The Roman cemeteries and suburbs of Winchester: excavations 1971–86

Confidential, just for the present time.

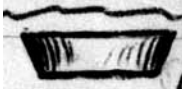
Aug 3-7, 1929

S.C.A.T.Soc. Site Hy. Ch. Lane

Many more burials, pagan period.

one vessel  intact, but, struck by a pick which broke ⅓ of it. this was with a skeleton in situ in chamber hewn in hard chalk.

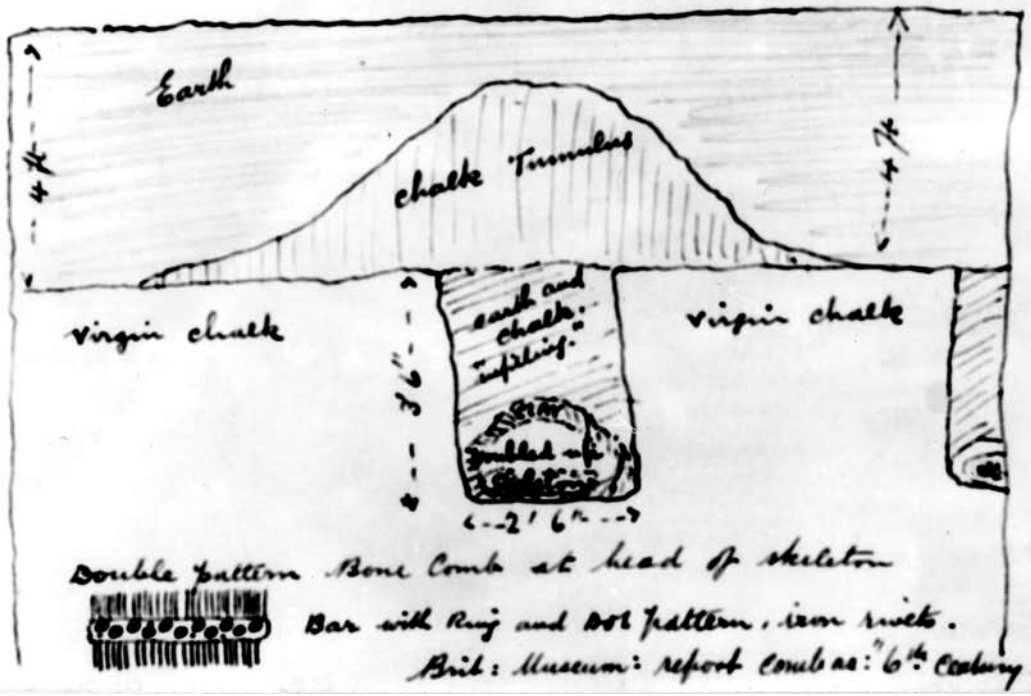
 Pedestal urn with "pressed in sides" of well known type, Red found with another skeleton. this vase broke - pieces saved.

 Food vessel - now broken, found at the side of a skeleton coarse black ware.

Curious burials in another chalk chamber only 3'6" square, but, three doubled-up skeletons in it. one over another!

another - neck broken from to burial face down, trunk on its back. - Criminal?

Interment of Female Skeleton in chamber dug in Chalk.
Romano-British Cemetery site: S.C.A.T. Co.: Hyde Church Lane.



Double pattern Bone Comb at head of skeleton

Bar with Ring and Dot pattern, iron rivets.
Brit: Museum: report Comb as: "6th Century A.D." (Saxon)

S. Wardhaugh. Nov. 1929

The Roman cemeteries and suburbs of Winchester: excavations 1971–86

By P J Ottaway, K E Qualmann, H Rees, and G D Scobie

With major contributions on the human remains by
S Browne and F Powell

Further specialist reports by
C Chenery, J Evans, P Fisher, J Montgomery, K D Thomas, and
K Tucker

And other contributions by
M Gomersall, S C Teague, and D Whinney

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Winchester Museums
2012

Published by Winchester Museums

British Library cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library
ISBN 978-086135-020-9

Typeset and produced for Winchester Museums by
Archetype IT Ltd, www.archetype-it.com, email: steve@archetype-it.com

Cover design by Mark Barden : the funeral of the man from the lead coffin at the Eagle Hotel, Andover Road, reconstructed for BBC TV's Meet the Ancestors programme in 1998

Printed by Information Press, Eynsham

Dedicated to the memory of Ian Horsey,
Winchester Assistant City Archaeologist (1974–76):
the best of colleagues and the best of friends

Contents

Abbreviations

DoE	Department of the Environment
HCC	Hampshire County Council
UAD	Urban archaeological database

The principal sites in this volume are abbreviated as follows:

AR	Andover Road 1998
CF	Carfax
CHR	Chester Road
CT	Crowder Terrace
HYS	Hyde Street 1979
NR	New Road
22–34 RR	22–34 Romsey Road
SMCW	St Martin's Close, Winnall 1984–85
SXS	Sussex Street
VRE	Victoria Road East
VRW	Victoria Road West
WINCM: AY	codes refer to sites that were accessioned by the Museum after 1 January 2000 ('WINchesterCityMuseum:ArchaeologY')

Form of gazetteer entries

For prehistoric sites, gazetteer references are in the form: Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **53**

For Roman burials and cemeteries, references are to the gazetteers in this volume in the form: northern suburb gazetteer: **20**

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Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful for advice on various aspects of the project from Nina Crummy, Andrew Fitzpatrick, Stephen Greep, and Christopher Sparey-Green. Helen Rees would like to thank Steve Teague, and latterly, Tracy Matthews and Dick Whinney for providing maps, data, and interpretation from the Urban Archaeological Database. Sue Browne (human bone) is very grateful to Don Brothwell for discussing some of the pathology of the human remains with her.

Research on pottery was undertaken by Charlotte Matthews, Kim Holmes, and Alex Turner. Other finds research, was carried out by Hilary Cool (glass), John Davies and Robert Kenyon (coins), Patrick Ottaway (iron), Nina Crummy and Gill Dunn (other small finds), and Anne Thompson (painted plaster). Jacqui Watson examined the fittings from one of the boxes found in the early cemetery at Victoria Road, as well as a selection of the coffin nails from the later cemeteries, for mineral-replaced wood. Helen Bowstead-Stallybrass reported on the 'plaster burials' from St Martin's Close. Mark Maltby, Julie Pfeiffer, and Andrea Bullock identified the animal and fish bones; Frank Green, the plant remains. Peter Fisher prepared a soil report on the fills of the Oram's Arbour ditch and Ken Thomas analysed samples from the western suburb for land molluscs. The detailed results of this latter research are published in other volumes, but summarised here.

The sites were excavated in many and varied conditions, for the most part although not invariably, between 1972 and 1985 by past and present staff of the Archaeology Section of Winchester Museums. It is not possible to name all who participated in the excavations, but particular thanks are due to the site and finds supervisors. They included David Bannear, Sarah Gawthorpe, Gill Dunn, Kathy Gordeuk, Frank Green, Jane Hadsel, Charlotte Matthews, Paul McCulloch, Jack McIlroy, David McNickle, Mike Morris, Sandy Mounsey, Dominic Perring, Pam Pride, and Graham Scobie. Assistance with photography was provided by Mike Cummings. A great debt of gratitude is also owed to the Winchester Archaeological Research Group (WARG), whose members gave their generous and unstinting support both on site, in the finds department, and in many other ways.

The excavations were largely funded by the Department of the Environment, but the support and cooperation of Winchester City Council, Hampshire County Council, and numerous private developers are also gratefully acknowledged.

Grant-aid for post-excavation analysis was supplied by English Heritage and help-in-kind came from Winchester City Council. We are grateful to past and present staff of English Heritage – Gillian Andrews and Roger Thomas who were responsible for setting up the project; and Brian Kerr, Rob Perrin, and Steve Trow who monitored its progress. Steve Trow and Martin Millett kindly read and commented on earlier drafts of the text, whilst Dick Whinney took over from Kenneth Qualmann as coordinator of the project on behalf of Winchester Museums during its closing stages.

The digital figures in this volume were prepared for publication by Lesley Collett, often from finished artwork in hard copy by Mark Barden, Deborah Cunliffe, and Ruth Hollman. All four are very much appreciated for their hard work and attention to detail.

Finally, the authors would like to express their gratitude to English Heritage and Winchester City Council for their unflagging support throughout the long life of the project.

Summary

This volume is part of an integrated series of studies of Winchester's archaeology, largely concerned with investigations in the years 1971–86. The excavations described here were undertaken in the northern, western, and eastern suburbs of the Roman town and produced evidence for both the cemeteries and suburban settlements. The ambitious extent of the work, and the quantity and quality of the generated data mean that the results are of considerable importance not only for Winchester itself but for the towns of Roman Britain and for Roman mortuary studies. In the latter regard this volume builds on the groundbreaking study by Giles Clarke (1979) of the late Roman cemetery at Lankhills.

The introduction reviews the publication programme as a whole and defines the scope of the volume. It also includes a statement on the development of methodologies adopted by the Winchester Museums in respect of archaeological recording, phasing, and dating. To set the excavation reports in context, Chapter 2 provides an overview of the archaeology of prehistoric and Roman Winchester, drawing not only on discoveries which are now well known, but also on recent unpublished research.

The excavation reports are divided up by suburb and under each suburb heading, following the reports, there is a discussion specific to that suburb. Chapter 3 is concerned with the suburb which developed outside the north gate of the Roman town. On the site of medieval Hyde Abbey, evidence for a suburban street and late Roman buildings was found. There follows a description of the most important and extensive excavations published in this volume which took place at Victoria Road, the site divided into two halves – east and west. At Victoria Road East a sequence of prehistoric, principally Iron Age, activity was concluded by a track approaching the Oram's Arbour enclosure from the north; at its southern end this developed into a pronounced hollow way. The earliest Roman landscape feature examined was the road, with accompanying ditch and path, which ran north-west from Winchester to Mildenhall and ultimately to Cirencester. Between the road and the track a cemetery developed. One hundred and eighty-nine burials dated between the third quarter of the 1st century and the mid-2nd century were excavated; a small group of twelve burials belonged to the late 2nd to mid-3rd centuries. The principal burial rite for adults was cremation (106 examples); there were also inhumations of adults and of numerous infants. Some form of furnishing was found with about half the cremation burials – primarily pottery, but also jewellery and other artefacts. In the later Roman period four small timber buildings were constructed on the site and contemporary with them were a group of pits and wells which produced large assemblages of artefacts and animal bone.

On Victoria Road West were located the roadside ditch and path, followed in the mid-2nd century by a group of timber structures built close to the road itself. In the late 3rd century a formal cemetery developed. There were 112 inhumation burials and four cremation burials divided into three principal phases, the latest dated to the late 4th–early 5th centuries.

Also described is an excavation on Andover Road where 37 inhumation burials were found. In the earliest, of the early 4th century, the skeleton was found in a lead coffin at the bottom of a deep shaft. Subsequent burials are dated to the second half of the 4th century. Finally, salvage work at a site on Hyde Street produced a further 55 late 4th-century graves.

Excavations in the western suburb were primarily concerned with Roman sequences in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch. At the New Road and Carfax sites, but not at another site on Sussex Street, a number of late Roman burials were found, a high proportion of which were infants. Burials were also found in the ditch in a salvage excavation at 22–34 Romsey Road. Immediately outside the enclosure part of a late Roman inhumation cemetery was found at 45 Romsey Road, again examined under salvage conditions. Also outside the enclosure was a small site at Crowder Terrace where a ditch represented Roman land division.

In the eastern suburb the focus of attention was primarily on late Roman inhumation cemeteries at Chester Road and St Martin's Close, Winnall. At Chester Road 117 burials were found, divided into nineteen phases, grouped into six periods, the earliest of the late 3rd century and the last probably belonging to the late 4th century. The St Martin's Close burials are all thought to be late 4th century. Of particular interest here were the remains of a stone-built mausoleum in which there were two burials, one of which was at the bottom of a deep shaft and contained in the lead lining of a wooden coffin.

Following the excavation reports, Chapter 6 describes and analyses the human remains – both cremations and inhumations – and for the latter presents a range of metrical and non-metrical data allowing a comprehensive picture of the population of the late Roman town to emerge. Chapter 7 presents a gazetteer of all the known finds of Roman burials and associated material from the suburbs. For the sites described in this volume where controlled recording was possible there is a catalogue of the graves describing location, burial rite, grave furnishing, dating and, primarily for the inhumations, age and sex where possible.

The volume is concluded by a discussion of the

cemeteries of Roman Winchester which traces their development across the city from the late 1st century to the end of the Roman period. Topics include the internal organisation of cemeteries and aspects of burial practice. There is also a discussion of what burial may tell us about society, demography, and religious affiliations in the Roman town. Finally the data from Winchester are considered against the background of a brief overview of mortuary practice in southern England with a view to understanding both the extent to which pre-Roman practice persisted after the Conquest and the degree to which Winchester's Roman cemeteries may be seen as typical of the region.

Résumé *translated by L Bourgeois*

Ce volume prend place dans la collection d'études consacrée à l'archéologie de Winchester et porte principalement sur les investigations réalisées au cours des années 1971-1986. Les fouilles décrites ici ont été pratiquées dans les faubourgs nord, ouest et est de la cité romaine. Elles ont livré des témoignages concernant aussi bien des cimetières que des habitats suburbains. L'importante superficie concernée par ces travaux comme la quantité et la qualité des informations qu'ils ont fournis font que les résultats obtenus revêtent une importance considérable, non seulement pour la ville de Winchester mais également pour l'ensemble des villes de la Bretagne romaine et, globalement, pour l'étude des rites funéraires antiques. En conséquence, ce volume vient relayer l'étude pionnière consacrée par Giles Clarke (1979) au cimetière tardo-romain de Lankhills.

L'introduction résume l'ensemble du programme de publication et définit les limites du volume. Elle présente également l'état de développement des méthodes adoptées par le Winchester Museum Service pour l'enregistrement, le phasage et la datation des données archéologiques.

Afin de replacer les monographies de fouille dans leur contexte, le chapitre 2 brosse un tableau de l'archéologie préhistorique et romaine à Winchester. Ce panorama ne se limite pas aux découvertes désormais bien connues, mais s'étend aussi à des recherches récentes encore inédites.

Les monographies de fouilles sont présentées par *suburbium* et une analyse de chaque espace péri-urbain est fournie au terme de la partie qui lui est consacrée. Le chapitre 3 concerne le faubourg qui s'est développé au débouché de la porte nord de la cité romaine. Des témoignages concernant une voie suburbaine et des bâtiments du Bas Empire romain ont été relevés sur le site de la Hyde Abbey du Moyen Âge. Leur présentation est suivie par celle de la fouille la plus vaste et la plus importante qui ait été intégrée à ce volume, celle de Victoria Road. Le site est scindé en deux zones orientale et occidentale. A l'est, une séquence d'activité préhistorique – concernant principalement l'Âge du Fer – s'achève par la mise en place d'un chemin gagnant par le nord l'enclos d'Oram's Arbour. Son extrémité sud se développe sous la forme d'un chemin fortement creux. La plus ancienne structure du paysage romain qui ait fait l'objet d'un examen est une route bordée de fossés, qui se dirige au nord-ouest, de Winchester vers Mildenhall puis vers Cirencester. Un cimetière a été installé entre la route et le chemin. 189 tombes datées entre le troisième quart du I^{er} siècle et le milieu du second siècle ont été fouillées. Un petit groupe de douze tombes appartient à la fin du II^{e} et à la première moitié du III^{e} siècle. Le principal rite funéraire des adultes était la crémation (106 cas) ; on note également la présence d'inhumations d'adultes et de nombreux enfants. Divers types de mobilier ont été découverts dans environ la moitié des incinérations, en premier lieu de la céramique, mais également des bijoux et d'autres objets. A la fin de la période romaine, quatre petits bâtiments sur poteaux furent construits à l'emplacement du site. Ils étaient associés à un groupe de fosses et de puits qui ont livré un large ensemble de mobilier et d'ossements animaux.

A Victoria Road ouest, une voie et son fossé latéral ont été localisés. S'y ajoute, au milieu du second siècle de notre ère, un groupe de constructions sur poteaux de bois étroitement associées à la voirie. Un cimetière structuré se développe à cet emplacement à partir de la fin du III^{e} siècle. Il comprend 112 tombes à inhumation et quatre crémations, sériées en trois phases principales, la plus tardive correspondant à la fin du IV^{e} et au début du V^{e} siècles.

La fouille menée dans Andover Road est également décrite. Elle a livré 37 inhumations. Dans la plus ancienne, datée du début du IV^{e} siècle de notre ère, le corps était enseveli dans un sarcophage de plomb déposé au fond d'une profonde fosse. Les sépultures postérieures sont datées de la seconde moitié du IV^{e} siècle. En outre, l'opération de sauvetage réalisée sur un site de Hyde Street a livré 44 tombes supplémentaires, également du IV^{e} siècle.

Les fouilles réalisées dans le faubourg occidental portaient principalement sur les séquences antiques de l'enclos fossoyé d'Oram's Arbour. Un certain nombre de sépultures du Bas Empire ont été mises au jour dans les sites de New Road et de Carfax (mais pas dans un autre site de Sussex Street). Elles comprenaient une forte proportion d'enfants. Des tombes ont également été découvertes dans un fossé à l'occasion d'une fouille préventive menée aux 22–34 Romsey Road. Immédiatement à l'extérieur de l'enclos, une fraction d'un cimetière à inhumation du Bas Empire fut découverte au 45 Romsey Road, à nouveau à l'occasion d'une

opération de sauvetage. On relève encore à l'extérieur de l'enclos le petit site de Crowder Terrace, où un fossé témoigne d'un parcellaire antique.

Pour le *suburbium* oriental, l'attention a principalement porté sur les cimetières à inhumation de l'Antiquité tardive de Chester Road et de St Martin's Close (Winnal). Dans le site de Chester Road, 117 tombes ont été découvertes, divisées en 19 phases groupées en 6 périodes. La plus ancienne remonte à la fin du III^{e} siècle et la plus tardive appartient probablement à la fin du IV^{e} siècle. A St Martin's Close, les tombes sont toutes attribuées à la fin du IV^{e} siècle. Les vestiges d'un mausolée en pierre présentent un intérêt particulier. Il a livré deux sépultures, l'un d'entre elles reposant au fond d'une profonde fosse ; le squelette était dans un cercueil en bois doublé de plomb.

A la suite des monographies de fouilles, le chapitre 6 décrit et analyse les restes humains, incinérations comme inhumations. Pour ces dernières, il présente une gamme de données métriques et non-métriques permettant de brosser un tableau complet de la population de la ville du Bas Empire.

Le chapitre 7 propose un catalogue de toutes les découvertes attestées de tombes romaines des *suburbia*, ainsi que le mobilier associé. Pour les sites présentés dans ce volume, et qui ont fait l'objet d'observations de terrain suffisantes, le catalogue des sépultures décrit la localisation, le rite funéraire, le mobilier, la datation et, principalement pour les inhumations, l'âge et le sexe lorsque cela est possible.

Le volume s'achève par une synthèse sur les cimetières de Winchester à l'époque romaine, qui porte en premier lieu sur leur développement dans l'espace urbain entre la fin du I^{er} siècle de notre ère et le terme de la période romaine. Les thèmes abordés concernent l'organisation interne des cimetières et les différents aspects des pratiques funéraires. Ce que les tombes peuvent nous apporter comme enseignements sur la société, la démographie et les convictions religieuses est également discuté. Enfin, les données exhumées à Winchester sont confrontées à un bref panorama des pratiques funéraires du sud de l'Angleterre. Il tente d'évaluer, d'une part, l'ampleur de la persistance des pratiques pré-romaines après la Conquête et, d'autre part, le degré de spécificité des cimetières de Winchester au sein de cette région.

Zusammenfassung *translated by N Speith*

Dieser Band ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien zur Archäologie Winchesters, die sich hauptsächlich mit Untersuchungen aus den Jahren 1971 bis 1986 befassen. Die hier beschriebenen Ausgrabungen wurden in den nördlichen, westlichen und östlichen Vororten der römischen Stadt unternommen und erbrachten Hinweise sowohl auf die Gräberfelder als auch auf die Vorstadtsiedlungen. Die anspruchsvolle Breite der Arbeit sowie Qualität und Quantität der erhobenen Daten bedeuten weitreichende Ergebnisse, nicht nur in Hinsicht auf Winchester selbst, sondern auch für Studien zum römischen Britannien und zu römischen Bestattungssitten. Im Hinblick auf letztere baut dieser Band auf der wegweisenden Studie von Giles Clark zum spätrömischen Gräberfeld von Lankhills (1979) auf.

Die Einführung bietet einen Rückblick auf das gesamte Publikationsprogramm und definiert den Rahmen des vorliegenden Bandes. Sie beinhaltet des weiteren eine Ausführung über die Entwicklung der vom Winchester Museum Service angewandten Methoden im Hinblick auf archäologische Befundaufnahme, zeitliche Einordnung und Datierung. Um den Kontext für die Ausgrabungsberichte zu schaffen, bietet Kapitel 2 durch Hinzuziehung wohlbekannter wie auch rezenter, unveröffentlichter Forschungsergebnisse einen Überblick über die Archäologie des prähistorischen und römischen Winchester.

Die Ausgrabungsberichte sind nach Vorstädten aufgeteilt, mit einer jeweils eingehenden Diskussion jedes Vorortes. Kapitel 3 stellt die Vorstadt vor, die sich außerhalb des Nordtors der römischen Stadt entwickelte. An der Stätte der mittelalterlichen Abtei von Hyde wurden Hinweise auf eine Vorortstraße sowie römische Gebäude entdeckt. Es folgt eine Beschreibung der wichtigsten und weitreichenden in diesem Band publizierten Ausgrabungen, die an der Victoria Road stattgefunden haben, eine Ausgrabungsstätte, die in zwei Hälften aufgeteilt ist - Ost und West. Im östlichen Teil der Victoria Road konnte anhand eines Fahrweges, der sich der Befestigungsanlage von Oram's Arbour von Norden aus nähert, eine Abfolge prähistorischer, hauptsächlich eisenzeitlicher Aktivitäten festgestellt werden; an seinem südlichen Ende bildet dieser einen ausgeprägten Hohlweg. Der früheste untersuchte Befund der römischen Landschaft war die Straße, mit dazugehörigem Graben und Fahrweg, die nordwestlich von Winchester nach Mildenhall und schließlich nach Cirencester führte. Zwischen Straße und Fahrweg entwickelte sich ein Gräberfeld. 189 Bestattungen wurden ausgegraben, welche sich in das dritte Viertel des 1. Jahrhunderts bis Mitte des 2. Jahrhunderts datieren lassen; eine kleine Gruppe von zwölf Bestattungen gehört in das späte 2. bis Mitte des 3. Jahrhunderts. Die überwiegende Bestattungsform für Erwachsene war die Brandbestattung (106 Beispiele); es gab jedoch auch Körperbestattungen Erwachsener und zahlreicher Kinder. Formen von Grabausstattung wurden in etwa der Hälfte der Brandbestattungen vorgefunden - hauptsächlich Tonwaren, aber auch Schmuck und andere Artefakte. Während der spätrömischen Zeit wurden vier kleine Holzgebäude an der Stätte errichtet, zeitgleich mit einer Ansammlung von

Gruben und Brunnen, die eine große Anzahl von Artefakten und Tierknochen hervorbrachten.

Im westlichen Teil der Victoria Road befanden sich ein Graben am Straßenrand und ein Pfad, gegen Mitte des 2. Jahrhunderts gefolgt von einer Gruppe von Holzstrukturen, die nahe der Straße errichtet wurden. Im späten 3. Jahrhundert entwickelte sich ein offizielles Gräberfeld. 112 Körperbestattungen und vier Brandbestattungen verteilten sich über drei Hauptphasen, die letzte in das späte 4. bis frühe 5. Jahrhundert datierend.

Ebenfalls beschrieben ist eine Ausgrabung an der Andover Road, wo 37 Körperbestattungen entdeckt wurden. In dem frühesten, aus dem 4. Jahrhundert stammenden Grab, wurde das Skelett in einem Bleisarg am Boden eines tiefen Schachtes aufgefunden. Nachfolgende Bestattungen datieren in die zweite Hälfte des 4. Jahrhunderts. Schließlich brachten Bergungsarbeiten an der Hyde Street weitere 55 Gräber aus dem späten 5. Jahrhundert zutage.

Ausgrabungen in der westlichen Vorstadt beschäftigten sich hauptsächlich mit der römischen Abfolge in der Befestigungsanlage von Oram's Arbour. An den Standorten New Road und Carfax, nicht aber an anderer Stelle der Sussex Street, wurden eine Anzahl spätrömischer Gräber gefunden, viele von ihnen Kinderbestattungen. Bestattungen wurden auch während einer Notgrabung in dem Graben bei 22 - 34 Romsey Road gefunden. Unmittelbar außerhalb der Befestigung fand sich ein Teil eines spätrömischen Gräberfelds bei Romsey Road 45, ebenfalls untersucht unter den Bedingungen einer Notgrabung. Dort wurde auch im Zuge einer kleiner Grabung bei Crowder Terrace ein Graben gefunden, welcher die römische Landaufteilung kennzeichnete.

In der östlichen Vorstadt konzentrierte sich die Aufmerksamkeit hauptsächlich auf die spätrömischen Körperbestattungsfriedhöfe bei Chester Road und St Martin's Close, Winnall. Bei Chester Road wurden 117 Bestattungen entdeckt, aufgeteilt in neunzehn Phasen, gruppiert in sechs Perioden, die früheste in das 3. Jahrhundert und die späteste wahrscheinlich in das späte 4. Jahrhundert datierend. Alle St Martin's Close Bestattungen werden im späten 4. Jahrhundert angesiedelt. Von besonderem Interesse waren hier die Überreste eines aus Stein errichteten Mausoleums, in dem sich zwei Bestattungen befanden, eine davon am Boden eines tiefen Schachtes in einem mit Blei ausgekleideten Holzsarg.

Im Anschluss an die Ausgrabungsberichte werden in Kapitel 6 die menschlichen Überreste beschrieben – sowohl Brand- als auch Körperbestattungen –, und für letztere eine Reihe metrischer und epigenetischer Daten präsentiert, die erlauben, ein umfassendes Bild von der Bevölkerung der spätrömischen Stadt entstehen zu lassen. Kapitel 7 präsentiert ein Verzeichnis aller bekannten Funde von römischen Bestattungen und dazugehörigen Materialien aus den Vorstädten. Wo eine ordentliche Aufnahme möglich war, gibt es für die Stätten, die in diesem Band beschrieben werden, einen Katalog der Gräber, der Ort, Bestattungsform, Bestattungsausstattung, Datierung, und, hauptsächlich für die Körperbestattungen, soweit möglich auch Alter und Geschlecht aufführt.

Der Band schließt ab mit einer Diskussion der Gräberfelder vom römischen Winchester, die deren Entwicklung vom späten 1. Jahrhundert bis zum Ende der römischen Zeit über die gesamte Ausdehnung der Stadt verfolgt. Themen beinhalten die interne Organisation von Gräberfeldern und Aspekte des Bestattungsrituals. Des Weiteren gibt es eine Diskussion darüber, welchen Aussagewert die Bestattungen hinsichtlich Gesellschaft, Demographie, und religiösen Zugehörigkeiten in der römischen Stadt besitzen. Schließlich werden die Daten aus Winchester mit Hinblick auf einen kurzen Überblick über Bestattungsgebräuche in Südengland betrachtet, um sowohl die Ausdehnung vorrömischer Praktiken zu verstehen, welche auch nach der Eroberung noch vorherrschten, als auch das Ausmaß zu erkennen, in dem Winchesters römische Gräberfelder als typisch für die Region angesehen werden könnten.

Preface

As is further detailed below, this volume was written by many contributors over a substantial period of time. All of the reports on the early Roman cemetery at Victoria Road East were completed by the mid-1980s. The work on the stratigraphic analysis, burial catalogues, human bone report, and basic description and discussion of the later Roman sites according to suburban area (northern, eastern, and western) took place during the decade between 1980 and 1990, and was finished in the early 1990s. The gazetteer for the northern cemetery was also largely compiled during this period. Linking text, additional introductory text, and further discussion of the later Roman sites was added by Helen Rees in 1998, along with brief gazetteers, taken from the Urban Archaeological Database, for the eastern and western cemeteries. At this point, some updating of the references was also carried out, but this exercise was, of necessity, not completely comprehensive. It was originally intended to publish the data relating on the one hand to the cemeteries and on the other to suburban settlement and topography in separate volumes. Following the recommendations of the academic referee and English Heritage it was agreed that a single volume was preferable. In 2007–10 Patrick Ottaway brought the texts for the two volumes together and acted as academic editor in revising and updating the text, and preparing this volume for publication.

1 Introduction

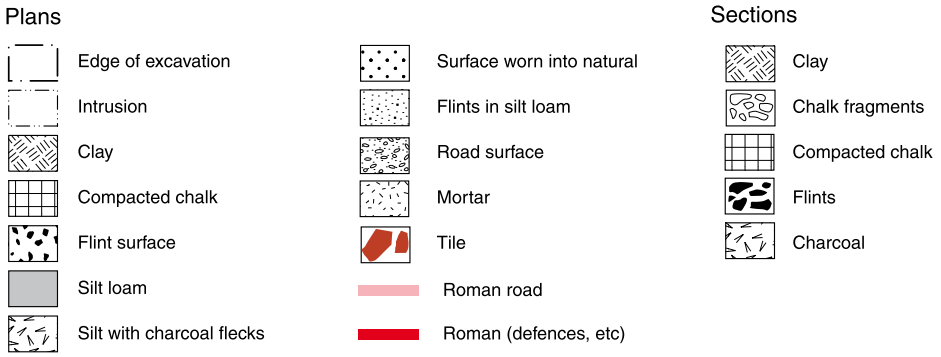
Archaeology in Winchester

Winchester today is a small city in the valley of the River Itchen which runs first east–west and then north–south through the county of Hampshire in central southern England (Fig 1; Plate 1). It is about 100km south-west of London and 18km north of the port of Southampton. From a historical point of view, Winchester is probably best known as the late Anglo-Saxon capital of Wessex and as one of Britain's principal medieval cities. Its important pre-Roman and Roman past is, perhaps, rather less well known. Archaeological excavations have, however, revealed a good deal of information on both these periods.

A full account of Winchester's large Iron Age settlement was published recently (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11)), incorporating excavation and research spanning four decades (See Table 1 below) . This evidence on the Oram's Arbour enclosure allowed a better understanding of the character of the landscape and settlement from which Roman Winchester was to develop. The walled town of Roman Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) has also been extensively examined, especially in the area known today as The Brooks (Biddle 1975; 1983; Scobie *et al* 1991; Zant 1993). This current volume broadens the scope of Winchester's archaeological story by presenting the results of a series of excavations in the extra-mural areas, dealing with Roman cemeteries and suburban settlement. This thematic survey provides an additional context for the work within the walls and allows Winchester to assume a position as one of the better known civitas capitals of Roman Britain.

Winchester has benefited from two major phases of archaeological excavations and recording. The present volume is one in a series of publications which will report on aspects of archaeological investigations carried out in the extra-mural areas of Winchester, mainly since 1972 . The previous large-scale programme of city centre excavations directed by Martin Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee was completed in 1971, with the subsequent dissemination undertaken by the committee's Research Unit. The results

Plate 1 Aerial view of Winchester showing the lines of the city defences and the Oram's Arbour enclosure



Key to figures

of these excavations were summarised in a series of interim reports in the *Antiquaries Journal* as well as a published series edited by Martin Biddle entitled 'Winchester Studies'. Of particular relevance to the present volume, was the publication in the series on the Roman cemetery at Lankhills (excluding the human remains) by Giles Clarke (1979). The results of further excavations at Lankhills in 2000–05 (by Oxford Archaeology; Booth *et al* 2010) provided additional useful comparative cemetery material.

The post-1972 phase of archaeological investigations was driven by increasing pressure from development on the buried remains of the city's past. A Rescue Archaeologist – one of the first such posts in the country – was appointed by Winchester City Council on the establishment of Winchester Museums and seconded to the Research Unit Director. This arrangement enabled a full-time response to threats to the city's archaeologyto be maintained, informed by an awareness of current research priorities.

Practical considerations were a major determinant of the policy that stressed suburban excavation in the period 1973–80 at Winchester. Despite core support from the District Council, substantial excavation grants from the Department of the Environment, Ancient Monuments Inspectorate (abbreviated DoE below), and help-in-kind from Hampshire County Council (mainly on road schemes), it soon became clear that resources were not available to respond to every development threat. Watching briefs were maintained on many sites, but controlled excavation had to be much more selective. After 1973, a policy for the selection of sites for excavation was developed. This was strongly influenced by the plans then being put forward for a partial ring road, affecting important sites to the north and west of the city's defences, and housing schemes for the eastern suburb and the Hyde area. At the same time, conservation was the watchword in the city centre: such new development as did receive consent was quite small in scale.

In addition to the functional reasons for prioritising the suburban areas, the Rescue Archaeologist's role in evaluating existing knowledge and research helped to highlight the academic need for examination of the suburbs as a way of contextualising key sites within the city defences. There was a feeling that certain types of new information might be more cost-effectively gained from extra-mural areas, at this stage of understanding.

In 1983, a summary account of Winchester's archaeology by Martin Biddle (1983, 103) summarised the results of this policy: whereas 80% of the 1961–71 programme had been undertaken within the city walls, more than 90% of excavation between 1974 and 1980 was carried out in the suburbs.

Changes in the organisation of local government, implemented in April 1974, further modified the base from which Winchester archaeology operated. The new District Council agreed to provide an archaeological service for its largely rural 64,350ha (159,000 acres), in addition to that already provided for the ancient city at its core. An initial survey of the potential of Winchester District (Schadla-Hall 1977) led to the establishment of a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the area; to the investigation of key sites threatened by development; and to a continuing commitment to the management of the archaeological resources of the district.

Publication programme

Initial publication proposals reflected the pattern of the work described above, with volumes planned to gather together new information on each of the extra-mural areas of the city, and evidence from district projects. Neither of the two publication series already established for Winchester seemed a particularly appropriate vehicle for these new reports. *Winchester Excavations 1949–60* was clearly designed to describe the work of a particular era, though a continuation of the title to cover later work was, at one stage, proposed (Collis 1978, 1). Similarly, 'Winchester Studies' takes as its basis Martin Biddle's excavations of 1961–71. The thorough research planned as part of this project, and its finite time-scale, also made significant new additions difficult to accommodate.

The Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Department of the Environment (abbreviated to DoE below) funded much initial post-excavation work, which was organised on the basis of western suburb and northern suburb sites. In 1986 their successor body, English Heritage, sought to develop with the Archaeology Section of Winchester Museums, a firm programme for all post-1971 Winchester sites funded from government sources. The first phase involved completion of site archives, assessment of the potential for analysis, and the drafting of proposals for publication. As this

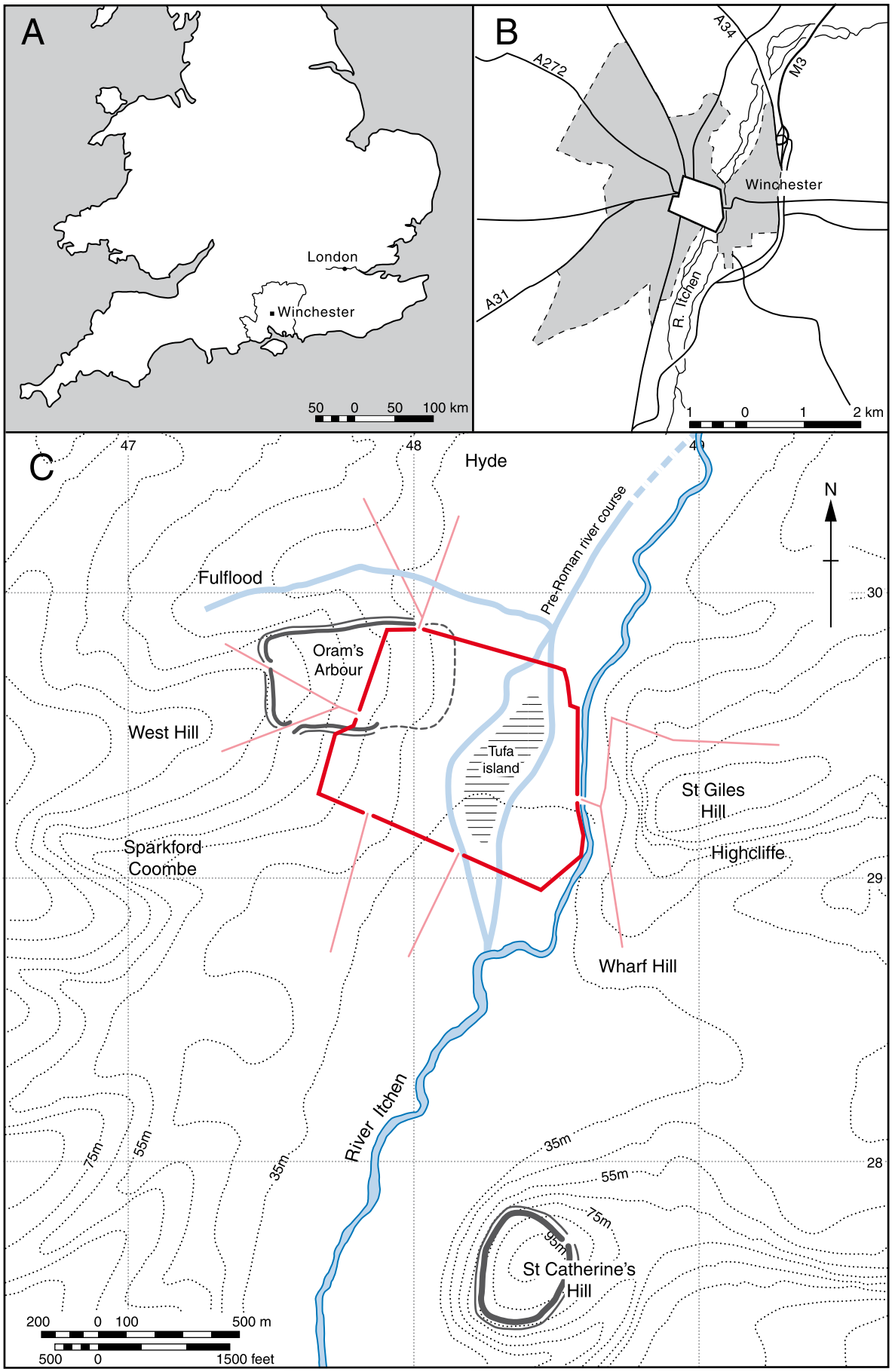


Figure 1 Winchester in its geographical and topographical setting showing areas of the modern city referred to in text

Table 1 List of proposed Winchester Museums / English Heritage publications

	Title of publication
1	The cemeteries and suburbs of Roman Winchester (this volume)
2	The town defences of Winchester
3	Merged with 1
4	Feeding a Roman town (Maltby 2010)
5	Pottery from the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval suburbs and defences of Winchester, excavations 1971–1986
6	Artefacts and society in Roman and medieval Winchester (Rees *et al* 2008)
7	Saxon and medieval suburbs
8	Hyde Abbey
9	The Hospital of St John the Baptist, Winchester (Gomersall and Whinney 2007)
10	Food, craft, and status in medieval Winchester (Serjeantson and Rees 2009)
11	Oram's Arbour. The Iron Age enclosure at Winchester (Qualmann *et al* 2004)
12	Archaeological archive summaries

work progressed, it was agreed that some developer-funded sites should be included in the project because of their relevance to the interpretation of the sites previously excavated.

Ten publication proposals, in addition to the nearly complete Western Suburb project, were submitted to English Heritage by the Archaeology Section. Nine of these were agreed during 1989 and subsequently the tenth, on pottery, has been agreed. Early in 1990 English Heritage recommended that the prehistoric sections of the Western Suburb publication which included most of the recent evidence for the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure, be formed into a separate publication (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11)). English Heritage again accepted that some developer-funded site information should be included. It was decided that the remainder of the Western Suburb sections would be integrated with other proposed publications as appropriate.

Brief details of the publications are shown in Table 1. The scope of the work represented by the titles varies quite significantly, from substantial volumes that integrate results from a number of sites, to short articles describing much more limited fieldwork projects. There are also substantial differences in the post-excavation research designs adopted for each. The broadly thematic approach means that some excavation sites are partially reported in more than one publication and that finds are published independently from the excavation sites from which they were recovered.

It was also recognised that this thematic format would not allow for the publication of complete sequences for multi-period sites. While reference to site archives was regarded as a partial solution to this problem, it was felt that an outline of what these contained was also necessary. Publication of a site-by-site summary of each of the 133 archives was therefore proposed. Following consideration of the need for an introductory overview to these summaries, and of details of the structure and format of the volume, English Heritage gave approval in 1996 for this twelfth publication. At the time of writing, this last project is in abeyance as the details are now in the public domain to some extent *via* Winchester's Urban Archaeological Database (UAD), and the summaries are being prepared for linkage to the Museum's Object Data Entry System (MODES).

Scope of this report

Many of the sites included in the publication programme described above were investigated as part of a planned response to the Winchester Traffic Plan – a proposed partial ring road. Though only relatively small parts of this scheme were eventually constructed, large areas of land were acquired and cleared. During the 1970s, road construction was seen as a very real and imminent threat to Winchester's archaeology. This threat was met by a combined response from Winchester City Council-Hampshire County Council, and the DoE, who together made possible a rolling programme of excavations.

Alongside this planned programme of rescue investigation, the Archaeology Section maintained watching briefs on a number of sites, and some of these have provided valuable data for the understanding of the Roman cemeteries and suburbs. By 1981, the preparation of a new fieldwork policy document for Winchester provided a revised basis for site prioritisation (Winchester City Council internal policy document 1981). Excavations up to 1980, including those prompted by the ring-road proposals, had identified Roman cemeteries as a major source of information for Roman Winchester. The new policy document gave priority to sites that would build on and add to the data already gained. Some of the most recent excavations included in this volume were undertaken in direct response to this policy framework and were fully funded (Carfax), while others had to rely on more haphazard resources (St Martin's Close Winnall).

The upshot was that there were more than 40 interventions carried out in the northern suburb alone between 1972 and 1986, more than 50 if work involving the northern town defences is included. Interventions

Table 2 Sites included in this report

Suburb	Site name	Site code	Trench	Date of investigation	Type	Reasons for investigation	Funding	Total area of site	Area of investigation/ area of Roman	Periods represented
Northern suburb	Hyde Abbey 1972	HA 72	TrI–IV	March-April, 1972	ex	HCC hostel	HCC, WCC	300m²	138m² / 100m²	Roman suburban street, timber buildings; traces of medieval buildings, yard surfaces;
			TrXV–XXVI	November, 1973	wb					post-medieval garden features
	Hyde Abbey 1974	HA 74	TrV–IX	November, 1973	ev	WCC housing	WCC, DoE	1,700m²	150m²	Roman roadside ditch and suburban activity, ?burials; late Saxon occupation;
			TrX–XIV	April–August, 1974	ex				99m²/ 75m²	medieval monastic buildings and surfaces; post-medieval garden features, quarrying
			TrXXVII–XXX		wb				80m²	
	Victoria Road East	VR 72-80	TrVII–XVI	March 1973–April 1980	ev, ex	road construction (private housing)	HCC*; WCC DoE	1,830m²	1,120m²	Beaker ?burial; Iron Age hollow way and ditch; Roman Cirencester road, roadside ditches and buildings; early Roman cemetery; later Roman buildings, graves; late Saxon and medieval property boundaries, tenements; late medieval and post-medieval pits and other cut features
	Victoria Road West	VR 72-80	TrI–VI	March 1972–April 1976	ev, ex	road construction (WCC housing)	HCC*; WCC DoE	2,200m²	985m²	Early Iron Age flintworking; Roman Cirencester road, roadside ditches, buildings; late Roman cemetery; late Saxon field boundary; medieval building – ?bath house
	Hyde Street 1979	HYS 79		June, 1979	ex, wb	private housing	WCC	4,300m²	210m²	Late Roman graves
	Eagle Hotel, Andover Road	AR 98		April–May, 1998	ex	private housing	Developer	650m²	165m²	Late Roman graves, cemetery boundary ditch; late Saxon features

Minor northern suburb occupation sites discovered 1972–86: Egbert Road 1980 (EGR 80–Roman ditch);14 Egbert Road 1979 (14 EGR 79–?Silchester road); King Alfred Place 1974 (KAP 74–?Silchester road); 82 Hyde Street 1986

Minor cemetery sites discovered 1972–86: see Chapter 7, northern cemetery gazetteer entries 35, 42, 47, and 51

Table 2 (*cont.*) Sites included in this report

Suburb	Site name	Site code	Trench	Date of investigation	Type	Reasons for investigation	Funding	Total area of site	Area of investigation/ area of Roman	Periods represented
Western suburb	New Road	NR 74–77	TrI–III TrIV–V	November 1974–October 1975;	ex	road construction	HCC*; WCC	2,900m²	735m²/ 685m²	Middle Bronze Age postholes; Iron Age defensive ditch; Roman inhumation graves; late Saxon – medieval pits, property boundaries; post-medieval cultivation features
				May, 1977	wb		DoE		100m²	
	Sussex Street 1976	SXS 76	TrI–VII TrVIII	November 1974–January 1975;	ev	road construction	HCC*; WCC DoE	see SXS 77	48m²	Iron Age activity; Roman soils; upcast from ?construction of late Saxon town defences; late Saxon - medieval pits; medieval property boundary
				January–April, 1976	ex			195m²	184m²/ 85m²	
	Sussex Street 1977	SXS 77	TrXIII; TrXV–TrXVI; TrXVIII	November 1976–January 1977	wb	road construction	HCC*; WCC DoE	2,200m²	1,000m²/	Iron Age defensive ditch; Roman and later ditch silting – no Roman burials; late Saxon–medieval pits, ?medieval masonry structure
			TrXIV	February, 1977	ex				12m²	
	Sussex Street 1979	SXS 79	TrXVII	April–August, 1979	ex	road construction (WCC housing)	WCC, DoE	850m²	255m²/ 26m²	Iron Age activity; Roman soils; upcast from ?construction of late Saxon town defences; late Saxon–medieval pits, buildings, property boundaries
	Carfax	CF 85		June–October, 1985	ex	road construction (HCC development)	HCC (as developer), WCC	3,800m²	625m²	Iron Age soils, structures, defensive ditch; Roman ?earthwork, road, inhumation graves, quarries; late Saxon–medieval pits, ditch fills; medieval–post-medieval structures
	45 Romsey Road	45 RR 80		early 1980; November 1980–July 1981	wb	hospital accomodation	WCC	5,200m²	600m²	Roman inhumation graves
	22–34 Romsey Road	22–34 RR 77		early 1977	wb	private housing	WCC	2,000m²	1,000m²	Iron Age defensive ditch; Roman inhumation graves
	Crowder Terrace	CT 74–76		January–March, 1974	ev/	road construction (WCC housing)	WCC, DoE	1,200m²	564m²/ 310m²	Beaker pits, prehistoric soils, lynchets; Roman pits, field boundary; late Saxon–medieval pits, property boundary; medieval Jewish cemetery
				August–September, 1976	ex					
Minor western suburb occupation site discovered 1972–86: 2 Clifton Road (2 CLR 86 – Roman building)								*Minor cemetery sites discovered 1972–86:* see Chapter 7, western cemetery gazetteer entries 3 and 4		

Table 2 (*cont.*) Sites included in this report

Suburb	Site name	Site code	Trench	Date of investigation	Type	Reasons for investigation	Funding	Total area of site	Area of investigation/ area of Roman	Periods represented
Eastern suburb	St John's Street	SJS 76	TrI	May, 1976; late 1976	ex	WCC housing	WCC, DoE	310m²	325m²/ 150m²	Roman inhumation graves; ?late Saxon structure; medieval–post-medieval structures, pits
	St John's Street	SJS 82	TrIV	January–April, 1982	ex	WCC car park	HCC, WCC	200m²	29m²/ 10m²	Sequence of Roman suburban activity, ?Roman road; late Saxon pits; ?medieval structure; late-post medieval undercrofted building
	Chester Road	CHR 76–80	TrI–III	March 1976–July 1980	ex	WCC housing	WCC, DoE	1,400m²	420m²/ 75m²	Early Roman terracing, late Roman cemetery, track and boundary features; late Saxon and medieval pits, medieval cellars, late medieval masonry building
	Saint Martin's Close, Winnall	SMCW 84/85		July–November, 1984	wb	WCC housing	WCC	500m²	190m²/43m²	Late Roman inhumation cemetery, burial monument
				April-September, 1985–	ex					
								Minor cemetery site discovered 1972–86: see Chapter 7, eastern cemetery gazetteer entry 34		

Key:

ev evaluation
ex excavation
wb watching brief

DoE Department of the Environment
HCC Hampshire County Council
WCC Winchester City Council

Notes:

where evaluation was incorporated into subsequent excavation it is not given a separate entry
HCC* indicates Hampshire County Council funding for preliminary site clearance, by use of mechanical plant only under 'Reasons for investigation', development which differed from original proposals is shown in brackets

varied in size from small holes in private gardens to the large scale Victoria Road excavations (described below). They included observations and watching briefs, rescue and salvage excavations, planned excavations and standing building recording. The archaeological evidence reported in detail here came from around a dozen excavations, a handful of salvage recording sites, and a score or so of watching briefs or other small-scale interventions.

The aim of this volume is to bring together all the evidence collected during these years for Roman activity in the suburbs of Winchester. This comprises firstly the cemeteries to the north, east, and west of the Roman town, including the use of the late Iron Age enclosure ditch for burial. Secondly, it covers aspects of the Roman approach roads to Winchester and its suburban settlement. Taken together a picture emerges of the development of the extra-mural areas of a Roman civitas capital which is one of the most comprehensive and fascinating of any comparable town in Britain.

All the archives, which include full details of the excavated materials and the site records, are held by the Winchester Museums and can be consulted by reference to the site codes, which are shown in the following summaries and in Table 2.

The pottery, small finds, and environmental material are not published in detail in this volume, although grave furnishing is described in the gazetteer and other items are referred to where relevant for dating purposes or for indicating deposit character and/or function of sites and zones within them.

The detailed discussion and interpretation of the pottery and small finds , together with supporting quantification and scientific analysis, is presented in other volumes in this series. In the recently published *Feeding a Roman Town (*P4) (Maltby 2010), there is an analysis of selected groups of animal bones and seed remains. A forthcoming volume (P5) will be concerned with the pottery from the Roman and also the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Furthermore, *Artefacts and Society in Roman and Medieval Winchester* (P6), (Rees *et al 2008*), includes a catalogue and discussion of the small finds (gold, silver, iron, copper alloy, glass, worked bone, and ceramic objects, coins, whetstones and querns), together with a quantified discussion of the iron nails, the glass vessels, the window glass, the painted plaster, and the technological waste, and a more generalised discussion of the other building materials.

Organisation and content

This volume presents the results of excavations and other observations in the northern, western, and eastern suburbs of Roman Winchester (Fig 2). By way of background this is prefaced in Chapter 2 by a summary account of prehistoric settlement in the Winchester area and of the development of the Roman town. Sites in the Winchester region referred to in the text are shown on Figure 3.

The northern suburb is the subject of Chapter 3. The principal site is Victoria Road, which divides into two parts – East and West. Discoveries include the Roman road to Cirencester, a cemetery of the late 1st to mid-3rd centuries, roadside structures of the late 2nd to late 3rd centuries and late 3rd to mid-4th centuries, and a cemetery of the late 3rd to late 4th centuries. Also included is the excavation of a cemetery almost contiguous with Victoria Road West at the Eagle Hotel site, Andover Road. Although excavated in 1998 as part of a commercially funded development-led project, it seemed appropriate to publish it as part of a volume in which the late Roman cemeteries are considered in detail. Chapter 4 brings together sites in the western suburb, primarily, but not exclusively focused on reuse of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch in the Roman period. Chapter 5 is concerned with the eastern suburb and presents the results of the excavation of areas of the late Roman cemetery at Chester Road and St Martin's Close Winnall, and the limited evidence for Roman suburban development from St John's Street (Trench IV).

In Chapter 6 there is an extended discussion of the human remains from the Roman cemeteries. This includes the results of analyses carried out mainly in the 1970s and 1980s and the authors have asked us to point out that these are of their time. There is also a separate small report on the decapitation burials which has benefited from recent advances in the characterisation of the pathologies associated with such burials.

This is followed by Chapter 7, a gazetteer of records of Roman burials and other Roman discoveries in the Winchester suburbs. These are derived from a wide variety of sources, including formal excavation, watching briefs, and chance discoveries which go back before 1972 and in a few cases to the 1700s. An end date for entries has been established as 2005, although there have been discoveries since then. Gazetteer entries are more or less detailed depending on whether the site has been described elsewhere in this volume or previously published. The entries are followed by detailed catalogues of the burials from the sites in the volume. This chapter is therefore the data base from which all the interpretation and discussion offered in the other chapters is derived.

In Chapter 8 the information gained from the main excavations undertaken in the period 1972–86 is used to interpret how the cemeteries of Roman Winchester developed through time in respect of such themes as cemetery organisation and burial practice. In addition, comparisons are drawn with other burials in the region. In Chapter 9 there is a discussion of the development of the Roman suburbs as a whole looking at changing land use in the Roman period. A final concluding chapter offers thoughts on future research.

Methodology and terminology

Recording methods

The period since 1972 witnessed the rapid evolution of archaeological recording methods in Winchester, as elsewhere – to such an extent that those methods

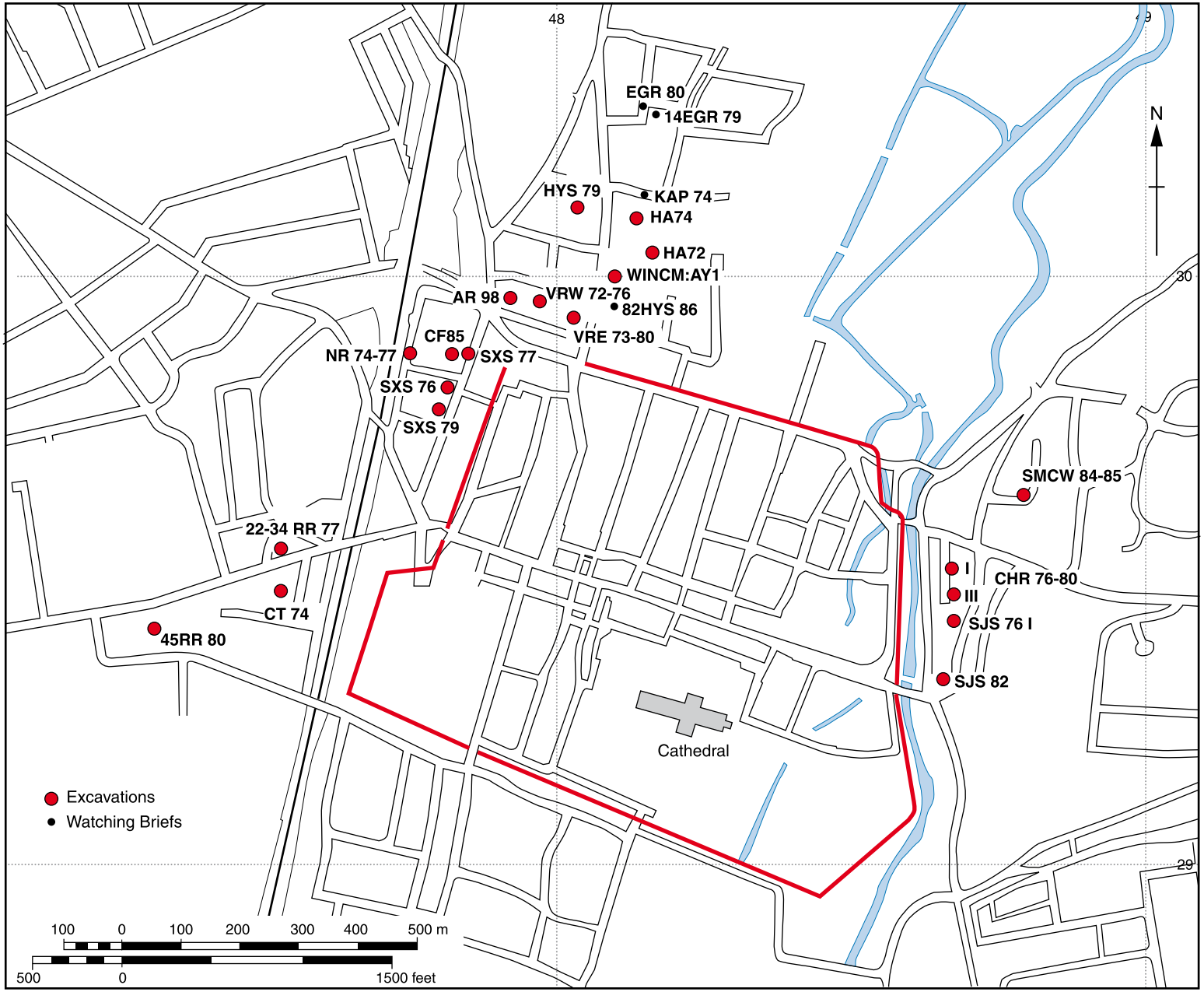


Figure 2 Plan showing archaeological sites reported in this volume. Codes: AR = Andover Road, CF = Carfax, CHR = Chester Road, CT = Crowder Terrace, EGR = Egbert Road, 14EGR = 14 Egbert Road, HA = Hyde Abbey, HYS = Hyde Street, 82HYS = 82 Hyde Street, KAP74 = King Alfred Place 1974, NR= New Road, 22–34 RR = 22–34 Romsey Road, 45RR = 45 Romsey Road, SJS = St John's Street, SMCW = St Martin's Close, Winnall, SXS = Sussex Street, VRE = Victoria Road East, VRW = Victoria Road West, WINCM: AY1 = Evans Halshaw Garage

Figure 3 Map showing places in the Winchester region referred to in text and principal Roman roads

employed in 1972 had completely changed by the later 1980s. Recording methodologies were also affected by the unprecedented pressures on time and resources caused by all of the competing calls for urgent archaeological investigation during the period. This problem has not disappeared, rather it has grown worse, as the dramatic rise in rescue archaeology throughout the country has been reflected in the experience of Winchester. For this reason, many of the sites in this volume were excavated under rescue conditions using the most basic recording systems. During analysis and in the following text, due attention has been paid to this limitation on the interpretation of the recorded data.

In the 1960s and 1970s, site recording was carried out using site notebooks, which have a narrative structure, allowing a mixture of primary recording and interpretative comment. Separate number sequences were adopted for deposits, features (such as roads, floors, and the cuts of pits and ditches), graves and other interpretive units such as walls. Plans were often drawn

Table 3 Concordance of building numbers proposed in post-excavation analysis with numbers or description employed in this volume, and preliminary phases

Site	Original number		Phases	Revised number and desciption
Hyde Abbey 1972	1.1		5–6,10	Building 1
	1.2		8–9	Building 2
	1.3		11	Building 3
Hyde Abbey 1974	1.4		55–6, 60	Structural remains 1
	1.5		55, 57	Structural remains 2
	1.6		57–60	Structural remains 3
	1.7		60–1, 63–4	Structural remains 6
	1.8		64, 66–7, 72	Structural remains 4
	1.9		65–8, 71, 73–5	Structural remains 7
	1.10		69–71	Structural remains 8
	1.11		76	Structural remains 5
Victoria Road West	1.12		918–19	Building 1
	1.13		919, 923–5, 929	Building 2
	1.14		920, 926, 930	Building 3
	1.15		921, 927–8	Building 4
Victoria Road East	1.16		270–3	Structural remains in Trench XVI
	1.17		270–3	Structural remains in Trench XVI
	1.18		270–3	Structural remains in Trench XVI
	1.19		412–25	Building 3 (Trench XV, Period 7)
	1.20		402–21	Building 2 (Trench XII, Period 7)
	1.21		-	post-Roman
	1.22		426, 434–47	Building 4 (Trench XV, Period 7)
	1.23	Phase 1	91, 107, 109–111	Possible structure adjacent to Cirencester road, Phase 1 (Period 4)
	1.23	Phase 2	155–64	Possible structure adjacent to Cirencester road, Phase 2 (Period 5)
	1.23	Phase 3	254–63, 267, 269–73	Possible structure adjacent to Cirencester road, Phase 3 (Period 5)
	1.23	Phase 4	331–4	Possible structure adjacent to Cirencester road, Phase 4 (Period 7)
	1.24. 1.25		293–9, 310–23	Oven F846 and patches of chalk and burnt material (Trench XIII, Period 6)
	1.26		451–2	Hearth post-dating Building 4 (Trench XV, Period 7)
	1.27		-	post-Roman

combining contexts (deposits and features) into what were perceived on site as phases of activity. Whilst this approach is useful for giving a picture of the site as its development was interpreted day to day, it leads to problems in the later use of the data. For example, it is not possible to determine the limits of every context and in some cases contexts do not appear on any plan. Furthermore, corrections to recorded data and interpretation may occur at any point within the text of the notebooks. However, the major deficiency in site notebook recording is that it does not impose a minimum standard for the primary recording of information about an excavated deposit.

Several of the sites in this report – Hyde Abbey,

Victoria Road, Crowder Terrace, New Road, and Sussex Street – were recorded using site notebooks. In 1975, single context planning was introduced, initially as an experiment at New Road Trench II (Harris and Ottaway 1976) and then employed more generally from the later 1970s. In the early 1980s, notebooks were entirely replaced by pre-printed forms which required a more systematic approach to the written record. At the same time a single number sequence was adopted for all contexts.

Phasing and nomenclature

From its inception, Winchester Museums Archaeology Section developed a policy which regarded the fieldwork stage of any project as incomplete until stratigraphic analysis had been carried out (Qualmann and Scobie 1985–86). This system was normally achieved in a manner similar to that described by Biddle (1990, 14–18) which involved grouping contexts that could be shown to be stratigraphically contemporary. The resulting groups or preliminary phases were the building blocks from which an understanding of the development of the site through time could be constructed and on which the wider interpretation of it was based.

For Victoria Road East and West, a higher order grouping of phases into periods has been made, but this has not been thought necessary for the other sites. In all the site reports it is the preliminary phase numbers that are quoted at the head of each section of text and provide a means of accessing the site archives and cross-referencing to other volumes in the series. The preliminary phases are particularly important for accessing bulk finds material, which are normally stored in the order of these phase numbers by Winchester Museums. Trench (Roman numerals), context and feature (F) numbers are also quoted for the same reason (it should be noted that different trenches on the same site may have been allocated the same run of context numbers).

At one point during the post-excavation analysis of some sites it was thought useful to bring together contexts which appeared to make up a building. In practice, this only applied to the northern suburb, in which structures were numbered 1.1–1.27. These numbers have been used in *Artefacts and Society in Roman and Medieval Winchester* (P6) (Rees *et al* 2008) for referring to the context of small finds. However, further consideration of the matter has led to the conclusion that this numbering can be rather misleading, as the nature of the evidence for individual buildings is very variable. Those buildings for which the evidence is reasonably certain are now numbered sequentially on a site by site basis. In Table 3 below it is possible to cross-refer between the original building numbers, the designation employed in this volume, and the preliminary phases which are the basis of bulk finds storage.

Dating

The stratigraphic sequence has been linked to real time mainly by taking into account the dating of the finds. In theory, when dating contexts by reference to the finds, there are two extremes. In the first (well-stratified), a terminus post quem (tpq or date after which the context was created) from the finds holds good for several successive phases of occupation and gives a relatively tightly defined dating. This can be enhanced or modified also by an assessment of the rapidity of structural change. In the second extreme (poorly stratified), a tpq from the finds is the sole dating evidence, as comprehensive structural change has been lost to truncation, or was never present because the site was not intensively used.

In practice, the nature of the stratigraphy on urban sites means that all shades in between the two extremes are encountered. On many of the major sites, continual disturbance of the ground took place from the Roman period to the present day, and there is likely to be a high degree of residuality (that is, the inclusion of artefacts, earlier, sometimes considerably earlier, than the context itself), although it may be difficult to quantify accurately. In addition, some cut features may take a long time to silt up fully. The Iron Age enclosure ditch is a very good example of this, only ceasing to be part of the landscape in the medieval period. Other features, such as pits and wells, may be subject to sinkage after infilling. In both cases, the date of at least the upper deposits in the feature may bear little relationship to the date of the feature itself.

There are also a number of instances in which finds are apparently later in date than the deposits from which they came. In some cases, the site records pinpoint the reason, for example, that the context was much disturbed by tree roots. It is also possible for poorly-sealed deposits to be reworked in a way which is difficult to define as a separate context; for example, in areas where occupation was not intensive, by ploughing or horticulture. In other cases, it is more difficult to judge whether the apparent contamination is real, or whether the date of the deposit should be reassessed. Human error during excavation or finds processing can also be a factor. Given also that the largest, best-preserved, and most reliably dated finds assemblages are almost never in the most useful contexts, it has to be admitted that dating is a complex and inexact business. Whilst the dating quoted in this volume is probably broadly accurate, the reader may wish to allow for some revision in the future.

2 The prehistoric and Roman archaeology of Winchester

by K E Qualmann, D Whinney, and H Rees

Introduction

The excavations described in this volume make a substantial contribution to research into Roman Winchester. In order to set that contribution in context this chapter provides a summary account of the present state of knowledge of prehistoric settlement in the Winchester area and of the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*.

Information about prehistoric activity in the area of the historic town and its suburbs has been derived from *Oram's Arbour* (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11)). More recent work for the Winchester Urban Archaeological Assessment (UAA) has enabled the present summary to include a slightly wider hinterland, based on the modern boundaries of the city. For the description of the Roman town, recent evidence from the UAA has been integrated with synthesis from the introduction to *The Brooks* (Zant 1993, 3–5) .

Winchester is located at the point in central Hampshire where the River Itchen cuts through an east–west ridge of chalk downland. This is the lowest point where the river could easily have been crossed in antiquity, and perhaps the highest to which the river was navigable, at least by smaller craft. The accumulation of large amounts of alluvial chalk 'tufa' forming areas of slightly higher ground in the middle of the flood plain has enhanced the advantages of the site as a crossing point and possibly also as a favoured location for settlement. The area which was eventually enclosed by the Roman city defences at the end of the 2nd century consisted of two zones, a low-lying, eastern zone in which a ford and the tufa islands were found, and a higher, dryer zone on the sloping western valley side.

Prehistoric period (Fig 4)

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

Early prehistoric material from the Winchester area consists of chance finds and those from residual contexts in controlled excavations. Their small number reflects the general absence of finds of this date from the chalk downlands of central and northern Hampshire and stands in contrast to the richness of the material from the clays and gravels of the Hampshire basin and along the coastal plains and broader river valleys of the county.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

There is relatively little evidence for activity around Winchester during the early Neolithic which reflects a general paucity of early Neolithic remains in Hampshire as a whole (Fasham *et al* 1989, 142). However, excavations at Winnall Down 2.25km to the east of the city revealed an early Neolithic ring ditch which may have had ceremonial functions (Fasham 1982, 19–24), while pollen evidence from the Itchen valley just north of the town defences has indicated an unusually early episode of forest clearance, often associated with the introduction of farming (Waton 1982). A circular post-built house, evidence for a flint knapping industry, and a ceremonial area all dated to the late Neolithic were excavated at Easton Lane (Fasham *et al* 1989, 142)

In contrast to much of Hampshire, the Winchester area has produced considerable settlement and funerary evidence for the Beaker period, and the early and middle Bronze Age. Two small cemeteries of early Bronze Age date were identified at Winnall Down (Fasham *et al* 1989, 144). Both sites are located on the downland just east of the city.

At Mews Lane, on the western side of the valley, two crouched inhumations, accompanied by Beakers, were found during construction work in 1892 and evidence for Beaker domestic activity came from the 1974 Crowder Terrace site a few metres to the north (P11, Matthews 2004a, 52).

Flintwork, mainly recovered from Victoria Road West and Carfax (VR and CF) also suggests that the level of occupation in Winchester increased in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. This is corroborated by the recovery of Beaker pottery from features of a possibly funerary nature at Victoria Road East (below), and from Weeke (Clarke 1970). Several types of Beaker pottery were widespread in later contexts at Winnall Down (Fasham *et al* 1989, 90).

Most of the evidence for the middle Bronze Age – like the evidence for the Neolithic – has come from the large-scale excavations on the eastern outskirts of the town. At Winnall Down, a rectilinear ditch system associated with a complex of post-built structures, in several distinct clusters, was identified. The size and location of the site – in a commanding position overlooking the Itchen valley – suggest that it may have been an important element in the distribution network of Bronze Age Wessex controlling trade into the hinterland (Fasham *et al* 1989, 147).

A further settlement, probably originating in the middle Bronze Age, was identified 500m south of Winnall Down, on the gently sloping northern side of St Giles' Hill at Winnall Allotments, where at least eight post-built structures were identified.

Middle Bronze Age material was recovered from a group of intercutting postholes at New Road (NR; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 25). The assemblage includes types with complementary regional distribu-

tions, which normally only overlap at large defended enclosures and may be indicative of an important Deverel-Rimbury settlement controlling the movement of goods between adjacent groups in the area (P11, Matthews 2004b, 54).

At Winnall Down occupation continued into the late Bronze Age, when a cluster of four post-built houses was built (Fasham 1985, 126). At Winnall Allotments and elsewhere the extent of continued late Bronze Age activity is uncertain, and confined mainly to the western slopes of the valley. At Staple Gardens (SG; within the city defences), a group of plain flint-tempered pottery was recovered from a small pit or posthole while small quantities of late Bronze Age pottery have also been found, mostly residually in later contexts, at Tower Street (TS), Oram's Arbour (OA), and Lankhills (Barclay 1979, 237).

The earlier prehistoric sites are best regarded as fragments of past landscapes, each adding a little to the gradually accumulating body of evidence for activity

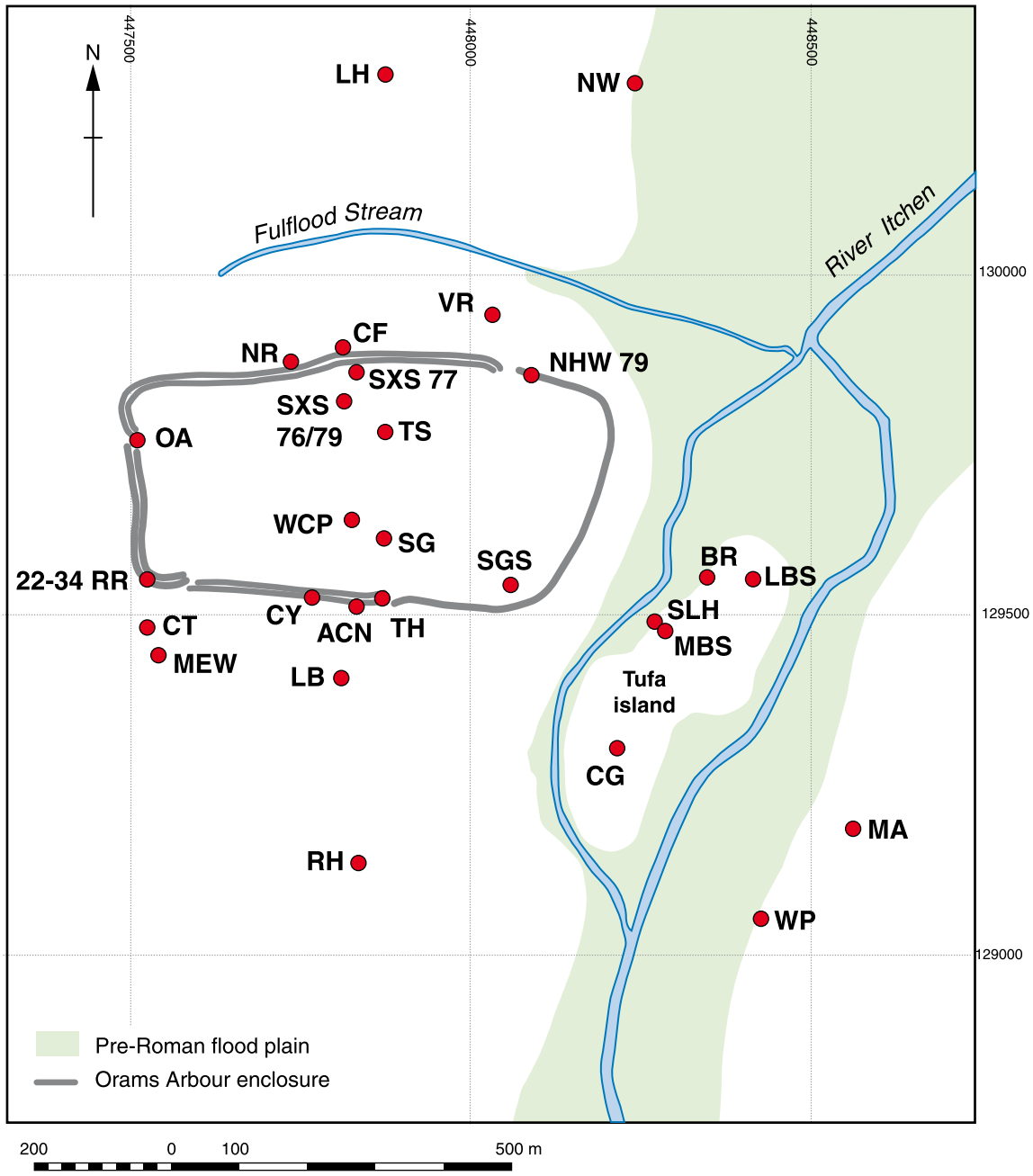


Figure 4 Map of prehistoric and Roman Winchester (pre c AD 70) showing the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch and archaeological sites referred to in Chapter 2. Codes: ACN = Assize Courts North, BR = The Brooks, CF = Carfax, CG = Cathedral Green, CT = Crowder Terrace, CY = Castle Yard, LB = Lower Barracks 1989, LBS = Lower Brook Street, LH = Lankhills, MA = Magdalen Almshouses, MBS = Middle Brook Street, MEW = Mews Lane, NHW = North Walls 1979, NR = New Road, NW = Nun's Walk, OA = Oram's Arbour 1966–67; 2001, RH = Radley House, 22–34 RR = 22–34 Romsey Road, SG = Staple Gardens 1984; 1989, SGS = St George's Street, SLH = The Slaughter House, SXS = Sussex Street 1976; 1977; 1979, TH = Trafalgar House, TS = Tower Street, VR = Victoria Road, WCP = Westgate Car Park, WP = Wolvesey Palace

in the Winchester area. The siting of the later town, and the resulting lack of opportunity for archaeological investigation of large open areas, may explain the lack of cohesive evidence for settlement.

Iron Age

Early–middle Iron Age (*c* 750 BC–250 BC)

The one earthwork of early Iron Age date in the area which can be dated with certainty is the D-shaped enclosure of 0.4ha at Winnall Down. However, there is pottery to suggest that some form of settlement was in existence at St Catherine's Hill prior to the construction of the middle Iron Age defences. Similarly, on the western side of the valley, both the unenclosed settlement at Berwick Field and the Oram's Arbour enclosure seem likely to have had activity pre-dating their main period of occupation. No certain evidence has yet been found for early Iron Age houses, although a hearth, probably used for parching grain, has been excavated at Staple Gardens, and a second was found in St George's Street (SGS: note that this is not a site code, but designates in Figure 4 several excavations reported in Winchester Excavations volume 1 (Cunliffe 1964, 19–161)).

In the valley floodplain, samples have shown that the long sequence of peat accumulation ended with the deposition of chalky silt/clays, probably indicating more intensive arable farming on the surrounding downland at some time in the Iron Age (Wilkinson *et al* 1999). By about 250 BC virtually the whole of the landscape was intensively used. There were, perhaps, seven contemporary settlements, ranging from the large St Catherine's hillfort to the scatter of evidence from Stanmore. Between the settlements, the downland was intensively used for arable and other farming activities, a point emphasised by the cultivation of even fairly steeply sloping ground at Crowder Terrace (see below) and North Walls (NHW). The pottery from these sites is typical of the St Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down style zone, perhaps reflecting a tribal group centred on Hampshire (Cunliffe 1991, 79–80).

Middle–late Iron Age (*c* 250 BC–100 BC)

Both its topographic dominance and its location near the centre of this zone make it tempting to see St Catherine's Hill as the natural focus for the population of a densely settled landscape. At 9ha it is larger than most hillforts of southern Britain, larger than the early defended areas at Danebury and Maiden Castle (Cunliffe 1991, fig 14.24), but the small size of the excavated sample makes analysis of its status difficult. Despite the modification of its only known entrance from a dual portal to a narrow corridor type, multivallation was not developed. This may suggest its level of importance had waned by the 1st century BC (Cunliffe 1991, 322).

It would be convenient to see the Oram's Arbour enclosure on the western side of the valley as the successor to St Catherine's Hill. However, the enclosure defences can at present only be broadly dated on pottery evidence to the period between about 300 and 50 BC. It was one of a small group of 'enclosed oppida' – near the western edge of their distribution – serving the southern Atrebatic peoples (Cunliffe 1991, 367–8). In general, these oppida were constructed during the period 120–60 BC, at locations specifically chosen for their strategic, rather than defensive, qualities, often at the junction of major land routes with river crossings (Cunliffe 1991, 544–5). They occupied a pre-eminent place in the settlement hierarchy, where a number of important functions could be carried out and controlled, though these would not necessarily be the same for all oppida.

At Oram's Arbour, the defended area was located to enclose the junction of trackways – a north–south valleyside route and the east–west track that led to a ford across the Itchen. The objective seems to have been to compel long distance traffic to enter the enclosure, forming a focal point for central Hampshire and perhaps for regional commerce and exchange. An area of about 20ha was enclosed – comparable in size to the contemporary hillforts of Maiden Castle and Hod Hill. The defences have been traced on the north, south, and west sides of the enclosure, but the eastern limit has not been conclusively identified. Here, neither ditch nor rampart may have been required, as the marshy conditions of the flood-plain of the River Itchen might have provided ample protection. The enclosure occupied two geological zones divided north–south roughly along the line of the later western Roman defences. To the east is clay-capped gravel infilling peri-glacial river terraces that dropped down to the Itchen floodplain. To the west is degraded bedrock chalk. Undisturbed soils at Carfax suggest that the chalk to the west was capped by a thin clay deposit.

Several entrances into the enclosure are either known or postulated, but only the western entrance, at the 1966-67 Oram's Arbour site, has been investigated in detail (OA; Biddle 1968, 253–5; P11, Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **32**). An entrance through the northern defences is indicated by the pre-Roman north–south hollow way identified at Victoria Road East (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 89 and p 40 below). This led towards a point in the enclosure defences later occupied by the North Gate of the Roman and medieval town. On the south side of the enclosure small-scale excavations and a watching brief at Trafalgar House (TH) revealed that the enclosure ditch turned inwards at that point, and may have formed an entrance similar to that at Oram's Arbour (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **40**). A further entrance may have been located near the south-western corner of the enclosure at a point where a hollow way, later to form the Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*), crossed the line of the enclosure defences at 22–34 Romsey Road (22–34RR, see below; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 89). No evidence for an entrance into the east side of the enclosure has yet been recovered.

Where present, middle Iron Age occupation is represented by shallow ditches, drainage gullies, postholes, and shallow scoops, but at many sites insufficient areas were available to provide a coherent plan. At Staple Gardens, middle Iron Age occupation consisted of a four-post structure and a possible stake-built circular building or pen, partly surrounded by drainage gullies (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **60**). A middle Iron Age roundhouse was excavated at Tower Street (Biddle 1965, 234–5; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **21**). On both of these sites, the remains may represent no more than a single phase of occupation. At the Westgate Car Park (WCP; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **13**) and the Sussex Street sites (SXS; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **48**, **56**, and see below), middle Iron Age occupation was represented by several phases of intercutting ditches, gullies, and postholes, suggesting a longer period of use. Middle Iron Age occupation deposits were also recovered from the Carfax and New Road sites, immediately to the rear of the rampart (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), **45, 61** and below).

In total, less than 3% of the area within the Oram's Arbour enclosure has been investigated under controlled conditions, and the impression gained – that activity was not intensive – must therefore be treated with caution. About a third of the area investigated produced no evidence at all for settlement contemporary with the defences, apart from the occasional fragment of pottery (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 89). In general, the level of ceramic debris recovered from the site does not suggest very heavy occupation (Rees, pers comm) and what there is suggests a conservative outlook (*ibid*, 53).

There is evidence for trade from beyond the immediate area – sea fish, salt, and querns – but the evidence for more exotic items is lacking. There is no metalwork, little imported pottery, and relatively few coins. Despite the initial investment in the creation of the enclosure, it may be that the Belgic power centre shifted northwards, confirmed by Commius' establishment at Silchester.

However, a characteristic of defended oppida is that activities were often carried out in specific zones, and it is possible that the more intensively used zones have yet to be identified at Winchester. In support of this possibility, recent work undertaken in the central western part of the enclosure has produced evidence for fairly dense domestic occupation and the first grain storage pits from Oram's Arbour. Evidence for late Iron Age metalworking has come from the ditch adjacent to the southern enclosure entrance, suggesting this activity took place outside the defences.

Late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43)

Evidence of late Iron Age activity was recovered at Staple Gardens, where two superimposed roundhouses were found, and from the enclosure ditch fills at Assize Courts North and Trafalgar House (ACN; Biddle 1975, 98–100; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 16–18). The latter also provided some evidence for the production of metal artefacts, since bronze-working debris was recovered from the fill of the ditch at Trafalgar House (*ibid*, **42**).

Otherwise, late Iron Age activity is largely conspicuous by its absence. Pottery was recovered from the Cathedral Green excavations (CG), although the report of 'intensive occupation during the Belgic period' (Biddle 1968, 269–70) was modified in the light of subsequent work which indicated that no pre-Roman stratigraphy was present and that all finds were residual (Biddle 1969, 314). Excavations in 1989 in the Lower Barracks (LB 89), have produced late Iron Age material, as has the Radley House site, about 100m south of the South Gate (Collis 1978, 12–23). These finds, together with the evidence from Trafalgar House, suggest the focus of activity may have shifted to the south of the Oram's Arbour enclosure in this period.

Roman period (Figs 4–6)

The Roman town

Venta Belgarum – the market place of the Belgae – was, in terms of area, the fifth largest town in Roman Britain and administrative centre of a civitas covering perhaps the greater part of central and southern Hampshire (Wacher 1995, 293). As the review of the previous period has shown, the site seems to have been no great centre of population or long-distance trade at the time of the Conquest. But the substantial earthworks of the Oram's Arbour enclosure were still largely intact, defining what may have been seen as a tribal and religious centre with the potential to control important communications routes. It may have had both a diplomatic significance, in securing the central part of the Atrebatic kingdom, and a military role, as an advance base against the more hostile tribes to the west.

The stages through which civitas status was achieved can be glimpsed in the archaeological record. The earliest of these involved construction of long-distance roads to the north, north-west, west and south. In part, they followed pre-Roman routes, but they all were aligned to arrive at, or near to, entrances into the Oram's Arbour enclosure. The only known structures of pre-Flavian date (ie pre *c* 70) are timber buildings overlying a level platform or 'earthwork' at the south-east corner of the pre-Roman enclosure (Cunliffe 1964, 21–3). Other contemporary evidence includes (possibly residual) pottery and other finds within the enclosure (from Assize Courts North – ACN, Biddle 1975, 98–100; Castle Yard – CY, Biddle 1970, 279–80; and Trafalgar House – TH, Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 40), a few burials outside the North Gate (Victoria Road East, described below; Evans Halshaw Garage, Birbeck and Moore 2004) and a series of ditches perhaps related to the river crossing in the flood plain to the east (at Slaughter House – SLH, Winchester Museums History File; Middle Brook Street – MBS, Bennet-Clark 1954; and Lower Brook Street – LBS, Biddle 1975, 296).

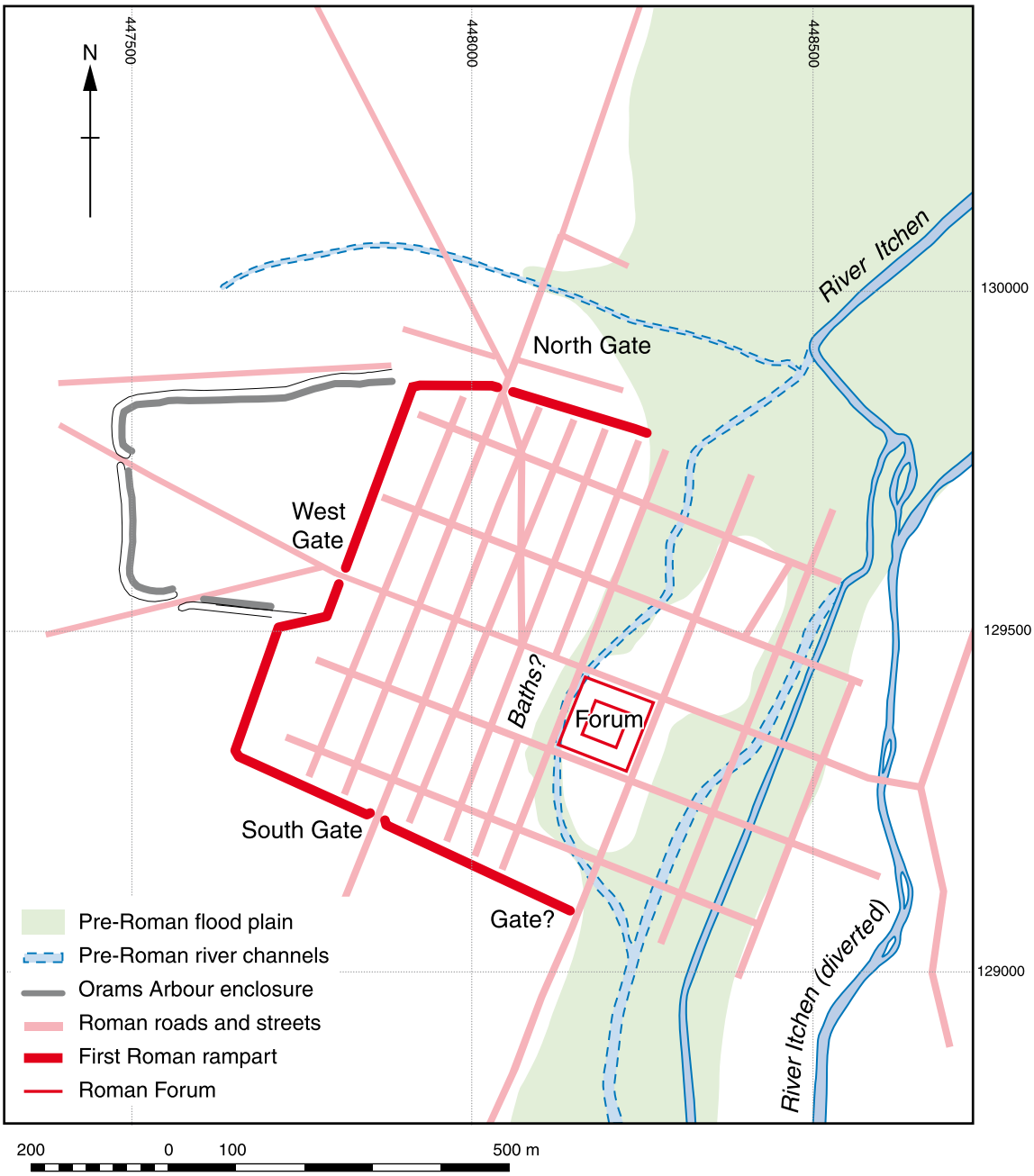


Figure 5 Map of Roman Winchester c AD 70–180 showing extent of earthen defences as understood in 2007, and gates and streets known and conjectured

Evidence for a fort is tenuous. Ditches excavated at Lower Brook Street have been interpreted as part of the defences of a fort of about the year AD 50 (Biddle 1975, 296), but its location in the valley bottom does not seem promising. The large-scale Brooks excavation just to the west did not identify any significant activity of pre-Flavian date (Zant 1993, 50). The 'earthwork' at the corner of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, and adjacent to the junction of north–south and east–west routeways, would seem a more obvious strategic location, but too little is known of its character to allow certainty.

With the exception of the putative Lower Brook Street fort, a consistent feature of the evidence quoted above is that has been found within, or adjacent to, the pre-existing framework of activity. This began to change by about the year AD 70, with the construction of the first Roman defences (Fig 5). The western rampart was built through the middle of the former enclosure, and extended by about 250m to the south, perhaps to include the area of late Iron Age activity. Where the Oram's Arbour ditch lay outside the new ramparts, it was left open and even maintained (as at Carfax), but inside the new circuit it was deliberately slighted, and a completely new South Gate was created. These early phase town defences have not been recorded on the low-lying, eastern side of the town. Either the circuit was not completed, or it followed a different line to that of the later town defences, perhaps reusing the downhill side of the Oram's Arbour enclosure.

The early defences seem to have been the first stage

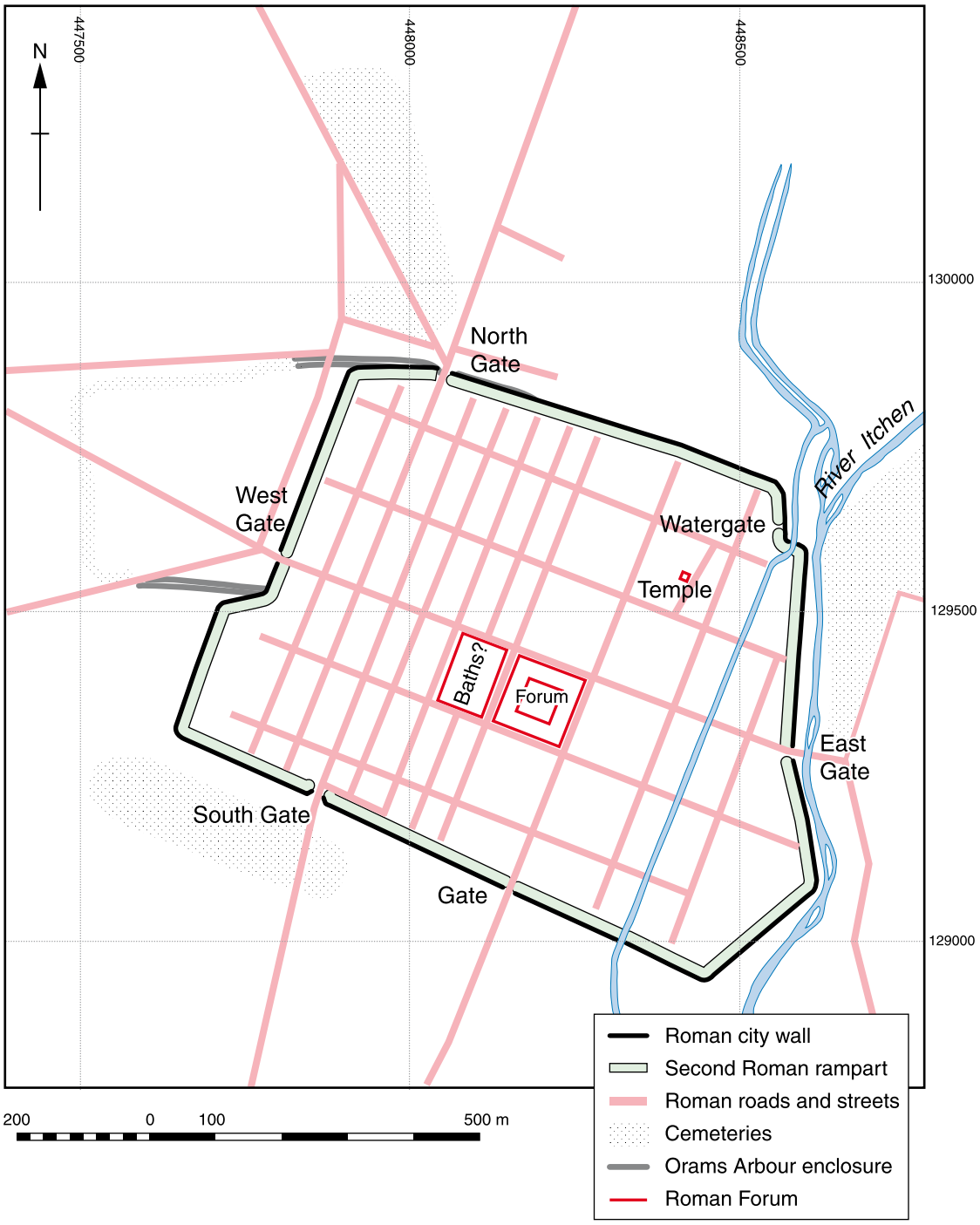


Figure 6 Map of Roman Winchester c AD 180–410 showing extent of walled defences, streets known and conjectured, and extent of the Roman cemeteries

in a programme of works carried out during the succeeding 30 years. Engineering work to control the natural drainage of the valley bottom was an initial part of this plan, involving creation of new, man-made channels. Only at The Brooks can an element of the scheme be dated (to the Flavian period), but it included re-routing the main river channel to somewhere near its later (and modern) course (Qualmann 1993, 75). By about AD 100, a grid of streets was established in the newly drained area of the flood plain with a forum and basilica at its centre, perhaps marking the establishment of the civitas capital. However, the eastern area of the town was not defended until late in the 2nd century, when the town ramparts were carried down to the western side of the new river channel. In the early 3rd century the earthen defensive circuit was strengthened by a masonry wall (Fig 6).

The sloping western part of the town was also made more habitable by the creation of a series of relatively level terraces. The natural contours and valleyside terraces were deliberately enhanced and serviced by streets which apparently defined rec-

tangular insulae, narrower on their east–west than north–south sides.

There were certainly five, and probably six, long-distance roads that converged at *Venta Belgarum*. The routes to the west and Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*; Margary 1973, Route 45a), to the north-west via Mildenhall (*Cunetio*; Margary 43) to Cirencester (*Corinium*) and to the north-east to Silchester (*Calleva*; Margary 42a) have been mentioned above. Other roads led to the south-east to Chichester (*Noviomagus*; Margary 420) and south, it is usually assumed, to Bitterne (*Clausentum*; Margary 42b). All are well known from the Antonine Itinerary, and from their survival in the landscape. The three miles of straight road running east from St Giles' Hill was called 'portstret' in the 10th century (Biddle 1976, 262) and probably represents a sixth road leading towards Neatham (*Vindomis*).

There is increasing evidence for the establishment of long-lasting property boundaries in the later 1st century, though no consistent pattern of development has been identified. Most 1st-century structures were timber buildings of sill beam construction, though some were of fairly elaborate plan. The earliest use of stone construction was in the early 2nd century, though many masonry foundations were no more than that – the bases for timber-framed walls. Masonry construction was becoming more common by the early 3rd century when, in several cases, larger houses were replacing smaller ones.

A range of crafts was practised at *Venta Belgarum*, but the volume of evidence so far recovered is insufficient to suggest that more than local needs were being met. One exception may be bone working, waste from which was found in early Roman contexts. An increase in the volume of residues recovered suggests that metalworking, particularly of iron, was increasing in the later Roman town. Virtually all of the evidence for cloth working derives from contexts of the mid-4th century or later. This has been linked to the operation of an imperial cloth making works or gynaeceum at *Venta* (taken to be Winchester) for which a procurator is named in the *Notitia Dignitatum* (Clarke 1979, 388–9), although no structures which might relate to such an enterprise have been located.

Suburbs and cemeteries

Much of the land immediately to the north and south of the defended area was in the flood plain of the River Itchen. On the western side of the river, slightly raised terraces provided the location for a north–south pre-Roman track and long-distance Roman roads. To the north-west, the land drops into the valley of the Fulflood, an intermittent stream or winterbourne, which takes its name from the Old English ful flod 'foul or dirty stream' (Biddle 1976, 237). This valley was probably subject to seasonal flooding in antiquity. The topography of the southern suburb is similar, though the Sparkford Coombe is not such a noticeable feature near to the South Gate as the Fulflood is to the north.

To both east and west of the defended town are steeply sloping spurs of chalk downland. That immediately east of the river crossing, St Giles' Hill, presents a steep bluff opposite the north-eastern part of the town. In the Chesil area to the south-east, the contours broaden to offer slightly more level terrain. The western spur of chalk downland, today St Paul's Hill and West Hill, slopes eastwards down to the valley floor, but here the surviving portions of the Oram's Arbour earthworks created a different topographical setting.

Individual burials and small groups of the 1st and early 2nd century have been found within 2km north (Nun's Walk, Collis 1978, 149–55), north-east (Winnall Housing Estate, Collis 1978, 61–93), south-east (Milland and Highcliffe, Jones 1978a; Jones 1978b) and south (Grange Road, Biddle 1967) of the town defences. These are likely to be of high status individuals from rural estates, rather than of town dwellers (Collis 1978, 40, 109; Millett 1986). Other small cemeteries, of more moderate status and apparently later date, have been recorded at Winnall railway cutting (Biddle 1975, 119–20) to the north-east, St Giles' Hill to the east, and Airlie Road to the south. Again, these are normally interpreted as the burial grounds for small rural communities rather than town dwellers.

The only known early Roman cemetery of any size was situated outside the North Gate in a wide strip to the east of the Cirencester road, reported in detail in this volume (Victoria Road East site, below). By the 4th century the northern cemetery had extended as far as Lankhills (Clarke 1979; Booth *et al* 2010), some 500m from the North Gate. In the late 3rd century, a new burial area was established to the west of the Cirencester road (Victoria Road West, Swan Lane and Andover Road, described below). This coincided with a gradual change in the dominant burial rite from cremation to inhumation.

Areas outside the eastern and western walls of the town do not appear to have come into regular use as burial grounds until the late 3rd century. To the west, interments were made in the surviving northern and western portions of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch (Carfax, New Road, 22–34 Romsey Road, and Clifton Road sites, described below) from about AD 270 to perhaps the early 5th century. Outside the enclosure, 525m west of the West Gate alongside the Old Sarum road, another cemetery was discovered during a watching brief in 1980 (45 Romsey Road, described below).

Outside the East Gate, a cemetery developed to the north of the river crossing, following the natural contours of the steep hill slope (Chester Road, St John's Street, St Martin's Close, and Beggars Lane sites, described below). Chance finds suggest there may have been some early burials in the area, but the evidence from recent excavation indicates a later 3rd-century date for the origin of the main cemetery. There are also some reports (for example, Hampshire Chronicle 29.9.1887; 30.8.1884) of burials from the Chesil Street area, south of the river crossing, but no modern investigation has taken place to clarify these.

The existence of a substantial cemetery to the south

of the town was first reported in 1840 (Bradfield 1840, 644), as a result of widening St James' Lane. Subsequent reports in the later 19th and early 20th centuries provide little detail, except to indicate that both cremations and inhumations were present (for example Hampshire Chronicle 16.6.1877; Jacob 1906, 211–12). Discoveries 'near the Barracks wall' suggest that burial occurred close to the outer edge of the Roman defences (Jacob 1906, 211–12; Hampshire Chronicle 4.8.1928). Whilst confined largely to the area west of the main road from the South Gate to *Clausentum*, there is an 1875 reference (Hampshire Chronicle 29.5.1875) to 'urns found both sides of Southgate Road', perhaps confirmed by the 1952 discovery of burials at 8 St Cross Road (Hampshire Chronicle 9.2.1952).

Though there are traces of earlier buildings, suburban occupation began to grow adjacent to both the Silchester and Cirencester roads outside the North Gate in the mid- to late 2nd century. By the later Roman period, this was a flourishing suburb, apparently with its own extra-mural street system (see Hyde Abbey sites, below).

There are reliable early reports of at least two substantial Roman buildings just outside the West Gate (Bradfield 1846; Haverfield 1900, 287), but no other evidence for Roman suburban activity within the area of the Oram's Arbour enclosure. Traces of buildings have been found south of the enclosure in Clifton Terrace (Collis 1978, 245–63) and to the west at Clifton Road (2 CLR, described below). At Carfax (described below), roads or tracks have been identified which run parallel to the northern side of the Iron Age enclosure defences and also to the west of the Roman town defences, but neither had any substantial settlement remains associated with them.

To the east of the river crossing, some evidence for suburban occupation was excavated in the small, deeply stratified St John's Street Trench IV (reported below). Other finds are known from the Chesil and Wharf Hill areas (for example, Hampshire Chronicle 29.5.1875) and from below the late 2nd-century town defences at Magdalen Almshouses (MA). This contrasts with land north of the crossing, which seems to have been sparsely used by living townspeople (Collis 1978, 40). A stone-lined tank or plunge bath in Water Lane (now nos 8–38) was used during the late 3rd to mid-4th centuries after which the site was taken over for burials (Collis 1978, 48–51).

Late Roman period

The decline of Winchester as a recognisably urban place began in the third quarter of the 4th century. No new town houses were constructed after about AD 350, and, although the existing stock continued to be modified, they gradually fell into disrepair. By the early 5th century, these houses were clearly not maintained to the standards of previous centuries (Zant 1993, 149–56). In the mid-4th century also, the street grid, although still in use, had begun to decay and the formation of what is often known as 'dark earth' was underway (Scobie 1994; 1995, 7).

The most substantial evidence for building activity in the later 4th century has been found at Wolvesey Palace, where a small, rectangular, two-roomed masonry building was constructed over a demolished town house. This substantial construction was seen as evidence for a public function and interpreted as housing provided for a military garrison (Biddle 1975, 324–6).

During the late 4th and early 5th centuries, there is evidence for continued attempts to maintain the main elements of the street grid, particularly in the core of the town on the tufa island (Scobie 1994, 2–3). Evidence of several phases of metalling post-dating the AD 360s or 370s was found at the street south of the forum (Biddle 1970, 312–13). On the street leading through the South Gate, similarly late street repairs preceded the collapse of the gate (Biddle 1975, 116–18). Traffic continued over the collapsed masonry until the route was blocked at some time before the 7th century.

In the countryside, the main arterial routes probably survived the collapse of the Roman town – indeed, stretches persist in use as roads to this day. Nearer the town, in the northern and eastern suburbs, however, the road infrastructure began to crumble. Evidence for the final stages of use of the main town cemeteries is discussed below.

3 The northern suburb

Introduction

The northern suburb of Roman Winchester extended for about 500m north of the North Gate and occupied a zone on the lower slopes of the western side of the Itchen valley. About 180–200m north of the defences it was crossed from west to east by the now-culverted Fulflood stream. The suburb was dominated by two major Roman roads, one of which approached Winchester from the north, originating in Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*), the other from the north-west from Mildenhall (*Cunetio*) beyond which it had branched off a road from Cirencester (*Corinium*) to Silchester near Wanborough.

In the early Roman period the principal use of land in the suburb was for burial, and a report on the cemetery at Victoria Road East follows below. From the mid-2nd century until the mid-4th century there appear to have been structures adjacent to both the Cirencester and Silchester roads as revealed at both Victoria Road sites and Hyde Abbey respectively, and more recently, in respect of the Silchester road, by Wessex Archaeology at the Evans Halshaw Garage, now known as Silchester Place, Hyde Street (Birbeck and Moore 2004). New areas were set aside for burial from the late 3rd century onwards and discoveries reported below at Victoria Road West, Hyde Street 1979 and Andover Road complement the great Lankhills excavation of the late 1960s and early 1970s (Clarke 1979). A report on a further excavation at Lankhills 2000–05 by Oxford Archaeology has recently been published (Booth *et al* 2010).

Hyde Abbey (HA 72, HA 74; Fig 7)
by K E Qualmann

Introduction

In AD 1110 New Minster was relocated from its site in the centre of Winchester to the northern suburb and became known as Hyde Abbey. It occupied a large area on the eastern side of Hyde Street extending down to the meadows at the edge of the flood plain. Comprehensive redevelopment of the south-western part of the former monastic precinct, which had been the outer courtyard of the medieval Abbey, was proposed by Winchester City Council in 1971. At the time, the site was occupied by a milk distribution depot, lock-up garages, a surface car park used by Post Office Telephone vehicles, and open ground on the corner of Hyde Street and King Alfred Place, formerly the site of cottages.

A summary of the archaeological potential of the area of the outer courtyard was prepared by the Winchester Research Unit in 1971. Apart from some fragmentary remains, the only medieval structure to have survived the Dissolution was the gate at the northern boundary of the development site which controlled access into the outer courtyard, and parts of the adjacent hall, possibly originally the Almoner's Hall. Documentary sources indicated that barns, a brewery, a bakehouse, and the abbey mill were within, or immediately adjacent to, the outer courtyard, though specific locations could only be guessed. The likely line of the Roman road from Silchester crossed the site from north to south, but no other Roman activity was known from the immediate area.

Small-scale archaeological investigation (Trenches I–IV) preceded Stage 1 of the development, the construction of a student hostel. Its main purpose was to determine the survival of deposits and the potential for further investigation on locations determined by the project architects. Excavation began in March 1972, funded by Hampshire County Council; Winchester City Council provided resources to allow work to continue until the end of April. An extension to the excavated area was proposed to clarify the Roman features discovered, but no further funding was received. Preliminary post-excavation work and observation of construction trenches was undertaken by personnel paid from DoE grants.

A further report, prepared jointly by the Winchester Rescue Archaeologist and staff of the Winchester Research Unit, recommended much more extensive trial trenching on the main area of the site to the north. Trenches V–IX, excavated in November 1973, provided a reasonable overview of the archaeology of the site. Four areas (Trenches X–XIII) were proposed for controlled excavation prior to the start of Stage 2 of the development, construction of sheltered housing. Some work took place on these late in 1973, but the main period of excavation took place between April and August 1974 (see below).

Excavations in 1972 (Figs 8–9; Plates 2–4)

Introduction

Apart from large, modern features, Trenches I, II, and IV, representing an area of 138m², were fully excavated; Trench III was found to contain mainly modern disturbances and abandoned. During building construction in November 1972, strip foundations, numbered Trenches XV–XXVI and representing an area of roughly 100m², were recorded during a watching brief. The depth of stratified deposits varied between 0.7m to the east, to 1.2m to the west – somewhat surprising as the natural ground slope was gently upward to the west. The natural subsoil was brickearth clay.

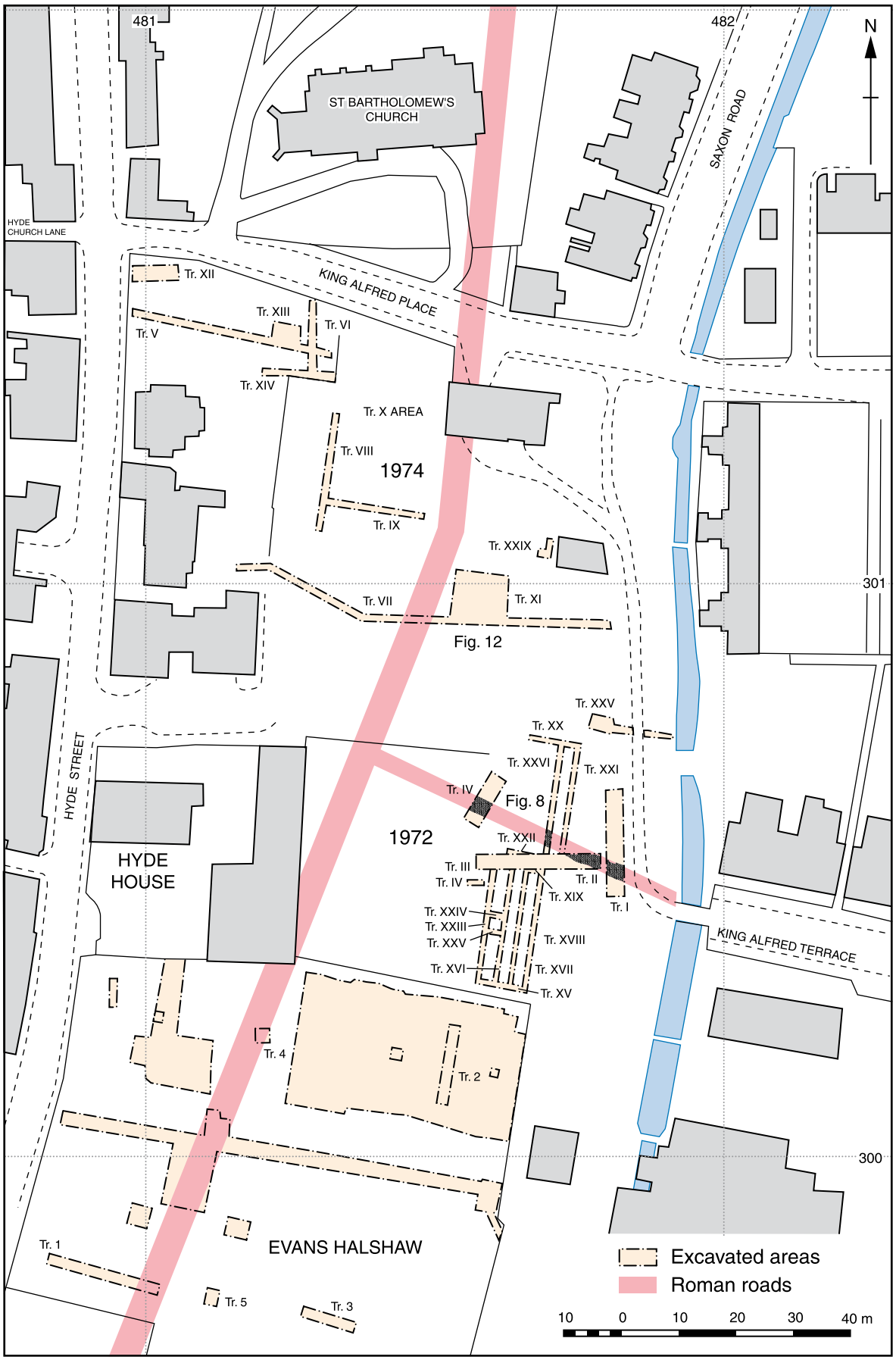


Figure 7 Plan showing location of archaeological trenches at Hyde Abbey (1972 and 1974) and at Evans Halshaw Garage (2000–01; numbered trenches by Winchester Museums, others by Wessex Archaeology)

Plate 2 Hyde Abbey 1972, Trench 1: section through the Roman street in western trench edge, looking south-west

Plate 3 Hyde Abbey 1972, Trench II: the Roman street looking west

The excavation was supervised by Ken Qualmann, who also carried out the watching brief recording, and prepared the preliminary phasing.

In summary, the 1972 excavations revealed a suburban Roman street running at near right angles to the line of the main road to Silchester, remains of timber buildings along the south side of the street, and an associated property boundary ditch – all apparently dating to the late 3rd and 4th centuries. The watching brief clarified the width of the street and provided information about activity to the north.

Truncation meant that the chalk floor of a 13th- or 14th-century timber building directly overlaid Roman deposits. A flint cobbled surface and a further timber building to the west may have been contemporary. Parts of further buildings and a stone-lined culvert were recorded during the watching brief. Tree-root disturbances suggest the area may have been an orchard in the late medieval, or early post-medieval, period.

The excavations

Phases of activity (quoted below) were established by Ken Qualmann and Malcolm Gomersall. Bulk artefactual material is stored by reference to these phases. The following report, based on that earlier work, has been prepared by Ken Qualmann with editorial revisions by Patrick Ottaway. The post-Roman archaeology of the site will be published in the forthcoming volume, P8 (see Table 1).

Period 1: The suburban street

Tr I, II, XXII, XXVI; Phases 1–4, 8

In Trenches I and II, and in the watching brief, evidence was recovered for a street on an east-south-east / west-north-west alignment, constructed so as to join the projected line of the Silchester road at almost a right angle, at a point about 230m from the North Gate of the Roman town (Plates 2 and 3). The street began life as a hollow way (F10) about 1.5m wide (Phase 1). It was crudely metalled with compacted chalk (Phase 2: F9, 19, 27, 135) which became heavily worn. Considerable amounts of silt (Phase 3: 17, 18, 26, 74, 133–4) suggest that the street went through a period of disuse before being metalled with a flint surface (Phase 4: 20, 75). This was seen to be just over 4m wide in watching brief Trench XXVI which also provided evidence for a 1.4m wide roadside ditch to the north.

Following the accumulation of a layer of silt (74), a second surface of flint metalling (11, 81) was laid. It was slightly wider than the earlier surface to the south, and significantly wider to the north, as recorded in Trench XXVI, where it ran over the top of the earlier ditch. Its total width was about 6.5m at this point. The metalling was overlaid by further silting (15, 25). This sequence of activity comprises Phase 8.

Three buildings (described below) fronted the south side of the street. No building remains were identified in the watching brief trenches to the north, but the nature of these trenches means that this cannot be regarded as conclusive.

Late 3rd- to 4th-century pottery was found in the phases described above, suggesting that the street did not come into use until the later Roman period. In addition, coins of AD 260–68 and 270–84 were found, respectively, in the silting over the compacted chalk metalling and in the second phase of flint metalling. The late Roman dating is corroborated by evidence from the associated buildings.

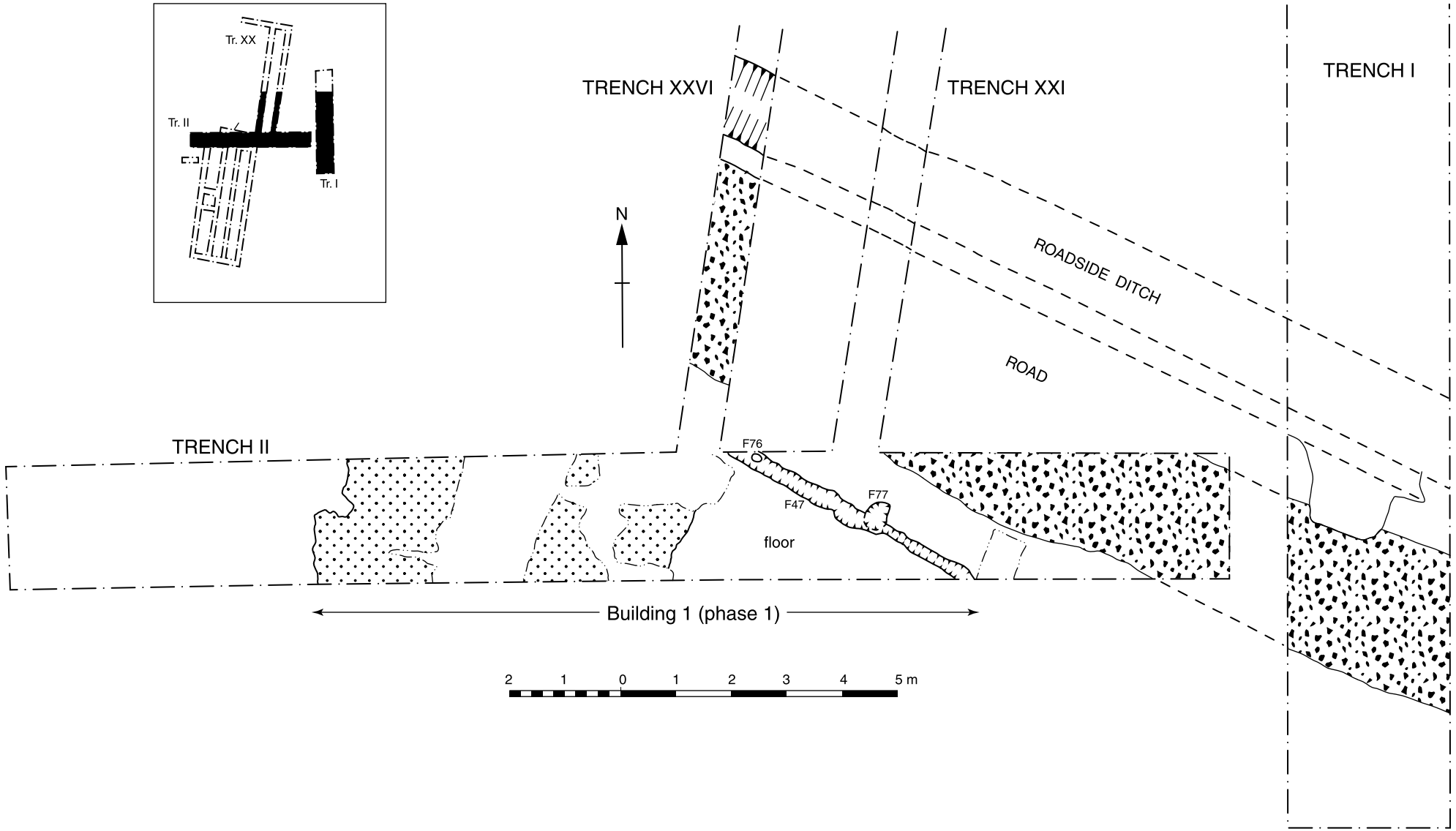


Figure 8 Hyde Abbey 1972: plan of Roman street and structures, Phase 1

Plate 4 Hyde Abbey 1972, Trench II: postholes and slots for Building 1, looking west, with the hollow way (F10) on the far side

Period 2: Structures fronting the street (Late 3rd to early 4th century)

Building 1

Tr I, Tr II; Phases 5–6, 10 (Plate 4)
Building 1 was situated south of the street. It occupied at least 6m of the street frontage, but only about 9m² of its total area was within the trench. There seem to have been two phases. The first (Phase 5) was constructed using the levelled natural as the primary floor surface (101). A slot (F47/F48) along the frontage had small posts (F76, F77) set into it. Over the slot in the southern part of the frontage, a layer of clay silt (102) may indicate the location of an entrance to the building. A second possible floor area to the west (84) was contemporary. It was also 6m wide, but had no adjacent structural features, and may represent a less substantial construction.

The second phase (Phase 6) involved modification of the frontage. A new slot (F44) was cut, and three new, chalk-packed posts (F29, F36, F39) and a possible doorpost (F78) were set along it. At the western side of the building, an internal post (F40 – not illustrated) was inserted, perhaps for an internal partition which ran back from the front of the building. There were traces of a floor and occupation material within this building (79, 93). In the watching brief, a large posthole (filled with 216) was recorded at the south end of Trench XXVI, in line with the F44 beam slot. It may have marked the north-west corner of Building 1 in this phase.

Two cut features – F35 along the frontage and F45 within the structure – may mark a final phase of building modifications. They were succeeded by demolition (48) and silting deposits (49, 77, 82–3) which partly spread over the final metalled surface, suggesting the street may also have gone out of use. This sequence comprises Phase 10.

Dating for this building is poor. It is probable that the first phase was of the late 3rd century, and the second of the early to mid-4th century, but evidence from the finds merely indicated a later Roman date (after *c* AD 270).

Building 2

Tr I; Phases 8, 9
Building 2 was located to the east of Building 1, at the southern end of Trench I. It is taken to be a separate structure, although it is possible that represented a continuation of Building 1. Only around 4m² of the building lay within the trench, and it occupied *c* 3.5m of the street frontage.

There are some slight traces of an early structural phase (Phase 8: F12, F79), followed by the construction of a beam slot (F11) and two postholes (F31–2, F79) along the street frontage (Phase 9). The construction technique and spacing of posts are similar to those of Building 1, but of a somewhat more substantial nature. The building was contemporary with the use of the later flint metalled street, and probably with the later phase of Building 1. The finds can only be dated as late Roman.

Boundary ditch

Tr II; Phases 7, 10
During the second phase of Building 1, a ditch (F37) was cut to the west of it on a north-north-west / south-south-east alignment probably respecting the alignment of the Silchester road (Phase 7). It was around 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep. The fills (95–6, 99) seem to have been the result of a gradual silting process. Two small gullies (F72, F75) probably created by the natural flow of water, ran into the ditch. On the western edge of the ditch a small posthole (F73) may represent part of a fence line, built before the ditch completely silted (Phase 10: 82–3).

The pottery from the ditch was of the mid- to late 4th century, indicating the date at which it went out of use. In addition, there were three coins, of AD 324–25, 332 and 350–53 (S67, S65, S70 respectively). A well-crafted hare and hound copper alloy knife handle was also recovered (Rees *et al* (P6),147–9, **662**). It is probable that this ditch acted both as a drain for surface water and, together with the putative fence, as a property boundary between Buildings 1 and 3.

Building 3

Tr II; Phase 11
Building 3 was situated to the west of the ditch (F37). It was again constructed from timber, but detailed comparisons with the other buildings cannot be made, the excavated area being 4–6m south of the street frontage. However, its pattern of postholes and a probable beam

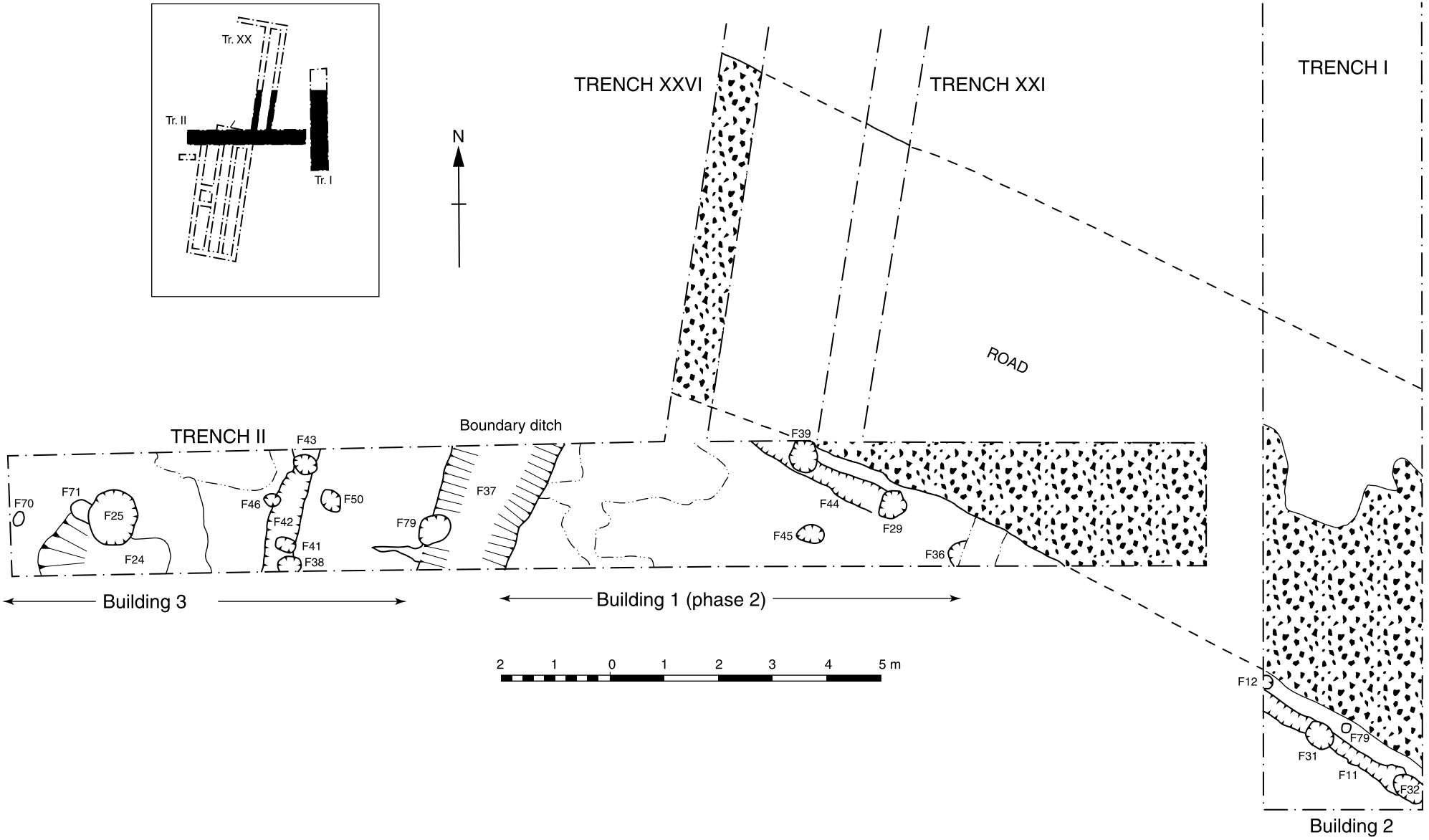


Figure 9 Hyde Abbey 1972: plan of Roman street and structures, Phase 2

slot suggests construction techniques similar to those employed in the other buildings.

Within the excavated trench *c* 18m² of the building was found, but it was probably considerably larger – over 50m² if it extended to the street. On the east side of the building was a probable beam slot (F42/49, F51) into which four postholes (F38, F41, F43, F46) were set. A further posthole to the east (F50) may represent a side door.

Only a single, small layer of compacted clay floor (76) survived, but there was a subrectangular feature (F24) in the centre of the building, filled with 55, the function of which is unknown. The floor was also cut by two postholes (F70–1), probably representing an internal partition, and F71 was cut by a larger posthole (F25). These features hint at internal complexities and phases of construction that could not be further elucidated in the small area investigated. The end of the use of the building was marked by a layer of clay silt deposits (143–4).

Evidence from the pottery is again inconclusive, but suggests a late 3rd- or 4th-century date.

Period 3: Late Roman to post-Roman

Tr II, IV, XXVI; Phases 12, 13

In Trench IV (Phase 12) and the central part of Trench II (Phase 13) a number of features of possibly late or early post-Roman date were dug. They include a posthole (F61), two pits (F66, F69), and a small section of a possible ditch aligned roughly parallel to the north side of the street (F68) in Trench IV. Two apparently oval-shaped pits, much disturbed by tree roots, and a deposit of grey or grey-brown clay loam (22, 44, 173) were recorded in Trench II. In the watching brief Trench XXVI, a dark silty clay overlaid the northern part of the latest street surface. This was similar to the dark earth encountered at sites in the city centre (see, for example, Zant 1993, 147–9, 155–6).

Excavations in 1974

Introduction

Trial trenches V–IX were funded by Winchester City Council in November 1973. They were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision and were about 150m in total length. Trenches V and VI investigated the north-west part of the site, adjacent to Hyde Street, revealing between 0.3m (west) and 1.1m (east) of stratigraphy. Two small areas were chosen for controlled excavation: Trench XII at the north-west corner of the site where a substantial ditch had been identified; and Trench XIII, located to investigate a masonry wall.

Trenches VII–IX investigated the large, central portion of the site. In general, archaeological deposits were found to have been removed or severely truncated in the western third of the site. Immediately to the west of the surviving Hyde Gate, however, some traces of building remains – thought to represent the Almoner's Hall – were noted. This area was proposed for controlled excavation as Trench X. In the eastern part of the site, at least 0.7m of apparently Roman stratigraphy was identified, and further excavated as Trench XI (where the total depth of Roman deposits was up to 1.5m).

The main period of excavation, between April and August 1974, was jointly funded by Winchester City Council and the DoE. Trench XII was completely excavated, as was most of Trench XI – in total 77m². The 22m² of Trench XIII and XIV were partially excavated. The 250m² area of Trench X was partly cleaned and partially recorded, but no excavation was undertaken. The available funding proved inadequate to complete the intended excavation, despite considerable help from local volunteers. This, and difficulties with the main building contractors concerning access, meant that the site had to be abandoned, though some subsequent watching brief recording was possible, particularly Trench XIV, and also Trenches XXIX–XXX. The watching brief covered less than 1% of the 970m² area of the new buildings.

Trial trenching and recording of Trench X were supervised by Eric Klingelhofer. Excavation of Trenches XI–XIII, and the salvage recording in Trench XIV, were supervised by Ken Qualmann who also undertook preliminary phasing. Some watching brief recording was undertaken by Ian Horsey (Trenches XXIX–XXX).

In summary, though no metalling was seen, scarping into the natural subsoil and a parallel ditch running north-north-east / south-south-west suggested the Silchester Roman road had been located immediately west of Trench XI. A substantial build-up of deposits in the main part of this trench may represent the remains of timber buildings and levelling deposits of the late 2nd to the 4th centuries. The watching brief showed this activity continued to the north-east.

At the north-west corner of the site (Trench XII), remains of a late Anglo-Saxon timber building were cut by a north–south ditch in the 12th century – a date which suggests an association with the establishment of Hyde Abbey. A masonry wall, possibly the western monastic precinct wall was partly investigated in Trench XIII. The plan of a large, two-storey structure thought to be the Almoner's Hall was briefly recorded in Trench X; its partly surviving north wall was found to have an external stair and garderobe during salvage recording in Trench XIV. Post-medieval activity included probable brickearth quarrying along the southern boundary of the site.

The post-Roman archaeology of the site will be published in volume P8 (see Table 1).

The excavations (Figs 10–12; Plate 5)

Preliminary phasing was undertaken by Ken Qualmann, with some modifications by Malcolm Gomersall. Bulk artefactual material is stored by

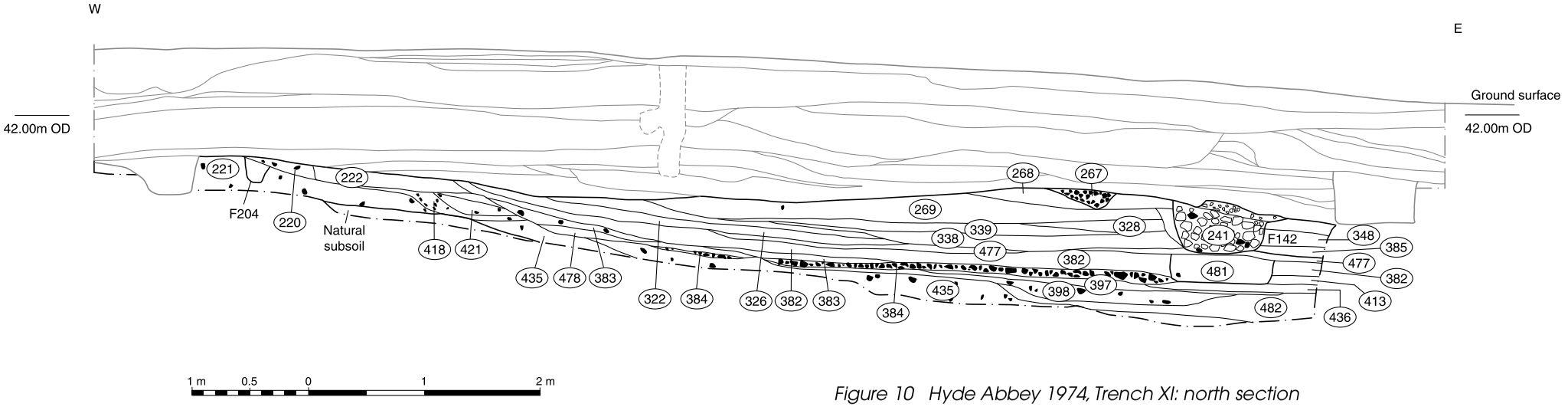


Figure 10 Hyde Abbey 1974, Trench XI: north section

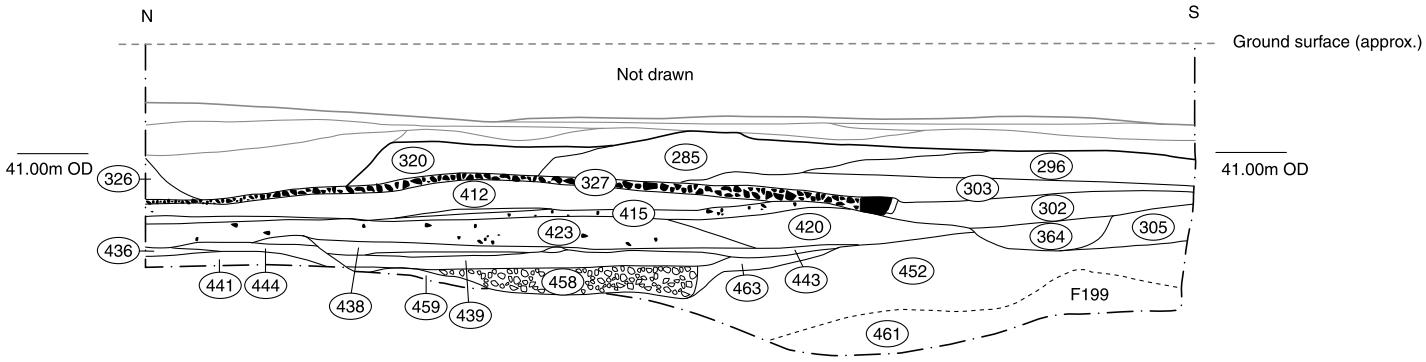


Figure 11 Hyde Abbey 1974, Trench XI: east section

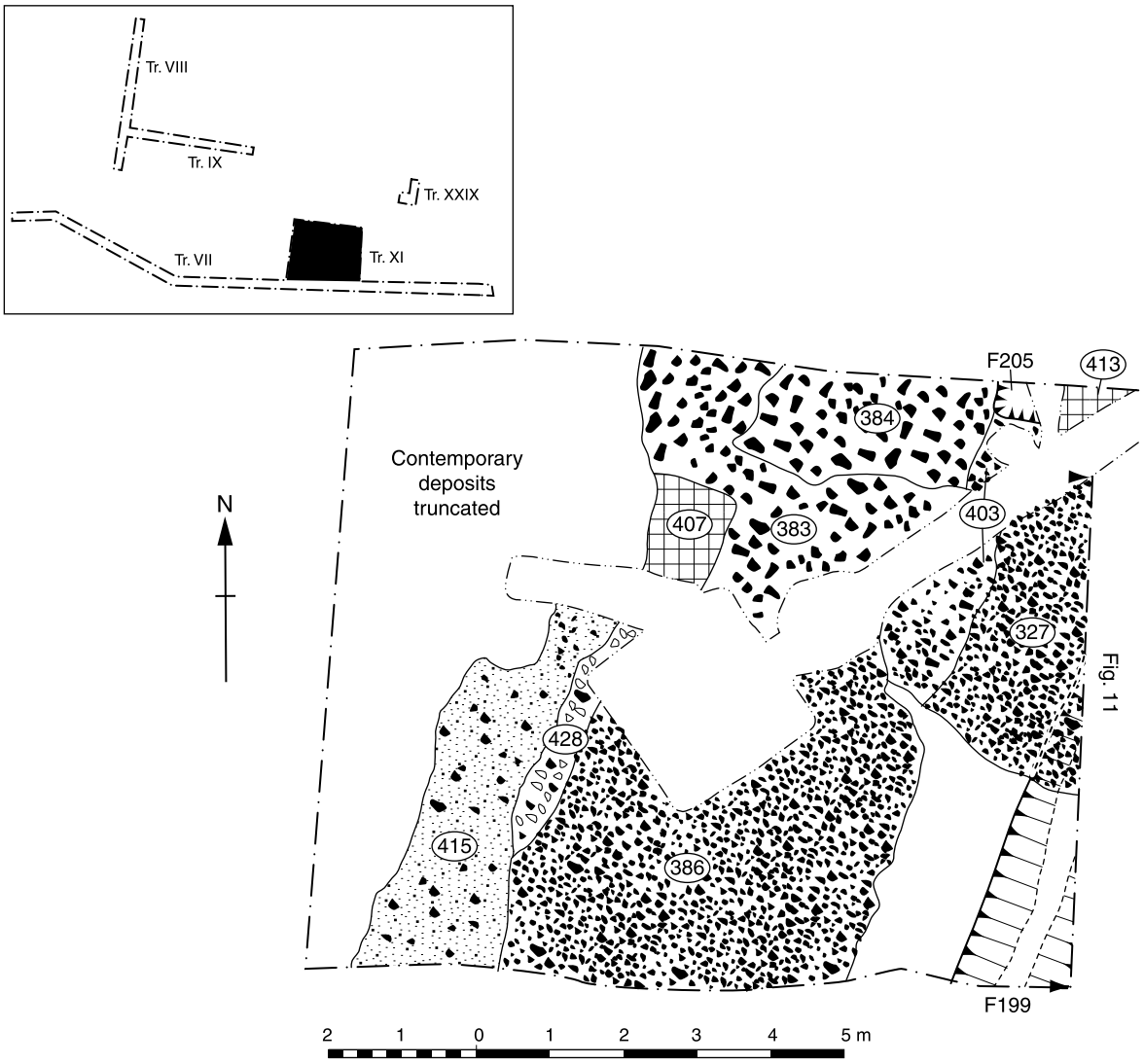


Figure 12 Hyde Abbey 1974, Trench XI: showing flint surfaces, possible building floors of Structural remains group 6, and line of earlier ditch parallel to the Silchester road

Plate 5 Hyde Abbey 1974: general view of Trench XI, looking north-east

reference to these phases. The stratigraphic information relating mainly to possible structures was subsequently regrouped by Malcolm Gomersall into notional 'buildings', which have been quoted in *Artefacts and society in Roman and medieval Winchester* (Rees *et al 2008* (P6)). The following report has been prepared by Kenneth Qualmann with editorial revisions by Patrick Ottaway based mainly on these groups, referred to as 'structural remains' (for reasons explained below, with some additional comments from Kenneth Qualmann). A correlation of phases, 'buildings' and the 'structural remains' is provided in Table 3.

The natural brickearth sloped down in the area of Trench XI from the west (41.5m OD) to the east (40.2m OD). The modern ground level was at 42.6m OD.

Period 1: Early Roman deposits

Tr VII/XI; Phases 51, 54
The earliest deposits consisted of redeposited natural clay and developing soils (unphased: 221; Phase 51: 33, 442, 483–5, 522). They were only partly excavated and thus their extent and nature is unclear – they may simply represent soils which developed prior to any significant Roman activity on the site.

A large shallow feature running east–west recorded in Trench VII (Phase 54: F115) may be the remains of a hollow way. Although its continuation was not obviously to be found in Trench XI, this may be due to truncation.

Period 2: ditch

Tr XI; Phases 52–3
The earliest feature in Trench XI was a ditch (F107/F199) on a north-north-east / south-south-west alignment probably parallel to the Silchester road. The ditch was at least 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep and it was filled with a succession of silting layers (453, 460–2, 521). A few postholes (F196, F198, F204) and a soil layer (435) appeared to be contemporary with the ditch. On the western side of the trench a flinty deposit (418) filled a shallow cut (F193) running roughly parallel to the ditch and perhaps represented a path. These layers and features are grouped as Phase 52. There was no dating evidence for Period 2, but it probably falls in the range late 1st – 2nd century.

A number of clay silt deposits (Phase 53: 417, 434, 441, 452, 482) were recorded over the part of the area that had been least truncated and sealed the ditch.

Period 3: Structural remains

At this point in the sequence, the slope running west–east down to the flood plain of the Itchen was still a feature of the topography. Subsequent activity, probably representing the remains of structures and intermittent attempts to level up the sloping ground, resulted in up to 1.5m of stratigraphy. However, an insufficient area was excavated to allow any clear ground plans to be recovered and in many cases the constituent elements of each phase are not well defined.

In view of the problems of interpretation, the deposits and features detailed below have simply been described as a series of eight groups of 'structural remains' rather than as buildings.

Structural remains 1

Tr XI; Phases 55–6, 60
Silty deposits (Phase 55: 397–8, 436) in the north-eastern part of the trench appear to have accumulated at the time when three postholes (Phase 55: F200–1; Phase 60 – F202) were cut. They may represent features relating to a timber building, and adjacent layers may have been internal deposits (Phase 55: 219, 220, 418, 422, 433, 435). To the west and south there was a general accumulation of clay silts (Phase 56: 440, 444, 448, 450, 459, 463), possibly derived from natural soil erosion.

Structural remains 2

Tr XI; Phases 55, 57
After the contexts described above were sealed by the silt of Phase 56, and the area was levelled (Phase 57: 439, 458), another possible structure was erected in the northern part of the trench. A large spread of compacted chalk rubble, with patches of loose mortar and decayed chalk (Phase 57: 405, 407, 427, 432, 438, 443; Phase 55: 218, 449) probably represented a floor surface; 438 and 465–6 (Phase 57) were a relaying of part of this floor. At the eastern end two small postholes (Phase 57: F194–6) were the only discernable structural features. In the central part of the structure there was a large feature, F203, of unknown function filled with 470–3 (Phase 57).

Subsequently several small patches of silt (Phase 57: 421, 479) accumulated over the surfaces.

Structural remains 3

Tr VII, XI; Phases 57–60
The remains grouped under this heading lay immediately to the south of those grouped as Structural remains 2, and although later, may have formed part of the same structure. They consisted of a flint metalling deposit, with some packed chalk (Phase 57: 429, 437; Phase 58: F109, 70; Phase 60: 428) probably representing an exterior surface, perhaps a yard. Posthole F197 may be associated. Patchy silt deposits (Phase 60: 408, 469) formed over this surface.

An accumulation of loam-based deposits (Phase 59: 420, 423, 431) in the eastern part of the trench may represent a period of disuse.

Structural remains 4

Tr VII, XI; Phases 64, 66, 67, 72
Contexts grouped under this heading consisted of a mixture of flint metalling (Phase 64: 327; Phase 66: 400) and silt-based deposits (Phase 64: 396; Phase 66: 322, 326, 339–40, 346, 385, 388–9, 391, 464; Phase 67: 387, 392–3) with areas of compacted chalk surface (Phase 66: 324, 405). The chalk was situated mainly in the central part of the trench. The flint layers in the southern and eastern parts of the trench probably represent external surfaces. In one case, flint metalling (400) was overlaid by a chalk surface (405). The silt-based deposits were mostly located in the northern part of the trench, and may represent indoor occupation. On the western side of the trench there was a small accumulation of silt-based deposits (Phase 66: 262–3, 341).

A number of layers (56, 58, 66, 74–6, 523), a hearth (F106), and a posthole (F108) recorded in section in Trench VII were possibly associated with this structure (all Phase 72).

