

# 5-5a Rhodaus Town Canterbury Kent CT1 2RJ

## Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Bird bone and eggshell	Enid Allison
Fish bone	Alison Locker
Plant remains	John A Giorgi
Waterlogged samples	Enid Allison
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Micromorphology	Richard Macphail
Human remains	Iulia Rusu with Louis Loe



## Summary

Archaeological investigation works were carried out at 5-5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RJ (centred on NGR 614961 157303) comprising a watching brief of demolition groundworks between 19/08/2019 and 30/08/2019, and a strip, map and sample investigation between 02/09/2019 and 21/12/2019. The works were commissioned in response to planning applications CA//16/00986/FUL and CA//19/01858/FUL submitted on behalf of Canbury Holdings Ltd for the erection of a purpose-built student accommodation building. The proposed development area is located within the bounds of a known extra-mural Roman cemetery and is partially situated within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance. An evaluation and watching brief conducted under separate proposals had each previously identified evidence for single Roman inhumation burials within the development area.

The investigation encapsulated a total area of 1968m<sup>2</sup> and revealed archaeological evidence spanning the prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman and post-medieval periods.

The undisturbed surface of geological Head deposits survived between 15.5m OD and 17m OD. Underlying Second Terrace River Gravel was exposed at a depth of 14.93m OD, and solid geology, comprising Seaford Chalk formation, was exposed at a depth of 11.53m OD.

Prehistoric worked flints, of both Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic, and Late Neolithic through to Bronze Age date, and pottery of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, were recovered as residual material in Roman, post-Roman and post-medieval features and deposits.

The earliest in situ archaeology was dated to the Early to Mid Roman period, and comprised remnants of a cultivated soil horizon, miscellaneous pit-like features, quarry pits, and a field system represented by seven field ditches. The features are indicative of a mixed agricultural and industrial land use and align well with archaeological findings recently recovered from adjoining developments at Augustine House, Petros Court, and Palamon Court.

During the Late Roman period, a formal cemetery extended across the development area. The cemetery was defined by a substantial boundary ditch demarcating its south side. A total of 215 inhumation graves from which the remains of 205 individuals, including adult males, females and children, were recovered. Preservation of human remains was in general poor, but osteological assessment indicated sufficient data survived for targeted analysis of palaeodemography, kinship, health, diet and migration.

Inhumation graves were predominantly aligned to the cemetery boundary ditch, and appeared more regular to the south and west, with increasing variability and density of burial, to the north and east. Intercutting of graves was relatively low and where observed avoided disturbance of human remains. Instances of both multiple and 'stacked' burials were noted. The majority of burials were laid out in an extended supine position, with heads located at the western-most end of the grave. Many had been contained within timber coffins, evidenced both as soil stains and iron nails and fittings. One child burial placed within a tile cist was also recorded. A small proportion of burials exhibited non-standard or so-called 'deviant' burial rites. These included disarticulated skeletons, examples of decapitation, placement of nodules of flint within the mouth, and fragmentation of grave goods.

Very few of the inhumation burials had evidence for grave goods. Where recorded, this included three graves with placed pottery vessels, one grave with a terracotta figurine, and three graves with domestic fowl eggs placed on the bodies. Some twenty-two burials included finds of coins. A higher proportion of individuals had been buried with items of costume. This included fifty-one burials with items of hobnailed footwear and ten burials with shrouds. Sixteen individuals also had items of personal adornment, such as bead necklaces, copper alloy bracelets, copper alloy, iron or silver brooches, and copper alloy or silver buckles.

Other features related to the cemetery and potentially the funerary process included two horse burials, one of which wore a decorated harness and had been laid on a potential bier, a 7.4m deep circular shaft, and a large shallow feature infilled with a mixed soil containing fragmented pottery, glass, and food items, including animal, bird and fish bone and charred plant remains.

No instances of cremation burial were identified within the development area, though isolated cremation burials have been noted elsewhere within the area.

Preliminary assessment of dateable materials suggests that the cemetery was active no earlier than the late third century AD and continued in use, without any visible break, until the mid-fifth century AD. The proposed chronology corresponds well with dates previously recovered from surrounding inhumations burials excavated at Augustine House, Petros Court, and Palamon Court, and reflects a change in land use within the local setting no doubt influenced by the construction of Canterbury's Roman town wall between c AD 270-290.

Post-Roman activity across the development area was limited to refuse pits containing both domestic waste and metal-working debris, miscellaneous features interpreted as potential animal scrapes or shrub/tree bowls, and post-holes. A lack of datable finds from these post-Roman features prevented confident differentiation between the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods; a problem that was compounded by the presence of residual Roman material. The features reflect activity comparable to that previously identified at Palamon Court, dated from the Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon period, and likely represent occupation-related activities and land use associated with a contemporary settlement focus recently excavated below the Rhodaus Town (former St Mary Bredin School) mound.

No features could be directly attributed to later medieval activity within the development area. A soil horizon formed above post-Roman features is likely to represent a long period of agricultural land use. This appeared to have continued uninterrupted until the later post-medieval period, when the soil horizon was truncated by a series of features comprising concrete ground beams, other intrusive features, and a brick-lined well, all attributable with the development of the area from the late nineteenth century onwards, beginning with the construction of the Kent County Pavilion in 1877 and the Canterbury Agricultural Hall in 1878.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Planning background

1.1.1 Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) was commissioned by Canbury Holdings Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological site investigation works on land at 5-5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RJ (centred on NGR 614961 157303).

1.1.2 The programme was requested in response to a planning application (CA//16/00986/FUL) submitted to Canterbury City Council (CCC) as Local Planning Authority for the proposed erection of a purpose-built, six-storey student accommodation building (comprising 153 bedrooms, ancillary gymnasium, cinema room, laundry room, administration/welfare facilities, refuse and recycling facilities, cycle parking, car parking and landscaped open space).

1.1.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment (CAT 2015b) submitted in support of the planning application indicated a high potential for extant archaeology within the Proposed Development Area (PDA), particularly relating to a known Roman extra-mural cemetery.

1.1.4 The application was granted approval on 22/10/2016 with attached conditions 3 and 4 pertaining to the implementation of an approved programme of archaeological site investigation works:

3 Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall secure the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the Local Planning Authority so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policy BE16 of the Canterbury District Local Plan 2006 and policy HE11 of the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2014 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

4 No development, other than demolition, shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

(i) archaeological excavation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable, which shall include the following: which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

(ii) following on from the excavation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation, post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication, or conservation in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policy BE16 of the Canterbury District Local Plan 2006, policy HE11 of the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2014 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.1.5 The archaeological site investigation works comprised a watching brief maintained during groundworks associated with the demolition of existing buildings, conducted between 19/08/2019 and 30/08/2019, and by full excavation of the PDA, conducted between 02/09/2019 and 21/12/2019. The archaeological site investigation works were conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted for approval to CCC by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2019).

1.1.6 Following completion of the archaeological site investigation works, a revised development proposal (CA//19/01858/FUL) for the erection of a purpose-built, six-storey student accommodation building (comprising of 212 bedrooms with administration/welfare facilities and associated external works), was granted approval on 24/03/2020, with an attached condition pertaining to archaeological post-excavation assessment and reporting:

3 Prior to the first occupation of the development hereby approved, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall complete the archaeological post-excavation assessment and

reporting and shall submit the final reports for approval in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The measures contained shall be implemented in full.

REASON: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policies HE11 and HE12 of the Canterbury District Local Plan 2017 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 1.1.7 This document provides an archaeological post-excavation assessment on the recovered archaeological data from the site investigation works.
- 1.1.8 The post-excavation assessment follows the principles identified in Historic England (HE) guidance documents on the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (HE 1991), and specifically the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (HE 2015a) and MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (HE 2008).

## 1.2 Location and geology

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located southeast of Canterbury City Centre and outside of the historic city wall, off Rhodaus Town (A28).
- 1.2.2 The PDA encapsulates an area of approximately 0.3ha and comprises a rectangular plot at 5-5a Rhodaus Town and access road adjoining the A28 ring road. The PDA is bounded by existing purpose-built student accommodation at Palamon Court (to the northeast, south and southwest) and Petros Court (to the southwest), respectively, and by Augustine House, Canterbury Christ Church University library and student learning centre (to the northeast).
- 1.2.3 Prior to redevelopment, the PDA was occupied by Canterbury Christ Church University Arts Centre, and comprised a workshop (formerly part of Canterbury Motor Company) and two prefabricated classroom units, with several small outbuildings/sheds and open landscaped courtyard.
- 1.2.4 The PDA is situated on a gentle northwest facing slope, dropping from between 18m OD in the south-east to 16m OD in the northwest, though ground levels within the PDA had been impacted by modern terracing.
- 1.2.5 Underlying geology within the PDA is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Seaford Chalk, overlain by Second Terrace River Gravels, and sealed by Head deposits of clay and silt (BGS Online 2021).
- 1.2.6 Archaeological monitoring during geotechnical site investigation (SI) works conducted within the PDA (CAT 2019a) indicated that the upper surface of Seaford Chalk varied between 11.9m OD and 10.6m OD; Second Terrace River Gravels varied between 13.5m OD and 15.0m OD; and Head deposits varied between 14.9m OD and 16.1m OD.

## 2 Heritage Setting

### 2.1 Area of Archaeological Importance

- 2.1.1 The PDA is partially situated within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) as designated by the Secretary of State on 30 March 1984 pursuant to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 2.1.2 Statutory Instruments 1285 and 1286 dated 17 August and 30 September 1984 detail the procedures that should be followed to comply with the Act to ensure that the potential archaeological resource is protected and preserved. CAT is the designated investigating authority within the AAI.
- 2.1.3 The area of the PDA that lies within the AAI comprises the access road adjoining the A28 ring road but excludes the area of excavation which lies to its south.

### 2.2 Conservation Area

- 2.2.1 The PDA is not located within a Conservation Area (CCC 2010, 2, plan 1).
- 2.2.2 Conservation Areas located within the immediate environs of the PDA comprise Canterbury City Conservation Area (Worthgate Ward), which bounds the PDA to the northwest, Oaten Hill, Old Dover Road and St Lawrence Conservation Area located to the northeast, and Nunnery Fields Conservation Area located to the southeast.

### 2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.3.1 No nationally designated heritage assets are located within the bounds of the PDA.
- 2.3.2 Two Scheduled Monuments: Canterbury City Walls (Historic England List Entry no 1003554) and Dane John Mound and Roman remains (Historic England List entry no 1003780) and one Historic Park and Gardens: the Dane John Garden (Historic England List entry no1001360), are situated immediately northwest of the PDA.

### 2.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 2.4.1 The PDA is located within a Roman cemetery (HER ref MCA21820), though the cemetery extents are not yet determined.

### 2.5 Archaeological Events

- 2.5.1 The following archaeological events have previously been conducted within the PDA:
- 2.5.2 In 1999 a watching brief was undertaken during engineering SI works comprising 3 test-pits (HER ref ECA 8397), during which part of an inhumation burial of probable late Roman date was recorded (CAT 1999).
- 2.5.3 In 2006 an evaluation comprising 1 trench recorded an inhumation burial of Roman date and three other features of probable prehistoric or Roman date (CAT 2006a).
- 2.5.4 In 2016 and 2017 a watching brief during geotechnical SI works comprising 7 logged borehole locations was maintained as part of the present planning application (CAT 2019a).

### 2.6 Archaeological Potential

- 2.6.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA, based on the Historic Environment Records (HER) for Kent, the Canterbury City Council Urban Archaeology Database and CAT project archives, has been previously assessed as part of a Desk-Based Assessment submitted in support of the present planning application (CAT 2015b).
- 2.6.2 A review of the findings by archaeological period is presented below.

### Prehistoric (800,000 BC–AD 43)

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- 2.6.3 Monitoring of geotechnical SI works within the PDA and surrounding area indicated the presence of northeast to southwest aligned palaeochannels formed on the upper surface of Seaford Chalk. The palaeochannels are filled by interdigitated sand and gravel deposits potentially representing lowest elements of the Second Terrace River Gravels (CAT 2013; 2014; 2015c; 2018; 2019a).
- 2.6.4 Palaeolithic (c 500,000–8,300 BC) artefacts and faunal materials have been recovered from Second Terrace River Gravels during quarrying in 1890 at nearby Station Road East (Smart et al 1966, 274).
- 2.6.5 Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic (c 8300–3500 BC) worked flint assemblages have been recovered from the surface of Head deposits during archaeological excavation at adjacent developments at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017).
- 2.6.6 Late Neolithic (c 2500–2150 BC), Bronze Age (2150–800 BC) and early Iron Age (800–300 BC) features have been identified during excavation at Petros Court (CAT 2015a). This included four cremation burials, pit and post-hole features and boundary ditches.

### Late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–410)

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- 2.6.7 An isolated late Iron Age inhumation burial was excavated at Augustine House (CAT 2010). The burial later became the focus of a late Roman temple (see below) and might originally have been marked by an earthen mound.
- 2.6.8 Six additional presumed late Iron Age or Roman funerary mounds have previously been recorded in Canterbury (Urry 1948), located on the southeast side of the city and within the setting of the PDA: Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; HER ref MCA 21942; MCA 22560); St George's Roundabout (Salt Hill) (HER ref MCA 21568); Station Road East (Pin Hill) (HER ref MCA 21617); Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin School) mound (HER ref MCA 21705); St George's Lane (Little Dunghill) (HER ref MKE 4603); and Oaten Hill (HER ref not allocated).
- 2.6.9 Few of these funerary mounds have been investigated in any detail (CAT 2015b), and only the Dane John Mound (Scheduled List Entry no 1003780) is still extant. Antiquarian accounts record the recovery of inhumation burials contained in lead coffins from the Station Road East (Pin Hill) and St George's Roundabout (Salt Hill) mounds and a cremation burial from the Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin) mound.
- 2.6.10 However, recent full excavation of the Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin School) mound demonstrated that the mound was not funerary-related but in fact had been constructed as part of an extra-mural defensive works immediately following the Norman Conquest of AD 1066 (CAT 2020).
- 2.6.11 A late Iron Age settlement at the Marlowe Car Park (HER reference ECA8625) and late Iron Age to early Roman cultivated soils and pits at Whitefriars (HER ref EKE13562) were excavated to the north of the PDA. Excavations adjacent to the PDA at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017) have recorded late Iron Age to early Roman field ditches, pits and potential cultivated soils, indicative of agricultural land use.
- 2.6.12 The PDA is located outside the bounds of the Roman town and approximately 120m southeast of Watling Street (HER ref MCA 21595 and MCA 21631), the main Roman road into Canterbury from the Roman port at Dover. During the later first and early second century AD, extensive gravel and brickearth extraction took place to the northeast and northwest of the PDA, between Canterbury Police Station (HER ref MCA21674 and MKE4656), Augustine House (CAT 2010) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017); while to the south, at Petros Court (CAT 2015a), new field boundaries and a trackway were established.
- 2.6.13 Following construction of the Roman town wall (Historic England List Entry no 1003554), dated between AD 270–290, the former quarries appear to have been used as extra-mural refuse dumps. During this period Watling Street became the principal route into the Roman town through Ridingate (HER ref MCA 22442), and there is evidence from adjacent sites at Canterbury Police Station (HER ref ECA 8144) and 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref ECA 8130) that a suburb developed along its frontage. A boundary ditch, aligned parallel to Watling Street, identified at Augustine House (CAT 2010) and Petros Court (CAT 2015a), potentially marked the southwest limit of this development.

- 2.6.14 The PDA lies within a Roman cemetery (HER ref MCA 21820). Burials have been recorded, both within the PDA, comprising 2 inhumation burials (HER ref MCA 21678; and MCA 22053), and from previously excavated developments within the immediate setting.
- 2.6.15 At Augustine House, this comprised 4 inhumation burials, cut into earlier field ditches, dated to the early third to late fourth century AD (CAT 2010). At Petros Court, 21 inhumation burials were excavated, contained within a ditched enclosure and dated to the late third to early fifth century AD, and a single cremation burial, dated to the first to second century AD (CAT 2015a). At Palamon Court, 222 inhumation burials, and 1 cremation burial, had been excavated, dated to between the late third to early fifth century AD, and were arranged in formal rows, contained by boundary ditches to the north and south (CAT 2017).
- 2.6.16 Other burials have been recorded to the north of the PDA at Watling Street roundabout (HER ref MCA 21721; ECA 8526), and east of the PDA along the route of Watling Street (HER ref CCUAD 263; CCUAD 434), and to the northwest, at Station Road East (HER ref CCUAD 369; CCUAD 647; ECA 8424).
- 2.6.17 A polygonal temple, dated to the mid fourth century AD, with its entrance facing Watling Street, was constructed above a former late Iron Age burial excavated at Augustine House (CAT 2010). It is probable that both the temple and surrounding cemetery were active at the same time. The temple was associated with deposits of coins, personal items of footwear and jewellery probably representing votive offerings, along with evidence for feasting and other ritual activities.

#### Anglo-Saxon (c AD 410–1066)

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- 2.6.18 An 'Anglo-Saxon' glass bead, potentially derived from a late Roman inhumation burial, was recovered from within the PDA during unmonitored ground works undertaken in the 1960s (HER ref ECA 8952).
- 2.6.19 An inhumation burial dated to the seventh century AD has been excavated at 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref ECA 8130).
- 2.6.20 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation dated to between the eighth and early eleventh century AD has been recorded east of the PDA at the Canterbury Police Station (HER ref ECA 8144) and 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref ECA 8130). Activity appears to have been primarily domestic in character (including refuse pits and a cess pit containing mineralised plant remains), but with evidence of small-scale industries (including metal-working residues, cattle horn working, and pottery stained with pigment used in textile dyeing) also recorded.
- 2.6.21 Comparable evidence has been identified immediately north and west of the PDA at Palamon Court (CAT 2017), comprising refuse pits containing both domestic waste and metalworking residues. At Petros Court (CAT 2015a), pottery dated between the seventh and tenth centuries indicated continued use of the former Roman trackway.
- 2.6.22 A tenth to early eleventh-century AD settlement, with formal arrangement of timber buildings, external courtyards, and refuse/cess pits, has been recently excavated below the Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin School) mound (HER ref MCA 21705). The settlement appeared to have been purposefully levelled shortly before the raising of an extra-mural bailey following the Norman conquest of AD 1066 (CAT 2020).

#### Medieval (c AD 1066–1540)

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- 2.6.23 Following the Norman invasion in AD 1066 a motte and bailey castle was established within the circuit of the earlier Roman town wall, focused on the Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; HER ref MCA 21942; MCA 22560). Part of the intra-mural bailey ditch, which measured 17m wide by at least 3m deep, with potential remnants of a levelled rampart, has previously been investigated at 15a Dane John (HER ref MKE 93130).
- 2.6.24 An associated extra-mural bailey (HER ref MCA 22330; MCA 22597) has been identified northwest of the PDA. Archaeological interventions through the extra-mural bailey ditch at Station Road East (HER ref MCA 21705; CCUAD 647) and at Palamon Court (HER ref ECA 8307) have identified a large V-shaped ditch up to 12m wide and 4m deep. Recent excavation at the Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin School) mound (HER ref MCA 21705) demonstrated that the mound was formed of Norman rampart materials raised above the inner face of the ditch (CAT 2020).

- 2.6.25 A contemporary though less substantial ditch located immediately south of the PDA, excavated at Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017), potentially formed a large enclosure related to these defensive works.
- 2.6.26 The motte and bailey castle had likely gone out of use by AD 1125 following construction of a stone castle and keep (Historic England List Entry No 1005194). Investigation at Palamon Court (CAT 2017) indicated that the extra-mural bailey ditch had been recut at some stage during the early thirteenth century AD. By the later thirteenth century onwards the infilled ditch was overlain by a sequence of consolidation and gravel deposits representing a metalled trackway constructed along its base. The former extra-mural bailey and surrounding land were incorporated into the Dane John manor, a medieval estate first documented in AD 1320, but with potential for an earlier precursor. The medieval manor house, based on later post-medieval cartographic sources, is likely to have been focused to the southwest of Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin school) mound, with the estate extending between Wincheap Old Dover Road. Archaeological evidence for medieval activity comprising a pits, post-holes and soil deposits, recorded from adjacent developments at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017), was relatively dispersed, and the area is likely to have been open agricultural land.
- 2.6.27 At Augustine House (2010) and Petros Court (CAT 2015a), a sequence of intercutting ditches dated to between the late eleventh to early fourteenth centuries AD represented a boundary demarcating the eastern extent of the Dane John estate and the rear of properties held by Christ Church Priory fronting Old Dover Road (Urry 1967). Excavation at 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref ECA 8130) identified rubbish pits and potential post- and beam-built structures dating from the eleventh century AD and likely associated with these holdings.

#### Post-medieval (c AD 1540–present)

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- 2.6.28 An alignment of post-holes excavated at Petros Court (CAT 2015a) to the southeast of the PDA probably indicate the alignment of a pre-Lansdown Road field boundary, possibly of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century date. Further post-medieval horticultural and agricultural features were present within the Augustine House site (CAT 2010). Pottery from these ranged from the late seventeenth- to early twentieth-centuries in date, indicating that much of the area was open land during this period.
- 2.6.29 Post-medieval horticultural and agricultural land use across the PDA is illustrated on seventeenth to nineteenth century historic maps.
- 2.6.30 The former St Mary Bredin's School building was erected on the Rhodaus Town (St Mary Bredin school) mound (Kent ref MCA 21705) in c AD 1860. The school continued to function until 1940 (CAT 2006b; CAT 2015d).
- 2.6.31 In 1877 the Kent County Pavilion, later renamed the Canterbury Olympia Skating Rink, was constructed to the northwest of the PDA. Immediately east of the Pavillion, and north of the PDA, the Canterbury Agricultural Hall was established in 1878. The agricultural hall was used for cattle shows and horticultural events. In 1909 the agricultural hall provided a new roller-skating rink, following closure of the Olympia Skating Rink (CAT 2015d).
- 2.6.32 In 1902 the Pavillion was purchased by the Canterbury Motor Company. During the First World War production was redirected towards munitions. By 1931 the Canterbury Motor Company had also acquired the Canterbury Agricultural Hall.
- 2.6.33 By 1935 the Canterbury Motor Company was taken over by the Rootes Brothers, and the frontage of both the Pavillion and Agricultural Hall modified to provide improved facilities including space for a car showroom and offices. During the Second World War the garage was requisitioned by the War Department offering army training in mechanics and a fire-fighting unit.
- 2.6.34 An air-raid shelter, with room for 220 students and staff was provided for the adjacent St Mary Bredin School (HER ref TR15 NW 832; CAT 2020). Five further air road shelters serving the former Canterbury Motor Company have been excavated at Palamon Court (CAT 2017).
- 2.6.35 No ordnance is shown to have been dropped within the PDA during the Second World War. Adjacent recorded bomb impact sites were located at: Augustine House; to the rear of properties fronting Lansdown Road; south of Rhodaus Close, north of the railway; within the grounds of the Dane John Gardens; and near to the Watling Street roundabout, Rhodaus Road (A28).



- 2.6.36 The former school building served as a restaurant during and after the Second World War but it and the mound were incorporated into the garage complex in 1953 (CAT 2006b). In 1969 Rootes was bought by Chrysler, who reverted the garage to its old name of Canterbury Motor Company. In the same year, the historic topography was significantly changed by the infilling of the city ditch and widening of the road to form part of the ring-road (CAT 2006b).
- 2.6.37 In 1981 the garage was bought by Peugeot, and in 1989 the remaining portion of the former Kent Pavilion was demolished to make way for a petrol filling station (CAT 2015d).
- 2.6.38 While no trace of the former Pavilion survived, much of the structure of the Canterbury Agricultural Hall had been retained as part of the Peugeot Garage and car showrooms until its demolition in 2015 prior to the development of Palamon Court (CAT 2015d).
- 2.6.39 The PDA was situated within the garage complex. Between 1956 and 1974 the Ordnance Survey map labels the PDA as a 'Road Transport Depot'. In 2006 the PDA was changed in use from general industrial to educational and was occupied by Canterbury Christ Church University Arts Centre.

## 3 Project objectives, research aims and methodology

### 3.1 Objectives

- 3.1.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were set out in accordance with CCC mitigation requirements for Strip, Map and Sample excavation, as detailed in the approved WSI (MOLA 2019, Appendix 1). The principal objective was to identify, excavate, record and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 The Strip, Map and Sample excavation sought to:
- Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site;
  - Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing;
  - Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site.
- 3.1.3 The archaeological investigation would also seek to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.

### 3.2 Original Research Aims

- 3.2.1 The Original Research Aims (ORA) were compiled in the initial project design and submitted as part of the approved WSI (MOLA 2019). The ORA were determined following consideration of the results of previous archaeological investigations within the PDA and its setting (CAT 2015b) and takes account of the priorities established in the South East Research Framework (SERF 2019).

#### Natural topography and the prehistoric environment

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ORA 1 Does the untruncated surface of natural gravels and/or brickearth subsoil survive?

#### Prehistoric

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ORA 2 What is the character of the area in the Bronze Age/early Iron Age?

ORA 3 Can the evidence from adjacent sites be used to create a phasing structure to the activities recorded?

ORA 4 What is the character of the area in the Iron Age?

ORA 5 Is there any evidence of Iron Age burials?

#### Roman

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ORA 6 What forms of burial rites were used?

ORA 7 Do these rites differ across the cemetery area?

ORA 8 Can the burial rites be used to indicate differing populations in the cemetery?

ORA 9 What is the earliest date for the use of the burial ground?

ORA 10 What is the latest date for the use of the burial ground?

ORA 11 Is there any evidence for zoning or phasing within the burial ground?

ORA 12 Is there any evidence for other activities on the site during the Roman period?

#### Anglo Saxon

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ORA 13 What was the character of the site in the Anglo-Saxon period?

ORA 14 Is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon structures?

ORA 15 Was the site in agricultural use?

#### Medieval

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ORA 16 How was the land used in the medieval period?

ORA 17 Is there any evidence for agricultural activity?

ORA 18 Is there any evidence for extra-mural activity or activity related to the motte ad bailey castle to the southwest.

### 3.3 Site Investigation methodology

- 3.3.1 The archaeological site investigation works were conducted in accordance with the approved WSI (MOLA 2019), and to professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*CIfA Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014a) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014b). Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.3.2 All statutory bodies were informed prior to the commencement of the archaeological site investigation works and notified of any variations to the calendar for the implementation and completion. A Licence for the Removal of Human Remains was obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to the commencement of all archaeological works (Licence No 19-0193, dated 24/07/2019).
- 3.3.3 The archaeological mitigation comprised a watching brief maintained during ground-level demolition works to monitor removal of existing floor slabs, ground beams, pad foundations and hardstanding. Where ground-level demolition had the potential to compromise underlying buried archaeology then removal was suspended until after archaeological excavation had been completed. Areas of potential ground contaminants were also monitored during remediation works, including machine removal of an underground storage tank (UST) and removal of areas of contaminated ground soils.
- 3.3.4 To enable demolition and remediation works to progress, and to facilitate temporary storage of arisings, the archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavation was conducted in two project phases: Phase 1 comprised the southern half of the PDA; and Phase 2 comprised the northern half of the PDA.
- 3.3.5 The completed Strip, Map and Sample excavation area measured 1,968m<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.3.6 Machine stripping to remove modern overburden was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in unidirectional 100–200mm thick spits to the upper surface of significant archaeology or geological Head deposits, whichever was the higher.
- 3.3.7 All exposed significant archaeological features and deposits were hand cleaned and the stripped areas mapped using a Leica TS16 Total Station. Survey control points were established using a GNSS Leica GS08 with Smart Net, tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 3.3.8 The surveyed plan was used in determining the sample excavation strategy which sought to recover stratigraphic data and associated datable materials to provide sufficient information to meet the project objectives.
- 3.3.9 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated in single context. Discrete cut features such as pits and post-holes were 50% sample excavated and sections recorded. Linear features were 20% sample excavated in 1m wide interventions located at regular intervals and at intersections and terminals and all sections recorded. Larger features and deposits were sample excavated using quadrants or minimum 1m wide interventions as appropriate.
- 3.3.10 All identified human remains were 100% excavated. Exposure and removal of human remains was affected with due care and attention to decency and the ground in which the remains were interred screened from public view. Standards for recording human remains followed Brickley and Mckinley (2004). Where bone preservation was sufficient, soil samples were recovered from the skull, chest and pelvic areas of inhumation burials with the aim of recovering biological remains. Where bone preservation was poor, skeleton 'shadows' were recovered as bulk soil samples by anatomical region. The excavation team were supported on-site by a qualified osteologist.
- 3.3.11 Registers of all records were maintained during site investigation works. Recording of contexts, human remains, and registered finds was undertaken using pro-forma CAT Record Sheets. All single contexts plan were hand drawn on A3 drafting film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.3.12 A full photographic archive was maintained at all stages of excavation. Photogrammetry was utilised to record in situ grave furniture and human remains before removal.
- 3.3.13 Artefacts were retrieved by context. Finds processing was undertaken concurrently with excavation to provide spot dating of significant contexts. Artefacts requiring conservation were stabilised during excavation.

- 3.3.14 Collection of soil samples to retrieve palaeoenvironmental and economic indicators was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (MOLA 2019) and followed Historic England guidance (HE 2011). On-site sampling methodology and strategy was overseen by a specialist environmental archaeologist.

### 3.4 Health, Safety and Welfare

- 3.4.1 Health, Safety and Welfare followed a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) submitted and approved by the Client's appointed Principal Contractor (CAT 2019b).
- 3.4.2 All CAT operatives received a Site Safety Induction and were informed of any changes to Safe Working methodology through a daily Safety Briefing and weekly Tool-box Talks.

### 3.5 Project Archive

- 3.5.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a), and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer, and curation (AAF 2011).
- 3.5.2 The project archive is presently held by CAT (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU). Upon completion of the project and with agreement of the legal landowners the project archive and all materials retained will be prepared and transferred to an approved local Archive Receiving Body as recommended by CCC.
- 3.5.3 A project database has been created under the project code: RTC EX 19 using the CAT Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), a secure password protected online resource available at [http://iadb.canterburytrust.co.uk/portal\\_main.php?DB=CAT](http://iadb.canterburytrust.co.uk/portal_main.php?DB=CAT).

#### Documentary archive

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- 3.5.4 All project fieldwork records have been collated, checked for consistency, and scanned for digital archiving in the IADB. All plans have been digitised using AutoCAD software. All hardcopy fieldwork records are complete and in good condition. Quantification of the documentary archive is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Fieldwork records

Record type	Quantity	Format
Context registers	60	A4
Context record sheets	1383	A4
Drawing registers	25	A4
Drawing sheets	552	A3
Small finds registers	25	A4
Grave registers	14	A4
Environmental sample registers	29	A4
Soil sample sheets	513	A4
Photographic registers	109	A4
Digital photo images	4441	JPG file
Photogrammetry images	1640	JPG file
CAD Survey data	31	DWG file

#### Material archive

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- 3.5.5 All materials (finds, environmental samples, human remains) recovered by the project have been processed, catalogued and packaged in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines (UKIC 1990).
- 3.5.6 Finds have been washed, dried, and marked where appropriate. Finds are contained by context in polybags and stored within 'standard' (17'x12'x9' with 4' deep lift off lid, capacity 0.03 cubic metres) or 'half sized' (17'x12'x4' with 4' deep lift off lid, capacity 0.015 cubic metres) brass wire-stitched museum boxes (1900 micron double kraft-lined, pH 6.5–8) supplied by the Ryder Box Co.

- 3.5.7 Registered small finds are stored in sealable plastic containers. All registered metal finds are stored with silica gel and a humidity indicator strip. Relevant conservation has been undertaken on recovered finds in accordance with specialist recommendations.
- 3.5.8 Environmental samples were collected from a representative sample of feature types. Bulk soil samples were collected from non-funerary related deposits to retrieve palaeo-environmental and economic indicators. Bulk soil samples from funerary deposits (burials) were principally collected for recovery of biological remains. All bulk soil samples have been processed using standard methods of wet sieving with flotation. Monolith samples comprising intact blocks of sediment collected from soil profiles have been retained for specialist analysis of soil formation processes.
- 3.5.9 Quantification of the material archive is shown in Table 2.

*Table 2. Summary of material archive*

Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
Amber	89	39
Bone	2115	13541
Ceramic	9	157
Ceramic Building Material	642	108855
Chalk	2	7
Cloth	1	-
Coal	19	93
Copper Alloy	65	182
Flint	834	20530
Geological	2	9
Glass	278	2253
Industrial Material	1280	94108
Iron	1534	13015
Iron, Copper Alloy, Bone		-
Iron, Wood	8	80
Ivory	1	1
Jet	1	1
Lead	1	4
Organic Matter	1	420
Plaster	4	11
Pottery	2354	27257
Shell	49	484
Silver	15	34
Stone	64	2165
Unidentified	16	8967
Wood	41	538
Human bone, disarticulated	118	997
Human skeleton, articulated	205	-
Bulk soil sample (funerary)	746	-
Bulk soil sample (non-funerary)	124	-
Monolith samples (micromorphology)	2	-

## 4 Excavation results

### 4.1 Stratigraphic data

- 4.1.1 A total of 1383 contexts were recorded during the site investigation works. These have been checked and their stratigraphic integrity assessed. Contexts have been attributed to 422 Sets (prefixed S), representing individual archaeological features, deposits, or interventions. Sets have been provisionally combined into 19 Groups (prefixed G) and 7 Phases (prefixed P).
- 4.1.2 A digital stratigraphic matrix showing Context, Set, Group and Phase affiliation has been generated and is stored on the project database (IADB Matrix 737: RTC EX 19\_Matrix\_1). A high proportion of archaeological contexts had none or only limited stratigraphic relationships, and in some cases, where present, were difficult to determine. Where available, interpretation of stratigraphic data was supported by associated dating evidence derived from specialist assessment of the recovered artefacts, with due consideration to residuality (where earlier material is recovered from later contexts) and intrusion (where later material is recovered from earlier contexts).
- 4.1.3 Material attributable to prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods was all recorded within the PDA, although the majority of excavated features were of Roman date.
- 4.1.4 A summary description of each Group is presented below.

### 4.2 P1 Geology

#### G1 Geology

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##### Sets S1325, S2390, S2391

- 4.2.1 A geological Head deposit, comprising a light yellow to mid orange brown silty clay (S1325), was encountered across the full excavation area. The surface of the Head deposit varied between 17.0m OD in the south of the PDA, dropping to 15.5m OD in the north.
- 4.2.2 During hand excavation of deeper features, and monitoring of ground remediation works, underlying Second Terrace River gravel (S2390) was exposed at a depth of 14.93m OD, and solid geology comprising Seaford Chalk (S2391) was exposed at a depth of 11.53m OD.

### 4.3 P2 Prehistoric

- 4.3.1 No surviving features or deposits attributable to the prehistoric period were identified.
- 4.3.2 Prehistoric activity within the PDA was represented by an assemblage of worked flint, recovered as residual material in later features. Both Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (c 6500-3750 BC) and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c 3000-1600 BC) tool-types and technologies were represented.
- 4.3.3 Residual sherds of Late Bronze Age (c 1100-800 BC) and Early Iron Age (c 800-300 BC) pottery were also recovered from later features.

### 4.4 P3 Early to Middle Roman

- 4.4.1 Initial activity within the PDA comprised of soil deposits (G2), formed above the surface of the undisturbed geological Head deposit, potentially representing remnants of a former soil horizon, six small pit-like features (G3), quarry pits (G4) and seven ditch segments representing elements of a field system (G5).

#### G2 Soil horizon

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##### Sets S1192, S1235, S1251, S1567

- 4.4.2 Soil deposits formed above the surface of the geological Head deposit were identified in four locations within the PDA. The deposits comprised what appeared to be a homogenous mid to dark orange brown, firm, clay silt, with surviving maximum extents of between 3.15m and 7.2m, and varied in thickness between 0.12m and 0.16m.

- 4.4.3 Roman pottery indicated a date range of AD 150-270. Other finds comprised burnt and worked flint, animal bone and ceramic building material (Roman). Registered finds were recovered from S1192 (C1191: iron nail SF293; C1234: Unidentified iron SF37, iron nail SF38, iron hobnail SF9085), and S1235 (C1226: glass SF562, copper alloy coin SF563, c AD 125-127).
- 4.4.4 The soil remnants might be comparable to a soil horizon recorded during excavations at both Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017) and interpreted as a cultivated soil horizon. However, soil deposits S1192, S1235 and S1251 were also focused around the G8 funerary shaft (see below) and might represent some form of associated activity.

#### G3 Features

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##### Sets S1034, S1039, S1639, S1994, S2147, S2218

- 4.4.5 Six pit-like features potentially related to a pre-cemetery land use activity. The features were sub-rectangular to oval in shape and measured between 1.26m and 2.73m long by 0.53m and 1.85m wide, and between 0.19m and 0.70m deep.
- 4.4.6 Roman pottery was recovered from S1034 with a date range of AD 130-250, and from S1039 with a date range of c AD 190-300. Burnt flint was recovered from S1039 and burnt and worked flint was recovered from S1994.

#### G4 Quarry pits

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##### Sets S1143, S1145, S2145, S2159, S2226

- 4.4.7 Five large pits located in the northeast of the PDA represented probable quarrying of the geological Head deposit. Full extents of individual pits did not survive due to truncation by later features. Visible maximum extents measured between 3.20m and 6.78m long by 1.52m and 5.78m wide, and between 0.55m and 0.70m deep. The base of quarry pits did not penetrate through the Head deposits to expose underlying Second Terrace River gravels.
- 4.4.8 Roman pottery with a date range of c AD 150-300 was recovered from quarry pit S2145 and S2226. Other finds from all five pits comprised both burnt and worked flint, animal bone, ceramic building material (Roman) and daub. Registered small finds were retrieved from quarry pit S2145 (C2144 glass fragment SF787), and S2159 (C2157 glass fragment SF2148, unidentified fine wire SF9206).
- 4.4.9 The quarry pits represent the southwestern limit of more intensive quarrying activity identified at Augustine House (CAT 2010).

#### G5 Field System

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##### Sets S1016, S1032, S1035, S1054, S1076, S1087, S1089, S1091, S1093, S1095, S1097, S1102, S1464, S1514, S1535, S1637, S1774, S1849, S1863, S1979, S2005, S2045, S2111, S2131

- 4.4.10 Elements of a field system were represented by seven ditch segments. The field system extended beyond the PDA into the immediate surroundings, with adjoining ditch segments previously excavated at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a), and Palamon Court (CAT 2017).
- 4.4.11 Field ditch 1 (S1087, S1102, S1535, S1774, S2045, S2131) had a visible length of 38m and was aligned northwest to southeast. Field ditch 2 (S1849, S1979, S2005, S2111) was aligned roughly parallel and approximately 6m northeast of field ditch 1 and had a visible length of 18.4m. Field ditch 2 might originally have continued further to the southeast to join up with field ditch 3. Field ditch 3 (S1089, S1097) had a visible length of 4.2m, terminating 0.60m to the northeast of the southeast terminal of field ditch 1.
- 4.4.12 Both field ditch 1 and field ditch 3 terminated approximately 2.6m northwest of field ditch 4 (S1032, S1054), which extended for a visible length of 7.2m to the southeast. The break between field ditch 3 and field ditch 4 potentially represented an entrance point between field boundaries. Access through this entrance point was controlled by field ditch 5 (S1016, S1035, S1076), a short, 4.4m long ditch segment, aligned roughly perpendicular to the entrance and extending through its centre. Further control of access was indicated by two post-holes (S1093 and S1095) and a potential ground beam (S1091), located parallel and 0.4m to the northeast of the terminus of field ditch 3, perhaps representing the remnants of a fence or gate.

- 4.4.13 Two field ditches extended from field ditch 1 towards the southwest. Field ditch 6 (S1464, S1514, S1637) was aligned perpendicular to field ditch 1, and extended 9.2m to the southwest. Field ditch 7 (S1863) was situated parallel and 2.4m north-west of field ditch 6 and extended for a visible distance of 2.4m.
- 4.4.14 The field ditches varied between 0.62m and 1.32m wide, and had moderate sloping sides and concave bases, with surviving depths of between 0.17m and 0.35m. Ditch segments generally contained no more than two fills, comprised of light to mid orange grey clay silts. Two interventions identified more complex infilling: field ditch 2 (S1535) identified a sequence of four separate fill deposits; and field ditch 4 (S1054) identified a sequence of three separate fill deposits.
- 4.4.15 Roman pottery was recovered from all G5 features. Pottery from field ditch 1 and field ditch 3 had a date range of c AD 70-250. Pottery from field ditch 5 had a date range of c AD 160-270. Pottery from field ditch 2 and field ditch 4 had a date range of c AD 150-300. Pottery from post-holes S1093 and S1095 had a date range of c AD 150-270. Pottery from potential ground beam S1091 had a date range of AD c 170-270. Pottery from field ditch 6 had a date range of c AD 270-300.
- 4.4.16 Other finds included both burnt and worked flint, ceramic building material (Roman), daub, metalworking residues, animal bone and marine shell. A partially articulated horse skeleton was recovered from the upper fill of field ditch 1 (S1087).
- 4.4.17 Registered small finds were retrieved from field ditch 1 (S1087, iron nail SF14; S1535, unidentified iron object SF9022; S1774, glass fragments SF715; S2045, copper alloy coin SF137, c 120-100 BC); field ditch 4 (S1032, iron nails SF6 and SF9161; S1054, glass fragments SF355, iron nail SF9152); field ditch 5 (S1016, unidentified iron object SF9077, jet bead SF9143; S1035, iron nail SF9001); field ditch 6 (S1514, glass fragments SF2037); and field ditch 7 (S1863, iron plate SF288).

## 4.5 P4 Late Roman

- 4.5.1 A boundary ditch (G6) traversed the southern end of the PDA. To the north of the ditch was located some 217 earth-cut graves containing human inhumation burials (G7). A small number of earth-cut graves appear to have contained articulated animal burials (G8). A large circular shaft feature (G9) situated in an open area free of burial, was located immediately north of ditch G6, while a shallow feature (G10), situated to the north-east, potentially represented remnants of a cemetery soil or other funerary-related activity.

### G6 Cemetery boundary ditch

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S1048, S1052, S1061, S1083, S1104, S1113, S1117, S1127, S1175, S1245, S1254, S1260, S1283, S1289, S1292, S1326, S1327

- 4.5.2 A substantial ditch traversed the southern end of the PDA, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the northeast and southwest where it had previously been excavated at Augustine House (CAT 2010), and Palamon Court (CAT 2017), respectively. The ditch was excavated in seven interventions along its exposed length. Evidence for at least two episodes of ditch recutting were also identified. The ditch had a visible length of 38.51m and had a combined maximum width of 7.36m. Correspondence between the recorded ditch sections, recuts and interventions is provisional at this stage, and might require refinement as analysis proceeds.
- 4.5.3 The primary ditch was recorded in six interventions (S1052, S1083, S1117, S1245, S1292, S1326), and had been truncated by the later recuts. The ditch had a surviving width of between 1.12m and 5.27m and had a v-shaped profile with concave base, up to 1.25m deep. Roman pottery from the primary ditch indicated a date range of AD 70-150 (S1326), AD 80-175 (S1052) and AD 70-200 (S1245).
- 4.5.4 The first ditch recut was recorded in seven interventions (S1048, S1061, S1113, S1127, S1260, S1289, S1327). The recut ditch had a surviving width of between 0.80m and 6.68m, and a v-shaped to u-shaped profile with a concave base, up to 1.54m deep. Roman pottery from the first ditch recut had a date range of c AD 170-270 (S1327), c AD270-350 (S1061), and c AD 270-420 (S1260 and S1289).
- 4.5.5 The second ditch recut was recorded in three interventions (S1104, S1254, S1283). The secondary recut ditch had a surviving width of between 1.06m and 3.10m and had an irregular u-shaped profile with a



concave base, up to 1.51m deep. Insufficient pottery was recovered from the second ditch recut to indicate a secure date range.

- 4.5.6 The ditch and its sequence of recuts represent a substantial and long-lived boundary which continued in use to the end of the fourth century AD. While pottery from the ditch fills indicate that the ditch originated in the P2 Early to Middle Roman phase of activity and was potentially contemporary with the G5 field system, the backfilled G5 field ditch 4 (S1032, S1054) was completely truncated on its southeast extent by the primary ditch (S103), indicating that the boundary ditch represented the re-organisation of the former land use, and most probably was directly associated with the establishment of an inhumation cemetery immediately to its north.

## G7 Inhumation burials

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### Graves 1-186 and 189-217

- 4.5.7 A minimum number of 215 graves were excavated within the PDA. A catalogue of all graves is provided in Appendix 1. The graves were located within a wider cemetery area, parts of which had been previously excavated at Palamon Court (2019) to the north and west, and Augustine House (2014) to the east; and a contemporary smaller enclosed cemetery excavated at Petros Court (CAT 2015a) to the southeast.
- 4.5.8 All but one of the graves were located to the north of the G6 boundary ditch. Grave 8 was situated adjacent and parallel to the cemetery boundary ditch on its southern side.
- 4.5.9 Graves comprised rectangular to sub-rectangular cuts with straight vertical sides, square to rounded edges and flat bases. Where measurable, lengths varied between 1.03m and 3.19m, with a mean average of 1.95m and a standard deviation of 0.38m. Widths varied between 0.22m and 2.21m wide, with a mean average of 0.75m and a standard deviation of 0.23m. Depths varied between 0.02m and 1.85m, with a mean average of 0.47m and a standard deviation of 0.30m.
- 4.5.10 In general, graves appear to have been backfilled in a single episode, following placement of the grave contents, and appear to have utilized the arisings derived from the grave cutting.
- 4.5.11 Graves were predominantly aligned south-west to north-east (47%), parallel to the G6 boundary ditch. A smaller proportion of graves were aligned north-west to south-east (23%), west to east (16%) and north to south (14%). Grave alignments appeared more regular to the south and west of the PDA, reminiscent of the formal burial rows evident at Palamon Court (CAT 2017), with increasing variability and intensity observed to the north and east.
- 4.5.12 Intercutting of graves was noted in 22 instances, representing a relatively low occurrence (10%), and where observed, had been positioned so as not to disturb the previous interment. In two instances (Graves 21 and 30, and Graves 185 and 197), the burials appear to have been 'stacked' above an existing interment, where the grave had been reopened and a later burial inserted above. It is probable that grave locations were commonly marked above ground. However, only one instance of the presence of a potential marker post was recorded (Grave 87), located at the foot-end of the grave.
- 4.5.13 An open area potentially excluded from general burial was noted within the south-west of the PDA focused on a funerary shaft (G9). Only two graves (Grave 11 and 26) were located within an approximate 7m radius of the feature's midpoint.
- 4.5.14 A total of 194 graves had evidence for the presence of human remains, while 21 had none. Of those graves that did contain evidence for human remains, a total of 213 separate inhumations were recorded, representing both single and multiple burials. The majority of multiple burials comprised of double inhumations (Graves 43, 56, 57, 71, 76, 81, 82, 143, 146, 159, 193, 195, and 203), though occurrences of up to three (Grave 113) and five (Grave 33) potential individuals within a single grave were also noted. Of the 213 recorded inhumation burials, eight were recorded as soil stains only and despite bulk sampling had no recoverable human bone surviving. Hence a total minimum number of 205 individuals was identified.
- 4.5.15 The 21 graves that contained no recorded inhumation burial were assessed as such on the basis of their surviving shape and form. In eight cases, this also included evidence for the presence of timber coffins in the form of iron fittings or soil stains, as well as personal items such as hobnailed footwear.

- 4.5.16 Assessment of the human remains identified a mixed population sample, comprising both male and females, of adult, adolescent and juvenile age (see Osteology below). This mixed population appears to be reflected in the distribution of burials, with no obvious segregation by gender or age evident, and burial location perhaps more reflective of familial and/or social associations.
- 4.5.17 Where sufficiently preserved, the majority of inhumations were seen to have been laid out within the grave in an extended supine position (161 individuals). A small proportion were laid out either on their left or right side in a semi-flexed position (6 individuals) or had been disarticulated post-mortem (12 individuals). Orientation of bodies followed that of the grave cuts. The majority of burials (68%) had been laid with their heads located at the western-most end of the grave, with other burials laid with heads either at the eastern (18%), northern (10%) and southern (4%) ends.
- 4.5.18 The 12 disarticulated individuals form an interesting subgroup within the cemetery (Graves 2, 3, 17, 22, 63, 76, 81, 128, 143, 146, 147 and 159), and warrant more detailed examination to determine whether individuals had been placed within the grave already in a disarticulated state, perhaps as a process of reinterment, or whether disarticulation took place post-burial, perhaps due to later intrusion. Two individuals within this subgroup (Graves 143 and 146) comprised isolated skulls accompanying fully articulated and extended supine burials placed within the same grave cut, and potentially representative of a form of decapitation burial, where the head is removed post-mortem. One further individual (Grave 81) was represented by a disarticulated mandible placed above the left foot of an accompanying inhumation burial. Examples of such burials might represent so-called 'deviant' or non-standard burial rites. Two definite examples of decapitation burial rites were represented on two adult females: Grave 74, where the skull had been removed from the torso and placed between the lower legs; and Grave 140, where the skull had been removed from the torso and placed between the knees. Grave 99 had a flint nodule (SF284) forced between the jaws of the skull. Such non-standard burials appear to have had a distribution focused in the northeastern corner of the PDA.
- 4.5.19 Of the 215 recorded graves, 124 had evidence for some form of timber coffin, and one had been contained in a tile cist (Grave 68). Coffin remains largely comprised of soil stains (17 graves), iron coffin nails (58 graves), or a combination of both (49 graves). Where coffins were recorded as present, 13 graves also had evidence for packing material placed between the exterior of the coffin and the sides of the grave cut. This included flint nodules (4 graves), flint nodules and tile (1 grave), flint nodules and clay (1 grave), gravel (1 grave), redeposited clay (4 graves), and potential laid turfs (2 graves). Where measurable, coffin lengths varied between 0.76m and 2.34m, with a mean average of 1.63m and standard deviation of 0.37m. Coffin widths varied between 0.30m and 0.86m, with a mean average of 0.49m and a standard deviation of 0.13m.
- 4.5.20 Ten burials contained evidence that the body had been dressed in a shroud, represented either through the presence of iron dress pins (Graves 4, 78, 123, 126, 132, 133 and 172), a 'wrapped' body position (Graves 156 and 206), or the presence of a soil stain and remnant organic material (Grave 149). Of these, 3 had been laid within the bare grave (Graves 78, 132 and 156) and 7 were contained within timber coffins (Graves 4, 123, 126, 133, 149, 172 and 206).
- 4.5.21 Sixteen individuals were buried wearing items of personal adornment or dress accessories (see Richardson and Anderson, registered finds). Such items included bead necklaces, copper alloy bracelets, copper alloy, iron and silver brooches, and copper alloy and silver buckles. Some 51 burials also contained evidence for footwear, of which 14 graves (Graves 14, 23, 24, 27, 30, 40, 1010, 109, 117, 136, 178, 196, 207 and 211) had evidence that the footwear was being worn by the deceased, indicated by large numbers of hobnails present at the feet (see Richardson and Anderson, registered finds).
- 4.5.22 Only eight burials contained definite placed grave goods. This included three graves containing single complete pottery vessels (Graves 109, 128, 173), one grave (Grave 113) containing a terracotta figurine, and four graves (Graves 76, 93, 94 and 104) containing multiple placed coins. A further 10 graves also contained finds of single coins (Graves 35, 43, 68, 75, 80, 85, 135, 140, 146, and 176), but these could not be immediately distinguished between deliberately placed items or residua/lost items (see Richardson and Anderson, registered finds). The potential placement of domestic fowl eggs in the chest and pelvis areas was also noted in Graves 49, 78 and 192 (see Allison, Bird bone and eggshell).
- 4.5.23 Establishing a chronology for the cemetery usage is limited by both the low occurrence of stratigraphic relationships, and by the relative small number of dateable artefacts recovered as placed grave goods.

- 4.5.24 Coins recovered from graves, either as placed objects or residual within grave backfills provided *terminus post quem* (TPQ) dates (ie the earliest date that the grave could have been backfilled) for 14 graves, with dates ranging between AD 147 and AD 388 (see Richardson and Anderson, registered finds). Placed pottery vessels indicated dates of between c AD 270-350 (SF321, Grave 109), c AD 300-400+ (SF486, Grave 173), and c AD 400-450 (SF324, Grave 128), while buckles recovered from Graves 23 (SF118, copper alloy), 51 (SF 160, copper alloy), 104 (SF285, copper alloy), 128 (SF161, silver) and 204 SF524, copper alloy) are all dateable to the late fourth or early fifth century AD
- 4.5.25 Dating evidence for the majority of burials (142 graves, 66%) is therefore limited to TPQ dates derived from the residual pottery assemblage recovered from grave fills. Initial assessment of individual grave assemblages indicated two peaks of activity, from AD 150 and AD 270. These dates are likely representative of pre-cemetery land use, indicating that there was a potential pre-cemetery phase of Roman activity focused on the mid second century AD, and that burials did not begin earlier than AD 270, and perhaps not until the beginning of the fourth century (see Lyne, Roman pottery). When combined, the dateable material would suggest a date for the active use of the cemetery, beginning from the late third to early fourth century AD and likely continuing in use as late as the mid fifth century AD. Within this chronology, no evidence for breaks in the use of the cemetery is evident. Additional dating, following analysis of finds, supported by direct radiocarbon dating, should help refine this chronology and perhaps identify evidence for discrete burial phasing in the cemetery morphology.

### G8 Animal burials

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#### Sets S1423, S2265

- 4.5.26 Two grave-like features (S1423 and S2265), originally recorded as Graves 187 and 188 respectively, proved to contain animal rather than human burials. Both animal burials were contained in rectangular cuts, between 2.30m and 2.33m long by between 0.92 and 1.03m wide and between 0.50m and 1.12m deep and were undifferentiated from the surrounding grave-cuts utilised for human burial.
- 4.5.27 Both animal burials contained the articulated remains of a horse (or mule). Animal burial 1 (S1423, context 1519) was aligned east to west and had been laid on its left side in a semi-flexed position, with its head to the east. Animal burial 2 (S2265, context 2264) was aligned northeast to south-west and had been laid in a prone position, with its head to the northeast, on a potential bier, represented by underlying timber stain (context 2312), two iron coffin nails (SF509, SF9145) and a fragment of unidentified iron (SF2264). The remnants of a harness (SF510, SF514), comprising iron and copper fittings and worked bone with an incised ring-and-dot decorative motif (SF510), was recovered in situ below the horse's lower jaw.
- 4.5.28 Roman pottery with a date range of c AD 270-370+ was recovered from the fills of both animal burials. Other finds comprised both burnt and worked flint, ceramic building material (Roman) and daub, and metal working residues.

### G9 Funerary Shaft

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#### Set S1309

- 4.5.29 A large circular feature (S1309) was located in the south-west of the PDA approximately 20m northwest of the G6 boundary ditch. The feature measured 3.36m long (NW-SE) by 2.85m wide (NE-SW) and formed a circular shaft which was excavated to a depth of 7.40m (8.54m OD). The shaft had rough, vertical sides and cut through the G1 geological head deposit and underlying second terrace river gravels into the solid chalk bedrock below. The base of the feature tapered inwards to form a slightly concave base, with a maximum diameter of 0.85m. The base of the shaft did not penetrate to the modern water table level and there was no indication that the feature had originally functioned as a well. Assessment of insect remains recovered from the base of the feature identified no aquatic beetle species or other invertebrates typical of well environments (Allison, Waterlogged samples). The shaft was infilled by a sequence of some 86 deposits, comprised of silty clay soils, in places interspersed with lenses of redeposited head deposits, fragmented chalk, and sandy gravels. Potential evidence for timber lining within the shaft was identified, comprising infilling behind the timber lining at a depth of between 1.77m and 5.9m.

- 4.5.30 The shaft occupied an area within the cemetery bounds which, with exception of two graves (Graves 11 and 26), appeared to have been generally excluded from burial. Neither Grave 11 or 26 appeared to be particularly distinct: Grave 11 had no preserved human remains and no evidence for grave furniture or grave goods; Grave 26 contained the skeleton of an older child (10-12 years) potentially contained within a coffin without grave goods. No evidence for surrounding structure or boundary separating the shaft from surrounding burials was evident.
- 4.5.31 No human remains were recovered from the shaft. However, a poorly preserved 'bag-like' object, formed of very low-fired clay, was located above the basal fills (SF9165, context 2179, sample 527 and 641) at a depth of 6.50m. The object potentially represented a placed vessel or container and was block-lifted for material identification and environmental sampling, and a monolith sample (context 2199, sample 528) recovered from its base.
- 4.5.32 Animal and plant food remains appear to have been the main material deposited within the shaft, comprising cattle, pig and sheep/goat bone, bird bones, including goose and domestic fowl, and charred seeds including barley, oat, spelt and emmer wheat, along with legume fragments including possible pea, and marine fish bone and oyster shell. No clear evidence for other potential 'votive' objects such as coins and metalwork were recovered, with small finds limited to a miscellaneous mix of unidentified iron fragments, small glass fragments, and a small fragment of copper alloy. The only identifiable objects were an iron knife blade (SF79) from the latest fill (context 1247).
- 4.5.33 The shaft was 'open' during the active life of the cemetery. Pottery recovered from the lowest fills indicated a date of c AD 270-300, and it would appear material was periodically deposited within the shaft through into the late fourth century. The latest fill deposits sealing the backfilled shaft contained mid to late Saxon pottery dated to AD 775-900.
- 4.5.34 The periodic deposition of material into the shaft is perhaps indicative of some form of votive or ritual deposition, and within the setting of a cemetery, such a rite might reasonably be considered to have formed part of the funerary process.

#### G10 Shallow feature

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Sets S1064, S1098, S1169, S1173, S1675, S2230

- 4.5.35 A large, shallow feature, located in the northeast of the PDA and investigated in four interventions (S1064, S1098, S1169 and S1173), measured 15.47m long and had a visible width of 9.50m continuing into the limit of excavation. The feature had been heavily impacted by a modern underground storage tank and the surrounding ground contaminated by hydrocarbons, hence limiting full excavation, but where investigated, comprised of a shallow cut, up to 0.27m deep, with a relatively flat base, filled by a homogenous dark silty clay soil. Potential remnants of the same feature were seen further to the north-west (S1675 and S2230), where it survived up to 0.12m deep, but its full surviving extents could not be defined.
- 4.5.36 Roman pottery indicated date ranges of between c AD 150/170-270 (S1064), c AD 130/270-300 (S1098), c AD 190-270+ (S1169), c AD 150-270/300 (S1675) and c AD 80-250 (S2230). Other finds comprised both burnt and worked flint, animal, bird and fish bone, ceramic building material, and daub. Some 37 iron nails were recovered, along with fragments of glass, one from a blue-green globular vessel (BF146, S1064), a ceramic crucible (SF197, S1675), and two silver coins, dated c AD 67-68 (SF564, S1064) and c AD 140-161 (SF190, S1675), respectively.
- 4.5.37 The shallow feature truncated Graves 7, 92 and 157, but also appeared to have been cut by Graves 5, 48, 74 and 172. The feature was originally considered to form remnants of potential cemetery soils associated with funerary related activity. A monolith sample (context 2230, sample 540) was collected from the feature to carry out micromorphology and microchemical analysis (see Macphail, micromorphology).

## 4.6 P5 Post-Roman

- 4.6.1 A hiatus in activity is evident across the PDA following the cessation of burial from the fifth century AD. Activity is seen to have resumed from the mid-eighth century AD, potentially represented by G11 refuse pits, G12 industrial pits, G13 miscellaneous features, and G14 post-holes.

- 4.6.2 Problems in dating of P5 features were encountered, caused by the presence of both residual earlier Roman material and intrusive later material, and a low level of dateable finds. As such, Phase 5 post-Roman activity represents a broad chronological range encapsulating both the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods with groups differentiated by feature morphology.

#### G11 Domestic refuse pits

Sets S1022, S1028, S1037, S1059, S1079, S1111, S1115, S1119, S1123, S1154, S1182, S1202, S1204, S1206, S1211, S1214, S1218, S1227, S1306, S1364, S1366, S1456, S1546, S1670, S1679, S1684, S1714, S1723, S1789, S1803, S1805, S1812, S1840, S1846, S1938, S2002, S2056

- 4.6.3 A total of 37 pit features were located across the PDA. Interpreted as domestic refuse pits, no meaningful pattern in their distribution could be determined. The pits comprised sub-rectangular to sub-circular shaped cuts and measured between 0.58m and 3.98m long by between 0.43m and 2.63m wide. Bases were concave to flat and measured between 0.06m and 1.54m deep (Table 3).

Table 3. G11 refuse pits summary

Set	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery date range
S1022	3.98	2.63	0.80	1021	c AD 100-150
S1028	1.65	0.78	0.20	1077, 1078	
S1037	0.89	0.64	0.17	1027	
S1059	1.18	1.12	0.20	1036	
S1079	1.45	1.40	0.22	1058	c AD 150-230
S1111	1.41	1.03	1.54	1110	c AD 50-80
S1115	1.35	1.34	0.98	1114	
S1119	1.47	1.45	0.23	1118	
S1123	1.37	1.01	0.25	1122	
S1154	0.72	0.65	0.17	1153	
S1182	1.58	1.17	0.68	1180, 1181	
S1202	1.53	1.30	0.42	1201	c AD 170-250
S1204	2.20	1.73	0.50	1203	c AD 170-200/250
S1206	2.20	1.86	0.66	1205	c AD 170-250
S1211	0.95	0.87	0.28	1209, 1210	
S1214	1.05	0.53	0.28	1212, 1213	
S1218	0.74	0.44	0.06	1217	
S1227	2.24	2.15	0.69	1228, 1252, 1401	c AD 170-300
S1306	1.10	0.90	0.43	1305	c AD 150-270
S1364	0.75	0.43	0.20	1363	
S1366	0.92	0.67	0.10	1365	
S1456	1.68	1.48	0.92	1454, 1455	c AD 70-150
S1546	1.83	1.05	0.43	1545	c AD 170-250
S1670	1.97	1.24	0.42	1669	c AD 270-300
S1679	1.12	0.97	0.94	1678	
S1684	1.03	0.91	0.62	1683	c AD 70-200
S1714	1.00	0.77	0.25	1713	
S1723	0.75	0.49	0.25	1722	
S1789	1.17	1.16	0.70	1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799	c AD 70-200
S1803	0.67	0.51	0.10	1802	
S1805	0.80	0.82	0.16	1804	c AD 180-270/300
S1812	1.36	1.22	0.50	1811	
S1840	0.92	0.65	0.12	1839	
S1846	0.58	0.56	0.30	1845	
S1938	0.92	0.52	0.25	1937	c AD 43-140
S2002	0.67	0.46	0.42	2000, 2001	
S2056	1.43	1.31	0.38	2055	c AD 130-230

- 4.6.4 Pottery recovered from the pits was all Roman in date (Table 3; see Lyne, Roman pottery). No post-Roman pottery was recovered. However, it is probable that the pottery assemblage was residual, with small sherd numbers present, and a significant number of pits truncating earlier Roman features: Pit 1227 cut the G2 soil horizon (S1235); pits S1079 and S1028 cut the G5 field ditch 5 (S1076 and S1035); pits S1111 and S1022 cut the G6 cemetery boundary ditch (S1076 and S1113); and eleven pits, S1206 (Grave 17), S1227 (Grave 15), S1546 (Grave 60), S1670 (Grave 166), S1684 (Graves 200 and 206), S1789 (Grave 130), S1805 (Graves 76 and 166), S1840 (Grave 154), S1846 (Grave 128), S1938 (Graves 124 and 158), and S2056 (Graves 122 and 153), truncated G7 inhumation burials.

- 4.6.5 While many pits stratigraphically post-date the active use of the cemetery, further dating is required to enable more refined chronological differentiation of the group, and the identification of some pits potentially relating to the earlier pre-cemetery Roman activity cannot be ruled out.
- 4.6.6 Finds from pit fills indicated general domestic refuse disposal. This included assemblages of charred plant remains, composed mainly of hulled barley, but with less evidence of wheat (mainly spelt), and oats and rye grains, cultivated pulses, including possible beans and peas, and with occasional hazelnut shell fragments in some samples in addition to weed seeds indicative of crop husbandry practices (see Giorgi, plant remains). Animal bone from the pits comprised of domestic livestock including cattle, sheep/goat and pig, but also included an articulated dog skeleton in pit S1938 (Smith, Animal bone). Chicken/domestic fowl was identified in pit S2056 (see Allison, bird bone and eggshell), and fish bone, including eel, whiting, mulling, herring or sprat, and brill (see Locker, fish bone). Other finds comprised daub, Roman and post-Roman tile and brick (including late medieval peg-tile from pits S1805 and S1938), both worked and burnt flint, and small quantities of metalworking residues (including hammerscale and slag). Registered finds included isolated iron hobnails, nails, sheet and unidentified fragments, and two unidentified fragments of copper alloy.

#### G12 Industrial waste pits

Sets S1004, S1007, S1012, S1109, S1435, S1499, S1518, S1523, S1597, S1664, S1688, S2301, S2387

- 4.6.7 A total of 13 pits were differentiated from the G11 refuse pits on the basis of their fills having a high metal-working residue content (see Dungworth, industrial debris). Interpreted as industrial waste pits, again no clear pattern in their distribution could be determined. The pits comprised sub-rectangular to sub-circular shaped cuts and measured between 0.48m and 2.0m long by between 0.39m and 1.66m wide. Bases were concave to flat and measured between 0.37m and 1.27m deep (Table 4).

Table 4. G12 industrial pits summary

Set	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery date range
S1004	1.38	1.25	0.25	1001, 1002, 1003	c AD 80-175
S1007	0.67	0.60	0.12	1006	c AD 170-25/300
S1012	0.48	0.41	0.25	1066	
S1109	1.91	0.58	0.80	1107, 1108	c AD 1125-1225
S1435	1.39	1.39	0.60	1433, 1434	c AD 170-250/300
S1499	1.65	0.78	0.25	1498	
S1518	1.05	1.31	0.28	1517	
S1523	2.00	1.50	0.31	1522	c AD 750-850
S1597	1.53	1.20	0.57	1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596	c AD 775-850/900
S1664	1.00	1.00	0.15	1663	c AD 750-850
S1688	1.38	1.66	1.27	1689, 1743	c AD 170-250
S2301	1.19	0.84	0.67	2298, 2299, 2300	c AD 1225-1350
S2387	1.54	1.37	1.08	1690, 1691, 1720, 1719, 1720, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772	c AD 270-370

- 4.6.8 Pottery recovered from the pits included residual Roman (34 sherds, 472g) and mid-late Anglo-Saxon (32 sherds, 444g). Potentially intrusive medieval pottery was also noted in pits S1109 (2 sherds, 18g), S1523 (3 sherds, 18g) and S2301 (1 sherd, 2g).
- 4.6.9 Of the 13 pits, five cut late Roman G7 inhumation burials: pit S1012 (Grave 3), S1518 (Grave 23), S1435 (grave 211), S2387 (Grave 27) and S2301 (Grave 201). Pit S1518 also cut late Roman G8 animal burial (S1423).
- 4.6.10 As noted above, the pits were characterized by high concentrations of metal-working residues, comprising an abundance of iron smithing debris (over 42.7kg), and might indicate the presence of a blacksmith's workshop in the immediate vicinity (see Dungworth, industrial debris).
- 4.6.11 However, the pits also contained plant, livestock, bird and fish remains comparable to the G11 refuse pits and more typical of domestic waste. In this sense, while distinguished by their high metalworking residue content, the pits might otherwise functionally be the same as the G11 refuse pits.

## G13 Miscellaneous features

### Sets S1081, S1177, S1190, S1216, S1266, S1275

- 4.6.12 Six features potentially represented animal scrapes or scrub/tree bowls. The features comprised of shallow, irregular to sub-circular cuts and measured between 0.97m and 2.04m long by between 0.49m and 1.82m wide. Bases were generally irregular and measured between 0.04m and 0.20m deep (Table 5).

Table 5. G13 miscellaneous features summary

Set	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery date range
S1081	1.25	0.50	0.20	1080	
S1177	0.97	0.49	0.20	1176	
S1190	1.14	0.84	0.05	1189	c AD 100-230; c AD 1225-1300
S1216	2.04	1.82	0.04	1215	
S1266	1.34	0.55	0.06	1265	
S1275	1.89	1.53	0.05	1274	c AD 150-270

- 4.6.13 The features appeared to be focused in the southeast of the PDA. Miscellaneous feature S1216 cut the surface of G11 refuse pit S1214.
- 4.6.14 Small quantities of residual Roman pottery was recovered from S1190 (6 sherds, 35g) and S1275 (1 sherd, 3g), and medieval pottery (2 sherds, 29g) from S1190.
- 4.6.15 Other finds comprised an unidentified Roman (?) copper alloy coin (SF60) from feature S1275, and an iron nail (SF9049) and unidentified iron fragment (SF34) from feature S1190.

## G14 Post-holes

### Sets S1010, S1018, S1024, S1026, S1044, S1106, S1121, S1125, S1179, S1184, S1186, S1188, S1208, S1238, S1240, S1264, S1277, S1279, S1294, S1308, S1332, S1348, S1381, S1383, S1403, S1442, S1478, S1504, S1563, S1588, S1610, S1612, S1616, S1619, S1621, S1695, S1745, S1861, S1940, S1964, S2161, S2293

- 4.6.16 A total of 42 post-holes were identified within the PDA. The post-holes comprised circular to sub-rectangular shaped cuts and measured between 0.15m and 0.96m long by between 0.15m and 0.75m wide. The post-holes had vertical or sharply angled sides with concave bases and survived between 0.05m and 0.70m deep. Four post-holes (S1018, S1044, S1264, S1695) had surviving post-pipes, where the upright timber post had decomposed in situ (Table 6).

Table 6. G14 post-holes summary

Set	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery date range
S1010	0.28	0.24	0.20	1009	
S1018	0.62	0.4	0.21	1017, post-pipe 1019, 1020	c AD 70-150
S1024	0.24	0.23	0.16	1023	
S1026	0.34	0.32	0.08	1025	
S1044	0.92	0.75	0.63	1043, post-pipe 1013, 1014	c AD 130-250
S1106	0.31	0.31	0.09	1105	
S1121	0.28	0.22	0.08	1120	
S1125	0.41	0.34	0.05	1124	
S1179	0.35	0.34	0.05	1178	
S1184	0.38	0.35	0.29	1183	
S1186	0.43	0.20	0.19	1185	c AD 280-350
S1188	0.58	0.18	0.17	1187	c AD 270-350
S1208	0.45	0.42	0.17	1207	c 25 BC-AD50
S1238	0.43	0.36	0.05	1237	
S1240	0.57	0.48	0.05	1239	
S1264	0.96	0.62	0.70	1263, post-pipe 1261, 1262	
S1277	0.50	0.47	0.05	1276	
S1279	0.70	0.50	0.10	1278	
S1294	0.40	0.35	0.10	1293	
S1308	0.56	0.45	0.17	1307	

Set	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery date range
S1332	0.30	0.26	0.09	1331	
S1348	0.29	0.28	0.13	1347	
S1381	0.50	0.30	0.22	1380	
S1383	0.44	0.36	0.23	1382	
S1403	0.40	0.26	0.06	1402	
S1442	0.42	0.22	0.13	1441	
S1478	0.44	0.35	0.15	1477	
S1504	0.40	0.35	0.10	1503	
S1563	0.38	0.36	0.22	1562	
S1588	0.42	0.31	0.11	1587	c AD 270-370
S1610	0.28	0.24	0.10	1609	
S1612	0.46	0.40	0.16	1611	c AD 43-400
S1616	0.30	0.29	0.16	1615	
S1619	0.26	0.25	0.13	1618	
S1621	0.48	0.46	0.10	1620	
S1695	0.43	0.37	0.18	1693, post-pipe 1711	c AD 43-350
S1745	0.26	0.23	0.09	1744	
S1861	0.36	0.30	0.28	1860	
S1940	0.56	0.38	0.10	1939	c AD 270-370
S1964	0.51	0.47	0.20	1963	
S2161	0.34	0.32	0.45	2160	
S2293	0.15	0.15	0.49	2292	

- 4.6.17 The post-holes represent the location of upright timbers. No clear structural groupings could be determined from the post-hole distributions. Several potential alignments between post-holes, potentially representing former fence-lines, were noted during excavation. This included two parallel northeast to southwest alignments (fence-line 1: S1442, S1403, S1478, S1381, S1383 and S1964; and fence-line 2: S1348, 1621, 1563, 1610, 1612 and 1619), but further alignments are equally visible and none of these alignments have sufficient surviving post-hole positions to be certain.
- 4.6.18 A number of post-holes cut into earlier features. This included the G2 soil horizon (post-holes S1186, S1888, S1208, S1238, S1240), G3 features (post-hole S1044), G5 field ditches (post-holes S1010, S1024) and G7 inhumation burials: post-holes S1018 and S1026 (Grave 4), S1264 (Grave 8), S1348 (Grave 19), S1381 and S1383 (Grave 42), S1403 (Grave 25), S1442 (Grave 28), S1478 (Grave 35), S1695 (Grave 76), S1861 (Grave 112) and S2293 (Grave 194). In addition, post-hole S1277 cut into G13 miscellaneous feature (S1275).
- 4.6.19 Finds from the fills of post-holes were largely Roman in date, and comprised a small assemblage of Roman pottery (25 sherds, 161g), and Roman ceramic building material (6 fragment, 365g) and were all worn and abraded, and were probably residual, perhaps reused as post-packing materials.
- 4.6.20 The potential that some post-holes were Roman cannot entirely be ruled out, particularly as no post-Roman material was recovered. In this regard, the remains of a partially articulated sheep/goat, comprising vertebrae and ribs only, recovered from 'post-hole' S1478 is of potential significance and might actually represent a placed 'memorial' offering inserted into the top of G7 inhumation burial Grave 35.

