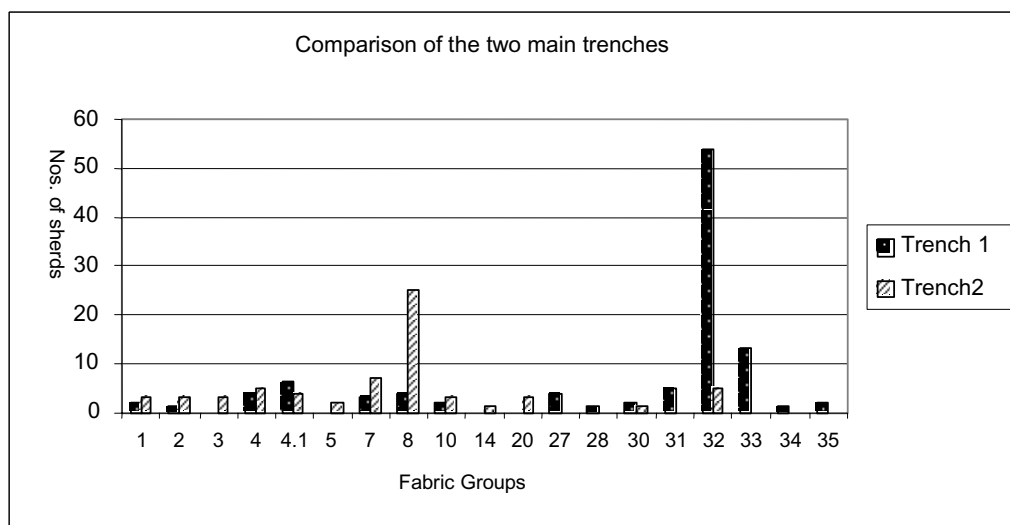
APPENDIX C
CERAMIC MATERIAL AND GLASS ASSESSMENT

Ceramic Material and Glass Assessment

By: Jenny Vaughan (NCAS)

Pottery: Quantity/Provenance/Dating Summary

An assemblage of 170 sherds of pottery weighing 3.973 kg was recovered from the evaluation at the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas. A single 19th century fragment came from Trench 3, with the remainder of the assemblage recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. Fragments identified as Roman were present in both trenches; two in Trench 1 and three in Trench 2. The majority of the sherds in Trench 1 were post-medieval, predominantly 18th/19th century with a few of 17th century date. Medieval sherds ranged in date from 12th to 15th century, but in most cases these were associated with later deposits. In contrast, almost all the pottery from Trench 2 was medieval, including the unstratified material. It also ranged in date from the 12th to 15th or possibly 16th century. A very few sherds in Trench 2 were probably post-medieval but there were none which could be dated as late as the 19th century.



Pottery: Range and Variety

Apart from the Roman sherds the earliest pottery present were coarsely gritted sherds of 12th century type; most notably a large jar rim sherd from context [212] comparable in form to vessels recovered from the Dog Bank kiln (Bown, 1988). There was a small quantity of Tyneside buff white ware (including a rod handle, a base and a small jug rim sherd) and other light firing wares. Most sherds were quite small. The largest medieval component of the assemblage consisted of iron rich wares of late medieval type (see Fabric groups 7 and 8). Much of this was recovered unstratified from Trench 2 and included fragments of a reduced greenware bung hole cistern. Rims and strap handles from similar large vessels were also present. Associated with this material were a very small fragment of Seigberg stoneware and a fragment from a Low Countries redware cooking vessel. Two other imported redware vessels were present in context [201]; one was a very abraded small bowl with horizontal loop handle and simple rim. Traces of white slip were visible on the inner surface. The other was a sherd with part of a loop handle. These could be 15th or 16th century vessels.

A complete catalogue of the pottery is set out below.