Structural remains 5

Tr XI; Phase 76

The contexts (Phase 76) making up this group of remains were situated in the south-east corner of the trench. It consisted of seven postholes (F164, F166–8, F170, F187–8) and two sill beam slots (F165, F169) arranged in a subrectangular plan, aligned with the Silchester road. Around these were some structural features (F162–3, F186, F189), deposits of flint rubble (325) and decayed chalk (362, 381), and some occupation deposits (304–05, 312, 314–15, 363, 365–6, 370–3, 390, 399). Additional postholes (F190–2) on the western side may have belonged to a second phase.

F170 produced a coin of Julia Domna (AD 196–211; S146).

Structural remains 6

Tr VII, XI; Phases 60–61, 63–4

There seem to have been two phases to the putative structure represented here. It was initially represented by a small number of patchy occupation deposits (Phase 60: 222, 409–11, 426, 430) and, in the eastern part of the trench, by a band of compacted chalk (Phase 60: 413, 424–5), aligned north-east / south-west. This may once have been a sill beam base. These contexts were succeeded by some silting (Phase 60: 414, 419; Phase 61: 412; Phase 64: 416, 468) in the northern part of the trench and the laying down of a large area of flint metalling (Phase 60: 383–4, 403, 415, 478; Phase 64: 386; Fig 12), interspersed with some clay silt (401–02, 404). This may represent an exterior surface.

A thick deposit of clay silt-based layers (Phase 60: 302; Phase 61: 217, 382, 406; Phase 63: 59, 64, 67, 77, 88; Phase 66: 220) covering most of Trenches VII and XI represented a period of disuse and/or levelling. At this time a small posthole was cut in the northern part of the trench, also sealed by a clay silt layer (Phase 64: F205, 477).

Layer 406 produced a coin of Antoninus Pius (AD 145–61; S175).

Structural remains 7

Tr VII, XI; Phases 65–8, 71, 73–75

Under this heading was a sequence dominated by a large area of chalk surface (Phase 67: 299) in the southern part of the trench. The chalk surface seems to have been founded on a layer of crude flint metalling (Phase 67: 379, 380, 395, 467). After the accumulation of a small amount of silt (Phase 67: 297, 394) over this surface, a new flint and mortar surface (Phase 67: 298) was laid down in the central part of the trench. In the northern part of the trench a sequence of silt and loam-based deposits (Phase 66: 338, 348; Phase 67: 215–16, 265, 334, 337) may represent some form of occupation related to a substantial post pit and post pipe (Phase 71: F177–8). These were sealed by a small area of compacted clay surface (Phase 67: 328, 354) close to the central part of the trench.

Layer 334 produced an illegible 1st- to 2nd-century coin and 380 produced two coins of Hadrian (S173, S174) and another probably of Marcus Aurelius (S172).

A number of chalk layers observed in the section of Trench VII may be related to the deposits described above. The principal layer was 71. This was over a layer of metalling, 73/87 (F113), which was sealed by a silting layer (72/86), all in Phase 73.

There was evidence for another phase of disuse or levelling in the build-up of a layer of silt- and loam-based deposits (Phase 65: 285, 296, 303; Phase 68: 214, 249, 266, 268–9, 278, 323; Phase 75: 260). Three postholes or small pits (Phase 68: F180–1; Phase 74: F172) were cut at this time, but their precise function is unclear.

Layer 278 produced coins of Macrinus (AD 218; S138) and of the House of Valentinian (AD 364–78; S129), 285 produced a barbarous radiate (AD 270–81; S124) and a coin of Gratian (AD 367–75; S126), 296 produced a coin of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61; S139) and 303 a coin of Julia Domna (AD 196–211; S146). F172 produced barbarous radiate of AD 270–84 (S144).

Structural remains 8

Tr XI; Phases 69–71

The ground level was now raised with contexts in Phase 71: 267, 352–3 and Phase 69: 274, 277, 278, 280, 285–7, 289, 295. Above them a series of shallow slots (Phase 71: 300, F140–2 and Phase 70: F158–9, F161) were cut and filled with chalk rubble, probably to form the bases for timber sill beams. The slots formed a right angle, the long side running north-east / south-west (probably roughly parallel to the Silchester road) for about 8m, close to the eastern edge of the trench. The short side lay close to the northern side of the trench and ran for about 2.5m.

Context 274 produced a coin of Constans (AD 347–48; S114) and 287 a barbarous radiate (AD 270–84; S127).

Within the area enclosed by the slots were several possible structural features, but their purpose is unclear. They included two possible slots (Phase 71: F149, 247, F160), areas of compacted chalk rubble (Phase 69: 290–2 and Phase 70: F150), and a flint metalling and clay foundation (Phase 70: F154, 275, 332).

The remains described above probably formed part of a large structure but it is impossible to be certain whether more than one building was represented. They were overlaid by silting deposits (Phase 71: 240, 242, 252, 267, 276, 321, 480) and cut by a posthole (Phase 71: 243, F155).

Deposit 321 produced a coin of Claudius II (AD 268–70; S147).

Finds and dating

The sequence of structural remains and levelling deposits described above is difficult to date. The coin list (above) and much of the pottery (P5) suggest that it began in the late 2nd century. However, even the stratigraphically earliest of the groups of remains produced a very small amount of pottery diagnostically of the late 3rd to 4th centuries, and it is uncertain whether these sherds genuinely date the contexts or

whether they represent contamination. The coins of Gratian and House of Valentinian from Structural remains 7 would seem to take the sequence up to the later 4th century, and the pottery assemblages from later parts of the sequence are consistent with this. Although there is a little medieval pottery in contexts of Structural remains 7 and 8, it is thought to represent contamination.

There was an appreciable quantity of building ironwork from the sequence, largely nails, presumably discarded during construction or demolition of the various structures. In addition, Layer 297 in Structural remains 7 produced an awl and Layer 275 in Structural remains 8 produced a small iron key. A number of objects of personal adornment were recovered, suggesting that at least some of the structures were used for domestic occupation. Layer 274 (Structural remains 8) also produced what must once have been a rather fine silver spoon (S115; Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 77–8, **368**).

Period 4: Late Roman – post-Roman

TrVII/XI; Phases 74–5

The latest pre-medieval deposits comprised a small number of features and deposits which seem to represent a natural build-up which took place in the late Roman – Anglo-Saxon periods. A little activity is indicated by the features, but its nature is more or less impossible to interpret.

In Trench VII/XI a thick deposit (40, 50–1, 83, 251, 253, 283, 301) developed (although truncation had removed it from the western part of Trench VII). Associated with this was a small hearth (F103) and a pit (F171) the fill of which produced a tin-plated nail which is probably post-Roman. Layer 253 produced coins of Constantius II (*c* AD 303; S112), Magnentius (AD 350–3; S119) and the House of Valentinian (AD 364–78; S117).

Sealing this deposit and the rest of the trench area were further deposits (223, 233–4, 236, 240, 255–6, 259, 264, 272, 279, 281–2, 343). Deposit 223 produced a coin of Valentinian I (AD 367–75; S161), 264 produced a tin-plated nail, probably post-Roman, and coins of Faustina II (AD 161–76; S113) and the House of Constantine (AD 350–60; S105). There were also some features representing the latest Roman or post-Roman activity, including at least one animal burial (F156 – of an immature pig), and several possible postholes (F145, F183–5). Of greater interest was a disturbed human burial (F179) aligned at about 90° to the Silchester road; one or two other cuts observed close to the western edge of Trench XI (visible in Plate 5) may also be graves.

Although some of the deposits and features referred to above may be Anglo-Saxon there were no finds from either the 1972 or 1974 excavations from activity on the site between the 5th century and Norman Conquest. The earliest post-Roman deposits were of medieval date, when the area was occupied by Hyde Abbey (established in AD 1110).

Discussion

Although limited, the Hyde Abbey excavations provided some useful information on the development of the Roman northern suburb. No trace of the Silchester road was found, although the ditch found in 1974 (Period 2) is on an alignment that suggests Trench XI was located immediately east of the road edge.

As in the Victoria Road East site (below), the expansion of settlement into this part of the northern suburb appears to be primarily a late 3rd- to 4th-century phenomenon. An important feature of this date was the side street which ran east–south-eastwards at near right angles to the Silchester road. A similar street or alley, which may have been contemporary, was found running up to the road from the west at Evans Halshaw Garage, Hyde Street (Birbeck and Moore 2004).

Remains of timber structures, although difficult to interpret because of the size of the trenches, were located in both the 1972 and 1974 excavations, and in subsequent watching brief trenches to the north-east, suggesting suburban settlement extending over an area of more than 2,300m². In Trench XI (1974) a particularly substantial build up of up to 1.5m of structural remains, in which as many as eight possible episodes were identified, is testimony to the intensity of activity over at least 100 years, although the depth of build-up appears to some extent to be the result of deliberate ground level raising between episodes.

In the 1972 trenches one gets a hint of an arrangement of properties divided by ditches with buildings, perhaps of strip plan, fronting the side street as is common in many Roman settlements. The 1974 structural remains may be those of buildings flanking another side street, of unknown location, or to the main Silchester road itself. In terms of their mode of construction the evidence suggests timber structures similar to those found at the Victoria Road sites (see below) and Evans Halshaw Garage (Birbeck and Moore 2004) with walls founded on sill beams with a superstructure supported by upright posts. Others at Hyde Abbey, however, particularly in the later phases, were also based on earth-fast, chalk-packed posts, some as large as 0.5m in diameter. Floors throughout the sequence were often of substantial thickness, but of a somewhat rough and ready character, formed of flint or rammed chalk. The function of the Hyde Abbey structures is not clearly revealed either by their remains or by the associated finds. One might imagine they had a commercial aspect in view of their location close to a main road, but no obvious craft debris was recovered.

Watching briefs in the northern suburb (Fig 2)

by K E Qualmann

Observations on the sites below relate to the Silchester road and occupation; burials recorded in watching briefs in the northern suburb are to be found in the gazetteer.

Egbert Road *(EGR 80)*

During excavation of a gas connection trench in Egbert Road in 1980 (SU48153029), a large feature was recorded by the Archaeology Section, cut into natural chalk. It was possibly a ditch 2.5m wide at the top with sloping sides and more than 0.5m deep, cut at an oblique angle by the trench. The feature was filled, in part, with organic-stained clay, and contained some Roman pottery. The site is located about 450m north of the North Gate of Roman Winchester, and 40m west of the probable line of the road to Silchester.

14 Egbert Road *(14 EGR 79)*

In June 1979, trenches were cut for the construction of a rear (eastern) extension for 14 Egbert Road, on the south side of Danes Road (SU48173028). Staff from the Archaeology Section visited the site and recorded the north section of the trench along the south pavement edge. A substantial layer of small to medium-sized flints, seen at a depth of 0.70–0.80m below the surface, had been laid on redeposited earth which formed a slightly raised camber. It extended for 3.4m and had a possible ditch to the east; its western limit was below the existing house to the west. This surface was interpreted as part of the Roman road to Winchester from Silchester though it appears to be somewhat to the west of the expected alignment.

King Alfred Place *(KAP 74)*

A drain connection trench was cut from Hyde Abbey Gate to the middle of the roadway to the north in October 1974 (SU48153014), and briefly recorded by Archaeology Section staff. A substantial flint surface overlaid natural at a depth of about 0.5m at the north end of the trench; a 0.10m-thick deposit of small, close-set flints, probably part of the same surface, was recorded to the south. Their stratigraphic position suggests a Roman date, and they may represent the Roman road to Silchester.

82 Hyde Street *(82 HYS 86)*

This site was the location of a number of pile holes which were observed in 1954–55 (Collis 1978, 119–42; SU48082997) and again in 1986 (SU48102995). The observations revealed slight evidence of middle Bronze Age activity, and much more from the Roman and medieval periods. The main Roman feature was the Silchester to Winchester road, beside which suburban occupation, including possible timber buildings, developed at some time in the 2nd century. Late Roman levels may have been truncated, but two pits or wells were possibly of this date. The earliest post-Roman feature (late Anglo-Saxon or early medieval) was a property boundary ditch aligned with Hyde Street rather than with the Roman road. Evidence of intensive activity of the later medieval period was recorded in the form of pits to the rear of the street frontage, but the associated building remains could not be observed.

Evans Halshaw Garage, Hyde Street *(WINCM:AY 1)*

In 2000 an evaluation excavation, adjacent to the 82 Hyde Street observation, was undertaken by Winchester Museums in advance of the development of what had been the Evans Halshaw Garage – now Silchester Place (SU48103000). This summary is based on a report by Stephen Teague (2000).

Five trenches were excavated (Fig 7), but only Trench 1 produced significant Roman archaeology, although two Roman features were also found in Trench 2. In Trench 1 (20.5m × 2m east–west), the sequence began at *c* 39m OD, a depth of *c* 2.6m below modern level. Above natural clay at the east end of the trench was the metalling of the Silchester road running north–south. The cambered western edge of the road was identified and it extended 3.4m to the east before being cut by a later feature. At least five layers of road construction to a depth of *c* 0.85m were observed in the side of a later pit. Thought to have been of the late 1st – early 2nd century, was a cobbled surface to the west of the road and a small ditch running parallel to it. Subsequently deposits accumulated over the surface and a larger north–south ditch was dug along the edge of the road. In the late 2nd –early 3rd centuries a timber building represented by three postholes and a floor of sandy mortar and chalk was constructed west of the road. A thick deposit of daub over the floor derived from demolition. A second timber building was provisionally dated to the mid- to late 3rd century. It was defined to the west by a slot for a sill beam and a second slot, at 90° to the first, probably divided rooms within. At the junction of the slots was a posthole with a rotary quernstone at the base. Between the slots was a compacted chalk floor. Subsequent to demolition of the building there was a build-up of 300–400mm of a homogeneous dark brown deposit which contained two sherds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery.

In Trench 2 (15m × 1.8m, north–south) natural clay was reached at 38.49m OD. Above this was a deposit of clay and then one of flint gravel, 0.19m thick. On the west side there was a ditch aligned north-east / south-west, parallel to the Silchester road, which was filled in during the mid- to late 4th century.

Following the evaluation, further excavation on the site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2000–01 (Birbeck and Moore 2004).

Victoria Road (VR 72–80; Fig 13)

Introduction

This site name and the VR code was given to two large areas of excavation and a trench linking them which were seen as parts of a single response to the proposed construction of a major new road. In total, *c* 2,500m² were excavated. Victoria Road West

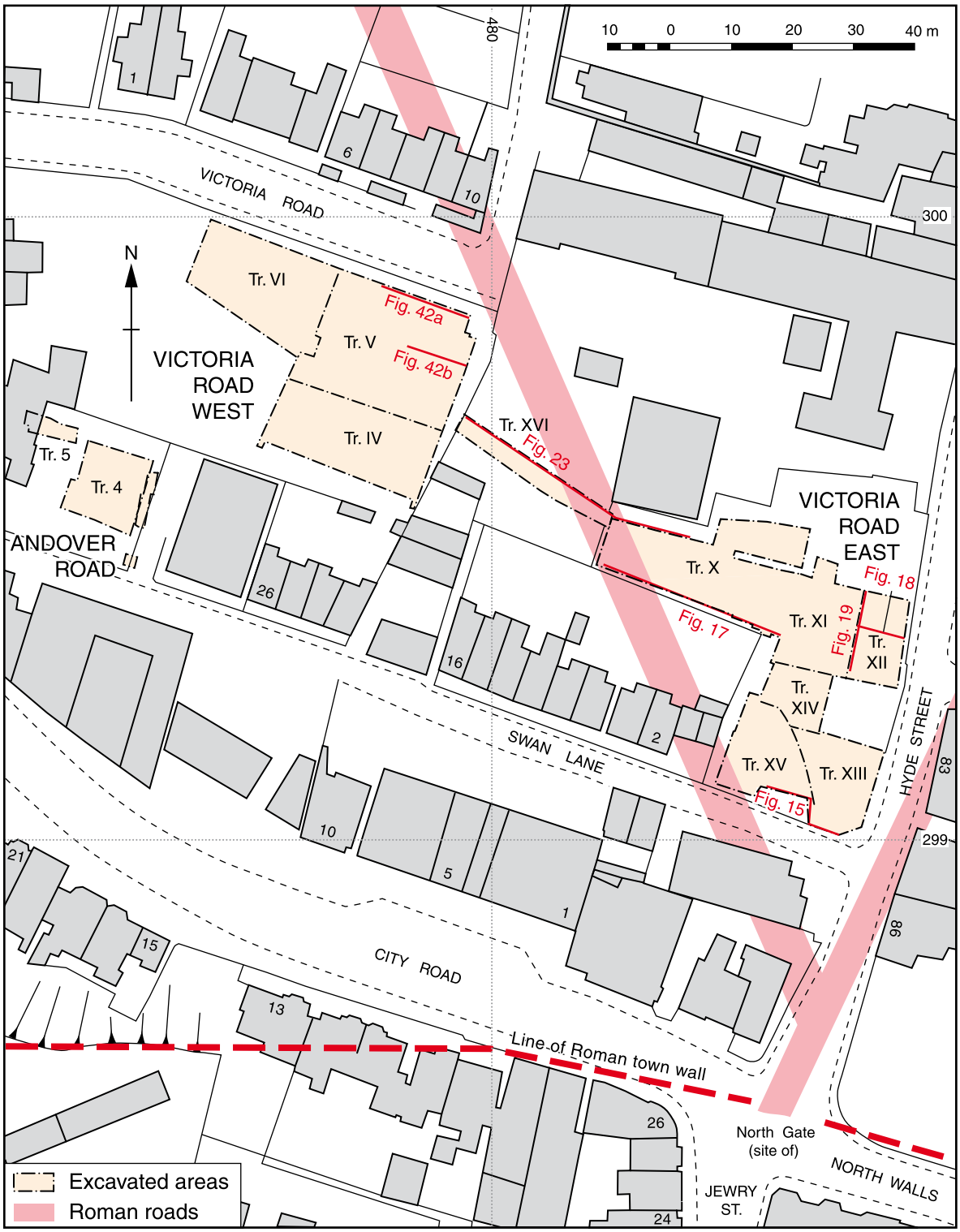


Figure 13 Victoria Road East and West and Andover Road 1998: plan showing archaeological trenches and principal sections

(Trenches I–VI) was immediately south of Victoria Road and to the north of Swan Lane, whilst Victoria Road East (Trenches VII–XV) was adjacent to Hyde Street (by which name the site has sometimes been known). In addition a trench (XVI), *c* 30m long, was largely machine dug across the line of the Roman road from Mildenhall and Cirencester in order to create a stratigraphic link between the eastern and western sites, although it did not quite reach as far as Victoria Road West. The section of Trench XVI (Fig 23) was continued to the east along the north side of what had been a trial trench (Trench VII), later subsumed into Trench X. The recorded sequence is integrated into the report on Victoria Road East. The sequences in the two parts of the Victoria Road site may be correlated by reference to Table 4.

Table 4 Correlation of periods at Victoria Road East and West

Date	Periods Victoria Road West	Periods Victoria Road East
Bronze Age	–	1
Early Iron Age	1	2
Middle–late Iron Age	–	3
Mid- to late 1st century	2	4
Late 1st to mid-2nd century	–	5
Mid-2nd to late 3rd century	3	–
Late 2nd to mid-3rd century	–	6
Late 3rd to late 4th century	4	7

Victoria Road East

Trial investigation by means of three mechanically dug trenches (VII–IX) on the eastern part of the proposed new Victoria Road began in March 1973, following the demolition of houses along Hyde Street, just outside the north gate of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval towns. For the most part, preliminary investigation showed very good survival of archaeological deposits and Hampshire County Council agreed to remove topsoil from a 970m² area likely to be affected by road construction. Excavation, funded by the DoE and Winchester City Council, took place continuously until the end of 1975, when work was halted because of uncertainties over the proposed ring-road programme.

Though this part of the road scheme was abandoned, new development proposals led to renewed excavation in 1977, including a 150m² area along Swan Lane (Trench XV) not previously threatened. Controlled investigation of the main part of Victoria Road East was completed by the end of 1979. The site was eventually sold to a private developer for the construction of flats.

The excavation was initially directed by Ian Horsey, Assistant City Archaeologist, and then in 1977–79 by his successor, Patrick Ottaway.

Victoria Road West

Between June 1972 and the end of February 1976, a 985m² area on the south side of Victoria Road (Trenches IV, V, and VI) was excavated in advance of Stage 1 ring road proposals. The project was jointly funded by Winchester City Council and DoE, with preliminary mechanical excavation provided by Hampshire County Council.

As excavation neared completion, pre-Roman deposits containing worked flint were recognised, and DoE agreed a supplementary grant to allow for selective investigation, beginning in mid-March 1976. More than 1300 worked flints of early Iron Age date were recovered from the 74m² area investigated in Trench V (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 45). All derived from general layers and no features were recognised.

After the abandonment of the road construction scheme, Winchester City Council sheltered housing was eventually built on the site.

Victoria Road East *by P J Ottaway*

The report on Periods 4 and 5 (early Roman) was written by Patrick Ottaway. A report on Periods 6 and 7 (late Roman) was drafted by Malcolm Gomersall, and revised and edited by Patrick Ottaway.

The solid geology of the site was chalk, overlaid especially in the northern and western parts, by clay with flints. Natural level was at *c* 43.4m OD at the southern end of the site and sloped gently down to the north-west and north-east reaching *c* 41.60m OD at the west end of Trench X.

Prehistoric archaeology (Fig 14)

The prehistory of the site is described in detail in *Oram's Arbour* ((Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 45–8). What follows is a brief summary.

Period 1: Bronze Age

The earliest datable activity was represented by a small cut in Trench XIII (F863) containing a fragmented but near complete Beaker vessel.

Period 2: early Iron Age

In Trench XV there was a small pit (F1150), probably cut by a short length of north–south gully (F1152). In addition, F1140 and F1141, two small features, produced pottery of early Iron Age date.

Period 3: middle–late Iron Age

Gullies

Three shallow north–south gullies (F1138, F1153/4, F1145/9) found in Trench XV were dated to the middle Iron Age on the basis of pottery.

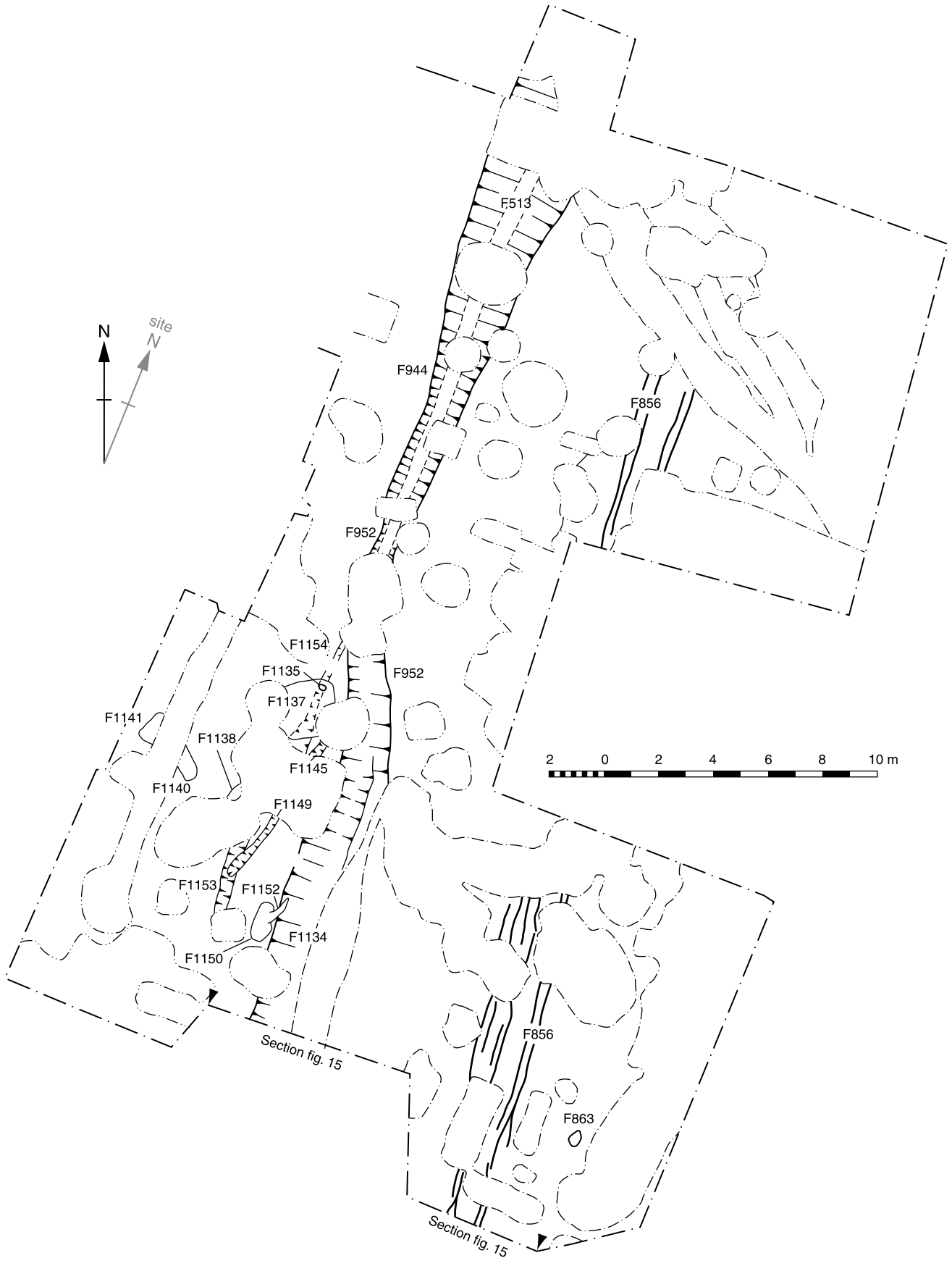


Figure 14 Victoria Road East: plan of mid/late Iron Age – early Roman features

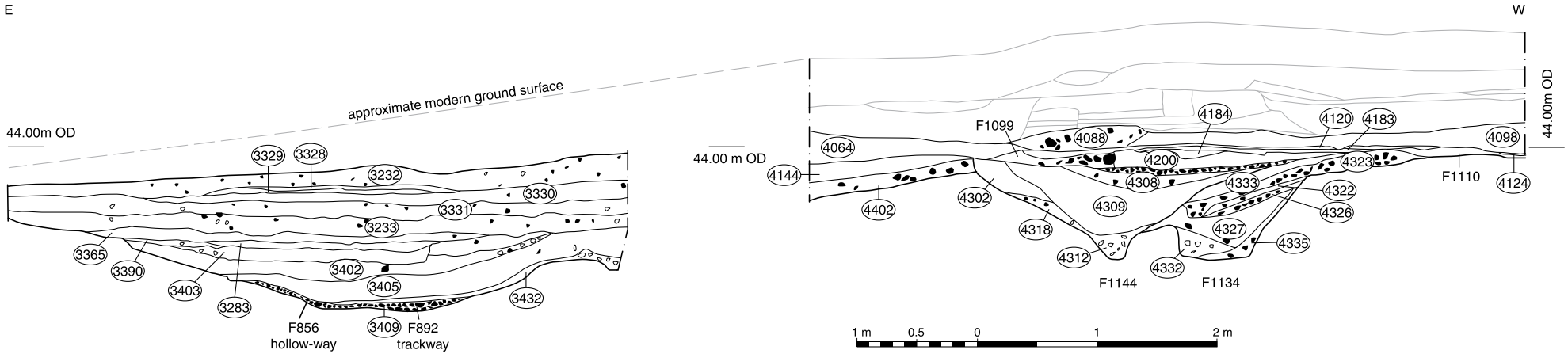
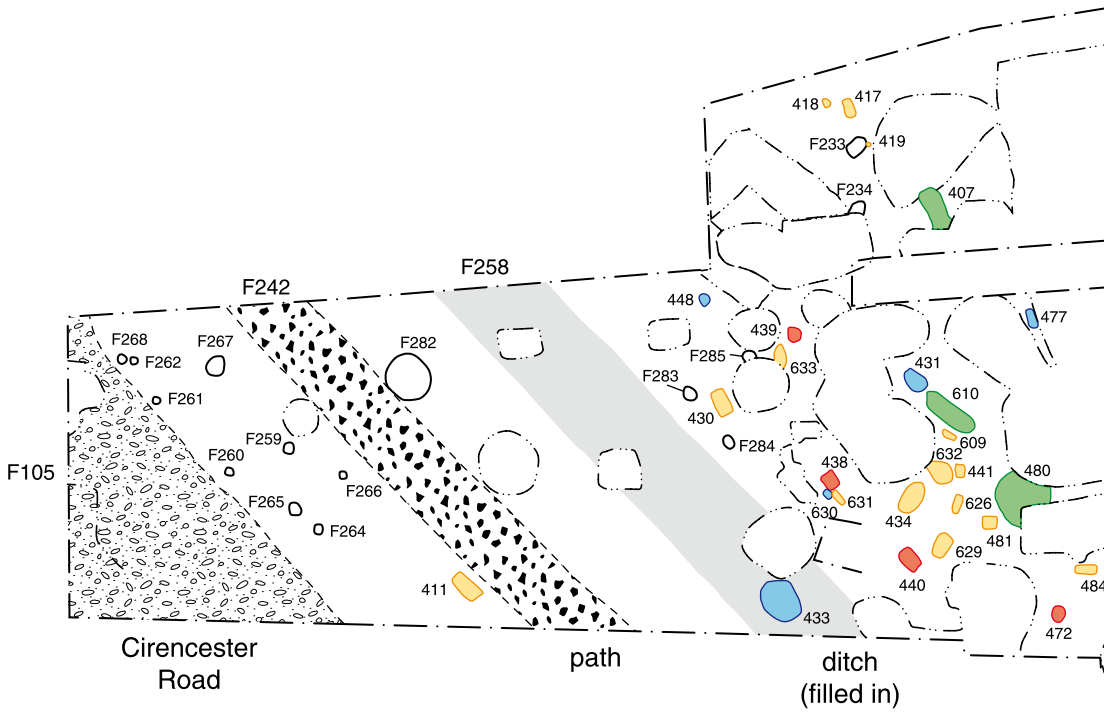
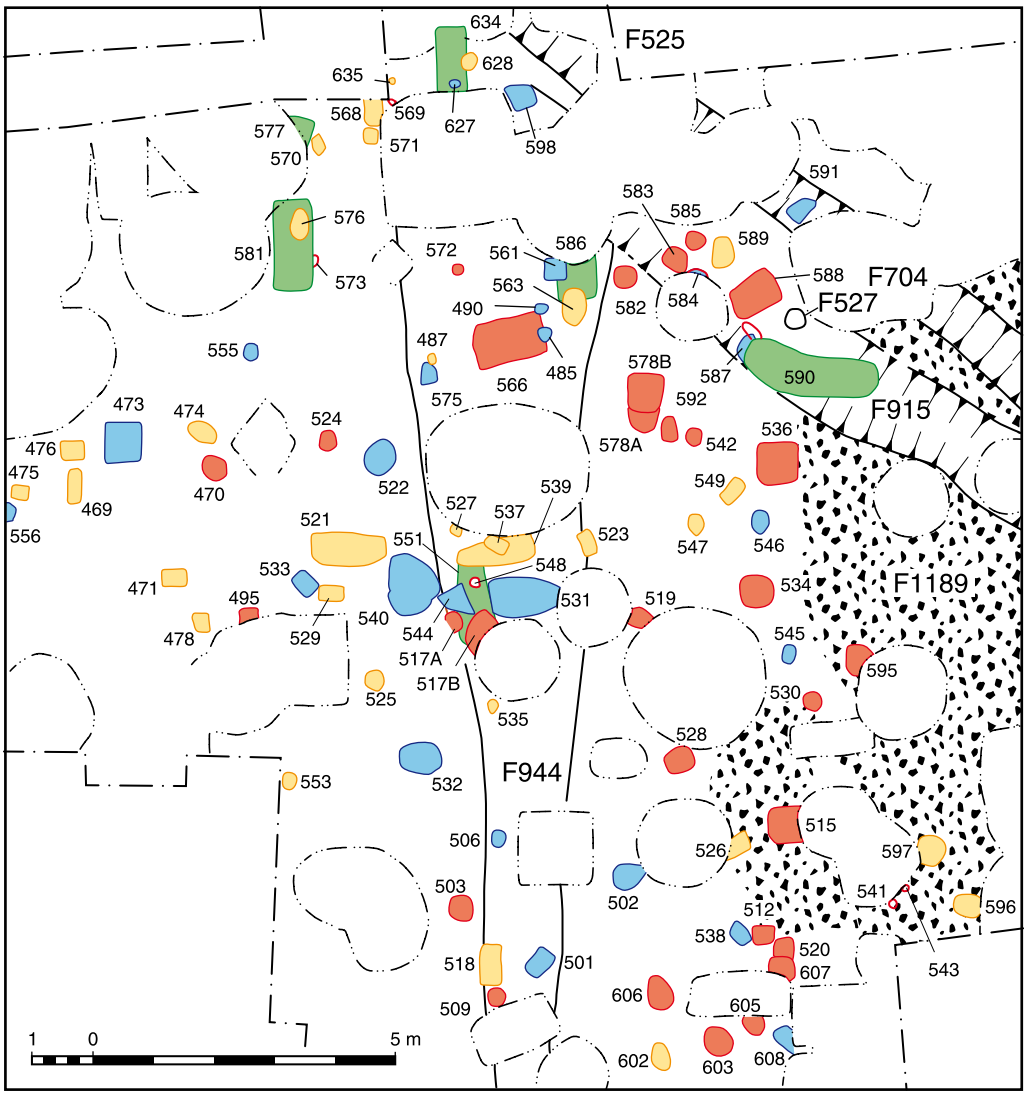


Figure 15 Victoria Road East: north facing section at southern end of Trenches XIII and XV showing late Iron Age hollow way (F856), early Roman north–south ditch (F1134), recut (F1144) and other Roman material



Detail of central area



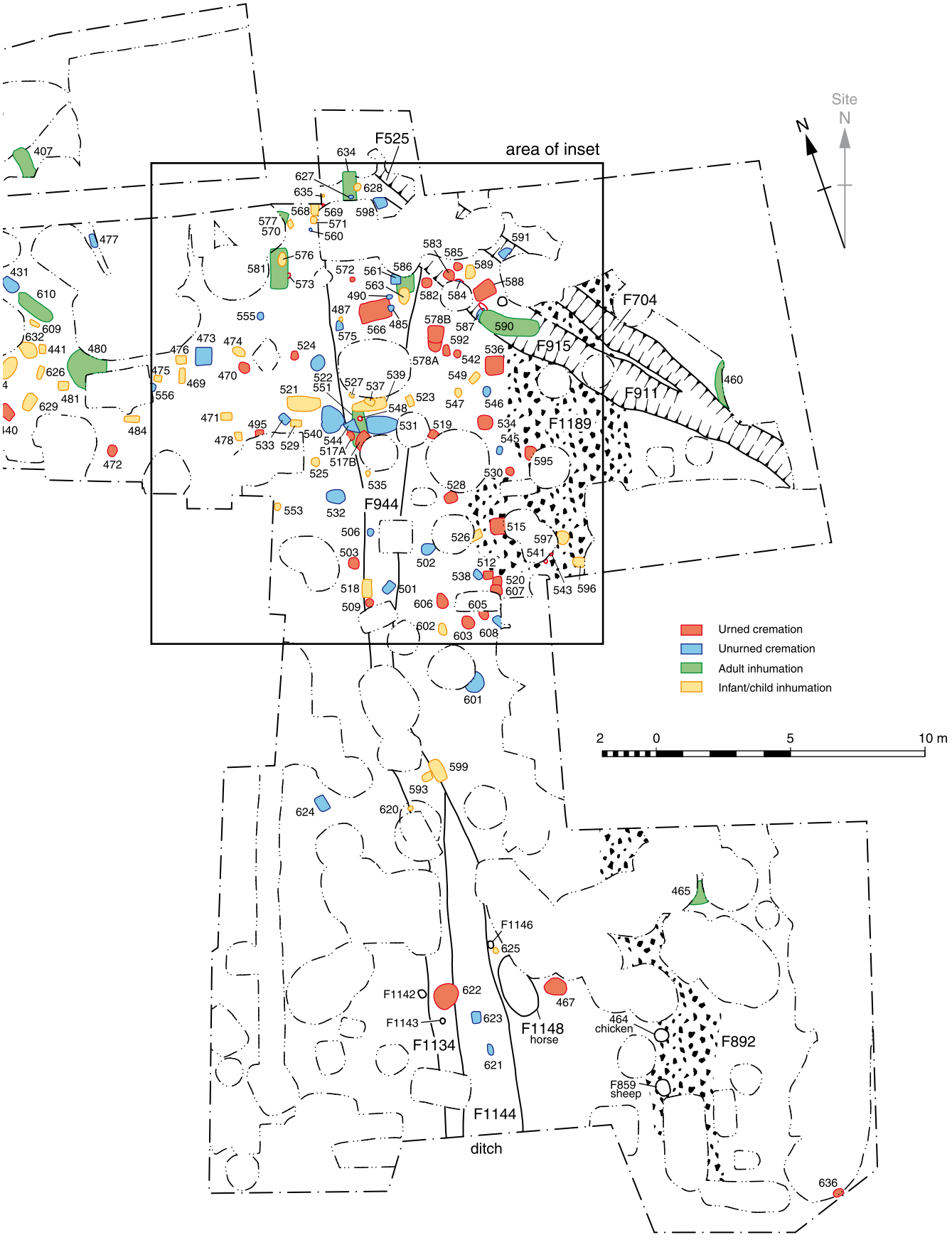


Figure 16 Victoria Road East: plan showing the Cirencester road and first phase of burials in the Roman cemetery

Trackway

Running north–south on the eastern side of the site was a trackway which became a pronounced hollow way (F856), *c* 5m wide worn into the chalk, as it approached the southern end where the natural ground level rises (Trench XIII). This was probably heading for an entrance into the Iron Age enclosure more or less on the site of the later North Gate of the Roman town. At the base of the hollow way there were wheel ruts, almost certainly associated with prehistoric use.

A substantial north–south ditch (F513, F944, F952, and F1134) up to *c* 10m to the west of the trackway may also have been pre-Roman in origin, but this could not be clearly demonstrated and it is treated here as early Roman (see below).

Plate 6 Victoria Road East, Trench X: the Cirencester road (top), roadside path and ditch (above scale), grave 442 and mausoleum, F272 (right), looking west from above

Roman archaeology

Period 4: early Roman (mid-1st to late 1st century)

This period includes the Roman road to Cirencester with accompanying ditch and path, the continuing use of the Iron Age hollow way and a major north–south ditch.

Trackway (Figs15–16; see Plate 9)

TrXII, XIII; Phases 30–40, 113

The hollow way clearly remained in use into the Roman period. The earliest deposits accumulating within it, a series of silts (3407, 3412, 3414–5, 3434) in its southern part, were datable by pottery as early Roman.

North-south ditch (Figs15–16)

TrXI, XIV, XV; Phases 42–5

Running more or less north–south through the whole site was a substantial ditch, aligned roughly parallel to the Iron Age track/hollow way, *c* 4–6m to its west (F513, F944, F952 and F1134): it is uncertain whether it was dug in the years immediately preceding the Roman Conquest, or very shortly afterwards, but it will usually be referred to as the 'early Roman north–south ditch'.

At its southern end, in Trench XV (F1134), the ditch was neatly cut with a V-shaped cross-section, although, in parts, it had a flat bottom, and it was originally, perhaps, up to 3.5m wide and 0.75m deep. As it ran northwards the ditch became progressively shallower until at the north end of Trench XIV and south end of Trench XI (F944, F952) it was barely 1m wide and 0.5m deep. Towards the northern end of Trench XI (F513), however, the ditch became much wider and deeper, up to 3.5m wide and 2m deep. The reasons for this variability in size are not immediately apparent, but it is possible that some of the feature was lost in Victorian terracing which bit deeply into Roman levels over much of Trench XIV and the southern part of Trench XI.

The date of the cutting of this ditch rests on few stratigraphic links and datable finds. It cut into either natural or clearly prehistoric features over much of its length, but it also cut two deposits in Trench XV, one of which contained a sherd of a Dressel 20 amphora, although this was not closely datable. In addition, the ditch would probably have cut F1145, an Iron Age ditch (see above; Fig 14), but for the intrusion of a post-Roman pit. More significant, perhaps, is that at the northern end of the ditch, two adult inhumation burials (G551 and G586) were cut into its base before any appreciable silting took place. The evidence from the site as a whole suggests that the cemetery on the site dates from the mid- to late 1st century and a burial in the ditch (G566) later than G551 and G586 is well dated to the mid-70s (see p 45). The ditch itself is likely, therefore, to have been cut at some time between *c* AD 50 and *c* 70, perhaps nearer the latter than the former, although as noted a pre-Roman date is also possible.

An unusual discovery in deposit 3791, a secondary fill in the feature (F952) as it ran through Trench XIV was 3315 frog bones (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 39–41) which presumably indicate a damp environment, perhaps with periods of standing water.

Cirencester road and associated features (Figs 16–18, 23; Plates 6–8)

TrX, XI, XII, XIV, XV, VII/XVI; Phases 85–89, 91–106

Deposits pre-dating the construction of the road

More or less contemporary with the use of the hollow way, a general layer of naturally derived silty clay developed over most of Trench X (657, 660, 664, 681–2, 705, 784, 995, 999). Equivalent deposits were identified

Plate 7 Victoria Road East, Trench X: the Cirencester road, looking west

Plate 8 Victoria Road East, Trench X: the Cirencester road, and its roadside ditch and path, looking west (Trial Trench VII on right)

in Trench XI (1273, 1570, 1581), Trench XII (2656), and TrXIV (3866).

Cirencester road

The road from Winchester to Cirencester via Mildenhall, running on a north-west / south-east alignment, was found, *c* 70m from the North Gate of the Roman town, at the western end of Trench X (F105; Fig 17) and in Trench XVI where a complete cross-section was recorded (Fig 23). It was *c* 7m wide and was constructed on a low bank (agger) of clay, 0.6m thick (Tr X: 657, 784, 841; Tr XVI: 1841–2) which allowed the road to stand proud of the surrounding land. The base was formed from large flints (TrX: 836; TrXVI: 1840) overlaid in Trench X by gritty sandy material (443) and patches of chalk (444). Further metalling deposits appeared very patchy and included sandy mortar (286), a gritty sandy clay with flints and chalk (346), hard-packed chalk and flints (350,) and hard-packed chalk (357). The surface in Trench X had been disturbed by later activity, but the sequence in the Trench XVI section was clearer. Over the flints at the base (1840) there was a thin layer of clay (1838), 0.2m thick, below a layer of flints in decayed chalk (1833, 1835–7). This layer was succeeded by compacted orange gravel (1828, 1830–1), interleaved with a mixture of orange gravel, grey clay and grit (1829), compacted chalk (1832, 1834, 1853), and gritty clay and chalk (1839). The surface was clearly cambered on each side.

Roadside path and ditch

South-east of the road, and running parallel to it, were a path and beyond it a ditch. The path (F242/F1235) was *c* 4m from the road with a width of *c* 2m. It was constructed from large flints (TrX: 688; TrVII: 1985). On each side in Trench X there was a shallow gully (F243–4 – not shown on Fig 16, but F243 appears on the section, Fig 17), perhaps intended to mark out the line before construction. These gullies were not recorded in the Trench VII section (Fig 23), but this shows the surface of the path as slightly cambered and lying over a low mound of clay (1986).

The roadside ditch was recorded in Trench X (F258), but not on the Trench VII section (not excavated to the appropriate depth). It was *c* 8.5m from the road edge, and was 1.75m–2m wide and *c* 1m deep with sloping sides and a flat base.

There was little dating evidence for this layout of road, ditch and path, but on general historical grounds it is presumed to have been in place by the beginning of the Flavian period. Two coins of Gaius (Caligula; AD 37–41), probably issued in Gaul and brought to Britain at the time of the Conquest, were recovered from deposits 657 (S3246) and 784 (S3319) forming part of the road agger. As they were lost before they could be overstruck with Claudian dies, a very early post-Conquest date is suggested (P6, Kenyon 2008).

Structure adjacent to the Cirencester road: 1 (Fig 16)

TrX; Phases 90–1, 107, 109–111

Probably more or less contemporary with the construction or early use of the road were eleven small post or stakeholes (F259–62, F264–8, F275, F279 – the last two not illustrated) between the road and the path. They appear to have adopted an alignment parallel to the road and may have represented a fence line or some other simple structure.

Possibly associated with the structure were a number of layers and features in the same area. Features include F282, a small pit cut into the roadside path. It had a diameter of *c* 1.1m and a surviving depth of *c* 0.3m.

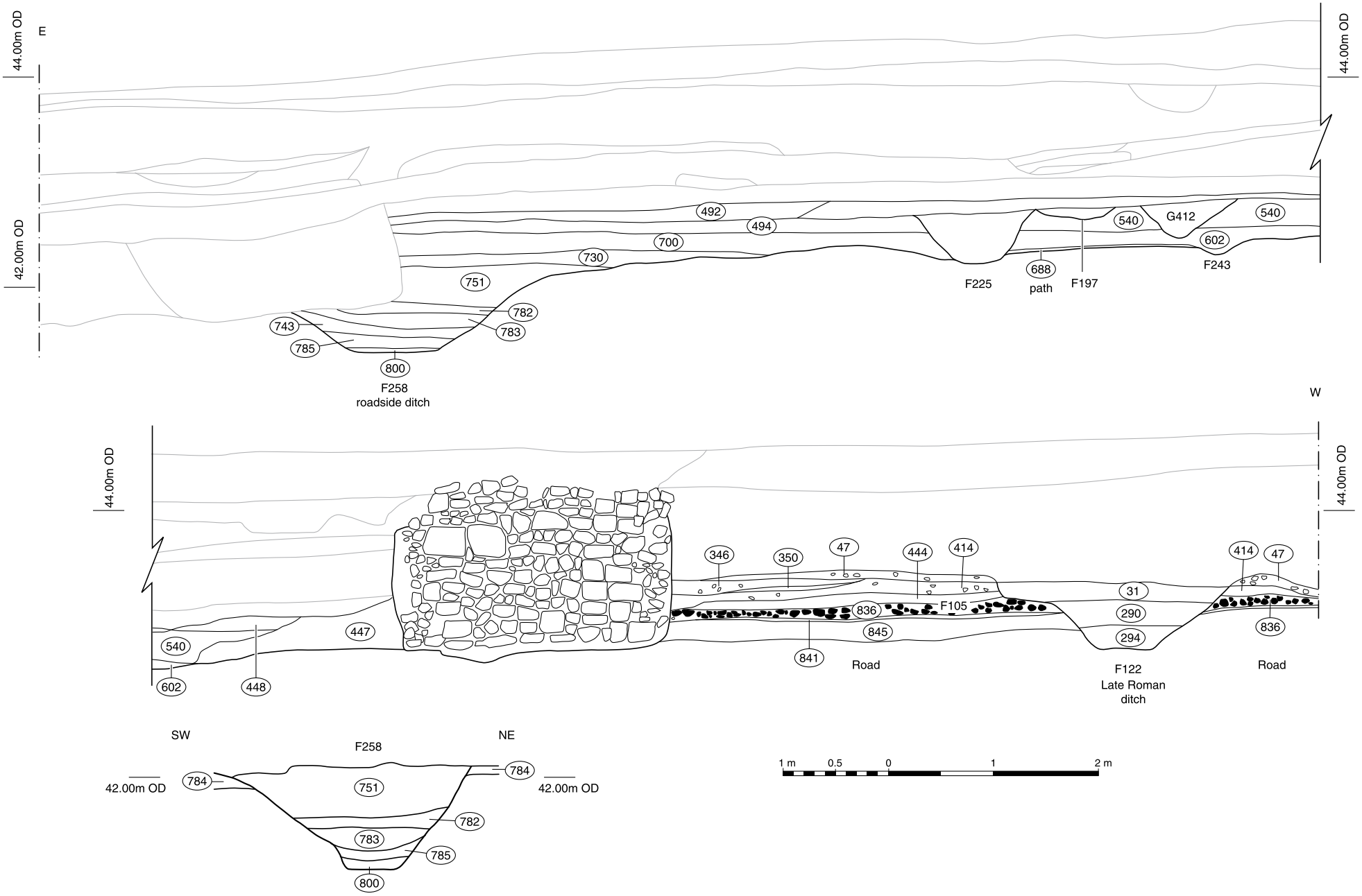


Figure 17 Victoria Road East: north facing section of south side of Trench X showing Roman road (F105), roadside ditch (F258), and path (F242)

Period 5: Early Roman – cemetery and associated features (late 1st to mid-2nd century) (Figs16–18)

Introduction

The roughly triangular-shaped area between the Cirencester road and the Iron Age routeway was used as a cemetery, probably from the third quarter of the 1st century AD until perhaps the mid-3rd century. In all, 212 burials were found on Victoria Road East of which 189 were of late 1st- or 2nd-century date (Burial Phases 1–2, see below). Another twelve formed a distinctly later phase and probably date to the late 2nd to mid-3rd century (see Period 6, Burial Phase 3, below), six burials were late Roman (Period 7) and the remaining five were unphased. Disturbance by later, largely post-Roman, features was considerable and it is likely that the cemetery may originally have had as many as twice the number of burials actually found in the excavation.

The phasing and description of the cemetery has been undertaken in the first instance on the basis of vertical stratigraphy where possible. Inferences based on the likely development of the cemetery in a horizontal plane and on artefactual evidence have been used to complete the picture. The most useful areas of vertical stratigraphy were in the early Roman north–south ditch (especially in Trench XI), around the other ditches in the north-eastern area of the site (Trench XII), and in Trench XV. In other areas there were a few intercutting graves and a few examples of intercutting between graves and other features, but otherwise determination of a sequence has had to rely on artefacts accompanying the burials or the identification of the levels from which graves were cut. This latter posed problems partly because of dry weather conditions during excavation, but also because of the manner in which the graves had been originally cut and the way the cemetery developed.

The usual practice in respect of cremation burials was evidently to dig a small pit, place the bones, whether in a pottery vessel or not, and any grave furniture in the pit and then backfill it with the material removed in the first place. Finally, perhaps, a slight mound was created over the top of the burial to serve as a marker. Inhumation burials were treated in much the same manner, although adults required a larger pit. Since the fill of the graves was very similar to the surrounding material, identifying them in excavation often proved a problem, especially in the case of infant inhumations.

During the period of the cemetery's use any mounds would presumably have degraded quite quickly and their make-up would have been spread around. In addition, material would have continued to accumulate around the burials through natural agencies. In due course, therefore, the ground level gradually rose but no distinct horizons were created, at least in the areas of densest burial, as grave digging was continuous for probably *c* 100 years. Soil layers were identified in all parts of the site which accumulated during the cemetery's life and are described below, but any interpretation of them must take account of the way in which they were created. It was, nonetheless, recorded that some graves were cut into the soil layer accumulating over and around the earliest burials (p 51) rather than during its creation (Site-wide accumulation 1 – see below). The stratigraphic evidence has been summarised in terms of a two-phase model for the use of the late 1st- to 2nd-century cemetery. A clear distinction between burials of the two phases in terms of artefactual material, especially pottery, does not, however, emerge with any great clarity.

Trackway (Figs 15–16; Plates 9–10)

TrX11, XIII; Phases 30–40, 113

A surface of flints was laid down on the trackway (F705/F856/F925) either over the silt deposits described above or over the rutted chalk. The surface (F892/F1189) had a maximum thickness of *c* 0.1m and a maximum width of *c* 4.4m. Towards the southern part of Trench XIII, where a pronounced hollow remained, the trackway probably silted over fairly rapidly with material washing down from the higher ground to the west (3356, 3405, 3410, 3421, 3425–6, 3428, 3430, 3432). Subsequent deposits (3385, 3402, and 3459–60) containing many flints were found overlying this silt and many have served as a rather rough remetalling. They were in turn succeeded by a another series of silty layers (3390, 3392, 3396, 3403, 3422–3) confined to the southern part of Trench XIII which served to level off the hollow in this area. Two of these (3390 and 3396), extending over *c* 8m north–south × *c* 7.5m east–west, contained a large quantity of butchered bone and a number of partially articulated skeletons of dog, horse, and sheep/goat (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 35–8).

Over the northern part of Trench XIII, and in Trenches XI and XII, no silty layers corresponding to those described in the previous paragraph were found largely, no doubt, because the ground levels out towards the north. Some evidence for a remetalling (1673), or repair was, however, found in Trenches XI and XII.

The dating evidence for this sequence is sparse. The

Plate 9 Victoria Road East, Trench XIII: hollow way, F856, and metalled surface, F892, looking south

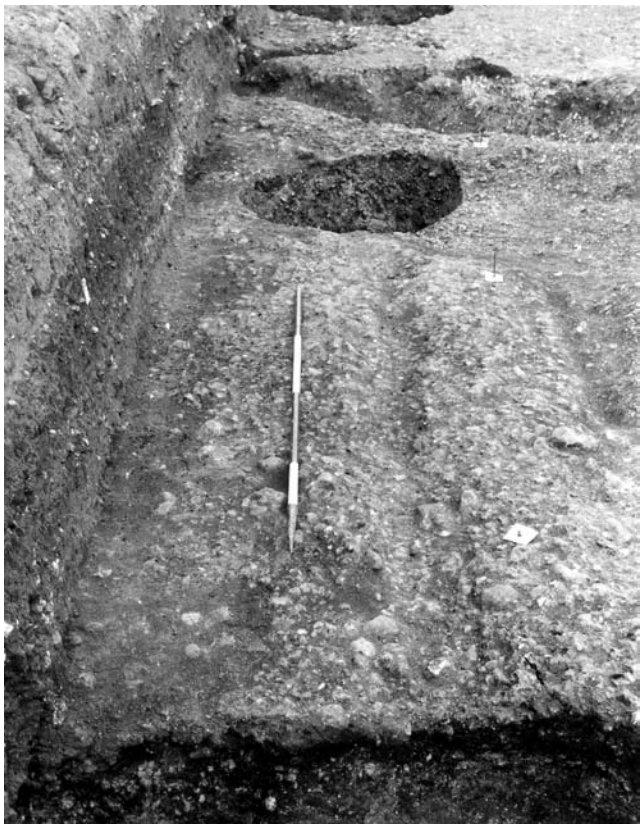


Plate 10 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: metalled surface, F1189, looking north

flint metalling in Trench XIII contained no datable pottery. In Trenches XI and XII a little pottery was found in it, including two samian sherds datable to the 2nd century. The layers immediately overlying the metalling in Trench XIII contained pottery datable to the 2nd century including four pieces of samian, one of which is Hadrianic or Antonine. The possible remetalling layer in Trench XIII and the subsequent silty deposits (two of which contained butchered bone) cannot be dated closely but must be roughly mid-2nd century.

In conclusion, it seems that the hollow way was given a metalled surface in the early 2nd century some time after the cemetery was founded and subsequently enjoyed a fairly brief life before silting over to the south and being cut by various features and a few graves to the north.

Roadside ditch

Tr X; Phase 119

The roadside ditch (F258) probably silted up gradually and there was no clear evidence for recutting as there was in the ditch on the north-west side of the road (see below). A primary silt (785, 788, 800) was succeeded by further deposits (751, 779, 782–3, 791, 793, 796) which filled the ditch up. At some stage during the infilling, not accurately recorded, a late 1st-century cremation burial G433 (see below) was dug into the ditch fill. The uppermost layer (751) of the ditch produced samian of *c* AD135–55 and other pottery was of the mid- to late 2nd century. The ditch fill also contained a quantity of butchery waste (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 35–8).

F269 was a posthole cut into the fill of the roadside ditch.

First phase of burials and associated features (Fig 16)

The burials and associated features are described in four groups:

i) those cut into the fill of the early Roman north–south ditch while it remained a feature of the landscape;
ii) those to the west of it;
iii) those to the east of it;
iv) those in the southern part of the site.

Relating the other early burials on the site to those in the early Roman north–south ditch was difficult, since both they and the ditch itself, over most of its length, were cut into natural. The burials to the east and west of the ditch may, therefore, have been dug at any time during the infilling of the ditch, if not before it was cut.

Burials in the early Roman north–south ditch

TrXI, XIV, XV; Phases 46–84

The sequence will be described beginning at the southern end of the site in Trench XV and the southern part of Trench XIV where the ditch was designated F1134 and F952 respectively. In both trenches it appeared to be fairly rapidly infilled with silty, clayey, and flinty deposits coming in largely from its west side (4322–3, 4326–7, 4332–3, 4335; see Fig 15), as would be expected given the rising ground to the west. G620 (infant inhumation) was, however, cut into the west side of the ditch (F952) before it was completely filled and the adjacent G593 (infant inhumation) was probably cut into the fill while the ditch was still open, although Victorian terracing has truncated the feature in this area.

Little can be said about the middle part of the ditch in the northern part of Trench XIV and southern part of Trench XI (F944) as it was very shallow here. An infant inhumation, G518, may, however, have been cut into the ditch during its infilling.

At the north end of the site, especially where it is designated F513, more of the ditch survived and it was possible to see a rather different picture from that at the south end. Two north–south adult inhumation burials were found cut into the base of the ditch: G551 and G586. G551 was overlaid by a little infill (1302 and 1310) which was cut by four burials: an east–west adult inhumation (G539), an infant inhumation (G535), an unurned cremation burial (G548), and a probable cremation burial largely destroyed by later burials (G544) .

G586 was overlaid by a thin layer of silty material (1589) and an equivalent layer (1736) was identified in an extension north of Trench XI. Cut into it was a north–south burial containing a crouched inhuma-

Plate 11 Victoria Road East: cremation burial G566

tion (G634). Probably contemporary and in same area were G575 (unurned cremation burial) and a feature recorded as G579, both of which were cut into the upper west side of the ditch before it was covered over with infilling. The feature G579 contained no human bone, although it appeared superficially similar to a cremation burial (see pp 267–8). G575 and G579 were overlaid by a further layer of infill (1569) which was cut by three cremation burials (G561, G566, and G572). G566 was one of the most richly furnished and closely datable cremation burials (*c* AD 75) in the cemetery (Plate 11). Immediately overlying the fill of G566 a flagon was found which was recorded as G562. It was found, however, to contain no human bone and may have been related to G566. Further infilling now took place in the ditch (1539, 1554, and 1567) and in these layers two unurned cremation burials (G485 and G490) and two infant inhumations (G487 and G563) were found. In the northern extension of Trench XI G634 was overlaid by a deposit 1718 into which four more burials were cut: two unurned cremation burials (G598 and G627) and two infant inhumations (G628 and G635).

The history of the north–south ditch was now virtually at an end, as it was more or less completely infilled when these latest burials were made, and it ceased to be a feature of the landscape. In the southern part of the site in Trench XV it was, however, recut (F1144) with its centre a little to the east of that of the original cut (F1134). The recut was more or less V- shaped in profile and had a maximum width of *c* 4.25m and depth of 0.8m (Figs 15–16). It ran north–south and continued to do so where the original ditch angled slightly westwards. It would have been of some interest to know where this ditch terminated or if it returned at some point since it did not appear in Trench XI, but unfortunately the Victorian terracing of the Trench XIV area meant that this information was lost. Following an initial, probably rapid, silting and infilling (4302, 4309, 4311, 4316–18 , 4321) two unurned cremation burials were cut into the fill of F1144 (G621 and G623). Further infilling (4308) of the ditch then took place and it ceased to be a feature of the landscape.

The dating evidence for the sequence described in this section is, unfortunately, sparse. The best fixed point is provided by the ten complete samian vessels from G566 which can be dated to the mid-70s (P5, see Table 1). The coarse wares from the other burials and from the fills of the ditch support a late 1st-century date. In addition it may be inferred that the burials stratigraphically earlier than G566: G575 (cremation), and G551 and G586 (inhumations) must date between *c* AD 50 (probably the earliest likely date for the beginning of the cemetery as a whole) and the mid-70s. The inhumation G634 must also fall into this date range in view of its position relatively low down in the ditch.

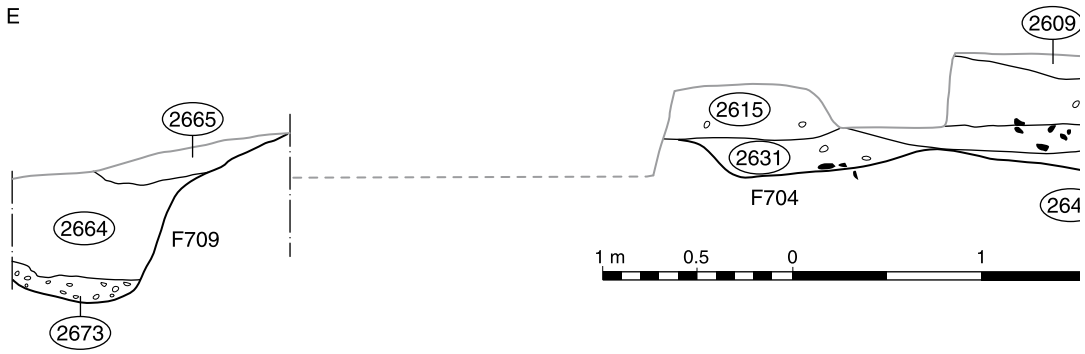


Figure 18 Victoria Road East: north facing section across the centre of Trench XII to show ditches F704, F911, and F709 with related bank deposits

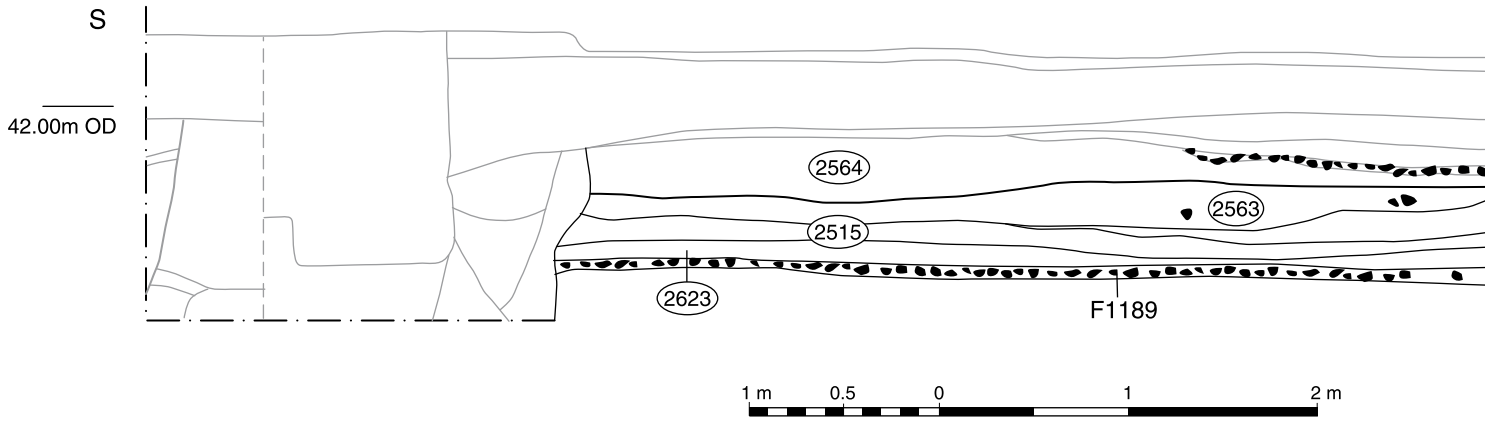
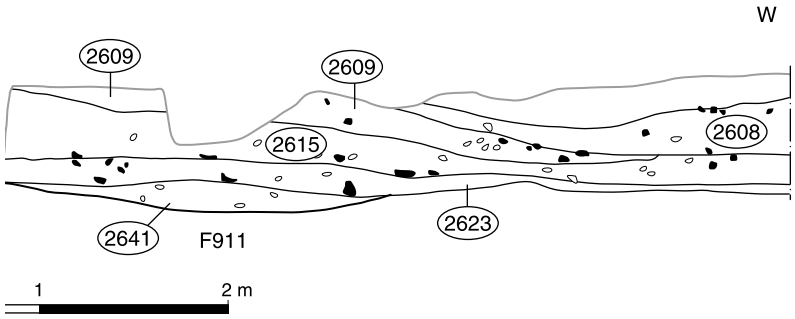


Figure 19 Victoria Road East: east facing section of the west side of Trench XII showing cemetery boundary ditches F704 and F711, flint surfaces F1189 (early Roman), F665 (late Roman), and F567 (post-Roman)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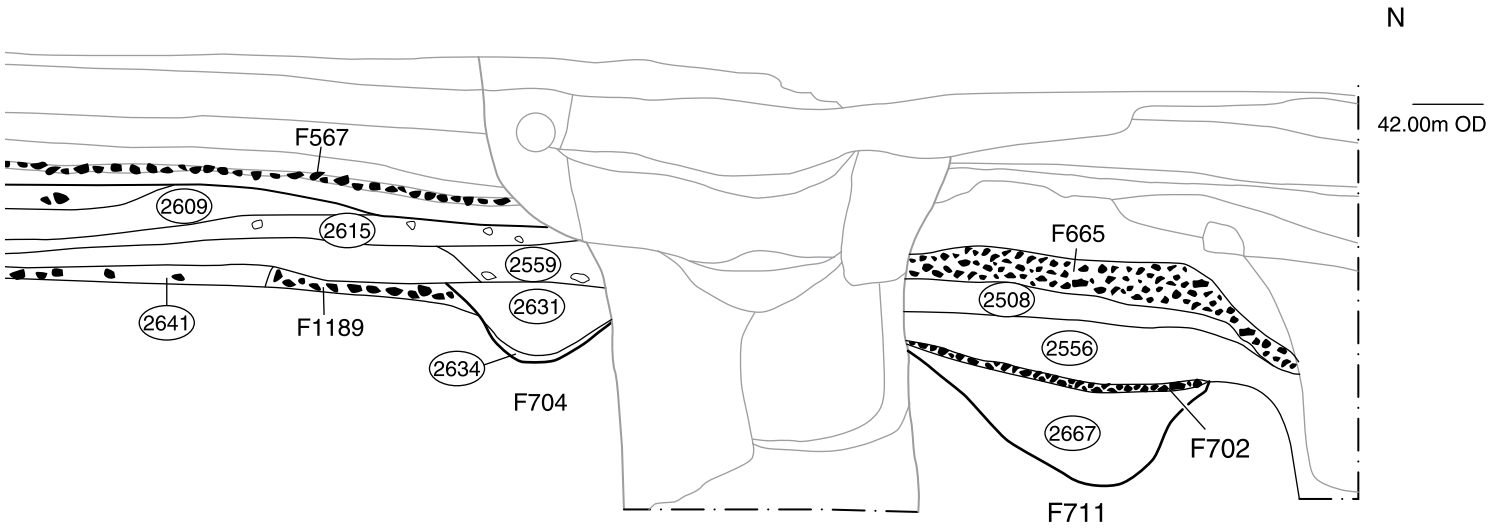
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F711

Burials and other features to the east of the early Roman north–south ditch (Figs 16, 18–19)

TrXI, XII, XIV; Phases 108, 138–42, 153–4, 180–3, 185–6, 219

Thirty-two members (the majority urned cremation burials) of the first burial phase were located to the east of the north–south ditch F513/F944 in Trenches XI and XIV. Many of them were cut into natural so their dating relative to that of the ditch and the trackway (F1189) was impossible to establish. There were, however, eight burials (G515, G526, G530, G536, G543, G595–7) which were cut into the trackway – others may have done in areas where the flint surface did not survive. There were also two pairs of intercutting urned cremation burials: G520 cut G607 and G578B cut G578A.

One of two adult inhumation burials, and of three burials in total from Burial Phase 1 (for the others see below), found east of the trackway was G460 (Trench XII). It was aligned north–south, and contained an adult female and infant – badly disturbed by later features. Because of a doubt over its stratigraphic position it was radiocarbon dated. This gave a result cal AD 1–130 at 95% confidence (OxA–18618, 1942±24BP).

Some time after the cemetery was first established, a boundary running north-west / south-east, parallel to the Cirencester road, was established in the north-eastern part of the site (Plate 14). The first manifestation of this was F911/F915 which survived as more of a shallow gully than a ditch, since its maximum surviving depth was *c* 0.15m, and its maximum width 1.5m. The feature was traced for *c* 12m. At its north-west end the sides became indistinct, although it presumably cut through the backfilled north–south ditch, F513. At its south-east end the gully was cut by the later ditch F704 (below).

Six burials were found in the base of the gully (F911/F915): G583–5, G588 (cremation burials), G589 (infant inhumation) and G590 (adult inhumation). They appear to have been cut before the feature silted up, suggesting that its life as a boundary was short. The silty infilling layers (1594, 2634, 2641) of the feature had G587, a cremation burial, cut into them.

Gully F911/F915 was replaced by a more substantial ditch (F525/F704) which, after cutting the earlier feature at its south-east end ran a little to the north-east of it. Some 20m of the ditch was found; at its maximum it was *c* 1m wide and 0.3m deep. In the northern extension of Trench XI it cut G598 which cut into the upper fill of the early Roman north–south ditch. F704 had one burial (G591, an unurned cremation) cut into it before it was itself completely infilled with deposits which were remarkable in containing a quantity of butchery waste (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 35–8). This material did not occur in surrounding layers and must have been deliberately dumped in the ditch. It is comparable to the waste found in deposits 3390 and 3396 overlying the hollow way (see above) and was roughly of the same date.

Dating evidence for the graves in the area east of the north–south ditch suggests that some, at least, are 1st century and may even be pre-Flavian. G592, for example, contained a pre-Flavian samian vessel. G601 contained two samian vessels dated AD 70–90 (Plate 12) and the grave furniture in G515 included a 1st-century samian vessel and three Nauheim derivative brooches (S7110). There were three similar brooches (S7184) in nearby G528. Although other graves without diagnostic finds may also be late 1st-century, G541, G543, and G595–7 (all infant inhumations except G595, a cremation) must be 2nd-century since they cut into the metalled trackway (F1189).

Plate 12 Victoria Road East: cremation burial G601

The infilling of the gully (F911/F915) contained little pottery, but the fill of ditch F525/F704 contained four well-sealed samian sherds, two of which are dated as Hadrianic or early Antonine. The cutting of this ditch may, however, have been significantly earlier than the infilling if it was a boundary which was regularly cleaned out. However G598 (unurned cremation burial), which was cut by the ditch, was probably early 2nd-century as was the trackway which the ditch also cut. The cutting of F525/F704 can probably be dated therefore to the first half of the 2nd century.

Early burials west of the early Roman north–south ditch (Figs 16, 19)

TrX, XI; Phases 109–112, 114–24, 132–7, 145–8

There were 52 first phase burials west of the north–south ditch and east of the Cirencester road in Trenches X and XI. On stratigraphic grounds it is difficult to assign them to a sequence, and there was little intercutting, although G438 (an urned cremation burial) cut G630 (unurned cremation burial) and G631 (infant inhumation). One of the earliest burials was probably G581, an inhumation in which the skeleton was flexed at the knees, aligned north–south, parallel to and presumably respecting the early Roman ditch 1.5m to the east. In Burial Phase 2, further inhumations would be

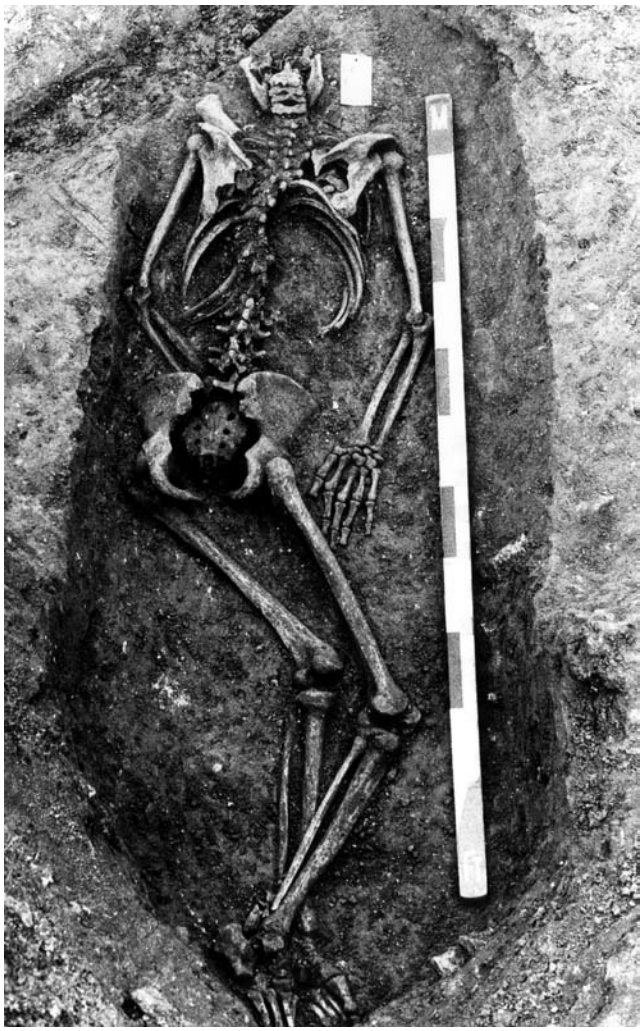


Plate 13 Victoria Road East: inhumation burial G610

made on the same line (p 51). G577, an inhumation of which only a skull survived, lay immediately north of G581 and had probably been on a north-east / south-west alignment. Another early inhumation was G521, aligned east–west and therefore at 90° to the early Roman ditch, but again probably respecting its line.

Other burials in this western area whose location is of interest include the unurned cremation G433 which was dug into the fill of the roadside ditch (F258). However, only G411, in which there were as many as three infant skeletons, was west of the roadside ditch and the path (F242).

The only features of interest, besides burials, were three postholes (F283–5) arranged in such a way as to suggest that they were once four and had surrounded a burial later destroyed by a post-Roman pit. Examples of groups of four postholes around burials in the cemetery were found in association with G600 (see below) and with the Period 6 burials (p 60).

The artefacts found in some of the burials in this area west of the ditch suggest that they may have been pre-Flavian (ie pre-AD 69) and amongst the earliest burials on the site. G407 (inhumation) had pre-Flavian samian in its infilling. G430 and G434 (infant inhumations) each contained a Claudian coin (S3251 and S3291 respectively; P6, Kenyon 2008). G431 contained two unusual glazed cups dated AD 43–70 and a number of pre-Flavian samian sherds. The cremation urn in G438 was a Lyon ware vessel dated not later than *c* AD 70. The inhumation G610 (Plate 13) contained a few burnt pot sherds including two 1st-century samian pieces, but the samian in cremation burials G431 and G438 nearby was also burnt and it is possible that the sherds in G610 were redeposited from them.

Graves dated to the early 2nd century included G411 (west of the path) on the basis of two samian sherds. G522 contained a copper-alloy Nauheim brooch of pre-Flavian date but also a samian vessel thought to date to *c* AD 130. The brooch is probably an example of an object deposited in a burial when already an antique.

Early burials and features in the southern part of the site (see Fig 16)

TrXIII, XV; Phases 143–4, 149–52, 171

There were only six first phase burials in the southern part of the site, not including those cut into the early Roman north–south ditch during its infilling (already described).

Throughout the life of the cemetery this part of the site was much less intensively used for burial than some northern parts. G465 (inhumation) and G636 (cremation burial) were unusual in being two of only three burials which were found to the east of the trackway (F892), although, because originally the metalling may have extended over it, G465 could either have been dug into the trackway or even have pre-dated it.

G622, clearly dug after the recut north–south ditch (F1144) had filled up, was notable in having two postholes, F1142 and F1143, adjacent and probably related to it. There may originally have been four, but it is possible that all trace of two others on the east side of the burial were lost to later truncation.

In addition to the human burials there were three animal burials. G464 was that of a cockerel, F859 contained the skeleton of a sheep. They were cut into Trench XIII deposits above the trackway. A little further north-west, F1148 was an oval pit, adjacent to the recut ditch F1144, with its long axis running more or less north–south, which contained parts of the articulated skeletons of two horses (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 34–5).

There is no absolute dating evidence for any of these burials in the southern part of the site, but in view of their stratigraphic relationships G622 is likely to have been late 1st- or early 2nd-century, whilst the animal burials G464 and F859 were probably mid-2nd-century.

Site-wide accumulation 1

TrX, XI, XII, XIII , XIV, XV, VII/XVI; Phases 126–31, 173–9, 198–206, 209–10, 220–3

Three separate episodes of the accumulation of clayey deposits were identified covering large areas of the

Victoria Road East site, two during Period 5 and one in Period 7. The distinction between them was not always clear and they should to some extent be considered as spits separated by cuts for graves and other features. They are referred to below as 'Site-wide accumulation 1' etc.

The first accumulation episode (deposit numbers listed below) was identified in most parts of the site overlying the burials and features which have been described above. It cannot be shown, however, that it marked a clear break in the use of the cemetery; the deposits in question should rather be seen as accumulating during the cemetery's use, with burials continuing to be dug into them. In those areas used intensively for burial, the deposits were presumably composed, to a large extent, of material upcast from cutting graves and other features, and probably from any mounds marking graves which became spread about by weather and other agencies. There was, however, very little evidence for any surface rubbish dumping in the cemetery area at any time in the Roman period. As a result of the first site-wide accumulation the ditch and path east of the Cirencester road had ceased to be features of the landscape by *c* AD 150 at the latest.

The dating of the accumulation deposits must be treated with caution, but on the basis of the samian ware (P5), they would seem to be no later than the third to early fourth quarters of the 2nd century. In Trench X, deposits 595, 602, 672, and 730 contained samian which was largely Hadrianic or Antonine, including two stamped bases, one dated AD 140–55 and the other *c* AD 150–80. In Trench XII deposits the latest samian sherd (in 2623) was Antonine. In the Trench XIII deposits an appreciable quantity of samian was found, the majority of which was Hadrianic or Antonine including two stamped bases, one dated AD 125–50 and the other AD 140–70.

Site accumulation 1– deposit nos:

Tr X: 585–7, 595, 602, 662, 672, 700, 730, 972, 976, 980–3, 991, 1000, 1003, 1032–3
TrVII/XVI: 1866, 1934–5, 1972, 1984, 2801–02, 2824, 2829
TrXI: 1225, 1251–2, 1254, 1267, 1270–2, 1278, 1283, 1286, 1543, 1556, 1563, 1617, 1633, 1647–9, 1657, 1701
TrXII: 2509, 2543, 2559, 2563, 2571, 2582, 2592, 2608, 2623, 2705–06
TrXIII: 3272, 3355, 3381, 3387, 3389, 3399, 3420, 3457–8, 3462
TrXIV: 3846, 3853
TrXV: 4213, 4266, 4285–6, 4288–90, 4295, 4300, 4334

Cemetery boundary ditch (Figs 18–19, 21)

TrXII; Phases 213–18

Once the ditch F525/F704 was infilled it was replaced by another recorded as F709/F711/F936. Because of later Roman truncation in the area the ditch was stratigraphically isolated from the other layers and features roughly contemporary with it. It was demonstrated, however, that it post-dated the ditch F525/F704 and the accumulation deposits in Trench XII (see above) because the bank associated with the new ditch overlay them. The ditch (F709/F711/F936) may be seen, therefore, as the final restatement of the north-west / south-east cemetery boundary in this area.

Plate 14 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: looking north, showing the cemetery boundary ditches F911 / 915, and F704, and metalled surface, F1189 (lower left)

A stretch of some 15m of the ditch was found and it lay a little to the north-east of and parallel to its predecessor but towards its southern end it curved a little to run on almost a north–south line. The probable reason for this change in the ditch's alignment is that it had begun to respect the line of the Silchester road to the east of the site as it approached the North Gate of Roman Winchester. The ditch was V-shaped in profile, but flat bottomed and had a maximum width of *c* 1.1m and depth of *c* 0.6m, although it was probably truncated somewhat by later activity.

The material which derived from the digging of the ditch had clearly been mounded up to form a bank (F912/F924) on its south-west side, This bank must have deteriorated considerably since its creation but it still survived as a distinct feature especially towards the west side of Trench XII and east side of Trench XI (Fig 18). It had a maximum surviving height of 0.25m and width of *c* 4m and consisted of two distinct layers of make-up separated by G594. The earlier layer (1654) was clayey and probably derived largely from the clay with flints which formed the upper layer of natural

in the area. Cut into this layer was G594, an oval pit which was, like the ditch and bank, aligned roughly north-west / south-east; it contained the skeleton of a horse (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 33–4). Sealing G594 and overlying the earlier bank layer was a chalky deposit which must have derived largely from cutting the ditch into the chalk natural underlying the clay with flints.

The date of the cutting of the ditch F709/F711/F936 may be ascertained to some extent, by the finds in the bank which included Hadrianic or early Antonine samian. The infilling of the ditch itself which presumably post-dated the bank included a primary silt (2674, 2676) and later fill layers (1698, 2664, 2666–7, 2672–3). The latter contained a stamped samian base dated AD 160–90.

Track and ditch (Fig 21)

TrXV; Phases 187–91, 193

In Trench XV, F1130–1 was a metalled surface which apparently ran north–south, although it was severely disturbed by later Roman and post-Roman disturbance and its west side had been cut away by a trial trench (IX). Some 13m of it was found, however, and its maximum width was 2.4m, and its thickness 0.25m. At its north end it overlay layer 4213 (ascribed to Site-wide accumulation 1) and the cremation burial G624, but for much of its length, the metalling was laid onto natural in a slightly concave area. It is possible, therefore, that the feature was a reinstatement of an unmetalled path which had already been in use for sometime and had become a small hollow way.

The life of the metalled surface appears to have been brief and it was cut by a small ditch or gully (F1133). A stretch of *c* 5.9m was found, but its south-east end had been destroyed by later features. It was steep sided and flat bottomed with a maximum width of *c* 0.5m and depth of *c* 0.2m. This feature ran north-west / south-east on the same alignment as the ditches forming the north-eastern cemetery boundary and the Cirencester road, roadside path, and ditch. Figure 21 shows that F1133 was directly in line with a projection south-east of the roadside ditch, F258. There seems, however, no question, on stratigraphic grounds, that the cutting of F1133 was contemporary with the cutting of F258, although the line of F258 may have still been visible when F1133 was dug.

There is no close dating evidence for F1130–31 and F1133 but they probably belong to the third quarter of the 2nd century.

Second phase of burials and associated features (Figs 20–1)

TrX, XI, XII, XIV, XV; Phases 184, 207, 224, 232, 244–53

There are 52 burials, dated to the mid-2nd century, which have been assigned to Burial Phase 2. Most of them were recorded as cut into the Site-wide accumulation deposits described above and were located in a north–south band along the western side of Trench XI.

The burials include a north–south line of adult inhumations (G489, G491/552, G557) which appear to respect the earlier inhumation burial G581 (see above). Site-wide accumulation deposits 972 and 981 had accumulated over G581, which were equivalent to 976, 980, and 1033 to the south. Deposit 976 was cut by G557, containing a prone female skeleton (probably contemporary with G489 to the north of it) and an infant skeleton which lay at the head end above the adult. The burial was accompanied by a small iron fire shovel (S6224; Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 176–7, **946**). In G489 an incomplete skeleton, apparently partly burnt, lay on a bed of charcoal containing a small amount of cremated bone. A small (*c* 1m square) roughly rectangular feature (F329) was then cut into G489 and G557. Deposit 972 above G581 was then cut by G574, in which only the legs of the skeleton survived. Both G489 and G574 were then cut by G491 which contained two inhumations. The lower skeleton (recorded as G552), which was basically only a torso, may well have been redeposited from G574. The sequence was completed by three cremation burials (G482, G483, and G550) which were found cut into the fill of G557. At the southern end of the band of burials were G505 and G507, two relatively large (over 1m across), rectangular pits both filled with burnt material including charcoal, burnt clay, and cremated bone.

On the east side of the cemetery area, one of only four burials in the cemetery found to the east of the line of the north–south trackway (F892, F1189), and the only one in Burial Phase 2, was the cremation burial G466 – one of the more richly furnished on the site. It appeared to cut the fill of the earlier boundary ditch (F704), but its relationship with the second boundary ditch (F709) was not possible to establish. G466 may either have pre-dated this ditch and was therefore avoided when the ditch was cut, but had the bank mounded over it, or it may have been deliberately dug into the bank on the lip of the ditch. The dating of G466 rests on a 2nd-century samian vessel and a mirror dated to the mid-2nd century. It may also be noted that a few tiles were found in the corners of the upper grave cut which may have been all that remained of a structure above the burial, easily visible to those cutting the ditch if the former sequence is correct.

In the southern part of the cemetery (Trench XV) was G600, which was surrounded by four postholes in a rectangle with the grave at the centre; the two postholes on the east side were joined by a small trench (F987). These features probably represent a small structure, perhaps a fenced enclosure around the grave. Postholes arranged in a similar manner were also found around some of the Period 6 burials (see p 60).

In the north-western part of the site (Trench X) was G442, a large pit which contained two amphorae (Plate 15). G442 was virtually isolated from the rest of the site by post-Roman disturbance, but may be dated to the late 2nd century by R3869, a Dressel 20, which contained the cremated remains; R3870, a Gauloise Type 4, in which there was a large quantity of nails and tacks; and a group of small bone objects, probably from an item of furniture (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 108).

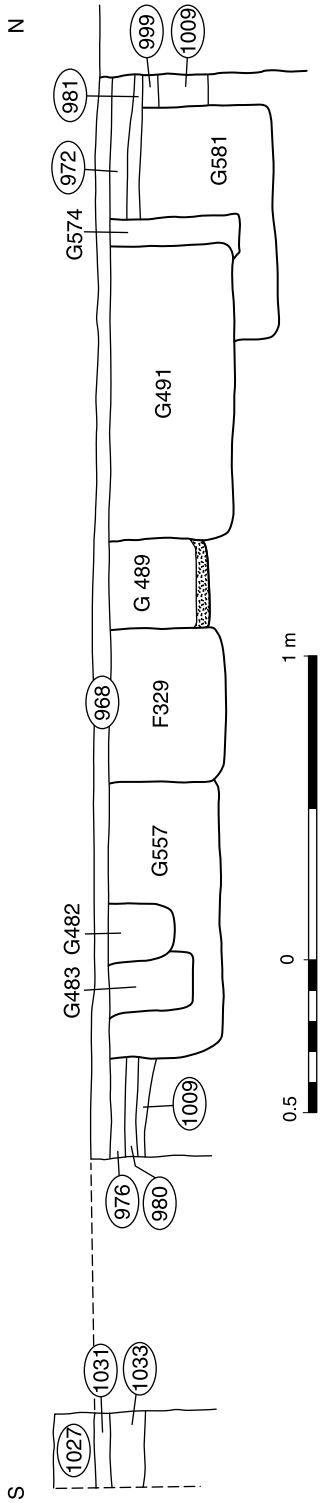


Figure 20 Victoria Road East: east facing section through line of inhumations near junction of Trenches X and XI

Plate 15 Victoria Road East: cremation burial G442 with amphorae

Plate 17 Victoria Road East, Trench X: mausoleum, F272, south corner (as Fig. 22b)

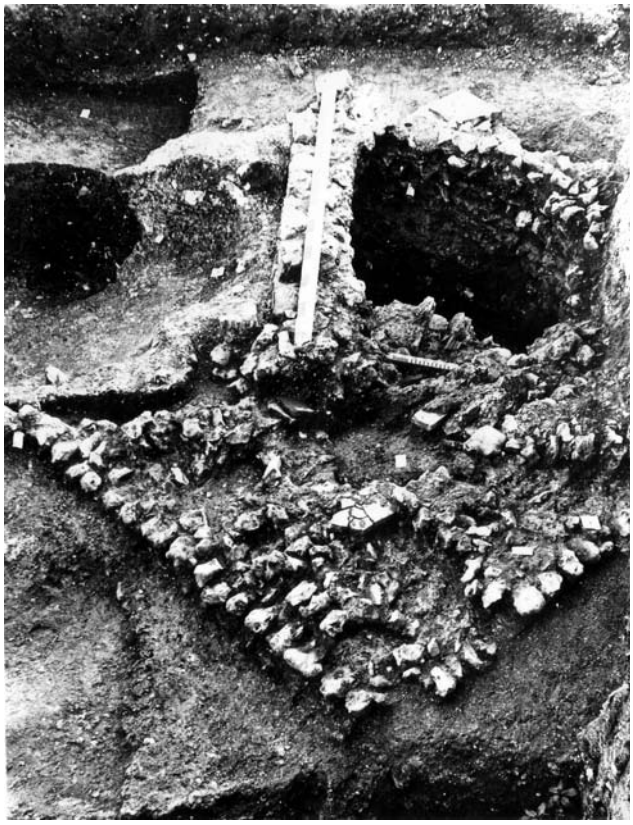


Plate 16 Victoria Road East, Trench X: mausoleum, F272, looking south (top a flint-lined medieval pit with dividing wall)

The infant inhumations G443–4 were clearly contemporary with G442 and possibly in the same cut. G422, a feature cut into the top of G442 containing a samian bowl (R3822) was originally thought to be a burial but contained no human bone.

F256, located immediately to the east of the line of the roadside ditch, was probably the remains of a slight stone-built structure. It consisted of two areas of mortared flint probably making up the remains of three walls, two running east–west and the other north–south for a structure perhaps 1.5m square. There was what may have been a tiled quoin at the south-east corner. The purpose of this structure is not clear, it may have been of funerary significance but was not apparently related to any burial, although it was cut by G415 which belongs to the third burial phase (Period 6).

The stratigraphic position of the burials in the southern part of the site (north-west corner of Trench XV) was rather clearer than that of the later burials in most other parts of the site. G613 (cremation burial) was cut into the trackway F1130. G612 (cremation burial), G615 (infant inhumation), and G619 (cremation burial) were cut into the fill of the ditch F1133. Cremation burials G616 and G617 were located such that they were on a line projecting south-eastwards from the south-east end of F1133 and may indicate the continuation of a boundary of which no trace survived.

Mausoleum (Figs 21–2; Plates 16–17)

TrX; Phases 233–43

On the north side of Trench X, adjacent to G442, and with one axis aligned on the Cirencester road, the remains of a stone-built structure (F272), interpreted as a small mausoleum were found. It was 3.2m square in plan and had walls 0.75m thick. These walls were constructed of mortared flints and the surviving south corner, quoin, was made of tiles. The walls survived to a height of *c* 0.5m. The form of the superstructure could not be determined but some form of vault is likely. Within the walls there were traces of a possible clay and mortar floor (794, 799). The mausoleum was also recorded in the east end of the section of Trench VII as F1232, cut by a later pit (Fig 23).

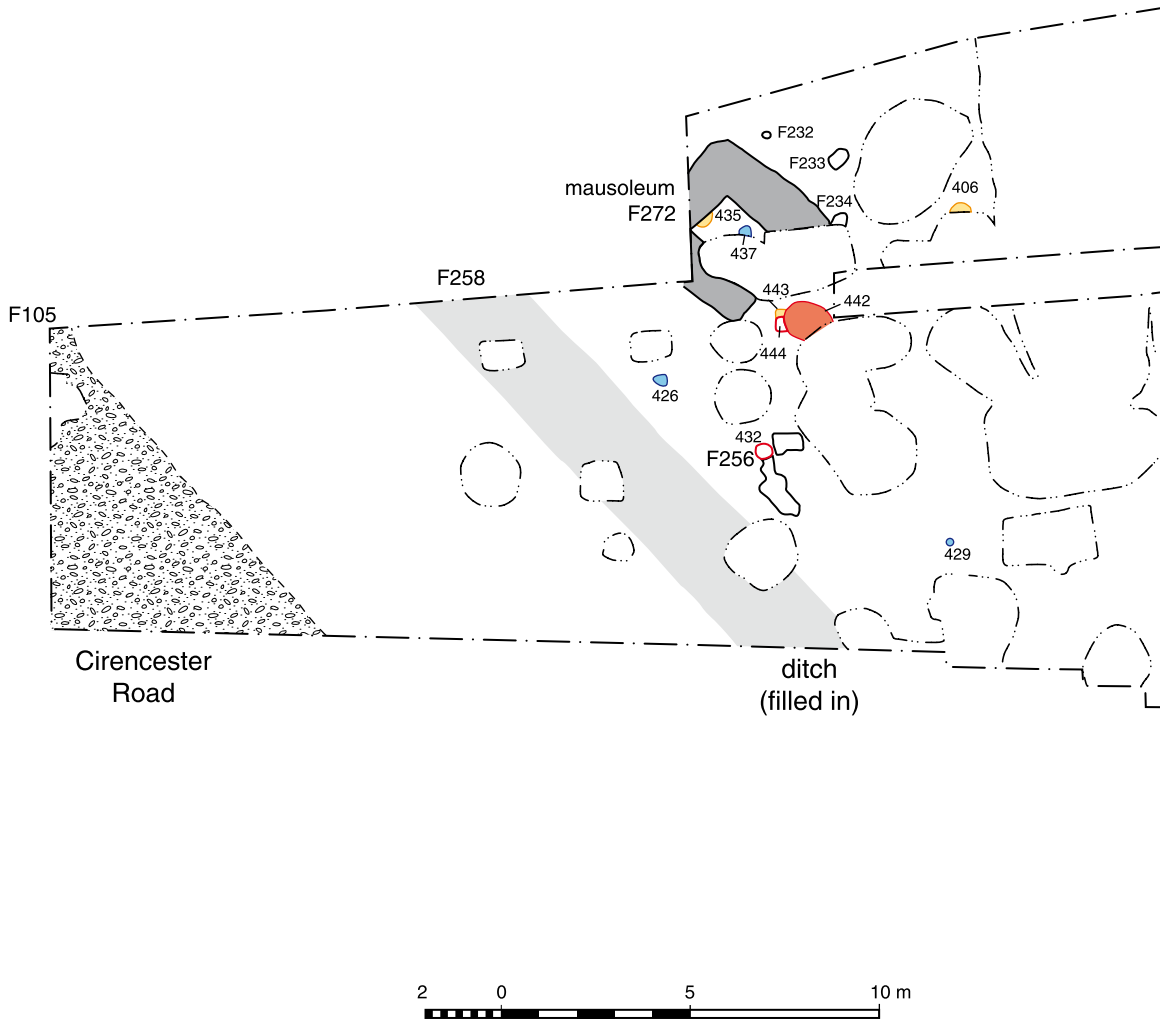
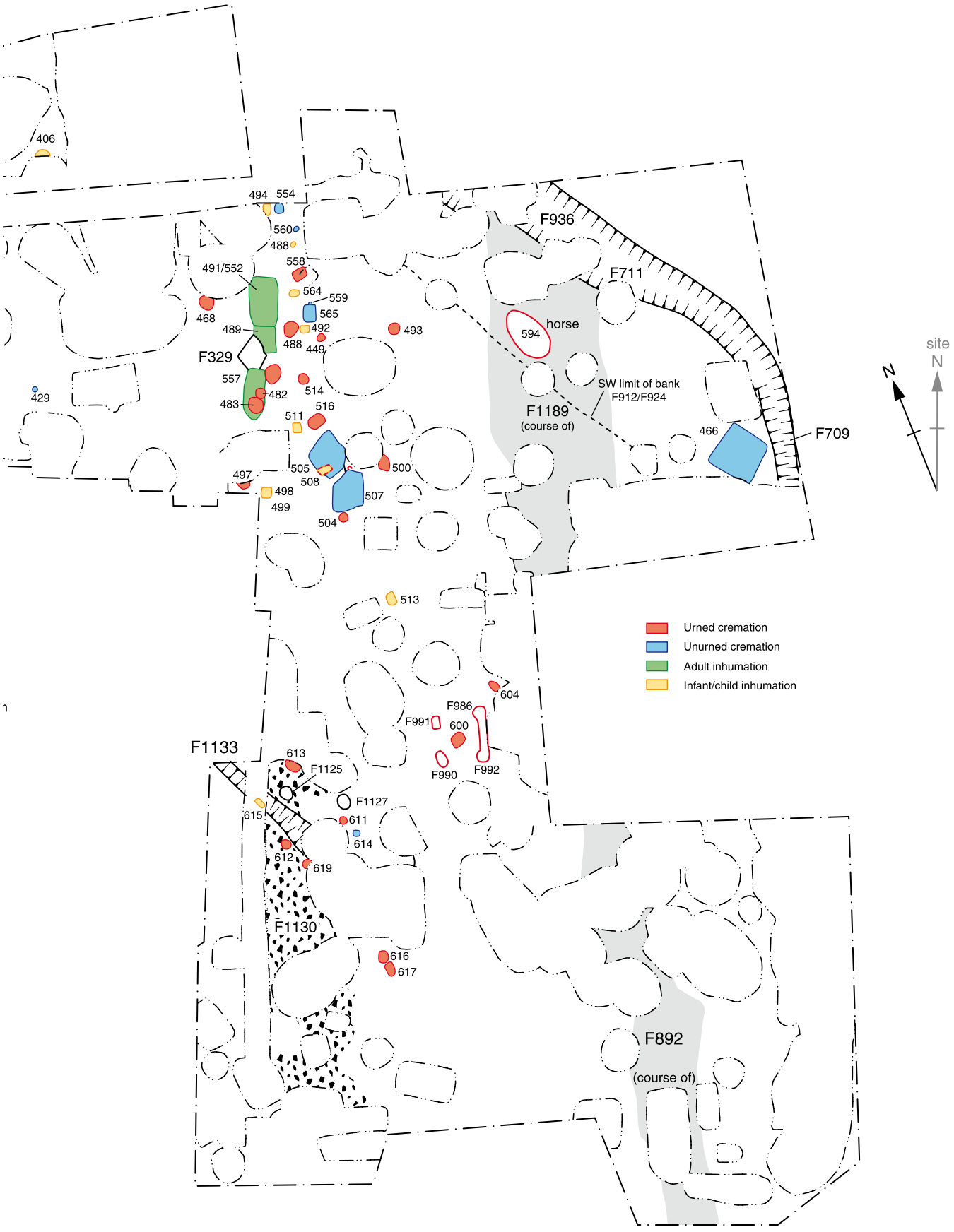


Figure 21 Victoria Road East: plan showing second phase of burials in the Roman cemetery


406
494
554
560
488
558
491/552
564
559
565
468
489
492
493
488
449
F329
557
482
514
483
516
511
429
497
505
508
500
498
499
507
504
513
F936
F711
horse
594
SW limit of bank
F912/F924
F1189
(course of)
466
F709
site
N
N
Urned cremation
Unurned cremation
Adult inhumation
Infant/child inhumation
604
F986
F991
600
F990
F992
F1133
613
F1125
F1127
615
611
614
612
619
F1130
616
617
F892
(course of)

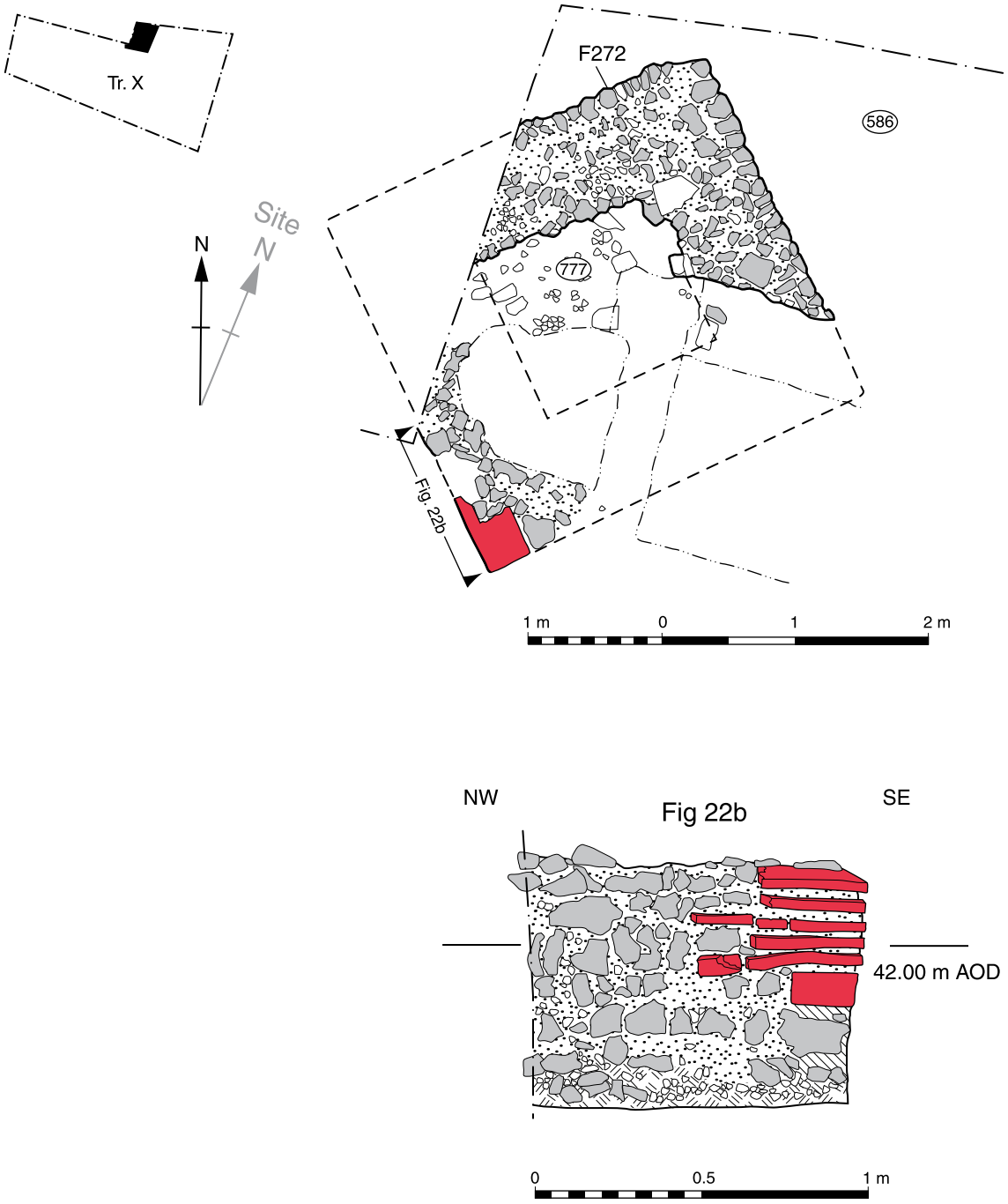


Figure 22 Victoria Road East, mausoleum F272: a) plan; b) south-west elevation

The mausoleum was, unfortunately, severely damaged by post-Roman disturbance including a north–south wall, F109, which divided two medieval pits. The original contents of the structure could not, therefore, be fully determined. However, G437 a small cut, slightly disturbed, containing an unurned cremation burial was found roughly in the centre. This was perhaps the primary burial and it was sealed by a clay and mortar deposit (781), possibly a secondary floor, into which an infant burial (G435) had been cut against the north-west wall. This was sealed by another deposit (777) similar to 781. A Period 6 cremation burial (G447) was cut into the south-west wall of the structure.

Dating the mausoleum was difficult because it was virtually isolated by post-Roman disturbance, but it post-dated deposit 586 which was part of the first site-wide accumulation deposit (above) dated to the mid- to late 2nd century. Deposit 781 produced a coin of Antoninus Pius (dated AD 145–61;S3294). Pottery in the construction trench has been identified as Colchester colour coat datable to the mid-2nd century. A little pottery in G437 was not closely datable and there was none associated with G435.

In the north section of Trench VII (Fig 23) the corner of a second , possibly similar, structure to F272 (F1229–30) was recorded a little to the west of F272, but on stratigraphic grounds is probably of later date (see below).

Dating of the second phase of graves and the mausoleum

The dating evidence for G442 and G466 has already been noted. Otherwise the burials assigned to the second phase of the cemetery are difficult to date closely in the absence of much diagnostic material. The coarse ware in the graves does not appear to be markedly different in character from that from the graves assigned to the first burial phase, with most vessels dated to the late 1st or first half of the 2nd century. This raises the possibility that a number of graves assigned to this phase contained artefacts already of some antiquity by the time they were buried. One example of this phenomenon was the brooch in G522 (see above) and others may be the pottery vessels in G493, G558, G600, and G616 which are thought to be late 1st-century.

Structure adjacent to the Cirencester road: 2 (not illustrated)

Tr X; Phases 155–164

Stratigraphically later than Site-wide accumulation 1 in Trench X was a series of features located immediately adjacent to the east side of the Cirencester road which may, perhaps, be considered as a second phase of the structure described above. These features were not well recorded making interpretation difficult, but they included stakeholes and postholes: F158, F213, F236–40, F247, F250 and chalky areas F208–09. A small pit (F254), perhaps related, was situated *c* 2.4m from the road.

Roadside path resurfacing (Fig 23)

TrVII; Phases 168–9

In the section of Trench VII it can be seen that over deposit 1971 there was a flint layer (1982) *c* 1.5m wide, which may represent a remetalling of the roadside path not seen in Trench X. To the south-east it was overlaid by 1979–81, two charcoal layers interleaved with a silt layer.

Site-wide accumulation 2 (Figs 17, 19, 23)

TrX, XII; Phases 166–7, 195–7, 220–3, 225, 266–9, 300–02

Post-dating the second phase of burials there was an extensive accumulation of material in Trench X to a depth of *c* 0.2m. Equivalent deposits at more or less the same point in the stratigraphic sequence were identified in other trenches.

Deposits were numbered as follows:

TrX: 342, 447, 485, 489, 492–4, 504, 506, 509–10, 515, 519, 530, 533, 536, 539–40, 590
TrVII/XVI: 1819–20, 1867–9, 1905–08, 1912–14, 1937–8, 1978, 2800
TrXI: 1225, 1251, and 1254
Tr XII: 1543, 1617, 1647, 2509, 2563, 2582, and 2608
Tr XV: 4202, 4235–6, 4244–6, 4251, and 4254–5

Road remetalling (Fig 23)

TrX ,VII/XVI; Phase 211

The section of Trench XVI shows that there was a remetalling of the Cirencester road immediately after the accumulation described above and contemporary with the structures described below. Overlying the gravel surface (1830) of the original road and extending to the south-east of it over 1820, was 1818, a thin (0.1m) layer of flints. What may have been a comparable layer (47) was also recorded in patches in Trench X. Although this remetalling cannot be dated exactly, the mid-2nd to early 3rd century appears most likely as it appeared more or less contemporary with the roadside buildings in Trench XVI to the west (below) thought to be contemporary with those in Victoria Road West (see below pp 101–7). No further remetalling of the road was recorded and it must be a possibility that the road had fallen out of use by the late Roman period.

Further to the south-east (Trench VII) there was a possible restatement of the roadside ditch, not recorded in Trench X. It was represented by a 5m wide cut (not numbered), *c* 0.8m deep (ie of similar depth to the original ditch). The fill layers included 2814, 2820–1 and 2823, below 1998 which completed the filling of the feature.

Structure adjacent to the Cirencester road: 3 (not illustrated)

Tr X; Phases 254–63, 267, 269–73

Stratigraphically later than Site-wide accumulation 2 was a group of features and deposits which may represent remains of a third phase of a structure adjacent to the east side of the Cirencester road. There were two adjacent postholes (F157 and F161) and several chalk or flint patches (F172–3, F175–6, F197) which may have formed the bases of posts. Contemporary with these features was a small pit (F225) located *c* 6m east of the road which lay largely beyond the southern trench edge. Deposits contemporary with these features were: 435, 530, 533, and 536. Once again inadequacies in the surviving record make interpretation difficult.

Roadside building(s) recorded in Trench XVI (Fig 23)

Tr XVI; Phases 270–3

In the section of Trench XVI, evidence was recorded for the remains of a timber building (or buildings) with chalk floors which stood on the west side of the Cirencester road. It was probably similar in date of construction and use (mid-2nd to late 3rd century) to those excavated on Victoria Road West (see below).

Description may begin at the western end of the trench with chalky deposits (1937–8) cut by a posthole

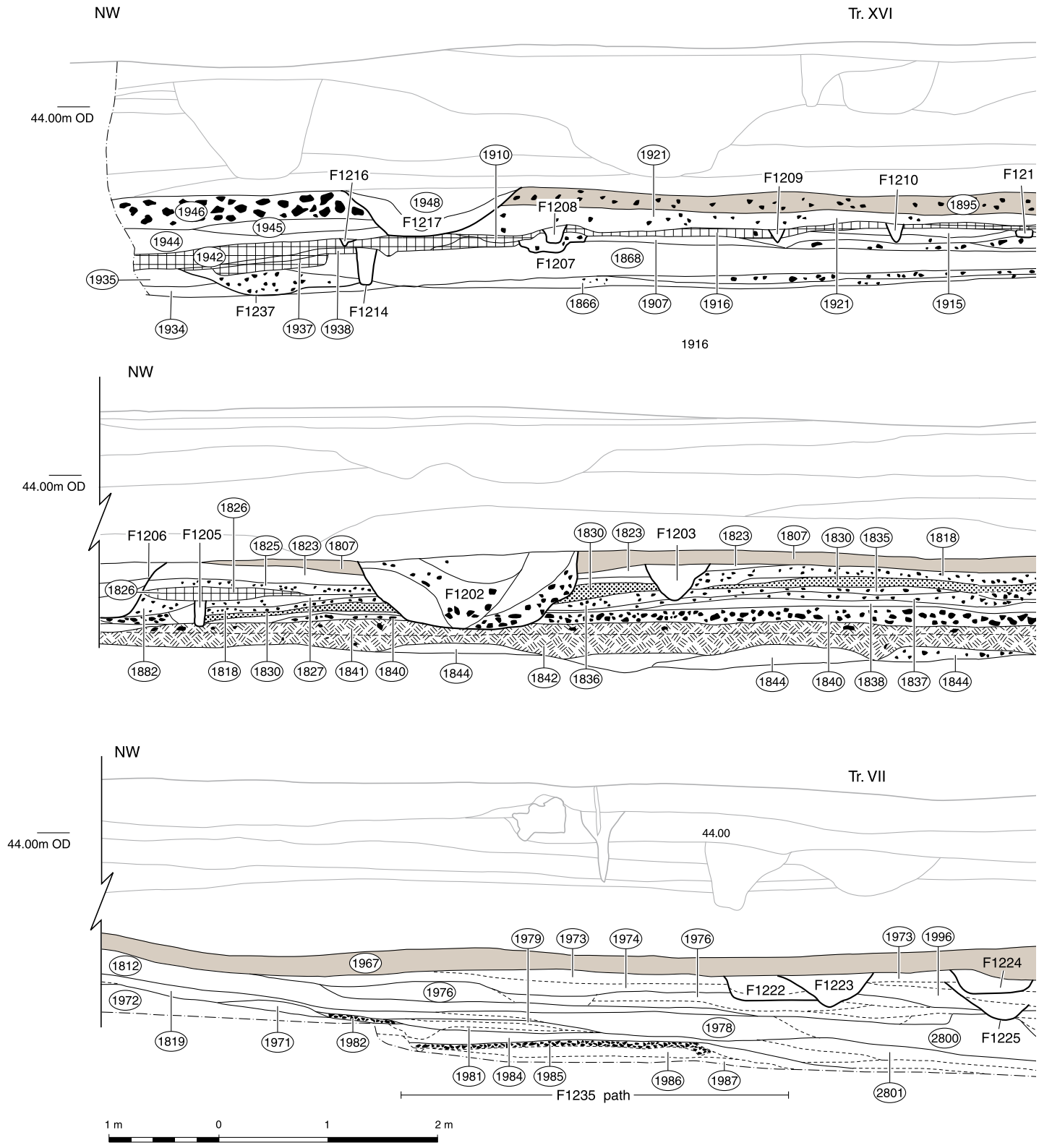
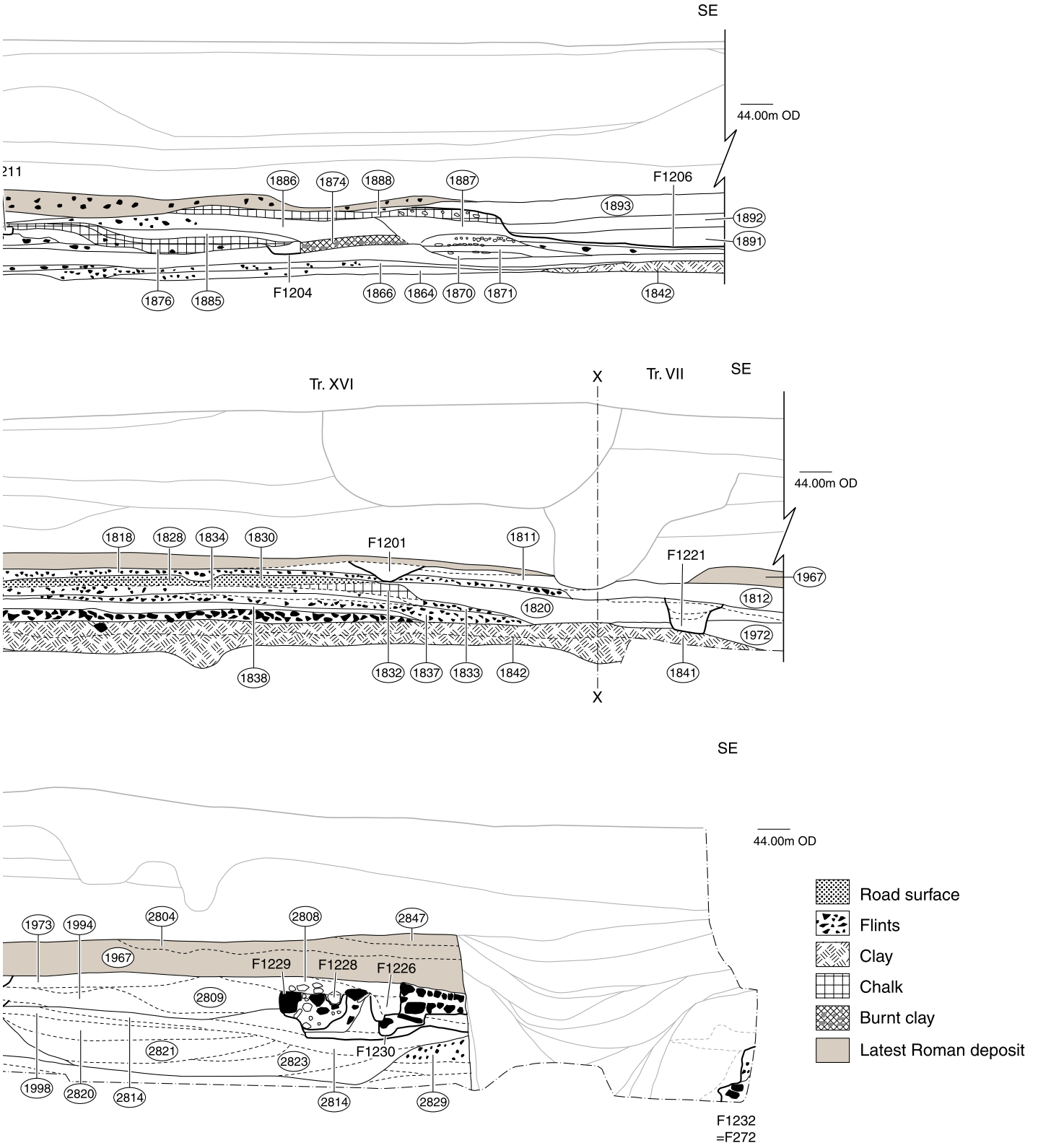


Figure 23 Victoria Road East: section of north side of Trenches VII (east) and XVI (west) showing Cirencester road and structural remains west of the road. 1807 and 1895 (toned) are thought to be the latest Roman deposits


SE
44.00m OD
211
1886
1874
1888
1887
F1206
1893
1892
1891
1876
1885
F1204
1866
1864
1870
1871
1842
Tr. XVI
X
Tr. VII
SE
44.00m OD
1818
1828
1834
1830
F1201
1811
F1221
1967
1820
1812
1972
1838
1832
1837
1833
1842
1841
X
SE
44.00m OD
1973
1994
2804
2808
2847
1967
F1229
F1228
F1226
2809
2821
2823
F1230
1998
2820
2814
2814
2829
F1232
=F272
Road surface
Flints
Clay
Chalk
Burnt clay
Latest Roman deposit

F1214 (0.7m deep). These contexts were overlaid by an extensive chalky deposit 1940–2, apparently cut by a shallow flint filled feature (F1207), perhaps the base for a sill beam. This also appeared to cut compacted chalky deposits 1907–08 to the east which were overlaid by 1914, itself overlaid by a clean clayey deposit 1915. This was probably contemporary with deposit 1910, probably equivalent to 1916 east of F1207 which overlay that feature. 1910 and 1916, both chalky deposits, were cut by a shallow posthole (F1208) immediately above F1207, perhaps representing a a later phase of the building to which F1207 had belonged.

Moving from the west again, 1915 and 1916 were equivalent to 1876, an extensive chalky layer, possibly another floor, succeeded by another, 1884. Layer 1876 was cut by another shallow posthole (F1210), similar in character to and possibly contemporary with F1209, *c* 2m to the west. In a small area west of F1210 was a thin compact chalky deposit (1918), perhaps contemporary with F1210 or cut by it. One metre to the east of F1210 and below 1876, was a shallow cut (F1211), not clearly associated with any other structural context, although possibly contemporary with another shallow cut (beam slot or posthole), F1204, *c* 2.3m to the east which was cut into 1874, a deposit of burnt material derived, perhaps, from the hearth to the east described below. F1204 may have represented the eastern edge of the multi-phase building described above. Outside it, *c* 1.1m east of F1204, and close to the Cirencester road was a possible hearth. This included 1870 and 1872, containing tile, and above them was 1873, a clayey layer below a deposit (1877) which extended to the east below 1878, a compacted chalk layer below a thin chalky layer 1879.

The remains of the building described above were overlaid by a thick (0.15m) deposit of clayey silt (1886, 1921, 1944; see below)

Period 6: Roman (late 2nd to mid-3rd century)

Third phase of burials (Fig 24)

TrX; Phases 135B, 226–9

Recorded as cutting into the deposits of the second site-wide accumulation described above in Trench X was a group of burials located close to and mostly in a band aligned on the Cirencester road. This group consisted of nine cremation burials (G404–5, G408–10, G414–15, G421, G424) and two infant inhumations (G412 and G427). Another cremation burial, G447, was found, disturbed, cut into the south-west edge of the south-west wall of the mausoleum (F272) which probably belonged to this group also.

The cremation burials were in regular, well-formed grave cuts and in all cases the cremated remains were contained in a pottery urn. Three graves (G408–09 and G414) were surrounded by post-built structures which were quite substantial to judge from the size of the postholes. Those associated with G408 (F193–6) were *c* 0.4m in diameter and the post bases had been packed around with chalk and flints. Five postholes (F188–9, F192 and F211–12) were associated with G409. They were spaced slightly irregularly around the edge of a shallow depression in the middle of which the burial was placed. The postholes were up to *c* 0.4m in diameter and packed with flints with the exception of F211, 0.2m diameter, on the north side of the grave. Four postholes (F210, F218–19, F228) again up to 0.4m in diameter with flint packing, were evenly spaced around G414 and a fifth, smaller posthole (F220) without packing, lay to the north-west of the grave. A chalky deposit (F51, F63, F86, F130, and F187 – not illustrated) was spread around the area of G408–10, probably after the burials had been made, although the site records are not entirely clear on this point.

G408 and G409 were remarkable for their grave goods. In addition to two accessory vessels, G408 contained 29 bone counters. G409 contained three accessory vessels, a bronze bell, a bone bead and a glass bead, a bone pin, and two cowrie shells – the last found in the cremation urn. Bird bones (unidentified) seem to have been deliberately placed in the cremation urns of both burials. Although it contained no other items, G405 had six accessory pots. A number of nails around the adjacent graves G415 and G424 suggested that the urn in the former and both the urn and two accessory pots in the latter had been contained within a wooden box.

Although the third phase of cremation burials was well-provided with pottery vessels, their dating is a little ambiguous because of the absence of closely dated forms. However, the group includes grey wares, including an indented beaker, a BB vessel, a samian bowl (in G408 – unfortunately now lost), and some oxidised (not red slipped) wares, probably from Oxfordshire. This suggests that the graves belong to the years between the decline of samian production and the entry into common usage of New Forest fine wares, so *c* AD 180–270.

Stone structure in Trench VII (Fig 23)

TrVII; Phase 366

Recorded in section about 2.7m west of the east end of Trench VII there were the remains of a structure or structures (F1228–30) composed of flint set in mortar. It is difficult to make much sense of what was recorded simply from the section, but these remains may represent footings in a shallow trench. As they were only a short distance from the mausoleum (F272, see above), they may have been a second example, although clearly, it would seem, of later date. A width of *c* 1.7m of the structure(s) was recorded and if it had been aligned in a similar manner to the other mausoleum, ie with one axis north-west / south-east and the other north-east / south-west, then the south corner had perhaps been removed by cutting Trench VII.

Southern part of the site

Oven (Figs 25–26; Plates 18–19)

In Trench XIII the remains of a substantial oven (F846) were found above the first site-wide accumu-

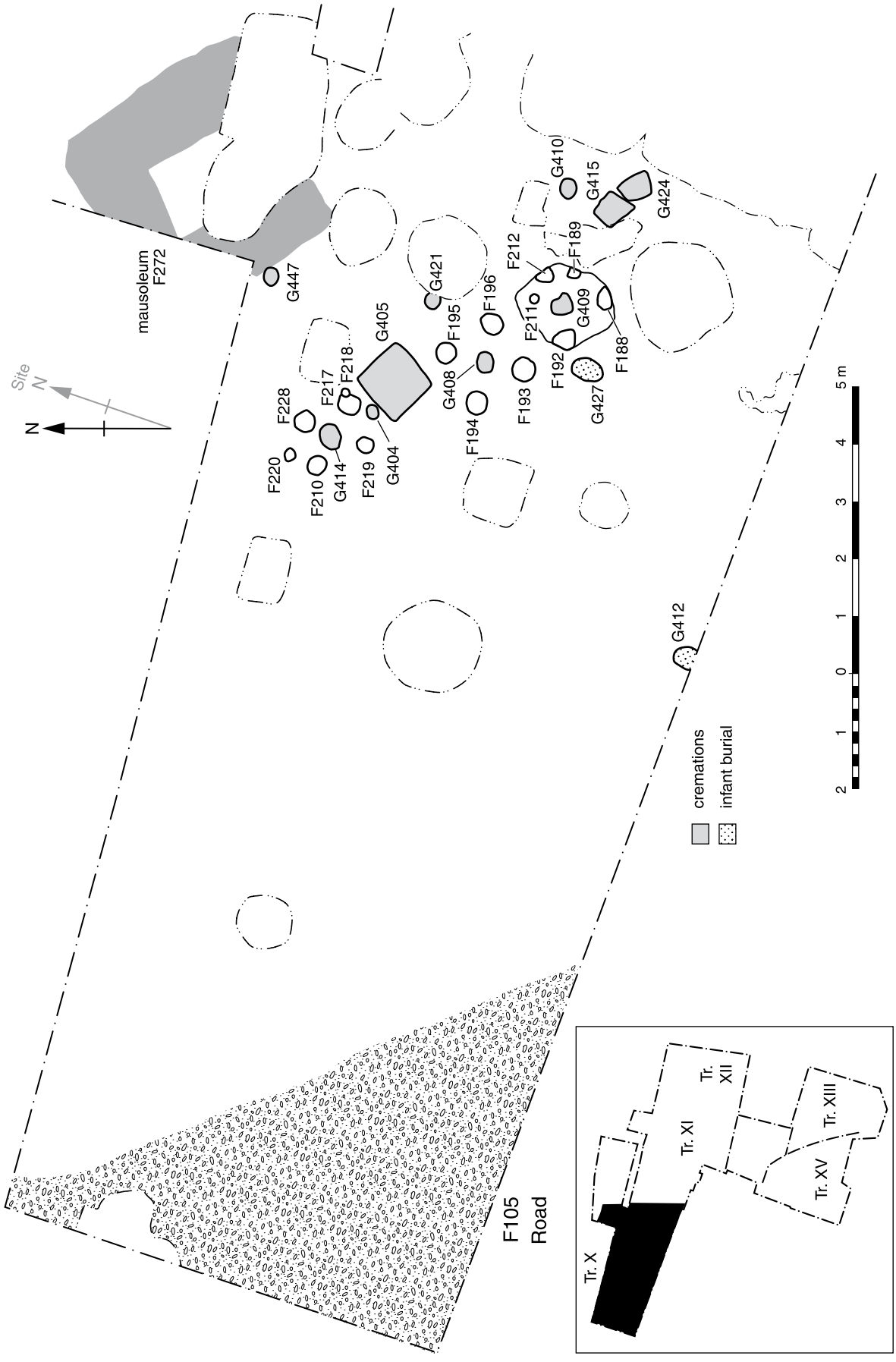


Figure 24 Victoria Road East: plan of Burial Phase 3 (Period 6) burials in Trench X

Plate 18 Victoria Road East Trench XIII: oven F846 showing flue blocked, looking north

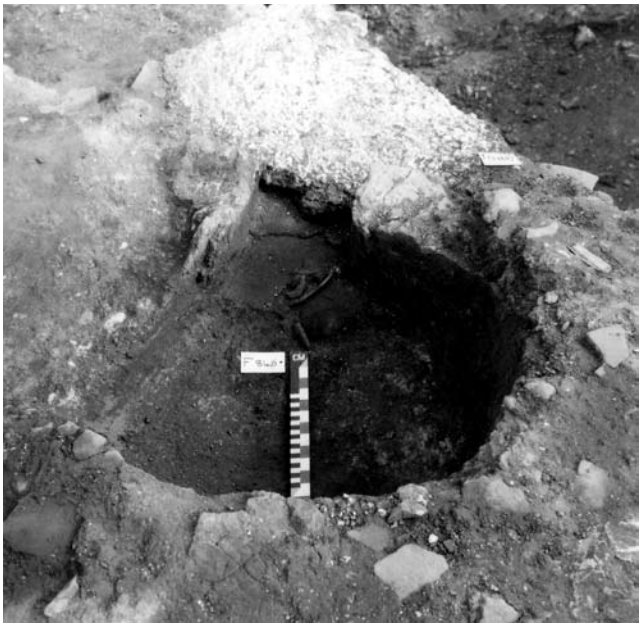


Plate 19 Victoria Road East Trench XIII: view of oven F846 showing chalk deposit 3368 over the blocked flue, looking north-west

lation deposits. There were no structural features associated with the oven and it presumably stood in the open.

First phase

TrXIII; Phases 293–9

As originally constructed the oven consisted of a simple hollow cut into the ground, roughly circular in plan and *c* 1m in diameter into which was set a base of clay and mortar with chalk, flint, and tile inclusions (3360, 3369, 3395, 3400, 3404). The main superstructure had been constructed onto this. What survived suggested that it was dome-shaped, and had stood at least 1m above the contemporary ground surface. The sides of the flue, to the north, were also made from a clay and mortar mix. The oven itself may have been lined at one stage, the base with tiles and the superstructure possibly with a reused amphora, sherds of which were discovered in the demolition material.

During the first phase of use deposits of ash and burnt material built up immediately around the oven on its south side (3375, 3382–4, 3386, 3393–4) covering *c* 10m². This was overlaid by a patchy surface of chalk and flint (F852: 3344, 3359, 3377, 3388) thought to be related to the use of the oven. At the south end of Trench XIII another extensive burnt deposit (3365) was possibly related to the oven also.

Second phase

TrXIII; Phases 310–23

Use of the oven continued for a period represented by a number of layers containing burnt material: 3361–64, 3366, 3370, 3372. Above them were layers of rubble (3334, 3347, 3353) which represent collapse or demolition. After blocking of the flue a chalk layer (3368) was laid over it. This may have been part of a reconstruction of the oven for further use. Around the south side of the oven, extending over an area of about 20m² were numerous layers containing burnt material (3322, 3326, 3350–1, 3374, 3376, 3379). They were succeeded by another patchy surface of chalk and flint (F845: 3327, 3333, 3335–7, 3352, 3357–8).

The oven's function is unclear, although malting and/or drying of cereal crops must be a possibility. Deposit samples yielded low quantities of charred cereal remains together with wild or ruderal species (P4, Green 2010, 336).

Pottery from the surrounding deposits and those indicating its disuse suggests the oven's construction and period of use lay in the late 2nd – early 3rd centuries. They produced two mortaria dated *c* AD 150–230 and *c* AD 180–260 (P5).

A structure on a north-east / south-west axis represented by five postholes (F847–51 – F847 not illustrated) was located south of the oven and may have had some relationship to it, although erected after its original construction.

Period 7: late Roman (Late 3rd to late 4th centuries)

The archaeological remains of the late Roman period at Victoria Road East were extensive and complex. It was however difficult to render the remains into a single sequence because of later disturbance and intrusions.

There are three principal sequences which will be described in turn. The first relates primarily to the northern part of the site (TrX, TrXI, TrXII, and TrVII/XVI), the second to the north-eastern part (TrXII), and the third to the southern part (TrXIII, TrXIV, and TrXV).

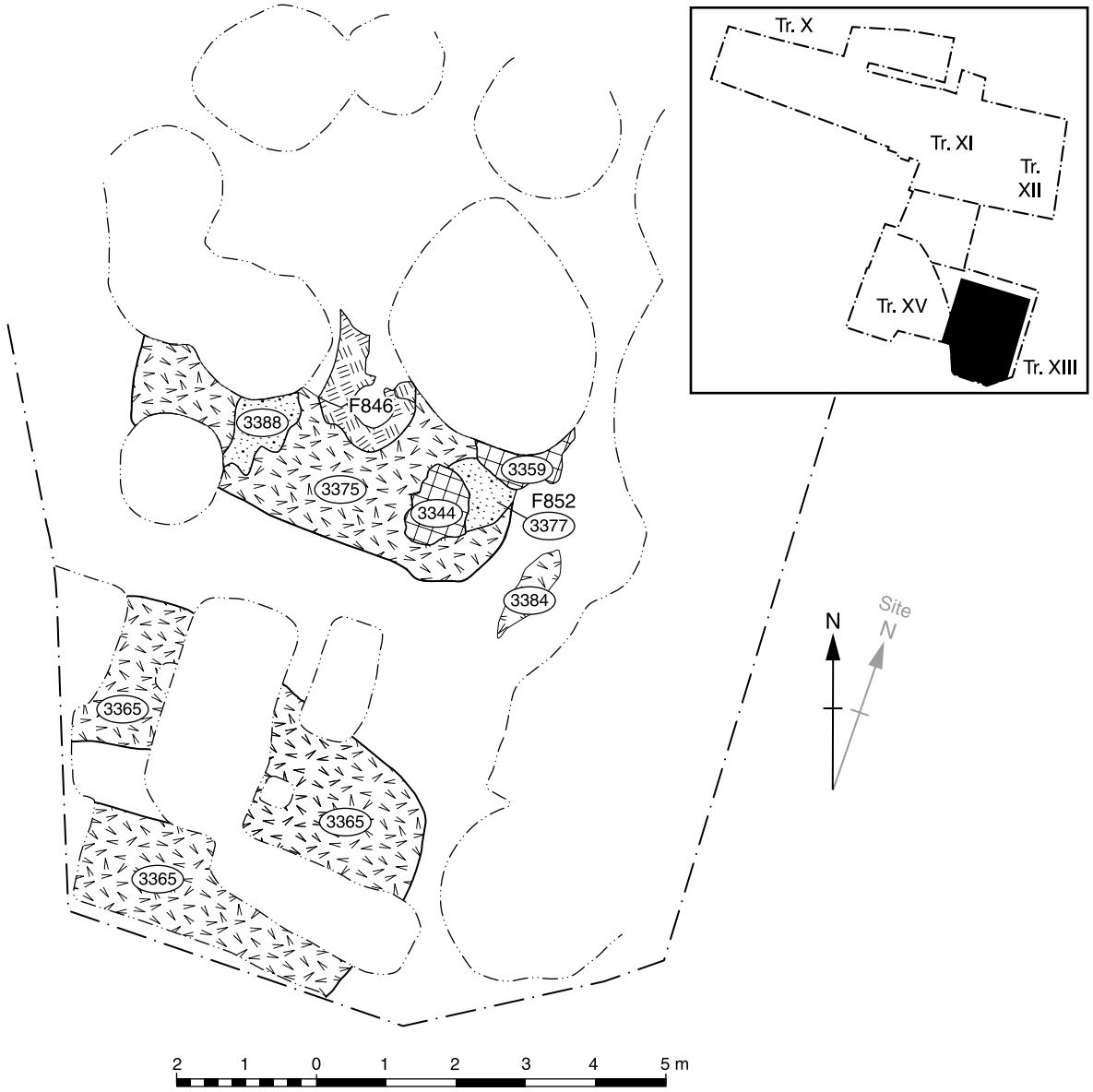


Figure 25 Victoria Road East (Trench XIII): plan of oven F846 and related deposits (Phase 1)

Northern part of the site

Site-wide accumulation 3 and structure adjacent to the Cirencester road 4

TrX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV; Phases 266, 268, 276–92, 328–38

Post-dating the third phase of burials in Trench X there was a further accumulation of *c* 0.1m of clayey silty material (415–16, 430–4, 442, 446, 448, 526, 910, 928, 968, 1027, 1029, 1031).

Equivalent deposits in other trenches at more or less the same point in the stratigraphic sequence were as follows:

Trench XI: 1223, 1541
Trench XII : 1616, 2564, 2583, 2591
Trench XIII: 3007–10, 3013, 3017, 3038, 3044, 3046, 3113, 3227, 3232 (Fig 15), 3235, 3239–44, 3255–56, 3258–69, 3264, 3323–5
Trench XIV: 3847

Constructed during the accumulation in Trench X was a fourth phase of the possible structure (not illustrated) adjacent to the Cirencester road in the form of six large postholes (F125–7, F143, F146, F148) and a flinty patch (F145). Further accumulation subsequently took place in Trench X (292, 299, 340, 349, 360, 377, 386–7).

Dating evidence was limited for the accumulation deposits, but they should probably be ascribed to the third quarter of the 3rd century.

Contexts in Trench VII/XVI related to the Roman road

Tr VII/XVI; Phases 358–373

It would appear that Deposit 1812 accumulated against the north-east edge of the Cirencester road (the remetalling 1818) but did not cover it. On the east side of the road, overlying 1812, and at the east end of the trench above the demolished possible mausoleum structure F1228–30, was a series of

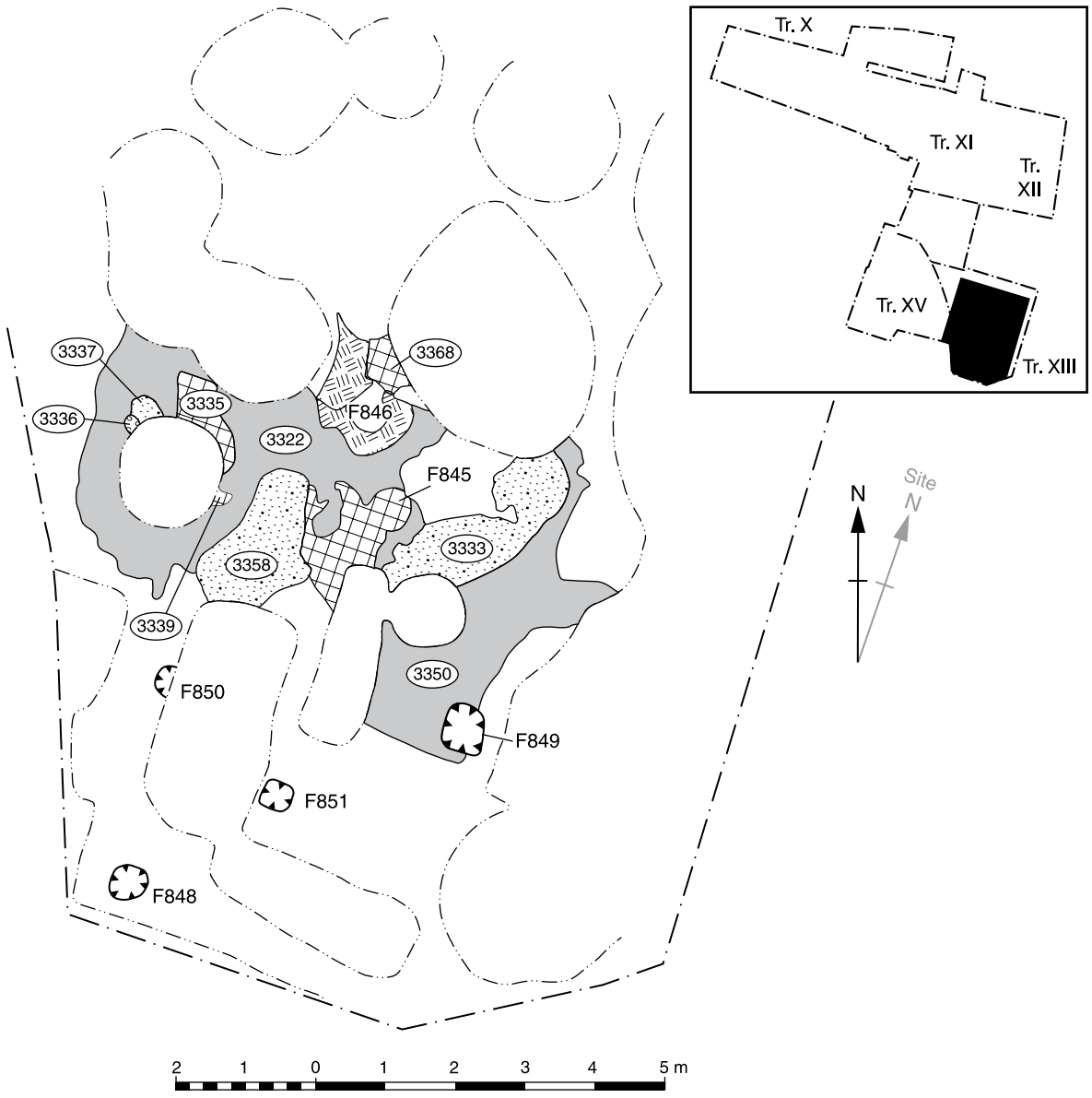


Figure 26 Victoria Road East (Trench XIII): plan of oven F846, posthole structure and related deposits (Phase 2)

deposits (1973–7, 1994–8, 2805, 2808–09) to a depth of up to 0.40m.

The deposition of 1809–11 (north-east side) and chalky deposits 1827 and 1882 (south-west side) over its latest surface (1818) may indicate that the road was going out of use. Cut into 1827 and 1882 was a small posthole (F1205), 0.23m deep, of unknown significance. Subsequently another 0.25m of material was deposited above the road edge beginning with a chalky deposit 1826 and silty layers 1823–5 and 1894. Over the centre of the road was deposit 1823.

Recorded as cut into 1888 and 1823 was a shallow ditch or pit (F1206) *c* 0.50m deep with a flat bottom, filled with 1889–93. On its west side the feature was below 1895 (see below). However, its relationship with 1807 (see below), overlying the Cirencester road, was not clear, but if it was later, as is quite possible, F1206 may have been contemporary with F1202, the late Roman ditch cutting along the line of the road (see below).

To the east of F1206 cut through 1823 and down into the road metalling was a shallow (*c* 0.25m) feature of V-shaped section (F1203), possibly a gully. A contemporary feature to the east, cut into 1809 and 1810, was F1201, a shallow gully, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. East of the road line 1973 (referred to above), was cut by a shallow flat-bottomed feature (F1222), itself cut by what may have been another shallow (0.3m) gully or ditch with a V-shaped profile (F1223). About 0.5m to the east was F1224 – another shallow, flat-bottomed cut *c* 0.70m wide. These four features may be contemporary with F1206 described in the previous paragraph.

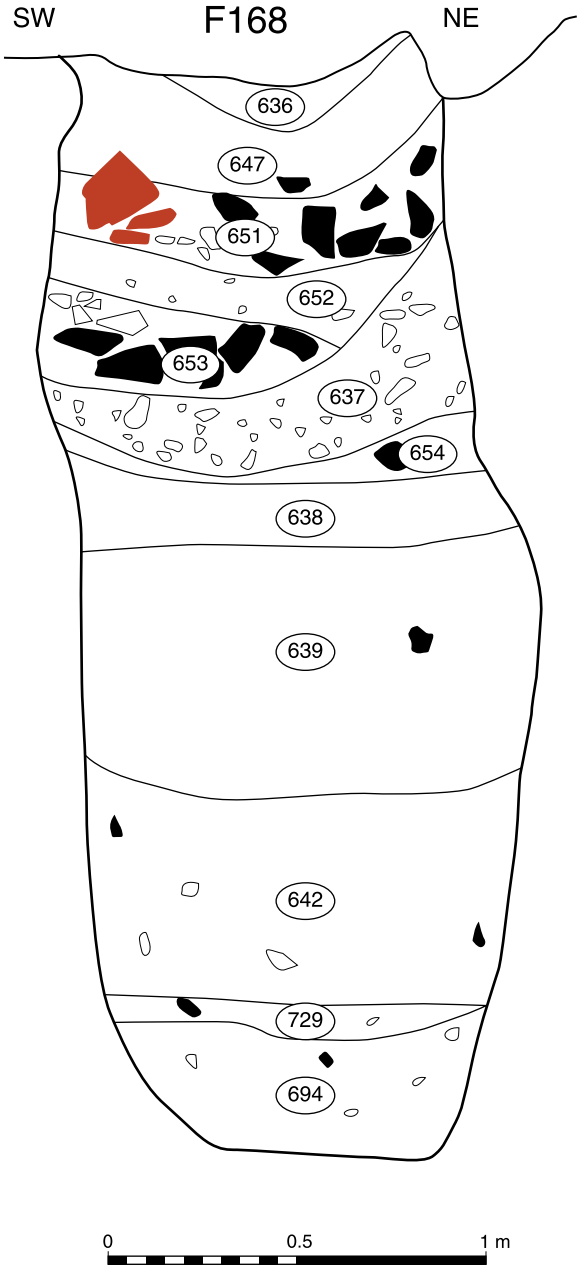


Figure 27 Victoria Road East (Trench X): south-east facing section of pit F168

Pit: F168 (Figs 27, 40)

Tr X; Phase 479

Cut into Site-wide accumulation 3 in Trench X was a pit (F168). It was subrectangular in plan, measured *c* 2m by 1.6m and was *c* 2.9m deep. It is possible that it had been used as a refuse pit as the faunal assemblage consists of typical butchery and cooking waste (Maltby 2010 (P4), 62–3). A use as a cess pit is also suggested because the earliest deposits (638–9, 642, 654, 694, 729) were sealed by a thick plug of chalk (637), perhaps to prevent the emanation of noxious odours. Subsequently there were two very flinty layers (651 and 653) interleaved with a silt layer (652). In the next deposit (647) an infant burial (G416) was found.