## 4.7 P6 Post-medieval

- 4.7.1 A soil horizon (G15) potentially represented intensification of agricultural activity at the end of the medieval period. The soil survived along the north-east boundary of the excavation area, but originally would have encompassed the entire PDA, sealing the P6 features, and is comparable to contemporary soil horizons identified during adjacent investigations at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017).
- 4.7.2 The soil was truncated by late post-medieval building structures represented by concrete ground beams (G16), and associated intrusive features (G17), a brick-lined well (G18), and modern impacts from previous archaeological investigation and related construction works (G19).



## G15 Soil horizon

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### Sets S1046, S1148, S1149, S1150

- 4.7.3 A soil horizon identified along the north-east boundary of the PDA overlay the P5 features and potentially originally encompassed the full PDA. The soil horizon was removed during monitoring of machine ground reduction and recorded in section only. The soil horizon was formed of at least three sequential deposits, though the interface between each separate deposit was diffuse. The earliest deposit comprised a light grey brown silty clay (S1046 and S1148) which survived between 0.10m and 0.46m thick. This was overlain by a slightly siltier deposit (S1149) which survived up to 0.25m and 0.37m thick and was capped by a disturbed topsoil (S1150), which survived up to 0.35m thick.
- 4.7.4 Finds were recovered from S1046 and comprised residual burnt and worked flint, Roman ceramic building material, and Roman pottery (6 sherds, 204g). No post-Roman pottery was identified.

## G16 Groundbeams

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### Sets S1440, S1458, S1512, S2084, S2163, S2267

- 4.7.5 A number of concrete-formed groundbeams extended across the northern portion of the PDA. The groundbeams are of twentieth century date and relate to buildings constructed to the rear of the Canterbury Agricultural Hall, established in 1878, utilised and modified by the Canterbury Motor Company, and later demolished as part of the present development.
- 4.7.6 The groundbeams were aligned northeast to southwest, and northwest to southeast, and varied between 0.45m and 0.80m wide. Where investigated, the groundbeams extended between 0.26m and 1.08m deep and had vertical sides and flat bases.

## G17 Intrusive features

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### Sets S1156, S1158, S1160, S1162, S1164, S1166, S1168, S1171, S1376, S1378, S1390, S1412, S1438, S1516, S1521, S1641, S1686, S1697, S1747, S1946, S1948, S1957, S1959, S2078, S2113

- 4.7.7 A series of intrusive cut features were recorded, focused across the northern portion of the PDA and associated with building foundations represented by G16 groundbeams, but also extended into the southern portion of the PDA. Features comprised footings for concrete pads, machine removed underground fuel storage tanks, potential vehicle inspection pit, and miscellaneous soak-holes and service trenches. Features were investigated where they intersected with significant archaeology and required removal.

## G18 Brick-lined well

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### Set S1944

- 4.7.8 A brick-lined well was located within the northern portion of the PDA. The well is broadly contemporary with the building structures represented by the G16 groundbeams and associated G17 intrusive features, but cut the northern edge of G17 intrusive feature S1946. The well comprised a circular cut, which measured 1.22m in diameter, and was lined with a single-skin of frogged yellow stock bricks bonded with a lime mortar. The well had been backfilled with a mixed sandy silt clay with abundant brick (frogged red stock), peg tile, glass and automotive components (gasket, exhaust pipe, drive chain, nuts and bolts). The full depth of the well was not investigated.

## G19 Previous archaeological interventions

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### Set S1000

- 4.7.9 The impacts from previous archaeological interventions were noted where they had truncated significant archaeology. This comprised two test pits monitored during an archaeological watching brief conducted in 1999 (RHT99WB TP1 and TP2; CAT 1999), an evaluation trench excavated in 2006 (CMCEV06 TR1; CAT 2006a), and the edge of the excavation area conducted during development of Palamon Court in 2015 (PGCEX15; CAT 2017). Impacts caused during monitoring of demolition groundworks associated with the present proposed development were also noted, including removal of an underground fuel storage tank and contaminated soils associated with the former use as a garage.

## 5 Prehistoric worked flint (Chris Butler)

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 An assemblage of 316 pieces of worked flint weighing 3777g was recovered during the fieldwork connected with the Rhodaus Town Project (Table 7). Of this, some 139 pieces were residual in graves, whilst the remaining 177 pieces came from other contexts. In addition, there were 258 pieces of un-worked fire-fractured flint, weighing 6031g.
- 5.1.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of the flint by eye, or with the aid of a magnifying glass where necessary. The worked flint was counted and sorted by type, noting the technological attributes and extent of any retouch/utilisation. Details were also noted regarding the range and variety of pieces, their general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Non-worked flint that had been collected was discarded at this stage. An archive of the assemblage was produced, comprising a full written listing by context, together with sketched illustrations of the most interesting items, plus a digital summary on an Excel spreadsheet. Terminology follows Butler (2005).

Table 7. *Prehistoric Flintwork*

Type	Count
Hard hammer-struck flakes	112
Soft hammer-struck flakes	71
Hard hammer-struck blades	2
Soft hammer-struck blades	9
Soft hammer-struck bladelets	3
Fragments	54
Bladelet fragments	4
Chips	19
Shattered pieces	2
Core rejuvenation flakes	3
Cores	2
Core fragments	8
Chunk	1
Crested blade	1
Core tablet	1
Scrapers	14
Piercers	3
Notched piece	1
Arrowhead roughout	1
Retouched/utilised pieces	5
Total	316

### 5.2 Raw Material

- 5.2.1 The raw material was predominantly a dark grey to black coloured flint, with smaller amounts of lighter and mottled grey flint. There were small quantities of blue-grey patinated flint and a light grey, almost white, patinated flint; all with a smooth buff to light brown cortex where present. All of these appear to have derived from a Chalk Downland source. There were a few pieces of Bullhead flint, but no obvious pebble/gravel flint was noted.

### 5.3 Assemblage composition

- 5.3.1 The majority of the assemblage was debitage, and just over half of the complete flakes and blades (58%) were hard hammer-struck. There were very few blades and bladelets in the assemblage, and only 14% of the flakes, blades and bladelets had evidence for platform preparation, these being predominantly soft hammer-struck pieces. All of the bullhead flint pieces were soft hammer-struck. Fragments and shattered pieces only made up some 20% of the assemblage, and there were not many chips.
- 5.3.2 Two cores were recovered; the first was a well-worked two-platform flake core in bullhead flint from context 1759 (S1694 Grave 76, G7), with a fragment potentially from this core in the same context, and

the second was a multi-platform flake core from context 2055 (S2056 Pit, G11) which had been re-used as a hammerstone. There were also eight core fragments of which one was from a single platform flake core, and the remainder had come from multi-directional flake cores. One core fragment (context 1522, S1523 pit, G12) had been retouched to form a piercer. There was little, if any, evidence for any platform preparation on the core pieces, and most of them reflect a non-systematic flaking process.

- 5.3.3 There were however three core rejuvenation pieces in the assemblage; one from Context 1675 (S1675 soil layer, G10) has been removed from a new platform at 90° to the original flaking direction and exhibits some platform preparation. It has later been retouched to form a hollow scraper. A second, from Context 1800 (S2145 quarry, G4), is hard hammer-struck with platform preparation and removes the flaking face of a core. There were also single examples of a possible crested blade (Context 1668, S1710 Grave 74, G7) and a core tablet (Context 1867, S1868 Grave 109, G7).
- 5.3.4 One large, utilised flake from Context 1565 (S1566 Grave 54, G7) possibly originated as an axe-thinning flake, and there was another possible axe-thinning flake in Context 1462 (S1464 ditch, G5). Other than these and the arrowhead roughout (Context 1675, S1675 soil layer, G10) there were no other pieces that indicated that flint implements were being produced on the site.
- 5.3.5 The implements comprised a range of scrapers and piercers, with a notched piece and a single unfinished arrowhead, together with retouched pieces that do not fall into a specific implement category. Added to these are the retouched core fragment and core rejuvenation piece noted above.
- 5.3.6 Scrapers were the most common form of implement, with 14 identified, comprising seven end scrapers, three end-and-side scrapers and four side scrapers. These vary in size but are mostly small, with five made on hard hammer-struck flakes, five on soft hammer-struck flakes and the remainder on fragments. Two have evidence for platform preparation. Notable examples include a larger horseshoe type scraper on a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation from Context 1850 (S1852 Grave 106, G7). This has abrupt retouch and may be Early Neolithic in date. End scrapers from Contexts 1513 (S1514 ditch, G5) and 1689 (S1688 pit, G12) were on longer flakes, almost blade-like dimensions, with semi abrupt retouch around the distal ends on hard and soft hammer-struck flakes respectively. A side scraper from Context 1782 (S1784 Grave 92, G7) with semi-abrupt retouch was amongst the largest of the scrapers, whilst a side scraper from Context 1253 (S1254 ditch, G6) had been retouched to form a 'nosed' side scraper. Some scrapers, for example from Contexts 1690 (S2387 pit, G12) and 2055 (S2056 pit, G11) were expedient types with minimal retouch around the scraping edge.
- 5.3.7 Two hollow scrapers have been formed on other pieces, one being the large possible axe thinning flake from Context 1565 noted above, which has a large crudely created concave area on one edge and some modification on the opposing lateral edge. The other hollow scraper being the retouched core rejuvenation piece from Context 1675 also noted above.
- 5.3.8 The three piercers comprise a large fragment which has been retouched to form a point, the tip of which has broken off (Context 1404, S1405 Grave 25, G7), a hard hammer-struck flake with later retouch forming a point (Context 1000, S1000 unstratified, G19), and from Context 1101 (S1102 ditch, G5) a small piercer on a fragment with retouch along both lateral edges forming a point.
- 5.3.9 A single notched soft hammer-struck flake from Context 2326 (S2330 Grave 204, G7) has a notch on its ventral side at its distal end. In addition to the formal implements, there are a number of retouched pieces including a flake fragment from Context 1867 (S1868 Grave 109, G7) retouched along both lateral edges, and a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation from Context 1675 (S1675 soil layer, G10) utilised along one lateral edge, and a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation from Context 2052 (S2054 Grave 146, G7) which has been utilised along one lateral edge and has a naturally blunted opposite edge. Other flakes and fragments have some small areas of retouch or utilisation, including three hard hammer-struck flakes which have been retouched on their shoulder, and a number of soft hammer-struck flakes which have evidence for utilisation along one lateral edge.
- 5.3.10 Although no hammerstones were found, there was a core from Context 2055 (S2056 pit, G11) which had been re-used as a hammerstone, and a flake from Context 2335 (S2338 Grave 207, G7) may have come from a hammerstone.
- 5.3.11 The final implement was a possible discarded roughout from a partially completed leaf -shaped arrowhead in Context 1675 (S1675 soil layer, G10). There was invasive retouch across parts of both faces

and a possible accidental removal at the tip meant that it could not be completed and was thus abandoned.

## 5.4 Significance and research potential

- 5.4.1 This assemblage has a mixture of different types and technologies and is likely to be multi period and mostly residual in later contexts. There is an earlier phase of flintwork, forming about one third of the assemblage, with the technical attributes of a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblage, defined by the soft hammer-struck pieces, platform preparation and indications of a systematic flint working technique, with core rejuvenation pieces. Although there are a few bladelets, there is nothing in this group of material that stands out as being diagnostically Mesolithic, and certainly no evidence for microlith production or other diagnostic Mesolithic tool types. It is most likely that this element of the assemblage therefore dates to the Early Neolithic, and this is supported by some of the core evidence and implement types, along with the unfinished leaf-shaped arrowhead.
- 5.4.2 The remainder of the assemblage is dominated by hard hammer-struck debitage, roughly knapped pieces, and basic scraper and piercer type implements, and could date from the Later Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. Again, there is nothing that stands out as being particularly distinctive amongst the debitage or implements that helps in assigning a closer date to the remainder of the assemblage, and some of it could possibly even fall into the Early Neolithic phase, but was being produced with less care.

## 6 Prehistoric pottery (Barbara McNee)

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 53 prehistoric pottery sherds weighing 231g, were recovered from archaeological investigations at Rhodaus Town, Canterbury (RTC EX 19). The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997).

### 6.2 Quantification

6.2.1 A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in (Table 8). Much of the dating is tentative as the assemblage contained worn featureless sherds, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented, and consequently dating has to rely on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends. This is problematic due to the use of certain Kentish fabrics which are long lived and can occur in several ceramic phases.

Table 8. Quantification and breakdown of the assemblage by context

Group	Set	Context	Interpretation	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
2	1192	1191	Soil layer	1	6	Late Bronze Age body sherd
2	1192	1234	Soil layer	1	3	Late Bronze Age body sherd
5	1054	1057	Field ditch 4	1	1	Late Bronze Age body sherd
5	1774	1773	Field ditch 1	1	17	Late Bronze Age body sherd
5	2045	2044	Field ditch 1	1	2	Late Bronze Age body sherd
5	2131	2130	Field ditch 1	2	7	Mixed, late Bronze Age and late Iron Age
6	1283	1282	Boundary ditch 3	1	2	Late Bronze Age body sherd
6	1327	1323	Boundary ditch 2	1	3	Mid-Late Bronze Age decorated sherd?
7	1273	1269	Grave 13	1	9	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	1	13	Early Iron Age sherd?
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	2	5	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	1778	1777	Grave 90	1	3	Late Iron Age sherd
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	2	10	Possibly earlier Iron Age
7	1810	1806	Grave 95	2	9	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	1810	1807	Grave 95	1	3	Possibly earlier Iron Age
7	1817	1712	Grave 68	1	3	Later Bronze Age sherd?
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	1	11	Late Iron Age rim sherd
7	1842	1843	Grave 104	1	8	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	1866	1864	Grave 147	1	10	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	2	8	Possibly earlier Iron Age
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	3	7	Possibly earlier Iron Age
7	1915	1911	Grave 120	2	4	Possibly earlier Iron Age
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	1	3	Possibly earlier Iron Age
7	1982	1980	Grave 131	1	2	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	1992	1990	Grave 134	3	7	Iron Age sherds
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	2	6	Mixed, late Bronze Age and late Iron Age
7	2043	2040	Grave 143	2	6	Earlier Iron Age?
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	1	4	Iron Age wiped/combed sherd
7	2068	2066	Grave 149	1	2	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	1	2	Late Bronze Age body sherd
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	2	7	Late Bronze Age body sherds
7	2151	2153	Grave 168	1	4	Later Bronze Age body sherd?
7	2235	2232	Grave 180	1	10	Iron Age body sherd?
7	2253	2249	Grave 183	1	5	Iron Age wiped/combed sherd
7	2259	2257	Grave 185	2	6	Late Bronze Age sherds
7	2330	2326	Grave 204	1	6	Late Bronze Age sherd
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	1	4	Late Bronze Age body sherd
14	1044	1013	Post-pipe	1	4	Late Bronze Age body sherd
14	1695	1693	Post-pit	1	9	Late Bronze Age body sherd

## 6.3 Fabrics

- 6.3.1 Nine fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination. This has been classified based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

Fabric Groups:

- 1 F/1: Flint inclusions, silty clay matrix with sparse red iron ore (naturally occurring).
- 2 F/2: Flint inclusions, silty clay matrix.
- 3 F/3: Flint inclusions, silty clay matrix with sparse black iron ore (naturally occurring).
- 4 FSa/1: Flint inclusions, very fine sandy clay matrix.
- 5 FGSa/1: Flint and grog inclusions in a clay matrix of fine sand.
- 6 SSa/1: Shell inclusions in a fine sandy clay matrix.
- 7 GF/1: Grog and sparse flint inclusions in a silty clay matrix.
- 8 G/1: Grog inclusions in a silty clay matrix.
- 9 Q/1: Clay matrix of common coarse quartz with few other inclusions.

- 6.3.2 Details of the geology surrounding the site have been obtained from British Geological Survey Map, Sheet No. 289. This includes River Terrace Gravels, Thanet Beds, Alluvium and Head Brickearth. Clay-with-Flints and Upper Chalk can be found slightly south, and Woolwich Beds slightly north. The assemblage is dominated by flint tempered fabrics (89%), and this is very typical of later prehistoric assemblages across Kent. The late Bronze Age assemblage recovered from Shelford Quarry in Canterbury is a good example (McNee 2010). Two grog tempered sherds have been phased to the later Iron Age. This particular fabric was in widespread use for 'Belgic' forms both in Kent, and more generally throughout south-east Britain (Pollard 1988, 31). One quartz sandy sherd is also more common during the later Iron Age-Roman period. Three sherds contain shelly inclusions. These could date to the early Iron Age. The early/Middle Iron Age period in Kent, sees the introduction of shell-gritted fabrics derived from the Woolwich Beds (Morris 2006).
- 6.3.3 These geological deposits would have provided suitable materials for potting. This would suggest that the pots were locally made. Six different clay matrices were identified, and this could indicate the exploitation of a variety of clay sources by the potters. In Canterbury there are numerous old brickworks, which drew material from the Brickearth deposits to make bricks on a small scale (Smart *et al* 1966, 297), and it is possible that Brickearth could also have been utilised to make pots at Rhodaus Town. Chalk deposits would have provided flints, which when burnt and crushed provide suitable temper for pottery making, and large angular flints and small water worn flints can be found within the Thanington area (Smart *et al* 1966, 277). Flint also derives from River Gravels (Smart *et al* 1966, 243).

## 6.4 Forms, decoration, surface treatments and usewear

- 6.4.1 The assemblage contained just two rim sherds, one possible base sherd and two decorated sherds. One flint tempered late Iron Age rim sherd (context 1823) has internal thickening and external scoring. It is similar to Thompson's (1982) jar type C3. This form begins in the first century BC and continues after the conquest (*ibid*, 235). Similar forms have been found at Marlowe Car Park (Pollard 1995, figure 268/2). The flint tempered wares may imply that this fabric was predominantly early (*ibid*, 588). At Highstead, Period 4 (late Iron Age-early Roman) sees the arrival of new pottery forms and decoration in flint tempered fabrics. These are followed by the use of grog tempered fabrics which rapidly becomes the dominant fabric (Couldrey and Thompson 2007, 181). This may therefore suggest that the Rhodaus Town example may pre-date the conquest.
- 6.4.2 A second small grog and flint tempered sherd (context 1782) may date to the earlier Iron Age. One possible base sherd (context 2257) could be post Deverel-Rimbury late Bronze Age. This is based on vessel wall thickness and a coarse flint tempered fabric. Two sherds deriving from (contexts 1323 and 2148) have been decorated with a shallow horizontal tooling. Again, based on fabric, the pottery is consistent with an earlier late Iron Age date.
- 6.4.3 The condition of the pottery is poor, and therefore the identification of surface treatments is problematic. Just ten sherds display the remains of smoothed, wiped and burnished surfaces. Two small body sherds

(contexts 2052 and 2249) have been roughly wiped/combed on the exterior. This technique occurs in the early-middle Iron Age, for example on rusticated vessels, and scored surfaces are also common in the late Iron Age. One late Bronze Age sherd (context 1996) has burnt residue on the interior. Carbon deposits on the interior of the vessel are caused by the charring of food, and governed by heat intensity, moisture in the vessel interior and source of heat (Skibo 1992, 148).

## 6.5 Discussion

- 6.5.1 The pottery sherds from the excavation phase show high levels of abrasion on all surfaces, and the mean sherd weight is just 4.3g. The mean sherd weight for many prehistoric assemblages across Kent are generally quite low, and frequently averages between 6-8g (McNee 2012, 203). The mean sherd weight for this particular assemblage is therefore exceptionally low. This may suggest derivation from land surfaces open to erosion, weathering and trampling, or disturbance by human, animal or natural intervention.
- 6.5.2 Just over half the assemblage (51%) has been phased to the earlier part of the late Bronze Age (1100–800 BC), mostly deriving from the backfill of Roman graves (see Table 8). A few sherds were recovered from pit and ditch features, including a decorated sherd. Based on fabric this example could date to around 1100–900 BC (context 1323, primary fill of ditch 1327). Twelve sherds could be slightly later, suggesting continuous use throughout the late Bronze Age. All examples were recovered from the fill of G7 Roman graves (contexts 1712, 1782, 1807, 1867, 1895, 1911, 1926 and 2153).
- 6.5.3 The pottery may also represent the early Iron Age, again deriving from the fill of Roman graves. Late Iron Age pottery derived from the fill of graves (contexts 1777, 1823 and 1996). The Rhodaus Town assemblage is characterised by quite a high number of fabric types for such a small assemblage. This could be a chronological phenomenon, suggesting a multi period site, with extended periods of occupation.

## 6.6 Significance and research potential

- 6.6.1 The prehistoric pottery derived from thirty-nine contexts, mostly from the fill of Roman graves. It does indicate settlement or use within the area during later prehistoric period, possibly commencing during the earlier part of the late Bronze Age, through to the earliest and beginning of the early Iron Age (1000–500 BC). The recovery of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery from earlier excavations at Rhodaus Town would attest to this (McNee 2014). The late Iron Age component may date from the first century BC.
- 6.6.2 The pottery is well bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric pottery be retained for long-term storage. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds, and therefore no further work is recommended for the prehistoric pottery assemblage.

## 7 Roman pottery (Malcolm Lyne)

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The excavation produced 2044 sherds (18381g) of pottery from 276 contexts. This pottery ranges from Late Iron Age to early fifth century AD in date and includes significant quantities of residual material from fourth-century AD inhumation burials, as well as three complete pottery vessels deposited as grave goods.

### 7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 All of the pottery was quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric (Table 9). Fabrics were identified using a x10 magnification lens with artificial illumination source in order to determine the natures, forms, frequencies and size ranges of added filler inclusions and those naturally present in the prepared potting clay. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope.

7.2.2 The fabric codes are those prepared by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics from East Kent with the prefixes B, BER, R and LR for 'Belgic' Late Iron Age, 'Belgic'/Early Roman, Early Roman and Late Roman respectively (Macpherson-Grant et al 1995). No single pottery assemblage is large enough for more detailed quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975) but the combined residual pottery assemblages from all graves should be so quantified. A full catalogue of Roman pottery recovered by context is presented in Appendix 2.

Table 9. Roman pottery type series

Fabric	Description	Provenance	Count	Weight (g)
<i>Late Iron Age 'Belgic' fabrics</i>				
B1	'Belgic' fine grog tempered	East Kent	2	12
B2	'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered	East Kent	42	345
B2/R1	Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/ Native Coarse Ware	North East Kent	155	1322
B2/R1 OX	Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/ Native Coarse Ware	North East Kent	4	35
B2.1	'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with siltstone grog	East Kent	10	231
B3	'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with additional calcined flint	East Kent	2	23
B5	'Belgic' grog and quartz-sand tempered	East Kent	2	48
B8	'Belgic' fine-sanded black fabric	?Folkestone area	2	28
BER12	Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra	North-East Gaul	3	20
BER15	Chaff-tempered salt-briquetage container fabric	Coastal East Kent	3	3
GBWW	Gallo-Belgic Whiteware	North-East Gaul	1	1
NFSE2667	Fine buff flagon fabric	North-East Gaul	4	184
			Total	230
				2252
<i>Early Roman fabrics</i>				
R1	Grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware	Wantsum Channel coastal	143	2156
R5	Canterbury Grey Ware	Local	30	263
?R5	Canterbury Grey Ware	Local	4	34
R6	Canterbury Coarse Orange sandy	Local	1	2
R6.3	Canterbury coarse buff sandy.	Local	1	4
R8.1	Canterbury Fine Orange sandy	Local	1	3
R8.3	Canterbury Fine Buff sandy	Local	1	2
R9.1	Canterbury Coarse Pink-buff sandy	Local	3	5
R9.3	Canterbury coarse pink - buff sandy mortaria.	Local	7	49
R13	Dorset Black-Burnished ware	Poole Harbour coastal	28	282
R13.1	Dorset Black-Burnished ware copy	?local	2	13
R14	North Kent BB2	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	245	2430
R15	Verulamium Region Whiteware	Hertfordshire	1	3
R16	North Kent Fineware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	374	2276
R17	Hoo St Werbergh Fineware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	30	172
R20	Lyon Ware	Lyon France	1	1
R25	Cologne Colour-coat	Cologne, Germany	2	4
R35	Central Gaulish Black Colour-coat	Lezoux, France	1	6



Fabric	Description	Provenance	Count	Weight (g)
R36	Moselkeramik	Trier, Germany	12	21
R41	Arretine ware	Northern Italy and Southern Gaul	1	3
R42	South Gaulish Samian	La Graufesenque, France	4	9
R43	Central Gaulish Samian	Lazoux, France	55	429
R46	East Gaulish Samian	German Rhineland	9	131
R50	Baetican Dressel 20 fabric	Guadalquivir valley Spain	7	774
R56	Gauloise 4 fabric	Southern Gaul	1	21
R57	North African amphora fabric	Tunisia	3	68
R62	Kent Fabric 2 mortaria	Kent	3	62
R71	Oxidised sandy ware	North Kent coast	21	84
R73	Miscellaneous sandy greywares	?	18	109
R85	Fine Whiteware. Rigby Fabric III	?local	2	8
R95A	Bandes Lustrees	Picardy	1	12
R98	Unidentified amphorae fabrics	?	3	67
R99	Unidentified mortaria fabrics	?	4	65
RX	Unidentified Early Roman	?	2	45
SINZIG	Sinzig roughcast colour-coat	Germany	1	5
			Total	1022
				9618
<i>Late Roman fabrics</i>				
LR1	Richborough/Canterbury Grog-tempered ware	East Kent	28	190
LR1 VAR	Richborough/Canterbury Grog-tempered ware	East Kent	1	235
LR1.1	East Kent Siltstone Grog-tempered ware	Lympne, Kent	52	647
LR2.1	Fine Thameside Greyware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	366	2717
LR2.2	Fine 'scorched' Thameside Greyware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	41	222
LR2.3	Coarse Thameside Greyware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	80	668
LR2.4	Coarse 'scorched' Thameside Greyware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	33	244
?LR2.4	Coarse 'scorched' Thameside Greyware	Medway Estuary and North Kent coast	2	3
LR3	Harrold Shell-tempered ware	Bedfordshire	1	4
LR5	Alice Holt/Farnham Greyware	Hampshire/Surrey borders	15	45
?LR5	Alice Holt/Farnham Greyware	Hampshire/Surrey borders	1	4
LR5.1	Preston kiln Greywares	East Kent.	4	27
LR7	Oxfordshire Parchment ware	Oxfordshire	1	18
LR10	Oxfordshire Red/Brown Colour-coat	Oxfordshire	28	185
LR11	Lower Nene Valley Colourcoat	Northamptonshire	16	142
LR12	New Forest Colour-coat	Hampshire	1	1
LR13	Hadham Oxidised ware	Hertfordshire	5	24
LR19	Mayen ware	Germany	1	87
LR19.1	Eifelkeramik	Germany	1	10
LR22	Oxfordshire Whiteware	Oxfordshire	1	44
			Totals	678
				5517
<i>Miscellaneous / unidentified fabrics</i>				
MISC			113	988
?Early Saxon			1	6
			Total	114
				994
Grand Total			2044	18381

## 7.3 Assemblage description

### Late Iron Age to Early Roman (c 25 BC-AD 70)

- 7.3.1 The pottery from this period is represented by abraded-sherds residual in later features and suggests that the area was cultivated during this time. Most of these fragments are in 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (c 25 BC-AD 70) and include a sherd from the pedestal base of grog and calcined-flint tempered urn. Other sherds include a fragment in Gallo-Belgic Whiteware, two Terra Nigra platter sherds and a couple of pieces of chaff-tempered salt container briquetage.

### Early Roman to Mid Roman (c AD 70-270/300)

- 7.3.2 The G5 field system yielded a total of 59 sherds (784g) of pottery.

- 7.3.3 Field ditch 1 (S1087, S1102, S1535, S1774, S2045 and S2131) had 17 sherds (121g) of pottery, most of which consists of bodysherds and can only be approximately dated to c AD 70-200. The ditch continued to receive the odd sherd of pottery until the mid-third century AD; the latest fragment being a jar girth fragment in Native Coarse Ware (c AD 170-250).
- 7.3.4 Field ditch 2 (S1849, S1979, S2005 and S2111) produced just four fragments (7g) of pottery but including a sherd from an indented Moselkeramik beaker (c AD 200-275).
- 7.3.5 The fills of field ditch 3 (S1089, S1097), had four sherds (137g) of pottery, and included two large fresh sherds from the lower part of a butt-beaker of Monaghan's type 2B3.1 in North Kent Fineware (Monaghan 1987, c AD 45-80).
- 7.3.6 Field ditch 4 (S1032, S1054), field ditch 5 (S1076), field ditch 6 (S1464 and S1514), post-hole (S1095), and potential beam slot S1091) produced 34 sherds (519g) of pottery belonging to this period. These include fragments from a rouletted beaker of Monaghan's type 2A.6 in North Kent Fineware (c AD 190-270) and a Class 5F dish in BB2 fabric (c AD 130-270). The presence of two fresh fragments from an everted-rim jar in Late Roman Grog-tempered ware indicates that the ditch continued to receive rubbish after AD 270; further borne out by the manner in which the later burials respect the line of the feature.
- 7.3.7 Clay extraction pits G4 (S1143, S1145, S2145, S2159 and S2226) also appear to belong to this period but yielded a mere 13 sherds (72g) of pottery, including fragments from an open form in BB2 fabric, a necked jar in Thameside greyware (c AD 170-270/300), and a rouletted pentice-beaker in North Kent Fineware (c AD 250-280).
- 7.3.8 The largest pottery assemblage from the site comes from the G10 soils S1064 and S1098. The 201 sherds (2848g) of pottery include 61 in Thameside greyware fabrics LR2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 from four jars of Class 3H1 (c AD 150-270), two of Class 3H5 (c AD 170-300) and one dish each of type 5E1.6 (c AD 160-300) and Class 5F (c AD 130-270). BB2 and North Kent Fineware from the same source account for another 39 and 37 sherds and include fragments from six Class 5C bowls (c AD 170-250), two type 5E1.8 dishes (c AD 170-270) and three Class 5F dishes (c AD 130-270) in BB2 and two bottles of Class 1B7 (c AD 150-200+), and one beaker each of Classes 2A6 and 2C2 (c AD 190-270 and c AD 250-280) in North Kent Fineware. The 11 Samian sherds comprise fragments from two deep Dr 31 dishes (c AD 170-260), a type Dr 31R dish (c AD 160-200) and a Dr 45 mortarium (c AD 170-200). Other sherds include a fragment from an Oxfordshire Parchment ware bowl (c AD 240-400+) and another from a Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat beaker (c AD 160-270).
- 7.3.9 The fills of G11 refuse pits S1022, S1079, S1111, S1202, S1204, S1206, S1227, S1306, S1456, S1546, S1670, S1684, S1789, S1805, S1938 and S2056 also produced pottery with this date-range but in only very small quantities (105 sherds, 1601g). The six sherds from Pit S1202 include a large fresh fragment from a BB2 'pie-dish of Class 5C and another from a jar of Class 3H7 in Thameside greyware (c AD 170-250). The three sherds from Pit 1204 include a fragment from an East Gaulish wall-sided mortarium (c AD 170-230) and the four from Pit 1805, one from a BB2 Class 5F dish (c AD 130-270).
- 7.3.10 The largest of these assemblages is that from Pit S1227 (43 sherds, 827g.): this includes five fragments from jars in Native Coarseware (c AD 170-250), seven from BB2 Classes 5C, 5D and 5E (c AD 170-250, AD 130-180 and AD 160-350), eight from North Kent Fineware beaker classes 2A6 and 2C (c AD 190-270 and AD 250-350) and 19 from a variety of Thameside greyware jars (c AD 150-270).
- 7.3.11 The pottery of this period makes up the overwhelming bulk of that from the site but most of it comes from later grave fills cut through occupation horizons. It does, however indicate that the most intense occupation was between the mid-second century AD and the last quarter of the third century AD.

#### Late Roman (c AD 270/300-420+).

- 7.3.12 Of the 215 excavated G7 inhumation graves only three had ceramic grave-goods and 73 failed to produce any pottery sherds at all. As mentioned above, most of the pottery present in the grave fills were residual. This makes it difficult, but not impossible, to determine how long the cemetery remained in use. Some of the residual sherds are datable to between AD 270 and 300, suggesting that the cemetery came into being nearer the latter date than the former.
- 7.3.13 Two of the pottery vessels associated with inhumations came from Graves 109 and 173. That from the former was a badly truncated beaker or flask in North Kent Fineware and is very unusual in having a band

of watery white slip on its shoulder in the manner of post-AD 270 Alice Holt/Farnham and New Forest Grey-ware industries vessels. For this reason, the vessel is thought to be a very late North Kent Fineware product of the period c AD 270-350.

- 7.3.14 The vessel from Grave 173 is a truncated miniature flask of Howe, Perrin and Mackreth type 62 (1980) in Lower Nene Valley white fabric with most of its brown colour-coat missing. The type is quite rare and only broadly dated to the fourth century AD, with its condition suggesting that it was quite old at the time of deposition.
- 7.3.15 Other sherds from the fills of some of the graves indicate that the cemetery was in use throughout the fourth century AD. The eight sherds from the fill of Grave 83 include a large fresh fragment from a convex-sided dish/bowl of Lyne type 7A.16 in East Kent Siltstone-Grog-Tempered ware (Lynne 2015, c AD 370-420+) and the 73 from Grave 92 include four fragments from a jar of Lyne type 7B.4 in Richborough/Canterbury Grog-Tempered ware (c AD 350-420+). The 14 sherds from the fill of Grave 103 include one from a white-painted Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat bowl of type C52 (c AD 350-400+) and the 25 from Grave 154 one each from bowls of types C70 and C77 in similar fabric (c AD 325-400+ and AD 340-400+).
- 7.3.16 As regards the end date, some of the grave assemblages suggest that the cemetery remained in use well into the fifth century AD. The third grave-goods vessel comes from Grave 128 and is a small handmade one in grog-tempered fabric fired patchy orange/black with additional sparse quartz-sand, occasional <2.00 mm crushed flint and sparse chaff inclusions. It seems likely that this rather crude pottery is a sub-Roman vessel of the period c AD 400-450.
- 7.3.17 The 26 sherds from the fill of Grave 123 include a slightly-abraded fragment from a lid-seated Mayen ware cooking-pot. These vessels first appear in Britain during the early fourth century AD but the bulk arrived after AD 370 and before AD 410. They are fired to a very high temperature and even residual sherds from topsoil contexts tend to look sharp and fresh. The fact that this sherd is abraded indicates that it had been kicking around for many years before the grave was dug.
- 7.3.18 The six sherds from the fill of Grave 54 include an abraded fragment in handmade silty black fabric with very sparse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler. This could conceivably be Early Saxon/Jutish in date and if so, would suggest that the graveyard continued in use until after AD 450.
- 7.3.19 The fills from cuts 1048, 1052, 1061, 1083, 1104, 1113, 1117, 1127, 1245, 1254, 1260, 1283, 1289, 1292, 1326 and 1327 across the G6 cemetery boundary ditch yielded 57 sherds (562g) of pottery. These suggest that the ditch was first dug during the very late first or early second century AD but received most of the pottery in the assemblage during the late third and fourth centuries AD. The material is very broken up but includes two fragments from a jar in Canterbury Greyware (c AD 80-175), one from a jar in Eifelkeramik (c AD 270-350), a jar base in East Kent Siltstone Grog Tempered ware (c AD 270-420+), three sherds from a type 3H5.3 jar in Thameside greyware (c AD 170-270) and a jar fragment in Native Coarse Ware (c AD 170-250).

## 7.4 Significance and research potential

- 7.4.1 The site is of particular importance regarding the archaeology of Canterbury because of the evidence for the cemetery being laid out over an area of abandoned suburban occupation during the last years of the third century AD and continuing in use well into the mid-fifth century AD. There is evidence from other *civitas* capitals as well as Canterbury for the abandonment of extra-mural settlement after they were given defensive walls during the late third century AD: study of the pottery from the Rhodaus Town site may help us refine the date as to when this area of such settlement was so abandoned.
- 7.4.2 All of the pottery assemblages listed above should be written up with particular attention to that from the G10 soils S1064 and S1098, the three complete pottery vessels placed as grave-goods within the burials, and other ceramic evidence for the continued use of the cemetery into the mid-fifth century AD.
- 7.4.3 A minimum of 19 pottery illustrations will be required and two tables quantifying the pottery by form and fabric for S1064 and S1098 and the combined residual pottery from all the graves. The former quantification should be by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric and the latter by Estimated Vessel Equivalentents (EVEs) based on rim sherds.

7.4.4 The pottery extracted for drawing comprises the three vessels from Graves 109, 128 and 173, the Mayen ware rim from Grave 123, 12 sherds from Pit 1098, the truncated North Kent Fineware pentice beaker from ditch fill 1096, a Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora handle stamp from Layer 1169, a part-complete North Kent Fineware jar from fill 1232 in Boundary Ditch section 1326.

## 8 Post-Roman pottery (Luke Barber)

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The archaeological work recovered 160 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 3601g, from 26 individually numbered contexts (including material from the environmental residues). The overall assemblage is of variable condition with sherd sizes generally ranging from very small (< 10mm across) to medium sized (to 60mm across), though for the latest material, a few complete or near complete vessels are present. The average sherd weights by period are shown in Table 10. Although some sherds are notably fresh, many show signs of moderate abrasion, suggesting they have been subjected to notable reworking.
- 8.1.2 The assemblage was recovered from a range of feature types, comprising ditches, pits, post-holes and graves as well as several soil layers and modern intrusions. Context groups are usually very small, frequently containing just one or two small sherds. Added to this the low numbers of feature sherds dating deposits is frequently tentative, particularly considering the clear presence of residuality in many.
- 8.1.3 The assemblage has been fully listed on a pro forma record sheet by fabric and form, with each context group being spot dated. This data has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. The overall site assemblage is characterised in Table 10. Although most different periods are represented, the majority of the assemblage is of the Late Post-medieval period. The exact division between periods is approximate as the CAT fabric groups, prefixed with a period letter code and used in this report for the Saxon and medieval pottery, often cross the actual dates allocated. This is most notable with the Mid-Late Saxon sandy fabrics (MLS2 and LS1) and Early Medieval and Medieval sandy fabrics (EM1 and M1). This is the result of a continual chronological development of these fabrics through time sometimes making division at the sub-period boundaries somewhat subjective, particularly when dealing with single bodysherds. Post-medieval fabric codes in the archive are based on those of the Museum of London.

Table 10. Provisional characterisation of pottery assemblage by period/CAT fabrics. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

Period	Date range	Count	Weight (g)	Mean sherd weight (g)	No. of fabric groups
Mid to Late Saxon (MLS fabrics)	c AD 750-850/900	33	574	17.4	3
Early Medieval (EM fabrics)	c AD 1050-1225	14	108	7.7	2
High Medieval (M fabrics)	c AD 1225-1350/75	5	38	7.6	3
Early post-medieval (PM fabrics)	c AD 1550-1750/75	6	68	11.3	3
Late post-medieval (LPM fabrics)	c AD 1750/75-1925	102	2813	27.5	13

### 8.2 Periods and fabrics

#### Mid Saxon to Late Saxon (c AD 750-850/900)

- 8.2.1 The 33 sherds (574g) allocated to this period are generally quite fresh and the average sherd size quite large indicating the material has not been subjected to any significant reworking. Activity at this time was also evident at the adjoining Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017) sites and it is clear this activity extended into the current site. Virtually all of the Mid to Late Saxon pottery was recovered from the G12 industrial pits (S1523, S1597 and S1664). The typical MLS2 sandy ware jars dominate the group and a few rim fragments of simple everted form are present. The other type represented is Ipswich fine ware (MLS7c) from pit S1523, where two sherds (110g) from the strap handle of a pitcher were recovered. The latest sherds were recovered from the upper fill of the G9 funerary shaft (S1309) and comprised six sherds (160g) from a transitional MLS2/LS1 ninth-century jar with patchy exterior burnish. The sherds are fresh and potentially demonstrate that the shaft had remained partially open or was visible as a slumped feature.

#### Early Medieval (c AD 1050-1225)

- 8.2.2 Although this period had produced the largest group of sherds from adjacent excavations (CAT 2015a; 2019), it only accounts for 14 sherds (108g) in the current assemblage. The assemblage is totally dominated by fairly small sherds of EM1 Canterbury Sandy Ware. Most are featureless, but two cooking

pot rims are present: a simple thickened flaring example of later eleventh- to early twelfth-century date, intrusive in G7 Grave 99; and an externally beaded flaring early/mid twelfth-century rim, intrusive from G12 pit S1523. Certainly most of the pottery of this date could be considered a general spread, possibly from manuring cultivated land. This would certainly account for the high level of intrusion into earlier features. Perhaps the latest sherd for this period is an intrusive, 3g fragment in G7 Grave 100, which is of the later twelfth to early/mid thirteenth century.

#### High Medieval (c AD 1225-1350/75)

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- 8.2.3 Just five sherds (38g) of this period were recovered. Three of these are a typical M1 Tyler Hill sandy ware, one is from an M5 London-type ware jug and one from an M14 Flemish Highly decorated jug. Virtually all consist of small, abraded pieces, intrusive in earlier deposits or residual in later ones. This would be in keeping with a continuation of sporadic manuring with domestic waste as postulated for the previous period. Interestingly, no Late Medieval pottery was recovered suggesting activity here ceased after the mid fourteenth century, probably as a consequence of the Black Death.

#### Early Post-medieval (c AD 1550-1750/75)

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- 8.2.4 The six sherds (68g) of Early Post-medieval pottery are a mix of local and regional wares. Fabrics include local glazed red earthenware, Border Ware and tin-glazed ware (Surrey-Hampshire border and London respectively). Overall, they suggest activity resumed, or at least the discarding of domestic waste resumed, during the mid-seventeenth century. Jars and bowls are present, but the assemblage is too small to draw conclusions from. All was intrusive in earlier features or unstratified and the group may well represent further manuring of cultivated plots at this time.

#### Late Post-medieval (c AD 1750/75-1925)

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- 8.2.5 This period produced the largest assemblage (102 sherds, 2813g). There is a scatter of finewares that indicates material from the whole chronological range is present: creamware and pearlware of the later eighteenth- to early nineteenth-centuries, as well as refined whitewares of the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, a number of which are decorated with transfer-printing (willow pattern and Asiatic Pheasant both being present). However, overall the emphasis of the assemblage is between c AD 1850/75 and 1925. The fill of G16 groundbeam S1440 produced two near complete small mugs (both with bases of 82mm diameter and heights of between 81mm and 84mm). One is plain refined whiteware, the other is decorated with a green transfer-printed ivy sheet pattern. There is also a complete small English stoneware bottle from G16 groundbeam S1458. Overall, the pottery of this period is composed of fresh, and often large, sherds, particularly for the period after the mid-nineteenth century, suggesting primary domestic refuse. There is nothing in the assemblage to suggest anything other than a household of the lower to middling classes.

### 8.3 Significance and research potential

- 8.3.1 From a ceramics perspective there is nothing in the assemblage that will advance our current knowledge of pottery in Canterbury. This is due to the small size of the assemblage and the dominance of small featureless sherds in already well-known fabrics. Even for the Mid/Late Saxon assemblage, where there is a higher incidence of feature sherds, these are all of simple types that have been extensively published from Canterbury previously, particularly from the excavations in and around Canterbury Christ Church University.
- 8.3.2 The assemblage has slightly more potential for helping understand the site's development. It demonstrates Mid/Late Saxon activity extended into this area and subsequently the land may have been subjected to sporadic periods of manuring during periods of cultivation. As such the assemblage ought to have some limited further work so that it can be compared with those of adjacent sites in order to integrate the ceramic data and draw more firm conclusions about land-use in this area.
- 8.3.3 No pieces from the current assemblage are proposed for illustration.

## 9 Ceramic Building Material (Luke Barber)

### 9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The excavations at the site recovered 777 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing just over 106.5kg, from 181 individually numbered contexts. The whole assemblage has been fully recorded on pro forma for archive during the assessment stage. The resultant data has been used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. All pieces were recorded by fabric unless they were not diagnostic of form. Full details of the fabrics are housed with the archive. The assemblage is composed of a wide mix of material, both in terms of types and chronological spread. The assemblage is characterised in Table 11.

Table 11. Summary of the ceramic building material assemblage

Type	Count	Weight (g)
Daub/burnt clay	213	676
Roman brick (including mammata)	99	85693
Roman tile (including miscellaneous)	413	19329
Roman tesserae	5	116
Medieval roof tile	12	211
Post-medieval brick	32	540
Post-medieval roof tile	3	39

### 9.2 Daub/burnt clay

9.2.1 The 213 pieces of daub/burnt clay are in four different fabrics, though D2a (a plain silty clay) is by far the most common (Table 12). The assemblage mainly consists of amorphous pieces with no original surfaces. However, enough pieces with flat faces are present to demonstrate all probably derives from daub and one (G6 boundary ditch S1327) has a partial wattle impression.

9.2.2 The material is present in features of P2 early to middle Roman (2/10g of amorphous pieces), P3 late Roman (170/342g) and P4 post-Roman (37/289g) date, with the remainder of the assemblage clearly residual in P6 modern intrusive features. As such the degree to which material is residual is impossible to gauge with accuracy.

Table 12. Daub/burnt clay

Phase	Group	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
2	4	Quarry	D2a	1	1
2	5	Field system	D2a	1	9
3	6	Boundary ditch	D2a	3	48
3	7	Inhumation burials	D2a	35	161
3	7	Inhumation burials	D2b	5	23
3	7	Inhumation burials	D8a	1	1
3	8	Animal burials	D2a	3	6
3	9	Funerary shaft	D2a	122	84
3	9	Funerary shaft	D2b	1	19
4	10	Shallow feature	D10a	4	15
4	10	Shallow feature	D2a	2	14
4	11	Refuse pits	D2a	8	72
4	11	Refuse pits	D2b	3	83
4	12	Industrial Pits	D2a	18	104
4	14	Post-holes	D2a	2	1
6	17	Modern Intrusions	D10a	1	21
6	17	Modern Intrusions	D2a	2	2
6	17	Modern Intrusions	D2b	1	12
Total				213	676

### 9.3 Roman brick and tile

9.3.1 Roman brick and tile constitutes the majority of the ceramic building material assemblage (Table 11) and there is a notably wide variety of fabrics present - some 26 different types (a full fabric list is held in the archive). This suggests an assemblage with wide chronological spread and notable re-use and residuality. Indeed, 173 pieces of Roman brick and tile (over 12kg) were recovered from post-Roman deposits on site.

- 9.3.2 Many of the pieces of Roman ceramic building material are too small to be certain of form. The assemblage is summarised in Table 13.

Table 13. Roman brick and tile forms (all phases)

Form	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Brick	88	38363	Walling and misc
Mammata brick	11	47330	Walling, misc but used in graves
Tegula	33	6869	Roofing
Probable Tegula	58	4932	Roofing
Imbrex	31	2107	Roofing
Box Flue	7	309	Hypocaust
Tesserae	5	116	Flooring
Undiagnostic of form	284	5112	Amorphous pieces

- 9.3.3 The full range of usual forms is present within the assemblage though there are very few fragments of box flue tile. The fact that brick does not obviously dominate by fragment count suggests there is not the usual bias for bricks as is often seen in an assemblage that contains a high proportion of re-used material. It is therefore likely that the majority of the assemblage represents a general scatter of building materials derived from the city and spread on open ground/agricultural land, perhaps during manuring with domestic refuse. This would be very much in keeping with the small size and abraded nature of most of the pieces involved, particularly that from the P2 groups.
- 9.3.4 The earliest contexts to contain Roman brick and tile are those of the P2 groups where some 20 generally worn pieces (1498g) of brick and roofing tile were recovered from G2 soil horizon, G4 quarry and G5 field system. Even in this small early assemblage four different fabrics are represented.
- 9.3.5 The P3 Late Roman assemblage is very much larger (324 pieces, 82449g) but the majority of this is very much in keeping with the P2 assemblage – consisting largely of relatively small, abraded pieces and an even spread of forms. This material is most likely residual P2 material and/or represents the continuation of ‘manuring’ with domestic refuse from the city into P3 itself. However, part of the assemblage is markedly different. Although many of the G7 inhumation burials had small residual pieces of brick and tile within their fills a small number contained much larger fresh pieces that were clearly part of the grave.
- 9.3.6 Grave 35 (S1674) had the lower half of a tegula tile placed as a ‘headstone’ (SF200). The tile, which measured 310mm wide by 19mm thick has a double arced batch mark and the lower flange terminals have been removed.
- 9.3.7 There is also a virtually complete mammata brick from Grave 104 (S1842, SF305) (435mm x 310mm x 35-40mm, 9159g, fine fabric R4b), placed flat over the skull of SK1844.
- 9.3.8 However, far more prominent is the assemblage from Grave 68 (S1817) where 25 pieces of tile and mammata brick (66690g) were used in the construction of a cist. Although categorised as tile and mammata brick in the archive, it is likely all/most are of the latter type. As mammata bricks often have only one small clay pellet centrally placed, fragmented pieces often lack this diagnostic element. All of these mammata bricks, many with surviving complete dimensions, are in just three fabrics (R4a, R4b fine types and R8a, fine quartz with some shell) indicating these were probably new/fairly new at the time of the burial rather than a random selection of pieces re-used from elsewhere. The absence of any mortar on them would strengthen this suggestion. The two different fabrics appear to be associated with two different size/form clay pellets which would be in keeping with the different fabrics originating from different workshops.

## 9.4 Post-Roman brick and tile

- 9.4.1 A notably small assemblage of Post-Roman brick and tile is present. The earliest material consists of a scatter of medieval peg tile fragments (Table 11) in seven different fabrics that span the late twelfth/early thirteenth through to the fifteenth/sixteenth centuries. One is intrusive in P3 Grave 83 (S1739), three fifteenth- to sixteenth- century examples were recovered from P4 deposits (G11 refuse pits S1805 and S1938), with the remainder being residual in P6 post-medieval deposits. The pieces, which are generally small and abraded, probably represent a manuring scatter on cultivated land.
- 9.4.2 The remaining post-Roman assemblage consists of a scatter of pieces of brick and peg tile that span the sixteenth/seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. A little is intrusive in P3 and P4 contexts which is not



surprising considering the degree of post-medieval disturbance at the site, but most was recovered from P6 post-medieval contexts. All of the pieces are small and somewhat abraded.

## 9.5 Significance and research potential

- 9.5.1 The ceramic building material assemblage is relatively small. Much is significantly fragmented and abraded and the vast majority of it can easily be seen as a background scatter of waste material that has derived from an off-site source, probably during periods of manuring the land with domestic waste. The fabrics and forms are well-known and the chronological mixing of the current pieces precludes the assemblage being used to help refine fabric dating. This material does not hold any potential to further the study of brick and tile at Canterbury though this material ought to be set in context with the ceramic building material from recently excavated adjacent sites in order to more fully understand the wider land-use.
- 9.5.2 Of greater potential is the material used specifically during burial. These pieces appear to be new/contemporary bricks/tiles specifically selected for use in the funerary rite. The limited range of fabrics and lack of adhering mortar would be in keeping with this. Many of these tiles also have complete dimensions surviving and manufacturing details of different workshops. As such this part of the assemblage does have the potential to further our knowledge of ceramic building material in Roman Canterbury and, to a lesser extent, help with the interpretation of the funerary rites at the site.
- 9.5.3 The vast majority of the ceramic building material needs no further work beyond setting it in its wider context by integration with the surrounding site assemblages and only a brief summary is needed for publication. This will focus on the Roman assemblage and be heavily drawn from the current assessment. The material from Grave 68 (S1650) needs to be more fully published so as to give details of the fabrics, dimensions and manufacturing details. Further work, with reference to the placing of the individually numbered tiles in the grave, should also be undertaken to establish just how many tiles are represented in the assemblage. Much of this information can be tabulated in the report but up to five pieces could be illustrated.

## 10 Clay tobacco pipe, mortar and miscellaneous materials (Luke Barber)

### 10.1 Clay tobacco pipes

10.1.1 The excavations at the site produced three pieces (6g) of clay tobacco pipe. All consist of notably worn stem fragments belonging to the period c AD 1750–1900. Two pieces were recovered from a G17 modern intrusion (S1641), and one piece was intrusive in G5 field system field ditch 1 (S1773). The material represents casual discard, probably during the nineteenth century. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis and no additional work is proposed.

### 10.2 Mortar

10.2.1 The excavations recovered 53 pieces of mortar, weighing 489g, from seven contexts (Table 14). Four different mortar types are present: one is Roman opus signinum (residual in G17 modern intrusion S1412), two are late post-medieval cement mortars (recovered from G16 modern ground beam S1440 and G17 modern intrusion S1438) and one is undiagnostic of date (but from a G12 industrial pit S1688).

10.2.2 The mortar is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Table 14. Mortar

Fabric	Description	Group	Set	Context	Count	Weight (g)
M10a	Cement render 10mm thick	16	1440	1439	2	106
M10a	Cement render 9mm thick	17	1438	1436	5	230
M1c	Coarse opus sig. Amorphous	17	1412	1411	1	4
M3a	Amorphous	12	1688	1689	1	10
M9a	Amorphous	17	2113	2112	1	28
M9a	Coal-flecked. Amorphous	19	1000	1000	1	6
M9a	Very rare coal. Amorphous	17	1641	1640	42	105

### 10.3 Miscellaneous materials

10.3.1 A 7g fragment of tarmac from unstratified deposit (G19 S1000), and a 21g fragment of grass-tempered clay, possibly from the rim of a briquetage vesse (G7 Grave 109 S1868), were recovered. Both are isolated pieces are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no additional work is proposed.

## 11 Geological Material (by Luke Barber)

### 11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The excavations at the site produced just 17 pieces of stone, weighing 1112g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. These totals do not include stone allocated a Registered Small Find (SF) number, which are considered elsewhere (see Registered Small Finds below). The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment. Each main stone type was allocated a code number for archive though many of these have variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. These sub-types may simply be variations within a single outcrop or have more geographical significance. The assemblage is characterised in Table 15 by type.

Table 15. Characterisation of the geological material by type (excluding Registered Small Finds).

Period/Type	Phase 3 Late Roman		Phase 4 Post-Roman	
	8		4	
No. of contexts	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
17a Chalk	2	19	-	-
Downland flint	1	9	-	-
50c Thanet Sast	2	169	-	-
50d Thanet Sast	1	120	-	-
50e Thanet Sast	-	-	1	192
53a Greensand chert	1	7	-	-
54a Folkestone stone	-	-	1	356
54b Folkestone stone	1	24	-	-
54g Hassock/Ragstone	-	-	4	93
55b Tufa	-	-	1	85
25a Carboniferous lmst	1	24	-	-
5a German lava	-	-	1	14
Totals	9	372	8	740

### 11.2 Assemblage description

11.2.1 Stone was recovered from contexts of two phases (Table 15). Although both phases produced the same main stone types it is notable that they did not produce the same variations of those types. However, the assemblage is far too small and mixed to draw conclusions from regarding sourcing.

11.2.2 The main stone types are those frequently seen in Canterbury and include material from the chalk downland, and material from the Thanet and Folkestone areas. All the current pieces are of irregular form and often water-rounded and/or weathered and, with the exception of some burning, show no signs of having been deliberately modified. This material can be considered as a general background spread of rubble building material that probably got to the site by the same process as the ceramic building material.

11.2.3 The only types from further afield consist of the worn German lava fragment from G12 pit S2387, almost certainly part of a quern (see the registered SF report for definite quern fragments), and the Carboniferous limestone from G7 Grave 94 (S1784). The latter is certainly modern aggregate and intrusive in this deposit.

### 11.3 Significance and research potential

11.3.1 The stone assemblage is small and does not contain any deliberately modified pieces. The stones present are all common types frequently seen in Canterbury and the assemblage appears to be no more than a background scatter of rubble building material. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. No further work is proposed and no separate report is needed for publication.

## 12 Industrial debris (David Dungworth)

### 12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The industrial debris submitted for analysis was recovered during archaeological recording undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Rhodaus Town, Canterbury (centred on NGR TR 1503 5726; site code RTC EX 19). This revealed further evidence for a Roman extra-mural cemetery (cf CAT 2015a; 2019), although most of the metalworking evidence was recovered from Anglo-Saxon pits.

### 12.2 Methods

12.2.1 All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (HE 2015b). The following categories of material were recognised:

Slag cake (SC)	Plano-convex (or concave convex) accumulations of fayalitic ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ) slag that are approximately circular in plan. Smaller examples are usually associated with iron smithing (McDonnell 1991; Serneels and Perret 2003).
Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of fayalitic slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Hammerscale (HS)	Fragments of slag and oxidised iron that are produced during the smithing of iron (including the initial consolidation of an iron bloom). Hammerscale can be present as small flakes or as small spheres (Dungworth and Wilkes 2009).
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (Historic England 2015, Figure 11).
Tap slag	Lumps or sheets of fayalitic ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ) slag with a characteristic ropey, flowed upper surface; and a lower surface which retains impressions of the ground surface over which it ran while molten (Historic England 2015, Figure 16).
Flow slag	During bloomery smelting some fayalitic slag will form and flow. In non-tapping furnaces, the slag will tend to flow vertically and comprise small runs of slag (Historic England 2015, Figure 15).
Iron objects (Fe Obj)	Small fragments of corroded iron, largely obscured by corrosion products and cemented soil.
Cinder	Amorphous vitreous material which resembles non-diagnostic ironworking slag but which is noticeably less dense than most fayalitic slag (McDonnell 1983). Cinder is hypothesised to form as a result of the partial melting of ceramic hearth lining (or possibly the use of a sand flux).
Heat-magnetised residues (HMR)	A category to cover non-metallurgical waste that has been recovered from environmental soil samples with a magnet (cf Historic England 2015, 61).
Partially burnt coal (PBC)	Fragments of coal with signs of partial combustion
Glazed stones	

### 12.3 Results

12.3.1 Just under 92kg of metalworking slag and related materials were recovered from the archaeological excavation at Rhodaus Town (Table 16). Slightly more than half of this material was recovered as bulk finds, with the remainder recovered from wet sieving environmental soil samples (including magnetic and non-magnetic material).

Table 16. Summary of material recovered

Category	Weight (kg)
Bulk finds	46.8
Residues (environmental)	37.1
Hammerscale? (environmental)	8.0
Total	91.9

12.3.2 The slag and related material from the bulk finds comprises mainly smithing hearth cakes (23.0kg) and non-diagnostic ironworking slags (22.7kg), with small proportions (1.1kg) of other material (Table 17). The single most abundant category of material comprises smithing slag cakes (43 examples) and suggest that iron smithing was the main type of metalworking that took place. This interpretation is supported by the residues from the environmental samples (see below) that contain considerable amounts of hammerscale.



Image 1. A selection of non-diagnostic ironworking slag from G12 pit S1004

12.3.3 Given the abundance of smithing slags (and the near absence of smelting slags), the non-diagnostic ironworking slags are best interpreted as blacksmithing slags. The non-diagnostic ironworking slags lack any distinctive morphology; however, the examples from Rhodaus Town (Figure 1) include numerous very small (though frequently whole) pieces. Ordinarily hand excavation and bulk finds recovery favours the larger fragments of slag. At this site, the processing of environmental samples has enabled the recovery of what appears to be a comprehensive assemblage of smithing slag.

12.3.4 The proportion of vitrified ceramic lining (1.3%) is rather low, although this could reflect the fact that the assemblage appears to be in secondary contexts (vitrified ceramic lining is rather friable and can quite quickly be reduced to dust). The very small amounts of smelting slags (tap and flow) represent less than 10% of the slag that would be generated by a single smelt: it is unlikely that any smelting took place within the area excavated.

Table 17. Proportions of different types of metalworking debris (bulk finds)

Type	Weight (g)
Smithing hearth cake (SHC)	22973
Non diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	22683
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	585
Tap slag (TAP)	217
Flow slag (FLOW)	40
Cinder	281
Partially burnt coal (PBC)	4
Iron	8
Glazed stones	7

12.3.5 The bulk slags were concentrated in a limited number of pits (Table 18) with much smaller amounts of material scattered in a large number of contexts. The stratigraphic assessment and spot dating suggests that at least some of these pits are Anglo-Saxon in date.

Table 18. Features with more than 1kg of bulk find slag

Group	Set	Weight (kg)
12	Pit S2387	12.2
12	Pit S2301	6.2
12	Pit S1499	3.4
12	Pit S1012	2.9
12	Pit S1109	2.9
12	Pit S1007	2.5
12	Pit S1004	1.7
12	Pit S1435	1.7
12	Pit S1597	1.4
12	Pit S1523	1.3
12	Pit S1688	1.2

- 12.3.6 Just over 37kg of (non-magnetic) material was collected from environmental soil samples (Table 19). The most abundant category was non-diagnostic ironworking slag; however, in this case, the material also includes some heat-magnetised residues, vitrified ceramic lining and some hammerscale. The small size of this debris (and the very large number of pieces) suggest that the benefits of separating different categories of material from all these samples would be outweighed by the time/cost of doing so. Over three-quarters of this material was recovered from just two contexts: G12 industrial pits S2301 (18.5kg) and S1004 (10.2 kg). The processing of environmental soil samples has considerably enhanced the record: pit S1004 yielded 1.7kg of bulk-excavated slag but 10.2kg of slag from soil samples.

Table 19. Proportions of different types of metalworking debris (environmental samples – non-magnetic) from Rhodaus Town

Type	Weight (g)
Smithing hearth cake (SHC)	2940
Non diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)*	33824
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	341
Cinder	60

- 12.3.7 The environmental samples also yielded material which responded to a magnet. This comprised both hammerscale and heat-magnetised residues in varying proportions. The heat-magnetised residues do not provide any reliable evidence for metalworking; they can be generated by almost any fire (including domestic ones). There is no time-efficient means of separating heat-magnetised residue from hammerscale, and so the proportions of both materials have been estimated based on colour and density. Heat-magnetised residues tend to be pale, earthy colours (red-brown, grey, yellow, etc) while hammerscale is usually black (it can rust). Hammerscale is also roughly twice as dense as HMR. Out of 102 environmental soil samples, 36 contained less than 1g of hammerscale, and only 9 contained more than 100g. Assuming that these environmental soil samples comprised 40 litres (~50kg), then the richest <585> contained just over 4% hammerscale. Concentrations of hammerscale this high would be expected within a blacksmith’s workshop. Nevertheless, most samples contained very low levels of hammerscale.

Table 20. Features with more than 100g of hammerscale

Group	Set	Context	Sample No	Weight (g)
12	S2301	2298	585	2048
12	S2301	2299	586	942
12	S2301	2300	587	858
12	S1004	1002	72	932
12	S1004	1003	73	226
12	S2387	1691	233	115
12	S1012	1011	7	110
12	S1664	1663	217	106

## 12.4 Discussion

- 12.4.1 The slag assemblage from Rhodaus Town is composed almost exclusively of smithing slag and it is likely that all of this material was produced in the middle to late Anglo-Saxon period. There is comparable evidence for Anglo-Saxon ironworking from the adjacent sites at Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017, but none recorded at Augustine’s House (Helm 2014). Parallels might also be drawn with the excavations on the North Holmes campus of Canterbury Christ Church University (Hicks 2015)

where Roman activity, including a cemetery, was succeeded by middle Anglo-Saxon iron working (McDonnell and Young 2015).

12.4.2 The contexts which produced the most evidence for Anglo-Saxon blacksmithing comprises pits. Although, it is not clear what the original purpose of pits was, they were used to dispose of large quantities of blacksmithing slag. None of the slag can be described as in a primary context. No blacksmithing structures or occupation horizons were identified during the excavation. It is possible that the blacksmithing took place on an adjacent site (not to the north-east); however, the character of the slag, especially from pits S1004 and S2301, suggests that smithing took place within the area excavated. These pits have provided hand-recovered slag as well as large quantities of much smaller material (including hammerscale). The comprehensive character of the slag assemblage contrasts with the absence of any blacksmithing structures or horizons. It is possible that most stratigraphy associated with Anglo-Saxon occupation has been truncated, with the survival of only the deeper features.

## 12.5 Project Design for Analysis

12.5.1 The assessment demonstrates that this is an assemblage of Anglo-Saxon iron smithing slag. While no blacksmith's workshop has been identified, it is possible that this has been truncated. Nevertheless, the systematic collection and processing of environmental soil samples provide an assemblage with a rare comprehensive character. Further investigation of this assemblage is warranted: it will allow the full potential of this assemblage to be achieved. The following tasks are required for post-excavation analysis and publication:

1. Examination of selected residues from environmental soil samples to confirm the presence of hammerscale. In some cases, eight bags of material were recovered from a single environmental soil sample — a single bag should be able to stand for them all. The proportions of hammerscale and heat-magnetised residue have to date been estimated visually. A selection of samples (10–20%) will be sorted by hand to separate these two and verify the estimates made.
2. Metrical analysis of 43 smithing slag cakes (weight, density, length, width, thickness, shape, etc)
3. Photography and drawing of 10 smithing slag cakes
4. Scientific analysis (microstructure and chemistry) of selected samples of smithing slag cakes (10), non-diagnostic ironworking slags (10), and hammerscale (40)
5. Revision and updating of the assessment report, incorporating new data from Tasks 1–4, to provide a characterisation of urban (sub-urban?) blacksmithing in the later Anglo-Saxon period.

## 13 Registered small finds (Andrew Richardson with Ian Anderson)

### 13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 The registered finds (also referred to as small finds) assemblage recovered from the project site comprised some 778 records, collectively representing a minimum of 2051 individual objects, components or fragments. The registered finds include objects of metal (iron, copper alloy and silver), glass, amber, pottery and ceramic objects (including some ceramic building material), flint and other stone, as well as a small number of finds of other or unidentified materials. Most were registered on site; others (numbered 9000 onwards) normally recovered from bulk soil samples have been allocated numbers during initial finds processing. All have been entered in the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), with numbers prefixed 'SF'.
- 13.1.2 This assessment was undertaken in cognisance of the procedures of assessment as set out in MAP 2 (HE 1991), to provide both a quantification of the assemblage and a qualitative overview of its potential for further analysis.
- 13.1.3 The majority of registered finds were recovered from a late Roman cemetery and represent a mixture of coffin fixings and fittings (mostly in the form of iron nails), deliberately deposited costume accessories and grave goods, and residual finds from grave backfills. These finds will be integrated into the overall grave catalogue, and thus are listed here by grave rather than by material as is the case with the non-funerary assemblage. This assessment therefore considers firstly the finds from the Roman cemetery, and then the registered finds from all other, non-funerary, contexts.

### 13.2 Registered finds from the Roman cemetery

- 13.2.1 A total of 215 graves were identified within the Roman cemetery (Group 7). In addition, two animal burials (Group 8) and a deep funerary shaft (Group 9) located within the cemetery extents have been associated with its active use. The burials were allocated grave numbers on site up to Grave 217. Most of these graves produced one or more registered finds, as well as quantities of other materials recorded as bulk finds (including pottery, ceramic building materials, burnt and worked flints), that occurred as residual material within grave backfills and are discussed elsewhere. A quantification of the registered finds recovered from the Roman inhumation cemetery and associated features (including the funerary shaft and animal burials), by material is presented in Table 21. Residual bulk finds are not included, but the presence of such material should be noted and reflected in the final grave catalogue.
- 13.2.2 The majority (nearly 69%) of registered finds from the inhumation burials were iron fittings and other objects, primarily nails and coffin fittings. Smaller quantities of finds of other materials were recovered from the burials, including finds of copper alloy, silver, amber and glass, pottery and other ceramic material, and flint, stone and bone.

Table 21. Quantification of Registered Finds from Roman funerary contexts

Material class	No of records	Minimum no. of components/ fragments	Includes
Iron	435	1366+	Predominantly nails, coffin fittings and hobnails, shroud pins and dress fittings
Copper Alloy	42	47+	Bracelets, buckles, coins, finger ring, needle, strap-end
Silver	16	17+	Brooches, buckle, coin
Amber	56	89	Beads (Graves 51 and 147)
Glass	25	143	Beads, fragments of window glass and glass slag
Pottery	5	5	Complete vessels (Graves 128, 173), plus sherds
Ceramic (other)	10	10	CBM, pipe-clay figurine (Grave 113), mould (Grave 150)
Flint	15	21	Worked flakes, scraper, coffin packing
Stone (other)	11	33	Grave/coffin packing, quern fragments, unworked
Bone & Ivory	6	6	Pin, unworked
Other	12	21+	Multiple or unidentified materials, wood, textile, organic
TOTAL	633	1758+	



- 13.2.3 For the purposes of formal analysis and publication, the finds recovered from the Roman inhumation burials and associated contexts (such as the funerary shaft) should be recorded within the overall grave catalogue and then discussed both in terms of their place within the grave assemblage and by class of object (eg ‘dress accessories and ornaments; brooches’).
- 13.2.4 At present, most of the finds recovered from the inhumation burials and other funerary contexts can be assigned to one of four broad categories.
- 13.2.5 Firstly, grave furniture, that is fixtures and fittings within the grave, including coffins and their associated fittings (including very large numbers of iron nails), but also including stone packing and ceramic building material roof tiles used as grave linings or coverings.
- 13.2.6 Secondly, there are a number of costume accessories that were probably deposited as a result of individuals being interred clothed (as opposed to in a shroud). These include a small number of brooches, bracelets and belt fittings, although the possibility that some of these were deposited as keepsakes, or were present as residual finds in backfills, rather than as part of the deceased’s costume, should be kept in mind. Included in this category are a small number of pins that may be shroud fastenings.
- 13.2.7 Thirdly, a small number of deliberately placed objects can be best interpreted as grave goods. These include complete pottery vessels from graves 128 and 173, and probably some of the coins.
- 13.2.8 Finally, a number of registered finds were recovered that probably represent residual material accidentally deposited during the backfilling of graves. This category includes quantities of worked flint, daub, pottery and probably some of the Roman coins.
- 13.2.9 The graves that have produced finds are listed in Table 22, along with an initial categorisation based on this fourfold division (grave furniture, costume, grave goods and residual material). In addition, some finds could not be categorised without further analysis of their form and place within the burial, so these are listed as unclassified at this stage.

Table 22. Summary of artefacts in Roman inhumations by class

Grave No	Grave furniture	Costume	Grave goods	Residual finds	Uncategorised	Grave No	Grave furniture	Costume	Grave goods	Residual finds	Uncategorised
1	+					50					+
2	+					51		+			+
3	+				+	52	+				
4	+	+				53					+
6	+	+			+	55	+				+
7	+					57		+			
9	+	+			+	61	+				
10	+					63	+	+			
12	+					65	+				
13	+	+				67	+				+
14	+	+				68	+	+			+
15	+	+			+	74	+	+			
16	+	+			+	75		+	+		
17	+	+			+	76	+			+	
19					+	78		+			
21	+					80				+	
22	+	+				83	+				+
23	+	+			+	84					+
24	+	+				85					+
25	+	+				86	+				
26	+					89	+			+	
27	+	+				90	+			+	
28				+		91	+				
30	+	+				92	+				
34	+	+				93			+		+
35	+	+	+		+	94					+
38					+	96	+				
40	+	+				98			+	+	
43			+			99	+			+	
46	+	+			+	100					+
47	+				+	101	+	+			
48	+				+	102	+				

Grave No	Grave furniture	Costume	Grave goods	Residual finds	Uncategorised	Grave No	Grave furniture	Costume	Grave goods	Residual finds	Uncategorised
103	+					156	+				
104		+			+	157	+				+
106	+					158	+				
109	+	+			+	160	+				
112	+					161	+				+
113	+		+			162	+				
114	+					164	+	+			+
116	+				+	165	+				
117	+	+			+	166				+	
118	+	+				168	+	+			
119	+				+	169	+				
120	+	+				171	+				
123	+	+			+	172	+	+			+
124					+	173	+	+	+		
126	+	+			+	174	+	+			
127	+				+	175	+				
128	+	+	+			176	+				+
129	+				+	177	+				
132		+			+	178	+	+			
133	+	+				179	+				
135		+			+	180	+			+	+
136	+	+				182	+	+			
137		+			+	183	+				
138	+					185	+	+			+
139	+	+				186	+				
140	+				+	194	+				+
141		+				195					+
142	+	+				196	+	+			
143	+	+				197	+	+		+	
144	+				+	198		+			
146	+	+			+	201	+				+
147	+	+			+	202	+				
148	+					204	+	+			
149		+			+	206	+	+			
150					+	207	+	+			+
151		+				210		+			
152	+					211	+	+			
153	+					TOTAL	111	64	8	10	57
154	+	+			+						
155	+				+						

13.2.10 The finds associated with the Roman inhumation cemetery and associated features are discussed below under these general headings of grave furniture, costume, grave goods and residual material, along with those that cannot presently be classified.