A few fragments of English redware of 17th century type were recovered from Trench 1 including the rim of a small cooking vessel. A single fragment of tin glazed earthenware ('Delft') was also present here. Most of the post medieval part of the assemblage was later than this, the largest group of sherds being the later glazed red earthenwares (or 'brownwares') of Tyneside or Wearside manufacture. As these are made from the first half of the 18th century through to the 20th they can be difficult to date. A small quantity of 18th century type white salt glazed stoneware and cream coloured refined earthenware were present. A small bowl of refined whiteware decorated with small blue flower motif was of later date.

Pottery: Discussion/Potential

The recovery of this assemblage of pottery was perhaps incidental to the objectives of the evaluation and its small size and mixed nature means that there is little or no potential for further analysis. Nevertheless the difference between the two main trenches is quite marked and worthy of note. Any plans for further work in the area might usefully bear this pattern in mind.

Ceramic Building Material: Quantity/Provenance/Dating Summary

A few fragments of ceramic building material, twenty-six in total, were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. Fragments from Trench 1 were mainly small pieces of pantile of 17th century or later date but there was one piece of a medieval roof tile from context [121]. One brick chip from context [109] was of post-medieval type, possibly 18th century.

Trench 2 produced fragments of four bricks. Three were a small sandy type which has been found on several sites on Tyneside (see Type 3 in Fraser *et al.* 1995, 186) and appears to be of late medieval date. The other was very soft and worn but was also possibly medieval. There was also a small chip of glazed floor tile in context [201] and a thick fragment, probably of tile in context [224].

The assemblage is listed below:

Context	Type	No.	Wgt. (g)	Comment
109	pantile	7	218	
109	?	1	4	Small chip
109	brick	1	57	Hard fired chip.
111	pantile	1	36	Flake, joins fragment in 109.
113	?	2	52	Flakes, probably tile rather than brick.
121	pantile	2	23	
121	roof tile	1	21	Coarse buff white type fabric, traces glaze. Medieval type
132	?	1	5	Small chip.
200	brick	1	253	Sandy pink/yellow fabric. c. w.80mm x d.38mm. Type 3
201	floor tile	1	9	Small yellow glazed chip.
201	brick	1	91	Fragment of sandy yellow/pink fabric.
201	brick	1	163	Yellow sandy fabric with pinkish orange surface colour in parts. c. w. 83mm x d. 35mm. Type 3.
201	brick	5	495	Two main joining frags and three small chips/flakes. Light pinkish brown with orange surfaces. Soft. Probably medieval - possibly type 7.
224	tile?	1	64	Quite thick.

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Quantity/Provenance/Dating Summary

Six fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from Trench 1. The complete bowl from [118] dates to c. 1660 to 1680. The other items are of later date, probably 18th century.

The assemblage is listed below.

Context	Object	No.	Comment
109	Bowl fragment	1	Spurred bowl – probably 18th c.
109	Stem	2	One has bore of 5/64" and one of 6/64"
113	Stem	1	Bore 6/64". Appears to have yellow glaze so could be near mouthpiece.
118	Bowl	1	A large type 3, stem bore 7/64". Round base.
132	Stem	1	Stem bore 5/64". One end appears to have been trimmed. Perhaps a reused broken pipe.

Glass: Quantity/Provenance/Dating Summary

A small assemblage of twenty-three fragments of glass was recovered from Trench 1. This consisted of sixteen, or possibly seventeen, fragments of window glass, one small fragment of possible vessel glass and five fragments of bottles. The window glass was mostly of thin, later 16th to 17th century type. The bottle top in [113] is 17th/18th century, while the possible mineral water bottle ([109]) and dark green fragment ([113]) are probably 19th century items.

The assemblage is listed below.