Plate 20 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: flint surface, F682 / F702, looking south (cut by post-Roman ditch on left)

North-eastern part of the site

Yard and Buildings 1–2 (Figs 19, 28–31; Plate 20)

TrXI, XII; Phases 378–410

Described below is a sequence that consists of three flint surfaces and finally a chalk surface – interleaved with silty deposits. The flint surfaces may all have been the floors of buildings for which the walls were based on beams laid directly on the ground. However, the first surface is regarded as that of an open yard, although it might also have been a minor street, but the second surface, albeit crudely formed, was associated with a chalk-filled trench and some postholes suggesting that it was a building floor. This is therefore referred to as Building 1 (first phase) with the third flint surface seen as a reflooring (second phase). The chalk surface can be confidently interpreted as belonging to a building, referred to as Building 2. The yard and buildings were probably associated with properties extending beyond the limits of the excavation – perhaps facing the Silchester road to the east, although the buildings were aligned on the Cirencester road.

The sequence began with a cut (F913) made into the third phase of site-wide accumulation deposits in Trench XII (see above) on a north-west / south-east line. To the north-east a level surface was created on the natural clay, separated into two parts by a north–south post-Roman ditch which cuts through the Roman sequence in this area. The line of the cut

Figure 28 Victoria Road East (Trench XII): plan of late Roman flint surface F685/F702

was probably determined by the line of the eastern cemetery boundary in this area (F711/F936) which would have still been visible. A layer of flints (F685: 2658; F702: 2618 and 2657) was laid on the clay which became denser towards the north and east of Trench XII (Fig 28). To the west of the post-Roman ditch the flints were sealed by a series of grey brown sandy silty deposits (1696, 2453, 2547, 2551, 2553–6, 2558, 2562,

Plate 21 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: detail of flint surface, F682, with cattle skull, looking west

Plate 22 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: Building 1, Phase 1, flint surface, F682, looking south

Plate 23 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: Building 1, Phase 2, flint surface F665/F670, looking south

2624). Of these, 2551 and 2562 contained large quantities of animal bone (Maltby 2010 (P4), 55–6; Plate 21).

Building 1 – first phase (Fig 29; Plate 22)

Overlying the silty deposits above F702, west of the post-Roman ditch, was a second, but rather more crudely formed surface of flints (F682: 2538) which petered out towards the north of the site. Contemporary with the surface on its south-west side was a shallow trench (F683), 0.6m wide, filled with chalk and clay. Into this were cut a few stakeholes and small postholes (F672, F674, F677–9), presumably representing timber uprights. Continuing the line of the trench was posthole F676 and stakehole F677. F673 was a stakehole driven into the flint surface. Immediately south-west of F683 were some fairly substantial postholes (F580, F632–3, F675, F680). These postholes formed a north-west / south-east line probably representing the external building wall leaving the trench F683 and associated features as internal. The corresponding north-east wall was, perhaps, formed by a wall employing a sill beam laid directly on the ground where the flints ran out. If so, it may be suggested that Building 1 was a timber structure on a north-west / south-east alignment *c* 7m long × 5m wide unless a north-east wall, in fact, existed beyond the northern site limit. The south-east end of the building was probably partly founded on the earlier flint surface (F685, F702).

Building 1 – second phase (Fig 30; Plate 23)

Overlying the flint floor and chalk and clay-filled trench (F682–3) were further silty deposits (1692, 1694–5, 2498, 2508, 2512, 2515, 2548, 2506, 2513 and 2517). They were, in turn, succeeded by remains of another building on the same site as that described above. It was represented by a third flint surface (F665: 2486; F670: 2495) 0.3m thick, which although employing smaller flints, was more substantial than F682. This extended over the area to the east of the post-Roman ditch and continued beyond the eastern site edge. The surface had fairly clear north-eastern and south-western limits thereby giving the flints the appearance of a well-defined zone up to *c* 4.2m wide and at least 11m long on a north-west / south-east alignment. The building walls were, perhaps, based on sill beams laid directly onto the ground along the edges of the flint surface, although some of the posts of Phase 1 on the south-west side would have remained in use. One of two postholes (F933–4) at the north-west end of the building dug into the underlying silty deposits was respected by the flints of this phase indicating they were associated with the building.

Mixed in with the flints was a good deal of refuse including a large assemblage of animal bones (Maltby 2010 (P4), 57). The flint surface showed some signs of

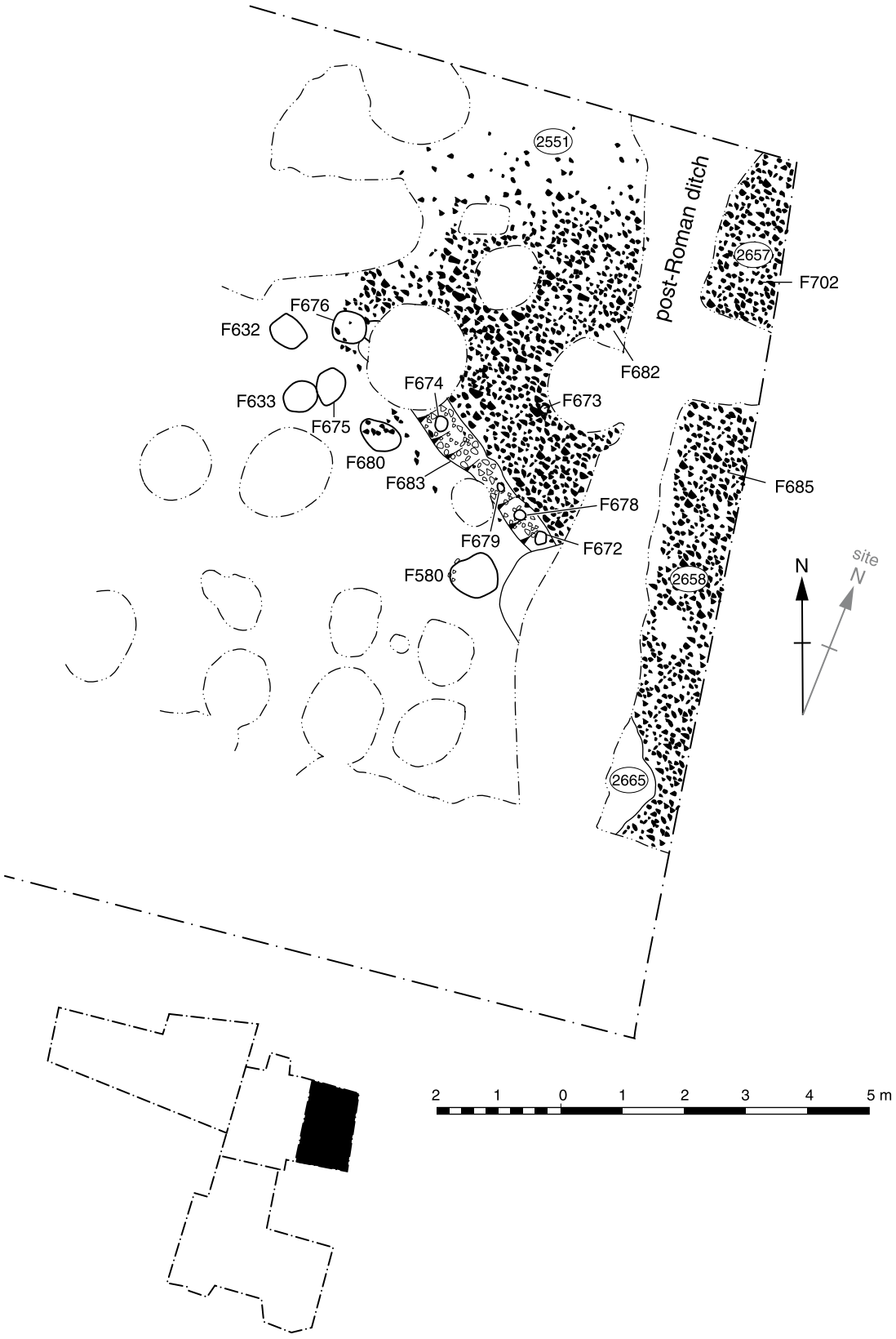


Figure 29 Victoria Road East (Trench XII): plan of Building 1 (Phase 1)

repair on the western side with a pale yellow/buff mortar (1686, 2466) and a flinty gravel layer (2487) which spread out to the south-west over some of the postholes.

Further silty deposits over the flints were numbered 1732, 2461, 2464, 2467, 2470–1, 2477–8, 2481. F658 was a small feature cut into 2470.

Within the make-up (2538) for the surface F682, in an overlying deposit (2508), in the make-up (2486) for F665 and in overlying deposits 2467 and 2470–1 there

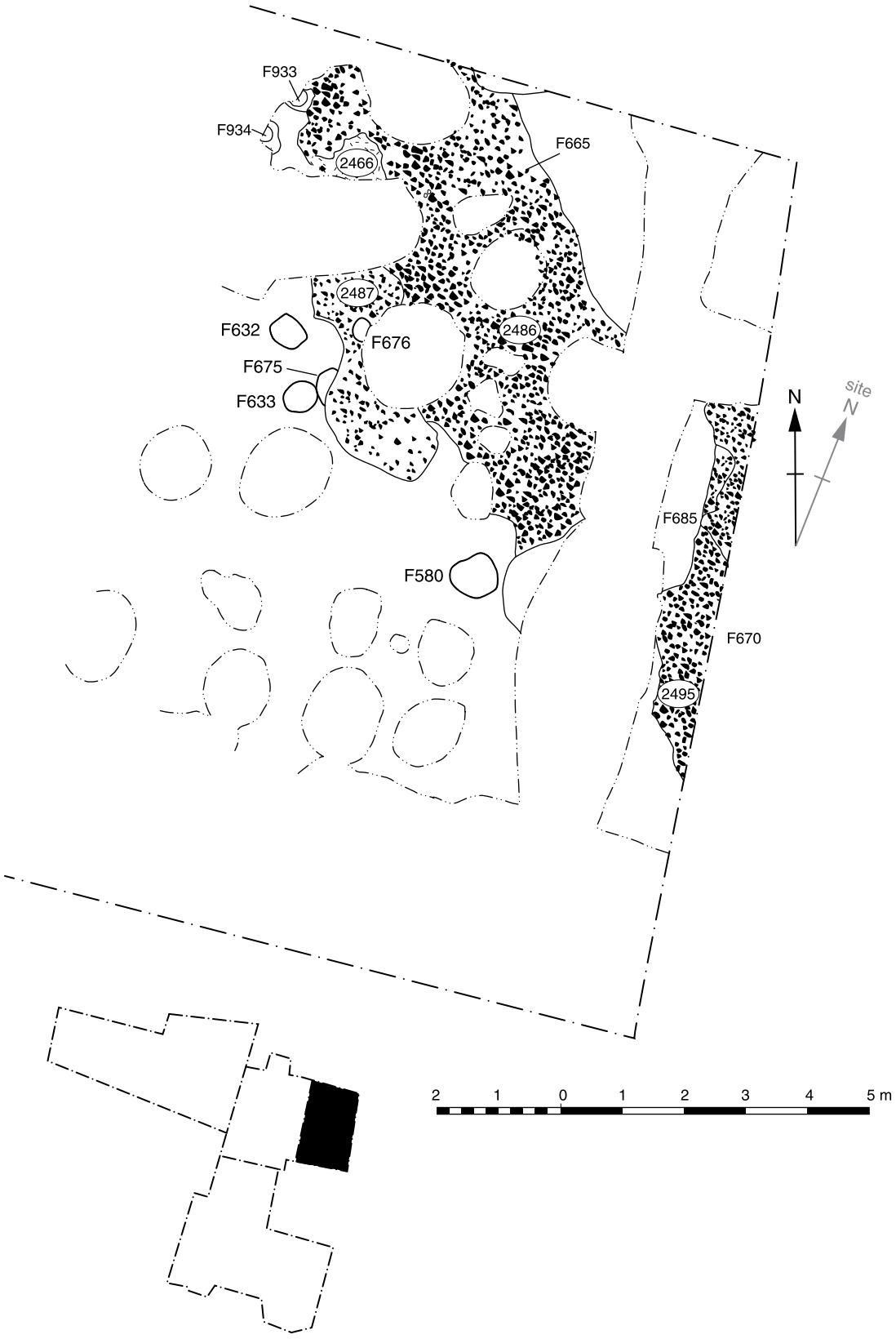


Figure 30 Victoria Road East (Trench XII): plan of Building 1 (Phase 2)

was an appreciable amount of scrap from ironworking including *c* 50–60 pieces of plate or strip and some incomplete objects (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 179) such as shears, a ladle, and four hipposandals. These and other deposits in this sequence also contained a considerable amount of animal bone suggesting dumping on a regular basis (Maltby 2010 (P4), 57).

Building 2 (Fig 31; Plate 24)

Overlying the silty deposits was what appeared to

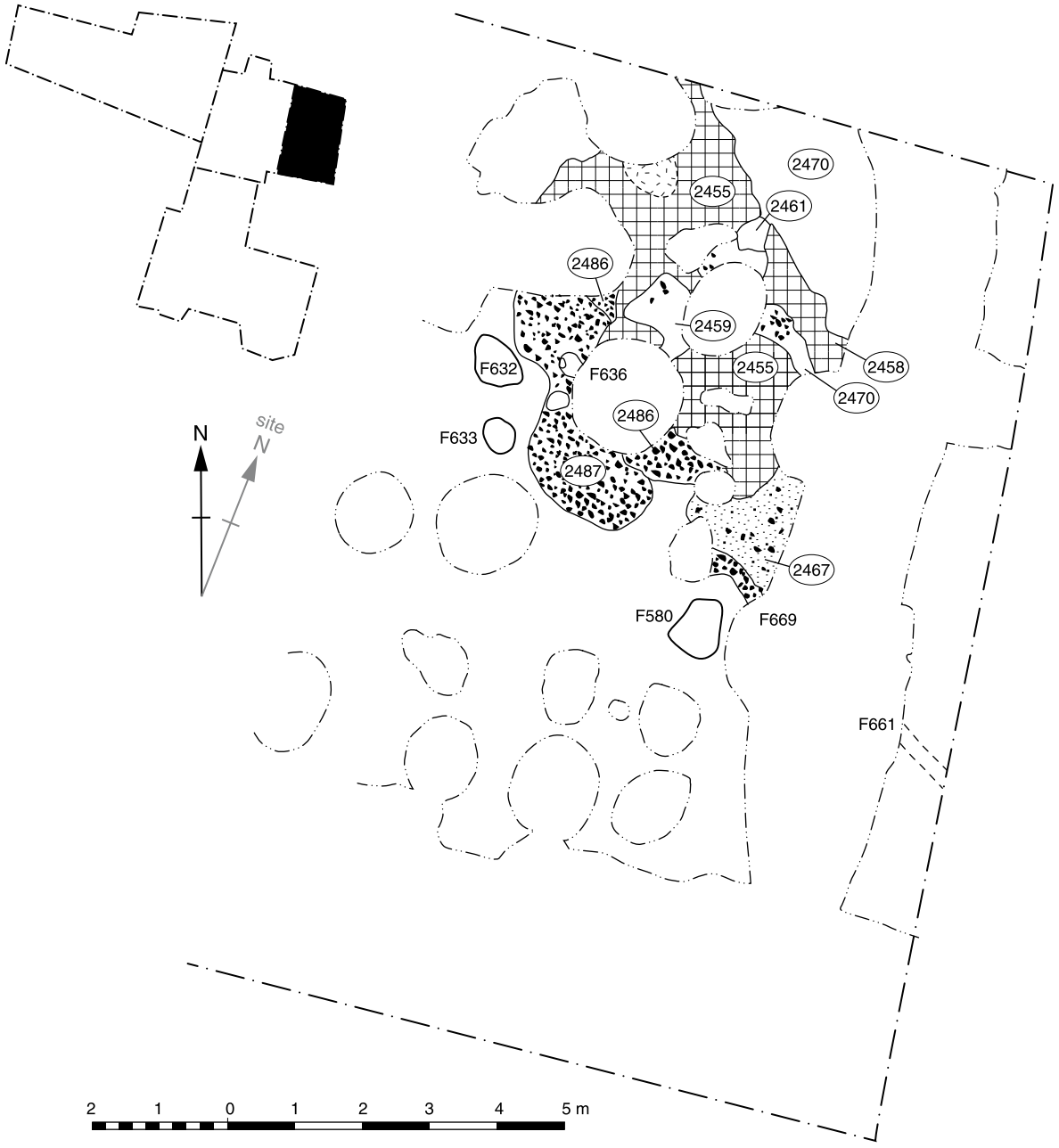


Figure 31 Victoria Road East (Trench XII): plan of Building 2

be another building aligned north-west / south-east represented by a hard-packed chalk floor (2455, 2458, 2461) and, on its south-west side, possibly reusing a bit of the flint surface (F665: 2486), the flinty gravel layer, 2487 from Building 1 and possibly posts set in F580 and F632–3. However, the walls would primarily have been supported on sill beams resting directly on the ground surface. F669 was a short length of a possible sill beam base for a south-west wall, composed of packed flints. South-east of the post-Roman ditch was F661, a narrow slot filled with chalk which continued the line of the presumed south-west wall (as represented by F669) of Building 2, but whether it indicated that the building in fact extended further to the south-east than suggested above was impossible to tell on stratigraphic grounds. Building 2 was probably *c* 4m wide and, ignoring F661, extended over a length of at least *c* 5m, although cut away to the south-east.

A refurbishment of the chalk floor was represented by 2413 and 2417 over which silty deposits (2414, 2459) accumulated. Further patching of the floor was represented by chalk and mortar layers 2393 and 2411.

Pottery recovered from the sequence described above suggests it belonged to the late 3rd to early 4th centuries.

Subsequent to the patching of the chalk floor there may have been some truncation of deposits in this area. The next substantial episode was the laying of an extensive flint surface (F567, F917) located entirely to the west of and cut by the north–south post-Roman ditch. This was associated with some substantial postholes and together they probably represent a large

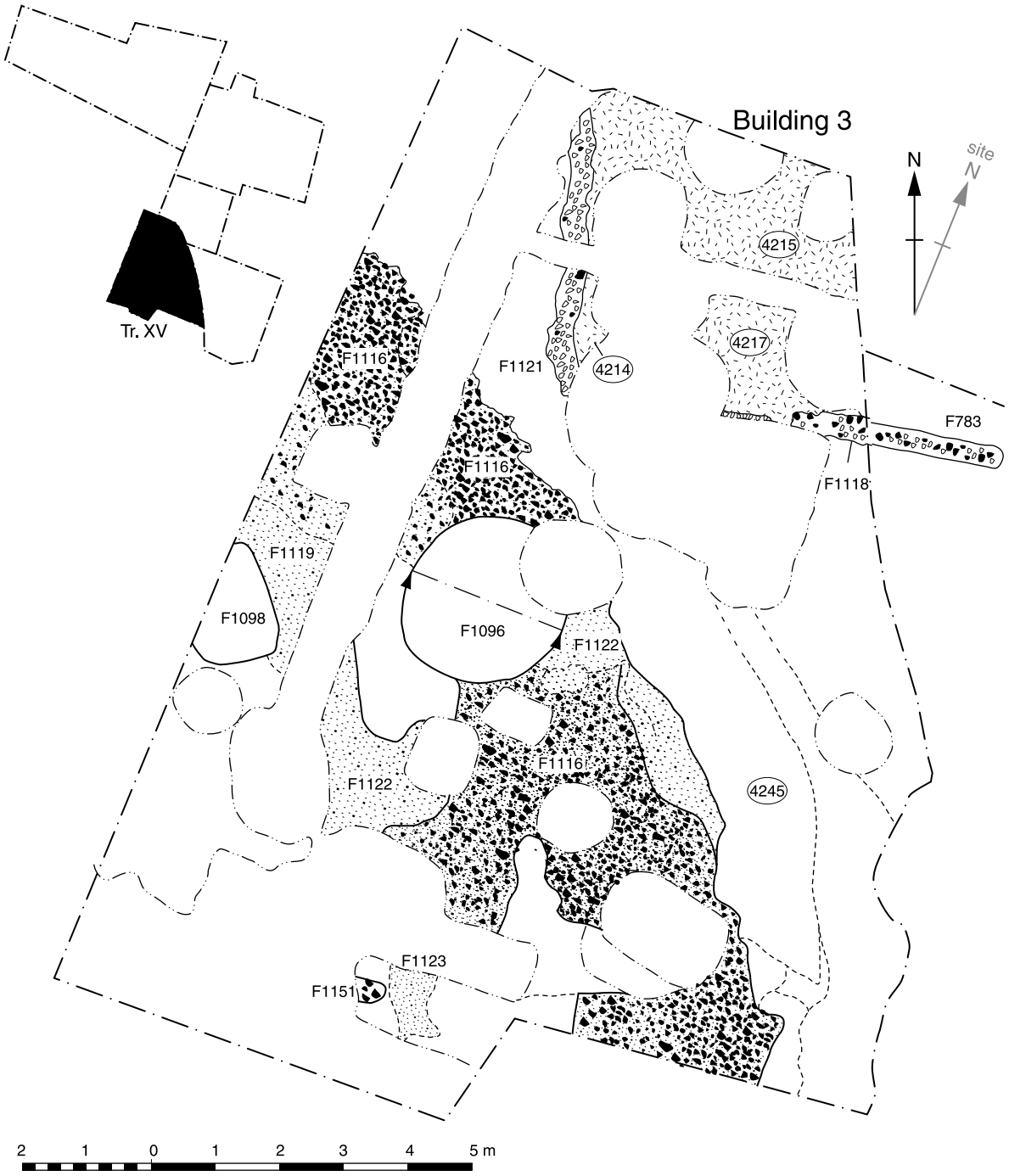


Figure 32 Victoria Road East (Trench XV): plan of Building 3 and flint surface F1116/F1119/F1122

timber building on a north–south alignment which, based on pottery from the postholes, should probably be dated to the late Anglo-Saxon period.

Southern part of the site

Described below are the remains of two timber buildings (3 and 4) in the south-west part of the site (Trench XV) which would have stood adjacent to the Cirencester road, the line of which would have lain immediately to the west. More or less contemporary with the buildings were a track or path, two wells and two deep pits.

Building 3 (Fig 32)

Tr XIII, XIV, XV; Phases 341–8

Stratigraphically later than the oven (F846), in the south-western part of the site, was Building 3 of which two wall footings survived. One was found in both Trenches XIII (F783) and XV (F1118) which ran almost east–west and the other (F1121) was at 90° to it. Only part of the building's plan could be recovered as the north and east walls did not survive and its dimensions are therefore uncertain. However, it was at least 7m north–south × 5m east–west. The surviving

Plate 24 Victoria Road East, Trench XII: Building 2 with chalk surface, 2455, right of centre, looking west

southern and western wall footings existed as slots 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep, filled with compacted chalk and would have served as bases for sill beams.

Beneath the floor, there were deposits which may represent activity during construction: patches of burning (4228–30) and a patch of flints (4233). The floor laid over these deposits was a highly compacted, light buff chalky mortar (F1117: 4214–15, 4217). Within the matrix were large numbers of chalk and flint pebbles, and over 1000 white and grey mosaic tesserae of chalk and limestone. The tesserae are likely to have come from a demolished building and their reuse suggests that it stood in the immediate locality, either in the suburban area itself or within the walls, close to the North Gate.

The floor make-up and a contemporary deposit (4222) outside the building produced coins of Tetricus I (AD 270–73; S9733 and S9839 respectively). These may be residual but limited pottery evidence suggests a construction date for Building 3 in the late 3rd – early 4th centuries.

As there were no related occupation deposits it is difficult to judge what the building was used for. However, its small size and lack of internal features immediately suggest a non-domestic function, perhaps as a shed for agricultural purposes or a roadside shop.

Path (Fig 32)

TrXV; Phases 347–8, 472

Probably contemporary with Building 3 and immediately west of it, partly over natural chalk and partly over deposits 4235 and 4244–5 (Site-wide accumulation 2) there was a flint path (F1116, F1119–20, F1122–3), *c* 5.2m wide, on a north-west / south-east alignment, ie parallel to the Winchester–Cirencester road which must lie immediately to the west at this point. In some areas the flints were thick and well compacted and in others more scattered.

This path was on the line of the early Roman roadside path (F242, see above, Period 4) located in Trench X and may have been a restatement of it, although there was no continuation of it found in Trench X itself. The life of this feature was probably brief before it was cut by the well F1096.

On the south-west edge at the southern end there was a shallow posthole (F1151) filled with a flinty deposit (4352).

Pit: F1098 (Fig 32)

TrXV; Phase 471

Located between the path and the Cirencester road was F1098, a pit rectangular in plan 2m × 1.3m with

its long axis parallel to the road. It was only excavated to a depth of 2m because of safety considerations, but may have been considerably deeper. The section suggests a feature similar to the wells F1093 (p 74) and F1096 (below). The earliest context (4150) was a silt against the pit sides gradually thickening towards the base in such a way as to suggest the sort of inverted cone of a deep feature filling up naturally, as seen in the wells. Subsequent contexts to 4150 were (from base to top) 4149, 4147, 4146, 4139, and 4113 – all clayey silts (4147 and 4139 being thin spreads with more chalk fragments). Relatively few animal bones were found compared to the other broadly contemporary pits and wells on the site. The one hundred sherds of pottery from the pit were not particularly diagnostic but suggest infilling in the 4th century, although there was one Anglo-Saxon sherd from the top layer (4113), presumed to be intrusive.

Well: F1096 (Figs 32–3)

Tr XV; Phase 348a

Cutting the path was a well (F1096). It was about 2.40m in diameter at the surface, narrowing to 1.60m at the point where excavation ceased, having reached the modern water table, at a depth of *c* 7.30m. The earliest deposit (4382–83) was probably a natural silting layer. 4383 produced three coins, the latest of Philip I (AD 244–47, S10176). 4382–83 were succeeded by a chalky deposit (4381), perhaps deliberate backfill. Subsequently there was another silt deposit (4380) and second chalky layer (4379). The succeeding deposits, 4376–78, may represent a mixture of silting and deliberate infill. There then seems to have been an episode when chalk eroded from the sides of the shaft (4211). Later deposits may represent a mix of deliberate backfilling and natural silting (4106, 4112, 4119, 4152–3, 4209). Deposit 4112 produced a barbarous radiate coin of AD 270–84 (S9570) and 4119, a coin of Valerian (AD 256–58; S9677).

The feature was probably in use during and after the time Building 3 stood on the site, but accurate dating for it is difficult, partly because the complete depth could not be excavated and no artefacts, except the coins, were recovered from the earliest fill layers. Pottery from the later deposits was late 3rd- to early 4th-century. The well also produced one of the largest animal bone assemblages from the site (Maltby 2010 (P4), 59–61) which included, like those from F814 and F1093, a number of dog skeletons. The cattle bone assemblage, notably from context 4119, consisted principally of upper limb bone shaft fragments. Many of the bones had been systematically split or splintered, also a feature of other assemblages from the site.

Pit: F981(Fig 34)

TrXIV; Phase 450

Cut into Site-wide accumulation 3 in Trench XIV was a pit (F981; Figs 34 and 40) and adjacent to it two narrow gullies (F982, F984 – not illustrated) which may have been contemporary with either Building 3 or Building

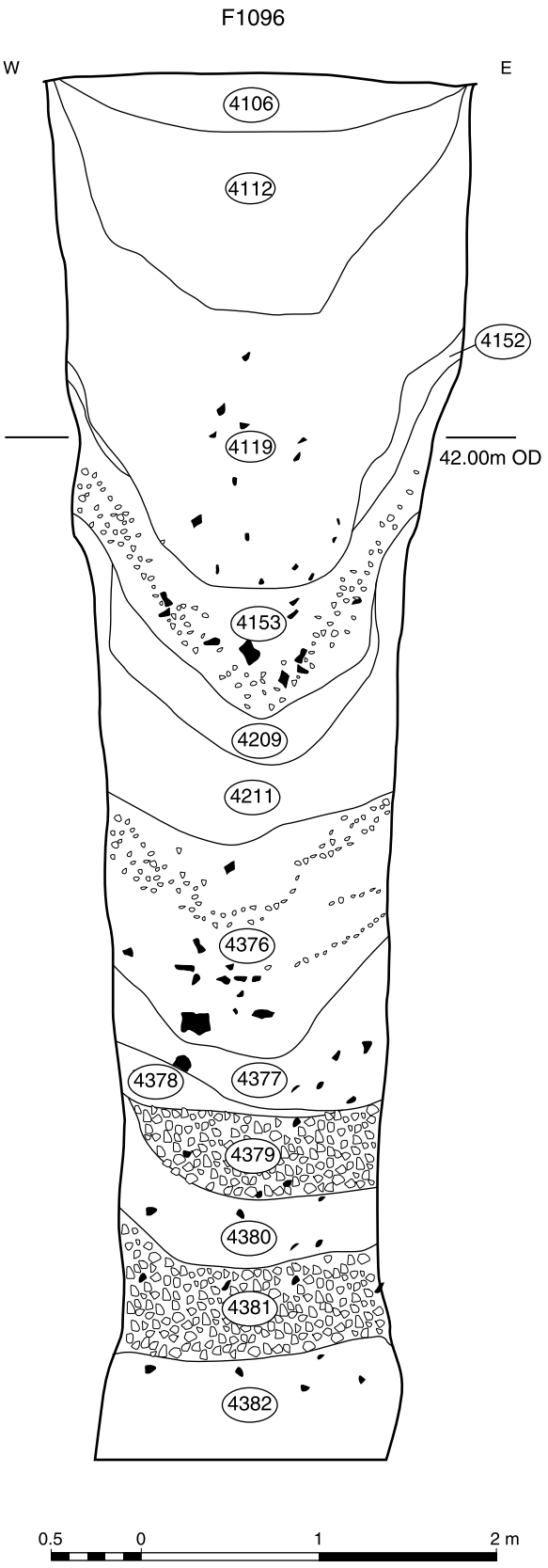


Figure 33 Victoria Road East (Trench XV): south facing section of well F1096

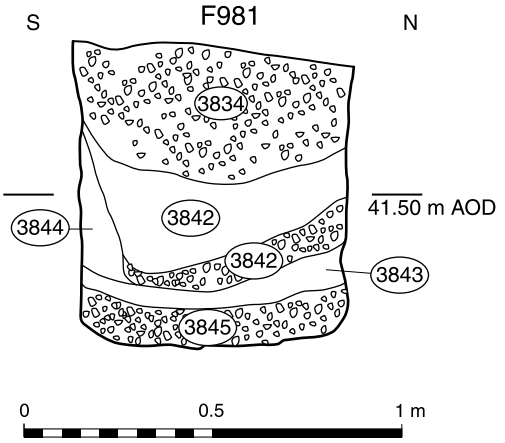


Figure 34 Victoria Road East (Trench XIV): west facing section of pit F981

4. The pit was rectangular in plan, measured 1.4m × 0.7m and was 0.8m deep. The fill was a series of dark silty and chalky deposits (3834 and 3842–5) of which 3845 contained a coin of Carausius (AD 287–93; S8548). The animal bone (Maltby 2010 (P4), 67) suggests this was a refuse pit.

Deposits post-dating Building 3

Tr XIII, XV; Phases 349–57, 361–2

Overlying Building 3 was an accumulation of deposits (4063, 4114, 4151, 4155, 4169–70, 4186–7, 4190–1, 4193–4, 4199, 4204–06, 4208 – followed in this sequence by a small area of chalk, possibly a surface (F1101: 4101 – not illustrated).

More or less contemporary deposits covering much of Trench XIII were 3007–10, 3013, 3017, 3038, 3044, 3113, 3232, 3256, and 3264.

Late Roman burials (see Fig 40)

Tr XV; Phases 377, 478

Cremation burial G618 was recovered from the western section of Trench XV. It had been placed very close to the Cirencester Roman road and was cut into Deposit 4114, part of the accumulation post-dating Building 3 (above), although its chronological relationship with Building 4 (below) was not clear. The cremation was contained in a vessel of early 4th-century date and G618 therefore represents the latest cremation burial on Victoria Road East, although it was more or less contemporary with late Roman examples buried on the west side of the Cirencester road (see below).

Three infant burials (G461–3 – not illustrated) were found in the southern part of Trench XIII at a point in the stratigraphic sequence suggesting they should be dated to the 4th century.

Building 4 (Figs 15, 35)

Tr XV; Phases 426–41, 445–7

Overlying the deposits over Building 3 in the south-western part of the site were the somewhat ephemeral remains of Building 4. A few deposits (4142, 4144, 4178, 4180, 4184) up to 50mm thick may have been associated with its construction, perhaps as levelling. The deposit thought to be more clearly associated with the building was 4141, composed of chalky and flinty silt. It was not possible to recover a complete ground plan of Building 4 as part of it lay south of the site boundary and the remainder was disturbed by later features. Only around 20m² survived for investigation.

It is probable that the walls had been constructed on timber sill beams laid directly on to the ground which was prepared with chalky spreads and patches (F1099, F1103, F1105–10) and on the west side a small part of the flint surface (F1123) described above was probably used. A deposit of mortar (4181) may have been part of a floor surface.

The principal feature within the building was an oven (F1100) found near the southern trench edge and badly damaged by medieval pits. A pit roughly oval in plan had been dug down into the natural chalk to a maximum depth of *c* 0.3m and was *c* 2m long × 1m wide. It was lined with a layer of clean, buff clay containing tiles. The flue was probably on the west side, although all that survived was a shallow cut, filled with burnt material. It is likely that there was a mortared flint superstructure, the demolished remains of which were discovered around the oven, and within its backfilling layers (see below).

A deposit of burnt clay (4176) may have represented the initial use of the oven. This was succeeded by a new clay lining (4171–2). After a number of use layers (4163–4, 4173–5, 4177), a second clay lining was laid (4157) incorporating reused roof tile placed in the oven base.

The end of Building 4's life was represented by a widespread layer of material containing possible demolition material from the oven and large quantities of charcoal, suggesting that the building burnt down (4078, 4089, 4111, 4117, 4120, 4122, 4124, 4129–31, 4136, 4143).

Building 4 is likely to be of 4th-century date and may have been contemporary with the later use of the wells F1093 (below) and F1096 (above), and pit F814 (below). Like the oven F846 (above), the oven in this building may have been used for crop processing as there was little indication of domestic occupation

Hearth post-dating Building 4

Tr XV; Phases 451–2

Overlying the charcoal-rich deposits referred to above was a small hearth (F1097), constructed from pieces of broken storage jar, with an associated flint surface (F1094).

Pit F814 and well F1093 (Figs 36–7, 40)

Tr XIII, XV; Phases 442, 480

Cut into the deposits post-dating Building 3 were a pit or well (F814) and well (F1093) which in origin may have been contemporary with Building 4.

F814 was situated in the south-eastern part of the

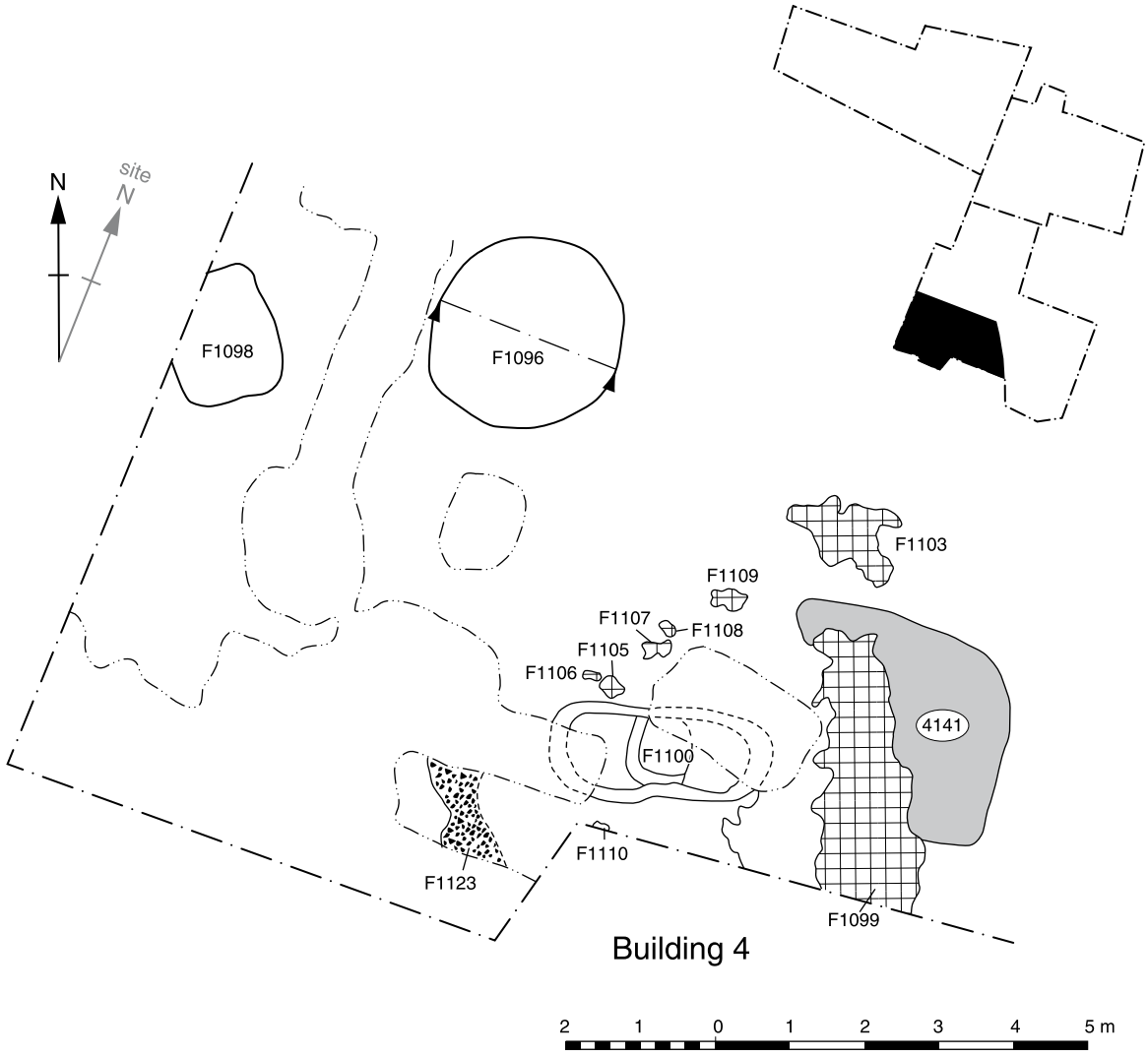


Figure 35 Victoria Road East (Trench XV): plan of Building 4

site (Trench XIII). It was subrectangular in plan, measuring *c* 1.1m × 1m, and *c* 3.8m in depth. Much of the pit to within 0.7m of the top was filled with a homogeneous deposit of silty clay (3262). This deposit contained a large sample of animal bones (Maltby 2010 (P4), 63–7), including the skeletons of at least eight dogs. It also contained ten complete or near complete colour-coated beakers (P5). In light of these finds it is suggested that the feature has the best evidence from the site for the sort of 'structured deposit' of presumed ritual character described by Fulford (2001) in respect of pits and wells at Silchester and elsewhere. The pit also included waste from tanning and hornworking, and two litharge cakes, waste from silver refining (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 181).

The pottery assemblage from the feature was of the first half of the 4th century. The latest of five coins from context 3262 dated to Constantine I (AD 307–24; S5009: AD 307–37; S5014).

The well, F1093, was *c* 2.7m in diameter at the surface, tapering sharply to 1.5m at a depth of 1.5m, and then tapering more gently to *c* 1.2m at the level of the modern water table at a depth of *c* 7.2m where excavation was concluded, although this was not the bottom of the feature. The earliest excavated layer was a silt (4374) which was sealed by a thick chalk plug (4373). This was succeeded by a series of deposits which were probably a mixture of deliberate dumping and natural silting (4156, 4212, 4260, 4348–9, 4351). Layer 4260 produced five coins (S9753–4, 9777, 9862, 9918) of which the latest (S9753) dates to House of Constantine (AD 350–60).

Above 4156 there developed the inverted cone characteristic of a well which has been left to silt up naturally. Silt deposit 4135 produced 47 coins (P6, Davies 2008, 123) of which the vast majority were FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Falling Horseman type (AD 350–60); there were also three of Magnentius (AD 350–53).

Above 4135 the feature was deliberately backfilled (4084, 4107–08, 4128). Layer 4128 produced four coins, the latest being two more of FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Falling Horseman type. Layer 4107 produced two coins, one of which (S9571) is of the House of Theodosius

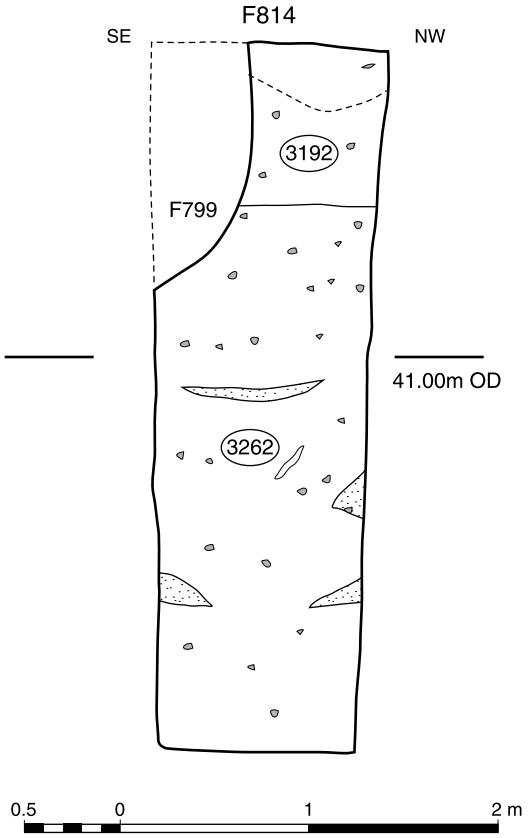


Figure 36 Victoria Road East (Trench XIII): north-east facing section of pit F814 (F799 is post-Roman)

(AD 388–93) suggesting backfilling was not completed until the last decade or so of the 4th century.

A large assemblage of animal bones was recovered from this feature primarily from deposits below 4135 (Maltby 2010 (P4), 61–2). It included the skeletons of eight dogs of which three, in 4212, were probably puppies from the same litter.

Trenches X, VII, and XVI: the end of the Roman sequence (see Figs 17 and 23)

Later disturbance and truncation has meant that archaeological remains of the latest Roman period in Trenches X and XI may have been lost. However, in Trench VII/XVI a complete sequence from Roman to post-Roman was observed, although it could not be closely dated. A number of deposits and features which appear to post-date the use of the Winchester–Cirencester road have already been described above.

Late Roman deposits and features (Fig 23)

Tr, VII/XVI; Phase 454

In the western part of the trench, over 1888, 1921, and the fill of F1206 (referred to above), was a chalky deposit (1895). Overlying 1818, the latest road surface and 1809–10, 1823, 1894, and F1201 and F1203 (also referred to above),was 1807, a yellow gritty clayey deposit, up to *c* 0.15m thick which perhaps derived in part from erosion of the surface. To the east, 1967, a clayey deposit, was at a similar level and occupied a similar position in the sequence. It was succeeded at the east end of the trench by 2804 and 2847.

At the west end of the trench at the same level as 1895 was 1946, a deposit containing numerous large flints, perhaps representing a surface. 1895 and 1946

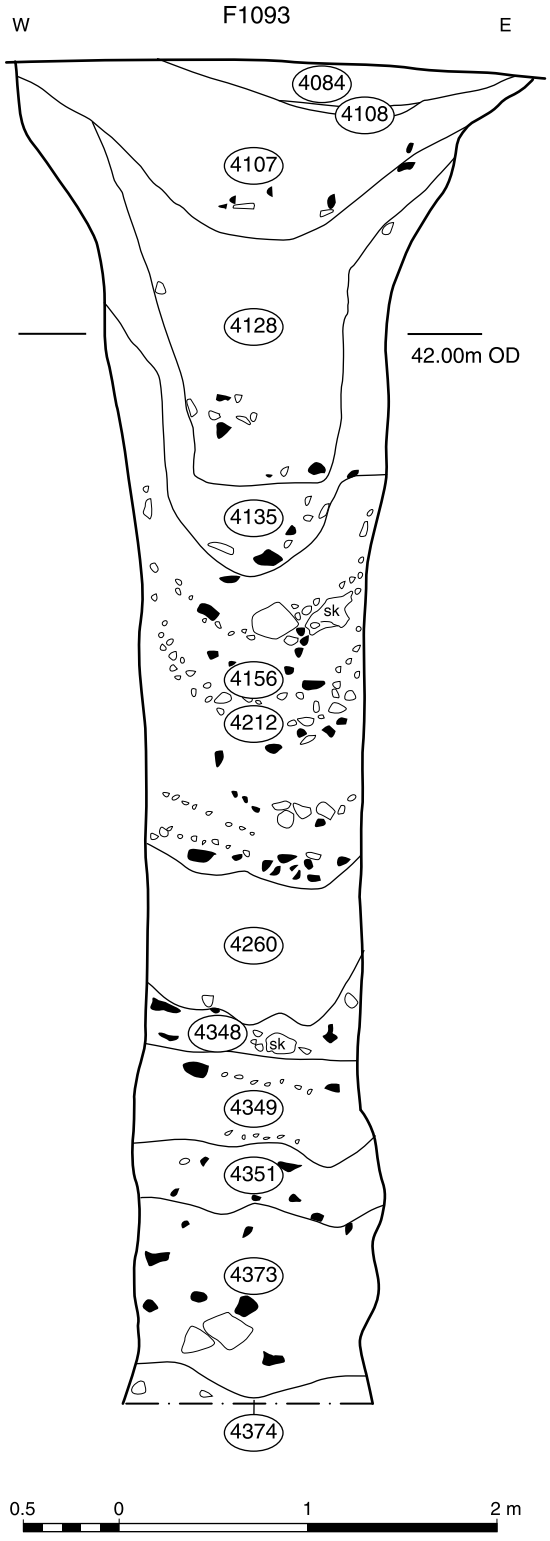


Figure 37 Victoria Road East (Trench XV): south facing section of well F1093 (sk = cattle skull)

were cut by a pit or ditch *c* 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. This could have been either contemporary with the ditch described below or post-Roman.

Late Roman ditch

Tr X/XV1; Phase 465
In Trench X the latest Roman feature was a ditch (F122/F1202) cut slightly obliquely across the Cirencester road on a north-west / south-east alignment. It was *c* 1.5m wide and *c* 0.6m deep, and had a more or less V-shaped cross-section. The feature also appeared in Trench XVI and appeared to cut 1807. It was recorded as 2m wide and *c* 0.7m deep with a rounded cross-section.

The ditch infill was a series of silts (31, 290, 294, 297, 1813–17) probably dating to the late 4th century as the two latest coins in the Trench X deposits were of the Falling Horseman type (AD 346–61; S9025) and of Gratian (AD 367–75; S9024). Although a post-Roman date is possible, the fact that it appears to roughly respect the Roman road alignment suggests it is late Roman. It may re-state a boundary originally represented by the road itself.

Summary and discussion

Victoria Road East presents us with a long and complex sequence of Roman archaeology. The site lay immediately outside one of Britain's principal civitas capitals and this unusually extensive excavation has revealed a varied picture of suburban land use. Understanding the sequence represented has, as already noted, been hampered by variability in the extent of survival of stratigraphy across the site and the difficulty of establishing secure stratigraphic links between different parts. Nonetheless, the overall development of the site was established in broad terms and considerable detail was found in certain areas.

At the time of the Roman Conquest the dominant feature of the landscape on the site was the north–south trackway heading for an entrance to the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure. This was a pronounced hollow way at the southern end of the site where the natural ground level rises. A more or less parallel ditch a little to the west of the trackway may also have been in existence before the Roman Conquest, although it is referred to above as early Roman. The first clearly Roman impact on the site (Period 4) was the laying out of the main Roman road to Mildenhall (Margary 1973, Road 43), leading ultimately to Cirencester, with its accompanying ditches and paths (see also Victoria Road West below). This probably dates to the mid-1st century and may be seen as contemporary with the establishment of the main road north to Silchester. The mode of construction of the road can be most clearly seen in the Trench VII/XVI section (Fig 23). It was in line with standard Roman practice in having a raised agger, in this case of clayey material, above which was a layer of large flints covered with finer gravel. The accompanying path on the north-east side was far less substantial and its life was probably brief. Beyond the path was, as one would expect, the roadside ditch. Curiously neither path nor ditch appeared, as would be expected, in the south-west corner of the site (Trench XV). This may have been due to constraints of space near the town entrance or to some other factor not now apparent.

In the triangular area created by the two main roads a cemetery, probably with its origins in the third quarter of the 1st century, was created. In this case the entrance to the Oram's Arbour enclosure may have been the principal determinant of the cemetery's location rather than the town gate. However, in any event, the choice of a location outside the North Gate may have seemed appropriate for a cemetery given its coincidence with an entrance into the Iron Age enclosure. As Creighton (2006) has shown, the location and morphology of Romano-British towns were often determined by the pre-existing topography. Moreover, he also suggests that there was a desire by urban elites to reaffirm their legitimacy at the time of transition to a new type of settlement by looking back to what had gone before and reintegrating it into the new layout. This was sometimes done, at for example, Verulamium and Silchester, by reference to cult sites and also to the location of cemeteries.

Whilst some burials may be pre-Flavian (ie pre *c* AD 69), the vast majority probably belong to a period between the last quarter of the 1st century and mid-2nd century. They have been assigned to Period 5, although it is suggested that they can essentially be divided into two burial phases. In addition, a small group of cremation burials and infant inhumations found adjacent to the Cirencester road in Trench X were demonstrably later than the other burials on the site and were assigned to Period 6 (Burial Phase 3) dated to the late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries.

The cemetery (Periods 5–6)

A discussion of the cemetery may begin with the way it was organised and this will be followed by a review of evidence for burial practice. Other aspects of the cemetery, including the character of the buried population, and evidence for social structure, and religious beliefs will be discussed in the context of Winchester's cemeteries as a whole in Chapter 9.

Organisation

The organisation of the cemetery is in many ways difficult to determine, because of the extent of later Roman and post-Roman disturbance. However, a certain formality can be perceived in its development both in terms of the boundaries surrounding it and in the disposition of the burials themselves.

External boundaries
On the west side of the cemetery the boundary was the Cirencester road, running north-west / south-east, or perhaps more accurately the roadside ditch (F258)

since only one burial (G411) was found to the west of it. It is probable that the line of this ditch also formed a boundary further to the south-east, since no burials were found south-west of its line projected into Trench XV. There was, moreover, a row of burials (of Burial Phases 1 and 2) in Trench XV (G612, G615–17, G619, G621–4) which appear to have respected such a line. The only feature defining a boundary in Trench XV was the gully F1133, on the line in question (p 51), but on stratigraphic grounds it had been cut at later date than the roadside ditch in Trench X. The row of burials in Trench XV may, therefore have been adjacent to a boundary in the cemetery, the earliest version of which has left no trace in the ground, but was restated in part by F1133 in the 2nd century.

During the early part of its life the cemetery's eastern boundary was probably the trackway/hollow way (F856) and later the metalled surface (F892/1189) which overlay it, although three Phase 1 burials did lie to the east. At some point in the first half of the 2nd century this north–south boundary was replaced by one which ran north-west / south-east roughly parallel to the Cirencester road. The sequence of boundaries has been described in detail above, but it began with a shallow gully (F911/F915) followed by a ditch F525/F704 (Fig 16) which was replaced, probably in the mid-2nd century, by a more substantial ditch and bank F709/F711/F936 (Fig 21). This last ditch turned to run almost north–south at its southern end probably respecting the line of the Silchester road as it approached the town's North Gate from this point southwards. The influence of the line of the trackway in the cemetery's layout may have remained, however, after it disappeared from the landscape since only one Phase 2 burial, G466 (of an unusual character because of its pit and furnishing) was found to the east of it. No southern boundary to the cemetery was found but the density of burial declined towards the south of the site and there may never have been one formally marked out.

In due course the northern cemetery was to extend *c* 500m north-west along the Cirencester road as far as Lankhills, but how far to the north land was used for burials of the late 1st – early 3rd centuries is not certain. However, two urned cremation burials were found immediately south of an alley behind 28 Hyde Close (VRN83; northern suburb gazetteer: **47**, Fig 55) *c* 100m to the north-west. Another possible cremation burial was found a little further north in Hyde Close in 1848 (northern suburb gazetteer:**19**, Fig 55). In addition, two early cremation burials were found at Evans Halshaw Garage, east of Hyde Street (Birbeck and Moore 2004), which may either be isolated outliers or part of another cemetery zone along the west side of the Silchester road.

Internal organisation

Within the area defined by the boundaries discussed above there is little evidence for clearly marked internal subdivisions. One may only, perhaps, note the location of the relatively richly furnished cremation burial G466 which was well away from any other burials. The nearest to it was *c* 7m to the west. Burial G466 was one of only four burials found to the east of the line of the trackway (F1189). It is possible, therefore, that this burial was sited in a plot of its own set aside from the rest of the cemetery in what would have been a prominent location on the boundary of the cemetery adjacent to the Silchester road.

The spatial inter-relationships of the burials and the alignment of individual burials, seem to have been influenced largely by surrounding topographical features. They included the north–south ditch (F513, F944, F952 and F1134) running the length of the site. Three of the four early adult inhumation burials in the ditch (G551, G586, and G634) clearly took their alignment from its line in being themselves north–south; a fourth (G539) was east–west but also respected the ditch in the sense of being at right angles to it. The alignment of the ditch is also likely to have governed that of early inhumations to the west of the ditch including G581 (north–south) and G521 (east–west). This line was retained by the slightly later (Burial Phase 2) north–south inhumations: G489, G491, G557 and G574 (p 51). Furthermore Figure 21 shows that a band of burials of Phase 2 ran more or less north–south along what had been the western edge of the ditch. East of the trackway, inhumations G460 (Trench XII) and G465 (Trench XIII) were probably aligned north–south. In addition, in the Phase 1- 2 cemetery as a whole up to nineteen infant inhumation graves were aligned north–south (or south–north) and up to sixteen were aligned east–west (or west–east). The alignment of the individual cremation burial pits was usually difficult to determine since they were relatively small and rarely had a distinct longer axis, but again a few (for example, G536, G578a, G578b, G592, and G606) appear to have been deliberately cut on a north–south axis. Pottery suggests they all dated to the late 1st century.

Throughout the life of the cemetery the north-west / south-east alignment of the Cirencester road, reinforced in due course by the boundary ditches on the cemetery's east side, also appears to have been influential, although in the cemetery's early years this may have been largely confined to areas adjacent to the road. The early adult inhumations, G407 and G610, and infant inhumation G430 were, for example, aligned north-west / south-east. On the east side of the site this alignment was also adopted by the inhumation G590, cut into the base of the boundary gully F911/F915, infant inhumations G523 and G537, and the pit for cremation burials G466 (in spite of being close to the southern part of the ditch F709/F711 where it ran north–south) and G588. In conclusion, what emerges from this brief survey is that there is evidence for two dominant topographical determinants of alignment in the Period 5 cemetery, but no clear evidence for one giving way to another. In Period 6 the burials respected the line of the Cirencester road which lay only a short distance to the west (Fig 24).

Although two phases of burials have been created in Period 5 on the basis of stratigraphic analysis, an impression of continuous use is created by the fact that

there were few examples of intercutting graves except among the group of north–south inhumations at the junction of Trenches X and XI (Fig 20 and see p 51). A few other instances of intercutting, moreover, may have been deliberate. The pit for G578A, for example, appears to have been deliberately enlarged on its north side, with a minimum of disturbance, to insert G578B. Similarly, the grave pit for cremation burial G607 may have been deliberately cut into to insert a second cremation G520.

Some system of markers must have been employed for overall cemetery planning, given the evidence for the avoidance of intercutting and the deliberate making of enlargements. Only a few examples of such structures were, however, found, apart from the obvious example of the mausoleum, F272. At the corners of the upper part of the cut of G466 a few tiles were found suggesting perhaps that some stone built structure akin to the mausoleum, which had tile quoins, existed here but had been subsequently robbed. G600 had four postholes around it, two of which were joined by a shallow trench. Two postholes were found to the west of G622 (originally perhaps there had been two more to the east) and postholes were also found in association with three of the Period 6 burials (G408–09 and G414). The posts may have supported a fence or even a roofed structure; the trench joining two postholes around G600 may have been for a fence, wall or, perhaps, a hedge. Finally three small chalk blocks arranged as a pyramid above the inhumation G581 may have been intended as a simple marker.

The majority of burials were probably marked by earthen mounds. Even if grassed over, however, they probably had a relatively short life and none was identified during excavation. Wooden posts may also have been employed but few postholes, other than those already mentioned, were found adjacent to graves – although F1146 near G625, and F527 near G587, G588, and G590 may be noted. The problem of how the site of a burial was maintained for any period of time and intercutting avoided therefore remains unsolved. One other possibility is perhaps the planting of bushes or other distinctive plants for which no archaeological evidence has survived.

Burial practice

A reconstruction of the burial practice represented by the cemetery can only be partial since it is based purely on material remains at the final resting place of the deceased. They may have little to tell us of ceremonies and processes which probably took place at a number of different locations. In spite of the restrictions imposed by archaeological evidence, however, a detailed examination of the bones, artefacts and graves themselves has provided useful information on the basis of which, at least, certain aspects of mortuary ritual may be understood.

The most striking difference in the treatment of the dead was between those who were cremated and those who were buried unburnt as inhumations. The two groups are discussed in turn. A summary list of the cremation burials may be found in Table 5 and of the inhumations in Table 6.

Plate 25 Victoria Road East, cremation burial G431

Cremation burial

It does not appear that cremation of the dead took place within the cemetery area excavated. Details of the process are, therefore, hard to establish, but a certain amount can be inferred from the cremated bone and from a few of the grave finds which were probably brought to the cemetery after cremation.

In the vast majority of cases after a body was burnt the bone appears to have been gathered up without including any remains of the pyre or other extraneous material. However, in three of the earliest burials (G431, G438, and G440; Plate 25), found in the same part of the site near the Cirencester road, there was a small amount of what is taken to be pyre material along with fragments of burnt pottery, and burnt nails with burnt wood adhering to them, perhaps part of a nailed wooden object such as a coffin, originally placed on the pyre. In G431 two of the nails were found fused together to preserve the corner of a wooden object. G440 contained burnt beads and, along with G438, also contained fragments of melted glass objects, probably the remains of unguent jars (P6, Cool 2008, 82–3). G433 in the same area (cut into the roadside ditch) also contained a few burnt objects including melted glass. G431, G433, and G438 are also alike (although not the only examples) in containing very little cremated bone (under 100g), although G440 had over 1000g.

Melted glass fragments and large quantities of burnt nails were found in G442, the amphora burial (Trench X). The nails probably came from an item or items of furniture which also incorporated bone inlay found as burnt fragments in the burial (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 108). Pieces of burnt bone inlay were also found in G621. Finally in G528 some cremated animal bone (not identifiable to species) was found mixed with the human remains.

Table 5 Victoria Road East cremation burials in period and burial phase order

Period	BP	Grave no.	Type	Wt (g)	Age	AV	Other grave goods	Notes
5		450	un?	808	adult			found cutting Trial Trench VII – location not recorded
5		452	un?	1726	adult			found cutting Trial Trench VII – location not recorded
5	1	431	un	25	indet	5		pyre material inc. lamp, nails, glass
5	1	433	un	72	young adult	4	ae ring, fe collar	
5	1	438	urned	36	immature	1	ae coin (Claudius)	pyre material inc. broken pot, nails, glass
5	1	439	urned	627	adult			
5	1	440	urned	1684	indet		20 melon beads, 5 ae beads, glass bead	pyre material inc. broken pot, nails, glass
5	1	448	un	67	indet			found cutting Trial Trench VII
5	1	467	urned	2367	adult			
5	1	470	urned	13	infant			nailed wooden lid to urn
5	1	472	urned	35	indet			
5	1	473	un	1769	immature	1		nailed wooden object, bones of immature animal
5	1	477	un	721	adult		2 hobnails	
5	1	485	un	1306	adult			
5	1	490	un	59	adult			
5	1	495	urned	0	indet			disturbed, a few frags of cremated bone
5	1	501	un	0	indet	1	2 glass beads, 2 melon beads, ae ring, ae bell, paste bead, bone counter, base of glass vessel	disturbed, a few frags of cremated bone
5	1	502	un	910	adult	1		
5	1	503	urned	952	adult	1		
5	1	506	un	16	infant 6-7 yrs			
5	1	509	urned	286	adult			
5	1	512	urned	648	indet			
5	1	515	urned	365	adult	4	3 ae brooches, wooden box with metal fittings	
5	1	517A	urned	621	indet			
5	1	517B	urned	0	indet	9		disturbed
5	1	519	urned	13	indet			
5	1	520	urned	935	adult		fe bracelet, fe ring	
5	1	522	un	1199	adult	2	ae brooch, fe bracelet	
5	1	524	urned	81	indet			tile over urn
5	1	528	urned	1059	adult		3 ae brooches, fe pin with glass head	
5	1	530	urned	734	indet			
5	1	531	un + inf.	547	indet			
5	1	532	un + inf.	305	indet	1		infant E–W, 0–6 months
5	1	533	un	521	indet	1		
5	1	534	urned	142	indet	1		
5	1	536	urned	2378	adult			
5	1	538	un	1289	adult		2 hobnails	
5	1	540	un + inf.	80	adult	1	2 ae rings, ae brooch, 2 amber beads	? in nailed wooden box
5	1	542	urned	339	indet		shale bracelet	
5	1	544	un	0	indet			disturbed, bone lost
5	1	545	un	891	adult			

Table 5 (*cont.*) Victoria Road East cremation burials in period and burial phase order

Period	BP	Grave no.	Type	Wt (g)	Age	AV	Other grave goods	Notes
5	1	546	un	1088	adult		fe bracelet, fe ring with glass bezel	
5	1	548	un	966	adult			
5	1	555	un + inf.	0	n/a			cremated bone lost, neonate infant
5	1	556	un	59	child under 12 yrs	1	fe bracelet, bone die	disturbed
5	1	561	un	825	indet	2		? in nailed wooden box
5	1	566	urned	922	adult	22	2 ae brooches, 2 bone counters (burnt)	infant fragments
5	1	572	urned	152	child 6-12 yrs			
5	1	575	un	129	adult			
5	1	578A	urned x2	734	adult and juvenile	2	2 bone counters	
5	1	578B	urned	1255	adult	6	fe armlet	infant fragments
5	1	582	urned	149	immature			
5	1	583	urned	133	adult	1		
5	1	584	un	51	adult			disturbed
5	1	585	urned	1248	adult			
5	1	587	un	255	adult			
5	1	588	urned + inf.	1086	adult	4		neonate infant NW–SE
5	1	591	un	424	adult			
5	1	592	urned	1140	adult	2		
5	1	595	urned	650	adult			
5	1	598	un	1664	adult	1	speculum mirror	
5	1	601	un	1368	adult	7		
5	1	603	urned	218	indet			disturbed
5	1	605	urned	1530	indet	1		
5	1	606	urned + un	2467	indet	2	2 hobnails (?)	double burial
5	1	607	urned	927	adult + inf.			
5	1	608	un	67	adult	1		disturbed
5	1	621	un	1549	adult		c.40 bone inlay fragments	
5	1	622	urned	549	indet	10		?nailed wooden cover
5	1	623	un	1129	indet		speculum mirror	
5	1	624	un	1431	adult	2		? in nailed wooden box
5	1	627	un	809	adult		fe brooch	
5	1	630	un	9	immature			
5	1	636	urned	0	lost			
5	2	426	un	593	adult	1	bone pin	
5	2	429	un	59	adult			disturbed
5	2	432	urned	0				bone lost
5	2	437	un	482	indet			disturbed, in mausoleum
5	2	442	in amphora	543	indet	1		second amphora contained pyre material: nails, ae tacks, glass, bone fittings
5	2	449	urned	1328	adult			
5	2	466	box	0	n/a	3	ae brooch, ae wheel, ae armlet, 2 speculum mirrors, glass bead, 2 glass jars, amber bead, ivory armlet	bone lost
5	2	468	urned	740	adult			

Table 5 (*cont.*) Victoria Road East cremation burials in period and burial phase order

Period	BP	Grave no.	Type	Wt (g)	Age	AV	Other grave goods	Notes
5	2	482	urned	1150	adult			
5	2	483	urned	1289	adult	3		
5	2	486	urned	809	adult	1		
5	2	493	urned	517	adult			
5	2	497	urned	410	adult			disturbed
5	2	500	urned	711	juvenile			infant fragments
5	2	504	urned	58	child under 6 yrs			
5	2	505	un + inf.	552	indet			disturbed, neonate infant (G508); pyre material
5	2	507	un x2	1952	indet		fe brooch	pyre material
5	2	514	urned	388	adult		hobnail	
5	2	516	urned	627	adult	1		
5	2	550	urned	1076	adult	3		
5	2	554	un + inf.	304	adult			
5	2	558	urned	1027	adult	2		
5	2	559	un	11	indet			disturbed
5	2	560	un	1285	adult			disturbed
5	2	565	un + inf.	1211	adult	2		infant S–N, in nailed wooden box
5	2	600	urned	1773	adult female?	1	2 bone inlay pieces	four-post structure
5	2	604	urned	158	indet			disturbed
5	2	611	urned	116	immature			
5	2	612	urned	457	adult			
5	2	613	urned	593	adult			disturbed
5	2	614	un	633	adult			
5	2	616	urned	33	indet			
5	2	617	urned	776	adult	2		
5	2	619	urned	352	indet			
6	3	404	urned	179	n/a			
6	3	405	urned	886	n/a	6		
6	3	408	urned	358	n/a	2	29 bone counters	posthole structure
6	3	409	urned x2	498	n/a	3	bone bead, 2 cowrie shells, glass bead, ae bell, bone pin	posthole structure
6	3	410	urned	222	n/a			
6	3	414	urned	246	n/a			posthole structure
6	3	415	urned	21	n/a		bone pin	? in nailed wooden box
6	3	421	urned	12	n/a			disturbed
6	3	424	urned	63	n/a	2		? in nailed wooden box
6	3	447	urned	381	indet		glass bead	tile over urn?
7		618	urned	194	juvenile			

Abbreviations: Period = site period, BP = burial phase, Type: urned = cremated bone in pottery vessel, un = cremated bone not in pottery vessel, Wt = weight, 0 = indicates bone lost or not retained, Age: inf. = infant, indet = age indeterminate, AV = accessory vessels

Presumably objects, which had been burnt or melted, were placed on or near the pyres during the cremation process, and were then gathered up and deposited in the burial pit. The glass unguent jars were, perhaps, used for pouring libations on the pyre before being dropped into it. This practice of bringing burnt objects to the cemetery was clearly exceptional, however, and there is no way of telling whether objects were usually placed on the pyres but then deliberately excluded from the burial.

Apart from the burials mentioned above, a few cremations contained nails and they usually showed no traces of burning, although a number have wood remains adhering to them. There is no evidence, therefore, that cremation on a bier or in a coffin was a general practice.

The methodology of cremation in antiquity has been discussed by Wells (1960; 1981) and McKinley (2000a; 2000b) and although a synthesis of the subject is not relevant in this context, it is worth noting that at Victoria Road East the majority of the bones from the cremation burials were apparently well fired suggesting that they had been exposed to heat for a considerable time (see Faye Powell's report in Chapter 6). Only a small proportion, however, showed the marked fissuring which is due to intense heat. Fragment size suggests moderate prolonged temperature rather than a quick intense heating. A few exceptions to this general picture were noted though, suggesting that on occasion, the process was not carried out with the usual care. For example, much of the bone in G473 and G531 was not burnt and the infant remains found along with the adult bone in G540 were only partly burnt. All the bone in G600 had received heat but burning was by no means complete. Parts of the skeleton in G489 appear charred and this may have been an incomplete cremation (see pp 51, 203). A full description of the cremated bone in each burial appears in Chapter 6.

Cremated bone weight

After being cremated the remains of the body would have been prepared for transportation to the cemetery in some form of container (see below). In some of the burials the cremated bone from the site was analysed as two or more separate samples, partly in an attempt to determine whether certain parts of the body were routinely excluded from the burial deposit, but no clear pattern emerged. However, it is striking that the quantity of cremated bone found in the burials varied greatly from less than 100g to nearly 2400g (G536) for a single individual. A weight of bone of 1600–2000g is considered normal for a human cremation today (McKinley 2004a, 40). The variation in weight at Victoria Road is summarised by Figure 92 on p 198. In some cases bone has been lost due to post-depositional disturbance (eg G519, G559, and G604), but otherwise there is no immediate explanation for the variability, although it may be related to a number of factors such as the size of the deceased, the length of the cremation process, the intensity of heat in the fire and the care with which the bones were collected afterwards. The greatest weight of 2467g in G606 probably represents two individuals and the cremated bone in G507 also included the remains of two individuals whilst G578A had a few bones belonging to a second, but it was not always possible to tell if the cremations represented one individual exclusively or if a certain amount of mixing, inadvertent or otherwise, had taken place. There is one piece of evidence, however, to suggest that this might happen. In G600 and G605 pieces of bone inlay very similar to those found in G621 were found. This suggests that when the material for G621 was gathered up some may have been left behind at the cremation site and was eventually put in with G600 and G605.

It was proposed by Wells (1981) that one reason for the varying amounts of bone found in Roman cremations is that not all the cremated bone was intended for burial in the cemetery and part of the funerary ritual may have been the distribution of bone for burial or disposal elsewhere.

Cremation containers

A pottery vessel, or 'urn', was the most usual container for the cremated bone in the cemetery, being employed in 69 of the 116 cremation burials; all of the ten Period 6 burials were 'urned'. Of the 116, two burials (G409 – Period 6 – and G578A) had cremated bone in two vessels and two burials (G520 and G606) had cremated bone both in a vessel and in a pile on the base of the grave pit.

The type of vessel used as an urn varied somewhat, but was usually a large jar. Grey ware necked and cordoned jars were particularly popular, but among the earlier burials there were bead rim jars (G520, G578A, G588) and an unusual Cologne colour coat jar in G438. Seven of the urned cremation burials in Period 6 employed a grey ware everted rim jar, whilst one (G414) had a similar BB1 jar. Vessels other than large jars were rare, but cremated bone was found in a lid-seated carinated dish in G467 and G616, in a small jar in G493, G500, and G578A (in addition to the necked and cordoned jar) and in a flagon in G497.

In addition to these 'urned' burials, one of the two amphorae (R3869) in G442 was used for cremated bone, although in this case the bone had probably not been brought to the cemetery in the vessel. The amphora had apparently been put into the grave and then broken into on one side after which the cremated bone and other objects were put into it through the hole.

In the majority of cases the cremation vessels were found to be more or less complete, although not necessarily intact. Breakage in the majority of cases was probably due to post-depositional factors such as disturbance or weight of overburden. It is possible, however, that vessels chipped or broken in antiquity were used on occasions. Some vessels may, moreover, have been deliberately damaged immediately before burial. There was, for example a deliberately made small hole in the jars S7220 in G536 and S7265 in G558. Poorly fired or overfired pots may also have been used in some burials; the jar in G404 (Period 6) is decribed as a 'kiln second'(P5).

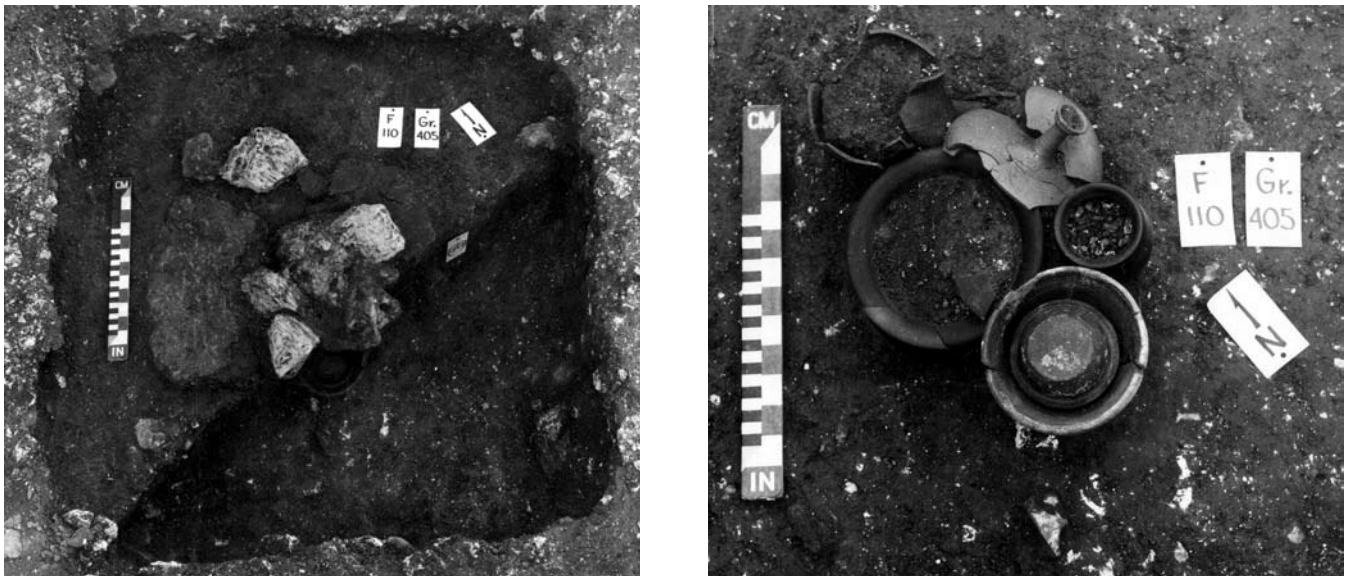


Plate 26 Victoria Road East, Trench X: cremation burial G405, in early stages of excavation with stones covering the vessels (left) and the grave group after removal of fill (right)

There were only a few examples of lids on the cremation vessels, although it might be supposed that there was a problem of the dry bone blowing about during the journey from the cremation site to the cemetery. Pottery vessels used as lids were found in two burials, G605 and G622. Several sherds of a vessel were found covering the top of the urn in G438 and a tile was found over the urn in G524. In G470 a group of iron nails was found around the neck of the urn suggesting that, perhaps, a nailed wooden box had served as a lid. In G415 (Period 6) eleven nails around the perimeter of the grave suggested that the urn itself had been contained in a box. In G424 (also Period 6) there were six nails located such as to suggest a box for the urn and two accessory pots.

Cremations not contained in a pottery vessel may be divided into two groups; those in boxes and those which had no container surviving in the ground. The presence of a nailed wooden box for the bones may be suggested in the case of three burials (G540, G561, and G565) on the basis of the location of iron nails in the grave pit. In G624 nails were found around the perimeter of the grave suggesting that both the grave goods and the bone had been contained in a nailed wooden box. The only example of a box of a type usually described as a casket, which had been held together by copper alloy fittings, was found containing the cremated bone in G466.

In the burials where no container was found it is possible that the bone had been buried either in a jointed (ie not nailed) wooden box or in a bag. In G598 mineralised textile remains were found on S7455, a mirror, found overlying the pile of cremated bone which may either have been the remains of a mirror case or of a bag for the bone.

In some of the burials the cremated bone was (as noted above) analysed as two or more separate samples, an attempt being made to determine whether parts of the body were buried in a structured manner, for example whether cranial bones were usually located at the top of a cremation urn with long bones at the base. No clear pattern emerged.

The grave pits

The pits dug to receive the cremation burials were, in the majority of cases, shallow holes in the ground just large enough to accommodate the cremation container and any grave furniture. Some graves, however, may not have been sufficiently deep to prevent the pots projecting above the level of the surrounding ground surface (for example G612, G616, and G617). Presumably the pots had been covered by a mound raised over the grave, but on occasions it may have been deliberate practice to allow pots to project from graves so that libations to the dead could be poured into them. There is evidence for this practice at Chichester and Caerleon where pipes have been found leading down into cremation burials (Down and Rule 1971, 72; Boon 1972, 107–08). In addition, it was thought that the cremation urns at West Tenter Street in London's eastern cemetery had been buried quite close to the contemporary ground surface to allow offerings to be made to the remains of the deceased (Whytehead 1986, 47–9).

The shape of the grave pits was usually unremarkable; they ranged from circular to roughly rectangular and had slightly inward sloping sides. There were a few, however, which were more unusual. The most elaborate was G466, in total 0.56m deep. The upper part of the pit was 1.60m square and, as noted, had perhaps accommodated a structure employing tiles of which a few survived, before it stepped in to become a smaller subrectangular pit. G467 was unusual because it had a roughly rounded cut which stepped in near the base on its west side. G601 had a circular pit which at a depth of 0.4m stepped in to become a smaller, roughly rounded pit. The cremated bone contained in the urn (S8572–3) was found in this lower part and the

Plate 27 Victoria Road East, cremation burial G622

other grave pots were laid over the top of the urn in the upper part of the pit (see Plate 12).

In every case the back fill of the grave pits was probably, for the most part, the material either around the pit or removed from the pit in the first place. Burials G616–17 (Period 5) and G405 (Period 6; Plate 26) appeared to have had layers of deliberately laid crushed chalk around them, perhaps signifying some purification ritual. A related practice may be represented by the layer of crushed chalk found over the top of the fill of G516. A flinty layer was laid down over the top of G433.

Furnishing

In addition to the cremation urn or other container for the bones, the burials contained many other objects. The majority were deliberately deposited at the time of burial, although a number were probably casual inclusions deriving either from material around the grave used to backfill it or from material gathered inadvertently at the cremation site during the collection of the bones. It was possible in most cases to distinguish between the deliberate and the casual and so it can be confidently stated that 55 out of the 116 cremation burials were intentionally furnished, usually with pottery vessels, jewellery, toilet items, animal bones, or some combination of these categories.

The objects most commonly used as furnishing were pottery vessels (Fig 38). Excluding those with incomplete broken and burnt vessels, probably brought from the pyre, accessory vessels were found in 43 cremation burials (or 44 if G442, the amphora burial is included). It can be seen on the grave plans (Figs 97–134) that they were usually ranged around, or to one side of the cremated bone (whether it was in an urn or not) in an orderly, often symmetrical manner. A few examples may be noted to illustrate this point. In G550 three small jars were equally spaced around the cremation urn. In G566 four flagons made a square around the urn and there was an outer ring of pots which included two groups of three samian bowls and another group of three bowls, two of which were samian (see Plate 11). G578B had a row of three vessels on the east side of the urn and a row of four on its south side in both of which each pot overlay the next in line. Finally, at the south-west end of G588 three bowls were stacked one on top of the other and then a flagon and jar were placed neatly between them and the urn.

Various classes of accessory vessel were represented in furnishing. Twenty-two graves contained beakers or jars, including G565 which had two, and G550 and G566 which had three each. Fifteen graves contained flagons, including G431 which had two (broken up; Plate 25), and G566 which had four. Fourteen graves contained bowls or dishes including G466, G483, G517B, G588, and G622 which each had two; G405 (Period 6), G566, and G578B which each had three; and G409 (Period 6) which had four.

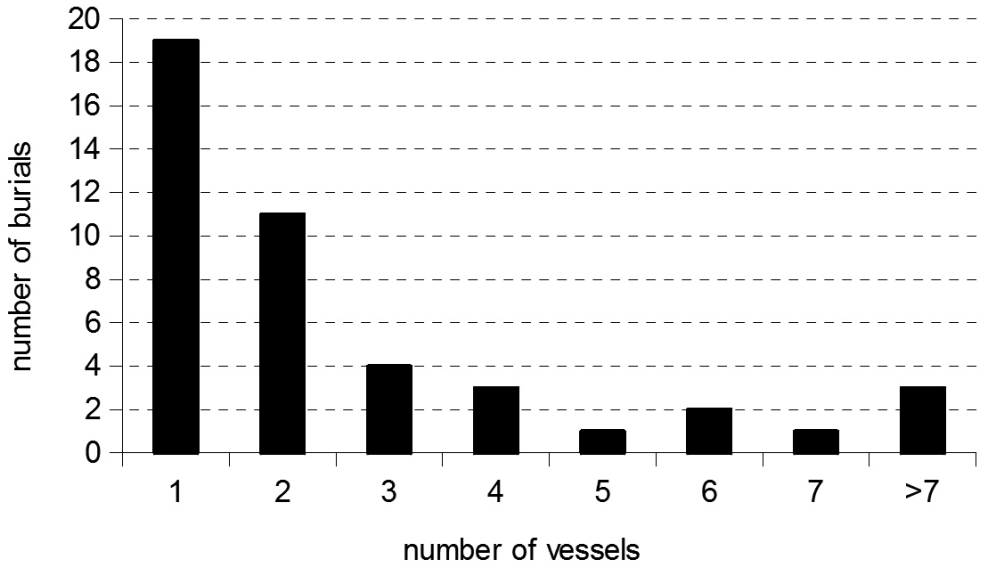


Figure 38 Victoria Road East: graph showing number of accessory vessels with cremation burials

More unusual vessels included three flat, imitation terra rubra platters in G517B, a bottle in G409, a flask in G540, two lids in G566, and a lamp and two glazed cups in G431. Nine graves contained a samian vessel. They all occurred singly except in G601 where there were two and G566 where ten were found. In addition, G438 contained burnt sherds of eight separate samian vessels. A number of graves contained cups in other fabrics imitating the samian form 27. G578A, G583, and G606 each had one in a grey fabric, G517 and G601 each had two in a red fabric and G578B had three and G622 seven in an orange mica-coated fabric. In G578B there were five mica-coated vessels in all: three cups, one bowl, and one ovoid beaker. In G622 there were nine: seven cups and two dishes (Plate 27). These mica-coated vessels therefore gave the appearance of matching sets and were, perhaps, especially produced for cemetery use.

As is the case with the cremation urns, these furnishing pots were usually more or less complete but not always intact and again some damaged or substandard vessels had probably been used. A number of graves contained a few additional sherds but they are all likely to have been casual inclusions except in the case of the burnt ones in G431, G438, and G440 which must, as already noted, have been deliberately brought from the cremation site.

The only other sizeable and distinct category of objects found as grave furniture may be described as jewellery or items of personal adornment. This included beads, armlets, brooches, pins, and rings. Examples occurred in 20 burials (although the brooch fragment in G507 may have been residual).

Four burials were accompanied by beads (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6) 49–51): G440 had five copper alloy beads, a glass bead, and twenty frit melon beads of which fourteen were found in the cremation urn. G466 had a glass and an amber head, G540 an amber bead, and G501 had two glass beads, a frit melon bead, and a paste bead. In G409 (Period 6) there was a bone bead, a glass bead, as well as two cowrie shells and a copper alloy bell, thought to have been strung on a necklace.

Armlets/bracelets accompanied seven burials (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6) 51–5). Iron examples occurred in G520, G522, G546, G556, and G578B. In each case they lay on top of the cremated bone whether it was in an urn (G578B) or not. There was a copper alloy and an ivory bracelet in G466 and an incomplete shale armlet in the urn of G542.

Eight graves contained brooches (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 33–4). Besides G507 which had only a fragment, there was an iron brooch in G627; copper alloy Nauheim derivative brooches occurred in G522 (one), G515 (three), and G528 (three); two copper alloy Dragonesque brooches were found in G566 and a Hod Hill type copper alloy brooch was found in G540. The rosette brooch found in the upper fill of G466 was probably residual.

Only three graves contained pins; there were bone examples in G415 (Period 6) and G426, and an iron example with a glass bead in its head in G528.

Finger rings were found in three graves: there was a copper alloy example in G433 and iron examples were found in G520 and G546 – the latter had a glass bead in the bezel.

A third, small category of grave furnishing may be described as toilet articles which included, specifically, mirrors and unguent jars. There were four speculum mirrors from the cemetery; two in G466 and one in both G598 and G623 (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 66–71). G466 also contained two complete glass unguent jars. As noted above, the remains of melted unguent jars were found in G433, G438, G440, and G442.

A few other objects used as grave furniture may also be noted. G438 contained a coin of Claudius (S3300; P6, Kenyon 2008). G556 had a bone die. Twenty-nine bone counters were found in G408 (Period 6), two in G578A and G566 (both burnt), and one in G501 (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 113–16). G442 and G621 had a number of pieces of worked bone which may have derived from items of furniture (see above). An unusual small copper alloy wheel, probably a religious symbol (see p 360), was included in G466 (S5705, Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 176–7, **947**).

Finally, various, largely unremarkable, iron objects occurred in a number of burials. Three burials had one or two hobnails amongst the cremated bone (G477, G514 and G538) which may probably be seen as accidental inclusions. Ordinary nails associated with boxes which probably contained the cremated bone or the whole burial group or formed a pot lid have already been referred to, but there was also a nailed wooden box in G515, complete with a lock, two iron straps and copper alloy ring fittings (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 101–03). A few nails occurred in a number of other graves but their significance is unknown. The large quantity (over 1 kg by weight) of nails in G442 along with about 50 copper alloy tacks, may, as noted, have derived from some item or items of furniture in which the nails were not only used structurally but also decoratively alongside pieces of bone inlay. In G473 a small cluster of nails was found in the north-east corner of the grave suggesting that a nailed wooden object had been placed there but there was no clue as to its identity. Small incomplete riveted strips or plates were found in G429 and G605 which may or may not have been part of deliberately deposited but now vanished wooden objects. Of more interest, perhaps, were eight iron nails and an iron plate found in the upper fill of G622 in such a position as to suggest the presence of a nailed wooden object in the upper part of the grave fill, perhaps some form of cover.

Animal bones and shells

Animal bones were found with a few cremation burials (P4, Pfeiffer 2010). They must usually have been chance inclusions, but in three cases had clearly been deliberately deposited. G466 contained the skeleton of a neonate lamb and a pig's skull. The right side of a pig's skull was found in G578B. In G566 there was a cock's furculum and the radius and ulna of a sheep or goat. In a number of burials one or two bones or teeth were found close to the furnishing (eg G431, G588) or (not cremated) even mixed in with the cremated bone

(eg G473, G531, G534, G546, G550, G566, G603, G616, G617). In these cases it does seem possible that they were deliberate inclusions with, perhaps a symbolic significance (see p 360).

The cremation urn in G482 contained a hen's egg, a well-known symbol of rebirth in the Roman world, and G528 contained some oyster shells next to the urn. The two cowrie shells pierced for suspension in G409 (Period 6) are unusual items which probably had some amuletic purpose (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 51, **189**)

A summary of the extent of furnishing in the cremation burials

The extent of furnishing in the cremation burials can be summarised by using the analogy of a pyramid. At the base of the pyramid are the unfurnished burials, which were slightly commoner than the furnished (61 to 55). Of these unfurnished burials 40 had cremated bone contained in a pot. They formed the commonest readily identifiable class of burials in the cemetery. The second most common was the unfurnished and unurned cremation burial of which there were 22 examples.

Forty-three burials (44 if G442, the amphora burial is included) were furnished with pots and only eleven burials were furnished solely with objects other than pots. They were G415, G440, G447, G520, G528, and G542 in which the cremated bone was contained in an urn and G507, G546, G621, G623, and G627 in which the cremated bone was unurned. The pyramid analogy clearly illustrates the extent to which pots were provided as grave goods (Fig 38). A single pot was most common, occurring in nineteen burials. There were two accessory pots in eleven burials, three pots in four burials, four pots in three burials, five pots in one burial, and six pots in two. On only one occasion were collections of seven, nine, ten, and twenty-two pots found in a grave. In other words, it was most unusual for a cremation burial to be at all richly furnished with pottery vessels.

It was, proportionately, equally common for urned cremation burials and unurned cremation burials to have pots as furnishing, although the more richly furnished burials tended to be urned. No unurned cremation had more than two pots, except G466 (which had three) but it was quite distinct from the other unurned cremations in a number of respects – including the use of a casket for the bone and the quantity and variety of the other goods.

Samian vessels and imitation samian vessels usually occurred in burials which were among the more richly furnished both in terms of pots and other objects. Similarly, jewellery items other than those of iron, occurred more frequently in burials well furnished in other respects and in burials with urned rather than unurned cremations.

The only common factor shared by the three burials which contained mirrors is that none of them accompanied an urned cremation. G466, which had two mirrors, was richly furnished in other respects, but G598 had only one pottery flagon and G623 had no other grave goods.

In conclusion, the overwhelming majority of the cremation burials in the late 1st- to 2nd-century (Period 5) cemetery and in the small Period 6 cemetery were either unfurnished or very simply furnished with only a small minority being at all richly furnished. Of these richer burials two stand out from the rest, G466 and G566. It is of some interest, however, that their inventories are barely comparable. In G566 rich furnishing was expressed largely through pottery vessels but in G466 it was expressed in jewellery, toilet articles and animal bones. The reason for this distinction is not immediately apparent but as G566 was late 1st-century and G466, probably mid-2nd-century, we may simply be seeing evidence for change over time in the way a person, probably female in both cases, of high status was treated in burial. In the Period 6 burials the extent and type of furnishing was very similar to the earlier cemetery with pottery vessels the principal furniture and a few examples of personal adornment.

Inhumation (Table 6)

Adult and juvenile inhumations

There were sixteen adult and juvenile inhumation burials in the cemetery. The most unusual was G489 in which there was a partly burnt skeleton, lying on a bed of charcoal containing a small amount (130g) of cremated bone which was not particularly well burnt. Although for the purposes of this report the burial has been referred to as an inhumation, it may rather be the remains of a cremation which was not very well carried out. G491 had two bodies, although one of these was probably redeposited from G574 through which G491 had been cut. There was also a pit (G480) which contained two disarticulated skeletons, one male and one female. Apart from G491 and the pit, the bodies had all been buried singly in simple shallow graves which were usually only just deep enough to contain them comfortably. The majority had, unfortunately, been destroyed, to a greater or lesser extent, by later (usually post-Roman) activity. The skulls of the skeletons in G407 and G551 were missing. The skeleton in G465 had been removed above the pelvis and in G586 only two legs survived. The lower skeleton in G491 existed only as a torso but as noted, it may have been redeposited from G574 which itself contained only a lower leg. Finally, only a skull survived as evidence for G577.

Of the fourteen sexable skeletons, nine were male and five female. An estimate of age showed two, G521 and G539, were juvenile while the rest were young adults; three – G551, G581, and G590 were possibly as old as their mid-30s.

The sixteen graves and seventeen skeletons exhibited a variety of alignments. Eight graves had been cut north–south and in them the skeletons lay with heads to the south in five (including both skeletons in G491) and heads to the north in four. Three graves had been cut north-west / south-east and in them two skeletons lay with their heads to the south-east and one with its head to the north-west. Three graves had been cut east–west and in them two skeletons lay with their heads to the east and one with its head to

Table 6 Victoria Road East inhumation burials in period and burial phase order

Period	Phase	No.	Type	Sex	Age	Align	Position	Notes
		403	infants x 2	indet		indet		in Trial Trench VIII
	U/P	420	infant	indet	neonate	indet		
	U/P	445	infant	indet	neonate	indet		
5	1	407	adult	indet	young	SE–NW	supine	upper part missing
5	1	411	infants x 3?	indet		SE–NW		coffin
5	1	417	infant	indet	neonate	SE–NW		
5	1	418	infant	indet	0–6 m	indet		
5	1	419	infant	indet	0–3 m	indet		disturbed
5	1	430	infant	indet		NW–SE		coin (Claudius)
5	1	434	infant	indet	neonate	NE–SW		coin (Claudius) and pot
5	1	441	infant	indet		SE–NW		head and half of torso destroyed
5	1	460	adult	f	young	N–S		neonate infant fragments and coffin
5	1	465	adult	m		E–W	flexed on left side	disturbed
5	1	469	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	1	471	infant	indet	neonate	E–W		
5	1	474	infant	indet	0–6 m	W–E		
5	1	475	infant	indet	neonate	E–W		
5	1	476	infant	indet	neonate	E–W		
5	1	478	infant	indet	0–6 m	S–N		
5	1	480	adults x2	m + f		n/a	disarticulated	disturbed
5	1	481	infant	indet	0–6 m	E–W		
5	1	484	infant	indet	0–6 m	E–W		
5	1	487	infant	indet	neonate	indet		
5	1	518	infant	indet		S–N		
5	1	521	juvenile	indet	10–12 yrs	W–E	supine	
5	1	523	infant	indet		SE–NW		
5	1	525	infant	indet	0–6 m	S–N		
5	1	526	infant	indet	neonate	SW–NE		
5	1	527	infant	indet	0–6 m	W–E		
5	1	529	infant	indet		E–W		
5	1	535	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	1	537	infant	indet	neonate	NW– SE		
5	1	539	juvenile	indet	12–14 yrs	E–W	supine	
5	1	541	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	1	547	infant	indet		N–S?		
5	1	549	infant	indet	neonate	SW–NE		
5	1	551	adult	f	mid 30 yrs	S–N	prone	head and right arm missing
5	1	553	infant	indet				disturbed
5	1	563	infant	indet	neonate	N–S		
5	1	568	infant	indet	neonate	E–W?		
5	1	569	infant	indet	neonate	W–E		legs missing
5	1	570	infant	indet	neonate	SE–NW		
5	1	571	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	1	573	infant	indet	neonate	indet		largely destroyed
5	1	576	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	1	577	adult	m	young	NE–SW		skull only
5	1	580	infant	indet	neonate	indet		A few bones in G581
5	1	581	adult	m	25–35 yrs	S–N	flexed on left side	? nailed wooden object over grave
5	1	586	adult	indet		N–S		largely destroyed – only legs survive
5	1	589	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		

Table 6 (*cont.*) Victoria Road East inhumation burials in period and burial phase order

Period	Phase	No.	Type	Sex	Age	Align	Position	Notes
5	1	590	adult	m	25–35 yrs	NW–SE	supine	
5	1	593	infant	indet	6–12 m	SW–NE		
5	1	596	infant	indet	neonate	E–W		
5	1	597	infant	indet	neonate	W–E?		
5	1	599	infant	indet	0–6 m	NW–SE		? coffin
5	1	602	infant	indet	0–6 m	S–N		
5	1	609	infant	indet	0–6 m	SE–NW		
5	1	610	adult	f	17–25 yrs	SE–NW	prone	
5	1	620	infant	indet	neonate	NW–SE		
5	1	625	infant	indet	neonate	SW–NE		
5	1	626	infant	indet		N–S		
5	1	628	infant	indet	neonate	E–W		
5	1	629	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	1	631	infant	indet	neonate	NW–SE		
5	1	632	infant	indet	neonate	SE–NW		
5	1	633	infant	indet	neonate	SE–NW		
5	1	634	young adult	m	17–25 yrs	N–S	crouched on right side	
5	1	635	infant	indet	neonate	indet		disturbed
5	2	406	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	2	435	infant	indet	neonate	indet		
5	2	443	infant	indet	neonate	E–W?		
5	2	444	infant	indet	neonate	SE–NW		
5	2	488	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	2	489	adult and infant frags	m	adult – young, infant – 2 yrs	N–S		disturbed at head and pelvis. On bed of charcoal in which 130g of cremated bone
5	2	491	adults x2	m + m	both young	S–N	supine	with neonate infant frags
5	2	492	infant	indet		E–W?		
5	2	494	infant	indet	neonate	indet		disturbed
5	2	498	infant	indet	neonate	W–E		
5	2	499	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	2	508	infant	indet		E–W		?part of cremation G505
5	2	511	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		
5	2	513	infant	indet	6–12 m	SE–NW		
5	2	557	adult and infant	f	infant neonate	N–S	adult prone	adult decapitated, buried w/ iron shovel
5	2	564	infant	indet	neonate	E–W		
5	2	574	adult	indet		N–S		only leg survives – rest in G491
5	2	615	infant	indet		SE–NW?		
6	3	412	infant	indet		indet		disturbed
6	3	427	infant	indet	neonate	indet		
7		416	infant	indet	0–6 m	NW–SE		in pit F168
7		461	infant	indet	neonate	NE–SW		
7		462	infant	indet		S–N		coffin?
7		463	infant	indet	neonate	S–N		coffin?
7		496	infant	indet	neonate	indet		

Abbreviations: U/P = unphased. Sex: m = male, f = female, indet = indeterminate. Age (given where it could be determined): m = months, yrs = years. Align = alignment, location of head shown first

the west. G577, in which only the head end survived had probably been dug north-east / south-west with the skeleton having its skull at the north-east end. The alignment of these graves was, probably, largely determined by surrounding topographical features; in particular the early Roman north–south ditch and the cemetery boundaries (see p 78).

The body positions were as varied as their alignments. Of those whose positions could be determined, six were supine (including the lower skeleton in G491) and two others, which had largely been destroyed, G574 and G586, had probably been supine. The arm positions exhibited three basic variants. G407 had the right arm straight down by the side with the hand over the head of the femur, the left arm was straight and the hand lay over the pelvis. The upper skeleton in G491 was very similar although the right arm was straight down by the side. The skeletons in G539 and G590 had their arms folded across the waist and that in G521 had the arms bent at the elbow so that the hands lay over the pelvis. The legs of all these skeletons were laid out straight except for those belonging to the skeleton in G521 which angled away slightly from the pelvis to the left side and the left leg was then bent at the knee so that the legs crossed at the ankles. It is possible, perhaps, that this is the result of their being tied together before burial.

Three bodies, all female, were buried prone (G551, G557, and G610). The skeleton in G551 was extended with the legs straight. The skeleton in G557 lay slightly over on its right side and the skull was missing. As there was no evidence for cut marks on the vertebrae and the grave was cut by a later feature (F329) at the head end, this was probably due to truncation rather than deliberate decapitation (see Tucker, Chapter 6, p 242). The arms lay in front of the left side and the legs were slightly bent at the knee. In G610 the skeleton's left arm was bent at the elbow so that the left hand lay under the pelvis, and the right arm lay down by the side (Plate 13). The legs angled slightly to the right side at the pelvis and crossed at the ankles. It is tempting to suggest that the woman's legs, like those of the skeleton in G521, had been tied together before burial.

Two skeletons, G465 and G581, lay on their left sides and had their legs flexed. The skeleton in G465 did not survive above the pelvis but most of the skeleton survived in G581, albeit in a poor condition. The arms appeared to be bent at the elbow with the forearm projecting outwards in front of the ribs. One skeleton, G634, lay on the right side in a crouched position and the legs were drawn up in front of the chest. The arms were both bent up at the elbow so that the hands were in front of the face.

The adult female inhumation G557 had an infant skeleton buried with it which lay at the north end of the grave over the adult's torso. The disturbed female burial G460 may also have been accompanied by an infant as there were a few neonate bones in the grave fill.

G557 was the only inhumation to be furnished; a miniature iron shovel (S6224; Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 176–7, **946**) lay above the infant skeleton. A number of iron nails and tacks were found in G581 but they are unlikely to represent the remains of a coffin. It was possible, however, that a nailed and tacked wooden object, perhaps some sort of cover, lay on top of the grave.

Grave 480

G480 was a pit *c* 0.57 m deep which had been round at the top and then stepped in to become roughly 0.8m square. It contained the disarticulated remains of a male and female skeleton. The sacrum, pelvis, and femur of a horse lay on top of the human bones (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 33). The circumstances of disarticulation cannot now be reconstructed, but the bones may be a reburial from two disturbed graves.

Infant inhumations

Seventy-four infant inhumation burials were found in the Periods 5–6 cemetery of which one contained two bodies and another three bodies. In addition there were ten cremation burials (G500, G505, G531–2, G554–5, G565–6, G578b, G588) which also contained an infant inhumation (in some cases fragmentary). Partly burnt infant bones were found in G540. An infant was found with an adult inhumation burial in G557 and there were fragments with G460 and G489. The majority of the infants were neonatal and most others 0–6 months old.

Infants were usually buried in very shallow graves, often difficult to spot in excavation and as a result a few skeletons were damaged inadvertently. A few infants were, however, buried in rather better cut graves than the rest. G411, G430, G434, and G599 in particular stood out in terms of the size and the regularity of the pits. These graves were, moreover, unusual for other reasons which will be referred to below.

The alignments of 55 infant inhumation graves were determined and considerable variety was apparent. The alignment of graves showed no marked pattern. Eighteen graves were aligned north–south, sixteen were aligned north-west / south-east, sixteen were aligned east–west and five north-east / south-west. The alignment of the skeletons within the graves, however, indicated a marked preference (38 examples) for heads to lie roughly in the quadrant between east and south. Sixteen skeletons lay south–north, eleven south-east / north-west, and eleven east–west. The alignment of the graves was probably determined primarily by topographical features in and around the cemetery (see p 78) but the alignment of the skeletons may be the result, at least to some extent, of cultural factors.

It was difficult to identify anything distinctive in the way the skeletons were placed in their graves and since, moreover, the bones were usually very fragile some distortion is likely to have taken place after burial. It appeared, however, that quite a number of skeletons had been buried on their sides, but there seemed to be no marked preference for the left or right side. The legs of some skeletons appeared to be in a flexed position whilst others appeared to be straight.

Only two infant inhumations were furnished. G430 had a coin of Claudius placed over the lower legs and G434 had a coin of Claudius and a pot at its head end. Two other graves, G411 and G599, contained iron nails, probably evidence for simple coffins. In G411 seven

nails were found lying along the base of the grave at its south-east end and in G599 there were also seven nails, two of which had wood remains adhering to them, spaced more regularly around the skeleton.

Burial distribution patterns

It was difficult to establish any meaningful patterns in the spatial distribution of the various types of burial in the cemetery. This was partly because of the extent of late Roman and post-Roman disturbance, and partly because, beyond the basic division into cremation burial, adult inhumation and infant inhumation, there was a considerable variety in burial practice which made it difficult to establish a satisactory basis for distribution analysis.

Bearing this limitation in mind, however, a few points on spatial distribution may be noted. First of all, urned and unurned, furnished and unfurnished cremation burials were intermingled throughout the cemetery. Graves with particular forms of furnishing were not usually located according to any marked pattern either, as can be seen, for example, in Figure 39 which shows the distribution of cremation burials with various categories of grave good other than pottery vessels.

There were, however, a few examples of burial location which reinforced the indication of a distinct status for the deceased also suggested by the furnishing. The relatively isolated site of G466 has already been discussed in terms of the overall organisation of the cemetery (p 78) and the suggestion of special status in this regard is reinforced by its rich furnishing. G566 – the other unusually rich burial in the cemetery – was, by contrast, not isolated but may have occupied something of a favoured position in the middle of the early Roman north–south ditch (at its north end, F513) which seems to have formed one of the two main foci of burial in the cemetery throughout the time it was a feature of the landscape. Around it and roughly contemporary, were a number of less well furnished or unfurnished burials (G485, G490, G561, G563, and G575) which may, perhaps, be seen as subsidiary burials of lower status individuals. A feature (G579) with a flagon which was located in the same area appeared to be a cremation burial but contained no bone and so may have had a votive function related to G566. The attraction of the ditch for burial of relatively high status individuals may also be shown by seven of the eight burials which have four or more accessory pots being either cut into or near the early Roman north–south ditch. The exception (G431 – Trench X) cannot however, be directly compared with the other seven since, as in G438 and G440, its pots were burnt and broken. These three early graves were located close to one another on the west side of the cemetery near the other focus for burial, the Cirencester road. This reinforces the impression of affinity suggested by other aspects of their contents including pyre debris (p 79). G438 was, furthermore, the only cremation burial with a coin and it was located near to the two infant inhumations furnished with coins.

A striking feature of the distribution of burials in the cemetery is that inhumations and cremation burials were intermixed, although the adult and juvenile inhumations largely clustered together in the northern part of the site especially in the north–south ditch (F513/F944) or in a north–south line some 2m to the west of it. Only G460 and G465 were markedly distant from the rest.

The infant inhumations were well scattered through the cemetery. There were, however, some small clusters in various areas. Examples may be found in the south-east corner of Trench XI (G541, G543, G596, and G597), in the north-west of Trench XI (G494, G569, G570, G576, G627, G628, and G635) and at the east end of Trench X (G434, G441, G481, G609, G626, G629, and G632).

The development of burial practice

The restricted vertical stratigraphy and the lack of closely datable artefacts in many graves, especially in the inhumations, makes it difficult to assess in any great detail how burial practice may have developed during the cemetery's period of use. Even so, it was possible with some confidence to assign 36 first phase burials to the third and fourth quarters of the 1st century. This was done on the basis of stratigraphic position, or contents, or both (the remainder from this phase could not be dated as closely). Of the datable burials, 22 were cremation burials whilst 7 were adult inhumations – a ratio of *c* 3:1, smaller than in the cemetery as a whole (*c* 8:1). However, the numbers involved were small and so it is difficult to know the significance of the evidence. Cremation burials were urned and unurned. However, unusual examples included the three cremation burials (G431, G438, and G440) which contained a number of distinctive items, such as the two glazed cups in G431, and probable pyre material. In addition, the three burials (G438 and two infant inhumations) with coins were early. Another unusual early burial (G566) was the most richly furnished from the cemetery in terms of pots and may be compared with a number of others of similar date representing a regional 'tradition' (see p 354).

If a comparison is made between the cremation burials assigned to Phase 1 and those in Phase 2, then in general terms it does appear that furnishing was a little more common in the 72 of the former than in the 34 of the latter. Forty per cent of Phase 1 burials had accessory pots (nine burials with more than three), against 32 per cent of Phase 2 burials (of which none had more than three). The difference between the way a high status female burial may have been marked in the late 1st century (G566) and in the mid-2nd century (G466) has already been commented on. However, leaving G466 aside, a marked difference between the phases is that only two Phase 2 burials had non-pottery items deliberately buried with them (bone pin with G426 and iron brooch with G507).

Suburban development (Fig 40)

Burial may have continued into the 3rd century and one cremation burial (G618) was probably early 4th

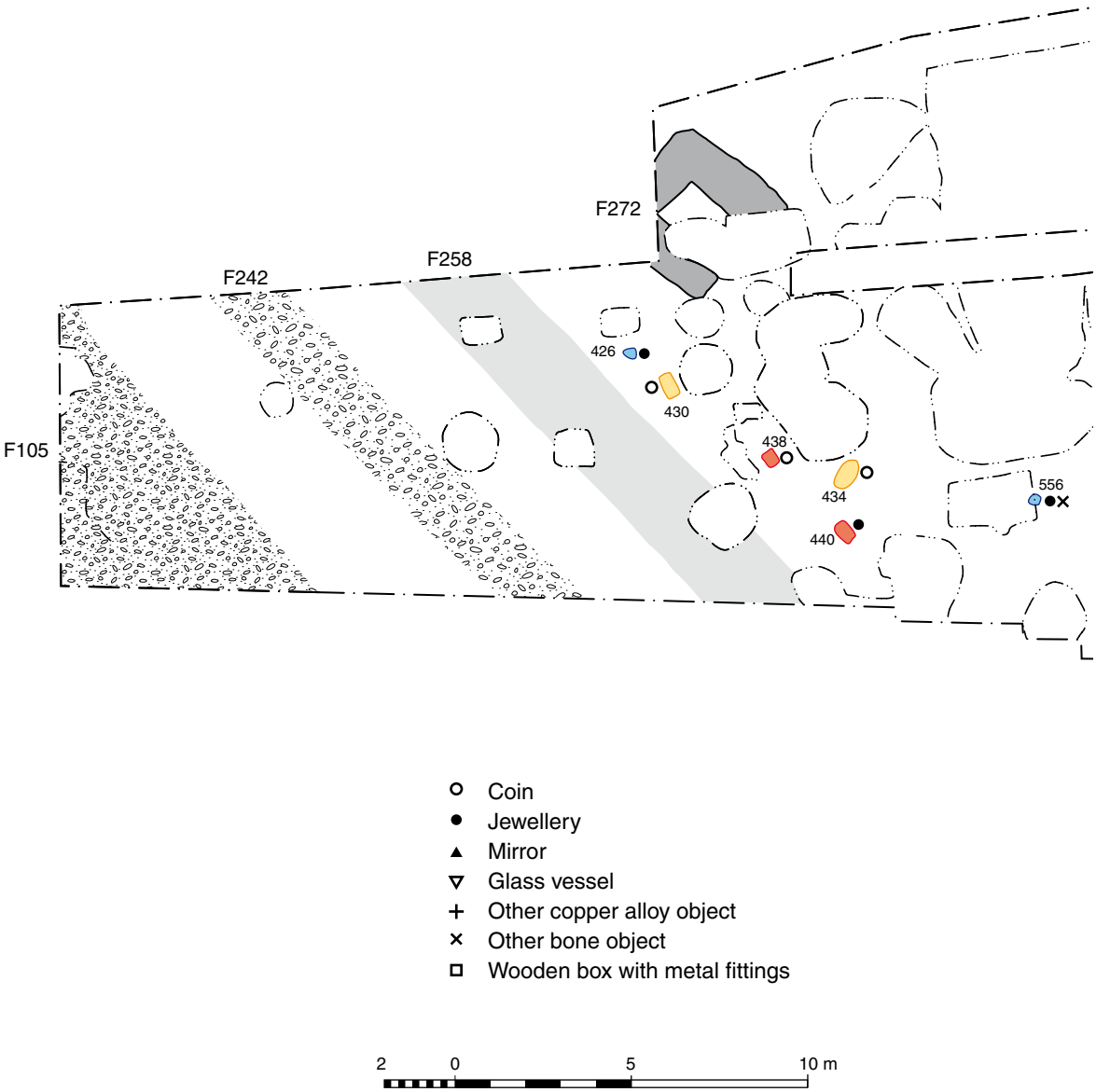
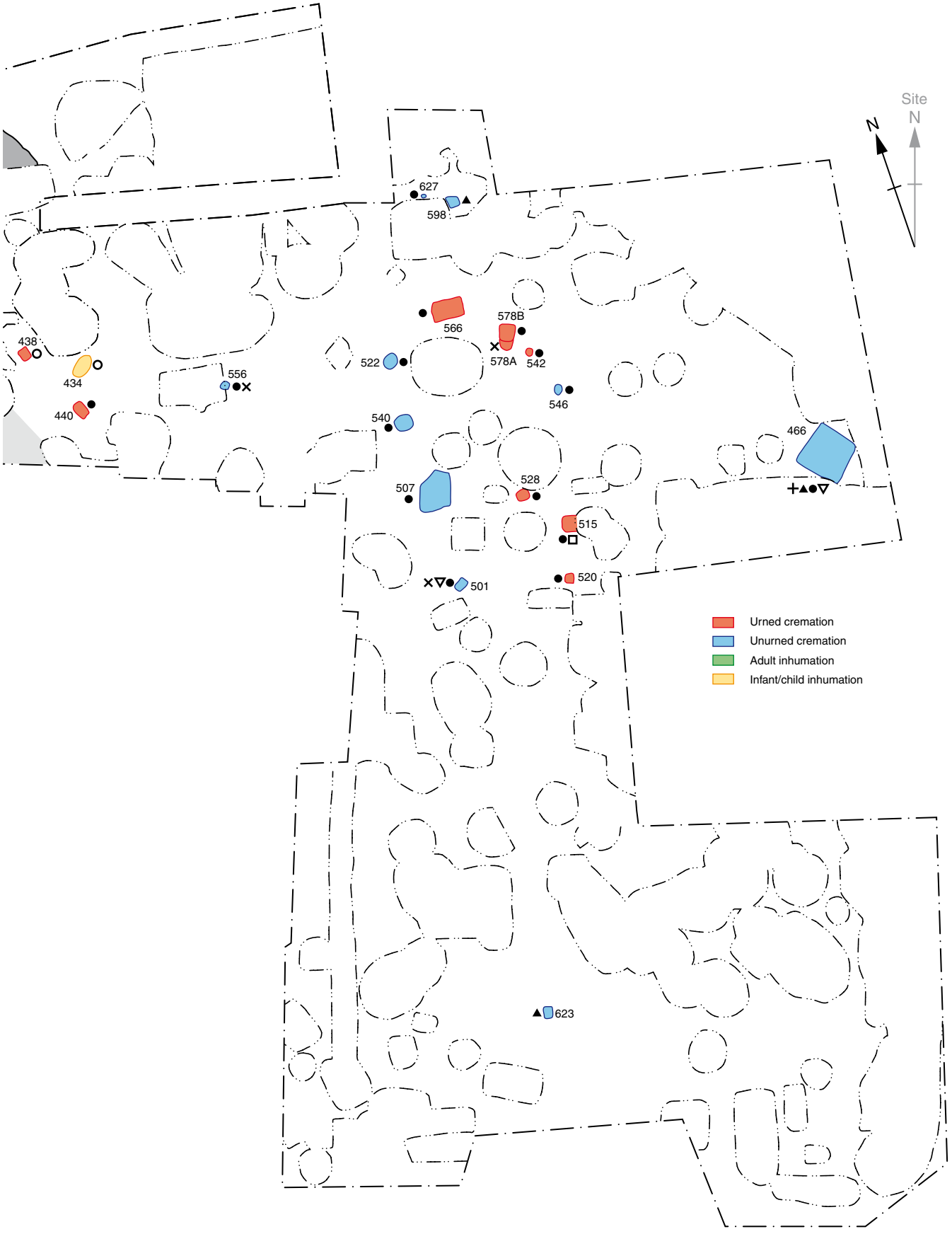


Figure 39 Victoria Road East: plan to show distribution of cremation burials with non-ceramic grave goods (Burial Phases 1–2 only). All burials belong to Burial Phase 1 except G466 and G507


Site
N
627
598
566
578B
578A
542
438
434
556
522
546
440
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466
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528
515
501
520
623
Urned cremation
Unurned cremation
Adult inhumation
Infant/child inhumation

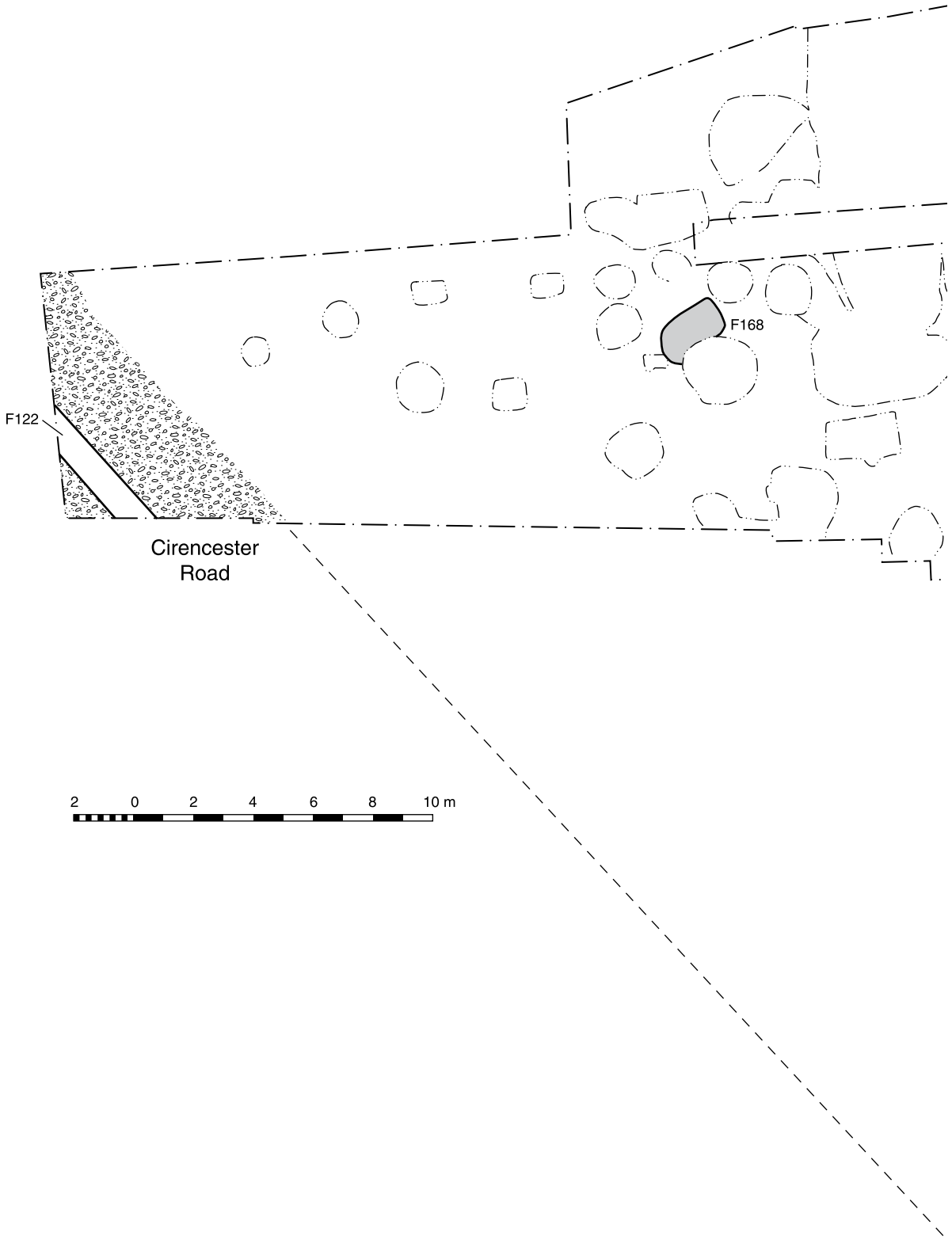


Figure 40 Victoria Road East: plan to show location of late Roman pits and wells, buildings and G618


F168
Building 1
F981
site
N
N
Building 3
328
F1093
F814
386
G618
F1096
flint
surface
F1116,
F1117,
F1122
F1098

century, but in the second half of the 2nd century parts of the Victoria Road East site were given over to other uses, although existing burial areas were not impinged on to any great extent, being left as open ground for the remainder of the Roman period. These other uses were, in broad terms, related to settlement and economic activities, but there is no clear evidence for people taking up residence on the site.

The oven (F846) in Trench XIII, dated to the late 2nd – early 3rd centuries (Period 6), was perhaps used for crop processing. It appears to have stood in the open air but may have been associated with a posthole-based structure nearby (Fig 26). At the western end of Trench XVI, a timber structure with chalk floors, probably similar to those examined in Victoria Road West (pp 101–7), may have been of similar date (ie mid-late 2nd century). However, the principal era of what may be referred to as suburban development on the site lay between the late 3rd and mid-4th centuries (Period 7) and corresponds to a time of considerable activity within the town walls (p 373). The sequence in the north-eastern part of Trench XII (pp 65–71) may be dated to this era, as well as the sequence post-dating the oven in Trench XV (pp 71–6). In Trench XII it seems clear that the existence of the cemetery was known as its boundary line (ditch F709) was respected by the cut (F913) for the yard surface (F702, Fig 28).

Post-dating the cut there was a sequence of three cobbled surfaces and a final one of chalk, interleaved with silty deposits which contained appreciable quantities of artefacts (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 381) and animal bones Maltby 2010 (P4), 55–8). The sequence has been interpreted as a yard followed by a building (1) of two phases and then another (2) with each reconstruction perhaps due to the build up of silty mud becoming unmanageable. As already noted, one striking feature of the silty deposits between the surfaces was the number of iron objects probably discarded as scrap from a smithy (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 179). The buildings would presumably have stood at the rear of a property facing the Silchester road to the east and provide evidence for its importance as a focus for suburban development – also recorded at the Evans Halshaw Garage (Birbeck and Moore 2004).

In the sequence at the southern end of the site (Trench XV) there was no evidence for a comparable intensity of activity on the eastern frontage of the Cirencester road. Building 3 and its successor Building 4 were probably quite short-lived, small timber structures based on chalk sills, rather more substantial in the former case than the latter. No function immediately suggests itself for them, although given their roadside location they may have been stalls or shops serving travellers, akin to the rather earlier buildings found west of the Cirencester road (see below). It is also possible that Buildings 3 and 4 were simply sheds related to agricultural activities in the immediate area.

Another striking feature of the later Roman archaeology was a group of pits (F168, F814, F981, F1098) and probable wells (F1093 and F1096), all broadly contemporary with Buildings 1–4, although not necessarily dug at the same time as one another (Fig 40). Apart from F168 (in Trench X) all the features were concentrated in the southern part of the site, adjacent to the line of the Cirencester road . Quite why the wells, if that is what they were, were needed on the site is unclear as there appear to have been no local domestic or craft establishments requiring water, although if Buildings 3 and 4 were providing services for travellers they may have included the serving of drinks, either water directly from a well or beer brewed with it in the vicinity. In any event, the life of the wells appears to have been quite short as far as one can tell and they were then, up to a point at least, deliberately infilled, although not completely filled until after an episode of slow silting. The animal bone assemblages from the pits and wells were very rich suggesting they were suitable receptacles for both domestic and butchery waste as well as places where deceased or unwanted pets, primarily dogs might be disposed of (Maltby 2010 (P4), 59–68). As noted (p 75), the inclusion in F814 of both a number of dog skeletons and ten more or less complete pottery beakers may speak of some sort of structured deposition guided by ideas associated with cult practice. In addition to the evidence from Silchester referred to by Fulford (2001), the use of pits or wells for structured deposition has also been found locally at Neatham (Millett and Graham 1986, 32). Two late Roman pits or wells, Nos 14 and 16, contained, respectively, eleven and sixteen comparable pottery vessels. Both also contained a cockerel skeleton and pit 16 included at least five dog skeletons.

The end of the life of the Cirencester road was presumably marked by the deposition of deposit 1807 (Fig 23) after, perhaps, a gradual narrowing of the latest surface make-up (1818) as material accumulated over each side (p 63). The latest Roman feature on the site was probably the ditch (F122/F1202) cutting into the Cirencester road in Trench X and into 1807 in Trench VII/XVI , which was apparently silting up in the last quarter of the 4th century. Whether the ditch should be seen as a property boundary redefining the line of the road or, perhaps, a boundary for the cemetery to the west is not clear. Another feature (F1217) recorded at the west end of Trench XVI may have been a contemporary ditch. The fact that no post-Roman road ran along the line of the Cirencester road suggests it may have disappeared before the end of the Roman period whereas Hyde Street may perhaps be regarded as an heir to the Silchester road.

Known truncation in some areas and probable truncation in others make it difficult on the whole to establish when Roman activity of any substance on the site ended, although this was probably in the last quarter of the 4th century or early in the 5th. Furthermore, there was no obvious 'dark earth' on the site which may be interpreted as deposition during the period between the end of the Roman period and the late Anglo-Saxon when the archaeology indicates the site became the scene of suburban development once more (P7). In addition there are no artefacts residual in later features which speak of activity between *c* AD 400 and *c* 900.

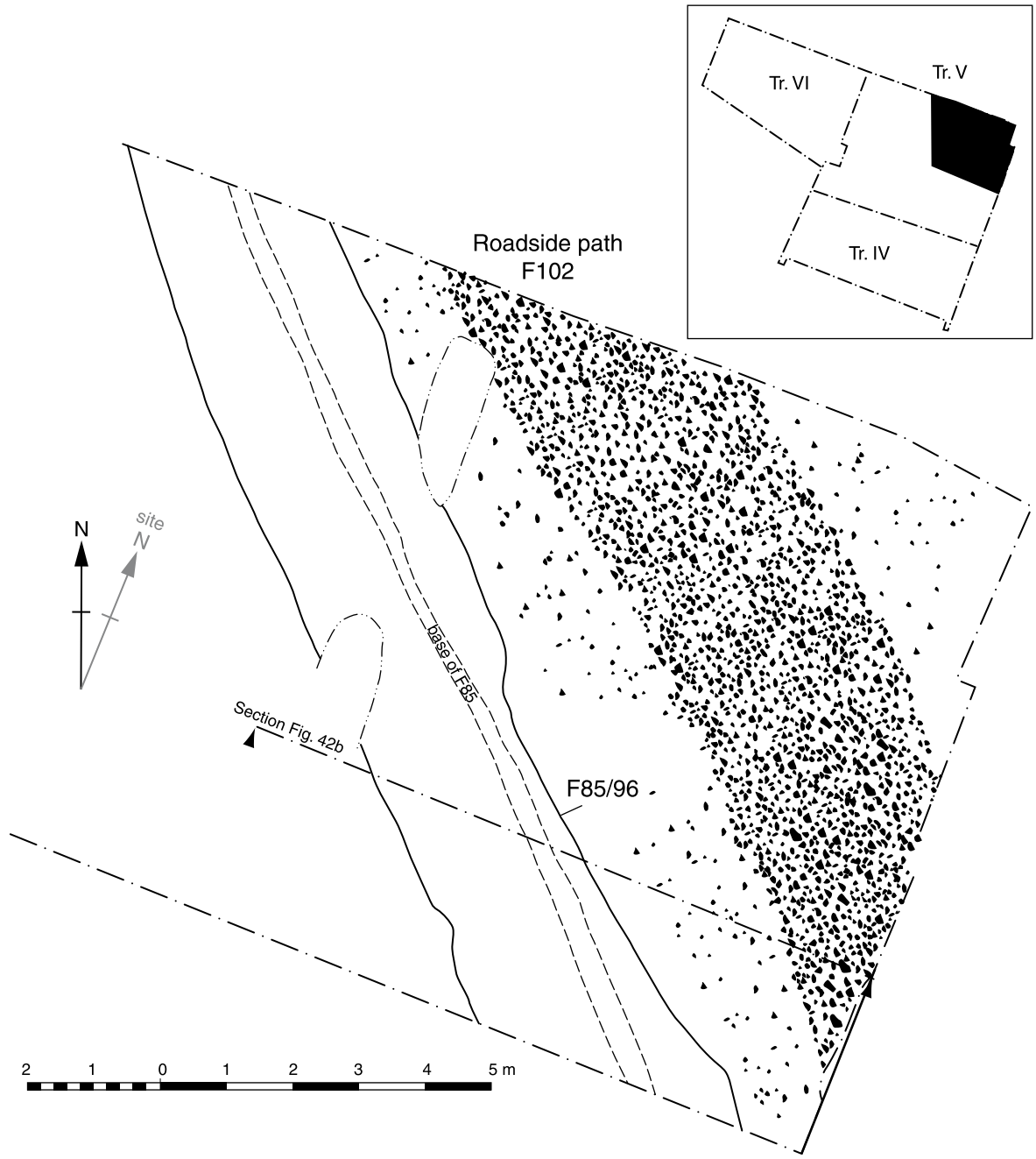


Figure 41 Victoria Road West (Trench V): plan of ditch (F85/F96) and path on the south-west side of the Cirencester road

The late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods – summary

In the 10th to 11th centuries a large timber building aligned north–south with a flint floor was erected on the east side of the site (Trench XII). This was cut on its east side by a substantial north–south ditch aligned on Hyde Street, a thoroughfare which is thought to be Anglo-Saxon in origin. There were also a number of late Anglo-Saxon pits on the site. Post-Conquest medieval suburban expansion along Hyde Street was represented by a sequence of timber and subsequently stone structures, one with a cellar on the Hyde Street frontage. Traces of medieval structures were also found in the southern part of the site (Trench XV). Numerous pits were dug in all parts of the site between the 11th and 16th centuries.

Victoria Road West

draft by M Gomersall, H Rees, and R Whinney; edited and revised by P J Ottaway

The excavation of this site involved three principal trenches (IV–VI) forming an L-shape *c* 47m × 33m (Fig 13). The site was fairly level and natural subsoil was clay with flints which occurred at *c* 41.8m OD, *c* 2m below modern ground level.

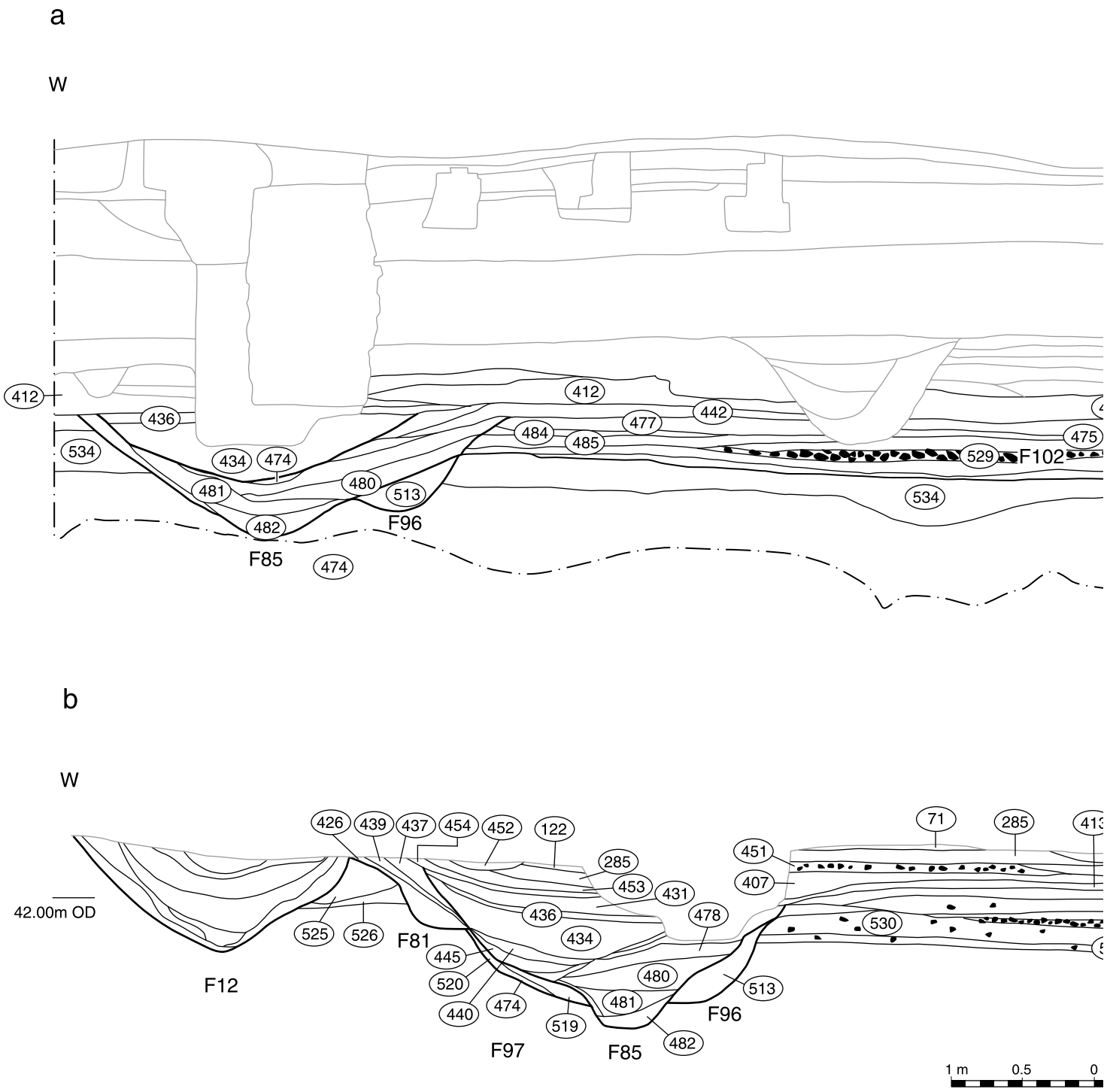
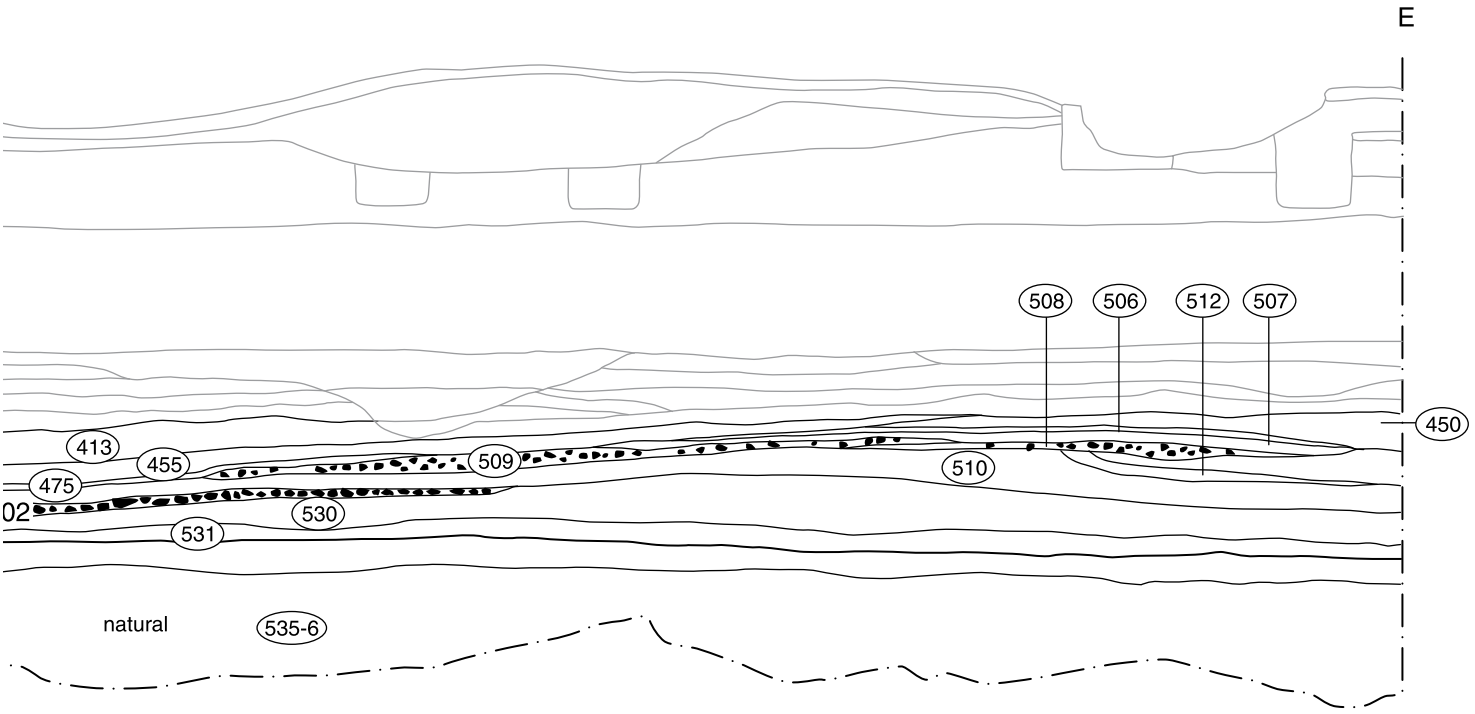


Figure 42 Victoria Road West (Trench V): a) section of northern trench face; b) south facing section in centre (for location see Figs 13 and 41 for 42b)


E
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507
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413
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509
510
475
530
531
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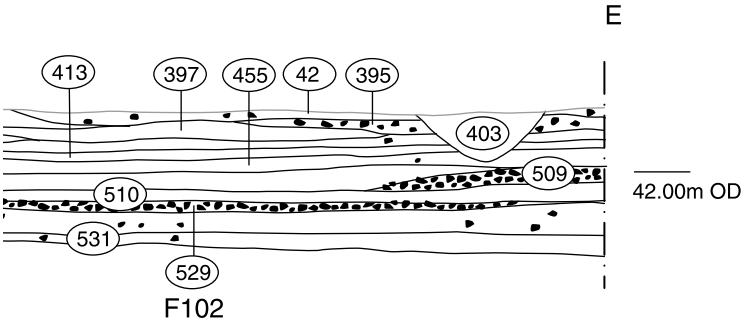
535-6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42.00m OD
F102

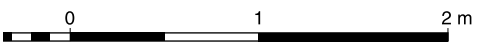

0
1
2 m

Plate 28 Victoria Road West: general view of Trench V, looking south-west, after removal of all Roman deposits; a number of grave cuts can still be seen. The roadside ditches run from top left to bottom right. The diagonal bands of chalk, lower left, flank a natural feature

Prehistoric: Period 1 (early Iron Age)

Natural clay (535–6) was overlaid by the earliest archaeological deposits identified in Trench V (532, 534; Fig 42a) which were composed of orange brown clay with flints. Three sample areas 50m² were excavated and produced numerous struck flints dated to the early Iron Age (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 45).

Roman

Period 2: Mid 1st- to early 2nd-century features associated with the Cirencester road (Figs 41–3; Plate 28)

Tr IV, V, VI; Phases 902–12, 935
The Cirencester road itself lay to the east of the site, but a roadside path and ditch were found in positions corresponding to those recorded on the eastern side of the road (see above, p 41).

First phase
Over deposit 534 were similar deposits (530–1) above which was laid the roadside path (F102: 529), *c* 3m south-west of the road and *c* 3m wide (*c* 1m wider than the path on the north-east side of the road). It was composed of large flints and appeared similar to the path to the north-east of the road. The original ditch cut (F96) was *c* 8.5m from the road edge, and was 0.65m deep, its width was uncertain due to recuttting.

Associated with this phase were a number of deposits in Trench V some of which possibly originated from the cutting of the ditch and others which had accumulated naturally on the ground surface. Similar deposits developed to the south and west of the roadside area in Trenches IV (51, 160, 193, 195, 279–80, 283, 287, 327–9, 342, 345, 360–1, 365, 407) and VI (8–9, 13–14, 20–1). The end of the first phase was marked by a number of silting layers which formed over the path and on its western side (68, 421, 485, 510–12, 523, 525–6, 533).

Dating evidence was sparse for the laying of the path and digging of the ditch, but presumably they were contemporary (mid-1st century) with the same features on the east side of the road (see above) . Pottery from surface deposits suggested that they built up during the later 1st and early 2nd centuries.

Second phase
What was thought to be a second phase of metalling of the path (F94/F95: 508–09) had much smaller flints in the matrix than the first. This was accompanied by the recutting of the roadside ditch (F97). Associated with this phase of activity were two small cut features (F99, F101 – not illustrated) and clayey silt deposits (450, 455–9, 475, 477, 483).

Pottery from the remetalling of the path suggests a date in the second quarter of the 2nd century, but it had probably silted over by *c* AD 150. The pottery from the fill of the second phase of the ditch was of 1st-century date, but formed a very small and undiagnostic assemblage.

Third phase
A third phase of activity witnessed another recutting of the roadside ditch (F85). It was up to *c* 2.75m wide

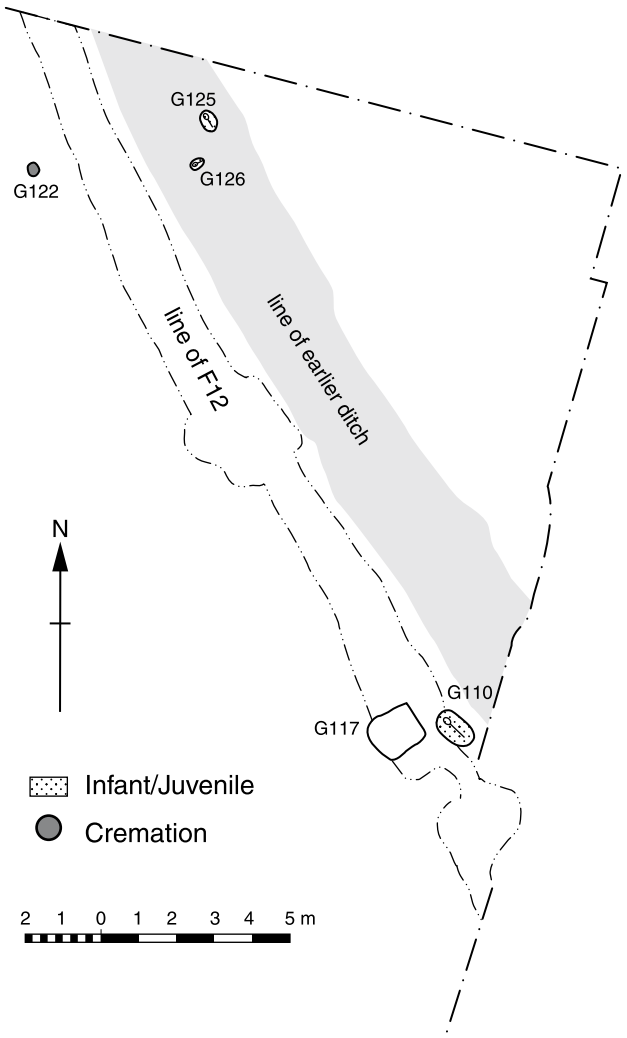


Figure 43 Victoria Road West: plan of early 2nd-century burials in relation to later ditch F12

and 1m deep with a wide roughly V-shaped profile, although on the south-west edge for much of its length (*c*14m) there was a small step (F81/F92) 0.8m wide. The ditch seems to have silted rapidly (426, 437, 439, 440, 445, 474, 478, 480–2, 520) before perhaps being recut again (see below).

Two deposits covering much of the site west of the ditch were associated with this phase (372, 382). East of the ditch there was an equivalent deposit (442) which also ran down into the top of the roadside ditch.

The pottery from the third phase ditch fill was of early to mid-2nd-century date, whilst the material from the associated deposits suggests that they accumulated during the first half of the 2nd century.