### 13.3 Grave Furniture

13.3.1 Most of the registered finds recovered from the Roman inhumation cemetery, and indeed from the overall site, represent evidence of various types of grave furniture. Of the 215 identified graves, a minimum of 111 (just under 53%) contained some form of evidence for grave furniture. Of these, most related to coffins or their fittings, including large numbers of iron coffin nails, along with some carbonised wood fragments, as well as stones used as packing material. A small number of burials also utilised Roman tiles as grave linings or coverings.

13.3.2 A wide range of iron nails and other fittings were recovered from the graves. Many have traces of mineral preserved wood (and possibly some other organic materials) on them. Most if not all are likely to be coffin-related; in some graves this is apparent from the arrangement of the fittings, and their association with other evidence for coffins, such as coffin stains and/or stone packing. However, in some cases the position of nails could not be recorded in situ, the objects being retrieved apparently from the backfill. Most such finds probably are coffin related, although further analysis may reveal evidence of other items fixed by iron fittings, such as small boxes.

13.3.3 In addition to the many iron nails and fittings, a number of graves contained stones that appear to have formed packing around coffins. These include flint and ragstone packing in Grave 127 (SF341-343), and possibly two rounded flint pebbles (SF455) in Gave 161, placed within the coffin of a burial of a child.

- 13.3.4 Roman roof tiles appeared in a number of graves, certainly or possibly used as grave linings, or as a cover for part of the burial deposit. Notably, these included an almost complete mammata brick (SF305) in Grave 104 and half a tegula (SF200) in Grave 35.
- 13.3.5 In addition to the 111 graves listed as containing grave furniture in Table 22, mainly due to the presence of iron coffin fittings and/or packing stones, further graves (not considered here) may have presented stratigraphic evidence of a coffin (for example by soils stains). The extent and nature of the use of coffins in the cemetery should represent a key research area during analysis of the site. The combined evidence for coffins and other grave furniture (metal fittings, wood and other mineral preserved organics, packing material and stratigraphic evidence such as soil stains of the shape of the grave cut) would be best considered together in an integrated report, including input from relevant specialists such as Damian Goodburn (for wood) and Dana Goodburn-Brown (for conservation cleaning and analysis of iron fittings). This would represent a significant amount of work but would be the best approach to understanding this important aspect of the funeral rites practised in this late Roman cemetery.

## 13.4 Costume

- 13.4.1 Some 64 inhumations (just over 30% of the total) produced objects associated with costume, dress or personal adornment. This total may include some items that had been present as residual finds in grave backfills, but for the most part this category of finds will likely have been deposited as a deliberate part of the burial rite. This category can be further sub-divided into three broad types; burials with footwear (recognised by the presence of iron hobnails), burials with shrouds (recognised by the presence of iron shroud pins) and dressed burials (recognised by the presence of dress accessories and ornaments such as bracelets, brooches, buckles and bead necklaces). All three types can be recognised within this cemetery, with some overlap occurring (for instance, dressed burials with evidence of hobnail footwear). There may be a chronological aspect to the distinction between shroud and dressed burials, as Ellen Swift (pers. comm.) has suggested that dressed burial replaced shroud burial during the course of the late fourth and early fifth centuries. Graves containing definite or possible evidence of dress, footwear or shrouds are listed in Table 23, along with indications of any associated coin dating.

Table 23. Graves with evidence of costume

Grave No	Footwear	Shroud	Dressed	Coin-dated TPQ
4		Pin		
6	Hobnails		Bead necklace	
9	Hobnail			
13	Hobnails			
14	Hobnail shoes or boots			
15	Hobnails			
16	Hobnail		Brooches?	
17	Hobnails			
22	Hobnails			
23	Hobnail shoes or boots		Buckle	
24	Hobnail shoes or boots			
25	Hobnail			
27	Hobnail shoes or boots			
30	Hobnail shoes or boots			
34	Hobnail?			
35	Hobnails			AD 330
40	Hobnails shoes or boots			
46	Hobnail			
51	Hobnails?		Brooches, beads, buckle	
57			Bracelet	
63	Hobnails			
68	Hobnail		Bead necklace, bracelet(s), hair ring	AD 388
74	Hobnail		Bracelet	
75	Hobnail?			AD 332
78		Pin		
101	Hobnail shoes or boots			
104			Buckle	AD 388
109	Hobnail shoes or boots			
117	Hobnail shoes or boots			
118	Hobnails?			
120	Hobnail			

Grave No	Footwear	Shroud	Dressed	Coin-dated TPQ
123		Pin?		
126	Hobnails?	Pin?		
128	Hobnails		Buckle, brooch	
132		Pin		
133		Pin		
135	Hobnail?			c. AD 270
136	Hobnail shoes or boots			
137	Hobnail?			
139	Hobnail?			
141			Brooch?	
142	Hobnail?			
143	Hobnails?			
146	Hobnail?			AD 388
147	Hobnail?		Brooches, bead necklace	
149			Bracelet	
151			Bracelet?	
154			Bead	
164	Hobnails?			
168	Hobnails			
172	Hobnail?	Pin?		
173	Hobnail?			
174			Brooch?	
178	Hobnail shoes or boots			
182	Hobnails?			
185	Hobnail?			
196	Hobnail shoes or boots			
197	Hobnails			
198	Hobnail?			
204			Brooch, buckle	
206	Hobnail			
207	Hobnail shoes or boots			
210	Hobnail?			
211	Hobnail shoes or boots			

- 13.4.2 Evidence of footwear was present in 51 graves. In graves 14, 23, 24, 27, 30, 40, 101, 109, 117, 136, 178, 196, 207 and 211 the evidence was unequivocal, with large numbers of hobnails present at the feet, indicating that the deceased had been interred wearing hobnail shoes or boots. In a number of other graves, hobnails, or possible hobnails, were present, possibly indicating footwear, although some may have been residual in grave backfills. Further analysis of form and, where possible, position in the burial will be required to further refine this picture and confirm or discount the presence of footwear in these burials.
- 13.4.3 Burial in shrouds was suggested by the presence of iron pins in graves 4, 78, 123, 126, 132, 133 and 172. None of these burials contained any other dress accessories, apart from a few hobnails (which may or may not be residual or intrusive), suggesting that shroud and dressed burials do indeed represent distinct traditions. None of the potential shroud burials were in coin-dated graves, but close analysis of residual pottery in their backfills may allow some refinement of their dating.
- 13.4.4 Up to 16 inhumations contained evidence of the burial of individuals wearing an assortment of dress accessories or items of personal adornment. Grave 23 contained a copper alloy buckle, SF118, associated with a strap end, SF119, that appears to have been part of the same belt set. The buckle is a fine example of insular belt equipment characteristic to late fourth to early fifth century lowland Britain. The loop is decorated with a pair of outward-facing horse heads, whilst the long rectangular plate carries incised geometric decoration. The dating of these buckles was placed by Hawkes and Dunning (1961) as starting c AD 370, but others (for example Appels and Laycock 2007, 206) argue for a later fourth century to early fifth century date. It may be possible to further refine this during analysis by comparison with more recent studies.
- 13.4.5 Grave 23 was the only burial with unequivocal evidence for a pair of footwear that contained other dress accessories. This does therefore make it clear that burial with hobnail footwear continued into the last third of the fourth century, if not the early fifth century.
- 13.4.6 Buckles were also present in graves 51 (SF160, copper alloy), 104 (SF285, copper alloy), 128 (SF161, silver) and 204 (524, copper alloy). All are likely to be of late fourth or early fifth century date, and further analysis may allow this date range to be refined.

- 13.4.7 A small number of individuals had been interred wearing silver brooches. Fragmentary evidence of these was recovered from graves 51 (1-2 brooches, represented by multiple registered find records), 128 (SF325), 147 (1-2 brooches, represented by multiple records) and 204 (SF523). The brooches in Graves 51 and 147, and perhaps those in Graves 128 and 204, appear to be examples of proto-crossbow brooches, possibly with a double spring system (Mackreth 2011, 197-8, pl. 135). These are a type known from Germany east of the Rhine, and it is possible that these brooches are imports, whether or not they were worn by migrants. Further detailed analysis of these important and unusual but very fragmentary finds will be necessary to confirm their type and likely origin. As items of silver, they have been reported as cases of potential Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act (1996), along with the other contents of their graves.
- 13.4.8 Graves 16, 141 and 174 contained objects tentatively identified as brooches of iron and, in the latter case, copper alloy, but these identifications remain uncertain, and will require further analysis to confirm.
- 13.4.9 Graves 57, 68, 74, and 149 contained copper alloy bracelets, whilst grave 151 contained what may be an iron bracelet, though the latter will require further analysis to confirm.
- 13.4.10 Grave 6 contained a necklace comprising 83 glass beads. These beads are mostly small blue/turquoise examples of typical Roman type, probably dating to the third or fourth century. Further study when they are catalogued may refine this dating further.
- 13.4.11 Grave 154 contained a single very small turquoise glass bead, SF9204. This may well be residual within the grave backfill, though further analysis of the burial record may confirm that one way or the other.
- 13.4.12 Grave 51 contained 2 glass beads, along with a large, discoid, amber bead, the latter likely to be an import from the coasts of the Baltic Sea or Jutland peninsula.
- 13.4.13 Grave 68, with a coin-dated *terminus post quem* of AD 388, contained a necklace of 45 glass beads. Most of these are of 'dark' translucent glass and decorated with either trails or dots in a range of different colours, including yellow, white, blue, red and green.
- 13.4.14 The individual in Grave 147 was interred with a bead necklace(s) comprising a minimum of 55 amber and 7 glass beads. The amber beads are likely to represent imports from the Baltic or Jutlandic coasts. The glass beads include more of the polychrome dark glass beads seen in Graves 51 and 68, providing a potential link between these three assemblages.
- 13.4.15 The 'dark' polychrome beads found in Graves 51, 68 and 147 represent a significant addition to the known corpus of such beads in Canterbury, and indeed England. They are paralleled by a set of beads from the late or early post-Roman group burial excavated at Stour Street, Canterbury, located within the town wall in 1980 (Brugmann 2004, 30-31, Pl. 111). The Stour Street Burial Group of beads is regarded as a particularly significant assemblage in terms of the interface between Roman and early Germanic bead fashion (Brugmann 2004, 30). The addition of a large number of additional examples, from three graves in an extra-mural cemetery, one of which is coin-dated to post-AD 388, represents a very significant discovery. Detailed study and comparison of these beads, their associated finds, and the examples recovered from irregular funerary deposits within the city walls at Stour Street and, more recently, Slatter's Hotel, must assume a high priority during the analysis phase of this project.

## 13.5 Grave goods

- 13.5.1 Only eight graves (just under 4% of the total) produced objects that are best interpreted as being deliberately deposited grave goods (as distinct from coffin or costume-related objects). These include a number of Roman coins (see below), as well as a textile bag in Grave 75 (SF201) and pottery vessels (Graves 109, 128 and 173).
- 13.5.2 Grave 113 contained part of a terracotta figurine (SF296). Although it is possible that this fragment was a residual inclusion within the grave backfill, deliberate votive deposition cannot be ruled out. Further analysis of the burial record may allow confirmation one way or the other. In any case, the surviving fragment is part of the head and neck of a female figurine with a thick plait of hair rendered on the back of the head. This identifies it as part of a seated Mother-Goddess figurine (see Van Boekel 1987, II, 151-2). Terracotta figurines of this general type were produced in the Netherlands during the Roman period.

13.5.3 It is possible that some of the coins recovered from the inhumations represent deliberately deposited graves goods, whilst others are likely to be residual inclusions in grave backfills. During analysis it may be possible to distinguish between the two forms of coin deposition in burials, with potential implications for the dating of graves. At this stage it has not been able to draw a clear distinction in this regard, and so the coins from burials are discussed separately below.

## 13.6 Residual finds from graves

13.6.1 At least 10 graves (just under 5% of the total) contained registered finds that are likely to have been re-deposited as residual finds during backfilling. This material includes quantities of worked flint, fragments of pottery and ceramic building material.

13.6.2 Residual pottery was recovered from the fills of many graves and recorded as bulk, rather than registered, finds. This material is reported on elsewhere but does provide useful additional dating evidence for the period of use of the cemetery. During the analysis stage, this evidence should be integrated alongside other forms of residual material within the overall grave catalogue.

## 13.7 Uncategorized finds from Graves

13.7.1 A total of 57 graves (just over 27% of burials) contained registered finds that cannot, at this stage, be placed under one of the above categories (coffin, costume, grave goods, or residual). These finds will require further investigation, both of their forms and functions, as well as their position in the grave to try to interpret them fully. Many may, in fact, be further cases of accidentally deposited residual finds, or indeed unrecognised coffin fittings.

## 13.8 Coins from Graves

13.8.1 Some 22 Roman coins were recovered from inhumation burials. Although some of these coins are likely to have been residual within grave backfills, the coins do provide a *terminus post quem* for their associated burials, providing useful additional dating evidence for the cemetery. Table 24 summarises the coin-dated graves.

Table 24. Coin-dated graves

Grave	SF	Coin Type	Coin Minting Date	TPQ
35	SF198	Nummus	AD 330-402	AD 330
43	SF189	House of Theodosius	AD 388-402	AD 388
68	SF250	House of Theodosius	AD 388-402	AD 388
75	SF201	Constantinopolis	AD 332	AD 332
76	SF158-159	x2 coins: x1 As/Dupondius of Diva Faustina (AD 141) x1 Denarius of Marcus Aurelius (AD 147-59)	AD 141 and AD 147-59	AD 147
80	SF240	Constantine I	AD 320	AD 320
85	SF245	House of Theodosius	AD 388-402	AD 388
93	SF267-72	x6 coins: x1 radiate (c. AD 270-90) x1 illegible (c. AD 270-400) x1 illegible (AD 330-402) x2 House of Theodosius (AD 388-402) x1 Arcadius (AD 388-402)	AD 270-402	AD 388
94	SF273-4	x2 coins: x1 Gallienus (AD 260-8) x1 MISSING	AD 260-8	AD 260
104	SF286-7	x2 coins: x1 Valentinian II (AD 388-92) x1 MISSING	AD 388-92	AD 388
135	SF355	Illegible	AD 270-400	AD 270
140	SF352	Tetricus I	AD 271-4	AD 271
146	SF363	House of Theodosius	AD 388-402	AD 388
176	SF483	House of Valentinian	AD 364-78	AD 364

13.8.2 As can be seen, the coins provide clear evidence that burial was continuing at the cemetery into the last two decades of the fourth century, and indeed it is likely that it continued into the fifth.

## 13.9 List of registered finds by Grave

### Grave 1

SF7. Iron nails. x7 coffin nails and fragments.

### Grave 2

SF2. Iron nail.  
SF3. Iron object. Possibly coffin fitting.  
SF11. Iron object. x5 fragments of possible coffin fitting.  
SF12. Iron object. Possible coffin fitting.  
SF15. Iron object. Possible coffin fitting.  
SF16. Iron object. x2 fragments, possible coffin fitting.

### Grave 3

SF10. Iron nails. Coffin nails.  
SF17. Lead object. Strip.  
SF9003. Iron nail. Fragment.

### Grave 4

SF13. Iron pin.  
SF9166. Iron nail.

### Grave 5

No registered finds.

### Grave 6

SF19. Iron nails. Coffin, x6.  
Bead necklace comprising x83 glass beads, as follows:  
SF20. Glass beads. x69.  
SF9004. Glass bead.  
SF9009. Glass bead.  
SF9033. Glass beads. x12.  
SF27. Iron hobnail.  
SF9050. Iron hobnails. x4.  
SF9053. Iron nail.  
SF9102. Iron object. Fragment.

### Grave 7

SF24. Iron nails. x13 coffin nails.  
SF26. Iron nails. x2 coffin nails.

### Grave 8

No registered finds.

### Grave 9

SF33. Iron nails. x5 coffin nails.  
SF9040. Iron object. x5 fragments.  
SF9130. Iron hobnail.

### Grave 10

SF21. Iron nail. Coffin.  
SF22. Iron nail(?). Fragment.

### Grave 11

No registered finds.

### Grave 12

SF42. Iron nail. x3 fragments.

### Grave 13

SF50. Iron nails. x2 fragments.  
SF51. Iron hobnail.  
SF52. Iron hobnail.  
SF53. Iron nail.  
SF54. Iron hobnail(?).  
SF55. Iron nail.  
SF9051. Iron hobnail.

### Grave 14

SF56. Iron hobnail.  
SF67. Iron hobnails. Left boot, x35 hobnails.  
SF68. Iron hobnails. Right boot, x59 hobnails.  
SF9028. Wooden coffin(?). Charcoal fragments.  
SF9029. Wooden coffin. Mineralised fragments.  
SF9124. Iron nail.

### Grave 15

SF57. Iron hobnail. x1 hobnail. x1 nail.  
SF61. Iron hobnails. x3.  
SF62. Iron nail.  
SF63. Iron nail.  
SF64. Glass object. Fragment.  
SF71. Iron hobnail.  
SF75. Iron hobnail.  
SF87. Iron fitting. Coffin fitting.  
SF9079. Iron nail.

### Grave 16

SF65. Iron hobnail.  
SF66. Iron hobnail.  
SF76. Iron nail. Fragment, possibly a coffin nail.  
SF77. Iron object. Possibly a brooch?  
SF78. Iron nail(?). Fragment.  
SF83. Iron object. Possibly a brooch?  
SF84. Iron nail.

- SF85. Ceramic tile.
- SF86. Iron nail.
- SF9027. Wooden coffin(?).

#### Grave 17

- SF72. Iron hobnails. x17.
- SF73. Iron nails. x18 coffin nails.
- SF74. Copper alloy object. Sheet fragment.
- SF9005. Iron object. With wood adhering, possibly a coffin fitting.
- SF9185. Iron object.

#### Grave 18

No registered finds.

#### Grave 19

- SF88. Iron nail. Coffin.

#### Grave 20

No registered finds.

#### Grave 21

- SF9121. Iron nail.

#### Grave 22

- SF90. Iron nails. In backfill of grave. Likely to be either coffin nails and/or residual.
- SF91. Iron nails. x24, coffin nails.
- SF111. Wooden coffin. x7 mineralised fragments.
- SF9158. Iron hobnails. x2.

#### Grave 23

- SF92. Iron nails/hobnails. x4 nails and/or hobnails.
- SF93. Iron fitting. Probably a coffin fitting.
- SF94. Iron object. x2 fragments.
- SF112. Iron nail.
- SF118. Copper alloy buckle. Cast copper alloy zoomorphic buckle. Rectangular plate with incised decoration. Part of a belt set along with strap-end SF119.
- SF119. Copper alloy strap-end. Associated with buckle SF118.
- SF120. Iron object.
- SF121. Iron object.
- SF122. Iron hobnails. x37.

#### Grave 24

- SF96. Iron nail.
- SF97. Iron nail.
- SF98. Iron nails. x7.
- SF99. Iron hobnails. Part of hobnail shoe.
- SF100. Iron hobnails. Part of hobnail shoe.

#### Grave 25

- SF101. Iron hobnail.
- SF102. Iron nail. Coffin nail.

#### Grave 26

- SF110. Iron nail.

#### Grave 27

- SF113. Iron nail.
- SF114. Iron nail.
- SF115. Iron object. Probably a coffin fitting.
- SF116. Iron object. Nail or fitting.
- SF117. Iron object.
- SF132. Iron hobnails. x10 hobnails, left shoe/boot.
- SF133. Iron hobnails. x7 hobnails, right shoe/boot.
- SF9131. Iron nails. x2 fragments.

#### Grave 28

- SF9167. Flint scraper. Probably residual in backfill.

#### Grave 29

No registered finds.

#### Grave 30

- SF123. Iron hobnails. x15 hobnails and fragments, left shoe/boot.
- SF124. Iron hobnails. x17 hobnails and fragments, right shoe/boot.
- SF125. Iron nail.

#### Graves 31-33

No registered finds.

#### Grave 34

- SF126. Iron nail(?).
- SF127. Iron nails. x4 coffin nails.
- SF128. Iron nail.
- SF129. Iron nail.
- SF134. Iron nail. Only an iron stain recovered.
- SF135. Iron nail. Coffin nail.
- SF139. Iron nail(?).
- SF9135. Iron hobnail(?).

#### Grave 35

- SF198. Copper alloy coin. Nummus, Ae3/4, corroded and illegible. Minted circa AD 330-402. Context (1673), coffin.
- SF199. Iron nails. x2 fragments.
- SF200. Ceramic roof tile. Approximately half of a tegulae. Context (1671), grave lining.



SF205. Iron hobnail.  
SF206. Iron objects. Possibly coffin fitting(s).  
SF223. Iron nail.  
SF9017. Iron object. Fragment.  
SF9123. Iron hobnail.  
SF9194. Iron object.

#### Graves 36-37

No registered finds.

#### Grave 38

SF9100. Iron object. Fragment.

#### Grave 39

No registered finds.

#### Grave 40

SF188. Iron nail. x3 fragments.  
SF191. Iron hobnails. x31 hobnails and fragments from left shoe/boot.  
SF243. Iron hobnails(?). x4 from right foot area.  
SF244. Iron object. Found under left forearm.  
SF251. Iron hobnails. x4 from area of left heel.  
SF252. Iron hobnails. x2 fragments from area of right heel.  
SF253. Iron hobnails. x12 fragments, possible remnants of abutting shoe/boot heels.  
SF9006. Iron hobnails. x10, associated with left foot.  
SF9007. Iron hobnails. x41 hobnails and fragments with right foot.  
SF9128. Iron nail. From area of chest.

#### Graves 41-42

No registered finds.

#### Grave 43

SF189. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius, Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1510), skeleton.

#### Graves 44-45

No registered finds.

#### Grave 46

SF147. Iron nail. x2 fragments.  
SF148. Iron hobnail.  
SF149. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF151. Copper alloy object. Fragments encased in soil. NEEDS CONSERVATION.

SF9096. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 47

SF145. Iron nails. x4 nails and fragments.  
SF150. Iron object.

#### Grave 48

SF146. Iron nails. x8, coffin.  
SF166. Iron object.

#### Grave 49

No registered finds.

#### Grave 50

SF9098. Iron object(s). x2 fragments, of which one may be part of a nail.  
SF9169. Worked stone quern. Small, triangular, fragment of a quern. Possible signs of re-working?

#### Grave 51 (Treasure case 2019/T1214)

Beads, possible necklace, comprising x2 glass and x1 amber beads, as follows:

SF153. Glass bead.

SF9142. Glass bead.

SF9192. Amber bead.

Silver brooch or brooches, comprising the following parts:

SF154. Silver(?) brooch(?). Fragments of metal, possibly silver, possibly part of a brooch spring.

SF162. Silver object. x3 fragments of tube, probably part of a brooch.

SF163. Silver brooch(?). Small section of wire in a tightly wound spiral, probably a fragment of brooch spring.

SF156. Iron hobnail.

SF157. Iron nails. x4 coffin nails.

SF160. Copper alloy buckle.

SF9118. Iron hobnail.

SF9183. Copper alloy object. Very small fragments.

SF9193. Iron nail or hobnail.

#### Grave 52

SF528. Iron nail.

SF529. Iron nail.

#### Grave 53

SF155. Iron object. Hook or bent nail.

#### Grave 54

No registered finds.

#### Grave 55

SF9170. Worked stone object. Fragment of irregular shape.

SF9171. Iron nail.

#### Grave 56

No registered finds.

#### Grave 57

SF164. Copper alloy bracelet.

#### Graves 58-60

No registered finds.

#### Grave 61

SF177. Iron nail.

SF178. Iron nail.

SF179. Iron nail.

SF181. Iron nail.

#### Grave 62

No registered finds.

#### Grave 63

SF183. Iron hobnail.

SF184. Iron nail.

SF185. Iron nail. Probably a coffin nail.

SF187. Iron nail.

SF9157. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 64

No registered finds.

#### Grave 65

SF186. Iron nail.

#### Grave 66

No registered finds.

#### Grave 67

SF193. Iron nail. Fragment of coffin nail.

SF194. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF195. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF202. Iron nail. Probable coffin nail.

SF207. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF208. Iron nails. x4 fragments.

SF209. Iron nails. x2. Coffin.

SF210. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF211. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF212. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF218. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF219. Iron object. Probably a coffin fitting.

SF220. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF221. Iron nail.

SF222. Iron object. Fragment, possibly a nail.

SF232. Iron object. Coffin fittings.

SF233. Wooden coffin. x2 mineralised fragments of wood.

SF234. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF235. Iron object. Probably a coffin fitting.

SF236. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF237. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF238. Iron nail.

SF9129. Iron nail. x2 fragments of coffin nail.

SF9136. Iron nail. From pelvis area.

#### Grave 68

SF204. Iron nail.

Bead necklace comprising x45 glass beads as follows:

SF226. Glass bead.

SF227. Glass bead.

SF228. Glass bead.

SF246. Glass bead. x2 beads.

SF247. Glass beads. x37 beads.

SF9015. Glass bead.

SF9125. Glass(?) beads. x2 beads.

SF248. Iron object.

SF249. Copper alloy bracelet.

SF250. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1712), skeleton.

SF254. Copper alloy ring. Possibly a hair ring.

SF9122. Iron nail.

SF9155. Iron object. Fragments.

SF9156. Iron hobnail.

SF9195. Copper alloy object. Length of oval-sectioned copper alloy, broken both ends, tapering towards one end. Possibly part of a bracelet.

SF9196. Iron hobnail.

#### Graves 69-73

No registered finds.

#### Grave 74

SF196. Copper alloy object. Possibly part of a bracelet. Very fragile, requires conservation.

SF224. Iron nails. x2.

SF9160. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 75

SF201. Copper alloy coin. Constantinopolis, Ae3. Lyons mint, 1<sup>st</sup> officina. Minted

AD 332. RIC VII, Lyon 256. Context (1682), grave [1682].

SF203. Textile bag.

SF217. Iron hobnail(?).

#### Grave 76

SF158. Copper alloy coin. As or Dupondius of Diva Faustina. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Ceres. Minted AD 141. RIC (A. Pius) 1185. Context (1759), fill of grave [1694].

SF159. Silver coin. Denarius of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar. Obverse: Bust right. ...CAES ANTO... Reverse: Figure standing left, holding flower and double cornucopia, leaning on column. TRPOT...COS... Minted AD 147-59. Context (1759), fill of grave [1694].

SF9132. Iron nail. Fragment.

SF9137. Iron nail. Fragment.

#### Grave 77

No registered finds.

#### Grave 78

SF9140. Iron pin.

#### Grave 79

No registered finds.

#### Grave 80

SF240. Copper alloy coin. Constantine I, Ae3. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: VOT XX within wreath. Mint Thessalonica, minted AD 320. RIC VII, Thessalonica 96. Context (1724), fill of grave [1726].

#### Graves 81-82

No registered finds.

#### Grave 83

SF241. Copper alloy needle. Broken and bent, with one detached fragment.

SF9010. Iron nail.

#### Grave 84

SF242. Ceramic tile. Fragment of tile.

#### Grave 85

SF245. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1748), fill of grave [1750].

#### Grave 86

SF256. Iron nail(s). x3 fragments.

SF258. Iron nail(?). Fragment.

SF9054. Iron nail. Found by left femur.

#### Graves 87-88

No registered finds.

#### Grave 89

SF225. Iron nail.

SF229. Iron nail.

SF231. Iron nail.

SF239. Worked flint. Residual.

SF255. Iron nail.

SF257. Iron nails. x2, coffin?

SF259. Iron nail.

SF260. Iron nail. Coffin?

SF263. Iron nail. Coffin?

SF265. Iron nail.

SF275. Iron nail. Coffin?

SF276. Iron nail. Coffin?

SF277. Iron nail.

SF278. Iron nail. Coffin?

#### Grave 90

SF264. Iron nail.

SF9078. Worked flint. Probably residual.

SF9127. Iron nail. From abdominal area.

#### Grave 91

SF261. Iron nail(?). Only iron-stained mud recovered.

SF262. Iron object. x3 fragments.

#### Grave 92

SF283. Iron nails. x35.

SF9126. Iron nails. x3.

#### Grave 93

SF266. Glass(?) slag.

SF267. Copper alloy coin. Nummus, Ae3/4. Minted AD 330-402. Corroded and illegible. Context (1787), skeleton.

SF268. Copper alloy coin. Arcadius, Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 164. Context (1787), skeleton.

SF269. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible, minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1787), skeleton.

SF270. Copper alloy coin. Radiate or nummus. Corroded and illegible. Minted *circa* AD 270-400. Found

- corroded together with SF271. Context (1787), skeleton.
- SF271. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Reverse: Altar. Minted *circa* AD 270-90. Found corroded together with SF270. Context (1787), skeleton.
- SF272. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible, minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1787), skeleton.

#### Grave 94

- SF273. Copper alloy coin.
- SF274. Copper alloy coin. Radiate of Gallienus. Reverse: Laetitia. Minted AD 260-8. As RIC (sole reign) 225. Context (1792), fill of grave [1790].

#### Grave 95

No registered finds.

#### Grave 96

- SF9095. Iron nail.

#### Grave 97

No registered finds.

#### Grave 98

- SF279. Unworked stone. Kentish ragstone packing.
- SF280. Unworked stone. Kentish ragstone packing.
- SF281. Pottery vessel. Prehistoric, possibly residual?

#### Grave 99

- SF136. Copper alloy finger ring. With integral key. Context (1824).
- SF284. Unworked flint. Found in mouth of skeleton.

#### Grave 100

- SF9097. Iron object. Fragment.

#### Grave 101

- SF289. Iron hobnails. Shoe/boot, left foot.
- SF290. Iron hobnails. Shoe/boot, right foot.
- SF295. Iron nail.
- SF9064. Iron nail.
- SF9120. Iron hobnails. x10 fragments.

#### Grave 102

- SF282. Iron nails. x2.

#### Grave 103

- SF9059. Iron nails. x3 fragments.

#### Grave 104

- SF285. Copper alloy buckle.
- SF286. Copper alloy coin. Valentinian II Ae4. Reverse: SALVS REIPUBLICAE. Rome mint. Minted AD 388-92. LRBC 799. Context (1844), skeleton.
- SF287. Copper alloy coin.
- SF305. Ceramic roof tile. Virtually complete Tegula Mammata.

#### Grave 105

No registered finds.

#### Grave 106

- SF9011. Iron nails. x2.

#### Graves 107-108

No registered finds.

#### Grave 109

- SF291. Iron nails. x29 coffin nails.
- SF292. Iron object. Possibly coffin fitting.
- SF319. Iron hobnails. Right shoe/boot. x43 hobnails mixed with hobnails from left foot.
- SF320. Iron hobnails. Left shoe/boot, mixed with hobnails from right foot.
- SF321. Pottery vessel. Base of vessel.
- SF326. Iron nails. x4 fragments.
- SF356. Iron hobnails. x28.

#### Graves 110-111

No registered finds.

#### Grave 112

- SF294. Iron nail.
- SF9072. Wooden coffin. Fragment.

#### Grave 113

- SF296. Ceramic figurine. Fragment of clay figurine, comprising the back of a woman's head with elaborately styled hair. An iron nail attached by soil to upper part.
- SF304. Iron nails. x3.

#### Grave 114

- SF297. Iron nail.

#### Grave 115

No registered finds.

### Grave 116

- SF298. Iron object. Possibly a handle.
- SF299. Iron nail.
- SF303. Iron nail.
- SF9008. Stone(?) object. Rounded stone or mineralised lump found in mouth of skeleton.

### Grave 117

- SF300. Ceramic tile. Rectangular, possibly reworked, fragment of overfired(?) tile.
- SF301. Iron object. Possibly a nail.
- SF302. Iron nail.
- SF312. Iron hobnails. Multiple hobnails, right shoe/boot.
- SF313. Iron hobnails. Multiple hobnails, left shoe/boot.
- SF314. Iron object. Possibly a fragment of a nail.
- SF9133. Iron object. Fragment, from chest area.

### Grave 118

- SF307. Iron nail.
- SF308. Iron hobnails(?). x7. Recorded in finds register as hobnails, but in IADB as small fragments of slag.

### Grave 119

- SF306. Ceramic tile. Fragment of tile.
- SF9094. Iron nail.

### Grave 120

- SF309. Iron hobnail.
- SF310. Iron nail.

### Grave 121-122

No registered finds.

### Grave 123

- SF311. Iron object. Nail or shroud pin? Found under right tibia.
- SF9058. Iron nail.
- SF9182. Worked stone quern. Fragment.

### Grave 124

- SF9134. Iron fragment. From chest area.

### Grave 125

No registered finds.

### Grave 126

- SF317. Iron nail.
- SF318. Iron nail.

- SF322. Iron nail.
- SF323. Iron nail.
- SF336. Iron objects. x2 fragments, including one possible nail.
- SF337. Iron object. Possibly a pin?
- SF338. Iron hobnails. Multiple.

### Grave 127

- SF327. Iron nail. Coffin.
- SF328. Iron nail. Coffin.
- SF329. Ceramic tile. Fragment.
- SF340. Iron nail.
- SF341. Unworked flint. Packing around coffin.
- SF342. Unworked flint. Packing around coffin.
- SF343. Unworked stone. Kentish ragstone packing around coffin.
- SF368. Iron nail. Coffin.

### Grave 128 (Treasure case 2019/T1216)

- SF161. Silver buckle. Buckle with folder rectangular plate. Found by metal detector in upper fill of grave, possibly residual in backfill?
- SF324. Pottery vessel. Complete vessel.
- SF325. Silver brooch.
- SF9062. Iron nail.
- SF9162. Iron object(s). x5 fragments.
- SF9198. Iron hobnails. x2.

### Grave 129

- SF330. Iron nail.
- SF331. Iron object. Fragment.

### Graves 130-131

No registered finds.

### Grave 132

- SF332. Glass object. Small fragment of green glass.
- SF333. Iron object. Possibly a shroud pin. Found near face.

### Grave 133

- SF334. Iron nail.
- SF335. Iron(?) pin(?). Finds register records this as a possible shroud pin, found near the face of Skeleton 1988.

### Grave 134

No registered finds.

### Grave 135

- SF339. Iron object. x2 fragments.
- SF350. Iron hobnail.

SF355. Copper alloy coin. Radiate or nummus. Corroded and illegible. Minted *circa* AD 270-400. Context (1995), fill of grave [2020].

#### Grave 136

SF315. Iron nail.  
SF316. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments.  
SF345. Iron hobnails. Right foot.  
SF346. Iron hobnails. Left foot.  
SF9014. Iron nails. x2.  
SF9030. Wooden coffin. Mineralised fragments.  
SF9199. Iron hobnails. x2.

#### Grave 137

SF364. Iron hobnail.  
SF365. Ivory(?) object. Tubular.

#### Grave 138

SF344. Iron nail.

#### Grave 139

SF347. Iron nails. Coffin.  
SF348. Iron nails. Coffin.  
SF349. Iron objects. x7 objects and fragments. Probably coffin fittings.  
SF360. Iron nail. Probably coffin nail.  
SF361. Iron hobnail.  
SF362. Iron object(s). x4 fragments, probably coffin fittings.

#### Grave 140

SF351. Iron nail.  
SF352. Copper alloy coin. Radiate of Tetricus I. Reverse: LAETITIA AVGG. Minted AD 271-4. RIC 87. Context (2021), fill of grave [2023].

#### Grave 141

SF357. Iron object. Possibly a brooch?

#### Grave 142

SF358. Iron nail.  
SF9138. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 143

SF353. Iron nail. x2 fragments.  
SF354. Iron objects. Probably nail or hobnails.

#### Grave 144

SF367. Iron nail.  
SF9075. Worked flint flake. Probably residual in backfill.

#### Grave 145

No registered finds.

#### Grave 146

SF363. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (2053), skeleton.  
SF370. Iron nail(s). x3 fragments.  
SF9201. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 147 (Treasure case 2019/T1215)

Silver brooches x2. The brooches are fragmentary and incomplete, comprising several detached components and fragments. Further analysis will be required to try to determine which parts relate to which brooch.

SF380. Silver brooch (part). Detached knob from end of pin bar.  
SF382. Silver brooch (part). Detached knob from end of pin bar.  
SF416. Silver brooch (part). Complete silver pin and spring attached to hinge and part of headplate. Found with glass bead SF9023 attached to it by soil.  
SF419. Silver brooch (part). Detached knob from end of pin bar.  
SF420. Silver brooch (part). Length of coiled wire spring.  
SF435. Silver brooch (part). x3 fragments including parts of the pin, spring and hinge.  
SF440. Silver brooch (part). Length of coiled wire spring.  
SF441. Silver brooch (part). Length of pin bar, with attached knob at terminal, plus separate component.  
SF446. Silver brooch (part). x2 lengths of coiled spring.

Bead necklace(s) comprising a minimum of x55 amber and x7 glass beads, as follows:

SF379. Amber bead.  
SF383. Amber bead. x2 fragments.  
SF384. Amber bead.  
SF385. Amber bead.  
SF386. Amber bead.  
SF387. Amber bead.  
SF388. Amber bead.  
SF389. Glass bead. Very dark green.  
SF391. Amber bead.  
SF392. Amber bead.  
SF394. Amber bead.

- SF395. Glass bead. Dark green with blue trail.
- SF396. Amber bead.
- SF397. Amber bead. Fragment.
- SF398. Amber bead.
- SF399. Amber bead. Barrel-shaped.
- SF400. Glass bead. Dark green with yellow trail.
- SF401. Glass bead. Dark green with yellow dots.
- SF402. Amber bead.
- SF403. Amber bead.
- SF404. Amber bead.
- SF405. Glass bead. Dark [green?] with green trail.
- SF406. Amber bead.
- SF407. Amber bead.
- SF408. Amber bead(s). x3 fragments.
- SF409. Amber bead.
- SF410. Amber bead.
- SF411. Amber bead.
- SF412. Glass bead. Dark green with blue trail.
- SF413. Glass bead. Dark green with 3 yellow dots.
- SF414. Amber bead.
- SF415. Amber bead.
- SF417. Amber bead. x3 fragments, probably from same bead.
- SF418. Amber bead.
- SF421. Amber bead.
- SF422. Amber bead.
- SF423. Amber bead.
- SF424. Amber bead. Broken into x2 fragments.
- SF425. Amber bead.
- SF426. Amber bead.
- SF427. Amber bead.
- SF428. Amber bead.
- SF429. Amber bead.
- SF430. Amber bead.
- SF431. Amber bead.
- SF432. Amber bead. x3 fragments.
- SF433. Amber bead. Broken into x2 fragments.
- SF434. Amber bead.
- SF436. Amber bead.
- SF437. Amber bead.
- SF438. Amber bead.
- SF439. Amber bead.
- SF442. Amber bead.
- SF443. Amber bead.
- SF444. Amber bead.
- SF445. Amber bead. Fragment.
- SF447. Amber bead.
- SF449. Amber bead.
- SF9023. Amber bead. Found attached by soil to silver brooch SF416.
- SF9110. Amber bead(s). x7 fragments.
- SF9111. Amber bead(s). x16 fragments.
- SF9112. Amber bead(s). x13 fragments.
- SF381. Unworked stone. Oval, with hole in top, which does not penetrate all the way through. Probably natural and residual in backfill.
- SF390. Unworked flint. Unworked flake with partial hole. Probably residual, though it is possible it formed part of the necklace.
- SF393. Human tooth. Permanent molar, with broken roots. Unclear if this is derived from the skeleton inhumed in Grave 147 or is from a separate individual.
- SF448. Iron nail.
- SF9113. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF9117. Iron hobnail.
- SF9163. Iron nail.
- SF9172. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF9174. Iron nail. Fragment.
- SF9224. Iron nails. x4 fragments.
- ### Grave 148
- SF369. Iron nails. x2, one broken into two parts.
- ### Grave 149
- SF377. Worked flint. Waste flake, probably residual.
- SF453. Copper alloy bracelet. Complete, but broken into 2 parts. Needs conservation.
- ### Grave 150
- SF9074. Ceramic mould(?). Ceramic fragment, possibly of a mould.
- ### Grave 151
- SF454. Iron bracelet(?).
- ### Grave 152
- SF372. Iron nails. x2, coffin.
- SF373. Iron object, possibly a coffin fitting.
- ### Grave 153
- SF374. Iron nail.
- ### Grave 154
- SF375. Iron nails. x7.
- SF378. Copper alloy object. very fragile and heavily corroded. Requires conservation.

- SF451. Worked bone object. Worked bone fitting, with 4 iron rivets. Requires conservation cleaning.  
SF9204. Glass bead.

#### Grave 155

- SF376. Iron nails. x2 fragments.  
SF9175. Worked(?) flint. Unusual natural pattern on surface, resembling an eye.

#### Grave 156

- SF9223. Iron object. x2 fragments.

#### Grave 157

- SF490. Iron nails. x13 nails and fragments, probably coffin.  
SF500. Worked bone pin(?). Fragment.

#### Grave 158

- SF450. Iron nail. x2 fragments.

#### Grave 159

No registered finds.

#### Grave 160

- SF452. Iron nail.

#### Grave 161

- SF455. Unworked stone. x2 natural pebbles.  
SF9205. Iron nail.

#### Grave 162

- SF456. Iron object. Fragment, possibly a nail.

#### Grave 163

No registered finds.

#### Grave 164

- SF457. Iron fitting. Probably a coffin fitting.  
SF458. Iron nail.  
SF462. Iron hobnail(?).  
SF463. Iron hobnail(?). Fragment.  
SF464. Iron hobnail.  
SF481. Glass object. Fragment, may be modern intrusive?  
SF482. Iron object. x5 fragments, possibly coffin fittings.

#### Grave 165

- SF459. Iron nail.

#### Grave 166

- SF461. Worked flint. Large, worked flint, found close to head. Possibly residual?

#### Grave 167

No registered finds.

#### Grave 168

- SF465. Iron hobnail.  
SF466. Iron hobnail.  
SF467. Iron nail.

#### Grave 169

- SF468. Iron nail.

#### Grave 170

No registered finds.

#### Grave 171

- SF470. Iron nail(s).

#### Grave 172

- SF476. Animal tooth. Canine, found on chest of skeleton. Apparently unworked, unclear whether residual in backfill or deliberately placed.  
SF9139. Iron pin(?).  
SF9177. Iron nail. x2 fragments.  
SF9200. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 173

- SF471. Iron nail. Probably coffin.  
SF472. Iron nail. Probably coffin.  
SF473. Iron nail. Probably coffin.  
SF474. Iron nail. Probably coffin.  
SF475. Iron nail. Probably coffin.  
SF479. Iron nail. Coffin.  
SF480. Iron nail.  
SF486. Pottery vessel. Complete Roman pot.  
SF9144. Iron hobnail.

#### Grave 174

- SF477. Copper alloy brooch(?). Tightly wound spiral of copper alloy wire. Possibly part of a brooch spring.  
SF494. Iron nail. x2 fragments.

#### Grave 175

- SF469. Iron nails. x2.  
SF478. Iron nails. x6, coffin.

#### Grave 176

- SF483. Copper alloy coin. House of Valentinian Ae3. Reverse: GLORIA



ROMANORVM. Mint illegible. Minted c AD 364-78. As LRBC 78. Context (2196), coffin.

- SF484. Iron fitting. Coffin fitting?
- SF485. Iron nails. x9 fragments.
- SF501. Iron object.
- SF9208. Iron nail.

#### Grave 177

- SF488. Iron nails. x7, coffin.
- SF9209. Iron nail.

#### Grave 178

- SF489. Iron nails. x21, coffin.
- SF492. Iron hobnails. x17.
- SF503. Iron hobnail(?). Fragment.
- SF9070. Iron hobnail.
- SF9211. Iron nail.

#### Grave 179

- SF487. Iron nail.

#### Grave 180

- SF491. Iron nails. x5.
- SF9067. Worked flint. x7 flakes, probably residual.
- SF9068. Unworked bone. Heat affected fragment of bone, unclear whether human or animal.

#### Grave 181

No registered finds.

#### Grave 182

- SF519. Iron nails and hobnails. x5.

#### Grave 183

- SF493. Iron nails. x7, coffin.
- SF9213. Iron nail(?). From fill of coffin.

#### Grave 184

No registered finds.

#### Grave 185

- SF495. Iron nail(?).
- SF496. Iron nail(s)(?).
- SF497. Iron nail.
- SF498. Iron nail.
- SF499. Worked flint. Waste flake, probably residual.
- SF502. Iron nail. Probably coffin.
- SF504. Iron nail.
- SF505. Iron hobnail.
- SF506. Iron nail.
- SF507. Iron nail. Probably coffin.
- SF9146. Iron object. Fragment.

#### Grave 186

- SF511. Iron nails. x2 fragments.

#### Graves 188-193

No registered finds.

#### Grave 194

- SF508. Iron nail.
- SF513. Iron nail. Coffin.
- SF9221. Copper alloy object. x2 small fragments of undiagnostic copper alloy sheet.

#### Grave 195

- SF512. Ceramic tile. Fragment of imbrex.

#### Grave 196

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- SF515. Iron nail. Coffin, found close to skull.
- SF520. Iron hobnails. x16, left shoe/boot.
- SF521. Iron hobnails. x9, right shoe/boot.
- SF9178. Iron nail(s). x3 fragments.

#### Grave 197

- SF516. Iron hobnail.
- SF517. Iron nail.
- SF518. Iron hobnail or nail.
- SF527. Worked flint. Waste flake, probably residual.

#### Grave 198

- SF9215. Iron hobnail(?). Found at pelvis.

#### Graves 199-200

No registered finds.

#### Grave 201

- SF522. Iron nails. x7 fragments.
- SF537. Iron nail.
- SF538. Iron nail.
- SF539. Iron nail.
- SF540. Iron nail.
- SF541. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF542. Iron nail.
- SF543. Iron nail.
- SF544. Iron object. Only survives as an iron stain.
- SF545. Iron object. x2 fragments with wood attached.
- SF546. Iron object. Only survives as an iron stain.
- SF547. Iron nail.
- SF548. Iron nail.
- SF549. Iron nail.
- SF550. Iron nail.
- SF551. Iron nail.

- SF552. Iron nail.
- SF553. Iron nails. x5 nail fragments, x3 wood fragments, coffin.
- SF9216. Iron nails. x10, with wood fragments. Probably coffin. Chest area.
- SF9217. Iron nails. x5, probably coffin. Pelvis.

#### Grave 202

- SF533. Iron nail.
- SF9180. Iron nail.

#### Grave 203

No registered finds.

#### Grave 204

- SF523. Silver brooch(?). x4 fragments, including a broken pin. Probably parts of a brooch.
- SF524. Copper alloy buckle. Plain loop with copper alloy tongue. Needs conservation cleaning.
- SF525. Iron object. Only survives as an iron stain.
- SF526. Iron nails. x6, coffin.

#### Grave 205

No registered finds.

#### Grave 206

- SF530. Iron hobnail.
- SF531. Iron object. Possibly a coffin fitting.
- SF532. Iron nail.

#### Grave 207

- SF534. Iron nails. x15 nails and fragments, probably coffin.
- SF535. Iron hobnails. x12, left shoe/boot.
- SF536. Iron hobnails. x11, right shoe/boot.
- SF9099. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments.
- SF9148. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments.
- SF9149. Iron object. x5 fragments.
- SF9218. Iron nail(?). Very small fragment.

#### Grave 208-209

No registered finds.

#### Grave 210

- SF554. Iron hobnail(?).

#### Grave 211

- SF555. Iron hobnails. Left hobnail shoe/boot.
- SF556. Iron hobnails. x29, right hobnail shoe/boot.
- SF557. Iron object. x10 fragments plus iron staining on soil.

- SF558. Iron nail. Coffin.
- SF559. Iron fittings. x11 fragments, some wood attached, probably coffin fittings.
- SF560. Iron fittings. x4, probably coffin fittings.
- SF561. Iron nail. Probably a coffin nail.

#### Funerary Shaft 1309

- SF79. Iron knife(?). Possible knife blade, broken into two.
- SF80. Copper alloy object. Sheet metal strip, broken into x5 fragments.
- SF81. Glass window. Fragment of window glass.
- SF82. Iron nail. x2 fragments.
- SF359. Iron nail(?). Possible iron nail.
- SF371. Iron nail(?). Probably a large coffin nail.
- SF9019. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF9026. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF9031. Iron nail.
- SF9039. Iron nail.
- SF9044. Iron nails. x4 fragments.
- SF9045. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF9047. Iron hobnails. x3 fragments.
- SF9056. Iron nail.
- SF9081. Iron slag. Fragment.
- SF9082. Iron slag. x6 fragments.
- SF9106. Iron fittings. x12 fragments, possibly coffin fittings.
- SF9107. Iron object. Fragment.
- SF9114. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments.
- SF9115. Worked(?) chalk. Rounded fragment of chalk, possibly deliberately shaped?
- SF9116. Iron hobnail.
- SF9154. Iron hobnail(s). x3 fragments, including at least one hobnail.
- SF9164. Pottery vessel. x1 sherd of Roman pottery. Found in 'organic bag'.
- SF9165. Vessel, bag-like, possible low-fired clay/organic (leather?).
- SF9202. Iron object. 'Pin-head shaped'.
- SF9207. Copper alloy object. Very small strip of sheet metal or wire, twisted along its length.
- SF9210. Iron nail.
- SF9212. Iron nail.
- SF9219. Iron nail. x2 fragments.
- SF9222. Iron object. Possibly a coffin fitting.

#### Animal Burial 1423

- SF130. Worked flint. Worked flint flake, probably residual.
- SF131. Iron object. Corroded fragment.

SF182. Iron nail. Large nail, possibly a coffin nail.

#### Animal Burial 2264

SF509. Iron nail. Possibly a coffin nail.

SF510. Harness with metal and worked bone fittings. Complex of copper alloy and iron harness fittings, associated with worked bone, the latter decorated with incised ring-and-dot motif.

SF514. Iron fitting. Fragment, probably part of harness.

SF9145. Iron nail. From pelvic area.

SF9147. Iron object. Fragment, from chest area.

#### Pit 1575

This feature, originally recorded as a pit, potentially represents part of Grave 63, and has been assigned to G7 inhumation burials, and is therefore included here as a funerary context.

SF9020. Iron nails. x4 fragments.

SF9032. Iron nail.

SF9071. Worked stone quern(?). x22 small fragments of possible lava stone, possibly part of a quern or mill stone.

### 13.10 Registered finds from non-funerary contexts

13.10.1 Table 25 presents a quantification of the registered finds from non-funerary contexts. As with the inhumation burials, finds of iron form the bulk of this assemblage, in terms of both records and individual objects, components or fragments (around 76% and 82% respectively). Most of these finds are nails or hobnails, although a range of other objects are present. Only a small number of copper alloy items were recovered from non-funerary contexts, and even small quantities of registered finds of other materials.

Table 25. Quantification of Registered Finds from non-funerary contexts

Material Class	No. of Records	No. of objects/fragments	Weight (g)	Notes
Iron	110	289+	4335+	Nails, hobnails, strap-end, vessel
Copper Alloy	13	16	54.42	Coins, pins, button, hook
Silver	2	2	6	Coins
Worked Bone	2	5	2	Pin?, fragment
Worked Stone (excluding flint)	5	24	666	Chalk, Jet bead, quern
Flint	6	9	143	Flakes, possible scraper
Glass	4	4	47	Vessel, bottle
Ceramic	1	1	116	Crucible
Other	2	2	8850+	Unidentified/undiagnostic
TOTAL	145	352+	14,219+	

13.10.2 These finds are assessed below by material (with the exception of the coins). However, during further analysis, they will be catalogued or listed and discussed primarily by functional class (e.g., 'dress accessories and ornaments; pins').

### 13.11 Finds of metal

#### Iron

13.11.1 Iron objects account for just under 76% of the non-funerary registered finds assemblage in terms records and just over 82% in terms of individual objects or fragments. The majority of records (57 out of 110) relate to nails. Probable iron hobnails from footwear were represented in 10 non-funerary contexts. Most of the other iron finds are currently too corroded or fragmentary to be diagnostic. Further conservation cleaning and +-radiography might allow some to be positively identified during analysis, although a proportion are unidentifiable fragments.

#### Copper alloy

13.11.2 Most of the 16 copper alloy artefacts recovered from non-funerary contexts were coins, and these are discussed separately below. Of the remainder, a complete Roman hairpin (SF43), of probably first to second century date, is the most notable find. This was recovered from the G6 boundary ditch (S126) associated with the inhumation cemetery.

13.11.3 All the copper alloy objects are likely to merit full cataloguing during the analysis phase. Some will be intrinsically dateable and may contribute to the dating of their associated contexts.

13.11.4 A copper alloy disc (SF9109), from context (1439), the fill of a G16 modern ground-beam (S1440), was recorded as a coin or token, but is probably a post-medieval or early modern button.

#### Coins

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13.11.5 A total of 9 coins were recovered from non-funerary contexts. Apart from a single Late Iron Age potin (SF137), and an undated coin (SF60), all were of Roman date. The latter range in date from a coin of Nero dated AD 67-68, through second and third century issues, to the mid-fourth.

13.11.6 The coins are listed below.

##### Iron Age

SF137. Copper alloy coin. Kentish Primary potin. Obverse: Head of Apollo left. Reverse: Bull right. Late Iron Age, c 120-100 BC. ABC 126. Context (2044), fill of G5 field ditch 1 S2045.

##### Roman

##### Copper alloy

SF1. Copper alloy coin. Corroded and illegible. Roman, c AD 260-380. Context (1000), G19 unstratified.

SF28. Copper alloy coin. Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius. Obverse: bust right. Reverse: Roma. AD 169-70. RIC 975. Context (1175), fill of G6 cemetery boundary ditch S1175.

SF192. Copper alloy coin. Constantinopolis, copy of Ae3. Mint illegible, c AD 340-347. RIC VII, copy as Lyons 241. Context (1000), G19 unstratified.

SF230. Copper alloy coin. Urbs Roma, copy of Ae3. Mint illegible, minted c AD 340-347. RIC VII, copy as Lyon 242. Context (1689), fill of G12 industrial pit S1688.

SF563. Copper alloy coin. Sestertius of Hadrian. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Illegible. Minted AD 125-127. Context (1226), G2 soil horizon S1235.

##### Silver

SF190. Silver coin. Denarius of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar. Reverse: illegible. Broken into two halves. AD 140-161. Context (1675), G10 shallow feature S1675.

SF564. Silver coin. Denarius of Nero. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: SALVS. Minted c AD 67-68. RIC 71. Context (1063), fill of G10 shallow feature S1064.

##### Undated

SF60. Copper alloy coin. Context (1274), fill of G13 miscellaneous feature S1275.

## 13.12 Finds of worked bone

13.12.1 Small quantities of undiagnostic worked bone fragments were recovered from environmental samples SA21 (SF9034 from Context (1045), fill of G10 shallow feature S1098) and SA145 (SF9187 from Context (1515), fill of G17 modern intrusion S1516), respectively.

## 13.13 Finds of stone

### Worked Stone (non-flint)

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13.13.1 Registered finds of worked stone (excluding flint) included fragments of querns, SF9069 (Context 1045, fill of G10 shallow feature S1098) and SF9073 (Context 1689, fill of G12 industrial pit S1688).

13.13.2 A jet bead, SF9143, was recovered from palaeo-environmental sample SA5, from context (1008), the fill of G5 field ditch 5 S1016.

### Flint

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13.13.3 The registered finds assemblage includes a small quantity of worked flint, mostly waste flakes. This material was recovered from contexts associated with Phases 2-4 and is likely to all be residual.

### 13.14 Finds of glass

- 13.14.1 Context (2299), the fill of G12 industrial pit S2301, produced a single, very small Roman light blue glass bead, clearly a residual find in this context. A small number of other glass registered finds are reported on below by Broadley.

### 13.15 Ceramic finds

- 13.15.1 A single ceramic registered find, SF197, was recovered from a non-funerary context. This appears to be part of a crucible, and came from context (1675), within G10 shallow feature S1675.

### 13.16 Significance and research potential

- 13.16.1 This finds assemblage is collectively of at least regional importance as a result of the large number of finds relating to the late Roman cemetery. In some cases, in particular the silver brooches and the amber and glass beads from a number of graves, the finds are of national significance. Together with the recent finds of other late Roman burials in the immediate area, at Augustine House, Petros Court and Palamon Court, this cemetery represents a very important addition to the Roman funerary archaeology of Canterbury, and as such the finds from these graves assume considerable importance.
- 13.16.2 Coffin nails and other fittings from the Roman burials represents the bulk of the registered finds assemblage and potentially requires the greatest amount of time to analyse and report upon. This would be best done by a specialist in ancient wood, working in conjunction with a metals' conservator, such as Damian Goodburn and Dana Goodburn-Brown. The aim of this analysis should be to characterise the different coffin types present in the cemetery, rather than to focus on individual nails and fittings, although the latter should be detailed to a reasonable degree in the grave catalogue and a representative sample illustrated.
- 13.16.3 Alongside a representative sample of coffin nails and fittings, a number of metal and worked bone finds merit conservation cleaning and/or stabilisation.
- 13.16.4 Fully cataloguing and discussing the remaining finds from the cemetery (that is, those that are not coffin related) is likely to require 10 days (in addition to any recommendations for further work from other specialists).
- 13.16.5 For the registered finds from non-funerary contexts, an additional 3 days should be sufficient to catalogue (for those that merit it; for less significant finds it should be sufficient to list them by material and context) and discuss the finds.
- 13.16.6 An additional 5 days (not necessarily all by this author) should be allowed to ensure integration of the final report with other specialists' reports, as well as with the reports on registered finds from the wider project area.
- 13.16.7 In addition, many of the finds, especially those from the Roman graves, merit illustration (as a minimum, those listed as requiring a figure number in the grave catalogue above). Some should certainly be drawn, others could be presented by digital photography.

## 14 Glass (Rose Broadley)

### 14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 One hundred and forty-one fragments of glass were found, weighing a total of approximately 2066g (excluding 137 glass beads - *see the Registered Small Finds report*). The majority of glass dates to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries AD, including two complete Codd bottles, two complete utility bottles and nine fragments of modern window glass, although there are six fragments of Roman glass (Table 26).

### 14.2 Roman

14.2.1 Only one of the Roman fragments is securely identifiable: a fragment from the corner of a blue-green prismatic bottle (BF1950), dating to c AD 43-200, which was found in the fill of G7 Grave 175 (context 2191, S2194). There is a second that is certainly vessel glass from a blue-green, globular vessel (BF146), recovered from G10 soil (context 1063, S1064), but it is not possible to determine the original form. It is probably from a bottle or jar and broadly contemporary with the prismatic bottle fragment (c AD 43-300). A colourless vessel fragment (BF1377), which was found in the fill of G7 Grave 121 (context 1898, S1899), is probably from Roman tableware but also lacks diagnostic features.

14.2.2 The remaining three Roman fragments comprise one blue-green fragment of window or bottle glass (SF81) from a fill layer of the G9 funerary shaft (context 1247, S1309), and two small fragments of blue-green glass from the fills of G7 Grave 15 (SF64, context 1303, S1304) and Grave 139 (BF1434, context 2012, S2015) respectively, which are probably Roman in date but too small to identify. Of six Roman fragments, four are from the fills of Roman graves and one from the funerary shaft in the graveyard. Only one was redeposited in a post-Roman feature. It is likely that all date to between the first and third centuries AD.

14.2.3 However, there are five late post-medieval or modern fragments that are intrusive in Roman contexts: one thick, olive-green fragment that is possibly from a utility bottle (SF332) found in the fill of Grave 132 (context 1983, S1985) and four completely flat and colourless window glass fragments from the fills of Grave 23 (BF904, context 1391, S1395) and Grave 164 (SF481, context 2133, S2136).

### 14.3 Late post-medieval to modern

14.3.1 Of most interest amongst the late post-medieval to modern glass are two almost complete pale blue-green Codd bottles (BF1842) from the fill of a G16 groundbeam (context 1439, S1440), which both have glass marbles, fragments of rubber seals, and embossing. The embossing on one reads 'LENT / BY / M. A. ROBINS / CANTERBURY' on one side and 'CODD'S BOTTLE / 4 / SOLE MAKER / DAN RYLANDS / BARNESLEY' on the other. The reverse of the second bottle says instead 'CODD'S PATENT / 4 / SOLE MAKERS / CODD & RYLANDS / BARNESLEY', while the front is identical. M. A. Robins appears to have been based at 89a Broad Street, Canterbury, sold ginger beer and other soft drinks, and was established in 1865 according to the text on the ginger beer bottles. The Codd bottle was invented and patented by Hiram Codd in 1874, and these 'Codd 4' bottles date to between c 1889 and c 1950.

14.3.2 Two other blue-green bottle bases were found in the same context, one of which features parts of embossed lettering on the front and back of the bottle (the front appears to have had 'CANT[ERBURY]' at the base). Alongside both in the same context assemblage are a body fragment with parts of embossed lettering that clearly ran along the bottle, and the upper stem and lower bowl of a colourless wine glass of approximate nineteenth century date.

14.3.3 The rim, neck and rubber seal of a third pale blue-green Codd bottle was found nearby, with its original rubber seal (BF 1816), in the fill of a G17 modern feature (context 1436, S1438). In the same context group (BF1816, context 1436, S1438) are two small blue fragments, one of which is pale opaque blue 'milk glass', and the other from the base of a translucent cobalt blue bottle. 'Milk glass' was particularly popular in the 1880s and 1890s and the early years of the twentieth century, especially for tableware and ornaments. The remainder of the context group comprises the rim and neck from a deep brown utility bottle, and two other deep brown and olive-green utility bottle fragments.

- 14.3.4 Two complete small, cylindrical and colourless utility bottles, dating to between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, probably contained medicinal or pharmaceutical products. One is from the same context as the two complete Codd bottles (BF1842), from a G16 groundbeam (context 1439, S1440) and the other (BF 861) was found alongside a fragment from the shoulder of an olive-green utility bottle in a G17 modern feature (context 1161, S1162).
- 14.3.5 A highly laminating fragment of olive-green glass (SF141), probably from a post-medieval wine bottle, and a corner fragment from a colourless, octagonal utility bottle (SF142), were found together in the fill of a G17 modern feature (context 1515, S1516).
- 14.3.6 Finally, nine modern window glass fragments were found, including the four from the fills of G7 Grave 23 (BF904, context 1391, S1395) and Grave 164 (SF481, context 2133, S2136) and others from modern features (BF 928, context 1520; BF 1817, context 1436; BF 942, context 1640; and two in BF1833, context 1457).

## 14.4 Significance and research potential

- 14.4.1 In summary, the glass assemblage comprises an ephemeral scatter of Roman bottle and vessel fragments from the fills of funerary features, and a much larger quantity of late post-medieval to modern glass that is dominated by four complete bottles and numerous bottle fragments. Amongst the post-medieval to modern glass, the Codd bottles are particularly interesting because the embossing links them to a specific local manufacturer of soft drinks, who was active in Canterbury in the later nineteenth century.
- 14.4.2 Both the Roman glass and post-medieval to modern glass should be placed in their context of similar assemblages from relevant adjacent excavations, notably at Petros Court (CAT 2015a), Palamon Court (CAT 2017) and the former St Mary Bredin school (Helm pers com). It would be very worthwhile to integrate the glass from this site with the adjoining sites for final publication because both groups will have greater meaning as part of a broader view of Roman and post-medieval Canterbury in this immediately extramural area. Whether or not any further work with the glass material from this assemblage would be necessary would emerge during a review of the collective reports and data. The principal possibility is that may turn out to be useful to physically compare a couple of the Roman vessel fragments with similar fragments from the other sites, although it is also possible that a thorough synthesis could be produced without doing so.
- 14.4.3 The Roman fragments and complete or almost-complete post-medieval and modern bottles should be retained. However, modern window fragments and modern vessel fragments without embossing or other diagnostic features could be discarded.

Table 26. Summary of glass

Find	Type	Context	Set	Group	Dating	Count	Weight (g)	Note
SF64	Undiagnostic	1303	1304	7	c AD 43-300	1	0	
SF81	Window	1247	1309	9	c AD 43-250	1	2	Could be bottle or window glass
BF127	Undiagnostic	1180	1182	11		1	0	
BF141	Undiagnostic	1045	1098	10		1	0	
SF141	Vessel	1515	1516	17	Post-medieval	1	5	Probably from a post-medieval wine bottle
SF142	Bottle	1515	1516	17	c AD 1850-1825	1	13	Corner fragment from a colourless, octagonal utility bottle
BF146	Undiagnostic	1063	1064	10	c AD 43-300	1	1	From globular vessel
BF155	Undiagnostic	1129	1132	7		1	0	
BF177	Undiagnostic	1272	1273	7		1	0	
BF193	Undiagnostic	1045	1098	10		1	0	
BF195	Undiagnostic	1201	1202	11		1	0	
SF266	Slag	1786	1788	7		1	9	
BF293	Undiagnostic	1622	1624	7		1	0	
BF301	Undiagnostic	1649	1817	7		1	0	
BF326	Undiagnostic	1640	1641	17		1	1	
SF332	Undiagnostic	1983	1985	7	c AD 1875-1925	1	1	Probably from a utility bottle; intrusive
BF355	Undiagnostic	1053	1054	5		1	0	
BF367	Undiagnostic	1228	1227	11		1	0	
BF381	Undiagnostic	1595	1597	12		1	0	
BF387	Undiagnostic	1663	1664	12		1	0	
BF402	Undiagnostic	1460	1461	7		1	0	
BF404	Undiagnostic	1677	1817	7		1	0	
BF430	Undiagnostic	1704	1702	7		1	0	
BF456	Undiagnostic	1787	1788	7		1	0	
BF463	Undiagnostic	1647	1647	7		1	0	
SF481	Undiagnostic	2133	2136	7	c AD 1875-1925	3	1	Window glass; intrusive
BF516	Undiagnostic	1198	1199	7		1	0	
BF531	Undiagnostic	1221	1223	7		1	0	
BF534	Undiagnostic	1460	1461	7		1	0	
BF562	Undiagnostic	1226	1235	2		1	27.7	
BF589	Undiagnostic	1844	1842	7		1	0	
BF604	Undiagnostic	1904	1905	7		1	0	
BF619	Undiagnostic	1935	1936	7		1	0	
BF653	Undiagnostic	2042	2043	7		1	0	
BF667	Undiagnostic	2007	2008	7		1	0	
BF688	Undiagnostic	2134	2136	7		1	0	
BF694	Undiagnostic	1542	1544	7		1	0	
BF715	Undiagnostic	1773	1774	5		1	0	
BF719	Undiagnostic	2058	1866	7		1	0	
BF787	Undiagnostic	2144	2145	4		1	0	
BF790	Undiagnostic	2176	1309	9		1	0	
BF796	Undiagnostic	2177	1309	9		1	0	
BF861	Vessel	1161	1162	17	c AD 1850-1825	3	92	One complete, small, colourless utility bottle
BF862	Slag	1161	1162	17		1	22	
BF904	Undiagnostic	1391	1395	7	c AD 1875-1925	1	2	Window glass; intrusive
BF928	Undiagnostic	1520	1521	17	Modern	1	1	Window glass
BF942	Undiagnostic	1640	1641	17	Modern	3		Window glass
BF1046	Undiagnostic	2255	2256	7		1	0	
BF1066	Undiagnostic	1649	1817	7		1	0	
BF1117	Undiagnostic	1916	1899	7		1	0	
BF1134	Undiagnostic	2186	2185	7		1	0	
BF1243	Undiagnostic	2298	2301	12		1	0	
BF1275	Undiagnostic	2032	1309	9		1	1	
BF1377	Vessel	1898	1899	7	Roman	1	1	Colourless vessel fragment, probably tableware
BF1434	Undiagnostic	2012	2015	7	c AD43-300	1	1	
BF1547	Undiagnostic	2081	2080	7		1	0	
BF1566	Undiagnostic	1495	1472	7		1	0	
BF1578	Undiagnostic	1647	1647	7		1	0	
BF1583	Undiagnostic	1541	1544	7		1	0	
BF1611	Undiagnostic	1734	1732	7		1	0	
BF1676	Undiagnostic	2181	2182	7		1	0	
BF1744	Undiagnostic	1487	1489	7		1	0	
BF1747	Undiagnostic	1559	1560	7		1	0	
BF1750	Undiagnostic	1968	1969	7		1	0	
BF1756	Undiagnostic	2096	2098	7		1	0	
BF1804	Vessel	1411	1412	17		2	24	



Find	Type	Context	Set	Group	Dating	Count	Weight (g)	Note
BF1816	Vessel	1436	1438	17	c AD 1874-1930	8	161	One almost-complete Codd bottle, with its rubber seal. One fragment of pale blue 'milk glass'
BF1817	Window	1436	1438	17	Modern	1	5	Window
BF1823	Vessel	1437	1438	17		3	53	
BF1824	Undiagnostic	1437	1438	17		1	19	
BF1833	Window	1457	1458	16	Modern	2	12	Window
BF1834	Vessel	1457	1458	16		1	11	
BF1842	Vessel	1439	1440	16	c AD 1889-1950	32	1592	Two almost-complete Codd bottles, both with embossing, glass marbles and fragments of rubber seals. One complete, small, colourless utility bottle. One fragment from a 19th century wine glass
BF1853	Undiagnostic	1545	1546	11		1	0	
BF1866	Undiagnostic	2179	1309	9		1	0	
BF1950	Vessel	2191	2194	7	c AD 43-200	1	7	Corner fragment from a prismatic bottle
BF2024	Undiagnostic	1331	1332	14		1	0	
BF2028	Undiagnostic	1445	1446	7		1	0	
BF2037	Undiagnostic	1513	1514	5		1	0	
BF2043	Undiagnostic	1434	1435	12		1	0	
BF2048	Undiagnostic	1515	1516	17		1	0	
BF2056	Undiagnostic	1522	1523	12		1	0	
BF2062	Undiagnostic	1454	1456	11		1	0	
BF2068	Undiagnostic	1677	1817	7		1	0	
BF2111	Undiagnostic	2250	2253	7		1	0	
BF2136	Undiagnostic	1898	1899	7		1	0	
BF2148	Undiagnostic	2157	2159	4		1	0	
BF2153	Undiagnostic	2034	1309	9		1	0	
BF2162	Undiagnostic	1763	2387	12		1	0	
BF2169	Undiagnostic	2070	1309	9		1	0	
BF2180	Undiagnostic	2079	2078	17		1	0	
BF2187	Undiagnostic	2178	1309	9		1	0	
BF2193	Undiagnostic	2299	2301	12		1	1	
Total						141	2065.7	

## 15 Animal bone (Ian Smith)

### 15.1 Summary

15.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) to undertake an assessment of an animal-bone assemblage recovered during an excavation at Rhodaus Town, Canterbury. The assemblage originates from a wide range of features, including late Prehistoric to Early Roman field systems and quarries, mid-Late Roman inhumation burials and a funerary shaft, and post-Roman industrial features and refuse pits, with the largest proportion deriving from the mid-late Roman and post-Roman phases. Notably, there are multiple associated or articulating animal bone groups (ABGs), including several of horse (or mule), which are mainly mid-late Roman in date. A few post-Roman ABGs comprise the remains of sheep and dog. The presence of the ABGs and their method of recovery enhances the potential of the assemblage, and it is therefore recommended that an additional phase of analysis is completed on these and other remains from the site. Such an analysis would consider the distributions and disposal of animal remains by species, and determine the nature and character of animal-bone deposition at the site. A method statement for the analysis is therefore presented in this report, along with details of the resources required to perform the analysis, and produce a technical report.

### 15.2 Recovery

15.2.1 The assemblage is stored in five museum cardboard boxes (boxed weight c 32kg) and was recovered by hand collection and sieving. ABGs recognised on site were recovered in such a manner that fore and hind limbs were bagged separately, whilst other parts (such as individual ribs) were recovered in an undisturbed state and labelled in sequence.

### 15.3 Methodology

15.3.1 The assessment was undertaken following guidelines in Baker and Worley (2014). Counts were made, amongst the main domesticates, of numbers of mandibular rows, measurable bones (cf von den Driesch 1976; Davis 1992), and specimens that demonstrated a fusion state. Counts were also made of anatomical elements (mandible, atlas, axis, scapula, humerus, radius, pelvis, femur, tibia, astragalus, calcaneus, metapodials, and first phalanges) following the methodology and zones of Dobney and Rielly (1988). In addition, counts were made of occipital parts, of second phalanges and of pig canines that would yield a determination of sex. Notes were made regarding the presence of maxillae and any pathological or congenital states. Amongst the ABGs, additional brief notes were made of any other anatomical parts (including ribs and vertebrae, other than the axis and atlas) that were present, including any that might yield a withers height from complete or refitting parts.

15.3.2 Counts in the tables presented in this report do not relate to total numbers of fragments. Instead, they are derived from a subset of the suite of anatomical elements that are considered particularly useful and will count according to the presence of zones, of fusion states, ageable mandibles or other useful data.

15.3.3 The state of bone-surface preservation was classed as either good, moderate or poor, or where variable (ie 'moderate to poor') according to its texture. Good and poor correspond very approximately to good and poor (and moderate to 'fair') of Harland et al (2003). Some of the bone from samples is very fragmented and equates to Behrensmeyer's (1978) weathering stage 5. Modern comparative material was consulted where necessary and reference was made to Halstead and Collins (1995), Schmid (1972), and Sisson and Grossman (1938).

