

**VICTORIA HOUSE, VICTORIA
ROAD, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-
EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

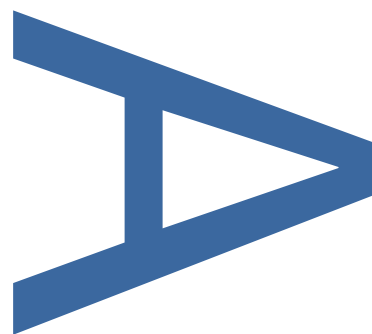
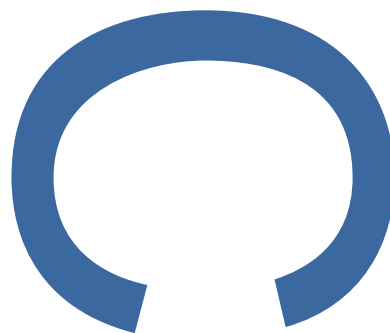
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

VICTORIA HOUSE, VICTORIA ROAD, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Issue 2: Issued for Approval

Site Code: AY580

Central NGR: 447968 129979

Local Planning Authority: Winchester City Council

Planning Reference: 14/00667/FUL

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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Post-excavation Assessment Report

Report Ref R12756

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of archaeological excavations and watching brief on the site of Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire (447968 129979). The was commissioned by Winchester City Council and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) between the 20th of July and 14th of August 2015 and the watching brief was subsequently carried out between the 13th and 16th of June 2016, prior to the development of the Site.

The Site is located in an area known to be the location of Winchester's northern extra-mural cemetery, located to the east of the Roman Andover Road. Previous excavations of the site uncovered 112 inhumations dating from the 3rd century to the early 5th century. These were split into three phases of burials.

A total of 16 grave cuts were identified throughout the excavation and watching brief. Twelve of these contained in situ human remains, two were empty graves and another two appeared to have been excavated during the previous archaeological investigations of the Site. A minimum number of 15 individuals were identified, comprising 13 articulated burials and two examples of disarticulated remains.

All but one of the graves were orientated on an east/west alignment, with any articulated remains supine and extended. The exception was a grave on a north-east/south-west alignment, with a prone burial in the poorly cut, shallow grave.

Although no grave goods were found, a coin of Valentinian was found in the backfill of one of the graves, dating to the mid to late 4th century.

A ditch was identified close to the western boundary of the Site, which contained a small amount of late Roman pottery. All burials were found to the east of the ditch, possibly indicating that there was an internal boundary or division within the cemetery.

The excavations at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, have uncovered a small group of inhumations that form part of a group of burials found in previous archaeological investigations of the Site and the wider Roman cemeteries of Winchester. The dating and location of these graves place them within the 2nd phase of burials identified in the previous excavations.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Winchester City Council (the client), to carry out an archaeological excavation, at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire, hereafter 'the site' (**Figure 1**). The site was the subject to the demolition of the pre-existing Victoria House and the construction of new residential blocks, communal areas and a basement car park.

2.1.2 The archaeological excavation, and this report, were required as conditions 5 and 6 of planning permission for the development of the site granted by the Local Planning Authority Winchester City Council (planning ref. 14/00667/FUL). The conditions are based on the advice of the Council's Historic Environment Team Archaeologist (HETA) and were intended to secure the programme of archaeological works in mitigation of the development of the site. The advice of the HETA and the requirement for the archaeological work was informed by an Archaeological Impact Assessment prepared in respect of the proposed development (PCA 2013) that identified the site as retaining archaeological resource potential.

2.1.3 Planning condition 5 states:

'No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

- *An assessment of significance and research questions*
- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- *Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
- *Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*

2.1.4 The Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology in advance of works (PCA 2014).

2.1.5 Planning condition 6 states:

'Following completion of all archaeological fieldwork a report shall be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication'

2.1.6 This document reports on the results of the excavation, as required by condition 6.

2.1.7 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015). PCA is a ClfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and is bound by its code of conduct.

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site, which lies in the historic northern suburb of Winchester, is located on the southern side of Victoria Road at NGR 447968 129979 (**Figure 2**), west of Hyde Street and east of Andover Road. It is flanked to the west and east by modern development and to the south by properties fronting Swan Lane. It was, until the start of demolition relating to the current proposed development, occupied by Victoria House, a three storey 'H' shaped building erected in the 1980's that had served as sheltered housing, with an area for parking at the front and a garden at the rear.

2.2.2 The natural and historic topography of the site falls from the south to the north, from higher ground, once occupied by the historic defences of Winchester, north toward the now lost course of the Fulflood stream and beyond it rising ground and Downland forming the west side of the River Itchen valley. The modern urban topography close to the site is characterised by streets of Victorian housing and later 20th century development. Ground level within the site lies at between 44.10 and 44.80m above OD.

2.2.3 The bedrock geology within the site is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation. Although no superficial geological deposits are mapped as being present on site, natural deposits of clay with flint and weathered chalk were encountered during the excavation.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site was set out in detail in an Archaeological Impact Assessment (PCA 2013) prepared in respect of the proposed development. The site was the subject of archaeological investigations carried out between 1972 and 1976, which found remains of prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date. The results of these excavations and of many others within the historic northern suburb of Winchester have been published (Ottaway et al 2012 and Booth et al. 2010). Of particular significance has been the excavation of Romano-British burials, the area of the site having been within the large northern cemetery of the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*.

3.1.2 The archaeological background, based on the published evidence and detailed in the Archaeological Impact Assessment, is summarised as follows:

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 The archaeological investigations conducted within the boundaries of the site recorded Pre-Roman deposits. Whilst no archaeological features were recognised, the 'general layers' produced more than 1300 early Iron Age worked flints.

3.3 Romano-British

3.3.1 The site is located immediately to the west of the projected line of the Winchester to Cirencester Roman road and the archaeological excavations conducted within the site in the 1970's recorded a sequence of Roman road-side suburban development. A path and a parallel ditch were recorded in the north-west corner of the site. The ditch and path represent roadside features situated adjacent to the western edge of the Roman road. The establishment of the roadside ditch and path was attributed to the AD mid-1st century, with subsequent repairs carried out during the early/mid- 2nd century.

3.3.2 The roadside ditch was recut once again during the mid-2nd century and thereafter silted in. Two 2nd century infant inhumations were cut into the latest ditch fills, whilst located to the west was an un-urned cremation, an infant inhumation and a grave-like feature.

3.3.3 Mid/late 2nd to late 3rd century clay and timber buildings were subsequently constructed above some of the burials and within land located adjacent to the Roman road. A new ditch was established during the life of the buildings, probably during the late 2nd or early 3rd century. This may have served as a boundary ditch which separated the roadside buildings from land located further to the south-west that was subsequently used for burial.

3.3.4 Evidence of timber buildings dating to the mid-3rd and 4th century have been recorded along the eastern edge of the Winchester to Cirencester road in the Hyde Street area, however similarly dated roadside development was not recorded during the archaeological excavations at the site. Instead, the boundary ditch previously defining the rear of buildings

fronting the western side of the road was in-filled and was subsequently truncated by two deep pits. The more northern of the two pits measured 4m in depth whilst the southern of the pits continued to a depth of 3.2m. A third pit measuring 2.5m in depth was recorded a short distance to the south-west. A large faunal assemblage dominated by frogs and toads was contained within the pits suggesting that the surrounding area was damp at this time. The three pits were probably 'dug early in the life of the cemetery' and whilst it is possible that they were refuse pits it is also possible that they may have had a 'non-utilitarian function', perhaps as 'some form of cult practice' (Ottaway et al 2012, 109).

3.3.5 Romano-British burials were recorded within the site demonstrating that the study site is located within the boundaries of Winchester's extensive northern Roman cemetery. The cemetery encompasses approximately 9 hectares and occupied an area extending eastwards from the Winchester to Cirencester Roman road, to the line of the Roman Road from Winchester to Silchester and northward as far as Hyde Lodge.

3.3.6 Three burial phases were identified during the excavations undertaken on the site and broad date ranges have been applied. The Burial Phases are briefly detailed below (Ottaway et al 2012, 268-293):

- Burial Phase 1 (c.AD 270-320) - 13 inhumations, 2 empty inhumation grave like features and 4 cremations
- Burial Phase 2 (c. AD 340/350-390) - 60 inhumations including 3 double burials and 2 empty inhumation grave-like features
- Burial Phase 3 (c.AD 390- late 4th/early 5th century) - 39 inhumations

3.3.7 The inhumation burials were a mixture of men, women and children. They were generally orientated NW/SE during Burial Phase 1 while during Burial Phase 2 the inhumations were generally orientated W/E and SW/NE, and the distribution of the burials seems to have been well organised at this time. The Burial Phase 2 inhumations were largely clustered in Trench IV and a particularly high density of burials was recorded adjacent to the western limit of excavation and in some instances extended into the unexcavated area located to the west. The Burial Phase 3 inhumations were less well organised and comprised a mixture of W/E, E/W, N/S, S/N and SW/NE orientated inhumations. The burials were again clustered within Trench IV, slightly east of the Burial Phase 2 group.

3.3.8 Grave goods were not common in the burials recorded on the site and those that did occur were generally found in association with the Burial Phase 1 inhumations. The grave goods included coins, antler combs, a bone pin, copper alloy bracelet, hobnail footwear, iron knife blades and possible animal votive offerings. In addition, intact pottery vessels were also found placed within a number of the 'empty' grave-like features.

3.3.9 Further evidence of the northern cemetery and a possible N/S orientated cemetery boundary ditch were recorded south-west of the site during excavations to the rear of the former Eagle Hotel on Andover Road. Up to 48 burials was found, 37 of which were

excavated and with the exception of one possible early 4th century burial, the remainder were of probable mid-4th-early 5th century date (Ottaway et al 2012, 127-128). Burials have been recorded in the Swan Lane area and the chance find of a silver stater in 1929 could derive from a burial. Burials within the northern cemetery have been recorded beyond these areas and at Lankhills, some 400m north of them Roman town, excavations have recorded in excess of 700 burials (Clarke 1979; Booth et al 2010).

3.4 Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 The excavations within the site recorded a widespread layer of 'silty clay loam' sealing the earlier Romano-British burials, perhaps suggesting the area returned to open ground in the post-Roman period. However, a small number of postholes and stakeholes cut into the layer may represent a renewal of occupation in the area during the post-Roman period (Ottaway et al 2012, 117).