Period 3: Mid-2nd- to late 3rd-century roadside features and structures

Summary

In this period there was a possible final recut of the roadside ditch before the area east of it adjacent to the Cirencester road was occupied by a sequence of timber buildings on the same alignment. Their remains were somewhat ephemeral, but a suggested sequence has been identified and is described below. During the life of these buildings, a ditch (F12) was dug along their south-west side, immediately south-west of the roadside ditch, which may have served to divide the buildings from an area earmarked for subsequent development as a cemetery further to the south-west.

The roadside ditch and 2nd-century burials (Fig 43)

TrV; Phases 913–6, 940

It is possible that the interface of the deposit 434 and deposits below it represents a final recut or at least a cleaning out (*c* 0.55m deep) of the ditch F85 (Fig 42). Deposits infilling the ditch in this final phase of use were 431, 434, 436, and 453–4. Cut into 436 there were two infant inhumations (G125–6) along with two small pits or postholes of unclear function (F91 and F93 – not illustrated). Subsequent to the filling of the ditch, which now ceased to be a feature of the landscape, a general deposit of silts and loam (287, 291, 397, 407, 412–13, 449, 451) accumulated over the top of it covering much of the site.

Immediately to the west of the ditch these deposits were cut by G122, an unurned cremation burial existing as a small pile of cremated bone (Fig 43). Near the eastern edge of the site was G110, an infant inhumation. There was also a feature thought to have been a grave, G117, but it was only partially excavated and produced no human bone. G110 and G117 were cut by the ditch F12 described below. G110 contained a lock bolt but there was no other indication of a box or casket from which it might have derived (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 164, **805**)

The abundant pottery from this sequence suggests that it dates to *c* AD 150–80.

Roadside buildings (Figs 44–7)

The remains of roadside timber buildings were found in the north-eastern corner of Trench V, largely in the form of floor surfaces. It was difficult to determine their exact extent, but four separate buildings have been identified. East of these buildings further structural remains of similar character were recorded in the Trench XVI section (see above) which were probably associated and contemporary with those described below. After the first phase of Buildings 1–3 the ditch F12 was dug to the south-west of them.

Early building activity

Tr V; Phase 917

A number of deposits and features were found scattered over the north-eastern corner of Trench V which may represent building activity, but could not be associated with the structures described below. They include: flint surfaces (58, 106, 138, 395; Fig 44), possible postholes (F80, F82), and a possible hearth (F77: 401–02, 406, 416, 418, 422–3).

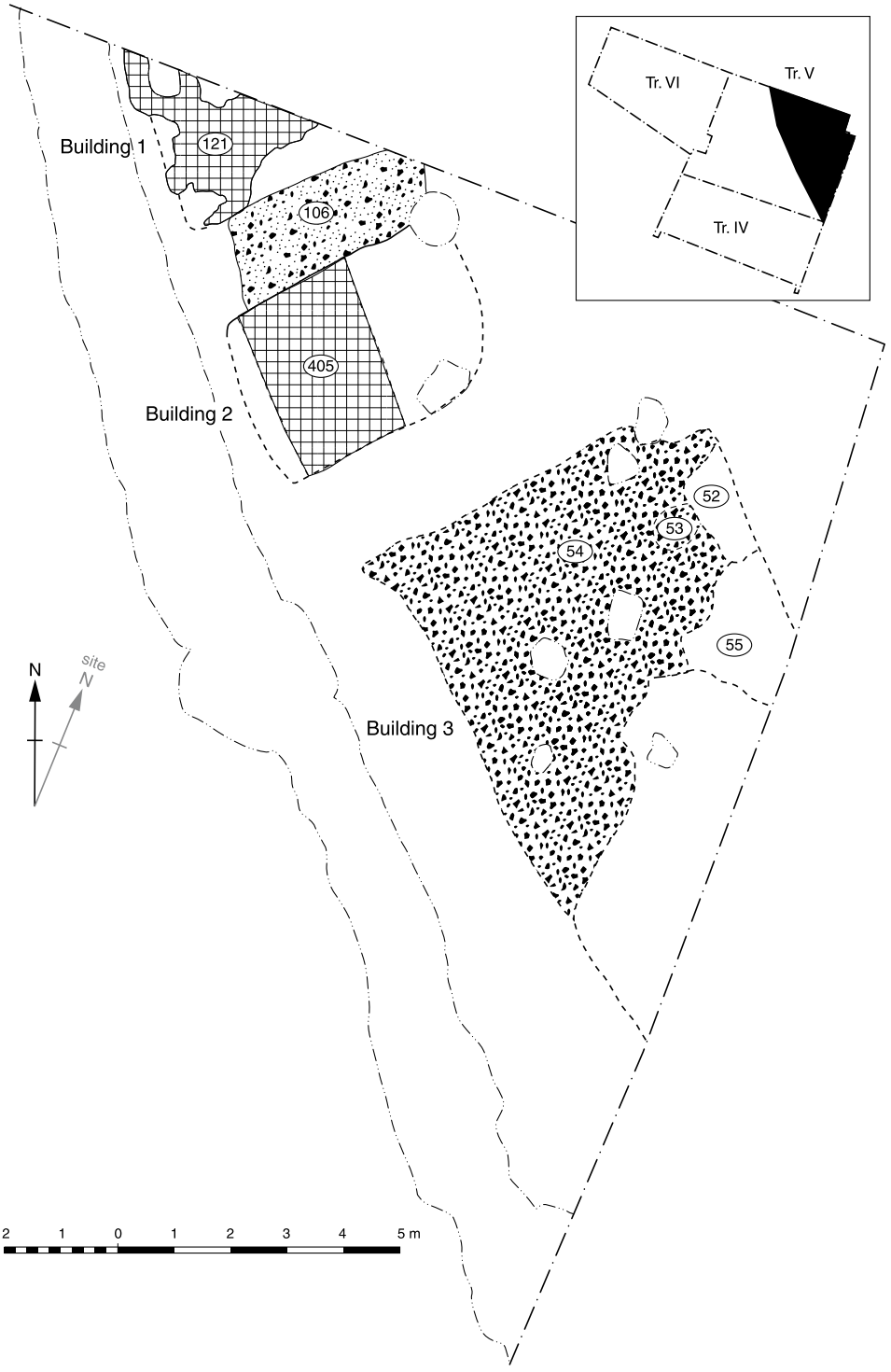


Figure 44 Victoria Road West: plan of Buildings 1–3 (Phase 1)

Pottery suggests a date in the mid- to late 2nd century.

Building 1

Tr V; Phases 918, 922

Building 1 was the most northerly of the four identified and only part of it was within the area of the trench. A compacted chalk floor (121) was probably laid within walls constructed from upright timbers set in horizontal sill beams of which no trace has survived (Fig 44). A first phase of use was represented by a layer of soft grey silt (127, 391; Fig 45). A second phase of use consisted of a resurfacing of the floor represented by a compacted clay silt (392; Fig 46). There were two associated postholes, one in the southern corner (128 – no feature number) and one partially under the north trench edge (F73). Above the floor surface there were silt deposits (140, 393; Fig 47).

Figure 45 Victoria Road West: plan of Building 1, Buildings 2–3 (Phase 2), Building 4 (Phase 1) and ditch F12

Context 121 produced a coin of Trajan (AD 103–11; S1055) and another of Faustina II (AD 145–6; S1053). The pottery indicates a construction date in the mid- to late 2nd century.

Building 2 and flint surfaces

Tr V; Phases 919, 923–5, 929, 931

Building 2 was 1.5m south-east of Building 1 and separated from it by a flint path (106; Fig 44). The building was originally 4.5m × 3.5m and, like Building 1, was probably of post in sill beam construction. (It is possible that Buildings1 and 2 were part of the same structure, making deposit 106 an internal surface).

First and second phases

The first phase of floor material (404–05) was compacted chalk. The earliest activity within the structure was represented by signs of wear on the chalk surface. It was overlaid by a deposit of silt (47, 292, 411). The

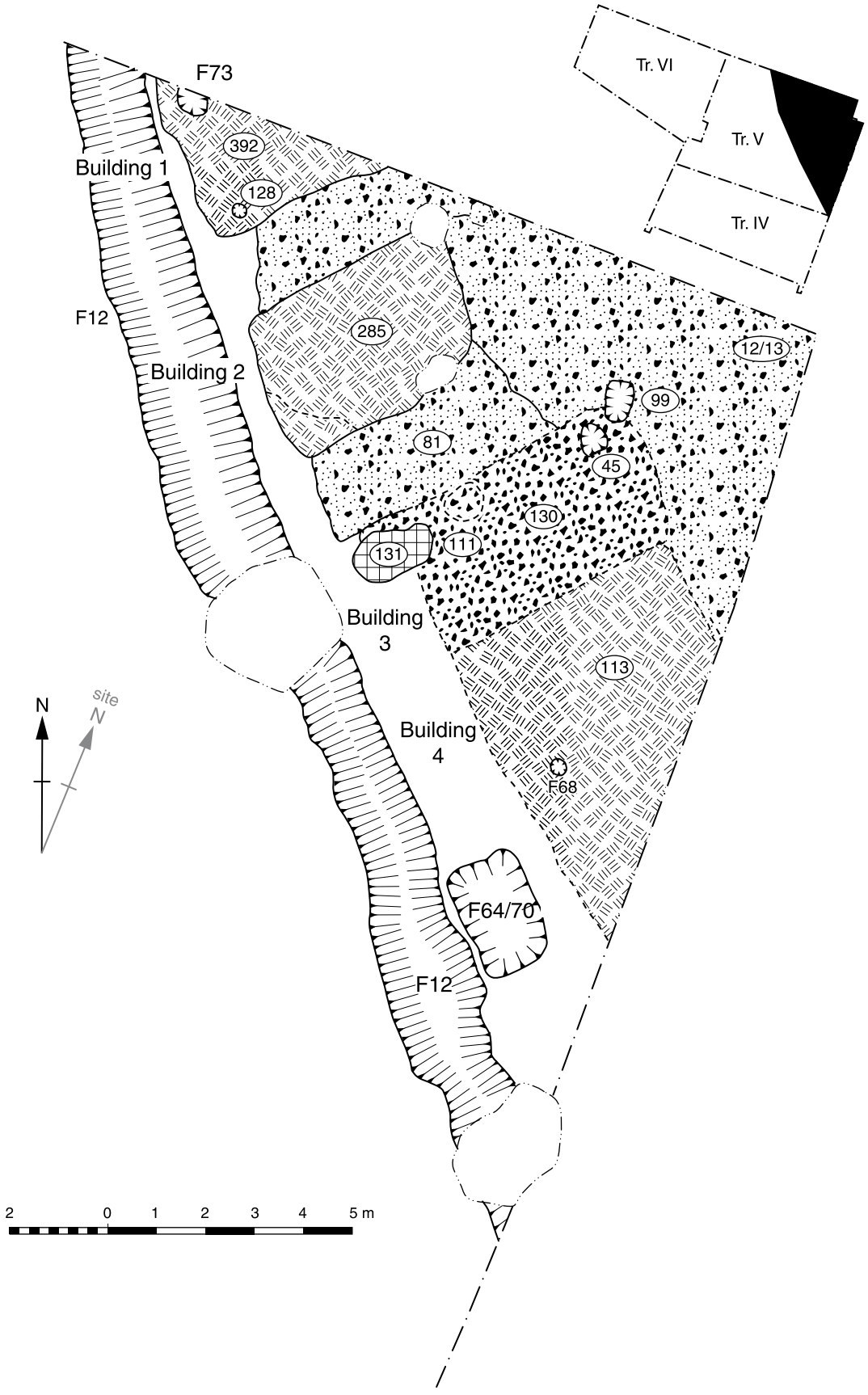


Figure 46 Victoria Road West: plan of Building 1, Building 2 (Phase 3) and Buildings 3–4 (Phase 2)

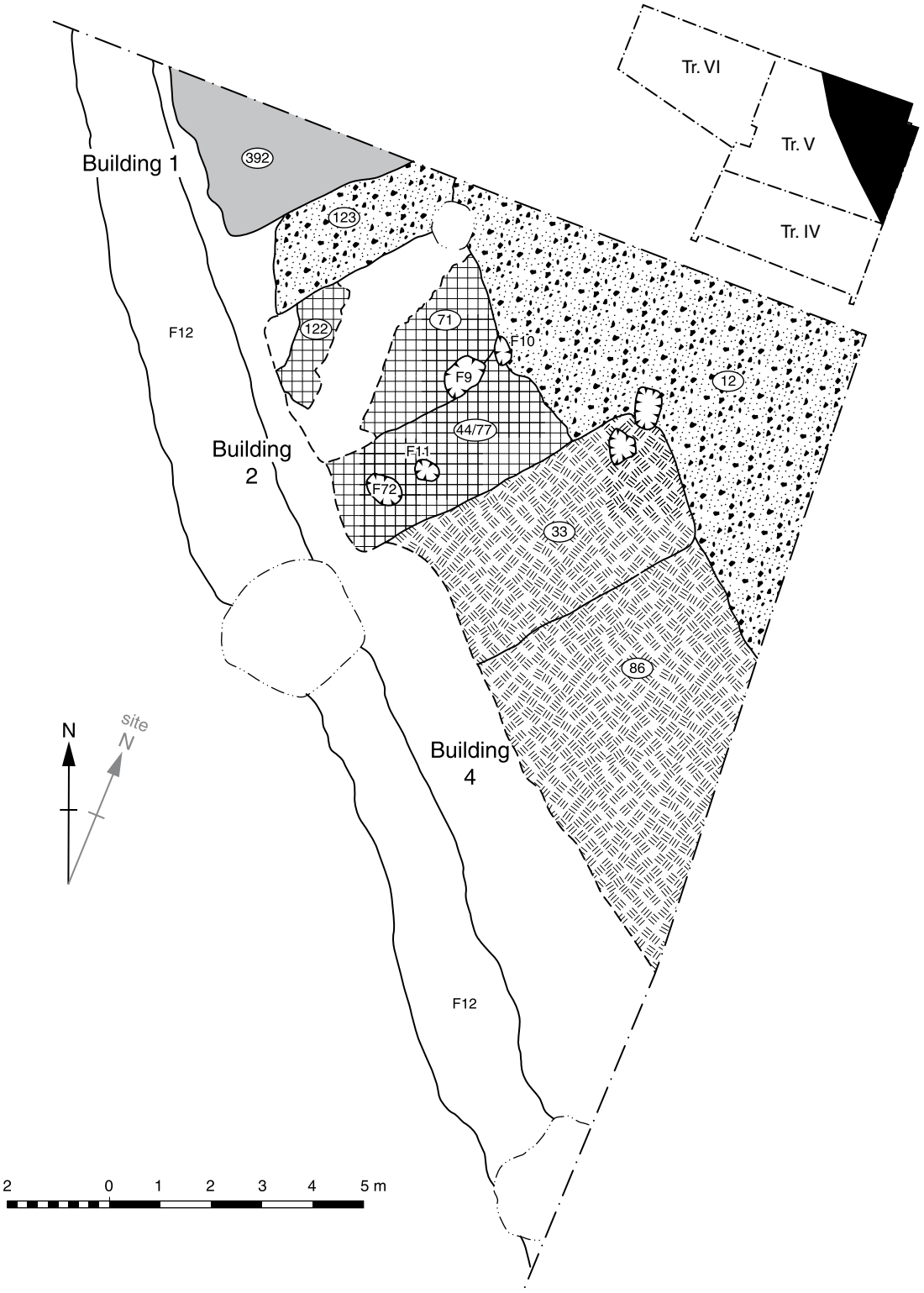


Figure 47 Victoria Road West: plan of Building 1, Building 2 (Phase 4) and Buildings 3–4 (Phase 3)

chalk was replaced with a flint metalled surface (286) and a small hearth (F71) was constructed in a shallow hollow in the southern corner of the building (Fig 45). Another deposit of silt (452) marked the end of the second phase.

Flint surface (Figs 42b, 45)

Contemporary with the second phase a surface of flints (F2: 12–13, 42, 79), presumably for an exterior yard, was laid between Buildings 1 and 2 – overlying 106 – and east of Buildings 2 and 3 extending to the northern and eastern edges of the trench. Deposit 12 produced a coin (S1056) of Antoninus Pius (AD 145–61).

Third phase

Deposit 452 in Building 2 was overlaid by another

floor deposit of orange-brown clay (285; Fig 46). Over this another layer of silt developed (91, 394).

Fourth phase (Figs 42b, 47)

The fourth phase of the building was represented by the relaying of the floor surface in compacted chalk (71, 122) and an extension to the south-east with chalk surface 44/77 making its size 4.5m × 4.8m (21.6m²). Four postholes (F9, 10–11, 72) were cut in and around the building. Two (F9 and F10) were located in the eastern corner, while the other two were located on the south-east side. A deposit of silt (388) built up over all these layers marking the end of use of the building.

A new layer of flint metalling (123) was laid between Buildings 1 and 2.

This latest phase is thought on the basis of associated pottery to belong to the mid- to late 3rd century.

Sheep burials

Two partial sheep skeletons were found in Building 2, one in a floor deposit (405) of the first phase and the other in a posthole (F9) of the fourth; they may have had some ritual significance as 'foundation' deposits.

Later flint surfaces

The flint surface was apparently repaired by a number of layers of flints (11, 18–22, 25, 27, 59,62–3, 75, 107) probably laid in more than one phase, but they could not be clearly defined.These deposits (mainly 27) produced a quantity of split and splintered large mammal – probably cattle – long bone fragments and several shafts of unfinished bone pins (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 187; Maltby 2010 (P4), 71).

Building 3

Tr V; Phases 920, 926, 930

Part of Building 3 lay beyond the eastern trench edge. As originally constructed it probably measured up to 12m × 7m and was larger than the other roadside buildings. After the first phase, however, the building is thought to have been subdivided; that part lying to the south-east is described below as Building 4 (although it is possible that it remained as one, internally subdivided structure). Building 3 was, like Buildings 1 and 2, probably constructed with walls based on timber sill beams.

First phase

The earliest floor was of flints (50, 53–4, 70, 438; Fig 44). However, this was not uniform in composition which may indicate that more than one phase of floor was represented, or alternatively that it was frequently repaired in patches. Over much of this floor a clay silt layer (32, 52, 55; Fig 45) was deposited.

Second phase

The dividing wall with what now became Building 4 was founded on an L-shaped flint footing (51; Fig 45).

What remained as Building 3 was refloored by a layer of flints (49, 111, 130) and a patch of chalk (131; Fig 46). This surface showed evidence for several phases of use or repair. Three postholes (F6, and 56 and 99 – not given feature nos) were cut in the northern corner of the building, but their structural function is unclear. The flint floor was sealed by a silt layer (29, 46, 73).

In this phase the area between Buildings 2 and 3 was resurfaced with flints (81; Fig 46).

Third phase

The final phase involved the laying of a new clay floor (33) over the previous silt layer followed by the accumulation of another silt layer (38, 40, 72).

Finds from the Building 3 sequence were not particularly diagnostic as to date, but are compatible with a construction date in the mid- to late 2nd century and suggest that the subdivision took place in the late 2nd or early 3rd centuries.

Building 4

Tr V; Phases 921, 927–8

First phase (Fig 45)

Building 4 was formed by the subdivision of Building 3 (above). Building 4 was at least 7m (north-west / south-east) by 5m and continued beyond the eastern edge of the excavation.The flint footing (51) was laid for a sill beam at the north-west end and it returned to the south-east at the north corner. A small flint base (60) for a timber post stood on the north-western arm of the footing. There was also a small beam slot (F69 – not illustrated) which may have represented the south-west wall of the building,. The primary floor surface was composed of compacted chalk (57).

Second phase (Fig 46)

The second phase was marked by the resurfacing of the chalk floor with one composed of compacted clay silt (113–14). A small gully (F11 – north-east edge only shown on Fig 46) was cut along the south-west side of the building, which may have held a sill beam and there was a posthole (F68) immediately to the east. Another layer of silt subsequently developed over the floor.

To the south-west of Building 4 in this phase there was a pit dug (F64/70), *c* 2.50m × 1.25m (depth not recorded). A substantial pottery assemblage suggests backfilling (deposits 376, 386–7) in the mid-3rd century (P5). In a modest assemblage of animal bones eleven cattle scapulae may indicate some specialist processing of shoulder meat in the vicinity (Maltby 2010 (P4), 71).

Third phase (Fig 47)

The third phase was rather difficult to interpret due to later disturbance, but it seems that the floor was again resurfaced with compacted clay silt (86), over which several further layers of silt, (41, 87, 94, 96, 98, 116) subsequently developed.

Once again the pottery from the Building 4 sequence is not particularly diagnostic, but suggests that it was out of use by the late 3rd century.

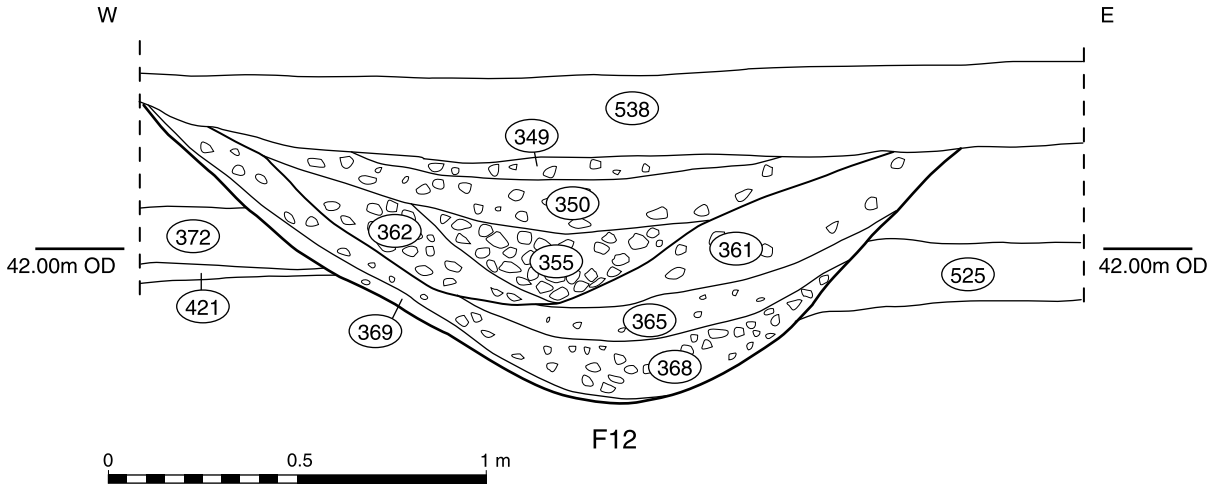


Figure 48 Victoria Road West: section of ditch (F12) as it appeared in northern face of Trench VI

Activity to the west of the roadside buildings

Tr IV, V; Phases 933–5, 937–9

There were traces of contemporary activity to the west of the ditch F12 during the life of the buildings, but it was difficult to interpret. There were a number of isolated postholes and stakeholes (F36 / 50, F58–60, F63, F74–6, F79, F83–4, F87-F90); pits (F78, F86, F266 – not illustrated); and a widely occurring soil deposit (345, 415, 433). Subsequently, a number of deposits accumulated in Trenches IV (191, 194, 196, 239, 254, 269, 295, 313, 322, 333, 338, 343–4, 362–3, 408) and V (160, 167–9, 315–17, 384) which may have post-dated Buildings 1–4, although there were no clear relationships between the deposits and the buildings.

Boundary ditch (Figs 42b, 43, 45–8)

Tr.V; Phases 941–50, 956

A ditch (F12; Fig 43, 48) was probably cut after the first phase of roadside buildings, in the late 2nd or early 3rd century. It was on a north-west / south-east alignment to the south-west of the buildings, immediately west of the line of the earlier roadside ditch. The ditch may have been intended to separate the roadside zone from what was to become a cemetery to the south-west, although it had probably more or less filled up before the first burials were made. It was *c* 1.5–2m wide and *c* 1m deep. There was some evidence for a small bank formed from upcast material (118, 120, 144, 147, 156, 165–6, 209, 224, 262, 267, 336 – not illustrated) on the south-western edge of the ditch.

The earliest ditch fills representing a primary silt (238–9, 307, 314, 356–7, 369) appear to date to the early 3rd century. Further silting deposits were dated to the mid- to late 3rd century (226, 228 230–2, 240, 242, 246–7, 283, 298–9, 339, 341, 361, 364–5, 368), the latter part of the life of the roadside buildings.

The ditch was perhaps recut or cleaned out in the mid- to late 3rd century, represented by the interface of deposits 361 and 368 listed above, before once more silting up (142, 153–4, 197–8, 202, 206, 248–9, 258, 355, 362). Four infant inhumations (G114, G118, G119, G120), the inhumation of a child (G112), another inhumation seen only in section (G115), and two cremation burials (G100 and G103) were cut into these deposits and probably belong to the first phase of burials of a formal cemetery (see below). Also cut into the partially infilled ditch was a line of five possible postholes (F29, F32–3, F56–7) and a number of stakeholes (F16, F29, F32–3, F36, F51–3, F56–7, F61) which may have served to temporarily restate the boundary.

Period 4 (Late 3rd – late 4th century)

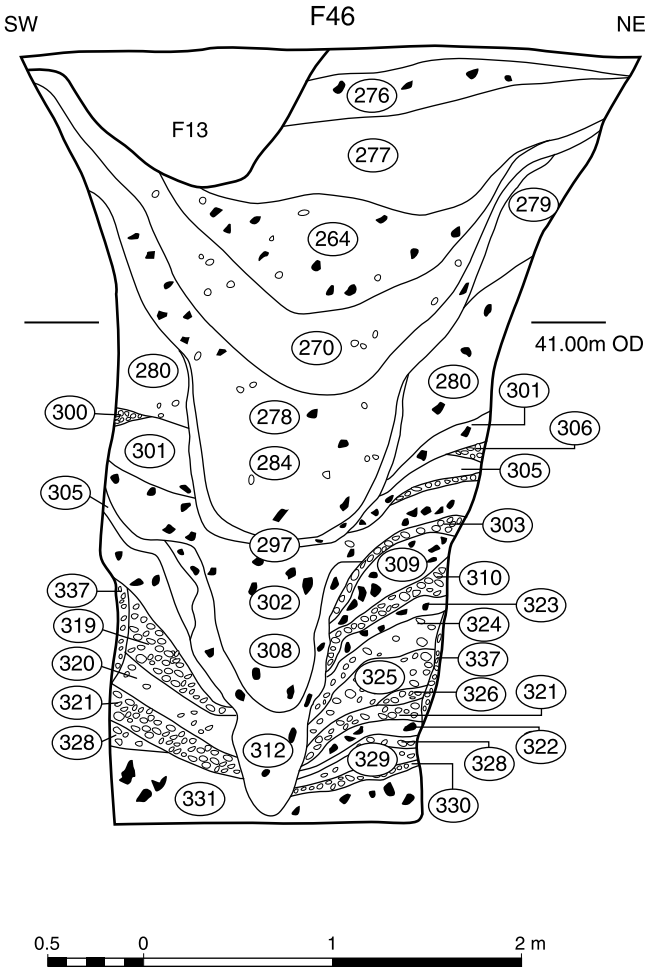
Ditch recut and pits

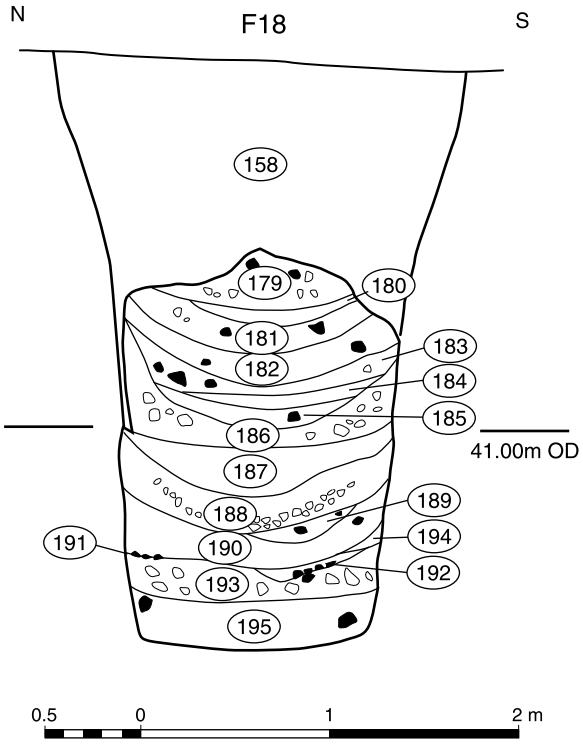
TrV;Phases 951–4

A final recut or clearing out of F12 took place in the early 4th century, represented by the interface of the deposits 355 and 350. Subsequently the ditch silted up for good (83–5, 97, 102–03, 112, 115, 135–7, 146, 148, 151, 159, 216, 245, 260–1, 304, 334, 349–50; Fig 48). At the time of this occurring the ditch was cut by two large pits (F18 and F46).

F18 (Fig 50) was subrectangular in plan, measuring 2.3m by 1.6m at the surface, narrowing to 1.2m in width at its base, at a depth of 3.2m. The cross-section suggests that it was deliberately infilled over a fairly short period of time. A large faunal assemblage was like that of F46 (below), dominated by substantial numbers of the bones of frogs and toads suggesting a damp environment whilst the pit was open (Maltby 2010 (P4), 73–4).

F46 (Fig 49) was subcircular in plan, with a diameter of *c* 3m at the surface. This narrowed to about 1.6m at the base, at a depth of 4m. It appears that the feature originally had a silt deposit (331) accumulating at the base after which the sides were probably allowed to erode gradually, a process represented by alternating deposits of silt and chalk rubble (303, 309–10, 319, 320–30, 337). A large quantity of frog and toad bones were distributed throughout these lower fills of the feature





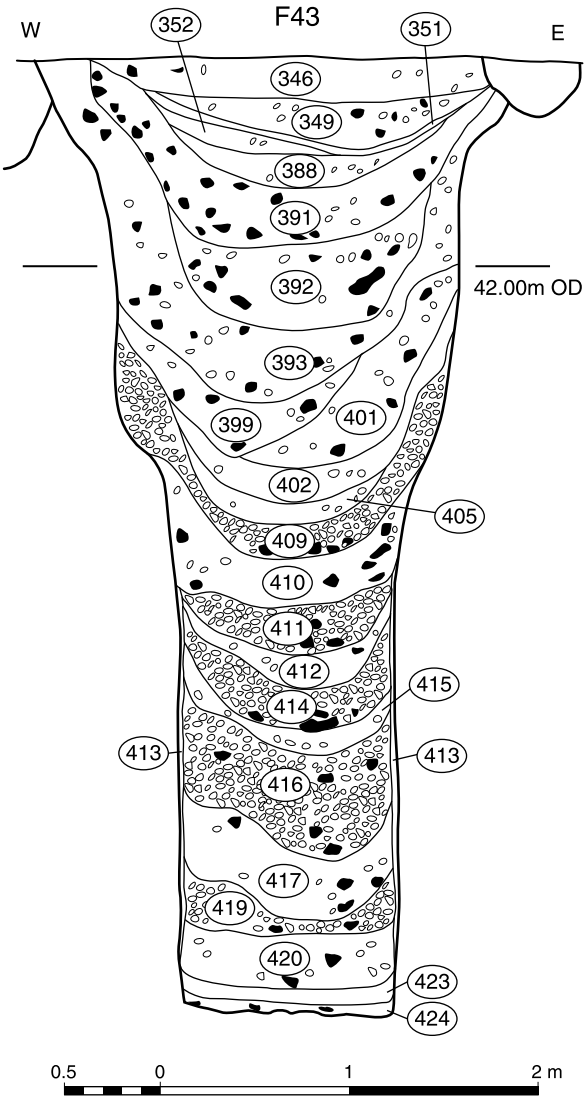


Figure 49 (above) Victoria Road West: south-east facing section of pit F46

Figure 50 (top right) Victoria Road West: section of pit F18

Figure 51 (bottom right) Victoria Road West: south facing section of pit F43

(Maltby 2010 (P4)), suggesting that they had gradually accumulated while it remained open, and that the surrounding environment was damp.

After this erosion phase a very distinctive inverted cone was created, as seen in the cross-section, which in this case could represent some sort of recut, perhaps for the insertion of a large post, although what function this would have served is not clear. After this 'cut' had been filled (302, 308, 312) further silting probably took place (280, 300–01, 305) and then what might be interpreted as another recut took place before the feature was eventually infilled (264, 276–8, 284, 297). An infant inhumation (G27) was found in an upper layer. The pottery from the backfill of F46 was of late 3rd- to 4th-century date. The original function of this pit is uncertain but see discussion below.

Located *c* 2m south of F18 and F12, and probably contemporary with them, was F43 (Fig 51) another pit. It was subcircular in plan with a diameter of *c* 2.5m. It narrowed at 2m depth to a diameter of 1.2m

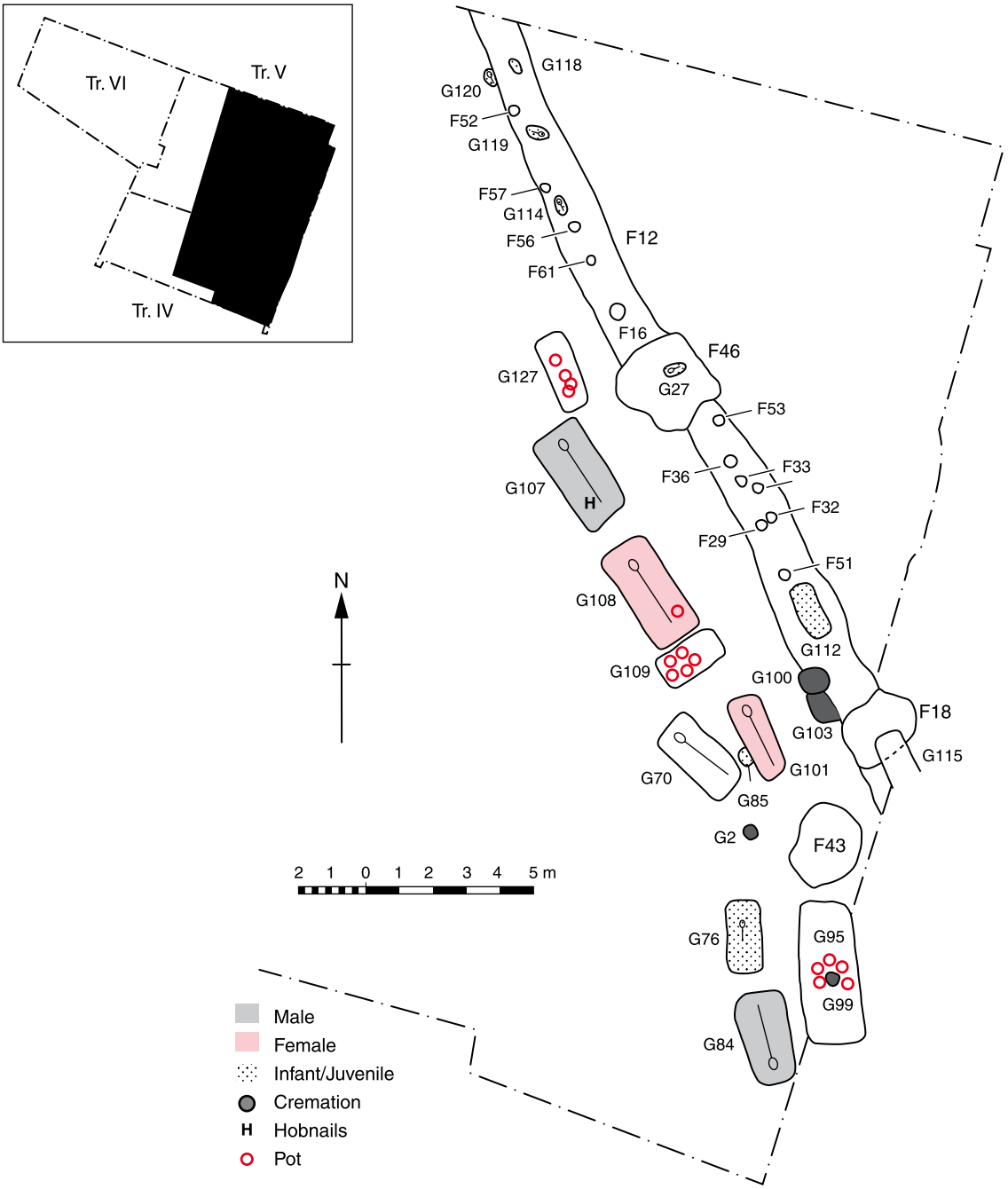


Figure 52 Victoria Road West: plan of Burial Phase 1

until reaching the base at a depth of 5.1m. The lower deposits (410–17, 419–20, 423–4) composed of interleaved chalk and silty material suggest deliberate infilling to a depth of *c* 2.5m. After this there was probably a period when the feature was left open and material (notably 409) eroded off the sides. Subsequent deposits (346, 349, 351–2, 388, 391–3, 399, 401–02, 405) probably represent a mix of silting and deliberate dumping. The animal bone assemblage from the feature, especially in the lower fills, was again dominated by amphibians (Maltby 2010 (P4), 74), but there was also a well-preserved skeleton of an adult dog which had recovered before death from a depressed fracture of the skull. The upper deposits of the feature produced a large quantity of smithing slag and two litharge cakes (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 181). These deposits also produced appreciable quantities of pottery suggesting infilling in the late 3rd or early 4th century (P5).

The three pits described here were probably dug early in the life of the cemetery described below, most likely during the first burial phase by the end of which the ditch F12 had completely silted up. It is possible that F18 and F43, at least, were simply refuse pits. However, the infilling sequence of F46 suggests it may have had some non-utilitarian function, and the location of all three adjacent to the cemetery allows the suggestion to be made that they were dug as part of some form of cult practice (see further discussion on p 118 below).

Table 7 Victoria Road West inhumation burials ordered by burial phase

Burial Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	sex m/f	Height (m)	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n	Notes
	27	indet	left side	6–9 m	indet			n	in F46
	110	NW–SE	indet	0–6 m	indet		lock bolt	n	cut by F12
	117	indet	indet	n/a	indet			y	cut by F12
	125	NW–SE	indet	2 yrs	indet			n	in F85
	126	SW–NE	foetal	neonate	indet			n	in F85
1	70	NW–SE	supine?	adult	indet		hobnails	y	
1	76	N–S	indet	18–24 m	indet		horse's skull and hoof	y	
1	84	S–N	supine	25–35 yrs	m?		pot	y	
1	85	NW–SE	indet	neonate	indet			n	
1	101	NW–SE	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.68	boot plate	y	
1	107	NW–SE	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.76	hobnails	y	step grave
1	108	NW–SE	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.70	pot	y	step grave
1	112	indet	indet	child	indet			n	in F12
1	114	NW–SE?	indet	neonate	indet			n	in F12
1	115	N–S*	indet	adult?	indet			n	in F12 – unexcavated
1	118	indet	indet	neonates x2	indet			N	in F12
1	119	E–W?	indet	neonate	indet			n	in F12
1	120	NW–SE	indet	neonate	indet			n	in F12
2	7	indet	n/a	n/a	n/a			-	unexcavated
2	8	W–E	indet	n/a	n/a			n	no bones survive
2	9	W–E	indet	11–14 m	indet			n	
2	10	W–E	indet	11–14 m	indet			y	
2	11	W–E	indet	0–6 m	indet			n	
2	13	W–E	supine	2 yrs	indet			y	
2	15	W–E	indet	14–17 m	indet			y	disturbed
2	16	W–E	indet	3–6 m	indet			n	
2	17	W–E	indet	neonate	indet			y	
2	18	W–E	supine	neonate	indet			n	
2	19	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m			y	
2	20	W–E	supine	8–17 yrs	indet			y	
2	21	W–E	supine	neonate	indet			n	
2	22	W–E	indet	adult	indet			y	
2	23	W–E	supine	elderly	f	1.61	hobnails	y	
2	24	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.65		y	step grave
2	25	W–E	supine	25–30 yrs	m	1.63		y	
2	26a	W–E	indet	17 m	indet			y	
2	26b	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.62		y	
2	29	W–E	n/a.	n/a	n/a			–	unexcavated
2	31	indet	indet	infant	indet			n	not on plan
2	33	W–E	indet	2–3 yrs	indet			y	
2	34	W–E	supine	elderly	f	1.59	hobnails	y	
2	35	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.57		y	
2	36	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.74		y	
2	37	indet	indet	n/a	n/a			–	unexcavated
2	38	W–E	indet	2–3 yrs	indet			y	
2	39	W–E	supine	8–9 yrs	indet		box, coin 367-75	n	

Table 7 (*cont.*) Victoria Road West inhumation burials ordered by burial phase

Burial Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	sex m/f	Height (m)	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n	Notes
2	40	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.69		y	
2	41	W–E	indet	infant	indet			y	flint pillow?
2	42	W–E	indet	6 yrs	indet			y	
2	44	indet	supine	10–15 yrs	indet			y	
2	45	W–E	supine	elderly	m	1.53		y	
2	48	W–E	right side	elderly	m	1.74		y	
2	50	indet	supine?	neonate	indet			n	not on plan
2	57a	W–E	left side	elderly	m	1.72		n	
2	57b	E–W	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.59	antler comb, hobnails	y	
2	58a	SW–NE	prone	35–45 yrs	f	1.46		n	
2	58b	SW–NE	supine	over 45 yrs	indet		knife handle	y	
2	59	W–E	supine	elderly	m	1.79	coin 333–4	y	
2	61	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m			y	
2	64	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.51	bone pin	y	
2	65	W–E	supine	adult	indet			y	
2	66	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	f	1.64		y	
2	71	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.65		n	
2	72	W–E	n/a	n/a	n/a	–		–	unexcavated
2	73	W–E	supine	elderly	m	1.72		n	
2	74	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.68		y	
2	79	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.56		y	
2	80	W–E	supine	over 45 yrs	m	1.62		y	
2	81	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.77		n	
2	90	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.70		y	
2	92	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	f	1.57		y	
2	102	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.72		y	
2	104	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.50		y	
2	106	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.60		y	
2	113	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.76		y	
2	116	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.57		y	
2	121	W–E	supine	3–5 yrs	indet			y	
2	124	W–E	supine	14–16 yrs	indet			y	
2	129	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.57		y	
2	130	indet	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.71		n	in Tr VI, not on plan
2	131	indet	supine	over 45 yrs	m			y	in Tr VI, not on plan
3	1	W–E	indet	17–23 yrs	f		antler comb	n	not on plan
3	3	W–E	indet	8–10 yrs	indet			n	disturbed
3	4	W–E	indet	adult	f?			n	
3	5	NW–SE	prone	17–25 yrs	m	1.66		n	
3	28	NW–SE	supine	15–17 yrs	f			n	
3	30	E–W	right side	15–20 yrs	f		boot plate	n	
3	32	indet	indet	adult	indet			n	
3	49	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.75	hobnails	n	
3	51	S–N	indet	2–6 yrs	indet			n	
3	52	SW–NE	supine	15–17 yrs	indet		antler comb	n	
3	53	SW–NE	right side	10–11 yrs	indet			n	

Table 7 (*cont.*) Victoria Road West inhumation burials ordered by burial phase

Burial Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	sex m/f	Height (m)	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n	Notes
3	54	N–S	flexed left	17–25 yrs	m	1.69		n	
3	55	SW–NE	indet	25–35 yrs	f	1.57		n	
3	56	W–E	indet	indet	indet			n	
3	60	N–S	flexed	2–3 yrs	indet			n	
3	62	indet	indet	18–24 m	indet			n	disturbed
3	63	E–W	prone	14–16 yrs	f			n	
3	67	E–W	left	17–25 yrs	f	1.51		n	
3	68	W–E	prone	25–35 yrs	m	1.77		n	infant bones
3	69	S–N	indet	neonate	indet			n	
3	75	E–W	supine	adolescent	indet			n	
3	77	W–E	supine?	9–12 yrs	indet			n	
3	78	W–E	supine	elderly	f	1.58		n	
3	82	SW–NE	supine	3–4 yrs	indet			n	
3	86	E–W	right	adolescent	indet			n	
3	87	W–E	right	17–25 yrs	f	1.66		n	
3	88	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.77		n	
3	89	NE–SW	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.55		n	
3	91	W–E	supine	7–8 yrs	indet		ae stud	n	-
3	93	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.78		n	disturbed
3	94	indet	n/a	adult and adolescent	f + indet	–	antler comb	–	found in section collapse, not on plan
3	96	W–E	prone	17–20 yrs	f		ae armlet	n	
3	97	indet	indet	13–15 yrs	indet			n	not on plan
3	98	N–S	supine	10–13 yrs	indet			n	
3	105	E–W	indet	neonate	indet			y	
3	111	W–E	prone	17–25 yrs	m	1.75		n	
3	123	W–E*	n/a	adult	n/a			n	found in section collapse
3	128	W–E*	indet	17–25 yrs	m?			n	

Note: Abbreviations as for Table 6. In alignment: * = head not located, usually because grave unexcavated.

The cemetery (Figs 52–54; Table 7)

Tr IV, V, VI; Phases 947, 955, 957–964, 966, 967

A group of eight burials from the site has already been referred to above (p 101; Fig 43). They were cut into the fill of ditch F12 before it had completely silted up for the last time. They are probably late 3rd-century and belong to the earliest phase of the formal cemetery which developed to the west of the ditch F12. By this time the roadside buildings were probably nearing their end of their lives, if they had not already gone out of use.

Three main phases of burial were defined and are described below. Summary details of all the inhumation graves from Victoria Road West can be found in Table 7. In total for the three phases there were 112 inhumation burials (four with two bodies), of which eight were not excavated, and 4 cremations. In addition there were four inhumation-sized, grave-like features which contained no human remains. In the inhumations adults outnumbered infants, children, and juveniles by about 62:46. Males and probable males outnumbered females and probable females by 31:26. The inhumation graves were usually aligned north-west / south-east in Burial Phase 1, and largely between north-west / south-east and south-west / north-east in Phases 2 and 3 (heads usually at the west). There were 85 graves in Phases 2–3 for which the alignment could be reasonably accurately determined of which 78 lay within the limits of the year's solar arc – ie between compass bearings 231° and 309° for the west end of the grave (51° – 129° for the east end). Seventy-one graves lay with the west end between 249° – 293° (which may be described as west–east if the compass is divided into eight segments) and the overall average for those within the solar arc was 267° (270° is true west). This suggests that an aim to adopt true west–east was usually the principal (if not the only) determinant of alignment (see also Kendall 1982) although the ditch F12 may have influenced alignment of graves on the east side of the site in Phase

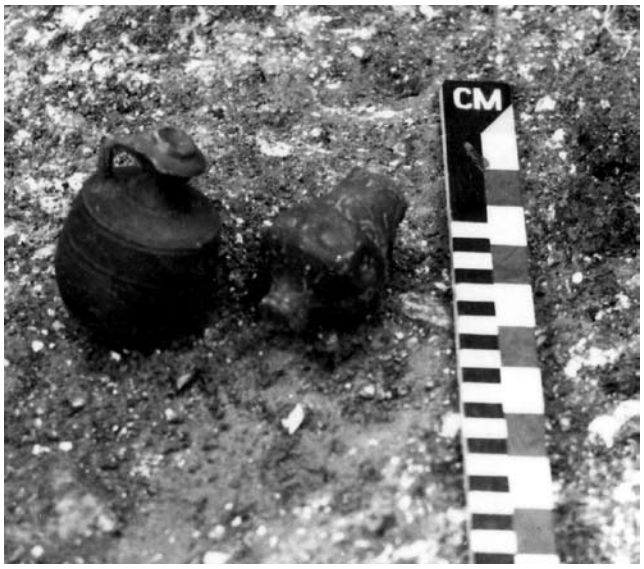


Plate 29a–b Victoria Road West: grave-like feature G109, the two groups of pottery vessels looking south-east. For the relative positions of the groups of pottery, see Fig 118

2. There was little difference in the average compass bearing between Phases 2 and 3.

Burial Phase 1 (Fig 52)

This was composed of 13 inhumation burials, 2 empty inhumation grave-like features (G109 and G127) without human remains and four cremation burials. They were either located immediately west of ditch F12 or cut into it while it was silting up for the last time. Most of the graves were aligned more or less in line with the ditch, north-west / south-east, with the exception of G109 (an empty grave) which was dug at right-angles to it (Plate 29) and G76 (head to north), G84 (head to south) and G95 (see below) which were nearer north–south.

It may be suggested that the burials west of F12 were divided into a north-western and a south-eastern group. The former consisted of four inhumations (G70, G101, G107–08: two females, one male and one adult of unknown sex) and two grave-like features (G109, G127) which contained seven and four pottery vessels respectively; in both cases the features also appear to have contained nailed wooden chests, akin to coffins in an inhumation burial. G85, burial of a newborn infant, was immediately adjacent to G101, that of a female aged 17–25 years, and it is possible that they were interred at the same time, as a result of death in childbirth. G107–08 were step-sided and noticeably deep graves, measuring 1.66m and 1.70m respectively from the surface of natural.

The south-eastern group consisted of two inhumations (G76, G84: the former an infant, the latter probably a male) and a massive 4m long grave-like feature with pottery vessels in the centre (G95). A probable cremation burial (G99), the bones in a jar, was cut into the top of the backfilled G95; being centrally placed above the earlier feature suggests some sort of association with it. Some human bone was recorded from G95, but not sufficient to suggest a formal burial. Recorded as G2 was a pottery vessel found in a shallow cut between the two suggested groups which is thought to have belonged to another cremation burial, although no cremated bone has survived.

Burial Phase 2 (Fig 53)

A high degree of organisation of the cemetery space is apparent in this phase when it was divided into eastern and western burial areas with a space *c* 6m wide between them. There were 60 inhumation burials (three double burials) in total of which 55 appear on Figure 53 and another five do not (G7, 31, 50, 130–1). There were also two grave-like features with no human remains (G43 and G47). The graves were arranged in columns, more or less north–south, and in some places also in lines roughly east–west. For the most part the grave pits were aligned close to west–east, but in a few cases were more south-west / north-east.

The eastern burial area contained twenty-one graves (G57, 58, 59, 61, 64–6, 71–4, 79–81, 90, 92, 102, 104, 106, 113, 129). They were roughly organised into three columns with, in the centre, three lines of three graves. The graves were all adult inhumations consisting of eleven males, eight females or possible females, and two of unknown sex.

There is a slight suggestion that some of the graves were arranged according to sex. All of the burials in the easternmost column, from G66 northwards were female (except G65 – unknown sex), whereas G59, G61, G71, G90, and G102, to the west, were all male. Patterning by sex is not general, however, and it may be that another aim was to arrange the graves in pairs according to sex, either by column or by row. For example, G79 and G74 in the column to the south of the central block were of a female and a male respectively, and G92, to the south of male G90, was of a female.

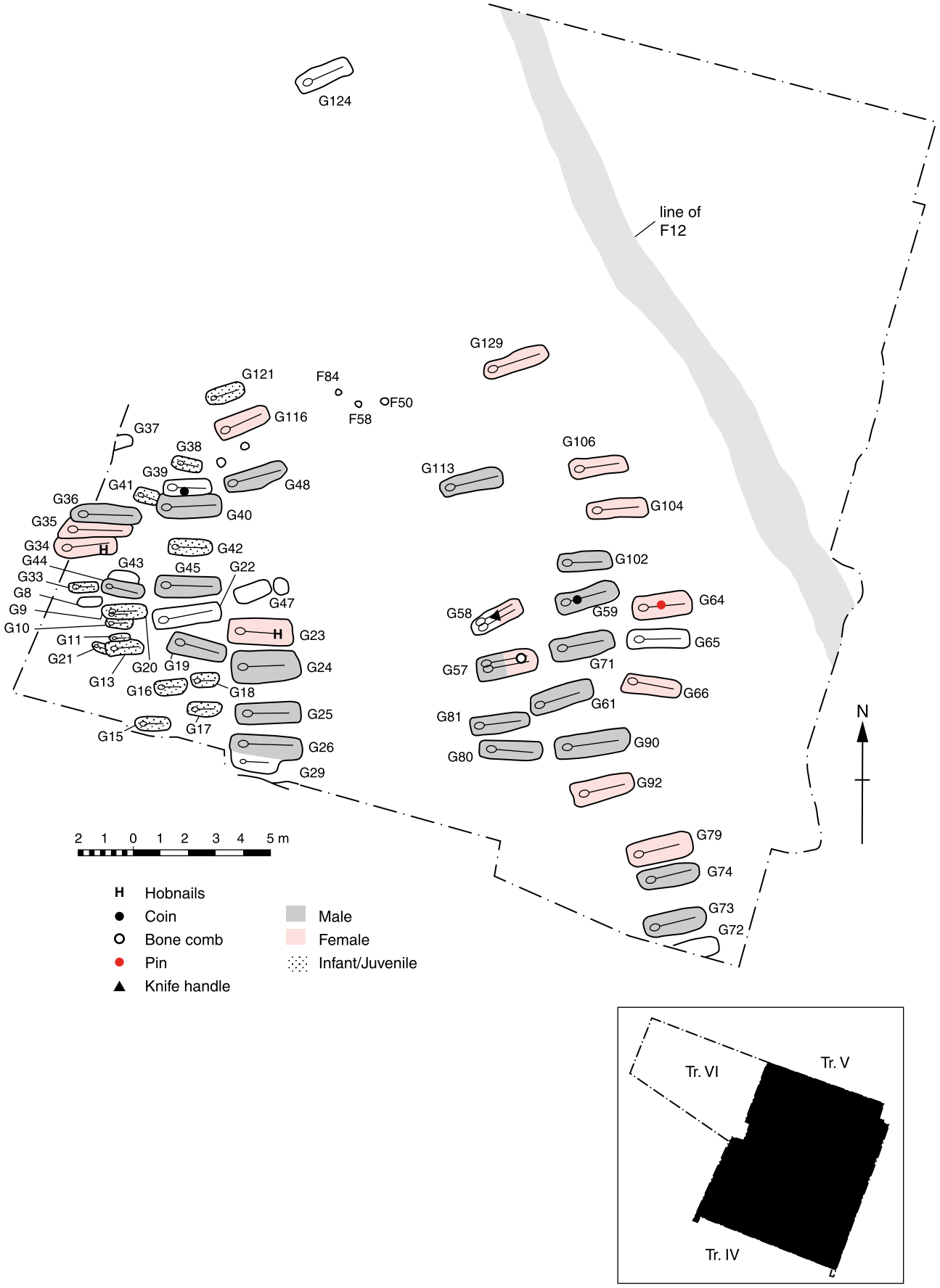


Figure 53 Victoria Road West: plan of Burial Phase 2

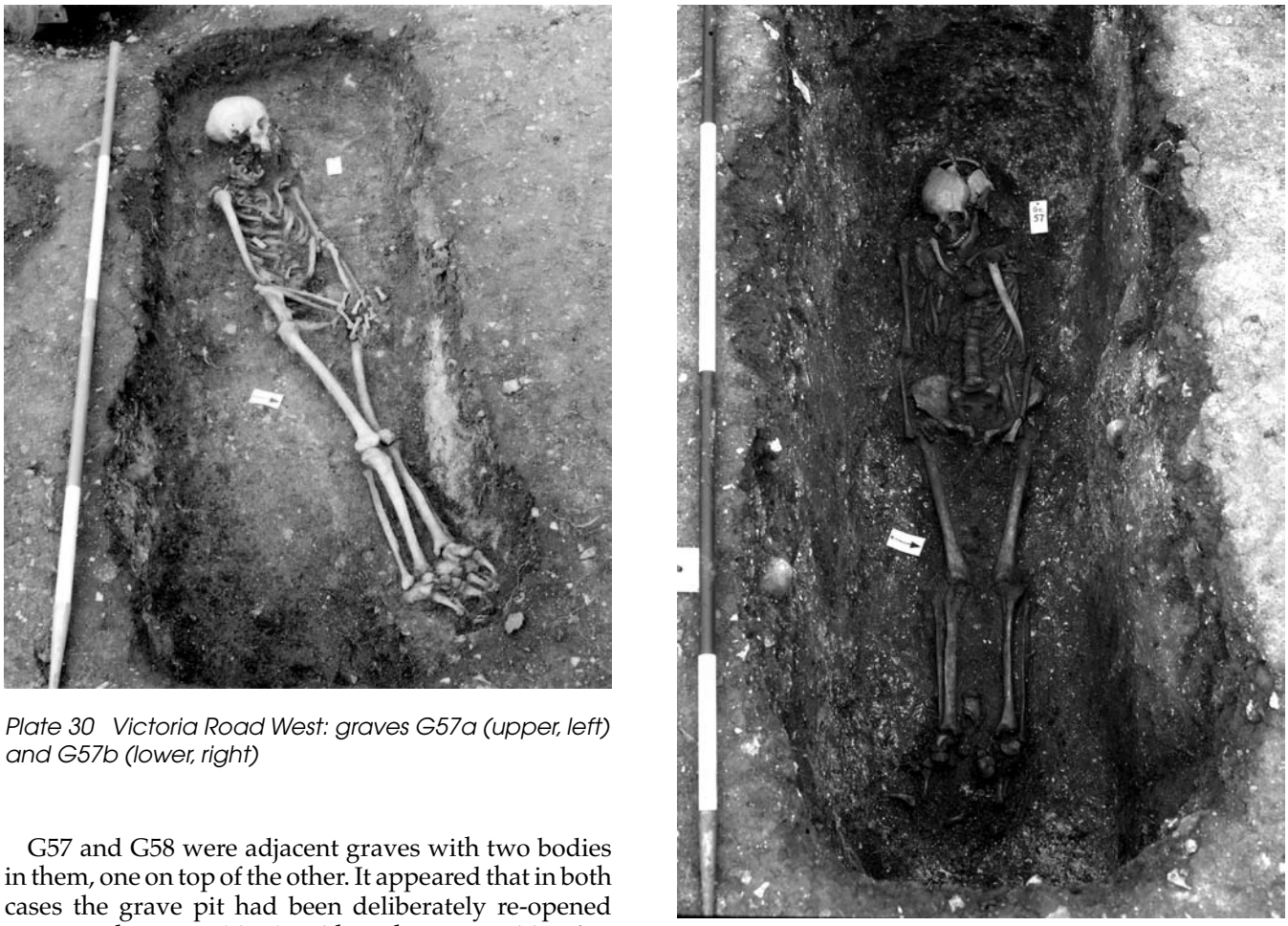


Plate 30 Victoria Road West: graves G57a (upper, left) and G57b (lower, right)

G57 and G58 were adjacent graves with two bodies in them, one on top of the other. It appeared that in both cases the grave pit had been deliberately re-opened to insert the second body, although presumably after only a short interval (Plate 30).

Burial G124 (an adolescent) seemed to be similar in its construction to the other burials of this phase and to respect the ordering observed in the eastern burial area. However, it was in an isolated location *c* 15m to the north-west of the most northerly burial in that area.

The depth of eighteen grave pits from the level of the natural clay was recorded giving a range of 0.45m –1.25m and an average of 0.88m.

The western burial area contained 34 burials (of which three were doubles): G7–11, 13, 15–26, 33–42, 44–5, 48, 50, 116, 121. These burials were, as in the eastern area, arranged in three columns, but the row arrangement between the columns was not as clearly defined. The eastern column contained eight burials and an empty grave-like feature (G47). The central column contained twelve burials and the western column contained at least ten burials. The burials in the eastern column formed two groups; the southern group was composed of five burials and G47, and the northern group was composed of the remaining three.

In respect of those human remains which could be fully analysed, the western burial area contained eight adult males, four adult females, and another adult who could not be sexed. There were also nineteen infants, children, and juveniles – age groups that were absent from the eastern burial area. The infant burials tended to cluster towards the south-western corner of the area, in the southernmost part of the central and western columns. Apart from this, there was no discernible patterning by age and sex.

The depth of 25 grave pits from the surface of the natural clay was recorded giving a range of 0.04m (G21) –1.10m and an average of 0.58m, rather less than the graves in the eastern group. The deepest G24 at 1.24m, was a step-sided grave (see pp 129–30). Combined together average depth for Phase 2 (43 graves recorded) was 0.71m, but the measurements were quite widely spread with only 17 within 0.20m of the average.

Two west–east graves, G130–1, thought to be contemporary with this burial phase, were found *c* 10m west of the western group (on the southern edge of Trench VI) and may either be outliers or part of another group of burials which remain unexcavated.

Burial phase 3 (Fig 54)

This phase consisted of 39 burials: G1, 3–5, 28, 30, 32, 49, 51–6, 60, 62–3, 67–9, 75, 77–8, 82, 86–9, 91, 93–4, 96–8, 105, 111, 123, 128, located largely where the graves of eastern burial area of the second phase had been, but also spreading out into the unused area dividing it from the western area. Organisation of the cemetery in this phase was a little less regular than in the previous phases, although once again a neat space, in this case *c* 2m wide, divided the burials into two groups with eight to the west and the remainder to the east.

A hint of a column and row arrangement can be seen in the eastern part of the cemetery. The graves were, as

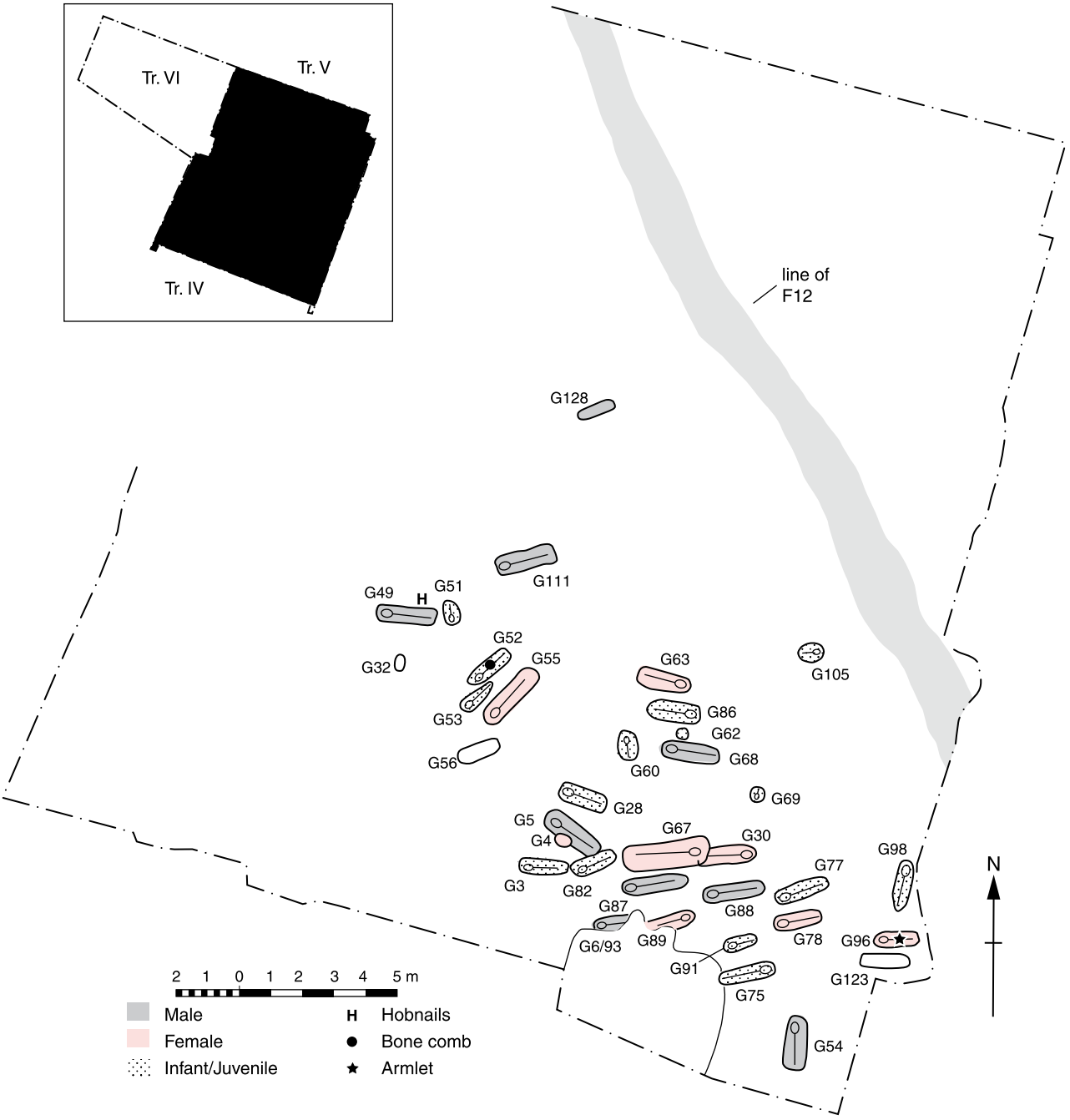


Figure 54 Victoria Road West: plan of Burial Phase 3

before, mostly aligned more or less west–east, although G52–3 and G55 (western group) were on a very marked south-west / north-east alignment, G5 (eastern group) was north-west / south-east and G51, G54, G60 and G98 were aligned north–south. There were ten males, nine females or possible females, twelve infants, children, or adolescents, and three of unknown sex or with no details of skeletal material. The deceased do not seem to have been interred according to any age- or sex-related pattern. Many of the graves were relatively shallow and poorly dug compared to those of previous phases. The greatest recorded depth from the level of natural was 0.42m (G111), but the average was only 0.17m.

Dating of the cemetery

Very little datable material was directly associated with the burials in any of the phases so that only broad date ranges for each of them is possible. They have been established by considering such artefacts as there were alongside a comparison with well-dated burial practices and burial types in other cemeteries in Winchester, principally the 4th-century cemetery at Lankhills (Clarke 1979; Booth *et al* 2010).

Burial Phase 1

In the inhumation-like cut of G95 the vessels included a New Forest colour-coated beaker which cannot be earlier than the mid- to late 3rd century.

G95/G99, thought to be associated, probably dates from a time when cremation was still practised, but when inhumation was beginning to be the rule rather than the exception. Clarke (1979, 347–50) suggests that this transition had taken place in Winchester by *c* AD 300. The presence of New Forest colour-coated beakers in the two empty inhumation-sized graves (G109 and G127) indicates that they also cannot be earlier than the mid- to late 3rd century. The suggested date range for the first burial period is therefore *c* AD 270–320.

Burial Phase 2

There are two graves with coins in this phase. G59 (eastern group) has a coin dated AD 333–34 and G39 (western group) a coin dated AD 367–75. In view of a near absence of artefacts datable or otherwise accompanying the burials in this phase, a comparison may be valid with the west–east inhumations from Lankhills lacking grave goods which date from *c* AD 350 onwards. Second phase graves in the eastern group occasionally cut through those of the first burial phase, suggesting that enough time had elapsed to allow the position of the earlier graves to be forgotten. Whether this was as much as 30 years, however, is difficult to tell, but a date of *c* AD 340–50 is suggested for the beginning of this phase (for the end date see below).

Burial Phase 3

Finds from burials of the third phase are again sparse, but the apparent decline in the standards of care taken in the construction of graves and the absence of coffins (except infant grave G105) invites comparison with the phase of burials at Lankhills beginning *c* AD 390.

Whilst there may have been a hiatus between the first and second burial phases, there is no evidence of one between the second and third phases so a date of *c* AD 340/50–90 for the second burial phase and a beginning date of *c* AD 390 for the third burial phase is suggested. The end date for the third burial phase is more difficult to ascertain as the burials were sealed by layers which did not produce clear dating evidence and were partially damaged during mechanical excavation. However, it is assumed that burial continued at least until the end of the 4th or beginning of the 5th centuries.

Late Roman deposits and structural remains (not illustrated)

Tr IV, V, VI; Phases 965–71

A widespread layer of silty clay loam built up over the cemetery and part of Trench VI, perhaps during the course of the 4th century, and eventually covered the entire site. Deposits and features in Trench IV were: 90, 180, 245, 252, 260, 263, 347; in Trench V: F30/F39/F42, 173, 175, 210, 218, 236, 254–5, 259, 263, 335, 344, 538; and in Trench VI: 7, 11, 20.

To the east of the line of the ditch (F12) a layer of clay loam with a large quantity of flints (26, 30, 34–5) was deposited, completely covering the earlier surfaces and building remains. This may have been related to the Cirencester road or laid as a yard surface. Above this a small number of features including postholes or stakeholes (F66–7) and layers (10, 124, 133–4; 8, 9, 33, 36–7, 95, 125–6) may represent a renewal of occupation in the area. Identifiable structures were not recorded, partly due to machine damage.

The pottery assemblage from this sequence was mainly of 4th-century date, but its stratigraphic position, post-dating the cemetery, suggests that it may be later.

Subsequently in Trench V, covering the entire area, was a layer of clay loam (15, 28, 61, 163–4). This was exposed by machining and was much disturbed. It probably accumulated between the end of the Roman period and the time when the site was reused in the late Anglo-Saxon or early medieval periods.

Discussion

Discussion of aspects of the cemetery at Victoria Road West will be found below (pp 127–32) after description of the related Hyde Street and Andover Road sites. However, in addition to the cemetery, the site has provided a valuable sequence of suburban land use during the Roman period which is complementary to that excavated on the Victoria Road East site.

No closer dating was possible for the Roman road to Cirencester and associated ditch and path, although there was nothing to contradict a mid-1st- to late 1st-century date for their setting out. A small group of five burials was probably made whilst the ditch was still open. Subsequently, following the infilling of the roadside ditch, four (or possibly three) small timber buildings were constructed in the mid- to late 2nd century, lining the south-western side of the road, probably comparable to that (or those) recorded in section in Victoria Road East Trench XVI (see above) and others in the northern suburb (see p 372). The buildings' remains were somewhat ephemeral, but this does not necessarily mean they were insubstantial. However, they do not appear to have been residences and it is, perhaps, most likely that they were stalls for provision of services to travellers. A certain amount of boneworking waste is the only evidence for any associated craft activity. Construction probably coincided with the end of the principal period of use of the area east of the road as a cemetery and so they may have been part of a wide-ranging change in land use in the northern suburb. The roadside ditch (F12, Fig 43, 48) was reinstated immediately to the west of the buildings, perhaps to separate the roadside zone from land earmarked for cemetery use, although no further burials were made on the site until the ditch had more or less completely filled up.

Another change in land use patterns arrived in the mid-late 3rd century with the abandonment of the buildings and establishment of a formally laid-out cemetery. Whether there was any overlap between the buildings and cemetery was difficult to tell. Three burial phases were identified in the cemetery, the latest probably dating to the late 4th – early 5th centuries.

Contemporary with the earlier years of the cemetery were three pits, in two cases (F18 and F46) dug through

Table 8 Hyde Street inhumation burials

No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex	Height (m)	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n	Notes
1	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.66		y	
2a	W–E	indet	17–20 yrs	f	1.64		n	
2b	W–E	supine	adult	f	1.64		n	
3a	W–E	prone	over 45 yrs	m	1.69		n	
3b	W–E	flexed	12–15 yrs	indet			n	legs only
4	E–W	prone?	indet	indet			n	
5	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.54	bone comb	n	
6	W–E	supine	elderly	m?	1.68		y	
7	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.66		n	
8	W–E	prone	8 yrs	indet			n	
9	E–W	supine	adult	indet			n	
10	E–W	supine	adult	m	1.74		n	
11	E–W	left	15–20 yrs	m?		hobnails + ae nails	n	
12a	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.59		n	infant bones
12b	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.65		n	
13	W–E	supine	adult	f	1.58		n	
14	W–E	indet	indet	indet			n	
15	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.66		n	
16	E–W	prone	elderly	m	1.66	coin AD 388–402	n	
17	E–W	prone	35–45 yrs	m	1.60		n	
18	W–E	supine	17–24 m	indet			n	
19	indet	indet	adult	f	1.54		n	
20	W–E	left?	adult	m	1.69		n	
21	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.53	hobnails + ae nails	n	
22	NW–SE	indet	8–10 yrs	indet			n	
23	W–E	supine	adult	f?			n	
24	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.77		n	
25	W–E	prone	17–25 yrs	m	1.70	hobnails + ae nails	n	
26	W–E	supine	4–5 yrs	indet			n	
27	E–W	supine	15–20 yrs	f?		knife	n	
32	W–E	no info	infant	indet			no info	
33	SW–NE	no info	child?	indet			no info	
34	SW–NE	no info	adult	indet			no info	
35	SW–NE	no info	adult?	indet			no info	
40	W–E	no info	adult?	indet			no info	

Note: Abbreviations as for Tables 6–7

the fill of the ditch F12, the other (F43) located nearby. A damp environment at the base of these pits whilst they were open was very strikingly highlighted by the quantity of amphibian bones found in lower deposits. They are unlikely, however, to have been wells as they would not have been deep enough to reach the contemporary water table. It is possible, however, that they were associated with cult-related activity, perhaps part of the burial ritual (also see p 109). The highly unusual cross-section of F46 (Fig 49) certainly speaks of some form of activity rather out of the ordinary, although there was nothing unusual about the artefact or animal bone assemblages in any of the features as there was in some of the pits and/or wells in Victoria Road East (p 96). In any event, the three pits were backfilled after perhaps fairly brief lives in the early 4th century with material containing, like the wells and pits on the east side of the road, large assemblages of animal bone (Maltby 2010 (P4), 73–4).

Hyde Street (HYS79; Figs 55–6)

by P J Ottaway

The investigation

In June 1979 construction work began on the site of the former SCATS depot on an L-shaped site facing onto Hyde Street between Nos 30 and 31, and on to Hyde Church Lane to the west of No 4 (SU481301). This is an area in which numerous burials have been found since the late 18th century, most recently at the Drill Hall,

Figure 55 Hyde Street 1979: plan of site showing the excavated area, location of observed late Roman burials, and location of other burial finds in the area including Victoria Road North 1983 (VRN83) and Hyde Close 1999 (HC99), others marked by solid circles. Open circles indicate sites investigated which produced no burials. Four digit numbers refer to the dates of discovery of northern suburb gazetteer entries 11, 13, 19, and 23

Hyde Close (HC99; Foundations Archaeology 2000; northern suburb gazetteer: **41**).

The cutting of foundation trenches produced a certain amount of human bone. As a result an excavation was mounted for ten days from 21 June in a zone *c* 18m × 12.6m on the western side of the site. In total 27 discrete burials (of which three were doubles) were fully excavated and the remains of five others

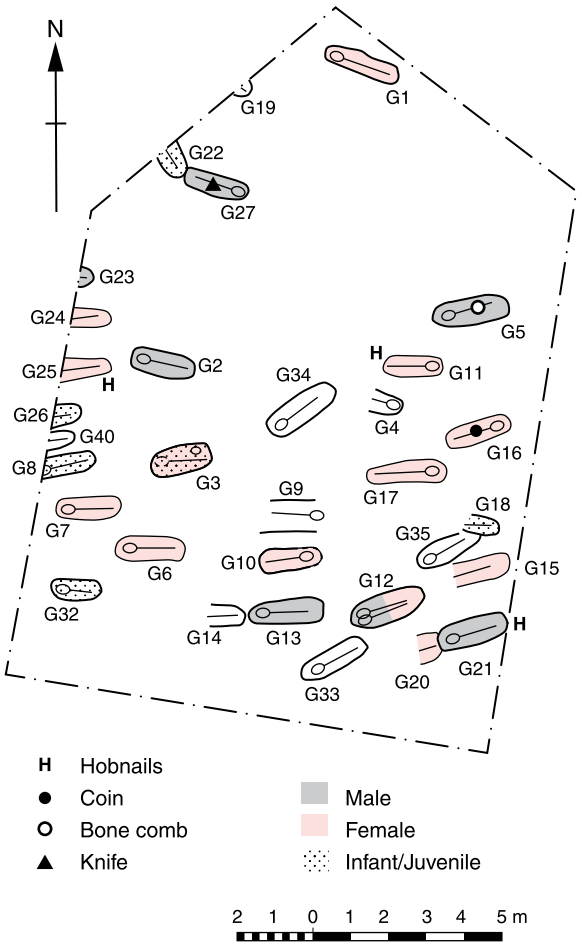


Figure 56 Hyde Street 1979: plan of area in which most of the burials were fully excavated

(G32–5 and G40) were more cursorily recorded (Table 8). Subsequent to the excavation, observation of site work continued and a further 28 burials, including one cremation (G39), were recorded. All the graves were cut into natural chalk.

The single cremation burial (G39) was found in a grog-tempered pot accompanied by two colour coated vessels and cut into an earlier inhumation (G38); a date after *c* AD 350 is suggested.

No discernible pattern in the location of the burials could be detected, but of those 27 fully excavated there were 23 adults (three burials containing two adults), one infant, one child, and one juvenile. The excavated and observed graves in the excavation area were mostly aligned roughly west–east with heads to the west although in seven graves the head was to the east. The average compass bearing for the graves in the excavation area was 271°, almost exactly true west–east. Only G22 was aligned north-west / south-east and the observed graves G33–5 were south-west / north-east. There was little intercutting. Graves observed in the rest of the site, outside the excavation area, were also largely west–east. The graves were simple cuts into chalk, in most cases just large enough to take the burial.

Some of these graves were similar in construction and character to those of the second burial phase at Victoria Road West, whilst others were more like those of the third. As a whole, they were not as well-formed as those of the second phase, but most were better formed than those of the third. Evidence for coffins was slight; only G1 and G6 and G42 had possible coffin nails. G7 had a flint pillow below the head of the skeleton.

Body position

Most of the skeletons were buried supine with legs straight, but five skeletons were buried prone (G3a, 8, 16, 17, 25). G11 was buried on its left side and the body appeared to have been thrust hard up against the side of the grave cut. Only the legs of the lower skeleton in G3 survived (G3b), but they appear to have been slightly flexed. The skull in G3a had been removed by decapitation and placed next to the right leg, and the body was prone.

Furnishing

Grave goods were scarce being limited to a double-sided bone comb on the left shoulder of the skeleton in G5 (Rees *et al* (P6), 65–6, **312**), and a coin of the House of Theodosius (AD 388–402) on the left forearm of the skeleton in G16. Three graves (11, 21, 25) contained small copper alloy nails around the feet which may have come from leather shoes. A large knife (Rees *et al* (P6),148–50, **671**) was found in G27, but was not necessarily a grave good.

Population

Interments of all ages and both genders were present on the site, but, including probable examples, of those identifiable to sex males were more numerous than females by 14:10, and there were only four children. For further discussion see pp 356–7.

Dating

There were no closely datable finds except for the coin of AD 388–402 in G16 and the bone comb in G5. A date range from AD 350 to the early 5th century for the burials on this site is therefore tentatively suggested.

Eagle Hotel, Andover Road

by S C Teague

Introduction (Figs 13, 57; Plate 31)

In April 1998 an excavation, supervised by the author, took place at the former Eagle Hotel and its rear car park, which lies at the corner of Andover Road and Swan Lane (SU 47912996). The site is located on a spur of Upper Chalk that slopes down gently to the north, towards the now buried Fulflood stream valley, and to

Plate 31 Eagle Hotel, Andover Road: general view of the excavation (Trench 4) looking east

the east, towards the River Itchen valley. To the south of the site the spur rises towards the line of the town's northern and western defences which lie at a distance of *c* 100m.

The weathered surface of the underlying Upper Chalk was revealed in the excavation at between 0.9 and 1.6m below the current ground surface. It was found to slope down from south to north, from a high point of 46m OD to 45.04m OD. The surface of the chalk was heavily weathered, particularly towards the lower lying northern part of Trench 4. North–south running periglacial derived striations – filled with abraded chalk and flints – were clearly visible, particularly in the northern part of Trench 4.

Trench 4 lay to the east of the hotel and measured *c* 11m × 13m. It was mechanically excavated to remove between 0.8–1.5m of overburden which sealed all archaeological levels. No horizontal stratigraphy (apart from a thin layer at the lower lying extreme north end of the site) survived post-medieval gardening activity. From the level of the natural chalk, hand excavation was undertaken of up to 70 archaeological features that were cut into it.

Formal excavation and recording of this trench then continued and was completed on 24 April, although further work was carried out during the 28th and 29th to remove a lead-lined coffin (G336) from the site (see below, Plate 32). Where practical, all human skeletal material was removed from the excavated areas, although time did not allow for the hand excavation of G337–8, and G341. These were mechanically excavated during the exposure of the lead coffin.

Throughout, the excavations were filmed by the BBC's *Meet the Ancestors* production team, often under adverse weather conditions.

On 6 May, a series of mechanically excavated sondages were dug in the area to the north of the hotel, which revealed no significant archaeological features. However a trench to the east (Trench 5) was enlarged to reveal significant archaeological features. These were hand excavated and recorded.

The excavation

What follows is a description of the late Roman cemetery which is broadly contemporary with that at Victoria Road West indicating, along with the Hyde Street site, a considerable expansion of the land made available for burial in the northern suburb from the late 3rd century onwards.

Boundary ditch

A fairly substantial approximately north–south aligned ditch, located in Trench 5, apparently marked the western extent of the burials described below.

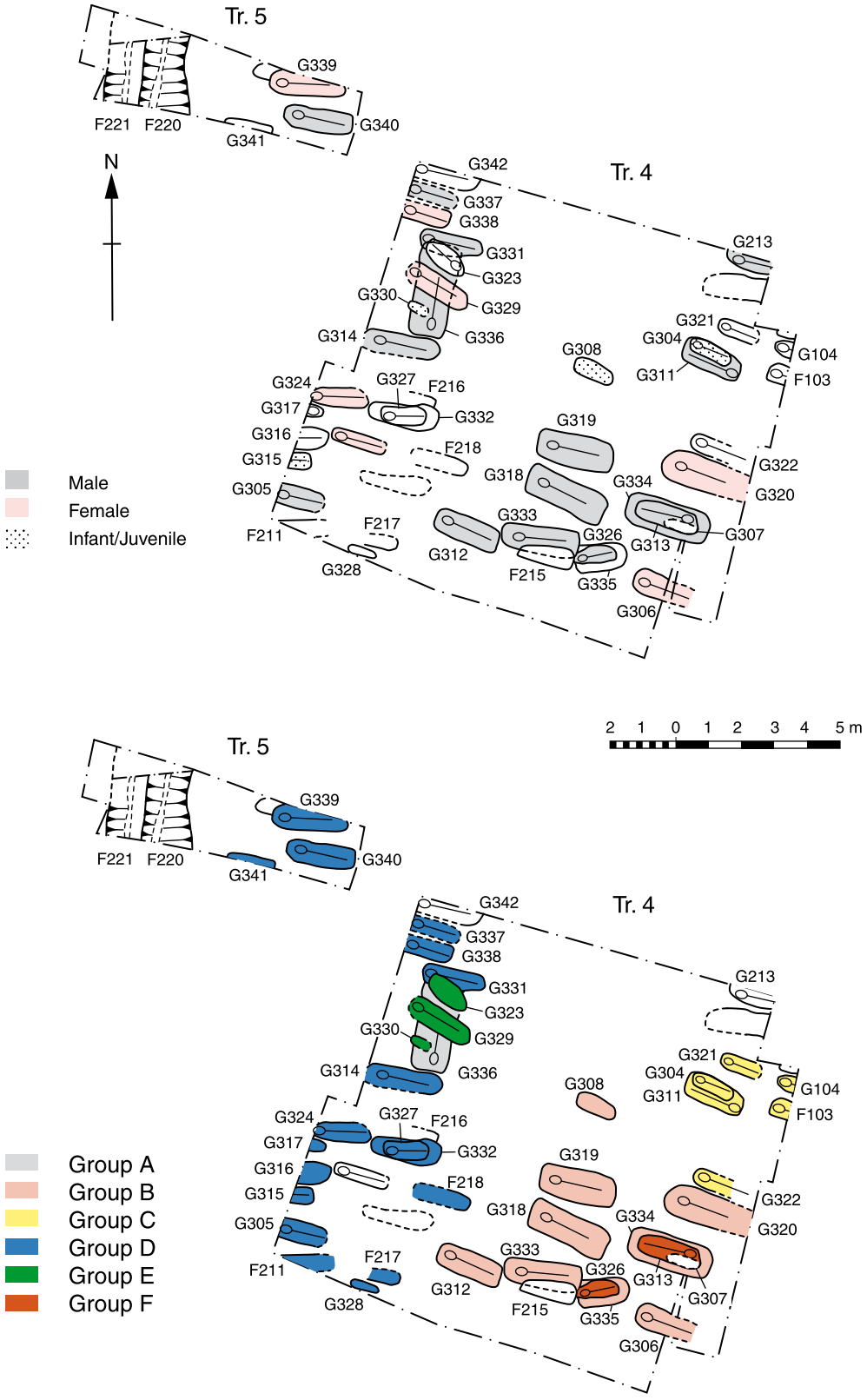


Figure 57 Andover Road 1998: a) plan of Roman burials and other features; b) plan of Roman burials divided into Groups A–F

The ditch had been recut at least once, perhaps on an alignment slightly different from the original one, but this was not easily discernible in the 2.1m length excavated. Although its earliest cutting (F221) had been largely removed by the recut, its depth was found to be 0.85m and width at least 1.05m, and it had a narrow flat bottom. The fill was a chalky brown loam in which some fragments of human bone were recovered. The recut ditch (F220), was 1.05m in depth, about 2.5m in width and had a narrow flat slot at its base. Its earliest

fill (756) was a fine light brown loam which produced sherds of New Forest ware suggesting a late 3rd- to 4th-century date. A possible second shallow recut (fill 755) was deduced from the drawn section of the ditches, although this was not recognised during excavation. The ditches were levelled with a grey-brown loam (754), which produced no dating evidence.

The cemetery

Up to 48 late Roman graves were recorded in the cemetery. Of this total, 37 were excavated, at least in part. Of the others, three lay unexcavated within the evaluation trench (Tr1), and the rest (F103–04, F211, F215–18, F322) were either largely destroyed by later features or inaccessible for excavation. Summary details of each excavated grave can be found in Table 9 below.

All the grave cuts were aligned more or less east–west (heads largely to the west – see below), with the exception of G336 (exceptional in other ways also) that was aligned north–south. It may have been the earliest burial in the cemetery taking its alignment from the ditch to the west. The graves were arranged in well-ordered groups, in which perhaps three or four north–south columns can be identified. Most grave cuts respected each other, although in four instances, graves had secondary interment placed over them. Only in the north-west corner of Trench 4, could a group of graves be considered as an intercutting group. However, there was no instance of a later grave cutting into skeletal material of an earlier grave, although the grave-like feature F215 had destroyed half the skeleton interred in G326.

In Trench 4, there was a group of seven relatively larger and deeper graves in the south-eastern part of the trench (Group B – Table 10 below), all of which were 0.95m–1.4m in depth. Exceptionally, north–south grave G336 was 2.20m in depth. However, of the other excavated graves, eleven were between 0.5m–0.9m in depth and thirteen were under 0.5m.

The survival of skeletal material was generally very good throughout the site, presumably due to the alkaline nature of the ground to which they were cut into, and their mainly chalk rubble fills. Where there was poor survival, this largely occurred in the very shallow graves, which were obviously more prone to later disturbance. However in several graves, all located on the eastern side of Trench 4, bone survival was particularly poor, even in the deeper graves. Significantly the fills of these graves contained a high soil content, not derived from the grave-pit excavation, whose physical properties may have had a detrimental influence on bone survival.

Grave alignment and depth

The alignment of 32 east–west graves, based on relation to true west at 270°, shows a variation from 259° – 312° with only seven outside what would qualify as west–east with the compass divided into eight segments – the seven were north-west / south-east. The average is 286° or 16° north of true west and more or less at 90° to the near north–south alignment of G336 (north end *c* 12° east of true north). This grave may well have taken its alignment from the north–south ditch in Trench 5 which then remained the principal determinant of the alignment of the remainder of the graves. In the vast majority of graves where alignment of the skeleton could be determined, it was buried with the head at the west end. The notable exceptions were G317, G311, G323 which had their heads at the east end of the grave. In G336 the head was at the south end of a north–south grave.

The depth of 34 graves was recorded from the level of the natural chalk giving a range of 0.10m – 2.20m (G336). Excluding G336 the greatest depth (G319) was 1.40m (G319) and the average depth was 0.64m (very similar to Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West).

Position

Where the position of the skeleton could be determined, the vast majority were extended and supine. However, five skeletons were interred in the prone position and four were buried on their right (three) or left (one) side. Of the prone bodies, one (G326) had been decapitated with the skull placed against the right knee. The skull, mandible, and the first five of the cervical vertebrae survived in an articulated condition, showing that the head was carefully removed from the body post-mortem, but before decomposition of the flesh (but see pp 240–42 for further discussion).

The position of the arms of the skeletons also showed some variation in the supine burials – although the majority (in the cases where the upper limbs were exposed) were at the body side, four had their arms crossed over the body and several more had their hands placed across the pelvic area.

Coffins

Definite or likely evidence for a coffin was found in fourteen burials with at least a further two possible examples. All coffins were of a simple timber construction, apart from that in G336 which had a well-preserved lead lining encased by an outer timber coffin. In all cases the surviving evidence for the wooden coffin consisted of in situ iron nails, although in several cases traces of mineralised wood survived, adhering to the nails.

In two graves (G318 and 319), the positions and heights of the upper nails were plotted: it was shown that nine and eight nails respectively were used, all located at the ends of the coffin to fasten the coffin lid. The impression of the coffin base was also clearly visible in these two graves, represented by a well-defined area of stained chalk rubble in which a coffin 1.8–1.85m long can be deduced. In G319 the positions of the base nails clearly indicated that the sides and

Table 9 Andover Road 1998: the inhumation burials

No.	Align't	Position	Age	Sex	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n	Notes
213	W–E	indet	adult	m	1.61		n	
304	W–E	left side	c 6 yrs	indet		hobnails	n	
305	W–E	indet	adult	m	1.68		y	
306	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.62		y	
307	W–E	prone	prob. 9–12 yrs	indet			n	
308	indet	indet	c 18m	indet			y	
310	W–E	prone	adult	f	1.62		n	
311	E–W	right side	elderly	m	1.63	coin AD 387–88; bone comb; hobnails	n	
312	W–E	supine	at least 35–45 yrs	m	1.69		n	flint packing
313	E–W	supine	17–25 yrs	m			n	
314	W–E	prone	adult	m	1.66		y	flint packing
315	indet	indet	prob. c 6 yrs	indet			y	
316	W–E	supine	adult	indet			n	
317	E–W	indet	indet	indet			n	
318	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.68		y	
319	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.72		y	
320	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.56		y	
321	W–E	supine	18m–3 yrs	indet			n	
323	SE–NW	right side flexed	8–10 yrs	indet		coin AD 364–75	n	
324	W–E	right side flexed	17–25 yrs	f	1.62		n	
326	W–E	prone	at least 45 yrs	m	1.64		n	decapitated
327	W–E	supine	15–21 yrs	indet			y	
328	indet	indet	0–3m	indet			n	
329	NW–SE	prone	adult	f	1.56		n	
330	indet	indet	18m–3 yrs	indet			n	
331	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.65		n	
332	W–E	indet	adult	indet		coin AD 364–78	y	
333	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.74		n	
334	W–E	supine	at least 45 yrs	m			n	
335	W–E	supine	child?	indet			n	
336	S–N	supine	prob. 35–45 yrs	m	1.76	coin AD 313–17	y	
337	W–E	indet	adult	m	1.73		n	
338	W–E	indet	25–35 yrs	f	1.56		n	
339	W–E	indet	17–25 yrs	f	1.60	hobnails	y	
340	W–E	supine	15– 21 yrs	m			n	
341	W–E	supine	child?	indet			y	
342	W–E	-	-	-			n	2–3 skeletons mechanically excavated

Note: Abbreviations as for Tables 6–7

base of the coffin were fastened at each corner with two nails – one horizontally through the side timber into the end timber – the other vertically upwards to fasten the base on to the end plates.

The lead lining of G336 consisted of a base and a lid, both of which were formed from a single sheet of lead with an average thickness of 7mm (Plate 32). The coffin base was 2m in length and 0.55m wide at the head end tapering to 0.42m at the foot, and it was an average of 0.34m in height. The edges of the lid slightly overlapped the upper edges of the coffin base to form a fairly tight fit. The presence of melted metal on the joints indicates that it was soldered together, although the presence of holes seems to suggest that it was

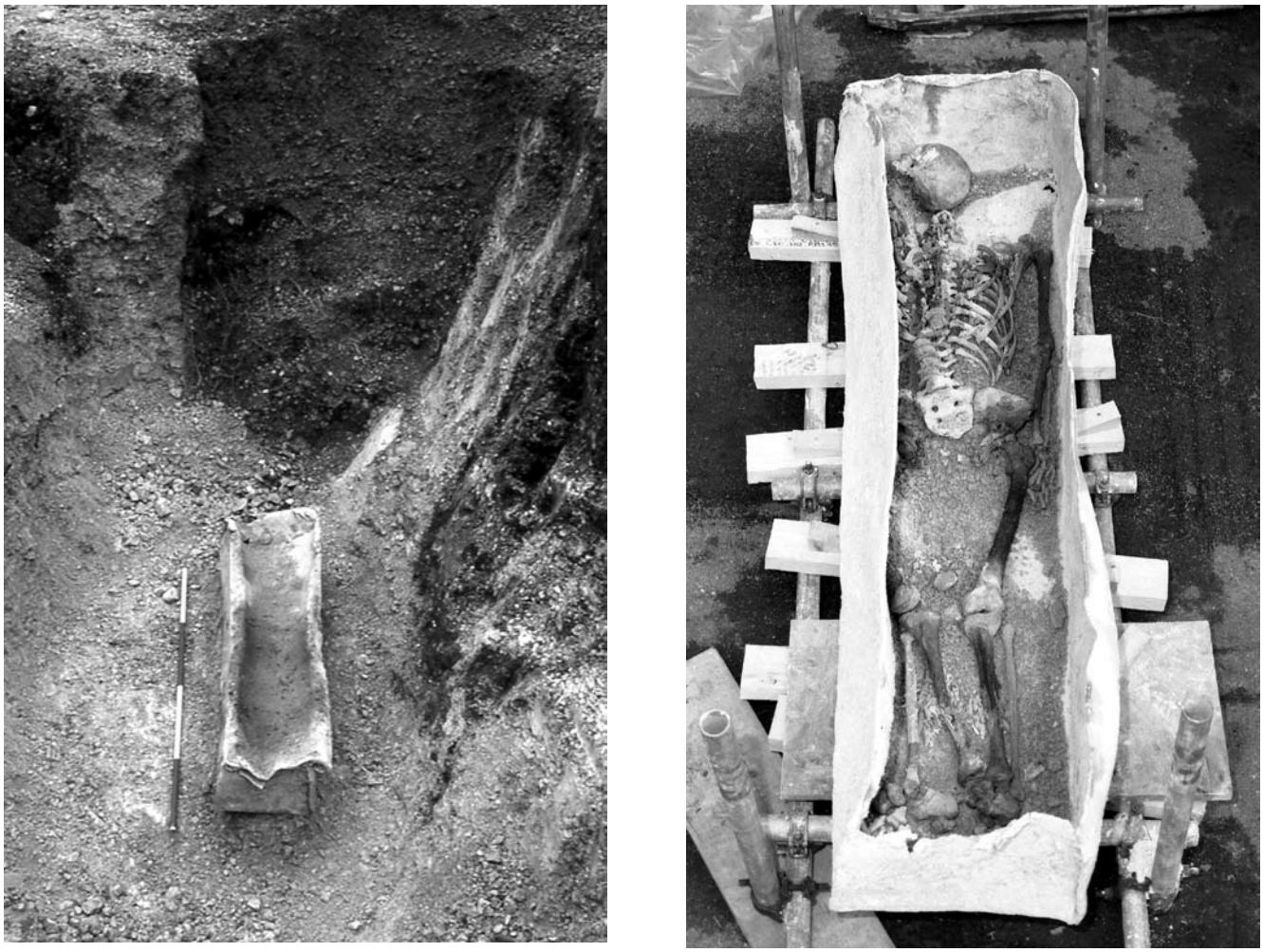


Plate 32 Eagle Hotel, Andover Road: (a - left) G336 lead-lined coffin in situ, and (b - right) with lid removed showing skeleton

nailed as well – but this is not certain. The presence of nails located against the base and side of the lead coffin strongly suggests that it was encased within a box-like timber structure. No nails were found on top of the coffin to indicate a fastened lid, although the method of excavation may have prevented their recovery. Located centrally along the floor of the lead coffin were a line of several small circular holes – probably serving the purpose of draining away the fluid of the body during decomposition. However, these holes must have become quickly blocked since a 'tide-mark', about 0.10m high, can be seen on the inside walls of the coffin. In addition a linen or wool textile impression preserved in the lead suggested the use of a shroud (Richards 1999, 100).

On close inspection, a faint chevron-style relief pattern can be seen on the outer face of the coffin, close to its upper edges, probably formed using a finger in the sand immediately prior to the casting of the lead. This may correspond to either decorative element A7, 'twisted cord moulding', or element A10, 'scaly cable moulding' identified by Toller (1977). In the arrangement of decorative elements coding, it could be Toller's R2-type pattern – irregular chevron, zig-zag, and XX. Element A10 is also recorded on a coffin from Twyford (Winchester Museums History File), along with a plain convex circular moulding.

Grave furniture

The majority of burials produced no evidence for grave furnishing, although many of them, especially on the western side of Trench 4 were not fully excavated.

Deliberate placing of a coin under the right hand was recognised in three burials (G311, G323, and G336), none of which, it may be noted, had their heads to the west. Coins were also found in the backfill of graves G327 and G332, although they were probably residual.

Deliberately placed personal equipment was found in one burial, G311, in the form of a bone comb (S44) placed under the right-chest area of the body.

Five burials produced some evidence for the inclusion of hobnailed shoes or boots, but this was only certain in G304, G311, and G339 in which the position of the hobnails found around the feet clearly indicated that the shoes were worn when the body was buried.

In at least eight burials, there was some evidence for

Table 10 Andover Road 1998: suggested grave groups

Group	Grave nos
A	G336
B	G306, G308, G312, G318–20, G333–4, G335(?)
C	F103, G104, G213, G304, G311, G321, G322(?)
D	F211, F217–18, G305, G310, G314–16, G317(?), G324, G327–8, G331–2, G337–41
E	G323, G329, G330
F	G307, G313, G326

the deliberate placement of flints or stone/tile slabs around the body. However, this can be best illustrated by G312 and G314 where large flints were placed around the sides of the grave cut. The packing in G314 was placed outside a timber coffin. In other graves the packing was more rudimentary, and merely consisted of one or two large flints placed close to the side of the body.

Cemetery population

Table 9 shows that adults formed the majority of individuals in the cemetery, although there were eight infants or children. Where it could be identified, the sex of the population divided into fifteen males and seven females.

Cemetery organisation (Fig 57b)

Because there was generally a lack of closely datable material and stratigraphic relationships it would be difficult and unwise to divide the cemetery into distinct phases of use. Some general comments can be made about the character and layout of the cemetery on the basis of a division of the graves into six suggested groups (Table 10). However, whilst these groups appear to have a measure of internal coherence, it is not entirely clear what the implications might be either in a chronological or cultural sense. A possible chronology, using comparisons with Victoria Road West and Lankhills (Clarke 1979; Booth *et al* 2010) is suggested below (p 127).

Group A is represented by G336, the only north–south burial. It was more or less parallel to the ditches in Trench 5, implying that they were used to mark out the grave. G336 was cut by the burials of Group E, and was probably earlier than the Group D burials. The overlying graves of Groups D and E appear to pay no regard to the position of G336, perhaps suggesting an appreciable time gap between it and the later burials. G336, of a robust young man, is the first with a lead coffin to be identified outside the eastern cemetery of the Roman town (see p 346).

Group B in the south-east corner of Trench 4, consisted of a distinct well-ordered group of eight burials, characterised by large well-defined grave pits, on average over 1.12m in depth. All the skeletons were west–east aligned, five were in coffins and there were no grave goods. The substantial nature of these graves appears to set them apart from the other west–east graves.

Group C located in the north-east corner of Trench 4 and the north part of evaluation Trench 1, forms a distinct group clearly separate from the more substantial Group B burials to their south. At least nine graves may form this group, although only four were excavated. G311, an adult female, is perhaps the most interesting burial of this group as it was buried with its head to the east. The body lay on its right side with a bone comb placed under it, and a coin (dated AD 387–88) was found under the right hand. A secondary burial (G304), that of a child lying on its right side, with its head to the west, was placed within the grave pit. The burial (G213) of an adult was buried in the prone position.

Group D – the largest group – consisted of up to nineteen burials (although heavily disturbed by later pits) confined to the west of Trench 4 and Trench 5. Their eastern extent appeared to be sharply defined, apparently respecting and clearly separate from the burials of Group B. The grave pits were noticeably less substantial than those of Group B – all graves were less than 0.7m in depth (average 0.46m) – and appeared to be ordered in east–west lines. There was evidence for the use of coffins in less than half of the group, and the tight posture of some skeletons, especially in G310, indicates the use of a shroud. Hobnails were found in up to three of these burials and up to a further three were stone-lined.

Group E consisted of a group of three burials, characterised by their common alignment, the west end being distinctly more to the north than those of Group D. One burial (G323), of a child, cut into G331 of the Group D burials. It was buried with its head to the east, lying on its right side, and had a coin of Valentinian I (AD 364–75) placed under its right hand. The adjacent burial (G329), that of an adult male, and was buried in the prone position. There is no evidence for the use of coffins.

Group F is characterised by a group of three very shallow graves that cut into the graves of Group B. Grave 326, which cut into G335, was that of a decapitated male buried in the prone position. G313 was that of an adult male, buried prone, cutting into G334 into which a secondary burial of a child (G307) was placed.

Dating evidence

Twenty-nine graves produced some form of dating evidence, normally small sherds of pottery – an appreciable quantity was recovered from some graves, especially from those with loamy fills at the eastern end of Trench 4, although six graves also produced

coins, three of which were in direct association with the body (see below).

Twenty-two graves produced late Roman pottery (*c* AD 270–400) suggesting that up to half of them could be considered 4th-century in date and two possibly later than *c* AD 350 (G320 and G326) based on the possible presence of Nene Valley ware (see P5 for further discussion of the presence of this type of pottery in Winchester). A mid-4th- to late 4th-century date is implied by the coins deliberately deposited as grave goods. They include one of Magnus Maximus (AD 387–88) from G311 and two coins from a sequence of three intercutting graves in the north-west corner of Trench 4 (Group E). The earliest burial in this sequence, G336 (in the lead coffin), produced a coin (S83) of Constantine (AD 313–17). The second burial, G331, produced no dating evidence, but the latest, G323, produced a coin (S77) of Valentinian I (AD 364–75), further indicating that burial continued well into the second half of the 4th century. The coin from the backfill of G332, not deposited as a grave good, also suggests a mid-4th- to late 4th-century date (AD 364–78).

Cemetery development and dating

If the coin of Constantine I (AD 314–17) was not antique at the time of burial, this grave dated to the early 4th century, and was broadly contemporary with the First Burial Phase at Victoria Road West.

At Lankhills (Clarke 1979), the well-ordered 'managed' character of the AR 98 Group B graves and their lack of grave goods is seen from around the middle of the 4th century. Thereafter, from *c* AD 370, there is a gradual tendency for graves to be shallower than hitherto and for burials to be less often coffined and more often packed with flint or or other stone. From *c* AD 390, body positions veer more often from the 'normal' supine west–east pattern towards side- and prone burial (although prone burials were not always so late in the sample of the cemetery excavated by Oxford Archaeology and described by Booth *et al* (2010, 466–7)), and the west–east body orientation is less strictly applied. This may suggest that groups C and D at the Eagle Hotel are of the later 4th century, whilst groups E and F date to the latest phase of burial in the northern cemetery – the late 4th and early 5th centuries.

Post-Roman

Surviving at the lower lying, extreme east end of Trench 4, deposit 661(=513) was a fine clean mid-yellowish/brown clay loam, up to 0.1m thick, that sealed all the graves within this area. It was cut by a late Anglo-Saxon pit (F204) and posthole (F214). A similar deposit (753) was recognised in Trench 5, and here it sealed the graves and ditches and was about 0.15m in depth, except where it thickened to a depth of 0.40m over the ditches. In both trenches the deposit was largely devoid of finds and produced only two sherds of Roman greyware.

Lead, strontium, and oxygen isotope analysis: summary *by J Montgomery, C Chenery, and J Evans*

The lead, strontium, and oxygen isotopes in tooth samples from four skeletons (G318, G319, G326, and G336) from Andover Road were analysed. A detailed report on the methodology and results is in the site archive.

In summary, the level of lead found in the enamel indicates what would be considered, by modern standards, to be a high childhood exposure to lead consistent with British ore sources. However, given the widespread export of British lead to the continent in Roman times, this could have occurred anywhere in the Roman empire where such lead was imported and used. The strontium isotope ratios were largely consistent with those of chalk-dwelling populations in England and, therefore, consistent with origins in the region of Winchester. The individual in the lead coffin (G336) falls slightly outside the range for chalk-dwellers but is not sufficiently different to draw a firm conclusion. Moreover, such values could be obtained from most of the non-chalk regions of southern England. Nonetheless, for all of the Winchester individuals analysed, it is not possible to rule out origins in regions elsewhere in Europe where similar geology is found. Three of the individuals (including G336) have similar oxygen isotope ratios which were all consistent with the Winchester region, whilst one (G319) has a value that would suggest origins further to the west of Britain. However, it is also possible that this individual has similar strontium and oxygen values to people inhabiting Mediterranean regions with young Mesozoic rocks, such as Italy but there are currently no comparative published strontium data.

The late Roman northern cemetery: discussion
by H Rees and P J Ottaway

Introduction

This section considers aspects of the late Roman cemetery areas excavated at Victoria Road West, Hyde Street, and Andover Road. Fuller discussion of the late Roman cemeteries of Winchester bringing in those in the eastern and western suburbs may be found in Chapter 8.

In summary, Victoria Road West produced 112 late Roman burials which, because of four double burials, produced 116 individuals. There were also four cremation burials and four grave-like features containing what were presumably ritual deposits, but no human remains. The burials were divided into three phases, dated *c* AD 270–320; *c* AD 350; and *c* AD 390. Hyde Street produced 59 inhumation graves and one cremation burial of which 27 (including three double

burials) were formally excavated. All the burials were probably of mid-4th- to late 4th-century date. The Eagle Hotel, Andover Road produced up to 48 burials of which 37 were excavated; with the exception of one likely to have been of the early 4th century, they were also probably all of mid-4th- to early 5th-century date.

Lankhills: a summary

A discussion of the northern cemetery sites in this volume is bound to be seen in the context of the Lankhills cemetery, the largest excavated area of late Roman cemetery in Winchester (Clarke 1979; Booth *et al* 2010). The conclusions drawn from the analysis of Clarke's Lankhills excavations have been used as a framework by which to assess all of the burials reported in this volume, including those in the eastern and western suburbs, and much of the suggested dating has been derived from them. A summary of what was found at Lankhills is, therefore, in order at this point, although the more recent excavations by Oxford Archaeology came too late to inform the present project during post-excavation analysis.

The site represents the most northerly so far discovered in the northern cemetery, being over 400m from the Roman North Gate. In Clarke's excavations a total of 451 graves was excavated of which 7 contained cremation burials, 5 were empty, and 439 contained inhumations. Of the inhumations 375 were completely excavated, 33 could only be partially excavated, and 31 had been totally destroyed by other graves. Of the completely excavated burials, most contained only one individual, although five contained two individuals, and one contained three. Oxford Archaeology's excavations added 335 inhumation graves and 25 cremation burials to the sample, including 5 graves with 2 inhumations. Of the inhumations, 313 graves were excavated, as well as all of the cremation burials. This total included six that had been partially excavated during Clarke's campaign of 1967–72.

Interments were made on the site throughout the 4th century, most likely continuing into the early 5th, although it is difficult to identify a firm end date (Booth *et al* 2010, 460–2).

A complex, but a clearly evolving pattern of burial practice was apparent. Prior to *c* AD 350, the graves were well finished and aligned with the local topographical features, particularly the road to Cirencester and a ditch running parallel to the road which acted as the cemetery boundary; this means that they were aligned more or less west–east. The graves themselves contained a rich collection of furniture, especially pottery vessels, which were placed around the body, seemingly in no particular pattern. In total 63 per cent of burials excavated in the late 1960s and early 1970s were furnished with some form of deliberately included item, other than the coffin or a part of the grave structure (Clarke 1979, table 22). Apart from footwear, this included 11 graves with coins, to which the OA excavations added another 10; and 30 graves with pottery, to which the OA excavations added another 28 (Booth *et al* 2010, 506).

The period *c* AD 350–70 witnessed the beginning of a decline in the use of pottery vessels as grave goods whilst the extent to which graves were furnished with a wider variety of other types of object, such as spindle whorls, combs, jewellery, knives, brooches, and belts placed around or worn on the body (Booth *et al* 2010, 506) increased. It also included the first occurrences of decapitated burials, where the head was removed and placed near to the legs.

After *c* AD 370 the graves became less well finished, and the use of wooden coffins declined in favour of stone packing around the body. Furnishing still accompanied the burials on occasions. By *c* AD 390, the alignments of both the graves and the bodies within them were becoming less regular. Coffins were less commonly used and there had been a modification in the positioning of the furniture. Hobnails, although common throughout the period, were now in decline and uniformly located at the feet, whereas formerly they could be located anywhere in the grave, and personal ornaments seem to have only occurred around the head.

Amongst the Lankhills burials there were two groups that have been interpreted as those of aliens, in one case from what is now Hungary (dated *c* AD 350–410) and in the other from north Germany (*c* AD 390–410). More recent work, using isotope signatures, has suggested that there were indeed foreigners buried in the cemetery but that their origins are likely to have been more diverse, and the relationship between ethnic origin and burial practice more complex than Clarke had suspected (Evans *et al* 2006; Eckhardt *et al* 2009; Booth *et al* 2010, 509–16).

Cemetery development

It appears that from *c* AD 270 new land in the northern suburb of Roman Winchester was being dedicated to burial. However, expansion of the cemeteries did not occur in a linear manner with a progression, for example, from south to north, although some of the latest burials were located at the northern end of the Lankhills cemetery at the northern limit.

These new cemetery zones fall, for the most part, into a category known as 'managed cemeteries'. In discussion of whether cemeteries can provide evidence for late Roman Christianity, Charles Thomas invoked the term to describe cemeteries in which rows of inhumations began and ended within regular bounds and confines (Thomas 1981, 232). Who was responsible for cemetery management, whether a municipal authority or individual land owners remains an open question, although one cannot now claim that the demands of the Christian church played a significant role (see also Chapter 8). These managed cemeteries seem to be a largely urban phenomenon. To some extent this may be because the accommodation of a large number of the deceased within a restricted and suitable space

required greater discipline than in rural areas with their smaller populations.

Organisation

All the northern cemetery sites appeared to be, by and large, well organised, although physical boundaries were rare. The Victoria Road West cemetery was bounded by a ditch on the north-east side (F12), which divided it from the Cirencester road zone, for only the earliest part of its period of use and a few graves were dug into the ditch fill. A north–south ditch to the west of the Andover Road cemetery may have silted up soon after the first grave (G336), apparently on the same alignment, had been cut. No boundaries were located at Hyde Street.

For most if not all of their periods of use, graves in the three cemeteries adopted more or less standardised alignments and exhibited little intercutting. In Burial Phase 1 at Victoria Road West a north-west / south-east alignment was usually adopted, presumably based on the line of the ditch (F12) as a guide. The alignment switched to west–east (ie heads usually to the west) in Phases 2 and 3, not apparently guided by the line of any obvious local topographical feature, but simply by the aim to get close to a true east–west line (p 113. In Phase 2 there was a clear division of the graves into two groups, an eastern and a western. Although the basis for this is not clear, it may be noted that there were no infants or children in the eastern group as there were in the western. In both groups elements of a pattern of graves based on columns and lines could be detected.

It was only in Burial Phase 3, dated after *c* AD 390, that discipline appears to have declined as in the final years at Lankhills. Even so, there were still two clearly defined groups separated by a space. However, graves were dug on a greater range of alignments and the skeletons adopted a greater variety of head locations than hitherto. Whilst there remained little evidence of the intercutting, the grave cuts were often shallow (see p 116) and badly dug.

At Hyde Street the evidence, as in Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West, suggested a fairly disciplined layout with a west–east alignment and little intercutting. The earliest burial at Andover Road (G336) was the only one with a north–south alignment (head to south) in the cemeteries under discussion. It probably took its alignment from the ditch to the west which, like the ditch F12 at Victoria Road West, may have been cut to define the cemetery area. With its unusually substantial pit to accommodate a lead coffin, G336 has the character of a burial which was originally placed in a distinct location, perhaps apart from other burials. Alternatively, it may have been intended in some sense as a founder's burial for a cemetery belonging to a high status individual who perhaps owned the land. Subsequently, as at Victoria Road West, there was a switch to an alignment usually close to west–east. There was a certain amount of intercutting of graves but largely it seems, towards the end of the cemetery's period of use. Graves were usually dug to a depth corresponding to the range at Victoria Road West Phase 2, with the average also similar.

Burial practice

Cremation burials

Victoria Road West produced four definite late Roman cremation burials, and others came from Victoria Road East (G618) and Hyde Street (G39), all of which were later than the latest (Period 6) cremation burials at Victoria Road East. All six were contained in an urn, three had no other furnishing, but one, G103 from Victoria Road West, had a bowl as a lid over the urn, and G39 from Hyde Street had two subsidiary vessels. The most unusual cremation burial was found at Victoria Road West where in G99 an urn was set into a shallow cut that was dug centrally into the backfill of a large inhumation grave-like feature (G95) containing five pottery vessels. This bears some resemblance to Grave 60 at Lankhills, an inhumation-sized pit containing charcoal and burnt bone which when nearly full had an urn set in position; it was dated to *c* AD 360 (Clarke 1979, 129), whereas G95/G99,of VRW Burial Phase 1 is believed to be earlier (*c* AD 270–320). Another cremation burial from Lankhills (Grave 359) also had an inhumation-sized pit, but is otherwise different from Grave 60.

These burials continue the tradition of cremating the dead which flourished in the 1st to mid-3rd centuries and make it clear that the practice was never completely abandoned in Winchester. This is also the case elsewhere in Britain, although it was confined to a small minority of the population (Philpott 1991, 50–2).

Inhumations

The grave pits

Most of the adult graves from the sites under discussion, with the exception of a number from Burial Phase 3 at Victoria Road West, thought to be later than *c* AD 390, show care and attention to detail in the way they had been dug. They were mainly either rectangular in plan, occasionally tapering at the eastern (foot) end, or more of a bath shape with rounded corners. The sides were usually nearly, or exactly vertical. Most graves were sufficiently deep to prevent damage to the bodies after interment, although depth varied considerably from *c* 2.2m, in the case of G336 at Andover Road, to less than *c* 0.5m.

Step graves (Plates 33–4)

There were three step-sided graves at Victoria Road West, two in the first burial phase (G107 and G108) and one in the second (G24). Digging of these graves

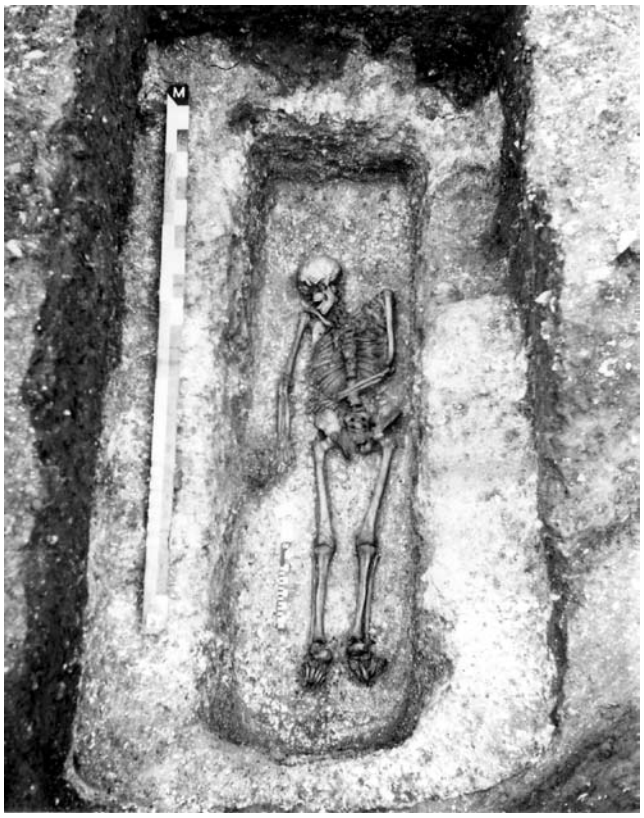


Plate 33 Victoria Road West: step grave G24

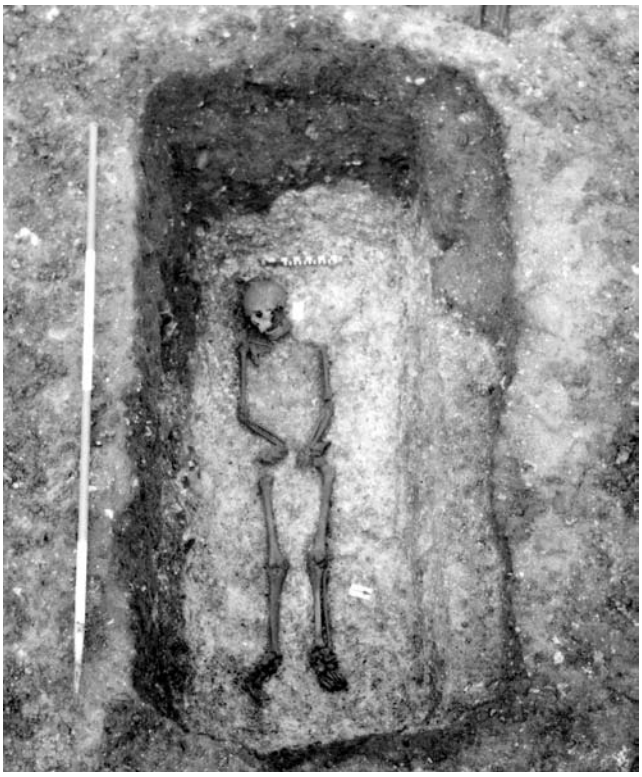


Plate 34 Victoria Road West: step grave G107

seems to have involved the excavation of a large pit, in both cases over 1m deep, into the base of which a normal-sized grave was cut, adding another 0.5 to 0.7m to the depth. At Lankhills 21 step graves were found, apparently dug for all sections of the population from time to time in the period *c* AD 310–370/90, (Clarke 1979, 134–5, fig11; Booth *et al* 2010, 35–6). They may originally have accommodated timber-built grave chambers at the base ,the roof of which rested on the step. Another local example was found at Winchester Street, Andover (Jennings 2000, Grave 2).

Coffins

A number of the graves in all three cemeteries under discussion contained evidence for wooden coffins. This was mostly in the form of iron nails, but occasionally there were organic stains caused by the decay of timber. Some of the nails preserved traces of mineral-replaced wood, and an examination of a sample of these by Jacqui Watson of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory showed that the coffins in G107 and G108 at Victoria Road West were made of oak boards which were nailed together rather than jointed. It was only in Burial Phase 3 at Victoria Road West that there was no evidence for nailed wooden coffins (except in the case of a neonate infant) – another indication, perhaps, of declining standards at the end of the Roman period. However, it has been suggested that the limb positions indicate that wrapping or binding of the body before burial was usual.

Only one example of a lead container was found. This was in G336, at Andover Road and dated from the early 4th century. It is the first such burial in Winchester to come from outside the eastern cemetery (see p 346). Roman lead coffins are rare in Britain as a whole and usually found in cemeteries of the principal towns; in view of the expense of manufacture they were presumably confined to the upper echelons of society.

Body position

The skeletons in the cemeteries under discussion were in varying states of preservation, but had rarely been badly disturbed after interment. The body positions were reasonably uniform. The vast majority were laid out supine, although there were a small number of prone burials (six at Victoria Road West, five at Hyde Street, and five at Andover Road). This corresponds with the evidence from Lankhills. Amongst the graves excavated in1967–72, twelve prone inhumation burials were identified representing 4 per cent of the total (Clarke 1979, 138–9). Booth *et al* (2010, 476) report eight more from the excavations of 2000–05, and suggest the presence of a further two from the earlier site, represented amongst graves that were not intact. The prone body position was believed by Clarke to have become more common in the later 4th century (Clarke 1979),

although the Oxford Archaeology sample may have included more graves of slightly earlier, mid-4th- to late 4th-century date (Booth *et al* 2010, 177).

In the cemeteries described here two bodies were buried on their left sides: G54 (also flexed) and G67 from Victoria Road West, and five on their right sides: G30 and G86–7 from Victoria Road West and G323–4 from Andover Road, the last two flexed at the knees. One should probably add the incomplete juvenile (G3b) from Hyde Street whose knees were flexed, and possibly the decapitated male from the same grave (G3a). The arm positions in the inhumations from the three cemeteries considered here were varied, but divide into four main groups. In the first the arms were straight down by the sides and in the second the arms were flexed slightly so that the hands were over the pubic or pelvic area. In the third the arms were folded across the trunk, just below the rib cage and in the fourth one was straight and the other across the trunk. Although there was none of the first position at Hyde Street, otherwise these positions occurred in more or less equal numbers (see also pp 348–9).

There were only two burials of a person who had been decapitated: G326 (buried prone) from Andover Road; and G3a (also prone) from Hyde Street. In both cases, the skull was placed in the grave cut. These burials form part of a small group from the northern cemetery which also includes twelve from Lankhills (MacDonald 1979, 372–5, 414–21; Booth *et al* 2010, 480–1). (The possible early Roman example from Victoria Road East is more likely to have been the result of truncation (p 242)).

Infant burials

Infants, *c* 18 months or younger, are under-represented in the cemeteries under discussion, as compared, for example, with the early Roman cemetery at Victoria Road East where *c* 40 per cent of burials were of infants. At Victoria Road West there were 23, but at Hyde Street only one possible example was recorded, perhaps in part due to circumstances of excavation, and only two at Andover Road.

Although there was possibly a distinct group of carefully buried infants in Burial Phase 2 in the western part of the Victoria Road West cemetery, in other cases the burial of infants exhibited what could be interpreted as a distinct lack of reverence. For example, three of Phase 1 appear to have been casually buried within the boundary ditch (F12) and there was one in the fill of the well F46 (G27).

Grave goods

Compared to Lankhills the present cemetery sites in the northern suburb had few furnished burials.

Pottery vessels

Only two inhumation burials, both in Burial Phase 1 at Victoria Road West (G84, G108), contained vessels. Three of the inhumation grave-like features at the same site produced a number of complete vessels but little or no human remains. G95 has been discussed above in the context of cremation burial. G109 produced seven vessels in two distinct groups, all within a wooden chest, including three beakers, a flagon, two dishes, and a bowl. G127 produced four vessels: a bowl, a dish, a flask, and a jar – also within a wooden chest. Counting G109 and G127, this represents 25 per cent of the inhumation burials in Burial Phase 1, although a much smaller percentage of all northern cemetery graves in the present sample. At Lankhills around 10 per cent of graves were furnished with pottery vessels.

Coins

Two graves (G39 and G49) at Victoria Road West, one at Hyde Street (G16), and three at Andover Road (G311, G323, and G336) produced coins that were deliberately placed in the burial. This represents a much smaller percentage of burials than at Lankhills where coins came from 10 per cent of graves dated *c* AD 350–410.

Equipment

Five graves, three at Victoria Road West (G1, G57b, and G94) and one each at Hyde Street (G5) and Andover Road (G311) contained antler combs. In three instances these were placed near the skull or shoulder as would be appropriate for an item associated with grooming. As a proportion of the total number of graves, this figure compares quite well with that from Lankhills (cf Booth *et al* 2010, 534, table 8.2).

Personal ornaments

There was a bone pin and a copper alloy bracelet worn at burial by the occupant of G96 at Victoria Road West. This very sparse evidence contrasts markedly with a figure of 11 per cent of burials from Lankhills which produced worn and unworn personal ornaments.

Footwear

What appeared to be certain examples of footwear represented by hobnails were found in twelve graves: six at Victoria Road West, three at Hyde Street, and three at Andover Road. In addition a boot plate was recovered from G101 at Victoria Road West. In all but one case, footwear appears to have been worn at burial. The exception was G107 at Victoria Road West, where the hobnails were located to one side of the body. Hobnails were also found in large numbers of burials at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 153–4, 370–71; Booth *et al* 2010), and in burials in the western and eastern cemeteries (p 350).

Tools

Iron knife blades were found in G109 at Victoria Road West and G27 at Hyde Street, but it is unclear whether these were deliberately deposited or accidental inclusions. Two so-called 'ox goads' and an iron ladle from burials Victoria Road West were of similarly uncertain status. A copper alloy knife handle decorated with an openwork hare and hound motif was, however, clearly associated with the burial in G58b.

Fittings

Other than coffin nails, a number of graves produced nails, tacks, and fittings. These were both of copper alloy and iron and may have come from boxes or featured decoratively on coffins. G39 from Victoria Road West produced a collection of twenty iron nails thought to represent a wooden box rather than a coffin. An iron object each from G90 and G108 at Victoria Road West were possibly corner brackets for coffins, and G110 (Burial Phase 1) produced a lock bolt, although there was no other evidence that the burial had been placed in a lockable chest.

Animal bones

Animal bones were found in several of the graves, but most are likely to have been residual. However, it must be assumed that the deliberate placing of a horse skull and hoof in the grave of an infant at Victoria Road (G76) was of some ritual significance (see p 160).

4 The western suburb by K E Qualmann and G D Scobie

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of five excavations in Roman Winchester's western suburb. Three of them, at Sussex Street (SXS 77, Trench XIV), New Road (NR 74–77), and Carfax (CF 85–86), were placed in such a way as to recover sections across the ditch of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure (Fig 58). In addition, watching brief and salvage work at 22–34 Romsey Road (22–34RR 77) revealed the ditch near the south-west corner of the enclosure (see Fig 71). Two further Sussex Street trenches (SXS 76, Trench VIII and SXS 79, Trench XVII) and parts of the New Road and Carfax excavations sampled areas in the interior of the enclosure, but no significant evidence of Roman activity was recovered. The Carfax and New Road trenches also extended to the area immediately outside the enclosure and at Carfax a Roman sequence, including a minor road, was recorded. Finally, the site at Crowder Terrace (CT 74) revealed evidence of Roman activity 75m to the south of the Iron Age enclosure (see Fig 71).

The landscape of the western suburb throughout the Roman period was dominated by what remained of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure located on the western slopes of St Paul's Hill. A ditch, V-shaped in cross-section, 3.5–4m deep and 7–7.5m wide, once accompanied by an internal rampart, possibly about 8.5m wide, defined the northern, western, and southern sides of the enclosure, although no certain traces of the eastern side have been identified. In addition, two Roman roads approached Winchester through former entrances in the Iron Age defences. The first (Margary 1973, Route 45a) originated in Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*) and the second was a minor road which approached the city from the north-west.

Oram's Arbour enclosure sites in the Roman period

New Road

Introduction

Trenches I–III (NR75)

In the early 1970s, plans for a three-quarters ring road included proposed construction of a new road along the east side of the railway line, linking Upper High Street and Station Hill. Previous discoveries in Station Hill to the west (Collis 1978, 263) and at Ashley Terrace to the east (Biddle 1965, 231–3), both in 1964, showed that the intended road would cut across the line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch. Both sites had also shown evidence for Roman burials within the ditch fills. In the medieval period, the area was thought to lie to the rear of properties fronting Sussex Street and Upper High Street, possibly including the site of Henry II's hawk mews (Keene 1985, 263).

A single trial trench (Trench I), hand-excavated near the site of the former stationmaster's house (at the northern end of what became Trench II) in November 1974, provided evidence for early medieval activity and Hampshire County Council agreed that an area extending to just over 700m² (Trench II) should be mechanically cleared of topsoil. This was undertaken in January 1975, and hand excavation took place between March and the end of October of that year, funded by the DoE and Winchester City Council. In February 1977, following acquisition by the road authority of land to the south, a small additional area (Trench III) was opened to clarify some of the results from the main excavation. At the southern end of Trench II it was possible to excavate a 9m wide cross-section through the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch.

Trenches IV and V (NR77)

Road construction began in May 1977 and a watching brief was maintained on areas both to the north and south of Tr II. Following initial clearance, a 1m-wide service trench was excavated down the centre of the road line. Features identified in the sides of this trench were traced in plan, but no general cleaning or excavation of the cleared area was possible.

Pits and property boundary ditches of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date were the main discoveries, but a single pit containing several rotary quern stones of middle Iron Age date was also recorded in Trench IV. Observations during roadworks to the north, Trench V, revealed no archaeological features.

Trial investigation and initial site clearance were undertaken by Ken Qualmann, who also prepared phasing. The main excavation was supervised by Patrick Ottaway.

Summary

Evidence for the character of the rampart and the interior of the enclosure during the Roman period was absent from the New Road site due to truncation. Similarly, few Roman deposits survived in the area outside the enclosure. Within the ditch, however, a full sequence of Roman activity was recorded. The pattern of erosion and silting observed for the Iron Age (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 25–30) continued into the

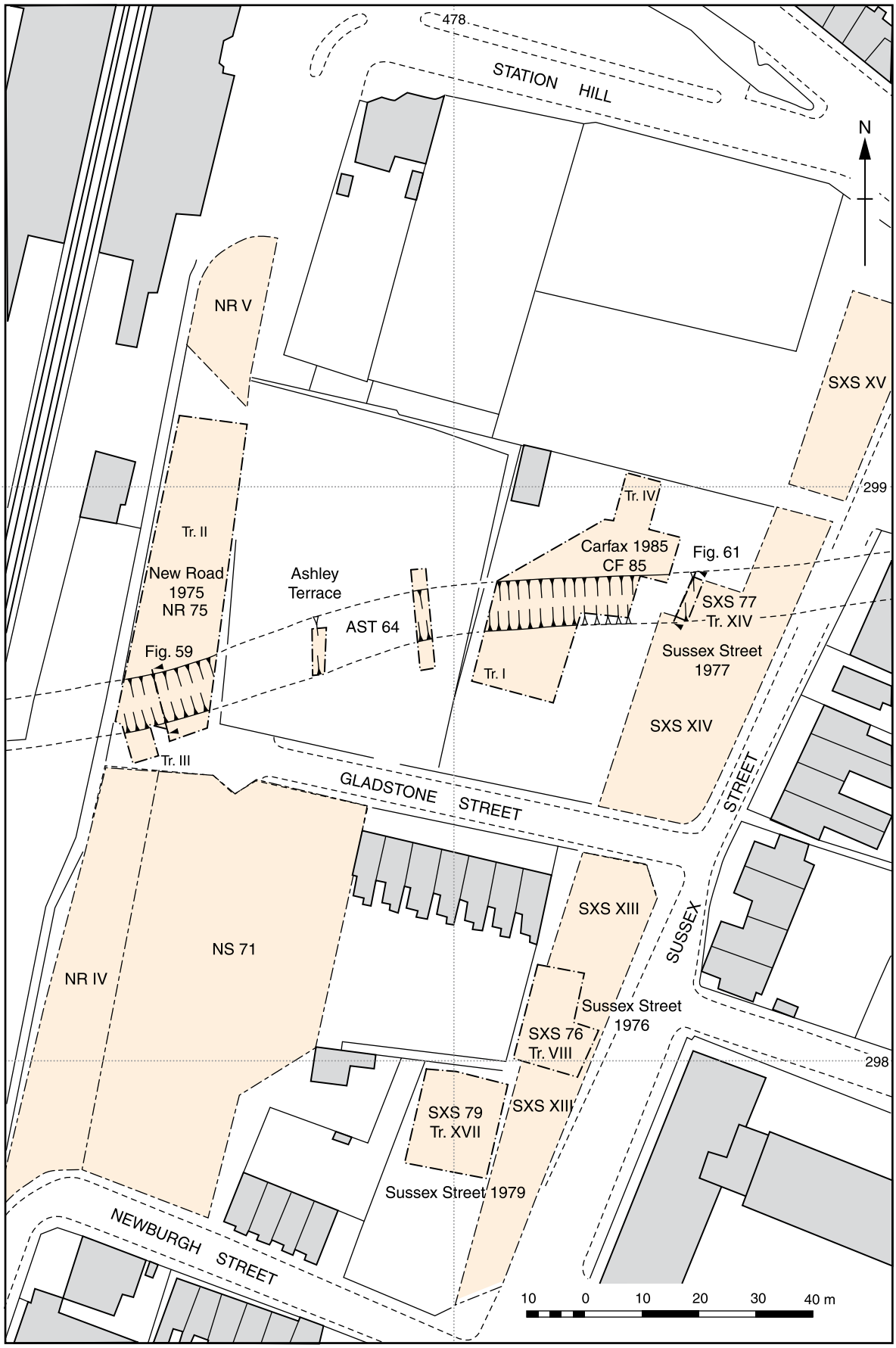


Figure 58 Western suburb: plan showing location of archaeological sites on the line of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch (For the Ashley Terrace site, see Biddle 1965, 231–3)

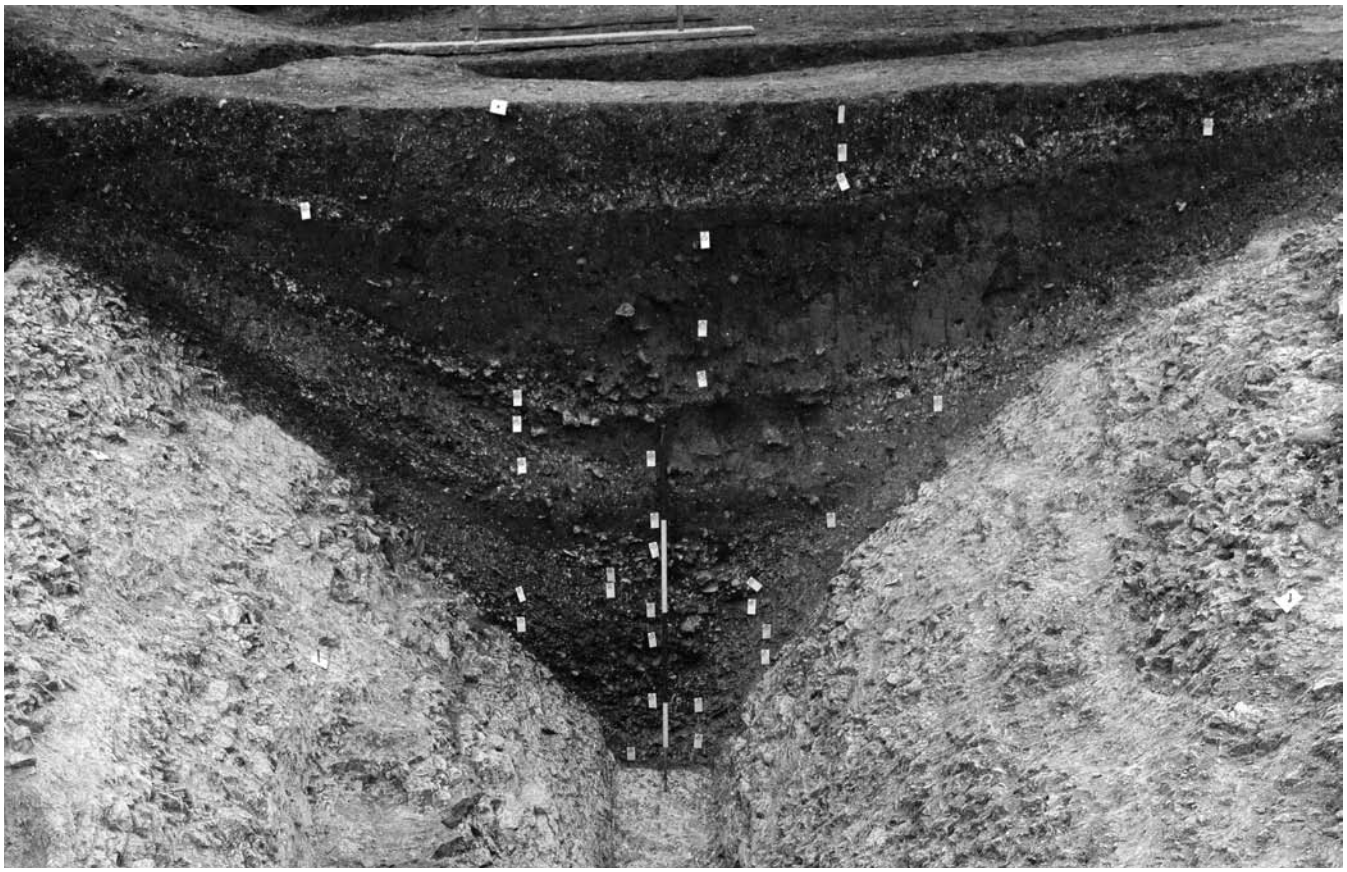


Plate 35 New Road: section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch, looking west

early Roman period, but there is some evidence that this was followed by an episode of recutting or removal of the upper ditch silts at some point during the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD. This, in turn, was succeeded in late Roman times by the use of the area for six phases of human burial separated stratigraphically by further silting episodes.

Soil analysis was carried out on samples from the ditch in an effort to confirm and further illuminate the stratigraphic interpretation of the process by which it was filled. A summary, taken from the full report by Peter Fisher, is to be found below. K D Thomas also provides an analysis of snails from a column sample taken through the ditch.

Dating evidence for the sequence within the ditch was poor, a situation which could be expected on a site that was apparently at some remove from habitation. Deposits predating the cemetery produced no closely dated material beyond the distinction between Iron Age and Roman. Pottery from one of the earliest graves (probably cutting the deposits of Phase 13) was dated after AD 270 and the loose sherds from the cemetery sequence included material of the late 3rd and 4th centuries. Pottery diagnostic of the second half of the 4th century was confined to the deposits post-dating the cemetery and the coin series was of a similar date, ending with two of the period AD 388–92.

The excavation (Trenches II–IV)

In the *Oram's Arbour* report (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 25–30) the contexts at New Road both within and outside the Oram's Arbour ditch were divided into ten phases which were grouped into four periods for dating purposes, although not numbered as such: middle Bronze Age; early Iron Age; middle Iron Age; and early Roman. Under the last heading, referred to in the volume as Phases 9–10, there was a brief description of strata which are described again in more detail below.

The enclosure ditch (Fig 59, Plate 35)

Deposits predating the cemetery

Phases 6 and 11

The earliest Roman deposit was a light grey chalky silt (552) recorded on the northern edge of the ditch (F371). Overlying this, and filling up a 0.3m deep gully which had formed in the centre of the partly filled ditch, were grey deposits with large flints and chalk lumps (551–7). The gully implies a continuation of the erosion and silting pattern of the middle Iron Age into the early Roman period. Deposits overlying these were generally darker grey to brown with rela-

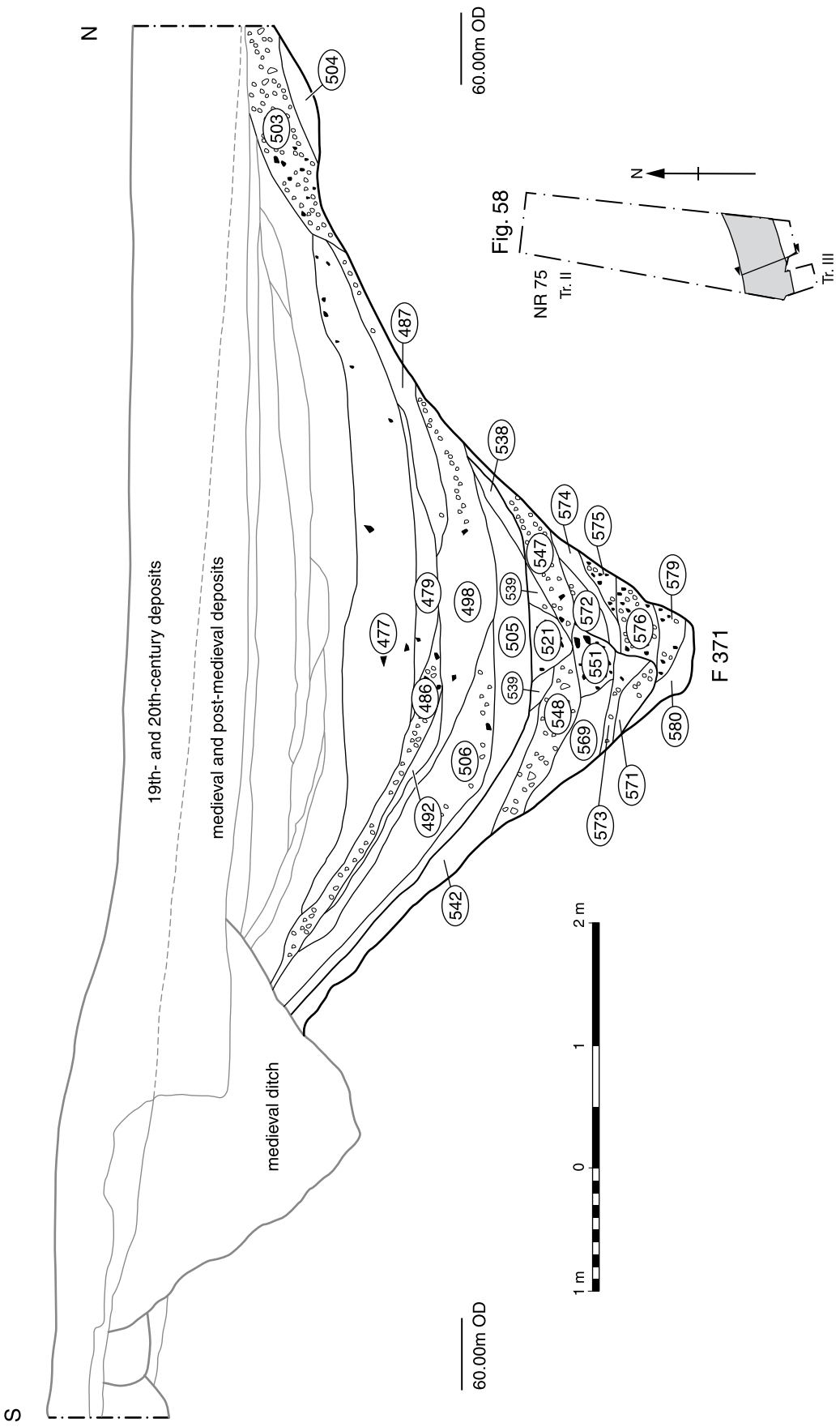


Figure 59 New Road: east facing section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch

Table 11 New Road inhumation burials in phase order

Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex m/f	Height (m)	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n
12	407a	W–E	indet	neonate	indet			y
12	407b	W–E	indet	12–18 m	indet			y
12	407c	indet	indet	foetus	indet			y
12	409	indet	indet	infant	indet			n
12	410	indet	indet	neonate	indet			n
12	412	N–S	indet	3–6 m	indet			n
14	399	N–S	indet	foetus	indet			n
14	400	W–E	indet	infant	indet			n
14	401	E–W	indet	neonate	indet		pot	n
14	402	W–E	indet	0–3 m	indet			n
14	405	W–E	supine	50 yrs +	f	1.60	hobnails	n
14	406	indet	indet	0–3 m	indet			n
14	408	indet	indet	neonate	indet			n
14	413	indet	indet	0–6 m	indet			n
14	414	indet	indet	neonate	indet			n
16	403	E–W	indet	6–9 m	indet			y
16	404	indet	indet	0–3 m	indet		pot	n
18	395	E–W	indet	neonate	indet			n
18	398a	indet	indet	foetus	indet			n
18	398b	indet	indet	foetus	indet			n
18	411	NE–SW	indet	0-3 m	indet			n
20	397	W–E	supine	50 yrs +	f	1.51	hobnails	n
22	392	E–W	supine	30–35 yrs	m	1.71		n
22	393	E–W	prone	50 yrs +	f	1.61	hobnails and ae rivets	n

Note: Abbreviations as for Tables 6–7

tively little chalk: this was most marked to the east and gradually less noticeable to the west.