### 15.4 Results

15.4.1 The assemblage is multi-period and originates from the Early to Mid Roman (phase 3) through to the post-Roman period (phase 5). An insignificant proportion (2% of the counted hand-collected parts) are from post-medieval (phase 6) contexts (the latter appearing only in Table 17). The assemblage was recovered from pits, funerary shafts, inhumation burials and other features (Tables 17 and 18).

*Table 27. Provenance of countable hand-collected specimens by phase and feature*

	Early-Mid Roman	Late Roman	Post-Roman	Post-medieval	Total
Refuse pits			60		60
Animal burials		47			47
Industrial pits			36		36
Funerary shaft		32			32
Inhumation burials		30			30
Field system	25				25
Shallow feature			12		12
Modern intrusive				7	7
Quarry	3				3
Postholes			2		2
Boundary ditch		1			1
Grand Total	28	110	110	7	255

Table 28. Provenance of countable sampled/sieved totals by phase and feature

	Late Roman	Post-Roman	Total
Funerary shaft	22		22
Industrial pits		4	4
Inhumation burials	1		1
Refuse pits		2	2
Grand Total	23	6	29

15.4.2 The condition of the bone from Late Roman contexts was seen to be good or moderate amongst those in funerary shaft and inhumation material, and variable (moderate to poor) or poor amongst the animal burials (Tables 29 and 30). Most of the bone from the post-Roman refuse and industrial pits was in good or moderate condition. It therefore appears plausible that there is a correlation between depth of negative feature and state of preservation. Such a correlation appears to have been recognised from the site amongst human funerary remains and fittings (Helm 2014, 13). It is worth noting, however, that although the 'animal burials' include much material with poor bone-surface texture, there are measurable parts present and they include teeth in relatively good condition.

Table 29. Surface texture amongst the hand-collected bone

	Good	Moderate	Moderate to poor	Poor	Grand Total
Early-Mid Roman					
Totals	3	16	7	2	28
Field system	3	15	7		25
Quarry		1		2	3
Late Roman					
Totals	28	33	20	29	110
Animal burials		2	20	25	47
Boundary ditch				1	1
Funerary shaft	24	8			32
Inhumation burials	4	23		3	30
Post-Roman					
Totals	56	47	5	2	110
Industrial pits	9	21	5	1	36
Postholes		2			2
Refuse pits	44	16			60
Shallow feature	3	8		1	12
Grand Total	87	96	32	33	248

Table 30. Surface texture amongst the sieved bone

	Good	Moderate	Moderate to poor	Poor	Grand Total
Late Roman	21		1	1	23
Funerary shaft	20		1	1	22
Inhumation burials	1				1
Post-Roman	3	1		2	6
Industrial pits	3			1	4
Refuse pits		1		1	2
Grand Total	24	1	1	3	29

15.4.3 The hand-collected bones noted during assessment are (in declining order of frequency) horse (*Equus sp*), cattle (*Bos taurus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), and pig (*Sus sp*). The sieved

remains include more cattle, sheep/goat and pig, and small numbers of vole (*Microtus* sp) and mouse (*Muridae* sp).

15.4.4 The totals of ageable mandibles, of fusion data and of measurable specimens are not particularly large for any species or in any period (Table 31). However, many of the countable parts and those that will yield useful data are from the ABGs and this enhances their potential.

*Table 31. Specimens that will yield useful ageing and quantification data by phase and recorded feature type (both hand-collected and sampled totals)*

Modern data excluded (cranial=occipital, horn core bases and any mandibular parts that will be zoned but are not ageable; mandible=ageable mandibles; teeth=loose mandibular cheek teeth (dp4 to M3); post cranial=all post-cranial parts as per methodology; measurable=a count of specimens that will yield useful standard measurements as per methodology)

	<i>Cranial</i>	<i>Mandible</i>	<i>Teeth</i>	<i>Post-cranial</i>	<i>Fusion</i>	<i>Measurable</i>
<b>Early-Mid Roman</b>						
Totals	2	3	2	18	12	7
<i>Field system</i>	2	3	2	15	11	7
Dog	1	1				1
Horse				15	11	5
Pig	1	2	2			1
<i>Quarry</i>				3	1	
Cattle				2		
Horse				1	1	
<b>Late Roman</b>						
Totals	9	1	32	84	44	25
<i>Animal burials</i>	3	1	12	41	26	15
horse	3	1	12	41	26	15
<i>Funerary shaft</i>	5		8	27	9	7
cattle	1		3	11	4	2
Pig	1		3	9	4	2
sheep/goat	3		2	7	1	3
<i>Inhumation burials</i>	1		12	16	9	3
cattle			1	8	6	1
horse				2	1	
Pig	1		5	1	1	
sheep/goat			6	5	1	2
<b>Post-Roman</b>						
Totals	10	7	11	91	51	43
<i>Industrial pits</i>	5	2	4	27	9	4
cattle	3		1	12	4	1
dog						
pig	1	1		6	1	
sheep/goat	1	1	3	9	4	3
<i>Postholes</i>				2	2	
sheep/goat				2	2	
<i>Refuse pits</i>	5	5	6	50	34	36
cattle	1		3	10	3	1
dog	2	2		38	30	30
horse				1		
pig		1				1
sheep/goat	2	2	3	1	1	4
<i>Shallow feature</i>			1	12	6	3
cattle			1	10	4	1
dog						1
horse				2	2	1
sheep/goat						
Grand Total	21	11	45	193	107	75

15.4.5 In Early to Mid Roman phase ditch fill 1086 (Field system group 5), there is a collection of associated horse remains, which includes fragmented pelves, femora, tibiae, metatarsals, astragali, calcanei, and other tarsals (Table 32). An identification of species (ie donkey, horse, or mule) may be possible based on the metatarsal dimensions (Eisenmann and Beckouche 1986; Johnstone 2004). Other parts present include vertebrae (fused cranially and caudally) and phalanges.

Table 32. ABGs by period and recorded feature type

	<i>Animal burials</i>	<i>Field system</i>	<i>Postholes</i>	<i>Refuse pits</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<b>Late prehistoric-Early Roman</b>					
Totals		11			11
horse		11			11
Fill 1086		11			11
<b>Mid-Late Roman</b>					
Totals	44				44
horse	44				44
Fill 1432	10				10
Fill 1519	13				13
Fill 2264	21				21
<b>Post-Roman</b>					
Totals			2	42	44
dog				42	42
Fill 1937				42	42
sheep/goat			2		2
Fill 1477			2		2
Grand Total	44	11	2	42	99

- 15.4.6 There is another associated equid bone group (Table 32) from Late Roman fill 2264 (burial group 8). Most of the larger limb bones are in a fragmentary state, but some refitting is possible, and some major limb bone and astragalus measurements could also be made. Crucially, a mandible (and loose teeth) is also present and measurable, and species determination should be possible from these parts.
- 15.4.7 The post-Roman ABGs include a sheep or goat group from fill 1477 (posthole group 14), mainly comprising vertebrae and ribs; these have relatively little potential with regard to biometrics (Table 32). A scapula is also present, although it is relatively poorly preserved.
- 15.4.8 Bones from funerary contexts include those of cattle, sheep/goat, and pigs. No horse or dog remains were recorded amongst the remains from the 30 funerary contexts in group 9. This suggests, or at least raises the possibility, that only the remains of food animals were deposited into this particular funerary shaft (and that horse and dog were excluded or were deposited elsewhere). Thus, the funerary material may well relate to burial and to ritual processes in an area previously used for agriculture and quarrying (CAT 2015a; Helm 2014).

## 15.5 Potential

- 15.5.1 Species identification: the assemblage has the potential to address various themes which are raised in regional research agendas and which are relevant also to previous excavations in adjacent areas. Regarding the *Equus* sp remains, it is of particular note that horse ABGs are relatively rare from the Roman period, as compared to other species, and as compared to the proportion of horse ABGs from the late Iron Age and early medieval periods in southern England (Morris 2010, 15). There is good potential amongst the equids, specifically amongst the ABGs from the late prehistoric-Early Roman and mid-Late Roman phases, and such remains are comparatively rare.
- 15.5.2 Previous work (OA 2018) raised the possibility (based on a complete maxilla), that mule remains are present amongst the equid parts from Early to Middle Roman contexts (ibid). Meanwhile, based on size, most *Equus* sp specimens from the Late Roman assemblage were believed to be of horse rather than mule or donkey (Tourigny 2016).
- 15.5.3 There is the possibility that some *Equus* sp ABGs can be identified to species based on metrical data, or on dental proportions and occlusal features. However, it should be noted that recent work (Granado et al 2020) suggests that most identifications based on morphology or biometrics should be to genus level only.
- 15.5.4 Horses, mules and donkeys are to be expected from Romano-British contexts, and the distinctions are important since each had particular qualities, which made them suitable for particular roles (for instance, the mule for long-distance haulage; Clutton-Brock 1992, 118). It has also been noted that there is a discrepancy between the textual evidence and the zooarchaeological evidence regarding the proportion of mules that should be expected from Roman sites (Johnstone 2004, 3).

- 15.5.5 The present assemblage presents an opportunity to address such issues and to identify various equid remains to species from Early-Mid Roman and Late Roman features. Amongst the ABGs there are mandibular parts, and some refitting appendicular parts, which should provide withers heights, and identifications to species (and it is certain that at the very least the taxonomic possibilities will be narrowed). The nature of ABGs and the methods (on site) of their recovery arguably enhance the possibility of a species identification and allow greater levels of interpretation than is possible from an isolated anatomical element. Ideally, to solve such Equus dilemmas (after recording by context of zones, fusion states and other standard data), it would be advisable to select samples for investigation via a genetic approach or a biomolecular technique, though it is worth noting that presently the use of such techniques is comparatively expensive (ie c £9,000 for the analysis of six minimum samples), and hence probably lie beyond the scope of developer-funded research projects (M Buckley pers comm).
- 15.5.6 Johnstone (2004, 20) states the 'there are many aspects of Roman equids and their interactions with humans that remain unknown. These include such details as the sizes and shape/build of the equids of the Roman world, the movements of equids around the Empire and the ratio of horses, donkeys and mules used for different purposes in different areas'. Such issues are relevant to the Rhodaus Town assemblage since the species of equid undoubtedly relate in some way to the nature of the site or area, and perhaps to the nature of the economic activity taking place nearby. Given this, the assemblage holds the potential to determine if many of the equid remains were from pack horses, (possibly donkeys) and mules, which worked hauling loads along the Canterbury to Dover Road (and that were then finally disposed of not far from that road).
- 15.5.7 Pathologies: some of the equids from the ABGs show evidence of pathology. Identifications of the nature of the pathologies would therefore be valuable for determining the ages that equids lived to, and perhaps to the stresses they endured during a working life.
- 15.5.8 Spatial differences: previous work on this site and adjacent areas provided evidence of a significant proportion of equids amongst the fauna from various periods, but it has been established that their proportion (as compared to other species) varies to a great extent according to feature type (OA 2018). This needs to be considered during any further phase of analysis.
- 15.5.9 Within the assessed assemblage, the group 8 horse burials derive from features that are superficially similar to or indistinguishable from the human graves. Therefore, these remains appear to be significant, though additional details regarding the site stratigraphy will be required as part of any additional analysis of the remains.
- 15.5.10 Chronological change and continuity in the uses of equids: based on the animal bone recovered from previous excavations at Rhodaus Town, undertaken in 2013 and 2014, it has been argued that there are differences between the Late Roman, early medieval, and late medieval equid assemblages. Specifically, no evidence for butchery was identified in the Roman and early medieval specimens (Tourigny 2016, 5), whereas, in contrast, the late medieval equid remains appeared to show evidence for butchery (op cit, 15). Tourigny (op cit, 10) also noted that large, knackered horse deposits from the early medieval and high medieval phases of occupation suggested some continuity in site function, and argued that a tanning site might have been operating nearby.
- 15.5.11 Given Tourigny's (op cit, 5-15) suggestions, it is unfortunate that the potential to elucidate any butchery trends in the equid specimens from the assessed assemblage is relatively limited. This is because bone-surface preservation is poor and hence the presence or absence of fine cut marks will be difficult to substantiate in the case of many anatomical elements (or at least at their ends). Nevertheless, some of the smaller bones (such as the tarsals) are better preserved and thus there is some potential for fine cut marks to be revealed in articular areas (if present). The present assemblage will provide relatively little opportunity to investigate the role of equids during the post-Roman period, since only three countable parts were noted.
- 15.5.12 Evidence from the funerary shafts: the remains from the funerary shafts are notable, since the deposition of animal bones or whole carcasses may well relate to symbolic or ritual practices (cf Ross 1968; Rudling 2007 3). Ritual deposits in shafts have been documented from multiple sites in the South-East (some with human remains), and it is possible that this practice had its origins in the Surrey/Kent area in the Iron Age (Allen et al 2019; Woodward 1992, 53). It should be noted that beyond the assessed assemblage other

animal bones have been recovered from multiple funerary contexts at Rhodaus Town (CAT 2017) and the wider group should therefore be given consideration during any analysis stage.

- 15.5.13 Measurements: there are at least 75 specimens which will produce useful measurements, mainly from the post-Roman and mid-late Roman periods. This will result in evidence relating to species and withers heights (particularly amongst the *Equus* sp), robustness or gracility, and changes in stock type through time. The measurements should be seen as part of a dataset which results from multiple excavations in this area and which have the potential for synthesis (including grouping by period) and further interpretation, possibly relating, for instance, to breed improvement and importation of stock.
- 15.5.14 Age-related data: the age-related data from hand-collected mandibles and specimens bearing countable epiphyseal fusion states amount to 277 specimens (inclusive of the sieved samples, but excluding modern material). Again, the data are useful, since the information can be added to that gathered from the same area and adjacent sites.

## 15.6 Recommendations

- 15.6.1 Analysis: based on the assessment, it is evident that the assemblage has the potential for analysis. The overall research aims for such work relate in large part to the distributions and disposal of animal remains by species. In particular, there needs to be analysis of the significance of any distinctions by species and context type, notably the distribution of the 'food' species (*sensu* Serjeantson 2000, 183) in the mid-late Roman period, both within and beyond funerary contexts, and the distribution of the horse ABGs. After detailed recording, the work would also focus on determining the nature of animal-bone deposition, what periods and areas of deposition this is demonstrated in, and how animal bone deposition relates to earlier or adjacent assemblages recorded at the site. The horse and dog ABGs should also be fully recorded, which would aim to recover taphonomic evidence and biometric data.
- 15.6.2 Method statement: it is recommended that, during the analysis, in a manner comparable to that adopted during the previous excavations on this site, individual bones should be identified to element, side, species, and diagnostic zone (following the zonation system of Dobney and Rielly 1988). Bone identifications will be made using modern reference material and with the aid of reference literature (eg Sisson and Grossman 1938; Schmid 1972; Payne 1985; Halstead and Collins 1995; Hillson 2005).
- 15.6.3 Bone fusion, butchery, burning, fragmentation, and gnawing should be recorded following the York system (Harland et al 2003) and recommendations by Baker and Worley (2014). Bone measurements will be taken where appropriate following the guidelines of von den Driesch (1976) or Davis (1992; 1996), and Payne and Bull (1988).
- 15.6.4 Sex, pathology, and tooth wear will also be recorded following standard protocols (Payne 1973; 1987; Baker and Brothwell 1980; Grant 1982; Grigson 1982; Bartosiewicz and Gal 2013). All elements (including ribs vertebrae, carpals, and tarsals) from the ABGs will be fully recorded and carefully examined using low, oblique strong light to reveal any possible butchery or other taphonomic evidence.
- 15.6.5 Some specimens from specific contexts (1454, 1432, and 2438) require work to remove substrate. There is a probable pathological *Equus* sp specimen from context 1432, which has a large adhering lump of substrate (largely enclosing the area affected by pathology). The latter needs careful attention and consideration, since the dry adhering lump may well be more robust than the bone.
- 15.6.6 Dissemination: following the analysis, a technical report will be produced. This will contain an introduction, method statement, the result of the analyses, and a discussion of the findings in relation to the animal bone recovered from other excavated sites at Rhodaus Town.
- 15.6.7 Retention and disposal: it is recommended that all material be retained at present until the analysis work has been completed. Additional recommendations regarding retention and disposal will then be provided following the analysis.

## 15.7 Project Team and Tasks

- 15.7.1 The project team required to complete the analysis of the animal bone is set out in Table 33, whilst Table 34 sets out the task list for completing the analysis and producing a technical report. It is worth noting that, in estimating the required resources, time has been allowed for the relatively large amount of

possible refitting amongst ABGs of Equus sp and dog elements, including the Equus sp metapodia and mandibles and associated groups of loose teeth (and where checks can be made for matching mesial and distal interdental wear).

*Table 33. Project team: animal bone analysis*

Name	Organisation/Position	Role
Rachel Newman	OA North – Senior Executive Officer: Research and Publication	Quality Assurance and academic editing
Richard Gregory	OA North – Post-Excavation Project Manager	Project management and report editing
Ian Smith	OA North – Project Officer	Animal bone analysis and reporting

*Table 34. Task list: animal bone analysis*

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project management	Richard Gregory	0.25
2	Animal bone recording	Ian Smith	6
3	Removal of substrate from animal bone	Ian Smith	0.5
4	Data analysis	Ian Smith	1
5	Report writing	Ian Smith	2
6	Report editing	Richard Gregory	1.25
7	Quality Assurance	Rachel Newman	0.25



## 16 Bird bone and eggshell (Enid Allison)

### 16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 Very limited amounts of bird bones were recovered from the Rhodaus Town site in Canterbury, excavated in 2019. These comprise 25 fragments that were collected by hand during excavation, and a further 84 fragments from 14 of the bulk samples. Fragments of eggshell were noted in four samples.

### 16.2 Methods

16.2.1 The bird bone assemblage has been briefly examined and the more complete fragments have been identified using the author's own reference collection. Fragments that were not immediately identifiable have been separated into size categories where possible, eg medium (domestic fowl/large duck size) and small bird (teal/pigeon size). The developmental stage of bones was recorded as mature (completely ossified) or immature (incompletely ossified and porous), and all fragments were briefly examined by eye for medullary bone (indicative of a female in laying condition), knife marks, pathological features, and signs of burning.

### 16.3 The bird bone assemblage

16.3.1 Fragmentation is high even in the hand-collected material. A few fragments are abraded and some show surface damage. The high fragmentation precludes detailed examination of some surface features. No clear knife marks were noted. Most of the fragments assigned to the 'medium bird' category are likely to be of domestic fowl but few of these remains have features that will allow firm identification.

16.3.2 No bones were burnt. Pathology was noted in a domestic fowl pelvis fragment from a Group 7 pit, and perhaps in a poorly preserved domestic fowl cranium from a Group 17 (modern) pit. Since the material is highly fragmentary, none of the bones of domestic birds have a significant potential for measurement.

16.3.3 Remains recovered by hand-collection and from samples are discussed together below for the various groups, but the records are shown separately by group in Table 35.

Table 35. Bird bone records by Group

\* part of same associated bone group (ABG)

Group	G7	G9	G10	G11		G12	G17	
Description	Burials	Shaft	Soil	Refuse pits		Industrial pits	Modern features	
Hand-collection (H) or samples (S)	S	S	S	H	S	S	H	S
Goose	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Domestic fowl	-	1	-	5	38	2	19*	4*
?Domestic fowl	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small passerines	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Medium bird	-	3	1	-	11	7	-	1
Small bird	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Indeterminate	1	3	1	-	4	-	1	-
Totals	2	9	3	5	55	10	20	5

16.3.4 Taxa currently identified are:

Goose (species indeterminate)

Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus* Linnaeus)

Small passerine(s) (species indeterminate)

#### Group 7 Roman inhumation burials

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16.3.5 Two bird fragments were recorded: one was of an indeterminate small passerine, and the other could only be identified as indeterminate bird.

#### Group 9 Funerary shaft

---

16.3.6 Bird remains were recovered from five contexts within the shaft. The few fragments from the lower fills (contexts 2071, 2177) were either of 'medium bird' or indeterminate. One of the medium bird fragments

is probably identifiable if examined more closely. Goose and domestic fowl were identified from the upper half of the shaft, the single goose bone being from the uppermost fill (context 1247).

#### Group 10 Shallow feature

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- 16.3.7 A tibiotarsus fragment currently assigned to the 'small bird' category is potentially identifiable.

#### Group 11 Post-Roman refuse pits

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- 16.3.8 Domestic fowl was the only closely identified species. Remains of at least two individuals, including a likely cock and a hen, were recorded from the fill of pit [2056]. The cock was indicated by a spurred tarsometatarsus and the hen by a smaller unspurred tarsometatarsus and femur fragments containing medullary bone.

#### Group 12 Post-Roman industrial pits

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- 16.3.9 Domestic fowl and teal were identified.

#### Group 17 Modern intrusions

---

- 16.3.10 An associated bone group (ABG) consisting of various elements from the head of a domestic fowl accounted for most of the material from this group. Sternum and rib fragments (five from the hand-collected material and one from the sample), may also be associated with the same bird. The head appears to be from a fairly large fowl and there are possible pathological features on the cranium. The poor condition of the cranium will probably preclude further investigation of this, however.

## 16.4 Eggshell

- 16.4.1 Occasional eggshell fragments were noted in the >2mm residues of samples from the fills of Grave 49 (chest and pelvis areas), Grave 78 (pelvis area), and Grave 192 (chest area). The fragments were consistent in thickness with domestic fowl eggs. Whole hen's eggs are sometimes found as placed items in Roman inhumations and this appears to represent a widespread tradition in the Hellenistic and Roman worlds (e.g. Serjeantson 2009, 178; Frazer and Ryder 1968). Given the presence of intrusive material representing later periods of activity in the fills of many of the graves on the Rhodaus Town site however, it is not possible on the current evidence to suggest a funerary connection here. The fine residue fractions (>1mm) from the four samples concerned are currently with the osteologist. It would be worth examining these under a microscope (x10) to determine whether small fragments are common which might help to determine whether the placement of whole eggs was likely (many tiny fragments would be expected if this were the case). Eggshell was not noted in the dried residues (>2mm) of any of the environmental samples from features other than graves, but it is very easy to miss low numbers of small fragments.

## 16.5 Significance and research potential

- 16.5.1 The bird assemblage from the site is small and highly fragmented. The chief value lies with the small number of remains associated with the funerary shaft, although the majority of the identifiable material is from the upper fills. The rest of the assemblage contributes little to data on poultry keeping and wild bird exploitation in Canterbury.
- 16.5.2 The potential placement of eggs in Graves 49, 78 and 192 could be investigated further by examining the fine (>1mm) residues.
- 16.5.3 It is recommended that the following tasks be carried out on the present assemblage:
1. Further identification of material currently assigned to medium birds from the funerary shaft (G9)
  2. Detailed examination of fine residues from four soil samples for eggshell
  3. Integration of report with those from other interventions for final publication
- 16.5.4 The work is estimated to require up to 2 days.

## 17 Fish bone (Alison Locker)

### 17.1 Introduction

- 17.1.1 Fish bones were examined from two samples from the Late Iron Age/early Roman G5 field system, 21 samples from the late Roman G7 inhumation burials, 23 samples from the late Roman G9 funerary shaft, and 16 samples from post-Roman features.
- 17.1.2 As shown in the tables many samples contained very few fish, often indeterminate, small fragments of fin rays, ribs and fragmentary skull remains. Much of the identified bones were vertebral centra. Some of the bones were burnt, though few from the graves in comparison with other charred material recovered from their fills.

### 17.2 Assemblage description

- 17.2.1 The following were identified; Elasmobranch indet., cf sturgeon (*Acipenser* sp.), eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), conger eel (*Conger conger*), herring (*Clupea harengus*). Clupeidae, cod (*Gadus morhua*), cf saithe (*Pollachius virens*), large Gadid, haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), small Gadid, Gadidae, scad (*Trachurus trachurus*), cf mullet (Mugilidae), Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), cf brill (*Scophthalmus rhombus*) plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), flounder (*Platichthys flesus*), cf halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) and indeterminate flatfish.
- 17.2.2 The two G5 field system samples only contributed a single identifiable bone, a single flatfish vertebra (Table 36).

Table 36. Fish bone from the G5 field system

Set	1054	1087
Context	1053	1086
Sample	14	19
Plaice /Flounder	0	1
Indet	+	

- 17.2.3 Fish remains recovered from the G7 inhumation burials were few per sample, often single bones and from small individuals from species found in other contexts, apart from a possible brill vertebra. Little of this bone was burnt (Table 37). There may be some issues of residuality in these deposits, with small fish bones part of mixed backfill deposits.
- 17.2.4 The G9 funerary shaft assemblage produced very few identifiable bones per sample except for context 1334, which contrasted with other deposits in producing more fish but also large fish (Table 38). Remains of cod bones are likely from a single fish over 100 cms in length. Of the vertebrae six were caudal and a third/fourth precaudal vertebra close to the head had been chopped axially down both sides of the vertebral body. Among the few skull elements, a possible cleithrum fragment showed evidence of pathological changes through thickening where extra bone had formed. A large broken vertebral spine of flatfish was provisionally attributed to halibut (on grounds of size and texture). A very fragmentary piece was attributed to sturgeon (scute) also based on size and texture. The remaining bones were largely plaice/flounder with both species specifically identified, a few examples of whiting and a single scad operculum. The indeterminate material included much of a size consistent with the cod/large gadid remains.

Table 37. Fish bone from the G7 inhumation burials

Grave	6	8	16	21	67	68	86	90	98	101	103	104	128	144	147	157	175	198	198	207	210	
Set	1132	1199	1310	1374	1647	1817	1753	1778	1821	1832	1838	1842	1841	2046	1866	2102	2194	2308	2308	2338	2353	
Context	1129	1198	1313	1372	1648	1649	1752	1777	1823	1831	1837	1844	1856	2047	2058	2239	2192	2306	2306	2336	2352	Total
Sample	28	45	64	80	232	202	251	277	294	326	313	323	325	448	446	567	524	628	629	631	633	
Eel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1?	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Sm Clupeid	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Whiting	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
cf saithe/gadid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sm Gadid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
cf Brill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plaice/Flounder	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	16
Indet		+	+			+			+				1		0	+					+	
Burnt												+	+	+	+							

Table 38. Fish bone from the G9 funerary shaft

Set	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130		
Context	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
Sample	7	8	4	0	0	4	1	2	7	9	2	2	4	0	1	2	6	8	9	5	6	8	5	
	47	48	69	70	70	75	74	92	93	94	404	428	429	450	451	452	512	514	527	533	542	HC	HC	Total
cf Sturgeon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eel	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Herring	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Cod	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Whiting	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
L gadid	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17
Scad	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flounder	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Plaice	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plaice/Flounder	0	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
cf Halibut	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	4	62	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	85
Indet	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Burnt	+				+	+		+	+															

Table 39. Fish bone from Roman G10 soils and post-Roman G11 refuse pits and G12 industrial pits

Group	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
Feature	Soil	Soil	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit			
Set	1098	1098	1456	1456	1840	2056	1004	1597	1664	1688	2387	2387	2387	2301	1523	1664			
Context	1045	1045	1455	1454	1839	2055	1002	1595	1663	1743	1763	1764	1766	2300	1522	1663	Total		
Sample	13	21	129	228/128	318	444	2	176	217	247	259	260	261	587	HC	HC			
Elasmobranch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eel	0	0	3	0	1?	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	21
Conger eel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sm Clupeid	0	1	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haddock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whiting	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
L gadid	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	12
Sm Gadid	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
cf Mullet	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
cf Brill	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Plaice/Flounder	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	17	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	32
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Total	1	2	6	1	1	79	1	12	27	12	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	158
Indet		+	+		+	+		+	+	+		+	+						
Burnt		+	+	+		+													

\* mackerel ventral scutes not counted in total

- 17.2.5 The post-Roman assemblage is numerically dominated by context 2055 (G11 pit S2056), with a quantity of very small vertebrae and otic bullae (from 5-11 fish) identified as from a very small clupeid such as an immature herring or sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*). Nine vertebrae were attributed to brill in this context. Other species were as in the previous periods, with mostly flatfish, plaice/flounder and a relative increase in eel. The distinctive mackerel ventral scute/scales were not counted though vertebrae were present in two other contexts.

### 17.3 Significance and research potential

- 17.3.1 Two species, herring and eel, usually numerous in Canterbury are of interest because of their comparative scarcity in this assemblage. Other aspects such as the high frequency of plaice/flounder, both numerically and by context, and mackerel (in low numbers but relatively frequent) are seen at other sites as are the presence of the gadids, especially whiting.
- 17.3.2 The fish assemblage from adjacent excavation at Palamon Court (site code: PGC EX 15) examined by the author (Locker 2018) were dated from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards through the early, high and late medieval and post-medieval periods. Here the assemblage was also rich in plaice/flounder and herring, particularly in the late medieval period, and was comparatively more numerous and common. The assemblage was also more diverse than that recovered during excavation at Petros Court (site code: RTC EX 19). Many of the contexts from Palamon Court were pit fills and rubbish disposal practices may have influenced the range of recovered fish bones.
- 17.3.3 The fish bone from this assemblage has all been examined and as with most Canterbury fish assemblages the marine component is overwhelmingly dominant, even in Roman levels. These fish could all have been supplied locally from south coast fishing ports and eels from local rivers and estuaries and typical of many Canterbury assemblages. The position of the city, which was well served by roads connecting the south Kent ports to London from the earliest historic period, aided the delivery of marine fish. This assemblage adds to the growing body of data on the Canterbury fish supply and consumption. The possible halibut and sturgeon remains and the large cod all of mid-late Roman data are likely to have been regarded as status fish among other smaller fish commonly available.
- 17.3.4 Once any dating anomalies are rectified, any future work would be best undertaken in tandem with an overview of the fish from the adjacent sites at Petros Court (RTC EX 13), Palamon Court (PGC EX 15), and the recently excavated St Mary Bredin school (SMBSC EV 16 and EX 20). The latter site still has to be assessed.

## 18 Plant remains (John A Giorgi)

### 18.1 Introduction

- 18.1.1 Environmental bulk soil samples were collected during excavations at 5–5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, for the potential recovery of biological materials including plant remains and information on economic activities and the character of the local environment at the site. Extensive archaeological work has previously been carried out at several sites close-by.
- 18.1.2 A large number of samples, ranging in size from 0.5 to 67 litres, were taken from a range of features associated with different phases of the site and processed by a combination of wet-sieving and flotation with both the wash-over and heavier residue retained on a 0.3mm sieve. All the flots were dried and scanned using a binocular microscope, the presence and approximate abundance of identifiable plant remains along with other biological remains being recorded. The very large flots were sub-sampled with fractions of different sieve sizes being scanned for the purpose of assessment.
- 18.1.3 The flots from 105 samples were assessed; 11 from late Iron Age/early Roman P2 features, comprising G4 quarry pits and the G5 field system; 35 from late Roman P3 G7 grave fills and a G9 funerary shaft; and 56 from features post-Roman P4 features, from G11 refuse pits, G12 industrial pits and G13 post-hole fills. The flots from the three other samples were from late post-medieval P6 G17 intrusive features.

### 18.2 Results

- 18.2.1 The assessment results are shown in Table 41. Charred plant remains consisted of variable amounts of fragmented and often potentially identifiable charcoal in all samples along with charred cereal grains in virtually all (104) the flots, other charred seeds (mainly weeds/wild plants but also pulses) in 80 and cereal chaff in fifty samples. There were a number of good-sized charred plant assemblages but preservation was generally poor with a high degree of fragmentation. Variable but mainly low amounts of uncharred plant remains were recorded in 42 samples. Other biological remains consisted of fragmented bone in 80, snails in 16, and insect (beetle) fragments in five flots. The results will be discussed by phase.

### 18.3 P2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman Period (11 assessed samples)

- 18.3.1 Eleven samples were assessed from this phase; three from three quarry pits (G4) and eight from ditches/gullies associated with a field system (G5).
- 18.3.2 Charred plant remains were present in all 11 samples, cereal grains being the main component and recorded in all the flots with only occasional cereal chaff fragments in six and other remains (mainly from weeds/wild plants) in four. There was only one fairly good-sized assemblage (containing between 50 and 150 items) in quarry pit S2145 (sample 504) consisting mainly of cereal grains. There were also modest amounts (c 30 items) of material in three samples from quarry pit S2159 (sample 501) and field ditch 1 S1087 (sample 19) and S1774 (sample 379) and field ditch 6 S1514 (sample 142). The other samples only contained occasional or small amounts of charred plant material.
- 18.3.3 The cereals identified in this phase consisted mainly of (six-row) hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) which appeared in every sample and was the dominant grain in many of the assemblages with less evidence for hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) in eight samples including spelt (*T. spelta*), identified on the basis of chaff fragments, and traces of possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum cf. aestivum/turgidum* type) and oat (cf *Avena*) grains. There was a small range of wild plant/weed seeds notably from *Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* (medick/trefoils) and also *Galium aparine* (cleaver) and Poaceae (wild grasses) including *Bromus* (brome). A few *Corylus avellana* (hazel nut) shell fragments were also recorded in several samples. Very occasional uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*, *Chenopodium*, *Urtica dioica*) were present in just four samples.
- 18.3.4 Potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (>2mm) were present in all 11 samples with moderate or good amounts in eight, notably from field ditch 1 S1087 (sample 19) and S1774 (sample 379) and field ditch 4 S1032 (sample 12).
- 18.3.5 Other environmental remains in these samples consisted of fragmented bone (including small mammal/bird and occasionally burnt bone) in nine flots mostly in only very small amounts with the

exception of a very good amount in field ditch 1 S1087 (sample 19) and a moderate amount in field ditch 4 S1032 (sample 12). There were also occasional snails and (oyster) shell fragments in three samples.

#### 18.4 P3 Late Roman (35 assessed samples)

- 18.4.1 Thirty-five samples were assessed from this phase; ten from the fills of nine graves (G7), one from an animal burial fill (G8) and 24 from the fills of funerary shaft S1309 (G9).
- 18.4.2 Charred plant remains were recorded in all 35 samples with grains in all the flots largely being the dominant component along with smaller amounts of chaff and other seeds (mainly from wild plants/weeds and pulses) in 29 and 27 samples respectively; there were, however, larger amounts of chaff than grain in four samples.
- 18.4.3 Twenty-three of the 35 assemblages only contained occasional or small amounts (less than 20 items) of charred material although more modest amounts (30 to 40 items) were present in six samples (47, 76, 94, 428, 511 and 514), all from fills of the G9 funerary shaft S1309. Another four samples from the shaft (samples 70, 429, 450, 512) also produced fairly good or good-sized assemblages (50 to 150 items) along with two samples from G7 Grave 128 S1969 (sample 325) and Grave 183 S2253 (sample 570).
- 18.4.4 Wheat appeared to be the most frequent cereal in the P3 samples and was noted in 33 samples, consisting mainly of hulled wheat (grains and chaff) mostly spelt, with occasional evidence for emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and free-threshing wheat (including rachis evidence for bread wheat (*T. aestivum*)) in a small number of samples. Hulled barley (grains and occasional rachis fragments) was recorded in 23 samples with traces of oat (mainly awn fragments) in ten samples and rye grains (*Secale cereale*) in one or two samples. Other charred plant remains included large legume fragments possibly from cultivated pulses, perhaps pea (cf *Pisum*). A small range of other wild plant/weed seeds again included a good representation of small-seeded leguminous weeds, notably *Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* and also wild grasses including *Bromus* and *Lolium/Festuca* (rye-grass/fescue) as well as several other weed seed species, for example *Galium*, *Rumex* (dock). Several samples again contained occasional charred hazelnut shell fragments.
- 18.4.5 Identifiable charcoal was present in all the late Roman samples with good or very good amounts of identifiable fragments in 15 of the 35 flots from Grave 68 S1817 (samples 262 and 270) and grave 128 S1969 (sample 329) and from the funerary shaft S1309 (samples 47, 48, 69, 70, 76, 94, 429, 450, 451, 512, 513 and 514).
- 18.4.6 Uncharred plant remains were noted in 13 of the 35 assessed samples although mostly in only very small amounts. The two exceptions were samples 512 and 513 from the lower fills of the funerary shaft, both of which contained fairly good-sized assemblages with mainly species of disturbed/waste ground environments, for example *Fumaria* (fumitory), *Urtica dioica* (common nettle) *Chenopodium/Atriplex* (goosefoot/orache), *Stellaria media* (common chickweed), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed) and *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass). There was also occasional evidence for potential (wet) grassland habitats, for instance *Ranunculus* (buttercup) and *Carex* (sedge), and shrub/small tree/hedgerow vegetation, for example *Sambucus* (elder) and *Prunus spinosa* (sloe/blackthorn). Fragmented wood/bark and a few leaf fragments were also present in these two samples.
- 18.4.7 Other biological remains consisted of fragmented (small mammal and fish) bone in 21 flots with occasional or small amounts in 18 samples but a moderate amount in a fill (sample 48) of the funerary shaft and good amounts (albeit poorly preserved) in the G8 animal burial S2265 (sample 607) and in another fill (sample 69) of the funerary shaft, which included a good amount of fish bone. The same fill sample also contained a good amount of fragmented (oyster) shell while there were a few snails and shell fragments in another six sample flots. Occasional insect (beetle) fragments were recorded in five samples.

#### 18.5 P4 Post-Roman Period (56 assessed samples)

- 18.5.1 Fifty-six samples were assessed from features broadly assigned to the post-Roman period; three from two shallow features (G10), 17 from 12 refuse pits (G11), 23 from 11 industrial pits (G12), two from two miscellaneous features (G13), and ten from ten post-holes (G14).
- 18.5.2 Charred plant remains were present in 55 of the 56 assessed flots with grains in all 55 productive samples making up the bulk of the material including good amounts (more than 50) in 18 samples. Cereal chaff



and other plant remains were noted in 17 and 45 samples respectively but largely represented by smaller amounts of material with the exception of two good-sized chaff assemblages containing more than 50 fragments.

- 18.5.3 Twenty-one of the 56 charred plant assemblages contained only occasional or small amounts (less than 20 items) of material; 13 samples produced modest amounts (c 30 to 40 items) from G10 shallow feature S1064 (sample 16), G11 refuse pits S1227 (sample 87), S1306 (sample 57), S1456 (samples 128, 129), S1789 (sample 282), S1840 (sample 318), G12 industrial pits S1435 (sample 144), S1523 (sample 190/196), S2387 (sample 233), G14 post-hole S1332 (sample 65) and G13 miscellaneous features S1190 (sample 35) and S1275 (sample 50). Moderately good assemblages (c 50 items) were present in a further seven samples from G10 shallow feature S1198 (sample 21), G11 refuse pit S1206 (sample 38), G12 industrial pits S1435 (sample 143), S1688 (sample 247), S2301 (samples 586, 587) and S2387 (sample 218); and larger amounts (between 50 and 150 items) in 12 flots; from G10 shallow feature S1098 (sample 13), G11 refuse pits S1202 (sample 36), S1227 (sample 41), S1456 (sample 158), and G12 industrial pits S1499 (sample 138), S1597 (sample 176), S1664 (sample 217), S2301 (sample 585) and S2387 (samples 234, 259, 260, 261). There were also two rich assemblages (more than 150 items) in G11 refuse pits S1204 (sample 37), which produced good numbers of grains and chaff, and S2056 (sample 444) which contained mainly grains.
- 18.5.4 Hulled barley was the main grain in the P4 samples and was recorded in 52 samples and the only cereal in a good number of the samples including most of the richest assemblages. Wheat was represented by smaller amounts of material (grains and chaff fragments) in 43 flots and included both hulled wheat (including spelt) and free-threshing wheat, in equal numbers (22) of samples. There were also a few rye grains in a small number of samples and oats (grains and awn fragments) in 15 samples. Occasional sprouted grains and loose cereal coleoptiles were noted in several samples and a few possibly straw culm node fragments in several samples. Large legume seeds and fragments in 13 samples may be from cultivated pulses with possible evidence for beans (cf *Vicia faba*) and peas (cf *Pisum*) in some samples and occasional charred hazelnut shell fragments in 19 samples.
- 18.5.5 Other charred plant remains in these samples included wild plant/weed seeds from a modest species range in 37 samples including again the frequent occurrence of small leguminous seeds notably *Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* seeds in 15 samples, along with records for plants mainly associated with disturbed (including cultivated) ground and waste places including *Fallopia convolvulus*, *Galium aparine*, *Rumex*, *Anthemis cotula* (stinking chamomile), *Euphrasia/Odontites* (eyebrights/bartsias), *Bromus* and *Lolium temulentum* (darnel); there was also evidence for plants found in damp/wet ground environments, for example, *Carex* and, *Eleocharis* (spike-rush).
- 18.5.6 Identifiable charcoal was present in all the post-Roman assessed samples with very large amounts (>250 identifiable fragments) in 23 flots and large amounts (>150 fragments) in another 11 flots with these rich assemblages being found in G10 shallow features (three samples), G11 refuse pits (11 samples), G12 industrial pits (18 samples) and G13 miscellaneous features (two samples). Only the G14 post-hole samples failed to produce large amounts of identifiable charcoal.
- 18.5.7 There were also occasional and small numbers of uncharred seeds in 22 of the 55 assessed samples from a modest range of species with *Fumaria*, *Urtica dioica*, *Chenopodium/Atriplex*, *Betula* (birch), *Rubus* (brambles) and *Sambucus* being recorded more than once. Two small assemblages of uncharred seeds included a grape (*Vitis vinifera*) pip in G11 refuse pit S1456 (sample 129) and a small number of fig (*Ficus carica*) seeds in G12 industrial pit S2387 (sample 218); another sample also produced possible evidence for fig.
- 18.5.8 Other biological remains in these flots included occasional or small numbers of snails (including burrowers) and shell fragments in six samples. There were also variable amounts of fragmented bone including fish and small mammal/bird bone and occasionally burnt bone in 47 flots although much of this material may not be identifiable. Good bone assemblages were present in nine samples from G11 refuse pits S1202 (sample 36), S1456 (sample 129) and S2056 (sample 444), and G12 industrial pits S1435 (sample 143), S1499 (sample 138), S1597 (sample 176), S1664 (sample 217), S1668 (sample 247) and S2301 (sample 585), with fairly good amounts in another nine samples from G10 shallow feature S1098 (sample 13), G11 refuse pits S1206 (sample 38) and S1456 (sample 128), and G12 industrial pits S1435

(sample 144), S1523 (sample 190/196), S1688 (sample 229), S2301 (samples 586, 587) and S2387 (sample 261).

## 18.6 P6 Post-medieval Period (3 assessed samples)

18.6.1 Three samples were from features (G17) affected by modern intrusive activity. Charred remains in the three samples consisted of occasional or small numbers of charred grains of mainly hulled barley along with a few charred seeds (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus*, Poaceae) in two of the flots and a small number of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments. There were a fairly good number of uncharred seeds in S1516 (sample 145) including *Vitis vinifera*, *Ficus carica*, *Rubus*, *Urtica dioica* and *Carex*, with traces of uncharred seeds in the other two samples. Other environmental material in these flots consisted of occasional or small amounts of small fragmented bone fragments including small mammal/bird and fish bone.

## 18.7 Significance and research potential

18.7.1 The discussion of the plant remains from excavations at 5–5a Rhodaus Town must be considered in the light of other recent archaeological investigations in the area; the site was adjacent to several other major excavations in Rhodaus Town, at Palamon Court (Carruthers 2019), at Augustine House (Carruthers 2014), and Petros Court (Carruthers 2016).

18.7.2 All three sites produced plant remains from the late prehistoric through to the post-medieval period but all three also showed evidence of recent widespread contamination of archaeological deposits by heat affected slaggy material (HAM), coal/clinker and metalworking waste. Intrusive activity was supported by the radiocarbon dating of (hulled) barley grains, a significant number of which had sprouted, and which dominated the cereal assemblages in all sampled phases of the sites at Palamon Court and Augustine House; for example at Augustine House eight barley grains and two bread type wheat grains from well-stratified Roman deposits, with the exception of one grain, all returned post-Roman mainly late post-medieval and modern dates (Carruthers 2014, 104), while three sprouted barley grains from late Iron Age/early Roman, Roman and Anglo-Saxon samples at Palamon Court all produced modern dates (Carruthers 2019). The source of the sprouted barley grains (indicative of brewing activities) may be a late post-medieval malting house or agricultural hall close-by (Carruthers 2014, 105).

18.7.3 A large number of samples from 5–5a Rhodaus House also showed the presence of coal/clinker and metalworking waste (hammer-scale) sometimes in significant amounts, from all phases of the site. Moreover, hulled barley was the main or a significant component of many of the cereal assemblages; occasional sprouted grains and detached cereal coleoptiles were also noted although not in significant amounts but the poor quality of preservation made it difficult at times to establish whether or not the grains had sprouted. The following discussion and recommendations for post-assessment analysis will take account of potential contamination of the archaeological deposits in each phase; in such cases it may be necessary to select grains for radiocarbon dating to establish the provenance of the cereals.

### P2 Late Prehistoric/Early-Mid Roman Period

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18.7.4 Charred plant remains, from G4 quarry pits in the north-eastern corner and ditches associated with the G5 field system mainly in the south-eastern area of the site, were recorded in all 11 assessed samples consisting, however, of only occasional, small or modest amounts of identifiable material with the exception of a fairly good-sized mainly cereal grain assemblage from quarry pit S2145 (sample 504). It is recommended that the charred plant remains from this sample should be sorted and quantified for evidence on crop husbandry along with the charred remains in the three modest-sized assemblages from quarry pit S2159 (sample 50) and field ditch 1 S1087 (sample 19) and S1774 (sample 379).

18.7.5 The assessment results suggest that (hulled) barley was the dominant grain in this phase with less evidence for hulled wheat including spelt and traces of possibly free-threshing wheat and oats. Similar results were found in late prehistoric and early Roman deposits from the three sites close-by which showed the presence of hulled wheat (mainly spelt) but also the dominance of hulled barley at Palamon Court and Augustine House (Carruthers 2014; 2016; 2019). Barley was also the main cereal in Roman deposits at Whitefriars (Davis 2014).

18.7.6 The dominance of hulled barley is unusual on Roman sites where spelt is usually the main cereal but as noted above, radiocarbon dating of barley grains from well-sealed Roman deposits at several sites close-

by, returned late post-medieval and modern dates. There was also a significant presence of coal/clinker in most of the P2 samples which may suggest contamination of these deposits. On this basis it is recommended that a barley grain from quarry pit S2145 (sample 504) should be submitted for radiocarbon dating along with free-threshing wheat grains from field ditch 1 S1087 (sample 19) and S1774 (sample 379) given that there is no evidence of hulled wheat in either of these samples and that free-threshing wheat grains from Roman deposits in Canterbury have often returned later post-Roman dates.

- 18.7.7 The small numbers of weed seeds from the Phase 2 samples limits information on crop husbandry practices although small leguminous weed seeds, notably *Medicago/Trifolium/ Lotus*, were relatively common, suggesting the cultivation of impoverished soils, similar small-seeded leguminous weeds also being well represented in late Iron Age/early Roman samples from the Palamon Court and Augustine House sites. Charred hazelnut shell fragments in the P2 samples were also found in early Roman deposits at the sites close-by.
- 18.7.8 There were moderate to good amounts of identifiable charcoal fragments in eight of the P2 samples, although being from quarry pits and ditches this material was probably re-deposited and therefore cannot be related to any specific activity or activities. On this basis no further work is recommended on the charcoal. Occasional uncharred seeds in four samples are likely to be intrusive.

### P3 Late Roman Period

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- 18.7.9 All 35 samples from this phase produced charred plant remains; in G7 inhumation burials from across the site (particularly the northern area), in a G8 animal burial in the north-west, and in multiple samples from the G9 funerary shaft in the south-western area of the site. Most (21) of these samples, however, only produced occasional or small amounts (less than 20 items) of identifiable remains. Modest amounts (30 to 40 items) of charred plant remains, however, were present in six samples (47, 6, 94, 428, 511 and 514) from the funerary shaft S1309 and good amounts (50 to 150 items) in another four samples (70, 429, 450, 512) also from the shaft and in two samples from Graves S1969 (sample 325) and S2253 (sample 570). The charred plant remains from these 12 modest and larger-sized assemblages should be sorted from the flots and quantified.
- 18.7.10 The assessment suggests that wheat was the most frequent cereal in the P3 samples, mainly hulled spelt wheat with only occasional evidence for emmer and free-threshing (including bread) wheat; barley appears to be the second most common grain but not dominant (with one or two exceptions) as in the P2 samples. There was also occasional evidence for oat and traces of rye and a few pulses (including perhaps pea) along with hazelnut shell. Middle to late Roman samples from Petros Court also showed spelt wheat to be the best represented cereal with less barley (Carruthers 2016) although at Augustine House hulled barley was again the main grain with less spelt and free-threshing wheat, a little oats and possibly rye (Carruthers 2014). Both these sites also produced evidence for cultivated pulses and hazelnut shell.
- 18.7.11 The small range of weed seeds in the samples from 5–5a Rhodaus Town limits potential information on crop husbandry practices at the time although the weed seeds were similar to the evidence from both Augustine House and Petros Court where small-seeded leguminous weeds (particularly clover type plants) and wild grasses (including *Bromus*) were also common.
- 18.7.12 The question of potential contamination, however, needs to be addressed for the P3 samples with widespread evidence, including coal/clinker, slag and post-medieval glass, noted during the processing of the samples and in the flots from the graves. The two good-sized assemblages from the grave fills, however, both contained good amounts of mainly hulled (spelt) wheat chaff suggesting a Roman date although it may be useful to radiocarbon date a free-threshing wheat grain from Grave S1969 (sample 325), to establish whether there is any intrusive charred material in this sampled deposit. The small amounts of charred plant remains in six of the other eight grave fill samples included hulled (spelt) wheat chaff also suggesting a Roman date for these sampled features.
- 18.7.13 Evidence of contamination was not noted during the excavation of the funerary shaft which was dug to a depth of c 8m with coal/clinker and metal working debris (hammer-scale) limited to only a few samples in the very upper fills (contexts 1247 and 1248); the upper fills also contained Anglo-Saxon pottery. It is therefore recommended that grains from two of the charred plant assemblages in the uppermost fills

should be radiocarbon dated to establish if they are intrusive; a barley or free-threshing grain from the uppermost fill 1247 (sample 47) which contained no evidence of hulled wheats and also the radiocarbon dating of a rye or free-threshing wheat grain from another final fill 1350 (sample 70) in a good grain assemblage dominated by hulled barley; this sample, however, also contained some spelt chaff fragments.

- 18.7.14 Virtually all the other modest and good-sized charred plant assemblages from the funerary shaft samples, however, produced fairly good amounts of spelt chaff particularly from the middle and lower fills suggesting a Roman date for these fills which was also supported by the presence of Roman pottery and the virtual absence of potential contamination (coal/clinker etc). It is recommended, however, that free-threshing wheat grains from two lower fills from context 2070 (sample 450) and context 2176 (sample 512) should also be radiocarbon dated given that free-threshing wheat from Roman deposits in the past in Canterbury have often returned post-Roman dates.
- 18.7.15 There were good amounts of identifiable charcoal fragments in 27 P3 samples from both the graves and funerary shaft although this material is probably re-deposited while the graves may include intrusive material. Therefore no further work is recommended on the charcoal.
- 18.7.16 Occasional and small numbers of uncharred seeds in 11 samples are probably intrusive although two samples 512 and 513 from basal fills 2176 and 2177 of the funerary shaft produced fairly good-sized wild plant/weed seed assemblages. Therefore further analysis of these remains is recommended for potential information on the character of the local environment at the time on the basis that these samples are from potentially 'waterlogged' deposits.

#### P4 Post-Roman Period

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- 18.7.17 Fifty-five of the 56 assessed samples from this phase produced variable amounts of charred plant remains from across the site; from G10 shallow features in the south-east, from G11 refuse pits over the whole area, from G12 industrial pits mainly in the northern half of the excavations, from G13 miscellaneous features in the central southern half, and from G14 post-holes across the site.
- 18.7.18 Twenty-one samples only produced occasional or small amounts (less than 20 items) of charred material, with modest amounts (30 to 40 items) in 13, moderately good amounts (c 50 items) in seven, large assemblages (50 to 150 items) in 12 and rich assemblages (more than 150 items) in two samples. There were grains in 54, chaff fragments in 17, and other mainly wild plant remains in 45 samples.
- 18.7.19 The assessment results suggest that hulled barley was the main and sometimes the only cereal in a number of samples with less evidence for wheat, both hulled (mainly spelt) and free-threshing wheat in almost equal numbers of samples. There were fewer oats and occasional rye grains. Hulled barley was also the main cereal in Saxon and medieval deposits from the Palamon Court and Augustine House sites respectively although free-threshing wheat was also present with small amounts of hulled wheat chaff. The P4 samples also contained evidence for cultivated pulses in 13 flots including possibly beans and peas with occasional hazelnut shell fragments in some samples.
- 18.7.20 The range of weed seeds in these samples again included good representation of small-seeded leguminous weeds (also found in medieval samples from Augustine House) and occasional evidence for other typical weeds which may provide evidence on crop husbandry practices; for example *Anthemis cotula* pointing to the use of heavy soils for cultivation and *Galium aparine* to the autumn sowing of crops.
- 18.7.21 These sampled features are currently only broadly dated as post-Roman and recommendations for the analyses of the charred plant remains from these samples will depend upon more refined dating of these deposits. There is again, however, the question of the potential widespread contamination with coal/clinker and other industrial waste in the majority of the samples particularly in some of the refuse and industrial pits.
- 18.7.22 There is also the potential problem of residual charred plant remains in some of the samples. Hulled wheat (mainly spelt chaff) in 22 samples probably represents residual charred debris from Roman activities on site; most of these remains are in 10 samples from refuse pit fills including several good spelt chaff assemblages from samples in the southern area of the site around G11 refuse pits S1227 and S1024. There is much less evidence for hulled wheat in the other sampled groups from this phase. It is possible

that the other charred plants remains in those samples containing hulled wheat are also residual or that mixing of charred plant material from different periods has taken place.

- 18.7.23 Those samples which do not contain any evidence of hulled wheat are probably more likely to be post-Roman in date given that there is generally a change in cereal types in the post-Roman period with the replacement of hulled wheats (mainly spelt) by free-threshing wheats and the widespread cultivation of both rye and oats, hulled barley being present throughout. Small amounts of free-threshing wheat and oats and rye, are, however, sometimes found in Roman deposits while there is limited evidence for the continued cultivation of hulled wheats in southern Britain into the Saxon and early medieval periods. Nevertheless this broad change in cereal types does provide some basis for presenting recommendations for further analysis supported by radiocarbon dating of selected material. Radiocarbon dating should also take account of the dominance of hulled barley in c 20 samples from all sampled groups in this phase as a potential source of modern contamination given the recent radiocarbon dates returned for many of the barley grains from the other sites close-by.
- 18.7.24 It is therefore recommended that analysis of the post-Roman samples should concentrate on those charred assemblages containing no evidence or only occasional or small amounts of hulled wheat grain and chaff. The following recommendation, however, may be revised following further refined dating of the sampled contexts. The charred plant remains from the following 11 samples containing modest-sized assemblages (30 to 40 items) should be recorded (but not quantified) by scanning; from G10 shallow feature S1064 (sample 16), G11 refuse pits S1306 (sample 57), S1456 (samples 128, 129), S1789 (sample 282), S1840 (sample 318), G12 industrial pits S1435 (sample 144), S1523 (sample 190/196), S2387 (sample 233), and G13 miscellaneous features S1190 (sample 35) and S1275 (sample 50). The charred plant remains from the following 18 assemblages containing between 50 and 150 items should be sorted and quantified; from G10 shallow features S1098 (sample 13) and S1198 (sample 21), G11 refuse pits S1202 (sample 36), S1206 (sample 38) and S1456 (sample 158), and G12 industrial pits S1499 (sample 138), S1435 (sample 143), S1597 (sample 176), S1664 (sample 217), S1688 (sample 247), S2387 (samples 218, 234, 259, 260, 261) and S2301 (samples 585, 586 and 587).
- 18.7.25 The rich assemblage from G11 refuse pit S2056 (sample 444) should also be analysed but the other very good-sized assemblage from refuse pit S1024 (sample 37) contained very large amounts of hulled (spelt) chaff which is probably residual along possibly with the other charred remains in this sample.
- 18.7.26 A number of the samples highlighted for analysis contained mainly hulled barley grains (some of which had sprouted) and therefore the radiocarbon dating of such grains from the following larger assemblages is recommended; from G10 shallow feature S1098 (sample 13), G11 refuse pits S1202 (sample 36), S2056 (sample 444) (possibly along with a free-threshing wheat grain from the same sample), and G12 industrial pits S1435 (sample 143), S1664 (sample 217), S2301 (sample 586 or 587) and S2387 (from one of samples 218, 259 and 260). It may also be useful to date a hulled barley grain and a hulled wheat grain from the rich assemblage from G11 refuse pit S1204 (sample 37) to establish if the remains are definitely Roman or perhaps a mixed assemblage.
- 18.7.27 There were good and sometimes very large amounts of identifiable charcoal fragments in 34 of the Post-Roman samples virtually all from the refuse and industrial pit fill samples. In the case of the refuse pits the charcoal is likely to represent re-deposited material and therefore cannot be linked to a specific activity. The charcoal in the industrial pits may also represent re-deposited material, possibly part of the backfilling of these features but it is possible that the charcoal from these fills was initially used for the industrial activities associated with these pits; analysis of this charcoal, however, may be compromised by the potential contamination of these fills.
- 18.7.28 The occasional and very small numbers of uncharred seeds in 20 flots included a grape pip in G11 refuse pit S1456 (sample 129) and a small number of fig seeds in G12 industrial pit S2387 (sample 218), both these features, however, also containing good amounts of coal/clinker and some other industrial waste. These few seeds are probably intrusive (see below).

#### P6 Post-medieval Period

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- 18.7.29 The three samples from recent deposits only produced a few charred plant remains (mainly barley) along with uncharred seeds including grape and fig; given the recent date of these deposits no further work, however, is recommended on the plant remains from these samples.

## 18.8 Methods of analysis

- 18.8.1 The 35 samples containing moderate or good amounts of charred plant remains recommended for analysis should be sorted, identified and quantified; another 11 modest-sized assemblages from the post-Roman (P4) period should be scanned and a record made of the species and their approximate individual frequencies. Assessment data from the other samples from all the phases containing only occasional or small amounts of charred remains may also be used in the discussion of the results provided that there is no obvious indication of residual or intrusive activity in the sampled features. There were two potential ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblages from the basal fills of the funerary shaft; the remains in these samples should be scanned and species recorded along with their approximate frequency.
- 18.8.2 It is important to note that the recommendations for the analysis of the charred plant remains (particularly from the post-Roman phase) may be revised in the light of further refined dating of the sampled features including radiocarbon dating of selected grains: 17 specimens have initially been suggested from all phases for dating (Table 40).

Table 40. List of charred plant remains proposed for radiocarbon dating

Group	Description	Set	Context	Sample No	Type
4	Quarry	2145	2144	504	Hulled barley grain
5	Field ditch 1	1087	1086	19	Free-threshing wheat grain
5	Field ditch 1	1774	1773	379	Free-threshing wheat grain
7	Grave 128	1969	1856	325	Free threshing wheat grain
9	Funerary shaft	1309	1247	47	Hulled barley or free-threshing wheat grain
9	Funerary shaft	1309	1350	70	Rye or free-threshing wheat grain
9	Funerary shaft	1309	2070	450	Free-threshing wheat grain
9	Funerary shaft	1309	2176	512	Free-threshing wheat grain
10	Shallow feature	1098	1945	13	Hulled barley grain
11	Refuse pit	1202	1201	36	Hulled barley grain
11	Refuse pit	1204	1203	37	Hulled barley grain
11	Refuse pit	1204	1203	37	Hulled wheat grain
11	Refuse pit	2056	2055	444	Hulled barley grain
12	Industrial pit	1435	1433	143	Hulled barley grain
12	Industrial pit	1664	1663	217	Hulled barley grain
12	Industrial pit	2301	2299, 2300	586, 587	Hulled barley grain
12	Industrial pit	2387	1690, 1763, 1764	218, 259, 260	Hulled barley grain

## 18.9 Time estimates for analysis

Charred Plant Remains:

1. Sort, quantify & identify CPR (26 fairly good to good-sized assemblages): 10.5 days
2. Sort, quantify & identify CPR (9 moderate sized assemblages): 2.25 days
3. Scanning and recording of CPR (11 moderate-sized plant assemblages): 2 days
4. Scanning and recording of WPR (2 good-sized ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblages): 1 days
5. Table and report: 5 days

Table 41. Assessment of flots from bulk soil samples

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover
4	2145	2144	504	Quarry	40	49	3,5	3	1	2	1				1 Fairly good nos (c 50+) charred grains (virtually all <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted); cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> ); occasional charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> rachis fragments, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases); occ charred seeds (Fabaceae (<2mm), <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , cf <i>Bromus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> fragments); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 10 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ); occ small bone fragments; >coal/clinker; >sediment crumb
4	2159	2157	501	Quarry	34	26	3,5	2	1	1					1 small nos (20-30) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ); occ charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases) & charred seeds ( <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Fabaceae (small), Poaceae (small)); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 15 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; sediment crumb
4	2159	2158	502	Quarry	4	c 1	1,2	1	1						1 Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & trace charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base); trace of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ small (burnt) bone fragments; good amount of sediment crumb
5	1016	1008	5	Field ditch 5	17	30	3,5	1							1 Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (c 12 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker; sediment crumb
5	1016	1015	8	Field ditch 5	19	17	3,5	1	1	1					1 small nos charred grains (all <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted)); trace of charred chaff ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases) & charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> fragments; mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 15 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; coal/clinker; sediment crumb
5	1032	1031	12	Field ditch 4	33	46	3,5	1		1	1				3 Small nos (c 10) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> ); traces charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm, indet seeds); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); mod nos bone fragments including small mammal/bird bone; some coal/clinker; sediment crumb
5	1035	1029	11	Field ditch 5	6	3	2,5	1	1		1	1			Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), mostly indet); trace charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); occ snails; >fine sediment crumb
5	1054	1053	14	Field ditch 4	17	15	2,3	1	1						Small nos (c 10) of charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ) & traces charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base); small nos (c 25) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; good amount of coal/clinker
5	1087	1086	19	Field ditch 1	36	98	4,5	2			1				5 Small/mod nos (20-30) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); fairly good nos (c 50) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Chenopodium</i> ); good amount of very fragmented bone including small mammal/bird bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker; sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover
5	1514	1513	142	Field ditch 6	11	30	3,5	2			1		1		Small nos (10-15) of charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> ); occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell); mod nos (c 50) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ shell fragments; clinker/coal; >roots; >fine sediment crumb
5	1774	1773	379	Field ditch 1	14	26	3,5	2			1		1	2	Small nos (20-25) charred grains (cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Poaceae (large)); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 40 fragments >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments & small nos bone fragments; sediment crumb
7	1042	1040	15	Grave 1	40	2	2,5	1	1	1	1				Trace of charred grains (indet); occ charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> spikelet base, rachis fragments); trace of charred seeds (indet (small)); small/mod nos (c 30- 40) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); good amount of sediment crumb
7	1446	1445	104	Grave 29	13	35	2,4	1					1	1	Very small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 9 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Betula</i> , <i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> ); occ small bone fragments; good nos of clinker/coal fragments; some sediment crumb & >roots
7	1540	1599	169	Grave 47	0.5	c 1	1,3	1	1				1		Trace charred grains ( <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> ) & charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments); trace of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ snails; occ earthworm eggs; occ clinker/coal fragments
7	1817	1677	262	Grave 68	16	65	4,5	2	1	1			1	1	Small nos (c 15) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Avena</i> ), traces chaff ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base, rachis fragments) & seeds ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 75 >4mm); occ small bone fragments & insect fragments; mod amount of coal/clinker; sediment crumb
7	1817	1677	270	Grave 68	23	68	5,5	2							Small nos (c 16) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (c 50 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; coal/clinker; sediment crumb
7	1899	1898	357	Grave 121	7	16	2,5	1	1	1				1	occ (c 5) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> ), chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base) & charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); small/mod nos (c 30) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ small bone fragments; some coal/clinker; fine sediment crumb
7	1969	1856	325	Grave 128	41	71	5,5	2	3	2	1			1	Small/mod nos (c 20-30) charred grains ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , cf <i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); mod good amounts (c 50) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> spikelet & glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments, <i>Hordeum</i> rachis, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments); small nos (c 10-20) charred seeds ( <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> (<2mm), <i>Lolium</i> , cf <i>Bromus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell, indet seeds); very good amounts of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 50 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); occ small bone fragments; coal/clinker; >amount of fine sediment crumb
7	2102	2239	567	Grave 157	6	11	3,5	1	1	1				1	small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> ) & traces of charred chaff ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> spikelet fork, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments) & charred seeds ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , Poaceae (small)); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ small bone fragments; coal/clinker; sediment crumb



Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (> <2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
7	2203	2200	548	Grave 177	8	10	2,5	1	1	1						Occ charred grains (cf <i>Triticum</i> , mainly indet fragments); occ charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments); occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Fabaceae (small), cf <i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (small)); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including small nos >4mm); sediment crumb
7	2253	2250	570	Grave 183	18	8	3,5	2	3	1						1 Small nos (c 15-20) poorly preserved charred grains (mainly indet & fragments); mod amounts (c 50) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, spikelet forks/bases, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases & rachis fragments); occ charred seeds (Poaceae (large, small)); mod good amount (c 70) of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ small bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb
8	2265	2312	607	Animal burial 2	9	11	2,4	1	1							3 occ charred grains (cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> ) & charred chaff ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis); small/mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 5 fragments >4mm); good amount of very fragmented small bones; flot virtually all sediment crumb
9	1309	1247	47	Funerary shaft	30	84	4,5	2		2						2 Small/mod nos (c 20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>T.aestivum</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> ) & small nos charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> (>2mm), <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Fabaceae (small), <i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (small), <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 70 >4mm); occ fish & other small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker; sediment crumb
9	1309	1248	48	Funerary shaft	24	98	5,5	2		1	1					3 Small nos (c 10) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ) & traces charred seeds (Fabaceae fragments >2mm); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 120 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Betula</i> ); fairly good nos small bone fragments (including fish); some coal/clinker/hammerscale; > fine sediment crumb
9	1309	1334	69	Funerary shaft	32	115	5,5	2		1		3				4 Small nos (10-20) of charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , indet) & traces of charred seeds (Poaceae (small)); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 140 >4mm); good nos of very fragmented bone (including good nos fish bones); flecks & very small fragments oyster shell; fine sediment crumb; 25% flot <1mm scanned
9	1309	1335	74	Funerary shaft	37	24	2,2	1	1							1 Small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & traces of charred chaff ( <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments); small nos potentially identifiable charcoal; occ small bone fragments; flot virtually all chalky sediment
9	1309	1350	70	Funerary shaft	34	86	4,5	2	2	1						2 Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled) also cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Secale cereale</i> ) & (c 20-30) chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , cf <i>T.dicoccum</i> glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases); small nos charred seeds (Fabaceae (small), <i>Lolium</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> ); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 80 >4mm); small nos small bone fragments including fish & small mammal/bird bone; some coal/clinker; some sediment crumb
9	1309	1351	76	Funerary shaft	23	61	5,5	2	2	1		1				1 Small nos (c 20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , coleoptiles); small nos (c 15) charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, spikelet bases, rachis fragments) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> , Poaceae (large)); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 80 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; occ oyster shell fragments; fine sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
9	1309	1352	92	Funerary shaft	32	17	3,5	1	1		1					Small nos (5-10) of charred grains ( <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ) & chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base, spikelet base, rachis fragments); mod nos (c 50) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 15 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Daucus carota</i> ); occ roots; fine chalky sediment crumb
9	1309	1354	75	Funerary shaft	14	28	3,5	1	1	1						1 very small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & charred chaff ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume bases); trace of charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; very occ charred seeds (Poaceae (large)); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 50 fragments >4mm); occ vertebrae & small bone fragments; coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb
9	1309	1357	93	Funerary shaft	11	18	3,5	1	1							Traces charred grains (indet) & charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 10 fragments >4mm); >fine sediment crumb
9	1309	1419	94	Funerary shaft	27	50	4,5	1	2	1	1					1 Small nos (5-10) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ), c 10-15 chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume base, spikelet base, rachis fragments, <i>Avena</i> awns) & small nos (5-10) charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Poaceae (small)); fairly good nos (c 50) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 45 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); occ small bone fragments; sediment crumb
9	1309	1421	95	Funerary shaft	10	8	2,3	1	1	1						Occ charred grains (cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ) & traces charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases) & charred seeds (cf <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb
9	1309	1920	391	Funerary shaft	13	17	3,5	1	1	1						Very small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases) & very occ charred seeds ( <i>Bromus</i> ); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 20 fragments >4mm); sediment crumb
9	1309	1922	404	Funerary shaft	22	26	3,5	1	1	1						1 very small nos poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & charred chaff ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>T. dicoccum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume bases) & charred seeds (Poaceae (small)); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 25 fragments >4mm); occ very small bone fragments; sediment crumb
9	1309	1923	392	Funerary shaft	15	15	3,5	1	2	1						Occasional charred grains ( <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> ); small nos (10-15) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases); occ charred seeds (Fabaceae (<2mm)); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 13 fragments >4mm) & one large roundwood charcoal fragment c 40mm; some sediment crumb
9	1309	2032	428	Funerary shaft	35	17	3,5	1	2	1	1					Small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> (sprouted)); small nos (c 20) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, rachis fragments, <i>Avena</i> awns); occ charred seeds (Poaceae (large, small)); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ) some sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover
9	1309	2034	429	Funerary shaft	35	55	4,5	2	2	1	1				Small nos (c 20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); mod amounts (c30) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> spikelet & glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments); occ charred seeds ( <i>Lolium</i> , Poaceae (large, small)) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; good amount of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 50 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); occ roots & some sediment crumb
9	1309	2035	449	Funerary shaft	19	3	2,5	1	1	1	1				Occ charred grains (fragments); small nos of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments); occ charred seeds ( <i>Lolium</i> , Poaceae (small)); mod nos (c 40) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; good amount of sediment crumb
9	1309	2070	450	Funerary shaft	29	32	4,5	2	3	2			1	1	Small nos (c 15) charred grains (cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Triticum/Secale cereale</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> ); mod good amounts (c 50-100) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> spikelet & glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments, <i>Triticum</i> hexaploid rachis fragments, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments); small nos (c 10) charred seeds (cf Galium, Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus, <i>Lolium</i> , Poaceae (small) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; good amount of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 50 fragments >4mm); occ beetle fragments; occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; good amount of fine sediment crumb
9	1309	2071	451	Funerary shaft	31	30	4,5	1					1		Occ charred grains ( <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> , cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments; >fine sediment crumb
9	1309	2072	452	Funerary shaft	16	26	3,5	1	2	1		1		1	Occ poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> ); small nos charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Rumex</i> , Poaceae (large)); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 30 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments (including fish veterbrae); occ oyster shell fragments; >fine sediment crumb
9	1309	2173	511	Funerary shaft	32	23	3,5	1	2	1	1	1		1	Very small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled); small nos (10-20) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> spikelet & glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments); very occ charred seeds (Poaceae (large), indet small seeds); mod good amount of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 40 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Atriplex</i> ); occ snails; occ very small bone fragments; earthworm cases; >fine sediment crumb
9	1309	2176	512	Funerary shaft	35	43	4,5	2	3	1	3		1		Small nos (c 20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (sprouted), cf <i>T. aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); mod amounts (c 50) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, rachis fragments, <i>Triticum</i> spikelet & glume bases); occ charred seeds ( <i>Lolium</i> , Poaceae (small)); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 30 fragments >4mm); good amount of uncharred plant material ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Fumaria</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Silene</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Carex</i> , leaf fragments); occ beetle fragments; occ roots & some sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
9	1309	2177	513	Funerary shaft	21		5,5	2	1	1	4		1	1	1	Small nos (c 12) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ), traces chaff ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments) & very occ charred seeds (Fabaceae (small), <i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (small)); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 75 >4mm); good nos uncharred seeds ( <i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Fumaria</i> , <i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> , <i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> , <i>Euphorbia</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> , small wood/bark fragments); occ small bone fragments; occ worm eggs; occ beetle fragments; >fine sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned
9	1309	2178	514	Funerary shaft	17	27	4,5	1	2	1	2	1	1			very small nos charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled/twisted), cf <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i> ); mod amounts (c 25-30) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> spikelet & glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments); very occ charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> (>2mm), Asteraceae, Poaceae (small)); mod good amount of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 25 fragments >4mm & one very large fragment >50mm); small nos uncharred seeds ( <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Fumaria</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> ); occ beetle fragments; occ oyster shell fragments; occ roots & >amount of fine sediment crumb
10	1064	1063	16	Shallow feature	29	86	5,5	2	1	1	1					Small/mod nos (25-30) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled) (occ sprouted), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , cf <i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ), traces chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments) & seeds ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> >2mm, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 50 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Betula</i> , <i>Malva</i> ); some coal/clinker; roots; sediment crumb
10	1098	1045	13	Shallow feature	54	185	5,5	3	2	2				3		Mod good nos (50+) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), also <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Triticum/Secale cereale</i> , <i>Secale cereale</i> , <i>Avena</i> ); occ charred cereal coleoptiles; small nos charred chaff ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments) & small nos charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> (>2mm), <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Fabaceae (small & large fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 220 >4mm); mod good nos small bone fragments including small mammal/bird bone; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; some sediment crumb; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned
10	1098	1045	21	Shallow feature	32	160	5,5	2	1	2				2		Mod nos (30-35) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>T. aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ) & occ charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, rachis fragments, <i>Triticum</i> glume base, spikelet bases); small/mod nos (10-20) charred seeds ( <i>Vicia Lathyrus</i> (>2mm/<2mm), Fabaceae (small), <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Lolium</i> ); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 160 >4mm including roundwood); small nos of small bone fragments (small mammal/bird, fish); good amount of coal/clinker; 50% flot <1mm scanned
11	1079	1077	18	Refuse pit	5	5	2,5	1	1	1		1				Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> ), chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, rachis fragments) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Fabaceae (small)); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ shell fragments; coal/clinker; some sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
11	1182	1180	33	Refuse pit	33	84	5,5	1		1					1	Traces of charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> ) & seeds (Fabaceae fragments >2mm); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 100 >4mm); occ small (including burnt) bone fragments; fairly good amount of coal/clinker; good amount of sediment crumb & roots: 50% flot <1mm flot scanned
11	1182	1181	34	Refuse pit	20	32	3,5	1		1	1				2	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ); very occ charred seeds (Fabaceae (small)) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 40 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); small nos of very small bone fragments; occ roots
11	1202	1,201	36	Refuse pit	35	160	5,5	3		1					4	Mod good nos (50+) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), also <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>T. aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> , indet) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm, Poaceae (large), <i>Chenopodium</i> ); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 165 >4mm); good nos of small bone fragments (including occ fish vertebrae); good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; good amount of roots; 25% flot <1mm scanned
11	1204	1203	37	Refuse pit	37	112	5,5	3	3	2					2	Mod good nos (50-100) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), also <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i> , loose coleoptiles) & charred chaff fragments (c 50) ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases, rachis fragments) & small/mod (20+) charred seeds (cf <i>Vicia</i> (>2mm), <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , , <i>Rumex</i> , cf <i>Bromus</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , Poaceae (small) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 100 >4mm); small nos small (including small mammal/bird) bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker; some sediment crumb; few roots;
11	1206	1205	38	Refuse pit	26	79	4,5	2	2	1	1				3	Mod nos (30-40) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), also cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>T. aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); small nos (c 10) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases); occ charred seeds (Fabaceae <2mm, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 50 fragments >4mm) ; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sonchus</i> ); >roots; fairly good nos small bone fragments; some sediment crumb
11	1227	1228	41	Refuse pit	14	76	4,5	2	3	1	1				1	small nos (c 20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> ); good nos (50-100) charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases, rachis fragments) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , Fabaceae (small)); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 30 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> ); occ small (burnt) bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker; some roots & sediment crumb
11	1227	1228	88	Refuse pit	7	45	4,5	2		1					1	small nos (15-20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); traces charred seeds ( <i>Rumex</i> , Poaceae (large)); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 25 fragments >4mm); also several large roundwood fragments (up to 30mm); occ small mammal/bird & fish bones; coal/clinker; sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
11	1227	1252	87	Refuse pit	5	10	2,5	2	2	1	1				1	Small nos (c 10) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , loose coleoptiles) & charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume base, rachis fragments); occ charred seeds (Poaceae (small), <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> ); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (one large roundwood fragment 35mm + 30mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Betula</i> ); occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; >coal/clinker; sediment crumb
11	1306	1305	57	Refuse pit	16	42	4,5	2							1	mod good nos (c 40) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> ); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 30 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; coal/clinker; sediment crumb
11	1456	1454	128	Refuse pit	32	220	5,5	2		1	1				3	Small/modest nos (c 35) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> ) & traces of <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 65 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Rubus</i> , Lamiaceae) & leaf fragments; mod good nos of small bone fragments (including small mammal/bird & fish bones); occ worm eggs; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; >roots & fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned
11	1456	1455	129	Refuse pit	35	400	5,5	2		1	2				4	Mod nos (c 40) of poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6x hulled), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); occ charred seeds ( <i>Galium aparine</i> , Fabaceae (large)); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 200 >4mm); small nos uncharred seeds ( <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (1), <i>Euphorbia</i> ++, <i>Fumaria</i> ); very good nos bone fragments including small mammal/bird and fish bones; occ worm eggs; very good amount of coal/clinker; >roots; >fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned
11	1546	1545	158	Refuse pit	32	90	3,5	3	2	2					2	Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), also <i>Avena</i> ), small nos (c 10) chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume base) & small nos (10-20) seeds (mainly <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Galium aparine</i> ); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 35 >4mm); small nos small bone fragments including small mammal/bird bone; some coal/clinker & sediment crumb
11	1789	1793	282	Refuse pit	15	74	3,5	2		1					1	Mod nos (c 35-40) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted), also cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ) & very occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); occ fish bone fragments; mod good amount of coal/clinker; > fine sediment crumb
11	1789	1797	283	Refuse pit	8	35	3,5	2							1	Small nos (c 10) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i> ); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (c 20 fragments >4mm); occ small bone fragments; coal/clinker; roots; sediment crumb
11	1840	1839	318	Refuse pit	25	250	5,5	2		1						Small/mod nos (c 25) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6x hulled), cf. <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum/Secale cereale</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> ); occ charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; >nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including 250+ >4mm); mod good amount of coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb; 25% flot <1mm scanned