Context	Type	No.	Comment
109	Window glass	10	Small fragments, light green, 1-1.5mm thick
109	Vessel?	1	Light green, c. 2mm thick. Flat piece with slightly upturned edge. May be waste window glass.
109	Vessel	1	Blue green – small fragment
109	Bottle	1	Light green and unweathered with slight surface texture. ?Mineral water bottle.
109	Bottle	1	Small dark green fragment.
113	Window glass	3	Light green, <1mm-1.5mm thick
113	Window glass	1	Green, 1.5mm thick.
113	Window glass	1	Clear/white metal. c. 2mm thick
113	Bottle	1	Neck and lip of green bottle.
113	Bottle	1	Unweathered dark green fragment
113	Bottle?	1	Small fragment totally covered in gold patina
118	Window glass	1	Small light green fragment c. 1.5mm thick

References

- Fraser, R., Jamfrey, C. and Vaughan, J.E., 'Excavation on the site of the Mansion House, Newcastle, 1990' *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 5th series, Vol. 23.
- Bown, L., 1988. 'The Pottery' in O'Brien, C., Bown, L., Dixon, S. and Nicholson, R., 1988. *The Origins of Newcastle Quayside, Excavations at Queen Street and Dog Bank*, The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne Monograph Series 3.

Context	Fabric no./name	No. of sherds	Wgt. of sherds (g)	Form element	Comments
[109]	1/samian	1	18	b	Decorated
	2/Dog Bank?	1	11	b	Very coarse gritted dark pinkish fabric reduced grey brown outer. Looks very like Dog Bank, but has patch of gl on exterior.
	4/buff	2	14	r b	Abraded slightly embellished club jar rim. Small base frag. Both have some pink on surfaces.
	4/pink buff	1	11		Hard fine fabric with zone of gl.
	4.1/bw	2	46	b	Base has coarse incl and voids with pink margins/surfaces. Other sherd pale grey/buff, small spots gl.
	7/rg	1	12		Sandy dark grey with whitish ext margin and ggl with brown (iron) staining.
	8/late rg	1	7		
	10/med	2	4		
	27/Eng red	2	25	2r	Folded rim - ?bowl or dish. Expanded rim possibly small skillet/ladle type ves. Sooted.
	28/tge	1	8		Blue painting on pale blue field. Plain pale blue int. Hollow ves.
	30/pm rg?	2	25		
	31/wsglst	5	16	b	Small ring base frags.
	32/blgre	7	140	b	Base is of thick walled coarseware. Some of other sherds are thinner walled ves.
	32/lgre	3	61	r	Elaborate clubbed rim of large ves. Slightly streaky fabric with white incl.
	32/lgresl	16	1388	r b	Probably all one ves. Bowl with rolled out rim and hickened base.
	32/lgresl	4	31	r	With brown mottling. Part of flanged rim. Not all same ves.
	32/red	2	3		Small brown gl frags ?date.
	32/red sl	1	7		Int white slip with yellow gl changing to pale blue green. ?date
	32/ref red?	2	11	r b	Very thin small hooked jar rim. Thickened base. Brown gl.
	32/unglre	12	400	r b	Expanded rounded rim, plain base. Possibly horticultural.
	33/creamw	6	30	r?	Plate rim and possible hv rim with lid seat.
	33/ref ww	5	92	prof 2r	Small bowl with ring base, dec with blue stylized flower motif. Small section of willow pattern plate rim. Very small section of green shell edge.
	34/buff ew	1	10		
	35/util st	2	205		Large jar with light brown wash on shoulder.
		82	2575		Range for context: Roman-19th century
[111]	32/lgresl	1	9	b	With brown mottling
		1	9		Range for context: 18th-19th century
[113]	4/pink buff	1	8		As in [109].
	4.1/bw	2	9	r	One small bwp. Other is rounded jug rim.
	4.1/obw	1	20		
	8/late rg	2	137	h	Large strap handle with grooves. Underside ox.
	27/Eng red	2	41	b	One frag. is very small.
	32/lgre	3	16		One frag. has two slip lines ext.
	32/lgresl	2	47	r	Small rim frag. has traces of brown mottling.
	33/biscuit?	1	3		
		14	281		Range for context: 18th-19th century
[121]	4.1/obw	1	6		
	7/oxir	2	11		
		3	17		Range for context: early 14th century
[125]	32/lgresl	1	9		With brown mottling.
		1	9		Range for context: 18th/19th century
[132]	33/ref ww	1	5		
		1	5		Range for context: 18th/19th century
[136]	8/late rg	1	35		
		1	35		Range for context: 14th/15th century
[140]	1/Roman	1	0		Probably colour-coated ware.
		1	0		Range for context: Roman