No suggestion that the ditch was recut or substantially cleaned out was recorded during the excavation. However, post-excavation analysis has led to this hypothesis. First to consider is the change in the character of the deposits overlying the earliest fills, as described above. Such a silting pattern might result if a cleaning out operation was incomplete in some parts of the ditch, leaving new ditch edges which were, in fact, remains of earlier fill layers. Elsewhere, cleaning may have cut right back to the original chalk ditch sides, resulting in slightly chalkier later fills. Another reason for this suggestion is the different sequence seen 75m to the east on the Sussex Street 1977 Trench XIV site and corroborative evidence from Carfax (see below).

If the earliest fills are interpreted as being within this recut, its occurrence could be as early as the middle Iron Age. However, this possibility is not favoured, for the earliest Roman deposits were much more comparable to the silting sequence which predated them than that which succeeded them. This means that the cleaning out occurred at some time between the late 1st and the mid-3rd centuries AD, probably nearer the latter date, as otherwise earlier ceramic material is likely to have been found in the subsequent phases.

The cemetery (late 3rd–4th century; Fig 60, Table 11)

Phases 12–22

A dark grey-brown deposit with chalk lumps (549) accumulated over the earliest ditch fills and those of the suggested recut, and the remains of six infants (F407, F409–10, F412) were buried in four graves cutting it. These were the first of a series of 21 inhumation burials, largely of infants (one with two individuals and one with three) , but also including three adults. The graves in which they were found, where identified, appeared to take their alignment from that of the enclosure ditch, being either parallel to it or at 90° to it.

Partly sealing the six burials noted above was a chalky, light grey silt which appeared to have eroded from the northern side of the ditch (531–2, 547) and dark brown soils (540, 548) which came from the southern side. These deposits occurred mainly in the

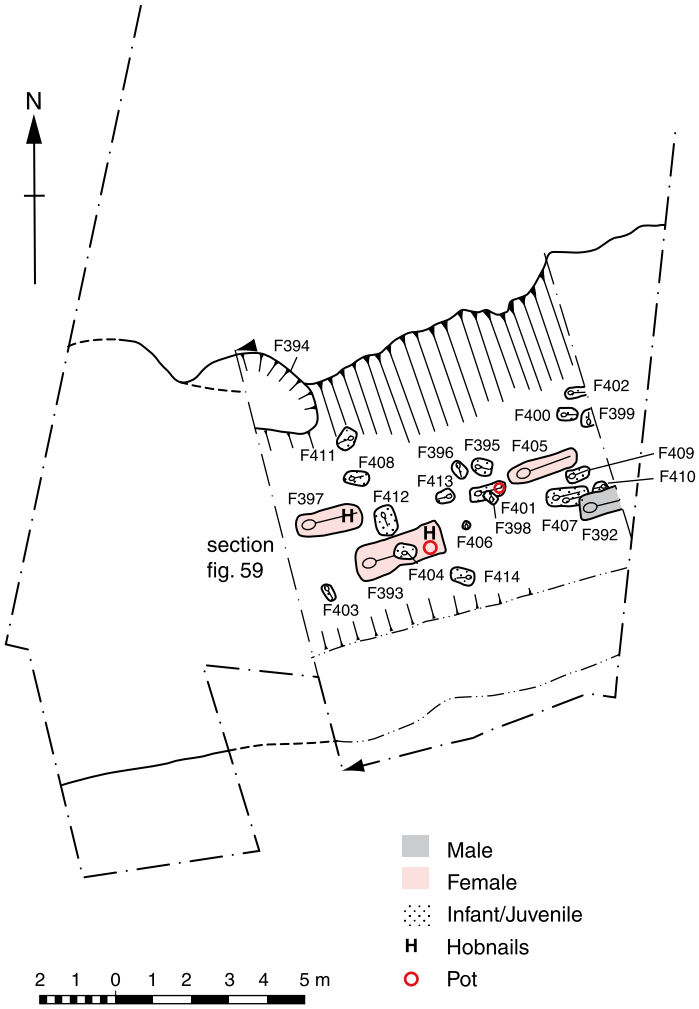


Figure 60 New Road: plan showing location of late Roman graves

Plate 36 New Road: inhumation burial F393

western part of the ditch, where they were up to 0.3m thick.

Cut into these deposits was a second phase of burials, mostly at the eastern end of the excavated area, which consisted of nine graves, including eight with infants (F399–402, F406, F408, F413–14) and one adult inhumation (F405).

Overlying these graves was a series of silting deposits (517, 533, 538 – northern side; 510, 539, 542 – southern side) showing a similar pattern to the earlier fills. Chalky deposits (538) appear to have eroded from the outer, northern ditch edge, while brown soil deposits, containing much chalk (539 and 542) filled the ditch from the south. Largely, in the easternmost part of the excavation, these deposits were up to 0.4m deep in the ditch centre, but decreased in depth to the west.

At least one and probably two infant inhumations (F403–04) cut these silting deposits. Perhaps at the same time, or a little later, a gully formed in the middle of the ditch. Similar to the earlier one described above, this was probably a natural feature formed by surface water running downhill, west to east. The gully was filled with grey silt containing many flints and chalk lumps (515, 521); to the west it was 0.35m deep and to the east a depth of 0.25m was recorded. In the east section, the gully fill was overlaid by dark grey-brown silty soil (516) up to 0.2m thick, which may represent a turf layer which did not develop farther west at this time. In the middle of the excavated length of the ditch, a layer of chalk and flints (509) was apparently deliberately laid over this.

Cut into these deposits was the next burial phase consisting of four infants buried in three graves (F395–6, F398) in the middle of the ditch. Probably contemporary was F411, which was stratigraphically isolated, cut into the northern ditch edge.

To the west, a series of dark grey-brown layers up to 0.3m thick (501, 505) now built up, which gradually decreased in thickness in the centre of the excavated area and did not appear to the east. They may represent a slow accumulation of material, possibly a slowly accumulating turf throughout the excavated portion of the Oram's Arbour ditch. Cutting through 501 and 505 was the grave of an adult (F397).

This grave was sealed by silty grey soil layers containing some chalk (498, 506) mainly in the middle of the ditch and up to 0.4m thick. To the east, a further deposit (508) was just 0.15m thick and contained both large and small flints. The final burial phase within this section of the Oram's Arbour ditch was made up of two adult inhumations (F392–3; Plate

36) which, though about 4m apart, seemed to have been set on the same east–west alignment. F393 was a female furnished with footwear revealed not only by hobnails, but by copper alloy rivets which may have been used for decoration (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 63, **310**).

Deposits post-dating the cemetery (late 4th–5th century)

Phases 23–6

In the central and western parts of the ditch a distinctively coloured, red-brown silt (492) filled the ditch from the south, to a depth of up to *c* 0.25m. This was overlaid to the west by a deposit of chalk lumps and flint in some grey soil (486).

On the northern ditch edge was F394, semicircular in plan, 2.2m wide, at least 1.6m long, and relatively shallow (0.6m deep), which extended beyond the western limit of excavation. The bottom of the feature was filled with light brown soil with chalk lumps (504) and overlaid by a very chalky layer (503). F394 was filled no later than at this point in the sequence, but could have been cut earlier in the Roman period. Its purpose is uncertain, but a similar, if larger, feature was planned but not excavated just to the west. At the Carfax site to the east, a series of similar large Roman features on the outer lip of the Oram's Arbour ditch have been interpreted as chalk quarries (see below).

503 was overlaid by a chalky layer (487) on the northern ditch edge and this in turn by deposit 486, referred to above. In the central part of the ditch, 486 was overlaid by a chalky brown silt layer (478) on the northern ditch edge. The next layers to be deposited contrast strongly with the previous chalky deposits in being grey in colour, with little chalk but with some large flints (479, 488–9). These were about 0.15m thick to the west, but gradually increased to 0.3m in the east. Layer 479 produced nine coins of which the latest (S208) was of Valentinian II (AD 388–92). Layer 488 produced a coin (S228) of the House of Constantine (AD 354–64) and layer 489 contained seven coins of which the latest (S235) was again of Valentinian II (AD 388–92).

Over these deposits were silts with chalk and flints distinguished from the previous set of deposits by their brown colour (483–4). These were recorded only in the eastern half of the ditch, where they reached a maximum depth of 0.18m. A fairly dark brown deposit (477) which built up to the west and appeared as 0.55m thick in the west section may be contemporary with the brown deposits to the east. Though containing some large flints, more noticeable were the lenses of chalk flecks, grit and pea gravel which appeared especially in the upper parts of the deposit. It was suggested at the time of excavation that this layer represented turf accumulating over a long period; this may also be the case with the brown deposits to the east. The deposit produced four coins of which the latest (S142 and S151) were of the House of Constantine (AD 354–64). The deposits described in this paragraph are reminiscent in character of similar late Roman silts at Carfax (1084, 1087 – see below).

In summary, the late Roman deposits excavated within the Oram's Arbour ditch (F371) at New Road resulted in a build-up of *c* 1m to the east and *c* 1.9m to the west. The latest deposits thought to be of Roman date probably represented a slowly accumulating turf layer within a partly silted, but still deep (1.1 to 1.9m) ditch.

Deposits outside the enclosure

Phase 10

This phase consisted of a single, shallow feature (F142), measuring 0.44m by 0.16m in plan. It was located about 30m north of the Iron Age ditch and is believed to be of Roman date.

Soil deposits from the ditch at New Road by P Fisher

A single deposit predating the cemetery (557; Phase 11) was examined. This was interpreted as a primary silt, though one of special type, containing a rare concentration of large flints. This suggests that the deposit was in a channel, worn naturally in the soft ditch fills by a large amount of water erosion. A similar suggestion is made above in the stratigraphic description. Such a channel may imply a wetter climate than previously, or some fairly organised drainage of a large area of clear, exposed land, like ploughland.

Deposits interleaved with graves up to the base of 505 were interpreted as primary silts. These included 521, a layer with a rare concentration of large flints. Like 557, this was explained as the fill of a water-worn channel formed by the drainage of rain-water. This explanation accords with the stratigraphic interpretation above.

The remaining later Roman deposits in F371 were interpreted as secondary silts, represented by alternating stony and stoneless layers and attributed to lengthy period of stable vegetation cover. This causes a slow, relatively stone-free build-up and may have resulted from use of the surrounding area for pasture. The prismatic structure of all the stone-free layers attests to a high, now mineralised organic content that one would expect from vegetation cover.

The stony horizons are associated with bare soils, probably ploughsoils, though not necessarily all of this derivation. Erosion of the bank to the south of the ditch, might also account for some of the secondary silt layers, especially those like 506 which were chalky but relatively flint free, as the bank was probably composed mainly of chalk.

Phosphorus in the gully fills 557 and 521 was high, implying that they took a substantially longer period of time to accumulate than surrounding deposits, or that increased human activity was occurring during deposition. Quite low phosphorus in the subsequent deposit (505) was succeeded by gradually increasing levels in 498 and in 479.

All but 557 of the deposits mentioned above accumulated at a time when the Oram's Arbour ditch was being used for human inhumation, and the variation in phosphorus levels may therefore seem surprising. However, it is possible that soils eroding into the ditch while the first burials were taking place would not show heightened phosphorus levels, which would only gradually appear as cemetery use went on.

Mollusca from the ditch at New Road *by K D Thomas*

The low frequencies of shade-loving species in material deposited during the use of the cemetery suggest that the open downland environment encountered in the Iron Age (P11, Thomas 2004) persisted until the end of the Roman period (P4, Thomas 2010). However, contrasts between the assemblages from early and later parts of the cemetery episode, may represent some shift in the environment or land use around the site, if they are not merely the result of sampling error. The molluscs from the early part (Phase 13) suggest a continuation of grassland habitats, but those from the later Phase 19 are compatible with the interpetation that ploughing took place in the vicinity at this time.

In later deposits there was an increase in catholic and shade-loving species, although the latter were never numerous. The assemblages were somewhat mixed as if they represented the environment around the ditch as well as the micro-habitat within it. They are difficult to interpret but may indicate that the ditch itself was overgrown with dense vegetation whilst an open landscape was sustained nearby. Fluctuations in the relative frequencies of shade-loving species between phases might indicate that the vegetation cover in the ditch was cleared out from time to time. Species normally found in long-grassland environments on the chalk are newcomers to the ditch in its very latest phases, suggesting that, on the whole, land use patterns continued to be fairly intensive involving grazing or ploughing or both.

Sussex Street *(see Fig 58)*

Introduction

Small, hand-dug trial trenches (I–VI) were undertaken on the west side of Sussex Street in 1974 in advance of road widening. They showed that archaeological deposits had mostly been destroyed on the street frontage, but that survival in former garden areas to the west was good. Further preliminary investigation was facilitated by the removal of topsoil by Hampshire County Council in two areas (Trenches VII and VIII). No archaeological features were seen in Trench VII, but following a delay due to uncertainty over road plans, controlled excavation of Trench VIII began in mid-January 1976.

Located just south of the corner of Sussex Street and Gladstone Street, this 183m² area excavation was funded by Winchester City Council and the DoE. Financial constraints meant that deposits earlier than the redeposited chalk interpreted as upcast from the Anglo-Saxon town defensive ditches could only be excavated to natural chalk in selected areas totalling 85m². Excavation was completed at the end of April 1976.

During road construction in 1977, a watching brief was maintained and some rapid excavation carried out over the whole length of the construction area (Trenches XIII–XVI and XVIII). Following a further delay to the construction programme, and with the agreement of HCC, a 2m wide section through the Oram's Arbour ditch was excavated under controlled conditions in Trench XIV on the site of the former 63 Sussex Street.

Trial trenching (IX–XII) in 1976 had also tested the survival of deposits to the south and west of Trench VIII. Modifications to the road scheme meant that this area was no longer under threat when construction took place in 1977, but proposals for new housing caused part of the area to be excavated in 1979 as Trench XVII. The unexpected complexity of the stratigraphy, and the withdrawal of funding, restricted the area which could be investigated under controlled conditions. The full area of 250m² was excavated to the level of the chalk and clay deposit interpreted as the upcast from digging the late 9th-century city defences. Within this, an area of 38m² was excavated to natural.

Summary

Trench VIII (SXS76)

A curving gully of Iron Age date and a possibly contemporary scoop (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 39) were both sealed by a soil deposit representing agricultural use of the site. This accumulated throughout Roman times and into the early or middle Anglo-Saxon periods. Observation of similar soils in Trenches IX, XIII, and XIV suggested that these were spread quite widely across the Sussex Street area, from the 1976 site northwards to the defences of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, and southwards to the trench excavated in 1979. The character of the enviroment within the enclosure as revealed in the molluscan assemblages from these soils is summarised below, but the full analysis by K D Thomas appears in another volume in this series (Maltby 2010 (P4)). Sealing this stratum was redeposited chalk with tip-lines of clay and decayed chalk interpreted as upcast from recutting the town ditches in the Anglo-Saxon period. This episode was succeeded by a sequence of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval features.

Trench XIV (SXS77) and associated trenches

A gully and associated burnt deposit of possible pre-Roman date were recorded in the west section of

Trench XIV. The Oram's Arbour defensive ditch had possibly been cleaned out in the early Roman period but was fully silted up by its end. Unlike Carfax and New Road, there was no evidence for burials. Deposits of Roman date, similar to those excavated at SXS 76 (Trench VIII), were recorded in section in both Trench XIII and Trench XIV. In both cases they were overlaid by the distinctive layers of redeposited chalk and clay from the late Anglo-Saxon town ditches. They were succeeded by late Anglo-Saxon and medieval features.

Trench XVII (SXS79)

Following completion of the Sussex Street road widening, proposals to use the remaining land for new housing were preceded by archaeological excavation of the northern third of the former gardens on Newburgh Street between late April and August 1979. The excavation was funded by the DoE and Winchester City Council. The complexity of Anglo-Saxon and medieval archaeology far exceeded expectations. Unfortunately, agreed budgets were cut back in the final stages of the project which meant that stratified pre-Roman deposits could only be investigated in about 10 per cent of the 255m² area of excavation.

In the limited areas where the full sequence was recorded, a number of features and deposits, broadly dated to the middle Iron Age and consisting of postholes and gullies, were identified but could not be fully interpreted (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 41–2). As in Trench VIII, an accumulation of soil represented the sole evidence for the Roman period. Deposits identified as the upcast from formation of the late Anglo-Saxon town ditches (see SXS 76) were identified over the entire area of the site. This was succeeded by medieval structures which included a masonry building with an undercroft.

Datable material was quite rare in all trenches at Sussex Street. In the Oram's Arbour ditch, the colour-coated pottery diagnostic of the later 3rd and 4th centuries was absent before Phase 12, and in the ploughsoils from the interior of the enclosure before Phases 8 and 11 (see below). Earlier deposits than these produced very little material: only just enough to distinguish them from their Iron Age predecessors.

The excavation of Trench XIV – the enclosure ditch (Fig 61; Plate 37)

Tr XIV; Phases 4–10, 12–13

The ditch cut (F106) and Iron Age deposits within it have been described in *Oram's Arbour* (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 39): it had a weathered V-shaped profile with a flat-bottomed slot 0.3m wide at base. A maximum width of 7.3m and depth of 2.7m were recorded. Deposits perhaps derived from rampart degradation filled the ditch to a depth of up to 0.6m. The earliest probable Roman context was 513 which contained a brick fragment. This was succeeded by 512 which consisted mostly of chalk lumps and frost-shattered fragments which extended up both the northern and southern ditch faces and was up to 0.3m deep in the ditch bottom. A gully seems to have eroded through 512. It was up to 0.4m deep to the east, and filled with a deposit of much chalk in grey-brown soil (511) which was overlaid by a similar deposit to the east (510). Neither produced any datable artefacts; their maximum depth was 0.28m. They were succeeded by a light brown deposit with chalk and some large flints (508) which was in turn partially sealed by a thin grey-brown turf layer (507). This perhaps represents a slower silting episode culminating in fairly stable conditions which allowed turf to develop, although only a maximum thickness of 80mm was seen on the east side of the trench.

508 partly overlaid a brown soil with chalk lumps (577) near the top of the northern, or outer, ditch edge. This deposit may have been upcast from digging F108, apparently a small ditch cut immediately north of F106. It was 0.4m deep and about 0.9m wide at the top, with sides sloping to a 0.45m wide flat bottom. The line of this feature could not be plotted in detail, but it did not appear in the eastern section of the excavation. Such surface indications as were recorded suggest it ran on a north-east / south-west alignment away from the Oram's Arbour ditch. The fill of the bottom of the feature (493), composed of chalk in grey-brown earth, produced no artefacts. Later fill layers (490–1) produced some early Roman material but were contaminated because of confusion between F108 and a modern feature in the same area.

Very light coloured, chalky soils (504) overlaid deposit 507 in the enclosure ditch. They were 0.1m thick to the west, but up to 0.4m thick at the east section. Though comprised of much chalky material, they consisted of very fine particles with very few pieces larger than about 6mm. Two deposits (503, 506) in the fill of the ditch were quite different to those above (500) and below (504). Both occurred on the inner, southern ditch face. A 60mm thick layer of yellow-brown soil – possibly decayed chalk (506) – was overlaid by a dark red-brown soil with flints (503). The latter was up to 0.3m thick and increased in thickness as it met the southern, and upper, limit of excavation.

The next contexts to be deposited were very similar to those predating 503. They were all light to medium-grey coloured soils with chalk (500–02), though one also included many large flints and some gravel. Following the deposition of this material, a channel or gully seems to have formed along the southern side of the ditch. This was apparently filled by a grey-brown silty soil (496) and overlaid by a series of turf layers (492, 494–5, 497–8) up to 0.48m thick, in places perhaps filling subsequent gullies, and included horizons showing possible subdivisions.

Deposits 485–6 were virtually indistinguishable from the turf layers they sealed, though perhaps grittier and slightly darker in colour. Deposit 486 appeared partly

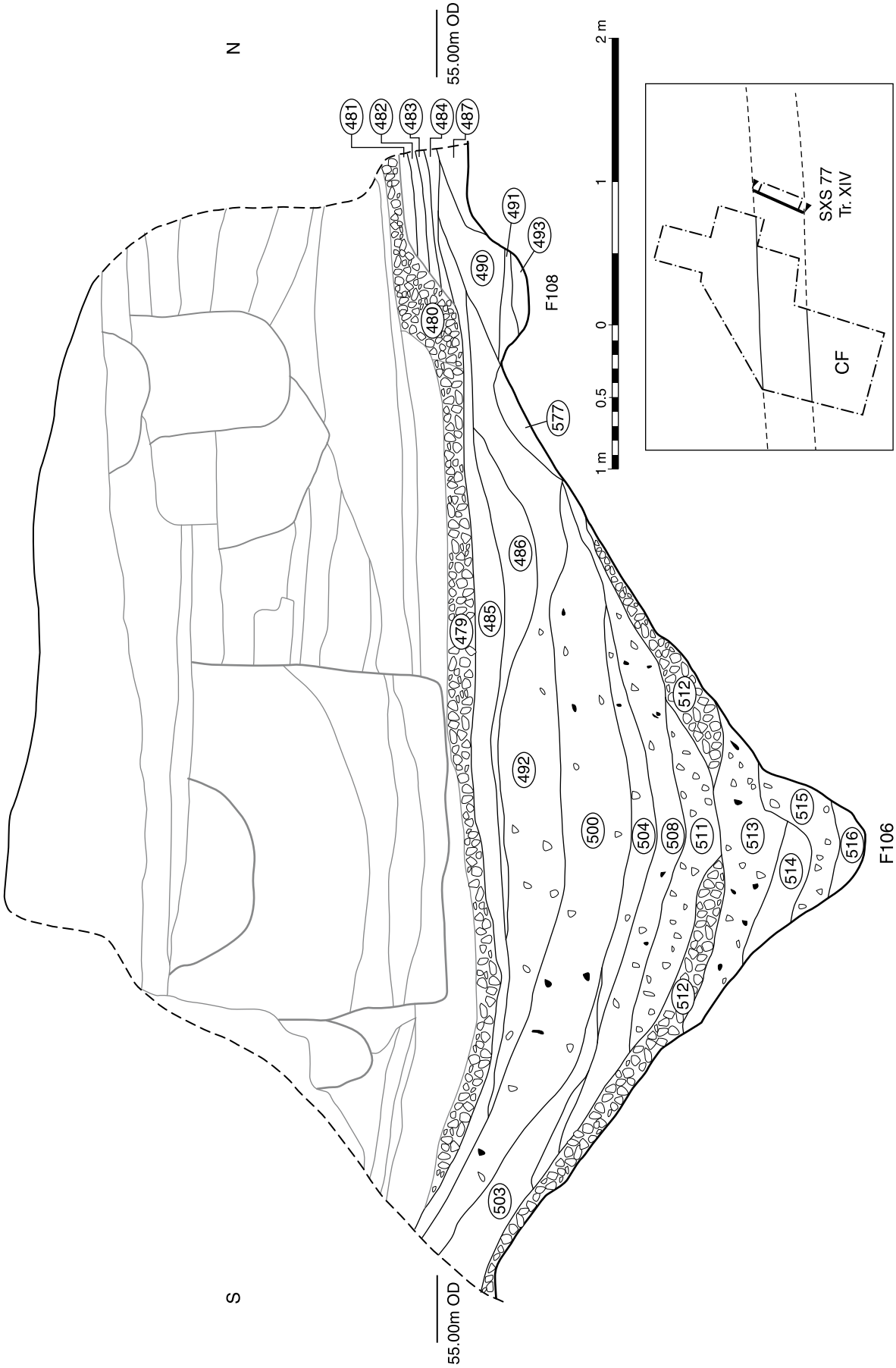


Figure 61 Sussex Street, Trench XIV: east facing section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch

Plate 37 Sussex Street, Trench XIV: section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch, looking west

to fill a broad, shallow gully. Subsequently, there was a sequence of brown soil layers (481–4) on the upper northern lip of the ditch. They were sealed by late Anglo-Saxon deposits (479–80, P7), but are otherwise undated. A turf accumulation is suggested, but interpretation is made difficult by the small area recorded.

Deposits within the enclosure

Tr VIII, IX, XIII, XVII; Phases 3, 7, 8, 11

In Trench VIII, 50–60m south of Trench XIV, a general, dark brown soil deposit (324–6, 337) was recorded above the pre-Roman features. It contained some chalk and many small flints and was from 0.15m thick, to the south, to a maximum of 0.22m thick to the north. These deposits were interpreted as a plough soil; they seem to show none of the characteristics of a developing soil. A deposit (350) thought to be similar to the Trench VIII layers was observed in Trench XIII.

Overlying 324–6 and 337 in Trench VIII was a series of brown soil layers with chalk flecks and small flints (300–01, 314, 336, 529). These layers were thickest to the south, where 529 was more than 0.4m deep, and decreased to the north, where an average depth of 0.15m–0.2m was recorded. Primary written records do not distinguish clearly between these and the underlying deposits. However, section drawings clearly do, consistently showing the later layers as reddish-brown, the earlier as darker brown. This difference was confirmed during the sampling programme for snails, after excavation of the trench had been largely completed.

During observation of adjacent areas prior to road construction, deposits similar in both colour and stratigraphic position to those excavated in Trench VIII were recorded. To the north, one (375) was seen to extend for at least 8m along the western section of Trench XIV; it was up to 0.4m thick. To the south, the existence of similar deposits in Trench XIII (349) and Trench IX (573) was later confirmed in the 1979 excavation, as described below.

In Trench XVII, equivalent deposits (1120, 1300) consisted of dark brown soil which included many flints, some burnt, and charcoal. Both extended over the entire area of Trench XVII excavated to the appropriate level, and were up to 0.22m thick. They were sealed by the even darker soils 1190–1. As at Sussex Street 1976, written descriptions do not distinguish these two phases very clearly; both were described as dark to very dark brown soils. Later visual inspection was, however, able to establish a clear distinction. Though the later soils were slightly lighter in colour, the main difference between them and the underlying soils was the far lesser incidence of flints, especially small fire-cracked flints, and charcoal flecks. The later deposits were from 0.18m to 0.25m thick.

Mollusca from within the Oram's Arbour enclosure

by K D Thomas

A series of six column samples was taken from the deposits interpreted as ploughsoils in Trench VIII, some from Contexts 324–6, 337 (Phase 3) and some from the junction between them and Contexts 300–01, 314, 336, 529 (Phase 11). The earlier assemblages indicated open disturbed ground, perhaps with short fallow periods within a predominantly arable land use cycle, and very dry conditions. This continued amongst later assemblages, but there was slightly increased emphasis on fallow or pastoral land use.

Carfax *(CF 85; Fig 58, Plate 38)*

Introduction

A site specifically mentioned in the Fieldwork Policy Document of 1981 (see p 4) was located just outside the north-west corner of the town defences (SU47802985) and known as Carfax from the late Victorian hotel which had occupied the site until 1973.

The site was purchased for road improvements, but these eventually affected only the eastern and northern frontages of the area and development for private housing of the remaining land was proposed by Hampshire County Council during 1984. Because of the known archaeological potential it was agreed that archaeological investigation should precede disposal to a private developer; this was funded mainly by the County with some City Council assistance. All post-excavation work has been funded by the City, but it has been agreed to include the Roman phases here.

Previous investigation to the west at Ashley Terrace (Biddle 1965, 231–3) and New Road (NR 74–77 above) and during widening of Sussex Street to the east (SXS Trench XIV above) demonstrated the potential of the site, though archaeological deposits were thought likely to be poorly preserved in some areas.

Excavation began in mid-June 1985 and a 585m² area (Trenches I–III), with the Oram's Arbour ditch running roughly through the middle, was opened. By early February 1986, as excavation was nearing completion, it was proposed that an extension to the north be undertaken to clarify the sequence of activity in this area. This was eventually agreed, and the 40m² area of Trench IV was investigated in September and October 1986. Allowing for unexcavated portions of the Iron Age ditch and later disturbances, approximately 500m² were excavated to prehistoric levels.

House construction proposals were eventually abandoned by the County who, instead, decided to build a new Record Office on the northern half of the site.

Summary

The Carfax 1985–86 excavations were located on the northern limit of the prehistoric Oram's Arbour enclosure where the ground surface sloped gently down to the east and more sharply down to the north into the Fulflood valley. There were three main elements to the sample excavated: the area of the presumed defensive rampart to the south; the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch; and an area to the north, outside the enclosure.

Natural occurred at 57.5m OD south of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch. This was degraded chalk with closely spaced periglacial striations.

The prehistoric sequence on the site has been described in *Oram's Arbour* (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11) 31–7). In summary (Fig 62) a group of enclosures defined by postholes and stakeholes was dated to the early Iron Age. Subsequently the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch was dug through the site in the middle Iron Age and a rampart, of which some trace was identified, thrown up on the inner side. There were also deposits thought to be pre-Roman identified both within and outside the enclosure.

The greater part of the area of the presumed rampart had been truncated to or below the level of natural chalk and no features of Roman date were identified save a single grave. A length of 30m of the enclosure ditch (F317) was investigated: the western 9m by hand, while the remaining eastern portion was machine-excavated to obtain a longitudinal section. In its final eroded form, the ditch was V-shaped in profile about 9.5m wide with the base 4.4m below the level of the surviving surface of natural chalk.

Evidence was recovered to show that in the earlier part of the Roman period the ditch was cleaned on at least two occasions. In the late 2nd century the eastern portion of the ditch was deliberately infilled, while the western portion was used as a burial ground. The ditch fills formed a deep sequence that could be stratigraphically linked with the area to the north, outside the enclosure, where stratified deposits were preserved in the lee of the slope of the Fulflood valley. The principal features in that area were a bank of upcast from the cleaning of the ditch and four phases of an east–west aligned road.

Substantial information about the development of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval western suburb, including part of Henry II's hawk mews, was also recorded (P7).

The excavation (Figs 63–70)

The enclosure ditch (Plate 39)

Deposits predating the cemetery (Fig 63)

Tr III; Phases 70–3, 100

There is ample evidence that the ditch (F317) was cleaned out and maintained in the early part of the Roman period. The earliest fill (1489) was a thin layer of dark brown silt with chalk rubble that produced a large fragment of Roman tile. This was sealed by deposits of clean frost-shattered chalk (1488), sealed with more frost-shattered chalk in a light brown silt

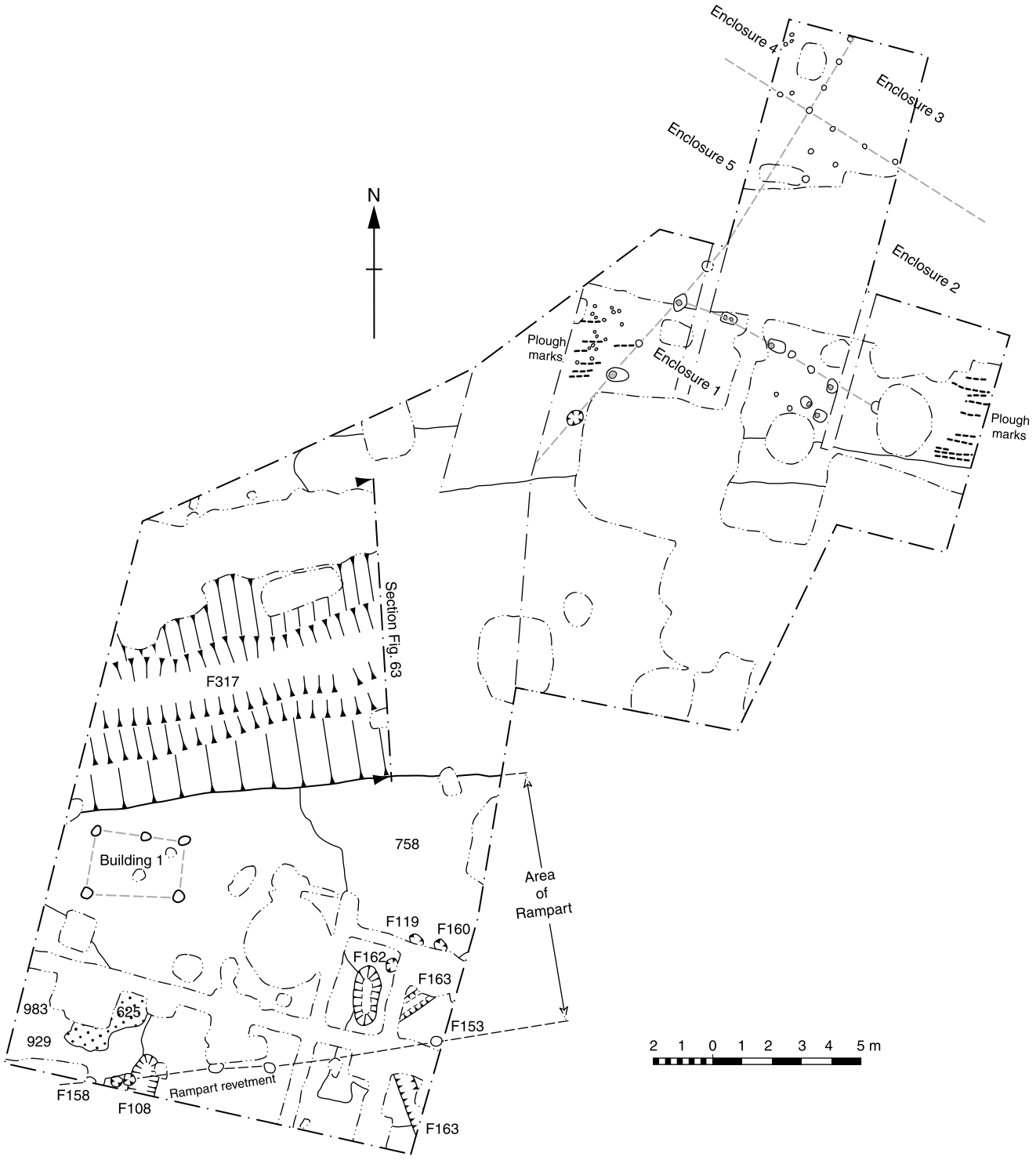


Figure 62 Carfax: plan showing Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch and prehistoric features

(1488 and 1487). Above this, and concentrated along the central axis of the ditch was coarse chalk rubble and flint (1486), probably the result of natural sorting, followed by more frost-shattered chalk in a silty loam (1485). Together they filled the ditch to a depth of about 1.2m.

Following the completion of its excavation in late autumn 1985, the ditch was left open and undisturbed until the following spring, by which time approximately 0.6m of frost-shattered chalk had accumulated at its base. Although this cannot be claimed as a scientific observation, it implies that the early fills of the ditch could have built up over a short period of time, perhaps no more than few years.

Above the frost-shattered chalk was a build up of chalk and flint in mid- to light brown silty loams, with the soil content increasing towards the upper levels (1444). The higher soil content in these deposits suggests that the erosion of the ditch had begun to stabilise.

Plate 38 Carfax: general view of the site, looking west, showing Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch

Plate 39 Carfax: section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch at west end of site

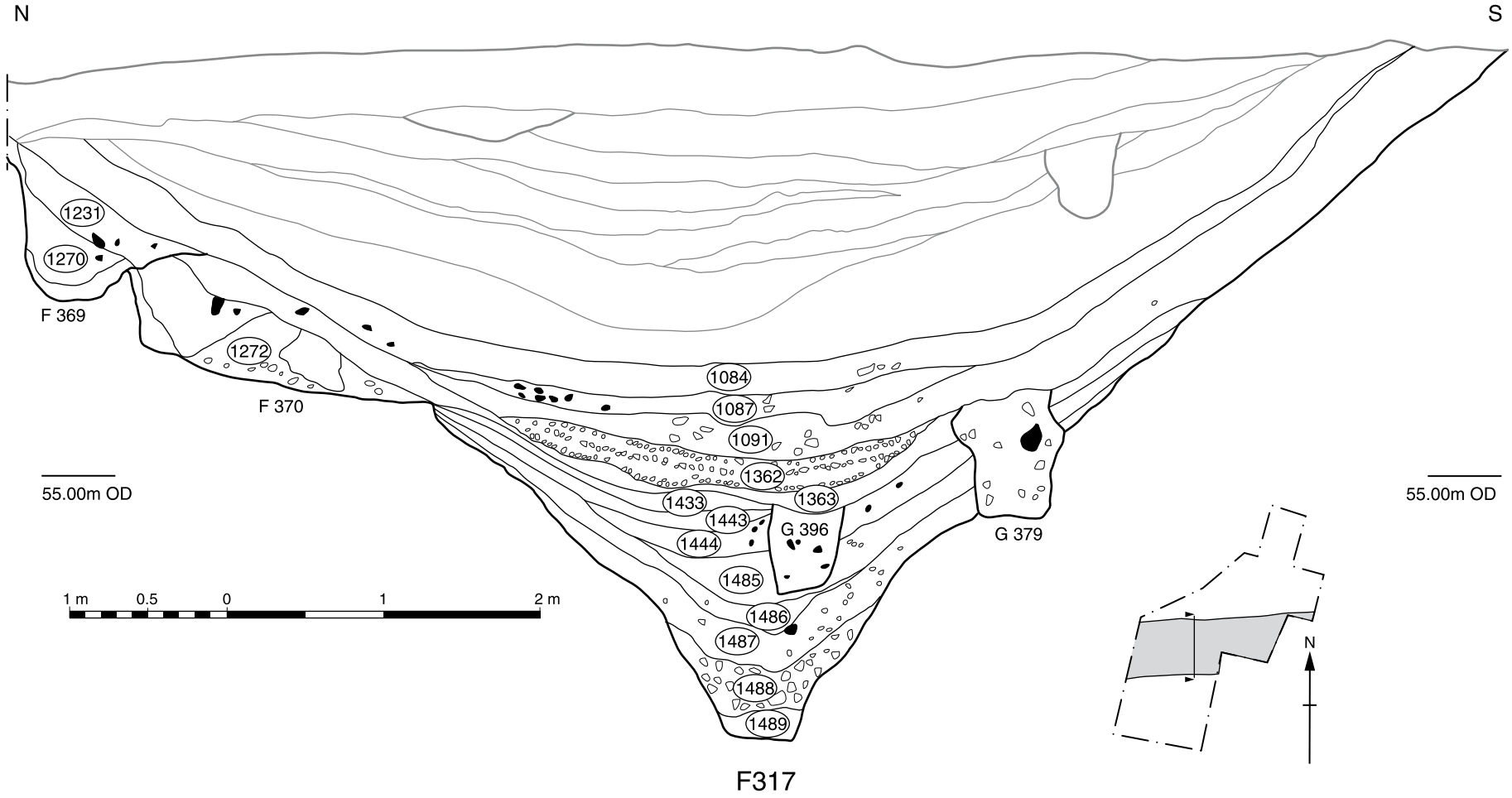


Figure 63 Carfax: west facing section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch

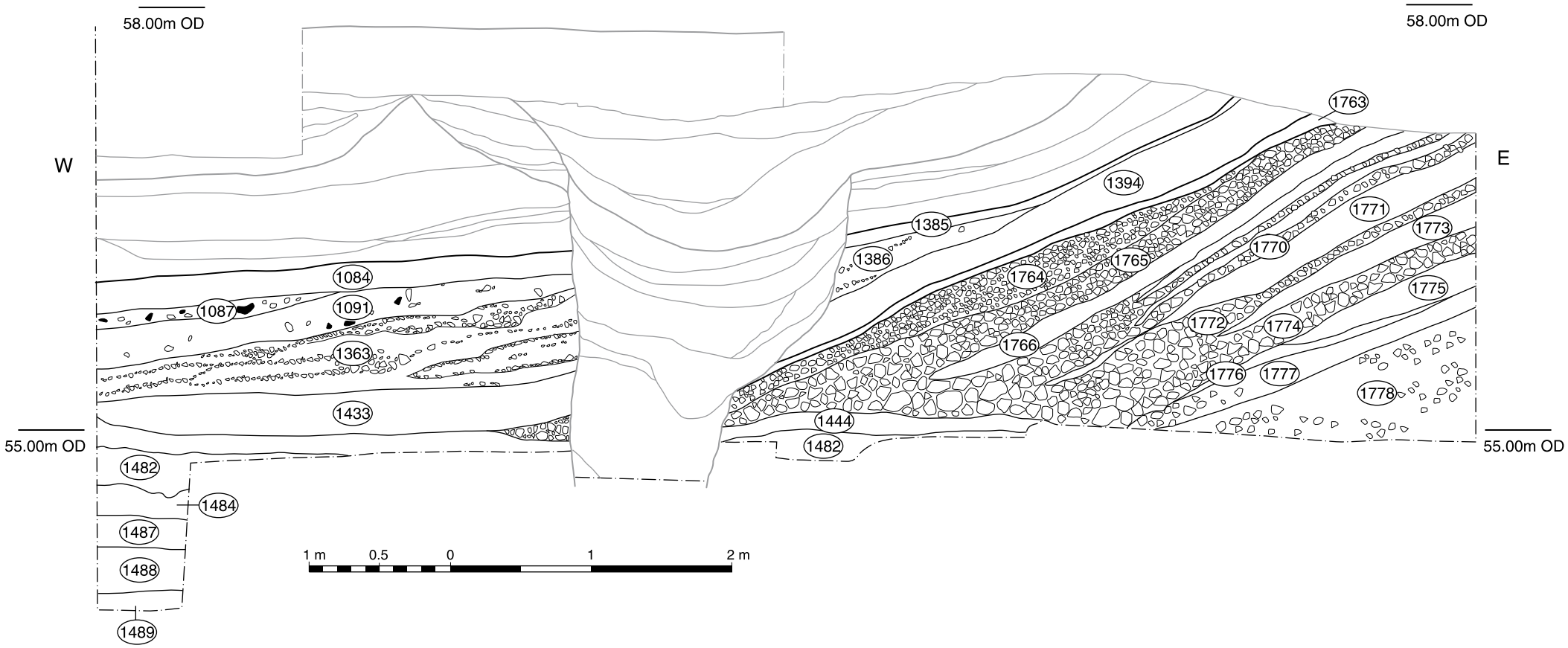


Figure 64 Carfax: south facing (longitudinal) section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch

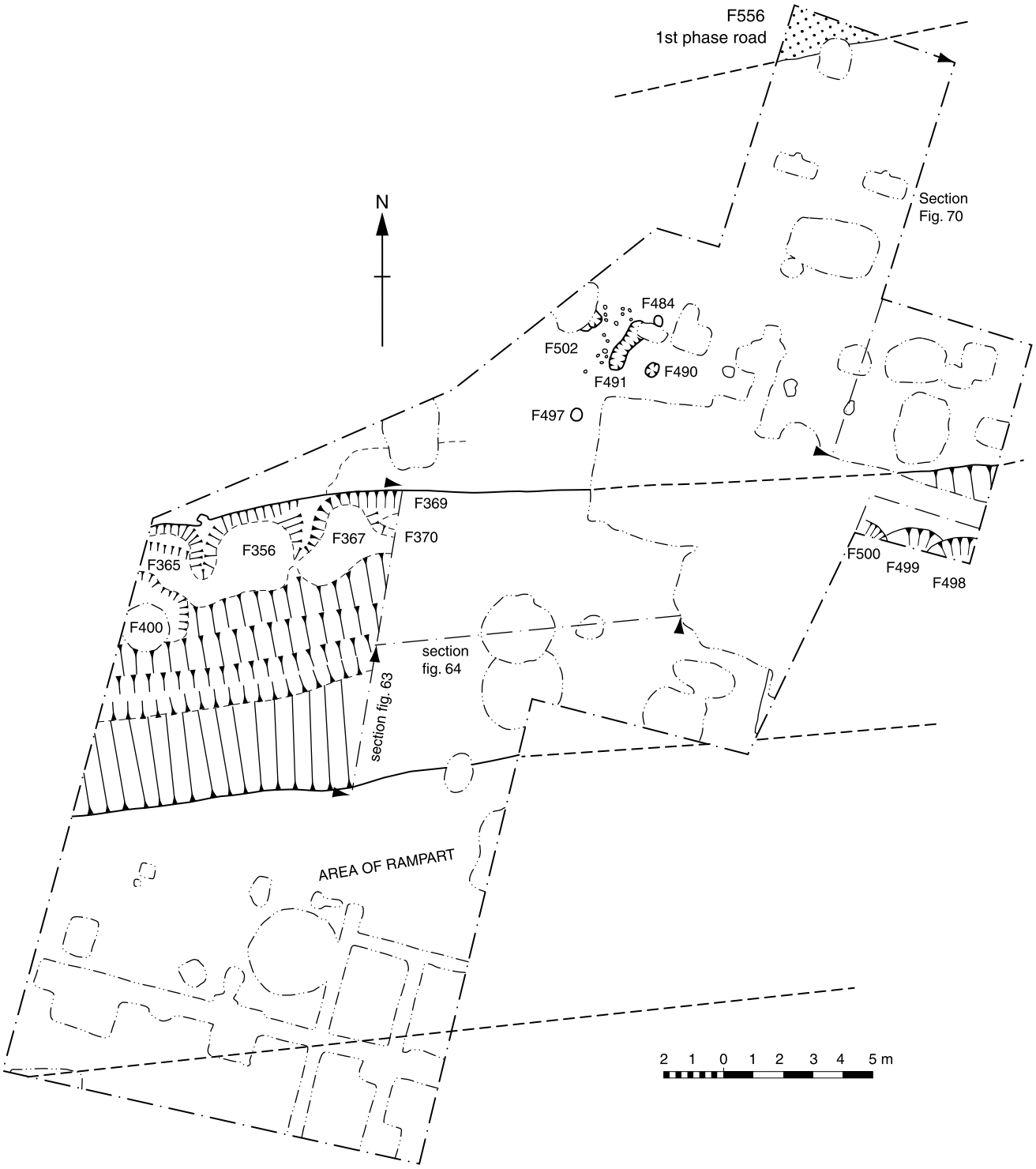


Figure 65 Carfax: plan of early Roman features and location of sections

Cutting the northern lip of the ditch were a series of quarries: F356, F365, F366, F367, F369, F370, F400, F498, F499, F500, and F534 (Fig 63 and 65). Stratigraphically these are separated from the earliest Roman silts in the enclosure ditch (that is, 1485–9). They were vertically faced, about 1.6m in depth and cut to form a common gently sloping base. No bands of flints were exposed in the face of the quarries, but the base was 0.05–0.1m above a dense band of flint nodules. Their fills differ from those of the ditch in being highly-compacted redeposited natural decayed chalk and clay. It is unknown therefore whether the quarries, which appear to be broadly contemporary with one another, predate or post-date the initial digging of the ditch. If the process of deposition was similar in both cases it may be that they predate the digging of the ditch.

In the late 2nd century or later, there was a marked change in the character of the ditch – the eastern part was deliberately infilled while the western part was retained and used as a cemetery. The infilling was of alternating coarse and fine chalk rubble, with bands of chalky and clean orange brown clay (1764–1778; Fig 64). These deposits had been clearly truncated by later activity and certainly originally stood to a higher level than the general ground surface to the north. The apparent structured make-up of these deposits suggests that they were deliberately constructed with the clay acting as a stabilising material. Similar laminated chalk and clay deposits were found on the lee of the bank of upcast to the north of the ditch (1163; Figs 66, 70). Together, these deposits seem to have formed an upstanding feature or widening of the rampart perhaps associated with the insertion or strengthening of an entrance into the enclosure on or near where modern Sussex Street crosses the Oram's Arbour ditch. This will be discussed further below.

The cemetery (Fig 67; Table 12)

Tr I; Phase 54: Tr II; Phase 102: Tr III; Phases 74, 76, 82, 116, 117, 125, 217

Following the infilling of the eastern portion of the ditch, the earliest of a sequence of burials occurred to the west. In total there were 35 burials in the ditch, of which 26 were infants, 8 adults, and 1 (G372a) a juvenile. The grave cuts all appeared to take their alignment from the line of the ditch, being either parallel or at 90º to it. The adult burials and the juvenile were all in fairly substantial graves, measured as 0.40m–1m deep from the top of the cut.

Layer 1444 was cut by six infant burials (G359, G386, G388, G391–2, G397) and a shallow scoop, F394, which was in turn were sealed by a light brown silty loam with chalk rubble and occasional small rounded flint pebbles (1443). This was confined to the northern side of the ditch, and was cut by the graves of two adults (G350, G396) and five infants (G398, G358, G383–4, G387), and a possible truncated grave (F399). In turn, 1444 was succeeded by a layer of mid-brown silty loams that increased in depth towards the east (1433).

These contexts were sealed by a layer of clean mid-grey brown silt with few inclusions (1363) which was cut by a further three burials (G347, G381, G389) and a possible cremation burial (F385). Over these were layers of chalk rubble (1362) and light grey-brown silty loam (1358), which were cut by a further group of intercutting burials including three adults (G379, G390, G395) and six infants (G354, G377–8, G380, G382, G393). Sealing these was a series of ditch fills: a light to mid-brown silty loam with chalk flecking, rubble, and flints (1086) was under a clean chalk rubble with flints (1228) and a dark reddish brown clayey loam (1231). Above this was a mid-brown silty loam with chalk rubble and flints (1085).

Cutting these fills was an adult burial (G351) and the possible remains of an infant burial (F353) sealed by a light to mid-brown silty loam with chalk flecking, rubble, and occasional flints (1087). This deposit produced a number of 4th-century coins dating up to the House of Theodosius (S411–13, 415, 417–21, 430–37, 439, 440, 444–50, 476, 483–85, 493). It was cut, in turn by three infant graves (G357, G374, G376) and by the grave of an adolescent (G372) into the backfill of which was cut an infant grave (G371). The latest cemetery phase was sealed by a mid-brown silty loam with some chalk flecking and flints (1084). The characteristics of this deposit were similar to those deposits identified as derived from developed turf. There was a higher density of flint and chalk rubble at its base where further Roman coins were found (S307, S319– Contantius II AD 346–50, S371 – Constans AD 333–50; S372 – Fausta AD 324–30; S373, S383 – Maximinus AD 235–38), but the presence of chaff-tempered pottery and bone spindle whorls suggests that the deposit developed throughout the 5th to 8th centuries.

Cutting the highest surviving slope of the infilled eastern end of the ditch was an adult grave (G536) whose remains were badly disturbed by post-medieval gardening. A second grave (G116) was located 8m to the south of the ditch which suggests that burial also occurred in the area of the rampart. It had been cut near the base of the slope and was sufficiently deep to survive the later removal of the rampart. Two adult burials were located to the north of the ditch that had been mostly removed by a later pit.

The rampart area

Tr I

No in situ trace of the Iron Age rampart survived medieval and later activity, save perhaps a small area of chalk rubble (625; Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 41). An area about 8.5m wide was devoid any evidence of activity dating between the middle Iron Age and late Anglo-Saxon periods, save for the single Roman grave (G116) located about 8m south of the ditch, thought to have been dug through the tail of the rampart.

Activity outside the enclosure

Features on the northern edge of the ditch (Figs 65–6)

Tr II; Phases 61, 127, 146

In the prehistoric period, the area to the north of the ditch was used for agricultural purposes, the ploughsoils separated from the defences by a verge of unploughed ground (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 36). In the Roman period the area was occupied by a bank of upcast (F458) from the cleaning of the ditch while to the north were four phases of a road with some evidence of roadside occupation.

Cutting Iron Age ploughsoils were four postholes (F490, F494, F497, F502), a slot (F491), and a cluster of seventeen stakeholes. The postholes were of a similar size and filled with a dark grey brown silty loam with chalk and charcoal flecking. Roughly centrally placed within the group was the slightly curved slot about 1m

Table 12 Carfax inhumation burials in phase order

Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex m/f	Height (m)	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n
	350b	indet	indet	foetus	indet			y
	372b	W–E	indet	0–3 m	indet			y
54	116	indet	prone	25–35 yrs	m	1.76		n
73	359	W–E	foetal	0–3 m	indet			n
73	386	W–E	foetal r	0–6 m	indet			n
73	388	indet	indet	0–3 m	indet			n
73	391	E–W	foetal l	0–3 m	indet			n
73	392	W–E	supine	0–3 m	indet			n
73	397	W–E	foetal l	0–3 m	indet			n
74	398	W–E	foetal r	3–6 m	indet			n
74	350a	W–E	supine	adult	f	1.52		y
75	358	indet	indet	0–3 m	indet			n
75	383	indet	indet	0–6 m	indet			n
75	384	N–S	foetal r	0–3 m	indet			n
75	387	indet	foetal l	0–3 m	indet			n
75	396	E–W	supine	adult	m?			n
77	347	W–E	indet	foetus	indet			n
77	381	W–E	foetal l	0–3 m	indet			n
77	389	SW–NE	foetal r	0–3 m	indet			n
78	382	W–E	indet	infant	indet			n
79	377	S–N	foetal r	0–3 m	indet			n
79	378	S–N	foetal r	0–3 m	indet			n
79	380	W–E	foetal r	3–6 m	indet			n
79	393	indet	indet	0–6 m	indet			n
79	379a	E–W	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.71		n
79	379b	indet	foetal	0–3 m	indet			n
80	351	S–N	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.68		y
81	357	S–N	foetal	0–3 m	indet			n
81	374	W–E	foetal	0–3 m	indet			n
81	376	E –W	foetal r	0–3 m	indet			n
102	536	W–E	supine	adult	f?			n
118	354	W–E	foetal	0–3 m	indet			n
118	390	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.64	hobnails	n
119	371	NE–SW	supine	0–3 m	indet			n
124	372a	W–E	supine	15–20 yrs	indet		hobnails	y
132	560	N– S	supine	adult	f?	1.55		n
132	561	W–E	supine?	adult	indet			n
216	395	W–E	supine	adult	indet		hobnails	y

Note: Abbreviations as for Tables 6–7. Position: l = left. r = right

north–south by 0.50m east–west with shallow sloping sides to a rounded base, filled with a similar material to that of the postholes. These features appear to form a structure of rectangular plan of unknown function. No stratigraphic relationship with the activity to the north was gained, but it is possible that the structure was contemporary with the use of first phase road (F556). Sealing the area a thin layer of a clean mid-brown silt *c* 0.05m thick (1348, equivalent to 1586 and1722) was dated to the Roman period by two sherds of grey

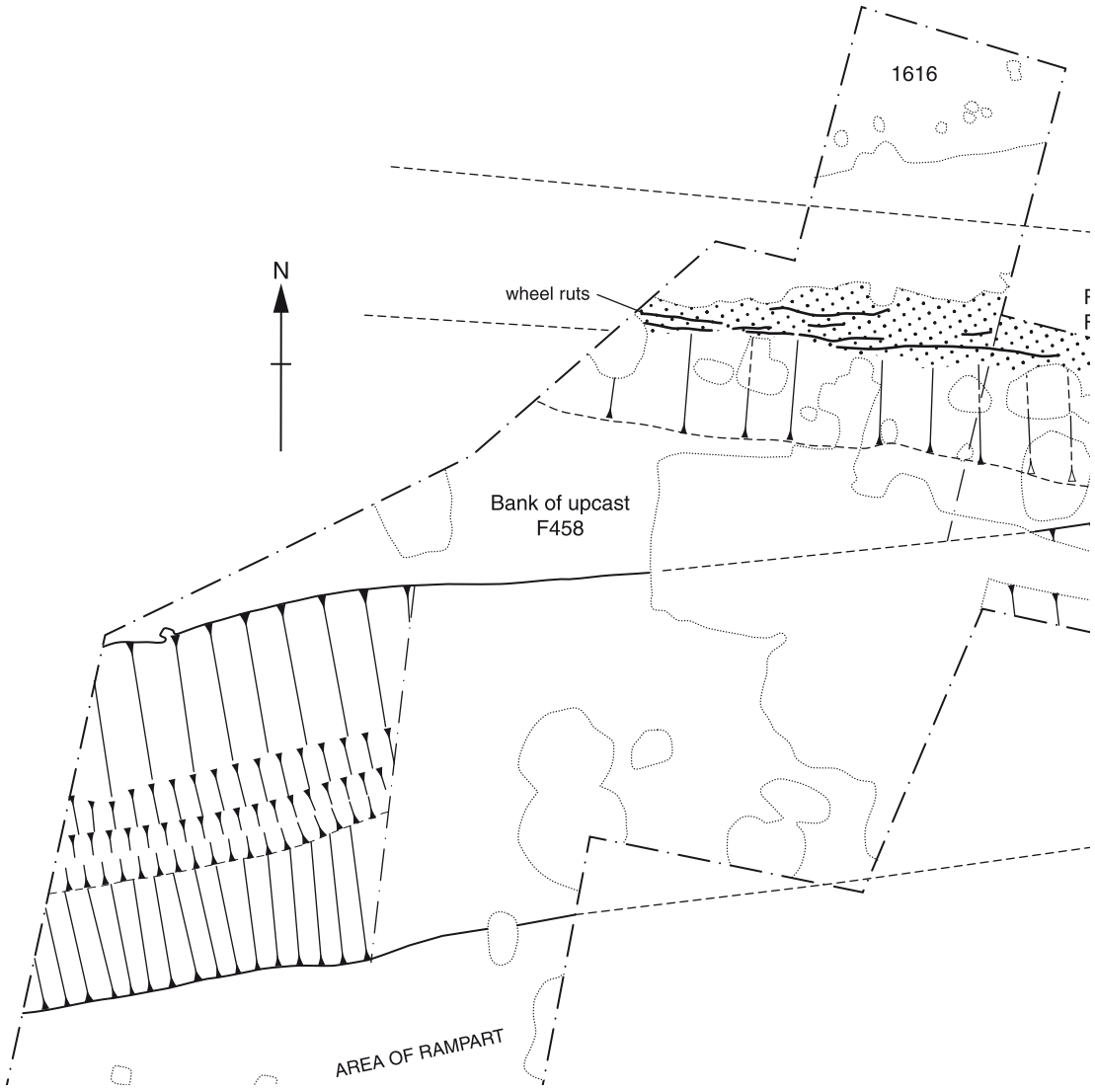


Figure 66 Carfax: plan showing bank of upcast (F458) and Roman road (F590)

ware. This contained few inclusions and appears to represent a turf line.

At the north end of the site, separated from the enclosure ditch by later disturbances, was a layer of mid-grey-brown loam (1616) that, although it rested directly on the natural, produced Roman material. The nature of the soil and slight plough marks found cutting into the underlying chalk suggests that it was formed through agricultural use.

First phase road (Fig 65)

Tr II; Phase 123

At the northern edge of the excavation, above the ploughsoils described above, was the first (F556) of five phases of Roman to medieval roads that crossed the site. The road ran along the side of the enclosure defences on a north-east / south-west line running towards the north-west corner of the

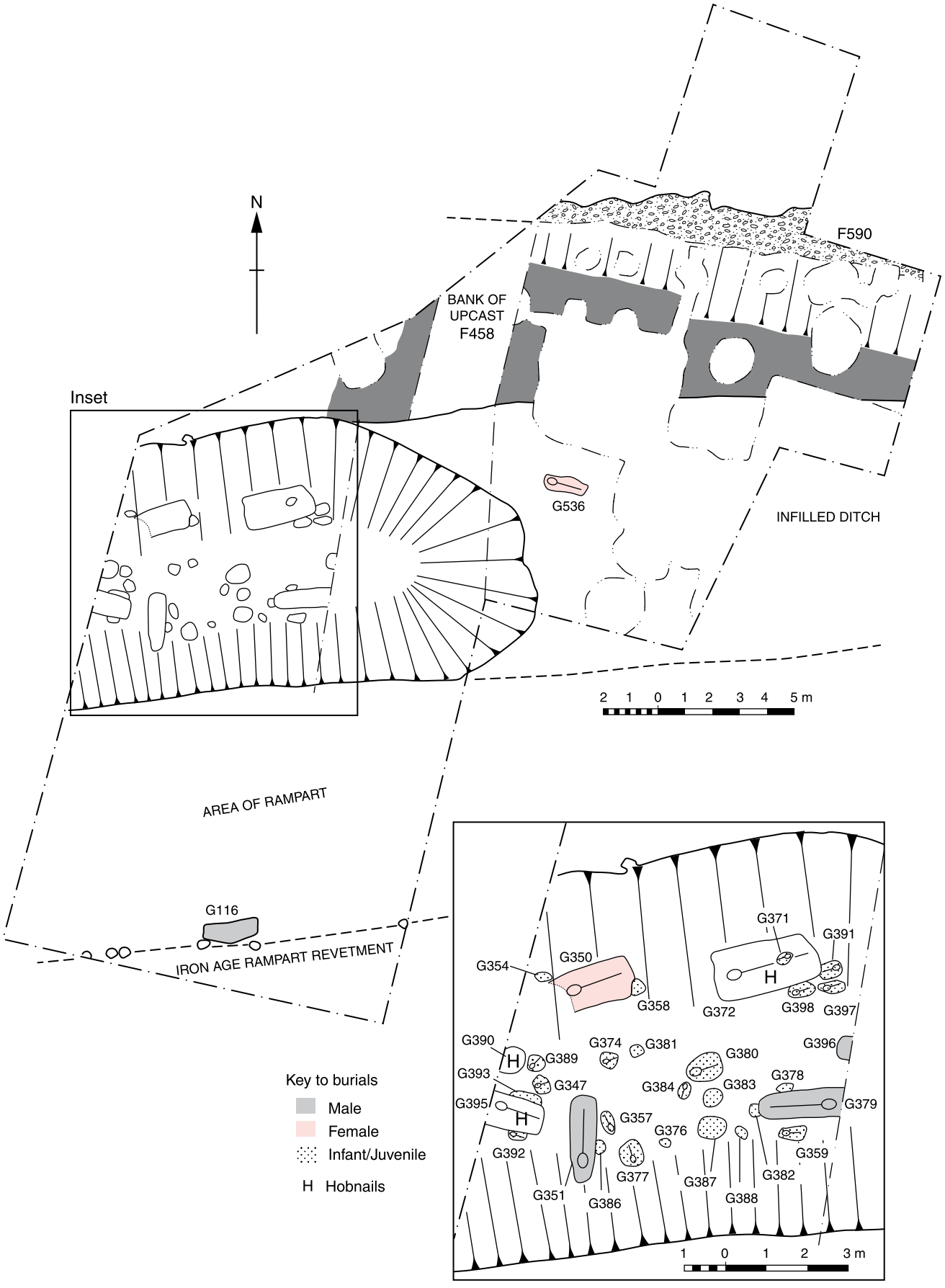


Figure 67 Carfax: plan of Iron Age enclosure ditch showing location of late Roman graves and features north of Roman road

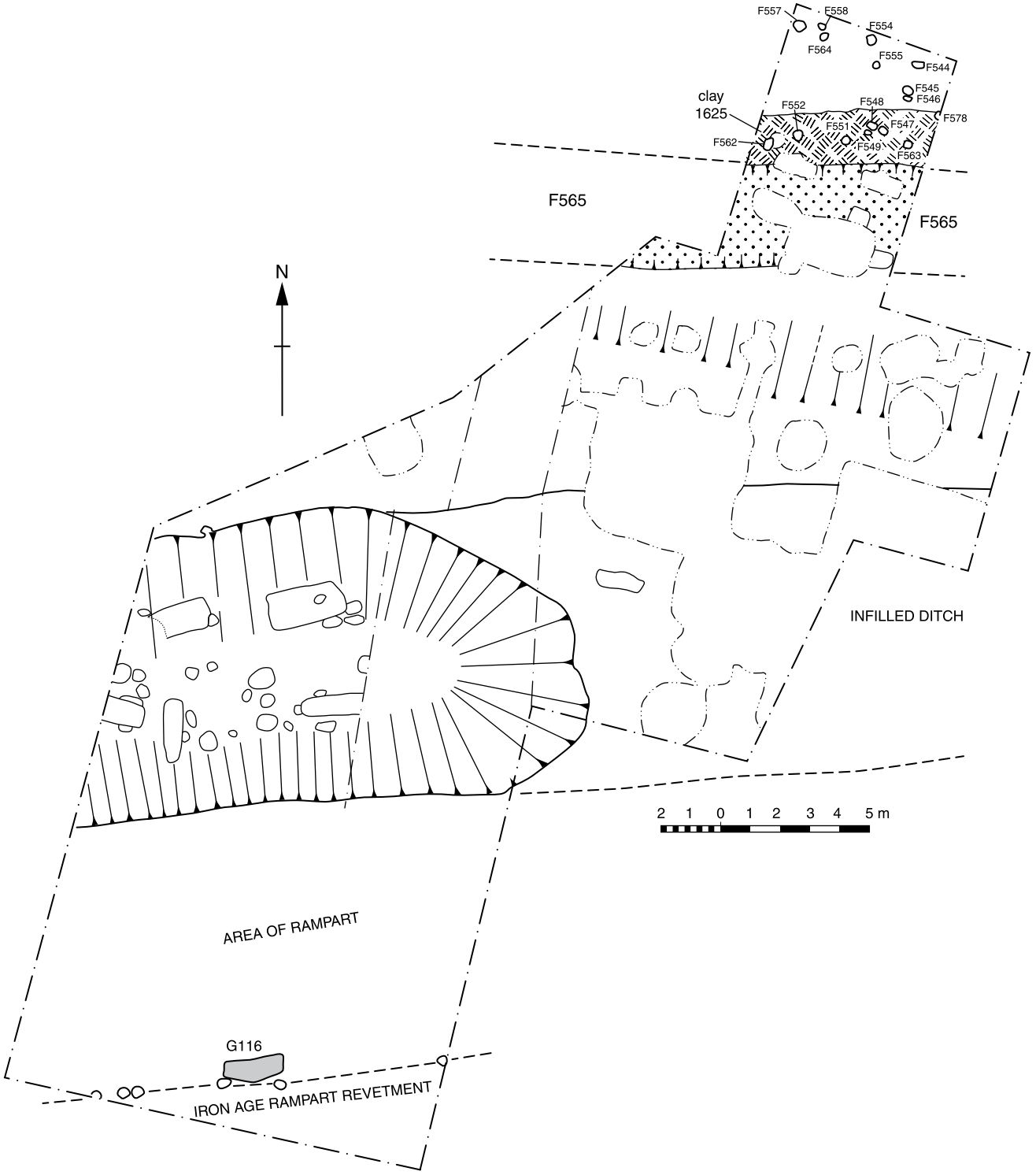


Figure 68 Carfax: plan showing third phase of Roman road (F565), clay band (1125), and stakehole complex to north

city defences and also led south-westward up the Fulflood valley.

The earliest road surface, F556, was surfaced with a dense spread of small angular flints forming a compact surface (1653) which was repaired with large flint nodules (1615) which preserved a single wheel rut in the original surface. The road extended beyond the limits of excavation, but was greater than 1.50m wide.

Bank of upcast (F458) (Figs 66, 70)

Tr II; Phase 62

Running along the northern edge of the enclosure ditch was a bank (F458) made up of frost-shattered chalk with lenses of light to mid-brown silts and chalky clays. The bank was identified along the greater length of the ditch and was best preserved towards the east where it was 2.80m wide and 1.10m high, whilst

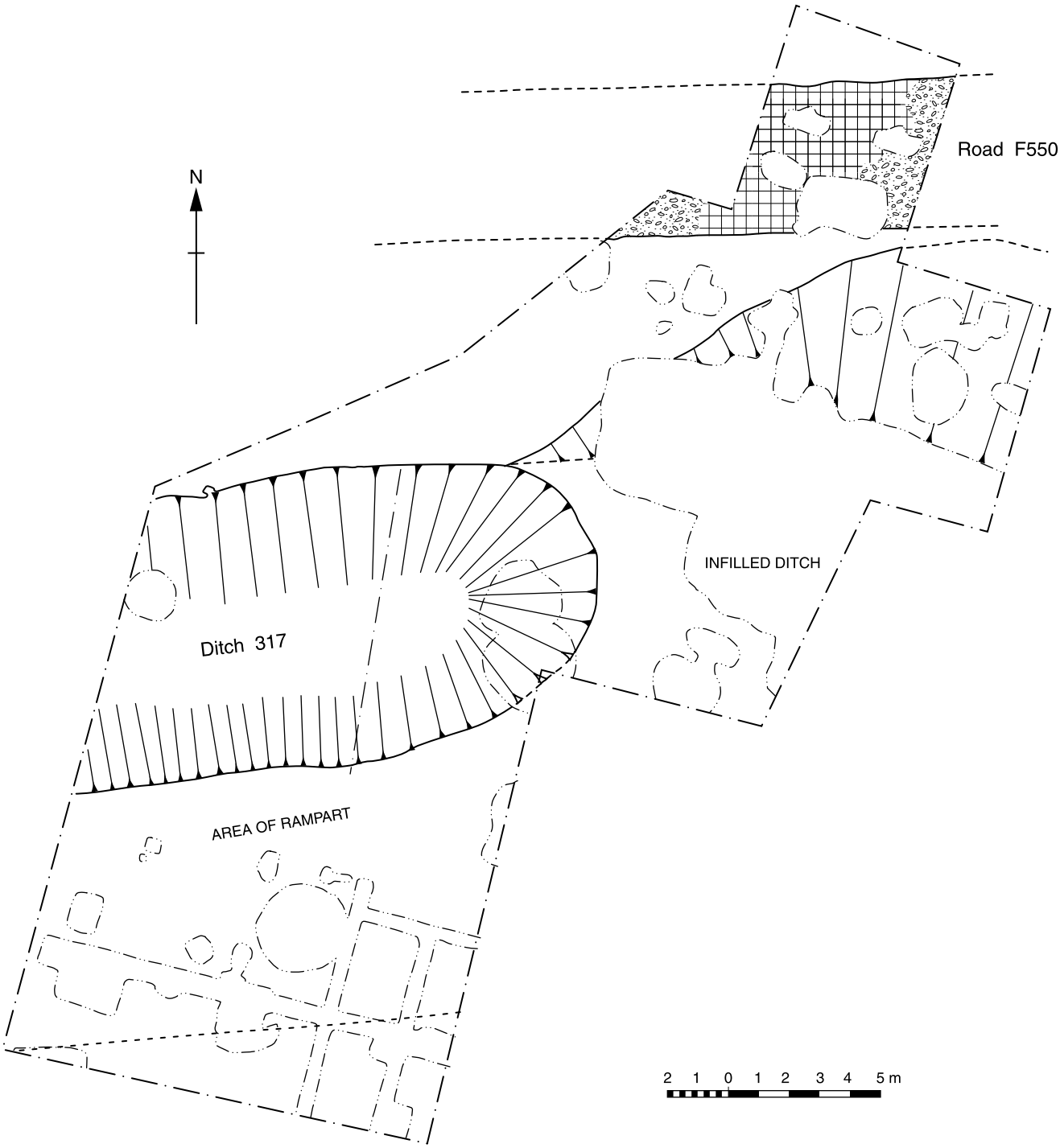


Figure 69 Carfax: plan showing fourth phase of Roman road (F550)

to the west it was severely truncated by later activity. The similarity of these deposits and those filling the base of the ditch suggests that the bank was formed by material derived from the recutting or cleansing of the ditch.

Two main phases can be recognised, separated by a layer of silty soil thought to represent a turf line (but as many as seven subphases may be present). The first phase consists of 1720, 1721; the second 1127–1718.

Second phase road (F590) and associated deposits (Figs 66 and 70)

Tr II; Phases 63, 64, 141, 151

The northern slope of the bank of upcast (F458) was cut back by an estimated 0.6m–0.7m, probably to make way for the second phase of road, F590. In its earliest form it consisted of a shallow hollow way with a minimum width of 3.7m and worn about 0.30m down to the level of natural, preserving a number of

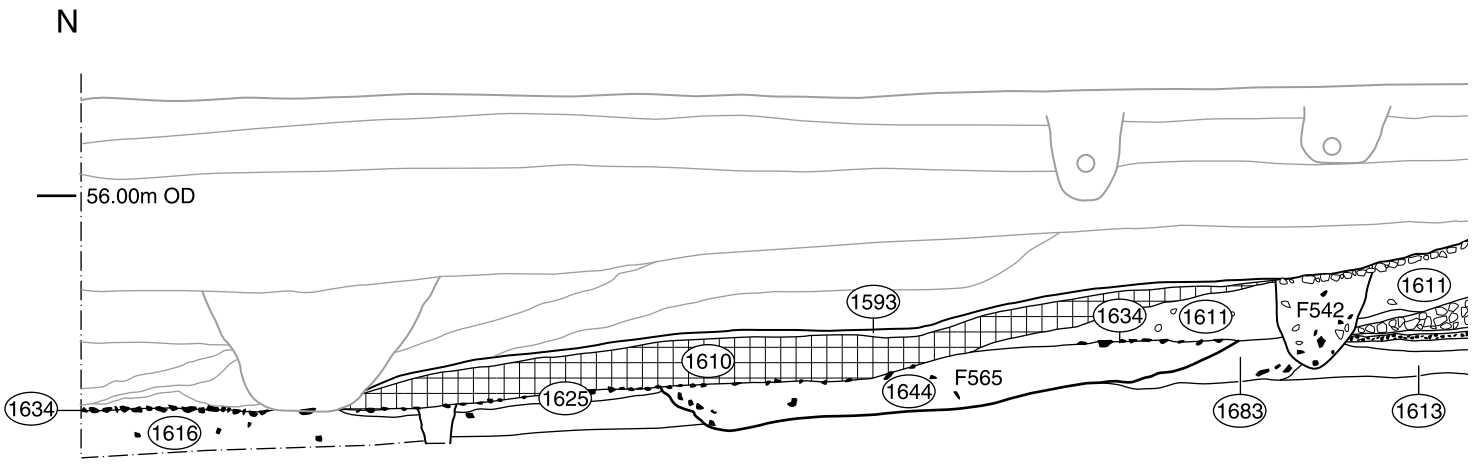


Figure 70 Carfax: west facing section through bank of upcast (F458) and Roman road sequence

wheel ruts. Filling the base of the hollow way was a light grey silt with chalk flecking (1613). This was overlaid by dark grey-brown loam with charcoal flecking (1612), which was in turn sealed with highly compact chalk (1301), which had been mostly worn away and the resulting hollow filled with finely broken chalk (1300). The latest phase of metalling was of small rounded flints in an orange-brown clay (548), the surface of which preserved well-defined wheel ruts.

Probably during the use of road F590 a second phase of ditch clearance occurred that resulted in a further build-up of frost-shattered chalk that increased the width of the bank of upcast to 4m (1715–19). The full height of the bank could not be determined due to later truncation, but it was greater than 0.9m. The disuse of the road was marked by thin build-up (about 0.03m) of dark brown silt (959, equivalent to 1127), probably a developed turf. This was directly sealed by a build-up of laminated chalk rubble and clays (1162–63 and 1679). These deposits were similar in character to those used to infill the eastern end of the ditch, whilst their structured nature suggests that they formed part of the upstanding earthwork or its overspill rather than later erosion from it.

Third phase road (F565) and associated features (Fig 68)

Tr II; Phases 131–2, 148, 152, 155

It was probably a blocking of the second phase road that forced the shift of its line to the north as hollow way F565. It was 3.3m wide and worn down to the level of natural, a depth of about 0.3m. At the base of the edges of the road were two parallel depressions about 0.4m wide by 0.03m–0.05m deep and 2.30m apart – probably representing wear from traffic, but these differ in that they do not show distinct wheel ruts. The southern part of the hollow was filled with a dark grey silty loam (1683), while the bulk of the fill was a mid-grey silty loam (1644).

A band of clean orange-brown clay (1625) about 2m wide and up to 0.08m deep extended along the northern edge of road F565. Its northern edge ran parallel with the road. Cutting the clay spread was a circular hearth (F533), about 0.5m diameter, with no hearth surround. The shallow depth of burnt soil below suggests that the associated fire was of a low temperature and that the hearth was used over a short period of time.

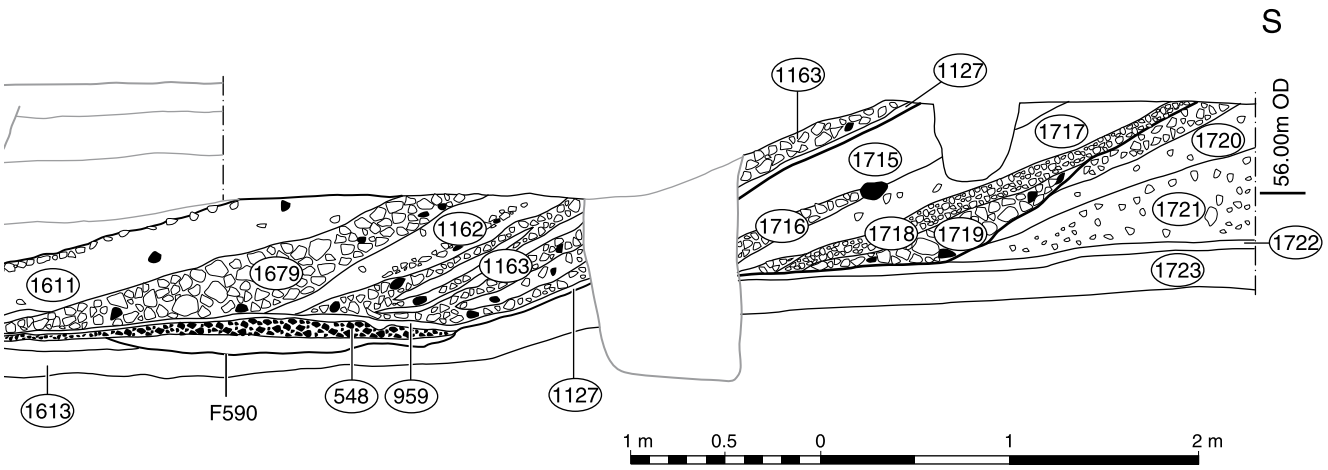
Cutting the hearth, 1625 and the area to the north were eighteen postholes (F544 –9, F551–2, F554–5, F557–8, F562–4, F578). Due to later truncation and differential survival few stratigraphic relationships could be obtained to illuminate their sequence. Two distinct elements can be recognised, the first consisting of two postholes (F552 and F557) 0.35–0.40m deep, circular in plan and about 0.30m diameter, with dense flint post packing preserving post pipes around 0.22m square with flat bases. The second group consisted of shallow postholes cut down to the level of the natural chalk. No post packing was used and post pipes were recognised by soil colour changes only. As a group, they formed a vague rectilinear shape that may represent part of a timber structure.

Sealing the fills of the hollow way, F565, and the deposits to the north was a lightly metalled surface of small angular flints and chalk rubble (1634). This and the mound overspill (1679) was in turn sealed by a soil build up of mid-brown silty loam (1611) that had a maximum depth of about 0.25m, which decreased in depth towards the north. Cutting this were two badly disturbed graves, G560 and G561 (Fig 67). The body in G560 had been decapitated (see pp 240–41).

Fourth phase road (F550) and associated features (Fig 69)

Tr II; Phase 133

Sealing these features was the last of the Roman road series (F550) and associated deposits. The road, about 5m wide, consisted of compact chalk (1610) about 0.25m in depth with occasional large flints, perhaps



placed to form a stable base. This supported a well-worn surface of small angular flints (1593) with a distinct slope down to the north. No wheel ruts were found on this surface. To the north were patches of clay and burnt clay (1607–08). A thin layer of charcoal (1593, equivalent to1633) sealed the area, above which were deposits dated to the late 9th – early 10th centuries.

On the rampart a line of postholes dating to the late Anglo-Saxon period was found about 8.5m south of and parallel with the ditch. They probably represented a fence at the tail of the rampart. In the 10th to 12th centuries the ditch was partly infilled with chalk rubble presumably derived from the rampart, but the earliest feature to encroach on to the area was a timber structure dated to the 12th or 13th centuries. By this time the ditch was little more than a shallow hollow. This sequence reflects the broader reorganisation of the medieval western and northern suburban defences in the 12th century, when the northern line of the Oram's Arbour defences fell out of use (Keene 1985, 48, 67).

Watching briefs in the western suburb

St Paul's Hospital

During ground levelling for construction of a car park in December 1975 (SPHO75; SU47602985), a 12m length of the Oram's Arbour ditch was exposed near St Paul's Hill about 125m west of the New Road site (see above). Disturbance was relatively superficial and Roman deposits within the ditch were not reached. However, human remains were disturbed during work on the western side of the site, on the projected line of the ditch, though their precise provenance could not be determined.

Subsequent work at the same site was subject to an archaeological watching brief in 1999, when a 53m length of the Oram's Arbour ditch was recorded. (See western suburb gazetteer: **8** and **9**).

Clifton Road sites

Described in the western suburb gazetteer (**2–4**, p 306) are five sites on Clifton Road at which human burials have been recorded. Together, these Clifton Road sites suggest that Roman burial occurred not only within the partly filled Oram's Arbour ditch, as at the Carfax, New Road, and 22–34 Romsey Road sites, but also immediately outside the enclosure to the west.

The only recently recorded evidence for Roman building activity in the western suburb came from the garden of 2 Clifton Road (2 CLR 86). The site lay about 75m west of the south-west corner of the Oram's Arbour defences, as recorded at 22–34 Romsey Road, and has the Roman road to Old Sarum as its southern boundary. Archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of two substantial houses and an access road, in July 1986.

The main features revealed were late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pits, but near the western limit of the development site, a 4m length of Roman wall foundation aligned north-west / south-east, and its return to the north-east, was recorded. It was 1.2m wide, formed of flints set in mortar. No further investigation was carried out prior to house construction, and no watching brief was undertaken. The Roman building indicates the cemetery did not extend far outside the ditch.

22–34 Romsey Road *(22–34RR; Figs 71–2, Plate 40)*

Introduction

The Victorian terrace of houses at 22–34 Romsey Road, demolished early in 1977, lay alongside the Roman road to *Sorviodunum* (Old Sarum; Margary 1973, Route 45a) about 280m west of the Roman and medieval West Gate (SU47532953). Prior to redevelopment, desk-based assessment indicated the site lay just outside the south-west corner of the Oram's

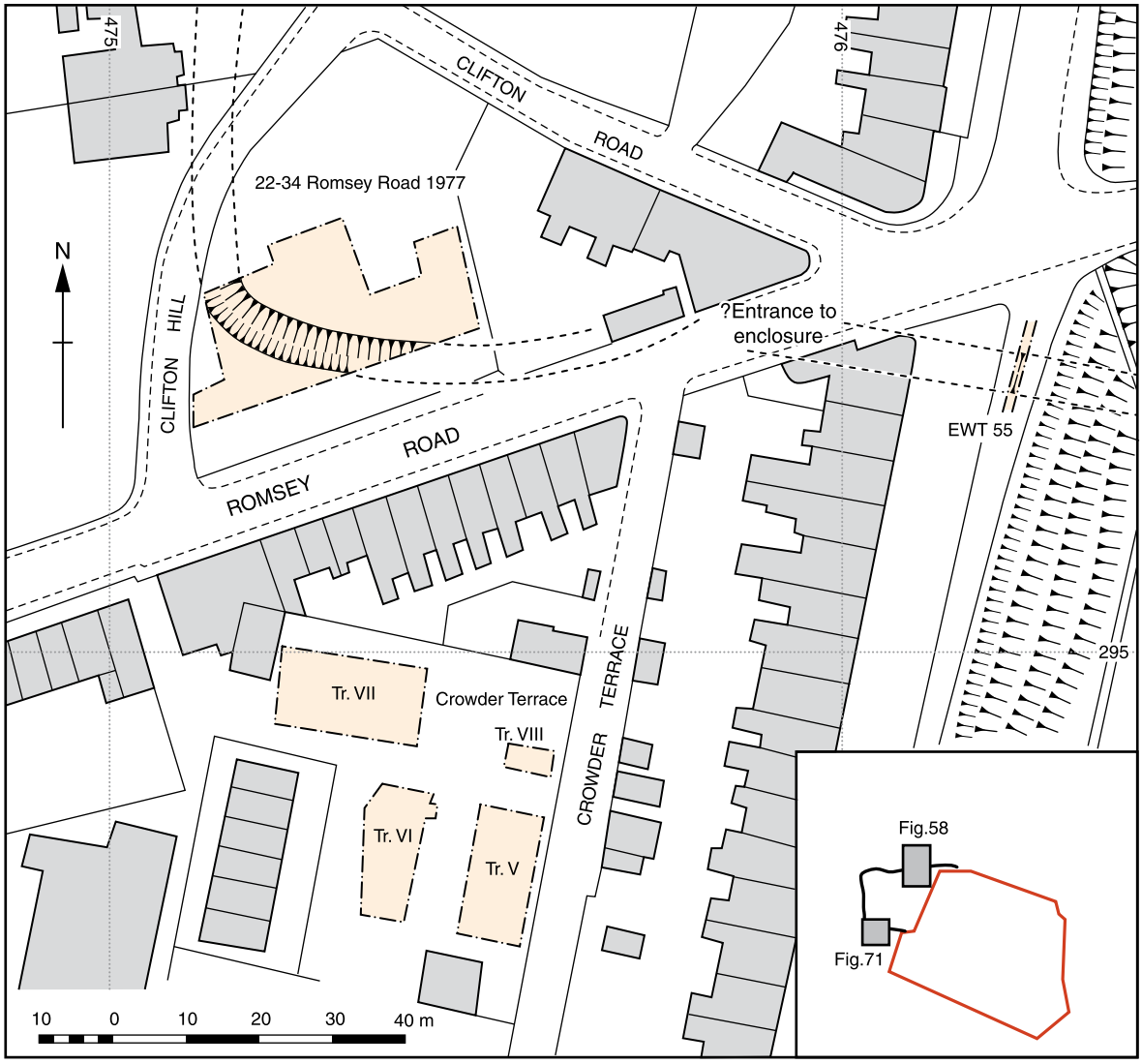


Figure 71 Western suburb: plan to show location of Crowder Terrace and 22–34 Romsey Road sites

Arbour Iron Age enclosure, a position where Roman burials had been found to the north at 9 Clifton Road in 1973 and during the excavation of the entrance to the enclosure in 1967 (Biddle 1968, 256). In the post-Roman period, this frontage may have been built up as early as the early 10th century (Biddle 1976, fig 25); in the medieval period it lay to the west of the church of St Martin in Wode street (Keene 1985, tenements 689 and 690).

Though the development site was about 1,200m² in extent, recording could only be undertaken in the central 500m² of this area, where archaeological salvage work took place alongside mechanical excavation. Despite this, eight inhumation graves and one cremation were investigated. A further 25 to 30 inhumation graves were noted, but could not be recorded in any detail. Twenty features of post-Roman date – including large pits and property boundary ditches – were also identified and partially excavated. They will be reported in the forthcoming volume, P7.

Natural consisted of truncated bedrock chalk at *c* 79m OD which dropped sharply to the east and south towards Romsey Road.

Most site recording and investigation was carried out by David McNickle assisted by Ken Qualmann.

The investigation

The line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch here extended from the northern trench edge and ran for a short distance on a north–south alignment before turning to the east to eventually run roughly parallel with the modern line of Romsey Road. Details of the cut of the ditch and Iron Age deposits within it are described in *Oram's Arbour* (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 22–4).

All the Roman inhumations investigated were cut into earlier deposits within the Iron Age ditch, and this also seems to have been the case with the 25–30 graves observed but not recorded in detail. Burial may also have occurred outside the line of the ditch, as at the Clifton Road sites, but this area was either inac-

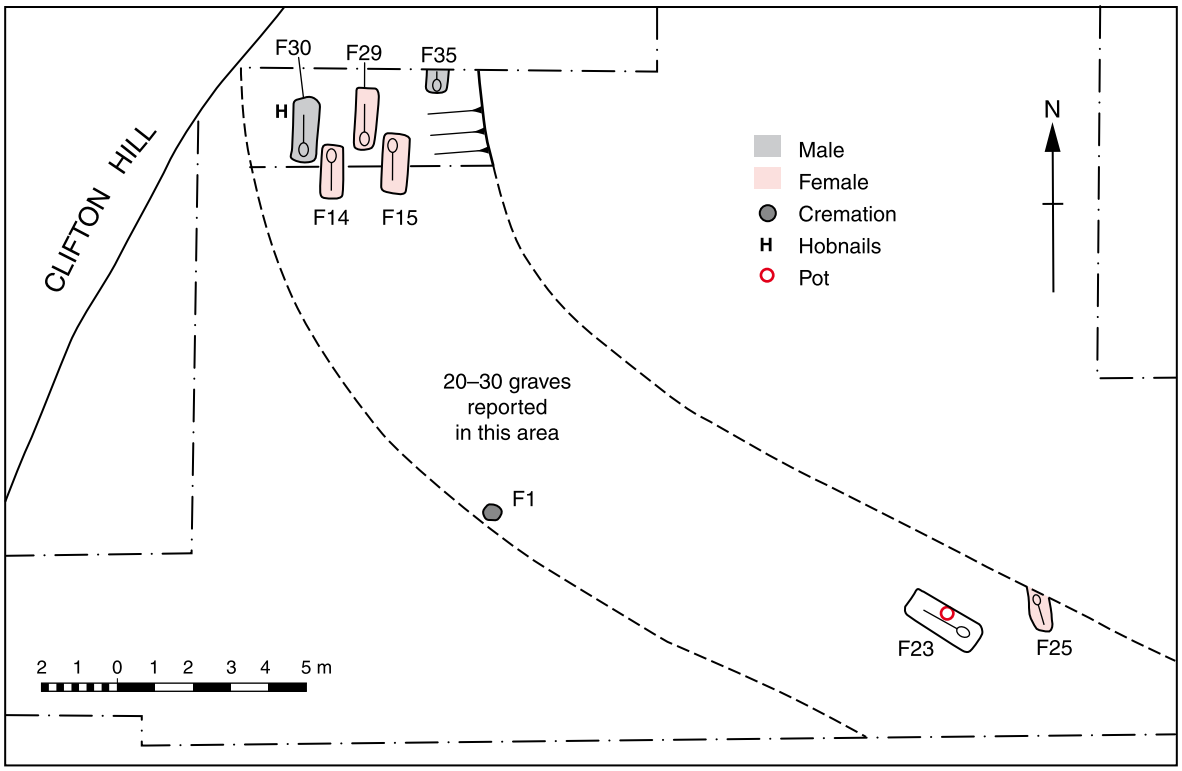


Figure 72 22–34 Romsey Road: plan showing approximate line (dashed) of Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch and graves found within it

cessible or had been truncated by 19th-century house building on the Romsey Road frontage.

In all cases the Roman inhumations cut into earlier deposits and followed the line of the ditch, except for F25, aligned north–south at *c* 45° to the ditch line. Otherwise there seems to have been no preference for a particular grave alignment. Three graves (F29, F30, and F35) were on a south–north alignment and two (F14 and F15) north–south. To the east, grave F23 followed the north-west / south-east line of the ditch in that area.

A group of four burials recovered from close to the north section of the site may represent the deliberate organisation of grave pits. Each of two pairs of graves (F14 and F30; F15 and F29) consisted of an individual buried with the head to the north, set just to the south and east of a burial with the head to the south, that is, they were buried head to head. As far as it could be determined, these burials were stratigraphically contemporary. No similar burial arrangement has been recorded elsewhere in Winchester. The western pair were of opposite sexes, but the eastern were two females.

The cremation burial (F1) was seen surviving partly in the section of a small pit, *c* 0.2m in diameter by 0.15m deep. It contained two grey ware jars, dated *c* AD 270 or later. The larger vessel contained cremated bone and the smaller may also have done so. The full size of the pit is unknown.

No infant burials were recorded from the site, but this is almost certainly due to the salvage conditions of the excavations and it is unfortunate that no direct comparison can be made between this site and those of Carfax and New Road. Of the adult individuals where sex is known there were four females and two males. The age range varied between 20 and 45 years, with the females apparently younger than the males (p 215 (Table 22)). Evidence for the use of coffins was recovered from one grave only (F30) – that of a male, aged 30–35, who was furnished with hobnailed shoes or boots that may have been worn at the time of interment. A grave (F23), found by workmen, was accompanied by an Oxfordshire colour coated beaker (Type C23; P5) placed on the right-hand side of the grave near the waist.

All the dating evidence is consistent with burial at this site being of the late 3rd and 4th centuries.

Crowder Terrace (CT 74; Fig 71)

Introduction

Demolition of Victorian houses, 3–7 Crowder Terrace and 8–9 Highfield Terrace, was undertaken in the summer of 1973, in preparation for the construction of part of a proposed three-quarters ring road. The site is located in the western suburb, 280m from the West Gate. Romsey Road, about 50m to the north, originated as the Roman road to Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*; Margary 1973 Route 45a) and has continued as the main route to the west to the present day. Roman pits, wells, and building foundations were recorded during

Plate 40 22–34 Romsey Road: section through the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch on north side of site; grave F35 to right of 2m scale

the digging of the railway cutting just to the east in the 19th century (Bradfield 1846; Haverfield 1900, 286–7). Trenching for a water main in St James Lane 50m to the east in 1955 provided evidence for Roman terracing or quarrying and uncovered deposits suggesting nearby settlement (Collis 1978, 245 –62).

There was little recorded archaeological evidence for post-Roman settlement in the area before the 12th century. By this time the main entrance to the castle, which branched off the Romsey Road, had been established and adjacent medieval properties are likely to have developed (Keene 1985, 1028–37, fig 133). Between the late 12th and the late 13th centuries, the Jewish cemetery was thought to be located here, an identification perhaps confirmed by the discovery of burials in Mews Lane in the 1955 water main trench (Collis 1978, 245–62).

Some apparent archaeological features, including grave-shaped patches, were exposed when demolition rubble was cleared from the site, but their interpretation was far from certain. When plans for a temporary car park were put forward at the end of 1973, the case for preliminary archaeological investigation was accepted by the City Council and part-funded by DoE (Trenches I–IV). The results led to controlled excavation of the southern half of the site (Trenches IV and V) between January and March 1974. The adjacent area to the north (Trenches VII and VIII) was investigated with the assistance of the Winchester Schools Archaeological Society during much of 1975. Work was completed in August and September 1976, though deep pits in Trench VII were not fully emptied. All work was supervised by Ken Qualmann, assisted by Jane Wadham for the schools' work in Trenches VII and VIII.

In all, an area of 550m² was excavated under controlled conditions. Excluding modern cellars and terracing, this represents about 65 per cent of the total area of the site. This part of the proposed road scheme was eventually abandoned, and the southern half of the site used for the construction of a new terrace of houses. To the north, the area is now used as a surface car park.

Summary *(Fig 73)*

Survival of prehistoric features was surprisingly good on this exposed site which sloped down from west to east, lying just to the south of the Oram's Arbour enclosure (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 19–22). The earliest features were dated by Beaker pottery and superseded by the surviving traces of an Iron Age field system which continued into the early Roman period. Other Roman deposits and features, including a boundary ditch with a substantial quantity of bone working waste, are described below.

The earliest post-Roman activity came from the northern part of the site, and consisted of pits and a property boundary ditch of late 9th- or 10th-century date – probably reflecting the first Anglo-Saxon occupation along Romsey Road. Ditch silts produced material indicating a range of non-ferrous metalwork-

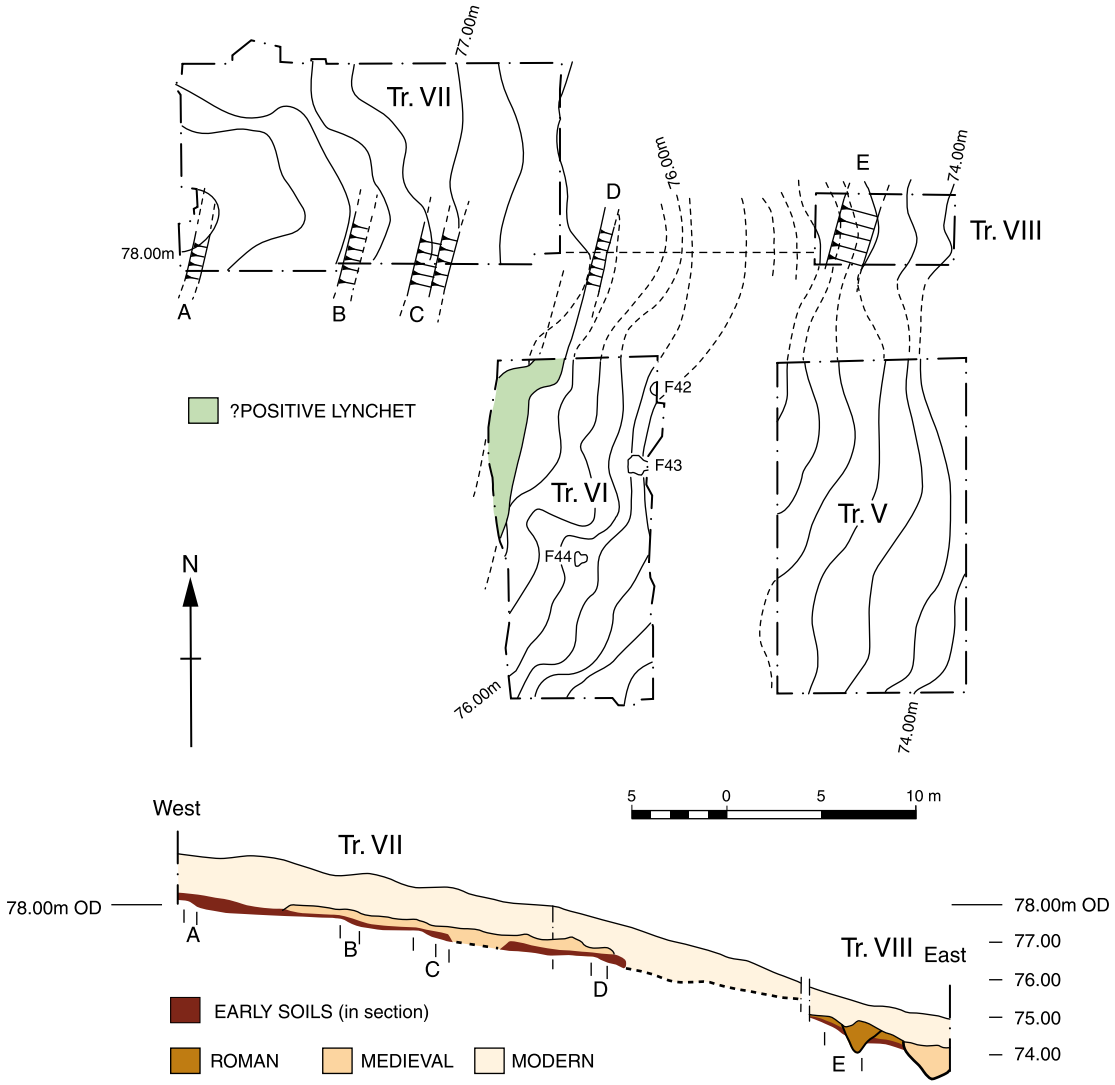


Figure 73 Crowder Terrace: plan showing trenches in relation to natural contours, and simplified cross-section through stratigraphic sequence. A–E refer to suggested Iron Age lynchets

ing. Deep latrine pits were dug in the late 12th–14th centuries. Sometime during this period a hearth or oven, perhaps within a detached kitchen structure, was built.

In the southern part of the site, an east–west boundary ditch was cut and subsequently recut on at least five occasions between the later 12th and early 14th centuries. In the small area of the excavation south of this boundary, inhumation burials, probably part of Winchester's medieval Jewish cemetery (Keene 1985, 1034) were identified. The post-Roman structural information will be published in P7.

The excavation

Deposits pre-dating the north–south ditch (Fig 74)

Tr VI–VIII, Phase 5

The earliest Roman deposits on this site were a series of soil layers which had a characteristic brown colour with a slight reddish tinge. They occurred throughout Trench VI (110) and Trench VIII (162–3), and were evident along at least the southern side of Trench VII (185, 301, 355). Their absence from Trench V may be due to the removal of early deposits here by 19th-century house construction.

The deposits attained considerable depth in several places. In the western section of Trench VI, 110 was about 0.2m thick to the north, gradually developing to a maximum of 0.45m to the south. In the southern section of Trench VIII, 162–3 were up to 0.25m thick to the east of the ditch, F45 (see below). Lesser depths were recorded elsewhere, though these seem largely due to later disturbances and levelling. This depth of deposits may relate to the earlier Iron Age field system (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 21). The lack of artefactual material from the deposits may reflect the fact that significant parts of them were removed by mechanical excavation, though other portions were hand-excavated with a conscious effort to recover artefacts after section drawing, with no result. On balance, it is suggested

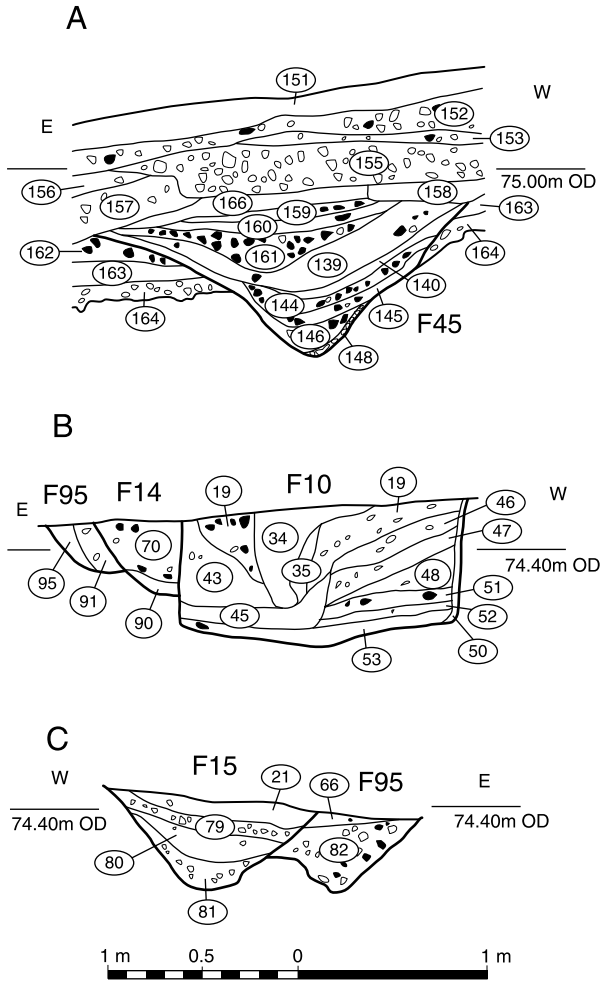


Figure 74 Crowder Terrace: sections through Roman north–south ditch

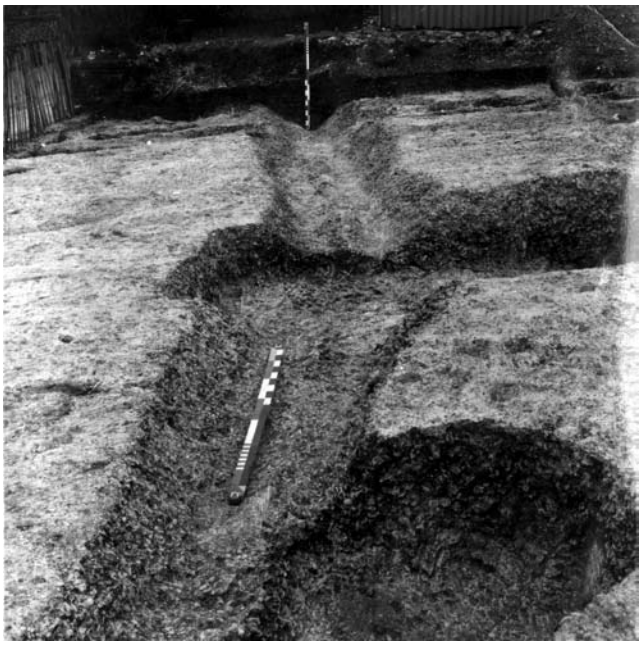


Plate 41 Crowder Terrace: ditch F95 from the south, Trench V

that this lack reflects a genuine sparseness, if not an absence, of artefacts.

The date of these deposits is by no means certain, though two pieces of evidence point in a similar direction. First, several fragments of Roman brick or tile were recorded in 163 in Trench VIII. Second, the deposits are cut by the ditch which contained early Roman pottery in its earliest fill layers. On this basis, the latest date for the accumulation of the deposits is probably the later 1st century AD.

The north–south ditch (Figs 74–5; Plate 41)

Tr V, VIII; Phases 6–11

The ditch was recorded as F95 in Trench V where it was V-shaped in cross-section and survived to a maximum depth of 0.4m, although it was heavily recut by F14–15 and F21, described below. The earliest fill deposits were chalky, yellow-brown soils overlaid by browner deposits. The small quantity of pottery recovered could be of pre-Flavian date but is not partcularly diagnostic. The ditch was recorded as F45 in Trench VIII (Fig 74a) where it was better-preserved, being 0.7m deep and up to 1.8m wide. The earliest fill deposits were light- to medium-brown coloured silts with chalk. The overlying layers (144–6) were similar, but with many flints – a characteristic which distinguishes them from the fills of the ditch to the south (F95).

F45 was subsequently recut (along the interface of 140 and 144 with 139) as a 0.45m deep ditch of 'V'-shaped profile, 1.9m wide at the top. Its line was similar to that of the earlier feature, but with its centre line just slightly offset to the east. A layer of clean brown silt (139; Phase 7) is thought to be the earliest fill, although it could belong to the earliest cut . The subsequent, flinty brown silts (159–61) were certainly fills of the recut. In Trench V, the recut of F95 was recorded on its western side as F14–15. To the south, as F21, it completely removed any evidence for an earlier ditch. As F14, in the northern part of Trench V the recut ditch was 0.3m–0.45m deep and about 0.9m wide. As F15, in the central part of the trench, it was 0.4m–0.5m deep and 0.9m–1.2m wide; it became flat-bottomed in places. In the south section, where deposits were not so severely truncated, F21 was at least 0.6m deep and up to 2.2m wide.

F14 was filled with brown to dark-brown deposits, with chalk and some flints in the uppermost layer (70) being the darkest in colour, and containing most flints. A lighter brown deposit (76) seems to indicate F14 deposits were becoming lighter to the south. F15 fills were characterised by their yellow-brown colour and silty consistency. Individual layers were identified by the frequency of chalk, which varied from very little in some to very much in others. The fill of the ditch F21 was similar to that in F15 – yellow-brown silty clay with much chalk and flints.

Three light brown silt deposits (20–1, 30) comprised the uppermost 0.05m–0.13m of ditch fill. Despite their relatively shallow depth, these deposits contained a

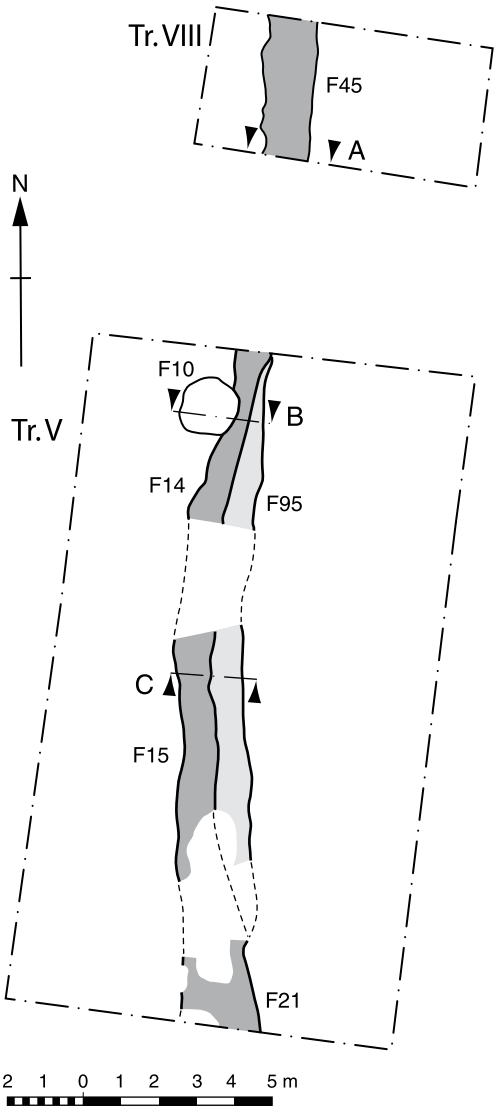


Figure 75 Crowder Terrace: plan of Roman north–south ditch

considerable quantity of bone working debris from the manufacture of spoons and possibly of weaving tablets (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 182–7 (Coy and Bradfield in Maltby 2010 (P4), 307–10)). Pottery from the ditch and recut included both Iron Age and 1st-century Roman types, but also a few sherds suggesting a 2nd-century date. Over these deposits, in the area of F15 and F21, were spread layers of chalk (22, 31–2). A similar, though less chalky deposit (166) was recorded in Trench VIII over the ditch fills. These layers mark the final infilling and abandonment of the north–south ditch, and possibly of the field system of which it formed a part.

Deposits and features post-dating the north–south ditch

TrV; Phase 13

Soil deposits (15, 38) near the south-east corner of Trench V may be of late Roman date, on the basis of a few sherds of pottery. In the trench corner was a light grey-brown loam which spread over an area 2.8m by 1.2m, but clearly extended farther south and east. It was 0.1m–0.15m thick. Just to the west was a thin layer of grey clayey soil with chalk and flints which overlaid an early Iron Age context (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 21): its relationship to the ditch, F21, was not recorded.

Four other features (F6–7 – not illustrated; F10 – Figs 74–5; and F17 – not illustrated) and a general soil layer (3) were also recorded in Trench V; no stratigraphic relationship with the deposits 15 and 38 was established, except that one (38) was overlaid by the general soil layer (3). F6 was an oval pit measuring about 1m by 0.6m, and 0.15m deep. It was filled with brown clayey soil containing much chalk grit, and was about 1.6m from the eastern section of Trench V. About 3m to the west was F17, an elongated oval feature cut into deposit 22, the uppermost fill of the ditch F15. About 1m by 0.4m, and 0.15m deep, F17 was filled with a dark brown clayey soil. About 2m north of F6 was another oval feature, F7, which was 1.2m by 0.6m and 0.35m deep. Its grey-brown loam fill had much chalk and flints.

F10 was a roughly round pit (*c* 1.5m diameter and 0.60m deep) near the northern end of Trench V. It was about 0.65m deep with straight sides and fairly flat bottom. The fill of the feature appeared to show three main phases. The earliest layer (53) was grey-brown soil with chalk, flints, and oyster shells, up to 100mm deep over the pit bottom. The next sequence of fill layers (46–8, 50–2) was confined to the western side, probably cut away to the east by second phase activity. Deposit 52 was a 50mm thick fill of chalk lumps and decayed chalk over deposit 53. Deposit 51 was up to 80mm thick and consisted of light brown loam with many flints. Deposit 48 was similar to 52 – decayed chalk – but without lumps and was up to 220mm thick to the west but diminished rapidly to the east. Fill layer 47 was brown loam with some chalk, up to 130mm thick.

The second stage in the fill of F10 was marked by the cutting away of about half of the layers described above, to create a new feature about 0.7m in diameter and 0.55m deep on the eastern side of the partly filled pit. The first fill layer within this was 45, dark grey-brown soil with some chalk and oyster shells; it was generally 110mm thick in the bottom of the new cut, but extended to nearly 300mm on the west side. Over 45 was 43, grey clayey soil with chalk lumps up to 450mm thick, which apparently filled the second phase of F10 up to the ground surface.

The third stage was marked by recutting, in this case possibly for the insertion of a post in the centre. Deposit 19, a brown clay soil with flints and much animal bone, appeared to form a packing around a central feature about 0.30m in diameter and 0.52m deep – probably a posthole. Filling this were 35, grey clay with organic staining, which lined the western half of the posthole; and 34, an unusual light reddish-brown, crumbly soil, similar in texture to 46 but lighter in colour and cleaner than that layer. This filled the remainder of the feature.

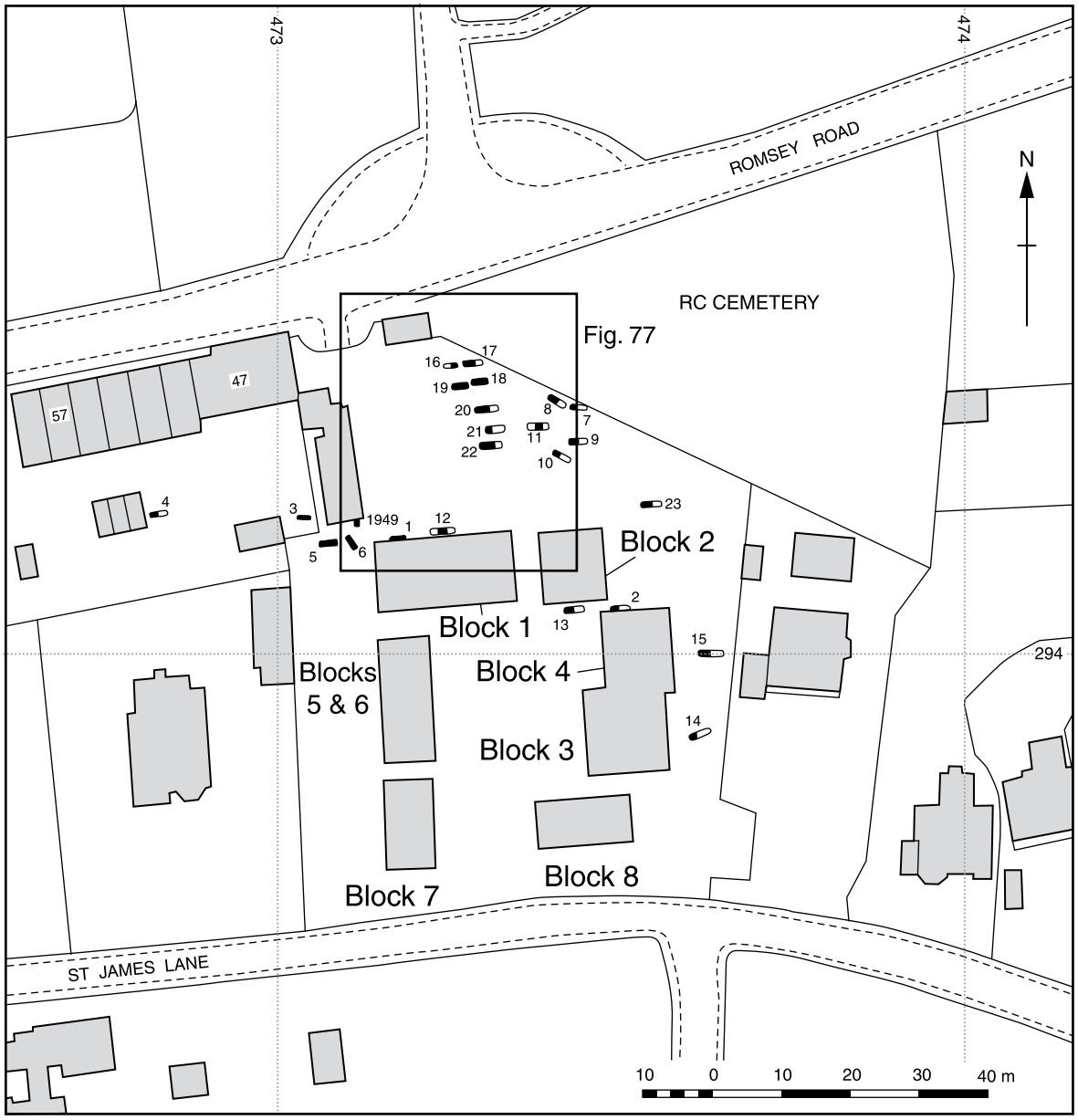


Figure 76 45 Romsey Road: site plan showing location of late Roman graves – extent to which grave was excavated shown solid

With the exception of a fair quantity of oyster shells from 53, the deposits in the earliest phase of F10 produced only a few sherds of pottery indicating a 4th-century date. However, from the second stage fill layer, 43, came a complete New Forest purple-gloss beaker; both this deposit and the underlying deposit, 45, produced considerable quantities of oyster shell. From the latest stage of the pit's history (deposit 19) there was a barbarous radiate of AD 270–84 (S11) and part of a decorated copper alloy armlet (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 57, **228**). Another purple-gloss beaker came from deposit 34, as did a coin (S4) of Theodora (AD 337–41).

While perhaps providing only limited evidence for late Roman suburban occupation, later Roman Crowder Terrace presents a contrast to the main Sussex Street excavations (above) where there was a total absence of Roman features, apart from graves, and to the sections through the Oram's Arbour ditch where human burials and silts, largely naturally formed, were found.

Mollusca from Crowder Terrace *by K D Thomas*

The assemblage in a sample taken from the deposit 162 (Trench VIII) suggested that an open landscape existed around the site at the time that it was deposited. It cannot be asserted with certainty that stable short-turfed grassland conditions prevailed exclusively, but a predominantly pastoral land use pattern may be indicated. Within this, occasional periods of arable or ploughing probably occurred. This scenario is in keeping with the steeply sloping topography of the area.

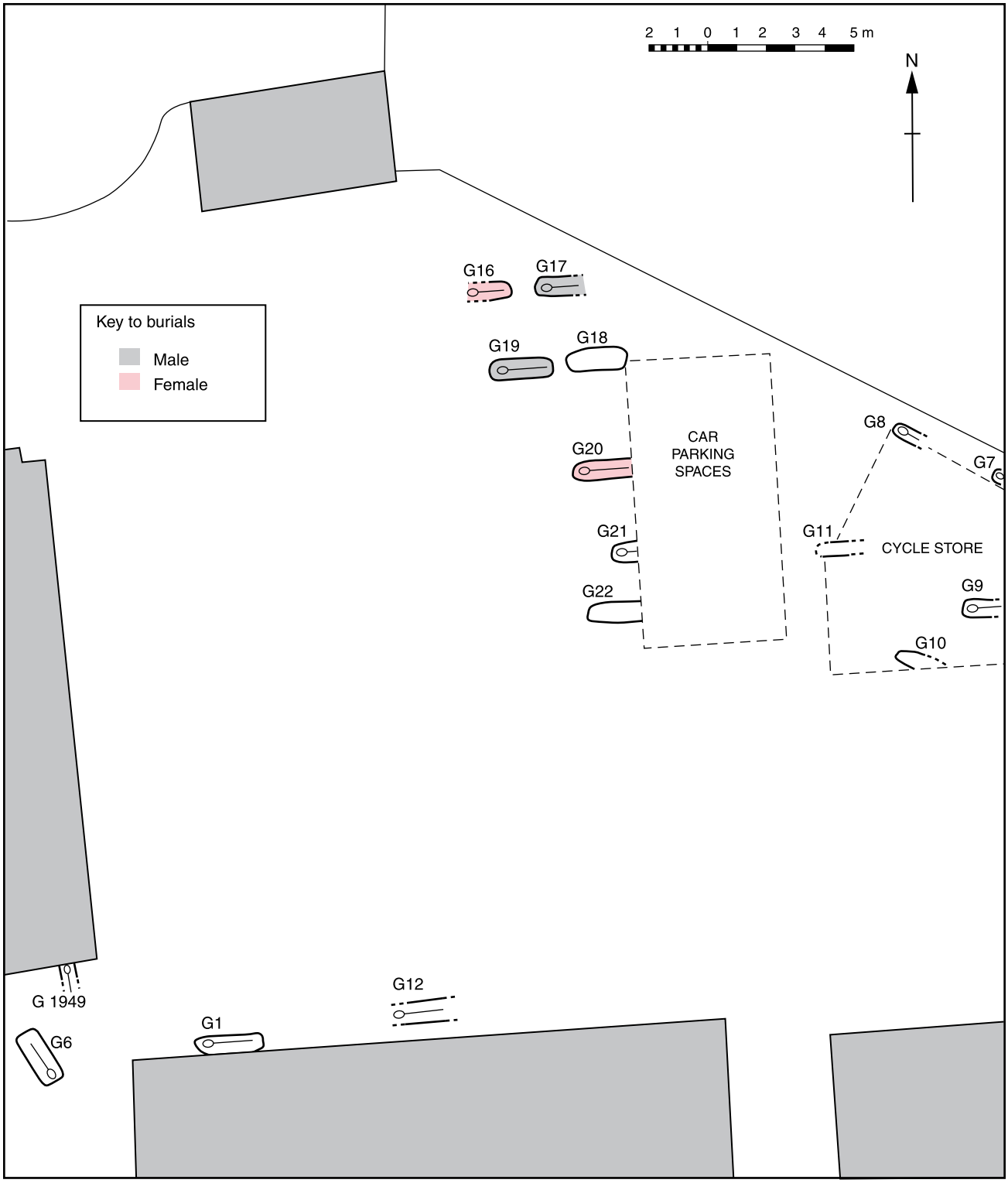


Figure 77 45 Romsey Road: plan showing details of late Roman graves in the north-east part of the site

45 Romsey Road (45RR 80; Figs 76–77)

Introduction

A Roman cemetery was discovered at 45 Romsey Road during construction of residential accommodation for the Royal Hampshire County Hospital in 1980–81 (SU47322942). The site is located at the crest of West Hill, 525m from the western town defences, on the south side of the Roman road to Old Sarum (Margary 1973, Route 45a) – today the Romsey Road. The Roman road, which formed the northern cemetery boundary, changed alignment slightly adjacent to the site before running downhill to the West Gate.

The first graves were reported at the beginning of 1980. A watching brief was subsequently maintained,

mainly by John Bradfield for Winchester Museums, between November 1980 and July 1981, at times advised by the contractor based on the progress of ground works. A small area near the entrance to the site was cleared prior to archaeological recording, but most discoveries were made in narrow strip foundation or service trenches. Work to an access lane to the rear of adjacent properties extending as far west as 51 Romsey Road also provided some information, including the likely western extent of the cemetery. Verbal information on the extent of burials was provided by staff of the main contractor at the end of the construction project.

Previous discoveries included a mid-6th-century spearhead found in 1852 in the grounds of Uplands, a large house that occupied the 45 Romsey Road site (Winchester Museums catalogue 378); and an unfurnished, north–south aligned inhumation burial recorded in 1949 (Winchester Museums History File, 45 Romsey Road). These finds led Meaney (1964) to list West Hill as an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The 1949 grave was located very near to the more recent discoveries of late Roman graves and seems likely to be of this date (Grew 1981, 363); in Figs 76–77, this grave is referred to as 'G1949'.

The investigation

A total of 24 graves was recorded in 1980–81. Two adult females, four adult males, two children, and one adolescent were identified. Inadequate amounts of human bone were recovered from other graves to provide information on age and sex, though burial pits were mostly of adult size (see grave catalogue, p 316). Most burials were aligned broadly west–east, though G6 was more nearly north–south; this burial may have been in a crouched position. Other burials were generally in a supine, extended position, though G12 was buried face down.

Two graves were furnished, each with a single pottery vessel. One of these, G3, was a child with a New Forest plain globular beaker. The other (G21) was a juvenile with a grey ware jug, which also included three coins found in an area of staining suggesting they had been in a pouch or small box. The group belongs to the end of the 4th century: S12 of Constantine I (AD 330–31); S13 of House of Theodosius (AD 388–402); and S14 of Eugenius (AD 392–94). A third complete pottery vessel, found in isolation near the western limit of the site and described as a 'mini amphora', may have furnished a grave (G24), though the pot is not certainly of Roman date (see P5). Seven graves contained iron coffin nails and one (G16) was provided with hobnail boots or shoes placed in the grave, not worn.

The cluster of graves recorded near the northern site boundary suggested organisation into rows and columns and there is even a hint of paired male and female burials (G16 and G17, possibly G18 and G19).

The northern, western, and southern limits of the cemetery have been identified with some certainty; burials continued right up to the eastern site boundary. The total cemetery area is therefore at least 80m east–west by about 60m north–south, roughly 5,000m². The southernmost burials were almost entirely identified by the contractor's staff, who indicated that many more graves were seen but unreported, and that the density of burial decreased to the south, away from the Roman road. Based on this information, and that from the best-recorded areas, a rough total of between 400 and 600 individuals may have been buried at 45 Romsey Road from the mid-4th to perhaps the early 5th century.

The western suburb: discussion (Figs 4 and 78)

So far as this volume is concerned, the principal purpose of the site descriptions above is to illustrate the history of the Oram's Arbour ditch during the Roman period. However, they have also provided some information about areas outside the enclosure to the south and west. What is known of the course and dating of this feature in the Iron Age has recently been published (Qualmann *et al* 2004 (P11), 86–95), and placed in a wider context by work towards the Winchester Urban Archaeological Assessment (Qualmann forthcoming), as summarised in Chapter 2 of this volume.

The Oram's Arbour enclosure defences in the Roman period

Some evidence for Iron Age maintenance of the enclosure ditch was identified at New Road and Trafalgar House prior to the infilling of the eastern part of the circuit in the late 1st century to make way for the Roman town. The retained western portion remained a major feature in the landscape from Roman times into the late Anglo-Saxon period. It was probably not until the 12th century that the western suburb was redefended, the new ditch reusing the western side of the earlier enclosure resulting in the removal of the greater part of the Iron Age and Roman ditch fills where the two lines overlapped (Biddle1966, 311–12, plate LIII; Keene 1985, 48, 67).

The deposits in the northern portion of the enclosure ditch at Carfax and New Road, reported in detail above, and Oram's Arbour, showed repeated recuts and cleansing. There is insufficient information regarding the western and southern parts of the circuit, but here it is assumed that these were similarly maintained. At Carfax at least seven separate episodes of cleansing formed the bank of upcast, each separated by a period of time sufficient for a turf line to develop. The material recovered does not allow for close dating – the earliest sealed occupation producing undiagnostic grey wares, while deposition ceased with the infilling of the eastern end of the ditch and the beginning of the burial sequence which appears to have occurred before the introduction of New Forest and Oxfordshire colour coated wares in the mid- to late 3rd century.

The maintenance represents a considerable long-term effort, but the reasons for doing so are unclear. Suffice it to say, the western suburb is the only one known to be defined in this way.

Two entrances into the surviving western portion of the prehistoric enclosure were retained. One allowed access along the Old Sarum road (Margary 1973, Route 45a), and the other, located some 500m to the north (Biddle 1968, 251), here referred to as the Oram's Arbour entrance, was associated with a secondary route that possibly ran west along the Fulflood valley towards Stockbridge. The Oram's Arbour entrance has been recently investigated (WINCM:AY 42; Thorpe and Whinney 2001) and three large flint-packed pits of Roman date were found spanning the entrance. These may have formed part of a gate structure. The line of this route through the enclosure was also identified, and when projected would meet the Old Sarum road immediately outside the site of the Roman West Gate.

There are indications of a third entrance inserted at Carfax during the Roman period. The eastern part of the ditch was filled, following earlier phases of clearance and maintenance, with deposits which would have formed a mound that stood above the contemporary ground level and extended outward from the line of the prehistoric defences. This has been interpreted as part of a gate structure providing an entrance for a north–south street that ran immediately to the west of the town ditches, roughly along the line of modern Sussex Street. It would have linked the West Gate with a junction of Roman roads outside the north-western corner of the town, described above (pp 144–57, Fig 6).

Roman settlement in the western suburb

Though based on a relatively small excavation sample and some earlier records, the character of Roman activity in the western suburb seems to have varied quite considerably. Within much of the former Oram's Arbour enclosure, and particularly in the northern and eastern areas, evidence for settlement is virtually non-existent. In fact, at Carfax, more evidence for occupation has been found outside the enclosure than within it, although too little was uncovered to determine its character. Later excavations immediately to the north (CF 90) revealed no evidence for Roman occupation.

In addition to the absence of many archaeological features, there is a paucity of domestic debris from general deposits at the Sussex Street and New Road sites. Environmental evidence suggests that an open downland landscape was maintained, with mainly arable land use in the early Roman period, perhaps changing to more pastoral use later. This picture seems to be confirmed by the records of a 1955 water main trench which extended for more than 300m through the middle of the enclosure (Collis 1978, 245–61). Just three or four pits and two ditches of Roman date were identified in a watching brief. Interestingly, the two ditches, presumably field boundaries, appear to have taken their alignment from the Old Sarum road some 190m to the south, rather than from the town defences 175m to the east.

Negative evidence needs to be treated with caution, but the absence of suburban occupation similar to that found in the northern and eastern suburbs is striking. It also appears to run contrary to the effort expended on the maintenance of the enclosure ditch in the early part of the Roman period.

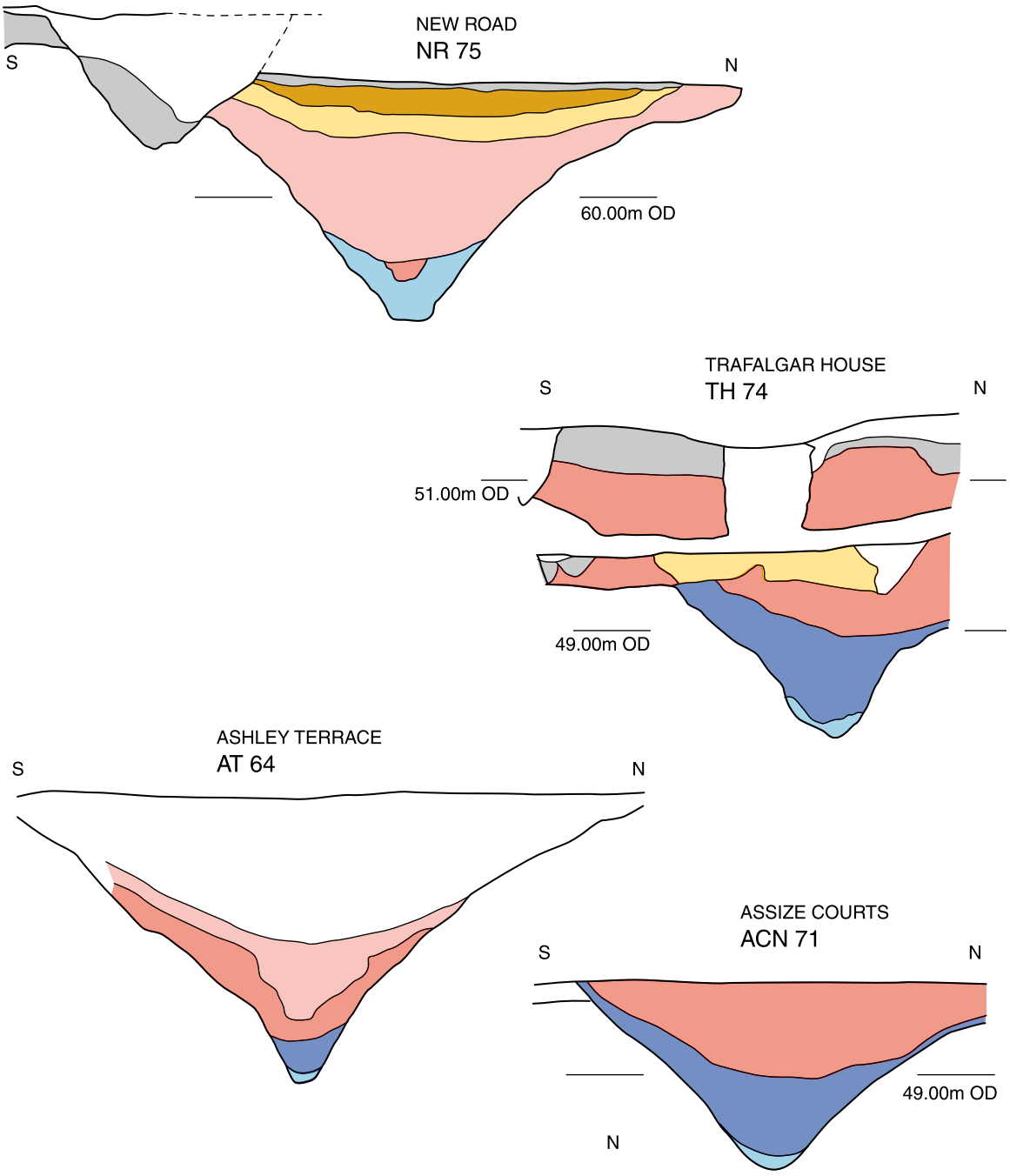
Other evidence suggests the road to Old Sarum was the principal focus of Roman activity in the western suburb. Ward-Evans asserted that evidence for suburban activity was extensive along this road, though he fails to provide much detail about his discoveries (Winchester Museums History File). Certainly, during the construction of the railway cutting of 1838, a masonry building (or buildings) was recorded 50–100 yards north of the Romsey Road bridge. Its exact location is equivocal after so many years, but the surviving record does suggest that it was within the enclosure and alongside the main Roman road (western suburb gazetteer: **18**). A residence of some standing is suggested but the finds may indicate that the building had a religious rather than secular function (Esmonde Cleary 1987, 151).

Haverfield (1900, 287) reports that a second major structure was found 100 yards south of the Romsey Road bridge (St James's Lane), in 1839–40, but provides little further detail (western suburb gazetteer: **21**). More recently, the southern part of the 1955 water main trench (Collis 1978, 245–62) provided evidence for terracing, possibly quarrying dating from the mid-4th century and a substantial layer of painted wall plaster (western suburb gazetteer: **22**). Structural features were absent, but the quantity of finds and the proximity of Crowder Terrace, reported in detail above, suggests settlement nearby. At less than 50m to the west, the latter site produced evidence for a field boundary filled with bone working waste and a few pits with reasonable quantities of well-preserved domestic refuse.

Finally, in 1986 a masonry building was discovered alongside Romsey Road about 60m west of the western entry to the enclosure, but it could only be partly recorded (2 CLR 86, western suburb gazetteer: **20**). This and the St James's Lane building are outside the enclosure, but close enough to be associated with the town, although agricultural use is possible. The sites of both would offer good vistas across the town and over the Itchen valley.

Roman burial in the western suburb

What can be said about the details of cemetery organisation and burial practice on the smaller and less well-recorded burial sites in the western suburb appears in the site descriptions above (pp 157–9, 165–6) and in the western suburb gazetteer. This section offers an overview of the best-recorded sites at Carfax and New Road, followed by a more general consideration of the western cemeteries.



The Carfax and New Road cemetery area

Organisation

Of the 53 graves excavated from the ditch at the Carfax and New Road sites: 6 adults, 1 adolescent, and 24 infants were excavated at Carfax: and 4 adults and 18 infants excavated at New Road. There were three double graves: CF G350 containing an adult female with the remains of a foetus in the pelvic area; CF G379 an adult male with an infant positioned at his feet; and NR F398, a double infant burial. NR F407 produced three infant burials. Two graves (CF G372 and CF G379) produced remains of a total of four individuals.

The ditch during the earliest phase of burial, was approximately 9m wide by 2.3m deep below the level of natural. By the final phase of burials it had silted to a depth of about 1.60m (see Figs 59 and 63). To the south of the ditch, at Carfax, was the area of the earthen defensive bank that was presumably still extant in some form. To the north of the ditch was a bank of upcast derived from the cleaning of the ditch in the early Roman period. Broadly contemporary with the earliest phase of burials was the infilling of the eastern end of the ditch (Fig 67). This appears to have been an upstanding feature certainly to the height of the bank of upcast and possibly to that of the defensive earthwork to the south and may have formed the eastern limit of the cemetery. To the north of the ditch, beyond the bank of upcast, was a trackway that gave access to the cemetery. The

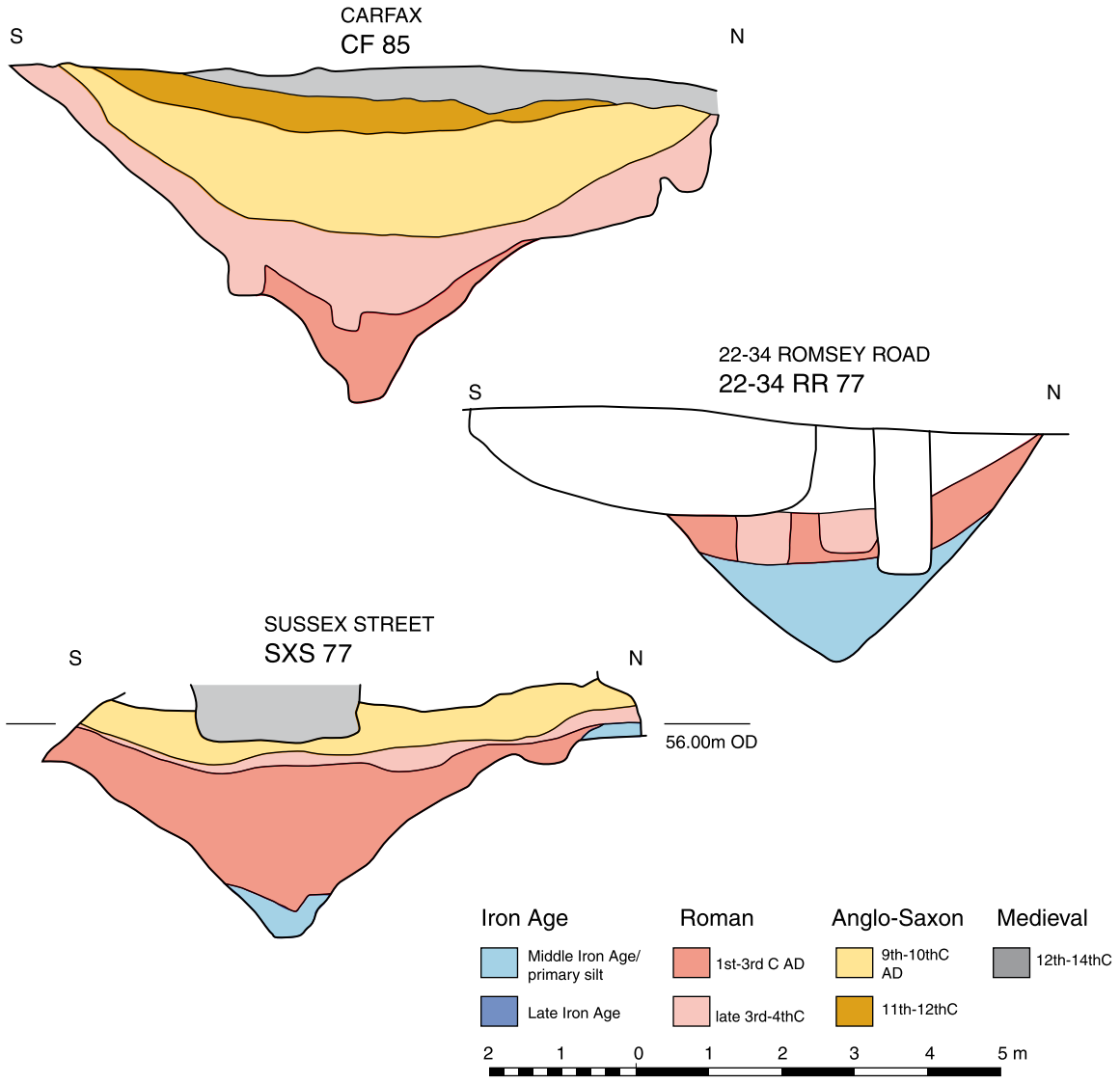


Figure 78 Diagrammatic cross-sections of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch at various locations showing the sequence of infilling from the Iron Age to the medieval period

truncation that occurred on the New Road site has removed all evidence of these deposits but in general the situation probably would have been similar to that at the Carfax site.

At Carfax, 32 burials were excavated from a 7m wide trench across the Oram's Arbour ditch (here F317). These have been grouped into eight phases and three sub-phases separated by six episodes of ditch silting. Like the burials recovered from New Road, most of the graves were grouped within the main fills of the ditch, but three, apparently outliers, were located outside. These comprised two burials to the north of the ditch, outside the enclosure (G560 and G561), and one isolated burial (G116) to the south of the ditch.

G116 is of some interest. Its alignment followed that of the ditch and it was almost certainly positioned at the base of the presumed rampart. This raises the possibility that the rampart also formed part of the cemetery. There was also one grave (G536) cut into the ditch infilling which has been interpreted as marking the eastern cemetery boundary.