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
11	2056	2055	444	Refuse pit	67	185	5,5	4	2	2	1				5	Good nos (c 150) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), also <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i> , occ sprouted grains); small/mod nos (c 20) charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> spikelet bases); small/mod nos (20-30) charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> (>2mm), <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> (>2mm, <2mm), Fabaceae (small), <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Galium aparine</i> , Poaceae (large & small), <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 125 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Chenopodium</i> ); good amount of small very fragmented (including fish) bone; good amount of coal/clinker & fine sediment crumb; c 10% flot <1mm scanned
12	1004	1001	1	Industrial pit	8	57	3,5	1					1		2	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled) (sprouted)); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 25 >4mm); occ snails; small nos small bone fragments including occ small mammal/bird bones; good amount of coal/clinker & fine sediment crumb
12	1004	1002	2	Industrial pit	38	123	3,5	1					2		1	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Avena</i> ); mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ small bone fragments; mod nos snails (including burrowers); >amount of clinker/coal fragments; >fine sediment crumb
12	1004	1003	3	Industrial pit	43	145	4,5	2					2		2	Small nos of charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , indet); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ small bone fragments; small nos snails (including burrowers) & small bone fragments (?indet); >amount of clinker/coal fragments including evidence of hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; 25% flot <1mm scanned
12	1007	1006	4	Industrial pit	18	110	4,5	1					1		1	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 130 >4mm); occ small bone fragments; occ snails (including burrowers); >coal/clinker & hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb
12	1012	1011	7	Industrial pit	16	112	5,5	2							2	Small nos (10-20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), cf <i>Avena</i> ); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 100 >4mm); small nos of small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; c 50% flot <1mm scanned
12	1435	1433	143	Industrial pit	31	169	4,5	3		1	2				4	Mod nos (c 50+) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), also cf <i>Triticum</i> ) & very occ charred seeds ( <i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> ); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 75 >4mm); small nos incharred seeds ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ); good amount of small bone fragments including occ fish bone; good amount of coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb & >roots; 50% flot <1mm scanned
12	1435	1434	144	Industrial pit	17	121	3,5	2		1	1				3	Small nos (25-30) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & occ charred seeds (cf <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Bromus</i> ); fairly good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 40 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ); mod nos small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; > fine sediment crumb & roots; 50% flot <1mm scanned

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
12	1499	1498	138	Industrial pit	32	155	5,5	3		2	1	1		5	Fairly good nos (50+) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> (occ sprouted), <i>Secale cereale</i> ) & small nos charred seeds ( <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> (>2mm), <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell, Cyperaceae, <i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (large)); occ charred Poaceae culm node fragments; very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 170 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (cf <i>Ficus carica</i> (sorted)); occ snails (including burrowers); very good amount of small bone fragments especially fish but also small mammal/bird bone); good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned; 2 FLOTS	
12	1523	1522	196	Industrial pit	?	55	5,5	2		1	1			2	small nos (10-20) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ) & trace of charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments & trace of charred seeds ( <i>Galium aparine</i> ); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 50 fragments >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); small nos of small bone fragments; sediment crumb	
12	1523	1522	190, 196	Industrial pit	25	120	5,5	2		1	1			3	Mod nos (30-40) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , cf <i>T.aestivum</i> ) & very occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 140 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ); good amount of small bone fragments including small mammal/bird bone; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; some roots; 50% flot <1mm scanned	
12	1597	1595	176	Industrial pit	36	320	5,5	3		2				5	Fairly good nos (c 100) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6x hulled), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Triticum/Secale cereale</i> ); small nos charred seeds ( <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> (>2mm), <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> (>2mm), Fabaceae (small round seeds), Poaceae (large), <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); >nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including 250+ >4mm); good nos small bone fragments including fish bones & small mammal/bird bone; mod good amount of coal/clinker & occ hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned	
12	1664	1663	217	Industrial pit	32	c 1200	5,5	3		1				4	fairly good (50-100) nos of charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6x hulled), also <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i> ); very occ charred seeds (cf <i>Bromus</i> ); >nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including >nos & large fragments >4mm); good nos bone fragments including small mammal/bird and fish bones; some coal/clinker & hammerscale; some fine sediment crumb & roots; 50% flot 2-4mm sieve scanned, 25% 1-2mm sieve scanned, <5% <1mm sieve scanned	
12	1688	1689	229	Industrial pit	7	28	3,5	2		1				3	small nos (c 20) poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> ); occ charred seeds (Poaceae (small)); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 30 fragments >4mm); mod nos very small bone fragments; coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb	
12	1688	1743	247	Industrial pit	17	200	3,5	3		1				4	Mod good (50+) nos of charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6x hulled), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale cereale</i> , <i>Avena</i> ); traces of charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 40 >4mm); good nos bone fragments including small mammal/bird and fish bones; >fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <0.5mm scanned	



Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
12	2301	2298	585	Industrial pit	41	380	5,5	3		1	1			4	Mod good nos (50- 100) poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6x hulled), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ); traces charred seeds ( <i>Bromus</i> ) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including 250+ >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); good nos small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; 50% flot 1mm-2mm sieve scanned, 5-10% flot <1mm scanned	
12	2301	2299	586	Industrial pit	39	140	5,5	3		1	1			3	Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (virtually all <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x) (occ sprouted), indet) & very occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Lolium temulentum</i> & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 75 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Chenopodium</i> ); mod nos of small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; little sediment crumb; 25% flot <1mm scanned	
12	2301	2300	587	Industrial pit	44	135	4,5	3	1	1				3	Mod good nos (c 50) charred grains (virtually all <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), also cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ), traces chaff ( <i>Triticum</i> spikelet base) & seeds ( <i>Vicia</i> (>2mm), Poaceae (large) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 50 >4mm); mod nos small bone fragments including occ fish bone; >coal/clinker; sediment crumb	
12	2387	1690	218	Industrial pit	32	130	5,5	3		1	2			2	Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (virtually all <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x) (occ sprouted), cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , indet) & occ charred seeds (Fabaceae (small), <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> , Poaceae (small)); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 110 >4mm); small nos uncharred seeds ( <i>Ficus carica</i> +, <i>Fumaria</i> , <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); small nos of small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker & hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned	
12	2387	1691	233	Industrial pit	19	140	4,5	2		1				1	Mod nos (c 30) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> ) & occ charred seeds (cf <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 70 >4mm); occ fish bone fragments; mod good amount of coal/clinker; >amount of sediment crumb	
12	2387	1719	234	Industrial pit	35	120	5,5	3		2	1			1	Mod good nos (c 50) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)(occ sprouted), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Avena</i> ), small nos (10-20) charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , small legumes, <i>Eleocharis</i> , cf <i>Bromus</i> , indet, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 130 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> ); occ small bone fragments; good amount of coal/clinker/hammerscale & sediment crumb; some roots	
12	2387	1763	259	Industrial pit	14	189	5,5	3		2				2	Mod nos (c 50+) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), also cf <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ) & small nos charred seeds (cf <i>Malva</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Fabaceae (small), <i>Bromus</i> ); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 200 >4mm); small nos small bone fragments including fish bone; little sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned	
12	2387	1764	260	Industrial pit	7	c 300	5,5	3		1				2	Mod good nos (50+) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), also cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Fabaceae (small), Poaceae (large), <i>Chenopodium</i> ); >nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including several hundred >4mm); mod nos of small bone fragments (including small mammal/bird & fish bone); occ worm eggs; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
12	2387	1766	261	Industrial pit	6	165	5,5	3			1				3	Good nos (70+) of poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled 6x), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Secale cereale</i> , <i>Avena</i> , indet) & very occ charred seeds ( <i>Rumex</i> ) & charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell; very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 120 >4mm); good nos of fish bones & occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; occ charred Poaceae culm node fragments; >fine sediment crumb; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned
13	1190	1189	35	Miscellaneous feature	23	78	4,5	2	1		1	1			2	Mod nos (30-35) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> ), traces chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base) & occ charred seeds (Fabaceae <2mm), <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments); fairly good nos (c 50) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Betula</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> ); leaf fragments; small nos small bone fragments; some coal/clinker; roots; sediment crumb
13	1275	1274	50	Miscellaneous feature	15	57	4,5	2	1			1			1	Small nos (20-25) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); trace charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> glume base); very good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Sambucus</i> ); occ fish bone; some coal/clinker; sediment crumb
14	1010	1009	6	Post-hole	3	2	2,5	1	1		1				1	Traces charred grains (fragments), chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum</i> rachis) & seeds (Poaceae (large); mod amount (c 40) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ small bone fragment; >fine sediment crumb
14	1018	1017	9	Post-pit	4	8	2,5	1							1	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ very small bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb
14	1026	1025	10	Post-hole	6	10	1,3	1			1	1				Very small nos (c 10) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted)); occ charred seeds ( <i>Lolium</i> ); occ potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Rubus</i> ); >coal/clinker; some sediment crumb
14	1208	1207	39	Post-hole	13	11	2,3	2	1		1				1	Small nos (c 15) charred grains (virtually all <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> ); traces of charred chaff ( <i>Triticum</i> glume bases); trace of charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments; small/mod nos of potentially identifiable charcoal (including c 5 fragments >4mm); occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; some sediment crumb
14	1279	1278	49	Post-hole	8	2	2,5									NO CPR; very small nos potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; ; coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb
14	1294	1293	56	Post-hole	5	8	2,5	1								Occasional charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small/mod nos (c 40) of potentially identifiable charcoal; occ roots; sediment crumb
14	1308	1307	58	Post-hole	7	6	3,5	2			1	1			1	Small nos (10-15) charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Triticum</i> ) & very occ charred seeds (Poaceae (large)); mod nos (c 50) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Betula</i> ); occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; coal/clinker; sediment crumb
14	1332	1331	65	Post-hole	1	7	2,5	1	2		1					Occasional charred grains ( <i>Triticum</i> ); small nos (20-25) of charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Triticum</i> glume bases, spikelet bases, rachis fragments); very occ charred seeds ( <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> ); small/mod nos (c 40) of potentially identifiable charcoal; sediment crumb

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Description	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG/ MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents	flot/washover
14	1478	1477	127	Post-hole	5	12	2,5	2			1				2	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled/twisted)); very occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal; small nos of very small bone fragments; coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb
14	1695	1693	214	Post-hole	6	13	3,5	1			1				1	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, twisted)); occ charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell & seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); mod good nos of potentially identifiable charcoal; small nos of small bone fragments; coal/clinker; sediment crumb
14	2161	2160	503	Post-hole	9	3	2,3	2	1		1	1			1	1 Small nos (10-20) poorly preserved charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , mainly indet fragments); occ charred chaff fragments ( <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, <i>Triticum</i> spikelets, <i>Avena</i> awn fragments); traces charred seeds (indet); very small nos (c 20) of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Rubus</i> ); occ very small bone fragments; ?clinker/coal; >fine sediment crumb
17	1516	1515	145	Modern intrusive	6	93	2,3	1					3		2	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; mod nos uncharred seeds ( <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (part charred), <i>Ficus carica</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Carex</i> ); occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; good amount of clinker/coal fragments
17	1641	1640	195	Modern intrusive	10	95	2,3	1			1	1			1	Occ charred grains ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> ) & charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Stellaria</i> ) & mod amount of ?calcified small wood fragments; ; occ small bone fragments; oc worm eggs; >amount of coal/clinker & sediment crumb; some roots
17	2078	2079	476	Modern intrusive	9	120	2,3	2			1	1			2	Small nos (c 20) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), cf <i>Avena</i> ) & occ charred seeds ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> , Poaceae (large)); small nos of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds ( <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Carex</i> ); small nos small bone fragments (including fish); >coal/clinker; fine sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned

Key: Item frequencies: 1 = 1-10; 2=11-50; 3= 51-150; 4=151-250; 5=250+ items

## 19 Waterlogged samples (Enid Allison)

### 19.1 Introduction

- 19.1.1 Waterlogged deposits with a high potential for the preservation of insects, plant macrofossils, and other organic material by anoxia, were encountered in the lower fills of a late Roman funerary shaft (G9 S1309). Waterlogged deposits are relatively rare both in Canterbury and the East Kent area in general and are considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 19.1.2 The assessed samples were from contexts 2236, 2205 and 2179 recovered at the base of the shaft. Pottery (Lyne, Roman pottery report) and charred plant evidence (Giorgi, plant report) suggests a late third century AD date for the lower fills of the shaft, and there were no obvious signs of potential contamination or intrusive material. The organic content of the deposits was relatively low and large samples (volumes 30–74 litres) were processed in order to recover sufficient material for assessment. The material recovered has a good potential to provide data on human activity, living conditions and the local environment during the period that the deposits accumulated.

### 19.2 Methods

- 19.2.1 The samples were processed following the methods of Kenward et al (1980). Bucket flotation was carried out to separate a 'washover' consisting of the lighter organic component from heavier, largely mineral, material. The washover fractions of each sample were subjected to paraffin flotation to extract insect remains (Kenward et al 1980). The remainder of the washovers left after paraffin flotation were washed thoroughly with detergent for examination of plant remains. Recovery throughout was to 0.3mm. The mineral residues >2mm were air-dried for retrieval of bone fragments and artefacts but these are not considered here.
- 19.2.2 The paraffin flots were scanned in industrial methylated spirits (IMS) using a low-power stereoscopic microscope (x10) and the presence of insects, other invertebrates, and plant macrofossils was recorded. The remainder of the washover fraction for each sample was briefly scanned for plant remains. Abundances of various remains were estimated semi-quantitatively (see Tables 42 and 43), the state of preservation of remains was recorded, and the potential to provide environmental data assessed. All identifications are provisional and, in many cases, have not been pressed to species.
- 19.2.3 Nomenclature for Coleoptera in Table 43 follows Duff (2018), and ecological codes used are based the categories of Kenward et al (1986) and Smith et al (2020). The paraffin flots are currently stored in jars of IMS, and the residues in jars of water.

Table 42. Remains present in the 'washovers' from the waterlogged samples

Context	Sample	Remains noted	State of preservation	Comments
2236	<542>	Charcoal fragments +++; wood fragments ++; waterlogged seeds +++; insect remains +++; micromammal bones +	Plant material good to moderate; insect remains are highly fragmented and a small proportion is significantly chemically eroded	The general indications are for human-influenced, disturbed or waste ground. Dung beetles appear to be relatively common
2205	<533>	Charcoal fragments +++; wood fragments +++; waterlogged seeds +++; hazelnut shell +; insect remains +++; micromammal bones +	Plant material and insect remains well-preserved; fragmentation of insect remains fairly low except for larger taxa	The general indications are for human-influenced, disturbed or waste ground, and possibly scrubby vegetation.
2179	<527>	Charcoal fragments +++; wood fragments ++; seeds +++; fruit stone/large seed +; plant stems/decayed wood +; insect remains +++	Plant material and insect remains well-preserved; fragmentation of insect remains fairly low except for larger taxa	The general indications are for human-influenced, disturbed or waste ground, and possibly scrubby vegetation.

Abundances have been recorded as + occasional, ++ moderately frequent, +++ frequent, ++++ abundant

Table 43. Insects and other invertebrates noted during scanning the paraffin flots

Context	2236	2205	2179
Sample	<542>	<533>	<527>
Volume			
INSECTA			
DERMAPTERA (earwigs)			
Dermaptera sp. [u]	+	-	+
HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA (true bugs)			
Lygaeidae			
<i>Heterogaster urticae</i> (Fabricius) [oa-p]	-	+	-
HEMIPTERA: HOMOPTERA			
Auchenorhyncha spp. [oa-p]	++	+	+
COLEOPTERA			
Carabidae (ground beetles)			
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i> (Fabricius) [oa]	-	+	-
<i>Notiophilus</i> sp. [oa]	+	+	-
<i>Carabus</i> sp. [oa]	-	+	-
<i>Clivina</i> sp. [oa]	-	+	-
<i>Trechoblemus micros</i> (Herbst) [u]	+	-	-
<i>Trechus obtusus</i> or <i>quadristriatus</i> [oa]	+	+	-
<i>Bembidion (Phyla) obtusum</i> Audinet-Serville [oa]	-	+	-
<i>Bembidion</i> spp. [oa]	-	+	-
<i>Pterostichus ?madidus</i> (Fabricius) [ob]	+	-	-
<i>Pterostichus</i> spp. [oa]	+	+	-
Harpalini sp. [oa]	-	+	-
Carabidae spp. [ob]	++	+	+
Helophoridae			
<i>Helophorus nubilis</i> Fabricius [oa]	+	+	-
<i>Helophorus rufipes</i> (Bosc d'Antic) [oa]	++	++	-
<i>Helophorus (Empleurus)</i> sp. [oa]	-	-	+
Hydrophilidae			
<i>Megasternum concinnum</i> (Marsham) [rt-sf]	+	-	+
Leiodidae			
Cholevinae sp. [u]	-	+	-
Silphidae			
Silphidae sp. [u]	+	-	-
Staphylinidae (rove beetles)			
<i>Omalium</i> spp. [rt]	+	+	+
? <i>Xylodromus</i> sp. [rt-st]	-	-	+
Omalinae spp. [u]	-	+	+
<i>Micropeplus</i> sp. [rt]	+	-	-
Pselaphinae spp. [u]	+	-	+
<i>Tachyporus</i> spp. [u]	-	+	+
<i>Tachinus</i> sp. [u]	-	+	-
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i> (Fabricius) [rt]	+	+	-
<i>Cordalia obscura</i> (Gravenhorst) [rt-sf]	-	+	-
Aleochariinae spp. [u]	+	+	+
<i>Platystethus cornutus</i> group [oa-d]	-	+	+
<i>Anotylus rugosus</i> (Fabricius) [rt-sf]	-	+	-
<i>Anotylus tetracarlinatus</i> (Blaock) [rt-sf]	-	-	+
<i>Anotylus</i> spp. [rt]	+	+++	++
<i>Stenus</i> spp. [u]	+	-	-
<i>Lathrobium</i> spp. [u]	-	+	+
<i>Rugilus</i> sp. [rt]	+	-	-
<i>Gyrohypnus fracticornis</i> (Müller) [rt-st]	+	-	-
Xantholinini sp. [u]	-	+	-
Staphylininae spp. [u]	-	+	+
Geotrupidae			
Geotrupinae sp. [oa-rf]	+	-	-
Scarabaeidae (dung beetles and chafers)			
<i>Melinopterus prodromus</i> or <i>sphacelatus</i> [ob-rf]	++	+	-
<i>Oxyomys sylvestris</i> (Scopoli) [rt-sf]	-	-	+
Aphodiinae spp. [ob-rf]	+	-	+
<i>Onthophagus</i> sp. [oa-rf]	-	+	-
Scarabaeidae spp. (chafers)	-	+	+
Byrrhidae (pill beetles)			
<i>Simplocaria semistriata</i> (Fabricius) [oa-p]	-	+	-
?Byrrhidae sp. [u]	-	+	-
Elateridae (click beetles)			
? <i>Agriotes</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	+	+

Context	2236	2205	2179
Sample	<542>	<533>	<527>
Volume			
Elateridae spp. [ob]	+	+	+
Elateridae sp. (larval apex) [ob]	-	+	-
Ptinidae			
<i>Ptinus fur</i> (Linnaeus) [rd-sf-h]	-	+	-
<i>Anobium punctatum</i> (De Geer) [l-sf]	-	+	+
Kateretidae			
<i>Brachypterus</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	-	+
Nitidulidae			
<i>Meligethes</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	+	-
<i>Omosita</i> sp. [rt-sf]	-	+	-
Cucujidae			
<i>Pediacus</i> sp. (Herbst) [l]	-	+	-
Cryptophagidae			
<i>Cryptophagus</i> sp. [rd-sf-h]	-	+	-
Latridiidae			
<i>Enicmus</i> sp. [rd-sf]	+	-	-
<i>Dienerella</i> sp. [rd-sf]	-	-	+
<i>Carticaria</i> sp. [rt-sf]	-	-	+
Salpingidae			
<i>Salpingus</i> sp. [l]	-	+	-
Anthicidae			
<i>Omonadus floralis</i> or <i>formicarius</i> (Goeze) [rt-st]	+	-	-
Chrysomelidae (leaf beetles)			
<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i> or <i>picipes</i> [oa-p]	+	-	-
<i>Neocrepidodera</i> sp. [oa-p]	+	-	-
<i>Longitarsus</i> spp. [oa-p]	++	+	+
<i>Phyllotreta</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	+	-
Alticini sp. [oa-p]	+	-	+
Chrysomelidae sp. [oa-p]	-	-	+
Apionidae			
Apionidae spp. [oa-p]	+	-	-
Curculionidae			
<i>Mecinus labilis</i> (Herbst) [oa-p]	+	-	-
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i> (Gyllenhal) [oa-p]	-	+	-
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> spp. [oa-p]	+	-	+
Ceutorhynchinae spp. [oa-p]	+	+	-
<i>Otiorrhynchus</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	+	-
<i>Sitona</i> sp. [oa-p]	-	+	-
Curculionidae spp. [oa-p]	-	++	+
Coleoptera spp. and sp. indet. [u]	+	-	+
DIPTERA (flies)			
<i>Melophagus ovinus</i> (Linnaeus) puparia	-	-	+
Diptera spp. (adults)	-	-	+
Diptera spp. (puparia)	-	+	+
HYMENOPTERA (bees, wasps and ants)			
Formicidae spp. (ants)	-	+	+
Hymenoptera sp.	-	-	+
ARACHNIDA			
Acarina spp. (mites)	+++	++++	++++
Aranae sp. (spiders)	-	-	+
Estimated number adult beetles and bugs	~100	200+	150+

The list is provisional and not intended to be exhaustive. Ecological codes shown in square brackets are: d - damp ground/waterside; h - house fauna; l - wood/timber; oa - 'outdoor' taxa not usually found within buildings or in accumulations of decomposing organic matter; ob - probable outdoor taxa; rd - dry decomposers; rf - foul decomposers; rt - eurytopic decomposers; sf - facultative synanthropes; st - typical synanthropes; u - uncoded. Abundances were estimated semi-quantitatively: + 1-3, ++ 4-9, +++ 10-50, ++++ >50 individuals

## 19.3 Results

19.3.1 Charcoal and wood fragments made up the bulk of each washover fraction and seeds of wild plants preserved by waterlogging were common and well-preserved (Table 42). The range of taxa broadly accords with that recorded from samples <512> (context 2176) and <513> (context 2177), somewhat later parts of the lower fills of the shaft that were assessed as dried flots (Giorgi, plant report). The

material predominantly suggests human-influenced disturbed or waste ground habitats, with occasional signs of scrubby vegetation from finds such as hazelnut (*Corylus*) shell and elderberry (*Sambucus*) seeds.

- 19.3.2 Interpretable beetle assemblages were recovered from all three samples. True bugs (*Hemiptera*) were also present in small numbers. A list of insect taxa noted in individual samples is shown in Table 43. Abundance varies between samples from ~100 to 200+ individuals but, given the differences in original sample sizes, concentrations of remains in the three deposits seem very similar. The state of preservation is generally good, but fragmentation was high in lowermost sample <542> (context 2236), and some of the material shows significant signs of chemical erosion.
- 19.3.3 No aquatic beetles or other aquatic invertebrates were noted during scanning. Terrestrial insects are dominated by taxa from 'outdoor' habitats (ie unable to live and breed within buildings or in accumulations of decomposing organic material), with many suggesting disturbed/waste ground and grassy habitats. Scarabaeid dung beetles were recorded from all the samples, perhaps being relatively more common in the earliest sample (<542>, context 2236). Eurytopic decomposer beetles found in organic detritus of various kinds make up a relatively low proportion of most of the assemblages, but there are hints of nearby human activities and occupation from a few synanthropes (ie taxa favoured by human habitats). Small numbers of decomposer beetles characteristic of a 'house' fauna (eg Carrott and Kenward 2001; Kenward and Hall 1995) in all the samples are suggestive of a low-level presence or disposal of waste from within buildings on nearby ground. The component is not large enough to indicate disposal into the shaft itself, however. A puparium of a sheep ked (*Melophagus ovinus*) was noted in sample <527> (context 2179). On archaeological sites these are characteristic of fleece or wool cleaning and processing rather than the presence of living sheep, and they are often associated with house faunas.

## 19.4 Conclusions and recommendations

- 19.4.1 Insect and plant assemblages from all three samples have a high potential to produce significant information on local ground conditions, vegetation, and land use. Full detailed analysis of both categories of material is highly recommended.

## 19.5 Time estimates for analysis

1. Waterlogged plant analysis of 3 good-sized assemblages: up to 3 days (John Giorgi)
2. Insect analysis of three assemblages: up to 6 days (Enid Allison)

## 20 Residue analysis (Julie Dunne)

### 20.1 Potential ceramic vessel 2179

- 20.1.1 If the low-fired material within the G9 funerary shaft is ceramic, from a slumped vessel, then it is likely to have been well-preserved within the context it was found in, and, if it was used to process foodstuffs, may well yield lipids.
- 20.1.2 Two small sections of the 'vessel', c 2-3g each, from the side wall and base (if possible) will be carefully removed from the slabs of the deposit, using a DCM-cleaned scalpel and extracted using the solvent extraction method (Correa-Ascencio and Evershed 2014). Analysis will be carried out using GC (gas chromatography), GC-MS (gas chromatography-mass spectrometry) and GC-C-IRMS (gas chromatography-combustion- isotope ratio mass spectrometry).
- 20.1.3 Lipid residue analysis will allow the determination of a range of commodities, such as terrestrial animal fats, including dairy products, ruminant and non-ruminant carcass fats.

## 21 Micromorphology (Richard Macphail)

### 21.1 The monoliths

- 21.1.1 Two monoliths (7cm + 8cm) from a potential cemetery soil (G10 shallow feature, context 2230) and the base of the G9 funerary shaft.

### 21.2 Potential

- 21.2.1 Micromorphology and accompanying microchemical analysis using energy dispersive +ray spectrometry (EDS) can identify natural and anthropogenic inclusions in the sediments. Anthropogenic materials would include traces of various building materials, ash, burned residues, degraded bone, cess, dung, manure, and phytoliths. Such evidence can be used to elucidate activities relating to human activity including waste disposal, land management, and the presence of livestock.

### 21.3 Methodology

- 21.3.1 The monoliths consist of intact blocks of sediment. These will be impregnated with a clear polyester resin-acetone mixture and subsequently topped up with resin, ahead of curing and slabbing for 75x50 mm-size thin section manufacture by Spectrum Petrographics, Vancouver, Washington, USA (Goldberg and Macphail, 2006; Murphy, 1986). Thin sections will be further polished with 1,000 grit papers and analysed using a petrological microscope under plane polarised light (PPL), crossed polarised light (XPL), oblique incident light (OIL) and using fluorescent microscopy (blue light – BL), at magnifications ranging from x1 to x200/400. SEM/EDS (scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive +ray spectrometry) will be carried out on selected thin sections. Thin sections will be described, ascribed to soil microfabric types (MFTs) and microfacies types (MFTs), and counted according to established methods (Bullock et al., 1985; Courty, 2001; Courty et al., 1989; Macphail and Cruise, 2001; Stoops, 2003; Stoops et al., 2010).

### 21.4 Recommendation

- 21.4.1 It is recommended that the two monoliths undergo full analysis (systematic description and recording, scans and microphotographs, preparation of CD-rom archive) and interpretive reporting.



## 22 Human remains (Iulia Rusu with Louise Loe)

### 22.1 Introduction

- 22.1.1 This report presents the findings of an assessment of 205 late Roman skeletons, excavated from discrete graves during archaeological investigations at 5–5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury. These burials are in addition to a small assemblage of late Roman (c AD 270–410) inhumations from an earlier phase of archaeological investigation at Rhodaus Town (Petros Court), and 200 late Roman inhumations and one urned cremation from the former Peugeot Garage (Palamon Court). The skeletons from Petros Court and Palamon Court underwent a detailed programme of osteological, isotopic and aDNA analyses and the results have been reported by McIntyre *et al* (2017; 2019).
- 22.1.2 This assessment was undertaken to explore the number of individuals present and the potential of the skeletons for osteological and other scientific (isotopes and ancient DNA) information, in order to inform a programme of full analysis. The assessment has focussed on the potential of the assemblage to add to the osteological, isotopic and aDNA findings which have been reported for Petros Court and Palamon Court.

### 22.2 Background

- 22.2.1 A total of 215 potential graves were investigated, of which 21 (graves 1, 5, 7, 11, 12, 25, 45, 55, 61, 62, 88, 125, 138, 181, 208, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216 and 217) did not yield any human remains. Thus, the total number of excavated graves with human skeletal remains present was 194.
- 22.2.2 The PDA adjoins and forms part of the same cemetery represented by the skeletons from Palamon Court. Detailed analysis of the Palamon Court assemblage identified low numbers of very young individuals and a tendency towards adults who had died in prime or young adulthood (26–35/18–25 years). The application of aDNA analysis allowed additional skeletons to be sexed and, when this information was combined with osteological observations, pointed to a slightly higher number of males than females. Observed patterns of health and disease were broadly consistent with contemporary Romano-British assemblages, but some notable findings were a skeleton with trauma to their facial bones and teeth, a rare form of cancer and chronic, multi-focal-osteomyelitis, a disease which is rarely reported in the archaeological literature and which causes inflammation of bones when the immune system wrongly attacks normal bone (McIntyre *et al* 2019). Isotope analysis of a sample of skeletons identified one immigrant, but otherwise, the findings suggested a relatively homogenous population. Dietary isotopes indicated that the population had consumed an omnivorous diet, with females eating fewer marine resources than their male counterparts. Twenty of the skeletons underwent aDNA analysis and the results showed that all of them were affiliate, genomically, to other ancient Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon individuals from Britain. A high degree of relatedness, that is grand parent/grand child, half siblings or uncle/nephew and parent/child, was identified between a pair of males and an adult male, adult female and an adolescent female, respectively.
- 22.2.3 The Petros Court assemblage comprised a small cemetery group, contained within its own enclosure ditch, located approximately 100m to the southeast of the main cemetery represented by the PDA and Palamon Court. A predominantly female group, there were twenty skeletons and disarticulated human bone representing at least one individual. Six of the skeletons were juveniles (less than 18 years of age) and fourteen were adults. In terms of their physical attributes and disease prevalence, the individuals were found to be relatively typical of a Romano-British urban assemblage. Joint disease (osteoarthritis) was higher than expected, although this may be an artefact of the small size of the assemblage. Isotope values indicated that the individuals had originated from the locality and suggested that females and males may have followed different dietary regimes. The aDNA evidence showed that there was a level of relatedness between the skeletons that were tested and that they were genomically affiliated to other ancient Iron Age, Roman and Saxon individuals from Britain.

### 22.3 Methods

- 22.3.1 All human remains were assessed in accordance with nationally accepted guidelines, set out by Mitchell and Brickley (2017) and Historic England (HE 2018).

- 22.3.2 Skeletons were examined macroscopically and recorded in a tabular form in Microsoft Excel. Information recorded for each skeleton included completeness, preservation status, level of fragmentation, presence/absence of dentition and potential for age and sex estimations, metric and non-metric data, and dental and skeletal palaeopathological data. Potential for stable isotope and ancient DNA analyses was also noted, together with detail on sample type (eg petrous bone, ear ossicle, cortical bone, second molar). Other relevant scientific applications (for example, radiography) were also considered.
- 22.3.3 The potential for osteological, isotope and aDNA analyses were considered in respect of the methods employed in the analysis of the Petros Court and Palamon Court skeletons. This was to ensure consistency in the results of any future work.

## 22.4 Results

- 22.4.1 The results are summarised in Table 50 with further details for each skeleton available in the project archive.

### Number of skeletons

- 22.4.2 A minimum number of 205 skeletons was identified during the present assessment. This includes 177 skeletons from single burials and 28 skeletons from multiple burials. In addition, skeleton 1825, excavated as a single burial, was found to comprise two individuals, based on the presence of four petrous bones. The fragmentation of the assemblage is such that it is possible that further, multiple, graves may be identified by more detailed analysis of the contexts.

### Preservation

- 22.4.3 Assessment of skeleton completeness (see Table 44) found that over half of the skeletons were either 0–25% or 26–50% complete. The least complete skeletons (nine in total) were represented by teeth only. More complete skeletons accounted for approximately 17% of the assemblage and were represented by approximately 50% or more of a human skeleton.

Table 44. *Completeness categories*

Completeness level	No. of skeletons	Percentage (N=205)
0-25 %	127	62%
26-50%	42	21%
51-75%	19	9%
76-100%	17	8%
Total	205	

- 22.4.4 A high proportion of skeletons had suffered post-mortem breakage. The level of this was graded for each skeleton according to the proportion of bones affected, as either low (<25% fragmented), medium (25–75% fragmented) or high (>75% fragmented). The fragmentation of most skeletons was scored as high (180/205 skeletons, 87%). A further 18 skeletons were judged to have medium levels of post-mortem fragmentation and only one skeleton (Skeleton 1851) was scored as having low levels of fragmentation.

Table 45. *Surface preservation grades after McKinley (2004, 16)*

Completeness level	No. of skeletons	Percentage (N=205)
Grade 0	0	0%
Grade 1	0	0%
Grade 2	7	4%
Grade 3	74	36%
Grade 4	58	28%
Grade 5	33	16%
Grade 5+	24	12%
Only teeth present	9	4%
Total	205	100%

- 22.4.5 The surface condition of bones was scored by employing McKinley's grading system (2004, 16) and excludes nine skeletons because they comprised teeth only (Table 45). Most of the skeletons (74/196;

38%) had a generalised degree of post-mortem erosion on most of their bone surfaces, consistent with McKinley's grade three. This was followed by 58 (58/196; 30%) skeletons which had all bone surfaces affected by erosive action, consistent with McKinley's grade four. Skeletons with the worst preserved bone surfaces numbered 57 and were scored as grade five (33/196; 17%) and 5+ (24/196; 12%) meaning they had heavy, extensive erosion across whole bone surfaces. Only seven individuals (7/196; 3%) were found to have a limited degree of bone erosion, consistent with grade two of McKinley's system, described as moderate, patchy, surface erosion.

22.4.6 At the assemblage level, some general observations relating to preservation are that the survival of joint surfaces was limited and that crania and dentitions were generally better preserved than post-cranial skeletons (although the former were frequently fragmentary). Further, in a number of skeletons, tooth crowns were preserved minus the roots. Lastly, the majority of skulls were accompanied by residue from soil samples. Detailed sorting of these would be beneficial, because they showed potential to contain small bones (finger and toe bones, ear ossicles, calculi) and teeth.

### Demography

22.4.7 No skulls were sufficiently preserved for morphological or cranio-metric assessments to be applied to explore ancestry.

22.4.8 Of the 205 skeletons, 141 were adults, 39 were juveniles (aged <18 years) and 22 were adolescents or adults. It was not possible to recover any information from three skeletons because they were each represented by less than ten small fragments of bone only. There is potential for some of the 22 adolescents/adults to be assigned as adolescents or adults by more detailed analysis.

22.4.9 Potential for sex and age determination was observed by the presence of several, but not all, of the standard suite of skeletal indicators (Mitchell and Brickley 2017). A total of 81 adult skeletons possessed cranial and/or pelvic traits which would allow sex to be estimated. cursory examination of these has provisionally assigned 31 as female and 50 as male (see Table 46). In 24 of these skeletons (nine females and 15 males) there was good survival of indicators and indicators which are among the most reliable for sex estimation, allowing reasonably confident sex estimation. The remaining skeletons (n=57) were provisionally assigned as possible or probable females (22 skeletons) and possible or probable males (35 skeletons), reflecting the fact that they had limited indicators surviving and/or indicators which are not among the most reliable. There is potential for the number of males and females in these different categories to be refined at full analysis by closer inspection of elements. Osteological sex estimation was not explored in the juveniles, because there are currently no accepted methods available (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

Table 46. Adult Sex Assessment

Sex Estimation	No. of skeletons	Percentage (N=141)	Percentage (N=205)
Male	15	11%	7%
Probable male	15	11%	7%
Possible male	20	14%	10%
Undetermined sex	60	43%	29%
Female	9	6%	4%
Probable female	5	3%	3%
Possible female	17	12%	8%
Total	141	Total % sexed adults (N=205): 68%	

22.4.10 Surviving age indicators included auricular surfaces and, most often, molar teeth for adults, and epiphyses and, most often, dentitions for juveniles. cursory examination of these suggests provisional age at death estimations, set out in Table 47. Of the adults, 63 could not be aged more precisely than over 18 years ('adult') and two juveniles could not be more precisely aged than less than 18 years ('juvenile'). Of the remaining adults, 37 were prime adults (26–35 years) and 24 young adults (18–25 years), while 15 skeletons were middle adults (36–45 years). No mature adults (45+ years) were noted. One individual was aged as a prime adult/middle adult, while a second was aged as a middle adult/mature adult. Of the 39 juveniles, there were 8 adolescents, 15 older children (6–12 years) and 11 younger children (1–5 years). Some skeletons were between two age groups: two were young or older children, one was an older child/adolescent, while 22 were adolescent/adult. There is scope to refine these age estimations by more detailed examination of the indicators (for example, juvenile dentitions were fragmentary and

require more time to identify and measure) and because further age indicators may be identified following detailed sorting of bone fragments.

Table 47. Preliminary age at death estimations

Age Group	Age range	No. of skeletons	Percentage (N=205)
Pre-term	<37 weeks gestation	0	0%
Neonate	Birth-1 month	0	0%
Infant	1-12 months	0	0%
Young child	1-5 years	11	5%
Older child	6-12 years	15	7%
Young child/Older child	1-5/6-12 years	2	1%
Older child/Adolescent	6-12/13-17 years	1	0%
Adolescent	13-17 years	8	4%
Adolescent/Adult	13-17/>18 years	22	11%
Young adult	18-25 years	24	12%
Prime adult	26-35 years	37	18%
Prime adult/Middle adult	26-35/36-45 years	1	1%
Middle adult	36-45 years	15	7%
Middle adult/Mature adult	36-45/45+ years	1	1%
Mature adult	> 45 years	0	0%
Unspecified juvenile	< 18 years	2	1%
Unspecified Adult	> 18 years	63	31%
Unknown	?	3	1%
Total		205	100%

### Metrical and non-metrical analyses

- 22.4.11 The number of individuals with potential for metric and/or non-metric analysis is presented in Table 48. No skeletons had skulls which were sufficiently preserved for any measurements to be taken and therefore there is no potential in the assemblage for the collection of craniometric data.

Table 48. Potential for Metric and Non-Metric Analysis

	No. of skeletons	Percentage
Cranial indices	0	0%
Post-cranial indices	32	16%
Cranial non-metrics	50	24%
Post-cranial non-metrics	40	20%

- 22.4.12 A total of four skeletons with potential for sex estimation (provisionally sexed as two males and two possible females) had intact long bones which can be measured to calculate stature. This number increases to six if the long bones of one male and one female, with clean breaks, are reconstructed. It is unlikely (but not impossible) that further skeletons could be identified for stature estimation by more detailed analysis of the assemblage.
- 22.4.13 Thirty-two skeletons had the relevant landmarks available for the estimation of platymetric and platycnemic indices, including the six skeletons with potential for stature estimation. The platymetric and platycnemic indices calculate the degree of flattening of the femur and tibia shafts respectively, which may be influenced by factors such as squatting, mechanical stress and pathology (Brothwell 1981).
- 22.4.14 Non-metric traits (also known as epigenetic traits) represent skeletal variations which are not measurable. These are qualitative traits (not pathological) and are thus simply recorded as present or absent. Non-metric traits have been widely studied and have proven to be useful indicators of genetic relationships between and within populations, as well as of developmental processes (Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004; Voisin and Condemi 2014). The potential for non-metric analysis of the Rhodaus skeletons was considered based upon the presence/absence of cranial and/or post-cranial elements, that may exhibit such traits (after Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978; Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004). Where non-metric traits were observed during assessment, these were recorded. The potential for both cranial and post-cranial non-metric data was limited. A total of 47 adults and 3 juveniles provided potential for cranial non-metric data, whereas 39 adults and one juvenile provided the potential for post-cranial non-metric data to be collected.

## Dental status

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- 22.4.15 A total of 164 skeletons had dentitions, in the form of either teeth and/or sockets. Dental pathology and anomalies were observed in 116 skeletons and included dental calculus, caries, periodontal disease, ante-mortem tooth loss, enamel hypoplasia, periapical cavities, peg teeth, ante-mortem tooth chipping, the possible retention of deciduous teeth in adulthood and dental malalignment.

## Skeletal pathology

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- 22.4.16 Skeletal pathology was observed in 42 skeletons, classified as spinal and extra-spinal joint disease (osteoarthritis, marginal osteophytosis and Schmorl's nodes), metabolic disease (cribra orbitalia), non-specific inflammation/infection (ectocranial porosity/thickening, endocranial lesions, maxillary sinusitis and periostitis), trauma and neoplastic disease. There was also one case of possible osteochondritis dissecans, a circulatory disease, possibly related to trauma, in which impaired blood supply to bone causes bony necrosis (bone death) and dysfunction. Evidence for trauma included healed, ante mortem fractures on seven skeletons and one possible ossified haematoma on a long bone. In addition, several cases of possible muscle trauma and one possible shoulder dislocation were noted. Observed neoplastic disease was in the form of button osteomas, on the crania of four skeletons. Button osteomas are benign and are the most common type of neoplastic disease observed in archaeological skeletons. It was noted that some targeted cleaning will be required where pathology is obscured by soil.

## Ancient DNA analysis

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- 22.4.17 Potential for ancient DNA (aDNA) analysis was scored based on the presence/absence of petrous bones (located on each temporal bone of the skull). The cochlea and auditory ossicles, which are housed within the petrous bone, are now widely regarded as optimal sources of aDNA and, as such, are targeted in studies using archaeological human remains (Pinhasi et al 2015; Sirak et al 2020). Where available, auditory ossicles are favoured over cochleas, because they can be sampled causing the least damage to skulls, thereby preserving skeletal remains for future research (Sirak et al 2020).
- 22.4.18 In the present assemblage, a total of 117 skeletons (96 adults, 18 juveniles and three older juveniles/young adults), had petrous bones which would be suitable for aDNA analysis. This includes 28 adults provisionally sexed as possible, probable or definite females and 42 adults provisionally sexed as possible, probably or definite males.
- 22.4.19 The petrous bones of around 20 (17%) of the 117 skeletons were partially damaged, so may or may not be suitable for analysis (this would need to be checked with the DNA service provider). The remainder (97) had at least one fully intact petrous bone. Ear ossicles were observed in three of the adult skeletons, where they had fallen out of the petrous bones and were loose. It is likely that further ear ossicles will be preserved within the petrous bones of other skeletons, but it is advised that further investigation, by excavation into the auditory meatus, should be undertaken under controlled laboratory conditions (Booth pers comm.).

## Stable isotope analysis

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- 22.4.20 Potential for stable isotope analysis was explored with the aim of furthering the work which was undertaken on the Petros Court and Palamon Court skeletons (McIntyre 2017; 2019). This involved strontium, oxygen and carbon isotope analyses of the teeth of adult skeletons to explore mobility, diet and environment, and carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis on bone collagen from the same skeletons, as well as to explore diet (McIntyre 2017). Samples were selected based upon availability of suitable teeth (second molars with substantial surviving enamel as priority, then premolars), bones (in order of preference: the left femoral shaft, right femoral shaft, and left humeral shaft), sex and burial context.
- 22.4.21 In the present assemblage, 61 of the skeletons meet the above sampling criteria. That is, they are all adults with potential for estimation of sex by the application of standard osteological methods and they have second molar and/or premolar teeth and a femur/humeral shaft.
- 22.4.22 Potential for isotope analysis to explore mobility and diet, more generally, was noted in 155 of the skeletons. This includes 121 adults, 28 juveniles and six adolescents/adults with and without potential for sex estimation with suitable teeth (molars and/or premolars) and/or suitable bones (long bones and/or ribs) (see Table 49). These numbers reflect a maximum number with potential for isotope analysis,

because they include skeletons which were suitable for at least one of the types of analyses listed in Table 49 only.

Table 49. Potential for Isotopic Analysis

Isotopic Analysis	Skeletal Element Required	Number of skeletons	Percentage (N=205)
Mobility/geographic origin (strontium and oxygen)	Tooth enamel, second molar	119	58%
Mobility/geographic origin (strontium and oxygen)	Tooth enamel, premolar	123	60%
Average lifetime diet (carbon and nitrogen)	Cortical long bone	108	53%
Childhood diet (carbon and nitrogen)	Trabecular rib bone	18	9%

## 22.5 Statement of potential and research significance

22.5.1 This assessment is based on a rapid scan of the assemblage, undertaken to inform potential for further work. As such, the numbers and observations presented herein should be regarded as provisional only.

### Potential

22.5.2 In summary, the majority of skeletons were incomplete, highly fragmentary and had a generalised degree of post-mortem erosion on most of their bones. A total of 55 skeletons had limited or no potential for further information to be gained by more detailed osteological analysis. These were the least complete skeletons with limited skeletal and/or dental preservation. It will not be possible to estimate their sex or assign them to an age category by further osteological analysis and they show limited potential for aDNA or isotope analyses. All relevant osteological information has been recorded for these skeletons at this assessment stage.

22.5.3 Despite their generally poor preservation, there is potential for a relatively good amount of osteological data to be obtained from further, detailed osteological analysis of the remainder of the assemblage (150 skeletons). Results suggest that it will be possible to estimate the sex of at least 47% of these (71/150 skeletons). There is potential to assign 109 of the 150 skeletons to a standard age category and, while no skeletons have potential for ancestry to be explored, cranial and post-cranial metric and non-metric traits can be calculated for at least 56. The potential for dental analysis (to explore age, dental pathology and/or for stable isotope analysis) is high, with 142 skeletons (95%) having surviving dentitions and/or sockets. Further, 38 (25%) skeletons exhibited skeletal pathology, despite the general poor condition of bones. This should be regarded as a minimum number of cases, because it is likely that more detailed analysis will identify additional, more subtle lesions if some targeted washing is undertaken (see above).

22.5.4 There is very good potential for the application of aDNA and isotope analyses. At least a quarter of skeletons have bones and teeth available for isotope analysis and more than half of the assemblage has potential for aDNA analysis. These analyses would greatly enhance the osteological data, by providing information where it cannot be determined osteologically and by complementing or strengthening osteological findings. For example, of the 150 skeletons, it has the potential to determine the sex of up to 18 juveniles, three juvenile/adults and 16 adults that have potential for aDNA but have no potential for osteological sex estimation. Further, it has the potential to provide information on ancestry (none has survived osteologically) and provide the opportunity to test genetic relationships between skeletons where they have been inferred from shared non-metric traits, and/or patterns in disease and/or archaeological features.

### Significance

22.5.5 The PDA forms one of the largest cemetery groups (405 inhumations) to have been excavated from Canterbury when combined with the Palamon Court assemblage. This is highly significant considering the relatively limited number of sizeable Roman human skeletal assemblages that have been excavated from further afield in the region and nationally (for example, Roberts and Cox 2003, 407–408). Thus, the skeletons have very good group value. Despite being poorly preserved, they still possess good scientific information which, because of the sample size, can be interrogated statistically allowing meaningful

patterns in the data to be identified and compared with contemporary assemblages from elsewhere. More specifically, this includes sex ratios, mortality profiles and prevalence of disease and trauma.

- 22.5.6 This level of interrogation will also allow trends identified in the Petros Court and Palamon Court assemblages to be explored and tested. For example, male bias was indicated in the Palamon Court assemblage, but the data was not powerful enough to be more conclusive. Provisional sex estimation of the skeletons would seem to support this. Further, the Palamon Court mortality data, with an emphasis on young and prime adults and a lack of very young juveniles, would also seem to be reflected in the material recovered from the PDA. There are also similarly sized proportions of adults and juveniles in each assemblage. Interestingly, these trends contrast with the demographic attributes identified in the Petros Court assemblage, which showed a bias towards females. Thus, additional data from this assemblage has very good potential to further define the nature and character of the cemetery groups.
- 22.5.7 In addition, isotope analysis of samples from the PDA would add considerably to the isotope results from Palamon Court and Petros Court. These results pointed to a slight discrepancy in the proportions of aquatic/marine resources consumed by males and females and identified a predominantly local group of individuals from Petros Court (McIntyre et al 2017) and, by comparison, a more geographically diverse group from Palamon Court (McIntyre et al 2019). However, the sample counts were limited, prompting the need for a more extended sample set, in order to confirm these findings (ibid). The present assemblage presents a good opportunity to address this, as it will allow a representative sample to be tested.
- 22.5.8 The Rhodaus Town assemblage would greatly complement an increasing number of skeletal assemblages that have been excavated from in and around Canterbury. Together, the skeletons from these sites represent an excellent osteological database with which to study the inhabitants of an urban settlement in Roman Britain. Substantial Roman period burial data from multiple sites are currently only available from London (Barber and Bowsher 2000; Sheldon and Schaaf 1978), Colchester and York (British History Online 2021), with less data available from Gloucester and Leicester. The large number of burials encountered around Canterbury are a representative set, capable of providing vital data on palaeodemography, palaeopathology and population variety and mobility.
- 22.5.9 From a 2011 review of Roman period cemeteries from Canterbury, some 350 recorded inhumation and cremation burials were noted (Weekes 2011). To these can be added a further 125 burials focused on recent excavations at Hallet's Garage, located on the northwest side of Canterbury (Gollop 2012), and a combined total of 436 burials from the excavated Rhodaus Town sites (Augustine House, Petros Court, Palamon Court and 5-5a Rhodaus Town) located on the southwest side of Canterbury. This provides significant scope for detailed osteoarchaeological research, rarely afforded in other Romano-British towns.
- 22.5.10 The entirety of the information already available from this assemblage (together with future works), would contribute and enrich current knowledge on the structure and health status of the population from this area (and from this chronological period). With osteological and partial scientific analyses having been completed for Petros Court and Palamon Court, the integration of new results presents a unique opportunity to contribute to investigations of the population of the town, in relation to multiple aspects such as:
- Palaeodemography: population composition (age groups, sex ratios, juvenile sex); mortality profiles
  - Kinship: familial groups within the cemetery
  - Health: overall population health; patterns and/or shifts in health and disease as result of environment and socio-economic factors; weaning practices and childhood development, disease and care; human microbiota
  - Dietary practices: composition of diet; variations based on sex, age or socio-economic factors; shift in feeding patterns over time; oral health and implications for diet
  - Migration: population diversity/ancestry; mobility
  - Spatial distribution: cemetery zoning (by age, sex, family, socio-economic or other groupings), cemetery layout and chronological development
  - Burial practice/funerary ritual: burial and ritual variation; continuity and change; grave good diversity; distribution, deposition and grouping (eg according to age, sex)

22.5.11 The broad spectrum of analyses which can be undertaken on the Rhodaus Town assemblage will contribute considerably towards current understanding of population composition, dietary practices and health, familial groupings, environment and migration in Canterbury during the Roman period, as well as regionally and nationally.

## 22.6 Recommendations for further work

- 22.6.1 It is recommended that 150 skeletons undergo full osteological analysis in accordance with national guidelines (Mitchell and Brickley 2017; HE 2018). This should include a full inventory of bones and teeth, estimation of the minimum number of individuals in each context and estimations of sex and age. All residues should be sorted to retrieve any small bones and teeth. Mortality profiles should be created to illustrate proportional age-at-death, with both adult and juvenile individuals categorised by sex (in the case of juvenile, via aDNA analysis). Where possible, stature and skeletal indices (platymetric and platycnemic indices) should be calculated using the most reliable bones available for the former. Presence/absence of non-metric traits should be scored routinely for all adults, due to their value as indicators of biological variation and kinship within a given population. Non-metric traits should be noted when they occur in juveniles, but not routinely scored because of differences between individuals due to their different stages of development.
- 22.6.2 Pathology (dental and skeletal) and trauma should be described and differential diagnoses, explored, with reference to standard texts (for example, Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998; Rogers and Waldron 1995; Buikstra 2019). Bones should be cleaned further, where it will benefit analysis of pathology and trauma. In addition, targeted radiography is recommended in order to assist with diagnosis and provide more detail on the status of lesions. For example, this could be employed to determine whether a lesion observed on the skull of one skeleton is trauma or a button osteoma, and confirm the presence/absence of fractures and haematomas and ultimately explore whether the rate of trauma is unusually high in the assemblage, compared with other populations. A radiographic approach to the diagnosis of bone tumours would investigate elements such as tumour location, margins, periosteal reaction, mineralisation, size and number of lesions, as well as the presence or absence of any soft-tissue component (Miller 2008). Furthermore, appropriate radiographs are sufficient to also establish the diagnosis of fractures (Collier et al 1993, 2241).
- 22.6.3 A programme of aDNA and isotope analysis should be undertaken with the aim of building on the work which has already been completed for Petros Court and Palamon Court. Thus, the same sampling strategy should be employed.
- 22.6.4 The results of the osteological analysis (including those obtained from the less well preserved 55 skeletons and the 150 more fully analysed skeletons) should be summarised in a catalogue, combined with those of Petros Court and Palamon Court, and detailed in a report with reference to palaeodemography, stature range and stature means (for adult male and female individuals), post-cranial indices (morphological variation), as well as cranial and post-cranial non-metric traits, as evidence of kinship. Evidence for pathology and trauma should be linked to general population health and should be explored by age category and sex in respect of the number of individuals present (crude prevalence) and the number of elements present (true prevalence). This information should be integrated with archaeological, aDNA and isotope results and considered in respect of diet, mobility, kinship and ancestry. Comparisons should be made with other urban and rural Roman assemblages from the locality and nationally, in order to set the findings in a regional and national context.



Table 50. Osteological summary, articulated skeletons

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
2	1068	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	Yes
3	1146	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
4	1072	0-25%	3	High	Older child/Adolescent	N/A	No	No	No	DEH, very limited calculus	None	No	Yes
6	1130	26-50%	5	High	Prime adult	??M	No	No	Yes	Caries, shovelled maxillary incisors (central+lateral)	None	Yes	Yes
8	1198	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
9	1221	0-25%	N/A	Medium	Juvenile unspecified	No	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
10	1141	26-50%	4	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
13	1270	0-25%	N/A	High	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
14	1297	0-25%	5	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes?
15	1302	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	?M	No	No	No	Calculus, DEH	Increased porosity (non-specific) resembling "orange-peel" type lesions on R+L parietal and occipital bones	Yes?	Yes
16	1313	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	Yes	Yes	AMTL, calculus	Endocranial lesions (capillary lesions, occipital/parietals/frontal, ?fibre bone also)	Yes	Yes
17	1360	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	?M	No	No	No	Enamel hypoplasia	None	No	Yes
18	1353	0-25%	5	High	Late adolescent/Young adult	?	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
19	1426	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
20	1370	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	No	DEH	None	Yes	Yes
21	1373	0-25%	4	Medium	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
22	1386	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	DEH, calculus	None	No	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
23	1393	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	DEH, shovelled maxillary incisors (central + lateral)	None	No	Yes
24	1398	26-50%	5	High	Prime adult	??M	No	No	No	AMTL, calculus	None	No	Yes
26	1408	0-25%	4	Medium	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	Severe DEH on multiple teeth (lines, grooves)	None	No	Yes?
27	1415	0-25%	5	high	Middle adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes
28	1431	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
31	1453	0-25%	5	High	Middle adult	??M	No	No	Yes	Calculus, potential AMTL	None	Yes	Yes
32	1460	0-25%	5	High	Middle adult	N/A	No	No	No	Caries, calculus	None	Yes	Yes
33	1470	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes
33	1473	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
33	1474	0-25%	5+	High	Juvenile/Adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
33	1475	0-25%	5+	High	Juvenile/Adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
33	1466	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
34	1495	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	No	None	None	Yes?	No
35	1672	0-25%	5+	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus, caries	None	Yes	Yes
36	1482	0-25%	N/A	Medium	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
37	1485	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	No
38	1488	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	No	N/A	None	Yes	Yes
39	1491	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
40	1642	0-25%	5	High	Prime adult	??M	No	No	Yes	Caries	None	Yes	Yes
41	1501	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
42	1507	0-25%	N/A	Medium	Adolescent/Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	Shovel-shaped central and lateral maxillary incisors; DEH	None	No	Yes?
43	1510	26-50%	3	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	No	AMTL	None	Yes	Yes
44	1526	0-25%	4	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	Yes
46	1538	26-50%	4	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No		None	Yes	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
47	1598	0-25%	5	High	Older child/Adolescent	N/A	No	No	No	Caries; possible periapical; calculus, marked DEH (1-2 yrs), shovelled incisors (med + lat)	Periostitis (healed, but not well remodelled, R mandible, anterior surface, adjacent to M1, relating to prob abscess)	No	Yes
48	1542	0-25%	5	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
49	1548	0-25%	5+	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes?
50	1553	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	Yes
52	1578	0-25%	N/A	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	No
53	1601	0-25%	5+	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus, DEH	None	No	Yes
54	1564	0-25%	5+	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	Caries, calculus	None	No	Yes
56	1570	0-25%	4	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	Yes
56	1571	0-25%	5+	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
57	1586	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	Male	No	No	No	None	Increased porosity ectocranial surface of several frags. Not porotic hyperostosis. Scalp irritation?	No	Yes
57	1600	0-25%	3	High	Prime adult	Female	No	NO	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
58	1584	0-25%	3	Medium	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	Limited calculus, DEH?, caries	Periostitis (healed, lamellar) on R+L femur diaphysis (mid?)	No	Yes
59	1590	0-25%	5+	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
60	1605	26-50%	5	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	Yes
63	1623	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	No
64	1625	0-25%	3	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus; caries; DEH?	None	No	Yes
65	1629	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
66	1633	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	Yes
67	1648	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
68	1712	26-35%	3	High	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	No		Endocranial lesions (fibre bone in occipital)	No	No
69	1653	26-50%	3	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	No	Yes
70	1656	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	Yes	No

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
71	1687	0-25%	4	Medium	Young child/Older child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes?
73	1666	0-25%	3	High	Young adult	??F	No	No	No	Calculus, DEH	None	Yes	Yes
74	1708	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	??F	No	No	No	Calculus; caries; DEH	None	Yes	Yes
75	1681	0-25%	4	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
76	1698	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	No
76	1761	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes?	No
77	1700	0-25%	N/A	Medium	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	DEH	None	No	No
78	1704	0-25%	3	High	Prime adult	?M	No	No	No	Calculus; malalignment (mandibular central incisors); caries	None	Yes	Yes
79	1717	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	Yes - cortical
80	1725	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
81	1730	26-50%	3	High	Adult unspecified	M	No	No	Yes	DEH; calculus	None	Yes	Yes
82	1734	26-50%	3	Medium-High	Prime adult	F	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
82	1736	0-25%	3	Medium	Prime adult	?M	No	No	No	Calculus, caries	None	Yes - R+L petrous	Yes - second molar (see comments), premolar
83	1738	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	??M	No	No	No	Caries; calculus; DEH? (mandibular L canine)	None	Yes	Yes
84	1741	0-25%	N/A	Medium	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes?
85	1749	0-25%	3	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	Yes	Calculus; malalignment (mandibular R canine and central R+L incisors); DEH	None	Yes	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
86	1752	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	?	No	No	No	Calculus	Significantly thickened skull vault (expanded diploe - dense in some places, lytic lesions in others, inner and outer table still identifiable), skull may have been enlarged(?); endocranial (capillary) lesions	Yes	Yes
87	1755	26-50%	4	High	Prime adult	??F	No	No	No	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
89	1775	0-25%	5+	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	No	None	Increased porosity (non-specific) resembling "orange-peel" type lesions present on ectocranial surface of occipital bone (2 unidentified fragments also displayed similar lesions)	No	No
90	1777	0-25%	2	Medium	Young child/Older child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes?
91	1781	0-25%	3	Medium - High	Adult unspecified	?	No	Yes - limited (indices)	Yes	None	None	No	Yes
92	1783	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	?F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Caries; calculus; AMTL	Small button osteoma (ectocranium, posterior aspect of R parietal)	Yes	Yes
93	1787	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes
94	1791	0-25%	4	High	Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes - second molar, premolar
95	1808	26-50%	4	High	Adolescent	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
96	1814	51-75%	3	High	Middle adult	?M	No	No	Yes	Caries; calculus; DEH	Linea aspera on L + R femur notably marked/'pulled' in appearance (?pathology)	Yes	Yes
97	1819	26-50%	3	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	Caries; calculus	None	Yes	Yes
98	1823	76-100%	3	High	Adult unspecified	M	No	Yes	Yes	AMTL	Marginal osteophytes at R shoulder (glenoid); button osteoma R parietal	Yes	Yes
99	1825	26-50%	3	Medium	Young adult	?M	No	No	No	Caries; DEH?	Limited degenerative joint disease (R elbow)	Yes	Yes
100	1828	0-25%	3	High	Older child	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Caries	None	Yes	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
101	1831	76-100%	3	Medium-High	Prime adult	M	Yes	Yes (indices)	Yes	Calculus	Osteophyte around fovea femoral heads	Yes	Yes
102	1834	76-100%	3	High	Young adult	??M	No	No	No	Calculus, DEH	Healed periostitis (R tibia), cribra orbitalis (L orbit - Type 1+3)	Yes	Yes
103	1837	26-50%	3	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	No	Caries, calculus	None	Yes	Yes
104	1844	0-25%	5	High	Prime adult	??M	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes
105	1890	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No			No	Yes - cortical
106	1851	76-100%	3	Low	Prime adult	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	Caries, AMTL (R mandibular M1)	Possible ossified haematoma? on left tibia; localised increase porosity on R+L parietal bones (resembles "orange-peel lesions"); Schmorl's; healed periostitis?	Yes	Yes
107	1854	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
108	1858	0-25%	5	High	Young child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
109	1941	0-25%	3	Medium	Adult unspecified	?M	No	No	No	None	Increased porosity on R fibula (fragmented) - localised porotic and lamellar lesions; localised endocranial lesions (with possible subsequent localised thickening) (hair-on-end lesions) on occipital bone? (on several fragments?)	No	Yes
110	1871	0-25%	N/A	Medium	Adolescent/Adult	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes?
111	1874	0-25%	4	High	Young adult	M	No	Yes	Yes	Caries; calculus	None	Yes	Yes
112	1932	51-75%	4	High	Middle adult	??M	No	No	Yes	Calculus, DEH	? Osteoarthritis (L hip, possible marginal osteophytes and osteophytes on femoral head; periostitis (?osteitis) (R tibia)	Yes	Yes
113	1879	0-25%	3	High	Late adolescent/Young adult	N/A	No	No	No	caries	None	No	Yes
113	1880	0-25%	4	High	Older child	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	None	None	No	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis? Yes - indices only	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
113	1881	26-50%	3	High	Adult unspecified	?M	No		No	None	None	Yes	Yes
114	1884	0-25%	4	Medium-High	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	Malalignment? mandibular R+L canines; shovel-shaped central maxillary incisors	None	Yes	Yes
115	1887	0-25%	5+	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	DEH; caries; calculus	None	Yes	Yes
116	1893	26-50%	4	High	Older child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
117	1896	51-75%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	No	AMTL; calculus; caries	None	yes	Yes
118	1904	51-75%	3	High	Middle adult	??M	No	No	Yes	AMTL; calculus; caries; AM chipping	Cribriform orbitalia (L + R orbit, capillary lesions)	Yes	Yes
119	1908	51-75%	3	high	Young adult	?M	No	No	Yes	DEH, calculus	None	Yes	Yes
120	1913	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	DEH	None	Yes	Yes
121	1916	0-25%	3	High	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus; shovel-shaped maxillary central incisors	None	No	Yes
122	1927	51-75%	3	Medium	Middle adult	M	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus; caries	Cribriform Orbitalia (L orbit)	Yes	Yes
123	1930	26-50%	3	High	Older child	N/A	N/A	No	No	Caries, calculus, DEH	None	Yes	Yes
124	1935	26-50%	3	High	Middle adult	?M	No	No	Yes	Calculus, DEH	Cribriform orbitalia	Yes	Yes
126	1954	0-25%	5	High	Adolescent/Adult unspecified	?	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
127	1962	0-25%	4	High	late adolescent/Young adult	?	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
128	1968	76-100%	4	Medium-high	Prime adult	M	No	No	Yes	DEH, calculus	Spina bifida occulta/cleft neural arch of sacrum; L tibia - healed fracture - united but malaligned/significant overlap	Yes	Yes
130	1974	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	Yes - limited	Yes	None	None	No	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
131	1981	0-25%	4	High	Older child	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
132	1984	0-25%	5	High	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	No	No
133	1988	51-75%	3	High	Prime adult	?	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus, caries	? Osteochondritis dissecans - L talus	Yes	Yes
134	1991	26-50%	3	High	Prime adult	??F	No	No	Yes	Caries, calculus	?Marked MSM/trauma - L humerus, ?periostitis - femora, maxillary sinusitis (?osteitis), ?L mandibular ramus traumas (fracture)	Yes	Yes
135	2018	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	Yes	Calculus (heavy in R maxilla)	None	Yes	Yes
136	1998	51-75%	4	High	Prime adult	??F	Yes (R femur)	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus		No	Yes
137	2007	76-100%	3	High	Middle Adult	M	Yes (L ulna, reconstructed)	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus; AMTL; heavy attrition	Small smooth bump on right parietal - old healed trauma? (button osteoma unlikely); Linear smooth raised bone on right parietal - old healed trauma? (skull incomplete and very papery in this area - investigation hindered by this).	Yes	Yes
139	2013	76-100%	3	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	Yes	Yes	AMTL; calculus; caries		Yes	Yes
140	2022	51-75%	3	High	Young adult (18-25 yrs)	F	No	No	No	Caries, calculus	?R maxillary sinusitis	Yes - L + R petrous	Yes - cortical, second molar, premolar
141	2025	26-50%	3	High	Prime adult	?M	No	Yes - limited (fem indices)	Yes	Calculus	Slight periostitis (tibia)	Yes	Yes
142	2028	26-50%	3	Medium	Prime adult	F	Yes (R femur reconstructed - just)	Yes (FHd1, indices and max femur length - just)	Yes	None	None	Yes	Yes



Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
143	2041	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes?	No
143	2042	76-100%	2	High	Middle adult (36-45 yrs)	?M	No	Yes	Yes	AMTL; caries; calculus, periapical cavity (large, healed at front of mandible - significant modification of anterior mandible profile/contour)	Healed periostitis (R fibula), ??perimortem fracture to anterior mandible (unclear if perimortem or old post-mortem fracture - requires further, careful cleaning)	Yes	Yes
144	2047	26-50%	3	High	Young adult	?F	No	No	Yes	DEH; calculus	Periostitis (L femur, tibs - active + healed)	Yes	Yes
145	2050	26-50%	3	High	Prime adult	??F	No	No	Yes	Caries; calculus		Yes	Yes
146	2053	76-100%	3	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	No	AMTL	Elongated (sup-inf) bony spur extending from the lateral surface of the R tibia midshaft, fibula highly fragmented but appears to have been fused with the tibia via this bony bridge. Abnormal morphology of one of the fibula fractures - probable hrealed fracture. ?Abnormal morphology of tibia shaft also? Almost certainly trauma (?fracture/s) with subsequent bony bridging between the tib and fib (interosseous membrane)	Yes	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
146	2065	0-25%	3	High	Older child	N/A	No	No	Yes	Shovel-shaped central and lateral maxillary incisors (moderate) plus one barrel-shaped tooth (unidentified - may or may not be related to this individual)	None	Yes?	Yes?
147	2060	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	?	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
148	2063	0-25%	N/A	High	Young child	N/A	No	No	No	Central maxillary incisors appear to be shovel-shaped	None	Yes?	Yes?
149	2067	51-75%	3	High	Adult unspecified	F	No	Yes	Yes			No	Yes - cortical
150	2076	76-100%	2	High	Prime adult/Middle adult	??M	No	Yes	Yes	AMTL; calculus; caries	Healed fracture - R ulna shaft; Schmorl's nodes	Yes	Yes
151	2081	51-75%	3	High	Young adult	?F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	DEH, calculus		Yes	Yes
152	2086	0-25%	5	High	Middle adult/Mature adult	N/A	No	No	No	DEH (pitting)		No	Yes
153	2089	76-100%	2	High	Prime adult	F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus, caries	?AM fracture - L patella	Yes	Yes
154	2103	51-75%	3	Medium	Middle adult	??F	Yes (R femur)	Yes - limited	Yes	Periapical cavities; calculus; caries	None	Yes	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
155	2096	0-25%	4	High	Young child	N/A	No	No	No	Permanent central maxillary incisors developing (1/3 crown present) but appear to be shovel-shaped (moderate)	None	No	No
156	2123	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	Yes	DEH; calculus; caries		Yes	Yes
157	2240	26-50%	4	High	Adolescent	N/A	No	No	Yes	Calculus; DEH	None	No	Yes
158	2105	0-25%	2	High	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
159	2107	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	No	Yes
159	2108	0-25%	2	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	No
160	2115	0-25%	5+	High	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	No	No
161	2119	0-25%	5+	High	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	No	No
162	2125	76-100%	3	High	Young adult	F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus, overcrowding	L + R patella present - both appear VERY small, given that this is an adult individual and there are possible joint surface fractures on both patellae (unsure if PM damage or AM trauma), ?pathological - distal femora - possibly abnormal texture (L, slightly undulating/uneven/bumpy) - further investigation, possibly more cleaning required	Yes	Yes
163	2128	51-75%	3	High	Young adult	?M	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus; caries; shovelled lateral incisor	None	Yes	Yes
164	2134	26-50%	3	High	Prime adult	N/A	No	No	No	Caries; calculus; periodontal disease (slight, mandible)	None	No	Yes

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
165	2138	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	M	No	No	No	Calculus; AMTL; marked attrition (heavy, some anterior teeth have barely any/no crown remaining)	None	Yes	Yes
166	2142	0-25%	4	High	Adolescent	N/A	N/A	No	No	DEH; calculus	None	Yes	Yes
167	2149	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
168	2152	0-25%	5	High	Middle adult	N/A	No	No	No	DEH; limited calculus; caries	None	Yes	Yes
169	2155	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	No	Yes	AMTL; caries	?AM trauma - c. 10x6mm, well circumscribed, lens-shaped indentation c. 2-3mm deep at centre, floor comprising dense, porous bone, on ectocranial surface (?parietal). ?Blunt force trauma	Yes	Yes
170	2165	26-50%	3	High	Adult unspecified	M	No	No	Yes	None	None	Yes	Yes
171	2169	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	?	No	No	No	Calculus, caries	Small button osteoma on frontal bone (ectocranial);? HFI	Yes	No
172	2181	76-100%	3	High	Prime adult	M	No	Yes	Yes	Caries, calculus, enamel pearl on max M3	?Muscle trauma - R ulna, ?fracture/muscle trauma/MSM - L humerus, well healed fracture - R fem shaft	Yes	Yes
173	2184	51-75%	3	Medium	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	DEH	None	Yes	Yes
174	2204	76-100%	3	High	Middle adult	M	No	Yes	Yes	Calculus, AMTL, DEH	Healed periostitis (L + R tibia + fibula), ?medial-lateral bowing of R tibia, osteophytes (L patella, L + R acetabulum), Schmorl's nodes	Yes	Yes
175	2192	26-50%	3	High	Adolescent	N/A	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
176	2197	0-25%	4	High	Adolescent	N/A	N/A	No	No	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
177	2201	76-100%	3	Medium-high	Adolescent	??F	No	No	Yes	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
178	2209	0-25%	5+	High	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	No	No

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
179	2214	51-75%	3	High	Prime adult	?F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Calculus; caries	None	Yes	Yes
180	2234	0-25%	4	High	Prime adult	No	No	No	No	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
182	2247	51-75%	3	High	Adult unspecified	M	No	Yes - limited	Yes	AMTL; caries	Cribr orbitalia; well healed periostitis - R tibia	Yes	Yes
183	2251	26-50%	3	High	Adolescent/Young adult	N/A	No	No	Yes	Calculus	none	Yes	Yes
184	2255	51-75%	3	High	Adult unspecified	?F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	N/A	None	No	Yes
185	2258	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	Possible DEH on L maxillary central incisor (or other form of enamel defect); AMTL (possibly R+L central mandibular incisors and L M1 and M2)	None	Yes	No
186	2261	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	Yes
189	2273	76-100%	2	High	Adult unspecified	??M	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Slight marginal osteophytes L elbow	Yes	Yes
190	2276	0-25%	5+	High	?	?	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
191	2279	0-25%	4	High	young child 0-5 yrs	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
192	2282	26-50%	3	High	Middle adult	?	No	No	No	Caries	None	Yes	Yes
193	2285	0-25%	3	High	Young child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
193	2286	26-50%	3	High	Young adult	M	No	No	No	None	None	Yes	Yes
194	2290	0-25%	4	High	Adolescent	N/A	N/A	No	No	Calculus; DEH	None	Yes	Yes
195	2269	26-50%	4	High	Middle adult	?M	No	No	Yes	Caries; calculus	None	Yes	Yes
195	2270	0-25%	3	High	Young adult	?	No	No	No	None	None	Yes?	Yes
196	2295	26-50%	3	High	Young adult	??F	No	No	No	Calculus; shovelled lateral maxillary incisors	Cribr orbitalia	Yes	Yes
197	2303	0-25%	4	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	None	No	No
198	2306	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	Yes	None	Cribr orbitalia	Yes	Yes
199	2310	0-25%	5+	High	<18 yrs	?	No	No	No	None	N/A	No	No
200	2314	0-25%	5+	High	Late adolescent/Adult	?	No	No	No	None	None	No	No

Grave no	SK	Completeness	Condition (McKinley 2004)	Fragmentation	Age category	Provisional sex estimation	Potential for stature?	Potential for metrical analysis?	Potential for non-metric Traits?	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology	Potential for aDNA analysis?	Potential for isotope analysis?
201	2317	51-75%	3	High	Prime adult	F	No	Yes - limited	Yes	Caries		Yes	Yes
202	2323	0-25%	5	High	Adult unspecified	??F	No	No	No	AMTL (R+L mandibular PM1 and 2) (rest of mandible missing)	None	Yes	Yes
203	2332	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	N/A	No	No	No	None	Healed periostitis on R femur (lamellar)	No	Yes
203	2333	51-75%	3	High	Young adult	?M	No	No	Yes	Calculus		Yes	Yes
204	2328	0-25%	5+	High	?	?	No	No	No	None	None	No	No
205	2340	76-100%	4	High	Young adult	F	No	No	Yes	Caries	Old healed trauma on occipital below nuchal crest? Cribriform orbitalia	Yes	Yes
206	2344	0-25%	5	Hight	Young adult	??M	No	No	No	Caries (L M2 and M3 and R M1 and M3); limited calculus	None	Yes?	Yes?
207	2336	26-50%	4	High	Adult unspecified	?	No	Yes - limited	Yes	DEH		Yes	Yes
209	2349	0-25%	4	High	Adolescent	N/A	N/A	No	No	Calculus	None	Yes	Yes
210	2352	0-25%	3	High	Adult unspecified	?	No	No	No	caries	None	Yes	No
211	2355	0-25%	4	High	Older child	N/A	N/A	No	No	None	None	No	Yes?