3.4.2 The study site is located to the north of defensive earthworks which were established and in use during the late Saxon/early medieval period. Evidence of a substantial Late Saxon timber building was recorded during excavations to the south-west of the site at the nearby Eagle Hotel site on Andover Road. The building dated to the 9th/10th century and probably represented a dwelling fronting onto a Late Saxon precursor of Swan Lane. The Winton Domesday survey of 1110 records that medieval suburbs developed north of the town by the 12th century (Biddle 1976) and the site of the medieval 'Church of St Mary of the Vale' is suggested to have been located within land to the south-west of the site. Evidence of medieval tenements have been recorded at Hyde Street, whilst 10th-12th century pits, wells and a wall fragment were recorded at the Eagle Hotel site. No significant medieval archaeology has been recorded on the site itself.

4 AIMS

4.1 Archaeological Excavation

4.1.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation was to investigate and record archaeological resources that were identified, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the resources and the research aims and questions that have been identified.

4.1.2 A further aim of the work was to prepare an archive of the results of the investigation leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, if appropriate, a further programme of analysis and publication. This document represents the post-excavation report.

4.2 Research Questions

4.2.1 The following research questions were identified in the WSI (PCA 2014):

- What evidence is there for the exploitation of the site in later prehistory and can this be used to explain and characterise land use?
- What evidence is there for the spatial and chronological organisation of any Romano-British burials found within the site and within the context of Winchester's Northern Roman Cemetery?
- What evidence is there for funerary tradition in individual burials and collectively within the site? Can the evidence be related to funerary traditions elsewhere within the Northern Roman Cemetery and more broadly?
- What are the gender, age and pathological characteristics of the cemetery population as may be represented by skeletal evidence within the site?
- Does any surviving skeletal evidence have the potential to be subject to scientific analysis, e.g. Isotope analysis and C14 dating?
- Are there any biological remains associated with any burials within the site?
- Is there any evidence for use of the site in the Saxon and medieval periods and can this help characterise extra-mural settlement and land use to the north of Winchester in these periods?

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following summary of results based on the site archive and provides a description of archaeological features and deposits that were recorded in the investigation.

5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2015), which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by the HETA in advance of the commencement of works.
- 5.2.2 Prior to the investigation a unique site code was allocated by WINCM: AY580. This has been used on all site records and other components of the archive of the investigation. The archive is held at the Winchester office of PCA.
- 5.2.3 The archaeological investigation comprised an archaeological excavation, carried out between the 20th of July and 14th of August 2015, and a subsequent archaeological watching brief, carried out between 13th and 16th of June 2016. The initial excavation targeted the south-west corner of the site; the area of the site that had not been previously investigated during the 1970's excavation (**Figure 2**). Victoria House, which previously occupied the Site, was demolished ahead of the start work. Although all standing remains were removed, the deep foundations (approximately 1.20m) could not be removed without possibly damaging any *in situ* archaeological remains (**Plate 1 and Figure 3**). The watching brief monitored areas to the north of the initial investigation that were obscured by slumping and foundations.

5.3 Phase 1: Natural Geology

- 5.3.1 The natural geology identified across the site, in both the excavation and subsequent watching brief, was weathered chalk and clay with flint, overlying the natural Seaford Chalk Formation. This was allocated the context number (057).

5.4 Phase 2: Romano British

- 5.4.1 A total of 16 grave cuts were identified throughout the excavation and watching brief (**Figure 3**). Twelve of these contained *in situ* human remains, two were empty graves and another two (extending into the eastern baulk) appeared to have been excavated during the previous archaeological investigations of the Site. A detailed analysis of the skeletons is presented in section 5.6.

- 5.4.2 A minimum number of 15 individuals were identified, comprising 13 articulated burials and two examples of disarticulated remains (**Plates 2-17**). Grave [041] contained two burials, an adult female and an infant (**Plates 12-14**), an adult male mandible was recovered from the upper fills of grave [006] (**Plate 4**) and two elements of an infant skeleton were recovered from the backfill grave [034], a grave that was previously excavated during the 1970's (coincidentally also labelled G34 in Ottoway et al. 2012).
- 5.4.3 All of the graves identified, except for grave [015], are broadly aligned east/west with the *in situ* burials laid extended and supine (**Figure 3**). Grave [015] was orientated on a north-east/south-west axis, relatively shallow and roughly dug; the skeleton, [014], was prone and not fully extended.
- 5.4.4 The following nine grave cuts contained nails closely following the edge of the grave cut, likely representing the remains of coffin: [008], [012], [020], [023], [025], [037], [041], [053] and [056]. Grave cut [034] also contained a small number of coffin nails, but this is likely to have derived from the backfill of the previous 1970's excavation.
- 5.4.5 Graves [025] and [027] contained no human remains and could be described as empty graves. Although no skeletal evidence was recovered from either of the features, they are neatly dug and would be the approximate size for juvenile burials. Coffin nails were found in the four corners of grave [025], towards the base of the feature, appearing to indicate that a coffin or box was placed in the feature before it was backfilled.
- 5.4.6 A coin of Valentinian was recovered from the backfill of grave [041], dating the grave to the mid to late 4th century (**Appendix 2**).
- 5.4.7 The graves appeared to be more densely located towards the eastern edge of the excavation area, with no graves located along the western boundary of the excavation.
- 5.4.8 During the watching brief phase of works, a north/south orientated ditch, [043]/[045] was identified to the west of the burials. This was originally obscured, and possibly damaged, by the large concrete foundations. The pottery, recovered from the upper fills of the ditch, date to the late Romano-British period (**Appendix 2**).
- 5.4.9 In section 15c (**Figure 4**) it could be seen that there was a primary fill lining the base and sides of the ditch (no artefacts were recovered from this context). Two fills appear to have subsequently filled in the ditch. These contexts contained an artefactual assemblage (predominantly animal bone and pottery) that would be consistent with rubbish material. The deposition sequence suggests that the ditch was allowed to silt up before being deliberately backfilled, indicating a time in which the ditch was left open but disused or poorly maintained. Owing to the truncation caused by the foundations, the deposition sequence could not be seen in section 15B, towards the southern end of the exposed section of ditch (**Plate 20 and Figure 4**).

5.5 Phase 3: Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.5.1 An articulated cow-burial, [002] was identified in the north-west corner of the excavation area, appearing at a higher level (within the sub-soil) than the Roman graves (**Figure 3**). A small artefactual assemblage included late post-medieval or early modern pottery and clay tobacco pipe. The feature is likely to have dated to the late 19th century.
- 5.5.2 It is likely that any other post-medieval features were destroyed during the construction of Victoria House. The modern overburden appeared to largely comprise crush and demolition material, likely to represent levelling of the site ahead of construction.

5.6 Human Bone (Aileen Tierney)

Introduction

- 5.6.1 Twelve graves, containing thirteen skeletons were uncovered as part of the excavation and watching brief. There were five adults identified (five males and one female), four juveniles and three infants. One infant was found in the same grave [41] as the adult female. A disarticulated adult male mandible was found in the upper fills of Grave [6] while the partial remains of an infant approaching full term was identified in Grave [34] previously excavated in the 1970s. There were also two empty graves.

Methodology

- 5.6.2 The remains were excavated in accordance with the ClfA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). An assessment of age was based on the stages of dental development and eruption (Bass, 1998) and epiphyseal union, on the degree of dental attrition (Hillson 1996; after Miles, 1962 & Brothwell, 1981) and examination of the pelvis (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). Cranial sutures were also consulted. The age categories used in this report are listed in Table 1. The sex was ascertained from sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton; both cranial and pelvic were consulted (ibid, 1994).

Infant	0-4 years
Juvenile	5 - 12 years
Sub-adult	13 - 18 years
Young adult	19 - 25 years
Middle adult	26 - 44 years
Mature adult	45 years +

Table 1 Age Groups

- 5.6.3 There may be overlaps between categories or a broad category, such as adult, where insufficient evidence was present. In addition to this ageing criteria, degenerative diseases have been used to further age human remains and to suggest 'middle' or 'mature' as opposed to just identifying fused bone and stating 'adult'.
- 5.6.4 Each element was identified macroscopically which allowed for completeness of skeleton to be ascertained. Stature estimates was carried out using standard formulae, including corrected stature for the older individuals (Cox, 2010; Visser, 1998). Pathologies were noted where present, with the type of lesion and location on the bone recorded.

Material

- 5.6.5 The inhumations from the excavation are discussed in a west to east order across the excavation area, followed by the inhumations from the watching brief, (**Figure 3**) referencing the cut number (grave number) and the associated skeleton number (**Table 2**).

Grave [20] Skeleton 19

Infant (**Plate 8**)

- 5.6.6 This individual has been aged at 2 - 4 years of age (infant) using sutural closure data (metopic suture) and general size. The bone is very well preserved. This infant was placed in an assumed supine extended position on a west-east orientation. The position is 'assumed' as only a partial frontal was recovered. This infant suffered from cribra orbitalia as evidenced by the porosity identified on the rooves of both orbits. Lesions such as these can reflect multiple conditions and causes. Previously it had been widely accepted that cribra orbitalia was as a result of chronic iron deficiency, but more recent studies have resolved that it can have numerous aetiologies. If more of the skeleton had been uncovered, the cause of these lesions could potentially have been honed further. However, taking the cranium into account, the level of porosity suggests that this individual was still suffering from or had only recently overcome a deficiency or disease.

Grave [23] Skeleton 22

Infant (**Plate 9**)

- 5.6.7 This individual has been aged at 1 year \pm 4 months (infant) using dental formation and eruption, epiphyseal fusion and metrical data. The bone is well preserved. This infant was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation. This individual displayed slight bowing on both tibiae. This bowing in an individual of this age may not be debilitating and can be a normal occurrence, which tends to improve between fifteen and eighteen months of age. However, due to the additional occurrence of mild cribra orbitalia (porosity of the orbits), it may be the early stages of some form of dietary deficiency. This paucity may be caused by restricted access to resources or perhaps as a result of a nutrient deficit or malabsorption.

Grave [8] Skeleton 7

Adult Male (**Plate 5**)

- 5.6.8 This individual has been identified as probable male following the examination of the pelvis in conjunction with cranial morphology and metrical data. He has been aged at 25 - 35 years of age (middle adult) using dental attrition and sutural closure data. This adult's

stature was estimated at about 172cm (almost 5' 8"). This skeleton showed mixed levels of preservation but was mostly well preserved. He was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation with left arm extended, hand by pelvis, and right arm flexed across abdomen with right hand by left forearm and feet together.