[200]	7/og	1	25	r	Lid seated rim, fine sandy fabric.
	7/oxir	1	2		Dark pink.
	8/late rg	11	297	h bu r	Strap handle. Two small joining lid seated rim with orange-buff int surface. Several sherds from bunghole ves.
	8/rg4	13	181	r b	Lid seated rim with scar from flaked off frill below.
	10/med	1	6		
	14/Seig st	1	2		Small fragment from neck with ridging.
	20/lcr	1	22	b?	Heavily sooted with finger pulled ?foot. Light reddish yellow.
	30/pm rg	1	8		Gl x2
		30	543		Range for context: Late 14th/15th century
[201]	4.1/bw	1	10		White.
	7/orig	2	65	h b	Attachment of small strap handle, patchy gl. Base may be same vessel.
	8/lrg	1	9		
	20/lcr	2	85	r+h h	Simple rim, complete horizontal loop handle, very abraded. White slip int. Other is beginning of small loop ?vertical handle.
	32/gre	4	14		Sandy red fabric. Glaze brown and glossy and looks very post-medieval but vessel is sooted and thin walled.
	32/lgre	1	13		
		11	196		Range for context: 13th/18th century
[212]	2/gritty	2	49	r	Reddish yellow with mid grey core thinning below rim. Heavy everted rim typical of Dog Bank kiln and other 12th c. gritty wares.
	3/white gr	1	11	r	Everted jar rim.
	4.1/bw	2	77	h	Joining frags rod handle.
	4.1/obw	1	10		
	7/orig	1	13		
	10/med	1	2		Small and worn.
	10/red sandy	1	27	h	Very abraded rod handle. Difficult to tell what it is.
		9	189		Range for context: 12th-early 13th century
[217]	7/ox/ir	1	10	?	Angled but ?not base. bright orange ext reduced int with gl.
		1	10		Range for context: early 14th century?
[219]	2/gritty	1	5	r	Small everted rim. Hard fabric, fine matrix with occ med to large quartz, mid grey with ox light red brown surfaces.
	3/ox/rgr	1	5		Some decayed gl ext.
	4/buff	1	14	b	Sooted. Int surface reddish yellow. (i.e. darker than rest)
	5/ob	1	5		
	5/ox sandy	1	10	?	Rim or part of strap handle. Smooth yellow green glaze.
	7/ir	1	8		Ox (reddish yellow) ext.
		6	47		Range for context: 12th/13th century
[224]	4/buff grey	1	6	r	Everted rectangular jar rim.
		1	6		Range for context: 13th century
[227]	4/white	2	6		With occ medium quartz.
		2	6		Range for context: 13th century
[229]	1/Roman	2	10		One is grey ware, one colour-coated.
	3/buff gr	1	10		
	4/white	1	5		
		4	25		Range for context: Roman-13th century
[233]	1/Roman?	1	11		Brown margins/surface lightish grey core.
		1	11		Range for context: Roman
[309]	33/coloured gl ew	1	9	b	Brown and green mottled.
		1	9		Range for context: 19th century
	Site Totals	170	3973		

Notes and fabric list to accompany catalogue

The recognised numbers and names (or letter codes) system for Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been used.