## 23 Updated Project Design

### 23.1 Statement of research potential

- 23.1.1 The stratigraphic, finds and environmental assessments have demonstrated the data has a good potential to address the original research aims (section 3.2).
- 23.1.2 The data indicate evidence for activity within the PDA from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period, with emphasis placed on the Roman period, particularly from the late third century AD to early fifth century AD.

#### P1 Natural topography and the prehistoric environment

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- 23.1.3 The surface of geological Head deposits (ORA1) survived in part across the PDA, recorded at depths of between 15.5m OD and 17m OD, and reflecting the general topography of the Stour valley with a gentle incline from southeast to northwest. The surface of the Head deposit was in places preserved below a remnant soil horizon (G2).

#### P2 Prehistoric

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- 23.1.4 No archaeological features attributable to prehistoric activity were identified within the PDA (ORA2).
- 23.1.5 Assemblages of worked flint, dated to the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age, and pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age were recovered as residual material in later deposits and features. While recovery of this material indicates potential prehistoric activity within the immediate setting, the residuality negates any significant contribution to understanding the land use character of the area (ORA3).
- 23.1.6 The limited prehistoric data is comparable to assemblages recovered from Augustine House (CAT 2010) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017). These contrast with the archaeological data for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity recorded immediately to the south of the PDA at Petros Court (CAT 2015a). Such a variance might reflect environmental and land use differentiation, with archaeologically visible activity during this period potentially more prevalent above the 20m OD contour.
- 23.1.7 No evidence for late Iron Age activity (ORA4) or burial (ORA5) was identified within the PDA. Elements of a potential rectilinear field system identified to the south, at Petros Court (CAT 2015a), were not identified. Likewise, a late Iron Age burial, potentially placed below a raised earthen mound, recorded at Augustine House (CAT 2010) appears to represent a relatively isolated feature, perhaps further emphasising its significant placement within the landscape, with no associated evidence recovered.

#### P3 Early to Mid Roman

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- 23.1.8 Direct evidence for activity within the PDA commenced during the Early to Mid Roman period, and comprised a remnant soil horizon (G2), pit-like features (G3), quarry pits (G4) and a field system (G5).
- 23.1.9 Many of these features reflect the surrounding land use identified during previous investigations. The G2 remnant soil horizon potentially represents a truncated agricultural soil contemporary to soils identified at both Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon court (CAT 2017),
- 23.1.10 The G3 features are likely isolated pits associated with agricultural production. No charred plant remains, and only small fragments of unidentified animal bone were recovered from these features, despite collection of bulk environmental samples, and the virtual absence of finds other than burnt and worked flint and pottery, makes them difficult to interpret.
- 23.1.11 The G4 Quarry pits G4 identified within the north-east of the PDA, are comparable with quarrying recorded at Augustine House (CAT 2010) and represent part of a wider industry which extended north and east between Palamon Court (CAT 2017) and the Canterbury Police Station (HER MCA 21674 and MKE 4656).
- 23.1.12 The G5 field system formed part of a wider pre-cemetery agricultural landscape, with ditch alignments continuing at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (2019).

- 23.1.13 Within the PDA the G5 field system appeared to post-date the G4 quarry pits, with Field Ditch 1 truncating the southwest edge of quarry pit S1143. This contrasts with evidence from Augustine House (CAT 2010) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017) which suggest that quarrying had encroached across the field ditches.
- 23.1.14 Assessment of the Roman pottery assemblage indicated a general focus of activity dated from between the mid second century AD and continuing to the last quarter of the third century AD. The end of P3 Roman activity, marked by the final infilling of G4 quarry pits and G5 field ditches appears to have been contemporary with the construction of the Roman town wall, between c AD 270-290, and was followed shortly after by the establishment of the P4 Late Roman cemetery.

#### P4 Late Roman

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- 23.1.15 It remains unclear whether the formal layout of the cemetery, represented by boundary ditch (G6), preceded active burial within the PDA. The boundary ditch appeared to define the southern extents of the cemetery ground and marked a continuation of the cemetery boundary recorded at Palamon Court (CAT 2017) extending to the southwest. Evidence for recutting of the ditch would suggest the cemetery boundary was maintained in use at least to the end of the fourth century AD. The cemetery boundary ditch was aligned parallel to an Early Roman trackway extending northeast to southwest, identified south of the PDA at Petros Court (CAT 2015a) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017). The trackway appeared to remain a significant routeway until the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon period.
- 23.1.16 Two outlier inhumation burials have been identified, situated on open ground between the G6 boundary ditch and Early Roman trackway, one previously recorded at Palamon Court (CAT 2017) and one located within the PDA (Grave 8).
- 23.1.17 While the only observed burial rite within the PDA was inhumation (ORA6), identification of a Late Roman urned cremation burial within the cemetery bounds at Palamon Court (CAT 2017), and a Roman cremation related deposit outside the cemetery bounds at Petros Court (CAT 2015a) would indicate that inhumation was not necessarily exclusive (ORA7).
- 23.1.18 A total of 215 inhumation burials (G7) were recorded within the PDA, from which the remains of 205 articulated skeletons were recovered. Despite poor preservation, the human remains have good potential to determine data on the palaeodemography (age groups, sex ratios, mortality profiles and health) of the cemetery population.
- 23.1.19 There is also very good potential for the application of aDNA and isotope analysis to be conducted on a sample of the cemetery population to determine kinship and familial relationships, population diversity/ancestry, mobility, and diet.
- 23.1.20 The inhumation cemetery provides good potential for the investigation of Late Roman funerary process, particularly in considering the selection, preparation, location, modification, deposition, and commemoration of the deceased (Weekes 2016).
- 23.1.21 Variance in grave size and form, the use or non-use of grave furniture (coffins, biers, cists, packing stones etc), burial alignment, body posture, the presence of items of costume, dress accessories and personal adornment, and the presence of placed grave goods and food items, will be correlated with data from the recovered human remains (ORA8) and any spatial groupings investigated in relation to intra-cemetery organisation (ORA11).
- 23.1.22 Particular attention will be paid to so-called deviant burial practices recorded across the cemetery, notably graves containing disarticulated human remains, fragmented grave goods, and decapitation burials. The occurrence and distribution of multiple burials will also be investigated, along with less visible elements associated with commemoration, including evidence for grave markers and post-burial activities.
- 23.1.23 Corresponding attention will be focused on non-grave related features, notably the G8 animal burials, G9 funerary shaft and G10 shallow feature, all of which are to be considered as parts of the funerary process and integral within the overall cemetery structure. Both the G9 funerary shaft and G10 shallow feature potentially represent foci for votive offerings and funerary related ritual, including potential for feasting and commemoration. No evidence for non-funerary related activity was evident during the active life of the cemetery (ORA12).



- 23.1.24 The assessment has determined a general cemetery chronology based on grave TPQs (ie the earliest date at which a grave could have been backfilled). This indicates active use of the cemetery from the late third century AD (ORA9) and continuing without break until the mid-fifth century AD (ORA10). Refining this chronology will be critical in establishing a better understanding of cemetery morphology, spatial organisation and development.
- 23.1.25 The chronology corresponds well with the end of P3 Early to Mid Roman activity and is in accord with the dating of adjacent burials recovered at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015a), and Palamon Court (CAT 2017).
- 23.1.26 Active use of the cemetery falls during a period of critical administrative change in the western Roman empire, the effects of which might provide interpretative context, and be reflected in wider changes both locally within Canterbury and the wider region. The establishment of the Roman town wall, the proximity to the main Roman road between Canterbury and Dover, and the foundation of a Romano-British temple at the adjacent site of Augustine House (dated to c AD 340-360), would all have defined the extramural character of the area and influenced its overall organisation and use (Helm 2014).

#### P5 Post-Roman

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- 23.1.27 Interpretation of post-Roman activity was hindered by a lack of dating evidence and compounded by the presence of residual Roman material. Pottery attributed to P4 activity was limited to just 33 sherds of Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon (c AD 750-850/900), 14 sherds of Early Medieval (c AD 1050-1225) and 5 sherds of High Medieval (c 1225-1350/75) date. As such, it has not been possible to offer a more refined chronology based on different periods of activity. This could be partly rectified by a more detailed integration of stratigraphic data and finds, supplemented with results from radiocarbon dating of proposed charred plant remains
- 23.1.28 Features attributed to post-Roman activity were interpreted as such on the basis of stratigraphic association and feature morphology. These comprised a series of pits containing both domestic refuse (G11) and smithing waste (G12), in addition to miscellaneous features (G13), interpreted as potential animal scrapes/burrows or shrub/tree bowls, and post-holes (G14).
- 23.1.29 Observed features are comparable to that recorded at Palamon Court (CAT 2017) and are characteristic of settlement-related activities (ORA13). No evidence for Anglo-Saxon building structures (ORA14) were identified within the PDA. The recent identification of Late Anglo-Saxon buildings immediately to the southwest, below the Rhodaus Town (former St Mary Bredin School) mound (CAT 2020), would appear to represent the main settlement focus for this activity, perhaps representing an early manorial estate.
- 23.1.30 The area occupied by the PDA likely comprised of open ground, utilised for domestic refuse and metalworking waste disposal, and perhaps for animal grazing and stock-keeping, indicated by miscellaneous features G13 and post-holes G14 (ORA15).
- 23.1.31 No features could be directly attributed to the later medieval activity. In this respect, the PDA did not provide any further data for medieval land use (ORA16), agriculture (ORA17) or extra-mural activity related to the Norman motte and bailey castle (ORA18).

#### P6 Post-medieval

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- 23.1.32 The PDA remained as open land through into the post-medieval period. However, formation of a soil horizon (G15) above the post-Roman phase archaeology might indicate a change in agricultural practice from livestock husbandry to cultivation.
- 23.1.33 With the establishment of the Kent County Pavilion in 1877 and adjoining Canterbury Agricultural Hall in 1878 and following their purchase as part of the Canterbury Motor Company from 1903, the PDA was developed as part of the garage complex, represented by the G16 groundbeams, G17 intrusive features, and G18 brick-lined well.
- 23.1.34 These remains are considered to be of local historic research interest and include objects such as the complete glass Codd bottles but are not considered to add significantly to the archaeological narrative.

## 23.2 Archaeological significance of the data

- 23.2.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample excavation has successfully met the principal objective as detailed in the approved WSI to identify, excavate, record, and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the proposed development (MOLA 2019). Post-excavation assessment of this record has demonstrated that the archaeological data is sufficient to understand the character, form, extent and date of the archaeological deposits and features revealed, and to recover evidence for past environmental change.
- 23.2.2 The data complement the results of previous investigations conducted at Rhodaus Town and contributes to our understanding of the past land use and human activity within the local setting.
- 23.2.3 The level of significance of the data, where significance refers to the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest (NPPF 2012), has been assessed in accordance with Appendix 3.
- 23.2.4 The archaeological significance for the excavated features and deposits is summarised in Table 51.

Table 51. Summary of potential archaeological significance by phase

Phase	Period	Summary	Significance
1	Geological	Surface of Head deposit (G1) recorded at 15.5m and 17m OD.	Low
2	Prehistoric	No Prehistoric features or deposits recorded.	
		Residual Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint assemblage	Low
		Residual Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery assemblage	
3	Early/Mid Roman	Remnant cultivated soil horizon (G2), features (G3), quarries (G4) and field system (G5) representing both agricultural and industrial extra-mural land use	Moderate
4	Late Roman	Cemetery boundary ditch (G6) and inhumation burials (G7) representing a formal Late Roman cemetery. The cemetery was probably established following construction of town wall in AD 270-290 and was in active use through to the mid fifth century AD. The cemetery contributes significant data both to the local and regional funerary setting and has good potential to provide a type-site in national syntheses of regional data	High
		Associated animal burials (G8), funerary shaft (G9) and shallow feature/soils (G10) have strong potential to represent other, less commonly identified funerary related structures/commemoration activities within the cemetery boundary.	
		Waterlogged samples from the G9 funerary shaft and a micromorphology sample from the G10 shallow feature offer potential insights into the local environment during the active life of the cemetery	
5	Post-Roman	Low intensity activity represented by refuse pits containing domestic refuse (G11), and smithing waste (G12), miscellaneous features (G13) and post-holes (G14).	Moderate
		Potential activity ephemeral to adjacent mid to late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval settlement.	

Chronology to be refined by more detailed integration of stratigraphic data and finds, supported by results from radiocarbon dating of charred plant remains

6	Post-medieval to Modern	Agricultural soil horizon (G15), concrete groundbeams (G16), intrusive features (G17), brick well (G18) and previous archaeological interventions (G19)	Low
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23.2.5 The potential archaeological significance of the excavated materials and recommended requirements for further analysis is summarised in Table 52.

Table 52. Summary of potential archaeological significance of excavated materials and recommended further work

Material class	Principal specialist	Significance	Recommended further work
Prehistoric struck flint	Chris Butler	Low	
Prehistoric pottery	Barbara McNee	Low	
Roman pottery	Malcolm Lyne,	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residue analysis of 3 + pottery vessels</li> <li>Quantification of pottery, including estimated vessel equivalents from G10 shallow feature</li> <li>Quantification of combined residual pottery from all G7 inhumation burials</li> <li>Illustration of minimum 19 pottery sherds</li> </ul>
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber	Low	
Clay tobacco pipes	Luke Barber	Low	
Ceramic building material	Luke Barber	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of Grave 68 tile cist including fabric, dimensions and manufacturing details and illustration of tile placement</li> </ul>
Clay tobacco pipes	Luke Barber	Low	
Mortar	Luke Barber	Low	
Industrial debris	David Dungworth	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of selected residues from environmental samples to confirm presence of hammerscale</li> <li>Metrical analysis of 43 smithing slag cakes</li> <li>Photograph and draw 10 smithing slag cakes</li> <li>Analyse microstructure and chemistry of 10 smithing slag cakes, 10 non-diagnostic ironworking slags and 40 hammerscale samples</li> </ul>
Geological material	Luke Barber	Low	
Registered finds	Andrew Richardson	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characterise coffin types present and illustrate representative sample</li> <li>Selected additional cleaning and conservation of metal and worked bone finds</li> <li>Full catalogue and selected illustration of funerary related finds and non-funerary related finds</li> </ul>
Glass	Rose Broadley	Low	
Animal bone	Ian Smith	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording of element, side, species and diagnostic zone for individual bones</li> <li>Recording of bone fusion, butchery, burning, fragmentation and gnawing data</li> <li>Recording of sex, pathology and tooth wear data</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of substrate adhering to bone to expose pathology on selected specimens</li> <li>• Full analysis of distribution of animal remains by species by feature/phase</li> </ul>
Bird bone and eggshell	Enid Allison	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of medium birds by species from G9 funerary shaft</li> <li>• Analysis of four eggshell samples from Graves 49, 78 and 192</li> </ul>
Fish bone	Alison Locker	Moderate	
Plant remains	Jon Giorgi	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full analysis of 35 samples identified as containing moderate or good quantities of charred plant remains</li> <li>• Scan and record 11 samples identified as moderate-sized assemblages</li> <li>• Scan and record 2 'waterlogged' samples</li> <li>• Submit 17 charred plant specimens for radiocarbon dating</li> </ul>
Waterlogged samples	Enid Allison	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scan and record 3 samples identified as good-sized assemblages</li> <li>• Analysis of insect remains from 3 samples</li> </ul>
Residue analysis	Julie Dunne	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of 2 samples from potential ceramic vessel at base of G9 funerary shaft</li> </ul>
Micromorphology	Richard Mcphail	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of 1 sample from G10 shallow feature and 1 sample from G9 funerary shaft</li> </ul>
Human remains	Iula Rusu and Louise Loe	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full analysis of 150 skeletons</li> <li>• Submit samples for aDNA and isotope analysis</li> </ul>

## 23.3 Updated Research Aims

23.3.1 The following updated research aims (URAs) are derived from the overall statement of research potential.

- URA 1 Can existing archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data help explain differential prehistoric land use evident within the setting of the PDA?
- URA 2 Can the chronology of the site be refined through integrated analysis of the stratigraphic data with pottery and other datable finds or is there justification to undertake a targeted programme of radiocarbon dating?
- URA3 Was the establishment of the cemetery dated to before or after construction of the Roman town wall c AD 270-290?
- URA 4 Can closer dating of the cemetery boundary ditch identify when it was first cut, and are there any indicators to suggest whether its later recutting was associated with changes in the cemetery?
- URA5 Can refined dating of individual graves identify patterns of burial within the cemetery and can burials be grouped chronologically?
- URA6 Can the end date of the cemetery be more closely determined?
- URA 7 How does the data contribute to a better understanding of funerary practice and cemetery organisation and use over time?
- URA 8 Can burial groups be identified through spatial and chronological analysis of graves, based on factors such as variance in grave size and form, the use or non-use of grave furniture, burial alignment, body posture, and the presence of associated finds?
- URA 9 Can groups of burials be identified based on so-called deviant burial practices or other factors?
- URA 10 Can evidence for grave markers and post-burial activities, eg commemoration, be identified?
- URA 11 Can variation in the distribution and intensity of burials across the cemetery be explained?

- URA 12 How might the funerary shaft have been used in the funerary process and how does it compare with comparative examples in the archaeological literature?
- URA 13 Can the animal burials be attributed to a funerary process and are there comparative examples in the archaeological literature?
- URA 13 What factors might have influenced the cemetery location and development?
- URA 14 How does the cemetery relate to other known Roman cemeteries located in Canterbury? Are differences in funerary rites and processes evident between these cemeteries?
- URA 15 What factors could be involved in the decline of the cemetery and is this decline seen in other evidence both at a local and regional level?
- URA 16 What was the demographic composition of the cemetery population?
- URA 17 What can the cemetery population tell us about social status, wealth, health, diet, kinship, diversity/ancestry and mobility?
- URA 18 Can the dating of post-Roman features, particularly the G11 domestic refuse pits and G12 industrial waste pits, be refined?
- URA 19 How does the evidence of post-Roman activity identified within the PDA relate to archaeological data recovered from the immediate and wider extra-mural setting?

## 23.4 Publication proposal

- 23.4.1 The data sets recovered from the PDA have good potential to contribute to both regional and national research agendas. On this basis analysis and publication of the results is recommended.
- 23.4.2 It is proposed that all of the data recovered from 5-5a Rhodaus Town be fully integrated with unpublished data recovered from the following adjoining developments:
- Petros Court (CAT Project code: RTC EX 13, Planning ref: CA//12/02140/FUL)  
 Palamon Court (CAT Project code: PGC EX 15, Planning ref: CA//15/00602/FUL)  
 Former St Mary Bredin School (CAT Project code: SMBSC EX 20, Planning ref: CA//17/02456)
- 23.4.3 In addition, it is recommended that the data from all four sites be considered within the known archaeological setting, with specific reference to published data from surrounding archaeological investigations, including but not limited to excavations at Augustine House (Helm 2014), the Canterbury Police Station (Diack 2005), and 24a Old Dover Road (Hicks 1999).
- 23.4.4 Both the Petros Court and Palamon Court projects have been completed to post-excavation assessment level (CAT 2015a; CAT 2017).
- 23.4.5 Following completion of post-excavation assessment of the former St Mary Bredin site, a revised publication proposal should be submitted for approval.
- 23.4.6 The revised publication proposal will set out how the data from all four investigations should be integrated together to produce a final publication report.
- 23.4.7 The final publication report will comprise of a fully integrated report, with associated data tables. It is recommended that this report be made available online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>.
- 23.4.8 It is recommended that the Late Roman cemetery be specifically published as a synthesis report in an appropriate academic journal. The journal publication will act as a signpost to the online full integrated analysis report and associated data tables. The publication will normally comprise of no more than 10000 words with accompanying figures and will focus on high-impact research themes determined through the post-excavation analysis.

## 23.5 OASIS Record

- 23.5.1 An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations) record has been created for this project (<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=canterbu3-419007>).

23.5.2 The OASIS record will be updated following completion of the proposed analysis tasks and will be submitted to the Kent Historic Environment Record. This will include a digital .pdf version of the full archive report (Appendix 4).

## 23.6 Archive storage and curation

23.6.1 On completion of the project objectives and in accordance with the project specification (MOLA 2019), Canterbury Archaeological Trust will arrange transfer of the full documentary and material archive to Canterbury City Museums for long term storage.

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Image 2. General view of PDA prior to archaeological investigation works, looking northeast



Image 3. Monitoring of demolition groundworks in progress, looking northeast



Image 4. General view of PDA showing hand excavation in progress, looking west



Image 5. G3 miscellaneous feature S2147, looking north-east. Scale 0.5m



Image 6. G3 miscellaneous feature S1639, looking east. Scale 0.5m



Image 7. G4 quarry pit S2145, cut by Grave 166, looking south-west. Scale 0.5m

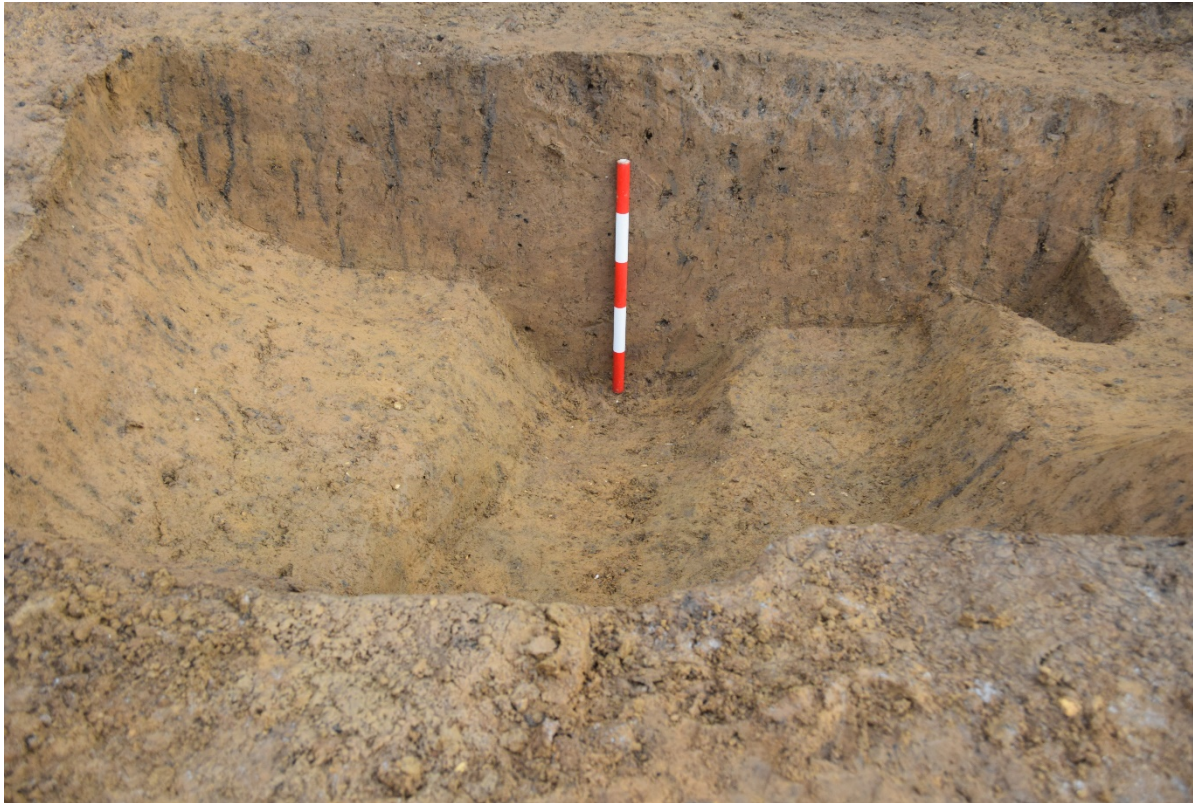


Image 8. G4 quarry pit S2159, looking east. Scale 0.5m



Image 9. G5 field system, ditch 1 S2131, looking south. Scale 0.5m





Image 10. G5 field system, ditch 1 S1087, showing articulated horse bone in situ, looking southeast. Scale: 0.5m



Image 11. G5 field system, ditch 3 S1089 and S1097, post-holes 1095, 1093 and groundbeam 1091, looking north. Scale 0.2m



Image 12. G5 field system, ditch 4 S1054, looking northwest. Scale 1m



Image 13. Section through G5 field ditch 6 S1464, looking northeast. Scale 0.5m



Image 14. G6 cemetery boundary ditch during hand excavation, looking southeast



Image 15. G6 cemetery boundary ditch S1292, S1289 and S1283, looking west. Scale 1m



Image 16. G6 cemetery boundary ditch S1326 and S1327, looking south. Scale 1m



Image 17. G6 cemetery boundary ditch S1052 and S1048, looking southwest. Scale 1m



Image 18. G7 inhumation burials marked out prior to hand excavation following machine strip and map, looking southwest.



Image 19. G8 animal burial S1423 during hand excavation, looking west



Image 20. G8 animal burial S1423, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Image 21. G8 animal burial S2265, looking north-west. Scale 0.5m



Image 22. G8 animal burial S2265, showing in situ harness SF510 and SF514, looking northeast. Scale 0.2m



Image 23. G9 funerary shaft, looking southeast. Scale 0.5m



Image 24. G9 funerary shaft, during excavation, looking west. Scale 1m



Image 25. G9 funerary shaft, detail showing in situ 'bag-like' vessel 2179. Scale 0.5m





Image 26. G9 funerary shaft, showing fully excavated base. Scale 1m



Image 27. G10 shallow feature, looking north. Scale 1m



Image 28. G11 refuse pits S1202, S1204 and S1206, looking south. Scale 1m and 0.5m



Image 29. G11 refuse pits S1037, S1059 and S1119, looking northwest. Scale 1m



Image 30. G11 refuse pit S1123, looking north-west. Scale 1m



Image 31. G11 refuse pit S1182, looking north. Scale 0.5m



Image 32. G11 refuse pit S1679, looking west. Scale 0.5m



Image 33. G11 refuse pit S1227 looking east. Scale: 0.5m



Image 34. G11 refuse pit S2056, looking west. Scale: 0.5m



Image 35. G12 industrial waste pit S2301, looking northwest. Scale: 0.5m



Image 36. G12 industrial waste pit S1688, looking south. Scale 1m



Image 37. G12 industrial waste pit S1597, truncated by a G16 groundbeam, looking south. Scale: 0.5m



Image 38. G12 industrial waste pits S1523, S1664 and S1518, looking west. Scale:0.5m

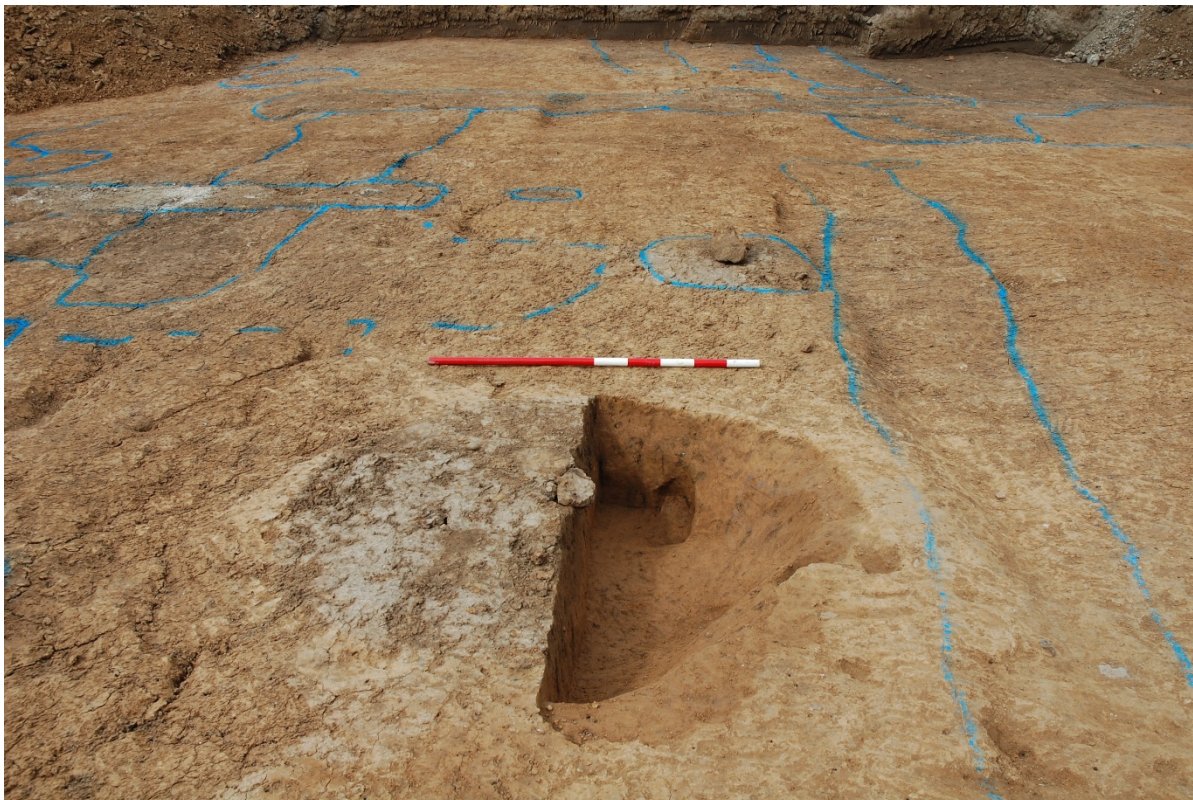


Image 39. G12 industrial waste pit S1004, looking northeast. Scale 1m



Image 40. G13 miscellaneous feature S1275, looking north-west. Scale 0.5m



Image 41. G13 miscellaneous feature S1190, looking northeast. Scale 0.5m



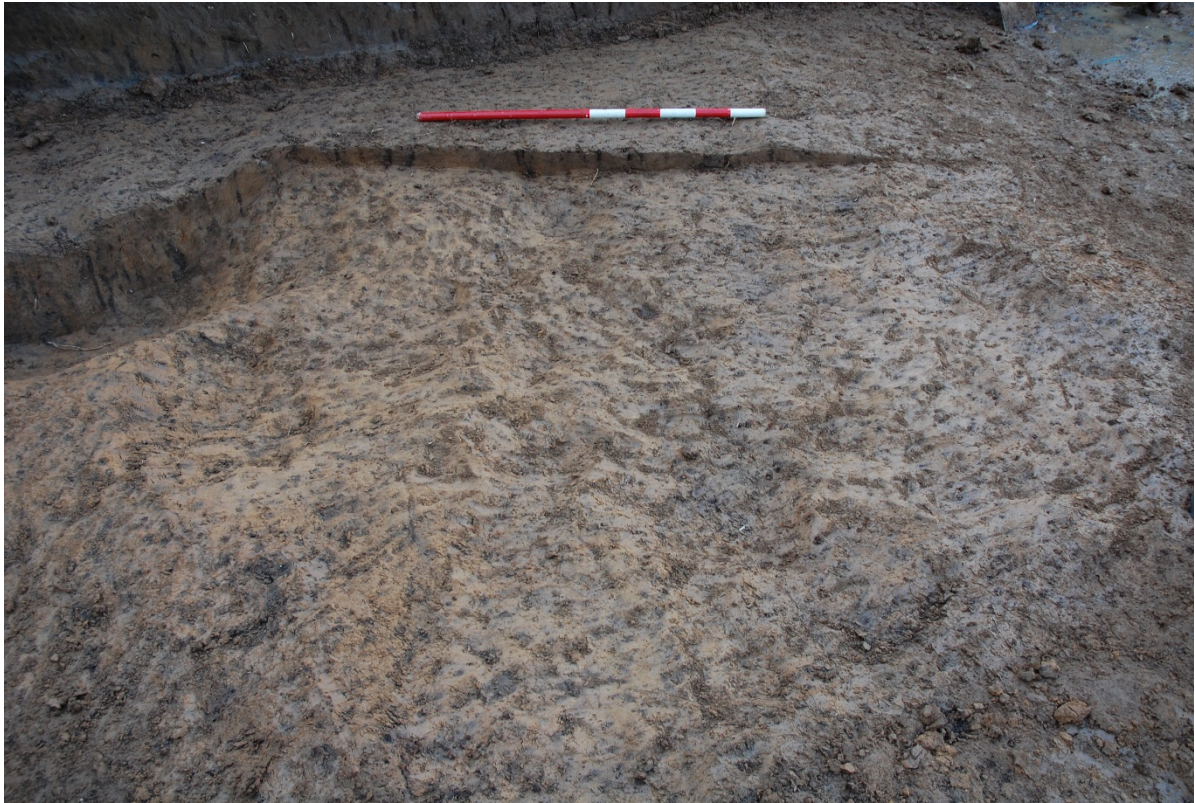


Image 42. G13 miscellaneous feature S1216, looking north-west. Scale 1m



Image 43. G14 post-hole S1024, looking west. Scale 0.10m



Image 44. G14 post-hole S1940, looking north. Scale 0.5m



Image 45. G18 brick-lined well, looking southwest. Scale 0.5m

## Appendix 1. Grave catalogue



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	1
Cut No	1042
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sides and an irregular base. Secondary rectangular recess at base measuring 1.82m by 0.40-0.52m and up to 0.22m deep; with steep sides and an irregular, slightly concave base.
Length (m)	2.20
Width (m)	1.06
Depth (m)	0.85
Volume (m3)	1.98
Fills	Clay silt (1040) and (1056)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1054
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1041) in recessed base and SF7 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF7. Iron nails. x7 coffin nails and fragments.
Other Finds	Animal Bone, burnt flint, pottery and industrial residue
Min date	-25
Max date	70
TPQ	70
Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-AD70
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	2
Cut No	1070
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, poorly defined, with uneven steeply sloping sides and uneven base.
Length (m)	2.26
Width (m)	1.07
Depth (m)	0.73
Volume (m3)	1.77
Fills	Silty clay (1005) and (1067)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1069) measuring 1.90m long by 0.45m wide; 13 iron nails and 9 further unidentified iron objects
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF2. Iron nail. SF3. Iron object. Possibly coffin fitting. SF11. Iron object. x5 fragments of possible coffin fitting. SF12. Iron object. Possible coffin fitting. SF15. Iron object. Possible coffin fitting. SF16. Iron object. x2 fragments, possible coffin fitting.
Other Finds	Animal Bone, burnt and worked flint, daub, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	300
TPQ	180
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 200-270
Human remains	1068
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated

Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	3
Cut No	1065
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.73
Width (m)	0.92
Depth (m)	1.02
Volume (m3)	2.56
Fills	Silty clay (1051) and (1066)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 industrial pit S1012 and G17 modern intrusion S1166
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1152) measuring 1.85m long by 0.44-0.55m wide; 18 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF10. Iron nails x18. Coffin nails. SF17. Lead object. Strip. SF9003. Iron nail. Fragment.
Other Finds	Animal Bone, burnt bone (unidentified), pottery and industrial residue.
Min date	160
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	1146
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	4
Cut No	1139
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular cut with even steep sloping sides and wide flat base. Recess (coffin shaped) located in the central northern half of the grave's base, measuring 1.20m by 0.12-1.32m, and 0.17m deep
Length (m)	2.56
Width (m)	1.13
Depth (m)	0.39
Volume (m3)	1.13
Fills	Silty clay (1071) and (1138)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G14 post-holes S1018 and S1026, G17 modern intrusion S1166
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Recessed coffin outline; single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Body position, iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF13. Iron pin. SF9166. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, daub, pottery, and tile
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1072
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	11-13
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	5
Cut No	1100
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with irregular steep sloping sides and wide flat base.
Length (m)	2.22
Width (m)	1.06
Depth (m)	0.68
Volume (m3)	1.60
Fills	Silty clay (1099)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1097, cut by G10 shallow feature S1098
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, pottery, tile and slag
Min date	130
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 190-270+
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	6
Cut No	1132
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with irregular steep sloping sides and wide flat base.
Length (m)	2.34
Width (m)	0.94
Depth (m)	0.65
Volume (m3)	1.43
Fills	Silty clay (1174), (1128) and (1129)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S1143 and G5 ditch S1102
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1131), measuring 1.80m long by 0.50m wide; 2 potential coffin nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF19. Iron nails. Coffin, x6. Bead necklace comprising x83 glass beads, as follows: SF20. Glass beads. x69. SF9004. Glass bead. SF9009. Glass bead. SF9033. Glass beads. x12. SF27. Iron hobnail. SF9050. Iron hobnails. x4. SF9053. Iron nail. SF9102. Iron object. Fragment.
Other Finds	Fish bone, burnt flint, CBM, glass and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270+
Human remains	1130
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis

Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	7
Cut No	1137
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with irregular steep sloping sides and flat base.
Length (m)	2.03
Width (m)	0.87
Depth (m)	0.53
Volume (m3)	0.94
Fills	Silty clay (1135)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by shallow feature G10 S1064.
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF24. Iron nails. x13 coffin nails. SF26. Iron nails. x2 coffin nails.
Other Finds	Animal bone and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	8
Cut No	1199
Orientation	E-W
Shape	Rectangular with steep sloping sides, vertical along southern edge and flat base.
Length (m)	2.25
Width (m)	0.68
Depth (m)	0.17
Volume (m3)	0.26
Fills	Silt (1197)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G6 boundary ditch S1327, cut by G14 post-hole S1264
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Fish Bone, worked flint, daub, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1198
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	9
Cut No	1223
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with uneven steep sloping sides and wide flat base. Potential recess (coffin shaped) located along the southern limits of the grave's base, measuring 0.70m long by 0.19-0.32m wide
Length (m)	1.03
Width (m)	0.53
Depth (m)	0.48
Volume (m3)	0.26
Fills	Silt (1220)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by the recessed potential coffin outline in the base and 11 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF33. Iron nails. x5 coffin nails. SF9040. Iron object. x5 fragments. SF9130. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt bone, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	280
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 190-280
Human remains	1221
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	<18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	10
Cut No	1140
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, but poorly defined, steep even sides with flat base.
Length (m)	2.18
Width (m)	1.20
Depth (m)	0.28
Volume (m3)	0.73
Fills	Silty clay (1133)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF21. Iron nail. Coffin. SF22. Iron nail(?). Fragment.
Other Finds	Worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	120
Max date	350
TPQ	160
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 160-350
Human remains	1141
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	11
Cut No	1250
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with steep irregular sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.76
Width (m)	0.89
Depth (m)	?
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1249)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G2 soil S1251
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Burnt flint and tile
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	12
Cut No	1258
Orientation	E-W
Shape	Rectangular with steep even sides and a wide flat base.
Length (m)	2.28
Width (m)	0.86
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.39
Fills	Silty clay (1255)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 3 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF42. Iron nail. x3 fragments.
Other Finds	Animal bone and pottery.
Min date	170
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270+
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	13
Cut No	1273
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular cut with uneven steep sloping sides to the east, vertical to the west, and a flat base. Potential recess (coffin shaped) located along the western limits of the grave's



	base, measuring 1.54m by 0.77m, and 0.20m deep,
Length (m)	1.90
Width (m)	0.90
Depth (m)	0.88
Volume (m3)	1.50
Fills	Clay (1269) with clay and flint gravel at the base and sides (1272)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G2 soil S1192
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by recessed outline and presence of 6 iron nails
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Soil/turf (1272)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF50. Iron nails. x2 fragments. SF51. Iron hobnail. SF52. Iron hobnail. SF53. Iron nail. SF54. Iron hobnail(?). SF55. Iron nail. SF9051. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Glass fragments and pottery.
Min date	170
Max date	250
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250
Human remains	1270
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	8-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	14
Cut No	1299
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with steep near vertical sloping sides, and a flat narrow base.
Length (m)	1.88

Width (m)	0.61
Depth (m)	0.70
Volume (m3)	0.80
Fills	Clay silt (1295) and (1295), over silty clay (1340) and (1341)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G2 soil S1192
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1298) measuring 1.80m long by 0.41m wide and 0.20m deep; a single iron nail also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Redeposited clay (1341)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF56. Iron hobnail. SF67. Iron hobnails. Left boot, x35 hobnails. SF68. Iron hobnails. Right boot, x59 hobnails. SF9028. Wooden coffin(?). Charcoal fragments. SF9029. Wooden coffin. Mineralised fragments. SF9124. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-400+
Human remains	1297
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	15
Cut No	1304
Orientation	NE-SW

Shape	Rectangular with uneven steep sloping sides along the south and east, vertical to the north and west, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.07
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.87
Volume (m3)	1.35
Fills	Silty clay (1300), (1301) and (1303)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1227
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1131) measuring 1.74m long by 0.14-0.47m wide; 6 iron nails and fragment of coffin fitting also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF57. Iron hobnail. x1 hobnail. x1 nail. SF61. Iron hobnails. x3. SF62. Iron nail. SF63. Iron nail. SF64. Glass object. Fragment. SF71. Iron hobnail. SF75. Iron hobnail. SF87. Iron fitting. Coffin fitting. SF9079. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone, pottery and tile.
Min date	120
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 250-350
Human remains	1302
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation

Grave No	16
Cut No	1310
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Irregular poorly defined wide rectangle with steep, near vertical, sides and a flat base. Almost certainly overcut.
Length (m)	1.94
Width (m)	1.30
Depth (m)	0.51
Volume (m3)	1.29
Fills	Silty clay (1314) over dark grey silty clay (1312)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1227
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1311) measuring 1.48m long by 0.32-0.41m wide; 5 iron nails also present.
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF65. Iron hobnail. SF66. Iron hobnail. SF76. Iron nail. Fragment, possibly a coffin nail. SF77. Iron object. Possibly a brooch? SF78. Iron nail(?). Fragment. SF83. Iron object. Possibly a brooch? SF84. Iron nail. SF85. Ceramic tile. SF86. Iron nail. SF9027. Wooden coffin(?).
Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1313
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	17
Cut No	1329
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Irregular rectangle with steep uneven sides, near vertical along the northern side. Base has a central recess, 0.05m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.93
Width (m)	1.15
Depth (m)	0.68
Volume (m3)	2.29
Fills	Silty clay (1330) and (1337) over grey silty clay (1361)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G2 soil S1235, cut by G11 pit S1206
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1362) measuring 2.34m long by 0.86m wide; 18 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF72. Iron hobnails. x17. SF73. Iron nails. x18 coffin nails. SF74. Copper alloy object. Sheet fragment. SF9005. Iron object. With wood adhering, possibly a coffin fitting. SF9185. Iron object.
Other Finds	Animal bone, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	0
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 200-400
Human remains	1360
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs

Provisional sex ?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	18
Cut No	1343
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with steep uneven sides, and narrow uneven flat base.
Length (m)	1.76
Width (m)	0.53
Depth (m)	0.06
Volume (m3)	0.06
Fills	Silty clay (1342)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9045 Iron object (context 1354)
Other Finds	Animal and fish bone, Industrial material, pottery and slag.
Min date	120
Max date	270
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 120-270
Human remains	1353
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	19
Cut No	1428
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangle with steep uneven sides, near vertical along the northern side. Base has a central recess, 0.15m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.23
Width (m)	0.77
Depth (m)	0.70
Volume (m3)	1.20
Fills	Sandy clays (1367), (1368) and (1425)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G14 post-hole S1348
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1427) measuring 1.80m long by 0.67m wide
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF88. Iron nail. Coffin.
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material (hearth lining) and pottery.
Min date	80
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 200-300
Human remains	1426
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	20
Cut No	1371
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Irregular poorly defined narrow rectangle with steep, unevenly sloping, sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.99
Width (m)	0.88
Depth (m)	0.42
Volume (m3)	0.74
Fills	Clay (1369)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1379); no outline shape discernible
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Pottery; undated
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1370
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	21
Cut No	1374
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, but poorly defined, with uneven steep sloping sides along the northern edge ,near vertical along the southern edge, and a flat base. Recess (coffin shaped) centrally in the base, measuring 1.69m by 0.48m, and 0.06m deep,
Length (m)	2.02
Width (m)	0.55
Depth (m)	0.64
Volume (m3)	0.71
Fills	Clay silt (1372)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 30; stacked burial
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9121. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tesserae.
Min date	-25
Max date	175
TPQ	80
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 80-175
Human remains	1373
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	22
Cut No	1388
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides, near vertical in the south-eastern corner. Base has a central recess, 0.25m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.24
Width (m)	0.84
Depth (m)	1.04
Volume (m3)	1.96
Fills	Clay silt (1384) over silty clay (1385) and (1341)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1387) measuring 1.80m long by 0.47m wide; 24 iron nails and mineralised wood also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Flint nodules and redeposited clay
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF90. Iron nails. In backfill of grave. Likely to be either coffin nails and/or residual. SF91. Iron nails. x24, coffin nails. SF111. Wooden coffin. x7 mineralised fragments. SF9158. Iron hobnails. x2.
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt and worked flint, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	160
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270/420
Human remains	1386
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated

Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	23
Cut No	1395
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with steep even sides. Base has a central recess, 0.06m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.23
Width (m)	0.79
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.88
Fills	Silty clay (1391) over coffin fill (1392)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 industrial pit S1518
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1394) measuring 1.82m long by 0.52m wide; 3 iron nails and potential fittings also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF92. Iron nails/hobnails. x4 nails and/or hobnails. SF93. Iron fitting. Probably a coffin fitting. SF94. Iron object. x2 fragments. SF112. Iron nail. SF118. Copper alloy buckle. Cast copper alloy zoomorphic buckle. Rectangular plate with incised decoration. Part of a belt set along with strap-end SF119. SF119. Copper alloy strap-end. Associated with buckle SF118. SF120. Iron object. SF121. Iron object. SF122. Iron hobnails. x37.

Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	450
TPQ	390
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250/400, Buckle SF118 AD 390-450
Human remains	1393
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	24
Cut No	1400
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with steep even sides and wide flat base.
Length (m)	2.45
Width (m)	0.92
Depth (m)	0.69
Volume (m3)	1.56
Fills	Silty clay (1396) over (1397) possibly packed around coffin
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1397); no outline shape discernible although measures at least 2.02m long by 0.55m wide; 9 iron coffin nails also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Redeposited clay (1397)
Shroud	None

Registered Finds	SF96. Iron nail. SF97. Iron nail. SF98. Iron nails. x7. SF99. Iron hobnails. Part of hobnail shoe. SF100. Iron hobnails. Part of hobnail shoe.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	400
TPQ	325
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 180-325+
Human remains	1398
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??M

Not illustrated

Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	25
Cut No	1405
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides and flat base?
Length (m)	2.41
Width (m)	1.05
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.51
Fills	Silty clay (1404) and (1406)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G14 post-hole S1403
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF101. Iron hobnail. SF102. Iron nail. Coffin nail.
Other Finds	Worked flint and pottery.
Min date	170
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	

Provisional age  
Provisional sex



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	26
Cut No	1409
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with uneven steeply sloping sides and uneven base sloping down to the south.
Length (m)	1.68
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.70
Volume (m3)	0.75
Fills	Dark clay silt with gravel (1407)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF110. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300
Human remains	1408
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	10-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	27
Cut No	1413
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, poorly defined with uneven outline, vertical sloping sides and flat base.
Length (m)	2.20
Width (m)	0.70
Depth (m)	0.69
Volume (m3)	1.06
Fills	Silty clay (1414)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 industrial pit S2387
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 3 iron nail and possible iron coffin fittings
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF113. Iron nail. SF114. Iron nail. SF115. Iron object. Probably a coffin fitting. SF116. Iron object. Nail or fitting. SF117. Iron object. SF132. Iron hobnails. x10 hobnails, left shoe/boot. SF133. Iron hobnails. x7 hobnails, right shoe/boot. SF9131. Iron nails. x2 fragments.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300+
Human remains	1415
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body

Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	36-45
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	28
Cut No	1430
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, wide poorly defined with uneven outline, even steep sloping sides uneven base.
Length (m)	1.80
Width (m)	1.08
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.49
Fills	Silty clay (1429)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G14 post-hole S1442
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9167. Flint scraper. Probably residual in backfill.
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1431
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	13-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None





Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	29
Cut No	1446
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, steep uneven sloping sides, flat base.
Length (m)	1.93
Width (m)	0.67
Depth (m)	0.47
Volume (m3)	0.61
Fills	Clay silt (1443) over (1445)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt flint, glass, industrial material, pottery, tile.
Min date	150
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300+
Human remains	1444
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	30
Cut No	1417
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, steep near vertical sides and flat base.
Length (m)	1.91
Width (m)	0.53
Depth (m)	0.60
Volume (m3)	0.61
Fills	Clay silt (1415)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 21; stacked burial
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1447) measuring 1.88m long by 0.41m wide; a single iron nail present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Flint nodules (1448) against exterior south side of coffin
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF123. Iron hobnails. x15 hobnails and fragments, left shoe/boot. SF124. Iron hobnails. x17 hobnails and fragments, right shoe/boot. SF125. Iron nail.
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1476
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	31
Cut No	1450
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, steep sloping sides near vertical along the northern edge, flat base.
Length (m)	2.00
Width (m)	0.67
Depth (m)	0.18
Volume (m3)	0.24
Fills	Silty clay (1449)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1453
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	36-45 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	32
Cut No	1461
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, steep even sloping sides flat base
Length (m)	2.10
Width (m)	0.87
Depth (m)	0.55
Volume (m3)	1.00
Fills	Clay silt (1459)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300+
Human remains	1460
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	33
Cut No	1467
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, steep even sloping sides flat base
Length (m)	1.79
Width (m)	1.03
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.92
Fills	Clayey silt (1465) and silty clay (1468)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1464, cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, also industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1470
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	12 yrs - adult >18 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1473
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1474
Posture	Indeterminate

Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1475
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1466
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	13-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1495
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	Adult
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	34
Cut No	1472
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, uneven gradual sloping sides with flattish base
Length (m)	1.98
Width (m)	0.80

Depth (m)	0.42
Volume (m3)	0.67
Fills	Sandy clay (1471)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 8 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF126. Iron nail(?). SF127. Iron nails. x4 coffin nails. SF128. Iron nail. SF129. Iron nail. SF134. Iron nail. Only an iron stain recovered. SF135. Iron nail. Coffin nail. SF139. Iron nail(?). SF9135. Iron hobnail(?).
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, glass and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1495
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	Adult
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	35
Cut No	1674
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, even steep/near vertical sloping sides with flat base
Length (m)	2.19
Width (m)	0.70
Depth (m)	0.23

Volume (m3)	0.35
Fills	Silty clay (1479)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 199, cut by G14 post-hole S1478
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin (1673) represented by wood impressions; 2 iron nails and possible coffin furniture also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Tile at western end, large stones at eastern end.
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF198. Copper alloy coin. Nummus, Ae3/4, corroded and illegible. Minted c AD 330-402. Context (1673), coffin. SF199. Iron nails. x2 fragments. SF200. Ceramic roof tile. Approximately half of a tegulae. Context (1671), grave lining. SF205. Iron hobnail. SF206. Iron objects. Possibly coffin fitting(s). SF223. Iron nail. SF9017. Iron object. Fragment. SF9123. Iron hobnail. SF9194. Iron object.
Other Finds	Burnt and worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile
Min date	70
Max date	402
TPQ	330
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-250 Coin c AD 330-402
Human remains	1672
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-36 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
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Type	Inhumation
Grave No	36
Cut No	1483
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	0.84
Width (m)	0.38
Depth (m)	0.08
Volume (m3)	0.03
Fills	Silty clay s (1480) and (1481)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery
Min date	270
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	1482
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	5-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	37
Cut No	1486
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base. Eastern limits truncated.
Length (m)	0.76+
Width (m)	0.56
Depth (m)	0.08

Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Clay silt (1484)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Pottery.
Min date	270
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-420
Human remains	1485
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	38
Cut No	1489
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base. Western limits truncated?
Length (m)	1.68
Width (m)	0.57
Depth (m)	0.28
Volume (m3)	0.27
Fills	Dark greyish brown clayey silt (1487)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin fitting represented by single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9100. Iron object. Fragment.

Other Finds	Burnt flint, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	43
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-350
Human remains	1488
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	39
Cut No	1492
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with steep even sides. Overcut on the western side.
Length (m)	1.85
Width (m)	0.50
Depth (m)	0.24
Volume (m3)	0.22
Fills	Silty clay (1498)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Worked flint, CBM and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1491
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis

Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	18-25
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	40
Cut No	1497
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, with steep even near vertical sides and flat base sloping down to the east.
Length (m)	1.87
Width (m)	0.63
Depth (m)	0.45
Volume (m3)	0.53
Fills	Silty clay (1496)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G19 previous intervention PGCEX15
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 4 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF188. Iron nail. x3 fragments. SF191. Iron hobnails. x31 hobnails and fragments from left shoe/boot. SF243. Iron hobnails(?). x4 from right foot area. SF244. Iron object. Found under left forearm. SF251. Iron hobnails. x4 from area of left heel. SF252. Iron hobnails. x2 fragments from area of right heel. SF253. Iron hobnails. x12 fragments, possible remnants of abutting shoe/boot heels. SF9006. Iron hobnails. x10, associated with left foot. SF9007. Iron hobnails. x41 hobnails and fragments with right foot. SF9128. Iron nail. From area of chest.

Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	160
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 250-300+
Human remains	1642
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35? (but incomplete set of molars; lowers suggest 25-35 and one max suggests older)
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	41
Cut No	1502
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, steep near vertical uneven sloping sides with flattish base. Western limits truncated.
Length (m)	1.40+
Width (m)	1.07
Depth (m)	0.08
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1500)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G19 previous intervention PGCEX15
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1501
Posture	Indeterminate

Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Flexed to right
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	42
Cut No	1506
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, uneven narrow outline, steep near vertical uneven sloping sides; base is unknown either body area truncated or over excavated..
Length (m)	2.10
Width (m)	0.62
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.26
Fills	(1505); no details
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G14 post-holes S1381 and S1383, and G17 modern intrusion S1378
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	1528 no details
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1507
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>15 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	43
Cut No	1508
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, steep sloping sides with flat base. Both eastern and western limits truncated.
Length (m)	1.29
Width (m)	0.85
Depth (m)	0.31
Volume (m3)	0.34
Fills	Grey silty clay (1509)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam and G19 previous intervention PGCEX15
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF189. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius, Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted c AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1510), skeleton.
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	388
Max date	402
TPQ	388
Spot dates	Coin c AD 388-402
Human remains	1644
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1510
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Upper arm extended at shoulder away from body,

	lower arm flexed at 90 degree across lower legs of Sk 1644
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	44
Cut No	1627
Orientation	E-W
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	1.88
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.26
Volume (m3)	0.37
Fills	Grey silty clay (1524) and (1535)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G19 previous intervention RHT99WB
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Burnt and worked flint, pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	400
TPQ	250
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 250-300
Human remains	1526
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None

Not illustrated

Project	RTCEX19
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Type	Inhumation
Grave No	45
Cut No	1530
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Only partially exposed against the eastern LoE; probably rectangular.
Length (m)	1.23+
Width (m)	0.19+
Depth (m)	N/A
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1529)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	46
Cut No	1537
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	2.12
Width (m)	0.84
Depth (m)	0.80
Volume (m3)	1.42
Fills	Silty clay (1536)

Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 3 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF147. Iron nail. x2 fragments. SF148. Iron hobnail. SF149. Iron nail. Coffin. SF151. Copper alloy object. Fragments encased in soil. SF9096. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, charcoal, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 130-270
Human remains	1538
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	47
Cut No	1540
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	1.40
Width (m)	0.45
Depth (m)	0.19
Volume (m3)	0.12
Fills	Silty clay (1539)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings

Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 4 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF145. Iron nails. x4 nails and fragments. SF150. Iron object.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, daub, industrial material, marine shell and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300
Human remains	1598
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	9-15 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	48
Cut No	1544
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base. Truncated at western end.
Length (m)	1.80+
Width (m)	0.60
Depth (m)	0.76
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Dark clay silt (1541)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G10 shallow feature S1098
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1543), no details; 8 iron nails and a single fragment of coffin furniture also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None

Registered Finds	SF146. Iron nails. x8, coffin. SF166. Iron object.
Other Finds	Animal bone, flint, glass, industrial material, marine shell, pottery and tile.
Min date	150
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270+
Human remains	1542
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	49
Cut No	1549
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	1.46
Width (m)	0.37
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.11
Fills	Grey silty clay (1547)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF000 Stone placed below skull of SK 1548
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	

TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1548
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	50
Cut No	1554
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	1.97
Width (m)	0.68
Depth (m)	0.47
Volume (m3)	0.63
Fills	Clay silt (1552)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9098. Iron object(s). x2 fragments, of which one may be part of a nail. SF9169. Worked stone quern. Small, triangular, fragment of a quern. Possible signs of re-working?
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, daub, industrial material (hearth base), marine shell, pottery and tile.
Min date	240
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270+
Human remains	1553
Posture	Supine

Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	51
Cut No	1560
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, steep near vertical even sloping sides with flat base. Potential ledge.
Length (m)	2.28
Width (m)	1.07
Depth (m)	0.75
Volume (m3)	1.83
Fills	Silty clay (1555), with dark grey silt packing around coffin (1558)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1556) and (1559) measuring 2.03m long by 0.74m wide and 0.28m deep; a single iron nail also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Soil/turf (1558)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	Treasure case 2019/T1214 Beads, possible necklace, comprising x2 glass and x1 amber beads, as follows: SF153. Glass bead. SF9142. Glass bead. SF9192. Amber bead. Silver brooch or brooches, comprising the following parts: SF154. Silver(?) brooch(?). Fragments of metal, possibly silver, possibly part of a brooch spring. SF162. Silver object. x3 fragments of tube, probably part of a brooch.

SF163. Silver brooch(?). Small section of wire in a tightly wound spiral, probably a fragment of brooch spring.  
 SF156. Iron hobnail.  
 SF157. Iron nails. x4 coffin nails.  
 SF160. Copper alloy buckle.  
 SF9118. Iron hobnail.  
 SF9183. Copper alloy object. Very small fragments.  
 SF9193. Iron nail or hobnail.

Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	150
Max date	300
TPQ	240
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 240-300
Human remains	1557
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	52
Cut No	1580
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, vertical sides with flattish base sloping to the south.
Length (m)	2.30
Width (m)	0.79
Depth (m)	0.82
Volume (m3)	1.49
Fills	Silty clay (1576), and (1577)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1579) measuring 1.93m long by 0.53m wide,

and 0.08m deep; 2 iron nails also present

Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF528. Iron nail. SF529. Iron nail.
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1578
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	53
Cut No	1602
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, vertical sides with concave base.
Length (m)	1.85
Width (m)	0.59
Depth (m)	0.31
Volume (m3)	0.34
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (1561)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF155. Iron object. Hook or bent nail.
Other Finds	Industrial residue.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	

Spot dates	
Human remains	1601
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	54
Cut No	1566
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, near vertical sloping sides with flat base.
Length (m)	2.23
Width (m)	0.77
Depth (m)	0.36
Volume (m3)	0.62
Fills	Grey silty clay with flints (1566)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9086 Iron object
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	170
Max date	540
TPQ	450
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-450+
Human remains	1564
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left

Right leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	55
Cut No	1550
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval wide uneven outline, with steeply sloping uneven sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.36
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.29
Volume (m3)	0.26
Fills	Silty clay (1551)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9170. Worked stone object. Fragment of irregular shape. SF9171. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, pottery and intrusive post-medieval brick
Min date	120
Max date	370
TPQ	300
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 300+
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	

Provisional sex



Project	RTCEX18
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	56
Cut No	1568
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sloping sides, although steeply sloping at the northern end, with flat base. Contains 2 skeletons (this is unclear possibly just one).
Length (m)	1.74
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.60
Volume (m3)	0.67
Fills	Silty clay (1568)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1572) within northern half of grave only measuring 1.80m long by 0.44m wide
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1570
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1571
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate

Right arm position Indeterminate

Completeness 0-25%

Provisional age >13 yrs

Provisional sex None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	57
Cut No	1582
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sloping sides with flat base. Contains two inhumations.
Length (m)	1.95
Width (m)	0.77
Depth (m)	0.28
Volume (m3)	0.42
Fills	Dark silty clay (1581)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF164. Copper alloy bracelet.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270+
Human remains	1586
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of chest
Right arm position	Hand on centre of chest
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	Male
Human remains	1600
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Indeterminate

Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	26-35 (but incomplete set of molars)
Provisional sex	Female



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	58
Cut No	1585
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, even steep sloping sides, initially vertical along the long edges with flat base.
Length (m)	1.80
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.66
Fills	Silty clay (1583)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	150
Max date	250
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250
Human remains	1584
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	59
Cut No	1591
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides, shallower along northern edge, with flat base. Eastern limits truncated.
Length (m)	1.12+
Width (m)	0.50
Depth (m)	0.06
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Dark clay silt (1589)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G2 soil S1567, cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Worked flint, daub, industrial material and pottery
Min date	190
Max date	270
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 190-270
Human remains	1590
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	60
Cut No	1604
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/slightly oval, uneven outline, steep near vertical even sloping sides (probably overcut). Base has a central recess positioned towards the northeastern limits, 1.66m long by 0.70m wide, 0.17-0.28m deep containing potential coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.23
Width (m)	1.15
Depth (m)	0.66
Volume (m3)	1.69
Fills	Grey silty clay (1603)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1546
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Recessed coffin outline in the base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1605
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	61
Cut No	1608
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular/ sub-oval, uneven outline, uneven gradual sloping sides with flattish base
Length (m)	1.78
Width (m)	0.84
Depth (m)	0.80
Volume (m3)	1.20
Fills	Sandy clay silt (1608)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 4 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF177. Iron nail. SF178. Iron nail. SF179. Iron nail. SF181. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	





Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	62
Cut No	1614
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sloping sides with flat base; slight ledge at the western end.
Length (m)	1.92
Width (m)	0.66
Depth (m)	0.30
Volume (m3)	0.38
Fills	Sandy clay silt (1613)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1774
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	63
Cut No	1624
Orientation	E-W
Shape	Rectangular/square, steep uneven sloping sides with wide flat base. Contains jumbled (disturbed) bones, possibly more than one individual.
Length (m)	1.07
Width (m)	0.70
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.15
Fills	Sandy clay silt (1622)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1535
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 4 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF183. Iron hobnail. SF184. Iron nail. SF185. Iron nail. Probably a coffin nail. SF187. Iron nail. SF9157. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Bird bone, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	43
Max date	350
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-300
Human remains	1623
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	64
Cut No	1627

Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, steep uneven sloping sides with wide flat base. Only western end of grave survives.
Length (m)	0.45+
Width (m)	0.58
Depth (m)	0.10
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Grey silty clay (1626)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1625
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	65
Cut No	1631
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, steep uneven sloping sides. South-eastern limits truncated.
Length (m)	1.06
Width (m)	0.62
Depth (m)	0.06
Volume (m3)	0.04
Fills	Clay silt (1628)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2111
Coffin	Soil stain

Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1630)
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF186. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Tile
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1629
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	66
Cut No	1634
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, narrow with uneven outline, steep uneven sloping sides. In situ clay (1632) at southern end, measuring 0.75m long by 0.44m wide and 0.24m deep, formed raised ledge.
Length (m)	1.80
Width (m)	0.47
Depth (m)	0.40
Volume (m3)	0.34
Fills	Silty clay (1632)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, industrial material and tile.
Min date	
Max date	

TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1633
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Flexed; raised placed on ledge
Right leg position	Flexed; raised placed on ledge
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	67
Cut No	1647
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline, steep uneven sloping sides.
Length (m)	1.90
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.60
Volume (m3)	0.86
Fills	Silty clay (1645)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 18 iron nails, probable coffin furniture and remnants of wood
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF193. Iron nail. Fragment of coffin nail. SF194. Iron nail. Coffin. SF195. Iron nail. Coffin. SF202. Iron nail. Probable coffin nail. SF207. Iron nail. Coffin. SF208. Iron nails. x4 fragments. SF209. Iron nails. x2. Coffin. SF210. Iron nail. Coffin. SF211. Iron nail. Coffin. SF212. Iron nail. Coffin. SF218. Iron nail. Coffin.

SF219. Iron object. Probably a coffin fitting.  
SF220. Iron nail. Coffin.  
SF221. Iron nail.  
SF222. Iron object. Fragment, possibly a nail.  
SF232. Iron object. Coffin fittings.  
SF233. Wooden coffin. x2 mineralised fragments of wood.  
SF234. Iron nail. Coffin.  
SF235. Iron object. Probably a coffin fitting.  
SF236. Iron nail. Coffin.  
SF237. Iron nail. Coffin.  
SF238. Iron nail.  
SF9129. Iron nail. x2 fragments of coffin nail.  
SF9136. Iron nail. From pelvis area.

Other Finds Fish and unidentified bone, glass and industrial material.