- 5.6.9 This individual's cranium displayed bilateral parietal foramen, with an internal diameter of 4.01mm. These foramina are usually benign and asymptomatic and tend to occur as a result of incomplete or faulty ossification. He also suffered from poor dental hygiene with a large carious lesion present on the interproximal surface between the second and third molar on the upper left side. The first molar on this side has fallen out previously, presumably due to a similar carious lesion, with significant bone remodelling having already taken place. The upper right side looks similar with slightly less bone remodelling in the location of the second premolar and the first molar. What is interesting with this individual is the visual evidence of the pain he must have suffered. The wear pattern shows a clear choice to use the right side of the mouth for chewing, as the left would have been too tender. In addition to the wear, the pattern of calculus supports this, with the lower left arcade displaying calculus on the occlusal surface of the teeth. Three episodes of Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (LEH) were noted on the incisor; a sign that this individual suffered a number of episodes of some form of nutritional stress when he was younger.

Grave [12] Skeleton 11

Juvenile (**Plate 6**)

- 5.6.10 This individual has been aged at twelve years of age \pm 36 months (juvenile) using dental eruption, attrition and epiphyseal fusion data. The bones were too fragmented to ascertain a stature estimate and preservation was fair to poor. This juvenile was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation with both arms extended, right hand by pelvis, left hand beneath pelvis and feet together.
- 5.6.11 This individual displayed a minimal level of occipital coning, which may be as a result of premature sutural closure. Two episodes of LEH were noted on the upper right canine from this individual, indicating periods of nutritional stress at a younger age. The upper left canine appears to be impacting on the lateral incisor. This, in addition the slight turning of the front teeth of the mandible, would suggest a crowded dental arcade. Unlike the other crowded dental arcades noted in this cemetery, this individual has no space for third molars. The median nuchal line on the cranium of this individual is a prominent ridge of bone. This manifestation of bone growth would suggest a strong muscle attachment (for either ligamentum nuchae or trapezius) and therefore strong back muscles. This would suggest a potential early exposure to work where this young individual was involved in manual labour or a similar strenuous activity.

Grave [4] Skeleton 5 and Skeleton 16 (disarticulated)

Adult Male (and adult male mandible) (**Plate 4**)

- 5.6.12 This individual has been identified as probable male following the examination of the pelvis in conjunction with cranial morphology and metrical data. He has been aged at 20 - 30 years of age (young/middle adult) using dental attrition data and examining the pubic symphysis. This adult's stature was estimated at about 160cm (almost 5' 3"). This skeleton is very well preserved but suffered truncation which resulted in the absence of the majority of his left foot. He was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation with hands together on pelvis and feet together.
- 5.6.13 Dental attrition was consulted and resulted in an age estimate of 20 - 26 years of age while examination of the pubic symphysis produced an age estimate of 25 - 30 years of age. It was observed that the sutures were almost obliterated which may suggest premature suture closure, supported by the presence of occipital coning. This individual was affected by an overcrowded mandible which also caused the subsequent turning of teeth. Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (LEH), an indicator of childhood nutritional stress, was noted on the upper left central incisor. A cortical defect was noted on both humeri. While a normal anatomical variation in subadults and young adults, it is particularly common in unusually active individuals, with the likelihood of bone remodelling as the individual grows older. The presence of Schmorl's nodes in the lower back (thoracic and lumbar vertebrae) and marginal lipping of the lumbar vertebrae suggests that this individual was quite active and was most likely involved in manual labour.
- 5.6.14 A disarticulated mandible was discovered during the excavation of this grave. Dental attrition data estimate this individual at 35 - 45 years of age (middle adult), while the limited cranial morphology has identified this individual as probable male. Its presence within this grave highlights the level of modern disturbance in this cemetery.

Grave [25] Empty grave (Plate 18)

- 5.6.15 A small quantity of human remains and a number of coffin nails were recovered from this grave. Grave dimensions suggest this was a grave for a younger individual, with other infants on site suffering similar poor preservation.

Grave [27] Empty grave (Plate 19)

- 5.6.16 No human remains were recovered from this grave. Grave dimensions suggest this was the grave for a younger individual, with other infants on site suffering similar poor preservation.

Grave [30] Skeleton 29

Adult Male (Plate 10)

- 5.6.17 This individual has been identified as probable male following the examination of the pelvis in conjunction with cranial morphology and metrical data. He has been aged at 25 - 35 years of age (young/middle adult). This adult's stature was estimated at about 170cm (almost 5'7"). The bone is in fair to good condition. He was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation with both arms extended, hands on pelvis, legs extended with right leg crossed over left at the knee with feet together.
- 5.6.18 This individual suffered from poor dental hygiene which resulted in tooth loss as evidenced by the remodeled alveolar bone. Of the teeth remaining, two molars displayed carious lesions on the occlusal surface of the tooth with a premolar suffering so extensively from carious action that the point of origin could not be identified. There was evidence of healed lesions associated with cribra orbitalia on the rooves of both orbits. In addition to this, LEH was identified representing a number of episodes of nutritional stress with one significant episode. Both these pathologies form the theory that this individual suffered from childhood nutritional stress.
- 5.6.19 Both clavicles of this individual displayed enlarged rhomboid fossae; the right fossa slightly larger and deeper (14.4mm internal diameter). While appearing pathological, these fossae are a normal variant, more common in males and normally larger in young adults. Bone remodelling, which occurs as individuals get older, tends to reduce the size of these fossae. The aetiology of these fossae is unknown but strenuous activity of the pectoral girdle and the dominant hand would most likely aggravate it and make it more pronounced. This would suggest that this male may have taken part in manual labour, with his right hand being dominant. Both femora displayed strong muscle attachments and the vertebrae exhibited marginal lipping, both changes conducive with this theory. The presence of Schmorl's nodes suggest this individual would have put additional pressure on his spine, perhaps due to heavy lifting associated with this work.
- 5.6.20 Two ribs displayed inflammation on the costal end which may be symptomatic of inflamed or fractured rib cartilage. This can occur as a result of repeated pressure on the ribcage, as would occur in an activity requiring the swinging of the arms with extreme force or an episode of direct impact such as that of a heavy object on the chest. This would have resulted in a significant amount of pain for the individual especially when taking deep breaths or coughing. A mild Pott's fracture, which is a term used to describe fractures and dislocations of the distal tibia and/or fibula and is evidenced by ossified ligaments, was noted on the left fibula of this individual. A traumatic rotation of an ankle can result in a haemorrhage which can lead to ossification of the torn interosseous ligaments.

Grave [41] Skeleton 39 and Skeleton 40

Adult female and infant (**Plate 12-14**)

- 5.6.21 There were two individuals placed in this grave. The adult (SK40) appears to have been put in the grave first with the infant (SK39) potentially placed on the left arm of the adult. The adult has been identified as probable female following the examination of the pelvis and sacrum in conjunction with cranial morphology. She has been aged at 25 - 30 years of age (young/middle adult) using dental wear and pelvic aging markers. This adult's stature was estimated at about 163cm (5'4"). The bone is in fair to good condition. This adult was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation. An infant who was placed into the same grave has been aged at birth to six months using metrical data.
- 5.6.22 The adult suffered from poor dental hygiene exhibiting four carious lesions with potentially further caries as evidenced by antemortem tooth loss and remodelled alveolar bone. She also had one episode of LEH. The adult displayed healed cribra orbitalia lesions on the surviving intact left orbit. Both the LEH and the cribra orbitalia suggest that she suffered at least one episode of malnutrition in her childhood.
- 5.6.23 Marginal lippling was noted on the lumbar vertebrae with four thoracic vertebrae displaying Schmorl's nodes on their inferior surfaces. This suggests that this individual would have carried out some form of manual labour or heavy lifting over a length of time. Arachnoid depressions were present on the left parietal. These are pits which occur on the inner surface of the skull by the protuberance of the pacchionian bodies (protrusions of the arachnoid through the dura matter). There are multiple aetiologies to explain the erosion of the inner vault by these bodies. The costal end of one rib was inflamed.
- 5.6.24 Only partial remains of the infant were retrieved due to previous disturbance, possibly as a result of animal burrowing. This individual exhibited a femoral anteversion which would have affected this individual once they became more mobile. At an older age, this condition would result in a pigeon toed walk.

Grave [37] Skeleton 36

Juvenile (**Plate 11**)

- 5.6.25 This individual has been aged at 7 years \pm 24 months (juvenile) using dental development and fusion data. The bone is mostly in good condition with the fragmentary vertebrae in poorer condition. This juvenile was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation, with both arms extended, hands on pelvis, and legs extended, feet together.
- 5.6.26 This individual displayed active cribra orbitalia lesions on both orbits and three episodes of LEH, both of which demonstrate that this individual suffered or perhaps was still suffering from some form of nutritional stress. Two rib heads were inflamed but there was no visible evidence of a similar infection on the fragmentary vertebrae.

Grave [15] Skeleton 14

Adult Male (Plate 7)

- 5.6.27 This individual has been identified as probable male following the examination of the pelvis in conjunction with cranial morphology and metrical data. He has been aged at 35 - 45 years of age (middle/mature adult) using dental attrition data and examination of the pubic symphysis. This adult's stature was estimated at about 160cm (almost 5'3"). The bone is well preserved. He was placed in a prone partially extended position on a southwest-northeast orientation with his right arm flexed and hand under pelvis and left hand extended with hand under left femur. His legs had a slight flex while his feet were vertical along the edge of the grave cut illustrating that the grave was not large enough for him. This body attitude suggests that little reverence was taken during the disposal of this individual and hints at a potential case of deviant burial. However, while the grave is on a different alignment to the other graves discussed here, it is not set apart from the rest of them as one would expect from this type of grave.
- 5.6.28 He suffered from poor dental hygiene with antemortem tooth loss evidenced by the remodelling of the alveolar bone and supported by the extent of decay and wear on the remaining teeth in the dental arcade. His upper left canine was impacting on the central incisor which in turn resulted in a misaligned lateral incisor and subsequent infection. There does not appear to be room the alveolar bone of the maxilla for third molars, a factor which may have caused this. Twelve teeth displayed some form of carious lesions while antemortem tooth loss supports the potential presence of further lesions. The increased wear on the right teeth illustrates the pain this individual may have been feeling due to the dental disease forcing him to chew with only one side of his mouth. One episode of LEH was noted; an indication of nutritional stress at a younger age.
- 5.6.29 Osteoarthritis was identified on the vertebral column, the pelvis, the legs and feet. Schmorl's nodes were noted on seven vertebrae (thoracic and lumbar) with marginal lipping occurring on the lower cervical vertebrae, the middle and lower thoracic vertebrae and most of the lumbar vertebrae. Vertebral facets also suffered lipping and macro-porosity. Macro-porosity or pitting is characteristic of severe degenerative joint disease or osteoarthritis of the spine. All these pathologies support the older age of this individual with the suggestion that he may have carried out manual labour.