Within the ditch, there were four adult males (G351, G379, G390, and G396), one adult female (G350), one adult of unknown sex (G395), and one adolescent (G372). The remainder of the burials were of infants. Amongst the outlying burials, two adult females (G536 and G560), one adult male (G116), and one adult of unknown sex (G561) were represented. It is possible to see row and column arrangement similar to that encountered at Victoria Road West amongst the non-infant graves in the ditch. However, the area excavated is too small for certainty, and only G390 and G395 were in the same main phase.

Six phases of human burial, interleaved with silting episodes, were excavated from the ditch F371 at New Road (Fig 60). The graves of each phase were grouped

fairly closely and cutting and sealed by successive silting phases in the ditch. There was only one which was stratigraphically isolated, on the northern (outer) ditch edge (grave F411, which has been assigned to Phase 18).

There were three adult female graves (F393, F397, and F405) and one adult male grave (F392), whilst the rest of the burials were of infants. Again, it is possible to see a row and column arrangement in the adult graves, but the area excavated is small and three phases are represented amongst the four graves.

Dating

Using the finds to date the earlier phases of the cemetery is difficult due to their paucity both in the graves and the interleaving silting episodes. Most of the ceramic material recovered was fragmentary and abraded, but it indicates a *terminus post quem* in the mid- to late third century. The two burials from New Road (Phases 14 and 16) that were furnished with vessels have been dated to *c* AD 270–350. It is only during the final Roman phases of ditch silting (CF, Phase 52, NR, Phases 23–6) that the incidence of datable material increases and the situation becomes clearer.

Thirty-seven coins were found in the latest fill of the ditch at Carfax (Phase 52, 1087). The majority date to between the late 3rd and mid-4th centuries, but these probably represent the remains of a scattered hoard. The latest coins in the group are dated to the second half of the 4th century, the latest being of the House of Theodosius, VICTORIA AUGGG, dated AD 388–402 (S602). Twenty-two coins were recovered from Phases 23–26 at New Road, and these showed a similar pattern of loss, the latest (from Phase 24) dated to AD 388–92 (P6, Davies 2008).

At Carfax, a number of graves cut this layer suggesting that the burials continued into the 5th century. At New Road, Phases 23–6 sealed the entire sequence of graves.

Burial practice

Unlike the other late Roman cemeteries, the graves of both adults and infants showed a wide variety of alignment, but in other respects the characteristics were similar.

Infant graves

The survival of the infant graves may be purely due to their position deep within the ditch silts well away from most forms of later activity that otherwise would have damaged or destroyed them. The infants were usually interred in shallow scoops, the maximum of *c* 0.25m, or occasionally laid directly on the ground surface. At Carfax, slight quarries were observed on the sides of the ditch that may have provided the material to cover the bodies.

In most cases the precise alignment of the infant graves was difficult to establish. This was primarily due to the irregular shapes of the grave pits and the foetal attitude of the majority of the burials. As a result only a rough compass orientation could be determined. The majority, 28, followed the east–west line of the ditch and of these 23 lay with their head to the west. The 22 north–south burials divided equally between those with the head to the north and those to the south. Where the precise alignment is known the graves show a remarkable variation.

The body attitude of the infants, where known, was generally on the side, in a crouched, or foetal position. This varied between a tight foetal attitude and those that were slightly extended. The exceptions to this were CF G392, CF G409, NR F403, and possibly NR F406 in which the remains lay in a supine position.

There is evidence for the use of coffins in two cases only – NR G403, aged 6–9 months, and the triple infant burial NR F407. All were in a crouched or foetal attitude.

Only in two cases was there evidence of grave goods associated with the infant burials. Grave NR F404 contained a complete grey ware bowl with a down-turned flange placed on its side so that the mouth faced the burial. Grave NR F401 contained a grey ware jar with an everted rim placed beside the skeleton. Both vessels have abraded surfaces that may indicate much use prior to deposition.

Adolescent and adult graves

Fourteen non-infant burials were excavated at the Carfax and New Road sites. Three of these were outside the ditch and are discussed separately. The ten non-infant burials from the ditch may provide a sample too small for meaningful analyses.

The grave pits dug for adults and the one adolescent were deep and well formed. The alignment of nine of the graves followed the east–west alignment of the ditch and seven had heads to the west. There was one north–south burial, CF G351, with the head to the south. All the remains were buried in a supine position except NR F393, a female of *c* 50 years of age, who was buried in a prone position. There was evidence of timber coffins in three out of the ten adult graves in the cemetery (CF G350, CF G351, and CF G395) and in the only grave of an adolescent that was excavated (CF G372). The provision of footwear (as evidenced by hobnails) was confined to the adult and adolescent burials (in CF G372, CF G390, CF G395, NR F393, and NR F405). The footwear from grave F393 at New Road also had a decorative design picked out in copper alloy rivets set into the leather.

Amongst the outlying burials excavated at Carfax CF G116 was buried in a prone attitude. CF G560 was interred in a deep, well-formed grave pit. The body lay in a supine attitude aligned south–north. The shoulders were placed hard against the end of the grave and the skull was missing, the body having been decapitated through the fifth cervical vertebra (Tucker, Chapter 6, pp 240–41). The articulated right arm was found in mid-fill. Iron nails were present but

these were scattered throughout the fill and did not appear to be part of a coffin. CF G561, an adult west–east burial, was mostly removed by the later pit so that only the lower legs and feet survived.

The Oram's Arbour cemetery

There were 93 graves recorded from the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, or related contexts, and all were broadly dated to the late Roman period (see Chapter 7, western suburb gazetteer: **1**–**12**). Of these, 59 were excavated under controlled conditions from sites described in detail in this report – 35 inhumations (in 34 graves) at the Carfax site (CF) and 27 inhumations (from 24 graves) at the New Road site (NR). A further seven inhumations and one cremation were excavated under salvage conditions at the 22–34 Romsey Road site (22–34 RR) and five inhumations were recorded from various observations on Clifton Road (8CLR, 9CLR, and 12CLR). Two sites on the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch excavated by the Winchester Research Unit produced evidence of burials – nine inhumations and a cremation from two trenches at Ashley Terrace (AST) (Biddle 1965, 233) and four inhumations from the Oram's Arbour (1967) site (OA) (Biddle 1968, 256). Finally, from sites excavated after 1986, and destined for publication elsewhere, there were three burials from St Paul's Hospital 1998, and four from Oram's Arbour 2001.

The obvious limitation to the understanding of the use of the Oram's Arbour ditch as a graveyard is the fact that so little of it has been excavated. The small sample of graves and the different methods of excavation and recording makes anything other than broad interpretations difficult. However, as noted above, it appears that although the vast majority of graves were recovered from the ditch fills, the enclosure bank may also have been used for burial, and some burials from outside the enclosure were sited alongside roads.

The distribution of sites that produced evidence of burials on the line of the ditch suggests that a large proportion of it was given over to cemetery use (Fig 126). The Carfax, New Road, and Ashley Terrace sites were located on the north eastern limit of the ditch. The Oram's Arbour 1967 and 2001 sites and the St Paul's Hospital 1975 and 1998 sites were located midway along the western circuit of the enclosure. The OA 1967 excavation produced two infants and a double adult inhumation on the lip of the northern ditch of the entrance into the enclosure (Biddle 1968, 256). There are no references to any graves definitely within the ditch in the area south of the Oram's Arbour entrance until the 22–34 Romsey Road site is reached and the absence of graves from Trench 1 at the Oram's Arbour (1964) site (Biddle 1966, 311–12) suggests that there may have been some gaps or areas of low grave density.

It is possible, therefore, that the sites excavated represent two separate foci of burial within the ditch, one centred on the northern arm of the defences (here, recorded at Carfax and New Road), and another on the Romsey Road-Clifton Road sites. The recorded burials from observation sites along Clifton Road probably were within the ditch fills and may represent the northern part of the 22–34 Romsey Road cemetery. Due to the circumstances of the excavations at the 22–34 Romsey Road and Clifton Road sites our understanding of this part of the ditch cemetery is fragmentary.

Density of burial in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch

Despite the limited sample, the stratified sequence of burials from the Oram's Arbour ditch allows for some estimates as to density and frequency of burial throughout its use as a cemetery. From a column sample taken through the fills of the ditch at New Road, analysis of the alternating soil horizons suggests periods of stable vegetation interspersed with deposition of erosion deposits presumably derived from the earthen bank and the sides of the ditch (pp 139–40). In addition, the molluscan evidence implies that, towards the later part of the use of the cemetery, the ditch saw periods of dense overgrowth that was occasionally cleared (p 140).

This accords with the suggested phasing of the burials at New Road. Rather than a continuous sequence of individual burials, distinct phases consisting of several graves were identified. Assuming that the use of the cemetery occurred between about AD 270 and 410 (140 years) – the six phases of burial identified suggest that the area was returned to cemetery use every 25 to 30 years. At the Carfax site, however, the eight main phases of burial were interspersed with several subphases perhaps indicating more continuous grave digging. The sequence may also have continued to a later date than at New Road, possibly because this area of the cemetery was closest to the town.

If the recovery of the graves from the northernmost 3.8m of the site at 22–34 Romsey Road is typical, between 40 and 45 graves are estimated to have been present on the site. If this estimate is accurate, the density of burials was much higher here than at the Carfax and the New Road sites, possibly because of proximity to the main eastern route out of the town to Old Sarum. A similar density apparently occurred alongside the Old Sarum road some 140m farther to the west at 45 Romsey Road, though burials seemed to be sparser away from the road frontage to the south (see above).

Overview of the western cemeteries

The sparsity of Roman activity within the surviving area of the Oram's Arbour enclosure contrasts with the use of its defensive ditch for burial. Except at Sussex Street, Trench XIV, wherever the ditch has been subjected to controlled excavation, or reasonably careful observa-

tion, burials have been discovered, often interleaved with episodes of ditch silting (see Carfax, New Road and 22–34 Romsey Road above; Biddle 1965, 231–4; 1968, 256; Chapter 7 western suburb gazetteer, pp 305–9 below). At Carfax, a grave found at the presumed tail of the rampart suggests that it was also used for burial, and burials in a similar position were also found in the 2001 Oram's Arbour excavation, and at St Paul's Hospital in 1998 (western suburb, gazetteer: **7** and **9**). Most graves so located are likely to have been removed with the gradual, but complete, removal of the rampart which today nowhere survives above ground level. Two graves were also found immediately outside the enclosure at Carfax, and some of the Clifton Road burials (western suburb, gazetteer: **2–4**) would have been located in a similar position outside the western defences. A separate cemetery, identified 140m west of Oram's Arbour at 45 Romsey Road, is also described above. The burials found outside the south-western corner of the town, during widening of St James's Lane to provide access to the new town cemetery (Bradfield 1840, 644), are best considered part of the extensive, but largely uninvestigated, southern cemetery of Roman Winchester (see Chapter 7).

The paucity of domestic rubbish makes dating of the sites reported above difficult. The earliest Roman deposits can usually be distinguished by the presence or otherwise of undiagnostic pottery in Roman fabrics. Similarly, the presence of New Forest and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares indicates a date no earlier than *c* AD 250/70. No burials appear to have occurred in the Oram's Arbour ditch before this date. The coin evidence from Carfax and New Road suggests that burial continued until at least the late 4th century.

The function of the Oram's Arbour enclosure in the Roman period

The slighting of the ramparts and the infilling of the eastern circuit of the enclosure were groundworks associated with the establishment of *Venta Belgarum* as a civitas capital in *c* AD 70. This date is derived from the construction of the timber South Gate (Biddle 1975, 110–12) and material below and in the town's first earthen rampart at Castle Yard, where it directly sealed and infilled the enclosure ditch (Biddle 1970, 28–5). On the western side, the size of the ditch and the fact that it was maintained, its assumed rampart, and the possible gate structure at Oram's Arbour, imply that it was deliberately retained to serve a defensive or quasi-defensive purpose. However, it is far from clear at what point in time this began and whether it was a continuous or periodic action. This allows for a another possibility: that the enclosure defences were a relic that were brought back into use when it was deemed necessary.

The 1st-century defences point westward and it is possible that the retained western portion of the enclosure served as an outer bulwark forcing all traffic from the west through it before it could gain access to the West Gate and the ford beyond. The record made of the railway cutting during the late 1830s and early 1840s cannot be counted as trustworthy by modern standards. However, the presence of the masonry building with possible religious associations alongside the Old Sarum road and within the enclosure (Western suburb gazetteer: 18) might have added impetus for the retention of the enclosure in this area.

The same situation might, of course, have pertained in the later Roman period, but the evidence from Carfax shows that maintenance ended and rapid silting deposits filled the base of the ditch, followed by layers of silty loam indicating that the erosion of the ditch sides had stabilised. This was followed by the deliberate infilling of the eastern end of the ditch. The nature of those deposits, laminated chalks and clays, is similar to those used in the construction of the 1st-century defences recorded at Castle Yard (Biddle 1970, 282). Its truncated surface suggests that it represents more than an infill but that it supported an upstanding earthwork. This earthwork and its overspill indicate that the rampart now turned outward over the line of the ditch to form an entrance (as mentioned above).

The material has all the characteristics of freshly quarried natural deposits, but no source has been recognized in the immediate area. The most likely local source would be the digging of the town ditches located immediately to the east of the site. However, virtually nothing is known of the town's Roman ditch circuit as it was later removed by the medieval ditch. Further, the absence of firm dating from the infill makes it impossible to judge where it could fit within the wider town defensive sequence. One possibility is that it formed part of strengthening and enlargement of the town ramparts in the late 2nd century (P2). There, however, the material used was loam-based and there are some indications that it was derived from the scraping of the land surface in a zone immediately within the defences. Alternatively, the establishment of the new entrance may be related to the insertion of the town wall in the early 3rd century. Here freshly quarried material seems to have been used for the rammed chalk and flint foundations. However, in neither case can what is known about construction techniques inform us about works carried out on the town ditches.

To turn to the use of the ditch for burial, in all excavated segments, bar one, the final pre-cemetery stage of rapid silting was sealed by soils indicating that erosion had begun to stabilise. The exception is in Sussex Street Trench XIV which lay to the east of, or below, the infill seen at Carfax, and from which burials were absent. Burial in ditches bounding enclosures is a recurring feature of Roman Britain, both in urban and rural contexts, and they range in date from the 1st to the 4th centuries (Esmonde Cleary 2000, 137–8). Normally these are in roadside ditches or cemetery enclosures, but this does not appear to be the case here. Burials defined the edge of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, while another separate cemetery was located immediately to the west (45 Romsey Road) and possibly to the south. To date no burials have been found within the

enclosure perhaps indicating that the normal prohibition of burial within the urban core was extended into the enclosure.

One striking aspect is the high proportion of infants, a feature not repeated in the other Winchester cemeteries. This may merely be because the ditch fill afforded protection from truncation by later activities to a greater extent than on shallower sites elsewhere. Burial occurred over a prolonged period, but due to the limited sample no overall pattern of organisation or structure can be identified, assuming that there was one. The choice of burial here as opposed to the other Winchester cemeteries may have been a matter of convenience, the ditch perhaps viewed as common ground or its ownership confused.

Alternatively, the burials, similarly to the earlier maintenance of the ditch, may have afforded the enclosure's interior or the activities that occurred there a special status. The presence of the demographic so often missing or under-represented on other sites in Winchester and elsewhere in Roman Britain (see, for example, Barber and Bowsher 2000, 312–13), that of neonatal infants, could also be significant in that respect.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the area of the former Oram's Arbour enclosure which survived to the west of the Roman town seems to have had some special status. The earthwork defences were maintained during the early Roman period and then used as an extensive inhumation cemetery from about 270 to, perhaps, the early 5th century. Within the enclosure there was a complete absence of burials, and virtually no evidence for settlement activity, although earlier entrances into the enclosure were retained and a new entry created. The main focus for suburban settlement was alongside the road to Old Sarum, though some activity also seems to have occurred immediately to the north of the enclosure defences at Carfax.

5 The eastern suburb *by M Gomersall, K E Qualmann, P J Ottaway, and H Rees*

Introduction

The eastern suburb of Roman Winchester, as in later periods, was made up of areas of differing topography. To the north of the river crossing, the steep bluff of St Giles' Hill rises almost immediately from the river side, and presents a constraint both to access routes and settlement. Suburban development has been largely confined to the narrow terraces at its foot.

To the south, the contours of the eastern hill broaden, providing a wider platform for development. Though little modern excavation has taken place here, evidence for Roman masonry buildings has been recorded at a number of sites. Remains were reported during construction of All Saints School on the south-facing slope of St Giles' Hill, overlooking the Highcliffe cemetery in 1892 (eastern suburb gazetteer: **7**). Nearer to the south-eastern corner of the town defences, a Roman building and water tank were reported at Wharf Hill, along with a cremation including coins of Claudius and Vespasian (Hampshire Chronicle 5.8.1933; eastern suburb gazetteer: **8**).

A Roman villa was reported in 1875 at the foot of St Giles' Hill near the Chesil Brewery (Hampshire Chronicle 29.5.1875), probably the same as that shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey sheet for the area, surveyed in 1869–70 (OS sheet XLI.13.25; eastern suburb gazetteer: **11**). Further discoveries of masonry were made during construction of the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton railway (Hampshire Chronicle 30.8.1884; 29.11.1884; eastern suburb gazetteer: **12**–13), and the approach road to the station from Chesil Street. Both inhumations and early cremations were found nearby in 1877 (Hampshire Chronicle 29.9.1877), and on two occasions in 1884 (Hampshire Chronicle 30.8.1884; 29.11.1884).

More recently, settlement evidence – including timber buildings, a chalk-lined water channel, and an infant burial – was found to be sealed by the late 2nd-century town defences at Magdalen Almshouses (Fig 4). This would have formed part of an early suburb on the east bank of the river, prior to the engineering works which made possible the inclusion of the area within the defended town (Qualmann 1993, 75 and fig 7; Zant 1993, 45–53; P2; eastern suburb gazetteer: **9**). A tessellated pavement recorded near the main river channel near St John's Almshouses (Hampshire Chronicle 28.6.1830; eastern suburb gazetteer: **16**) provides additional evidence for this suburb.

Evidence for settlement in the northern part of the suburb is much more limited. In Water Lane, a masonry-built bath or tank of the late 3rd century was preceded by traces of earlier domestic activity (Collis 1978, 43–60). All that can be added from recent work is the deep sequence of Roman deposits recorded near the corner of St John's Street and Bridge Street in 1982 (Trench IV), and the evidence for substantial terracing or quarrying noted at Chester Road (Trench III) in 1976–80. Both are described in more detail below.

By contrast, there have been numerous discoveries of Roman burials in the St John's Street area, from as early as 1789, as listed in the Chapter 7 eastern suburb gazetteer. The picture they provide of the main eastern cemetery of the Roman town has been greatly enhanced by the recent work at Chester Road and St Martin's Close Winnall, which is the main subject of this chapter.

St John's Street (SJS 76–82; Figs 79–80; Plate 42)

Introduction

Proposals for large-scale housing redevelopment in St John's Street were put forward by Winchester City Council in 1975. The development affected the entire eastern side of the street from St John's Church to its southern end at Bridge Street. Initial archaeological excavation, jointly funded DoE and the Council, took place on the site of 16–19, immediately south of the churchyard in 1976 (SJS Trench I). Roman levels were reached in the middle portion of the trench, but not very fully excavated. Funding was withdrawn after the initial season though some subsequent work was undertaken in an attempt to reach Roman levels in the western part of the site in 1980 and 1981.

The limited Roman remains identified in Trench I are described below. Post-Roman remains will be published in P7.

Some salvage and building recording was undertaken as redevelopment proceeded in 1981 and 1982, mainly by Marion Barter, though only a very small percentage of the area disturbed by foundation trenches was observed. A further small area of controlled excavation was undertaken at the southern end of St John's Street in 1982 (SJS82 Trench IV). Its primary purpose was to investigate a partially surviving medieval undercrofted building, but a full sequence of Roman deposits was recorded in the limited area available.

St John's Street Trench I (1976)

Summary

The top of Roman deposits was reached in the east part of the trench, but the earliest levels reached to the west were of 14th-century date. Roman deposits consisted of general soil layers and some, badly disturbed, evidence for Roman burials. Several patches of scattered human

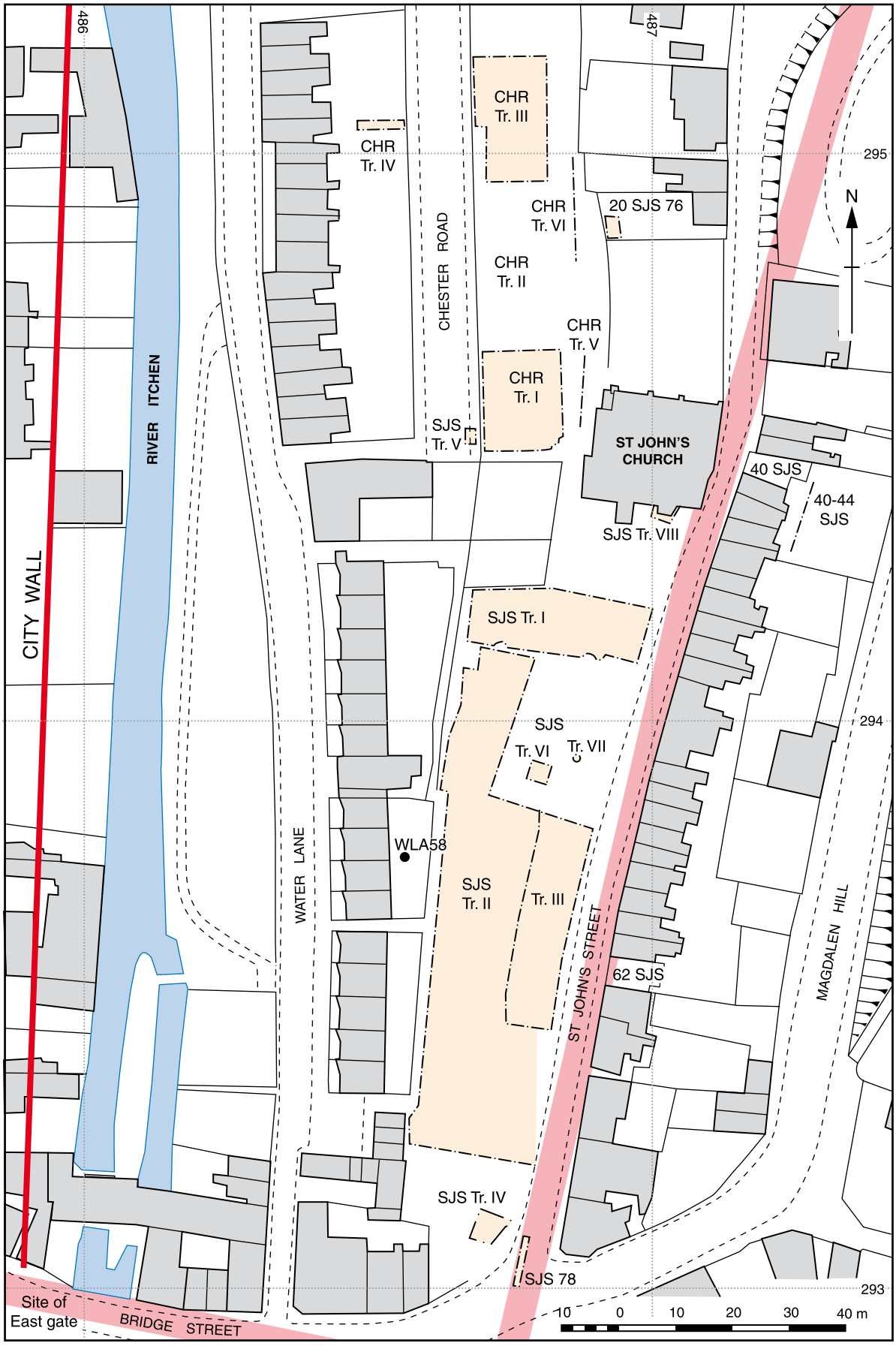


Figure 79 Eastern suburb: plan to show location of Chester Road and St John's Street sites

Figure 80 St John's Street 1982 (Trench IV): plan to show principal features

bone included the remains of at least six adults of both sexes, one child, and two babies. The one certain burial was that of a west–east aligned adult female (G1).

St John's Street Trench IV (1982)

Summary

From the alignment of Roman roads (Chapter 2), it seems clear that the Roman East Gate stood near, or slightly to the south of, the Anglo-Saxon and later gates, and that the river crossing was similarly placed (cf Collis 1978, 40). Trench IV, on the corner of St John's Street and Bridge Street, was therefore about 90m east of the east gate. This location means that the remains encountered may not be typical of the suburb as a whole. In addition, the small area in which Roman deposits survived has hampered interpretation.

The sequence included a metalled surface, possibly an east-bearing road, or perhaps more likely, a path. Beside this was a ditch which seems to have been filled by the end of the 4th century at the latest. Over the metalled surface and elsewhere on the site were deposits interpreted as the remnants of buildings, the latest of which (comprising postholes and stake-holes rather than surfaces) cut the fill of the ditch, and may be post-Roman in date. The limited evidence recovered therefore suggests this part of the suburb may have witnessed roadside development similar to that recorded at Victoria Road.

The excavation (Figs 80–2, Plate 42)

Due to later disturbance by medieval pits and a cellar on the eastern side of the site only two islands of intact Roman stratigraphy survived, one on the south and the other on the north side of the site. The sequence on the south side is shown in Figure 81.

Note that feature numbers (prefixed 'F') were not used on this site.

Deposits pre-dating the metalled surface

Tr IV; Phases 401–04

The earliest activity on the site was represented by a series of deposits exposed in a north–south section

Plate 42 St John's Street, Trench IV: looking west, ditch 803 / 834 left of centre (under scale)

after excavation of a cellar on the eastern side of the trench. The natural chalk (702, 880a) was exposed both in section (Fig 82) and at the base of the cut of the cellar. It lay at *c* 35m OD, *c* 1.8m below modern level and was overlaid by a series of clay based layers with mortar in their matrix (624 –9, 858), *c* 1m thick. These were probably generated by the erosion of the hill slope to the east. The timescale involved in the deposition of these contexts is unknown, as no datable finds were recovered. They were overlaid by a series of thin deposits of clay loam (850- 2, 855–6), below two possible occupation deposits (804–05). Another clay loam layer (701) was excavated in the southern part of the trench (not illustrated). A few undiagnostic Roman sherds were recovered from the clay loams.

In the south-east corner of the site there was a small pit (845; fill 846; Fig 81), but this was only partially exposed in section and its plan and dimensions are unknown.

The metalled surface and the ditch

Tr IV; Phase 405

A ditch (803/834) *c* 1.1m wide, and 0.85m deep, with steep sides and a flat base was dug, on a more or less east–west alignment, cutting 805 (partly excavated before the section shown in Figure 82 was recorded). The ditch was filled by a number of clay silt and loam deposits (797, 830, 833, 840–1) which probably represent a gradual silt accumulation. The feature may represent the boundary of a property facing the Roman road which is thought to have been followed by the line of St John's Street (Fig 79). To the south of the ditch, around 1.6m from its edge, was a metalled surface of flints (700/842; Fig 80) set in a layer of compacted chalk and flint rubble (843). Its date, apart from being Roman, is unknown.

Cut into the ditch fill was a posthole (810/831) packed with chalk and flint rubble (811). To its south and east were seven stakeholes. Associated with the stakeholes was a small layer of clay loam (412). These features (not illustrated) seem to have been part of a post-built structure, the function of which is unknown. As they were cut into the infilled ditch it is possible that this structure was post-Roman in date.

Deposits post-dating the metalled surface

Tr IV; Phase 406–13

On the island of stratigraphy at the south end of the site a thick layer of silt (829) was deposited over the metalling layer. This was cut by a shallow feature (802), either a pit or gully. Deposit 829 was overlaid by 699,

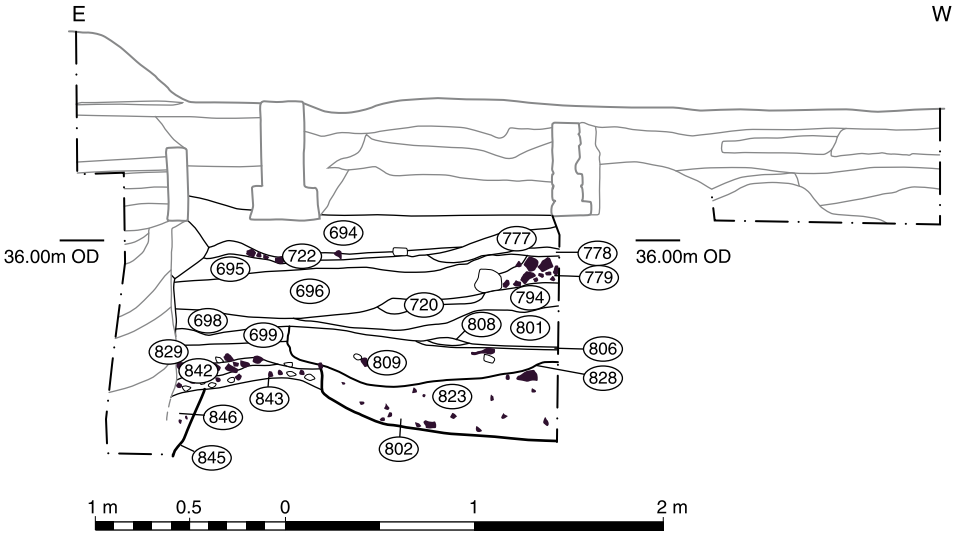


Figure 81 St John's Street 1982 (Trench IV): section of south side of site

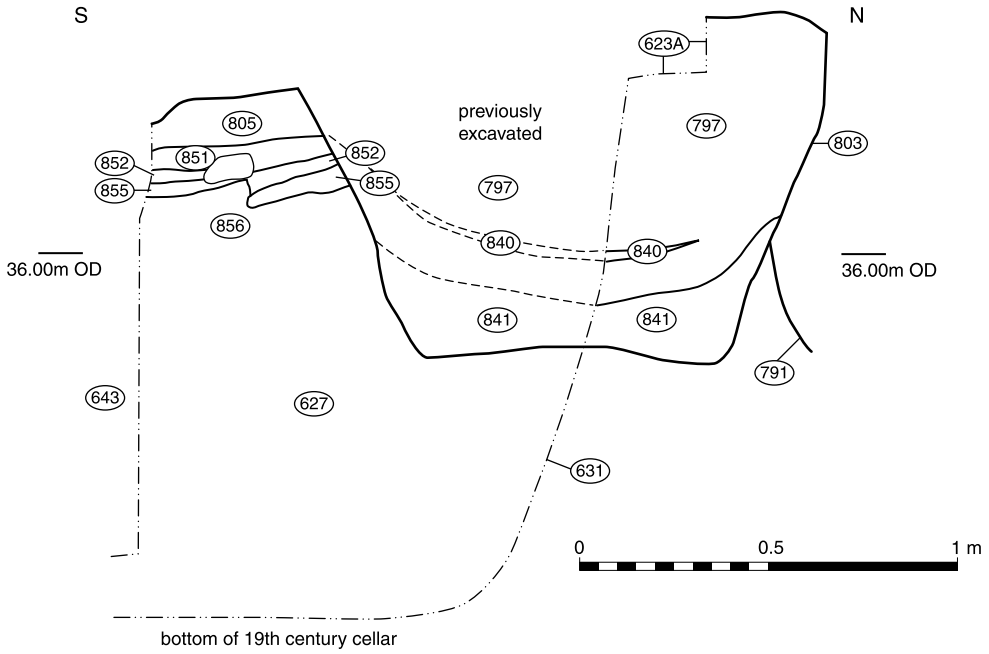


Figure 82 St John's Street 1982 (Trench IV): east facing section through centre of site showing ditch 803

a deposit of clay loam which produced pottery of the later 3rd century. It was cut by a shallow feature (828), possibly a restatement of 802, aligned north–south, *c* 1.4m wide. Its backfill (809) would seem to date from the late 3rd century or later. The feature was sealed by decayed chalk and mortar deposits (806, 808), which may have derived from buildings in the immediate area. Overlying these were a sequence of clay loam deposits (794, 800, 801) interspersed with layers of decayed chalk and mortar rubble (698, 807) which may be the result of erosion down the slope to the east. Subsequently a deposit of chalk and mortar (720) may have been associated with a deposit of masonry rubble (779) again suggesting structures in the vicinity.

Above 779 was another thick deposit of clay loam (696, 757, 772). Above this was a layer of decayed chalk and mortar (695/778), possibly the remains of a surface. It was cut by a shallow feature filled with brown loam (777). A layer of silting (722) formed over both the surface and the feature, and was subsequently sealed by a thick deposit of clay loam (694), which seems to represent disuse of the site in the Roman period.

The eastern Roman cemetery

This section is mainly concerned with the cemetery areas recorded in Trench III at Chester Road (CHR; Fig 79), and at St Martin's Close, Winnall (SMCW; Fig 87).

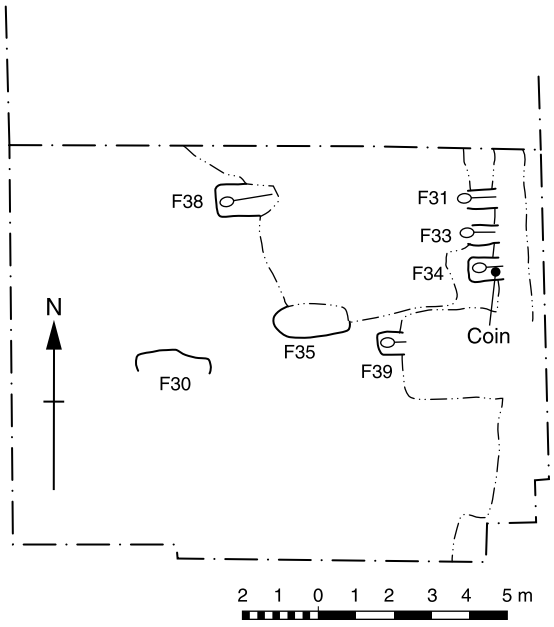


Figure 83 Chester Road Trench I: plan showing location of late Roman burials

Plate 43 Chester Road, Trench III: view north of the cemetery

Chester Road

Introduction (Fig 79)

The excavation was undertaken in advance of housing redevelopment by Winchester City Council on the east side of Chester Road in the City's eastern suburb. The site lies on the lower slopes of St Giles' Hill (SU48652950). The site was initially supervised by Ken Qualmann, later by Kathy Gordeuk. Both the Winchester Schools Archaeological Society and the Winchester Archaeological Rescue Group provided considerable assistance to the professional team.

At the southern end of the site (Trench I), excavation reached late Roman deposits and seven graves were recorded, but not fully excavated. To the north (Trench III), early Roman levels were generally reached, and the full sequence to natural chalk was recorded in two selected areas. An attempt to trace Roman deposits to the west, in the garden of 66 Water Lane (Trench IV), had to be abandoned; only post-medieval and modern general layers were identified. The area designated Trench II (between Trench I and Trench III) was unexcavated.

While a scatter of both early and middle Iron Age pottery was found in residual contexts, the earliest recorded feature was a straight-sided cut up to 2m deep and extending north–south across Trench III. This was interpreted as an early Roman quarry or terracing into the steeply sloping hillside. In the silts filling this cut were found the earliest of a long sequence of superimposed Roman burials. While the first two inhumation burials (Period 1, Phases 3–4) can only be broadly dated to the 2nd or 3rd century, the main use of the cemetery was from the late 3rd to the late 4th / early 5th century. Seven inhumation burials were recorded in Trench 1; and in Trench III 108 inhumation burials (including six double burials) and one empty inhumation-sized grave (G635), and two cremations (Table 13).

The excavation

Trench I (Fig 83)

A single phase of west–east graves was recorded, but the skeletons were not removed from the ground. Little can be said about them, although the child's grave F34 produced a coin of AD 270–84 which may provide a terminus post quem for the group.

Trench III (Figs 84–6; Plate 43)

As Figures 85–6 and Plate 43 show, natural ground level sloped down quite sharply on the east side from *c* 37m OD, to *c* 34.5m OD on the west. Above what was thought to be undisturbed natural there was a series of deposits of silty clay, probably natural hillwash, interleaved with chalk rubble, perhaps the result of quarrying, up to *c* 2m thick on the east side of the site and *c* 1.2m on the west. Dating this build-up was difficult, but it almost certainly accumulated during the Roman period.

Cemetery organisation

Continual erosion from the steep hillside above the Chester Road site may have caused the destruction of

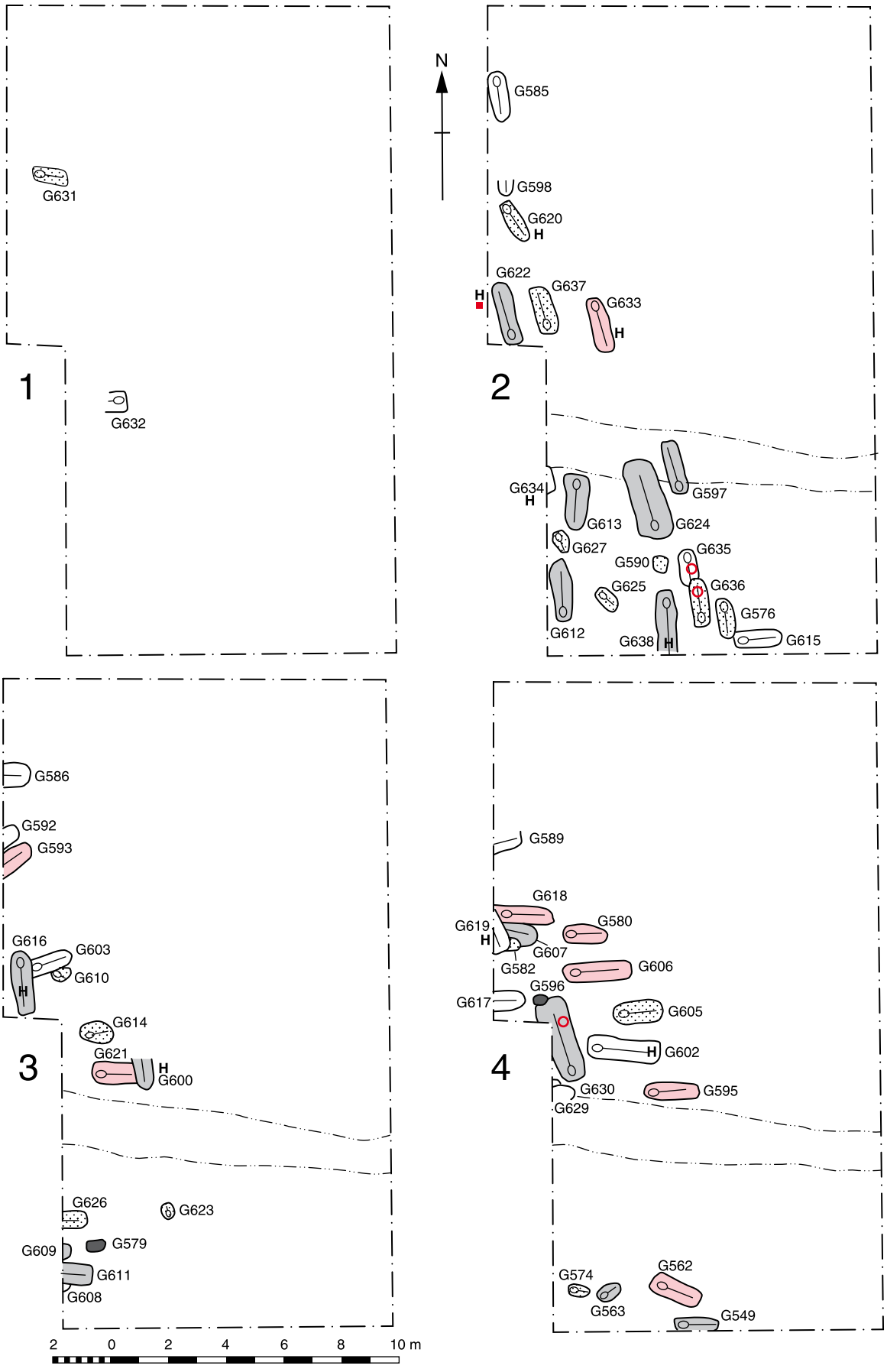


Figure 84 Chester Road Trench III: plan showing location of late Roman burials; a, above) Periods 1–4; b, opposite) Periods 5–7

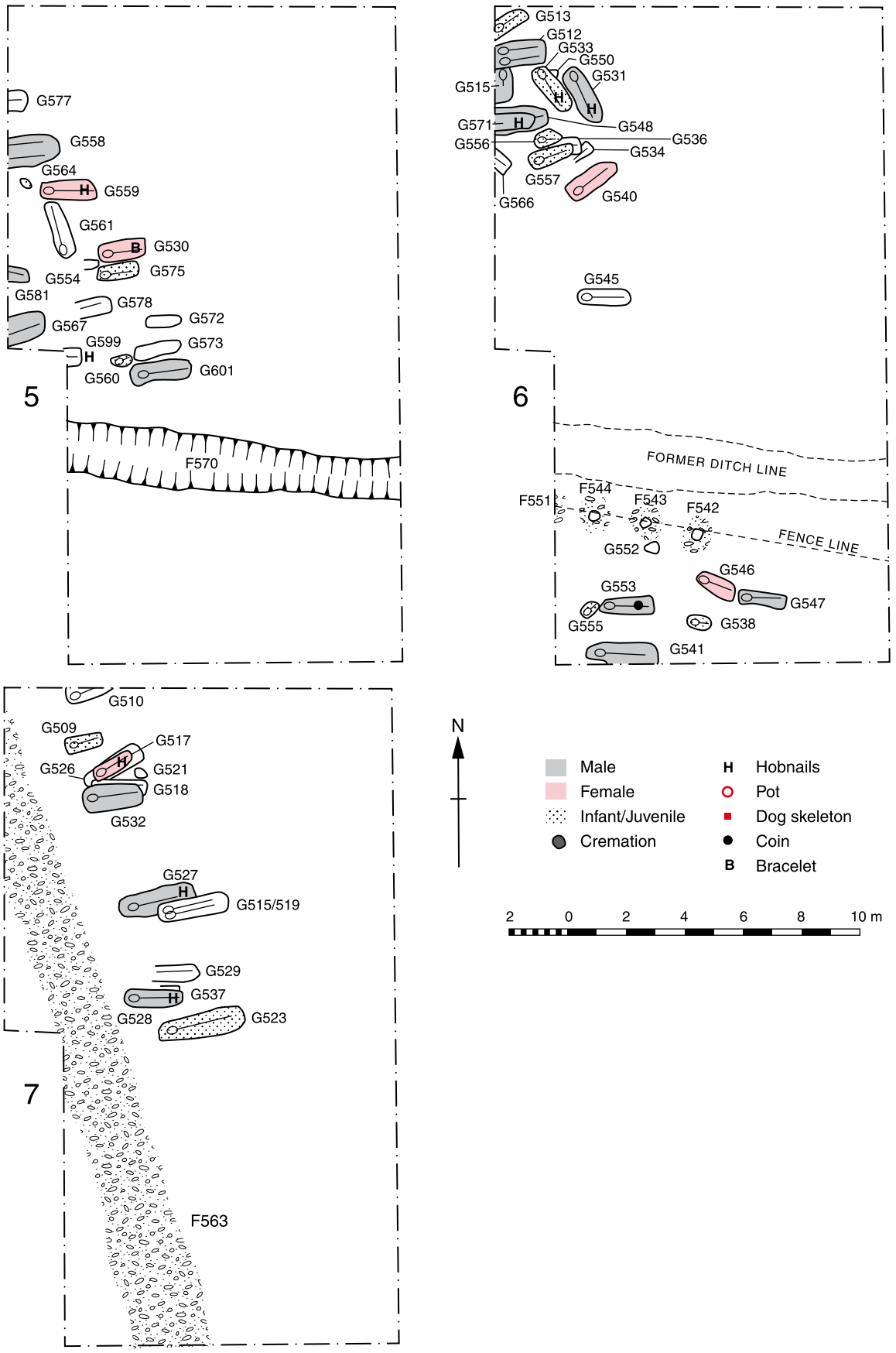

G577
G558
G564
G559
G561
G530
G554
G575
G581
G578
G567
G572
G599
G573
G560
G601
5
F570
G513
G512
G533
G550
G531
G515
G571
G548
G536
G556
G534
G557
G540
G566
G545
6
FORMER DITCH LINE
F551
F544
F543
F542
FENCE LINE
G552
G546
G553
G547
G555
G538
G541
G510
G509
G517
G526
G521
G518
G532
G527
G515/519
G529
G537
G528
G523
7
F563
N
Male
Female
Infant/Juvenile
Cremation
H Hobnails
Pot
Dog skeleton
Coin
B Bracelet
2 0 2 4 6 8 10 m

Table 13 Late Roman inhumation burials from Chester Road. Trenches I and III

(a) Trench I

No.	Phase	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n
30	41	indet	indet	indet	indet			n/a
31	41	W–E	supine	indet	indet			y
33	41	W–E	supine	indet	indet			y
34	41	W–E	supine	child?	indet		coin (AD 270–84)	y
35	41	indet	indet	indet	indet			n/a
38	41	W–E	supine	indet	indet			y
39	41	W–E	indet	infant	indet			y

(b) Trench III in Period order

Period	Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex m/f	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n
1	3	632	E–W	indet	adult	indet			n
1	4	631	W–E	supine	approx. 1 yr	indet			y
2	7	576	N–S	supine	12 yrs	indet			y
2	7	590	indet	indet	infant	indet			n
2	7	597	S–N	prone	17–25 yrs	m	1.61		n
2	7	615	W–E	supine	15–20 yrs	indet			n
2	7	636	S–N	prone	10–12 yrs	indet		pot	y
2	7	638	N–S	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.68	hobnails	n
2	8	585	N–S	indet	adult	indet			n
2	8	598	N–S	indet	indet	indet			n
2	8	620	NW–SE	supine	8–10 yrs	indet		hobnails	?
2	8	622	S–N	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.69	dog skeleton, hobnails	y
2	8	633	N–S	supine	17–25 yrs	f?	1.61	hobnails	y
2	8	637	S–N	supine	4 yrs	indet			y
2	10	612	S–N	supine	adult	m	1.66		n
2	10	613	N–S	supine	elderly	m?			y
2	10	624	S–N	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.78		y
2	10	625	NW–SE	supine	6–18 m	indet			n
2	10	627	N–S	supine	0–3 m	indet			n
2	10	634	indet	supine	adult	indet		hobnail	y
3	9	586	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n
3	9	592	W–E	indet	indet	indet			n
3	9	593	W–E	supine	adult	f	1.53		n
3	9	600	N–S	prone?	adult	m?	1.7	hobnails	y
3	9	603	W–E	supine	15–20 yrs	indet			n
3	9	610	W–E	supine	0–3 m	indet			y
3	9	614	W–E	supine	2–3 yrs	indet			y
3	9	616	N–S	supine	17–25 yrs	m		hobnails	y
3	9	621a	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.55		y
3	9	621b	W–E	skull only	adult	f			y
3	11	609	W–E	indet	adult	m?	1.71		n
3	11	611	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.64		y
3	11	623	S–N	foetal	0–3 m	indet			n
3	11	626a	W–E	indet	0–3 m	indet			n
3	11	626b	W–E	supine	adult	indet			n
3	14	608	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n
4	12	589	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n

Table 13 (*cont.*) Late Roman inhumation burials from Chester Road, Trenches I and III in phase order

Period	Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex m/f	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n
4	12	602	W–E	supine	adolescent	indet		hobnails	y
4	12	617	W–E	supine	adult	indet			n
4	12	619	NW–SE	supine	adult	indet		hobnails x2	n
4	12	630	W–E*	indet	indet	indet			y
4	13	569	indet	indet	adult	indet			n
4	13	580	W–E	supine	adult	f?			y
4	13	582	indet	right	foetus	indet			n
4	13	595	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.52		y
4	13	605	W–E	supine	3 yrs	indet		ae object, boot plate	y
4	13	607	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.67		n
4	13	618	W–E	supine	elderly	f			n
4	13	628	S–N	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.66	pot	y
4	13	629	indet	indet	indet	indet			y
4	13	606a	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.53		n
4	13	606b	W–E	indet	adult	m	1.74		n
4	15	549	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.63		n
4	15	562	W–E	supine	adult	f	1.54		y
4	15	563	SW–NE	indet	adult	m			n
4	15	574	W–E	right	0–3 m	indet			n
5	16	575	W–E	supine	7 yrs	indet			y
5	16	577	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n
5	16	578	W–E	supine	adult	indet			n
5	16	581	W–E	indet	adult	m	1.71		y
5	16	601	W–E	indet	17–25 yrs	m	1.77		y
5	16	599a	W–E	indet	adult	indet		hobnails	n
5	16	599b	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n
5	18	560	W–E	indet	infant	indet			n
5	18	567	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.71		n
5	18	572	W–E*	indet	indet	indet			y
5	18	573	W–E*	indet	indet	indet		hone	n
5	21	530	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.57	bone armlets x3, ae armlet	y
5	21	554	W–E	indet	infant or child	indet			n
5	21	559	W–E	supine	elderly	f?		hobnails	y
5	21	561	S–N	indet	indet	indet			y
5	21	564	indet	indet	foetus	indet			n
5	21	558a	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.76		n
5	21	558b	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.72		n
6	22	545	W–E	supine	adult	indet			y
6	22	556	W–E	supine	6 yrs	indet		Fe buckle?	y
6	22	557	W–E	supine	2 yrs	indet			y
6	22	566	NW–SE	indet	indet	indet			n
6	23	538	W–E	indet	child	indet			n
6	23	552	indet	indet	indet	indet			n
6	24	539	indet	indet	adult	indet			n
6	24	539	indet	indet	child?	indet			n
6	25	534	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n
6	25	536	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m?	1.67		n

Table 13 (*cont.*) Late Roman inhumation burials from Chester Road, Trenches I and III in phase order

Period	Phase	No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex m/f	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n
6	25	540	SW–NE	supine	adult	f	1.62		n
6	25	541	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.63	key	n
6	25	550	indet	indet	indet	indet			y
6	25	571	W–E*	supine	adult	m	1.67	hobnails	y
6	25	512a	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	indet			y
6	25	512b	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.76		y
6	26	546	W–E	supine	elderly	f	1.52		y
6	26	547	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.69		y
6	26	553	W–E	supine	35–45 yrs	m	1.70	coin (AD 388–402)	y
6	26	555	SW–NE	indet	18 m	indet			y
6	27	513	SW–NE	supine	10–13 yrs	indet			n
6	27	515	N–S	indet	35–45 yrs	m			n
6	27	531	NW–SE	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.67	hobnails	y
6	27	533	NW–SE	supine	prob.12–15 yrs	indet		hobnails	y
6	27	548	W–E	supine	adult	m	1.76		n
7	28	509	W–E	supine	10 yrs	indet			n
7	28	510	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n
7	28	526	SW–NE	right	adult	f	1.62	hobnails	y
7	28	527	W–E	supine	elderly	m	1.73	hobnails	y
7	28	528	W–E	supine	adult	m?	1.76	hobnails and boot plates	y
7	28	529	W–E	supine	adult	indet			n
7	28	532	W–E	supine	15–20 yrs	m		hobnails	n
7	29	516	W–E	supine	adult	Indet			n
7	29	517	SW–NE*	indet	indet	indet			n
7	29	518	W–E*	indet	adult	indet			n
7	29	519	W–E	supine	15–20 yrs	indet			y
7	29	521	indet	indet	indet	indet			n
7	29	523	W–E	indet	prob.10–12 yrs	indet			y
7	29	537	W–E*	indet	indet	indet			n
-	32	511	indet	supine	infant	indet			n

Note: Abbreviations as for Tables 6–7

graves in its eastern part. House construction in the late 19th century certainly truncated deposits in this area. However, deposition of hillwash on the western side, each episode in turn sealing some graves and cut by others, has aided the construction of a relative sequence for those graves which survived.

Throughout all of the phases of burial recovered, grave-digging seems to have respected an east–west boundary sometimes marked by a ditch (Period 5) or a fence line (Period 6). In the latest period (7), a north–south trackway formed the western boundary of the cemetery. The alignment of 103 graves from Trenches 1 and III could be determined with reasonable accuracy. 78 lay beween the extremes of the solar arc through the year (between compass bearings 231° and 309°). Of these 72 could be described as west–east, the head end (always at the west) lying between compass bearings of 249° and 293°. Of the 103 seven were south-west / north-east (210°–246°) and six north-west / south-east (295°–336°). The overall average compass bearing for the 85 Chester Road graves aligned west–east, north-west / south-east and south-west / north-east was 268°, almost exactly true west–east, suggesting a desire to achieve this was a significant determinant of alignment. Eighteen graves were aligned north–south (head to either north or south). A change from a predominantly north–south (or south–north) to west–east alignment of the graves is apparent after Period 3 (Phase 9 – dated *c* AD 320), and in the later phases almost every burial is west–east aligned. The change in predominant alignment appears to occur at about the same time as at Victoria Road West (pp 113, 117). Intercutting graves were much more common at Chester Road than on any other site discussed in this volume.

At first sight, within the main cemetery boundaries, little internal order is perceptible. However, in some parts of the cemetery, it is possible to discern a row

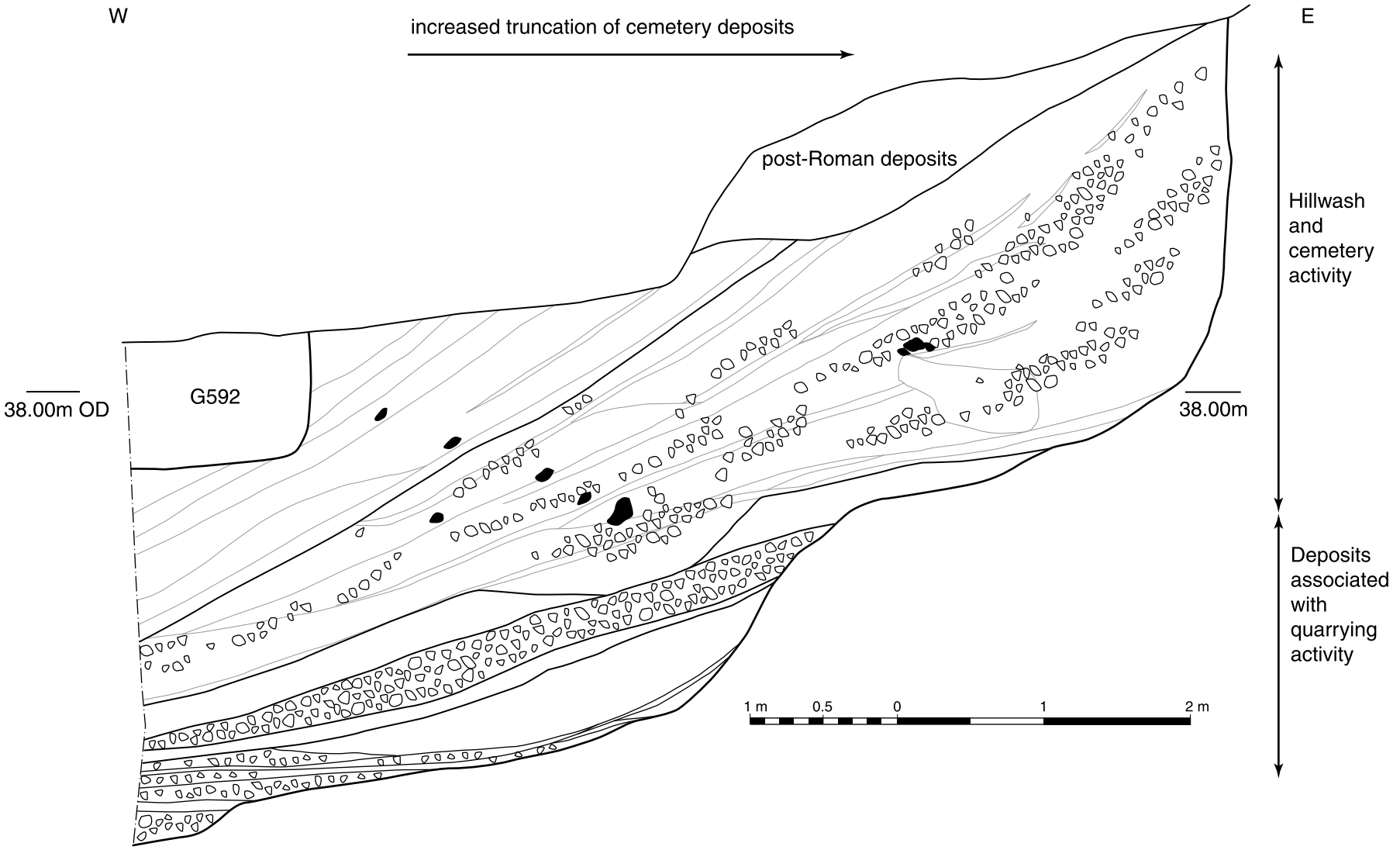


Figure 85 Chester Road Trench III: south facing section at north end of site (G592 belongs to Period 3)

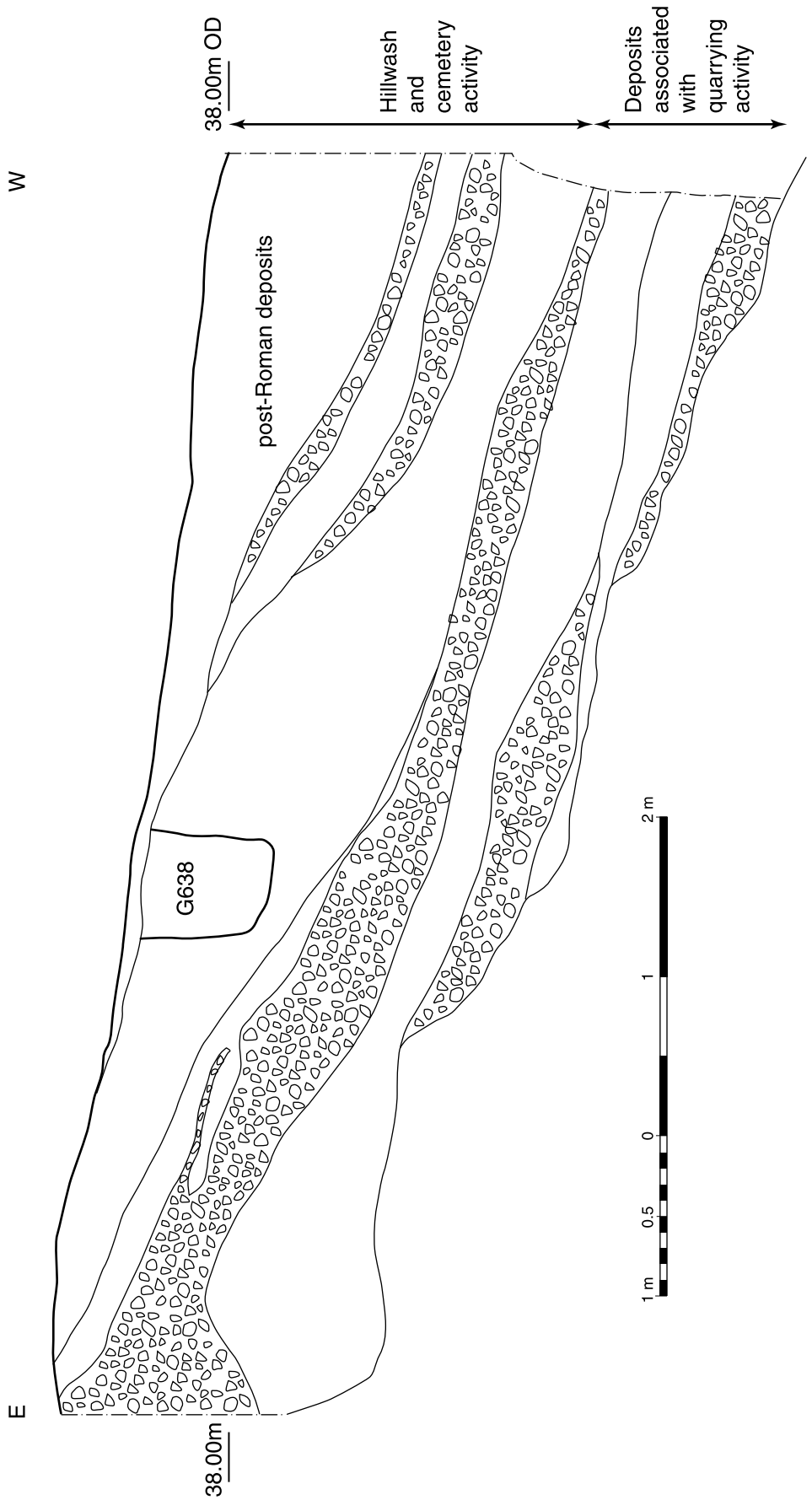


Figure 86 Chester Road Trench III: north facing section at south end of site (G638 belongs to Period 2)

and column arrangement similar to that encountered at Victoria Road West. This can be seen, for example, amongst the Period 2 (Phase 8) graves: 585, 598, 620, 622, 633, and 637. It is also possible that graves were clustered, although it is difficult to draw strict boundaries between clusters through time. For example, G631 (Period 1, Phase 4) might be viewed as the foundation grave for a plot that eventually included G598 and G620 (Period 2, Phase 8), G592 and G593 (Period 3, Phase 9), and G589 (Period 4, Phase 12). G558, G559, G561, and G564 (Period 5, Phase 21) might also belong in this plot along with Period 6 burials G556, G557, and G566 (Phase 22), G534, G536, G540, and G548 (Phase 25) and G571 (Phase 27), but thereafter the potential boundaries between plots are less clear.

Age and sex

All ages and both sexes were represented in the cemetery. Of the Trench III skeletons identifiable to sex, 32 were male or probably male and 13 female or probably female; there were also 29 infants or children. In the earlier Periods (2–3; Phases 7–11 and 14), it is possible that females were excluded from the area to the south of the east–west boundary, as only the burials of males, infants, children, and adolescents were found there, whereas a more balanced sample came from the area to the north. Infants under 18 months old are absent from the latest Periods (6–7, Phases 22–28), but this may be because their graves failed to survive.

Grave furnishing was very rare except for footwear, for which there was evidence, in the form of hobnails, in eighteen burials. Iron nails showed that at least 49 inhumations were buried in coffins (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 156–9).

Burial sequence (Fig 84)

Period 1 (Phases 3–4)

The earliest phases (3–4) each contained a single grave (G631 – adult; G632 – infant, respectively). Unfortunately they were badly disturbed by later activity.

Periods 2–3 (Phases 7 to 11, and 14)

The first major use of the cemetery is made up of north–south graves (Period 2) succeeded by those of Period 3 more usually aligned west–east. Of the burials which could be aged and sexed in Period 2 (Phases 7, 8, and 10), there were five adult males, one adult female, one adolescent, and seven children and infants. In Period 3 there were four adult males, three adult females, one adolescent, and four children and infants. There was also a cremation burial of a child (G579), the bones probably in a bag accompanied by five coins. In Period 2 there was a north–south aligned inhumation grave-like feature (G635) which contained no human remains, although there was a pottery vessel.

Plate 44 Chester Road, Trench III: view north of ditch F570

Period 4 (Phases 12, 13, and 15)

The next major use of the cemetery saw the prevalence of west–east burial, although there were also two north–south graves (one with head to south). Aged and sexed individuals were composed of five adult males, four adult females, one adolescent, and three children or infants. There was also a cremation burial (G596, Phase 13) in a grey ware urn.

Period 5 (Phases 16–21)

With one exception (G561, south–north), west–east burials again prevailed. This period also witnessed the cutting of a ditch *c* 2m wide and 1m deep (F570; Plate 44) running east–west across the middle of the site, and its subsequent silting and recutting. Aged and sexed individuals were composed of five adult males, two adult females, and four children or infants.

Period 6 (Phases 22–7)

This is the final period for construction of well-formed, largely west–east graves. This period also sees the replacement of the ditch (F570), probably due to rapid silting caused by hillwash, by a fence line constructed of large posts (F542–4 and F551). North of the fence line, the burials were very tightly clustered in the north-west corner of the trench and there was a variety of alignments. Aged and sexed individuals

were composed of nine adult males, two adult females, and seven children or infants.

Period 7 (Phases 28 and 29)

During this final period earlier burials and the fence line were sealed by a trackway (F563) running approximately north–south, and the graves were all dug more or less west–east, respecting it (ie at 90°to it). Many of the skeletons could not be closely aged or sexed, but three adult males, one adult female, two children, and an infant were recorded.

Dating evidence

Direct dating for individual graves at Chester Road is, as it is for other late Roman graves detailed in this volume, extremely sparse. The earliest graves (Period 1) are practically undatable. It is often suggested that inhumation burial had become generally adopted by the late 3rd century, but there are inhumations from the Winchester area that pre-date this period, even if they are the exception rather than the rule.

Periods 2–3 are somewhat easier to date. The cremation (G579) from Period 3 (Phase 14) contained five coins (S937–S938), of which the latest is dated up to AD 282. It directly overlay graves of Period 2. Grave 636 in Period 2 (Phase 7) contained a grey ware jar which has been dated to *c* AD 270–350. If it is assumed that this dating is representative of the other graves in Phase 7, then that phase may be dated to *c* AD 270–80. Phase 10 (Period 2) is in a somewhat similar stratigraphic position to Phase 7, suggesting that it was contemporary. The chronological relationship between these phases and Phase 11 (Period 3) is less clear. It is possible that it was contemporary with Phase 14 (also Period 3). A date range of *c* AD 270–320 is therefore offered for Periods 2–3.

Period 4 (Phases 12, 13, and 15) did not produce significant dating evidence. However, from the pottery it is certain that the graves post-date *c* AD 270. They are mostly west–east aligned, and it is therefore assumed that they post-date AD 300/20. It has been proposed that the formally arranged and well-constructed graves of Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West dated from *c* AD 350–90. The graves of Phases 12 and 13 at Chester Road were similar in their construction. One inhumation G628 (Phase 13) was furnished with a pottery vessel. A broad range for Phases 12, 13, and probably 15, of *c* AD 320–90 seems indicated.

Period 5 (Phases 16, 18, and 21) is also poorly dated. However, G530 (Phase 21) produced a number of armlets (at least three of bone and one of copper alloy), which although they were placed by the left arm, do not appear to have been worn at burial. Clarke (1979, 169) suggests that female graves furnished in such a manner at Lankhills largely dated after *c* AD 350, a proposition confirmed by the more recent Oxford Archaeology excavations there (Cool 2010, 300–01) . A date range of AD 320–70 can therefore be tentatively proposed for Period 5, and as Phase 21 seals some of the Period 3 graves, this range would also apply to Phases 12 and 13 (Period 4).

Period 6 (Phases 22, 23, 25–7) also contains graves of a similar character to those dated *c* AD 350–390 at Victoria Road West. This seems a reasonable date range, except that G553 (Phase 26) produced a coin of AD 388–402. Graves continued to be well constructed in Period 6 with discipline in organisation maintained and there are no examples of the more casually dug graves characteristic of those dated after *c* AD 390 at Victoria Road West (Burial Phase 3) or Lankhills. By the very late 4th and early 5th centuries, therefore, it may be that this part of the eastern cemetery was going out of use, or merely that burial practice differed from that encountered in the northern cemetery.

To summarise, the dates offered for the phases of cemetery use at Chester Road are as shown in Table 14 above.

Table 14 Summary of dating evidence for graves at Chester Road, Trench III

Period	Phase	Date
1	3	2nd–3rd centuries
	4	2nd–3rd centuries
2	7	270–80
	8	270–320
	10	270–320
3	9	300–20
	11	280 +
	14	280 +
4	12	320–70
	13	320–70
	15	320–70
5	16	320–70
	18	320–70
	21	320–70
6	22	350–90 +
	23	350–90 +
	25	350–90 +
	26	350–90 +
	27	350–90 +
7	28	350–?5th century
	29	350–?5th century

Post-Roman Archaeology

General soil layers sealing the Roman cemetery may be dated by the occurrence of organic-tempered pottery of the 5th–8th centuries. These were cut by a few pits of late 9th- and 10th-century date, but there was relatively little activity on the site until perhaps the later 13th century. Two large, roughly rectangular features – probably the lower portions of cellars of this date – were partially excavated in Trench I.

Also at about this time a masonry building was constructed at the south-west corner of Trench I; only part of the north wall and the east return was within the trench area. The building would have fronted the medieval lane which ran from Water Lane to St John's Church, with its long axis parallel to the lane. Stratigraphically contemporary deposits to the south show that the structure remained in use until the early 16th century. A very large, partially excavated, feature to the south was probably a well construction pit.

The post-Roman activity on the site will be published in P7.

During house building in 1982, considerable damage will have been done to surviving archaeological deposits by construction of foundations. Destruction is very unlikely to have been total, however, and a considerable number of Roman graves probably survive, especially in the Trench II area and possibly along the western edge of the site.

St Martin's Close, Winnall *(Figs 87–9; Tables 15a–b)*

Introduction

The presence of a cemetery on the western slope of St Giles' Hill adjacent to Beggar's Lane was recorded by Ward-Evans in 1930, during construction of the St Martin's Close council housing estate. In 1985–86 renovations to the estate involved underpinning of existing building foundations, the construction of a new drainage system, and levelling of areas for car parking, especially to the south.

During initial underpinning work, human remains were reported by the Clerk of Works and Archaeology Office staff visited the site when possible between July and November 1984. Only brief notes of burials found during underpinning were normally possible – some recorded by the Clerk of Works, others by archaeology staff. Excavations for new drain runs and manholes usually offered better opportunities for recording, though still under severe time constraints. A proposal to excavate fully a 10m² area adjacent to some of these discoveries was put forward, but funding was not agreed.

In April 1985, an important burial structure was identified during construction of car parking bays, in the southernmost part of the site, and was fully hand-excavated (Tr I). Further recording, including some small areas of controlled excavation adjacent to drain trenches, was carried out between April and September 1985. Finally, two burials were recorded north-west of Trench I in February 1986. All recording and excavation was supervised by Mike Morris.

The presence of archaeology staff on the site was not continuous and not all underpinning and drainage trenches were recorded. When graves were found, the focus was on salvaging information and lengths of trenches with no evident remains were not always investigated in detail.

The total length of underpinning trenches, and related work, observed was about 50m. This represents just over one-third of the total area of such disturbance. An area of about 140m² of excavations for drainage was observed. In a few places, perhaps totalling 20m², contractors allowed the ground around burials to be cleared so that controlled excavation could take place.

Further archaeological investigation was undertaken prior to the construction of new houses in the north part of the Close in 1986. No graves were found during this work, but the limits of the cemetery to the north and east were indicated. The main discovery was of two rectangular buildings of double-post construction dating to the 6th–8th centuries, which will be published in P7.

Further information about the likely western extent of the cemetery has been gained from watching brief sites in Beggar's Lane (see BLG 79, BLR, and BL99 in eastern suburb gazetteer: 14; Fig 87).

The excavation (Tables 15a–b).

Drainage trench and levelling

Thirty-two inhumation burials, including one double, were excavated of which six came from Trench 1. Another sixteen (one in Trench 1) were recorded, but not excavated. A masonry structure (F55, F58–9) containing two burials, in the southern part of the site (Trench I, see below), was investigated more fully than the rest of the site. The ditch (F61) running north-east / south-west to the north-east of the burials may mark a boundary to at least part of the cemetery, but this cannot be confirmed.

Of the skeletons which could be aged and sexed, nine were adult males and nine were adult females; there were also four children and an infant. The lack of infants may be due to the conditions under which the site was excavated. In addition it may be noted that the population in the trench in the centre of the site (Fig 89) was overwhelmingly female (probably including a female child, to judge by the silver pin in G38).

Alignment could be determined for 30 graves, all but three of which could be said to be west–east (compass reading of 249°–293°) with the others north-west / south-east (heads at the western or north-western end of the grave). However, only two graves had a bearing less than 270° (true west–east). The average bearing was 283°, 13° north of true west, suggesting an influence on alignment other than simply a desire to observe a true west–east line; this may have been the ditch F61 or some other local topographical feature. A feature of the graves was the presence in nine or ten of

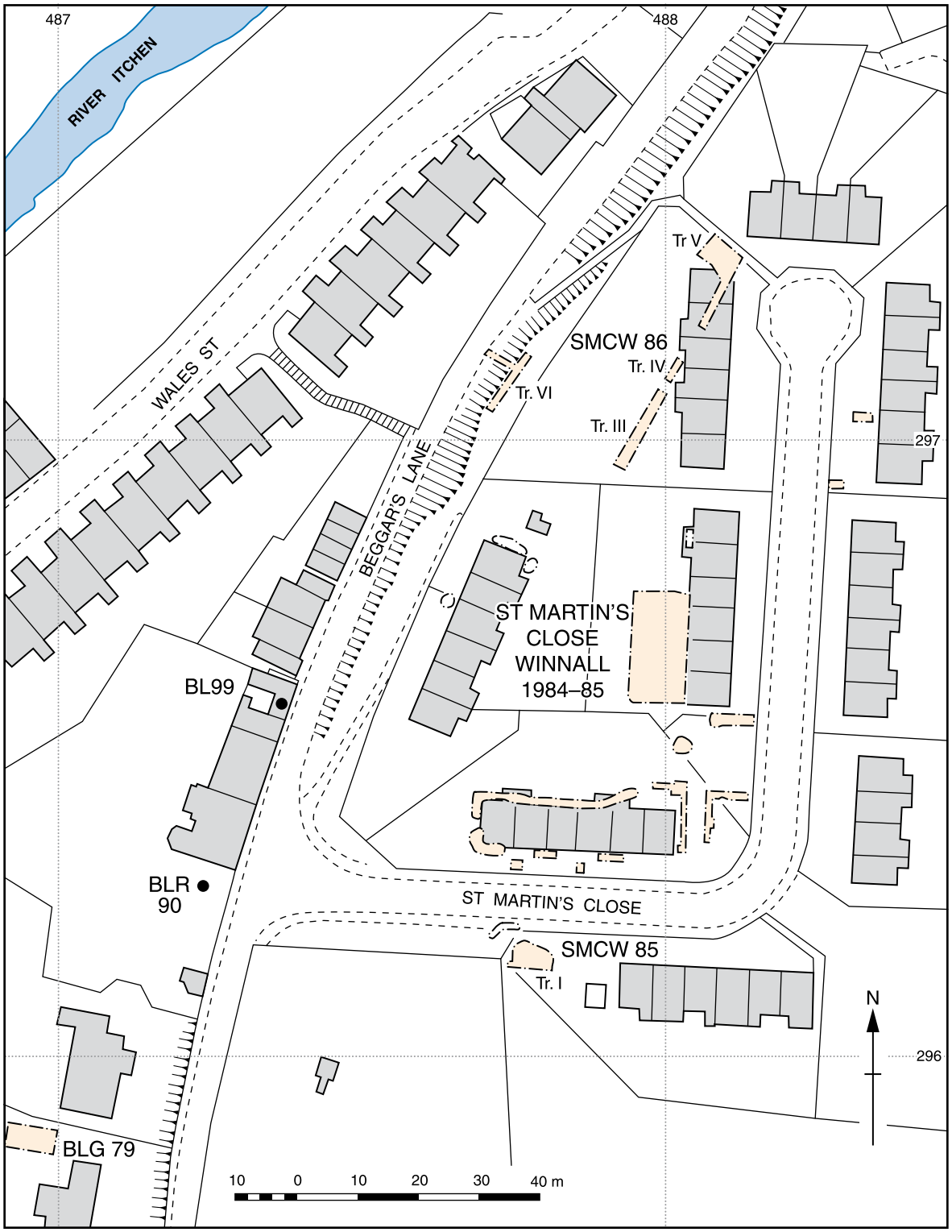


Figure 87 Eastern suburb: plan to show location of archaeological trenches and areas observed at St Martin's Close Winnall

a packing (G24, G39, G41, and G45?), lining (G9, G17, G32), or covering (G13, G35–6; Plate 45) using stone slabs, tiles, or flints.

Furnishing was scarce, as Tables 15a–b show, although note may be made of a wooden box with bone veneer strips in G36 which contained an antler comb (S331), and the silver pin mentioned above (p 189).

Masonry structure (Figs 90–1, Plate 46)

To the south and uphill from the main group of burials described above, excavation revealed the remains of a masonry structure containing two burials (previously reported by Morris 1986). A flint and mortar foundation (F55, F58–9) appeared to have revetted a mound

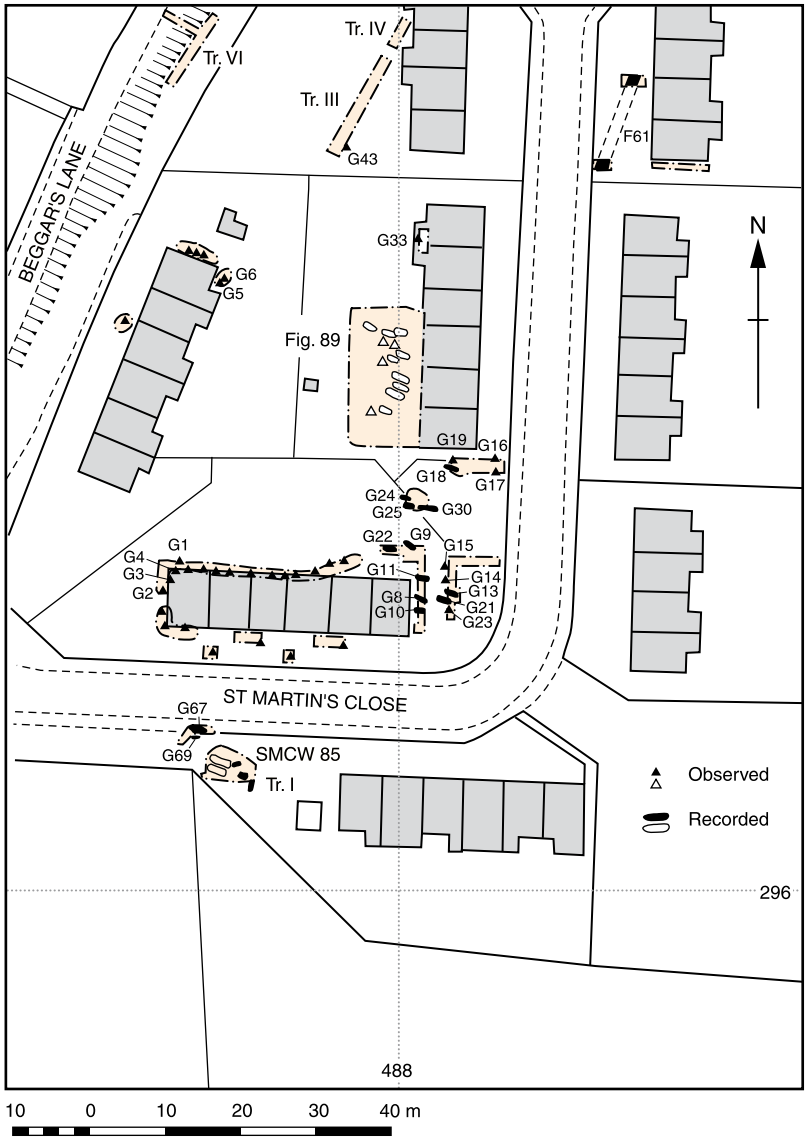


Figure 88 St Martin's Close, Winnall: plan showing location of ditch F61 and observed and recorded late Roman burials. Open symbols = grave location accurately recorded (triangle) or grave excavated archaeologically (oval); closed symbols = grave location approximately identified (triangle) or grave located but not excavated archaeologically (oval

Plate 45 St Martin's Close, Winnall: inhumation burial G13 under excavation, showing the tile covering

Plate 46 St Martin's Close, Winnall, Trench 1: remains of the masonry structure, looking west. The top of F57 is visible on the left and of F50 can be seen below it.

Table 15a Late Roman inhumations from St Martin's Close

No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex m/f	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin y/n	Notes
6	indet.	indet	17–25 yrs	m	1.76		y	
8	W–E	indet	35–45 yrs	f	1.56		n	
9	NW–SE	indet	adult	m			n	slab lining
10	W–E	indet	adult	indet			n	
11	W–E	indet	indet	indet			n	
13	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.77	fe stylus	y	slabs over burial
18	W–E	indet	17–25 yrs	m	1.65		n	
19	W–E	indet	adult	f	1.46		n	
21	W–E	indet	adult	m	1.71		n	
24	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	m	1.70		n	flint packing
30	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.48		n	
32	indet	indet	indet	indet			n	slab and tile cist
33a	indet	indet	adult	m	1.70		n	
33b	indet	indet	adult	indet			n	
34	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	m	1.75		y	
35	W–E	supine	adult	f	1.51		n	slabs and tiles over body
36	W–E	supine	17–25 yrs	f	1.58	wood box containing antler comb	y	slabs and tiles over body
37	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.65		y	
38	W–E	supine	6–8 yrs	indet		ag pin	y	tiles at feet
39	W–E	supine	elderly	f	1.66		y	flint and tile packing
41	W–E	indet.	indet	indet			n	flint packing
42	indet	indet.	child	indet			n	
43	NW–SE	indet.	adult	indet			n	
44	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.54		n	
45	W–E*	supine	10–12 yrs	indet		hobnails	n	flint packing?
53	W–E	supine	adult	indet			y	
56	W–E	supine	adult	indet			y	

Note: G1–5, 14–16, 22–3, 28, 40 and 46–8 were unexcavated; G51 and 71 were just a scatter of bone.

of redeposited chalk (123) above two burials. However, it is uncertain from what survives whether this was a mausoleum or simply a walled enclosure. Cut into the natural chalk within the foundations were two graves, F50 and F57, which differed one from the other in their construction, although both were *c* 2.8m deep.

Grave F50, that of an elderly female, was a simple burial in a wooden coffin. What distinguished it from the other graves of this type was the considerable size and depth of the grave cut, and the care involved in its digging. After backfilling it was cut by grave F57 which was equally large and deep. The contents of this further burial were of more interest. The burial, a female probably aged 25–35 years, was interred in a substantial wooden coffin, represented by wood staining and substantial iron nails (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 159–60), lined with one large sheet of lead and sealed with another. This is a coffin of a type described by Toller (1977, 11, fig 2, no 2). The lead lining measured 1.72m in length tapering in both height and width towards the foot.

The skeleton was furnished with a composite,

Table 15b Late Roman inhumations from St Martin's Close, Trench I

No.	Alignment	Position	Age	Sex	Height	Grave furniture	Coffin	Notes
50	W–E	indet	elderly	f	–		y	in masonry structure
52	W–E	indet	6–12 m	indet			y	
53	W–E	indet	25–35 yrs	m	1.64		n	
54	W–E	indet	indet	indet			n/a	unexcavated
56	W–E	indet	c 12 yrs	indet			n	
57	W–E	supine	25–35 yrs	f	1.58	antler comb, au wire x3	y	in masonry structure
58	indet	indet	immature	indet			n	

Note: Abbreviations as for Tables 6 and 7

double-sided antler comb (much decayed) of late 4th century date (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 66, **314**). In addition, a small amount of fine gold wire, perhaps used to create or embellish an embroidered design (*ibid*, 196, **949–51**) was recovered, suggesting that the body was richly wrapped or even dressed at interment. The coffin was loosely packed with gypsum (hydrated calcium sulphate – deposit 167) which also seemed to surround a small tile cist. On the basis of the positioning of iron nails, it was thought that this contained a wooden box, although there were no mineralised wood remains on the nails.

Cut into the base of the grave were two shallow rectangular slots which may have allowed the release of the lowering ropes from beneath the coffin, or held timbers onto which the ropes were fastened. Above the coffin were two packing deposits of chalky rubble (164–5). In the uppermost deposit in the cut (120) – perhaps in a secondary cut – there was a larger tile cist than that at the base of the feature, with a stack of bonded tiles contained within it. A quantity of plaster (over 500 pieces), most of it painted with stripes and panels, adhered to the stack and occurred loose within deposit 120 (P6, Thompson 2008). There were no were no human remains from this second cist, but there were fragments of animal and bird bone.

It is uncertain whether the building material within the second cist came from the demolition of the masonry structure (cf. Morris 1986, 345). However, that the painted plaster originally adhered to a wall or walls is not in doubt, as angled pieces for framing doors or windows were present. The preponderance of painted pieces over white in what has been identified as simple framed panel designs, may suggest deliberate selection of the more colourful pieces.

There were three other graves close to the masonry structure. The relationship of F53 with F50 could not be recorded with certainty, but F53 may have been a later, unrelated burial. F52 was the grave of an infant, whereas the burial in F54 could not be aged or sexed.

Dating

As in other late Roman cemeteries in Winchester, the burials at St Martin's Close are difficult to date because of the paucity of datable grave goods. Nevertheless, the alignment of most of the graves, may indicate a date after *c* AD 350, when west–east burial became more or less universal in Winchester. Double-sided antler combs as found in G36 and F57 occurred in thirteen graves at Clarke's Lankhills of which twelve are dated after *c* AD 365 (Galloway 1979, 247). Cool (2010, 272–3) has reviewed the dating evidence both from Lankhills and elsewhere, and concluded that such objects date to the last third of the 4th century and later.

Stone, tile, or flint packings, linings or coverings are usually thought to be 4th-century (Philpott 1991, 66), but at Lankhills packing and lining were only common after *c* AD 370, although not unknown before this date (Clarke 1979, 355–6, 428). Stone cists are also known in the post-Roman period in the south-west of England as at Poundbury, Dorset (Woodward 1993, 236).

On this basis, a date range of late 4th – or even 5th – century is offered for the St Martin's Close burials.

The eastern cemetery: discussion

Cremation burials

There were only two cremations recorded from the eastern cemetery, both from Chester Road. In the earliest, G579 (Phase 14, Period 3), the bone was probably contained in a pouch or bag and was accompanied by five coins in good or mint condition (P6, Davies 2008, 127) with an end date of 282. The other, G596 (Phase 13, Period 4), an urned burial without furnishing, may be early 4th-century. Other cremations within the same date range, and later, occur in small numbers throughout the late Roman period at Winchester (see pp 345–6).

Inhumations

Grave alignment

The majority of the earlier (Periods 2–3) inhumations at Chester Road were aligned north–south, whereas the majority of the later inhumations, dated after *c* 320, were aligned west–east. This appears to correspond to

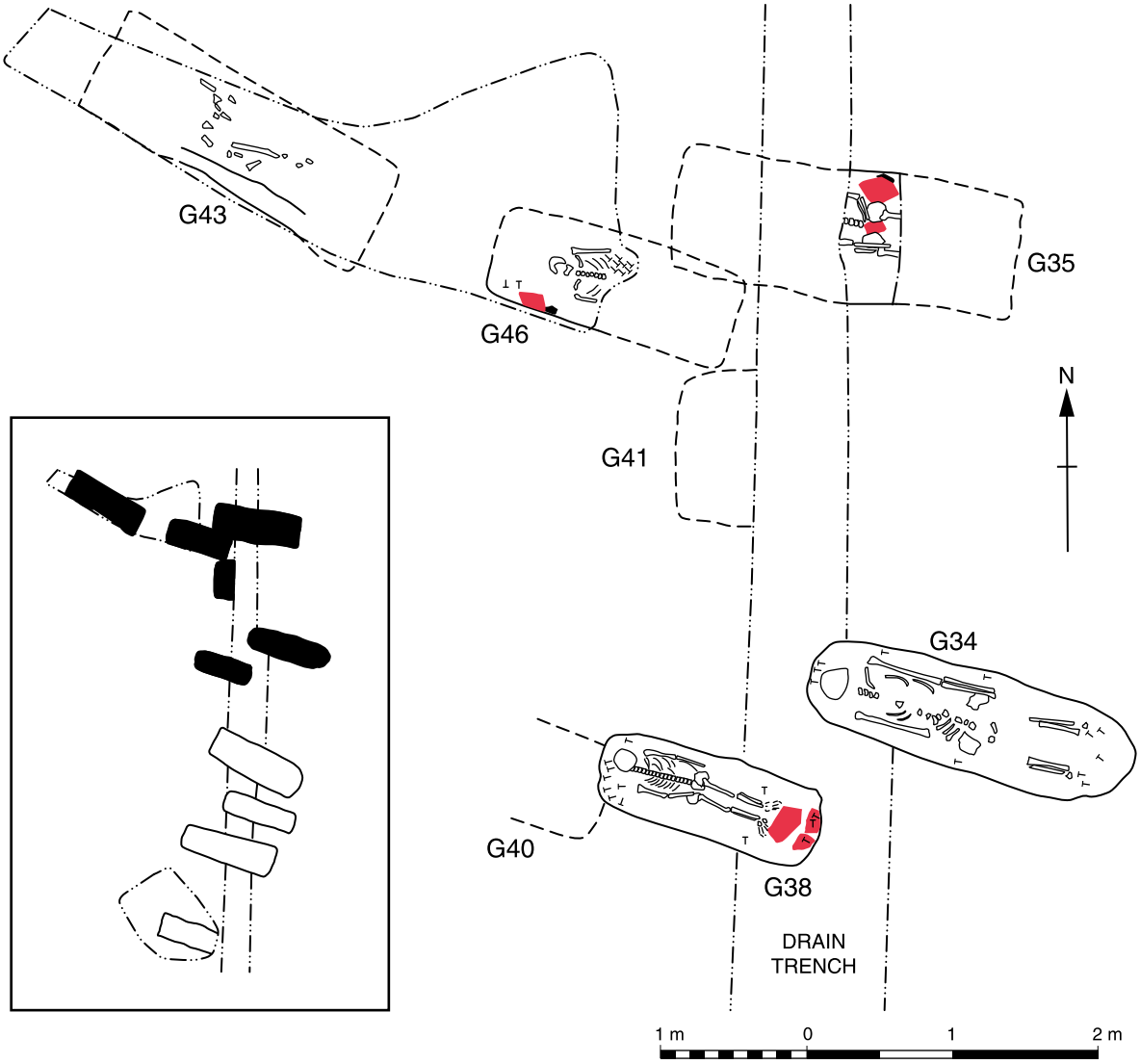


Figure 89 St Martin's Close Winnall: plan of burials in principal excavation area (see Fig 88)

a change in prevailing alignment in the other cemetery areas around the town including Victoria Road West where it may also have occurred *c* AD 320. All the graves at St Martin's Close were west–east (or in three cases north-west / south-east), probably confirming a mid-4th-century or later date.

Grave construction and body position

The majority of the graves from Chester Road were constructed in a similar way to those in the northern cemetery. Although they were generally not as deep as the second phase graves from Victoria Road, this could be due to the effects of erosion.

The standard body position documented in the northern suburb was also present in the eastern suburb. The body was usually supine, with the legs extended and parallel, and the arms either folded across the trunk, meeting over the pelvis, or lying by the side of the body. There was only one definitely prone burial, in Period 2 at Chester Road (G597). Infants at Chester Road were sometimes buried in a crouched or foetal position but just as often laid out supine. Only one infant burial (F52) was recovered from St Martin's Close, in a grave immediately east of the masonry structure. It was in a very deep and well-formed cut, but no details of body position could be recorded.

Coffins and cists

The use of coffins at Chester Road is difficult to document accurately due to the continual erosion of parts of the graves, but the proportion of coffined burials appears to have remained much the same throughout the cemetery's use. Many of the graves at St Martin's Close contained evidence for some form of wooden coffin, and the body positions suggest that most of them were also bound or wrapped in some manner. On the basis of mineral-replaced wood on the nails, Jacqui Watson of the Ancient Monuments Labo-

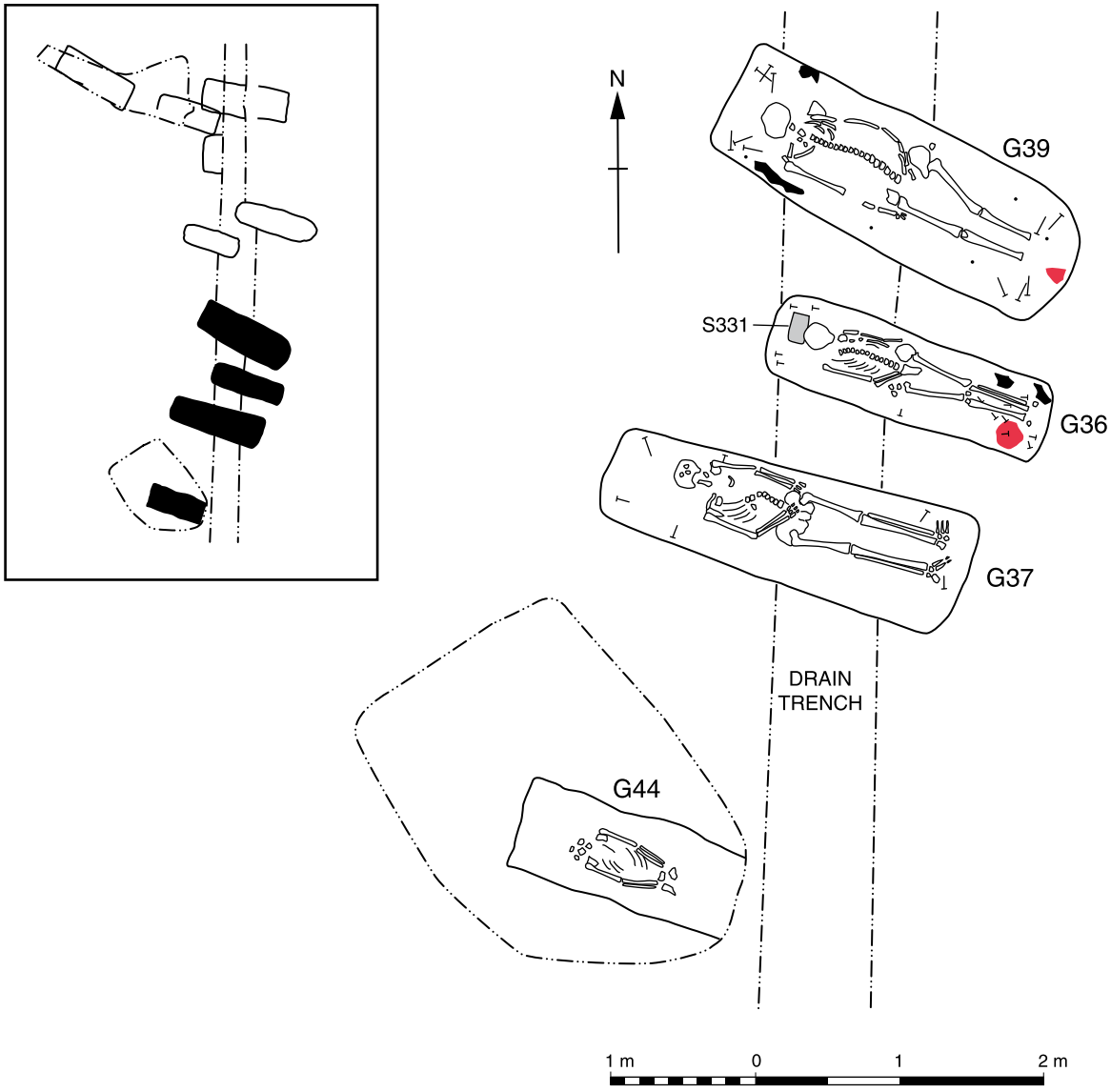


Figure 89 St Martin's Close Winnall: plan of burials in principal excavation area (see Fig 88)

ratory identified two ash coffins (in G39 and F57) at St Martin's Close. They were constructed using very long (the longest was 340mm), triangular-headed nails, but the thickness implied by preserved wood on them suggests that the heads protruded from the wooden surfaces of the coffins (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 159–60).

In G43 at St Martin's Close the human remains were associated with a calcareous substance, analysed by X-ray diffraction as a lime mortar. Some of the other graves at St Martin's Close exhibited some form of lining or cist, the majority of which were constructed from ceramic or stone roof tiles, although some simply used a flint packing, perhaps for boards which have not survived. Flint and tile packing is not unknown in Winchester (Clarke 1979, 355–6, 428–9), but deliberate construction of a cist is less common.

The use of gypsum – more usually known as Plaster of Paris – in F57 puts the grave into a small group, largely of 3rd- to 4th-century date, members of which are found throughout Roman Britain, usually on urban sites (Philpott 1991, 90–5). In F57 it was packed around the deceased and elsewhere gypsum – often in a lead or stone coffin – either completely encased the deceased or formed a layer over it. It has been suggested that gypsum was used as a form of mummification of a body, perhaps in a Christian context, with a view to preserving it for the Resurrection. However, it is clear that not only are many gypsum burials pre-Christian, but in many cases there was insufficient gypsum to fulfil any preservative function. Another reason for using gypsum may be to do with the fact that when it is mixed with water to make a paste it invokes an exothermic reaction causing the solution to heat up to *c* 150°C as it sets. Once the mixture hardens it cools down. This rather mysterious process might, perhaps, have been seen by the Romans as in some way symbolic of the consumption and purification of the dead before passage to the next world.

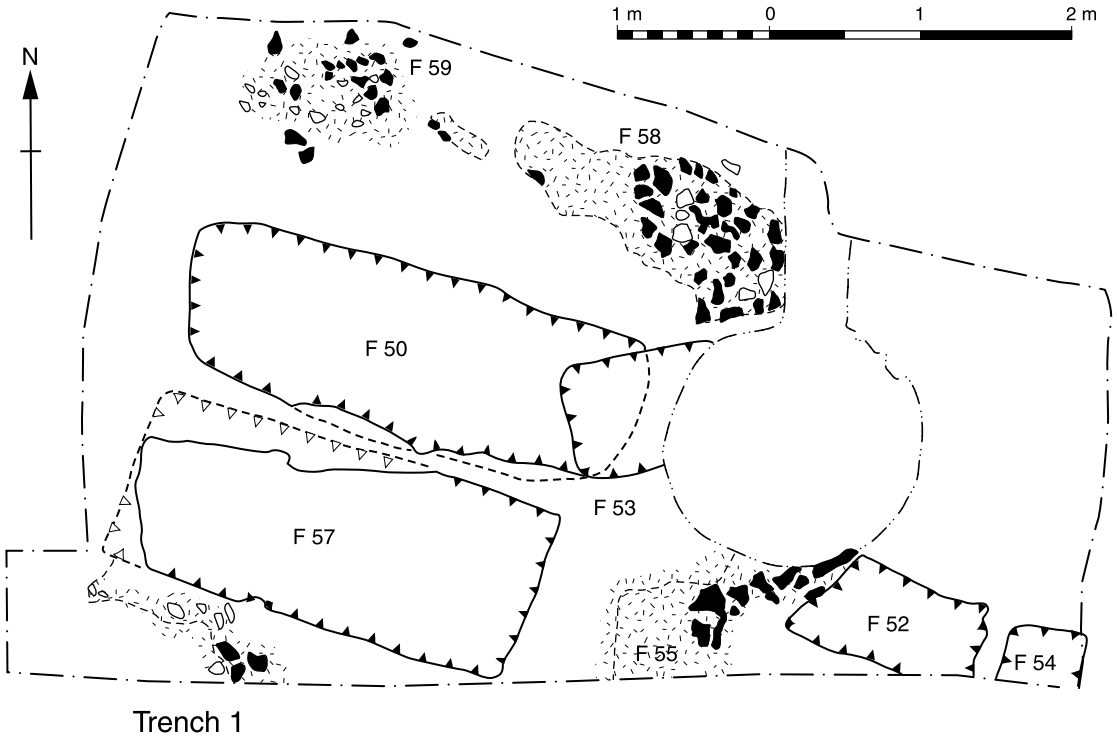


Figure 90 St Martin's Close Winnall Trench 1: plan showing location of late Roman masonry structure containing burials F50 and F57

Grave furniture

As in the other cemeteries described in this volume grave furniture was sparse.

Vessels

Only two Chester Road inhumations contained pottery vessels (G628 and G636), but there was also a grave-like feature (G635) with no burial which contained a pottery vessel. The feature may be compared with the more richly furnished grave-like features at Victoria Road West (p 346). A near complete but fragmented Roman glass beaker from a medieval pit at Chester Road was probably a disturbed grave good.

Coins

Apart from the coins associated with the Chester Road cremation G579, only one inhumation burial, Chester Road G553, had an associated coin (AD 388–402).

Equipment

G36 at St Martin's Close contained the intricately decorated strips of bone veneer that had originally been pinned to a wooden box (S331, Rees *et al* (P6), 109–11, **595**). Inside the box, probably constructed in such a way as to display it, was a well-crafted antler comb (*ibid*, 66, **314**).

Personal ornaments

Grave 530 at Chester Road contained four or more armlets, one of copper alloy (S1442) and at least three of bone (S799). G556 produced an iron buckle (S762), but it is uncertain whether this should be associated with the grave, as only half was present. G36 at St Martin's Close produced a fine, well-crafted silver pin with a head in the shape of a bird (S330).

Footwear

At Chester Road, the frequency of hobnails from boots or shoes appeared not to change greatly through the life of the cemetery, although elsewhere burial with footwear was apparently in decline in the late 4th century (Clarke 1979, 178–80). Only one of the burials (G45 of a child) at St Martin's Close produced hobnails.

Tools

A hone (S878) which had been broken and reused came from G573 at Chester Road, and an iron stylus (S642) from G13 at St Martin's Close. In neither case were these objects certainly associated with the burial.

Fittings

A few of the graves produced copper alloy fittings which may have been used to decorate wooden objects,

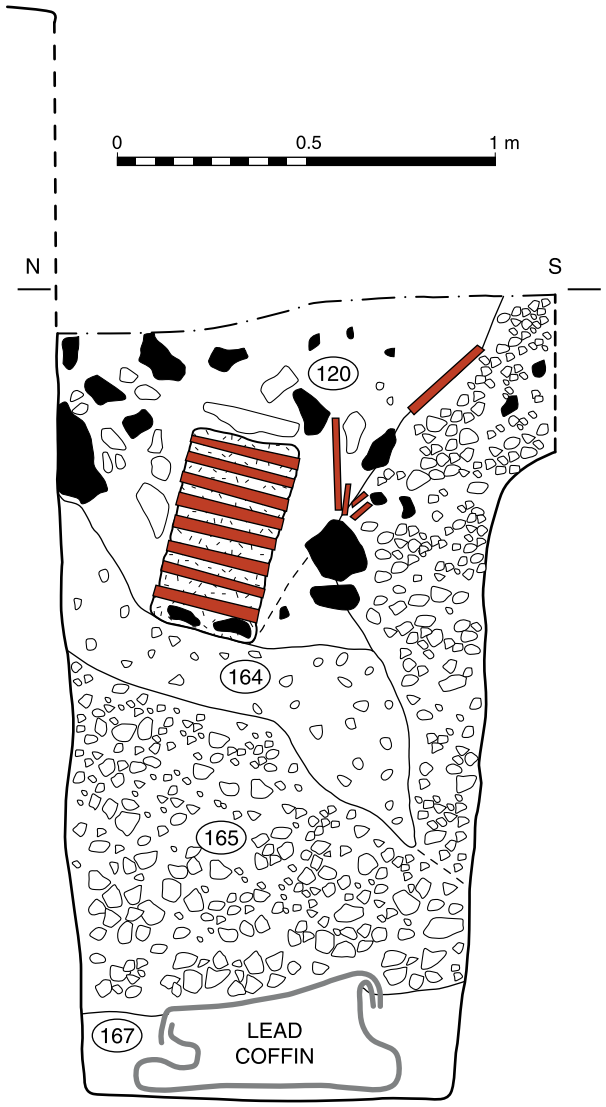


Figure 91 St Martin's Close Winnall Trench 1: east facing section through burial F57

but none occurred in quantity in any individual grave. G531 at Chester Road and G36 at St Martin's Close had iron staples which could have been used to construct their coffins. From G556 at Chester Road came a fragment of what was possibly a lock (S771) similar to the one found in G110 at Victoria Road West in the northern cemetery (above), but, again G556 produced no other evidence of a chest or lockable box. G541 at Chester Road produced a key (S678) but it was not unequivocally associated with the burial.

Animal bones

Animal bone was recorded from only two graves, both at Chester Road. G618 contained part of a cattle skull, which was possibly associated with the burial and G622 produced a complete dog skeleton (p 361 for further discussion).

6 The human remains

The cremation burials from Victoria Road East
by F Powell

Introduction

The bone from 113 cremation burials was submitted to the author for study: 100 from Period 5 (late 1st to early 2nd centuries), ten from Period 6 (late 2nd to mid-3rd centuries), one from Period 7 (late 3rd to late 4th centuries), and two from burials (G450 and G452) which were unphased. The cremated bone from three burials (G466, G555, and G636) had been lost before it could be examined.

The vast majority of the cremation burials contained the remains of a single individual, but in varying states of completeness. Three graves, G531, G540, and G554, contained an adult and infant. The graves G507 and G606 probably contained the complete or near complete cremated remains of two individuals; and fragments of a juvenile were found with the adult cremation in G578A. Each cremation was weighed, initially to determine the completeness of burial. McKinley (2000a, 40) states that the minimum weight of bone from a modern adult cremation is *c* 1000g, though an average weight of 1600–2000g would be more common. However, a 'complete' burial was identified if the majority of the parts of the skeleton was represented and it weighed over 500g or both. The greatest quantity (2378g) of cremated bone from a burial of a single individual came from G536. According to the criteria 60 cremations were assessed as complete, 39 as incomplete, and 14 had been disturbed by later Roman or post-Roman activity so that assessment was not possible.

Tables 16–18 are summaries of cremation weight and proportional weight, colour, and fissuring. Figure 92 is a graph showing the distribution of cremation weights. The weight of the cremation can not only give an indication as to the completeness of the cremation but also the completeness of burning. As previously stated, more or less complete individuals were found in about 50 per cent of the burials. Those that had more complete burning were less well represented. The weights of the long bone, cranial, and miscellaneous fragments give indications as to the proportion of the skeleton being buried. It would appear that the figures are those which would be expected if no particular selection was being made for one area of the body for burial.

The colour of the bone indicates the degree of

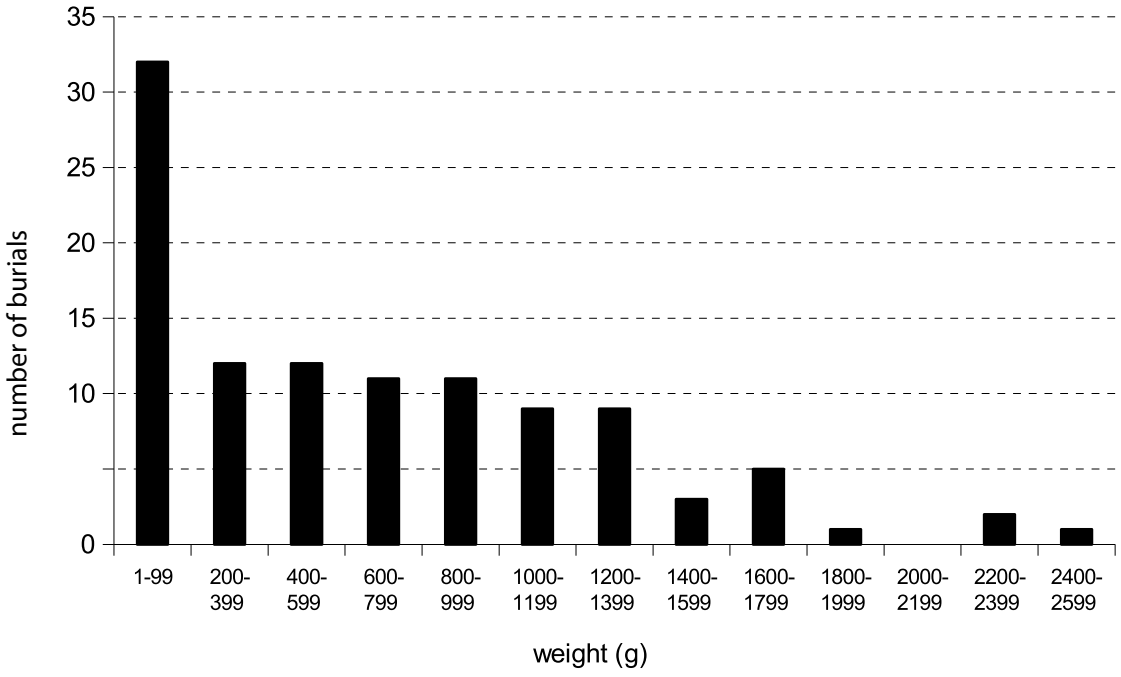


Figure 92 Victoria Road East: graph showing varying weight of cremated bone in cremation burials (Periods 5 and 6)

Table 16 Victoria Road East cremations: summary of cremated bone weight data

Total number of cremations	113
Mean weight of cremations (g)	693
Number of long bones	97
Mean weight of long bones (g)	226
Number of cranial bones	103
Mean weight of cranial bones (g)	62
Number of miscellaneous bones	114
Mean weight of miscellaneous bones (g)	452

Table 17 Victoria Road East cremations: summary of principal colour data

total number of cremations	113
% white	32
% white/grey	59
% grey	4
% grey/black	3
% black	2

Table 18 Victoria Road East cremations: summary of fissuring data

total number of cremations	113
% slight	52
% moderate	47
% marked	1

burning. White and beige-white are colours which the bones turn when exposed to fire for considerable time and usually indicates that vitrification has begun to occur. White-grey, grey, and black are colours associated with less exposure, respectively. The Victoria Road East cremations fall, in the majority of cases, into the categories beige-white and white-grey.

Fissuring and cracking of the bone is due to intense heat. The cremations showed fissuring either to a slight or moderate degree. Only a very small proportion showed marked fissuring.

Fragment size is a mean measurement of most of the fragments found within a cremation. The size of the fragment can indicate the completeness of burning as well as the intensity of heat. If the temperature of the cremation is high and quick enough to cause extreme fissuring, those fissures can become complete and so fragment the bone. The fragment size (greatest dimension) in these cremations tended to be between 10mm–30 mm, suggesting a moderate prolonged temperature rather than quick, intense heat. The cremations with smaller fragments may also have been subjected to crushing or pounding after burning and before burial, to reduce the overall volume.

Comments on specific burials

A number of the cremations warrant individual comment or description in respect of particular points of interest.

G473 contained a mixture of human and animal bone and a large proportion of it was not burnt. The human bone was representative of an immature individual, certainly less than 15 years of age, as several fragments of unfused long bone epiphyses were recovered. The animal has not been identified but it too was immature, having unfused epiphyses.

Three graves contained two individuals, an adult and an infant. In G531 the adult bone was not fully cremated and was incomplete, consisting mainly of fragments of the lower limbs. The infant remains were not burnt. In G540 the adult remains weighed only 80g and consisted only of long bone fragments, a metatarsal fragment, and a vertebral spinous process fragment. The remains of the infant, aged as less than one year, had been cursorily burnt, being brown in colour with only faint cracking of the shafts. In G554 the adult remains were a little less well cremated than most of the cremations from this site. The bone was white-dark grey in colour with only slight fissuring. The small fragment size, 10–15 mm (greatest dimension), suggests that the bone was crushed or broken up after cremation for burial. The infant remains consisted in the main of metacarpals and metatarsals and were unburnt.

G578a contained two individuals but in this case an adult and a juvenile of 15 years or less. The cremation can be assumed to be the complete adult individual. The juvenile is represented by long bone fragments with unfused epiphyses only. The degree of cremation would appear to be comparable to the majority from this site, being beige-white-grey in colour, with moderate fissuring. The average fragment size was 25–30 mm.

All the remains from G600 had received heat at some point, but the burning had by no means been complete. Many fragments were beige-white in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and were relatively large (average size of 50–55 mm), and as a result diagnostic. A fragment of the innominate displayed a deep pre-auricular sulcus whilst fragments of the humeral articular surfaces indicated a relatively small individual. It may be suggested that these remains were of a female. The cremation weighed 1773g and can be assumed to contain the majority of the skeleton.

Catalogue

The cremated bone was recovered from samples by wet sieving in the laboratory. The fill of cremation vessels and the fill of grave pits were usually assigned numbers in the soil sample series. In some cases the bone was recovered in more than one sample usually

in an attempt to determine whether the cremated bone was distributed or structured in some way – for example, with cranial bones in one part of the grave or at the top of the cremation urn etc.

G404 The bone was collected in two samples (108–09). It weighed 179g, made up of 92g long bones fragments, 12g cranial fragments, and 75g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and fragment size 15–20mm. Sample 108 contained cranial fragments including mandible or maxilla, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, and vertebrae. Sample 109 contained only long bones and miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The remains were of an adult (incomplete).

G405 The bone was collected in four samples: 100–01, 105–06. It weighed 886g made up of 403g long bone fragments, 11g cranial fragments, and 472g miscellaneous fragments. Bone from Samples 100–01 was white in colour with very slight fissuring and a fragment size of 5–15mm. Bone from samples 105–06 was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–20mm. Sample 100 weighed 262g, made up of 116g long bone fragments, 5g cranial fragments, and 141g miscellaneous fragments. The identifiable remains included fragments of cranium and long bone shafts. Sample 101 weighed 8g and consisted only of unidentifiable miscellaneous fragments. Sample 105 weighed 525g, made up of 238g long bone fragments, 6g cranial fragments, and 281g miscellaneous fragments. The identifiable fragments included a few cranial fragments, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, scapulae, capitate, phalanges, and mandible. Sample 106 weighed 91g, made up of 49g long bone fragments and 42g miscellaneous fragments. The only diagnostic fragment was of a central maxillary incisor. The remains were of one more or less complete adult individual although the skull was under represented.

G408 The bone weighed 358g made up of 97g long bone fragments, 58g cranial fragments, and 203g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and an average size of 10–15mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces – including unfused epiphyses, innominate, ribs, and verftebrae. The remains were of an immature individual.

G409 The bone weighed 498g, made up of 168g long bone fragments, 72g cranial fragments, and 258g miscellaneous fragments. The bone colour ranged from white/blue to grey/black. There was little fissuring and the average fragment size was 10–15mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, two single roots of teeth, long bone shafts and articular surfaces with evidence of unfused epiphyses, scapulae, vertebrae, innominate, and ribs. The remains were of an immature individual.

G410 The bone was collected in two spits: A and B. Spit A weighed 23g and Spit B 199g. The total bone weight was 222g made up of 23g long bone fragments, 43g cranial fragments (both Spit B), and 156g miscellaneous fragments (Spits A and B). The bone from both spits was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, two molar crowns with no attrition, maxilla, mandible, long bone shafts, and ribs. The remains represented an adult individual (incomplete).

G414 The bone was collected in two spits: A and B. The total bone weight was 246g, made up of 69g long bone fragments, 45g cranial fragments, 132g miscellaneous fragments. Spit A weighed 171g, made up 46g long bone fragments, 32g cranial, and 93g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Diagnostic fragments included cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, and ribs.

G415 The bone weighed 21g. It consisted of miscellaneous fragments and some cranial bones which were probably human. The bone was white in colour with no fissuring and a fragment size of 5–10mm.

G421 The bone weighed 12g representing an adult based on a diagnostic thoracic vertebral centrum. The bone was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 5mm.

G423 The incomplete remains of an adult weighed only 17g and consisted of long bones and miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The bone was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 20–25mm. (Probably not a burial)

G424 The bone weighed 63g, made up of 27g long bone fragments, 3g cranial fragments, and 33g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, and patella. The remains were of an adult individual (incomplete).

G426 The bone weighed 593g, consisting of 262g long bone fragments, 39g cranial fragments, and 292g miscellaneous fragments. This probably represented one adult individual but the weight is too light to suggest a complete burial. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. Identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, and metacarpals and metatarsals.

G429 The incomplete remains of one adult individual weighed a total of 59g. The colour was beige-white with no fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Three cranial fragments could be identified, the rest consisted of long bone fragments.

G431 The bone weighed 25g. It was collected in two soil samples from the base of the grave pit: 659 and 660 which weighed 24g and 1g respectively. The fragments from sample 659 were dark grey to black in colour while the fragments from sample 660 were a paler grey, perhaps indicating more thorough cremation. No fissuring was observed in any of the fragments and both samples produced fragments of up to 5mm in length. No fragments were identifiable as to element.

G433 This burial was recovered in four soil samples, 652, 663, 676, and 694. Samples 652, 663, and 694 came from the base of the grave. Sample 676 was a small group of burnt animal bones, possibly of a rodent or bird. The other three samples weighed 1gm, 16g, and 55g, respectively giving a total weight of 72g.

Sample 652 produced bone beige in colour with no fissuring and consisted of an unburnt infant phalanx, 5mm in length. Sample 663 produced cremated fragments, white-black in colour with no fissuring and 10–15mm in length. The colour of the bone indicated cremation with variable oxidation. The bone could be identified as long bone fragments as well as numerous miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. Sample 694 was the largest sample, also consisting of fragments 10–15mm with no fissuring but white-grey in colour. This colouration suggests more complete burning than Sample 663. The fragments were unidentifiable, however a molar crown was recovered with no indication of attrition. The burial, though not representing a complete individual was of a young adult.

G437 The bone weighed 482g, consisting of 208g long bone fragments, only 14g cranial fragments, and 260g miscellaneous fragments. The remains were collected in three samples. Sample 687 weighed 376g, made up of 154g long bone fragments, 9g cranial fragments, and 213g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragments size of 20–30mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts, and articular surfaces, ribs, vertebrae, calcaneus, and finger phalanges. Sample 685 weighed 94g, consisting of 54g long bone fragments, 5g cranial fragments, and 35g miscellane-

ous fragments. The bone was white or black in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces.

Sample 686 weighed 12g and consisted only of long bone fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragments size of 5–10mm. One adult individual was represented though the burial seems to be incomplete as indicated by the absence of certain diagnostic elements and the total weight.

G438 The bone weighed 44g. It was collected in three samples. Sample 692 came from layer 812, the upper fill of the grave and weighed 8g. The bone was grey in colour with slight fissuring and with a fragment size of 5–10mm. The fragments were miscellaneous and unidentifiable. Samples 693 and 694 came from the cremation urn (R3858). Sample 693 consisted of larger fragments of 10–15mm, white-grey in colour and with slight fissuring. Some of these fragments were identified as cranial, including an unerrupted molar crown, and long bone fragments. The sample weighed 27g. Soil sample 694 was the largest sample, weighing 9.3g. The fragments were smaller at 5–10mm, white in colour with slight fissuring and were not diagnostic. This sample indicated the most complete burning as judged from the colour and fragment size. The burial was incomplete and can only be attributed to a young person, based on the evidence of the unerupted molar crown.

G439 The bone weighed 627g, consisting of 246g of long bone fragments, 52g of cranial fragments, and 329g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 30–35mm. The identifiable fragments included cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, mandible, patella, ribs, and phalanx. One adult individual was represented though the burial cannot be considered complete.

G440 This bone was excavated in five separate parts: 'Spit A', 'Spit B', soil sample 700, layer 822, and layer 823. Spit A was the upper half of the fill of the cremation urn (R3868) and Spit B was the lower half. Sample 700 and the sample from layer 823 were from the lower fill layer of the grave. The sample from layer 822 was from the upper fill of the grave. The total weight for the burial was 1684g which could be divided into the element categories: long bone weight 476g, cranial weight 91g, and miscellaneous fragment weight 1117g. An adult could be identified, with osteoarthritic lipping of at least one lumbar vertebra.

Spit A weighed 744g, consisting of 138g of long bone fragments, 76g of cranial fragments, and 530g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The diagnostic fragments consisted of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces of humerus, scapula, femur and vertebrae, ribs, innominates, and phalanges of hands and feet.

Spit B weighed 712g, consisting of 312g of long bone fragments and 400g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The diagnostic fragments consisted of long bone shafts and articular surfaces, lumbar vertebra with osteoarthritic lipping, ribs, and innominates.

Soil sample 700 weighed 149g and consisted of miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The bone was dark grey in colour with slight fissuring indicating a low oxidation during cremation. The fragment size was 5–10mm. Layer 822 produced 13g of cremated bone, white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and 25–30mm in length. A few fragments could be identified as long bone shafts. Layer 823 produced 66g of bone identified as 26g of long bone, 15g of cranial, and 25g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour, with moderate fissuring, and 30–35mm in length.

G442 The bone was collected in two samples, 710 and 719 from the amphora R3869. The bone weighed 543g, identified as 96g long bone fragments, 28g cranial fragments, and 415g miscellaneous fragments. Sample 719, produced 4g of bone. Sample 710 produced the majority at 539g. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and with fragment sizes ranging from 30–35mm. The diagnostic fragments were of cranium, long bone shafts, and articular surfaces, vertebrae, ribs phalange, and one tooth root. The burial was incomplete and represented one individual.

G447 The bone weighed 381g, made up of 102g long bone fragments, 32g cranial fragments, and 247 miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring, and a fragment size of 25–30mm. Diagnostic fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebral, innominate, ribs, carpals, and phalanges. The remains were of an adult individual (incomplete).

G448 The bone weighed 67g, made up of 32g long bone fragments, 7g cranial fragments, and 28g miscellaneous fragments. The burial is obviously incomplete. An adult was represented. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces. The majority of the cancellous bone had not been completely burnt.

G449 The cremated bone was collected in two excavated spits, A and B. Spit A was the upper half and Spit B was the lower of the fill of cremation urn (R3926). The weight was 1328g, made up of 396g long bone fragments, 194g cranial fragments, and 738g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone from Spit A weighed 268g consisting of 86g long bone fragments, 74g cranial fragments, and 108g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, and phalanges. Spit B weighed 1060g, divided into long bone fragments, cranial fragments, and miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. Identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces (condyles and radius), innominates, vertebrae (cervical and thoracic), ribs, patella, calcaneus, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges. A complete burial of one adult individual was represented.

G450 The bones from a more or less complete burial of an adult weighed 808g. The long bone fragments weighed 278g, cranial fragments 90g, and miscellaneous fragments 440g. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragments size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including femoral condyles, patella, scapula, vertebrae, ischium, metatarsal, and one toe phalanx.

G452 The cremated bone weighed 1726g made up of 390g long bone fragments, 96g cranial fragments, and 1280g miscellaneous fragments The complete remains of one adult individual are represented. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour. Some of the cancellous bone had not been burnt, that which had was dark grey in colour. Some iron staining was apparent. There was slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 35–40mm. Identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone and articular surfaces, vertebrae, scapulae, ischium, and patella.

G467 The cremated bone was collected in soil samples which came from seven sequential spits of the grave fill. Total weight of bone was 2367g. Sample 1303 was the uppermost spit and weighed 1249g in which there were 337g of long bone fragments, 179g of cranial fragments and 733g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm.

The fragments were miscellaneous and included a femoral condyle fragment. Sample 1310 had a total weight of 255g consisting of 64g long bone fragments, 24g cranial fragments, and 167g of miscellaneous fragments. The colour of the bone was white-grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebral, scapula, calcaneus, metatarsal, and ribs. Sample 1311 weighed 383g, consisting of 131g long bone fragments, 118g cranial fragments, and 134g miscellaneous fragments. The bone colour was white-grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments were cranial, mandible, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs and clavicle (included in this sample were a few animal bone fragments and two sheep teeth). Sample 1315 had a total weight of 89g and there were no diagnostic bones. The colour of the bone was white with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. A little uncremated animal bone was also recovered. Sample 1316 had a total of 20g of miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The bone colour was white with slight fissuring with a fragment size of 5–10mm. Sample 1317 produced 181g of bone identified as 62g of long bone fragments, 21g of cranial fragments and 98g of miscellaneous fragments. There were diagnostic fragments of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, and ribs. The colour was beige-white with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Sample 1318 weighed 190g divided into 80g of long bone fragments, 16g of cranial fragments and 94g of miscellaneous fragments. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, maxilla or mandible fragments. The bone colour was white with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. The burial represents one adult individual and is fairly complete. The colour of the bone suggests complete cremation and the low degree of fissuring indicates a constant moderate temperature.

G468 The bone was collected in two parts: Spits A and B. Spit A was the upper half and Spit B the lower half of the fill of cremation urn (S6154). Spit A weighed only 15g and produced bone white-grey in colour with very slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. These were fragments of miscellaneous and articular surface fragments of humerus and femur. Spit B weighed 725g, giving a total burial weight, with Spit A, of 740g. The bone was divided into 255g long bone fragments. 40g cranial fragments, and 430g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, patella, vertebral and mandibular condyle. The burial is relatively complete representing one adult individual.

G470 The cremated bone represented an infant. The low weight (13g) suggests that not all the bone was buried. The colour of the bone was white with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm, indicating a thorough cremation. The fragments were identifiable as cranial and long bone shafts.

G472 This burial produced the incomplete remains of an adult. The bone weighed 35g and consisted of fragments of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces. The bone varied in colour from beige to white to grey, with very slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The variation in colour indicates erratic burning.

G473 The cremated bone represented one individual, probably less than 15 years, and an inmature animal. The burial was probably complete weighing 1769g, divided into 370g of long bone fragments, 49g of cranial fragments, and 1350g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. Not all the bone (human and animal) was burnt suggesting an erratic cremation of the two together. Many unfused epiphyses of both human and animal origin were recovered. Some human fragments could be identified as cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebral, rib, innominate, hand phalanges, and mandible or maxilla.

G477 The bone weighed 721g, consisting of 199g of long bone fragments, 72g of cranial fragments, and 450g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The diagnostic fragments were cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebral, innominate, rib, mandible or maxilla and a fragment of a maxillary permanent molar root. The burial probably represented an adult individual.

G482 The bone weighed 1150g, consisting of 353g long bone fragments, 82g cranial fragments, and 715g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. One adult individual was represented. The fragments were relatively large with several identifiable, indicating that the majority of the skeleton was represented. These identifiable were of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including scapula, humerus, femur, tibia, innominate, vertebrae, patella, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges.

G483 The bone was collected as three spits, Samples 13A–C, from the cremation urn (S6199). The total weight was 1289g, consisting of 323g long bone fragments, 118g cranial fragments, and 845g miscellaneous fragments. The majority of the skeleton of one adult individual was represented.

Sample 13A, the upper spit, consisted of 7g miscellaneous fragments, beige in colour with no fissuring and a fragment size of 5–10mm. Sample 13B weighed 785g divided into 217g long bone fragments, 18g cranial fragments and 550g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. Identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, innominate, vertebrae, calcaneus, metacarpals, metatarsals, phalanges, and ribs. Sample 13C weighed 497g consisting of 109g long bone fragments, 100g cranial fragments, and 288g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebrae (mostly cervical), ribs, scapulae, and innominates.

G485 The bone was collected in three samples, 76, 81, 84, from the fill of the grave pit. The total weight was 1306g, consisting of 440g long bone fragments, 84g cranial fragments, and 781g miscellaneous fragments. This was probably a complete burial and the diagnostic fragments indicated an adult individual. The colour and degree of fissuring indicates complete cremation at a constant temperature.

Sample 76 weighed 1022g, consisting of 375g long bone fragments, 67g cranial fragments, and 580g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. Identifiable fragments were cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, femoral head with an open v-shaped fovea capitus, and rib fragments. Sample 81 weighed only 18g and consisted of unidentifiable miscellaneous fragments. Included in the sample was one unburnt tarsal bone of an animal. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. Sample 84 weighed a total of 266g divided into 65g long bone fragments, 17g cranial fragments, and 184g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The only identifiable fragments were of phalanges.

G486 The bone weighed 809g and probably represented one, complete adult individual. The bone was divided into 310g long bone fragments, 49g cranial fragments, and 450g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, long bone shafts

and articular surfaces, vertebrae (mostly cervical, including axis), patella, scapula, ribs, metacarpals, and metatarsals.

G489 The bone came from samples 16–18, collected below the vertebral column of a skeleton. The bone weighed 130g, consisting of 51g long bone fragments, 19g cranial fragments, 60g miscellaneous fragments.

Sample 16 weighed 47g divided into 24g long bone fragments, 13g cranial fragments, and 10g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25 to 30mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, and long bone shafts and articular surfaces. Sample 17 weighed 36g, consisting of 18g long bone fragments, 6g cranial fragments, and 12g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was black in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25 to 30mm. The identifiable fragments were a left malar bone, long bone shafts and ribs. Sample 18 weighed 47g, divided into 9g long bone fragments and 38g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige or black in colour with no fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. The colour and lack of fissuring suggests charring only and that the bone was on the periphery of the cremation. The identifiable fragments were of long bone shafts, ilium, a complete 5th sacral vertebra with very little evidence of burning.

G490 The bone weighed only 59g, consisting of 27g of long bone fragments and 32g miscellaneous. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The identifiable fragments, mostly of long bone articular surfaces, could identify the individual as adult.

G493 The bone weighed 517g, consisting of 144g long bone fragments, 112g cranial fragments, and 261g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was grey in colour with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments consisted those of cranium, a fragment of mandible with evidence of ante-mortem tooth loss, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, innominate, and patella. The burial represented one adult individual but was incomplete.

G495 Only a thoracic vertebral centrum, an ilium fragment shaft, and miscellaneous fragments survived from this disturbed burial. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 40–45mm.

G497 The bone weighed 410g, divided into 175g long bone fragments, 17g cranial fragments, and 218g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Few fragments were identifiable apart from those of cranium and long bones. One adult individual was represented though the burial was incomplete.

G500 The bone weighed 711g, consisting of 123g long bone fragments, 73g cranial fragments, and 515g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, and three fragments of an unerupted permanent molar. The remains probably represented a complete burial of one individual anywhere between 6 to 18 years of age.

G501 Only 10 to 15 fragments of cremated bone, weighing less than 1g, were recovered from this burial. The colour of the bone was beige-white with very slight fissuring with a very small fragment size of 5–10mm. The bone cannot be positively identified as human.

G502 The bone weighed 910g, consisting of 351g of long bone fragments, 39g of cranial fragments, and 520g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was grey in colour with moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 10–20mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, innominate, rib, patella, metacarpals, and metatarsals. The remains probably represented a complete burial of one adult individual.

G503 The bone weighed 952g, consisting of 253g of long bone fragments, 117g of cranial fragments, and 582g of miscellaneous fragments. A complete burial of an adult is probably represented. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments suggested a relatively slight individual and included cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebral, innominate, finger phalanx, and an incisor or canine root.

G504 The bone weighed 58g, consisting of miscellaneous fragments of a child less than 6 years of age, possibly less than 2 years. The bone was beige-white in colour with very slight fissuring. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts, unfused neural arch halves, and four unerupted deciduous molars. The burning of the bone was relatively complete though probably not at a high temperature considering the lack of fissuring.

G505 The bone probably represented one individual. It was collected in three samples: 16, 18, and 179 which came from the fill of the grave pit. Samples 16 and 18 weighed only 43g. The bone was beige-blue grey in colour with moderate fissuring. The smallest fragment measured 9mm and the largest 80mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, 1 premolar with marked attrition, 2 ilium fragments, and a very few long bone shaft fragments. Sample 179 weighed 509g, consisting of 199g long bone fragments, 34g cranial fragments, and 276g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments included cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, and phalanx.

G506 The bone weighed only 16g. The bone was white-grey black in colour with no or slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 15–20mm. It consisted of miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments and a right central permanent incisor, fully formed but unerupted at death, indicating an infant of 6 to 7 years.

G507 The bone weighed 1952g, suggesting at least two individuals. The bone was collected in ten samples from the fill of the grave pit. The total weight was 1952g, consisting of 590g long bone fragments, 163g cranial fragments, and 1209g miscellaneous fragments.

Sample 20 weighed 29g. The bone colour was beige-white-grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of long bone shaft and articular surfaces and vertebral spinous processes. Sample 21 weighed 23g. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces. Sample 23 weighed 267g in total, consisting of 89g long bone fragments, 44g cranial fragments, and 134g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragments size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments included a relatively large number of cranial fragments, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, maxilla or mandible, three single roots of teeth, ribs, carpals, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges. Sample 25 weighed 39g. The bone was white-black in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. The fragments consisted of 2 cranial fragments, vertebral fragments, and a phalanx. Sample 26 weighed a total of 260g, consisting of 40g long bone fragments, 45g cranial fragments, and 175g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-black in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments included cranium, maxilla, mandible, molar roots, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, axis, carpals, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges. Sample 28 weighed a total of 359g, consisting of 143g long bone fragments, and 216g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments included maxilla, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including femoral

head, and ribs. Sample 30 weighed a total of 139g divided into 39g long bone fragments, 25g cranial fragments, and 75g miscellaneous fragments. The colour of the bone was white-grey-black, with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shafts and vertebral spinous processes. Sample 31weighed 77g divided into 27g long bone fragments, and 50g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The identifiable fragments were only of long bone shafts and articular surfaces and one phalanx. Sample 32 weighed a total of 761g, consisting of 252g long bone fragments, 49g cranial fragments, and 460g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, patella, innominate, and metacarpals. Sample 33 weighed only 8g. The bone was white in colour with no fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. There were no identifiable fragments.

G509 The bone weighed 286g, which represented one adult individual, but incomplete. The remains were divided into 52g long bone fragments, 26g cranial fragments, and 208g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, mandible, long bone shafts, and articular surfaces.

G512 The bone weighed 648g, consisting of 199g of long bone fragments, 49g of cranial fragments, and 400g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone colour was beige-black with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The cremation process was probably erratic and incomplete based on the colour. Diagnostic fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, and ribs. The burial was incomplete and represented one adult.

G514 The bone weighed 388g, consisting of 130g long bone fragments, 9g cranial fragments, and 243g miscellaneous fragments. The burial was incomplete but represented one adult individual. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 40–45mm. The identifiable fragments included cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, metacarpals, and metatarsals.

G515 Included with this burial was uncremated animal bone. The cremated bone weighed 365g, consisting of 135g long bone fragments, 38g cranial fragments, and 192g miscellaneous fragments. The colour ranged from white to grey-black with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. This indicates an erratic cremation process with periods of intense heat to cause the fissuring but incomplete burning. Identifiable fragments consisted of mental symphysis, mandible or maxilla, cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, and rib fragments. The remains do not represent a complete individual.

G516 The bone was collected in Sample 40 divided into Spit A, the upper half, and Spit B the lower of the fill of the cremation urn (S7099). The remains recovered from Spit A weighed only 39g. The colour of the bone was white with slight fissuring. Only long bone shafts and articular surfaces could be identified. Spit B produced cremated bone weighing 588g divided into 258g long bone fragments, 70g cranial fragments and 260g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25 to 30mm. The identifiable fragments included cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebrae, scapulae, and patella. The total weight of the burial was 627g and represented one adult individual.

G517 The bone weighed 621g, consisting of 208g long bone fragments, 37g cranial fragments, and 376g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments included cranium, mandible, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, clavicle, cervical vertebra, and ribs. The remains represented a complete burial of one adult individual.

G519 This was a very fragmentary burial consisting of only 13g of miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm.

G520 The bone weighed 935g, made up of 329g of long bone fragments, 119g of cranial fragments, and 487g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was collected in three samples. Sample 51 was divided into Spit A, the upper half, and Spit B the lower of the fill of the cremation urn (S7174). Sample 52 was the cremated bone found on the base of the grave pit. The bone represented the more or less complete remains of one adult individual.

Sample 51 – Spit A – weighed a total of 20g and consisted of cremated and uncremated miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments of cranium and axis. Sample 51 –Spit B – weighed a total of 646g, made up of 272g long bone fragments, 46g cranial fragments, and 328g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, mandible with root of molar in situ, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, innominates, vertebrae, ribs, scapulae, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges.

Sample 52 weighed 269g, made up of 57g of long bone fragments, 73g cranial fragments, and 139g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. The bone was only partially cremated with identifiable fragments of cranium, mandible, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including humeral epicondyles and ribs.

G522 The remains of an adult were represented in the 1199g of bone from Sample 54. The long bone fragments weighed 350g, consisting of 149g of cranial fragments and 700g of miscellaneous fragments. The colour was beige-white with slight to moderate fissuring with a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were cranial, including maxillary and mandibular, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, innominate, vertebral, tarsal, clavicle, metacarpal or metatarsal, and phalanges.

G524 Only 81g of cremated bone was recovered from this burial divided into 3g of long bone fragments, 18g of cranial fragments, and 60g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 5–10mm. A molar crown with no attrition was identified.

G528 The bone, weighing 1059g, represented an adult and was collected in two parts as sample 61 divided into Spits A and B. Spit A was the upper half and Spit B was the lower half of the fill of the cremation urn (S7183). Spit A weighed 47g and consisted of miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments only. Spit B consisted of 209g of long bone fragments, 23g of cranial fragments, and 780g of miscellaneous fragments. The colour of all the bone was white-grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10 to 30mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, rib, vertebrae, patella, phalanges, and metacarpals or metacarsals. Included in the burial were cremated animal remains.

G530 The bone weighed 735g and it was not complete. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 35–40mm. One small cranial fragment was identified along with fragments of long bone shafts and articular surfaces, innominae, calcaneus, phalanges, metacarpals or metatarsals, and cuboid.

G531 The bone was collected as two samples, 60 and 64, which both came from the lower part of the grave fill. The total weight was 547g. Sample 60 weighed 86g and consisted of cremated adult remains and non-cremated infant remains.

The cremated bone ranged from beige to grey to black to white in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were of long bone shaft and articular surfaces, phalanges, and femoral condyle fragments. The non-cremated infant remains consisted of long bone and mandibular fragments. Sample 64 weighed a total of 461g and consisted of 123g of long bone shafts and 338g of miscellaneous fragments. Much of the bone was unburnt and identifiable fragments were of tarsals, metatarsals, ribs, and long bone shafts.

G532 The bone weighed 305g, divided into 51g of cranial fragments and 254g of miscellaneous fragments. The average fragment size of 35mm indicates that this was not a complete burial. The fragments were beige-white in colour with slight to moderate fissuring. Identifiable fragments were flat cranial, mandibular condyle, phalange, and articular surface fragments of long bones.

G533 The bone weighed 521g, consisting of 168g of long bone fragments, 53g of cranial fragments, and 300g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The diagnostic fragments included cranial, mandibular body fragment with incisor root in situ, shaft and articular surface fragments, and rib fragments.

G534 The bone weighed 142g, consisting of 51g of long bone fragments, 15g of cranial fragments, and 59g of miscellaneous. The colour of the bone was grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shafts, and articular surfaces.

G536 This burial represented a complete adult, relatively slight in build judging from the identifiable areas of articulation and vertebrae. The cremated bone weighed 2378g, consisting of 797g of long bone fragments, 250g of cranial fragments, and 1331g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was well and evenly cremated being white-grey in colour with nil to very slight fissuring. The fragment size ranged from 10–40mm with several diagnostic fragments surviving. These consisted of cranial, mandibular or maxillary, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, metacarpals-metacarsals, phalanges, both calcanei and talus.

G538 The bone was collected in two samples, 68 and 70, which both came from the lower part of the grave fill. Both samples consisted of white-grey bone with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The weight of sample 68 was 546g, divided into 80g long bone shaft, 86g cranial fragments, and 380g of miscellaneous fragments. Sample 70 weighed 743g, consisting of 113g long bone fragments, 20g cranial fragments, and 610g miscellaneous. These two samples give a total weight of 1289g suggesting a complete burial of one adult individual.

Sample 68 contained a higher proportion of cranial fragments as well as long bone shaft and articular surface fragments, rib fragments, and metacarpals/metatarsals. Sample 70 was very similar in content but also included innominate and vertebral fragments.

G540 This burial contained two individuals – one infant and one cremated adult. The infant remains showed very little burning with only very slight and faint cracks of the bone. The infant was less than one year at death. The identifiable fragments were cranial, 1 petrous portion, long bone shafts, a proximal epiphysis of the humerus or femur, and vertebral fragments including an unfused neural arch half. The adult remains were incomplete and weighed only 80g. Long bone fragments weighed 77g, with only 3g of miscellaneous fragments. A metatarsal fragment and a spinous process fragment were identifiable. The bone was brown-white in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 30mm.

G542 The bone weighed 339g, consisting of 43g of long bone shaft fragments, 17g cranial fragments, and 279g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone colour was white-grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm.

G545 The bone weighed 891g, divided into 290g long bone fragments, 91g cranial fragments, and 510g miscellaneous fragments. The remains represented a fairly complete burial of one adult individual. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The diagnostic fragments were cranial, mandibular condyles, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, metacarpals or metatarsals, innominate, vertebral (including axis), and rib fragments.

G546 The bone was collected in two samples, 90 and 92, with a total weight of 1088g. Both samples came from the fill of the grave. Sample 92 consisted of 213g of long bone fragments, 75g cranial fragments, and 750g miscellaneous fragments. Sample 90 consisted of 50g only of miscellaneous fragments. The total weight suggests a complete burial of an adult individual. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, innominate, rib, and vertebrae. Included with sample 90 was an unburnt proximal end of an infant's right femur.

G548 The bone weighed 966g, divided into 49g long bone fragments, 197g (a relatively large proportion) cranial fragments, and 810g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was brown-beige-white in colour with moderate fissuring, both of which indicated an erratic and irregular burning of the bone. The average fragment size was 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments represented all parts of the skeleton and included cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebrae, rib, scapula, and mandibular or maxillary fragments. An adult was probably represented.

G550 The bone weighed 1076g, divided into 318g long bone fragments, 20g cranial fragments, and 738g of miscellaneous fragments. The remains were collected in two soil samples, 94 and 98, weighing 347g and 729g, respectively. Samples 94 (upper part) and 98 (lower) were both from the cremation urn (S7254). The bone from all parts of the burial was beige-white in colour, with very slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments from sample 94 were of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, left scapula, and a patella. The identifiable fragments from sample 98 were of long bone shafts and articular surfaces, and a cervical centrum. A complete burial of an adult was probably represented.

G554 The bone weighed 304g, consisting of 76g long bone fragments, 34g cranial fragments, and 194g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-dark grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. The remains were incomplete, though representing one adult individual. Included with this burial were the uncremated metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges of a neo-natal infant.