Fabric types present in each context have been recorded (by count and weight) in an Access database table. The catalogue, by context, is set out above. General abbreviations used in catalogue (see also under fabric groups):

abbreviation	meaning
bu	bung hole
ext	external, externally or exterior
ggl	green glazed
gl	glaze or glazed
gr	gritty
h	handle
incl	inclusions
int	internal, internally or interior
ox	oxidised
prof	profile
r	rim

Fabric list

FG1 Roman

FG2 Early coarse gritted wares

'Saxo-Norman' types - 12th, or even 11th century in date.

FG3 Coarse gritted wares

Coarsely or abundantly gritted wares, i.e. at least a proportion of inclusions are large than 0.5mm. This group includes coarser gritted varieties of types in FG 4, 5, and 6. Broadly 12th to 13th century date range.

FG4 Light firing wares

FG 4.1 Tyneside type buff white ware **bw** (and see below)

Wares made in buff or white firing clay. Light coloured wares which do not appear to be as the originally defined Tyneside buff white (bw) types (Ellison, 1981) are catalogued as 'buff', 'pink' etc.

The date range is broadly 13th to 14th century (bw is dominant in the later 13th and early 14th century) though quite fine buff wares do occur in the 12th century at the Castle, Newcastle.

FG 5 Orange/oxidized wares

This category covers wares using a more iron-rich clay than the buff wares, i.e. firing orange or light red.

Some of these have also been found associated with 12th century pottery at the Castle and so we are currently unsure of the dating of some of these types.

ob = orange buff

FG 7 Iron rich medieval general **rg** and **oxir**

This group includes reduced greenwares which do not have all the later rg characteristics (see below); fabrics may be slightly gritty/sandy or glaze may be patchy. Oxidised (oxir) and part oxidised wares with same characteristics may be included.

FG 8 Later reduced green wares **lrg** **rg4**

Hard dark grey fabrics with good glaze cover. These occur in large quantities in 15th century deposits in Newcastle. Oxidised and part oxidised examples occur. (Rg4 is the classic type found in Newcastle.)

FG 10 Other medieval

Unprovenanced wares which do not fit easily into the above categories. Also used for small miscellaneous medieval fragments.

FG 30 Other post medieval types

This covers reduced wares with green glaze not obviously part of the earlier tradition. 16th/ 17th century.

FG 31 English stonewares **wsglst**

White salt glazed stoneware

FG 32 Later glazed redwares **lgre**

These later glazed redwares occur in large quantities in late 18th and 19th century deposits. Large bowls usually have internal white slip coating (lgres), many have manganese mottling. These can be identified with the 'brownwares' produced in Newcastle and Sunderland. The first known production site started about 1720 at Newbottle just north of Houghton-le-Spring in Co. Durham.

FG 33 Late post medieval white glazed white earthenwares

Late 18th century onwards

APPENDIX D
METAL FINDS CATALOGUE

CAN 07: Metal Finds Catalogue

SF No.	Context	Material/Description	Measurements
1	111/149	Copper alloy/shroud pin	Length 27mm
2	111/149	Iron/fitting?	Length 49mm
3	111/149	Iron/nail	Length 37mm
4	111/149	Iron/nail	Length 42mm
5	111/149	Iron/nail	2 fragments, length 40mm and 25mm
6	111/149	Copper alloy/round headed shroud pin	Length 26mm
7	111/149	Iron/nail?	Length 50mm
8	135	Iron/coffin handle?	Length 216mm
9	133	?Iron with wood adhered/coffin nail	4 fragments, maximum length 54mm, minimum length 32mm
10	123	Iron and wood/coffin nails	10 fragments, maximum length 102mm, minimum length 25mm
11	113	Iron/coffin handle?	3 fragments, maximum 115mm, minimum 28mm
12	121	Copper alloy/shroud pin	3 fragments, maximum length 14mm, minimum length 9mm
13	117	Copper alloy/round headed shroud pin	Length 24mm
14	134	Iron/coffin nails and other fittings?	28 fragments, maximum length 93mm, minimum length 20mm

APPENDIX E
HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS ASSESSMENT

Human Skeletal Remains Assessment

By: Kathelen Sayer

Introduction

A total of 18 inhumation burials were recorded in the three trenches investigated. Five of the burials have been assigned to the medieval period, while the remainder are considered to be of post-medieval date. Of the whole group, 14 were disinterred as part of the archaeological evaluation and the skeletal remains were assessed on site to record their condition, completeness, age and sex where possible and any pathologies observed.