[34] No skeleton number

- 5.6.30 This feature was re-excavated following its previous excavation during the 1970s phase. Two infant bones were recovered from the fill of this feature; right ulna and right tibia. The bone is well preserved and has been aged at 38 - 40 weeks of age (approaching full term) using metrical data of tibial length. During the original excavation, an elderly female was uncovered from this grave. The location of infant bones in this grave may, therefore, be as

a result of disturbance. The presence of a small quantity of infant remains within this grave suggests that this grave truncates an earlier grave as no further evidence of this new-born was found either in the most recent excavation or in the 1970s excavation of this feature. The remains were not found *in situ*, with the backfill of the grave appearing to date to the site's previous excavation.

Grave [50] Skeleton 49

Juvenile (Plate 15)

- 5.6.31 This individual has been aged at 7 years \pm 24 months (juvenile) using dental development and fusion data. The bone is mostly in good condition with the ribs and sacrum in poorer condition. This juvenile was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation with both arms extended, hands by pelvis, and legs extended, feet together.

Grave [53] Skeleton 52

Juvenile (Plate 16)

- 5.6.32 Grave [53] was heavily truncated during construction work, leaving only part of the skull, upper torso and left arm *in situ*, however other remains were recovered. This individual has been aged at 7 years \pm 24 months (juvenile) using dental development. From what remained of the *in situ* section of the grave it could be seen that the juvenile had been placed in a supine position.
- 5.6.33 Both permanent first molars have a significant line of enamel hypoplasia. 4.74 – 5mm on each, uneven with holes and pitting. These teeth are most prone to defects. This tooth calcifies around 2 years of age and so it may well be a stress indicator from that period of time, which affected the growth and development of the tooth enamel.

Grave [56] Skeleton 55

Adult male (Plate 17)

- 5.6.34 This individual has been identified as probable male following the examination of the pelvis in conjunction with cranial morphology and metrical data. Owing to the truncation of the grave through the femurs, it has not been possible to accurately suggest the height of the individual. From what remained of the *in situ* section of the grave, it could be seen that the individual This juvenile was placed in supine extended position on a west-east orientation with both arms extended,

Results

- 5.6.35 Twelve partially complete or complete inhumations were recovered from eleven graves during this excavation in addition to disarticulated remains from Grave [4] which also

contained a complete inhumation, and Grave [34] which was previously excavated during the 1970s excavations. A further two graves were excavated but did not contain any physical remains.

Location and Groupings

- 5.6.36 This group of inhumations was located to the southwest of the previous excavations which were carried out in the immediate vicinity and most likely form part of the cemetery discovered during these previous works. From this small group of graves, there does not appear to be any deliberate separation of sex or age groupings. The findings from the previous excavations in the 1970s also suggest no formal groupings by age or sex (Ottaway et al, 2012).

Disturbance and Truncation

- 5.6.37 Five graves suffered from disturbance or truncation. The disarticulated mandible in Grave [4] is most likely from another inhumation which has been disturbed by modern truncations. The infant remains found in Grave [34] may be from a grave which was disturbed when Grave [34] was initially dug, with partial remains returning into the grave as backfill. The partial remains of SK39 in Grave [41] may be the result of animal burrowing as opposed to modern intrusions as SK40 did not appear disturbed. Two further graves were uncovered and truncated during the current construction work.

Condition

- 5.6.38 The overall preservation of human remains on this site was very good, with the fragile bones of infants and juveniles surviving well in certain circumstances. Two graves had sparse human remains and while both were infants and may have suffered detrimental preservation, it is possible that they were truncated. Two further empty graves may also have suffered from poor preservation having at one point contained infant burials. Human remains, which were disturbed through truncation and redeposition, have also survived quite well.

Orientation and Attitude

- 5.6.39 Twelve of the skeletons were supine extended or assumed supine. Of these, the general attitude tended to be extended arms with hands on, by or under the pelvis with one individual laid with their right arm flexed across their abdomen. Of all the skeletons in supine position, all legs were extended with feet together with the exception of Skeleton 29 whose right leg was crossed over his left at the knee with feet together. The prone burial, Grave [15], was partially extended with a slight flex on his right hand, hand under

pelvis and left arm extended. Both his legs were slightly flexed in an effort to fit the body into the grave, with the feet extending up the side of the grave cut.

5.6.40 These graves are all on a similar alignment (west-east) with the exception of the prone individual, whose grave is southwest-northeast aligned. All the graves are well spaced. Similar orientation and body attitude was noted in Burial Phase 2 of the 1970s excavations at Victoria Road West. Burial phases at Victoria Road West however, particularly in Burial Phase 2, show tightly grouped graves, whereas the grave locations of the current excavations suggest a less crowded part of the cemetery (Ottaway et al, 2012).

5.6.41 The attitude of the body in Grave [15] suggests a haphazard deposition. This perceived carelessness may well explain the different orientation; the slightly askew orientation of the prone individual suggesting not that of a conscious decision but more so one of convenience. This rushed grave digging and the face down assumed careless nature of the deposition of the body point towards this being a deviant burial. Its location in the middle of a number of other graves would suggest this is not a deviant burial in the true sense of the term. While all graves from the current excavations are assumed to be of the same phase, it could be hypothesised that this grave could be part of Gomersall's Burial Phase 3 as it shares similarities with three graves from that phase in terms of orientation, lack of a coffin and a general sense of a decline in care, the latter of which appears to be a feature which existed for all the Burial Phase 3 burials. Therefore, this may not be a deviant burial but instead a burial reflecting the decline in care and time allocated to the treatment of the dead which seems to have become apparent in the later Roman period in this area.

5.6.42 Only one inhumation (SK29) from this phase contained an artefact that could be loosely described as a grave good, which was found in the upper fill of Grave [30]. Green markings on the surface of the ribs highlight the presence of copper alloy.

5.6.43 Seven graves contained nails, most likely associated with a coffin structure. The attitude of the bodies in the other graves supports the idea that they too had been in coffins at the time of deposition. The only exception to this is the prone individual; the attitude of his body in particular his feet are not conducive to his body being contained in a coffin.

Population

5.6.44 Of the complete inhumations, there were six adults (two young adult, four middle adults), four juveniles and three infants. Within the adult group the stature range was 160 - 172cm (5'3" - 5'8") for the males with the female estimated at 163cm (5'4"). The stature estimates for the individuals from this excavation are similar to the average stature of Roman individuals; males would have stood at around 5'7" and females at 5'2". The results have been presented as a summary table (Table 2). All the skeletons displayed some form of pathological changes on the bone. The pathological changes, discussed in more detail

below, were for the most part normal for the population of Roman Britain and can give us an insight into the lives these people lead and to a certain extent how they felt.

Dentition

- 5.6.45 Seven individuals displayed varying levels of dental calculus, including a juvenile (SK11). These levels increased with age, with the exception of SK7 (25 - 35 years of age) who exhibited the highest level. Calculus is a form of hardened plaque which is a result of minerals from saliva. Bacteria can live in this plaque and secrete acids which cause tooth decay (dental caries) and irritate the gums. Four adults and one juvenile (SK36) displayed various levels of carious lesions, with all the adults also exhibiting remodelled alveolar bone suggesting that further teeth had been infected and had since fallen out. Carious lesions can vary from pinprick holes to larger cavities as teeth are broken down by bacteria. These lesions would have caused these individuals pain especially when eating. This difficulty eating is apparent on the teeth of two individuals (SK7 and SK14) both of whom have increased wear on the right dental arcade, with calculus present on the occlusal surface of Skeleton 7's teeth suggesting he rarely chewed on the left side most likely due to the pain he suffered.
- 5.6.46 Nine individuals, including the disarticulated mandible, displayed at least one example of Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (LEH). These macroscopically detectable band-like dental defects represent a localised decrease in enamel thickness brought on by a disruption to a child's health and are common to most populations.
- 5.6.47 Two individuals showed evidence of impacted teeth which is when the tooth remains inside the jaw or erupts sideways into its neighbour. The third molar is the most commonly impacted tooth followed by the upper canine; both SK11 and SK14 had impacted upper canines. In the case of SK14, the force of the irregular eruption of the canine resulted in a misaligned lateral incisor. In addition to the impaction, SK11 also exhibited a slightly crowded arcade with the front teeth turned slightly following eruption pressure from the remaining teeth. This turning and slight overlapping of the front teeth was also visible in SK5 and SK40. Both these skeletons had third molars with the crowding of the jaw a result of a smaller mandible thus leaving insufficient space for all the teeth. While experiencing similar crowding, the mandible of SK11 has no third molars and does not appear to have the space for them either, which would suggest a smaller mandible with insufficient space for the basic dental arcade.

Nutrition

- 5.6.48 Two infants, one juvenile and two adults displayed evidence of cribra orbitalia. In two of the cases, these lesions were marked as mild and displayed evidence of healing. The remaining three cases, on the younger individuals, were active lesions. Previously believed

to signify an iron deficiency, recent studies have shown that this porosity on the rooves of the orbits have a number of aetiologies. Both tibiae of one of these individuals (SK22) were slightly bowed and therefore suggested that this infant (1 year \pm 4 months) was indeed suffering from deficiency when they died. The other four skeletons did not display any further evidence to hone down the aetiology of their orbital lesions.

Development

- 5.6.49 One individual (SK7) displayed bilateral parietal foramen which are a developmental variant as they result from incomplete or faulty ossification. Another developmental variant was noted on the infant from the double burial (SK39) who exhibited femoral anteversion. The reasons for this condition are unknown and would be most obvious when the child reached the age of five or six causing a pigeon toed gait.
- 5.6.50 The crania of two individuals were noted as exhibiting occipital coning, i.e. where the occipital bone appears to bulge, normally a result of craniosynostosis (premature suture closure). Skeleton 5, despite being aged as a young adult, displayed mostly obliterated suture lines and therefore is most likely an example of craniosynostosis. Skeleton 11 does not display any fused sutures, but instead displays a large median nuchal line. This line is the site for muscle attachment and its size would suggest a strong muscle attachment. As this is a young individual, with the suture only in the process of closing, it may be the strong back muscles (ligamentum nuchae or trapezius) causing this occipital coning.