Min date  
Max date  
TPQ

Spot dates	
Human remains	1648
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	68
Cut No	1817
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sloping sides with flat base; contained tile cist.
Length (m)	1.03
Width (m)	0.50

Depth (m)	0.31
Volume (m3)	0.16
Fills	Dark grey clay silts (1649) and (1677) over silt (1676)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Tile cist
Coffin evidence	Tile cist (1816); measuring 1.02m long by 0.62m wide and 0.14m deep. Potential timber represented by the presence of 2 iron nails and probable coffin furniture
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF204. Iron nail. Bead necklace comprising x45 glass beads as follows: SF226. Glass bead. SF227. Glass bead. SF228. Glass bead. SF246. Glass bead. x2 beads. SF247. Glass beads. x37 beads. SF9015. Glass bead. SF9125. Glass(?) beads. x2 beads. SF248. Iron object. SF249. Copper alloy bracelet. SF250. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted c AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1712), skeleton. SF254. Copper alloy ring. Possibly a hair ring. SF9122. Iron nail. SF9155. Iron object. Fragments. SF9156. Iron hobnail. SF9195. Copper alloy object. Length of oval-sectioned copper alloy, broken both ends, tapering towards one end. Possibly part of a bracelet. SF9196. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	388
Max date	402
TPQ	388
Spot dates	Coin c AD 388-402
Human remains	1712
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	26-35%

Provisional age	1-2 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	69
Cut No	1651
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Sub-rectangular outline, with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Truncated at the western end.
Length (m)	1.67
Width (m)	0.83
Depth (m)	0.22
Volume (m3)	0.30
Fills	Silty clay (1652)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion S1686 and G19 previous intervention PGCEX19
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Pottery
Min date	270
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	1653
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	70
Cut No	1654
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, steep uneven sloping sides with wide flat base. Only western end of grave survives.
Length (m)	0.58+
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.13
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1654)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1656
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	71
Cut No	1657
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, steep uneven sloping sides with narrow flat base. Contains two skeletons.
Length (m)	1.23
Width (m)	0.45
Depth (m)	0.33
Volume (m3)	0.18
Fills	Loose sandy clay (1658)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	0
Max date	350
TPQ	43
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 43-350
Human remains	1687
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	5-6 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1659
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	72
Cut No	1660
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline wider to the west, steep uneven sloping sides.
Length (m)	1.18
Width (m)	0.67
Depth (m)	0.23
Volume (m3)	0.18
Fills	Silty clay (1661)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1662
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	73
Cut No	1667
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline, steep uneven sloping sides with a flat base.
Length (m)	1.84
Width (m)	0.79
Depth (m)	0.28
Volume (m3)	0.41
Fills	Dark silty clay (1665)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Daub, industrial residue and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-300
Human remains	1666
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended, lower leg over left
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	74
Cut No	1710
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, steep uneven sloping sides, near vertical long edges, with wide flat base. Base has a central recess, 1.66m long by

	0,64m wide and 0.11m deep containing coffin outline
Length (m)	1.81
Width (m)	0.74
Depth (m)	0.83
Volume (m3)	1.11
Fills	Clayey silt (1668), over coffin fill grey silt (1707) and clay (1727) packing along coffin sides
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226 and G10 shallow feature S1675
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1709) in basal recess, limited to northern half of grave only, measuring 1.66m long by 0,64m wide and 0.11m deep; a single iron nail also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Redeposited clay (1727)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF196. Copper alloy object. Possibly part of a bracelet. Very fragile, requires conservation. SF224. Iron nails. x2. SF9160. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial residue, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 130-300
Human remains	1708
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Decapitated, placed between lower legs
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project RTCEX19

Type	Inhumation
Grave No	75
Cut No	1682
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, poorly defined uneven outline, steep uneven sloping sides.
Length (m)	2.16
Width (m)	0.62
Depth (m)	0.09
Volume (m3)	0.12
Fills	Grey silty clay (1680)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF201. Copper alloy coin. Constantinopolis, Ae3. Lyons mint, 1st officina. Minted AD 332. RIC VII, Lyon 256. Context (1682). SF203. Textile bag. SF217. Iron hobnail(?).
Other Finds	Burnt flint and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	332
TPQ	332
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 160-270/300, coin c AD 332
Human remains	1681
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project RTCEX19  
Type Inhumation  
Grave No 76  
Cut No 1694  
Orientation SE-NW

Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline (overcut on northern side), steep uneven sloping sides, near vertical long edges, with wide flat base. Base has a recess towards the southern side, 1.52m long by 0.52m wide and 0.14m deep containing coffin outline. Contains in situ skeleton beneath disarticulate material.
Length (m)	1.75
Width (m)	0.86
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.30
Fills	Grey silty clay (1759)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pits S2145 and S2159, cut by G11 pit S1805 and G14 post-pit S1695
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF158. Copper alloy coin. As or Dupondius of Diva Faustina. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Ceres. Minted AD 141. RIC (A. Pius) 1185. Context (1759), fill of grave [1694]. SF159. Silver coin. Denarius of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar. Obverse: Bust right. ...CAES ANTO... Reverse: Figure standing left, holding flower and double cornucopia, leaning on column. TRPOT...COS... Minted AD 147-59. Context (1759). SF9132. Iron nail. Fragment. SF9137. Iron nail. Fragment.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial residue, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300+, coins c AD 141 and c AD 147-159
Human remains	1698
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1761
Posture	Supine

Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	77
Cut No	1701
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sloping sides, uneven steep slope at the southern end; flat base.
Length (m)	2.25
Width (m)	0.60
Depth (m)	0.72
Volume (m3)	0.97
Fills	Grey silty clay (1799)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Pottery.
Min date	120
Max date	350
TPQ	120
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 120-350
Human remains	1700
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	9-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None





Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	78
Cut No	1702
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, narrow with steep uneven sloping sides with a flat base.
Length (m)	1.85
Width (m)	0.53
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.20
Fills	Silty clay (1703)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF9140. Iron pin.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, glass, industrial residue and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1704
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	79
Cut No	1718
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow with vertical sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.95
Width (m)	0.63
Depth (m)	0.61
Volume (m3)	0.75
Fills	Silty clay (1716)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 94
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial residue.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	270
Spot dates	
Human remains	1717
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	80
Cut No	1726
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides with a flat base. Truncated at the northern end.
Length (m)	1.52+
Width (m)	0.60
Depth (m)	0.19

Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Dark sandy clay (1724)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF240. Copper alloy coin. Constantine I, Ae3. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: VOT XX within wreath. Mint Thessalonica, minted AD 320. RIC VII, Thessalonica 96. Context (1724).
Other Finds	Industrial residue and pottery.
Min date	320
Max date	320
TPQ	320
Spot dates	Coin c AD 320
Human remains	1725
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	81
Cut No	1731
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven narrow outline, with vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Possibly contained two inhumations.
Length (m)	1.94
Width (m)	0.70
Depth (m)	0.40
Volume (m3)	0.54
Fills	Clay silt (1728)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2159 and G7 Grave 113
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None

Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial residue, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	350
TPQ	180
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 180-270/300
Human remains	1730
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of chest
Right arm position	Hand on centre of chest
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	M
Human remains	1729
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	82
Cut No	1732
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.01
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.30
Volume (m3)	0.45
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (1732)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None

Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Worked flint, daub, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	270
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-420
Human remains	1734
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	F
Human remains	1736
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	83
Cut No	1739
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.80
Width (m)	0.74
Depth (m)	0.38
Volume (m3)	0.51
Fills	Silty clay (1737)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings

Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF241. Copper alloy needle. Broken and bent, with one detached fragment. SF9010. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt flint, CBM, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	420
TPQ	370
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 370-420
Human remains	1738
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	84
Cut No	1742
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.86
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.29
Volume (m3)	0.35
Fills	Silty clay (1740)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 88
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF242. Ceramic tile. Fragment of tile.
Other Finds	None
Min date	

Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	Tile, Roman
Human remains	1741
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	5-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	85
Cut No	1750
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow with even steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Truncated at both northern and southern corners.
Length (m)	1.94
Width (m)	0.61
Depth (m)	0.12
Volume (m3)	0.14
Fills	Silty clay (1748)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 87 and G17 modern intrusion S1747
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF245. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1748).
Other Finds	Worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	402
TPQ	388
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-300, coin c AD 388-402
Human remains	1749

Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-21 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	86
Cut No	1753
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.61
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.37
Volume (m3)	0.39
Fills	Silty clay (1751)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 4 iron nails and a further unidentified iron object.
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF256. Iron nail(s). x3 fragments. SF258. Iron nail(?). Fragment. SF9054. Iron nail. Found by left femur.
Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone, daub, industrial material, pottery, tile, slag and stone.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250/300+
Human remains	1752
Posture	Right side
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Flexed to right

Right leg position	Flexed to right
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	87
Cut No	1756
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Sub-rectangular with steep sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.80
Width (m)	0.55
Depth (m)	0.23
Volume (m3)	0.23
Fills	Silty clay (1754)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 85
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	270
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270
Human remains	1755
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	88
Cut No	1758
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, with vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Truncated at the northwestern end.
Length (m)	1.13+
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1757)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 84
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	89
Cut No	1706
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, with vertical sloping sides (ledge/recess along the sides at 0.62m depth), apart from northern side which has an even steep slope; and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.08
Width (m)	0.78
Depth (m)	1.15
Volume (m3)	1.87
Fills	Silty clay (1705) over clay with gravel (1715), clay (1721)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (1902) measuring 1.65m long by 0.38-0.42m wide and 0.25m deep; 14 iron nails also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Redeposited gravel (1785)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF225. Iron nail. SF229. Iron nail. SF231. Iron nail. SF239. Worked flint. Probably residual in backfill. SF255. Iron nail. SF257. Iron nails. x2, coffin? SF259. Iron nail. SF260. Iron nail. Coffin? SF263. Iron nail. Coffin? SF265. Iron nail. SF275. Iron nail. Coffin? SF276. Iron nail. Coffin? SF277. Iron nail. SF278. Iron nail. Coffin?
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	Residual pottery Roman no confirmed date
Human remains	1775
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	90
Cut No	1778
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base. Truncated at southwestern end.
Length (m)	0.95+
Width (m)	0.48
Depth (m)	0.15
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Sandy clay (1776)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1849
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF264. Iron nail. SF9078. Worked flint. Probably residual. SF9127. Iron nail. From abdominal area.
Other Finds	Fish bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	170
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300/370
Human remains	1777
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	5-6 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	91
Cut No	1779
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base. Truncated at western end.
Length (m)	0.48+
Width (m)	0.36
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Sandy clay (1780)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 pit S2387
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF261. Iron nail(?). Only iron-stained mud recovered. SF262. Iron object. x3 fragments.
Other Finds	Pottery.
Min date	80
Max date	350
TPQ	250
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 250-350
Human remains	1781
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	92
Cut No	1784
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides and a flattish but slightly concave base.
Length (m)	2.36
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.55
Volume (m3)	0.84
Fills	Sandy silt (1782)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G10 shallow feature S1675, cuts G4 quarry pit S2226
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 7 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF283. Iron nails. x35. SF9126. Iron nails. x3.
Other Finds	Animal bone, charcoal, worked flint, daub, industrial residue, pottery and slag.
Min date	130
Max date	420
TPQ	350
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-350+
Human remains	1783
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	?F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	93
Cut No	1788
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow with uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.66
Width (m)	0.45
Depth (m)	0.10
Volume (m3)	0.07
Fills	Dark silty clay (1786)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF266. Glass(?) slag. SF267. Copper alloy coin. Nummus, Ae3/4. Minted AD 330-402. Corroded and illegible. Context (1787), skeleton. SF268. Copper alloy coin. Arcadius, Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 164. Context (1787), skeleton. SF269. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible, minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1787), skeleton. SF270. Copper alloy coin. Radiate or nummus. Corroded and illegible. Minted c AD 270-400. Found corroded together with SF271. Context (1787), skeleton. SF271. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Reverse: Altar. Minted circa AD 270-90. Found corroded together with SF270. Context (1787), skeleton.

SF272. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible, minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (1787), skeleton.

Other Finds	Glass and industrial material.
Min date	270
Max date	402
TPQ	388
Spot dates	Coins x6, c AD 270-402
Human remains	1787
Posture	Left side
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Flexed to left
Right leg position	Flexed to left
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	94
Cut No	1790
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, narrow with uneven outline with vertical sides, apart from the western side which was near vertical, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.83
Width (m)	0.56
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.26
Fills	Dark silty clay (1792)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 79, cuts G7 Grave 115 and Grave 159
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF273. Copper alloy coin. Unidentified. SF274. Copper alloy coin. Radiate of Gallienus. Reverse: Laetitia. Minted AD 260-8. As



	RIC (sole reign) 225. Context (1792), fill of grave [1790].
Other Finds	Pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270+, coins x2 c AD 260-268
Human remains	1791
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	95
Cut No	1810
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.54
Width (m)	0.72
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.55
Fills	Silty clay with flint packed around coffin (1806), over clay silt (1807)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1809) within northern half of grave only, measuring 1.68m long by 0.48m wide and 0.50m deep
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Flint nodules
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial residue and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	230

Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 230-300
Human remains	1808
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	12-19 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	96
Cut No	1815
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Sub-rectangular, with irregular, steep sloping sides and a slightly sloping flat base.
Length (m)	1.86
Width (m)	0.52
Depth (m)	0.18
Volume (m3)	0.17
Fills	Silty clay (1813)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9095. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone, industrial material, pottery and slag.
Min date	270
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	1814
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body

Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	97
Cut No	1820
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.82
Width (m)	0.56
Depth (m)	0.14
Volume (m3)	0.14
Fills	Silty clay (1818)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1819
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	98
Cut No	1821
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, with vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.76
Width (m)	0.67
Depth (m)	0.44
Volume (m3)	0.52
Fills	Sandy clay silt (1842)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF279. Unworked stone. Kentish ragstone packing. SF280. Unworked stone. Kentish ragstone packing. SF281. Pottery sherd. Prehistoric, residual.
Other Finds	Fish and unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270+
Human remains	1823
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	99
Cut No	1826
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides, and a base slightly sloping down to the south
Length (m)	1.73
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.32
Fills	Sandy clay silt (1824)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 100
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF136. Copper alloy finger ring. With integral key. Context (1824). SF284. Unworked flint. Found in mouth of skeleton.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1825
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	100
Cut No	1829
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline with near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a slightly concave base.
Length (m)	1.50
Width (m)	0.69
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.26
Fills	Sandy clay silt (1827)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 99
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9097. Iron object. Fragment.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, daub, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1828
Posture	Right side
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Flexed to right
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	10 - 12 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	101
Cut No	1832
Orientation	E-W
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline with steep sloping sides, and a slightly concave base.
Length (m)	2.30
Width (m)	0.71
Depth (m)	0.70
Volume (m3)	1.14
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (1830)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2005
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF289. Iron hobnails. Shoe/boot, left foot. SF290. Iron hobnails. Shoe/boot, right foot. SF295. Iron nail. SF9064. Iron nail. SF9120. Iron hobnails. x10 fragments.
Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	1831
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	102
Cut No	1932
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, irregular outline, with vertical sides, with flat slightly concave base. Base has a central recess, 2.16m long by 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.49
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	0.80
Volume (m3)	1.45
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (1833)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Recessed coffin outline in the base; 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF282. Iron nails. x2.
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270/370
Human remains	1834
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	103
Cut No	1838
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline with steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.00
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.45
Volume (m3)	0.59
Fills	Silty clay (1836)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 3 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9059. Iron nails. x3 fragments.
Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	180
Max date	420
TPQ	325
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 325+
Human remains	1837
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	104
Cut No	1842
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, wide uneven outline, with near vertical sides, with flat base. Tile placed/collapsed over skull
Length (m)	2.07
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.66
Fills	Silty clay (1843)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF285. Copper alloy buckle. SF286. Copper alloy coin. Valentinian II Ae4. Reverse: SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Rome mint. Minted AD 388-92. LRBC 799. Context (1844), skeleton. SF287. Copper alloy coin. Unidentified. SF305. Ceramic roof tile. Virtually complete Tegula Mammata.
Other Finds	Fish and unidentified bone, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	200
Max date	400
TPQ	388
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 200-400, coins x2 c AD 388-392
Human remains	1844
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	105
Cut No	1891
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Sub-rectangular, widens to the south, vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.32
Width (m)	0.47
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.16
Fills	Silty clay (1889)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 125
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None.
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1890
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	106
Cut No	1852
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline, vertical sloping sides, and a concave base.
Length (m)	2.09
Width (m)	0.78
Depth (m)	0.60
Volume (m3)	0.98
Fills	Silty clay (1850)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nail fragments
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9011. Iron nails. x2.
Other Finds	Worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-300
Human remains	1851
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	107
Cut No	1855
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Sub-rectangular, very poorly defined, shallow sides, flat base. Truncated by machine.
Length (m)	1.22+

Width (m)	0.74
Depth (m)	0.04
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1853)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 156
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	270
Spot dates	
Human remains	1854
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	108
Cut No	1859
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval very poorly defined, very shallow sides, flat base. Truncated by machine.
Length (m)	1.30+
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.04
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1857)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None

Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1858
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	4-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	109
Cut No	1868
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Sub oval with uneven outline, with even steep sloping side, and flat base. Probably overcut.
Length (m)	1.85
Width (m)	1.06
Depth (m)	0.58
Volume (m3)	1.14
Fills	Sandy silt (1867)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226 and G5 ditch S2111, cut by G17 modern intrusions
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (1977) filled by (1976) measuring 1.65m long by 0.68m wide and 0.40m deep; 10 iron nails and a potential unidentified iron coffin fitting also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF291. Iron nails. x29 coffin nails. SF292. Iron object. Possibly coffin fitting.

SF319. Iron hobnails. Right shoe/boot. x43 hobnails mixed with hobnails from left foot.  
 SF320. Iron hobnails. Left shoe/boot, mixed with hobnails from right foot.  
 SF321. Pottery vessel. Base of vessel.  
 SF326. Iron nails. x4 fragments.  
 SF356. Iron hobnails. x28.

Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 250-350; pottery vessel SF321 c AD 270-350
Human remains	1941
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Flexed to right
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	110
Cut No	1872
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow uneven outline , with uneven steep sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.43
Width (m)	0.41
Depth (m)	0.14
Volume (m3)	0.08
Fills	Silty clay (1870)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None

Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Worked flint, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-300
Human remains	1871
Posture	Unknown
Skull position facing:	Unknown
Left leg position	Unknown
Right leg position	Unknown
Left arm position	Unknown
Right arm position	Unknown
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	111
Cut No	1875
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, wide uneven outline , with near vertical sloping sides, and a slightly concave base.
Length (m)	2.60
Width (m)	0.84
Depth (m)	0.15
Volume (m3)	0.33
Fills	Silty clay (1874)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1979, cut by G7 Grave 126
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1874
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended



Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	18-25
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	112
Cut No	1877
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a wide flat base. Base has a central recess, 1.96m long by 0.47m wide and c0.15m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	3.19
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	0.78
Volume (m3)	1.82
Fills	Clay silt (1876)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G3 pit S1994 and G5 ditch S1863, cut by G14 post-hole S1861 and G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1933) partially overlying the skeleton; measuring 0.48m long by 0.15m wide and 0.01m thick. Recessed potential coffin outline in base, and a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF294. Iron nail. SF9072. Wooden coffin. Fragment.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	43
Max date	350
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 190-350
Human remains	1932
Posture	Supine

Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	113
Cut No	1882
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/square, with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Contains 3 inhumations. Contains 3 skeletons.
Length (m)	2.04
Width (m)	1.60
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.82
Fills	Clay silt (1878)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 81
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 3 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF296. Ceramic figurine. Fragment of clay figurine, comprising the back of a woman's head with elaborately styled hair. An iron nail attached by soil to upper part. SF304. Iron nails. x3.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1879
Posture	Left side

Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Flexed to left
Right leg position	Flexed to left
Left arm position	Flexed to left across Sk 1880
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	18-25
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1880
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	8-11yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	1881
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Flexed to left
Right leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	114
Cut No	1885
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Sub-oval, uneven outline, uneven sloping sides, with a concave base.
Length (m)	1.82
Width (m)	0.22
Depth (m)	0.31
Volume (m3)	0.12
Fills	Silty clay (1883)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None

Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF297. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	240
Max date	350
TPQ	240
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 240-350
Human remains	1884
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	9-11 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	115
Cut No	1886
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow uneven outline ,with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.41
Width (m)	0.62
Depth (m)	0.40
Volume (m3)	0.60
Fills	Silty clay (1888)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 126, cut by G7 Grave 94.
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	43
Max date	300
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	1887

Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	26-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	116
Cut No	1894
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, wide uneven outline ,with steep sloping sides, and a slightly concave flattish base with slumping/collapse in the middle.
Length (m)	1.51
Width (m)	0.57
Depth (m)	0.21
Volume (m3)	0.18
Fills	Silty clay (1892)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF298. Iron object. Possibly a handle. SF299. Iron nail. SF303. Iron nail. SF9008. Stone(?) object. Rounded stone or mineralised lump found in mouth of skeleton.
Other Finds	
Min date	300
Max date	370
TPQ	300
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 300-370
Human remains	1893
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left

Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	5-7.5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	117
Cut No	1897
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Sub-rectangular, with gradual to steep sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.82
Width (m)	0.82
Depth (m)	0.53
Volume (m3)	0.79
Fills	Silty clay (1895)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF300. Ceramic tile. Rectangular, possibly reworked, fragment of overfired(?) tile. SF301. Iron object. Possibly a nail. SF302. Iron nail. SF312. Iron hobnails. Multiple hobnails, right shoe/boot. SF313. Iron hobnails. Multiple hobnails, left shoe/boot. SF314. Iron object. Possibly a fragment of a nail. SF9133. Iron object. Fragment, from chest area.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	370
TPQ	270

Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-AD 270+
Human remains	1896
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left
Right leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	118
Cut No	1905
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, near vertical sloping sides, flat base.
Length (m)	1.73
Width (m)	0.55
Depth (m)	0.34
Volume (m3)	0.32
Fills	Silty clay (1903)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF307. Iron nail. SF308. Iron hobnails(?). x7. Recorded in finds register as hobnails, but in IADB as small fragments of slag.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	1904

Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	119
Cut No	1906
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow uneven outline ,with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Truncated along the eastern side.
Length (m)	1.92
Width (m)	0.45
Depth (m)	0.48
Volume (m3)	0.41
Fills	Silty clay (1907)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1637 and ditch S1774, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin out line on plan measuring 1.82m long by 0.34m wide; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF306. Ceramic tile. Fragment of tile. SF9094. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, industrial material and stone.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1908
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended

Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	120
Cut No	1915
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, wide outline, with steep sloping sides, near vertical along the western edge, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.67
Width (m)	0.69
Depth (m)	0.53
Volume (m3)	0.61
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (1911), over grey silty clay (1912)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1774
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Soil stain (1914) within northern half of grave only, measuring 1.50m long by 0.45m wide and 0.05m deep; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF309. Iron hobnail. SF310. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	200
TPQ	120
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 25BC-AD 200
Human remains	1913
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Flexed to right

Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	121
Cut No	1899
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow uneven outline, with near vertical sloping sides, and an irregular uneven base.
Length (m)	1.55
Width (m)	0.40
Depth (m)	0.16
Volume (m3)	0.10
Fills	Grey clay (1819)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1637
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Burnt flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	430
TPQ	400
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-350/400+
Human remains	1916
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	6-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	122
Cut No	1928
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, wide uneven outline ,with near vertical sloping sides, and a slightly concave flattish base.
Length (m)	2.18
Width (m)	0.95
Depth (m)	0.45
Volume (m3)	0.93
Fills	Silty clay (1926)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2045, cut by G11 pit S2056
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt and worked flint, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	120
Max date	350
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 180-250
Human remains	1927
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	36-45 yrs
Provisional sex	M

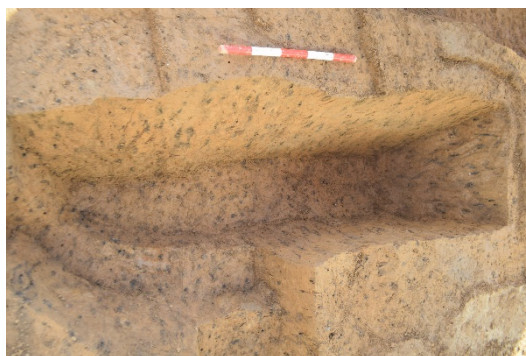


Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	123
Cut No	1931
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a wide flat base; deeper to the east with a possibly ledge at the western end which the skull is rested on..
Length (m)	1.63
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.18-0.26
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Gravelly silty clay (1929)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 1 or 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Possible iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF311. Iron object. Nail or shroud pin? Found under right tibia. SF9058. Iron nail. SF9182. Worked stone quern. Fragment.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	5
Max date	410
TPQ	300
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 200-350/410
Human remains	1930
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Semi-flexed to right by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	6-8 yrs

Provisional sex None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	124
Cut No	1936
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, uneven outline with shallow gradual sloping sides, and a concave but level base. Truncated to the east.
Length (m)	1.20
Width (m)	1.08
Depth (m)	0.10
Volume (m3)	0.13
Fills	Sandy silty clay (1924)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226, cut by G11 pit S1938
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9134. Iron fragment. From chest area.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, industrial material, pottery and plaster.
Min date	120
Max date	350
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	1935
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	125
Cut No	1952
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular uneven outline, vertical sloping sides, and a wide flat base.
Length (m)	1.83
Width (m)	0.59
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.54
Fills	Silty clay (1951)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 105 and Grave 137
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Worked flint.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	126
Cut No	1953
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, wide uneven outline, with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Truncated to the north-east.
Length (m)	1.83+
Width (m)	0.83
Depth (m)	0.45
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Dark gravelly silty clay (1955)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 111, cut by G7 Grave 115
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails and 2 further unidentified iron objects
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Possible iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF317. Iron nail. SF318. Iron nail. SF322. Iron nail. SF323. Iron nail. SF336. Iron objects. x2 fragments, including one possible nail. SF337. Iron object. Possibly a pin? SF338. Iron hobnails. Multiple.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1954
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	127
Cut No	1960
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a narrow flat base.
Length (m)	2.46
Width (m)	0.71
Depth (m)	0.76
Volume (m3)	1.33
Fills	Silty clay (1961)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin (1986); 3 iron nails
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Flint nodules SF341 and SF342. Ragstone SF343.
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF327. Iron nail. Coffin. SF328. Iron nail. Coffin. SF329. Ceramic tile. Fragment. SF340. Iron nail. SF341. Unworked flint. Packing around coffin. SF342. Unworked flint. Packing around coffin. SF343. Unworked stone. Kentish ragstone packing around coffin. SF368. Iron nail. Coffin.
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	130
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	1962
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Flexed to right
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>13 yrs
Provisional sex	None





Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	128
Cut No	1969
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sides, with wide flat base. Appears to have collapsed along the southern edge.
Length (m)	2.52
Width (m)	1.00
Depth (m)	1.33
Volume (m3)	3.35
Fills	Dark clay silts; (2016) with evidence of tip lines over (1965) and flint packing (1967) around coffin
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1846
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1967)
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Flint nodules (1967)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	Treasure case 2019/T1216 SF161. Silver buckle. Buckle with folded rectangular plate. Found by metal detector in upper fill of grave, possibly residual. SF324. Pottery vessel. Complete vessel. SF325. Silver brooch. SF9062. Iron nail. SF9162. Iron object(s). x5 fragments. SF9198. Iron hobnails. x2.
Other Finds	Animal bone, glass, industrial material, pottery, tesserae and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	450
TPQ	400
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 130-270+, pottery vessel SF324 c AD 400-450
Human remains	1968
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated

Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	129
Cut No	1971
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular, poorly defined uneven wide outline, with vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Base has a central recess, 1.60m long by 0.48m wide and c0.10m deep containing coffin outline.
Length (m)	2.00
Width (m)	0.82
Depth (m)	0.95
Volume (m3)	1.56
Fills	Silty clay (1970)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2145, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base, and a single unidentified iron object
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF330. Iron nail. SF331. Iron object. Fragment.
Other Finds	Worked flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	130
Max date	350
TPQ	240
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 240-350
Human remains	2003
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	None
Provisional age	None

Provisional sex None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	130
Cut No	1975
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, even steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Possible recess in the base centre measuring 1.21m long by 0.60m wide and c0.14m deep; ledge at south-eastern end.. Truncated to the north-west.
Length (m)	1.70+
Width (m)	0.70
Depth (m)	0.84
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Light gravelly silty clay (1973)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1637, cut by G11 pit S1789
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (1972), measuring 1.10m long by 0.26-0.40m wide within recess in the grave base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1974
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	131
Cut No	1982
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow uneven outline ,with shallow even gradual sloping sides, and a flat base which slopes down to the eastern end.
Length (m)	1.23
Width (m)	0.37
Depth (m)	0.10
Volume (m3)	0.05
Fills	Clay silt (1980)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	170
Max date	300
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-250/300
Human remains	1981
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	6-7 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	132
Cut No	1984
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Oval/sub-circular, poorly defined uneven outline, gradual sloping even sides, with a concave base.
Length (m)	1.11
Width (m)	0.72
Depth (m)	0.24
Volume (m3)	0.19
Fills	Grey gravelly silty (1983)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Possible iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF332. Glass object. Small fragment of green glass. SF333. Iron object. Possibly a shroud pin. Found near face of Skeleton 1984.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, CBM, daub, industrial material and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250/300
Human remains	1984
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left
Right leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed right over left
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	2-4 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	133
Cut No	1989
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven outline, with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.85
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.19
Volume (m3)	0.23
Fills	Dark clay silt (1987)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Possible iron coffin nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF334. Iron nail. SF335. Iron(?) pin(?). Possible shroud pin, found near the face of Skeleton 1988.
Other Finds	Industrial material, pottery and tesserae.
Min date	50
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 50-270/300
Human remains	1988
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	134
Cut No	1992
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/ sub-oval, near vertical sloping sides and a wide flat base.
Length (m)	2.16
Width (m)	0.95
Depth (m)	0.56
Volume (m3)	1.14
Fills	Clay silt (1990)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	1991
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	135
Cut No	2020
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sides, with wide flat base. Recess in the base centre measuring 1.80m long by 0.49m wide and 0.14m deep
Length (m)	2.10
Width (m)	0.87
Depth (m)	0.85
Volume (m3)	1.55
Fills	Clay silt (1995), over silty clay (2017)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (2019) measuring 1.88m long by 0.53m wide and 0.52m deep
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF339. Iron object. x2 fragments. SF350. Iron hobnail. SF355. Copper alloy coin. Radiate or nummus. Corroded and illegible. Minted c AD 270-400. Context (1995).
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	43
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 80-175, coin c AD270-400
Human remains	2018
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	136
Cut No	1999
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with rounded northern end, vertical sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.85
Width (m)	0.72
Depth (m)	0.78
Volume (m3)	1.60
Fills	Silty clay (1996)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (1997) measuring 1.88m long by 0.53m wide and 0.52m deep; 5 Iron nails and mineralised (coffin)wood also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF315. Iron nail. SF316. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments. SF345. Iron hobnails. Right foot. SF346. Iron hobnails. Left foot. SF9014. Iron nails. x2. SF9030. Wooden coffin. Mineralised fragments. SF9199. Iron hobnails. x2.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270/370
Human remains	1998
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%

Provisional age 25-35 yrs  
Provisional sex ??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	137
Cut No	2008
Orientation	SE-NW
Shape	Rectangular, with steep sloping sides, and a narrow flat base.
Length (m)	2.16
Width (m)	0.60
Depth (m)	0.40
Volume (m3)	0.52
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (2006)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2005, cut by G7 Grave 125
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF364. Iron hobnail. SF365. Ivory(?) object. Tubular.
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	190
Max date	400
TPQ	350
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270/3500-400
Human remains	2007
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	30-40
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	138
Cut No	2010
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides, and a wide slightly concave flat base.
Length (m)	1.58
Width (m)	0.69
Depth (m)	0.58
Volume (m3)	0.63
Fills	Sandy silty clay (2009)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF344. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone and pottery.
Min date	120
Max date	200
TPQ	120
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 120-200
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	139
Cut No	2015
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular, narrow uneven outline, with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Truncated to the north-east.
Length (m)	2.38
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.65
Volume (m3)	0.99
Fills	Silty clay (2051) over grey silty clay (2012) coffin fill
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1774, cut by G17 modern intrusion S1946 and G18 modern well S1944
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin out line on plan (2019), filled by (2012), measuring 1.82m long by 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep; 4 Iron nails, an iron coffin fitting and 2 unidentified iron objects
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF347. Iron nails. Coffin. SF348. Iron nails. Coffin. SF349. Iron objects. x7 objects and fragments. Probably coffin fittings. SF360. Iron nail. Probably coffin nail. SF361. Iron hobnail. SF362. Iron object(s). x4 fragments, probably coffin fittings.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	270
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	2013
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended

Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	140
Cut No	2023
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, steep uneven sloping sides, vertical at the northern end, and a wide flat base. Recess in the central northern limits of the base measuring 1.47m long by 0.25-0.44m wide and c0.15m deep.
Length (m)	1.82
Width (m)	0.76
Depth (m)	0.70
Volume (m3)	0.97
Fills	Dark clay silt (2021)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 158
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Recessed coffin outline in base; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF351. Iron nail. SF352. Copper alloy coin. Radiate of Tetricus I. Reverse: LAETITIA AVGG. Minted AD c 271-274. RIC 87. Context (2021).
Other Finds	Animal bone and pottery.
Min date	90
Max date	370
TPQ	271
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270+, coin c AD 271-274
Human remains	2022
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Decapitated, placed between knees

Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	141
Cut No	2026
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval uneven outline being much wider to the north (over excavated?), steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat slightly concave base. Recess in the central southern limits of the base measuring 2.04m long by 0.55-0.78m wide and 0.16m deep.
Length (m)	2.47
Width (m)	0.99
Depth (m)	0.47
Volume (m3)	1.15
Fills	Sandy silty clay (2024)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1774, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF357. Iron object. Possibly a brooch?
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2025
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body

Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	142
Cut No	2029
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, narrow outline, with uneven steep sloping sides and a flat but uneven base. Truncated to the north-east.
Length (m)	1.99
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.32
Fills	Dark clay silt (2027)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam and G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF358. Iron nail. SF9138. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2028
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	143
Cut No	2043
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, uneven narrow outline, with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.18
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.37
Volume (m3)	0.52
Fills	Silty clay (2040)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2045
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails and an unidentified iron object
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF353. Iron nail. x2 fragments. SF354. Iron objects. Probably nail or hobnails.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	150
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	2041
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated, placed to left of SK2042
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	2042
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended



Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	144
Cut No	2046
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/ squared, uneven outline, steep near vertical sides, with flat base. Recess in the central southern limits of the base measuring 1.66m long by 0.32-0.45m wide and 0.16m deep.
Length (m)	1.93
Width (m)	1.32
Depth (m)	0.52
Volume (m3)	1.32
Fills	Grey gravelly silty clay (2048) over dark grey silty clay (2061) coffin fill
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1979
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline on plan (2057), filled by (2061), measuring 1.75m long by 0.45m wide and 0.16m deep, in basal recess; a single iron nail present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF367. Iron nail. SF9075. Worked flint flake. Probably residual in backfill.
Other Finds	Fish bone, industrial material pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	270
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270
Human remains	2047
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Flexed to right
Right leg position	Extended

Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	?F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	145
Cut No	2051
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, steep near vertical sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.83
Width (m)	0.55
Depth (m)	0.32
Volume (m3)	0.32
Fills	Dark grey silty clay (2043)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	210
Max date	290
TPQ	210
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-280/290
Human remains	2050
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	146
Cut No	2054
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with uneven wide outline being much wider to the east (over excavated?), steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base. Coffin contained in a recess in the centre of the base measuring 2.27m long by 0.69-0.77m wide and c0.11m deep. Possibly contained 2 inhumations.
Length (m)	2.56
Width (m)	1.34
Depth (m)	0.73
Volume (m3)	2.50
Fills	Silty clay (2052) over clay silts (2027) and (2028)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 158
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by the recessed potential coffin outline in base; 3 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF363. Copper alloy coin. House of Theodosius Ae4. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint illegible. Minted AD 388-402. As LRBC 162. Context (2053), skeleton. SF370. Iron nail(s). x3 fragments. SF9201. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Animal bone, marine shell, burnt and worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	402
TPQ	388
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300, coin c AD 388-402
Human remains	2053

Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M
Human remains	2065
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated, placed to left of chest SK2053
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	6-7 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	147
Cut No	1866
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with uneven wide outline being wider to the west (over excavated?), steep uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.31
Width (m)	1.24
Depth (m)	1.30
Volume (m3)	3.72
Fills	Clay silt (1864) and silty clay (1865), over dark silty clay coffin fill (2056) and sandy gravel (2100) in grave base
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 217
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2059), measuring 1.80m long by 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep; 3 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None

## Registered Finds

Treasure case 2019/T1215

Silver brooches x2.  
Fragmentary and incomplete, comprising several detached components and fragments. Further analysis will be required to try to determine which parts relate to which brooch.

SF380. Silver brooch (part). Detached knob from end of pin bar.

SF382. Silver brooch (part). Detached knob from end of pin bar.

SF416. Silver brooch (part). Complete silver pin and spring attached to hinge and part of headplate. Found with glass bead SF9023 attached to it by soil.

SF419. Silver brooch (part). Detached knob from end of pin bar.

SF420. Silver brooch (part). Length of coiled wire spring.

SF435. Silver brooch (part). x3 fragments including parts of the pin, spring and hinge.

SF440. Silver brooch (part). Length of coiled wire spring.

SF441. Silver brooch (part). Length of pin bar, with attached knob at terminal, plus separate component.

SF446. Silver brooch (part). x2 lengths of coiled spring.

Bead necklace(s) comprising a minimum of x55 amber and x7 glass beads, as follows:

SF379. Amber bead.

SF383. Amber bead. x2 fragments.

SF384. Amber bead.

SF385. Amber bead.

SF386. Amber bead.

SF387. Amber bead.

SF388. Amber bead.

SF389. Glass bead. Very dark green.

SF391. Amber bead.

SF392. Amber bead.

SF394. Amber bead.

SF395. Glass bead. Dark green with blue trail.

SF396. Amber bead.

SF397. Amber bead. Fragment.

SF398. Amber bead.

SF399. Amber bead. Barrel-shaped.

SF400. Glass bead. Dark green with yellow trail.

SF401. Glass bead. Dark green with yellow dots.

SF402. Amber bead.

SF403. Amber bead.

SF404. Amber bead.

SF405. Glass bead. Dark [green?] with green trail.

SF406. Amber bead.

SF407. Amber bead.

SF408. Amber bead(s). x3 fragments.

SF409. Amber bead.

SF410. Amber bead.

SF411. Amber bead.

SF412. Glass bead. Dark green with blue trail.

SF413. Glass bead. Dark green with 3 yellow dots.

SF414. Amber bead.

SF415. Amber bead.

SF417. Amber bead. x3 fragments, probably from same bead.

SF418. Amber bead.

SF421. Amber bead.

SF422. Amber bead.

SF423. Amber bead.

SF424. Amber bead. Broken into x2 fragments.

SF425. Amber bead.

SF426. Amber bead.

SF427. Amber bead.

SF428. Amber bead.

SF429. Amber bead.

SF430. Amber bead.

SF431. Amber bead.

SF432. Amber bead. x3 fragments.

SF433. Amber bead. Broken into x2 fragments.

SF434. Amber bead.

SF436. Amber bead.

SF437. Amber bead.

SF438. Amber bead.

SF439. Amber bead.

SF442. Amber bead.

SF443. Amber bead.

SF444. Amber bead.

SF445. Amber bead. Fragment.

SF447. Amber bead.

SF449. Amber bead.

SF9023. Amber bead. Found attached by soil to silver brooch SF416.

SF9110. Amber bead(s). x7 fragments.

SF9111. Amber bead(s). x16 fragments.

SF9112. Amber bead(s). x13 fragments.

SF381. Unworked stone. Oval, with hole in top, which does not penetrate all the way

through. Probably natural and residual in backfill.  
 SF390. Unworked flint.  
 Unworked flake with partial hole. Probably residual, though it is possible it formed part of the necklace.  
 SF393. Human tooth.  
 Permanent molar, with broken roots. Unclear if this is derived from the skeleton inhumed in Grave 147 or is from a separate individual.  
 SF448. Iron nail.  
 SF9113. Iron object. Fragment.  
 SF9117. Iron hobnail.  
 SF9163. Iron nail.  
 SF9172. Iron object. Fragment.  
 SF9174. Iron nail. Fragment.  
 SF9224. Iron nails. x4 fragments.

Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, daub, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300+
Human remains	2060
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	148
Cut No	2064
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with uneven wide outline, steep near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.36

Width (m)	0.78
Depth (m)	0.58
Volume (m3)	0.62
Fills	Clay silt (2062)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion S2113
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF369. Iron nails. x2, one broken into two parts.
Other Finds	Worked flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	250
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-200
Human remains	2063
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	4-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	149
Cut No	2068
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with uneven wide outline, steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Recess along the northern side of the base measuring 1.40m long by 0.33-0.51m wide and 0.11m deep, Truncated towards the southern end.
Length (m)	1.59+
Width (m)	1.20
Depth (m)	0.72
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2066) and (2069)

Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2131, cut by G16 modern groundbeam S2084
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Possible shroud (soil stain (2099) organic material measuring 1.38m long by 0.25m wide and up to 0.10m thick)
Registered Finds	SF377. Worked flint. Waste flake, probably residual. SF453. Copper alloy bracelet. Complete, but broken into 2 parts. Needs conservation.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, daub, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	150
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300/400
Human remains	2067
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	F
Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation



Grave No	150
Cut No	2077
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical sloping sides (stepped at 0.20m on the northern edge), and a flat base. Truncated towards the southern end.
Length (m)	2.04

Width (m)	0.68
Depth (m)	0.44
Volume (m3)	0.61
Fills	Dark grey gravelly silty clay (2075)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2131
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9074. Ceramic mould(?). Ceramic fragment, possibly of a mould.
Other Finds	Burnt and worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	300
TPQ	180
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-300
Human remains	2076
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	30-39 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	151
Cut No	2080
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with uneven wide outline becoming wider to the western end, gradual sides (vertical along the southern edge), and a concave even base.
Length (m)	1.97
Width (m)	1.08
Depth (m)	0.15
Volume (m3)	0.32
Fills	Dark grey gravelly silty clay (2082)

Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion S2078
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF454. Iron bracelet(?).
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	70
TPQ	-25
Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-AD 70
Human remains	2081
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	?F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	152
Cut No	2091
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, near vertical sides, and a flat yet uneven base.
Length (m)	1.88
Width (m)	0.76
Depth (m)	0.74
Volume (m3)	1.06
Fills	Dark clay silt (2085)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2087) no details; 3 iron nails and a fragment of potential coffin furniture also present..
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF372. Iron nails. x2, coffin.

Other Finds	SF373. Iron object, possibly a coffin fitting. Pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2086
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	36 yrs +
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	153
Cut No	2090
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, vertical sides (although the northern edge truncated/collapsed), and a flat base. Recess along the southern side of the base measuring 1.79m long by 0.36m wide and c0.15m deep.
Length (m)	2.08
Width (m)	0.72
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.75
Fills	Dark grey clay silt (2070)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2045, cut by G11 pit S2056
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail.
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF374. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	

Human remains	2089
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	25-29 yrs
Provisional sex	F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	154
Cut No	2092
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.14
Width (m)	0.79
Depth (m)	0.75
Volume (m3)	1.27
Fills	Sandy silt (2093)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1840 and G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Coffin represented by 7 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF375. Iron nails. x7. SF378. Copper alloy object. very fragile and heavily corroded. Requires conservation. SF451. Worked bone object. Worked bone fitting, with 4 iron rivets. Requires conservation cleaning. SF9204. Glass bead.
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	120
Max date	400
TPQ	340
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-340/400

Human remains	2103
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended, lower leg crossed left over right
Right leg position	Extended, lower leg cross left over right
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	155
Cut No	2098
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, wide outline with gradual even sloping sides, and a flat base. Recess along the northern side of the base measuring 0.64m long by 0.21m wide and 0.10m deep.
Length (m)	1.09
Width (m)	0.59
Depth (m)	0.39
Volume (m3)	0.25
Fills	Grey silty clay (2095)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2045
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2097) in recess, measuring 0.76m long by 0.30m wide and 0.14m deep; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF376. Iron nails. x2 fragments. SF9175. Worked(?) flint. Unusual natural pattern on surface, resembling an eye.
Other Finds	Burnt flint, glass and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	300
TPQ	150

Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	2096
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	3-4 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	156
Cut No	2101
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular, vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.90
Width (m)	0.66
Depth (m)	0.56
Volume (m3)	0.70
Fills	Silty clay (2022)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 169, cut by G7 Grave 107
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Possible shroud (body position)
Registered Finds	SF9223. Iron object. x2 fragments.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	350
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 250-300
Human remains	2123
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%

Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	157
Cut No	2102
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Recess in the centre of the base measuring 1.95m long by 0.43m wide and 0.22m deep.
Length (m)	2.13
Width (m)	0.81
Depth (m)	0.74
Volume (m3)	1.28
Fills	Dark silty clay (2238)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry S2226
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin soil stain (2239); 13 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF490. Iron nails. x13 nails and fragments, probably coffin. SF500. Worked bone pin(?). Fragment.
Other Finds	Animal, fish and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery, tile and slag.
Min date	70
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270/350
Human remains	2240
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	12-19 yrs
Provisional sex	None





Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	158
Cut No	2106
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Only flat base of grave survived, shallow edges could not be perceived. Truncated on all sides.
Length (m)	2.40+
Width (m)	0.45
Depth (m)	0.05
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Sandy silty clay (2104)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 140 and Grave 146, and G11 pit S1938
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF450. Iron nail. x2 fragments.
Other Finds	Worked flint and pottery.
Min date	80
Max date	250
TPQ	130
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 130-250
Human remains	2105
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	159
Cut No	2109
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular outline becoming wider at western end, shallow near vertical sides, and a flat base. Truncated to the north.
Length (m)	2.08+
Width (m)	0.74
Depth (m)	0.10
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Grey silty clay (2107)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 94
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	130
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	2107
Posture	Disarticulated
Skull position facing:	Disarticulated
Left leg position	Disarticulated
Right leg position	Disarticulated
Left arm position	Disarticulated
Right arm position	Disarticulated
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	2108
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	160
Cut No	2117
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with wide even outline, vertical edges, and a flat base. Recess in the centre of the base measuring 1.20m long by 0.36m wide and c0.11m deep.
Length (m)	1.35
Width (m)	0.80
Depth (m)	0.78
Volume (m3)	0.84
Fills	Grey clay silt (2114)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline/stain (2116) measuring 1.10m long by 0.38m wide and 0.30m deep; a single iron nail and an unidentified iron object was also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF452. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, worked flint, glass, brick, industrial material, mortar, pottery and tile.
Min date	150
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	2115
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	0-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	161
Cut No	2121
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Sub oval with uneven wide outline, with even gradual sloping sides, and flat base. Probably overcut. Is there a Recess along the northern side of the base measuring 0.69m long by 0.23m wide and 0.05m deep.
Length (m)	1.09
Width (m)	0.64
Depth (m)	0.17
Volume (m3)	0.12
Fills	Silty clay (2018)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline/stain (2120) within recess, measuring 0.90m long by 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF455. Unworked stone. x2 natural pebbles. Placed within coffin. SF9205. Iron nail
Other Finds	Burnt and worked flint, and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	200
TPQ	70
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-200
Human remains	2119
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	0-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	162
Cut No	2126
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with uneven outline being much wider to the east (over excavated?), vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Recess in the centre of the base measuring 1.89m long by 0.44m wide and 0.22m deep.
Length (m)	2.75
Width (m)	1.04
Depth (m)	0.89
Volume (m3)	2.55
Fills	Sandy silty clay (2124)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1979
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF456 Iron object.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-
Human remains	2125
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	163
Cut No	2129
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.06
Width (m)	0.62
Depth (m)	0.30
Volume (m3)	0.38
Fills	Dark clay (2127)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2159, cut by G17 modern intrusion S1670
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2128
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	164
Cut No	2136
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.59
Width (m)	0.82
Depth (m)	0.93
Volume (m3)	1.98
Fills	Silty clay (2132), over darker silty clay (2133) coffin fill
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline on plan (2135) in recess, filled by (2133), measuring 1.86m long by 0.41-0.45m wide and 0.27m deep; a single iron nail and potential coffin fitting also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF457. Iron fitting. Probably a coffin fitting. SF458. Iron nail. SF462. Iron hobnail(?). SF463. Iron hobnail(?). Fragment. SF464. Iron hobnail. SF481. Glass object. Fragment, flat colourless, modern intrusive. SF482. Iron object. x5 fragments, possibly coffin fittings.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	190
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250/300
Human remains	2134
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left

Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	165
Cut No	2139
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.52
Width (m)	0.69
Depth (m)	0.48
Volume (m3)	0.83
Fills	Mixed silty clay and silt loam (2137)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 industrial pit S1688 and G16 ground beam S2267
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF459. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	170
Max date	300
TPQ	170
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250/300
Human remains	2138
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	166
Cut No	2143
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with poorly defined uneven narrow outline being wider to the west (over excavated?), steep sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.64
Width (m)	0.51
Depth (m)	0.34
Volume (m3)	0.28
Fills	Clay silt with grey silt lenses (2141)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2145, cut by G11 pit S1805 and pit S1670
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF461. Worked flint. Large, worked flint, found close to head.
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	80
Max date	300
TPQ	160
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 160-270/300
Human remains	2142
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Flexed to left
Right leg position	Flexed to left
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	13-17 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	167
Cut No	2150
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, steep sloping sides, and a slightly concave base. Possible recess in the centre of the base measuring 1.55m long by 0.27m wide and 0.08m deep.
Length (m)	1.92
Width (m)	0.55
Depth (m)	0.28
Volume (m3)	0.30
Fills	Silty clay (2148)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, brick, industrial material, pottery, tile and slag.
Min date	70
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270+
Human remains	2149
Posture	Left side
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Flexed to left, lower leg crossed right over left
Right leg position	Flexed to left, lower leg crossed right over left
Left arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	168
Cut No	2151
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, with narrow outline, near vertical sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.23
Width (m)	0.80
Depth (m)	0.35
Volume (m3)	0.62
Fills	Dark silty clay (2153)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF465. Iron hobnail. SF466. Iron hobnail. SF467. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	120
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150/270-300
Human remains	2152
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	36-45 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	169
Cut No	2156
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with narrow uneven outline, vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.21
Width (m)	0.61
Depth (m)	0.70
Volume (m3)	0.94
Fills	Silty clay (2154)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 156
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF468. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	270
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270
Human remains	2155
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	170
Cut No	2166
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with poorly defined uneven outline being wider to the west, shallow gradual sloping sides, and a slightly concave base.
Length (m)	1.88
Width (m)	0.69
Depth (m)	0.08
Volume (m3)	0.10
Fills	Sandy silty clay (2164)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2045, cut by G16 modern groundbeam S2163
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2165
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same shoulder
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	171
Cut No	2170
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular uneven outline becomes wider to the north, near vertical uneven sides, vertical at the southern end, and an uneven base slopes downwards to the northern end and dips in the middle.
Length (m)	2.06
Width (m)	0.82
Depth (m)	0.67
Volume (m3)	1.13
Fills	Dark silty clay (2168)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam S2267
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 3 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF470. Iron nail(s).
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	180
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300
Human remains	2169
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	172
Cut No	2182
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.08
Width (m)	0.66
Depth (m)	0.35
Volume (m3)	0.48
Fills	
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2226 and G10 shallow feature S2230, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Iron shroud pin
Registered Finds	SF476. Animal tooth. Canine, found on chest of skeleton. Apparently unworked, unclear whether residual in backfill or deliberately placed. SF9139. Iron pin(?). SF9177. Iron nail. x2 fragments. SF9200. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-250/300
Human remains	2181
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	173
Cut No	2185
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, near vertical sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.54
Width (m)	0.62
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.48
Fills	Mixed silty clay with clay lenses (2183) over silty clay (2248) packed around the coffin
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (2243), and stain (2186), measuring 1.08m long by 0.22-0.30m wide and 0.19-0.27m deep; 6 iron nails also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Redeposited clay (2248)
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF471. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF472. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF473. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF474. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF475. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF479. Iron nail. Coffin. SF480. Iron nail. SF486. Pottery vessel. Complete Roman pot. SF9144. Iron hobnail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, glass, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	400
TPQ	300
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 120-250, pottery vessel SF486 c AD 300-400+



Human remains	2184
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	1-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	174
Cut No	2090
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.43
Width (m)	0.71
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	0.43
Fills	Sandy silty clays (2187) and (2188)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline/stain (2189) measuring 2.27m long by 0.34-0.51m wide; 2 iron nails present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF477. Copper alloy brooch(?). Tightly wound spiral of copper alloy wire. Possibly part of a brooch spring. SF494. Iron nail. x2 fragments.
Other Finds	Animal and fish bone, worked flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	80
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 80-270/300
Human remains	2204
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Ahead

Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	30-39 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	175
Cut No	2094
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular uneven outline with near vertical uneven sides, vertical at the southern end, and a flat base. Eastern limits not fully exposed under LOE
Length (m)	1.98
Width (m)	0.78
Depth (m)	0.67
Volume (m3)	1.03
Fills	Dark clay silt (2191)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G4 quarry pit S2159
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by 8 iron nails assigned context (2198)
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF469. Iron nails. x2. SF478. Iron nails. x6, coffin.
Other Finds	Fish and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery, tile, slag and stone.
Min date	-25
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 170-270+
Human remains	2192
Posture	Right side
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended

Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	13-17 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	176
Cut No	2198
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular uneven outline becomes wider to the west, vertical sides, with a flat base. Truncated by modern feature at the western end.
Length (m)	2.05+
Width (m)	1.18
Depth (m)	0.75
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Dark silty clay (2195)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S1979 and G7 Grave 181, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline(2186) with organic stain (2212), measuring 2.00m long by 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep; a single fragment potential iron coffin fitting and a further unidentified iron object also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF483. Copper alloy coin. House of Valentinian Ae3. Reverse: GLORIA ROMANORVM. Mint illegible. Minted c AD 364-78. As LRBC 78. Context (2196), coffin. SF484. Iron fitting. Coffin fitting? SF485. Iron nails. x9 fragments. SF501. Iron object.

Other Finds	SF9208. Iron nail. Animal, fish and unidentified bone, glass, industrial material, pottery, tile and slag.
Min date	70
Max date	378
TPQ	364
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270
Human remains	2197
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	13-17 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	177
Cut No	2203
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Coffin contained in a recess in the centre of the base measuring 1.72m long by 0.51m wide and 0.35m deep.
Length (m)	1.99
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	1.00
Volume (m3)	1.45
Fills	Dark clay silt (2000)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2202) in recessed coffin outline measuring 1.72m long by 0.51m wide and 0.35m deep; 7 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF488. Iron nails. x7, coffin. SF9209. Iron nail.

Other Finds	Animal and bird bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	190
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c A 270-350
Human remains	2201
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	14-16 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	178
Cut No	2211
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with wide outline, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.60
Width (m)	0.82
Depth (m)	0.56
Volume (m3)	0.73
Fills	Silty clay (2208)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2210) and 22 iron nails present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF489. Iron nails. x21, coffin. SF492. Iron hobnails. x17. SF503. Iron hobnail(?). Fragment. SF9070. Iron hobnail. SF9211. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	70
TPQ	-25
Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-AD 70
Human remains	2209

Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	0-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	179
Cut No	2215
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.04
Width (m)	0.61
Depth (m)	0.45
Volume (m3)	0.56
Fills	Silty clay (2213)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF487. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, marine shell, flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 160-270+
Human remains	2214
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of chest
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs

Provisional sex ?F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	180
Cut No	2235
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular, poorly defined with narrow outline, near vertical uneven sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.04
Width (m)	0.80
Depth (m)	0.96
Volume (m3)	1.57
Fills	Silty clay (2231)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam S2267
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline with organic stain (2233), measuring 1.43m long by 0.50m wide and up to 0.10m thick; 5 iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF491. Iron nails. x5. SF9067. Worked flint. x7 flakes, probably residual. SF9068. Unworked bone. Heat affected fragment of bone, unclear whether human or animal.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	150
TPQ	70
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-150
Human remains	2234
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%

Provisional age 25-35 yrs  
Provisional sex None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	181
Cut No	2242
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with wide uneven outline, vertical sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.85
Width (m)	1.00
Depth (m)	1.85
Volume (m3)	3.42
Fills	Dark grey silty clay (2241)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 176 and Grave 217
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	none
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	182
Cut No	2244
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base. Recess in the centre of the base measuring 2.00m long by 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep.
Length (m)	2.00
Width (m)	0.90
Depth (m)	1.10
Volume (m3)	1.98
Fills	Sandy silt (2245)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base; 5 iron nails numbered separately as (2246) also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF519. Iron nails and hobnails. x5
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270/300
Human remains	2247
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	183
Cut No	2253
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, near vertical sides and a flat base. Recess along northern side of the base measuring 1.81m long by 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep.
Length (m)	2.36
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	1.03
Volume (m3)	1.82
Fills	Clay silt (2249), over clay silts and silt (2250) coffin fill and flint packing
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Recessed coffin outline filled by (2250) and coffin stain (2252) measuring 1.65m by 0.45m wide; 7 iron nails also present
Packing	Exterior coffin
Packing description	Flint nodules against exterior eastern side of coffin
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF493. Iron nails. x7, coffin. SF9213. Iron nail(?). From fill of coffin.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, glass, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	300
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270/300
Human remains	2251
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%

Provisional age 16-20 yrs  
 Provisional sex None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	184
Cut No	2256
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.90
Width (m)	0.71
Depth (m)	0.40
Volume (m3)	0.54
Fills	Clay silt with silt lenses (2254)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G5 ditch S2045, cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, glass and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2255
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	?F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	185
Cut No	2259
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular but poorly defined (possibly overcut), with near vertical sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.20
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	0.52
Volume (m3)	0.84
Fills	Mixed clay and silty clay (2257)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 197; stacked burial
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2288) over skeleton measuring 1.60m long by 0.28-0.40m wide and 0.05m deep/thick; 8 iron nails and 1 further unidentified iron objects also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF495. Iron nail(?). SF496. Iron nail(s)(?). SF497. Iron nail. SF498. Iron nail. SF499. Worked flint. Waste flake, probably residual. SF502. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF504. Iron nail. SF505. Iron hobnail. SF506. Iron nail. SF507. Iron nail. Probably coffin. SF9146. Iron object. Fragment.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, industrial material, pottery and slag.
Min date	120
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 350-420
Human remains	2258
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended

Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	186
Cut No	2262, 2271
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular very shallow non-perceivable sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.90
Width (m)	0.74
Depth (m)	0.02
Volume (m3)	0.03
Fills	Dark clay silt (2260)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 195; stacked burial
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF511. Iron nails. x2 fragments.
Other Finds	Burnt flint, industrial material, pottery and tile.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2261
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	189
Cut No	2274
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with shallow steep sloping sides and a flat base. Western end extends beyond the LOE.
Length (m)	1.60+
Width (m)	0.50
Depth (m)	0.15
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Dark silty (2272)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material, pottery and slag.
Min date	0
Max date	300
TPQ	200
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 43-275/300
Human remains	2273
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	190
Cut No	2277
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with shallow gradual sloping sides and a base which slopes down towards the east. Western end truncated.
Length (m)	1.08+
Width (m)	0.57
Depth (m)	0.07
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2275)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 196
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	CBM and tile.
Min date	270
Max date	370
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	2276
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	191
Cut No	2280
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub-oval, poorly defined outline being much wider to the south-west, with shallow gradual sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.45
Width (m)	0.48
Depth (m)	0.08
Volume (m3)	0.06
Fills	Silty clay (2278)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2279
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	0-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None





Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	192
Cut No	2283
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Rectangular with steep even sloping sides and a flat base. South-eastern quadrant truncated.
Length (m)	2.04
Width (m)	0.90
Depth (m)	0.27
Volume (m3)	0.50
Fills	Dark silty clay (2282)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	300
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery C AD 70-250
Human remains	2282
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX18
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	193
Cut No	2287
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with uneven outline, steep even sloping sides and a flat but uneven base. Contains 2 skeletons.
Length (m)	2.10
Width (m)	0.78
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.33
Fills	Silty clay (2284)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2285
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	0-5 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	2286
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	17-25
Provisional sex	M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	194
Cut No	2291
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with uneven outline, vertical sloping sides and a flat base. West end truncated.
Length (m)	1.56+
Width (m)	0.50
Depth (m)	0.16
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2289)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G14 post-hole S2293, and G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of 2 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF508. Iron nail. SF513. Iron nail. Coffin. SF9221. Copper alloy object. x2 small fragments of undiagnostic copper alloy sheet.
Other Finds	Animal and unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material, pottery and tesserae.
Min date	160
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-370
Human remains	2290
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	13-17 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	195
Cut No	2271
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with even steep sloping sides and a flat base. Contains 2 skeletons.
Length (m)	2.00
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.20
Volume (m3)	0.30
Fills	Silty clay (2268)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 186; stacked burial
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF512. Ceramic tile. Fragment of imbrex.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, marine shell and industrial material.
Min date	150
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-300
Human remains	2269
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	35-45 yrs
Provisional sex	?M
Human remains	2270
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	17-25
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	196
Cut No	2297
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular with even steep sloping sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.08
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	0.76
Fills	Silty clay (2294)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 190
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin (2301) represented by the presence of 4 iron nails
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF515. Iron nail. Coffin, found close to skull. SF520. Iron hobnails. x16, left shoe/boot. SF521. Iron hobnails. x9, right shoe/boot. SF9178. Iron nail(s). x3 fragments.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt flint, industrial material and tile.
Min date	-25
Max date	200
TPQ	80
Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-AD 200
Human remains	2295
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	17-25 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	197
Cut No	2304
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow uneven outline, near vertical sloping sides and a flattish base (although slumps in the centre).
Length (m)	2.22
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	0.41-0.50
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Mixed clay and silty clay (2320)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 185; stacked burial
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2302) over skeleton measuring 1.10m long by 0.21-0.32m wide and 0.0-0.11m deep/thick; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF516. Iron hobnail. SF517. Iron nail. SF518. Iron hobnail or nail. SF527. Worked flint. Waste flake, probably residual.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	270
Max date	420
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 270-420
Human remains	2303
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	198
Cut No	2308
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. North-easterly limits extend beyond LOE.
Length (m)	1.92+
Width (m)	0.72
Depth (m)	0.38
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2305)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern ground beam
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Fragmented coffin stain (2307) under skeleton.
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF9215. Iron hobnail(?). Found at pelvis.
Other Finds	Fish and unidentified bone, burnt and worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	200
TPQ	250
Spot dates	Residual pottery c 25 BC-AD 250/300
Human remains	2306
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	199
Cut No	2311
Orientation	Unknown
Shape	Grave extents not known; only flat base of grave cut survived
Length (m)	0.60+
Width (m)	0,25+
Depth (m)	0.10
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2309)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G7 Grave 35
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Tile
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2310
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	<18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
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Type	Inhumation
Grave No	200
Cut No	2315
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Truncated at western end.
Length (m)	0.70+
Width (m)	0.57
Depth (m)	0.14-0.24
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2313)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1684
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2314
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	Late adolescent/Adult
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	201
Cut No	2319
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Potential coffin recess along the northern side, measuring 1.67m long by 0.51m wide and 0.11m deep.
Length (m)	1.84
Width (m)	0.75
Depth (m)	1.15

Volume (m3)	1.59
Fills	Silty clay (2316)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 industrial pit S2301
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline/stain (2318), in recess, measuring 1.62m long by 0.46m wide; 18 iron nails, two further unidentified iron objects and iron with attached wood fragments also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF522. Iron nails. x7 fragments. SF537. Iron nail. SF538. Iron nail. SF539. Iron nail. SF540. Iron nail. SF541. Iron object. Fragment. SF542. Iron nail. SF543. Iron nail. SF544. Iron object. Only survives as an iron stain. SF545. Iron object. x2 fragments with wood attached. SF546. Iron object. Only survives as an iron stain. SF547. Iron nail. SF548. Iron nail. SF549. Iron nail. SF550. Iron nail. SF551. Iron nail. SF552. Iron nail. SF553. Iron nails. x5 nail fragments, x3 wood fragments, coffin. SF9216. Iron nails. x10, with wood fragments. Probably coffin. Chest area. SF9217. Iron nails. x5, probably coffin. Pelvis.
Other Finds	Animal bone, worked flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	43
Max date	250
TPQ	43
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 43-250
Human remains	2317
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	51-75%
Provisional age	25-35 yrs
Provisional sex	F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	202
Cut No	2325
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with narrow outline, vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Coffin contained in a recess in the centre of the base measuring 1.72m long by 0.46m wide and 0.15m deep.
Length (m)	1.86
Width (m)	0.68
Depth (m)	0.68
Volume (m3)	0.86
Fills	Grey silty clay (2324) over silty clay (2321) coffin fill
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern ground beam and G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2322) under skeleton, in recess, measuring 1.68m long by 0.38-0.43m wide, 2 iron nails present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF533. Iron nail. SF9180. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Burnt and worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	50
Max date	400
TPQ	300
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 50-300/400
Human remains	2323
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	??F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	203
Cut No	2334
Orientation	W-E
Shape	Rectangular with uneven outline, steep sloping sides and a flat base. Contains 2 skeletons.
Length (m)	1.90
Width (m)	0.78
Depth (m)	0.31
Volume (m3)	0.46
Fills	Dark clay silt (2331)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Unidentified bone and industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2332
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Left
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Flexed to right above legs of SK2333
Right arm position	Flexed to right above legs of SK2333
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None
Human remains	2333
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Flexed to right below legs of SK2332
Right arm position	Flexed to right below legs of SK2332
Completeness	51-75%

Provisional age	18-25 yrs
Provisional sex	?M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	204
Cut No	2330
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Sub-oval, wide poorly defined uneven outline, with uneven stepped steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Recess outlining coffin along southern side of the base measuring 1.16m long by 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep. Over excavated to the north, eastern limits under concrete beam.
Length (m)	1.58+
Width (m)	1.35
Depth (m)	1.05
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Grey sandy silty clays (2326) and (2327)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (2328) measuring 1.16m long by 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep; 6 Iron nails also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF523. Silver brooch(?). x4 fragments, including a broken pin. Probably parts of a brooch. SF524. Copper alloy buckle. Plain loop with copper alloy tongue. Needs conservation cleaning. SF525. Iron object. Only survives as an iron stain. SF526. Iron nails. x6, coffin.
Other Finds	Animal bone, burnt and worked flint, pottery and tile.
Min date	70
Max date	350
TPQ	130

Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-250+
Human remains	2328
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	None
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	205
Cut No	2341
Orientation	SE-NW
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base that slopes down at the centre.
Length (m)	1.76
Width (m)	0.65
Depth (m)	0.39
Volume (m3)	0.45
Fills	Clay silt (2339)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2340
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite side of pelvis
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	76-100%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs

Provisional sex F



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	206
Cut No	2345
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular, poorly defined narrow outline, with vertical sides, and a flat base. Recess outlining potential coffin in the centre of the base measuring 1.85m long by 0.41-0.55m wide and 0.17m deep
Length (m)	2.07
Width (m)	0.67
Depth (m)	0.93
Volume (m3)	1.29
Fills	Grey silty sandy clay (2342) over mixed silty clay and silt loam (2343)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G11 pit S1684
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential recessed coffin outline; a single iron nail also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	Possible shroud (body position)
Registered Finds	SF530. Iron hobnail. SF531. Iron object. Possibly a coffin fitting. SF532. Iron nail.
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, burnt flint and pottery.
Min date	150
Max date	270
TPQ	150
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 150-270
Human remains	2344
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Right
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on centre of pelvis
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	18-25 yrs

Provisional sex ??M



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	207
Cut No	2338
Orientation	
Shape	Rectangular, with vertical sides, (stepped on the western side) and a flat base. Recess outlining potential coffin along eastern side of the base measuring 1.65m long by 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep
Length (m)	1.92
Width (m)	0.93
Depth (m)	1.00
Volume (m3)	1.79
Fills	Dark sandy silt clay (2335)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin outline (2337) in recess measuring 1.64m by 0.40m wide and 0.40m; 18 iron nails and 5 further unidentified iron objects also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF534. Iron nails. x15 nails and fragments, probably coffin. SF535. Iron hobnails. x12, left shoe/boot. SF536. Iron hobnails. x11, right shoe/boot. SF9099. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments. SF9148. Iron nail(s). x2 fragments. SF9149. Iron object. x5 fragments. SF9218. Iron nail(?). Very small fragment.
Other Finds	Fish and unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	70
Max date	420
TPQ	270



Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 70-270/300
Human remains	2336
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Right arm position	Hand on same side of pelvis
Completeness	26-50%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None

Not illustrated

Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	208
Cut No	2347
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular, with near vertical sides, and a flat base. Truncated at its south-western end.
Length (m)	1.30+
Width (m)	0.63
Depth (m)	0.60
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2347)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None.
Other Finds	None.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	209
Cut No	2350
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular with uneven steep sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.49
Width (m)	0.44
Depth (m)	0.23
Volume (m3)	0.15
Fills	Silty clay (2348)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	Industrial material.
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2349
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Hand on opposite shoulder
Right arm position	Lower arm at 90° across body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	14-17 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
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Type	Inhumation
Grave No	210
Cut No	2353
Orientation	S-N
Shape	Rectangular, with vertical sides, and a flat base. Truncated at both ends.
Length (m)	1.62+
Width (m)	0.73
Depth (m)	0.50
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (2351)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam and G17 modern intrusion
Coffin	Structural fittings
Coffin evidence	Potential coffin represented by the presence of a single iron nail
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF554. Iron hobnail(?).
Other Finds	Unidentified bone, worked flint, industrial material and pottery.
Min date	-25
Max date	400
TPQ	270
Spot dates	Residual pottery c AD 43-270+
Human remains	2352
Posture	Supine
Skull position facing:	Front
Left leg position	Extended
Right leg position	Extended
Left arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Right arm position	Straight and extended by side of body
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	>18 yrs
Provisional sex	None



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	211
Cut No	2356
Orientation	SW-NE
Shape	Rectangular/sub oval uneven outline, with uneven near

Length (m)	1.75
Width (m)	0.72
Depth (m)	0.52
Volume (m3)	0.66
Fills	Silty clay (2354)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G12 industrial pit S1435
Coffin	Structural fittings, soil stain
Coffin evidence	Coffin stain (2357) measuring 1.56m long by 0.41m wide; potential iron and wood coffin furniture also present
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	SF555. Iron hobnails. Left hobnail shoe/boot. SF556. Iron hobnails. x29, right hobnail shoe/boot. SF557. Iron object. x10 fragments plus iron staining on soil. SF558. Iron nail. Coffin. SF559. Iron fittings. x11 fragments, some wood attached, probably coffin fittings. SF560. Iron fittings. x4, probably coffin fittings. SF561. Iron nail. Probably a coffin nail.
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	2355
Posture	Indeterminate
Skull position facing:	Indeterminate
Left leg position	Indeterminate
Right leg position	Indeterminate
Left arm position	Indeterminate
Right arm position	Indeterminate
Completeness	0-25%
Provisional age	6-12 yrs
Provisional sex	None

vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Potential coffin recess in the centre of the base, measuring 1.60m long by 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep. Truncated at western end.