The remaining four burials were recorded *in situ* as far as possible but were not disinterred and thus were not assessed.

The post-medieval skeletons are not to undergo full analysis prior to reburial so the on site assessment represents the final record of this group. Although it is expected that the medieval skeletons may be fully analysed at a later date, this group was also assessed on site to obtain a baseline record.

Methodology

When examined, all the skeletons were unwashed with soil obscuring some areas used for aging and sexing and hiding any pathological changes to the bone. This factor, therefore, limited the amount of information that could be gained for the assessment.

The skeletal remains were assessed where possible to determine age, sex and stature of the individuals, with any gross pathology present also being recorded and any morphological changes described. Age was assessed using the stages of epiphyseal fusion, dental eruption, dental attrition (Brothwell, 1981), changes within the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey, 1990) and the auricular surface (Lovejoy, 1985). The methods used are dependent on the completeness of the skeleton. All individuals where ageing data could be collected were placed into one of the following age ranges:

Neonate	0-1 month
Infant	birth-1 year
Juvenile	1-12 years
Adolescent	12-20 years
Young Adult	20-35 years
Middle Adult	35-50 years
Old Adult	50+ years
Adult	>20 years
Undetermined	

The sex of the individual was ascertained where possible from sexually dimorphic traits on the pelvis and the skull. The categories used are male or female (positive identification), male? or female? (compares favourably to a sex but not conclusive) and '?' (inconclusive). The living stature of the skeleton was calculated from the long bone lengths using the regression equation devised by Trotter and Gleser (1958). The dentition was recorded in the following way: -

	Right								Left								
Maxilla	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandible	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

/ lost post-mortem X lost ante-mortem - jaw missing U present
 B broken post-mortem V unerupted PU pulp exposed
 R root only

Results

Medieval skeletons

Skeleton [216] (Trench 2, Phase 3.2)

Condition Bone soft and very fragmentary
 Completeness 50%. Legs and lower left arm missing.
 Sex Male?
 Age Young Adult
 Dentition

	Right								Left								
Maxilla	-	-	-	/	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	/	-	-	-	-
Mandible	/	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		U	/	U	U	U	U	U	V

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [220] (Trench 2, Phase 3.2)

Condition Poor
 Completeness 35%. Legs, right arm, lower left and elements of the torso missing.
 Sex Intermediate
 Age Unknown
 Dentition

	Right								Left								
Maxilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [223] (Trench 2, Phase 3.2)

Condition Moderate
 Completeness 30%. Lower legs, skull and elements of the torso missing.
 Sex Female
 Age Unknown

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	- - - - -	- - - - -

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [226] (Trench 2, Phase 3.1)

Condition Moderate
 Completeness 40%. Legs and elements of the torso missing.
 Sex Male?
 Age Middle Adult?

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	/ U U U U U / /	/ U U U / / / /

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [230] (Trench 2, Phase 3.1)

Condition Poor
 Completeness 5%. Only fragments of left lower arm, femur and pelvis present.
 Sex Unknown
 Age Unknown

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	- - - - -	- - - - -

Pathology None observed

Post-medieval skeletons

Skeleton [110] (Trench 1, Phase 4.2)

Condition Bone very soft and wet, easily fragments.
 Completeness 85%. Lower legs and feet missing.
 Sex Female
 Age Young adult (this was based on dental attrition which might underage the individual due to extensive ante-mortem tooth loss resulting in less dental attrition).