Degeneration

- 5.6.51 Osteoarthritis is a degenerative condition which affects the joints of an individual as they get older. Joints begin to deteriorate and fail to run as smoothly as they used to. This manifests itself on the bone in the form of additional bone growth (lipping) and in some circumstances a polishing effect (eburnation) on the bone. Four individuals displayed marginal lipping of the vertebrae, with Skeleton 5 and Skeleton 14 identified as exhibiting a higher level of lipping. These two skeletons also displayed additional bone growth on the articular facets of a number of vertebrae. In addition to the marginal lipping and additional bone growth on the articular facets of the vertebrae, Skeleton 14 also displayed macro-porosity on the vertebral bodies and the sacrum, osteophytic action in the acetabulum, on the femoral head, proximal tibia and distal fibula with further lipping on all tarsals and enthesophytes on the calcaneus.
- 5.6.52 Such pathologies would have caused joint pain, particularly at the end of the day, general stiffness of the joint and occasional swelling caused by the osteophytes and the additional synovial fluid on the joint. All of this would result in the inability to use the joint as normal. Vertebral lipping would have resulted in similar symptoms such as pain and stiffness, with lipping of the lumbar vertebrae resulting in pain being caused during sitting for prolonged

periods of time or lifting and bending for an extended period of time. While these pathologies tend to be degenerative in nature, they can occur in younger individuals as a result of the repetitive tasks mentioned above or an episode of trauma, such as a fall. Three of the skeletons discussed here are younger individuals and their bones suggest an active lifestyle, while Skeleton 14 has been aged as an older individual (35 - 45 years old) with the degenerative changes noted on his body reflecting this aging.

- 5.6.53 Schmorl's nodes are the result of the herniation of the nucleus pulposus through the cartilaginous and bony endplate into the body of the adjacent vertebra and these lesions were identified on four skeletons. They can be age related, but can also occur as a result of a fall from height, heavy lifting or a similar strenuous activity. Three of these skeletons (SK5, SK29 and SK40) have other markers on their bones which suggest they were highly active and as a result may have sustained these lesions through these types of strenuous activities. Skeleton 14 exhibited a variety of other pathologies of a degenerative nature and in this case Schmorl's nodes are age related. This condition may or may not be symptomatic although can potentially result in significant, localised, nonradiating back pain and tenderness, being painful for a few years before calming down. Modern day Schmorl's nodes can be managed by surgical fusion of the vertebrae which stops the motion at a painful vertebral segment.

Infection

- 5.6.54 Three skeleton displayed inflamed and additional bone growth on a number of ribs. Skeleton 36 exhibited minor change to the heads of two ribs, while a number of the ribs of the other two skeletons (SK29 and SK40) had inflamed costal ends, with Skeleton SK29 appearing distorted. While these three examples may be a sign of infectious disease, without supporting evidence from the remainder of the skeleton they may well demonstrate an episode of trauma.

Trauma

- 5.6.55 The three cases of inflamed ribs (above) may be as a result of costochondritis. While potentially caused by a repeated activity, this inflammation could occur from a direct impact to the chest. The enlarged rhomboid fossae on Skeleton 29 suggest that this assumed repetitive movement of the pectoral girdle would in turn affect the ribs which articulate with the sternum. Whatever the origin for these inflamed ribs, these individuals would have suffered a level of pain specifically when taking deep breaths or coughing. Skeleton 29

also exhibited a Pott's fracture on the left fibula, most likely a result of a traumatic rotation of his ankle.

Normal Variants

- 5.6.56 Three individuals displayed endocranial porosity or depressions. These depressions were on both parietals and frontal on SK5 and SK7, visible only on the left parietal of SK40. In all three cases, these depressions represent pits which occur due to the pacchonian bodies of the arachnoid matter protruding through the dura matter of the brain. These are normal structures of the cranium which increase in number and depth with age and their well corticated nature prevents their confusion with something more destructive.
- 5.6.57 One individual (SK29) exhibited enlarged rhomboid fossae on both clavicles, the right one being larger and deeper. This normal variant occurs more often in males and young adults with the fossae reducing with age due to bone remodelling. With unknown aetiology, it is likely that these fossae are aggravated by activity of the pectoral girdle and dominant hand. This strenuous use of his pectoral girdle is supported by the inflamed costal end of a number of ribs discussed in the trauma section.
- 5.6.58 A cortical defect, common in subadults and adults, was noted on both humeri of Skeleton 5. As with the rhomboid fossae, bone remodelling as the individual ages removes evidence of this variant over time. At the location for the insertion of pectoralis major and teres major, these defects are caused by chronic mechanical stress. Unusually active individuals have pronounced defects like this one which would suggest that this young male was quite active, most likely involved in some form of manual labour. While present on both humeri, this defect is more pronounced on the left humerus which could suggest a dominant arm.

Cut no	SK no	Fill no	Feature type	Orientation	Burial position	Age	Sex	Photos
4	5	6	Grave	W-E	Supine, extended	20 -30 ya	?M	Y
8	7	9	Grave	W-E	Supine extended	25 - 35 ya	? M	Y
12	11	10	Grave	W-E	Supine extended	12 plus/minus 36 mths		Y
15	14	13	Grave	? Head at SW	Prone, partial extended	35 - 45	?M	Y
4	16	6	Disturbed	N/A	Disarticulated mandible	35 - 40	?M	Y
20	19	18	Grave	W-E	Assumed supine	2 -4		Y
34		33	Unknown		Not <i>in situ</i>	38 - 40 weeks		N
23	22	21	Grave	W-E	Supine extended	1 plus/minus 4 mths		Y
30	29	28	Grave	W-E	Supine extended	25 - 35 ya	?M	Y
37	36	35	Grave	W-E	Supine extended	7 plus/minus 24 mths		Y
41	40	38	Grave	W-E	Supine extended	25 - 30 ya	?F	Y
41	39	38	Grave	W - E	Supine	6 mths - 1 year		Y
50	49	48	Grave	W-E	Supine	7 plus/minus 24 mths		Y

53	52	51	Grave	W-E	Assumed supine (heavily truncated)	7 plus/minus 24 mths		Y
56	55	54	Grave	W-E	Supine, assumed extended (heavily truncated)	?20 -30 ya	?M	Y

Table 2 Skeleton Summary Table

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.6.59 This small group of inhumations represent a continuation of a larger Roman cemetery. Both sexes and all age groups are represented and as we are dealing with such a small sample size, no further demographical discussion should be undertaken at this stage. It is recommended that this data from this site be compared with the previous excavations here and indeed with a number of comparative sites in the surrounding area. Stature and pathology data should be consulted as part of this comparative study.

5.6.60 It is recommended that a number of samples from these skeletons are sent for radiocarbon dating due to the lack of associated grave goods. These skeletons are also viable for isotopic analysis, the results of which could enhance our understanding of this population. All the human remains have been bagged per element and are currently boxed per skeleton where possible, stating the cut number and skeleton number on all bags and boxes. This collection should be retained for further study.

5.7 Artefacts

5.7.1 Summary Assessment of the artefacts from the excavation has been included as **Appendix 2**. The artefact assemblage included Pottery, Animal Bone and metal. The pottery appears to largely derive from the Roman period, with a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and two sherds of possible Saxon pottery. A coin of Valentinian was found within the backfill of grave [041], dating to between AD 367 and 375.

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The primary target of the archaeological excavation and watching brief was to investigate areas of the Site which were not previously investigated during the 1970's. This area comprised the south-west quarter of the Site. A total of 16 grave cuts and a ditch were identified, showing a continuation of the previously identified Romano-British cemetery into the excavation area.
- 6.1.2 The location of the graves, close to the eastern edge of the excavation area, and the general orientation (except for grave [015]) would appear to place the majority of graves in the grouping of burials identified in Ottaway et al. 2012 as Phase 2, dated to between AD340/350 and AD390. This is further supported by the coin of Valentinian, found within the backfill of grave [041], which dates between AD364 and 375.
- 6.1.3 The differing alignment, and unusual prone positioning of the skeleton, of grave [015] suggests that it belongs to a separate phase of burial activity. It is suggested that the poor quality grave cut and the apparent lack of attention shown to burial might suggest that it is a later Roman grave, reflecting a change in time, space and care afforded burials towards the end of the Roman period. Although the possibility that this grave represents a, so called, deviant burial cannot be ruled out, it has a number of differences to other prone deviant burials that have been identified in Winchester. Prone burials uncovered at the Lankhills Cemetery excavations showed a greater level of care, with all of the legs fully extended and graves, themselves, being well dug (Booth et al. 2010). An example very similar to grave [015] was identified during the Victoria Road East excavation, to the east of the Site and was not interpreted as a deviant burial (Ottaway et al. 2012, 49).
- 6.1.4 Features [025] and [027] can be broadly described as empty graves, owing to the lack of skeletal remains recovered. The phenomena of finding empty graves is not uncommon in the study of Roman cemeteries (or the study of other periods funerary practice, but is poorly understood. It is often suggested that the complete lack of human remains within a grave is the result of total decomposition of the skeleton, but alternative theories consider that they might be a cenotaph.
- 6.1.5 Although there was only limited dating for graves themselves, the coin recovered from the backfill of grave [041], gives reasonably secure dating to the mid to late 4th century. If this dating is consistent with the other graves uncovered it would place these graves in the Phase 2 group of burials identified during the earlier archaeological investigations on site. This is further supported by the location and orientation of the other graves (except for the prone burial [015]), which appear to be grouped towards the eastern boundary of the excavation area and uniformly aligned on the same orientation. This location and orientation is consistent with the phase two burials from the 1970's excavation which appeared to head into the current excavation area.

- 6.1.6 The ditch identified during the watching brief appears to represent the western boundary of the burials. All graves identified in the excavation were located to the east of the ditch, possibly indicating that the ditch may have represented an internal boundary within the cemetery, delineating or separating one group of graves from another. The backfill of this ditch, containing Late-Roman pottery and animal bone, is likely to reflect the end of the site's use as a cemetery, levelling the ground for other use.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The excavations at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, has uncovered a small group of inhumations that form part of a group of burials found in previous archaeological investigations of the Site and the wider Roman cemeteries of Winchester. The dating and location of these graves place them within the 2nd phase of burials identified in the Victoria Road West excavations (Ottaway 2012). However, one of these inhumations, in a poorly cut grave, lying prone and on a different orientation, is believed to be from separate phase of burials.
- 6.2.2 The presence of a ditch towards the western edge of the Site indicates possible internal boundaries, demonstrating a level of spatial organisation within the cemetery itself.