G556 The bone weighed only 59g and represented a child of less than 12 years. The bone was divided into 14g long bone fragments, 5g cranial fragments, and 40g miscellaneous fragments. It was white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. The burning was complete with relatively intense heat causing the fissuring and relatively large fragment size. Identifiable fragments were cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, ischium with evidence of non-union of epiphysis and a red staining, and rib fragments.

G558 The bone weighed 1027g, consisting of 263g long bone fragments, 66g cranial fragments, and 698g miscellaneous fragments. The colour was beige-white with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. Identifiable fragments included cranium, including a petrous portion, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs, two cervical verterae with osteoarthritis lipping of the centra,

metatarsals, and phalanges. An adult, possibly of older years, was represented – probably complete.

G559 The bone weighed only 11g. It was beige-white-grey in colour with very slight to no fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15 mm. The fragments consisted of small long bone shafts and one large piece of unidentifiable articular surface.

G560 The bone probably represented a complete adult and weighed 1285g. The bone was divided into 370g long bone fragments, 15g cranial fragments, and 900g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 25–30mm. No diagnostic fragments were found apart from cranial and long bone shafts and articular surfaces.

G561 The bone weighed 825g, consisting of 115g of long bone fragments, 20g of cranial fragments, and 690g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. Identifiable fragments were cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, carpals, rib and vertebral fragments.

G565 The bone weighed 1211g and probably represented the complete burial of one adult individual. The bone was collected in two samples, 113 and 114, from the grave fill. Sample 113 weighed 272g, consisting of 92g long bone fragments, 23g cranial fragments, and 157g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebra, rib, and patella. Sample 114 weighed 938g, made up of 229g long bone fragments, 109g of cranial fragments, and 601g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebral and rib fragments.

G566 The bone was found in 9 samples, the majority of which weighed less than one gram and contained a fragment or two of unidentifiable bone. The samples were combined then to give a total of 922g, the vast majority of which came from sample 125, the fill of cemation urn (S7328) and consisted of 240g of long bone fragments, 47g of cranial fragments, and 635g of miscellaneous fragments. The other samples came from other pots in the grave. The bone was white in colour with very little fissuring and a fragment size of 5–30mm. Identifiable fragments were cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, patella, metacarpal or metatarsal, vertebrae and calcaneus. Included was a tooth of a pig. The burial represented the more or less complete remains of one adult individual.

G572 The bone represented one individual, probably *c* 6 to 12 years of age, though the weight, 152g, indicates the burial was incomplete. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranial, long bone shaft and articular surface, 2 unerrupted permanent molars, and an unfused epiphysis.

G575 The bone weighed 129g, representing the incomplete remains of an adult. The long bone fragments weighed 40g, cranial fragments 9g, and miscellaneous fragments 80g. The bone colour was white with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surface, and mandibular or maxillary fragments.

G578A This burial contained an adult and a juvenile, the latter represented by fragments of long bones with unfused epiphyses. The bone was collected in three samples. Sample 139 came from the fill of the grave. Sample 159 was divided into Spit A, the upper half, and Spit B, the lower, of the fill of the urn (S7353). The total weight of cremated bone was 734g. Sample 139 weighed 122g, consisting of 42g long bone fragments, 8g cranial fragments, and 72g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour, with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. This sample contained the evidence for a juvenile individual with the presence of epiphyses unfused to the diaphyses and immature cranial fragments. Sample 159, Spit A, contained a very small quantity of bone. Sample 159, Spit B, weighed 612g, divided into 163g of long bone fragments, 99g of cranial fragments, and 350g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments were cranial (some as large as 50mm), long bone shaft and articular surfaces, rib, vertebral, and one maxillary molar (M3) root.

G578B The bones of an adult were collected in 6 samples. Sample 144 was divided into Spit A, the upper half, and Spit B, the lower, of the fill of the urn (S7343). Samples 154–7 came from the various pots in the grave. The total weight of cremated bone was 1255g.

Sample 144, Spit A, weighed 307g divided into 134g of long bone fragments, 23g of cranial fragments, and 150g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were of the cranium, long bone shafts, including fibula, and articular surfaces, metatarsals, vertebrae (cervical and thoracic), and ribs. Sample 144, Spit B, weighed 947g, divided into 310g long bone fragments, 167g cranial fragments, and 470g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The diagnostic fragments consisted of cranium, maxilla or mandible, 1 maxillary molar root, 1 single root (incisor or canine), long bone shaft and articular surfaces (upper and lower limbs), scapulae, innominates, both patellae, metacarpals or metatarsals, and hand phalanges. Samples 154–7 consisted of very small quantities of miscellaneous bone, all white to white-grey in colour with no or slight fissuring and fragment size of 5–10mm.

G582 The bone was collected in two samples, 140 (upper part) and 146 (lower part) from the cremation urn (S7361). The total weight was 149g, including 55g long bone fragments, 43g cranial fragments, and 51g miscellaneous fragments. The remains represented an immature individual as indicated by some of the identifiable fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, some showing non-union of epiphyses, a single root of a canine or incisor, and a mandibular fragment.

G583 The bone weighed 133g, divided into 36g of long bone fragments, 17g cranial fragments, and 80g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebrae, rib, and metacarpal. The bone probably represented an incomplete adult.

G584 The bones of an adult weighed 51g, divided into 28g long bone shaft fragments, and 23g miscellaneous fragments. No cranial fragments were recovered. The bone was white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm.

G585 The bone weighed 1248g and probably represented a complete adult. It was divided into 272g long bone fragments, 182g cranial fragments, and 794g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebrae, ribs, and mandibular condyles.

G587 The bone was collected from two samples, 167–8, both from the grave fill. The total weight was 255g, not enough to suggest a complete burial, however, the diagostic fragments indicate an adult. Sample 167 weighed 143g, divided into 20g long bone fragments, 23g cranial fragments, and 100g miscellaneous fragments. Sample 168 weighed 112g, consisting

of 27g long bone fragments, 20g cranial fragments, and 65g miscellaneous fragments. The bone from both samples was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Both samples contained fragments of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, scapula, vertebra, and rib.

G588 The bone weighed 1086g, consisting of 430g long bone fragments, 89g cranial fragments, and 567g miscellaneous fragments. The cremated bone represented an adult and was probably complete. The burial was collected in five samples. Sample 172 came from the cremation urn (S7387). Samples 170, 175, 177, and 180 came from the other pots in the grave. Sample 170 weighed less than one gram and contained one unidentifiable fragment of cremated bone. Sample 172 was the majority of the burial and weighed 1049g. The bone was white-grey in colour, as was all the cremated bone, with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 30–35mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebra, and ribs. Sample 175 contained non-cremated infant remains consisting of cranial fragments, vertebrae (unfused meural arch halves), metacarpals and metatarsals. Sample 177 weighed 13g and contained miscellaneous fragments as did sample 180 which weighed 21g.

G591 The bone weighed 424g divided into 235g long bone fragments, 17g cranial fragments, and 172g miscellaneous fragments. The bone represented an adult but was incomplete. The colour of the bone varied from beige, black, grey, to white with slight to moderate fissuring. The fragment size ranged from small to large with an average size of 45–50mm. The colour and fragment size indicates an erratic and incomplete burning. The diagnostic fragments consisted of cranial (relatively few), long bone shafts and articular surfaces, ribs and carpals.

G592 The bone weighed 1140g, consisting of 251g of long bone fragments, 81g cranial fragments, and 808g miscellaneous fragments. It represented a complete burial of an adult. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–40mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, maxilla, mandible, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, patella, innominate, vertebrae, rib, metacarpals and metatarsals.

G595 The bone weighed 650g, divided into 298g long bone fragments, 41g cranial fragments, and 311g of miscellaneous fragments. The bone was representative of all parts of an adult individual but the weight suggests incompleteness. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The diagnostic fragments were of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces and ribs.

G598 The bone weighed 1664g, consisting of 490g long bone fragments, 74g cranial fragments, and 1100g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey-black in colour with some green (copper?) staining. Fissuring was slight with a fragment size of 25–30mm. The irregular colour indicates incomplete burning of the body while the slight fissuring suggests a regular temperature. The identifiable fragments suggest an adult and were of cranium, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, vertebrae, including axis and sacrum, patella, innominate, metacarpals or metatarsals, calcaneus, and phalanges.

G600 The bone weighed 1773g, made up of 23g long bone fragments, 63g cranial fragments, and 1687g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour in general with some vertebral fragments bluish-grey. There was slight to moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 50–60mm. All the bone received heat, but cremation was by no means complete. Large fragments survived with many diagnostic cranial, articular surfaces of long bones, innominate, vertebrae, phalanges, metacarpals, and metatarsals. The innominate fragments and the size of the articular surfaces suggest a female.

G601 The bone weighed 1368g, consisting of 485g long bone fragments, 163g cranial fragments, and 720g miscellaneous fragments. The quantity indicates a complete burial of an adult. The colour of the bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size ranging from 10–70mm. Identifiable fragments consisted of cranium, maxilla, mandible, a single root of tooth (incisor or canine), long bone shaft and articular surfaces, (condyles of femur and head of humerus), vertebrae (cervical, including axis, thoracic and lumbar), innominate, metacarpals, metatarsals, phalanges, cuboid and ribs.

G603 The bone weighed 218g, divided into 175g long bone fragments, 27g cranial fragments, and 16g miscellaneous fragments. The colour of the bone was grey with occasional fragments, grey-black with slight fissuring, and an average fragment size of 21mm. This was the incomplete burial of an adult.

G604 The bone weighed 158g, consisting of 104g long bone fragments, 42g cranial fragments, and 12g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight fissuring and an average fragment size of 25mm. Many of the cranial fragments showed sharp suture lines, indicating a relatively young individual.

G605 The bone weighed 1530g, representing a complete burial of an adult. The bone was brown-white in colour with grey-black cores with slight to moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 45mm. The colour indicated incomplete cremation. The cranial fragments contained sutures and included a fragment of a right maxilla with sockets for both central and lateral incisors, canine, both premolars and first molar. No ante-mortem tooth loss was apparent. The identifiable post-cranial fragments were of long bone shaft and articular surfaces, innominate, metatarsals and metacarpals, and phalanges.

G606 This burial was probably of two individuals judging from the total weight of bone (2467g) and the character and quantity of identifiable fragments. The bone was collected in three samples; 251–2 and 255. Samples 251–2 came from the fill of the grave and sample 255 came from the cremation urn (S8587). Sample 255 weighed 937g, consisting of 279g long bone fragments, 58g cranial fragments, and 600g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were of cranium, petrous portion, mandible body, one mandibular molar root, one mandibular incisor root, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, including distal fibula and trochlea of humerus, vertebrae, innominate and phalanx. Sample 251 weighed 458g divided into 171g of long bone fragments, 75g cranial fragments, and 212g of miscellaneous fragments. The colour was beige-white with moderate fissuring and a fragment size 20–25mm. Diagnostic fragments included those of cranium, mastoid process, condyle of mandible, two canine roots, one incisor root, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, cervical vertebra, rib, and metacarpal and metatarsal. Sample 252 weighed 1072g, consisting of 250g long bone fragments, 102g cranial fragments, and 720g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. The identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, mandibular condyl, three tooth root fragments, long bone shaft and articular surfaces, and cervical vertebrae.

G607 The bone weighed 927g, consisting of 354g of long bone fragments, 113g cranial fragments, and 460g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 35–40mm. The burial represented the more or less complete remains of one adult individual and identifiable fragments included those of cranium, body and ramus of mandible, mandibular molar root, maxillary molar root, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including femoral head, neck, and condyles, and humeral head, cervical vertebrae, innomi-

nates, both patellae, calcaneus, other tarsals, metacarpals, and phalanges. Included with this burial was an ilium of a premature infant.

G608 This was an incomplete burial and the bone weighed only 67g, divided into 26g long bone fragments, 18g cranial fragments, and 23g miscellaneous fragments. The colour of the bone was white-grey with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 22mm. Some suture lines were visible on some of the cranial fragments. One adult individual was represented.

G611 The bones of an immature individual weighed 116g, divided into 23g cranial fragments and 93g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, including a petrous portion, long bone shafts and unfused epiphyses, and a fragment of an unerupted premolar crown.

G612 The bone weighed 457g. Long bone fragments weighed 55g and cranial fragments weighed 42g. The bone was beige-white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts, rib, and a single root of a tooth. An adult was represented though the remains were incomplete.

G613 The bone was relatively less well cremated than in many other burials. Also the fragment size was greater, leaving more diagnostic pieces and the degree of fissuring was indicative of more erratic burning. The bone weighed 593g, of which long bone fragments weighed 194g, the cranial fragments 54g, and the miscellaneous 245g. The bone was beige-white with moderate to marked fissuring and a fragment size of 45–50mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, majority of right maxilla, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including proximal ulnar fragments, both proximal tibiae fragments, both proximal humeral fragments, left trochlea and capitulum of humerus, distal radius, distal tibia, distal fibula, femoral condyles, innominate, 9 vertebrae (cevical and thoracic), both patellae, calcaneus, other tarsals, carpals, metatarsals, metacarpals, and ribs. One adult individual was represented.

G614 The bone weighed 633g, consisting of 156g of long bone fragments, 67g cranial fragments, and 410g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige-white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 30–35mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, including body of mandible and nasal bones indicating a straight profile, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including acetabulum and a medial clavicle surface, ribs, 11 vertebrae, cervical including atlas, thoracic, and first sacral vertebra, the iliac crest and ischium of innominate. One adult individual was represented although the weight suggests an incomplete burial.

G616 33g of bone was recovered from a bowl (S9748) and consisted only of long bone shafts and miscellaneous and unidentifiable fragments. The bone was white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 40–45mm. Included with this cremated bone were uncremated infant remains, a left scapula, and an unfused neural arch half.

G617 The bone weighed 774g, consisting of 194g long bone fragments, 90g cranial fragments, and 490g miscellaneous fragments. It was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and an average fragment size of 35–40mm. The identifiable fragments included cranial, including petrous portion and maxilla fragment, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including femoral head and acetabulum, ribs, vertebral, patella, metacarpals, and metatarsals. One adult individual was represented.

G618 The bone weighed 194g, made up of 42g long bone fragments, 4g cranial fragments, and 148g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige/white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 20–25mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including evidence for unfused epiphyses and a femoral head. The remains were of an immature individual (incomplete).

G619 The bone weighed 352g, consisting of 162g long bone fragments, 38g cranial fragments, and 152g of miscellaneous fragments. It was white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 35–40mm. Identifiable fragments consisted of cranial, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, vertebral scapula, metacarpals, metatarsals, and single and double tooth roots.

G621 The bones of an adult weighed 1549g with 450g long bone fragments, 79g cranial fragments, and 1020g miscellaneous fragments. They were white-grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 40–45mm. Diagnostic fragments included those of cranium, body of mandible with premolar tooth root, long bone shaft and articular surfaces (including proximal and distal humerus), vertebrae (cervical, dens of axis and thoracis), scapulae, metacarpal, metatarsal, carpal, and tarsal.

G622 The bone weighed 549g, consisting of 240g long bone fragments, 97g cranial fragments, and 212g miscellaneous fragments. The weight suggests the burial is incomplete although fragments from most parts of the skeleton were identified. The bone was grey-white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 25–30mm. The identifiable fragments were cranial, petrous portion, both mandibular condyles and alveoli, a double tooth root, long bone shaft and articular surfaces (including humeral head), rib, vertebra (cervical), innominate, thalus, metacarpal and metatarsal. Included with the burial was some unburnt animal bone in pots S9870 and S9877.

G623 The bone weighed 1129g, consisting of 367g long bone fragments, 167g cranial fragments, and 595g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was collected in two samples, 1749 and 1766, from the grave fill; in addition, 11g of fragments of miscellaneous and long bones were found fused to S9911, a speculum mirror. The bone, as a result, was stained green. The fragment size was 10–15mm. Sample 1749 weighed 71g, the bone was beige-white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 15–20mm. The identifiable fragments included petrous portion, long bone shaft and articular surfaces (including distal left fibula, femoral condyles, olecranon process, distal ratius, acetabulum and vertebral centrum), and ribs. Sample 1766 weighed 1047g. The bone was white with some green staining. The identifiable fragments included those of cranium, petrous portion, mandibular condyles and alveolus, long bone shaft and articular surfaces (including acetabulum, proximal ulna, proximal and distal humerus), rib, innominate, vertebrae (axis, thoracic, and sacrum), scapulae, patella, and metacarpals or metatarsals.

G624 The bone weighed 1431g and represented a complete burial of an adult divided into 252g of long bone fragments, 81g of cranial fragments, and 1098g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 40–50mm. The diagnostic fragments included those of cranium, mandible, long bone shaft and articular surfaces (proximal tibia, distal humerus), patella, vertebral (thoracic and lumbar), innominate, lesser trochanter of femur, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges.

G627 The bone weighed 809g and represented a complete burial of an adult. The bone could be separated into 310g long bone fragments, 79g cranial fragments, and 430g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and 25–30mm in size.

G630 The bone weighed 91g, divided into 7g of long bone fragments and 16g of cranial fragments; the remainder was miscellaneous. The bone was white-grey in colour with slight fissuring and a fragment size of 10–15mm. The identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone shafts, and unfused epiphyses and ribs. The epiphyses indicate an immature individual.

Cremated bone from Victoria Road North (VRN 83) *by S Browne*

G650 The bone weighed 909g. It was recovered in three spits – from the cremation urn (S11029): 'top', 'middle', and 'bottom'.

Top: 317g including fragments of the cranium, petrous portion, left mastoid process, vertebral centra and spinous process, patella, ribs, long bone fragments, and a metatarsal. The size of the mastoid process was relatively slight, the patella showed very slight muscle attachment, and the long bone shaft diameters were relatively small, all possibly indicating a female individual. The bone was white in colour with grey-black cores. Fissuring was moderate, suggesting, with the colour, a moderate and fairly irregular fire.

Middle: 368g including fragments of the cranium, vertebrae, axis, sacrum, innominate, femora, trochlea of ulna, and long bone shaft fragments. The bone was of the same colour with the same type of fissuring as the top sample.

Bottom: 224g including fragments of cranium, articular surfaces, scapula, vertebrae, and long bone shafts. The colour of the bone was the same throughout. The fragment size was much less than in the middle or top samples. The sutures of the cranial fragments were sharp and clear, indicating a relatively youthful adult.

The three parts of the burial taken together represented the more or less complete remains of one individual, possibly a young female adult. Cremation was thorough, with all parts of the body receiving equal burning.

G651 This consisted of cremated human bone fragments including those of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces. The bone was white in colour with some of the cores black. Fissuring was moderate. The quantity of the bone indicates an incomplete burial.

The 1st- and 2nd-century adult inhumations from Victoria Road East: a summary

The following is taken from an archive report by Faye Powell

Fifteen complete or near complete adult inhumations from the early cemetery at Victoria Road East were submitted for study (see Table 6 and pp 87–90 above). Nine were identified as male and five as female. Ages varied but most were thought to be 35 years old or less.

Most individuals suffered from some degree of oral pathology, even the younger ones. Some quite severe oral pathologies were observed, including ante-mortem tooth loss, dental caries, and peridontal disease. This pattern is similar to the later burials (see below).

Minor cases of osteo-arthritis were noted in a few individuals and there were occasional healed fractures. One male aged 25–35 (G590) exhibited a fairly recent fracture of the clavicle (often caused by falls).

The cremation burials from Victoria Road West *by F Powell*

Four late Roman cremations may be described as follows:

G99 A few fragments of bone white in colour with slight fissuring and fragment size of 15–20mm. They consisted of cranial, -rib shafts, vertebral, and miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The remains were of an adult.

G100 The bone was collected in five samples (F5–9). The bone weighed 811g made up of 294g long bone fragments, 26g cranial fragments, and 491g miscellaneous fragments. The bone from all samples was white/grey in colour with moderate fissuring. Sample F5 weighed 118g, made up of 88g long bone fragments and 30g miscellaneous fragments. Average fragment size was 35–40mm. Identifiable fragments included long bone shafts and a femoral head and neck. Sample F6 weighed 90g, made up of 48g long bone fragments and 42g miscellaneous fragments. These had an average size 55–60mm. Diagnostic fragments included long bone shafts, femoral trochanter and condyle, and one vertebral fragment showing moderate osteoarthritis lipping of the centrum. Sample F7 consisted of 75g long bone fragments and 61g miscellaneous fragments giving a weight of 136g. Fragment size was 30–40mm. Identifiable fragments included long bone shafts, innominate and cervical vertebra. Sample F8 weighed 243g made up of 40g long bone fragments, 10g cranial fragments, and 193g miscellaneous fragments. The fragment size was 30–35mm and identifiable fragments included a basal segment of occiput, malar bone, long bone shafts, proximal end of humerus, proximal end of femur, innominate (acetabulum and ischium), and four vertebral fragments. Sample F9 weighed 224g, made up of 43g long bone fragments, 16g cranial fragments, and 165g miscellaneous fragments. Fragment size was 20–30mm. Identifiable fragments included a petrous portion, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, iliac fragment, acetabulum, ischium, and one lumbar centrum. The remains were of a more or less complete adult.

G103 The bone weighed 1191g and was collected in five samples (F96, F104, F110, F113, F115). The total weight of long bone fragments was 444g, cranial fragments 187g, and miscellaneous fragments 560g. Sample F96 weighed 153g made up of 73g long bone fragments, 16g cranial fragments, and 64g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige/white/grey in colour with slight fissuring and average fragment size of 50mm. Identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surface fragments of humerus (proximal and distal) and femur (proximal), three vertebral centra, first sacral vertebra, and one toe phalanx. F104 weighed 269g, made up of 115g long bone fragments, 46g cranial fragments, and 108g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige/white/grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size 35–40mm. The diagnostic fragments included cranial (with clear sharp sutures), long bone shafts and articular surfaces, including tibia and femur, vertebrae (cervical, thoracic and lumbar), sacrum, innominate, metacarpals and metatarsals. F110 weighed 276g made up of 113g long bone fragments, 47g cranial fragments, 116 miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige/white/grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size of 35–40mm. Identifiable fragments included cranial, long bone shafts, and articular surfaces, vertebral, scapulae, innominates, patella and metararsal. Sample F113 weighed 288g made up of 75g long bone fragments, 56g cranial fragments, and 157 miscellaneous fragments. The bone was beige/white/grey in colour with moderate fissuring and a fragment size 45–50mm. Diagnostic fragments included cranial, mandible, four thoracic and lumbar centra, dens of axis, innominate, including ischium, femoral condyles and metacarpal. Sample F115 weighed 205g made up of 68g long bone fragments, 22g cranial fragments, 115g miscellaneous fragments. The colour was white/grey with moderate fissuring. Identifiable fragments included those of cranium, long bone shafts and articular surfaces, three vertebral centra (cervical and thoracic), innominate, mandible (body

and condyle), metacarpals, and metatarsals. The remains represented one more or less complete adult.

G122 The bone was collected in three samples (FD1–3). Total weight of bone was 363g made up of 88g long bone fragments, 31g cranial fragments, and 244g miscellaneous fragments. All bone showed only slight fissuring. Sample FD1 weighed 25g made up of miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments, white in colour with an average fragment size of 5–10mm. Sample FD2 weighed 93g made up of 45g long bone fragments, 15g cranial fragments, and 33g miscellaneous fragments. The bone was white/grey in colour with average fragment size of 10–15mm. Sample FD3 weighed 245g. The long bone fragments weighed 43g, cranial fragments 16g, and miscellaneous fragments 186g. The colour of the bone was white/grey and had an average fragment size of 15–20mm. The remains represented an incomplete adult.

The 3rd- and 4th-century burials *by S Browne*

Summary

Results from earlier reports and new data form the basis of this survey of 425 individuals from three cemetery zones of Roman Winchester. Overall, adults outnumber immature individuals and males outnumber females; but the results from the individual cemeteries reveal interesting inter-cemetery differences, notably a very high proportion of infants from the western cemeteries, which are discussed. Selected samples show hints of inter-site differences which raise intriguing questions. The pathology recorded includes two crania with healed cut marks and one with unhealed cut marks (probably a decapitation), DISH in three individuals, a possible case of healed rickets, and porotic hyperostosis in a child aged 3–5 years.

Introduction

The burials discussed in this report come from the northern, western, and eastern Roman cemeteries of Winchester and date from the mid-3rd to late 4th/early 5th centuries (Table 19). What follows draws together data, firstly, from reports by other specialists on burials from the northern and western cemeteries, secondly, for additional burials from these cemeteries (not in those reports) and, thirdly, for the burials from the eastern cemetery.

The burials from Victoria Road West (VRW) and Hyde Street (HYS) were studied by Faye Powell (whose report is held in the archive of the Winchester Museums) and the burials from New Road (NR), 9 Clifton Road (9 CLR) and 22–34 and 45 Romsey Road (22–34 RR, 45 RR) were studied by Janet Henderson (1983); the remainder of the burials were studied by the writer mainly in the late 1980s. This report is reliant on the methodology and literature of that time, and there has been no opportunity for updating to take account of recent advances in the study of human skeletal remains.

The number of burials recovered from the different locations in the northern, western, and eastern cemeteries is shown in Table 19. A large amount of disarticulated bone was excavated from Chester Road, but, following consultations with the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, it was decided to exclude this material from the report.

The methods of study used by the writer follow the guidelines described and illustrated by Berry and Berry (1967), Finnegan (1978), and Brothwell (1981). Inevitably different specialists record a slightly different range of data, but generally similar methods of study were used by all three. Data for the burial groups studied by others have been taken from the reports and, where the report is not sufficiently detailed, gathered by referring to the archive. In order to achieve consistency in the presentation of some non-metric and pathological data, it was necessary to re-examine selected bones from Victoria Road West and Hyde Street; the bones from New Road, Clifton Road, and Romsey Road were not re-examined. The percentage frequency of non-oral pathology is given if the sample size is known; otherwise the results are shown simply as the number of positive observations. Results are presented for the three cemeteries separately and for the entire sample. Tables of osteometric statistics and the full range of osteometric data can be found in the Appendix to this volume.

Bone preservation does not differ markedly in the three cemeteries (Table 20), over a third of the burials being well preserved. The highest proportion of poorly preserved burials came from the eastern cemetery.

The northern cemetery yielded the greatest proportion (56%) of burials for which more than three-quarters of the skeleton was recovered. This compared to 41 per cent from the western cemeteries and 47 per cent from the eastern cemetery (Table 21). Overall, half the skeletons were more than three-quarters present and nearly one third of the total number of individuals was represented by less than a quarter of the skeleton. Many of the individuals from the eastern cemetery were represented only by lower limb bones and generally the skeletons showed much recent fragmentation; this has contributed to the high proportion of adults from this cemetery whose age and sex are indeterminate.

The results

The sample consisted of 210 individuals from the northern cemetery, 82 individuals from the western cemeteries, and 133 individuals from the eastern cemetery – thus the entire burial group comprised 425 individuals. The burials are listed in Table 22A–C.

Age distribution

In the samples from the northern and eastern cemeteries, adult burials outnumbered immature burials, but in the sample from the western cemeteries, the greater part (61%) of the burials were immature (Table 23).

Table 19 The number of burials recovered from sites in the northern, western, and eastern cemeteries

Site (and site code)	Number of individuals		Total number of individuals
a) Northern cemetery			210
Victoria Road (VR 72–80)	120	(inc. 6 cremations)	
Victoria Road North (VRN 83)	2	(cremations)	
Hyde Street (HYS 79)	30	(inc. 1 cremation)	
43 Hyde Street (43 HYS 77)	1		
Cattle Market Car Park (CMCP)	2		
Saxon Road (SR(KA) 74)	1		
16 Hyde Close (16 HC 84)	2		
Eagle Hotel, Andover Road (AR 98)	33		
Hyde Close (HC 99)	17	(inc. 1 cremation)	
Hyde Close (WINCM:AY 31)	1		
26 Swan Lane (WINCM:AY 170)	1		
b) Western cemeteries			82
New Road (NR 74–77)	23		
Clifton Road (9 CLR 73 and 12 CLR 81)	3		
22–34 Romsey Road (22–34 RR 77)	8		
45 Romsey Road (45 RR 80)	9		
Carfax (CF 85)	38		
Stanmore Primary School (STA 92/93)	1		
c) Eastern cemetery			133
Chester Road (CHR 76–80)	95	(inc. 1 cremation)	
St John's Street (SJS 76)	1		
St Martin's Close, Winall (SMCW 84/85)	34		
Beggars Lane, Romans (BLR 90)	2		
2 St Leonard's Road, Highcliffe (WINCM:AY 67)	1		
Total number of individuals			425

Table 20 Bone preservation (the number of burials is also expressed as a percentage (a) of the sample from each cemetery and (b) of the entire sample)

	Number of burials			
	Northern cemetery	Western cemeteries	Eastern cemetery	Total sample
Preservation	(*n* = 200)	(*n* = 81)	(*n* = 123)	(*n* = 404)
Good	98 (49%)	29 (36%)	52 (42%)	179 (44%)
Fair	68 (34%)	30 (37%)	30 (24%)	128 (32%)
Poor	34 (17%)	22 (27%)	41 (33%)	97 (24%)

Overall, however, 62 per cent of individuals from all three cemeteries were adult.

The sample of individuals whose ages could be determined more precisely than 'adult' or 'immature' consisted of 298 individuals, 150 immature and 148 adult (Table 24). Six immature individuals and 111 adults (or probable adults) could not be aged precisely and ten individuals (five cremations and five fragmentary and poorly preserved inhumations) were of indeterminate age. In the analyses, individuals whose age range overlapped the chosen age categories were placed in the category which included the middle age of their range; thus, a child aged 10–15 years was included in the category for 12–15 years old. Indi-

Table 21 Completeness of skeletons (the number of skeletons is also expressed as a percentage (a) of the sample from each cemetery and (b) of the entire sample)

Proportion of skeleton recovered	Number of skeletons			
	Northern cemetery (*n* = 194)	Western cemeteries (*n* = 80)	Eastern cemetery (*n* = 122)	Total sample (*n* = 396)
More than 3/4 present	109 (56%)	33 (41%)	58 (47%)	200 (50%)
About 1/2 present	38 (20%)	14 (17%)	25 (20%)	77 (19%)
1/4 or less present	47 (24%)	33 (41%)	39 (32%)	119 (30%)

Table 22(A–C) List of burials from the Winchester cemeteries

(A) Northern Roman cemetery

Grave number	Age	Sex	Height (metres)
(a) Victoria Road			
1	17–23 yrs	female	-
2a cremation	adult	indet	-
2b cremation	adult	indet	-
3	8–10 yrs	indet	-
4	adult	poss female	-
5	17–25 yrs	male	1.66
9	11–14 mths	indet	-
10	11–14 mths	indet	-
11	0–6 mths	indet	-
13	2 yrs	indet	-
15	14–17 mths	indet	-
16	3–6 mths	indet	-
17	neonate	indet	-
18	neonate	indet	-
19	17–25 yrs	male	-
20	8–17 yrs	indet	-
21	neonate	indet	-
22	adult	indet	-
23	elderly	female	1.61
24	adult	male	1.65
25	25–30 yrs	male	1.63
26a	17 mths	indet	-
26b	25–35 yrs	male	1.62
27	6–9 mths	indet	-
28	15–17 yrs	female	-
30	15–20 yrs	female	-
31	infant	indet	-
32	adult	indet	-
33	2–3 yrs	indet	-
34	elderly	female	1.59
35	17–25 yrs	female	1.57
36	adult	male	1.74
38	2–3 yrs	indet	-
39	8–9 yrs	indet	-
40	17–25 yrs	male	1.69
41	infant	indet	-
42	6 yrs	indet	-
44	10–15 yrs	indet	-
45	elderly	male	1.53
48	elderly	male	1.74
49	35–45 yrs	male	1.75
50	neonate	indet	-
51	2–6 yrs	indet	-
52	15–17 yrs	indet	-
53	10–11 yrs	indet	-
54	17–25 yrs	male	1.69
55	25–35 yrs	female	1.57
56	indet	indet	-
57a	elderly	male	1.72
57b	17–25 yrs	female	1.59
58a	35–45 yrs	female	1.46
58b	Over 45 yrs	indet	-
59	elderly	male	1.79
60	2–3 yrs	indet	-
61	35–45 yrs	male	-
62	18–24 mths	indet	-
63	14–16 yrs	female	-
64	17–25 yrs	female	1.51
65	adult	indet	-
66	35–45 yrs	female	1.64
67	17–25 yrs	female	1.51
68	25–35 yrs	male	1.77
69	neonate	indet	-
70	adult	indet	-
71	17–25 yrs	male	1.65
73	elderly	male	1.72
74	25–35 yrs	male	1.68
75	adolescent	indet	-
76	18–24 mths	indet	-

Table 22(A–C) (*cont.*) List of burials from the Winchester cemeteries

Grave number		Age	Sex	Height (metres)
77		9–12 yrs	indet	-
78		elderly	female	1.58
79		25–35 yrs	female	1.56
80		Over 45 yrs	male	1.62
81		adult	male	1.77
82		3–4 yrs	indet	-
84		25–35 yrs	prob male	-
85		neonate	indet	-
86		adolescent	indet	-
87		17–25 yrs	female	1.66
88		35–45 yrs	male	1.77
89		17–25 yrs	female	1.55
90		35–45 yrs	male	1.70
91		7–8 yrs	indet	-
92		35–45 yrs	female	1.57
93		adult	male	1.78
94a		adult	female	-
94b		15–20 yrs	indet	-
95		17–25 yrs	male	1.73
96		17–20 yrs	female	-
97		13–15 yrs	indet	-
98		10–13 yrs	indet	-
99	cremation	indet	indet	-
100	cremation	adult	indet	-
101		17–25 yrs	female	1.68
102		25–35 yrs	male	1.72
103	cremation	adult	indet	-
104		17–25 yrs	female	1.50
105		neonate	indet	-
106		25–35 yrs	female	1.60
107		25–35 yrs	male	1.76
108		17–25 yrs	female	1.70
110		0–6 mths	indet	-
111		17–25 yrs	male	1.75
112		Child	indet	-
113		35–45 yrs	male	1.76
114		neonate	indet	-
116		17–25 yrs	female	1.57
118a		neonate	indet	-
118b		neonate	indet	-
119		neonate	indet	-
120		neonate	indet	-
121		3–5 yrs	indet	-
122	cremation	indet	indet	-
123		adult	indet	-
124		14–16 yrs	indet	-
125		2 yrs	indet	-
126		neonate	indet	-
128		17–25 yrs	prob male	-
129		17–25 yrs	female	1.57
130		17–25 yrs	male	1.71
131		Over 45 yrs	male	-
(b) Victoria Road North				
650a	cremation	adult	poss female	-
650b	cremation	indet	indet	-
(c) Hyde Street				
1		17–25 yrs	male	1.66
2a		17–20 yrs	female	1.64
2b		adult	female	1.64
3a		Over 45 yrs	male	1.69
3b		12–15 yrs	indet	-
4		indet	indet	-
5		25–35 yrs	female	1.54
6		elderly	prob male	1.68 if male
7		17–25 yrs	male	1.66
8		8 yrs	indet	-
9		adult	indet	-
10		adult	male	1.74
11		15–20 yrs	Poss. male	-
12a		25–35 yrs	female	1.59
12b		17–25 yrs	male	1.65
13		adult	female	1.58
15		adult	male	1.66
16		elderly	male	1.66
17		35–45 yrs	male	1.60
18		17–24 mths	indet	-
19		adult	female	1.54
20		adult	male	1.69
21		17–25 yrs	female	1.53
22		8–10 yrs	indet	-
23		adult	Poss. female	-
24		adult	male	1.77
25		17–25 yrs	male	1.70
26		4–5 yrs	indet	-
27		15–20 yrs	Poss. female	-
39	cremation	prob adult	indet	-
(d) 43 Hyde Street				
43		25–35 yrs	male	1.67

Table 22(A–C) (*cont.*) List of burials from the Winchester cemeteries

Grave number	Age	Sex	Height (metres)
(e) Cattle Market Car Park			
1	15–20 yrs	indet	-
2	17–25 yrs	female	1.60
(f) Saxon Road			
1	adult	male	-
(g) 16 Hyde Close			
2	35–45 yrs	male	1.68
3	adult	male	-
(h) Eagle Hotel, Andover Road			
213	adult	prob male	1.61 if male
304	approx 6 yrs	indet	-
305	adult	prob male	1.68 if male
306	25–35 yrs	prob female	1.62 if female
307	prob 9–12 yrs	indet	-
308	approx 18 mths	indet	-
310	adult	female	1.62
311	elderly	male	1.63
312	At least 35–45 yrs	male	1.69
313	17–25 yrs	prob male	-
314	adult	male	1.66
315	prob approx 6 yrs	indet	-
316	adult	indet	-
318	17–25 yrs	male	1.68
319	25–35 yrs	prob male	1.72 if male
320	17–25 yrs	female	1.56
321	18 mths–3 yrs	indet	-
323	8–10 yrs	indet	-
324	17–25 yrs	female	1.62
326	at least 45 yrs	male	1.64
327	15–21 yrs	indet	-
328	0–3 mths	indet	-
329	adult	female	1.56
330	18 mths–3 yrs	indet	-
331	17–25 yrs	male	1.65
332	adult	indet	-
333	17–25 yrs	prob male	1.74 if male
334	at least 45 yrs	male	-
336	prob 35–45 yrs	male	1.76
337	adult	male	1.73
338	25–35 yrs	female	1.56
339	17–25 yrs	female	1.60
340	15–21 yrs	prob male	-
(i) Hyde Close			
112	adult	indet	-
304	adult	male	1.71
306	25–35 yrs	male	1.68
310	17–25 yrs	female	1.53
312	adult	indet	-
314	17–25 yrs	male	1.68
315	6–18 mths	indet	-
319	adult	male	-
324	adult	indet	-
405 cremation	adult	indet	-
410	prob 9–12 yrs	indet	-
606	25–35 yrs	male	1.69
703	adult	male	1.74
705	adult	indet	-
707	at least 45 yrs	male	1.68
708	adult	prob female	1.58 if female
710	adult	prob female	-
AY31 u/s	at least 45 yrs	male	-
(j) 26 Swan Lane			
107	17–25 yrs	male	-

Table 22(A–C) (*cont.*) List of burials from the Winchester cemeteries

(B) Western Roman cemeteries

Grave number	Age	Sex	Height (metres)
(a) New Road			
F392	30–35 yrs	male	1.71
F393	50 yrs +	female	1.61
F395	neonate	indet	-
F397	50 yrs +	female	1.51
F398A	foetus	indet	-
F398B	foetus	indet	-
F399	foetus	indet	-
F401	neonate	indet	-
F402	0–3 mths	indet	-
F403	6-9 mths	indet	-
F404	0–3 mths	indet	-
F405	50 yrs +	female	1.60
F406	0–3 mths	indet	-
F407A	neonate	indet	-
F407B	12–18 mths	indet	-
F407C	foetus	indet	-
F408	neonate	indet	-
F409	infant	indet	-
F410	neonate	indet	-
F411	0–3 mths	indet	-
F412	3–6 mths	indet	-
F413	0–6 mths	indet	-
F414	neonate	indet	-
(b) Clifton Road			
9 CLR G1	30–35 yrs	male	1.65
9 CLR G2	immature	indet	-
12 CLR u/s	25–30 yrs	female	-
(c) 22–34 Romsey Road			
F14	20–25 yrs	female	1.74
F15	25–35 yrs	female	1.65
F23	adult	indet	-
F24	0–3 mths	indet	-
F25	adult	female	1.63
F29	25–30 yrs	prob female	-
F30	30–35 yrs	male	1.73
F35	40–45 yrs	male	-
(d) 45 Romsey Road			
1	30–35 yrs	male	1.70
2	adult	indet	-
15	20–25 yrs	male	-
16	adult	female	1.58
17	40–45 yrs	prob male	-
19	adult	prob male	-
20	adult	female	1.54
21	immature	indet	-
23	20–25 yrs	indet	-
(e) Carfax			
116	25–35 yrs	male	1.76
347	foetus	indet	-
350a	adult	female	1.52
350b	infant	indet	-
351	35–45 yrs	male	1.68
354	0–3 mths	indet	-
357	0–3 mths	indet	-
358	0–3 mths	indet	-
359	0–3 mths	indet	-
371	0–3 mths	indet	-
372a	15–20 yrs	indet	-
372b	0–3 mths	indet	-
374	0–3 mths	indet	-
376	0–3 mths	indet	-
377	0–3 mths	indet	-
378	0–3 mths	indet	-
379a	35–45 yrs	male	1.71
379b	0–3 mths	indet	-
380	3–6 mths	indet	-
381	0–3 mths	indet	-
382	infant	indet	-
383	0–6 mths	indet	-
384	0–3 mths	indet	-
386	0–6 mths	indet	-
387	0–3 mths	indet	-
388	0–3 mths	indet	-
389	0–3 mths	indet	-
390	adult	male	1.64
391	0–3 mths	indet	-
392	0–3 mths	indet	-
393	0–6 mths	indet	-
395	adult	indet	-
396	adult	prob male	-
397	0–3 mths	indet	-
398	3–6 mths	indet	-
536	adult	prob female	-
560	adult	prob female	1.55 if female
561	adult	indet	-
(f) Stanmore Primary School			
200	25–35 yrs	indet	-

Table 22(A–C) (*cont.*) List of burials from the Winchester cemeteries

(C) Eastern Roman cemetery

Grave number	Age	Sex	Height (metres)
(a) Chester Road			
512a	17–25 yrs	indet	–
512b	25–35 yrs	male	1.76
516	adult	indet	-
517	indet	indet	-
518	adult	indet	-
519	15–20 yrs	indet	-
521	indet	indet	-
523	prob 10–12 yrs	indet	-
526	adult	female	1.62
527	elderly	male	1.73
528	adult	prob male	1.76 if male
529	adult	indet	-
530	17–25 yrs	female	1.57
531	25–35 yrs	male	1.67
532	15–20 yrs	male	-
533	prob 12–15 yrs	indet	-
534	adult	indet	-
536	17–25 yrs	prob male	1.67 if male
538	child	indet	-
540	adult	female	1.62
541	17–25 yrs	male	1.63
545	adult	indet	-
546	elderly	female	1.52
547	35–45 yrs	male	1.69
548	adult	male	1.76
549	adult	male	1.63
553	35–45 yrs	male	1.70
555	18 mths	indet	-
556	6 yrs	indet	-
557	2 yrs	indet	-
558a	adult	male	1.76
558b	adult	male	1.72
559	elderly	prob female	-
561	indet	indet	-
562	adult	female	1.54
563	adult	male	-
564	foetus	indet	-
567	adult	male	1.71
569	adult	indet	-
571	adult	male	1.67
573	indet	indet	-
574	0–3 mths	indet	-
575	7 yrs	indet	-
576	12 yrs	indet	-
577	adult	indet	-
578	adult	indet	-
579 cremation	child	indet	-
580	adult	prob female	-
581	adult	male	1.71
582	foetus	indet	-
585	adult	indet	-
589	adult	indet	-
593	adult	female	1.53
595	25–35 yrs	female	1.52
597	17–25 yrs	male	1.61
599a	adult	indet	-
599b	adult	indet	-
600	adult	prob male	1.70 if male
601	17–25 yrs	male	1.77
602	adolescent	indet	-
603	15–20 yrs	indet	-
605	3 yrs	indet	-
606a	25–35 yrs	female	1.53
606b	adult	male	1.74
607	adult	male	1.67
608	adult	indet	-
609	adult	prob male	1.71 if male
610	0–3 mths	indet	-
611	adult	male	1.64
612	adult	male	1.66
613	elderly	prob male	-
614	2–3 yrs	indet	-
615	15–20 yrs	indet	-
616	17–25 yrs	male	-
617	adult	indet	-
618	elderly	female	-
619	adult	indet	-
620	8–10 yrs	indet	-
621a	25–35 yrs	female	1.55
621b	adult	prob female	-
622	25–35 yrs	male	1.69
623	0–3 mths	indet	-
624	35–45 yrs	male	1.78
625	6–18 mths	indet	-
626a	0–3 mths	indet	-
626b	adult	indet	-
627	0–3 mths	indet	-
628	25–35 yrs	male	1.66
631	approx 1 yr	indet	-
632	adult	indet	-
633	17–25 yrs	prob female	1.61 if female
634	adult	indet	-
636	10–12 yrs	indet	-
637	4 yrs	indet	-
638	17–25 yrs	male	1.68

Table 22(A–C) (*cont.*) List of burials from the Winchester cemeteries

Grave number	Age	Sex	Height (metres)
(b) St John's Street			
1	adult	female	1.60
(c) St Martin's Close, Winnall			
2-4a	adult	female	1.65
2-4b	adult	male	-
5	indet	indet	-
6	17–25 yrs	male	1.76
8	35–45 yrs	female	1.56
9	adult	male	-
10	adult	indet	-
13	25–35 yrs	male	1.77
17	adult	indet	-
18-19a	17–25 yrs	male	1.65
18-19b	adult	female	1.46
21	adult	male	1.71
24	25–35 yrs	male	1.70
30	25–35 yrs	female	1.48
33a	adult	male	1.70
33b	adult	indet	-
34	17–25 yrs	male	1.75
35	adult	female	1.51
36	17–25 yrs	female	1.58
37	25–35 yrs	female	1.65
38	6–8 yrs	indet	-
39	elderly	female	1.66
40	adult	indet	-
42	child	indet	-
43	adult	indet	-
44	25–35 yrs	female	1.54
45	10–12 yrs	indet	-
48	adult	indet	-
F50	elderly	female	-
F52	6–12 mths	indet	-
F53 (= F67)	25–35 yrs	male	1.64
F56	approx 12 yrs	indet	-
F57	prob 25–35 yrs	female	1.58
58	immature. prob adolescent	indet	-
(d) Beggars Lane, Romans			
1	17–25 yrs	prob female	-
101	17–25 yrs	female	1.60
(e) 2 St Leonards Road, Highcliffe			
1	35–45 yrs	male	1.68

Table 23 Adult:immature distribution in the burials (the immature samples are also expressed as a percentage of the adult+immature sample)

	Number of individuals			
Cemeteries	**Adult**	**Immature (%)**	**Indet**	**Total**
Northern	133	72 (35%)	5	210
Western	32	50 (61%)	–	82
Eastern	94	34 (27%)	5	133
Total sample	259	156 (38%)	10	425

viduals whose estimated age was on the boundary of two age categories were divided equally between the younger and older category; thus, children aged 2 years were included half in the category for 3 months–2 years old and half in the category for 2–6 years old. The age distribution in the aged immature samples from the northern and eastern cemeteries was not dissimilar, children aged 2 years or less forming 42 per cent and 39 per cent respectively of the samples, while in the sample from the western cemeteries, 98 per cent of the aged immature sample was children aged 2 years or less (Table 25a). In the aged adult samples, individuals aged 17–25 years form 44 per cent and 35 per cent of the samples from the northern and eastern cemeteries respectively, while individuals aged 25–35 years form the highest percentage (44%) of the sample from the western cemeteries (Table 25b), although admittedly the sample from the western cemeteries was small (18 individuals).

In the entire aged sample, over half of the immature individuals (59%) were aged 2 years or less (42% were aged 3 months or less), and most of the adults (38%) were aged 17–25 years.

Sex distribution

The sex of 216 adults and adolescents was determined (Table 26); the sex of 50 adults was indeterminate. The sex distribution was equal in the small sample from

Table 24 Age distribution in the burials (number of individuals and percentage frequency)

Age range	Northern cemetery (n = 210)		Western cemeteries (n = 82)		Eastern cemetery (n = 133)		Total sample (n = 425)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Foetus	–		5	6.1	2	1.5	7	1.6
0–3 mths	17	8.1	34	41.5	5	3.8	56	13.2
3 mths – 2 yrs	13	6.2	8	9.8	5	3.8	26	6.1
2–6 yrs	11	5.2	–		4	3.0	15	3.5
6–12 yrs	14	6.7	–		7	5.3	21	4.9
12–15 yrs	3	1.4	–		2	1.5	5	1.2
15–20 yrs	13	6.2	1	1.2	6	4.5	20	4.7
Child/immature	1	0.5	2	2.4	3	2.3	6	1.4
Total immature sample							156	36.7
17–25 yrs	38	18.1	3	3.7	15	11.3	56	13.2
25–35 yrs	18	8.6	8	9.8	14	10.5	40	9.4
35–45 yrs	12	5.7	4	4.9	5	3.8	21	4.9
At least 45 yrs	19	9.0	3	3.7	9	6.8	31	7.3
Adult/prob adult	46	21.9	14	17.1	51	38.3	111	26.1
Total adult sample							259	60.9
Indeterminate	5		–		5		10	2.3

Table 25 Comparison of age distribution in (a) the aged immature individuals and (b) the aged adults from the three cemeteries

Age range	Northern cemetery		Western cemeteries		Eastern cemetery	
(a) Immature individuals	(*n* = 71)		(*n* = 48)		(*n* = 31)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Foetus–2 yrs	30	42	47	98	12	39
2–12 yrs	25	35	–	–	11	35
12–20 yrs	16	22	1	2	8	26
(b) Adults	(*n* = 87)		(*n* = 18)		(*n* = 43)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17–25 yrs	38	44	3	17	15	35
25–35 yrs	18	21	8	44	14	33
35–45 yrs	12	14	4	22	5	12
At least 45 yrs	19	22	3	17	9	21

the western cemeteries but in the samples from the northern and eastern cemeteries, males and probable males outnumbered females and probable females.

Overall, just over half (59%) of the sexed individuals were male or probably male.

Stature

Individual heights are shown in the lists of burials (Table 22A-C) and the ranges and means in Table 27. The degree of sexual dimorphism is near average (108), in common with data from other Roman sites in Britain (Theya Molleson, pers comm).

Cranial index

The ranges and means for the cranial index are shown in Table 28. Most of the skulls (27 males and nine females) fall into the mesocephalic category but there is a moderately wide range of individual variation, as

Table 26 Sex distribution in the adults and sexed subadults (number of individuals). The percentage frequency is shown for the entire sample and for the sexed sample only

Sex	Northern cemetery (*n* = 139)	Western cemeteries (*n* = 32)	Eastern cemetery (*n* = 95)	Total sample (*n* = 266)		Sexed sample (*n* = 216)
				No.	%	%
Males	62	9	37	108	41	50
Probable males	10	4	6	20	7	9
Females	41	10	22	73	27	34
Probable females	7	3	5	15	6	7
Indeterminate	19	6	25	50	19	–

Table 27 Stature in males and females (metres)

	Northern cemetery	Western cemeteries	Eastern cemetery	Total sample
Height range in the males	1.53–1.79	1.64–1.76	1.61–1.78	1.53–1.79
Mean (males)	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70
	(*n* = 54)	(*n* = 8)	(*n* = 32)	(*n* = 94)
Height range in the females	1.46–1.70	1.51–1.74	1.46–1.66	1.46–1.74
Mean (females)	1.58	1.60	1.56	1.58
	(*n* = 35)	(*n* = 9)	(*n* = 21)	(*n* = 65)

Table 28 Cranial index in males and females

	Northern cemetery	Western cemeteries	Eastern cemetery	Total sample
Cranial index, range in the males	69.3–82.6	71.2–72.6	70.5–79.1	69.3–82.6
Mean (males)	76.9	72.0	74.8	76.3
	(*n* = 36)	(*n* = 3)	(*n* = 6)	(*n* = 45)
Cranial index, range in the females	70.4–83.1	70.2–75.0	73.6–77.9	70.2–83.1
Mean (females)	77.5	72.7	75.7	76.3
	(*n* = 10)	(*n* = 3)	(*n* = 5)	(*n* = 18)

would be expected in a normal heterogeneous population. Inter-cemetery comparisons are not possible because of the small size of the samples from the western and eastern cemeteries; the results are shown simply for information.

Discontinuous morphological characters

The frequency in this sample of cranial and post-cranial non-metric characters is shown in Table 29. The sample from the western cemeteries was too small for inter-cemetery comparisons and the results are shown for information only. The frequency of some characters (eg Lambdoid wormian bones, the tori and the septal aperture) was rather lower in the sample from the eastern cemetery than from the northern cemetery, but the frequency of other characters (eg the acromial articular facet and the third trochanter) was higher in the sample from the eastern cemetery. Probably these differences reflect no more than the normal range of variation in the whole population.

Congenital anomalies

An interesting range of spinal anomalies was recorded in the burial group and they are summarised in Table 30. In three individuals bony union in the cervical vertebrae is thought to be a congenital anomaly (and

Table 29 Frequency of discontinuous morphological characters in males and females combined (sample = R+L sides where both were scored). The sample size is shown in brackets and if *n* <2 0 the percentage frequency is also in brackets

	Northern cemetery		Western cemeteries		Eastern cemetery		Total sample	
Character	**%**	**(*n*)**	**%**	**(*n*)**	**%**	**(*n*)**	**%**	**(*n*)**
Wormian bones:								
Coronal suture	0	(88)	(0)	(12)	5.0	(20)	0.8	(120)
Sagittal suture	2.4	(83)	(0)	(10)	0	(20)	1.8	(113)
Lambdoid suture	40.4	(89)	(45.4)	(11)	28.6	(21)	38.8	(121)
Inca bone	0	(92)	(0)	(11)	0	(26)	0	(129)
Metopism	11.5	(104)	(6.7)	(15)	8.8	(45)	10.4	(164)
T. mandibularis	10.3	(165)	15.1	(33)	8.1	(74)	10.3	(272)
T. auditivus	1.2	(171)	(0)	(6)	0	(87)	0.8	(264)
T. palatinus	9.2	(65)	(16.7)	(12)	7.1	(28)	9.5	(105)
T. maxillaris	6.5	(138)	0	(23)	1.7	(58)	4.6	(219)
Parietal notch bone	0.9	(106)	-		(0)	(19)	0.8	(125)
Supra-orbital foramen	24.2	(190)	(50.0)	(6)	25.0	(76)	25.0	(272)
Supra-orbital notch	65.5	(194)	(62.5)	(8)	63.3	(79)	64.8	(281)
Epipteric bones	1.9	(52)	-		(0)	(15)	1.5	(67)
Parietal foramen	41.9	(186)	20.0	(25)	44.0	(50)	40.2	(261)
Spheno-parietal articulation	100.0	(36)	-		(100)	(8)	100.0	(44)
Septal aperture	7.8	(206)	8.0	(25)	4.1	(97)	6.7	(328)
Supracondyloid process	0.5	(185)	0	(22)	0	(99)	0.3	(306)
Suprascapular foramen	3.7	(80)	-		7.1	(28)	4.6	(108)
Acromial articular facet	17.6	(51)	(0)	(11)	42.3	(26)	22.7	(88)
Acetabular crease	4.0	(126)	(35.7)	(14)	4.3	(92)	6.0	(232)
Vastus notch	0	(47)	-		0	(73)	0	(120)
Allen's fossa	0	(121)	(0)	(12)	1.2	(83)	0.5	(216)
Poirier's facet	7.9	(114)	(0)	(12)	1.2	(80)	4.8	(206)
3rd trochanter	0.6	(179)	(0)	(15)	3.8	(105)	1.7	(299)
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	9.5	(137)	(13.3)	(15)	3.2	(92)	7.4	(244)
Squatting facet	46.3	(162)	28.6	(21)	39.6	(53)	43.2	(236)

they are included in Table 30). In one (VRW G57A), C1–3 were united at the intervertebral facets but there was no evidence of arthropathy or trauma in the rest of the spine. In another (AR G318), with extensive spinal ankylosis (see below), C2–3 were united at the intervertebral facets and the arch by smooth bone; the centra were not united. The form of union in C2–3 is distinctly different from the bony changes associated with union in this individual's thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and probably it was congenital in origin. A third individual (CHR G624), with a poorly preserved spine, showed a severe deformity in the cervical vertebrae and bony union probably extending to the mid-thoracic region. The neural arches of C2–4 were defective on the left side and the vertebrae were united; there was no evidence of inflammation or trauma. In addition, C6–7 or C7–T1 were united, two upper thoracic vertebrae were united, showing displacement of one vertebral body and a probable hemivertebra, and two more thoracic vertebrae were united. The thoracic vertebrae were in fragments and no evidence survived of the cause of the bony union, but if the deformity in the neck was indeed congenital, the bony union in the thoracic vertebrae was as likely to be congenital as traumatic in origin, either because of primary deformity or as a secondary effect. Union of thoracic vertebrae only was recorded in one individual (AR G331), in whom T11–12 were united at the arches and centra by smooth bone, with apparently no space for an intervertebral disc. There was no associated arthropathy nor inflammation and it is likely that the union had a congenital origin (and it is included in Table 30).

There were three individuals with possible congenitally dysplastic hips. Severe arthropathy in the hips of one (CHR G607) may have originated as a response to dysplastic hips. The rims of the acetabuli, which were shallow, had been built up by additional deposits of rather disorganised and knobbly bone and there were deposits of additional bone also on the margins of the femoral heads, which were extended and

Table 30 Spinal anomalies observed in the burial group (number of individuals)

Anomaly	Northern cemetery	Western cemeteries	Eastern cemetery	Total sample
C1–3 united	1			1
C2–3 united	1			1
C1–mid-thoracic(?) united			1	1
T11–12 united	1			1
T12 lumbarised	1			1
T13 present	1			1
L5 partially sacralised	2			2
L5 sacralised	1	2	4	7
L6 present	1			1
L6 present and sacralised	2	1	2	5
An extra sacral vertebra present	3			3
An extra sacral vertebra present and partially lumbarised	1			1
S1 partially lumbarised	2			2
S1 lumbarised	1			1
Neural arch separate from vertebral body	2 (L5)		1 *(L6)	3

Note: * = the vertebra is partially sacral morphologically, so it may be an extra sacral vertebra rather than L6

eburnated. A shallow and expanded right acetabulum showing osteoarthritic lipping, and degeneration and eburnation of the joint surface, was noted in another individual (VRW G54). The femoral head was flattened with extensive exostosis and eburnation; dislocation or a compression fracture were suggested by Powell as possible diagnoses. A disarticulated femur (AR G342) showed modifications proximally which suggest either a congenitally dysplastic hip or disruption of the growth plate as seen in Perthes' disease. The femoral neck was very short but the alignment of the femoral head on its axis was normal, as was the articular surface of the capital epiphysis. The diameter of the head was 47mm. The acetabulum belonging with this femur was not recovered (the acetabulum is shallow in a dysplastic hip) and the correct diagnosis was uncertain.

An unusual anomaly in the shoulders of one individual (CHR G638) may have been congenital in origin. Both glenoid cavities were tilted towards the dorsal surface of the scapulae and the clavicles were modified morphologically, although there was no modification of the humerus heads or shafts and no arthropathy. There was no evidence of trauma or inflammation in any of the bones and probably this is an uncommon form of dysplastic shoulder (Plate 47).

Plate 47 Morphological modification, probably an uncommon form of dysplastic shoulder, in the clavicles and glenoid cavities of a young adult male (CHR G638): a) Left and right clavicles of skeleton CHR G638 (below) compared with a normal left clavicle; and b) Right glenoid cavity (the left glenoid cavity is similarly modified) of skeleton CHR G638 (on the left) compared with a normal left glenoid cavity

Table 31 Oral pathology recorded in permanent teeth in individuals aged 15 years or more

Description	Northern cemetery	Western cemeteries	Eastern cemetery	Total sample
No. of teeth scored	1715	257	971	2943
No. with caries	115	24	54	193
% with caries	6.7%	9.3%	5.6%	6.6%
No. of sockets scored	2563	434	1191	4188
No. with abscess sites	76	21	11	108
% with abscess sites	3.0%	4.8%	0.9%	2.6%
No. (teeth) lost ante-mortem	437	82	123	642
% (teeth) lost ante-mortem	17%	8.9%	10.3%	15.3%
No. of individuals:				
(a) with caries	51(*n* = 93)	9(*n* = 17)	21(*n* = 54)	81(*n* = 164)
% with caries	55%	53%	39%	49%
(b) with abscess sites	41(*n* = 96)	8(*n* = 19)	9(*n* = 53)	58(*n* = 168)
% with abscess sites	43%	42%	17%	34%
(c) with ante-mortem loss	67 (*n* = 96)	12 (*n* = 18)	28 (*n* = 53)	107 (*n* = 167)
% with ante-mortem loss	70%	67%	53%	64%
(d) with alveolar recession:				
slight	15	1	8	24
moderate	37	-	11	48
severe	20	3	6	29
Total	72 (*n* = 96)	4 (*n* = 4)	25 (*n* = 42)	101 (*n* = 142)
% with alveolar recession	75%	-	59%	71%
(e) with enamel hypoplasia	22 (*n* = 87)	2 (*n* = 12)	15 (*n* = 42)	39 (*n* = 141)
% with enamel hypoplasia	25%	-	36%	28%

Pathology

Oral

The oral pathology observed in individuals aged 15 years or more is summarised in Table 31; virtually no pathology was recorded in the deciduous dentition or in the permanent dentition of those aged under 15. The frequency of nearly every category of oral pathology was consistently lower in the individuals from the eastern cemetery than in those from the northern and western cemeteries (although the sample from the western cemeteries was very small). Only enamel hypoplasia was observed more frequently in the eastern than the northern samples (the sample from the western cemeteries was too small for comparison), although possibly there was a difference in the scoring methods used by the two different workers.

Overall, just over 6 per cent of the total number of teeth scored and nearly half the individuals (49%) show caries cavities. Ante-mortem tooth loss was recorded in 15 per cent of sockets scored and 64 per cent of the individuals. In all, 193 caries cavities were recorded in a total of 81 individuals, 108 abscess sites were seen in a total of 58 individuals and 642 teeth had been lost ante-mortem by a total of 107 individuals.

Non-oral

Table 32 summarises the main categories of non-oral pathology recorded in the burial group and the per-

Table 32 Non-oral pathology observed in the burial group (number of individuals). The frequency is shown (in brackets if *n* < 20) where the sample size is known

Category of pathology	Northern cemetery	Western cemeteries	Eastern cemetery	Total sample
Healed fracture	22	4	10	36
Probable healed fracture	5	1	1	7
Healed cut marks	1		1	2
Healed cranial 'crater'			1	1
Unhealed cut marks			1	1
Arthropathy (as defined in the text)	18	3	7	28
Spinal ankylosis	5	1	3	9
Schmorl's nodes	24 (*n* = 85)	3 (*n* = 10)	21 (*n* = 33)	48 (*n* = 128)
Frequency of Schmorl's nodes	28%	(30%)	64%	37%
Osteitis	11	1	3	15
Spongy hyperostosis	1			1
Cribra orbitalia	27 (*n* = 109)	2 (*n* = 10)	6 (*n* = 23)	35 (*n* = 132)
Frequency of cribra orbitalia	25%	(20%)	26%	26%

centage frequency is shown where the sample size is known. The figures for arthropathy are for individuals with joints showing pitting, eburnation, or grooves in the articular surface, or alterations in the joint contours (cf. Rogers *et al* 1987); individuals with joints showing only marginal lipping of the joint surface are not included in the totals. Individuals with ankylosed vertebrae are shown separately and the bony changes are described briefly below.

Trauma is the most frequent category of pathology recorded. Thirty-six fractures and 7 probable fractures were noted in a total of 43 individuals, the regions of the body most frequently involved being the lower leg (tibia and fibula, 14 individuals), followed by the forearm (radius and ulna, 7 individuals, but one had healed fractures in both ulnae) and the ribs (6 individuals). Two probable greenstick fractures in a femur (VRW G30) and a fibula (VRW G111) and a probable compound fracture involving several ribs (VRW G45) were recorded. One individual (CHR G546) showed old fractures of the distal epiphyses of the left tibia and fibula, relatively common injuries of childhood, before the epiphyses have united with the shaft (Plate 48). The distal articulation of the tibia had healed slightly splayed and tilted and the distal epiphysis of the fibula was displaced and had healed with medial angulation. A healed depressed fracture, with a diameter of 33mm, was noted in the lambdoid suture of one cranium (HYS G17). In 6 individuals healing was only partly completed at the time of death (VRW G40, VRW G58B, HYS G15, HYS G24, AR G312, and

Plate 48 Left distal tibia and fibula of an elderly female (CHR G546) showing healed fractures, probably sustained in childhood, of the distal epiphyses

Plate 49 (left) A partially healed fracture in the left femur, which shows anterior angulation of the distal portion (and recent damage), of an elderly individual (VRW G58B)

Plate 50 (right) A partially healed fracture in the left tibia and fibula of an adult male (HYS G15)

CHR G580 – Plates 49 and 50), and in one of them (AR G312) a vertebral compression fracture showed a greater degree of healing than a cranial fracture, indicating that they originated from separate traumatic episodes; a probable Colles' fracture in the forearm of this individual may well be associated with one or other episode. Misalignment, shortening of the shaft or distortion of articulations as a result of a fracture were noted in 9 individuals and a partially healed left femur (VRW G58B) showed angulation of 20–30 degrees of the distal end (Plate 49).

Bony union which apparently occurred subsequent to a traumatic event was recorded in nine individuals. Four tibiae and fibulae had united during healing of a fracture (VRW G88, HYS G24, CF G390, SMCW G37), in two individuals some bones of the ankle and foot were united, probably following an injury (VRW G59, CHR G634), in two individuals finger bones had united in a dislocated position (VRW G93, HYS G3A), and the union of two ribs had occurred in an individual who probably sustained a compound fracture (VRW G45).

Two male crania (HYS G3A and CHR G541) showed healed cut marks; unhealed cuts on the cranium and mandible of a third male (SMCW G18/19a) suggested that this individual was decapitated. A healed 'crater', approximately 30mm in diameter, was noted in the sagittal suture of a cranial fragment from a male (SMCW G9). Endocranially and radiographically the lesion did not have the appearance of a healed fracture, its rounded margins suggested that it was probably not a healed sword cut, and there was no evidence of infection. Possibly it was the well-healed site of former surgery, perhaps following an injury.

Arthropathy as defined above was recorded in 37 individuals, including the two individuals with possibly dysplastic hips (see above). The spine was the region of the body most frequently involved (eleven individuals), followed by the wrist and hand (nine individuals), and the knee and the ankle and foot (five individuals each). Vertebral arthropathy which includes ankylosis of part of the spinal column was recorded in nine individuals and is described briefly below.

The spine of a male from the northern cemetery (AR G318) showed thoracic and lumbar ankylosis (C2–3 were united at the intervertebral facets and the arch by smooth bone, probably a congenital anomaly (see above)). The centra of T3–T12 (and probably L1 also) and L2–3 were united by smooth 'flowing' bone on the right side only in T5–7 and all round in the other vertebrae. The intervertebral facets of C3–T1 were eburnated, enlarged, and showed knobbly bony deposits and porosity, but were not united; they were not united in T3–6 on the right side and T3–9 on the left side (recent fragmentation obscures the evidence somewhat), but they were united in L2–3. The ribs were united to T6–11 on the right side and to T10 on the left side. Probably the sacro-iliac joints were united and extensive extra-spinal soft-tissue ossification was seen. Probably this was a case of DISH (Disseminated Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis), and, if so, it is interesting that the bony changes were so advanced in an individual aged only 17–25 years.

DISH is suggested by Henderson as the most likely diagnosis of the bony changes in the individual (45RR G1) from the western cemeteries. The spinal and extraspinal bony changes in the poorly preserved skeleton of a female from the eastern cemetery (SMCW G39) were suggestive of DISH also. In this case, T3–11 were ankylosed on the right side only, the intervertebral facets and the costo-vertebral articulations were not united and probably the sacro-iliac joints were not united either. Ossification of soft-tissue attachments was noted in the femora, tibiae, fibulae, patellae, and calcanea (tuber calcis). The cranium of this individual showed internal frontal hyperostosis, a condition occurring almost exclusively in elderly females (Ortner and Putschar 1981, 294).

The spine of a male from the northern cemetery (43HYS F43) showed changes which are not entirely characteristic of DISH because the intervertebral articulations were involved. The centra and some intervertebral facets of T6–11 were united on the right side only, the first rib was united to the manubrium and osteophytes were noted on the costo-vertebral articulations. Large osteophytes round the centra (and particularly on the right side) of T3–5, T12, and the upper lumbar vertebrae suggested that in time these vertebrae might have united also. The sacro-iliac joints were not scorable. Apart from a prominent and rough linea aspera no

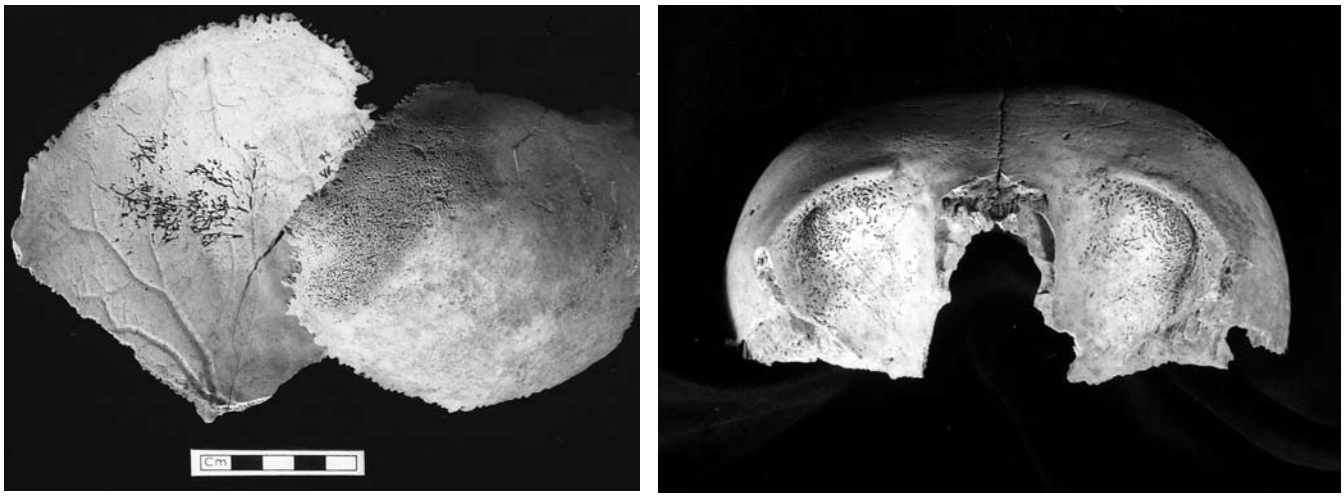


Plate 51 Cranial bones of a child aged 3–5 years (VRW G121) showing spongy (or porotic) hyperostosis: a) Ecto- and endo-cranial pitting on the parietals; and b) Severe cribra orbitalia

soft-tissue ossification was seen (although the lower legs were absent).

The spine of a female from the eastern cemetery (CHR G562), showed C3–4 united at the intervertebral facets only, C5–T12 united at the centra (all round) and at the facet joints, and L1–2 united at the facets only. Some costo-vertebral articulations were ankylosed and the sacro-iliac joints were probably united. No extra-spinal ossification was noted. The diagnosis of the disease is uncertain, but probably it is not ankylosing spondylitis, in which union usually starts in the lumbar spine, because T12–L1 and L1–2 were not ankylosed, nor were the centra of L2–3 (the rest of the lumbar spine was in fragments). Ankylosis of the right sacro-iliac joint had occurred in a male from the northern cemetery (VRW G49) in whom extensive arthropathy and soft-tissue ossification on the radial tuberosity, linea aspera, and patella were recorded. Unfortunately the spine was fragmentary and it is not known whether any vertebrae were united.

A male skeleton from the northern cemetery (AR G312) showed eburnation of the intervertebral facets and evidence of intervertebral disc degeneration in C2–T1 and T4–5. Union of the centra of T8–11; large, horizontal osteophytes on the centra of T12–L6; and a large osteophyte on the left costo-vertebral articulation of T11 were associated with a healed compression fracture of T9 (see above). A rather poorly preserved male skeleton from the eastern cemetery (CHR G527) showed union of T10–11 but no other arthropathy or soft-tissue ossification (although the evidence may not have survived); and the last two cervical and two thoracic vertebrae were united in an individual from the northern cemetery (VRW G73) who also showed degeneration in the spine and arthropathy in the shoulder and knee.

Osteitis, indicating active inflammation at the time of death, was recorded in a total of fifteen individuals. The inflammation was associated with the sacro-iliac joint in skeleton VRW G35 and with exostoses denoting probable injuries to the ankle and hip in two individuals (CHR G634 and CHR G536). Periostitis and plaques of new bone were noted in the tibia of a female (AR G329). The inflammatory reaction was focused on the posterior aspect of the proximal third of the shaft, and extended onto the medial and lateral aspects also. The proximal left fibula was not recovered, but all other leg bones were present and normal. Radiographic investigation (which was not carried out) could ascertain whether an internal cavity (osteomyelitis) was present. Endocranial osteitis was noted in an individual showing a healed depressed fracture on the right lambdoid suture (HYS G17). One individual (HYS G7) showed osteitis and a small amount of new bone deposition in the mastoid region and an infant (VRW G16) with inflammation in the external auditory meatus probably had a chronic ear infection. Periostitis and sub-periosteal new bone deposition was noted in the long bones of an infant from the western cemeteries (NR F412).

Spongy (or porotic) hyperostosis was recorded in a child aged 3–5 years from the northern cemetery (VRW G121). The cranium showed marked symmetrical pitting of the external and internal surfaces of the parietals and slight pitting of the internal surface of the occipital, the palate and the sphenoid bone, as well as severe cribra orbitalia (Table 32; Plate 51).

A possible case of rickets was recorded in an adult of indeterminate sex (HC G312) from the northern cemetery. The fragmentary leg bones included tibia shafts showing slightly more medio-lateral curvature than usual and with a very low platycnemic index (56.8). Although the index is not quite outside the normal range, it is possible that this individual had healed rickets.

Discussion

Inter-cemetery comparisons are tentative because they are based on data collected by three different

Table 33 Analysis of the relative proportions of infants, children, and adults in the samples from (a) different sites in the northern, western, and eastern cemeteries and (b) the northern, western, and eastern cemeteries; Lankhills, Winchester (data from Clarke, 1979); Owslebury; and Poundbury (data for both from Molleson, 1991: Table 1). See text for additional data published after completion of this report

		Infant (0–2 yrs)		Child (2–20 yrs)		Adult	
	n =	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(a) Site							
Victoria Road	118	27	22.9	26	22.0	65	55.1
Hyde Street	29	1	3.4	7	24.1	21	72.4
Andover Road	33	2	6.1	7	21.2	24	72.7
other n. cem. sites	24	1	4.2	2	8.3	21	87.5
New Road	23	19	82.6	-		4	17.4
Carfax	38	27	71.0	1	2.6	10	26.3
other w. cem. sites	21	1	4.8	2	9.5	18	85.7
Chester Road	91	11	12.1	17	18.7	63	69.2
other e. cem. sites	37	1	2.7	5	13.5	31	83.8
(b) Cemetery							
Northern cemetery	204	31	15	42	21	131	64
Western cemeteries	82	47	57	3	4	32	39
Eastern cemetery	128	12	9	22	17	94	73
Lankhills	282	37	13	62	22	183	65
Owslebury	50	25	50	4	8	21	42
Poundbury Iron Age	40	24	60	2	5	14	35
Poundbury Roman	82	22	27	15	18	45	55
Poundbury late Roman	1034	134	13	207	20	693	67

Note: the age categories in the publications referred to above do not correspond exactly to those used in this study, in that the age range for children is 2–19 years, not 2–20 years.

workers and there may be small differences in the methods used. However, the outstanding difference in the samples from the three cemetery areas is the much higher proportion of immature individuals, almost exclusively infants aged 2 years or less, in the sample from New Road and Carfax in the western area (Table 25).

Differential recovery has probably influenced the relative proportions of infants at individual sites (Table 33a): Hyde Street, excavated under salvage conditions, yielded only one infant (3.4% of the total number of skeletons recovered), while controlled excavations at Victoria Road West recovered 27 infants (22.9% of the total sample). However, some samples showed variation in the age distribution which is unlikely to be entirely due to differential recovery. Andover Road, New Road, Carfax, and Chester Road were all controlled excavations and yet the relative proportion of infants in the samples varies greatly (although the figure for Chester Road may be misleading because a quantity of infant remains among the disarticulated bone is unfortunately not included). Burial conditions probably favoured the survival of infant remains at New Road and Carfax (at both sites most of the infant burials were in the Oram's Arbour Iron Age ditch), and to a lesser extent at Chester Road (where silt built up over the burials at the bottom of the hillside which rises from west to east), but differential preservation alone cannot account for the high frequency of infants in the sample from the Oram's Arbour ditch because well preserved remains of infants and children have survived from both the other cemeteries. The variation in the frequency of infants may be reflecting differences in the excavated portions of the cemeteries: the samples from New Road and Carfax (a total of 61 individuals) yielded 46 (75%) children aged less than 2 years, while adults ($n = 17$) greatly outnumbered immature individuals ($n = 3$) in the samples from the other sites in the western cemeteries. It seems that excavations at New Road and Carfax focused on a part of the cemetery which was used specifically for the burial of very young children, while excavations at other sites in the western cemeteries and in the other cemeteries did not; or that all the very young children

Table 34 Comparison of the age structure in the samples from late Roman Winchester and Poundbury, Dorset (data from Molleson 1991, Table 1), percentage frequency. The number of foetuses included in the neonate figure is shown in brackets

	Winchester			Poundbury		
	N.cem	W.cem	E.cem	Iron Age	Roman	Late Roman
Age range	(*n* = 204)	(*n* = 82)	(*n* = 128)			
Neonate (0–3 mths)	6.9	42.7	5.5	30.9	14.8	5.0
(inc. foetus)		(5)	(2)			
Infant (3 mths–2 yrs)	8.8	14.6	3.9	14.5	10.4	7.6
Child/immature/ 2–20 yrs	20.6	3.7	17.2	7.2	17.4	20.4
Young adult/ 17–25 yrs	18.1	3.7	11.7	7.3	16.5	26.6
Mature adult/ 25–45 yrs	14.7	15.8	14.8	14.5	12.2	16.7
Old adult/ at least 45 yrs	9.3	3.7	5.5	7.3	12.2	19.7
Adult/prob adult	22.1	15.8	41.4	18.0	15.7	4.0

who died were buried in the Oram's Arbour ditch but very young children were mostly not buried in the other cemeteries. In this respect, perhaps, the Oram's Arbour ditch is unusual because the archaeological record from other Roman sites in Britain indicates that the Roman law which required burial outside the city walls did not apply to very young children, whose remains are much more frequently recovered from within the town than those of adults (see also p 173).

To summarise, the data discussed above may suggest the use of this cemetery by a population with different religious or cultural practices from those using the northern and eastern cemeteries and the results were examined further with this in mind, although there is no archaeological evidence that the western cemeteries were used by an ethnically distinct population. Osteometrically the small adult sample from the western cemeteries falls almost entirely within the range of the metrical data for the other cemeteries. Neither the non-metric nor the pathological data suggest that the individuals buried in the western cemeteries were from a different ethnic group. The sex distribution in the adults was normal, males and females being present in equal numbers, and all adult age ranges were represented.

Nevertheless, the sample from the western cemeteries as a whole, in which less than 40 per cent of the individuals were adult, is most unusual and unlikely to be representative of the age structure of the living population. Table 33b summarises the age distribution in the three cemetery samples compared to results for Roman Lankhills; Iron Age Owslebury; and Iron Age, Roman, and late Roman samples from Poundbury, Dorset. The sample from the western cemeteries shows most similarity to the samples from Owslebury and Iron Age Poundbury, whilst the samples from the northern cemetery and, to a certain extent, from the eastern cemetery more closely resemble the sample from Lankhills (Clarke 1979) and late Roman Poundbury (Molleson 1991, Table 1). Figures for the Poundbury cemetery as a whole, published by Farwell and Molleson (1993) after the completion of this report, confirm the unusual age distribution in the sample from the western cemeteries. Of a total of 1030 aged individuals from Poundbury, 207 (20.1%) were aged 0–2 years, 171 (16.6%) were aged 2–20 years, and 652 (63.3%) were adult (*ibid*, Table 62).

Further analysis (Table 34) showed that the ratio of neonates to infants was very high (almost 3:1) in the sample from the western cemeteries (as it is in the sample from Iron Age Poundbury), 43 per cent of the burials being babies who died at or around the time of birth. Figures for recent third-world populations show that high infant mortality rates are normally followed by high juvenile mortality rates (Molleson 1991, 116), but this is not the pattern in the sample from the burials in the Oram's Arbour ditch. Molleson (1991) suggests that the disproportionately high figures for infants and the relatively low number of older children in the samples from Owslebury and Iron Age Poundbury imply some form of infanticide with burial of the babies in the cemetery and perhaps this explanation is applicable to the sample from the the Oram's Arbour ditch also; an alternative explanation might be endemic disease targeting particularly the newborn. Molleson cites documentary evidence that family size was limited in various ways from Roman to medieval times and infanticide and exposure were practised throughout the period of the Roman Republic and Empire (Jackson 1988, 107), but the equal number of males and females in the sexed adult sample from the western cemeteries perhaps argues against infanticide, as this practice often selectively disposed of females (although in the samples from the other two cemeteries, and overall, there were fewer females than males). On the other hand, one would expect similar age profiles from all three cemeteries in Winchester if endemic disease was rife in the city in late Roman times. Perhaps the correct interpretation of these cemetery samples will

Table 35 Adult:immature (aged 20 years or less) ratio expressed as a percentage

	VR	HYS	AR	CHR	SMCW	Western cemeteries (selected)
	n = 109	*n* = 29	*n* = 28	*n* = 85	*n* = 32	*n* = 24
immature	44	24	29	29	16	8
adult	56	76	71	71	84	92

only be apparent after further excavation has been undertaken.

The sample of aged adults from the western cemeteries is too small for comparison with the northern and eastern cemeteries. Considering just the latter two samples (Table 25b), there were more aged adults in the 17–25 years range in the sample from the northern cemetery (44%, compared to 35% from the eastern cemetery) and fewer in the 25–35 years range (21%, compared to 33% from the eastern cemetery). This higher proportion of older adults in the sample from the eastern cemetery is interesting in view of the generally lower frequency of oral pathology recorded in this sample. A less refined diet or better oral hygiene in the individuals buried in the eastern cemetery might be indicated. By contrast, the higher frequency of enamel hypoplasia and cribra orbitalia in the individuals from the eastern cemetery suggests that they experienced phases of infection or nutritional deficiency during childhood or in later life to a greater degree than did the individuals from the northern cemetery.

Schmorl's nodes were recorded more frequently in the spines of individuals from the eastern cemetery (does this indicate a further difference in terms of greater stress imposed on the spine during adolescence?), but otherwise the pathological findings do not reveal major differences in the samples from the northern and eastern cemeteries. Individuals with severe vertebral arthropathy including ankylosis of part of the spinal column were present in both samples, healed fractures were relatively common in both samples, and healed cut marks, perhaps battle injuries, were seen in only two individuals (both male), one from the northern and one from the eastern cemetery. The individual showing unhealed cut marks on his skull was buried in the eastern cemetery.

Inter-site comparisons

Further analysis was carried out on groups of burials selected because of differences observed in burial practices within and between cemeteries. For instance, the predominantly large, well constructed graves and presence of grave furnishing in Burial Phases 1–2 at Victoria Road West (northern cemetery) and St Martin's Close (eastern cemetery) contrast with the contemporary, but simpler graves, mostly without artefacts, at Chester Road (eastern cemetery). It is difficult to determine what such differences may signify in terms of factors such as social rank and status, religious affiliation, and ethnic identity, but they suggest that it was a valid exercise to analyse possible evidence of inter-site differences in general health, diet, occupation, and physique and to investigate possible genetic relationships between individuals. Some samples were very small and probably the results were biased; although this point is not repeated at every stage of the analyses, it should be borne in mind when considering the comments below.

General health

The general health of the burial groups was investigated by analysing the age and sex distribution, oral pathology, and evidence of general infection and/or malnutrition.

Age and sex distribution

Adults outnumbered immature individuals (aged 20 years or less) at all sites (Table 35), but the sample from Victoria Road (VRW) differs from the samples from Hyde Street (HYS), Andover Road (AR), Chester Road (CHR), and St Martin's Close (SMCW) in that it contains a higher proportion of immature individuals, especially babies aged between birth and 3 months. The sample from the western cemeteries consisted of 22 adults and 2 adolescents selected from a sample in which 62 per cent was immature individuals. The immature samples from the Roman cemeteries have been discussed above and this analysis will concentrate mainly on the adult samples.

In the aged adult samples (Table 36) a slightly higher proportion of the individuals from VRW (42%) than from CHR (37%) died aged 25 years or less, but a slightly lower proportion from VRW (62%) than from CHR (67%) were aged 35 years or less when they died. The death rate was high in individuals aged 25 years or less from HYS and AR but low in the youngest age group from SMCW and the western cemeteries and higher between the ages of 25 and 35 years. The proportion of individuals surviving beyond the age of 45 years was the same (21%) from VRW and CHR; and the proportion of elderly individuals from the other sites varied from 14 per cent at SMCW to 25 per cent at HYS.

Males outnumbered females in the sexed samples of adults and adolescents from VRW, HYS, AR, and CHR, but not in those from SMCW or the western cemeteries

Table 36 Adult age distribution (percentages for samples in which *n* < 20 are shown in brackets)

	17–25 years		25–35 years		35–45 years		45 years or more	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
VR (*n* = 48)	20	42	10	21	8	17	10	21
HYS (*n* = 12)	6	(50)	2	(17)	1	(8)	3	(25)
AR (*n* = 13)	7	(54)	3	(23)	1	(8)	2	(15)
CHR (*n* = 24)	9	37	7	29	3	12	5	21
SMCW (*n* = 14)	4	(29)	7	(50)	1	(7)	2	(14)
Western (*n* = 13)	1	(8)	6	(46)	3	(23)	3	(23)

Table 37 Sex distribution in the adults and adolescents (percentages for samples in which *n* < 20 are shown in brackets)

	Males		Females	
	no.	%	no.	%
VR (*n* = 55)	30	54	25	45
HYS (*n* = 19)	12	(63)	7	(37)
AR (*n* = 19)	12	(63)	7	(37)
CHR (*n* = 44)	30	68	14	32
SMCW (*n* = 21)	10	48	11	52
Western (*n* = 19)	9	(47)	10	(53)

Table 38 Adult age and sex distribution (number of individuals)

	Aged 25 yrs or less		Aged 35 yrs or less		Aged 35 yrs or more		Aged 45 yrs or more	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
VR (*n* = 26/21)	8	12	15	15	11	6	6	3
HYS (*n* = 8/4)	4	2	4	4	4	0	3	0
AR (*n* = 8/5)	4	3	5	5	3	0	2	0
CHR (*n* = 15/8)	6	2	10	5	5	3	2	3
SMCW (*n* = 6/8)	3	1	6	5	0	3	0	2
Western (*n* = 7/6)	1	0	4	3	3	3	0	3

(Table 37). Analysis of the sex distribution in the aged adult samples (Table 38) showed that males outnumbered females in the samples of individuals aged 25 years or less from CHR (and HYS, AR, SMCW, and the western cemeteries) but not from VRW (a high death rate in young females is usually thought to reflect the hazards of childbirth, but it is uncertain why the same pattern is not seen in the other samples). Males and females were represented in equal or almost equal numbers in the samples of individuals aged 35 years or less from VRW (and HYS, AR, SMCW, and the western cemeteries) but not from CHR, where males were twice as numerous as females. Analysis of the older individuals showed that 23 per cent of the males and 14 per cent of the females from VRW survived beyond the age of 45 years, and 13 per cent of the males and 37 per cent of the females from CHR.

Oral pathology

The oral pathology recorded in adults and adolescents is shown in Table 39. The frequency of caries cavities, abscesses, and ante-mortem tooth loss varied from site to site, the frequency of caries cavities and abscess sites being lowest in individuals from SMCW and highest in individuals from the western cemeteries, while the frequency of ante-mortem tooth loss was lowest in individuals from AR and highest in individuals from the western cemeteries; this may be influenced partly by the lower proportion of elderly individuals (aged 45 years or more) in the sample from SMCW and AR (14% and 15% respectively, see Table 36) than from the other sites (between 21% and 25%). Comparison of the samples from VRW and CHR showed that the frequency of caries was slightly lower and of abscesses

Table 39 Oral pathology in the adults and adolescents (percentages for samples in which *n* < 20 are shown in brackets)

	VR	HYS	AR	CHR	SMCW	Western cemeteries
No. of teeth scored	999	280	348	593	281	188
No. with caries	64	24	33	43	4	25
% with caries	6.4	8.5	9.5	7.2	1.4	13.3
No. of sockets scored	1528	337	426	684	373	327
No. with abscess sites	36	11	18	7	1	16
% with abscess sites	2.3	3.3	4.2	1.0	0.3	4.9
No. of teeth lost ante-mortem	288	32	36	67	37	77
% of teeth lost ante-mortem	18.8	9.5	8.4	9.8	9.9	23.5
Number of individuals						
(a) with caries	29 (*n* = 56)	7 (*n* = 13)	11 (*n* = 15)	15 (*n* = 28)	2 (*n* = 16)	8 (*n* = 15)
% with caries	51.8	(54)	(73)	53.6	(12)	(53)
(b) with abscess sites	17 (*n* = 56)	6 (*n* = 12)	9 (*n* = 15)	6 (*n* = 28)	1 (*n* = 16)	6 (*n* = 15)
% with abscess sites	30.3	(50)	(60)	21.4	(6)	(40)
(c) with ante-mortem loss	40 (*n* = 57)	6 (*n* = 13)	12 (*n* = 15)	16 (*n* = 29)	7 (*n* = 16)	11 (*n* = 15)
% with ante-mortem loss	70.2	(46)	(80)	55.1	(44)	(73)
	VR and HYS together					
(d) with enamel hypoplasia	12 (*n* = 69)		8 (*n* = 14)	8 (*n* = 27)	6 (*n* = 12)	1 (*n* = 6)
% with enamel hypoplasia	17.4		(57)	30.0	(50)	(17)

slightly higher in the sample from VRW, but that the frequency of ante-mortem loss was much higher. The reason for this is uncertain. Although there were more individuals aged at least 45 years in the sample from VRW (10) than there were from CHR (5), the proportion of elderly individuals in the sample was the same (21%) for both sites. Alternative explanations might be that tooth decay started at an earlier age in individuals from VRW, or that it progressed faster to ante-mortem loss of the tooth than in individuals from CHR.

The frequency of oral pathology was low in the adolescents from all sites (Table 40). Two out of eight scored from VRW showed one caries cavity each (and one showed ante-mortem loss of a medial incisor which, in the absence of other oral pathology, one suspects was associated with trauma) and no oral pathology was recorded the nine other adolescents in the samples. The greatest number of individuals showing oral pathology was aged 17–25 years in the samples from VRW, HYS, AR, and CHR and 25–35 years from SMCW and the western cemeteries (reflecting the age distribution in the samples). In the samples of aged adults from VRW and CHR showing oral pathology, 37 per cent from VRW ($n = 41$) and 38 per cent from CHR ($n = 21$) were aged 17–25 years; 19 per cent from VRW and 29 per cent from CHR were aged 25–35 years; 19 per cent from VRW and 14 per cent from CHR were aged 35–45 years; and 24 per cent from VRW and 19 per cent from CHR were aged at least 45 years. The overall trend indicated a decrease in the frequency in mid-adulthood and a small increase in later life, a distribution which follows the age distribution in the samples as a whole (see Table 36).

A more detailed analysis of the aged adult samples (Table 41) showed that more individuals aged 17–25 years from CHR (87%) than from VRW (80%) showed caries cavities, although the balance was reversed in the individuals aged 25–35 years (87% from VRW and 83% from CHR). It is in this age group that inter-site differences in the rate of oral pathology were marked, 62 per cent of individuals from VRW compared to 33 per cent from CHR showing abscesses and 100 per cent from VRW compared to 50 per cent from CHR showing ante-mortem loss. It seems that for some reason destruction by caries and eventual loss of the tooth proceeded more rapidly in individuals from VRW. Might this be due to inter-site differences in diet, discussed below, or to dietary deficiencies in the individuals from VRW resulting perhaps in inferior dental enamel, and/or to a different attitude to oral hygiene?

Slightly more oral pathology was seen in males than in females (Table 42), as might be expected in samples containing more males than females. In the sample from VRW (46% of those scored for oral pathology were male) 55 per cent of those with caries cavities, 56 per cent with abscess sites, and 61 per cent with ante-mortem loss were male, and from CHR (52% of

Table 40 Distribution by age of oral pathology in the adults and adolescents (number of individuals)

	Adolescent	17–25 yrs	25–35 yrs	35–45 yrs	45 yrs +	Adult
VR	3	15	8	8	10	3
HYS		5	2	1	2	
AR		7	3	1	2	
CHR		8	6	3	4	2
SMCW		1	3		2	1
Western cemeteries		1	6	3	2	2

Table 41 Number of individuals showing caries, abscesses, and ante-mortem loss in the aged adult samples from VR and CHR. The percentage is shown for comparative purposes, but it should be noted that all the samples are less than 20 individuals

	Caries			Abscess			Ante-mortem loss		
	no.	(*n* =)	Percent	no.	(*n* =)	Percent	no.	(*n* =)	Percent
VR									
17–25 yrs	12	(15)	80	4	(15)	27	10	(15)	67
25–35 yrs	7	(8)	87	5	(8)	62	8	(8)	100
35–45 yrs	3	(8)	37	3	(8)	37	8	(8)	100
45 yrs +	5	(9)	55	5	(9)	55	10	(10)	100
CHR									
17–25 yrs	7	(8)	87	2	(8)	25	5	(8)	62
25–35 yrs	5	(6)	83	2	(6)	33	3	(6)	50
35–45 yrs	0	(3)		1	(3)	33	2	(3)	67
45 yrs +	3	(4)	75	0	(4)		4	(4)	100

Table 42 Distribution of caries, abscesses, and ante-mortem loss in adult and adolescent males and females (number of individuals)

	Caries		Abscesses		Ante-mortem loss	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
VR	15	12	9	7	22	14
HYS	4	3	5	1	4	2
AR	6	5	6	3	8	4
CHR	8	6	3	3	9	7
SMCW		2		1	2	5
Western cemeteries	5	3	5	1	6	5

the scored sample were male) 57 per cent of those with caries cavities, 50 per cent with abscess sites, and 56 per cent with ante-mortem loss were male.

Infection and/or malnutrition

Evidence of episodes of infection and/or malnutrition during childhood is provided by enamel hypoplasia (lines in the enamel which mark any interruption(s) in the development of the permanent tooth) which was recorded at a frequency of 17 per cent in the samples from VRW and HYS together (it was not recorded separately for these sites) and 30 per cent in the samples from CHR (Table 39); it was recorded in eight out of fourteen individuals from AR (a higher frequency than in any of the other samples), six out of twelve individuals at SMCW, and one out of six at the western

Table 43 Comparison of the oral pathology in adults and adolescents in possible high-status and low-status samples: first and second burial periods at VR, SMCW (all), and graves at AR and CHR thought to be contemporary with the first and second burial periods at VR

	VR	AR	SMCW	CHR
	n = 35	*n* = 7	*n* = 16	*n* = 22
No. of teeth scored	515	175	281	480
No. with caries	37	29	4	36
% with caries	7.2	16.6	1.4	7.5
No of sockets scored	923	210	373	665
No. with abscess sites	24	11	1	6
% with abscess sites	2.6	5.2	0.3	0.9
No. of teeth lost ante-mortem	251	19	37	47
% of teeth lost ante-mortem	27.2	9	9.9	7.1

cemeteries. The data were not available from VRW or HYS for analysis of the distribution of enamel hypoplasia in males and females, but equal numbers (three males and three females) were involved in the sample from CHR and there was a hint of a higher distribution in males in the samples from AR (five males and two females; one adolescent is of indeterminate sex), SMCW (four males and two females) and the western cemeteries (one male).

Osteitis (general infection of the bone) was recorded in a total of thirteen individuals – six from VRW, four from HYS, one from AR, and two from CHR. Five individuals (a female from VRW, two males from HYS, and a male and an adult of indeterminate sex from CHR) showed an inflammatory reaction of the bone associated with healed or healing injuries; in six (one male, two females and a child from VRW, a male from HYS, and a female from AR) periostitis, involving the outer (cortical) layer of the bone and including the deposition of small areas of new bone, was recorded on the shafts of longbones; and in two (an infant from VRW and an adult male from HYS) there was bony evidence of a severe ear infection.

Bony changes such as those seen above indicate that the individual's immune system had been fighting infection for a considerable period of time. The only unhealed wounds recorded were in a male from SMCW who was decapitated, but it is not known whether his head was cut off after death. As is usually the case with cemetery samples, the cause of death of the majority of the individuals remains unknown. There was no evidence of specific infections such as tuberculosis or leprosy and the age structure in the burial groups showed that in general individuals had a normal life expectancy for Roman times.

Diet

On the assumption that individuals who were thought from archaeological observations to be of high status in the community might habitually eat different fare to their lower-status contemporaries, the oral pathology was analysed to investigate whether it provided any indications of differences in diet. It might be expected that individuals whose diet contained a high proportion of sweet and refined food would show a higher frequency of caries than those whose diet consisted mainly of roughage. The degree of attrition on the molars was a method used for ageing (on the basis that attrition increases with increasing age) and the extent to which the rate of wear might have been influenced by diet is unknown. Although it is accepted that determining an individual's relative social status from a burial is problematic (p 355), it was decided to compare the adult burials from the Burial Phases 1–2 at VRW, seven adult burials from AR (G336 – in a lead coffin – and the adults in Group B – relatively deep graves, p 126), and the burials from SMCW (a suggested 'high-status' sample) – with the burials from CHR (Phases 7–11 and 22–5) which were contemporary with Burial Phases 1–2 at VRW (a suggested 'low-status' sample) (Table 43).

Interestingly, the groups from VRW, AR (admittedly a very small sample), and SMCW showed widely differing frequencies of caries cavities, abscesses, and ante-mortem tooth loss, while the group from CHR showed a similar frequency of caries to the supposedly higher-status group from VRW, and frequencies for abscesses and ante-mortem loss more like those for SMCW (abscesses) and for SMCW and AR (ante-mortem loss) than for VRW. It is not clear how these findings should be interpreted. Did all the individuals concerned eat a similar diet, or is the frequency of caries simply not related to diet in these burial groups?

Indications provided by enamel hypoplasia (discussed above) of episodes of malnutrition and/or infection during childhood were seen in individuals from all sites at a range of frequencies from 17 per cent (VRW and HYS together and the western cemeteries) to 57 per cent for AR (Table 39). The frequency for CHR is 30 per cent: it would be interesting to see whether

Table 44 Frequency of cribra orbitalia (percentages for samples in which *n* < 20 are shown in brackets)

VR (*n* = 64)		HYS (*n* = 14)		AR (*n* = 17)		CHR (*n* = 7)		SMCW (*n* = 11)		Western cemeteries (*n* = 9)	
no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
15	23.4	2	(14)	5	(29)	3	(43)	2	(18)	0	

larger samples from AR and SMCW still showed such high frequencies.

Probable evidence of a dietary deficiency in the form of cribra orbitalia was recorded in individuals aged from childhood to mature adulthood. Usually thought to indicate iron-deficiency anaemia, the frequency of cribra orbitalia was 23 per cent at VRW and varied from 14 per cent for HYS to 43 per cent for a very small sample from CHR (Table 44). If the differences in the frequency of enamel hypoplasia and cribra for CHR and VRW (or VRW and HYS together) indicate different levels of dietary deficiency in the individuals from these sites, the lower frequencies for VRW do not corroborate the suggestion (above) that a dietary deficiency might have been a causal factor in the more rapid progress of dental decay to loss of teeth in individuals from that site. Six out of ten children from VRW, and two out of three from both AR and SMCW, showed cribra orbitalia, but the other affected individuals were adolescents or adults. Males and females were affected in more or less equal numbers, although females of childbearing age are usually more susceptible to iron deficiency. Porotic hyperostosis, probably indicating a severe form of anaemia or, possibly, an early stage of rickets (a disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin D in the diet) was recorded in a child aged 3–5 years from VRW. There was no bony evidence of scurvy (a deficiency of vitamin C), nor of gout. Two individuals, a young male from AR, and an elderly female from SMCW, showed bony changes characteristic of DISH (disseminated idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis), a disease possibly associated with a high level of nutrition and particularly with the elderly.

Occupation

The distribution and degree of severity of joint disease, and the distribution and type of healed fractures and other injuries, were examined in order to investigate whether they provided any indications of the occupation of individuals from the different sites. Admittedly these conditions would supply information about individuals, not the burial group as a whole, but it was not possible to investigate possible inter-site differences by comparing the frequency of arthropathy in different regions of the body in the samples from different sites, because different workers had used different methods for recording the data. Distinguishing between age-related and occupation-related changes in the joints is problematic, but severe spinal arthropathy in a young individual, or selective involvement of joints of the limbs which does not appear to be specifically disease-related, might suggest that the changes were due to some form of stress, rather than age. Fractures of the distal third of the lower leg bones (a Pott's fracture), often the result of catching the toe on uneven ground and falling, are likely to be more common among individuals who were habitually engaged in heavy work on rough ground than among those with a more sedentary lifestyle. Healed or unhealed cut marks might be battle injuries in fighting men.

Arthropathy (as defined by Rogers et al *1987)*

The region of the body most frequently involved was the spine in individuals from CHR, the shoulders in individuals from AR, and the spine and the wrist and hand equally in individuals from VRW (Table 45). Involvement of the shoulders and arms was recorded in seventeen individuals and involvement of the hips and legs in sixteen individuals. Arthropathy was distributed more frequently in males than in females at all sites except for SMCW (Table 46) and was recorded more often in individuals over the age of 45 years from VRW and only in individuals over the age of 25 years from CHR and the western cemeteries (Table 47).

A few individuals showed joint changes that are atypical for their age (assuming they have been aged correctly) and therefore might be related to their occupation. Two females and a male from VRW (G57B, G87 and G5) and a male from HYS (G12B) aged 17–25 years showed severe osteoarthritic lipping in the spine (and eburnation in the case of VRW G87) but no, or slight, marginal lipping in the joints of the limbs, suggesting that their spines had been subjected to stress in adolescence or early adulthood. A male from the western cemeteries (NR G392) aged 25–35 years was recorded as showing localised changes suggestive of stress in the lumbar spine; and a female (NR G397) aged at least 45 years as showing changes in the neck but not in the thoracic spine which could be stress-related and caused by, for example, carrying heavy loads on the head. By contrast, two elderly males from VRW (G45 and G48) and one from HYS (G16), who showed only slight marginal lipping in the spine and minimal changes in the joints of the limbs, probably did not have an occupation that was physically exacting. A small group of males aged between 25 years and 45 years or over (VRW G36, G59, G61, G68, G88, and HYS G3A) are of interest for showing moderate to severe osteoarthritic changes in the spine, shoulders,

Table 45 Region of the body affected by arthropathy (number of individuals)

	Spine	Shoulder	Elbow	Wrist and hand	Hip	Knee	Ankle and foot
VR	5	1		5	1	1	2
HYS	1				1	1	
AR	3	4	2	3	2	1	
CHR	3				1		1
SMCW	1			1		2	
Western cemeteries				1		1	2

Table 46 Distribution of arthropathy in males and females (number of individuals)

	Spine		Shoulders and arms		Hips and legs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
VR	2	3	6		3	1
HYS	1				1	1
AR	3		2	1	2	
CHR	1	2			2	
SMCW		1		1		2
Western cemeteries			1		2	1

Table 47 Distribution of arthropathy in the aged and sexed adults (number of individuals)

	17–25 years			25–35 years			35–45 years			At least 45 years		
	n =	M	F	*n* =	M	F	*n* =	M	F	*n* =	M	F
VR	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2		4	3	1
HYS	1	1		1		1						
AR	1	1		1	1					1	1	
CHR				1	1					1	1	
SMCW										1		1
Western cemeteries				2	2					1		1

and arms but no changes in the hips or legs; probably an adult of indeterminate sex (AR G332) should be included in this group, although in this skeleton the spine was absent.

Schmorl's nodes, irregularities in the surface of the vertebral body caused by herniation of the intervertebral disc, are usually regarded as indicators of previous stress in the spine, probably during adolescence (they were recorded in two adolescent spines from CHR); their frequency is shown in Table 48. The data for VRW and HYS were not available for further analysis, but the majority of individuals from the other sites showing Schmorl's nodes were male: one male and one female from AR, fourteen males, one female and two adults of indeterminate sex from CHR, three males and one female from SMCW, and two males from the western cemeteries.

Fractures and other injuries

The bones most frequently involved at all sites (Table 49) were the tibia and fibula (the radius and ulna were involved equally frequently in individuals from HYS and AR). Fractures of the distal end of the forearm bones (a Colles' fracture), usually caused by falling forward onto the outstretched hand, were seen in six individuals (three from VRW, two from HYS, and one from CHR). Mid-shaft 'parry' fractures of the ulna, a type of fracture commonly sustained when warding off a blow with the forearm, were found in two females (from AR and CHR). Potts' fractures of the lower leg bones (see above) were seen in eight individuals, three from VRW, one from HYS, and four from CHR. Males from VRW, HYS, and the western cemeteries showed more healed fractures than females and the same

Table 48 Number of individuals showing, and frequency of, Schmorl's nodes (percentages for samples in which *n* < 20 are shown in brackets)

	No. of individuals	No. scored	Percent
VR and HYS	19	61	31
AR	2	13	(15)
CHR	17	20	85
SMCW	4	10	(40)
Western cemeteries	3	10	(30)

Table 49 Distribution of post-cranial fractures (number of individuals)

	Clavicle	Humerus	Radius and ulna	Wrist and hand	Femur	Tibia and fibula	Ankle and foot
VR	4		3	1	1	5	
HYS	1		2		1	2	
AR			1			1	
CHR			2		1	4	1
SMCW				1		1	
Western cemeteries		1		1		1	

Table 50 Distribution of post-cranial fractures in males and females (number of individuals)

	Clavicle and humerus		Radius and ulna		Wrist and hand		Femur		Tibia and fibula		Ankle and foot	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
VR	2	2	3		1		1		4	1		
HYS		1	1	1			1		2			
AR				1					1			
CHR				2			1		2	2	1	
SMCW					1					1		
Western	1				1				1			

number of males and females were involved from AR, CHR, and SMCW (Table 50). Fractures of the wrist and hand, femur, and ankle and foot were recorded only in males.

A few males showed healed head injuries, perhaps sustained on the battlefield. Cut marks were recorded on the left side of the cranium of two (from HYS and CHR), and one from SMCW had survived a depressed fracture in the region of the sagittal suture. A fracture caused by a blow on the top of the head could have been sustained on the battlefield or in a fight or accident, as could a probable broken nose in another male from VRW. A male from SMCW had been decapitated, but it is not known whether this was the cause of death or whether his head was cut off after death. A possible trephination was recorded in a male from HYS, the healing that had occurred showing that he had survived (after surgery) for a considerable period of time.

Although it is often associated with a major traumatic event such as a fracture, soft-tissue ossification can also occur as a response to acute or long-term strain. Ossification of soft-tissue attachments, probably stress-related, was recorded in seven males, in the shoulder (SMCW), the iliac rim of the pelvis (CHR), the thigh (VRW and SMCW), and the knee (VRW, two individuals, and CHR). Ossification of soft-tissue attachments on the iliac tuberosity of a female (from AR) with a very pronounced pre-auricular sulcus may have been a response to stress associated with carrying children rather than being work-related.

Physique

To investigate possible physical differences in the males and females from different sites, the estimated stature and the degree of robustness of the upper arm bone and the thigh bone were compared.

The mean estimated stature was between 1.68m

Table 51 Stature in males and females

	Males		Females	
	mean (m)	range (m)	mean (m)	range (m)
VR (*n* = 26/20)	1.71	1.53–1.79	1.58	1.46–1.70
HYS (*n* = 12/7)	1.68	1.60–1.77	1.58	1.53–1.64
AR (*n* = 9/7)	1.69	1.64–1.76	1.59	1.56–1.62
CHR (*n* = 27/10)	1.70	1.61–1.78	1.56	1.52–1.62
SMCW (*n* = 8/10)	1.71	1.64–1.77	1.57	1.46–1.66
Western (*n* = 7/8)	1.70	1.64–1.76	1.60	1.51–1.74

Table 52 Selected measurements of humerus and femur in males and females

	Humerus length (mm)				Humerus epicondylar width (mm)				
	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	mean	range	mean	range		mean	range	mean	range
VR (*n* = 20/17)	323	273–352	295	268–327	(*n* = 20/19)	65	53–72	56	49–63
HYS (*n* = 9/4)	321	305–341	291	280–312	(*n* = 9/3)	66	61–69	56	52–60
AR (*n* = 6/6)	336	321–346	301	286–313	(*n* = 8/6)	66	63–68	59	56–63
CHR (*n* = 10/4)	325	298–356	300	284–315	(*n* = 14/3)	64	57–73	55	51–63
SMCW (*n* = 6/6)	331	307–356	294	278–314	(*n* = 4/6)	65	62–68	52	45–58
Western (*n* = 4/7)	315	310–323	307	287–345	(*n* = 3/7)	62	61–63	56	53–58

	Femur length (mm)				Femur bicondylar breadth (mm)				
	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	mean	range	mean	range		mean	range	mean	range
VR (*n* = 19/13)	449	384–492	420	367–458	(*n* = 11/9)	82	73–88	74	69–78
HYS (*n* = 11/5)	444	418–481	419	403–449	(*n* = 10/5)	83	77–89	74	71–75
AR (*n* = 7/4)	451	430–470	423	405–443	(*n* = 9/4)	84	78–89	76	74–79
CHR (*n* = 17/6)	451	424–487	406	396–431	(*n* = 12/4)	82	80–90	74	69–80
SMCW (*n* = 6/7)	455	426–487	417	377–452	(*n* = 6/5)	85	82–89	72	70–74
Western (*n* = 3/2)	456	427–471	400	400	(*n* = 3/2)	83	83–84	72	70–75

and 1.71m for males and between 1.56m and 1.60m for females from all sites (Table 51); and the range was between 1.53m and 1.79m for males and between 1.46m and 1.74m for females. The range was wider for males from VRW ($n = 26$) than from CHR ($n = 27$), but the mean height for males from both sites differed by only 1cm.

Midshaft measurements for the humerus and the femur were not available for all samples, so the length and epicondylar width of the humerus and the length and bicondylar breadth of the femur were analysed to investigate possible differences in the range and mean for different sites (Table 52). The mean values for arm and leg measurements plotted in Figs 93 and 94 show the males from VRW, HYS, and CHR closely grouped and the females less so, while the separation of the mean for males from AR, SMCW, and the western cemeteries appears to indicate a degree of difference in these samples. Whether this distribution would be maintained in larger samples is not known.

Family relationships

Anomalies which have at least some degree of heritability and which can be scored consistently by different workers include congenital dysplasia of the hips, congenital union of the upper cervical vertebrae, metopism, dental anomalies, tori and anomalies in the lower spine; these anomalies were selected as the basis for this analysis. A higher-than-normal frequency of an inheritable skeletal variant and/or the close proximity in a burial ground of individuals sharing an inheritable skeletal variant are usually interpreted as indicating individuals who are likely to be genetically related. But the two males with probable congeni-

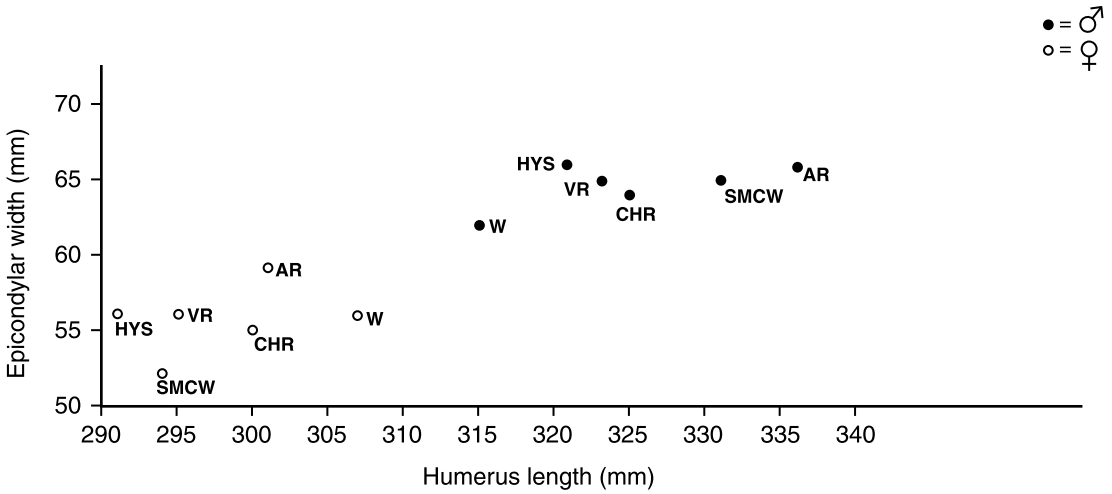


Figure 93 Mean humerus length plotted against mean epicondylar width for males and females (W = western cemetery sites)

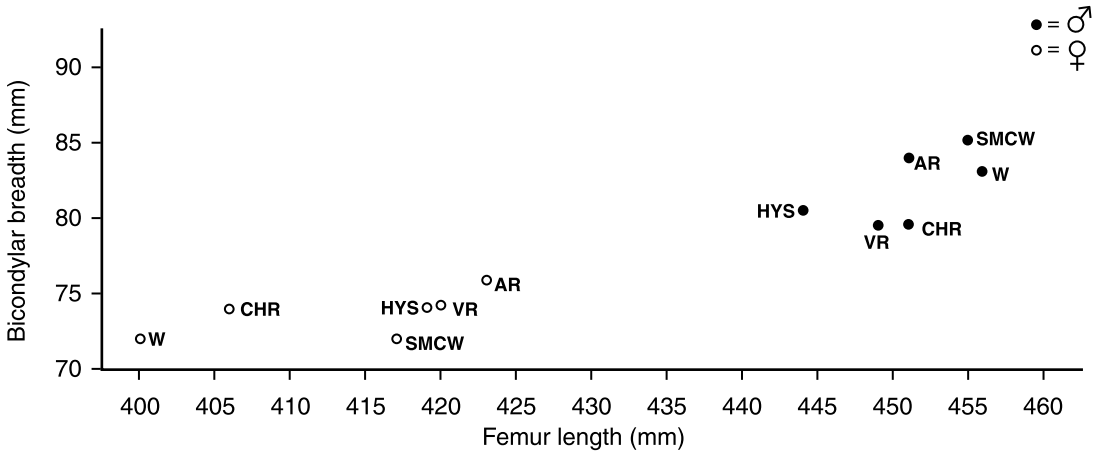


Figure 94 Mean femur length plotted against mean bicondylar breadth for males and females (W = western cemetery sites)

tally dysplastic hips were from the northern (VRW G54) and eastern (CHR G607) cemeteries (diagnosis of dysplastic hip in a second male from the northern cemetery – AR G342 – was more uncertain); and the three cases (also in males) of united upper cervical vertebrae were also from the northern (VRW G57A, AR G318) and eastern (CHR G624) cemeteries: might this suggest that sometimes members of the same family were buried in different cemeteries? However, on the assumption that members of the same family were usually buried near each other, burial groups from the different sites were analysed separately. Unfortunately some samples were very small, but results for individual sites are shown in Table 53.

Metopism

Metopism was seen in eight individuals from VRW (G44, G55, G57B, G59, G90, G101, G107, and G121), one from HYS (G3A), and two from AR (G306 and G331). Chester Road yielded three metopic individuals (G606A, G616, and G621A), SMCW one (G53), and the western cemeteries one (NR G405).

Dental anomalies

A radiographic examination of the dentition was not undertaken and the true frequency of agenic or unerupted / impacted teeth is unknown. Omitting jaws where ante-mortem loss of other molars, especially the second, made scoring of the third molar uncertain, at least one third molar was thought to be agenic or unerupted in a total of 46 individuals.

Agenic or unerupted teeth other than the third molar, sometimes marked by the retention of the deciduous tooth well into adulthood, were recorded in eleven individuals and included a maxillary lateral incisor (VRW G108, CHR G622), a maxillary canine (VRW G107), a mandibular canine (NR G392), a maxillary second premolar (9 CLR G1 and, probably, 22–34 RR G25), a

Table 53 Frequency of, or number of individuals showing, selected anomalies (percentages for samples in which *n* < 20 are shown in brackets)

	Metopism		At least one M3 probably agenic		Agenic/rotated teeth (excluding M3) individuals	Tori individuals	Anomalies in the lower spine	
	%	*n* =	%	*n* =			%	*n* =
VR	12	65	31	55	3	3	24	45
HYS	(7)	14	(23)	13	0	0	(15)	13
AR	(12)	16	(43)	14	2	4	(31)	13
CHR	11	28	30	27	3	3	(6)	17
SMCW	(8)	13	(27)	15	2	1	(33)	9
Western cemeteries	(10)	10	(61)	13	5	2	(50)	6

mandibular second premolar (VRW G20, AR G338, SMCW G57), a maxillary first molar, probably, (22–34 RR G25), and both mandibular second molars (9CLR, unstratified). In addition, two sockets (instead of one) at the location of a mandibular lateral incisor indicated either a retained deciduous as well as the permanent tooth or a supernumerary incisor (CHR G532).

Rotated teeth included a mandibular canine (AR G340), both mandibular canines (9CLR, unstratified), a mandibular first premolar (CHR G536), a maxillary second premolar (SMCW G8, CF G372A) and a mandibular second premolar (SMCW G8).

Tori

Maxillary tori were recorded in four individuals (VRW G107, AR G319 and G331, CHR G527) and mandibular tori in seven (VRW G22 and VRW G57B, AR G338, CHR G512B and G547, SMCW G13, CF G379A). Both maxillary and mandibular tori were recorded in one individual (AR G334) and both palatine and mandibular tori in another (22–34 RR G14).

Anomalies in the lower spine

Anomalies scored in the lower spine from T12 to S5/6 included extra thoracic, lumbar or sacral vertebrae, transitional vertebrae, and spondylolisis (detached neural arch). Anomalies were seen in a total of 24 individuals.

Extra vertebrae were recorded in eleven individuals, VRW G73 (thoracic), AR G329 (lumbar), VRW G106 and RR G30 (lumbar, sacralised), SMCW G13 (lumbar, with a detached arch), and VRW G63, G74, G93, and G107, HYS G10 and AR G314 (sacral). Transitional vertebrae recorded in fifteen individuals included a lumbarised twelfth thoracic (VRW G108), a sacralised fifth lumbar (VRW G102, AR G324, CHR G541, SMCW G8 and G21, NR G393 and CF G379A), a sacralised sixth lumbar (AR G329, above and 22–34 RR G30, above), and a lumbarised first sacral (VRW G59 and G68, HYS G17, in whom this vertebra showed a detached arch, and AR G340). A detached arch was seen in the fifth lumbar vertebra of a third individual (VRW G57B).

Other anomalies

Other anomalies recorded at a very low frequency included probable congenital union of ankle or foot bones in VRW G81 and G113 and in SMCW G13, although different bones were involved in all three individuals; and os acromiale, an anomaly in the shoulders not seen elsewhere in this sample, in CHR G541 and G621B and HYS G20.

Results

As is often the case, evidence of family relationships was elusive. The frequency of metopism was low in the small samples from HYS and SMCW, but within the normal range of variation in the other groups although the sample from the western cemeteries was even smaller. The frequency of dental anomalies was low for HYS and high for the western cemeteries but within the normal range for the other sites. Tori were present at a low frequency in all the burial groups and anomalies in the lower spine showed a wide range in frequency from 6 per cent for CHR to 50 per cent for the western cemeteries. It is uncertain whether these were indeed differences between burial groups or simply a factor of the small sample sizes.

Individuals from the same site having the same anomaly in common were (a) metopism: VRW G44, G55, G57B, G59, G90, G101, G107 and G121 and CHR G606A, G616 and G621A; (b) anomalous dentition involving the lateral incisor (although one is maxillary and one mandibular): CHR G532 and G622; and the mandibular second premolar: SMCW G8 and G57; (c) tori: AR G319, G331 and G334 (maxillary), and VRW G22 and G57B, AR G334 and G338 and CHR G512B and G547 (mandibular); (d) anomalous lower spine: SMCW G8 and G21 (sacralised L5), VRW G59 and G68 (lumbarised S1), and VRW G63, G74, G93 and G107 (extra sacral vertebra); and (e) os acromiale: CHR G541 and G621B.

Table 54 Individuals showing more than one category of anomaly in common

	Metopism	Dental anomalies (excluding M3)	Tori	Anomalies in the lower spine
VR 57B	*		*	*
VR 59	*			*
VR 107	*	*	*	*
VR 108		*		*
SMCW 8		*		*
SMCW 13			*	*
CF 379A			*	*

Individuals showing more than one category of anomaly in common (Table 54) were VRW G57B, G59, G107 and G108, SMCW G8 and G13 and CF G379A; whether this is an indication of genetic relationships between individuals buried in different cemeteries is uncertain.

Analysis of the spatial distribution of individuals from the same site showing anomalies in common does suggest some links. At VRW, G55 and G57B were close (though in different burial periods) and both were metopic. G73 (extra thoracic vertebra) and G74 (extra sacral vertebra) were next to each other; G59 (transitional S1) and G102 (transitional L5) were next to each other; G63 (extra sacral vertebra) was above G59; and G68 (transitional S1) overlaid the grave next to G59. The individuals from G107 (metopic, agenic/unerupted maxillary canine and extra sacral vertebra) and G108 (agenic/unerupted maxillary lateral incisor and transitional T12) were buried close to each other; G101 (metopic) was close to G108; and G106 (transitional L6) overlaid G108. On the other hand, none of the four individuals from VRW who had an extra sacral vertebra was buried close to another showing this anomaly; and in double graves G57 and G58 no skeletal variants linked the individuals in either grave.

At HYS, G10 (extra sacral vertebra) was close to G17 (transitional S1). At AR, two individuals with tori (AR G319 and G334) were buried next to each other, as were two others with tori (AR G331 and G338); and the four individuals showing anomalies in the lower spine (G314, G324, G329, and G340) were all buried near each other. At CHR, G536 (Phase 22) overlaid G532 (Phase 28) and G622 (Phase 7) was nearby (all showed dental anomalies); and three metopic individuals, G616 and G621 (Phase 9) and G606A (Phase 13), were buried in the same general area but not in close proximity. At SMCW, G13 (extra lumbar vertebra) and G21 (transitional L5) were next to each other and G8 (transitional L5) was close to G21. The spatial distribution of individuals from the western cemeteries does not suggest any family relationships between those showing skeletal anomalies.

Discussion

The age range in the samples was similar for all sites but the distribution of age varied from 44 per cent immature individuals from VRW to 8 per cent immature from the western cemeteries. The sex distribution in the adult and adolescent samples ranged from 68 per cent male for CHR to 47 per cent male for the western cemeteries. In the sample from VRW, males had a longer life expectancy than females, and in the (smaller) sample from CHR, females had a longer life expectancy than males. Only males from HYS and AR and only females from SMCW survived beyond the age of 35 years.

Interesting differences were noted in the frequency of oral pathology in the samples from VRW and CHR. Analysed by age and dealing admittedly with very small samples, it seems that the destruction of the tooth by caries cavities progressed faster to ante-mortem loss of the tooth in individuals from VRW but the extent to which inter-site differences in diet might be involved is uncertain. The findings from the analysis of oral pathology in individuals from supposed high- and low-status sites were ambiguous and it seems that either the diet of the individuals buried at VRW, AR, and SMCW was different, and the diet of the individuals from CHR was more refined than might have been expected, or that the frequency of caries cavities in these samples was not related solely to diet. Whether different levels of oral hygiene and/or differences in the strength of the dental enamel in different samples could be a factor remains uncertain.

There are indications that infection and/or malnutrition, and dietary deficiency, were more prevalent in the sample from CHR than from VRW. Alternative interpretations are that the individuals buried at CHR experienced greater exposure to infection and/or malnutrition during childhood, or that they were more resistant and survived into adulthood while those from VRW and HYS did not (a factor, perhaps, in the high proportion of babies and children in the sample from VRW).

It was suspected that the nature and distribution of arthropathy in some individuals were related to their

occupation. The high frequency of Schmorl's nodes in the spines of individuals, predominantly male, from CHR suggests that they had been subjected to more stress than the spines of individuals from other sites; and two females and two males aged 17–25 years from VRW and HYS showed advanced bony changes in the spine, also suggestive of stress early in life. Six males from VRW and HYS showed selective distribution of arthropathy in the spine, shoulders, and arms but not in the major weight-bearing joints of the hips and legs and one wonders whether this was related to their occupation. Four males from VRW, HYS, CHR, and SMCW showing head injuries which could have been sustained on the battlefield may have been soldiers; and a male from SMCW had been decapitated – perhaps he was killed on the battlefield or as punishment for some crime, or perhaps his body was mutilated after death (see also pp 241–2). A slight difference in the robustness of the upper arm and thigh bones was observed in males from VRW/HYS/CHR and from AR/SMCW/the western cemeteries; otherwise the stature and build of males and females did not differ to any great degree between sites.

Investigations into possible evidence of family relationships produced some interesting results. Several individuals from the same site had one or more non-metric character or inheritable anomaly in common and some of them were buried in close proximity horizontally or vertically. These findings suggest possible genetic relationships between two females, two pairs of males, a female and two males, and a male and three females from VRW; two males from HYS; two males, a male and a female, and two males and two females from AR; three males, and a male and two females from CHR; and a female and two males from SMCW. The evidence is not conclusive because some individuals having more than one skeletal variant in common were widely separated spatially, two males showing congenital hip dysplasia were from VRW and CHR, and three males showing congenital union of vertebrae in the neck were from VRW, AR, and CHR – either these individuals were unrelated, or they were members of the same family buried in different cemeteries (or in different locations in the same cemetery).

A note on the decapitation burials *by K Tucker*

Introduction

This analysis of the decapitated burials from Roman Winchester was undertaken as part of the author's doctoral research into the osteoarchaeology of decapitation burials in Britain. Determination of sex was made using the criteria of Phenice (1969) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), an estimation of age at death was made using the methods of Lovejoy *et al* (1985) and Brooks and Suchey (1990) and stature was calculated employing the formulae of Trotter (1970). A detailed analysis of any evidence for trauma was undertaken and any found was described in detail and photographed, as well as being placed into categories (ante-, peri-, post-mortem; blunt-force, chop, incised, stab) using the criteria in Lovell (1997), Sauer (1998), Knüsel (2005), and Loe (2009). Previous analyses of the skeletal remains from Roman Winchester were undertaken prior to these detailed criteria being available and it is only relatively recently that the recognition and recording of peri-mortem trauma has become widespread in human osteoarchaeology, explaining why some of the evidence for peri-mortem trauma in the following individuals was not previously recorded.

The burials

Eagle Hotel, Andover Road G326, skeleton 694 (Plate 52)

A prone and extended burial (only the distal upper limbs and hands, inferior torso, pelvis, and lower limbs and feet were recovered) with the cranium, mandible, and upper five cervical vertebrae found against the right knee. An old middle adult (36–45) male with a stature of 165.08cm. There was a fine incised (blade drawn across the bone) cut to the right side of the neural arch of the fifth cervical vertebra that would not have been directly related to the decapitation but may have resulted from soft tissue removal in order to completely sever the head. The decapitation cut-marks would probably have been located on the unexcavated portion of the cervical column and without these, it is impossible to determine whether the decapitation was the mechanism of death in this individual.

Plate 52 Incised cut into the right side of the arch of the fifth cervical vertebra of Eagle Hotel G526 (skeleton 694)

Carfax G560 (Plate 53)

A partial supine burial with the articulated right upper limb found in the mid-fill, separated from the partially articulated torso. The cranium, mandible and upper four cervical vertebrae were absent and the shoulders were against the head end of the grave (the absent cranium and mandible may originally have been located by the lower limbs which were truncated). An

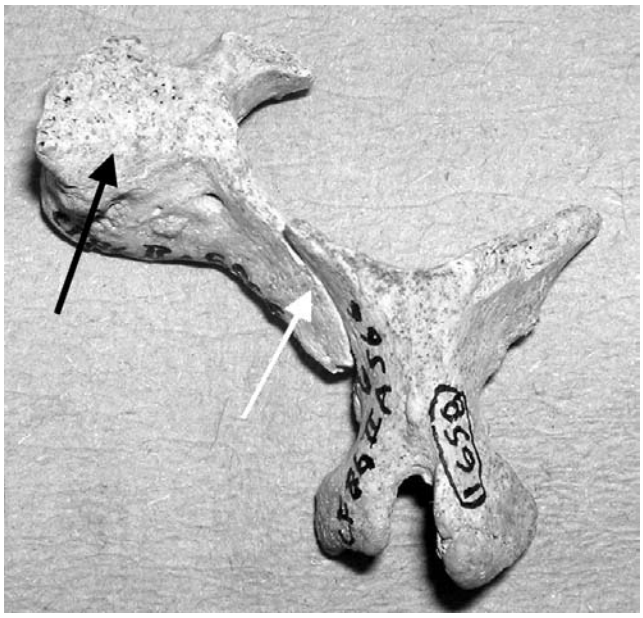


Plate 53 Chop through the left superior facet of the fifth cervical vertebra of CF G560 (black arrow) and associated peri-mortem fracturing of the arch (white arrow)

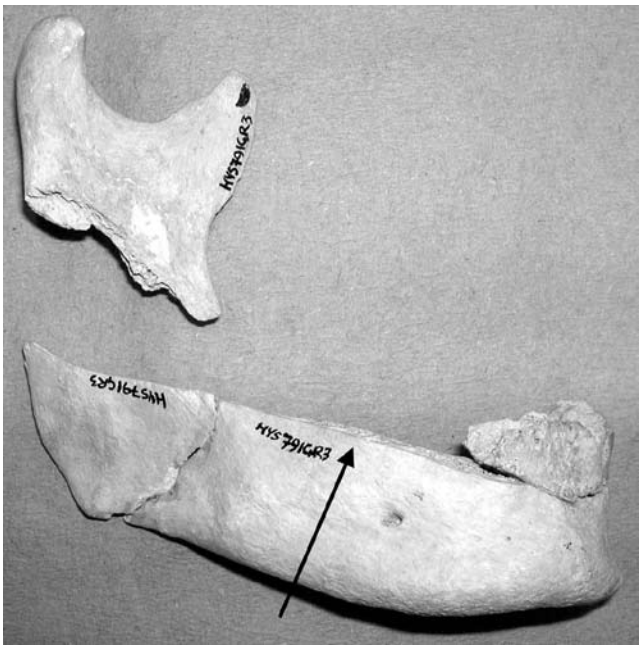


Plate 54 Chop through the mandible of HYS G3a (the areas inferior and superior of the chop to the anterior of the mandible have been glued back into place)

old middle adult (36–45) with a stature of 155.42cm. There was a chop through the arch of the fifth cervical vertebra with associated peri-mortem fracturing of the arch and body, that was directed from the left and was probably the main decapitating blow. There was also a chop into the superior surface of the mid-shaft of the right clavicle that probably resulted from removal of remaining soft tissue in order to completely sever the head. It is not possible to determine whether the decapitation was the mechanism of death in this individual.

Hyde Street G3a (Plate 54)

A partially flexed burial with the upper limbs flexed, the left hand under the pelvis and the right hand under the left elbow, and the lower limbs bent to the left with the left ankle crossed over the right. The cranium and mandible were found adjacent to the left femur. Found directly beneath the skeleton of an adolescent (only the lower limbs were present). An old middle adult (36–45) male with a stature of 169.24cm. There was an incised cut across the anterior of the body of the third cervical vertebra which probably resulted from having the throat slit. The decapitating blow was a chop from the anterior that passed through the arch of the first cervical vertebra, the odontoid process of the second cervical vertebra, the left ascending ramus of the mandible (with severe associated peri-mortem fractures) and the left occipital condyle and mastoid process. This does not seem to have completely severed the neck as there are also chops through the inferior aspect of the body of the second cervical vertebra and more superiorly on the body of the same element, and a chop from the superior through the pedicles of the third cervical vertebra. There are also two chops into the posterior of the occipital directed from the right, a chop through the right ascending ramus and body of the mandible from the posterior, and two stabbing injuries to the occipital from the anterior right. The presence of a cut-throat in this individual would suggest that this was the mechanism of death, immediately succeeded by the decapitation.

St Martin's Close, Winnall G18/19a (Plate 55)

The body position of this burial was not recorded due to the nature of the excavation. A young middle adult (26–35) male with a stature of 162.08cm. There was a single chopping injury from the posterior that bisected the first cervical vertebra, the odontoid process of the second cervical vertebra and chopped into both ascending rami of the mandible with resulting severe fractures, that appears to have been the decapitating injury. There were also a number of fine incised cuts and chopping blows to the mandible and basi-occiput, including at least seven chops to the right side of the occipital and mastoid processes from the posterior and superior, one of which appears to align with the chop through the cervical vertebrae if the neck was flexed. The area around the foramen magnum demonstrated a total of three separate small nicks that did not affect the cervical vertebrae, and the mandible demonstrated at least ten fine incised cuts into the right ascending ramus. These cuts suggest that the first chopping blow was not successful in completely removing the head, requiring the remaining soft tissue to be cut through before the decapitation could be completed. There were

also peri-mortem stab wounds to the posterior arch of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, the anterior of the right ilium and left pubis, and the lateral side of a lower right rib, that were probably incapacitating injuries. These, combined with the postero-anterior direction of the main decapitating blow and the fact that the neck was flexed when it was delivered would suggest that decapitation was the mechanism of death in this individual.

Victoria Road East G557

A prone burial lying slightly on the right side with the upper limbs in front of the left side of the torso and the lower limbs slightly flexed at the knee. The cranium and mandible were absent. There was a miniature iron shovel in the grave and the skeleton was found underneath the burial of a neonate. An old middle adult (36–45) female with a stature of 154.67cm. There was no evidence for any cut-marks to the cervical vertebrae, which were all present with the exception of the fourth. The grave had been truncated slightly at the head end and it is probable that this was the reason for the absence of the cranium and mandible.

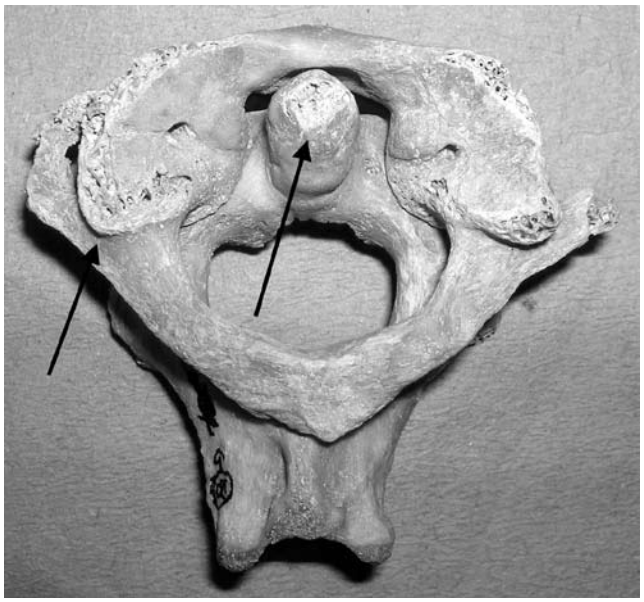


Plate 55 Chop through the left superior facet of the first cervical vertebra and the odontoid process of the second cervical vertebra of St Martin's Close G18/19a

Summary and conclusions

In summary, there were five decapitated burials, one of which, the only adult female present, may have actually been the result of post-burial truncation and disturbance. Of the remaining four decapitated burials, three of which were adult males, and one of which was an unsexed adult, one individual demonstrated chopping blows only, directed from the left, one a single incised cut from the right, and the remaining two a large number of both chopping blows and incised cuts, with blows being delivered from a number of different directions. One of these individuals demonstrated evidence for a cut-throat, whilst the other had a number of probable incapacitating injuries and had the neck flexed when the decapitation was performed, suggesting, for both individuals, that decapitation was probably the mechanism of death. For the remaining two individuals, it was not possible to determine whether the decapitation occurred ante- or post-mortem, although all of the chops and incised cuts were peri-mortem in nature. In all four individuals, there was also evidence for additional chopping blows and incised cuts that were not the main decapitating blow but appear to have been made in order to allow the head to be completely severed from the post-cranial remains.

7 Catalogue and gazetteer of Roman burials from the northern, western, southern, and eastern suburbs

compiled by K E Qualmann and H Rees with D Whinney

Introduction

The suburbs are described in the following order: northern, western, southern, and eastern. Within the text a list of discoveries and brief details of what they comprised are given first. For sites excavated between 1972 and1998, and from which more detailed information could be recovered, this is followed by catalogues of the burials.

The gazetteer includes all burials of likely or certain Roman date and other Roman finds (buildings, roads etc) found within approximately 1km of the town walls up until 2005. The gazetteer is accompanied by plans (Figs 96, 126, 128, pp 245, 307, 318) showing the find spots – an introductory plan (Fig 95) shows the areas covered.

Winchester Urban Archaeological Database event record numbers are given where possible for those sites which produced positive evidence of Roman burials (prefaced by 'EWC'- 'Event Winchester City'). Site codes (a letter code sometimes preceded by the number(s) of the modern property, and succeeded by the year of excavation) are also given in the gazetteer where possible. 'WINCM:AY' codes refer to sites excavated from January 2000 onwards, when a new accessioning system was put into place.

In the catalogues, grave finds are referred to by their numbers either as a 'small find' ('S' or a triangle in the figures showing the individual graves) or 'recorded find' ('R' or a square in the figures). Some grave finds were numbered with grave numbers, that is, in a run of numbers which begins at 1 for each grave. The catalogue

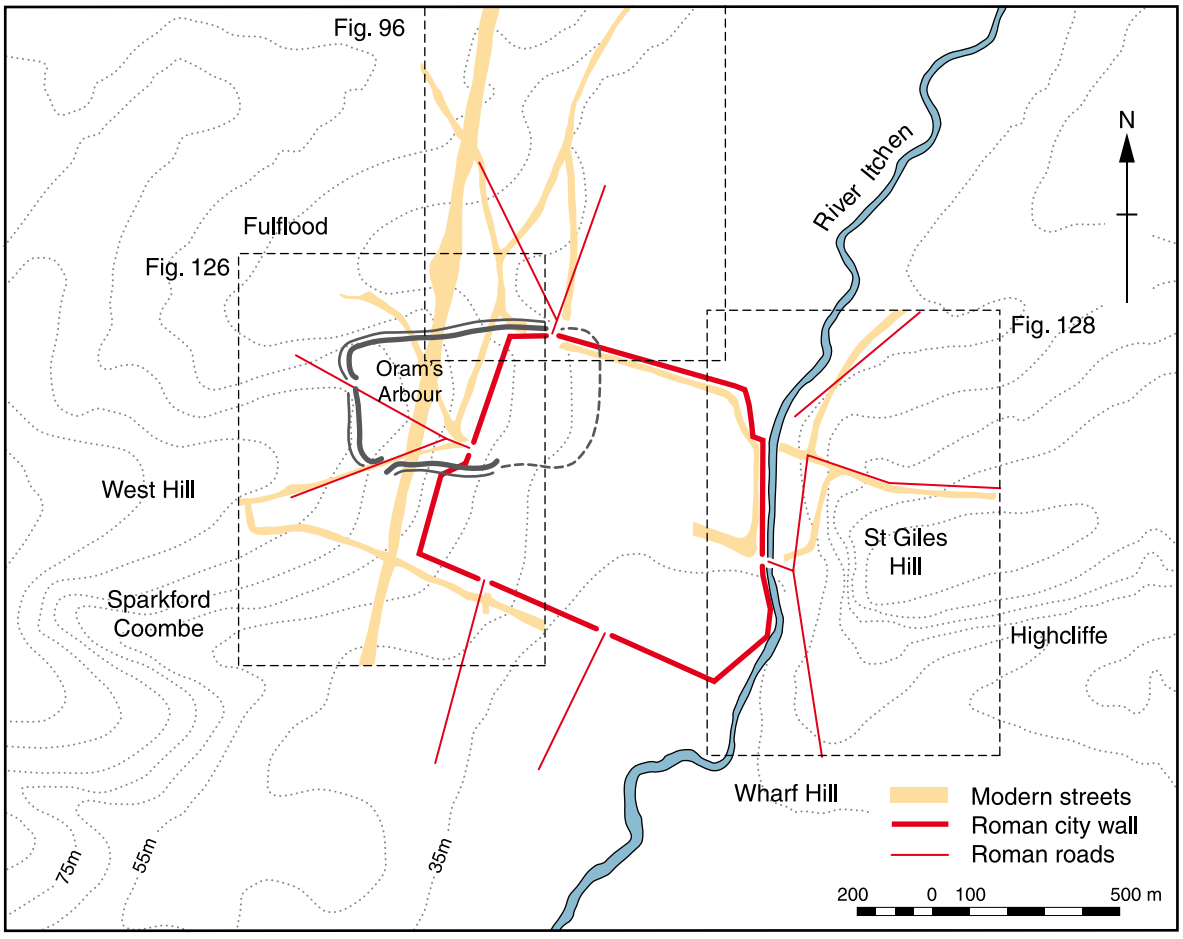


Figure 95 Plan of Winchester showing location of plans Figs 96, 126, and 128 for suburb gazetteers

numbers for the companion finds volume (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6)) are also given, in brackets and bold text where relevant. In P5 (the forthcoming pottery volume) 'recorded' (R) and 'small' (S) finds numbers have been used as catalogue numbers and these also appear here in bold. Coins, nails, hobnails, and some finds that were too fragmentary to be closely identifiable have not been individually catalogued in P6.

Burials were usually given a separate run of grave, 'G', numbers, but sometimes they were recorded as features and given an 'F', number.