Dentition

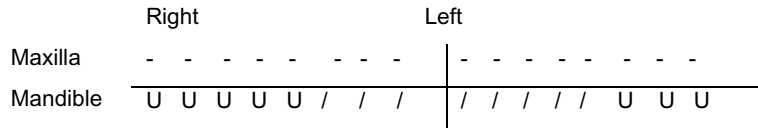
	Right	Left
Maxilla	X X U / / U / /	U U / / / U U X
Mandible	U X X X U U U U	U / U X X X X X

The right maxillary canine has erupted through the palate and a peg tooth is present in the correct position of the canine.

Pathology Degenerative joint disease within the cervical vertebrae
 Stature 1.60m ± 3.72

Skeleton [114] (Trench 1, Phase 4.2)

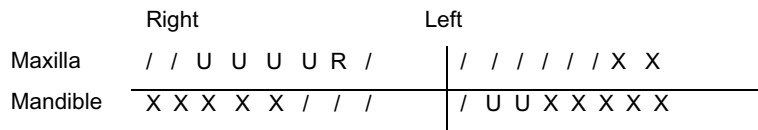
Condition Bone soft and fragments easily
 Completeness 70%. Lower legs, feet and lower right arm missing.
 Sex Female?
 Age Middle Adult
 Dentition



Pathology None observed
 Stature 1.62m ± 3.72

Skeleton [117] (Trench 1, Phase 4.2)

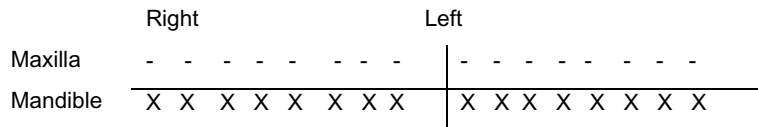
Condition Bone soft
 Completeness 55%. Right arm and leg, left lower leg, right pelvis missing.
 Sex Male?
 Age Young adult
 Dentition



Pathology Dental calculus.
 Stature 1.73m ± 3.27

Skeleton [120] (Trench 1, Phase 4.2)

Condition Bone soft and fragmentary
 Completeness 40%. Elements of torso, left arm, right leg and left lower leg missing.
 Sex Intermediate
 Age Adult
 Dentition



Pathology Mandible is edentulous (all teeth have been lost ante-mortem)

Skeleton [130] (Trench 1, Phase 4.2)

Condition The bone is very soft and wet and fragments very easily.

Completeness 80%. Lower legs, left arm and shoulder missing.

Sex Female

Age Young or middle adult

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	V U X U U X / /	/ / U U U X X -
Mandible	V U X U U U U U	U U U U U U U U

Pathology Extensive deposits of calculus seen on the dentition, in some cases covering the whole tooth. Ante-mortem loss of four teeth. Possible pathology on skull and pelvis.

Skeleton [205] (Trench 2, Phase 5)

Condition Bone soft but in moderate condition

Completeness 8%. Only the lower legs survive and these have been truncated below the knee.

Sex Unknown

Age Unknown

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	- - - - -	- - - - -

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [213] (Trench 2, Phase 5)

Condition Bone moderately soft

Completeness 5%. Only the feet and fragments of the lower legs were surviving.

Sex Unknown

Age Unknown

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	- - - - -	- - - - -

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [303] (Trench 3, Phase 5)

Condition Bone soft but in moderate condition

Completeness 5%. Only the lower left leg survived.

Sex Unknown

Age Unknown

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	- - - - -	- - - - -

Pathology None observed

Skeleton [307] (Trench 3, Phase 5)

Condition Poor

Completeness 5%. Only fragments of the left arm and scapula survive.

Sex Unknown

Age Unknown

Dentition

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- - - - -	- - - - -
Mandible	- - - - -	- - - - -

Pathology None observed.

References

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