7 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

7.1 Original Research Questions

- 7.1.1 The excavation aimed to address the research questions outlined within the WSI (see section 4.2). Below the research questions are individually addressed with regards to the extent to which they were answered during the archaeological investigation.

What evidence is there for the exploitation of the site in later prehistory and can this be used to explain and characterise land use?

- 7.1.2 No evidence was found during the course of the excavation at Victoria House for any later prehistoric activity and, as such, no suggestion can be made to characterise land use during the prehistoric period.

What evidence is there for the spatial and chronological organisation of any Romano-British burials found within the site and within the context of Winchester's Northern Roman Cemetery?

- 7.1.3 The burials found during the course of the excavation appeared to show a spatial and chronological organisation that was consistent with the previous excavation at Victoria Road. The majority of graves appeared to be grouped with, and on the same orientation as, the phase 2 burials from the 1970's excavation. This is further supported by the coin of Valentinian found in the backfill of one of the graves, providing a consistent mid to late 4th century date. The one exception was the prone burial that was uncovered, which appeared to be on a different alignment and in a poorly cut grave; possibly suggesting a later phase of burial.
- 7.1.4 The ditch, identified towards the western limit of the excavation area, possibly represents an internal boundary that was backfilled once the cemetery fell out of use. This may indicate delineation of separate burial areas within the cemetery.

What evidence is there for funerary tradition in individual burials and collectively within the site? Can the evidence be related to funerary traditions elsewhere within the Northern Roman Cemetery and more broadly?

- 7.1.5 All, but one, of the graves were laid out extended and supine, on a broadly east/west orientation. The one exception was buried prone in a poorly dug grave. No grave goods were identified in any of the graves. The supine graves show a similar funerary tradition that can be seen in many of the 4th century graves within the Northern Roman Cemetery and, importantly, the phase 2 graves from the original Victoria Road excavations. However, owing to the relatively small number of graves, it is difficult to make wider suggestions about the funerary traditions.

What are the gender, age and pathological characteristics of the cemetery population as may be represented by skeletal evidence within the site?

- 7.1.6 The specifics of the gender, age and pathologies of the cemetery population are discussed within analysis of the skeletal remains in section 5.6. In summary, twelve graves, containing thirteen skeletons were uncovered. Of the complete inhumations, there were six adults (two young adult, four middle adults), four juveniles and three infants. No unexpected pathologies, for this type of population, were identified.

Does any surviving skeletal evidence have the potential to be subject to scientific analysis, e.g. Isotope analysis and C14 dating?

- 7.1.7 The majority of the skeletal remains presents viable samples for both C14 dating and Isotope analysis. However, owing to the relatively small sample of graves it is not considered that isotope analysis should be obtained as a part of this project, but be left as an option for any future wider research projects looking at a much larger sample. However carrying out radiocarbon dating on the skeletal remains has the potential to confirm the date range of these burials and how they relate to the wider phasing of this part of the Northern Roman cemetery. As such, c14 dating will be undertaken ahead of the publication of this project (see 7.7.1 for details).

Are there any biological remains associated with any burials within the site?

- 7.1.8 No biological remains were found to be associated with any of the burial within the site.

Is there any evidence for use of the site in the Saxon and medieval periods and can this help characterise extra-mural settlement and land use to the north of Winchester in these periods?

- 7.1.9 No evidence for Saxon or medieval activity was identified in the course of the archaeological investigation

7.2 New Research Questions

- 7.2.1 It is proposed to consider the results of the excavations in the context of a wider study of Winchester's Northern Roman Cemetery. This would draw together the original research aims, set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, as well as answering new research questions that have arisen from the work that was carried out. The following primary research topics or questions have been identified:

- How do the results of the excavation fit into the context of previous excavations on site and in the surrounding area (e.g. Victoria Road West, Victoria Road East, Eagle Hotel)?
- To what extent can comparisons be drawn with other Civitas Roman cemeteries?

7.3 Local Research Frameworks

7.3.1 The 'Hampshire Archaeological Strategy' identifies research priorities for the county of Hampshire and outlines methodologies that will join up gaps in knowledge (Hampshire County Council 2012). Below are areas of research identified by the Archaeological Strategy that will be considered in any further research:

- To study the funerary practices of the period through the monuments, human remains, and associated activities in order to understand social and spiritual aspects of Roman life. Within this to consider the development of Christianity.
- To understand the population, their health, diet, lifestyle, death and ethnicity, through the study of human remains, and to look at the geographic origin or family grouping of population. To look at the differential exposure to hazard, or changes in life expectancy through medical or social change. Study the burial practices, disposal or treatment of human remains, and the context of human remains survival, including attempting to discern spiritual, social, cultural and political life through these studies.

7.3.2 The 'Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment' (Hey & Hind 2014) identifies the research priorities for the wider area that covers the Thames valley area of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire as well as the Solent area of Hampshire (Including the Test and Itchen Valleys). Below are areas of research identified by the Research Framework that will be considered in any future study:

- The hinterland settlement and mortuary landscape of both large and small towns requires further research.
- Stable isotope analysis of cemetery populations
- Radiocarbon dating of burial potentially post-dating AD400

7.4 Specialist Recommendations

7.4.1 Analysis of the Skeletal Remains (Section 5.6)

'It is recommended that this data from this site be compared with the previous excavations here and indeed with a number of comparative sites in the surrounding area. Stature and pathology data should be consulted as part of this comparative study ... It is recommended that a number of samples from these skeletons are sent for radiocarbon dating due to the lack of associated grave goods.'

7.5 Method Statement

7.5.1 The known archaeological background, and excavation history, of the area surrounding the site will be examined alongside any comparable excavations of Roman cemeteries for other Roman Civitas settlements. This will contribute to research priorities of the local research frameworks. The results of any scientific analysis undertaken would also be included.

7.5.2 The finds assemblage, in general, will not require significant further analysis beyond that which has already been undertaken for this assessment report. The majority of further work regarding the finds, will be placing the assemblage into a context alongside those from other comparable excavations.

7.5.3 Once the initial post-excavation research and analysis is completed, revisions will be made as required and a detailed outline of the publication text will be written and specialists will make their contributions. Illustrations will be prepared to accompany the published report.

7.6 Publication Synopsis

7.6.1 In accordance with the Updated Project Design the final publication report will include a summary of the excavation results, placed into the context of previous excavations and other comparable sites.

7.6.2 The report will be published in a short journal article. This will likely comprise of a text of no more than 10000 words and approximately 3 colour illustrations depicting site location, a whole site plan and detailed plans of individual graves (coupled with photographs where further illustration is needed). The specific proposed format for the report is yet to be decided

7.7 Task List

7.7.1 In order to address the original and new research questions outlined within this Updated Project Design the following tasks will be accomplished ahead of publication.

- The known archaeological background in the immediate vicinity of the Site will be re-examined, alongside the archaeological background of comparable Sites from a wider area. This will include reviewing published reports and available 'grey literature'. In particular the results will be considered within the context of the Victoria Road excavations carried out between 1972 and 1976.
- The skeletal data and identified burial practices will be compared to similar Roman cemetery sites, both from Winchester and other Civitas capitals.
- A suitable number of samples from the skeletal remains will be sent for Radiocarbon dating. This will allow for accurate dating of the burials (which the artefactual remains did not allow) and a comparison and test of the burial phasing set out within Ottaway *et al* 2012. On the basis of the results of the excavation it is proposed that 3 skeletons are sampled for radiocarbon dating, representing a 25% sample of the 12 graves identified. The samples are proposed to come from sk [006], sk [007] and sk [014].

7.8 Designated Project team

7.8.1 It is currently proposed that the following PCA core staff and specialists will be involved in the programme of post-excavation analysis for publication. PCA reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion. The project will be managed by Paul McCulloch:

Project Manager	Paul McCulloch BA, MCIfA
Archaeological Supervisor	Thomas Hayes BA (Hons) MRes, ACIfA
Finds Specialists	Barry Bolt
	Aileen Tierney
	Chris Jarrett
	Dr Kevin Hayward
	Dr Marit Gaimster
	Kevin Rielly
	Dr Keith Wilkinson
Drawing Office	Josephine Brown
Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory	SUERC

8 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

8.1 The Site Archive

8.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2015). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the evaluation with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

8.2 Copyright

8.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Winchester City Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

8.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Winchester HER).

8.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Winchester City Council for commissioning the archaeological investigation. The advice of Tracy Matthews (Winchester City Council, Historic Environment Team Archaeologist) is also gratefully acknowledged. The archaeological investigation was supervised by Thomas Hayes with assistance from Gareth Hatt, Jamie Porter and Stephanie Ralph. This report was prepared by Thomas Hayes and Aileen Tierney, with illustrations prepared by Charlotte Faiers. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context No	Plan	Type	Description	Highest Level	Lowest Level
001	n/a	Layer	Sub-soil		
002	n/a	Cut	Cut of pit for cow burial	43.09	42.95
003	n/a	Fill	Single fill of [002]	43.09	
004	3	Cut	Grave cut for SK005	42.89	42.69
005	3	Skeleton	Supine extended burial from GR[004]	42.86	42.56
006		Fill	Backfill of grave [004] (SK005)	42.89	
007	1	Skeleton	Supine extended burial from GR[008]	42.76	42.61
008	1	Cut	Deep grave cut for SK007	43.37	42.61
009		Fill	Backfill of grave [009] (SK007)	43.37	
010		Fill	Backfill of grave [012] (SK011)	43.07	
011	2	Skeleton	Supine extended burial from GR[012]	42.81	42.68
012	2	Cut	Grave cut for SK011	42.81	42.68
013		Fill	Backfill of grave [015] (SK014)	43.07	
014	10	Skeleton	Prone, hastiley buried burial from GR[015]	43.07	42.82
015	10	Cut	Shallow and irregular grave cut for prone SK014	43.07	42.82
016	3	Skeleton	Disarticulated mandible found in GR[004]	42.83	
017		Fill	Upper fill of largely empty grave [020]	42.35	
018		Fill	Lower fill of largely empty grave [020]	42.62	
019	4	Skeleton	Partial remains of juvenile cranium in GR[020]		
020	4	Cut	Largely empty grave cut for SK019	42.39	41.88
021		Fill	Backfill of grave [023] (SK022)	43.06	
022	5	Skeleton	Supine extended infant burial from [023]	42.70	42.60
023	5	Cut	Grave cut for SK022	43.06	42.58
024		Fill	Backfill of empty grave [025]	43.07	
025	6	Cut	Empty grave cut	43.07	42.92
026		Fill	Backfill of empty grave [027]	43.09	
027	7	Cut	Empty grave cut	43.09	42.74
028		Fill	Back fill of grave [030] (SK029)	43.02	
029	8	Skeleton	Supine extened burial from GR[030]	42.84	42.62
030	8	Cut	Grave cut for SK029	43.02	42.54
031		Fill	Backfill of grave previously excavated in the 1970's		
032		Cut	Grave that had been previously excavated in the 1970's		
033		Fill	Backfill of grave previously excavated in the 1970's	43.11	
034		Cut	Grave that had been previously excavated in the 1970's	43.11	42.66
035		Fill	Backfill of juvenle grave [037] (SK036)	43.09	
036	12	Skeleton	Supine extended juvenile burial from GR[037]	42.78	42.66
037	12	Cut	Grave cut for SK036	43.09	42.64
038		Backfill	Backfill of grave [041] (SK039 + SK040)	42.89	
039	13	Skeleton	Partial remains of a neo-nate burial from GR[041]	42.20	
040	14	Skeleton	Supine extened burial from GR[041]	42.21	42.00
041	13/14	Cut	Grave cut containing SK039 + SK040	42.89	41.95