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	212
Cut No	2207
Orientation	N-S
Shape	Rectangular/sub oval uneven outline, with uneven near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base.
Length (m)	1.56
Width (m)	0.58
Depth (m)	0.55
Volume (m3)	0.50
Fills	Silty clay (2206)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	213
Cut No	1200
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with near vertical sides and a flat base. A smaller rectangular recess (ledge outlining possible coffin) was present in the base measuring c1.70 by 0.73m and up to 0,12m deep; this had steep sides and a flat base.
Length (m)	2.65
Width (m)	2.21
Depth (m)	0.34
Volume (m3)	1.99
Fills	Single infilling clay deposit (1219)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	Soil stain
Coffin evidence	Represented by recessed potential coffin outline in base
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	214
Cut No	1231
Orientation	NE-SW

Shape	Rectangular/sub oval with uneven outline, uneven near vertical sloping sides, and an unclear base
Length (m)	2.28
Width (m)	1.26
Depth (m)	0.86
Volume (m3)	2.47
Fills	Silty clay s (1229) and (1230)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	215
Cut No	1494
Orientation	NW-SE
Shape	Sub oval with uneven outline, uneven near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Truncated/unexcavated to the north-west.
Length (m)	0.70+
Width (m)	0.70
Depth (m)	0.25
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Grey silty sand (2389)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cut by G16 modern groundbeam S1458

Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	

Not illustrated

Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	216
Cut No	2389
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with narrow uneven outline; not excavated.
Length (m)	2.62
Width (m)	0.87
Depth (m)	N/A
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Grey silty sand (1493)
Stratigraphic relationships	
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	



Project	RTCEX19
Type	Inhumation
Grave No	217
Cut No	1901
Orientation	NE-SW
Shape	Rectangular with uneven near vertical sides and a flat base. Truncated at its south-western end.
Length (m)	1.23+
Width (m)	0.63
Depth (m)	0.35
Volume (m3)	N/A
Fills	Silty clay (1900)
Stratigraphic relationships	Cuts G7 Grave 181, cut by G7 Grave 147
Coffin	None
Coffin evidence	None
Packing	None
Packing description	None
Shroud	None
Registered Finds	None
Other Finds	None
Min date	
Max date	
TPQ	
Spot dates	
Human remains	None
Posture	
Skull position facing:	
Left leg position	
Right leg position	
Left arm position	
Right arm position	
Completeness	
Provisional age	
Provisional sex	

## Appendix 2. Catalogue of Roman pottery

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
2	1192	1234	Soil layer	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	9	
2	1192	1234	Soil layer	LR5	beaker	c AD 200-270/300	3	5	
2	1192	1234	Soil layer	R16	beaker		2	10	
2	1192	1234	Soil layer	R35	beaker	c AD 150-200	1	6	
2	1235	1226	Soil layer	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	3	5	
2	1235	1226	Soil layer	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	3	15	
2	1235	1226	Soil layer	MISC			1	22	
2	1235	1226	Soil layer	R14	Bowl	c AD 130-350	1	18	
2	1235	1226	Soil layer	R16	beaker		2	14	
2	1235	1235	Soil layer	R62	Mortarium	c AD 170-250	1	14	
2	1567	1567	Soil layer	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	1	15	
2	1567	1567	Soil layer	MISC	flagon		1	6	
2	1567	1567	Soil layer	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	3	
2	1567	1567	Soil layer	R13	jar	c AD 270-300	1	10	
2	1567	1567	Soil layer	R14	chamfered base	c AD 150-230	2	38	
3	1034	1033	Feature	R14	Open form	c AD 130/150-250	3	6	
3	1039	1038	Feature	LR2.1	closed form	c AD 150-300	1	2	
3	1039	1038	Feature	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 190-300	1	1	
4	1801	1800	Clay extraction	B2		c 25 BC-AD 70	3	5	
4	2145	2144	Clay extraction	B2			3	13	Abraded
4	2145	2144	Clay extraction	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	2	18	
4	2145	2144	Clay extraction	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	1	17	Abraded
4	2226	2222	Clay extraction	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	2	8	Fresh and abraded
4	2226	2222	Clay extraction	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 250-280	1	1	
4	2226	2225	Clay extraction	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 170-270/300	1	10	
5	1032	1031	Field ditch 4	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	1	7	
5	1035	1030	Field ditch 5	LR2.1	5C7 bowl	c AD 170-230	1	17	
5	1054	1053	Field ditch 4	LR1.1	everted-rim jar	c AD 270-420	2	23	fresh
5	1054	1053	Field ditch 4	R16	Beaker		2	19	Fresh
5	1054	1057	Field ditch 4	R14		c AD 150-350	1	1	
5	1076	1074	Field ditch 5	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	30	Abraded
5	1076	1074	Field ditch 5	R14	5E1 dish	c AD 160-270	2	8	
5	1076	1074	Field ditch 5	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-270	1	6	
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	B2		c 25 BC-AD 70	1	2	Abraded
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	B2/R1	Open form	c AD 70-200	1	12	
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	B5			1	5	abraded
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	LR5	open form base	c AD 200-400	1	4	
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	MISC			2	5	
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	R16	beaker		1	3	
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	R17	closed form		1	1	
5	1087	1086	Field ditch 1	R5	jar base	c AD 80-175	1	19	
5	1089	1088	Field ditch 3	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	1	13	
5	1091	1090	Beam slot	LR2.3	3H1.7 jar	c AD 170-270	1	11	
5	1093	1092	Post-hole	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	1	21	
5	1093	1092	Post-hole	R14	Jar	c AD 150-250	1	5	
5	1095	1094	Post-hole	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-270	1	25	
5	1097	1096	Field ditch 3	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	1	24	
5	1097	1096	Field ditch 3	R16	2B3.1 beaker	c AD 45-80	2	100	
5	1102	1101	Field ditch 1	R14		c AD 150-350	1	5	
5	1464	1462	Field ditch 6	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	23	
5	1514	1513	Field ditch 6	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	15	251	One jar
5	1535	1531	Field ditch 1	R14	open form	c AD 130-350	1	12	
5	1535	1531	Field ditch 1	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	1	2	
5	1535	1531	Field ditch 1	R6	flagon	c AD 70-200	1	2	
5	1535	1534	Field ditch 1	R16	Closed form	c AD 43-350	3	8	
5	1637	1635	Field ditch 6	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	2	72	
5	1774	1773	Field ditch 1	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250	1	41	
5	1979	1978	Field ditch 2	MISC			1	1	
5	1979	1978	Field ditch 2	R16			1	2	
5	1979	1978	Field ditch 2	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	2	
5	1979	1978	Field ditch 2	R43		c AD 120-200	1	2	
6	1052	1051	Boundary ditch 1	R16	Beaker		1	1	
6	1052	1051	Boundary ditch 1	R5		c AD 80-175	2	5	Abraded
6	1061	1060	Boundary ditch 2	LR19.1	jar	c AD 270-350	1	10	
6	1061	1060	Boundary ditch 2	EIFEL					
6	1061	1060	Boundary ditch 2	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	2	
6	1061	1060	Boundary ditch 2	R73	Jar		5	19	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
6	1104	1103	Boundary ditch 3	B2/R1 OX	Jar	c AD 70-200	2	10	
6	1245	1244	Boundary ditch 1	B2/R1	Jar base	c AD 70-200	1	21	Abraded
6	1245	1244	Boundary ditch 1	MISC			1	11	slightly abraded
6	1260	1241	Boundary ditch 1	LR1.1	Jar base	c AD 270-420	2	146	
6	1260	1241	Boundary ditch 2	LR10	Bowl base	c AD 240-400	1	74	
6	1289	1284	Boundary ditch 2	LR2.2	Jar	c AD 180-270	4	9	Abraded. Residual
6	1289	1286	Boundary ditch 2	B2			1	3	
6	1289	1286	Boundary ditch 2	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	3	17	
6	1289	1286	Boundary ditch 2	LR2.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	17	
6	1289	1286	Boundary ditch 2	MISC			1	3	
6	1289	1288	Boundary ditch 2	?R5	jar		4	34	
6	1289	1288	Boundary ditch 2	B2/R1	Jars	c AD 70-200	14	90	
6	1289	1288	Boundary ditch 2	R1	Everted rim jar	c AD 170-250/300	4	55	
6	1326	1232	Boundary ditch 1	?LR2.4	jar		2	3	
6	1326	1232	Boundary ditch 1	B2/R1	Storage jar	c AD 70-150	2	3	
6	1326	1232	Boundary ditch 1	R16	3B1.1 jar	c AD 70-100	38	330	Complete vessel. Truncated
6	1326	1233	Boundary ditch 1	B2/R1	Knife trimmed jar	c AD 70-200			
6	1326	1233	Boundary ditch 1	B2/R1	jar base	c AD 70-200	3	38	
6	1326	1233	Boundary ditch 1	LR2.1	necked jar	c AD 70-110	3	15	
6	1326	1233	Boundary ditch 1	R17	flagon base	c AD 43-150	1	35	
6	1327	1195	Boundary ditch 2	B2.1	Jar		1	9	Abraded
6	1327	1195	Boundary ditch 2	R1		c AD 170-250/300	1	12	abraded
6	1327	1195	Boundary ditch 2	R14	open form	c AD 150-350	1	8	abraded
6	1327	1195	Boundary ditch 2	R16	closed form		1	2	sl abraded
6	1327	1196	Boundary ditch 2	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	4	18	
6	1327	1196	Boundary ditch 2	MISC			2	3	
6	1327	1196	Boundary ditch 2	R1	Everted rim jar	c AD 170-250/300	24	210	Most of one vessel
6	1327	1323	Boundary ditch 2	B2.1			1	8	Very abraded
6	1327	1323	Boundary ditch 2	LR2.1	3H5.3 jar	c AD 170-270	3	13	
6	1327	1323	Boundary ditch 2	R16	Beaker		4	14	
7	1042	1040	Grave 1	B2	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	2	Abraded. Residual.
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	LR2.1	5E1 dish	c AD 160-270	3	11	
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	LR2.4	jar		1	31	
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	MISC			2	8	
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	63	
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	6	11	
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	R17	closed form		1	11	
7	1065	1066	Grave 3	R50	DR20	c AD 170-250	1	14	
7	1065	1151	Grave 3	LR2.3	Cheese-wired base	c AD 270-370	1	7	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	B2	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	4	Abraded
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	BER15	Briquetage	c AD 0-100	1	1	abraded
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	LR2.1	3H1.9 jar	c AD 170-270	17	98	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270	3	7	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	MISC			1	1	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	5	22	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	R16	beakers		4	8	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	R43		c AD 120-200	1	2	sl abraded
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	R57	amphora	c AD 200-300+	3	68	
7	1070	1005	Grave 2	R62	mortarium	c AD 100-250	1	11	
7	1070	1067	Grave 2	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	2	10	
7	1070	1067	Grave 2	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	1	3	
7	1070	1067	Grave 2	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	3	4	
7	1100	1099	Grave 5	LR2.1	cheese-wired base	c AD 270-370	2	91	
7	1100	1099	Grave 5	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270	5	40	
7	1100	1099	Grave 5	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	1	17	
7	1100	1099	Grave 5	R16	rouletted beakersx2	c AD 190-280	3	29	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	2	8	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	4	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	4	10	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	LR5	closed form	c AD 200-400	1	6	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	MISC			1	11	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	16	
7	1132	1128	Grave 6	R14	open form	c AD 150-350	1	3	
7	1140	1133	Grave 10	R14	5E2 dish	c AD 160-350	1	6	
7	1140	1133	Grave 10	R43	Dr 37	c AD 120-200	1	1	Abraded
7	1223	1220	Grave 9	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	1	2	abraded
7	1223	1220	Grave 9	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	1	2	Abraded
7	1258	1255	Grave 12	LR2.3	jar base	c AD 270-370	1	17	
7	1258	1255	Grave 12	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	8	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1273	1269	Grave 13	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	15	
7	1299	1295	Grave 14	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	4	8	
7	1299	1295	Grave 14	MISC			2	2	abraded
7	1299	1295	Grave 14	R13	Bestwall Cl 8 dish	c AD 270-300	1	9	Abraded
7	1299	1295	Grave 14	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	2	4	
7	1299	1296	Grave 14	LR10	Beaker	c AD 240-400+	2	4	
7	1299	1296	Grave 14	MISC			1	1	Very abraded
7	1299	1296	Grave 14	R71			1	1	
7	1304	1300	Grave 15	R16	3J3 jar	c AD 160-240	2	6	
7	1304	1300	Grave 15	R43		c AD 120-200	1	2	Flake
7	1304	1303	Grave 15	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	2	5	
7	1304	1303	Grave 15	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270	1	2	
7	1304	1303	Grave 15	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	2	8	
7	1304	1303	Grave 15	R14	Open form	c AD 170-250	1	9	
7	1304	1303	Grave 15	R16	2C beaker	c AD 250-350	3	13	
7	1329	1330	Grave 17	BER15	Briquetage	c AD 0-100	1	1	Abraded
7	1329	1330	Grave 17	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	1	1	sl.abraded
7	1329	1330	Grave 17	LR2.2		c AD 180-270	1	1	sl.abraded
7	1329	1330	Grave 17	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	3	11	abraded
7	1329	1330	Grave 17	R25	Beaker	c AD 130-200	1	3	abraded
7	1329	1330	Grave 17	R73			2	7	sl.abraded
7	1329	1337	Grave 17	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	5	
7	1329	1337	Grave 17	LR2.1	jar base	c AD 150-270	1	14	
7	1329	1337	Grave 17	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	5	
7	1329	1337	Grave 17	LR2.4		c AD 270-370	1	2	
7	1329	1337	Grave 17	R16			3	18	
7	1329	1337	Grave 17	R42		c AD 43-110	2	4	
7	1329	1360	Grave 17	LR5	Closed form	c AD 200-400	1	5	
7	1343	1342	Grave 18	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	2	4	abraded
7	1343	1342	Grave 18	R43		c AD 120-200	1	1	Abraded
7	1374	1372	Grave 21	B2	Necked jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	2	22	
7	1374	1372	Grave 21	R16	beaker		2	13	
7	1374	1372	Grave 21	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	5	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	3	35	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	2	19	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	4	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-300	1	2	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR2.1	jar	c AD 170-300	6	17	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR2.3	jarsx2	c AD 270-370	6	37	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	LR5	open form	c AD 270-420	1	4	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	MISC			6	23	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	3	37	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	R13		c AD 270-300	1	3	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-270	2	11	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	8	26	
7	1388	1384	Grave 22	R73	jar		1	10	
7	1395	1391	Grave 23	B2	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	8	Very abraded
7	1395	1391	Grave 23	LR10	closed form	c AD 240-400	1	6	
7	1395	1391	Grave 23	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	10	
7	1395	1391	Grave 23	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	6	
7	1395	1391	Grave 23	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	12	
7	1400	1396	Grave 24	LR13	beaker	c AD 250-400	1	2	
7	1400	1396	Grave 24	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	3	9	
7	1400	1396	Grave 24	LR2.2		c AD 180-300	1	1	
7	1400	1396	Grave 24	R16	Beaker		2	7	
7	1400	1396	Grave 24	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	2	
7	1400	1397	Grave 24	B2/R1	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	2	13	
7	1400	1397	Grave 24	LR10	C75 bowl	c AD 325-400+	1	6	
7	1400	1397	Grave 24	LR2.1	jar		3	50	
7	1400	1397	Grave 24	MISC			1	3	
7	1400	1397	Grave 24	R14	open form	c AD 150-350	3	20	
7	1400	1397	Grave 24	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	4	5	
7	1405	1404	Grave 25	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	1	22	
7	1405	1404	Grave 25	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	11	
7	1409	1407	Grave 26	B2/R1		c 25 BC-AD 70	1	18	Very abraded
7	1409	1407	Grave 26	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	3	12	
7	1409	1407	Grave 26	LR2.1	3H jar	c AD 150-300	2	11	
7	1409	1407	Grave 26	MISC			2	3	very abraded
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	LR1		c AD 270-420	1	3	
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	4	



Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	1	7	
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	3	
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	11	
7	1413	1414	Grave 27	R16	2C2 beaker	c AD 250-280	2	8	
7	1428	1367	Grave 19	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	7	
7	1428	1367	Grave 19	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	3	
7	1428	1367	Grave 19	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	2	3	
7	1428	1367	Grave 19	R14		c AD 130-350	3	6	
7	1428	1367	Grave 19	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	1	1	
7	1428	1367	Grave 19	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	1	
7	1428	1368	Grave 19	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	3	
7	1428	1368	Grave 19	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	1	
7	1428	1368	Grave 19	LR2.4	3H4 jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	6	
7	1428	1368	Grave 19	MISC			1	1	
7	1428	1368	Grave 19	R1	jar base	c AD 170-250/300	1	28	
7	1428	1368	Grave 19	R5		c AD 80-175	1	12	
7	1446	1445	Grave 29	LR1		c AD 270-420	1	4	
7	1446	1445	Grave 29	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-300	1	1	
7	1446	1445	Grave 29	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	1	2	
7	1446	1445	Grave 29	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	4	
7	1446	1445	Grave 29	LR5.1	str-sided dish	c AD 270-370	1	8	
7	1446	1445	Grave 29	MISC			1	1	
7	1461	1459	Grave 32	B2/R1 OX		c AD 70-200	1	11	Abraded
7	1461	1459	Grave 32	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	4	
7	1461	1459	Grave 32	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	9	
7	1461	1459	Grave 32	R13	Obtuse lattice	c AD 270-300	1	3	
7	1483	1480	Grave 36	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	3	
7	1486	1484	Grave 37	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	1	20	
7	1489	1487	Grave 38	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	10	fresh
7	1489	1487	Grave 38	R14	Open form	c AD 130-350	1	8	Fresh
7	1489	1487	Grave 38	R42		c AD 43-110	1	3	abraded
7	1497	1496	Grave 40	LR10	beaker	c AD 240-400	1	5	
7	1497	1496	Grave 40	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-300	2	2	
7	1497	1496	Grave 40	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	2	9	
7	1497	1496	Grave 40	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	3	22	
7	1497	1496	Grave 40	R13	Bestwall 6/2 bowl	c AD 210-280/90	1	14	
7	1527	1524	Grave 44	LR13	Closed form	c AD 250-400	1	2	
7	1527	1524	Grave 44	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	2	
7	1527	1524	Grave 44	MISC			1	2	
7	1537	1536	Grave 46	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	2	32	
7	1537	1536	Grave 46	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	2	10	
7	1537	1536	Grave 46	MISC			1	1	
7	1537	1536	Grave 46	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	1	32	
7	1540	1539	Grave 47	LR1		c AD 270-420	2	2	
7	1540	1539	Grave 47	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	2	
7	1540	1539	Grave 47	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	10	
7	1540	1539	Grave 47	R14			2	2	
7	1544	1541	Grave 48	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	16	
7	1544	1541	Grave 48	MISC			1	2	
7	1544	1541	Grave 48	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	44	
7	1544	1541	Grave 48	R16			3	11	
7	1544	1541	Grave 48	R43	mortarium	c AD 150-200	1	4	Abraded
7	1550	1550	Grave 55	LR2.3	cheese-wired base	c AD 300-370	2	43	
7	1550	1550	Grave 55	R43	Dr 33	c AD 120-200	1	8	
7	1550	1551	Grave 55	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	1	12	
7	1554	1552	Grave 50	LR10	beaker	c AD 240-400	1	3	
7	1554	1552	Grave 50	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	10	
7	1554	1552	Grave 50	MISC			1	4	Abraded
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-300	1	2	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	5	55	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	LR22	M17 mortarium	c AD 240-300	1	44	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	3	53	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	2	22	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	R16			3	18	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	R46	Dr 31	c AD 150-230	1	8	
7	1560	1555	Grave 51	R9.3	closed		1	11	
7	1560	1558	Grave 51	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	12	
7	1560	1558	Grave 51	R5	Lid		1	12	
7	1566	1565	Grave 54	?Early Saxon		c AD ?450-540	1	6	abraded

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1566	1565	Grave 54	LR10	C51 bowl	c AD 240-400	1	6	abraded
7	1566	1565	Grave 54	LR2.3		c AD 270-370	1	3	
7	1566	1565	Grave 54	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	11	
7	1566	1565	Grave 54	R13	Bestwall 6/4 bowl	c AD 240-400	1	20	Abraded
7	1566	1565	Grave 54	R16	beaker		1	2	
7	1575	1573	Grave 63	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	5	Sl abraded
7	1575	1573	Grave 63	R14	open form	c AD 130-350	1	15	sl abraded
7	1575	1574	Grave 63	R17	Jar neck	c AD 43-250	1	4	
7	1582	1581	Grave 57	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	2	9	
7	1582	1581	Grave 57	LR2.1	5F dish	c AD 130-300	1	15	
7	1582	1581	Grave 57	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	2	7	
7	1582	1581	Grave 57	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	2	
7	1582	1581	Grave 57	R14	open form		2	10	
7	1582	1581	Grave 57	R16			1	2	
7	1585	1583	Grave 58	LR2.3	3H1.4 jarx2	c AD 150-250	2	23	fresh
7	1585	1583	Grave 58	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	15	Fresh
7	1591	1589	Grave 59	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	2	5	
7	1624	1622	Grave 63	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	1	
7	1624	1622	Grave 63	R73	Open form		1	8	
7	1651	1652	Grave 69	LR1.1	Jar	c AD 270-420	2	24	
7	1651	1652	Grave 69	LR5.1	jar	c AD 270-370	1	2	
7	1651	1652	Grave 69	MISC			3	6	
7	1657	1658	Grave 71	B2	Open form	c AD 0-70	1	9	
7	1657	1658	Grave 71	R16	closed form	c AD 43-350	1	3	
7	1667	1665	Grave 73	R16	Beaker		1	1	
7	1667	1665	Grave 73	RX	Pentice beaker	c AD 150-300	1	3	
7	1674	1479	Grave 35	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	3	13	
7	1674	1479	Grave 35	R16	beaker		1	3	
7	1674	1479	Grave 35	R9.3	flagon	c AD 150-250	1	10	
7	1682	1680	Grave 75	LR11	Beaker	c AD 160-300	1	1	
7	1682	1680	Grave 75	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	2	
7	1682	1680	Grave 75	R16			1	1	
7	1694	1692	Grave 76	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	7	
7	1694	1692	Grave 76	R14			2	7	
7	1694	1692	Grave 76	R16			2	5	
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	B1	Ev rim jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	8	Sl abraded
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	B2	rippled jar shoulder	c 25 BC-AD 50	1	5	abraded
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	GBWW		c AD 43-70	1	1	abraded
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	14	sl abraded
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	1	4	fresh
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	LR2.4	cheese-wired base	c AD 300-370	1	15	sl abraded
7	1694	1759	Grave 76	R16			1	12	fresh
7	1701	1699	Grave 77	R14		c AD 120-350	1	7	
7	1706	1715	Grave 89	R99	Mortarium	N.C.D	1	2	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	B2			1	4	Abraded
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	2	12	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	LR10	C81 bowl	c AD 270/300-400	2	21	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	2	8	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	MISC			3	16	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270/300	3	13	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	R16	1B7.1 bottle	c AD 120-190	1	10	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	R17	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	1	9	
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	1	abraded
7	1710	1668	Grave 74	SINZIG	roughcast beaker	c AD 130-200	1	5	
7	1710	1707	Grave 74	MISC	Beaker		1	2	
7	1710	1707	Grave 74	R14		c AD 130-350	1	2	
7	1731	1728	Grave 81	B2			1	5	Abraded
7	1731	1728	Grave 81	B2.1	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 150	2	92	
7	1731	1728	Grave 81	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270/300	1	5	int black resin
7	1731	1728	Grave 81	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	6	
7	1731	1728	Grave 81	R16	closed form		1	7	
7	1731	1728	Grave 81	R9.3	closed form	c AD 70-200	1	2	
7	1731	1729	Grave 81	R16		c AD 43-350	1	3	
7	1732	1733	Grave 82	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	4	
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	B3			1	3	Abraded
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	LR1.1	7A.16 bowl	c AD 370-420	1	25	fresh
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	2	9	fresh
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	LR5		c AD 200-420	1	2	abraded
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	R43			1	1	abraded
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	R5	Reeded-rim bowl	c AD 130-175	1	15	sl abraded

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1739	1737	Grave 83	R9.3		c AD 70-200	1		3 sl abraded
7	1750	1748	Grave 85	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	2		11
7	1750	1748	Grave 85	LR2.1	jar base	c AD 150-300	1		41
7	1750	1748	Grave 85	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	1		2
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	B2.1			1		8 Abraded
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	2		17
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	LR2.1	dish	c AD 150-300	2		10
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	MISC			2		3
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2		8
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	R25	Roughcast beaker	c AD 130-200	1		1
7	1753	1751	Grave 86	R5			1		2 abraded
7	1753	1752	Grave 86	R73	Closed form	?4 <sup>th</sup> Century AD	1		3
7	1756	1754	Grave 87	B2	Storage jar	c 25 BC-AD 125	1		5 Abraded
7	1756	1754	Grave 87	R16	beaker	c AD 70-270	1		3 sl abraded
7	1778	1776	Grave 90	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1		8
7	1778	1776	Grave 90	MISC			1		14
7	1778	1776	Grave 90	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1		5
7	1779	1780	Grave 91	R16	beaker base	c AD 250-350	1		10 abraded
7	1779	1780	Grave 91	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	1		8 Sl abraded
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	LR1	7B4 jar	c AD 350-420	4		19
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	LR10	rouletted beaker	c AD 270-400+	1		3
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	LR11	beakersx2	c AD 200-300	2		4
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	LR2.1	3H1.10 jar	c AD 170-270	16		52
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	LR2.2	3H8 jar	c AD 170-270	3		22
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	MISC			6		12
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	5		51
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	-		-
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-270	-		-
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	13		102
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R16	2C6 beaker	c AD 190-250	11		52
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1		1
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R43			1		13
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R46	Dr 72	c AD 160-260	1		1
7	1784	1782	Grave 92	R71			9		11
7	1790	1792	Grave 94	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1		8
7	1790	1792	Grave 94	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1		17
7	1790	1792	Grave 94	MISC			2		3
7	1790	1792	Grave 94	R16	1B6 bottle	c AD 170-230	1		15
7	1810	1807	Grave 95	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	2		29 Abraded
7	1810	1807	Grave 95	LR2.1	open form base	c AD 230-300	2		21
7	1810	1807	Grave 95	MISC			1		3
7	1810	1807	Grave 95	R14			3		10
7	1815	1813	Grave 96	LR1.1	base	c AD 270-420	3		21
7	1815	1813	Grave 96	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1		5
7	1815	1813	Grave 96	LR5.1	jar base	c AD 270-370	1		14
7	1815	1813	Grave 96	R14	Open form		1		3
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1		7
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1		2
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1		6
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	R14	open form		1		9
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	R16	beaker		1		4
7	1821	1823	Grave 98	R43	Dr 31	c AD 150-200	2		8
7	1832	1830	Grave 101	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1		25
7	1832	1830	Grave 101	LR10	C23 beaker	c AD 270-400	1		2
7	1832	1830	Grave 101	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1		4
7	1832	1830	Grave 101	R1		c AD 170-250/300	1		4
7	1832	1830	Grave 101	R71	closed form		1		1
7	1835	1833	Grave 102	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	4		44
7	1835	1833	Grave 102	LR13	closed form	c AD 250-400	1		10
7	1835	1833	Grave 102	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1		5
7	1835	1833	Grave 102	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1		9
7	1835	1833	Grave 102	MISC			2		4
7	1835	1833	Grave 102	R16	2G0 beaker	c AD 100-120	3		8
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	1		6
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	LR10	C51 bowl	c AD 240-400	-		-
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	LR10	w painted bowl	c AD 325-400	2		8
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	LR2.1	5E dish	c AD 200-370	-		-
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	LR2.1	jar		6		24
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-300	1		5
7	1838	1836	Grave 103	R16	Beaker		4		14

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1842	1843	Grave 104	B1			1	4	Abraded
7	1842	1843	Grave 104	B2			1	3	abraded
7	1842	1843	Grave 104	BER15	Briquetage		1	1	abraded
7	1842	1843	Grave 104	R13	obt-lattice c'pot	c AD 200-400	1	9	abraded
7	1852	1850	Grave 106	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	1	7	
7	1852	1850	Grave 106	R16			3	5	
7	1866	1864	Grave 147	B2/R1	Combed store-jar	c AD 70-150	1	21	
7	1866	1864	Grave 147	MISC			1	1	
7	1866	1864	Grave 147	R1	knife trimmed jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	24	
7	1866	1864	Grave 147	R16			1	2	
7	1866	1864	Grave 147	R9.3	closed form	c AD 70-200	1	5	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	2	21	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	LR10	beaker	c AD 240-400	1	6	Abraded
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	LR2.4	3H7 jar	c AD 270-370	3	46	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R1	Knife trimmed jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	10	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R13	open form	c AD 270-300	1	6	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-270	-	-	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	2	10	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R16	beaker		6	32	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R43	Dr 37	c AD 120-200	3	7	
7	1866	1865	Grave 147	R71			1	3	
7	1866	2058	Grave 147	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	2	9	
7	1866	2058	Grave 147	LR2.1	3H1.7 jar	c AD 170-270	1	14	
7	1866	2058	Grave 147	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	45	
7	1866	2058	Grave 147	R50	DR20	c AD 170-250	1	161	
7	1866	2058	Grave 147	R73			1	1	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	4	12	Abraded
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	LR2.1	jars	c AD 150-300	18	79	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-300	5	13	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	3	35	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	MISC			7	17	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R1	Knife trimmed jar	c AD 170-250/300	3	22	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R13	str.sided dish	c AD 270-300	1	6	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	-	-	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270	9	48	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R16	Ovoid beaker or bottle	c AD 270-350	1	285	Complete vessel. Truncated. White slip on shoulder
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 250-350	-	-	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R16	biconical beaker	c AD 70-130	28	124	
7	1868	1867	Grave 109	R85	Pentice beaker	c AD 150-300	1	6	
7	1872	1870	Grave 110	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	14	
7	1872	1870	Grave 110	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	2	19	
7	1872	1870	Grave 110	MISC			1	2	
7	1872	1870	Grave 110	R16	beaker		1	1	
7	1872	1870	Grave 110	R43		c AD 120-200	1	1	Abraded
7	1877	1876	Grave 112	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	2	4	
7	1877	1876	Grave 112	R17		c AD 43-150	1	1	
7	1885	1883	Grave 114	R14	5A2.2 bowl	c AD 240-350	1	13	
7	1885	1883	Grave 114	R16	beaker		1	8	
7	1885	1883	Grave 114	R17	flagon		1	5	
7	1886	1888	Grave 115	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	11	
7	1886	1888	Grave 115	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	13	
7	1886	1888	Grave 115	R14	open form		1	9	
7	1886	1888	Grave 115	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	1	6	
7	1886	1888	Grave 115	R42		c AD 43-110	1	2	Abraded
7	1894	1892	Grave 116	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 300-370	1	5	
7	1894	1892	Grave 116	R16			1	9	
7	1894	1892	Grave 116	R17			1	3	
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	B2		c 25 BC-AD 70	2	9	Abraded
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	2	abraded
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	8	
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	3	
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	MISC			1	2	
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	R16	Beaker		1	2	
7	1897	1895	Grave 117	R9.1		c AD 70-200	1	1	
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	B2/R1	Storage jar	c AD 70-200	1	44	Abraded
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	LR1.1	7A.17 dish	c AD 400-430	1	15	fresh
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	LR10	rosette-stamped bowl	c AD 350-400+	1	3	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	5	10	fresh
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	LR5		c AD 200-400	1	2	fresh
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	R1		c AD 170-250/300	2	8	fresh and abraded
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	R13	cooking-pot	c AD 270-300	1	3	fresh
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	2	8	fresh
7	1899	1898	Grave 121	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	3	4	fresh and abraded
7	1905	1903	Grave 118	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	2	17	Abraded
7	1905	1903	Grave 118	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	2	11	
7	1905	1903	Grave 118	R14	chamfered bowl	c AD 130-230	5	46	
7	1905	1903	Grave 118	R16			1	2	abraded
7	1915	1911	Grave 120	B2	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	10	
7	1915	1911	Grave 120	B2/R1	jar	c AD 70-200	1	18	
7	1915	1911	Grave 120	R43		c AD 120-200	1	1	
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	LR2.1	jar		1	8	
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	1	7	
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	1	3	
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	R43	Dr.18/31-31	c AD 120-200	-	-	
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	R43	Dr 37	c AD 120-200	2	10	
7	1928	1926	Grave 122	R73	jar	c AD 180-300	3	39	
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	5	28	Abraded
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	2	sl abraded
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	LR19	cooking pot	c AD 300/50-410	1	87	sl abraded
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	LR2.3		c AD 270-370	3	10	fresh and abraded
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	LR5		c AD 200-400	1	1	fresh
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	MISC			4	12	
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	23	fresh
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	R14	5F dish	c AD 200-270/300	6	45	fresh and abraded
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	R16			1	4	fresh
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	R17	closed		1	3	sl abraded
7	1931	1929	Grave 123	R41	dish	c AD 5-43	1	3	abraded
7	1936	1934	Grave 124	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	2	fresh
7	1936	1934	Grave 124	R16	Beaker	c AD 190-350	2	4	Fresh
7	1936	1934	Grave 124	R43		c AD 120-200	1	4	fresh
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	B2			1	12	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	8	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	2	20	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	13	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	MISC			1	1	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270/300	3	27	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	R17			1	3	
7	1960	1961	Grave 127	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	3	8	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	BER12	Platter	c AD 0-70	2	10	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	1	8	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	LR2.4	jar		1	6	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	MISC			1	11	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/400	1	31	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	R14	open form		1	10	Abraded
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	R16	beaker		1	7	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	R17	flagon		2	18	
7	1969	1856	Grave 128	R9.3	closed form	c AD 70-200	1	10	
7	1969	1968	Grave 128	LR1 VAR	Small pot	c AD 400-450	1	235	Complete vessel
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	B2	Storage jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	14	Very abraded
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	B2/R1	combed jar	c AD 70-150	3	31	abraded
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	2	
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	LR2.1	3H1.5 jar	c AD 170-270	3	43	
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	2	17	
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	5	8	
7	1969	2016	Grave 128	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	11	
7	1971	1970	Grave 129	R13.1	Beaded+flanged bowl	c AD 240-350	2	13	Abraded
7	1971	1970	Grave 129	R14		c AD 130-350	1	3	
7	1982	1980	Grave 131	R1	Knife trimmed jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	13	
7	1985	1983	Grave 132	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	6	26	Abraded
7	1985	1983	Grave 132	MISC			1	2	
7	1985	1983	Grave 132	R1		c AD 170-250/300	1	2	
7	1985	1983	Grave 132	R16	Beaker		1	2	
7	1985	1983	Grave 132	R17	beaker		1	1	
7	1985	1983	Grave 132	R5		c AD 80-175	1	1	
7	1989	1987	Grave 133	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	14	
7	1989	1987	Grave 133	R15	Flagon	c AD 50-150	1	3	
7	1989	1987	Grave 133	R16	bottle		1	14	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	6	38	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	2	13	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	2	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	LR5.1	jar base	c AD 270-370	1	3	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	3	77	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	R14	open form	c AD 130-350	1	8	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	5	23	
7	1999	1996	Grave 136	R17			1	1	
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	3	12	
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	LR3	jar	c AD 350-400	1	4	
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	LR5		c AD 200-400	1	2	abraded
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	MISC			1	5	
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	R14	Open form		2	11	
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	5	9	
7	2008	2006	Grave 137	R17			1	20	Abraded
7	2010	2009	Grave 138	R43	Dr 33	c AD 120-200	1	9	
7	2015	2012	Grave 139	LR2.4	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	2	
7	2020	1995	Grave 135	B2/R1	C4 bead-rim	c AD 43-100	1	13	Fresh
7	2020	1995	Grave 135	R14		c AD 130-350	1	2	fresh
7	2020	1995	Grave 135	R16			1	8	very abraded
7	2020	1995	Grave 135	R17	closed form	c AD 43-150	1	4	sl abraded
7	2020	1995	Grave 135	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	2	23	abraded
7	2020	1995	Grave 135	R98	amphora		1	31	abraded
7	2023	2021	Grave 140	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	5	
7	2023	2021	Grave 140	R43		c AD 120-200	1	6	
7	2023	2021	Grave 140	R71	Closed form		1	5	
7	2023	2021	Grave 140	R99	mortarium	c AD 90-130	1	16	Abraded
7	2043	2040	Grave 143	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	3	8	
7	2043	2040	Grave 143	R16	Beaker		4	5	
7	2046	2061	Grave 144	B2.1	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 150	1	18	Abraded
7	2046	2061	Grave 144	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	1	4	
7	2046	2061	Grave 144	MISC			1	3	
7	2046	2061	Grave 144	R16	2l3 jar	c AD 120-150/90	1	2	
7	2051	2049	Grave 145	LR2.1			1	10	
7	2051	2049	Grave 145	R13	Bestwall 6/2 bowl	c AD 210-280/90	2	6	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-150	5	45	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	12	69	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	LR2.3	3H2.3 jar	c AD 170-270	2	24	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	MISC			3	14	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R1	Beaded+fl bowl	c AD 250-300	6	100	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R13	Bestwall 6/2 bowl	c AD 210-280/90	3	35	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	-	-	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R14	5F dish	c AD 130-270/300	14	100	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	-	-	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R16	2C2 beaker	c AD 250-280	13	116	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R17			2	4	
7	2054	2052	Grave 146	R50	DR20 amphora	c AD 170-250	1	60	
7	2054	2065	Grave 146	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	5	
7	2064	2062	Grave 148	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	5	40	
7	2064	2062	Grave 148	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	1	4	
7	2064	2062	Grave 148	R43	Dr 31	c AD 150-200	1	8	
7	2064	2062	Grave 148	R5	jars	c AD 80-175	2	16	
7	2068	2066	Grave 149	LR10	C23 beaker	c AD 270-400	1	3	
7	2068	2066	Grave 149	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	26	
7	2068	2066	Grave 149	R16	beaker		2	10	
7	2068	2069	Grave 149	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-270	1	4	
7	2077	2075	Grave 150	B2	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	11	
7	2077	2075	Grave 150	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270/300	1	4	
7	2077	2075	Grave 150	R1	Jar base	c AD 170-250/300	1	15	
7	2077	2075	Grave 150	R14	chamfered base	c AD 130-230	1	12	Refired
7	2077	2076	Grave 150	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	3	
7	2077	2076	Grave 150	R16			1	7	
7	2077	2076	Grave 150	R5		c AD 80-175	1	5	
7	2091	2085	Grave 152	B2	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	11	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	LR1		c AD 270-420	1	5	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	LR10	C70 bowl	c AD 325-400	-	-	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	LR10	C77 bowl	c AD 340-400	2	6	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	3	10	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	2	4	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	LR5	jar	c AD 200-400	1	3	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	MISC			3	18	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	R1	Jar		1	49	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	R13	obtuse lattice c'pot	c AD 170-250/300	2	7	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	R14			4	13	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	R16	2A beaker	c AD 160-270	5	16	
7	2092	2093	Grave 154	R43		c AD 120-200	1	1	
7	2098	2095	Grave 155	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	2	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	?LR5	jar		1	4	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	5	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	3	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	MISC			4	9	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	R13	open form	c AD 270-300	1	7	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	R16	beaker base	c AD 250-350	2	7	
7	2101	2122	Grave 156	R17			4	4	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	3	22	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	LR1.1	straight-sided dish	c AD 270-350	4	40	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	4	14	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270/300	2	7	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	12	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	MISC			3	22	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	R13	open form	c AD 270-300	1	14	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	6	26	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	R16	beaker		8	27	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	R43		c AD 120-200	1	3	
7	2102	2238	Grave 157	R71	jar		3	25	
7	2106	2104	Grave 158	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	2	38	
7	2106	2104	Grave 158	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	1	3	
7	2109	2107	Grave 159	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	2	
7	2109	2107	Grave 159	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	1	3	
7	2117	2114	Grave 160	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	7	
7	2121	2118	Grave 161	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	3	Abraded.
7	2126	2124	Grave 162	B2	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	3	24	
7	2126	2124	Grave 162	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	11	
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	B2/R1	Necked jar	c AD 70-200	2	27	Abraded
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-270/300	1	2	
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	LR2.1			3	7	
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	R1	knife trimmed jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	19	
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	1	4	
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	1	2	
7	2136	2133	Grave 164	R43		c AD 120-200	1	1	
7	2139	2137	Grave 165	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	5	Abraded. Residual.
7	2143	2141	Grave 166	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-270/300	1	2	
7	2143	2141	Grave 166	R16	beaker		1	2	
7	2143	2141	Grave 166	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	1	4	Abraded
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	3	20	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	5	20	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	18	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	MISC			1	11	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	17	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	R14	5D bowl	c AD 130-180	4	8	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	5	23	
7	2150	2148	Grave 167	R43	Dr 31	c AD 170-200	2	15	
7	2151	2153	Grave 168	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	1	9	sl abraded
7	2151	2153	Grave 168	LR2.3		c AD 270-370	1	8	sl abraded
7	2151	2153	Grave 168	R13	closed	c AD 270-300	2	2	fresh
7	2151	2153	Grave 168	R14	Beaker	c AD 150-250	2	11	Sl abraded
7	2151	2153	Grave 168	R43		c AD 120-200	1	9	abraded
7	2156	2154	Grave 169	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	1	1	fresh
7	2156	2154	Grave 169	R9.1		c AD 70-200	1	1	Abraded
7	2170	2168	Grave 171	LR1.1	Jar	c AD 270-420	2	17	
7	2170	2168	Grave 171	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270/300	1	2	
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	2	37	Abraded
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	4	
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	LR11	jar	c AD 250-400	1	1	
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	LR2.1	jar		4	19	
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	LR2.3	jar		1	9	
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	15	abraded
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	R14	cooking-pot	c AD 120-250			
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	R14	open form		3	32	
7	2182	2180	Grave 172	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	4	12	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	2185	2183	Grave 173	LR11	Type 62 bottle	c AD 300-400+	1	115	Complete vessel. Truncated
7	2185	2183	Grave 173	LR2.1	bead-rim	c AD 70-100	1	4	Abraded
7	2185	2183	Grave 173	R43	Dr 18/31	c AD 120-150	1	7	
7	2185	2183	Grave 173	R99	mortarium		1	8	
7	2185	2186	Grave 173	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	1	3	
7	2185	2186	Grave 173	R16			1	3	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	4	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	14	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	MISC			3	13	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	15	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	2	11	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	R43	Dr 30	c AD 120-200	2	28	
7	2190	2187	Grave 174	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	12	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	B2	Bead-rim	c 25 BC-AD 70	4	32	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	8	Abraded
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	15	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	3	43	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	MISC			1	5	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	22	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	R14			3	60	
7	2194	2191	Grave 175	R43		c AD 120-200	1	2	abraded
7	2198	2195	Grave 176	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	7	
7	2198	2195	Grave 176	LR2.1	jar base	c AD 150-270	1	9	Abraded
7	2198	2195	Grave 176	R16	beaker		2	3	
7	2198	2195	Grave 176	R43	Dr 33	c AD 120-200	1	2	
7	2203	2200	Grave 177	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	2	24	
7	2203	2200	Grave 177	R14	5A5 bowl	c AD 240-350	1	22	
7	2203	2200	Grave 177	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	1	2	
7	2211	2208	Grave 178	B2	Combed store-jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	23	Abraded.
7	2215	2213	Grave 179	B2	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	27	Abraded
7	2215	2213	Grave 179	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	2	8	
7	2215	2213	Grave 179	R13	cooking-pot	c AD 200-400	1	10	
7	2215	2213	Grave 179	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-270	3	25	
7	2215	2213	Grave 179	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	1	3	
7	2235	2232	Grave 180	B2.1	Jar		1	3	Fresh
7	2235	2232	Grave 180	B2/R1	combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	8	sl abraded
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	B2/R1	Storage jar	c AD 70-200	3	50	Abraded
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	3	5	
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	MISC			2	5	
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	2	20	
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	R16			3	6	
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	R17			1	3	
7	2244	2245	Grave 182	R43		c AD 120-200	1	2	
7	2253	2249	Grave 183	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	8	
7	2253	2249	Grave 183	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	2	14	
7	2253	2249	Grave 183	R16			2	3	
7	2253	2250	Grave 183	B2	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD75	1	6	
7	2253	2250	Grave 183	B2.1			1	3	
7	2253	2250	Grave 183	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	1	
7	2253	2250	Grave 183	R16	beaker	c AD 160-200	3	17	
7	2259	2257	Grave 185	LR1.1	7A15 dish	c AD 350-420	1	49	
7	2259	2257	Grave 185	LR2.1	jars		7	37	
7	2259	2257	Grave 185	LR5	open form	c AD 270-420	1	2	
7	2259	2257	Grave 185	MISC			1	2	
7	2259	2257	Grave 185	R43		c AD 120-200	2	1	
7	2262	2260	Grave 195	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	2	
7	2262	2260	Grave 195	LR2.1	Jar base	c AD 150-270/300	1	4	
7	2274	2272	Grave 189	B5	Storage jar	c AD 43-200	1	43	
7	2274	2272	Grave 189	BER12	Platter	c AD 0-70	1	10	
7	2274	2272	Grave 189	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	1	
7	2274	2272	Grave 189	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	1	
7	2277	2275	Grave 190	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	8	
7	2277	2275	Grave 190	MISC			1	8	
7	2283	2282	Grave 192	B2/R1		c AD 70-150	1	3	Abraded
7	2283	2282	Grave 192	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	6	
7	2283	2282	Grave 192	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	2	10	
7	2291	2289	Grave 194	LR12	beaker	c AD 270-400	1	1	
7	2291	2289	Grave 194	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	2	14	
7	2291	2289	Grave 194	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-350	1	2	



Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7	2291	2289	Grave 194	R16			3	5	
7	2291	2289	Grave 194	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	1	
7	2297	2294	Grave 196	B2		c 25 BC-AD 70	1	1	Abraded
7	2297	2294	Grave 196	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	5	
7	2297	2294	Grave 196	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	3	
7	2297	2294	Grave 196	R9.1	closed form	c AD 70-200	1	3	
7	2304	2302	Grave 197	LR5	Dish	c AD 270-420	1	4	Very abraded.
7	2308	2305	Grave 198	B2	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	37	
7	2308	2305	Grave 198	LR2.1	jar base	c AD 150-300	1	13	
7	2308	2305	Grave 198	R14	cooking-pot	c AD 130-200	1	5	
7	2308	2305	Grave 198	R17	rouletted beaker	c AD 250-280	1	12	
7	2308	2305	Grave 198	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	12	
7	2319	2318	Grave 201	R16	Beaker	c AD 43-250	1	5	
7	2325	2324	Grave 202	B2/R1	jar	c AD 70-200	1	12	
7	2325	2324	Grave 202	B8	Jar	c AD 50-80	1	8	
7	2325	2324	Grave 202	LR1.1	5C19 bowl	c AD 300-400+	3	22	East Sussex Ware
7	2325	2324	Grave 202	LR10	C81 bowl	c AD 300-400+	1	3	
7	2325	2324	Grave 202	R73			1	3	
7	2330	2326	Grave 204	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	3	17	
7	2330	2326	Grave 204	R14	Open form	c AD 130-250	1	2	
7	2330	2326	Grave 204	R95A	Bandes lustrees	c AD 70-350	1	12	
7	2330	2327	Grave 204	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	20	
7	2330	2327	Grave 204	R5	jar	c AD 80-175	1	3	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	LR1		c AD 270-420	2	11	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	1	9	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-300	1	6	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 190-280	3	8	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	R17			1	7	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	R71			1	3	
7	2338	2335	Grave 207	R85	Pentice beaker	c AD 70-250	1	2	
7	2345	2343	Grave 206	LR2.3	3H1 jar	c AD 150-270	2	12	
7	2345	2343	Grave 206	MISC			1	1	
7	2345	2343	Grave 206	R16			1	1	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	B2	C3 bead-rim	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	7	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	LR13		c AD 250-400	1	2	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	LR2.3		c AD 270-370	1	14	Abraded
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	3	8	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	MISC			1	5	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	R14			1	2	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	R20	Roughcast cup	c AD 43-70	1	1	
7	2353	2351	Grave 210	R9.3	closed form	c AD 70-200	1	8	
8	1423	1422	Animal burial	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	2	11	
8	1423	1422	Animal burial	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	1	2	
8	1423	1422	Animal burial	LR2.3		c AD 270-370	1	2	Abraded
8	1423	1422	Animal burial	R46	Dr 37	c AD 140-230	1	15	
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	7	Very abraded
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	LR1		c AD 270-420	1	7	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	2	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	LR10		c AD 240-400	1	1	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	LR2.1	3H1.7 jar	c AD 170-270	11	68	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	LR5	open form	c AD 270-420	1	5	slightly abraded
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	3	35	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	R13	open form	c AD 270-300	1	3	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	R14	chamfered bowl	c AD 150-230	1	20	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 190-350	2	4	fresh
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	R43			1	1	slightly abraded
8	1423	1432	Animal burial	R73			1	1	
8	1423	1617	Animal burial	LR2.1	Closed form	c AD 150-300	2	5	
8	1423	1617	Animal burial	MISC			1	1	
8	2265	2263	Animal burial	B2/R1		c AD 70-150	3	14	
8	2265	2263	Animal burial	LR1.1	jar	c AD 270-420	1	4	
8	2265	2263	Animal burial	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-270/300	1	1	
8	2265	2263	Animal burial	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	2	2	
8	2265	2263	Animal burial	LR2.3	3H4 jar	c AD 270-370	1	11	
8	2265	2263	Animal burial	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	2	22	
9	1309	1247	Funerary shaft	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270	1	2	sl abraded
9	1309	1247	Funerary shaft	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	18	sl abraded
9	1309	1247	Funerary shaft	MISC			1	5	sl abraded
9	1309	1247	Funerary shaft	R14			1	2	Sl abraded
9	1309	1247	Funerary shaft	R16			1	2	sl abrade

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
9	1309	1247	Funerary shaft	R71	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	8	Abraded
9	1309	1248	Funerary shaft	R56	Gauloise 4	c AD 43-250	1	21	Abraded
9	1309	1338	Funerary shaft	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270	1	11	
9	1309	1338	Funerary shaft	R99	Mortarium		1	39	
9	1309	1346	Funerary shaft	B2.1	Combed store jar	c AD 43-150	1	28	
9	1309	1354	Funerary shaft	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	1	6	
9	1309	1920	Funerary shaft	R50	DR20	c AD 170-250	1	7	
9	1309	2070	Funerary shaft	LR2.1		c AD 150-270/300	1	3	
9	1309	2176	Funerary shaft	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	9	Abraded
9	1309	2176	Funerary shaft	R13	dish	c AD 270-300	1	12	
9	1309	2176	Funerary shaft	R46		c AD 140-260	1	6	abraded
9	1309	2178	Funerary shaft	B2		c 25 BC-AD 70	1	12	Very abraded
10	1064	1063	Soil layer	LR2.3	3H2 jar	c AD 150-270	3	26	
10	1064	1063	Soil layer	MISC	mortarium		1	23	
10	1064	1063	Soil layer	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	4	49	
10	1064	1063	Soil layer	R14	5E2 dish	c AD 120-300	5	50	
10	1064	1063	Soil layer	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	2	12	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	5	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	5	20	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR1.1	jars	c AD 270-420	5	67	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR10	bowl base	c AD 240-400+	1	9	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-270	1	3	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.1	3H1 jarx4	c AD 150-270	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.1	3H5 jarx2	c AD 170-300	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.1	5E1.6 dish	c AD 160-300	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.1	5F dish	c AD 130-270	54	555	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.2	3H7 jar	c AD 180-250	4	38	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	2	23	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	12	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	LR7	bowl	c AD 240-400+	1	18	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	MISC			7	454	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	11	259	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R13	open form	c AD 270-300	1	12	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R14	5C bowlx6	c AD 170-250	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R14	5E1.8 dishx2	c AD 170-270	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R14	5E2 dish	c AD 120-300+	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R14	5F dishx3	c AD 130-270+	39	618	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R16	1B7 bottlex2	c AD 150-200+	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R16	2C2 beaker	c AD 250-280	37	293	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R17	2C2 beaker	c AD 250-280	4	20	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R43	deep DR31	c AD 170-200	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R43	DR31R	c AD 160-200	-	-	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R43	DR45	c AD 170-200	9	213	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	R46	Deep DR31	c AD 170-260	2	27	
10	1098	1045	Soil layer	RX	Rilled amphora		1	42	
10	1169	1169	Soil layer	LR2.1	3H1.9 jar	c AD 170-270	3	53	
10	1169	1169	Soil layer	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	1	7	
10	1169	1169	Soil layer	R13	Bestwall 6/2 bowl	c AD 210-280/90	1	73	
10	1169	1169	Soil layer	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	4	25	
10	1169	1169	Soil layer	R43		c AD 120-200	2	16	
10	1169	1169	Soil layer	R50	DR20 handle	c AD 170-250	1	344	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	B2/R1	Combed jar etc	c AD 70-200	3	20	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	LR1	Jar	c AD 270-420	2	19	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	LR11	beaker	c AD 160-300	1	4	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-300	9	48	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-300	1	6	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	4	57	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	LR2.4	jar	c AD 270-370	3	17	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R1		c AD 170-250/300	1	14	Abraded
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R13	Bestwall 6/4 bowl	c AD 240-300	1	13	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	5	51	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R16	rouletted beaker	c AD 250-350	10	33	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R16	4A4.10 bowl	c AD 70-110	1	43	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	3	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R43	Dr 45	c AD 170-200	1	7	
10	1675	1675	Soil layer	R46	Dr 33	c AD 140-230	1	32	
10	2230	2230	Soil layer	B2	C3 bead-rim	c 25 BC-AD 70	2	19	Abraded
10	2230	2230	Soil layer	R14	open form	c AD 130-250	1	15	
10	2230	2230	Soil layer	R5	bead-rim jar	c AD 80-100	1	7	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
10	2230	2230	Soil layer	R98	amphora		1	17	
11	1022	1021	Pit	R16			2	17	
11	1022	1021	Pit	R5	Reeded-rim bowl	c AD 100-150	1	13	
11	1079	1077	Pit	R14	Chamfered base	c AD 150-230	2	12	
11	1079	1077	Pit	R16	beaker		3	10	
11	1111	1110	Pit	B8	Jar	c AD 50-80	1	20	
11	1202	1201	Pit	LR2.2	3H7 jar	c AD 170-250	1	12	
11	1202	1201	Pit	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	27	
11	1202	1201	Pit	R17	closed form		1	3	
11	1202	1201	Pit	R43	Dr 31	c AD 150-200	2	4	
11	1202	1201	Pit	R8.3	Flagon	c AD 70-200	1	2	
11	1204	1203	Pit	R14	open form	c AD 150-350	1	12	
11	1204	1203	Pit	R46	Dr 45 mortarium	c AD 170-260	1	39	
11	1204	1203	Pit	R8.1	Flagon	c AD 70-200	1	3	
11	1206	1205	Pit	B2.1	everted-rim jar	c AD 70-200	1	62	
11	1206	1205	Pit	R13	Closed form	c AD 120-300	1	5	
11	1206	1205	Pit	R62	mortarium	c AD 170-250	1	37	
11	1206	1205	Pit	R73	jar base		1	14	
11	1227	1228	Pit	B2/R1	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	3	
11	1227	1228	Pit	LR13	closed form	c AD 250-400	1	8	
11	1227	1228	Pit	LR2.1	jars	c AD 150-270	17	322	
11	1227	1228	Pit	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270	2	21	
11	1227	1228	Pit	MISC			1	84	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R1	Everted rim jars	c AD 170-250/300	5	204	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R14	5D bowl	c AD 130-180	-	-	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	-	-	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-350	7	109	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R16	2A6 beaker	c AD 190-270	-	-	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R16	2C beaker	c AD 250-350	8	57	
11	1227	1228	Pit	R43	mortarium	c AD 150-200	1	19	
11	1227	1252	Pit	LR2.1	jars	c AD 150-270	6	39	
11	1227	1252	Pit	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	1	12	
11	1227	1252	Pit	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	68	
11	1227	1252	Pit	R16			3	20	
11	1227	1252	Pit	R36	Beaker	c AD 200-275	1	1	
11	1227	1252	Pit	R43		c AD 120-200	1	5	
11	1227	1401	Pit	LR2.1	5C4 bowl	c AD 170-250	1	34	
11	1227	1401	Pit	R14	5C3.4 dish	c AD 150-210			
11	1227	1401	Pit	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-270	3	95	
11	1306	1305	Pit	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150- 270	1	5	Slightly abraded
11	1456	1455	Pit	B2/R1 OX	Combed store-jar	c AD 70-150	1	14	
11	1546	1545	Pit	LR2.1	3H1 jar	c AD 170-300	3	32	
11	1546	1545	Pit	MISC	lid		1	15	
11	1546	1545	Pit	R14	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	1	10	
11	1546	1545	Pit	R16	beaker		1	1	
11	1670	1669	Pit	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 270-300	1	7	
11	1684	1683	Pit	R14		Residual	1	6	Abraded
11	1789	1793	Pit	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	11	Abraded
11	1789	1793	Pit	LR11	Beaker	c AD 160-300	1	2	
11	1789	1793	Pit	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	3	abraded
11	1805	1804	Pit	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	3	
11	1805	1804	Pit	LR2.1	5F dish	c AD 130-270/300	1	10	
11	1805	1804	Pit	LR2.2	jar	c AD 180-270/300	1	7	
11	1805	1804	Pit	R14			1	16	
11	1938	1937	Pit	R16	Open form	c AD 43-140	1	7	
11	2056	2055	Pit	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	7	
11	2056	2055	Pit	LR2.1	jar	c AD 150-270/300	1	5	
11	2056	2055	Pit	LR2.3	jar	c AD 300-370	1	5	
11	2056	2055	Pit	R14	Chamfered base	c AD 130-230	2	42	
12	1004	1001	Pit	R5		c AD 80-175	2	30	Slightly abraded
12	1007	1006	Pit	R1	Jar	c AD 170-250/300	1	8	Fresh
12	1109	1107	Pit	R5	Thick-walled jar	c AD 80-175	1	22	
12	1435	1433	Pit	B2/R1			1	2	
12	1435	1433	Pit	R50	DR20	c AD 170-250	1	81	
12	1435	1434	Pit	R1	Tripod vessel	c AD 170-250/300	1	18	
12	1435	1434	Pit	R98	amphora		1	19	
12	1523	1522	Pit	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	1	10	
12	1523	1522	Pit	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-370	2	10	
12	1523	1522	Pit	R6.3		c AD 70-200	1	4	
12	1597	1592	Pit	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	2	19	

Group	Set	Context	Description	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
12	1597	1592	Pit	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	7	
12	1597	1595	Pit	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	1	6	
12	1664	1663	Pit	LR1.1	Everted-rim jar	c AD 270-420	1	7	
12	1664	1663	Pit	LR2.1	3H1 jar	c AD 150-300	2	12	
12	1688	1689	Pit	LR2.1	5C bowl	c AD 170-250	3	26	
12	1688	1689	Pit	LR2.3	3H1 jar	c AD 170-270	1	16	
12	1688	1689	Pit	R14	Open form		1	7	Abraded
12	1688	1689	Pit	R16	poppyhead beaker		1	3	
12	1688	1689	Pit	R43	Dr 33	c AD 120-200	2	5	
12	1688	1689	Pit	R71			1	5	
12	2301	2299	Pit	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	5	Abraded
12	2301	2299	Pit	MISC	flagon		1	8	abraded
12	2387	1690	Pit	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	2	27	
12	2387	1690	Pit	MISC			1	8	Abraded
12	2387	1690	Pit	R50	DR20	c AD 43-250	1	107	
13	1190	1189	Feature	B2/R1		c AD 70-200	1	5	
13	1190	1189	Feature	LR2.1	5E dish	c AD 160-370	3	10	
13	1190	1189	Feature	R16	5B2.4 dish	c AD 90-130	1	17	
13	1190	1189	Feature	R46	Dr 70	c AD 160-230	1	3	
13	1275	1274	Feature	LR2.1		c AD 150-270	1	3	
14	1014	1013	Post-pipe	B2/R1	Jars	c AD 70-200	9	42	
14	1014	1013	Post-pipe	R14		c AD 130-350	1	2	
14	1014	1013	Post-pipe	R16	bowl	c AD 80-130	2	7	
14	1018	1017	Pit	B2/R1	Combed store-jar	c AD 70-150	1	17	Fresh
14	1186	1185	Post-hole	R16	Rouletted beaker	c AD 280-350	2	6	
14	1188	1187	Post-hole	LR2.3	jar	c AD 270-350	1	4	
14	1188	1187	Post-hole	R14	Chamfered bowl	c AD 150-230	1	9	
14	1188	1187	Post-hole	R71	jar		1	20	Abraded
14	1208	1207	Post-hole	B3	Pedestal base	c 25 BC-AD 50	1	20	Sl abraded
14	1588	1587	Post-hole	LR2.4	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	3	
14	1612	1611	Post-hole	R71	Jar		1	2	
14	1695	1693	Post-pit	R16	Beaker	c AD 43-350	1	2	Sl abraded
14	1940	1939	Post-hole	LR1.1	Jar	c AD 270-420	2	23	
14	1940	1939	Post-hole	LR2.3		c AD 270-370	1	4	
15	1046	1046	Soil layer	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	2	20	Fresh
15	1046	1046	Soil layer	NFSE2667	Gp III mortarium	c AD 43-65	4	184	fresh
16	1440	1439	Modern groundbeam	LR2.2	Jar	c AD 180-300	1	3	
17	1412	1411	Modern feature	R14	5E dish	c AD 160-270	2	33	
17	1438	1436	Modern feature	LR2.3	3H jar	c AD 170-300	1	15	
17	2078	2079	Modern feature	LR2.1	5F dish	c AD 150-270/300	1	11	
17	2113	2112	Modern feature	R73			1	4	Abraded
19	1000	1000	Machine-removed	MISC		c AD 200--400	4	44	

## Appendix 3. Significance criteria

Value	Examples
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives.</p> <p>Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality.</p> <p>Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well-preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p>
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or that can contribute to national research objectives.</p> <p>Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
Medium	<p>Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives.</p> <p>Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p> <p>Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Low	<p>Undesignated assets of local importance.</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

## Appendix 4. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: canterbu3-419007

### Project details

Project name	5-5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury
Short description of the project	Excavation at 5-5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury conducted between 19/08/2019 and 21/12/2019 in advance of development on behalf of Canbury Holdings. Situated within Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and known extents of Roman cemetery. Archaeological data spanning prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman and post-medieval periods was recovered. Residual prehistoric worked and pottery was recovered but no features identified. Early/Mid Roman period features comprised cultivated soil horizon, pits, quarries and field system representing agricultural and industrial land use. Replaced in Late Roman period by inhumation cemetery, defined by boundary ditch and 215 inhumation graves. Bone preservation was poor, but 205 skeletons were recovered comprising adult males, females and children. Burials were predominantly aligned to the cemetery boundary, contained within coffins in extended supine position with head to west. Multiple burials were noted, and a proportion exhibited non-standard burial rites including decapitation. Grave goods were rare, including pottery vessels, terracotta figurines, coins, and domestic fowl eggs. Costume items included footwear, shrouds, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, and buckles. Related features included horse burials, a funerary shaft, and large shallow activity area. The cemetery dated no earlier than the late-third century AD and continued until the mid-fifth century AD and corresponds with dates from adjacent burials excavated at Augustine House, Petros Court, and Palamon Court. Post-Roman activity was limited to domestic and metalworking refuse pits, miscellaneous features and post-holes, and represent occupation-related activities associated with adjacent Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon settlement. A soil formed above post-Roman features represented agricultural land use which continued uninterrupted until late nineteenth century development.
Project dates	Start: 19-08-2019 End: 21-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RTCEX19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CA//19/01858/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	QUARRY Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	EXTRACTIVE PIT Roman
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Roman
Monument type	INHUMATION CEMETERY Roman
Monument type	SHAFT Roman
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	SOIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds	POT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	PLANT REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	PLANT REMAINS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Roman
Significant Finds	DRESS PIN Roman
Significant Finds	BROOCH Roman
Significant Finds	BRACELET Roman
Significant Finds	HAIR RING Roman
Significant Finds	BEAD Roman
Significant Finds	FIGURINE Roman
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Roman

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY CANTERBURY 5-5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, Kent
Postcode	CT1 2RJ
Study area	1968 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 14961 57303 51.27364394853 1.08223848172 51 16 25 N 001 04 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.5m Max: 17m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Richard Helm
Project supervisor	Adrian Gollop
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Canbury Holdings Ltd

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Physical Archive ID	4392
Physical Contents	"Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked bone","Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Digital Archive ID	4392
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Moving image","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Paper Archive ID	4392
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Manuscript","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	5-5a Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RJ. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Helm, R.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gollop, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Butler, C.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McNee, B.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lyne, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barber, L.
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Entered on                      9 April 2021




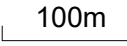

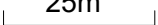
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		<b>CHECKED</b> ---	<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> RTCEX19_Fig1_Location		

Figure 1. Site location



  
 25m  


Proposed Development Area  
 Previous Investigation Area



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Figure 2. Archaeological setting



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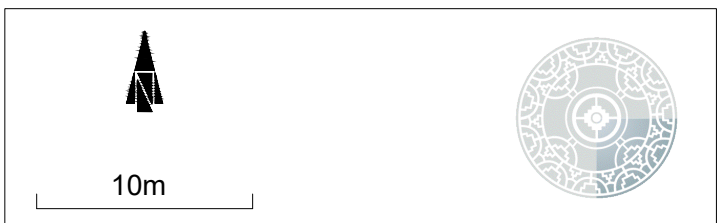



Figure 3. Group 2 Soil layers



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10m




Figure 4. Group 3 Features




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Figure 5. Group 4 Clay extraction pits



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 10m





Figure 6. Group 5 Field system



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		<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> RTCEX19_Fig7_G6.dwg	



10m


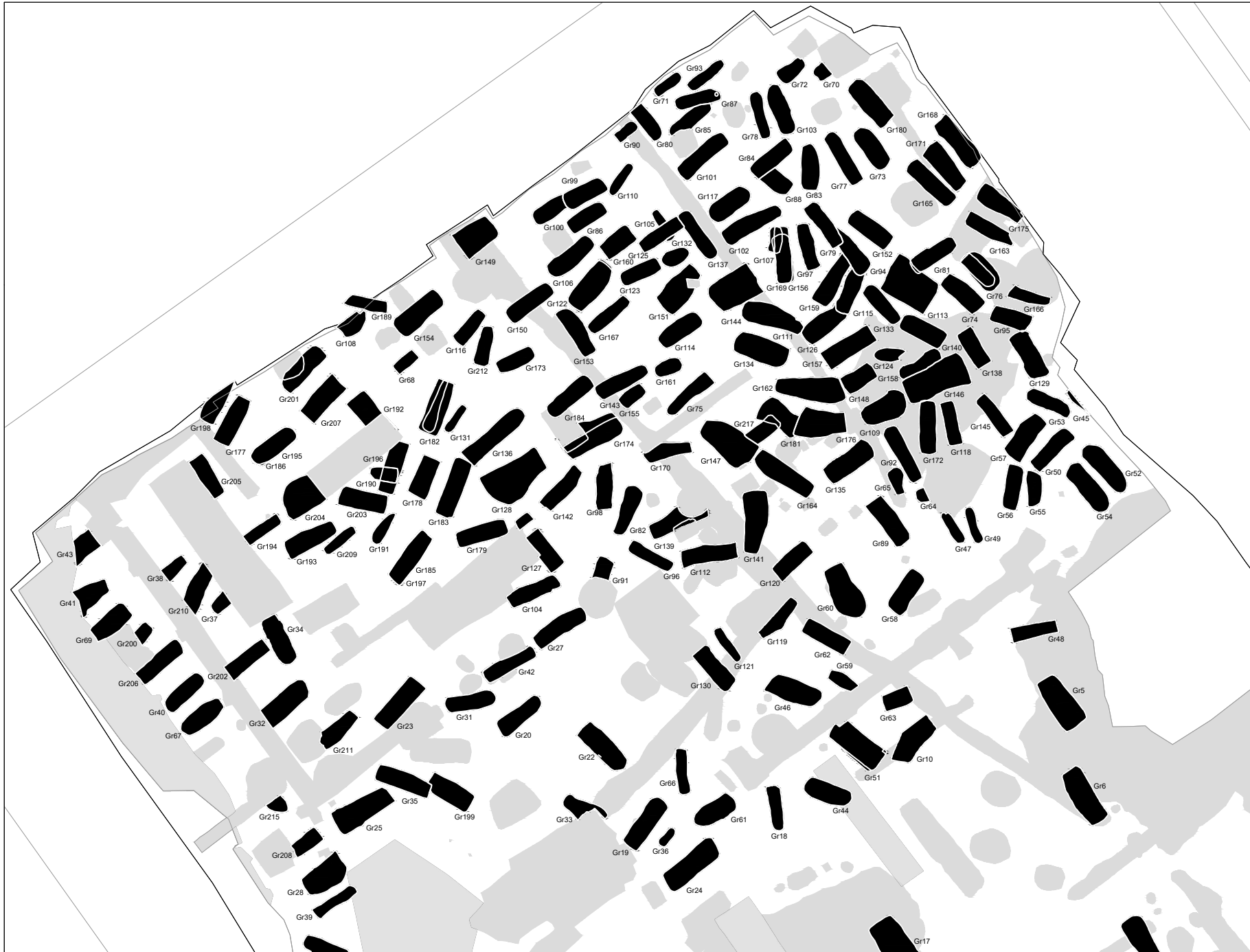




Figure 7. Group 6 Cemetery boundary ditch





  
 5m  


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Figure 8. Group 7 Inhumation burials (north)




  
 5m  


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<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> RTCEX19_Fig9_G7.dwg	

Figure 9. Group 7 Inhumation burials (south)



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10m




Figure 10. Group 8



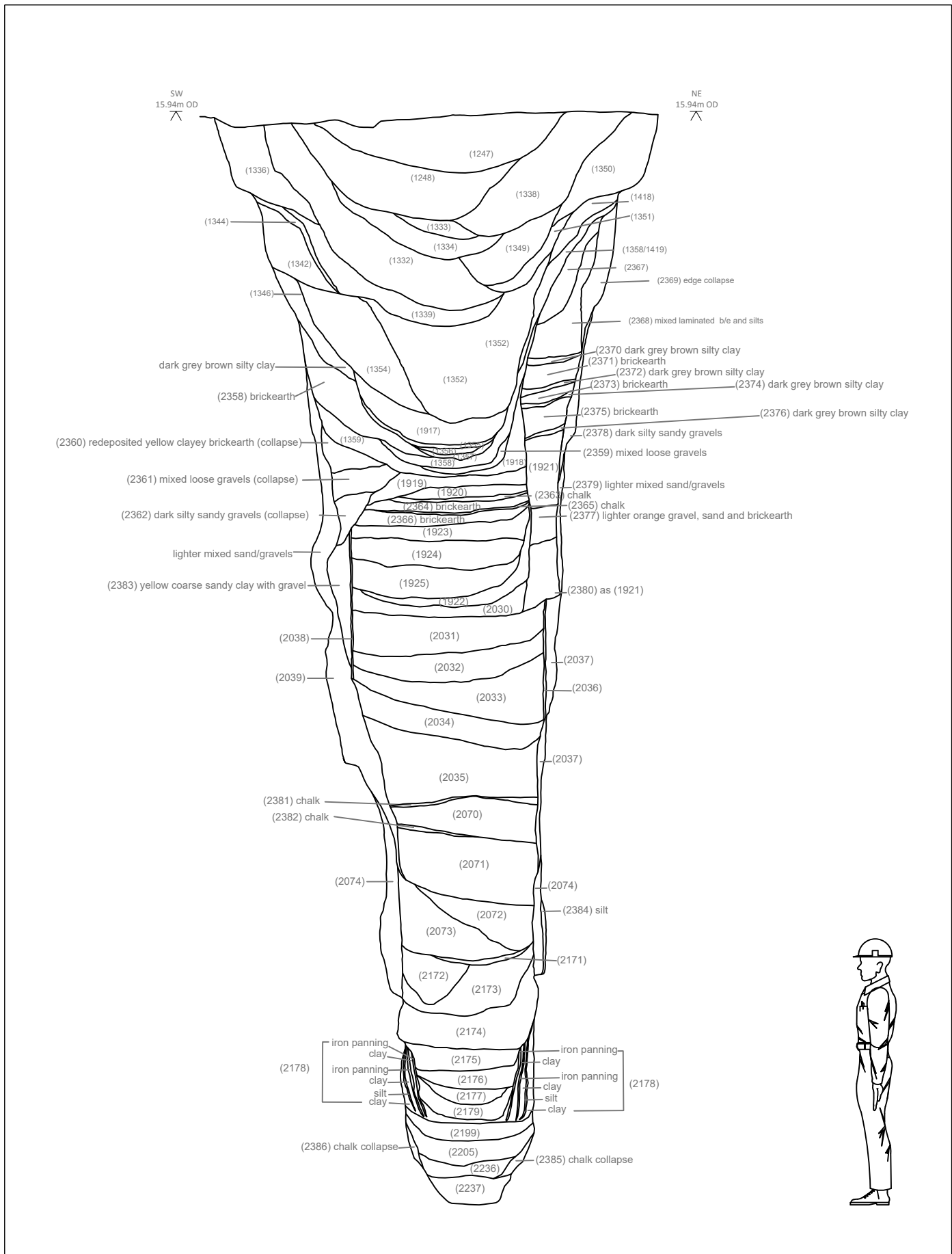
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10m



Figure 11. Group 9 Funerary shaft



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 1m



Figure 12. Group 9 Funerary shaft section



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		<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> RTCEX19_Fig13_G10.dwg	

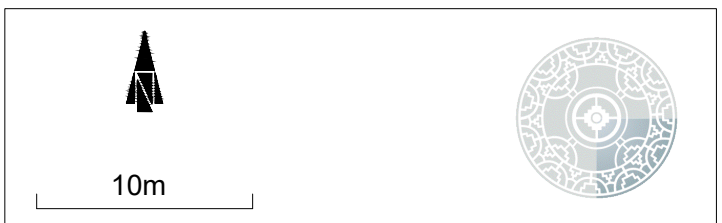


Figure 13. Group 10 Shallow feature



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		<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> RTCEX19_Fig14_G11.dwg	

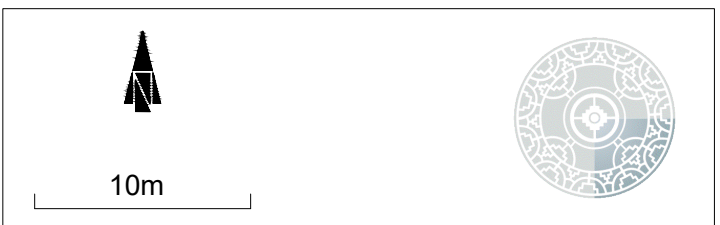


Figure 14. Group 11 Refuse pits



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		<b>REF/DRG NO.</b> RTCEX19_Fig15_G12.dwg	

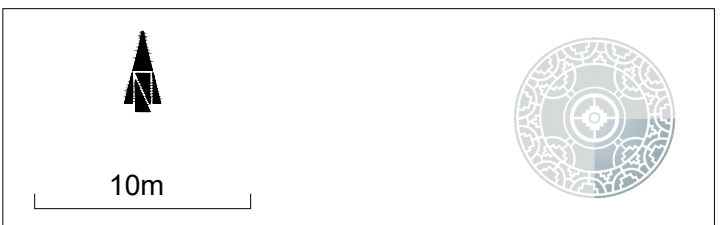



Figure 15. Group 12 Industrial pits





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10m





Figure 16. Group 13 Miscellaneous features



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Figure 17. Group 14 Post-holes



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Figure 18. Group 16 Modern groundbeams



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Figure 19. Group 17 Modern intrusions



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Figure 20. Group 18 Modern brick well



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10m



Figure 21. Group 19 Previous archaeological interventions