042		fill	fill of [043]
043	15 a	cut	cut of N-S ditch
044		fill	fill of [047]
045		fill	fill of [047]
046		fill	fill of [047]
047	15 a	cut	cut of N-S ditch
048		fill	backfill of grave [050] sk049
049	17	skeleton	Supine extended juvenile burial from GR[050]
050	17	cut	grave cut for sk049
051		fill	backfill of grave [053] sk052
052	16	Skeleton	heavely truncated Supine extended juvenile burial from GR[053]
053	16	cut	grave cut for sk052
054		fill	backfill of grave [056] sk055
055	18	Skeleton	heavely truncated Supine extended adult burial from GR[056]
056	18	cut	grave cut for sk055

Appendix 2: Artefact Summary Assessment – Alexandra Kendell and Thomas Hayes

Artefact Summary Assessment: AY580

Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigations at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire (Site Code: AY580). The archaeological investigation produced a small assemblage of pottery animal bone and metal objects.

The Pottery Assemblage

The pottery assemblage recovered from AY580 can be broadly described as deriving from the Romano-British period. A small number of the sherds recovered can be placed outside of this date, dated as either post-medieval or Early-Saxon. The assemblage on the whole was quite highly degraded making accurate identification of many of the sherds difficult; in these cases, where possible, the pottery has been placed into a broad time period (Table 1).

Contexts (006), (009), (013), (021), (028) and (054) all represent the backfill of six separate graves (Graves 004, 008, 015, 023, 030 and 056 respectively). The pottery recovered from these contexts cannot be considered grave goods, as they derived securely from the backfill, rather than being place objects, and were all small sherds and in a poor state of preservation. The pottery can all be dated to the Romano-British period, however, owing to the poor quality of preservation it is difficult to provide more accurate dates.

A small amount of pottery was recovered from ditch [043]/[047], from two interventions. Context (042) and (045) (from the two separate interventions) contained a small amount of degraded grog-tempered pottery, with occasional shell inclusions; a Late Roman grog-tempered ware, dating to between the late 3rd and the late 4th centuries. Context (044) contained small degraded Roman greyware sherds. The ditch feature is likely to have been backfilled at some point in the late Roman period.

Pottery from context (003) had a large range in the dating of pottery, with a small number of Romano-British, possible Early-Saxon and post-medieval sherds. The context is the backfill of cut [002], a cow burial, shown to be cutting through layer of post-medieval build up on site. The earlier pottery is likely to be residual and does not represent reliable dating for the feature. The post-medieval pottery, a stoneware dating to the 17th/18th century was found in a greater quantity and is more likely to accurately reflect the date of the feature.

A small collection of unstratified pottery was also collected from the excavation. The majority of this was a post-medieval earthenware with two small, degraded sherds of unidentifiable pottery.

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Type	Other Comments	Date Range
003	4	10	Greyware	Small, very degraded sherds	Romano-British
	1	3	Unidentifiable	Small, very degraded sherds - Calcareous	Early-Saxon?
	6	26	Stoneware		Post-medieval (17th/18th century)
006	1	6	Whiteware	Small degraded rim sherd - Sandy Coarseware	Romano-British
	1	<1	Unidentifiable	Very small unidentifiable sherd- orange fabric, CBM?	Unknown
009	4	29	Greyware - Alice Holt	Sandy Coarseware, light blueish-grey fabric	Romano-British
	1	10	Black Burnished Ware	Moderately coarse, sandy	Romano-British
013	1	4	Black Burnished Ware	Moderately coarse, sandy - Black core, Dark Brown surfaces	Romano-British
021	1	3	Greyware	Very degraded, small sherd	Romano-British
028	6	23	Black Burnished Ware	Moderately coarse, sandy	Romano-British
	3	2	Unidentifiable	Very small unidentifiable sherds- orange fabric, CBM?	Unknown
042	1	9	Late Roman grog-tempered ware	Small body sherd, grog tempering, occasional shell inclusions	Romano-British (late 3rd - late 4th century)
	1	3	Unidentifiable	Very small unidentifiable sherds- orange fabric, CBM?	Unknown
044	5	34	Greyware	Small, degraded sherds, moderately coarsed	Romano-British
045	3	39	Late Roman grog-tempered ware	Degraded sherds, grog-tempering, occasional shell inclusions	Romano-British (late 3rd - late 4th century)
054	1	2	Greyware - Alice Holt	Sandy Coarseware, light blueish-grey fabric	Romano-British
Unstratified	5	29	Earthenware	Speckled green glaze	Post-medieval
	2	15	Unidentifiable	Very degraded, small sherd - Calcareous	Early-Saxon?

Table 1: Pottery quantification and descriptions

Metal Objects

A single coin was recovered from context (038), the backfill of grave [041]. Although some corrosion had taken place, it can be identified as an Aes of Valentinian (AD 367-375), 2nd *Officina*. The workshop

mark is still visible and it can be seen to have been minted in Lyon. This coin should not be considered a grave good as it was securely located within the backfill and not placed with the body.

Faunal Remains

A total of 93 animal bone specimen were recovered during the course of this excavation. Of this only 33 of the specimen could be identified to a specific species, the remaining 60 have been put into categories of small or medium mammal (Table 2). In addition to this assemblage a post-medieval, articulated cow was also identified. Oyster shell was also identified in many contexts but was not retained.

The three main species identified on site were cattle (11 specimen), sheep (10 specimen) and cattle (11 specimen). In addition to this one dog tooth was recovered along with 60 small and medium mammal specimen. Overall preservation was poor, with many small fragmented specimen.

Contexts (044), (045) and (046) (the fills of ditch [047]) had large sections of cattle bone, which were largely absent from the other contexts. Contexts (006), (009), (013), (017), (024) and (028) were the backfills of graves and contained only small and fragmented specimen.

No visible sign of pathologies can be noted and it is also not possible to identify the sex of any individual specimen.

Context	Species	Quantity	Weight (g)
003	Cattle	Articulated cow burial	-
006	Pig	2	27
	Small Mammal	2	7
009	Small Mammal	5	4
013	Sheep	2	66
	Pig	2	25
	Medium Mammal	16	53
017	Sheep	2	10
024	Small Mammal	2	9
028	Pig	3	56
	Sheep	2	10
	Medium Mammal	13	75
044	Cattle	8	272
	Sheep	4	100
	Medium Mammal	6	35
	Small Mammal	16	22
045	Cattle	1	52
	Pig	4	26
	Dog	1	1

046	Cattle	2	435
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Table 2: Animal Bone Quantification and Identification

Conclusions and Recommendations

The majority of pottery from the archaeological investigation can be broadly described as being from the Romano-British period, but in many cases in a very poor state of preservation. Many of the context from which pottery was recovered were graves from the Northern Roman Cemetery, which can be securely dated to the Roman period. Pottery identified from the backfill of ditch [043]/[047] appeared to derive from the later Roman period and is possibly later than the burials. The coin of Valentinian, from (038) dates the backfill of grave [041] to between AD 367-375, placing the grave firmly within the 4th century.

Although the pottery represents good dating evidence, the nature of the assemblage does not lend itself to further investigation at this time. Furthermore, it is not recommended that publication photographs or illustrations are necessary.

The coin forms an important part of the archaeological data from the Site, and should be included, in any further publication.

Owing to the poor quality of preservation and limited diversity of the faunal remains, it is not considered that this represents a significant assemblage. As such it is not recommended that any further work is necessary

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Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-271875

Project details

Project name	Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire
Short description of the project	This report details the results of archaeological excavations and watching brief on the site of Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire . The was commissioned by Winchester City Council and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) between the 20th of July and 14th of August 2015 and the watching brief was subsequently carried out between the 13th and 16th of June 2016, prior to the development of the Site. The Site is located in an area known to be the location of Winchester's northern extra-mural cemetery. Previous excavations of the site uncovered 112 inhumations dating from the 3rd century to the 5th century. A total of 16 grave cuts were identified throughout the excavation and watching brief. Twelve of these contained in situ human remains, two were empty graves and another two appeared to have been excavated during the previous archaeological investigations of the Site. 15 individuals were identified, comprising 13 articulated burials and two examples of disarticulated remains. All but one of the graves were orientated on an east/west alignment, with any articulated remains supine and extended. The exception, was a grave on a north-east/south-west alignment, with a prone burial in the poorly cut, shallow grave. Although no grave goods were found, a coin of Valentinian was found in the backfill of one of the graves, dating to the mid to late 4th century. A ditch was identified close to the western boundary of the Site, which contained a small amount of late Roman pottery. All burials were found to the east of the ditch, possibly indicating that there was an internal boundary or division within the cemetery. The excavations at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, have uncovered a small group of inhumations that form part of a group of burials found in previous archaeological investigations of the Site and the wider Roman cemeteries of Winchester.
Project dates	Start: 20-07-2015 End: 16-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	AY580 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	INHUMATION CEMETERY Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	COFFIN NAILS Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO23 7FQ
Study area	0.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 47955 29975 51.066568828116 -1.315535505156 51 03 59 N 001 18 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.21m Max: 43.37m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Winchester City Council
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Local Authority
Name of sponsor/funding body	Winchester City Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	AY580
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	AY580
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	AY580
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Victoria House, Victoria Road, Winchester, Hampshire: an Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayes, T.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Entered by	Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	21 December 2016

Appendix 4: Site Photographs



Plate 1 View to north-west of site, showing modern foundations and intrusions



Plate 2 Plan view of SK005, torso and skull



Plate 3 View to the north-west of SK005, feet and legs



Plate 4 View to east of SK016, disarticulated mandible



Plate 5 Plan View of SK007



Plate 6 Plan View of SK011



Plate 7 Plan View of SK014



Plate 8 Plan View of SK019



Plate 9 Plan View of SK022



Plate 10 Plan view of SK029



Plate 11 Plan View of SK036



Plate 12 Plan view of GR [041], showing SK039



Plate 13 Plan View of SK039



Plate 14 Plan View of SK040



Plate 15 Plan View of SK049



Plate 16 Plan View of SK052



Plate 17 Plan view of SK055



Plate 18 Plan View of 'empty grave' [025]



Plate 19 Plan View of 'empty grave' [027]

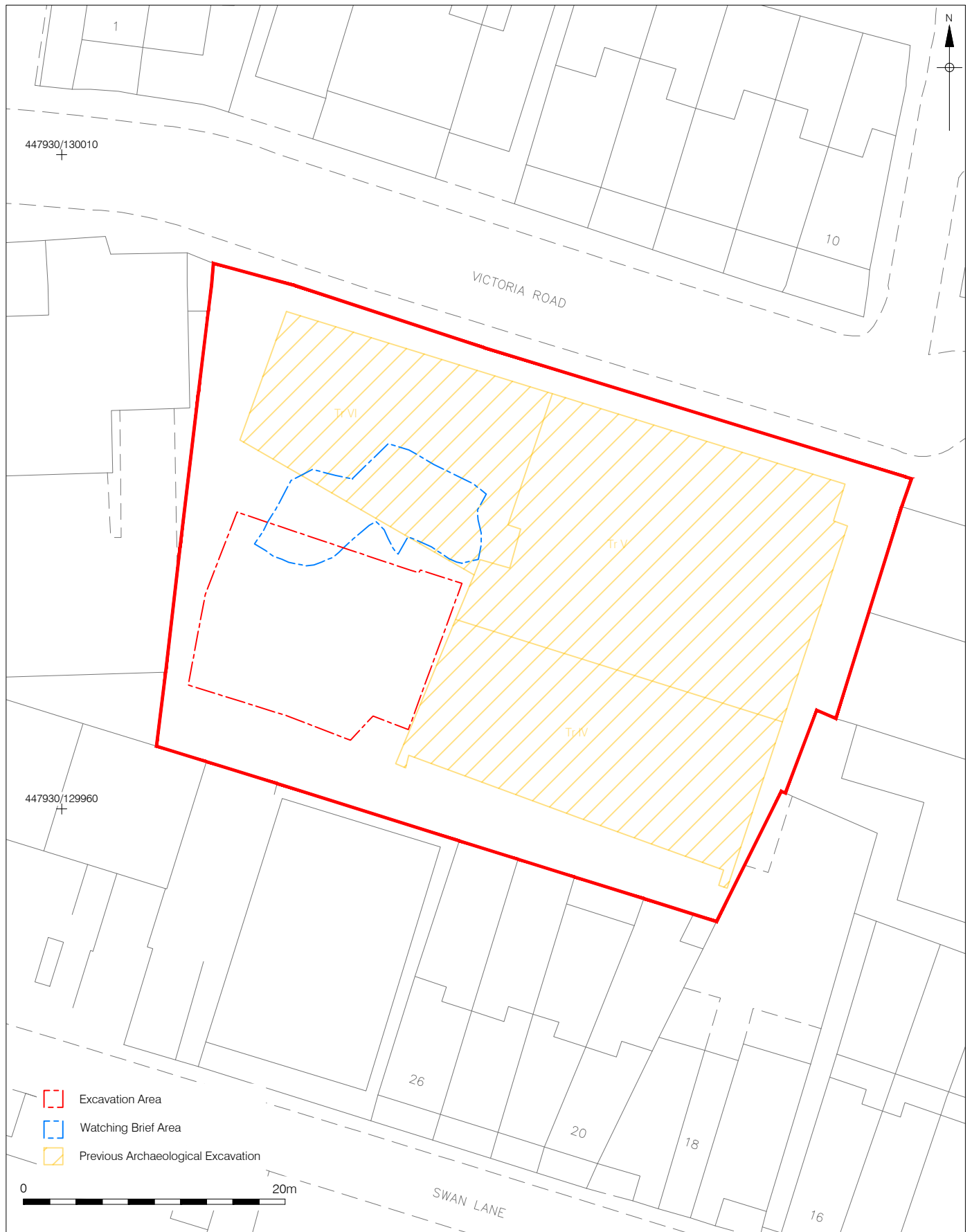


Plate 20 View to the south of ditch [043]/[047], showing slot [047] in the foreground and slot [043] in the background



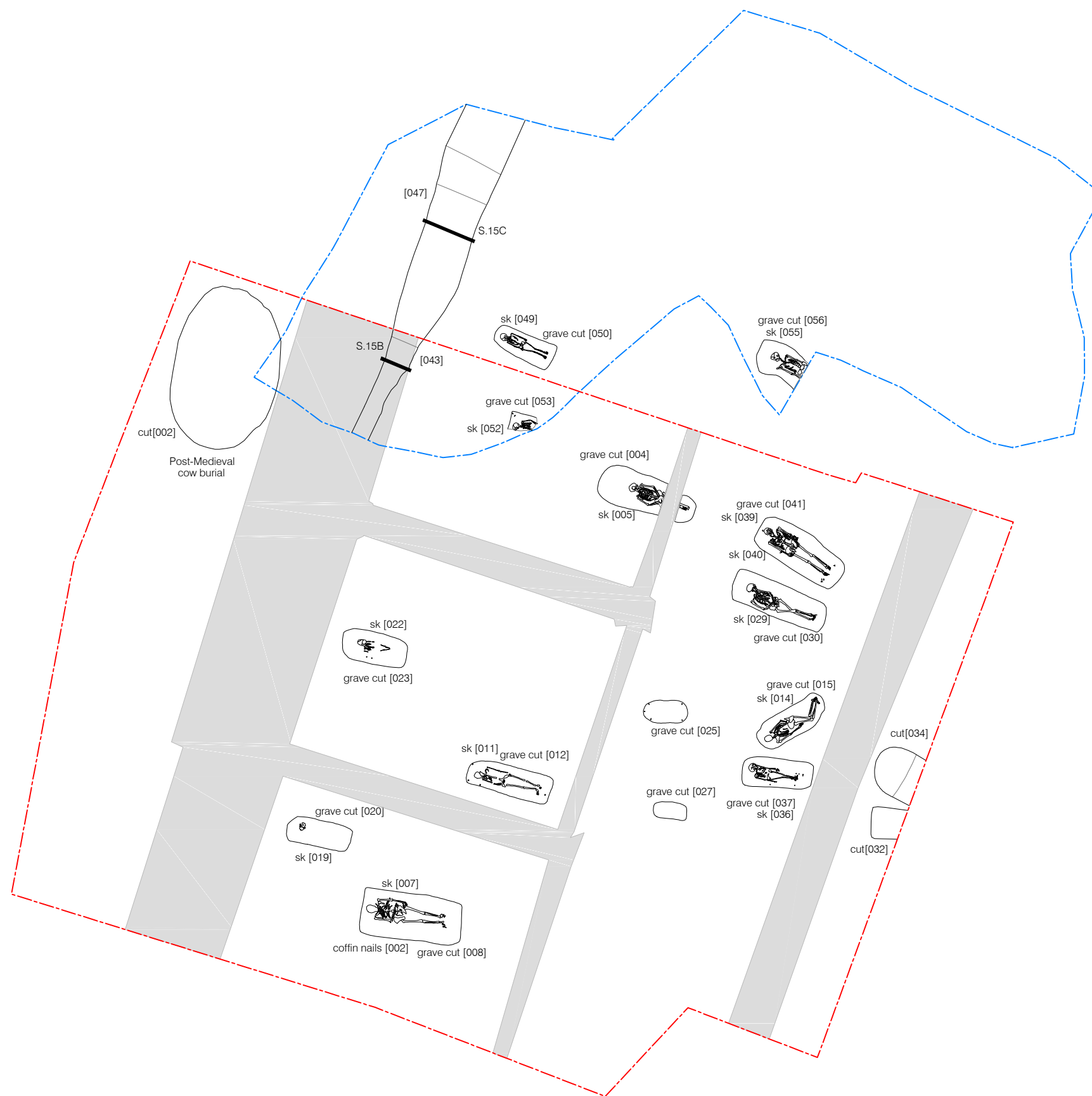
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



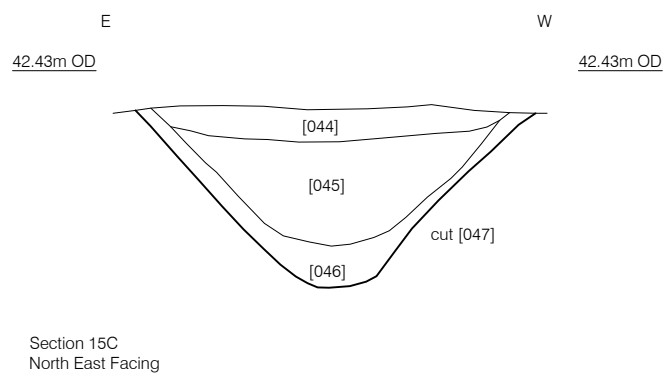
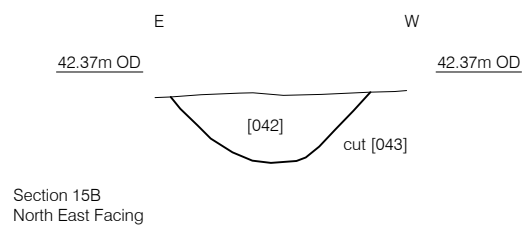
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 30/11/16 CF

Figure 2
 Excavation and Watching Brief Areas
 with Area of Previous Archaeological Excavation
 1:400 at A4



- Excavation Area
- Watching Brief Area
- Modern Truncation

0 5m



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