It has proved to be a difficult task to standardise the grave catalogues, due to the many variations in grave type excavated in Winchester, and the differing circumstances under which they were recorded. However, it is hoped that comparison between graves and between cemeteries is feasible at least for many, if not all, aspects of burial practice.

The northern suburb (Fig 96)

Gazetteer

The northern is probably the best known of Winchester's suburban Roman areas, not only because of the large-scale excavations at Lankhills (Clarke 1979; Booth *et al* 2010) and Victoria Road (Chapter 3, above), but also because of a large number of chance finds. These were summarised by Clarke (1979, 5–11), but several new discoveries have now been made, while further research has clarified some find spots and added information. Items 1–28 below follow Clarke's list with additions and corrections as appropriate. Numbers 29–59 are new entries, listed from north to south.

1. As Clarke. Lankhills excavation 1967–71 (LH 67–71), 451 graves dated *c* AD 310–410. The results of further excavations in 2003–04 (WINCM:AY 21) by Oxford Archaeology have just been published at the time of writing. EWC 7155.

2. As Clarke, Observations A–O, 8–9. Discovery of late Roman graves during construction of school buildings immediately north of 1, in 1961. EWC 7128.

3. As Clarke, Observation P, 10. Negative evidence from observation of construction site north of 2, in 1967.

4. As Clarke, Observations Q–T, 10. Discovery of some graves, and negative evidence, north and east of 1 and 2, in 1970 (LH 70). EWC7168.

5. As Clarke, Observation U, 10. During construction of a large warehouse opposite the entry to Lankhills in 1971, a substantial area was cleared to chalk, but no Roman features were seen.

6. As Clarke. Unconfirmed reports of graves seen during construction work within the school grounds west of 2, in 1967–72.

7. As Clarke. Two pottery vessels, probably from burials, found in 1906 near the Andover Road railway bridge (Hampshire Chronicle 13.1.1906).

8. As Clarke. Negative evidence from the railway cutting, 1836–37.

9. As Clarke. At least 60 inhumations and one cremation burial were identified during construction of the Cattle Market in 1936–39 and dated to AD 250–90 (Hampshire Chronicle 29.2.1936 and following weeks). The Roman road to Cirencester was encountered, but its position was not recorded, and it is uncertain whether any graves lay to the west of the road. EWC 12072.

Subsequent recording (see 11 and 12, below) suggest that these discoveries would have been mainly in the northern part of the site where ground disturbance was greatest.

10. There have been several finds at Highfield Lodge, described as a villa set in large grounds. The main building survives today as the Winchester Conservative Club. In 1842, 'three small vases' and human bones were found 'forming a plantation' near to Highfield Lodge at the time of its construction (Gentlemen's Magazine 1842). In the following year, Roman burials were again found, a short distance from the earlier find (Gentlemen's Magazine 1843; Hampshire Chronicle 31.7.1843; BAA Congress 1845), at Hyde Lodge in the grounds to the north of Highfield Lodge (see 14, below). In 1877, three inhumations were found while laying a new floor (Hampshire Chronicle 29.9.1877). In 1882, animal and human bones including a skull were found in the garden (JBAA 1882). Later in the year an inhumation said to have been accompanied by 'part of the umbo of a shield' was found a short distance to the east (Hampshire Chronicle 12.4.1884). EWC 7165.

Where the locations of the above finds can be determined, they are either at the Highfield Lodge main house, which remains today, or near Hyde Lodge, located to the north. The findspot for the discoveries has therefore been altered compared to Clarke, fig 2, item 10.

11. At least four inhumations were recorded in situ during extension of the Cattle Market in 1962 (Collis 1978, 142–9) and dated to the 2nd or 3rd century. An estimated minimum of 45 further individuals was represented by disarticulated remains found on spoil tips. EWC 7130. This discovery was immediately to the south of the former Highfield Lodge, and the findspot has been altered compared to Clarke, fig 2, item 11.

12. Two unfurnished inhumations, an adult and a child, both dating after AD 270, were recorded as aligned roughly parallel to the line of the Cirencester road, during excavation of a pipe trench in the Cattle Market car park in 1973 (CMCP 73). Remains of a third individual were found on the spoil tip to the south. Further trenching, to the west, was observed later in the year but showed that the southern part of the Cattle Market had been formed by raising the ground level by between 2m and 3m. No graves were encountered, nor are any likely to have been disturbed in this area during construction of the Cattle Market (see 9, above). EWC 7167.

13. As Clarke. At least six inhumations reported during construction of the Lido in 1934 (Hampshire Chronicle17.3.1934). EWC 8835. No Roman features were found during excavations on the site in 1985–86 (see 37, below) and the reported graves are likely to have come from the excavation of the swimming pool in the south-western part of the property rather than the Lido buildings.

14. There seems to be no evidence to support Clarke's location for 1843 grave finds east of Hyde Street, as shown on his (1979) fig 2. The references he cites refer to finds at Hyde Lodge, and at Highfield Lodge, summarised in 10, above.

15. As Clarke, a cinerary urn found in 1909 (Hampshire Chronicle 25.9.1909), though the location shown on fig 2 would not seem to be 'close to the Abbey gate' and a revised siting has been suggested on Fig 96. The 'hard structure of the Roman via' was also seen nearby. EWC 8956.

16. As Clarke, cinerary urn found in 1897 (Hampshire Chronicle 17.4.1897). While the precise findspot cannot now be reconstructed, the 'strip of land below the parish churchyard' (Hampshire Chronicle 17.4.1897) must surely be located farther south than on Clarke fig 2, probably somewhere along the southern half of Saxon Road. EWC 8951.

17. As Clarke, two cremation burials, apparently from a single burial pit and furnished with at least 11 complete

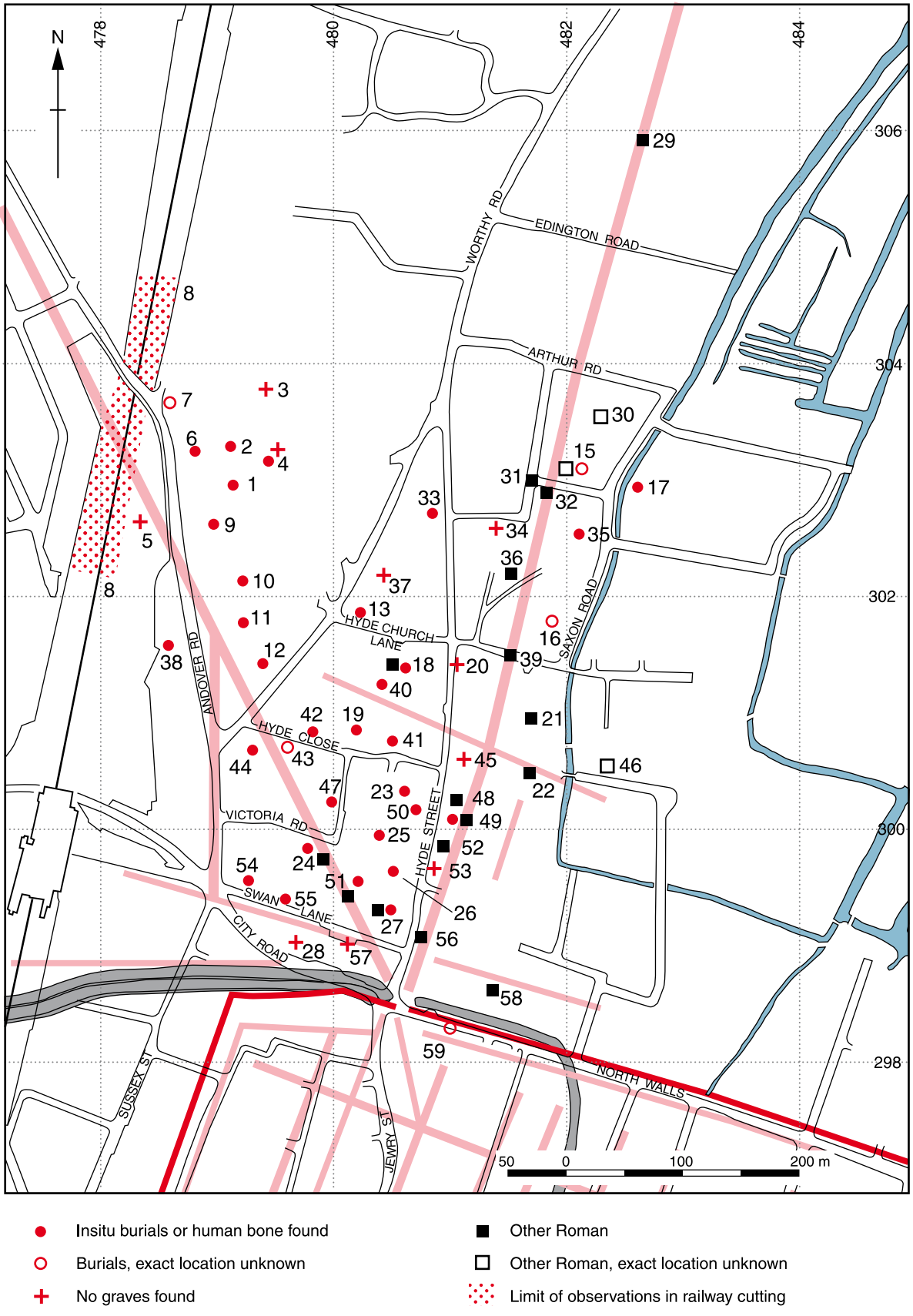


Figure 96 Plan showing location of entries in northern suburb gazetteer

vessels, were found during construction of an electricity substation in Nun's Walk in 1961. Now published (Collis 1978, 149–55). They have been dated late-first to mid-2nd century AD. EWC 8967.

18. As Clarke. At least 24 inhumations, some furnished, and an unknown number of cremations were found during construction of the SCATS depot in 1927–29 (Hampshire Chronicle 21.12.1929 and subsequent weeks). Ward-Evans describes a Roman road with parallel roadside ditch running across the site to the north-west from Hyde Street, a number of burials, and two deep shafts (see Frontispiece). He interpreted the cremations as being of late pre-Roman date, with the main use of the cemetery from the early 4th century. There were two decapitations, several burials in clay-lined pits, and one beneath a chalk tumulus.

Subsequent discoveries during the life of the depot include a possible furnished grave found in 1947, 'a number of human burials' found in 1949 by workmen, and four skeletons found during building works in 1954. More recent discoveries from the site are described in entry 40 below. EWC 8829.

19. As Clarke. A cremation burial was found on the site of the later Territorial Army Drill Hall in Hyde Close in 1849 (Arch J 1848, Vol 6, 194) and another in 1913 along with several inhumations (Hampshire Chronicle 8.2.1913). EWC 8834. In addition, two complete pottery vessels probably from a grave were found in 1939 on the same site (Win City Museum Acc Reg Vol 1, 253; WINCM:ARCH 346, where 'ARCH' refers to finds accessioned into the museum before 1960). See entries 40 and 41 below for further finds from the site.

20. As Clarke. Negative evidence for graves, or other Roman activity, from the 1974 excavation at the corner of Hyde Street and King Alfred Place (HA 74 Tr XII). See Chapter 3 above, and 21 and 22 below.

21. As Clarke. Negative evidence for graves from the 1974 excavation on the site of Hyde Gate Sheltered Housing (HA 74 Tr XI), though deeply stratified deposits representing a sequence of timber buildings interleaved with levelling episodes were recorded. A ditch – probably the eastern Silchester roadside ditch – was also recorded. See Chapter 3 and item 20 above and item 22 below.

22. As Clarke. Negative evidence for graves from the 1972 excavation on the site of the Winchester College of Art hostel (HA 72 Tr I-IV). A suburban street, at right angles to the Silchester road, with timber buildings and a property boundary to the south, were excavated. See Chapter 3 above and 20, 21 above.

23. As Clarke. Inhumations found in 1779, furnished with pottery vessels. At least 12 burials appear to have been identified in digging a cellar below and just west of Hyde Abbey House, 23 Hyde Street (Milner 1809). EWC 8842. A single urned cremation burial was recorded in 1848 (Arch J VI, 194). EWC 8848. Further discoveries of 'some skeletons and a large cinerary urn' were made in 1913 (Hampshire Chronicle 8.2.1913).

24. As Clarke. The cemetery was excavated to the west of the Cirencester road at Victoria Road West (VR 72–80), Tr I–VI (see Chapter 3, above). Small timber structures, probably roadside shops, were built between the road and ditch from the mid-2nd century. The main cemetery use of the site began as these structures were going out of use in the mid-3rd century and continued, in three phases, until the late 4th or early 5th century. EWC 10647. See also entry 27, below.

25. As Clarke. Several cinerary urns were found before 1882. The site was 'Hugh Wyeth's brewery', now rebuilt as Wyeth House. EWC 7488.

26. As Clarke. A skeleton and flanged bowl were found in 1962 at the rear of 21 Hyde Street during excavation for a petrol tank. EWC 7486. (WCM History file, OS 1:500 maps sheet XLI.13). The body was in a prone position.

27. As Clarke, the Victoria Road East excavation, Tr VII–XVI, to the east of the Cirencester road (Chapter 3, above). EWC 10567. Early graves were located alongside a north–south hollow way that had originated as a track to the northern entrance of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure. A second early group was buried next to the Cirencester road, excavated in the western part of the site. The main cemetery use was from the later 1st to the mid-2nd century and included both inhumations and cremations. It was succeeded by a series of timber buildings. A small, later group of burials was interred near the road in the mid-3rd century.

28. As Clarke. Negative evidence for graves at 10 City Road, 1971 (Biddle 1975, 120–1). See also entry 57, below.

29. On OS 6 inch map sheet SU43 SE (1961), revised in 1957, a hollow way said to be on the line of the Roman road to Silchester is shown in the field to the north of the Abbots Barton allotments. During archaeological recording in 1979 (ABA78–80), a terrace was noted to roughly follow this line north to south across the allotments, though the date of the feature could not be determined.

30. Roman tiles, pottery, and coins thought to represent the site of a building were found 'in a field near the vicarage' in 1876 (Haverfield 1900, 290). This is likely to be in the area between Egbert Road and Saxon Road, which was being developed for housing at this time.

31. A large Roman feature, possibly a ditch, containing organic staining was observed in a gas connection trench in Egbert Road in 1980 (Chapter 5 above, EGR 80).

32. A foundation trench for an extension to the rear of 14 Egbert Road showed evidence for a flint surface on a cambered base with a possibly parallel ditch to the east; this may represent the Silchester Roman road (Chapter 3 above, 14 EGR 79).

33. During 1977–78, new houses were built in the gardens of 43 Hyde Street. The only Roman feature to be identified was an unfurnished, west–east aligned inhumation near the north-eastern site boundary (Chapter 3 above, 43 HYS 77).

34. During construction of access and garages to the rear of the Old Rectory, 54 Hyde Street, in 1976, a number of pre-modern features were recorded, but none was of Roman date (HYSOR 76).

35. An unfurnished inhumation aligned north-west / south-east and thought to be of Roman date was recorded during construction of an extension to the King Alfred pub in Saxon Road in 1974 (Chapter 3 above, SR 74). The Silchester Roman road is thought to have run about 25m to the west.

36. During archaeological excavation on the site of St Bartholomew's School in Hyde Churchyard, possible traces of Roman activity were found (SBS 83), but no indication of burials.

37. During archaeological excavation at the Lido in 1985, no Roman features were identified in the northern part of the site (LIDO 85). The earlier discovery of burials (entry 13, above) is therefore likely to have been to the south, probably during excavation for the swimming pool.

38. In 1971, disarticulated human bone was found in the upper fill of a medieval or later feature at the Esso Service Station, Andover Road (Winchester Research Unit Archive, Winchester Museums). EWC 7122.

39. A substantial flint surface was recorded in the middle of the King Alfred Place roadway near Hyde Gate, in 1974 (Chapter 3 above, KAP 74). Its depth and character suggest it may represent the Silchester Roman road. See Chapter 3, above.

40. In 1979, the former SCATS buildings in Hyde Church Lane (see 18 above) were demolished and the site cleared prior to construction of Rosewarne Court (WMS site HYS 79). Controlled excavation took place over an area of 210 sq m where 27 inhumation graves were recorded; a further 27 were identified during building work. They are thought to date from about AD 350 to the early 5th century. Apart from some disarticulated bone near the Hyde Street frontage, no evidence for human burial was found in the eastern part of the site. EWC 8843. See Chapter 3, and entry 18, above.

41. In December 1980, disarticulated human remains were found in a well under the floor of a garage in Hyde Close, part of the Drill Hall property listed in item 19 above (HC 80). Thought to be the remains of one individual, they may represent a redeposited Roman grave, originating in material excavated to backfill the well. EWC 8846.

Seventeen burials, 16 inhumations and 1 cremation, were excavated under salvage conditions on land just to the east of the former Drill Hall, Hyde Close, in 1999 (HC 99; Foundations Archaeology 2000). The population comprised 7 adult males, 3 adult females, 1 infant and 1 child, together with 5 adults of unknown sex (including the cremation burial). The cremation appeared to be of 1st- or 2nd-century date, but the inhumations may have been later. EWC 9169.

In 2000, a single, uncoffined, east–west burial was salvaged, during insertion of an electrical duct by means of a mechanical mole (WINCM:AY 31) near the Drill Hall site. The skeleton was that of a male aged at least 45 and possibly over 60, who had sustained a severe trauma to the lower leg. EWC9175.

In an evaluation in 2001, possible graves were seen in section but could not be investigated closely (WINCM:AY 58). EWC 9328.

42. In October 1984 two small, deep trenches were excavated to underpin the front wall of 16 Hyde Close (16 HC 84). Parts of at least three individuals were recovered. Two were apparently aligned north–south, the other east–west; none was furnished. EWC 7170.

43. Two complete Roman vessels were found during drainage work in Hyde Close in 1884 (Hampshire Chronicle 12.4.1884; Antiquary 9, 1884, 286); they may indicate a burial or burials, but the precise location of the discovery is not known. EWC 8833.

44. In 1989, human bones were recovered from soils excavated from the rear of 40 Hyde Close (40HC 89). EWC 7166. If these represent Roman burials, they would have been on the western side of the Cirencester road.

45. Excavation on the north side of Hyde House, 75 Hyde Street, was undertaken prior to extension of the property in 1980 (HAB 80). The natural subsoil was reached over the area of investigation but no Roman features were identified.

46. A fragment of Roman tessellated pavement found in King Alfred Terrace, probably during construction of houses here in 1905, was donated to WMS (Accessions Register Vol I, 149).

47. In October 1983, a watching brief was maintained during construction of a small office building on the northern branch of Victoria Road (VRN 83). Due to the instability of the sections, stratigraphy was not fully examined. Two 2nd-century urned cremation burials, one possibly of a young female adult, and one incomplete, were found (see p 209 above). Two other complete vessels, without cremated bone, were found and are thought likely to represent further graves. EWC 7171.

48. Roman pottery and coins were found during construction of Hyde Abbey Motor Works (76–81 Hyde Street) in 1933. Ward-Evans suggested the discoveries related to the northern cemetery of the Roman town (Hants Obs 23.9.1933; Hampshire Chronicle 25.11.1933), though no human remains or grave furnishings seem to have been identified at the time.

49. Following evaluation in 2000, limited excavation was undertaken prior to redevelopment of the Evans-Halshaw garage site in Hyde Street (formerly Hyde Abbey Motor Works and now Silchester Place, see 48 above), in 2001. Two pre-Flavian cremation burials were found to the west of the Silchester road, which was here about 5m wide with a roadside ditch 3.5m to the east. There were some limited traces of suburban settlement to the east of the road, but more substantial remains to the west where an alley separating two properties with ovens and chalk-floored timber structures were found. A ditch, 24m west of the Silchester road had three late Roman burials in its upper fill (Birbeck and Moore 2004; WINCM:AY 1, WINCM:AY 35). EWC 9372.

50. In 1866, an inhumation burial of a male aged 25–30 and aligned east–west was found in Mr Hammond's garden at 21 Hyde Street (Hampshire Chronicle 18.8.1886). EWC 7487.

51. In June and July 1981, the area between the archaeologically excavated Victoria Road East Tr X and West IV/V was machine excavated prior to construction of an office block (VR 81). The line of the Winchester–Cirencester road, two possible cremation burials (EWC 7376), and two inhumations (EWC 7377) of 1st- or 2nd-century date, were recorded during a watching brief. See Chapter 3, and entries 24 and 27 above.

52. In 1979, a gas main trench in the Hyde Street roadway revealed flint metalling and a compacted chalk surface, opposite 21 Hyde Street, and apparently aligned slightly north of east, south of west. They may represent Roman roadside structures similar to those excavated at Victoria Road West. (HYSG 79).

53. In 1954 and 1955 construction of offices for SCATS at 82 Hyde Street revealed the line of the Winchester–Silchester Roman road and roadside occupation, mainly of 2nd-century date. A single fragment of human skull was found west of the road (Collis 1978, 119–21). In 1986 the site was again redeveloped and construction trenches observed. The line of the Roman road was confirmed and occupation extending perhaps 15m to the east recorded; no graves were found. See Chapter 3, above.

54. Thirty-seven Roman burials were excavated at the Eagle Hotel site, at the corner of Swan Lane and Andover Road (AR 98) and a further 11 were observed. A ditch respecting the line of the modern Andover Road seems to have formed the western limit of the cemetery, and suggests that a road on this line may have existed during the Roman period.
The development of this site seems to match that of Victoria Road West (see 24), and it is likely that it represents another part of the late 3rd- and 4th-century cemetery to the west of the Roman road to Cirencester. EWC 9111. See Chapter 3 and entry 24 above; also entry 55 below.

55. A grave was excavated during the construction of an extension to the basement kitchen of 26 Swan Lane in 2003 (WINCM:AY 170). The uncoffined skeleton, of a male aged 17–25, was in a very shallow grave pit lying on its right side. A probable further grave was recorded, but this was too deep to be affected by the development and was left in situ. This site falls within the cemetery area to the west of the Roman road to Cirencester, represented by 24 and 54 above. EWC 11791.

56. In 1973, test pits were excavated in Hyde Street about 70m north of the site of the North Gate (HYSB 73). At a depth of 1m, flint metalling composed of at least three surfaces and based on compacted chalk was observed, and may represent the Silchester Roman road.

57. Excavation at 8 City Road provided evidence for the late Saxon town defences, but no Roman features (C R89). The same was true of the much smaller observations at 2–4 City Road (2–4 CR 80) and 12 City Road (12 CR 80). See also entry 28, above.

58. In 1997 and 1998, a number of trenches at the site of Marston's Brewery on the eastern side of Hyde Street (HYSB 97) were investigated archaeologically. There were no burials, but an east–west Roman street and Roman features of occupation, including two pits were found. EWC 9122.

59. A Roman fluted urn, possibly representing a burial, was found in 1826 while part of the foundation of the north wall was being removed (Hampshire Chronicle 10.2.1826). The precise location of the find is not known.

Catalogue

Victoria Road East (Figs 97–105; Plates 56–68)
by P J Ottaway

The catalogue is intended to give a brief description of each burial. Grave-like features and animal burials are also described after the human burials.

Each grave is usually described in the following order:

- number followed by phase and fill number(s);
- grave type: cremation, adult inhumation or infant inhumation, and age and sex if this has been determined;
- the form of the grave cut;
- the alignment of the grave cut;
- the dimensions of the grave cut;
- for inhumations the alignment of the skeleton and other details of its position;
- for cremations the location and quantity of cremated bone;
- description of the grave goods in the order: pottery, non-ferrous metal, iron, glass, minerals (eg amber and jet), worked bone;
- animal bone;
- any other relevant details.

Following the description, the grave is assigned a date which is usually within fairly wide limits but occasionally a more exact date has been suggested by stratigraphic or artefactual evidence. The burial phase (BP 1–3) is also given. BP 1–2 belong to site Period 5 and BP 3 to Period 6 (see p 35, Table 4 above).

The graves (Figs 97–104)

G403 Unphased
Infant inhumation found in Trial Trench VIII, 2.5m from its west end.

G404 Ph 228, 332
Cremation of an adult. Circular grave cut, dia: *c* 0.25m. Cremated bone (179g) in **R3405**, a grey ware everted rim jar (kiln second). Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G405 Ph 228, 268–9, 276–7, 283, 379
Cremation of an adult. Rectangular grave cut, 1m by 1.10m. Cremated bone (886g) in **R3207**, a grey ware everted rim jar. Other grave contents: **R3201**, bead rim bowl placed upright in the grave on top of R3203; **R3202–03**, two flat rim bowls; **R3204**, small everted rim jar; **R3205**, Oxfordshire oxidised flagon; **R3206**, grey ware twisted indented thumb beaker. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3 (see Plate 26).

G406 Ph 231, 449
Infant inhumation. Indistinct cut, *c* 0.18m by 0.10m. Head to south. Mid-2nd – late 2nd century. BP 2.

G407 Ph 122, 671, 673 (illustrated)
Adult inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut with sides sloping inwards, north-west / south-east. Original dimensions difficult to establish because of later disturbance, but at base surviving part of the cut was 1.25m by 0.40m. Skeleton extended supine, head to north-west. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 97).

G408 Ph 226, 565, 571(illustrated)
Cremation of a juvenile. Circular grave cut, dia: *c* 1.7m, on the edge of which were four postholes: F188, F192, F211, F212, all except F211 packed with flints. Cremated bone (358g) and a little bird bone in **R3499**, grey ware everted rim jar. Other grave contents: **R3500**, samian vessel (mislaid after discovery); **R3801**, small everted rim jar; S2747 (**761**), a copper alloy stud; S2993, an unidentified iron object with wood attached, perhaps indicating that a wooden object was placed in the grave; S3169 (**603**), set of 29 bone counters near base of the cremation urn. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3 (Fig 97).

G409 Ph 226, 560 (illustrated)
Cremation of an adult. Rectangular grave cut, *c* 0.40 by 0.30m. Cremated bone (498g) in **R3457**, a grey ware everted rim jar, parts of which were found in posthole F212, forming part of the structure around the grave. Cremated bone and a little animal bone were also found in **R3455**, another grey ware everted rim jar. Other grave contents: **R3452** and **R3456**, grey ware flat rim dishes; **R3453**, Oxfordshire oxidised ware bottle; **R3454**, part of a grey ware plain rim dish; **R3478**, another grey ware flat rim dish, broken and part distributed in the post structure surrounding the grave; S2730–1, R4108 and S2729, a bone bead (**190**), two cowrie shells (**189**), a glass bead (**178**) and a copper alloy bell (**255**), which were probably originally strung as a necklace; R3461 (**1081**) – a bone peg or crude pin. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3 (Fig 97).

G410 Ph 229, 635
Cremation of an adult. Circular grave cut. Cremated bone (222g) in **R3479**, the base of a grey ware jar. R4149, a sherd of samian and S2739, two iron nails also inside R3479. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G411 Ph 115, 592, 600 (illustrated)
Infant inhumation. Rectangular cut with rounded corners and inward sloping sides, north-west / south-east, 1.15m by 0.70m. Head to the south-east, facing south-west. S3810–11 pot sherds. Seven nails of which four (S3183–6) were located along the base of the cut at its south-east end. First half of 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 97).

G412 Ph 229, 329
Infant inhumation, partly in north-facing section of Trench X. Irregular grave cut. A few potsherds and iron nails possibly associated. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G414 Ph 229, 617, 624 (illustrated)
Cremation of an adult. Oval grave cut, *c* 0.35m dia: Cremated bone (246g) in **R3473**, a BB1 everted rim jar. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3 (Fig 97).

G415 Ph 135, 606, 609
Cremation. Rectangular cut, 0.55m by 0.50m. Cremated bone (21g) in **R3474**, a grey ware everted rim jar. Other grave contents: S3304, S3381–4, S3463–7, S7980, 11 iron nails around perimeter of cut. Head of a bone hairpin (**75**) found in R3474. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G416 Ph 479, 648
Infant inhumation. In pit F168, roughly oval grave cut, 0.80m by 0.50m aligned north-west / south-east. Late 3rd – 4th centuries.

G417 Ph 136, 650
Infant inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut, north–south, 0.36m by 0.25m. Head to the south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G418 Ph 136, 661
Infant inhumation. Little survived as it was disturbed by the cutting of Trial Trench VIII. BP 1.

G419 Ph 137, 663
Infant inhumation. Badly disturbed. BP 1.

G420 unphased
Infant inhumation. No details recorded.

G421 Ph 229 ,691
Cremation of an adult. Circular grave cut, *c* 0.30m in diameter. Cremated bone (12g) was in **R3491**, a grey ware

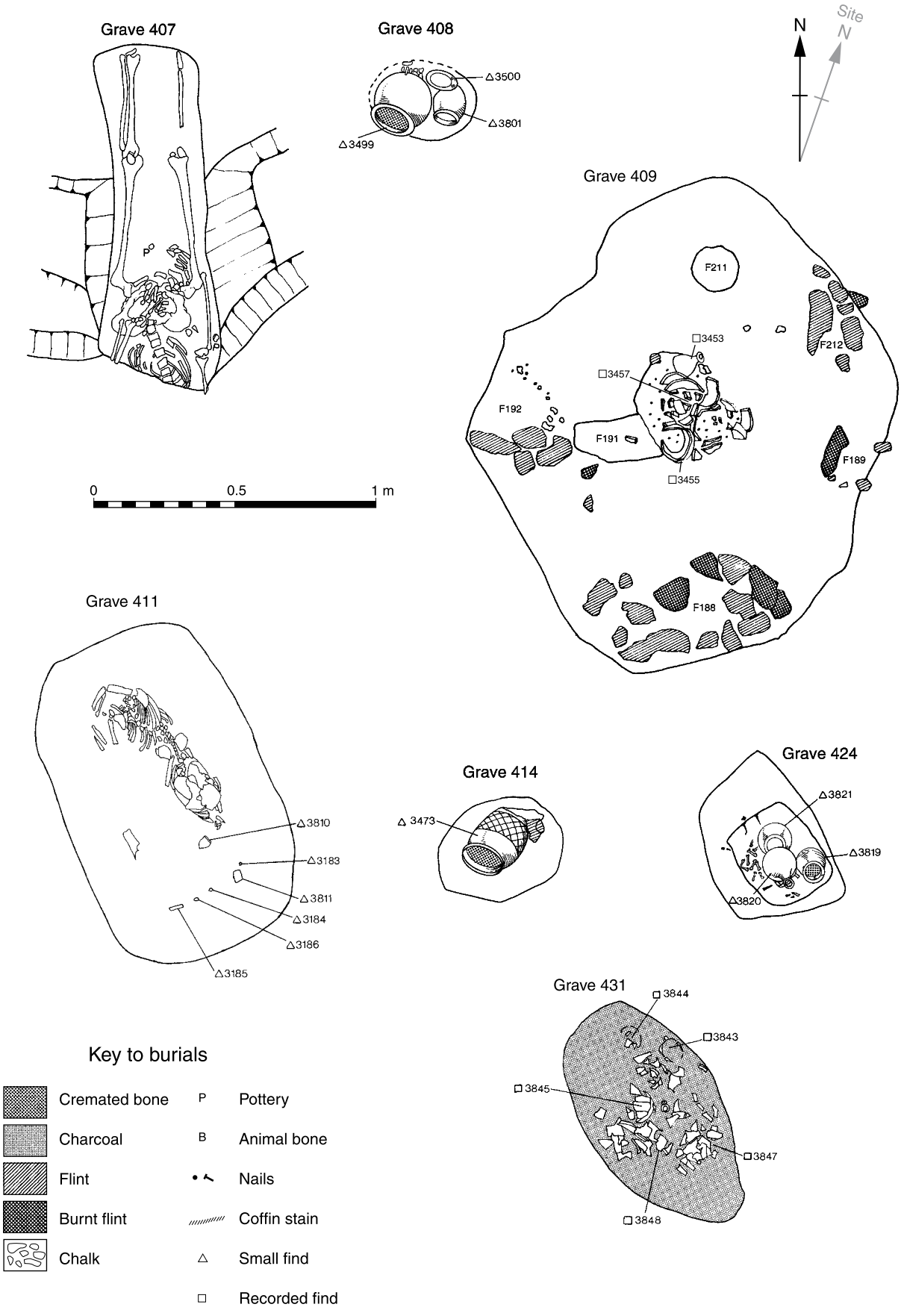


Figure 97 Victoria Road East, graves 407, 408, 409, 411, 414, 424, 431

everted rim jar, only the upper third of which survived due to later disturbance. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G424 Ph 229, 732 (illustrated)
Cremation of an adult. Rectangular grave cut, *c* 0.55m by 0.45m. Cremated bone (63g) was in **R3819**, a grey ware everted rim jar. Other grave contents: **R3820**, white ware flagon; **R3821**, grey ware flat rim bowl. S3236–41, iron nails found partially surrounding the vessels near the edge of the base of the grave may have been from box or similar object enclosing the burial. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3 (Fig 97).

G426 Ph 229, 494
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut dia: *c* 0.30m. Cremated bone (593g) found under **R3818**, a flagon rim. Other grave contents: S3242, bone pin (**130**). Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G427 Ph 229, 725
Infant inhumation. Oval grave cut, 0.5m by 0.35m, aligned north–south. Head to the south. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G429 Ph 229, 732
Cremation. No cut recorded. Cremated bone (59g) not in a pottery vessel. Other grave contents: S3248 (**851**), three pieces of iron plate two of which have a rivet in situ. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G430 Ph 115, 740
Infant inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut with rounded corners, north-west / south-east, 0.70m by 35m. Head to the north-west. Other grave contents: S3241, copper alloy coin of Claudius. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1.

G431 Ph 116, 742 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut. *c* 0.88m by 0.50m. Cremated bone (25g) at the base of the cut. Other grave contents: **R3843**, small green glazed two-handled bowl (burnt); **R3844**, green glazed beaker (burnt); **R3845**, ovoid beaker (three quarters complete and badly broken); **R3847**, ring necked flagon (burnt and badly broken); **R3848**, ring necked flagon (burnt and badly broken); **R4158**, samian sherd (burnt); R4802 (**544**), lamp (incomplete, badly broken and burnt); S3270 (**828**), copper alloy binding fragments; S3506 (**1124**), spherical copper alloy fragments, possibly corroded beads. S3252–69, S3271–81, S6379–80 and S9038 are 56 iron nails which have been burnt and have burnt wood adhering to them. S3266 and S3275 both exist as two nails fused roughly at right angles to each other suggesting that they came from the corners of a box. Charcoal in the base of the cut. R4834 (**375**), a burnt and distorted neck fragment from an unguent bottle and a few fragments of melted glass may represent material from the pyre. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 97; see Plate 25).

G433 Ph 119, 746 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rounded cut, dia: *c* 1.20m. There was a flinty layer over the top of the cut. Cremated bone (72g) was found scattered in fill 748 in the north-west half of the grave which also contained large quantities of charcoal. Other grave contents: **R3848**, grey ware everted rim jar (half complete); S3277 (**237**), copper alloy finger ring; S3517 (**1109**), iron collar or binding; S3541, iron nail fragments; R4864, fragments of melted glass. Some bones of a small sheep or goat. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 98).

G434 Ph 116, 758–9 (illustrated)
Infant inhumation. Roughly oval cut with inward sloping sides, 0.85m by 0.45m, depth 0.30m. Head to the north-east, facing south-east. Other grave contents: **R3852**, small globular jar (broken in two in antiquity); S3291, copper alloy coin of Claudius. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 98).

G435 Ph 237, 790
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, north-east / south-west, *c* 0.55m by 0.35m. Head to the south-west, facing south-east. Found in Mausoleum F272. Mid-2nd – late 2nd century. BP 2.

Plate 56 Victoria Road East, grave 438

G437 Ph 235, 795, 797–8
Cremation in the centre of Mausoleum F272, partly disturbed by a medieval pit. Rounded cut, dia: 0.28m, depth: 0.22m. Cremated bone (482g) at base of cut. Mid-2nd – late 2nd century. BP 2.

G438 Ph 117, 812 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rectangular cut becoming circular towards the base, 0.45m by 0.40m. Cremated bone (36g) in **R3858**, a Cologne colour coat rouletted urn. **R3857**, the base of a grey ware jar was found on top of the urn. In addition, a number of sherds from a burnt, fine white ware flagon and from the base of another white or cream ware flagon **R3856**. Also burnt sherds from eight samian vessels: **R3859**, **R4633** and **R4636**, three rim sherds (Drag. 15/17); **R4632**, **R4642**, two sherds (Drag. 18); **R4634**, **R4641**, two rim sherds (Drag. 18); **R4635**, **R4639**, two rim sherds (Drag. 15/17); **R4637**, one sherd (Drag. 15/17); **R4638**, **R4644–5**, three rim sherds (Drag. 24/25); **R4640**, one sherd (Drag. 15/17); **R4643**, one sherd (Drag. 24/25). Other grave contents: S11849 (**545**), a lamp; S3300, copper alloy coin of Claudius; R3845, fragments of melted glass; R3854–5 (**373** and **372**), melted glass unguentaria; R4869, fragments of melted glass; S3297 and S3299, iron fragments once probably nails. S3298, S3301, and S3302 comprised 12 iron nails, all of which were burnt and had burnt wood adhering to them. Charcoal in the base of the cut. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 98, Plate 56).

G439 Ph 117, 817, 819 (illustrated)
Cremation. Circular cut, dia: 0.40m. Cremated bone (627g) in **R3860**, a grey ware bead rim jar. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 98).

G440 Ph 117, 822–3 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rectangular cut becoming rounded towards the base, 0.50m by 0.50m. Cremated bone (1684g) in R3868, a bead rim jar. Other grave contents: sherds of burnt fine ware flagons of which four in R3868; S2849, S3308, and S3321 (**187**, **181**, **188**), five copper alloy cylinder beads found in R3868 of which S2849 and S3321 were burnt; S2992, glass cylinder bead (**174**); R3867 (**374**), a melted and distorted glass unguent bottle; R4871, R3866, S10920, fragments of melted glass. Also fourteen frit melon beads of which S2847–8 (**148–150**), were found in R3868 and six, S3312, S3316, S3323, S3325, S3556–7 (**151–6**) were found in the grave cut. S3304–11, S3313–15, S3317–18, S3320, S3322, S3324, S6381–7 and S10589 comprised 31 iron nails, all of which have been

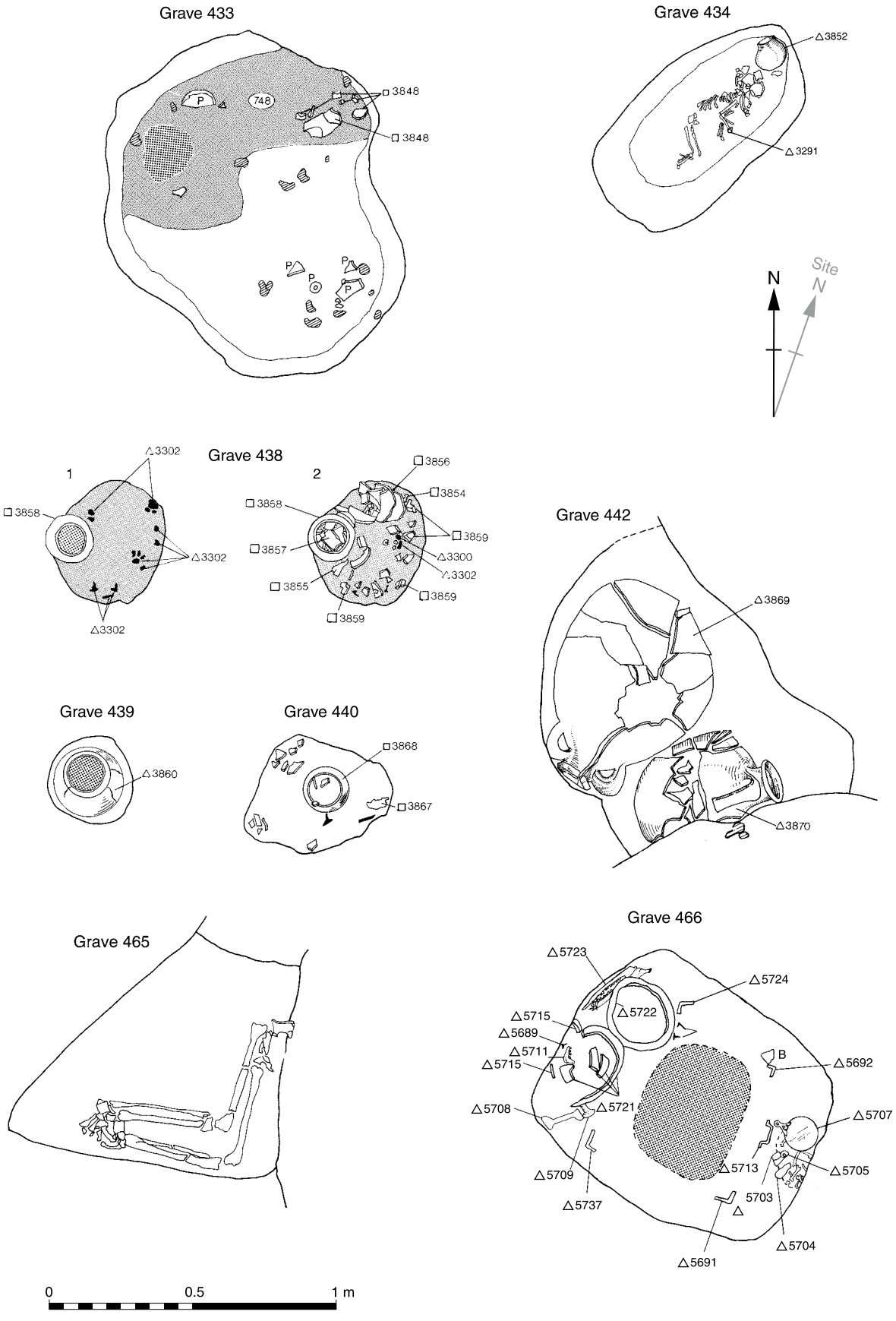


Figure 98 Victoria Road East, graves 433, 434, 438, 439, 440, 442, 465, 466

burnt and have burnt wood and clay adhering to them. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 98).

G441 Ph 117, 825

Infant inhumation. Cut indistinct but probably north-west / south-east. Head largely removed in later disturbance but it had been to the south-east. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G442 Ph 132, 820, 829, 832 (illustrated)

Cremation burial. A roughly rounded cut with inward sloping sides, dia: *c* 1.20m. Cremated bone (543g) was in **R3869**, an amphora (Dressel 20) with a hole in the side, probably made in situ. In R3869 were S2852 (**591–2**), S3355 and S3363 (**593**) burnt worked bone objects, furniture or box fittings; S2851, S3344, S3346–54, S3356–62 (**743**), *c* 50 copper alloy tacks and S2850, S3328–43, S3345, S3380, over 1kg of iron nails, the vast majority burnt with burnt wood adhering to them. Other grave contents: **R3870**, amphora (Gauloise 4) in which R4872 (**378**), fragments of melted glass including three recognisably from an unguent bottle. Also R3871–85, R3891, R4502, many fragments of melted glass. Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 98; see Plate 15).

G443 Ph 132, 830

Infant inhumation. Disturbed by Trial Trench VII (north side of Trench X), either in the same cut as G444 or cut by it. Head possibly to the east. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G444 Ph 132, 830

Infant inhumation. Either in the same cut as G443 or cut by it. The skeleton probably had its head to the south, facing north-east. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G445 Unphased, 831

Infant inhumation, no details recorded.

G447 Ph 239, 851

Cremation of an adult, apparently disturbed. Cremated bone (381g) in **R3889**, half of a BB1 everted rim jar. A tile (R3888) may have originally covered the urn. S2934 (**180**), a glass bead was possibly associated. Late 2nd – mid-3rd centuries. BP 3.

G448 Ph 232, 856

Cremation. Badly disturbed by Trial Trench VII. No cut was identified and no contents apart from cremated bone (67g). Probably late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G449 Ph 245, 1206–07

Cremation. Indistinct cut. Cremated bone (1328g) in **R3926**, a grey ware imitation butt beaker. ?2nd century. BP 2.

G450 Unphased

Cremation. Bone (808g) found while cutting Trial Trench VII (north side of Trench X) – exact location unknown, no further details.

G452 Unphased

Cremation. Bone (1726g) found while cutting Trial Trench VII (north side of Trench X) – exact location unknown, no further details.

G460 Ph 477, 2347, 2349, 2351

Inhumation of a female aged 17–25 years, and infant. North-south cut 2.20m by 0.50m and 0.50m deep, heavily disturbed by later features. Three iron nails of possible coffin. This grave was originally phased as late Roman but has since been C14 dated to 0–AD 130 (95% probability). BP 1.

G461 Ph 478, 3265

Child inhumation, heavily disturbed. Rectangular grave cut 0.60m by 0.70m, depth: 0.13m, north-east / south-west. Late Roman.

G462 Ph 478, 3274

Infant inhumation, largely cut away by a post-Roman feature. Grave cut *c* 1.20m long, depth: 0.22m, north–south. Head to the south. Two iron nails of possible coffin. Late Roman

G463 Ph 478 ,3275

Infant inhumation cut by post-Roman feature. Irregular grave cut, 0.47m deep, north–south. Head to the south. Two iron nails of possible coffin. Late Roman.

G465 Ph 149, 3408 (illustrated)

Adult male inhumation, badly disturbed by later features.

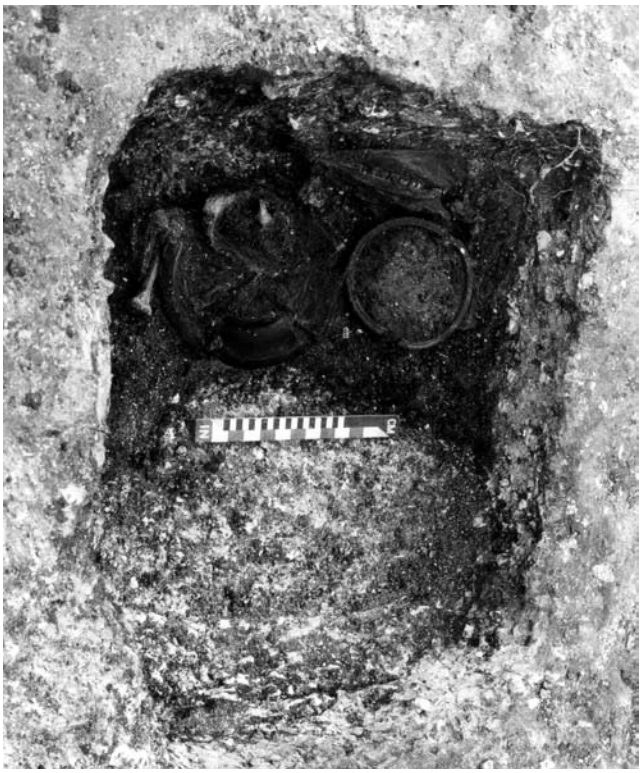


Plate 57 Victoria Road East, cremation burial G466 – at lower level, looking north-west (see Fig 98)

Skeleton only survived below the pelvis, it presumably lay on its left side with legs flexed. East–west, head originally to the east. Probably late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 98).

G466 Ph 250, 2386, 2586, 2593–6, 2616 (illustrated)

Cremation. Upper part of cut square, aligned north-west / south-east, then at a depth of 0.25m stepped down into a rounded cut. At top *c* 1.60m by 1.60m; at base: 1m by 0.80m; overall depth: 0.56m. Cremated bone (lost) in a wooden box (S8403; **590**) of which the copper alloy and iron fittings survived; corner fittings (S5691–2, S5724 and S5737) are shown on the grave plan. Other grave contents: **S5684**, samian cup (Drag. 27) found in the upper layer of fill 2386; **S5721**, BB1 flat rimmed dish; **S5722**, grey ware lid-seated rimmed dish; a few other sherds; S5105 (**25**), copper alloy brooch in upper fill layer; S5705 (**947**), copper alloy miniature wheel; S5706 (**322**), speculum mirror, found underneath the box; S5707 (**323**), speculum mirror; S5731 (**211**) copper alloy armlet; S5703(**169**), glass bead; S5708–09 (**376–7**), glass unguent jars; S5715 (**210**), ivory armlet with S5716 (**243**) silver ring around it; S5704 (**179**), amber bead. S5689, S5698, S5712, S5714, S5725, S5732, S5738, S5852, S10690 comprised 10 iron nails. Also S5710 skeleton of an immature sheep, S5711 and S5723, pigs jaws. Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 98, Plate 57).

G467 Ph 150, 3435–7

Cremation. Roughly rounded cut, steps in near the base on the west side, 0.75m by 0.65m, depth: 0.44m. Cremated bone (2367g) in **S5757**, a grey ware lid-seated and carinated dish. Also a number of other sherds. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G468 Ph 249, 971, 977

Cremation. Indistinct rounded cut, dia: *c* 0.60m. Cremated bone (740g) was in **S6154**, a grey ware jar. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G469 Ph 145, 979 (illustrated)

Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north–south, 0.50m by 0.25m. Head to south, facing east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Plate 58).

Plate 58 Victoria Road East, grave 469

G470 Ph 145, 986–7 (illustrated)
Cremation. Indistinct rounded cut, dia: *c* 0.35m. Cremated bone (13g) was in **S6165**, a grey ware butt beaker. Other grave contents: S6169–73, five iron nails, three of which have wood adhering to them, found around the neck of S6165 suggesting that a nailed wooden lid had been placed over it. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 99).
G471 Ph 145, 988
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, east–west, *c* 0.35m by 0.25m. Skeleton somewhat disturbed but head was on the east side. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G472 Ph 145, 989–90
Cremation. Indistinct rounded cut, dia: *c* 0.40m. Cremated bone (35g) in **S6176**, a flint-gritted jar (only lower half survived). Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G473 Ph 145, 992 (illustrated)
Cremation burial of an immature individual. Indistinct rectangular cut, *c* 0.60m by 0.60m, depth: 0.11m. Cremated bone (1769g) in the centre of grave. Other grave contents: **S6136**, ring-necked flagon; S6179–86, eight iron nails (S6187, now lost, was recorded as a cluster of nails). All the nails, except S6179, found in north-east corner of grave suggesting a nailed wooden object had been placed in this area. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 99).
G474 Ph 145, 994
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, east–west, 0.35m by 0.30m. Head to west, facing south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G475 Ph 145, 997
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, east–west, 0.30m by 0.25m. Head to east, facing south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G476 Ph 145, 998
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, east–west, 0.35m by 0.25m. Head to east, possibly facing south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G477 Ph 145, 1002
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, 0.50m by 0.25m, depth: 0.07m. Cremated bone (721g) completely fitted the cut. Other grave contents: S6193–94, iron hob-nails. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G478 Ph 145, 1005
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north–south, 0.30m by 0.20m. Head to the south, facing east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G480 Ph 123, 1004, 1007
A pit containing bones of at least two adult individuals (one male, one female) and the sacrum, pelvis, and femur of a horse. Pit originally round at the top, dia: *c* 1.55m, and then stepped in 0.20m below the surface to become *c* 0.80m square, depth: 0.57m. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G481 Ph 123, 1011
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, east–west, 0.40m by 0.35m, depth: 0.10m. Head to east, facing north. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G482 Ph 248, 1012
Cremation. Rounded cut, dia: *c* 0.40m. Cremated bone (1150g) in **S6196**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar which also contained two eggs. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G483 Ph 248, 1014
Cremation. Rectangular cut 0.60m by 0.55m, depth: 0.27m. Cremated bone (1289g) in **S6199**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S6197**, grey ware dish; **S6198**, miniature grey ware jar; **S6200**, grey ware dish. Mid-2nd – late 2nd century. BP 2.
G484 Ph 123, 1020
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, east–west, *c* 0.60m by 0.25m. Head to east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G485 Ph 73, 1740
Cremation, circular cut, dia: 0.20m. Cremated bone (1306g) completely filled the cut. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G486 Ph 245, 1542
Cremation. Indistinct oval cut, 0.65m by 0.45m, depth: 0.17m. Cremated bone (809g) in **S7259**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S7238**, flagon (possibly ring necked, broken in antiquity). Mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G487 Ph 73, 1741
Infant inhumation. Indistinct cut. Little survived of the skeleton except the skull. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G488 Ph 245, 1548
Infant inhumation. Indistinct cut, probably north–south. Skeleton largely incomplete but head to the south. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G489 Ph 246, 1023–4
Inhumation or part cremation of an adolescent or young adult male. Cut by G491/552 to the north and F329 to the south but grave was clearly rectangular and aligned north–south. Head was to the north. All that survived of the skeleton, in an articulated form, was the vertebral column and ribs, and a detached skull. Faye Powell commented that the bones were charred in places. The bones lay on a layer of charcoal which contained 130g of cremated bone and **S6202**, lower quarter of a grey ware jar. Surviving dimensions: 1m by 0.75m; depth: 0.64m. Probably mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G490 Ph 73, 1742
Cremation. Rounded cut, dia: *c* 0.18m, depth: 0.10m. Cremated bone completely filled the cut. Late 1st century. BP 1.
G491/G552 Ph 248, 1015–19, 1025, 1544 (illustrated)
Grave containing two adult inhumations, upper one male, aged 17–25 years. Roughly rectangular cut with straight sides, north–south, 2.10m by 1m. Upper skeleton (G491): head to south, body supine and extended. Lower skeleton (recorded as G552): only torso and pelvis survived articulated, the head was to north. There was also a skull in the cut

Plate 59 Victoria Road East, grave 491/552

near the lower left leg of the upper skeleton which may have belonged to the lower. The lower skeleton may have been redeposited from G574 which is cut by this grave. Also some infant bones, including a skull, between the legs of G491. Fill contained **S8319**, a sherd of Terra Nigra platter. Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 99, Plate 59).

G492 Ph 245, 1550
Infant inhumation. Indistinct cut. Bones somewhat disturbed. Head probably to the north-east. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G493 Ph 219, 1551
Cremation. Indistinct rounded cut, dia: *c* 0.45m, depth: 0.15m. Cremated bone (517g) in **S7259**, a pink sandy ware 'honey jar'. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G494 Ph 224, 1743
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, 0.50m by 0.25m. Skeleton was disturbed. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G495 Ph 145, 1025
Cremation. Badly disturbed by later features. Cremated bone (none survived) in **S6217**, a grey ware jar (only a few sherds survived). Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G497 Ph 251, 1034
Cremation. Oval cut, 0.40m by 0.20m, depth: 0.30m. Cremated bone in **S6218**, orange ware flagon (only lower half survived). Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G498 Ph 251, 1041
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, east–west, *c* 0.45m by 0.20m. Head to west. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G499 Ph 251, 1042
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north–south, *c* 0.50m by 0.30m. Head to south probably facing west. ?Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G500 Ph 244, 1320
Cremation. Badly disturbed by post-Roman activity. No cut identified. Cremated bone (711g) in **S7038**, a small ovoid everted rim jar. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G501 Ph 244, 1321 (illustrated)
Cremation. Badly disturbed and cut indistinct. Cremated bone (lost) scattered amongst other grave finds: **S7042**, samian cup (Drag. 27); S6388, iron fragments; S7039 (**945**), copper alloy bell; S7040 iron nail; S7041 (**157**), melon bead; S7043 (**167**), glass annular bead; S7044 (**164**), paste annular bead; S7045 (**182**) glass cylinder bead; S7046, base of glass vessel; S7262 (**158**), melon bead in S7042; S7263 (**601**), bone counter found in S7042; S7374 (**236**), copper alloy finger ring. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 99).

G502 Ph 244, 1249
Cremation. Roughly circular cut, dia: 0.50m, depth: 0.16m. Cremated bone (910g) on the base of the grave. Other grave contents: **S7061**, a small grey ware necked jar; S7060, 4 iron nails. Late 1st or early 2nd century. BP 1.

G503 Ph 244, 1322 (illustrated)
Cremation. Oval cut, *c* 0.45m by 0.40m. Cremated bone (952g) was in **S7065**, a large grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S7064**, samian vessel (Drag. 18) and a few other sherds; S7159 (**664**), an iron knife – not certainly associated. Late 1st or early 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 99).

G504 Ph 244, 1323
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut, dia: *c* 0.25m. Cremated bone (58g) was in **S7070**, a grey ware carinated jar (three quarters complete). Other grave contents: S7703, two iron nails found in S7070, burnt clay and cremated bone adhered to both. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G505/508 Ph 244, 1259
Cremation and infant inhumation. A roughly rectangular cut 1.3m by 1.25m, maximum depth: 0.36m. Cremated bone (552g) was scattered through the fill of the cut along with much charcoal and burnt soil. Infant inhumation had its head to the east and was on the west side of the grave above the cremation. Other grave contents: a few pot sherds; S7069 and S7073, four iron nails; S7078, a few iron fragments; S7116 (**839**), a pierced iron plate. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G506 Ph 244, 1260
Cremation: Circular cut, dia: 0.30m, depth: 0.11m. Cremated bone (16g) in a heap on the base of the cut. Other grave contents: a few pot sherds; S7397, an iron nail with burnt wood adhering to it. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G507 Ph 244, 1261
Cremation. Roughly rectangular pit, 1.25m by 1.1m, depth: 0.42m. Cremated bone (1952g) was scattered through the fill of the grave along with much charcoal and burnt soil. Other grave contents: pot sherds including one of burnt white ware flagon; S6389, S7082–3, S7086–90, eight iron nails; S7402 (**47**) iron brooch fragment. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G509 Ph 244, 1263
Cremation. Indistinct cut. Cremated bone (286g) in **S7084**, the lower half of a grey ware jar. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G511 Ph 244, 1324
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, 0.38m by 0.30m. Head probably to south and facing east. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G512 Ph 139, 1325
Cremation. Indistinct rectangular cut, 0.35m by 0.30m, depth: 0.14m. Cremated bone (648g) in **S7093**, a grey ware necked jar. Other grave contents: S7392, iron nail found in S7093. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G513 Ph 244, 1326
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north-west / south-east, 0.50m by 0.30m, depth: 0.05m. Head to south-east facing north-east. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G514 Ph 244, 1327
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut, dia: *c* 0.30m. Cremated bone (388g) in S7096, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: S7383, ?iron tack or hobnail. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

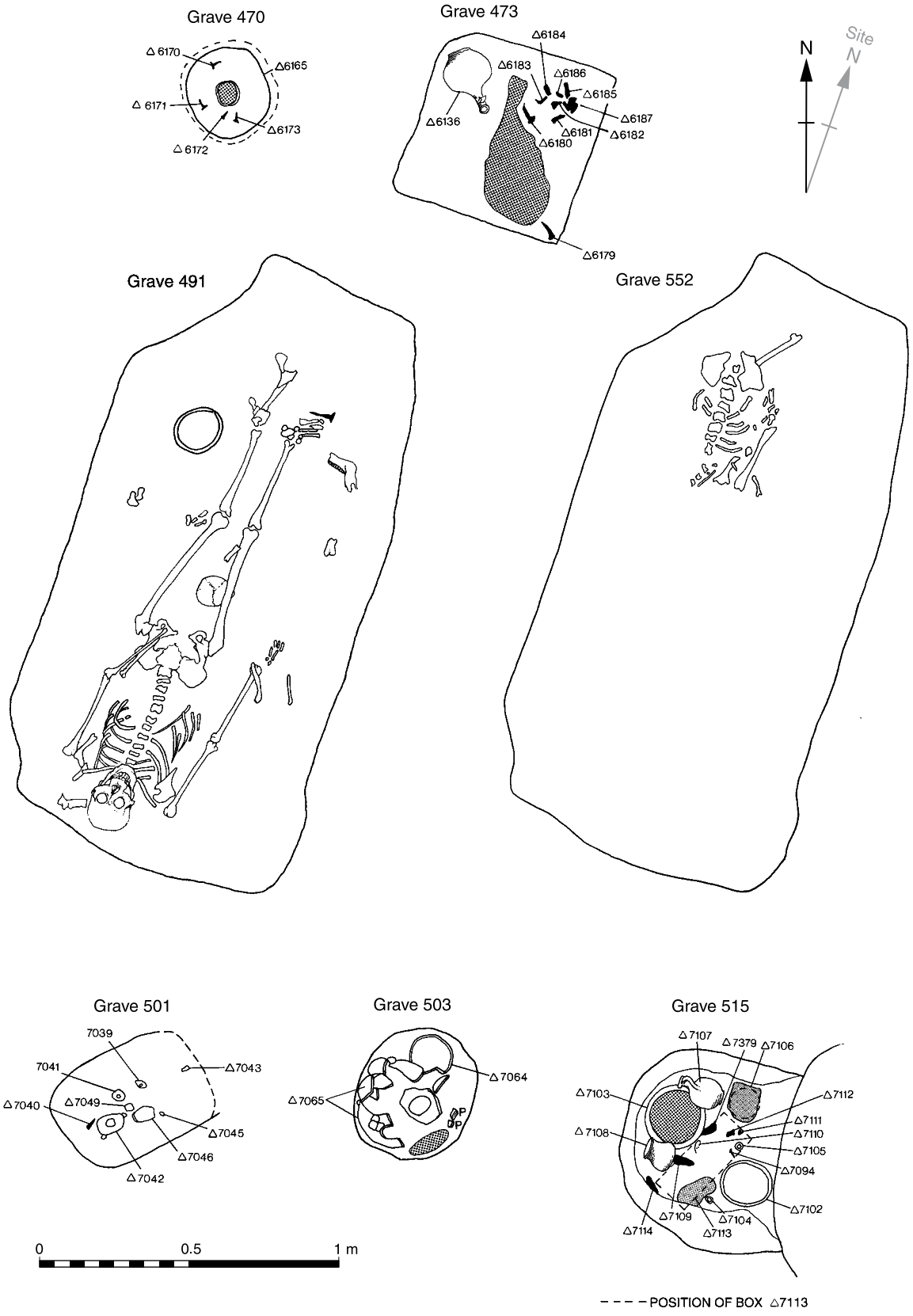


Figure 99 Victoria Road East, graves 470, 473, 491, 501, 503, 515, 552

Plate 60 Victoria Road East, G517a (right) and 517b (left)

G515 Ph 139, 1219 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rounded cut, dia: 0.65m, depth: 0.77m. Cremated bone (365g) in **S7103**, a short everted rim or bead rim jar. Other grave contents: **S7102**, grey ware lid-seated carinated dish; **S7106**, samian vessel (Drag. 35); **S7107**, small two-handled flagon (?kiln waster or second); **S7108**, grey ware squat beaker; S7110 (**10**, **13**, **14**), three copper alloy brooches (Nauheim derivative). A wooden box, of which only the metal fittings survived, was recovered in several units: S7016, S7113a, S7380 (**547**), six copper alloy studs; S7104–05, S7113c (**548**), four copper-alloy rings; S7109, S7111 (**550**, **551**), two iron straps; S7112, S7113e, S7379 (**553–5**), 20 iron nails; S7113b (**548**) copper alloy fitting; S7113d (**552**), iron lock bolt. Two patches of charcoal suggested that the box had been partly burnt or that some other burnt objects had been placed in the grave. Also S6390 and S7393, four nails unassociated wth the box. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 99).
G516 Ph 244, 1274, 1276 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rounded cut, 0.75m by 0.60m, depth: 0.24m. A layer of broken chalk was found over the fill of the grave. Cremated bone (627g) in **S7099**, a grey ware everted or near flat rimmed jar. Other grave contents: S7097, sherds of a narrow necked jar, a few other sherds; S7098, iron nail. Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 100).
G517a Ph 244, 1280 (illustrated)
Cremation. Indistinct cut. Cremated bone (621g) was in **S7095**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: S7377, iron nail (with cremated bone adhering) found in S7095. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 100; Plate 60).
G517b Ph 244, 1280 (illustrated)
Cremation. A group of vessels in an indistinct cut disturbed by a medieval pit. They presumably accompanied a cremation and a few grams of cremated bone were found in S7141, **S7143**, and S7145. Grave contents: **S7140**, two-handled flagon; **S7141**, grey ware ovoid beaker; S7143, grey ware carinated dish; **S7144**, buff dish or lid; **S7145**, red mica coated cup; **S7147–9**, three imitation terra rubra platters in white fabric with red internal slip; **S7150**, small imitation samian Drag. 27 cup in red fabric, and a few other sherds; S6391 and S7567, three iron nails. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 100; Plate 60).
G518 Ph 74, 1328
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, north–south, 0.70m by 0.30m. Head to the south. Late 1st century. BP 1.
G519 Ph 139, 1279
Cremation. No distinct cut. Cremated bone (13g) in **S7129**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar (only one third survived). Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G520 Ph 139, 1282, 1284 (illustrated)
Cremation. Rectangular cut, 0.40m by 0.30m; depth: 0.20m. Cremated bone (935g) in **S7174**, an inturned bead rim jar and at the base of the grave on its west side. Other grave contents: three sherds which fit S8584 in G607 which was cut by G520; S7162 (**247**, **215**), iron bracelet and iron ring (neither is complete) which lay over the cremated bone at the base; S7163, iron nail. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 100).
G521 Ph 139, 1321(illustrated)
Juvenile inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut, east–west, 1.27m by 0.55m. Head to west. Skeleton extended supine although the legs were bent slightly at the pelvis and it appeared 'bow legged', feet cross at the ankles. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 100).
G522 Ph 139, 1287 (illustrated)
Cremation. Oval cut, 0.60m by 0.50m, depth: 0.14m. Cremated bone (1199g) at the base of the grave on its north side. Other grave contents: **S7171**, flagon with pulley wheel rim (scored with a line around the belly); **S7173**, samian bowl; S7172 (**8**), copper alloy brooch (Nauheim derivative); S7170 (**218**), iron bracelet (about three quarters survived) overlaid the cremated bone. Second quarter of 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 100).
G523 Ph 139, 1330
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north-west / south-east, *c* 0.42m by 0.25m. Head to the south-east, probably facing north-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G524 Ph 139, 1331
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut, dia: *c* 0.20m. Cremated bone (81g) in **S7176**, a small ovoid everted rim jar (possibly a deliberate hole in the base). A tile over the vessel. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G525 Ph 139, 1332
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rounded cut. Skeleton disturbed, head to south, feet to north. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G526 Ph 139, 1333
Infant inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut, north-east / south-west, 0.48m by 0.30m. Head to the south-west probably facing south-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G527 Ph 139, 1334
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Skeleton disturbed, head to west. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G528 Ph 139, 1291 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, 0.55m by 0.40m; depth: 0.18m. Cremated bone (1059g) in **S7183**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: S7184 (**3**, **6**, **7**), three copper alloy brooches (Nauheim derivitive); S6392, iron nail found in S7183; S7182 (**140**), iron pin with a glass bead set in the head. S7181,oyster shell and a few animal bones. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 100; Plate 61).
G529 Ph 139, 1335
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, east–west, 0.45m by 0.25m. Head to east, facing north. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G530 Ph 139, 1336
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut. Cremated bone (734g) in **S7200**, a grey ware everted or flat rimmed jar. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G531 Ph 140, 1290
Cremation. Roughly rectangular cut. Cremated bone (547g) at base of the grave on its west side. There were a number

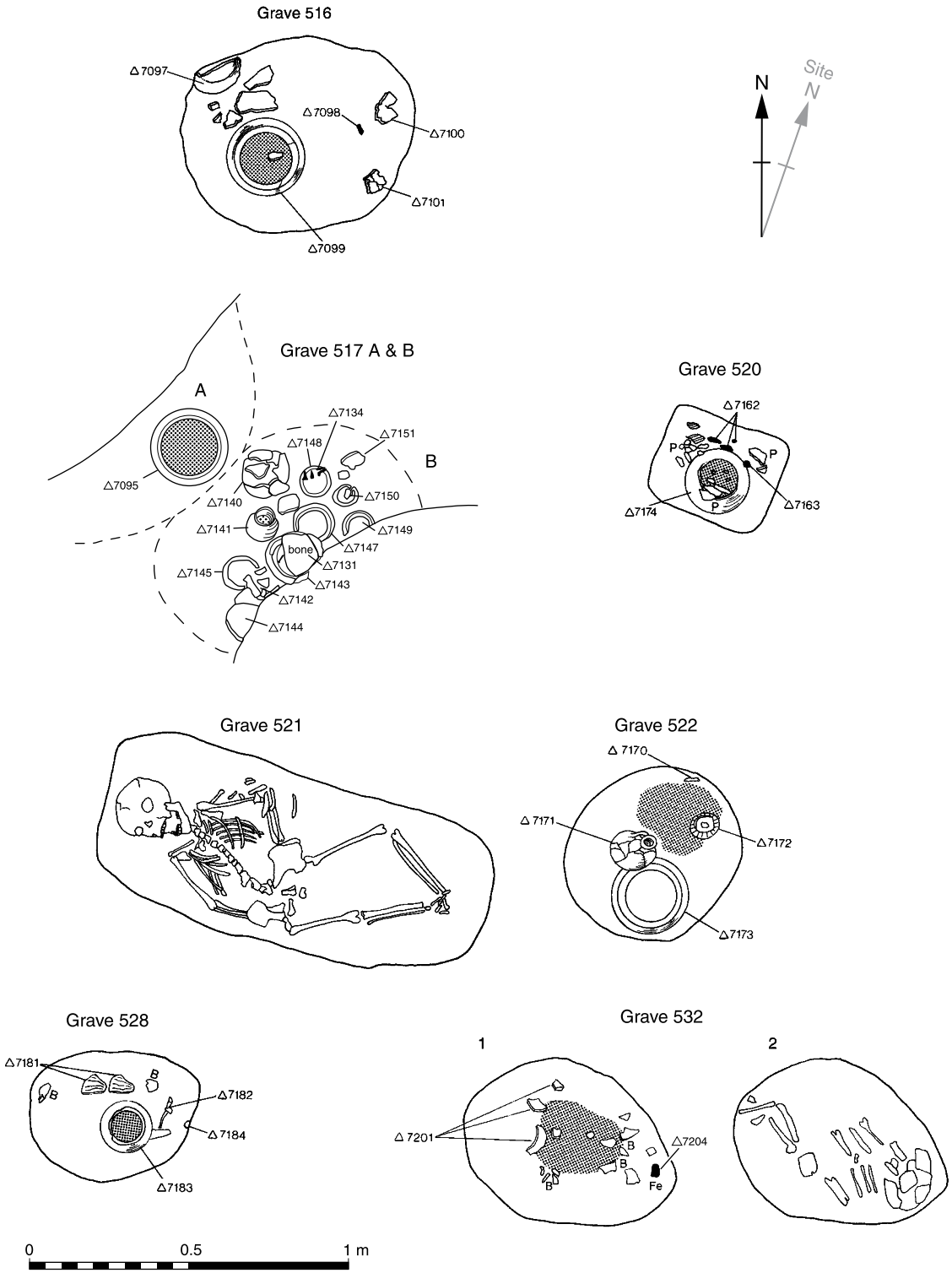


Figure 100 Victoria Road East, graves 516, 517(a and b), 520, 521, 522, 528, 532

Plate 61 Victoria Road East, grave 528

of sherds in the fill including S7194, pieces making up one eighth of a narrow necked and cordoned jar. Also S7193, S7195, S7197–8 and S7404, six iron nails. A few unburnt infant bones mixed with the cremated bone. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G532 Ph 139, 1292 (illustrated)
Cremation and infant inhumation. Roughly oval cut, 0.70m by 0.50m, depth: 0.30m. Cremated bone (305g) was at the base of the grave with the skeleton lying above it. Head to the east. Other grave contents: **S7201**, Lyon ware rough cast beaker (broken); S7204, iron nail. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 100).

G533 Ph 139, 1337
Cremation. Indistinct rectangular cut, *c* 40m by 0.35m. Cremated bone (521g) lay at base of grave at centre. Other grave contents: **S7208**, small bowl with short everted or bead rim. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G534 Ph 139, 1293
Cremation. Roughly circular cut, dia: 0.50m, depth: 0.20m. Cremated bone (142g) in **S7212**, a grey ware everted rim jar. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G535 Ph 74, 1338
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Skeleton disturbed, but head to south, feet to the north. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G536 Ph 138, 1294, 1296 (illustrated)
Cremation. Rectangular cut, 0.80m by 0.70m, depth: 0.32m. Cremated bone (2378g) was in **S7220**, a large grey ware narrow necked jar (a deliberate hole in the side). Other grave contents: S7218, iron nail; S7219, fragment of vessel glass. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 101).

G537 Ph 140, 1339
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north-east / south-west. Skeleton disturbed. Head to north-west. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. Phase 1.

G538 Ph 139, 1295 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, *c* 0.40m by 0.25m, depth: 0.05m. Cremated bone (1289g) was found at base of grave at the centre. Other grave contents: S7210, S7215, two iron hobnails; S7211, S7216–17, three iron nails; S7393, iron fragment. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 101).

G539 Ph 71, 1340 (illustrated)
Adult inhumation. Roughly oval cut, east–west, 1.35m by 0.45m. Head to the east, skeleton supine and extended. Other grave contents: S7240, iron nail. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 101).

G540 Ph 139, 1301 (illustrated)
Cremation and infant. Roughly oval cut, *c* 1.00m by 0.70m. Cremated bone (80g) and slightly burnt infant bones on the base of the grave,on its east side. They may originally have been in a nailed wooden box since S7227, S7230, S7246–7 comprised 19 iron nails found around the base and some had wood remains adhering to them. Other grave contents: **S7222**, white ware flask and a number of other sherds; S6969 (**234**) and S2734 (**235**), copper alloy finger rings; S7235 (**27**), copper alloy brooch (Hod Hill type); S7223 (**168**) and S7233 (**170**) two amber beads. 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 101).

G541 Ph 138, 1341
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Skeleton badly disturbed. Head to south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G542 Ph 139, 1342
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut, dia: *c* 0.30m, depth: 0.18m. Cremated bone (339g) in **S7228**, a necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: S7367 (**192**), incomplete shale bracelet in S7228. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G543 Ph 138, 1343
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Skeleton was badly disturbed. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G544 Ph 139, 1305
A pit; depth: 0.18m, badly disturbed by other graves, originally perhaps rounded. It was probably made for a cremation burial but only contained **S7245**, part of a grey ware necked and cordoned jar and some charcoal. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G545 Ph 139, 1272
Cremation. No cut was identified. Cremated bone (891g) was in a small heap. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G546 Ph 139, 1306
Cremation. Roughly circular pit, dia: 0.35m. Cremated bone (1088g) on base of grave. Other grave contents: S7252 (**216**, **248**), iron bracelet (incomplete) and iron ring with a glass bead in the bezel. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G547 Ph 139, 1344
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Skeleton disturbed. Head probably to north. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G548 Ph 71, 1309
Cremation. No cut identified. Cremated bone (966g) in a small heap. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G549 Ph 139, 1311
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, north-east / south-west, *c* 0.40m by 0.25m. Head to south-west, probably facing south-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G550 Ph 248, 1312 (illustrated)
Cremation. Oval cut, 0.72m by 0.60m, depth: 0.19m. Cremated bone (1076g) in **S7254**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S7256–8**, three small grey ware everted rim jars; S7255, iron nail. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 101).

G551 Ph46, 1313 (illustrated)
Inhumation of a female aged *c* 35 years. Roughly rectangular cut, widening towards the south end, south–north, 1.55m by 0.65m. Skeleton was extended and prone. Skull missing due to medieval pit. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 101).

G553 Ph 147, 1043
No cut identified. Skeleton badly disturbed. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

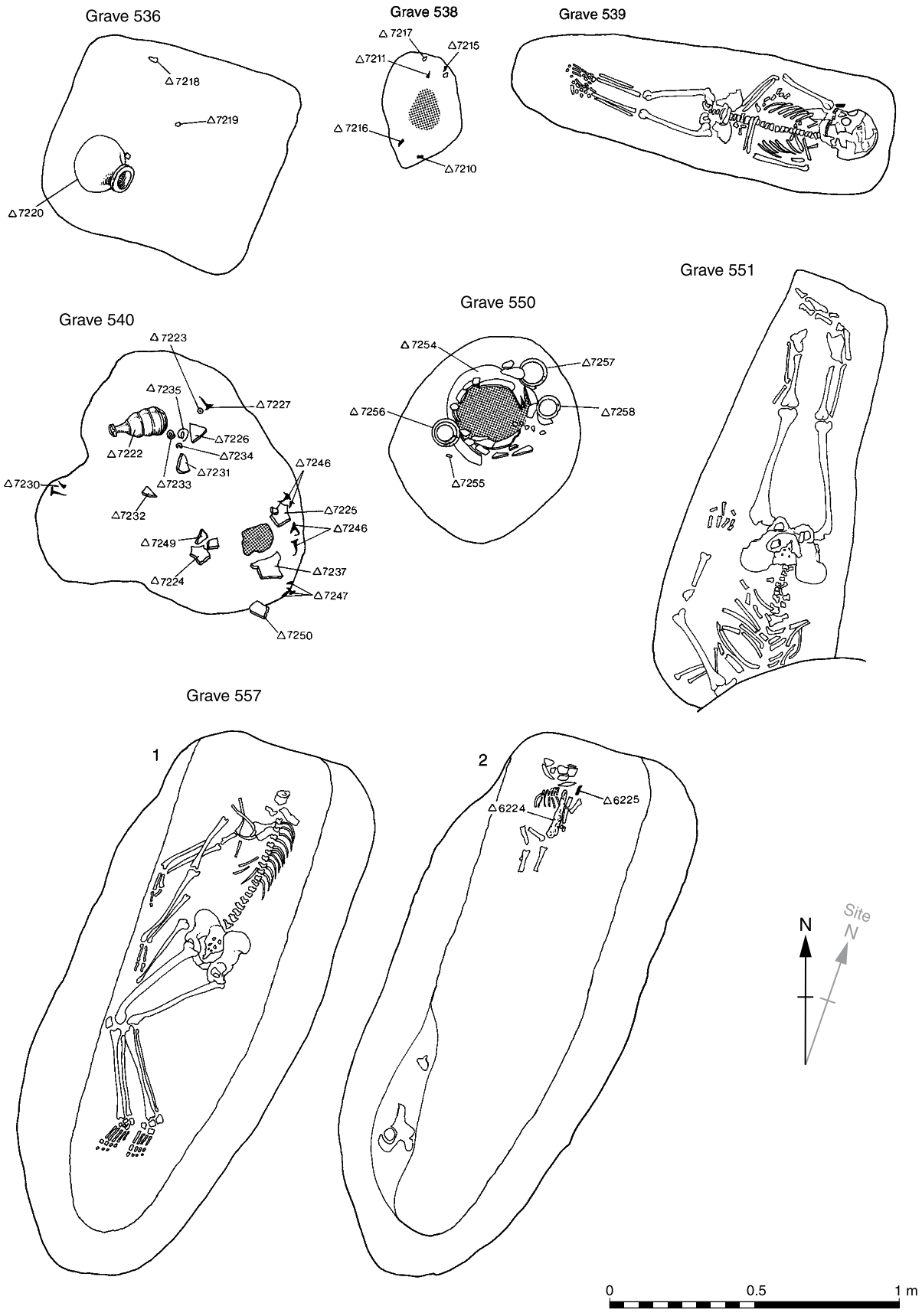


Figure 101 Victoria Road East, graves 536, 538, 539, 540, 550, 551, 557 (1: adult; 2 infant, over)

G554 Ph 224, 1553
Cremation. No cut identified. Cremated bone (304g) in a small heap and some uncremated infant bones mixed with it. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G555 Ph 123, 1038
Cremation and infant inhumation. Roughly circular cut, dia: *c* 0.30m, depth: 0.17m. Cremated bone (lost) in a small heap at the base of grave, infant bones mixed with them. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G556 Ph 145, 1036–7
Cremation. Originally a circular cut, dia: *c* 0.32m. Cremated bone (59g) at the base of grave near its centre and close to **S6220**, a light pink beaker. Other grave contents: S6221 (**214**), iron bracelet (incomplete); S6223 (**616**), bone die. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G557 Ph 246, 1039 (illustrated)
Adult and infant inhumation. Oval cut with inward sloping sides, north–south, 1.95m by 0.85m; depth: 0.70m. Adult skull was missing but head was to north so probably removed by F329. Skeleton prone and extended although legs were slightly flexed. Infant lay at north end of the grave above torso of the adult, head to the north. Other grave contents: S6224 (946), a miniature iron shovel (lying over the infant skeleton); S6225, iron nail. Late 1st or early 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 101).
G558 Ph 245, 1555 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rectangular cut, 0.55m by 0.40m, depth: 0.14m. Cremated bone (1027g) in **S7265**, grey ware everted rim jar (with a small hole in one side). Other grave contents: **S7264**, white flagon with a flanged rim (kiln waster or second); S6393–6, 4 iron nails in S7265. ?Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 102).
G559 Ph 207, 1744
Cremation. No cut identified, probably disturbed in antiquity. Cremated bone (11g) found in an area *c* 0.25m across. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G560 Ph 207, 1745
Cremation. No cut identified. Cremated bone (1285g) found in an area *c* 0.25m across. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G561 Ph 68, 1746 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly rectangular cut, 0.30m by 0.25m, depth: 0.19m. Cremated bone (825g) at base of grave under the pots. It may originally have been in a nailed wooden box since S7268–71 and S7273–5 were seven iron nails ranged around the perimeter of the grave. Other grave contents: **S7266**, pink flagon with pulley wheel rim; **S7267**, orange mica-coated plain rim dish. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 102).
G563 Ph 73, 1748
Infant inhumation. Roughly oval cut, indistinct except on its east side, north–south. Head to north. Late 1st century. BP 1.
G564 Ph 207, 1749
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, east–west, *c* 0.40m by 0.25m, depth: 0.05m. Head to east, facing north. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.
G565 Ph 245, 1560 (illustrated)
Cremation and infant inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut, north–south, 0.70m by 0.45m, depth: 0.28m. Cremated bone (1211g) at the base of grave in the centre. Infant inhumation lay above the cremation, head to south. Both cremation and infant may have been in a nailed wooden box since S7276, S7278–82, S7284–8, S7291–2 were thirteen iron nails largely located around the sides of the grave. Other grave contents: **S7277**, small grey ware necked and cordoned jar; **S7799**, grey ware necked and cordoned jar (only 1/3 survived and was broken up, sherds were found amongst the cremated bone). Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 102).
G566 Ph 65, 1561 (illustrated)
Cremation, roughly rectangular cut, but indistinct on north and east sides, *c* 1.10m by 0.80m, depth: *c* 0.30m. Cremated bone (922g) was in **S7328**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Some cremated bone was also found in the other pots especially S7325. Other grave contents: **S7305**, white flagon with flanged rim; **S7306**, pink flagon with flanged rim; **S7307**, pink flagon with flanged rim; **S7308**, pink flagon with flanged rim; **S7309**, plain lid with pedestal base (for S7320A); **S7310**, grey ware lid (for S7318); **S7314**, grey ware carinated bowl; **S7318**, grey ware inturned bead rim jar; **S7319**, small grey ware bowl; **S7320A**, grey ware inturned bead rim jar; **S7320B**, grey ware carinated bowl; **S7327**, rough cast indented thumb beaker; also a few other sherds. Samian vessels: **S7311**, (Drag. 18); **S7315** (Drag. 18); **S7316** (Drag. 35); **S7317** (Drag. 18); **S7321** (Drag. 35); **S7322**, (Drag. 18); **S7323**, (Drag. 27); **S7324**, (Drag. 27); **S7325**, (Drag. 18); **S7326**, (Drag. 27), also a number of other sherds. Also S7312 (**49**) and S7381 (**50**), two copper alloy brooches (Dragonesque); S7313 and S7382 (**1149**), bone discs (burnt), possibly counters found in S7328. Infant bones found around S7311. S7329, furculum of a cockerel; S7330, radius and ulna of a sheep or goat. Mid-70s. BP 1 (Fig 102; see Plate 11).
G568 Ph 148, 1750
Infant inhumation. Indistinct rectangular cut, bones somewhat disturbed, alignment of skeleton could not be determined but perhaps head to east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G569 Ph 148, 1751
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Head to west or north-west, feet cut away by a medieval pit. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G570 Ph 148, 1753
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, north-west / south-east, *c* 0.35m by 0.25m. Head to south-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G571 Ph 141, 1752
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, north–south, *c* 0.30m by 0.15m. Skeleton disturbed by a medieval pit but head apparently to south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G572 Ph 65, 1572
Cremation. No cut identified. Cremated bone (152g) in **S7333**, butt beaker. Late 1st century. BP 1.
G573 Ph 141, 1753
Infant inhumation. No cut was identified. Only skull survived. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G574 Ph 245, 1576
Adult inhumation. Probably had a rectangular cut but was largely destroyed by G491/552. Only one leg survived, head would have been to south. Late 1st or early 2nd century. BP 1.
G575 Ph 62, 1577
Cremation. Oval cut, 0.20m by 0.15m, depth: 0.10m. Cremated bone filled the grave. Late 1st century. BP 1.
G576 Ph 141, 1584
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, north–south, 0.50m by 0.35m. Head to south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G577 Ph 148, 1583
Adult male inhumation. Most of the grave was destroyed by a medieval pit, but it was *c* 0.63m deep and probably north-east / south-west. Only the skull survived and it lay at the north-east end of the grave. S7339, iron nail found in the upper part of the fill. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G578a Ph 141, 1582 (illustrated)
Cremation. Originally a cut with two straight and two convex sides, 0.50m by 0.50m. Cremated bone (734g) was in **S7351**, a small grey ware bead rim jar and **S7353**, a grey ware bowl (broken by the cutting of G578b). Other grave contents: **S6361**, grey ware cup imitation Drag. 27 (one quarter survived and was mixed up with S7353); **S7352**, small grey ware jar; a few other sherds; S7378 (**602**), two bone counters. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 102; Plate 62).
G578b Ph 141, 1582 (illustrated)
Cremation. G578a was deliberately enlarged to make a roughly rectangular cut with rounded corners, 0.65m by 0.65m, depth 0.25m. Cremated bone (1255g) in **S7343**, a large

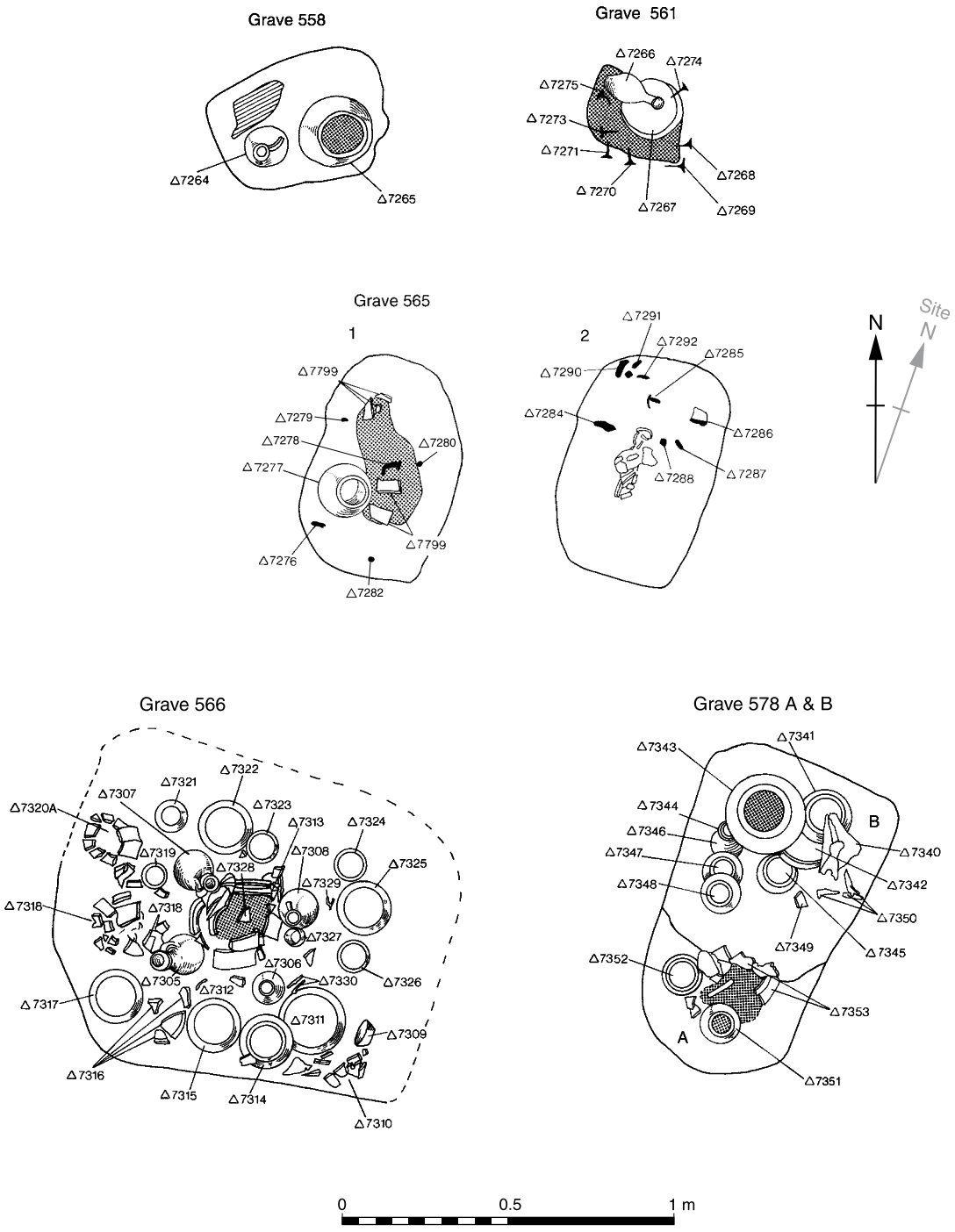


Figure 102 Victoria Road East, graves 558, 561, 565 (1, lower, 2, upper with infant), 566, 578 (a and b)

grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S7341**, grey ware carinated bowl; **S7342**, mica-coated orange plain rim dish; **S7344**, orange mica-coated cup, imitation Drag. 27; **S7345**, mica-coated orange plain rim dish; **S7346**, orange mica-coated ovoid beaker; **S7347**, orange mica-coated cup, imitation Drag. 27; **S7348**, orange mica-coated cup, imitation Drag. 27; S7394 (**217**) iron armlet fragments; S7350, right half of a pig skull. Late 1st or early 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 102; Plate 62).

G581 Ph 141, 1592 (illustrated)

Inhumation of a male aged 25–35 years. Rectangular cut with nearly straight sides, north–south, 1.55m by 0.75m, depth: 0.60m. Skeleton lay on its left side with legs flexed, head to south, facing west, Other grave contents: S7355–8, four iron tacks; S7359 and S7366, three iron nails; S7360 and S7362, iron fragments. All the iron, except S7366, was found near the top of the cut, perhaps a tacked or nailed wooden object lay on top of the grave. A few infant bones (numbered **G580**) were found in the upper fill. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 103).

G582 Ph 142, 1593

Cremation. Indistinct circular cut. Cremated bone (149g) was in **S7361**, a small grey ware bowl. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

Plate 62 Victoria Road East, G578a (bottom) and 578b (top)

G583 Ph 142, 1595 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly circular cut, dia: 0.55m, depth: 0.12m. Cremated bone (133g) in **S7365**, a grey ware necked jar. Other grave contents: **S7364**, fine grey ware cup, imitation Drag. 27, found semi-inverted over S7365. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 103).
G584 Ph 142, 1597
Cremation. Grave largely destroyed by medieval pit, but cut was probably circular. Cremated bone (51g) filled what survived of the grave. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G585 Ph 142, 1596
Cremation. Circular cut, dia: 0.35m. Cremated bone (1248g) was in **S7372**, a grey ware jar. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.
G586 Ph 47, 1626
Adult inhumation. Grave largely destroyed by a medieval pit, but cut was probably rectangular or oval with sloping sides, north–south. Only two lower legs survived, head presumably to the north. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1.
G587 Ph 154, 1621
Cremation. No cut was identified. Cremated bone (255g) was in a small block on a north-west / south-east alignment, *c* 0.40m by 0.15m. Early 2nd century. BP 1.
G588 Ph 142, 1622 (illustrated)
Cremation and infant inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut with rounded corners, *c* 0.85m by 0.70m, depth: 0.18m. Cremated bone (1086g) in **S7387**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S7384**, BB1 flat rim dish; **S7385**, grey ware beaker; **S7386**, white flagon with pulley wheel rim (hole in side); **S7388**, grey ware plain rim dish (found under S7384); **S7389**, grey ware flat rim carinated bowl (found under S7388); S7391, iron nail found in S7387. Infant inhumation at the west end of the grave above the cremation, head to north, facing east. 2nd century. BP 1 (Fig 103; Plate 63).

Plate 63 Victoria Road East, grave 588

Plate 64 Victoria Road East, grave 589

G589 Ph 142, 1624 (illustrated)
Infant inhumation. Roughly oval cut, north–south, *c* 0.50m by 0.35m. Head to south, facing east. Early 2nd century. BP 1 (Plate 64).
G590 Ph 142, 1629 (illustrated)
Adult inhumation. Cut has straight sides and rounded ends, slopes inwards slightly, north-west / south-east, 1.90m by

Plate 65 Victoria Road East, grave 590

Plate 66 Victoria Road East, grave 599

0.55m, depth: *c* 0.25m. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 103; Plate 65).

G591 Ph 184, 1628
Cremation. Roughly rectangular and rounded at one end, 0.45m by 0.30m, depth: 0.11m. Cremated bone (424g) filled the grave completely. Second quarter of 2nd century. BP 1.

G592 Ph 141, 1641 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, 0.45m by 0.40m. Cremated bone (1140g) in **S7425**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S7426**, pink flagon; **S7427**, samian vessel (Drag. 36). Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 103).

G593 Ph 55, 3707
Infant inhumation. Roughly oval cut, north-east / south-west, 0.50m by 0.30m, depth: 0.05m. Head to south-west. Third quarter of the 1st century. BP 1.

G595 Ph 138, 1319
Cremation. Grave badly disturbed by a medieval pit. Roughly circular cut, dia: *c* 0.50m. Cremated bone (650g) was in **S7444**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Early 2nd century. BP 1.

G596 Ph 138, 1678
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, east–west, *c* 0.50m by 0.40m. Head to east, facing south. Early 2nd century. BP 1.

G597 Ph 138, 1675
Infant inhumation. Roughly circular cut, dia: 0.50m. Skeleton somewhat fragmentary, but head probably to the west. Early 2nd century. BP 1.

G598 Ph 67, 1704 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, 0.60m by 0.50m. Cremated bone (1664g) was at the base of the grave in centre. Other grave contents: **S7456**, pink flagon with flanged rim; S7455 (**321**), speculum mirror set in a wooden back and handle and probably wrapped in textile; S7460, S7462–3, three iron nails; S7461, fragment of melted glass found in the cremated bone. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 103).

G599 Ph 144, 3849–50 (illustrated)
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, north–south, 0.85m by 0.40m; depth: 0.37m. Skeleton north-west / south-east, head to north-west. S8554–S8559, seven iron nails, two of which had wood adhering to them, located around the skeleton suggesting a nailed wooden coffin. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 103; Plate 66).

G600 Ph 252, 3852 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, 0.70m by 0.55, depth: 0.36m. Cremated bone (1773g) in **S8560**, large narrow necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: **S8561**, white flagon with flanged rim; S8562 (**711**), copper alloy nail; S8605 and S10523 (**587–8**), two pieces of burnt bone inlay found in S8560, very similar to inlay found in G621 (below), and almost certainly from the same object, but may have been deliberately buried here (see also G605 below). Four postholes around the grave, two of which were joined by a shallow trench. ?Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 103).

G601 Ph 252, 3857–8, 3862 (illustrated)
Cremation. Circular cut, dia: 0.70m, depth: 0.56m. At a depth of *c* 0.40m below the top of the grave, sides stepped down to a smaller, circular cut, dia: 0.35m, in which the cremated bone (1368g) was found under **S8572**, a grey ware bead rim jar. Other grave contents: **S8563**, samian vessel (Drag. 18);

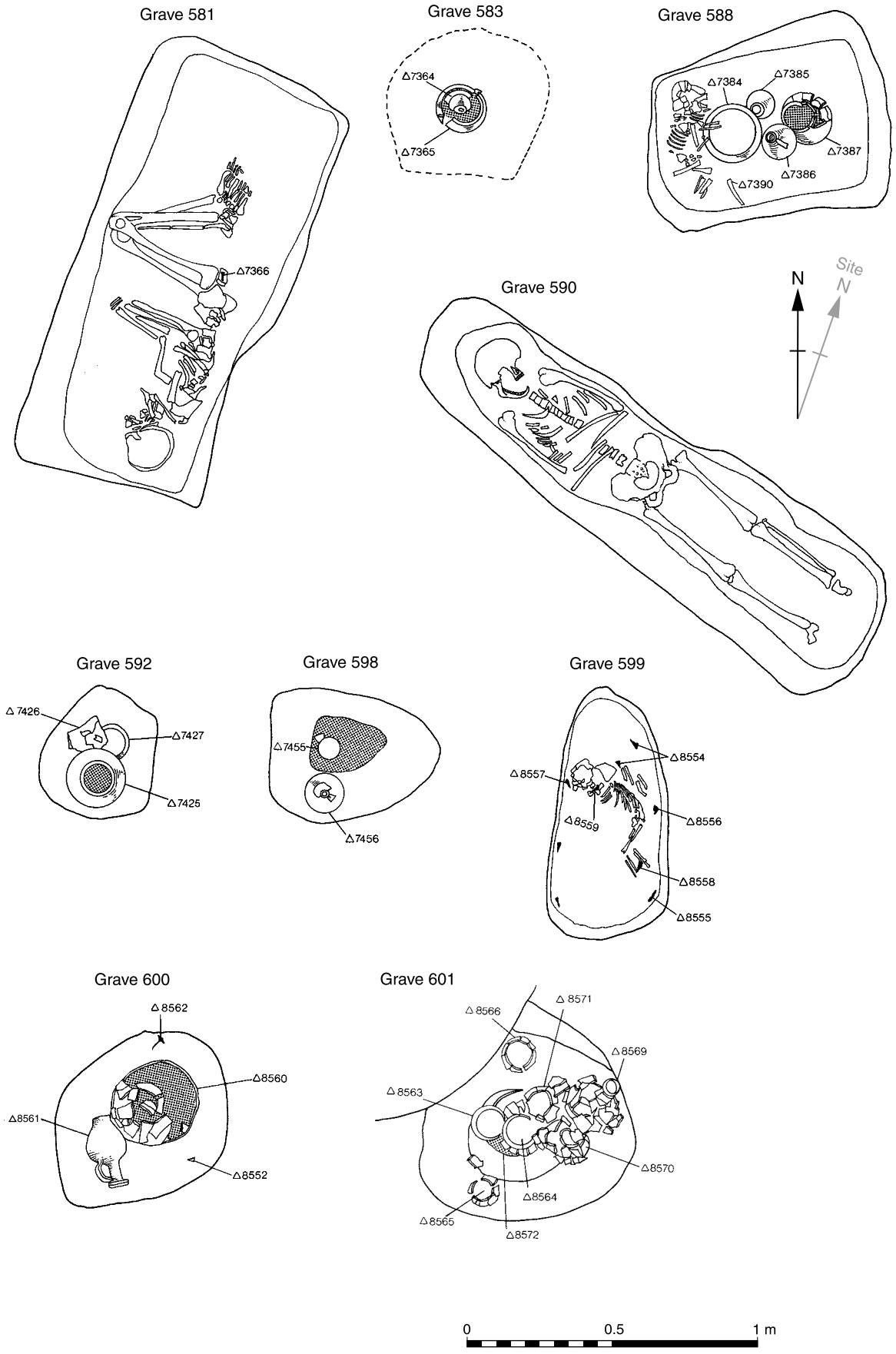


Figure 103 Victoria Road East, graves 581, 583, 588, 590, 592, 598, 599, 600, 601 (1 and 2)

Plate 67 Victoria Road East, grave 605

S8564, samian vessel Drag. 15/17; **S8565–6**, two red cups imitating Drag. 27; **S8569**, white flagon with pulley wheel rim; **S8570**, grey ware globular beaker; **S8571**, red cup imitating Drag. 27; a few other sherds. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 103; see Plate 12).

G602 Ph 252, 3855
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, north–south, 0.40m by 0.30m. Head to south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G603 Ph 252, 3856
Cremation. No cut was identified. Cremated bone (218g) among the fragmented remains of **S8573**, the lower half of a grey ware jar. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G604 Ph 252, 3864
Cremation. Disturbed by a medieval pit, irregularly shaped cut, 0.45m by 0.30m; depth: 0.16m. Cremated bone (158g) among the fragments of **S8578**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar (of which about a third survived). Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G605 Ph 143, 3869 (illustrated)
Cremation. Circular cut, dia: 0.35m, depth: 0.30m. Cremated bone (1530g) in **S8583**, a large narrow mouthed jar (a chip had been ground out of the side). Other grave contents: **S8582**, grey ware lid-seated, carinated dish (inverted over S8583); S8581 (**837**), iron riveted plate; S8604, iron fragment found in S8583; S8603 (**586**), burnt bone inlay fragment, probably from the pyre of G621 (see also G600, above). Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Plate 67).

G606 Ph 143, 3872 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly oval cut, 0.58m by 0.40m, depth: 0.22m. Cremated bone (2467g) in **S8587**, a grey ware everted rim jar and at the base of the grave on its east side under S8585. Other grave contents: **S8585**, grey ware cup imitating Drag. 27; **S8586**, grey ware globular beaker; S8607, iron nail; S8608, ?iron tack or hobnail; S8609, iron fragments – these three objects were found in S8587; S8621, iron fragment; S8622, iron tack or hobnail – these last two objects in the cremated bone. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 104).

G607 Ph 143, 3873
Cremation. Circular cut, dia: 0.48m, depth: 0.25m. Cremated bone (927g) in **S8584**, a grey ware narrow necked jar (damaged when cut by G520). Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G608 Ph 143, 3877, 3879 (illustrated)
Cremation. Because of disturbance by medieval pits it was not entirely certain that the cremated bone and pot S8589 were in the same grave. Cut possibly oval, at least 0.60m by 0.35m, depth: 0.32m. Cremated bone (67g) in a small heap. Other grave contents: **S8589**, grey ware bowl with everted rim; S8588, S8590–1 and S8594, three iron nails and some iron fragments. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 104).

G609 Ph 118, no context no.
Infant inhumation, roughly rectangular cut 0.50m by 0.20m. Head to south-east, facing north-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G610 Ph 114, 870 (illustrated)
Inhumation of a female aged 17–25 years. Cut has straight sides and rounded ends, north-west / south-east, *c* 1.50m by 0.50m. Skeleton prone and extended, legs bent slightly at the pelvis and crossed at the ankles, head to south-east. Other grave contents: a few pot sherds including those of a burnt white ware flagon and two burnt samian sherds. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 104; see Plate 13).

G611 Ph 253, 4239
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut, dia: *c* 0.25m. Cremated bone (116g) in **S9747**, a necked and cordoned jar. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G612 Ph 253, 4240
Cremation. Only a shallow cut identified below **S9738**, a grey ware carinated jar which contained cremated bone (457g). Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G613 Ph 253, 4241
Cremation. Disturbed by Victorian terracing, originally a circular cut, dia: 0.60m, depth: 0.23m. Cremated bone (593g) was in **S9737**, a large grey ware narrow-mouthed jar. Other grave contents: S9772, rim of samian vessel (Drag. 18) found in S9737; S9769, S9770–1, three iron nails found in S9737. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G614 Ph 253, 4242
Cremation. Circular cut. Cremated bone (633g) was at the base of the grave. Other grave contents: S9884, iron nail (with cremated bone adhering to it). Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G615 Ph 194, 4249
Infant inhumation. Indistinct oval cut, north-west / south-east, 0.35m by 0.18m. Head to south-east. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G616 Ph 253, 4247 (illustrated)
Cremation. Indistinct shallow circular cut either made into a chalky spread or had the spread laid around it. Cremated bone (33g) was partly in **S9748**, grey ware lid-seated and carinated rim dish, and partly spilling over its east side. Mid-2nd century. BP 2 (Fig 104).

G617 Ph 253, 4248
Cremation. Oval cut, 0.55m by 0.34m, depth: 0.22m. Cremated bone (776g) in **S9750**, a grey ware jar with slightly everted rim. Other grave contents: **S9751**, grey ware carinated bowl with everted rim (burnt and charred on one side); **S9752**, grey ware everted rim jar. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G618 Ph 377, 4261
Cremation of a juvenile revealed after collapse of west-facing section in Trench XV. Cremated bone (194g) in **S9765**, a grey ware jar. 4th century.

G619 Ph 192, 4269
Cremation. Grave disturbed by a late Roman well, cut appeared irregular, *c* 0.60m by 0.30m. Cremated bone (352g) was in **S9776**, a grey ware necked and cordoned jar. Other grave contents: S9883 (**716**), copper alloy nail found in S9776. Mid-2nd century. BP 2.

G620 Ph 48, 4279
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, north-east / south-west, 0.35m by 0.25. Head missing but had been to north-east. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G621 Ph 83, 4299
Cremation. Rectangular cut, north-west / south-east, 0.32m by 0.20m, depth: 0.06m. Cremated bone (1549g) filled the cut completely and mixed in with it were S9780–96, S9799–S9816,

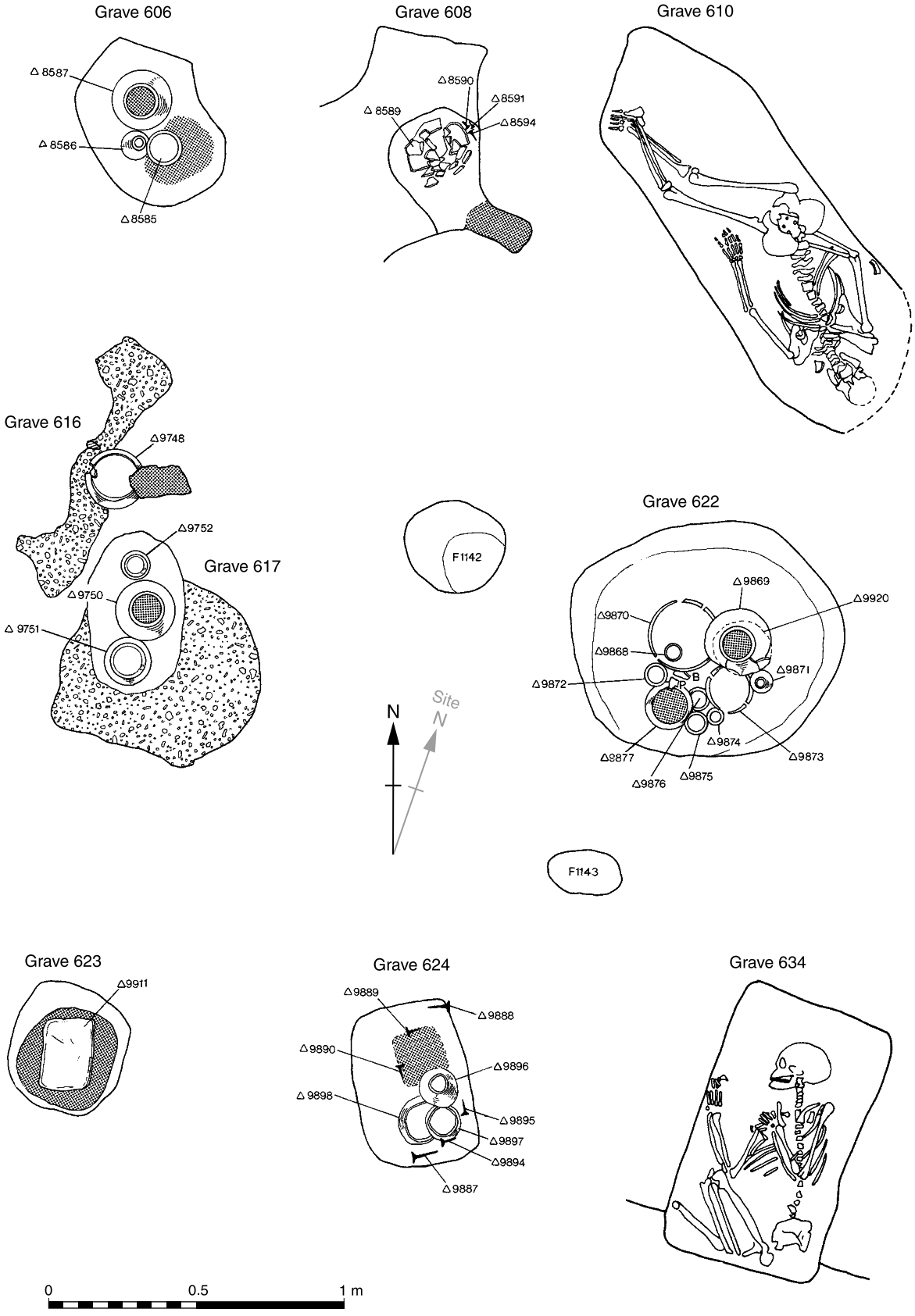


Figure 104 Victoria Road East, graves 606, 608, 610, 616, 622, 623, 624, 634

S9818–22 (**556–85**), *c* 40 bone inlay fragments (mostly burnt), (see also G600 and G605, above). Late 1st century. BP 1.

G622 Ph 152, 4312 (illustrated)
Cremation. Oval cut, 1m by 0.80m, depth: *c* 0.26m. Cremated bone (549g) was in **S9869**, a grey ware necked jar. Other grave contents: **S9868**, orange mica-coated cup, imitation Drag. 27; **S9870**, orange mica-coated plain rim dish; **S9871**, grey ware beaker; **S9872–7**, four small and two large orange mica-coated cups imitation Drag. 27 (S9875 had a deliberately made hole in the base); **S9920**, orange mica-coated plain rim dish (found inverted over S9869); S9846–7, S9851–6, eight iron nails; S9848, iron plate; S9858, iron fragment. The iron objects found in the upper grave fill suggesting a nailed wooden object over the grave. Also S9902, iron nail found in S9869. On the south-west side of the grave were postholes F1142–3 which may have held some form of grave marker. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 104; see Plate 27).

G623 Ph 81, 4315 (illustrated)
Cremation. Roughly circular cut, 0.42m by 0.38m. Cremated bone (1129g) occupied most of the cut. Other grave contents: S9910 (**1118**), copper alloy wire formed in a similar way to a split-spike loop; S9911 (**320**), speculum mirror (overlying the cremated bone). Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 104).

G624 Ph 152, 4336 (illustrated)
Cremation. Rectangular cut, 0.55m by 0.40m, depth: 0.14m. Cremated bone (1431g) at the base of the cut on its north-west side in a neat rectangular pile. Other grave contents: **S9896**, grey ware carinated beaker or jar; **S9897**, grey ware carinated bowl; **S9898**, plain rim dish. Grave contents may have been in a nailed wooden box since S9887–90, S9894, S9895, S9923, S9943, S9944, and S9945 were nine iron nails (and an iron fragment) most of which were found on the perimeter of the cremated bone and other items. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1 (Fig 104).

G625 Ph 152, 4339
Infant inhumation. Roughly rectangular cut, north-east / south-west, 0.25m by 0.20m. Head to south-west. Late first century. BP 1.

G626 Ph 118, 873
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, north–south, 0.50m by 0.25m. Head to north, facing west. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G627 Ph 69, 1719
Cremation. No cut identified. Cremated bone (809g) was in a small pile. Other grave contents: S9926 (**18**), iron brooch. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G628 Ph 69, 1720
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, east–west, 0.30m by 0.20m. Head to east. Late 1st century. BP 1.

G629 Ph 118, 874
Infant inhumation. Oval cut with sloping sides, 0.70 by 0.45m, depth: 0.10m. Head to south. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G630 Ph 118, 875
Cremation. Indistinct circular cut. Cremated bone (91g) was in a small heap. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G631 Ph 118, 876
Infant inhumation. Roughly oval cut, north-west / south-east, 0.80m by 0.40m. Head to north-west. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G632 Ph 118, 877
Infant inhumation. Roughly circular cut, 0.65m by 0.55m, north-west / south-east. Skeleton on the north-east side of the grave with head to south-east facing north-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G633 Ph 118, 878
Infant inhumation. Oval cut, north-west / south-east, 0.55m by 0.35m. Head to south-east facing north-east. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries . BP 1.

G634 Ph53, 1737 (illustrated)
Inhumation, male aged 17–25 years. Rectangular cut, north–south, 0.95m by 0.55m, depth: 0.30m. Skeleton crouched on its right side, facing west, head to north. Late 1st century. BP 1 (Fig 104; Plate 68).

Plate 68 Victoria Road East, grave 634

G635 Ph 141, 1739
Infant inhumation. No cut identified. Bones were found at the northern limit of Trench XI and much of the skeleton probably lay outside the area of excavation. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries. BP 1.

G636 Cremation. Disturbed by medieval pits, no cut identified. Cremated bone (lost) in a grey ware jar **S5972**. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries . BP 1.

Grave-like features

Five features thought to be graves during excavation were given grave numbers, but contained no human remains.

G422 Ph 229, 697
Oval cut, *c* 0.60 by 0.36m, made into the fill of G442, contained **R3822**, a samian bowl. Late 2nd century.

G425 Ph 229, 714
Half of an Oxfordshire parchment ware flagon (**R3817**), recorded as containing charcoal and a little slag, in an indistinct cut disturbed by a later feature. 3rd century.

G428 Ph 121, 726
An indistinct cut containing an incomplete grey ware vessel. Late 1st – early 2nd centuries .

G432 Ph 135, 749
An indistinct cut containing grey ware everted rim jar, **R3842**, covered by a tile R3841. 2nd century.

G562 Ph 68, 1747
An indistinct cut containing **S7272**, a white ware flagon located above G566 and possibly associated with it. Late 1st century.

Plate 69 Victoria Road East, chicken burial, G464, looking east

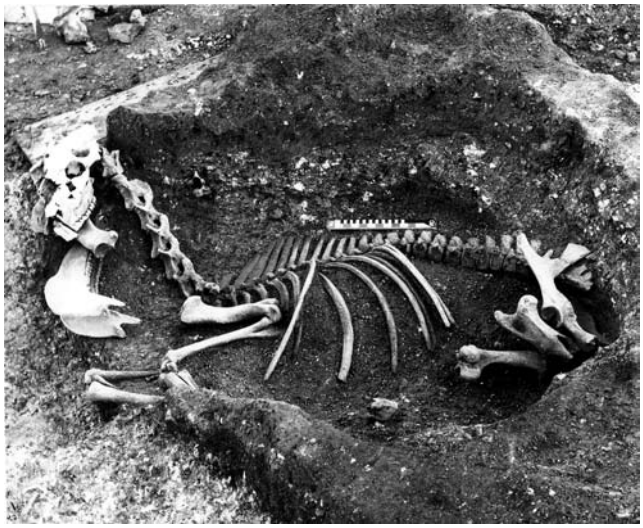


Plate 70 Victoria Road East, horse burial, G594

G579 Ph 62, 1590
A rectangular cut, 0.60m by 0.50m, contained **S7337**, a white flagon and S7336 (**768**), a small copper alloy boss. Late 1st century.

Animal burials (Fig 105, Plates 69–71)

G464 Ph 151, 3398 (illustrated)
Chicken inhumation. Rounded cut, dia: 0.50m. Head of the skeleton lay over **S5486**, a rough cast colour coat beaker, on the east side of the grave. Mid-2nd century (Fig 105; Plate 69).
G594 Ph 215, 1591 (illustrated)
Horse inhumation. Oval cut north-west / south-east, 1.50m by 1.30m, depth: 0.65m. Skeleton lay with its skull to the north-west and the legs were tucked under the body. Other grave contents: part of a second horse and S7349, iron nail. Mid-2nd century (Fig 105; Plate 70).

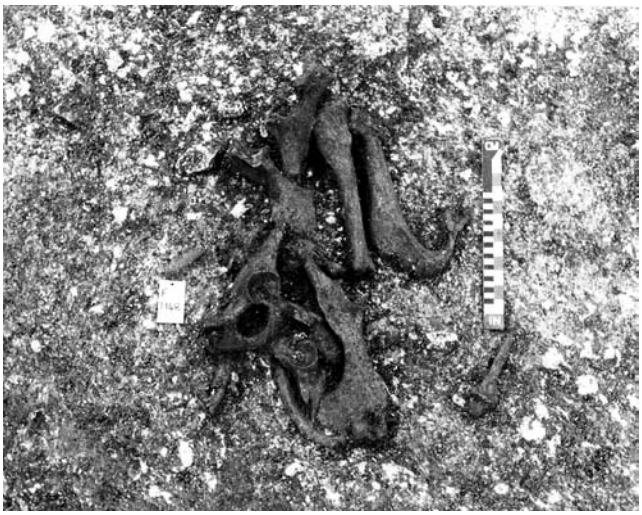


Plate 71 Victoria Road East, horse bones in F1148

F859 Ph 151, 3417
Sheep inhumation. Oval cut 0.55 by 0.50m. Skeleton was only partly articulated and no alignment could be determined. Mid-2nd century.
F1148 Ph 152, 4338, 4342 (illustrated)
Inhumation of two horses. Oval cut, north–south, 2.45m by 0.45m. Skeletons were incomplete and only partly articulated. Late 1st century (Plate 71).

Victoria Road West *(Figs 106–119)*
by M Gomersall and P J Ottaway

Burials are described in the order: cremations, inhumations, followed by grave-like features which adopted the form of an inhumation, but contained no human remains.

Each grave is described in the following order (providing the information is available):

- number followed by 'provisional' phase and context number of the grave fill (context numbers are specific to particular trench areas, that is, the same run of context numbers was used in more than one trench)
- whether intact or disturbed before excavation;
- location;
- alignment of the grave including degrees west from compass north;
- size of the grave;
- depth (if recorded) of the grave from the surface from which it was cut (usually natural); shape of the grave cut;
- sex and age;
- condition of the skeleton;
- position of the body, head, and the major limb bones, and any unusual aspects of body condition or position;
- evidence for a coffin;
- any grave furnishing – small find number, prefixed with (S) and if published in P6 (Rees *et al* 2008) followed by catalogue number.

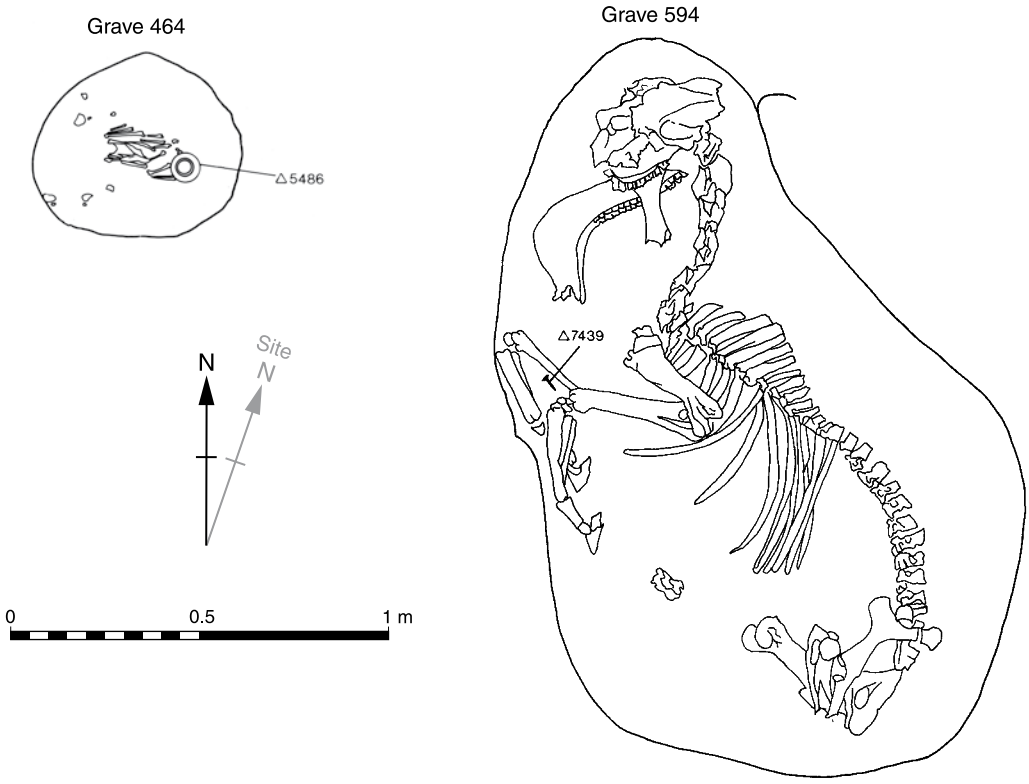


Figure 105 Victoria Road East, graves 464, 594

At the end of each entry there is burial phase (BP 1–3) except for a small number of burials which pre-date BP 1 and are probably early 2nd century.

The date range of the Burial Phases:

1 *c* AD 270–320/30
2 *c* AD 340/50–90
3 *c* AD 390 to early 5th century

Cremation burials(Fig 106, Plates 72–3)

G2 Ph 937, context not issued
Incomplete, fully excavated, in eastern part of Trench IV near ditch F12. Small, shallow circular grave cut. Adult. Cremated bone (lost) in **R3** – greyware jar. 16 iron nails contained in jar. Body possibly in coffin during cremation process. BP 1.

G95 and G99 Ph 955, 161, 421
G95 was an inhumation grave-like feature into the top of which was set probable cremation burial G99 – it is thought that the two were associated. They belonged to BP 1.

G95 Intact, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: north–south. Well-formed and deep cut (depth not recorded due to sides collapse). Some pieces of human bone from at least two adult individuals and an infant present, and a few fragments of cremated human bone. Possible coffin or box represented by 22 iron nails, positions unknown. In the centre five complete pottery vessels: **R341** – a grey ware flanged bowl; **R360** – a grey ware plain rim dish; **R361** – an Oxfordshire red slipped flagon; **R363** – a New Forest colour coated indented beaker; **R364** – a grey ware jug. S803, an unidentified object of sheet copper alloy and S943, a group of hobnails possibly associated with the burial. S933 (**370**), an iron ladle, S945, a fragment from a hipposandal (**639**), and S802 an iron bar (**959**) were probably residual. BP 1 (Fig 106).

G99 Small, shallow cut into the top of G95. Individual of unknown age and sex. Fragments of cremated bone recorded as contained in **R359**, a New Forest parchment ware jar (remainder of bone probably lost in cutting trial trench).

G100 Ph 947, 212, 213
Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench V. Small, shallow, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Cremated bone (811g) in **R368** – a grey ware everted rim jar, in the centre of the grave. Possible wooden box: three iron nails surrounding jar. BP 1.

G103 Ph 947, 252, 253 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench V. Small, shallow grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Cremated bone (1191g) in **R377** – a large grey ware bowl in centre of grave. Also **R374** – a grey ware flanged bowl, acting as a lid. Possible wooden box: 5 iron nails, some within urn. (Plates 72–3). BP 1.

G122 Ph 911, 375
Intact, in the central northern area of Trench V. Alignment unknown. Shallow, no details of grave cut. 363g of cremated

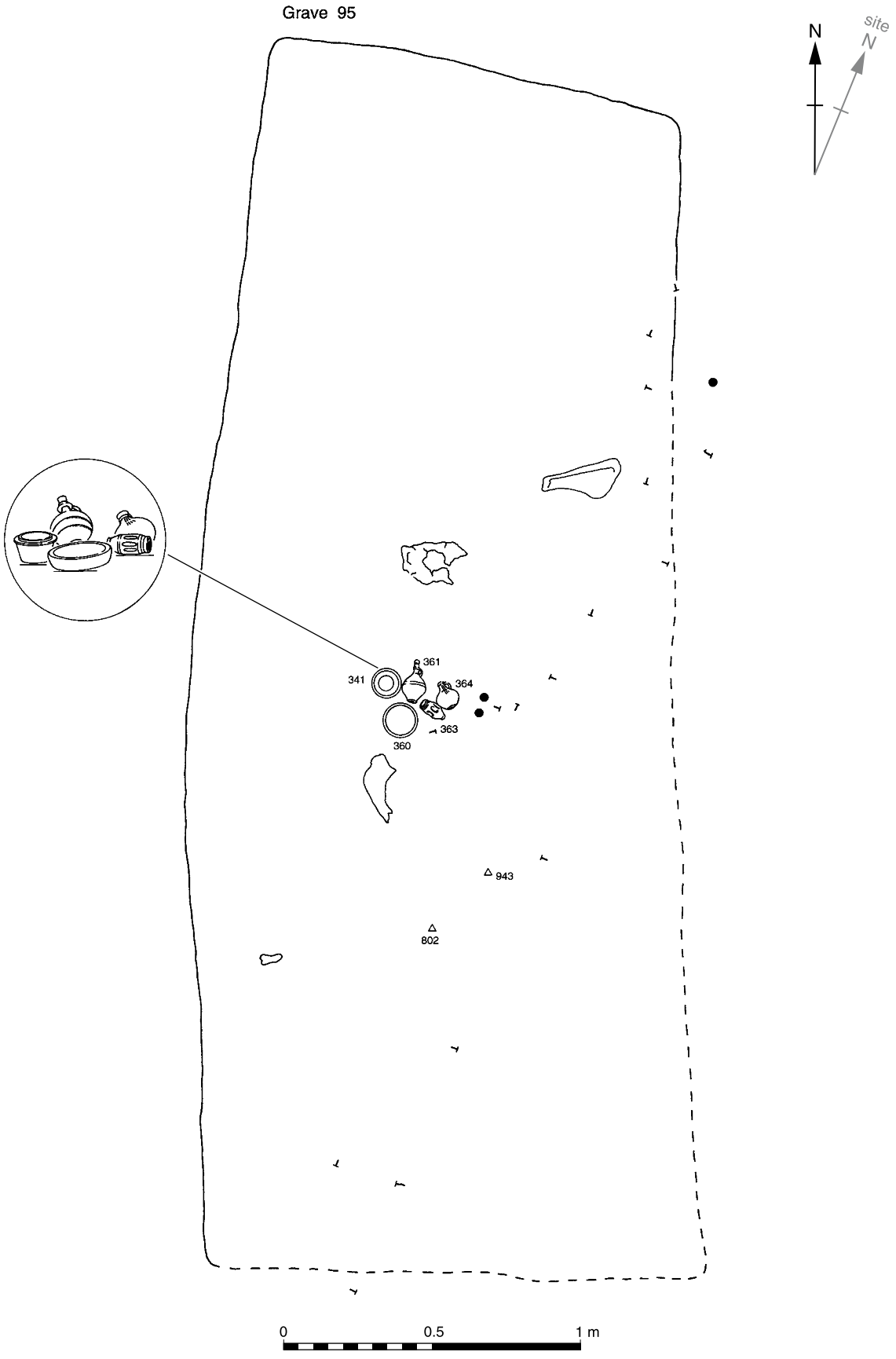


Figure 106 Victoria Road West, grave 95

Plate 72 Victoria Road West, cremation burial G103 with lid (R374) in situ

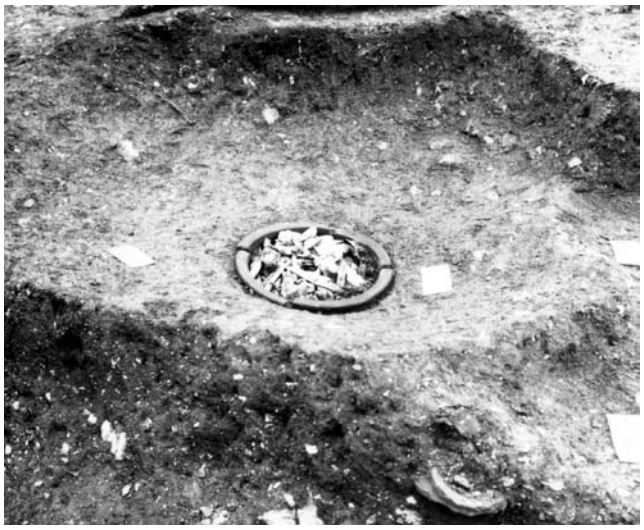


Plate 73 Victoria Road West, cremation burial G103 with lid removed

bone – no container. Individual of unknown age and sex. Cut into roadside ditch F85 – probably early 2nd century.

Inhumations (Figs 107–114; Plates 74–91)

G1 Ph 957b, context not issued
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated in Trial Trench II. Alignment west–east (*c* 292º). Shallow, possibly well-formed cut. Female, aged 17–23 years. Only skull present, resting on left side. Possible organic coffin stain. S1 a bone comb situated at the skull (**313**). Located at a considerable distance from the main burial area, but thought to be BP 3.
G3 Ph 967, 354
Mostly destroyed, in central southern part of Trench IV. Alignment west–east (275º). Shallow, badly formed grave cut. Child, aged 8–10 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Head possibly turned to right, left hand over the pelvic area, right hand by side, legs straight, possibly meeting at knees. BP 3.
G4 Ph 967, 355
Intact, in central southern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (288º). Small, shallow grave cut. Possible adult female plus possibly reburied bone disturbed during the digging of G5. No details of skeletal position. BP 3.
G5 Ph 967, 387 (illustrated)
Intact, in central southern part of Trench IV. Alignment north-west / south-east (304º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Prone, extended. Hands over the pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at feet. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. BP 3 (Fig 107).
G6 see G93
G7 Ph 959, 199
Possibly intact, unexcavated, at the western edge of Trench IV. No further details. BP 2 west.
G8 Ph 936, 200, 213
Intact, near the south-western edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (276º). Small, well-formed grave cut. No human remains survive (lost?). Possible coffin: 5 iron nails. BP 2 West.
G9 Ph 964, 201
Reasonably intact, in the south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment west–east (278º). Small, shallow (0.4m), well-formed grave cut into top of G20. Infant, aged 11–14 months. Slightly disturbed, probably supine, hands by the sides, legs bent slightly at the knee to the left. BP 2 west.
G10 Ph 959, 202 (illustrated; see G20)
Incomplete, in south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (277º). Small, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.13m. Infant, aged 11–14 months. Poorly preserved. Only parts of the skull and some other scattered bone survived. No details of skeletal position. Probable coffin: 11 iron nails, an iron plate, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 west (see Plate 77).
G11 Ph 964, 203
Reasonably intact, in south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (267º). Small, very shallow (0.10m), irregular grave cut. Infant, aged 0–6 months. Badly disturbed. No details of skeletal position. BP 2 west.
G12 see G21
G13 Ph 959, 206, 216
Reasonably intact, in the south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (272º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.13m. Child, aged *c* 24 months. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended, arms missing, legs slightly bowed outwards at the knee. Probable coffin: 14 iron nails and an iron plate, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 west.
G15 Ph 936, 208
Mostly destroyed, at the southern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (269º). Irregular grave cut, depth 0.64m. Infant, aged 14–17 months. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Only the skull and some other bone fragments survived. Possible coffin: 8 iron nails. BP 2 west.
G16 Ph 959, 209
Reasonably intact, near the southern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (268º). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.18m. Infant, aged 3–6 months. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine. Skull probably upright, left hand by the side, right arm too disturbed to determine any position, legs bent slightly at the knee to the right. BP 2 west.
G17 Ph 959, 210 (illustrated)
Intact, near the southern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 270º). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.42m. Neonatal or premature infant. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Very little bone survived. No details of skeletal position. Probable coffin: 24 iron nails, slightly disturbed. BP 2 west (Plate 74).
G18 Ph 959, 211 (illustrated)
Intact, near the southern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (266º). Slightly irregular grave cut, depth 0.43m. Neonatal infant. Reasonably well preserved, slightly

Plate 74 Victoria Road West, grave 17

Plate 75 Victoria Road West, grave 18

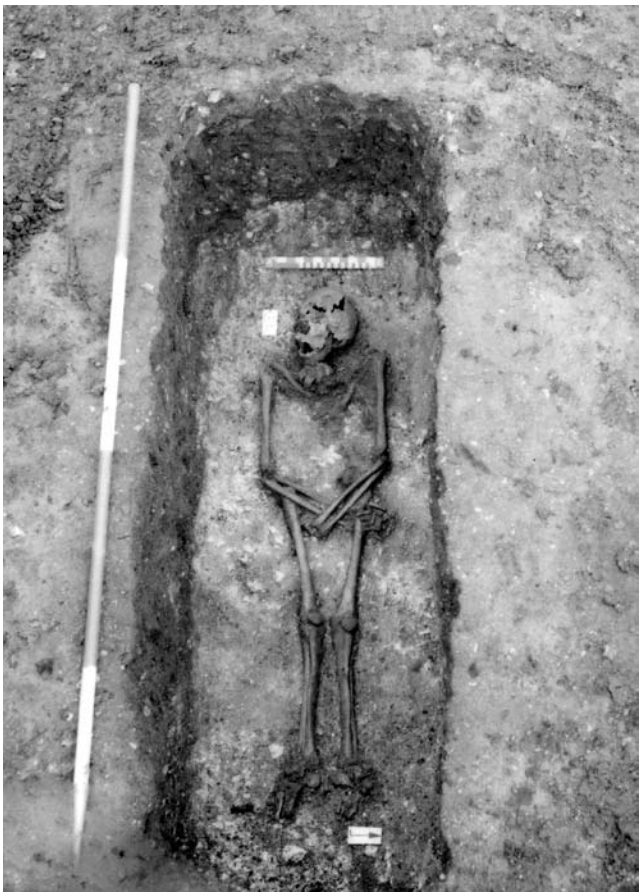


Plate 76 Victoria Road West, grave 19

disturbed. Supine. Skull probably upright, hands by the sides, legs bent slightly at the knee to the right. BP 2 west (Plate 75).

G19 Ph 959, 212, 218 (illustrated)
Intact, in south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (283°). Deep (0.71m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted backwards, arms crossed at the wrists over the pelvic area, legs straight, meeting at knees. Clear evidence of coffin: 14 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 west. (Plate 76).

G20 Ph 959, 214 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (278°). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.64m. Child, aged 8–17 years. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended, left hand over the pelvic area, right hand disturbed, but may have been by the side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 17 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 west (Plate 77).

G21 Ph 964, 215 (= 205, G12)
Intact, in south-western corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (292°). Irregular grave cut, depth 0.04m. Neonatal infant. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Most of lower body missing. Supine, right hand possibly over pelvic area, left arm disturbed or missing. BP 2 west.

G22 Ph 959, 217
Intact, in western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (264°). Deep (1.13m), reasonably well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Very poorly preserved. Only the skull and parts of the long bones of the legs survived. No details of skeletal position. Evidence of coffin: 12 iron nails in appropriate positions. Possibly partially packed with flint. S593 (**738**), a copper alloy nail, may have been associated with the burial. BP 2 west.

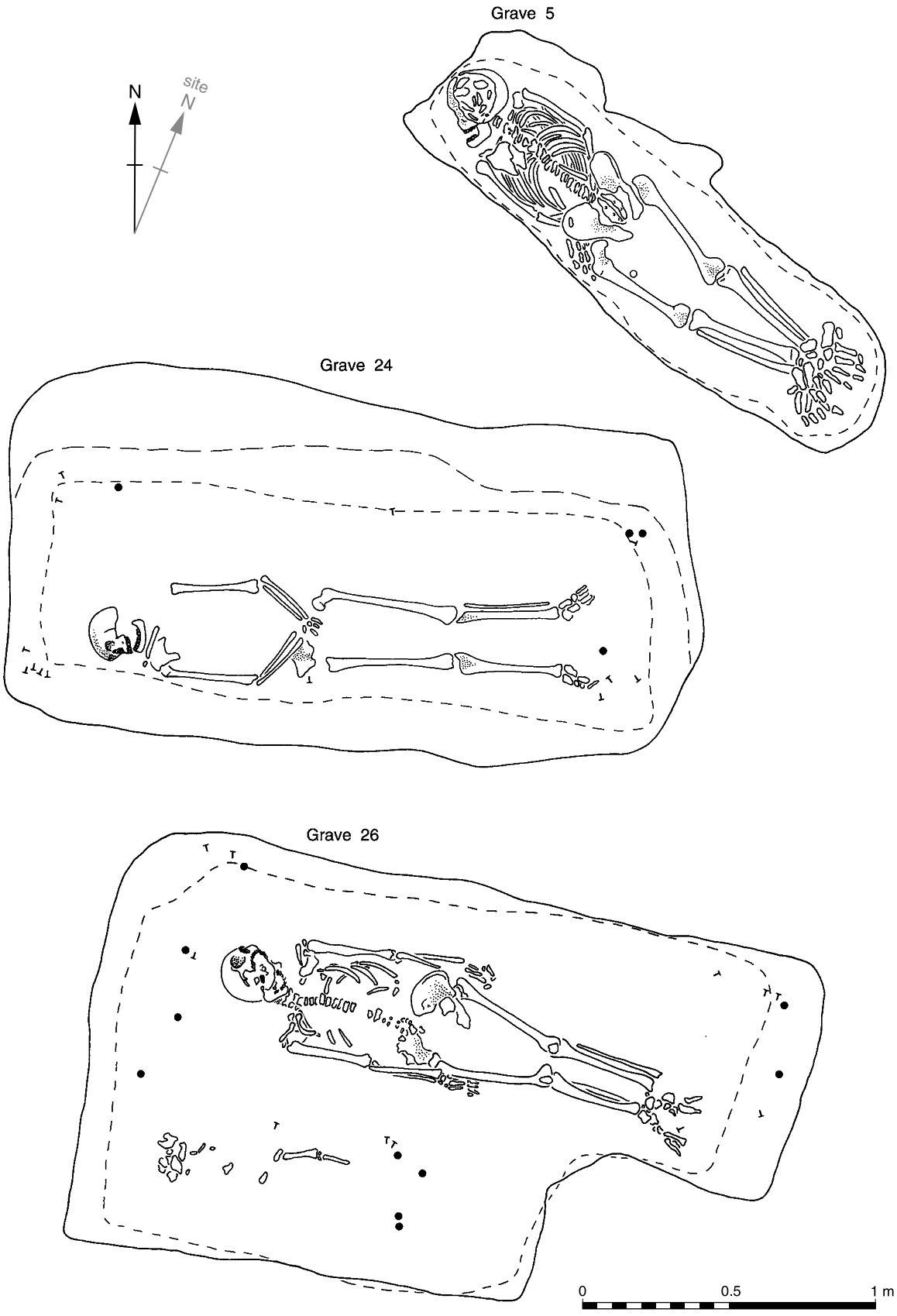


Figure 107 Victoria Road West, graves 5, 24, 26

Plate 77 Victoria Road West, G20, also showing G10 (left)

Plate 78 Victoria Road West, grave 27

G23 Ph 959, 219
Intact. Alignment: west–east (268°). Deep (*c* 0.86m), slightly irregular grave cut. Female, middle aged or old. Well-preserved skeleton, supine, extended. Skull upright, slightly turned to the right. Right hand over the pelvic area, left arm folded across the trunk. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 16 iron nails in appropriate positions. Possible partial flint packing. A number of hobnails. BP 2 west.
G24 Ph 959, 221 (illustrated)
Intact. Alignment: west–east (268°). Large, deep 1.24m), well-formed stepped grave cut. Adult male. Slightly disturbed.

Plate 79 Victoria Road West, grave 28

Supine, extended. Skull turned on right side. Hands meet over the pelvic area, legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 17 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 west (Fig 107; see Plate 34).
G25 Ph 959, 222
Intact, in the central western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (274°). Large, deep (1.10m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 25–30 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned on left side. arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 18 iron nails in appropriate positions, possible partial flint packing. BP 2 west.
G26 Ph 959, 223 (illustrated)
Double burial. Intact, in the central southern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (276°). Large, deep (0.98m), grave cut. Male, aged 25–35 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted backwards to right, arms by sides, legs straight, meeting at knees. On south side infant, aged *c* 17 months. Very poorly preserved. Only parts of skull, left leg, and other scattered bone survived. Evidence of two coffins: 14 iron nails for the adult, 8 nails for the infant, all in appropriate positions. Possible partial flint packing for both coffins. BP 2 east (Fig 107).
G27 Ph 950, 101 (illustrated)
Intact, in the fill of Pit F46 in Trench V. Alignment: west–east (250°). No details of grave cut, depth 0.03m. Infant, aged 6–9 months. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed but seemingly lying on left side. Arms disturbed, but possibly extended in front of the body. Legs extending in front of the body, bent at the knees. BP ?1 (Plate 78).
G28 Ph 967, 332 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (287°). Shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Female, aged 15–17 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Near supine (may be slightly turned on to left side). Skull turned on right side, arms crossed at the wrists over the pelvic area. Legs disturbed, but may have been bent at the knee to the left. BP 3 (Plate 79).
G29 Ph 959, 234
Probably intact, unexcavated, largely beyond the southern

Plate 80 Victoria Road West, graves 43 (right) and 44 (left)

edge of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. No details of skeletal material. BP 2 west.

G30 Ph 967, 326 (illustrated)
Intact, in the eastern area of Trench IV. Alignment: east–west (*c* 81º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Female, aged 15–20 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Turned on to right side. Skull on right side. Arms crossed at the wrists over the pelvic area. Legs bent forward at the knee. S4377 (**308**), a boot plate possibly associated. BP 3 (Fig 108).

G31 Ph 964, 253
Intact, in the south-western part of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. Small, shallow, rounded grave cut, depth 0.35m. Infant. Very poorly preserved. Only parts of the lower leg bones survived. BP 2 west.

G32 Ph 961, 257
Intact, in the central part of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. Small, shallow, rounded grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Very poorly preserved. Only parts of the upper body survived. BP 3.

G33 Ph 936, 264
Intact, in the south-western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (278º). Small, shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Child, aged 2–3 years. Very poorly preserved. Only the skull, parts of the upper chest area, and the long bones of the legs survived. Possible coffin: 7 iron nails, no details of positions. BP 2 west.

G34 Ph 958, 265 (illustrated)
Almost intact, at the western edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 265º). Deep (0.89m), well-formed grave cut, partly outside the trench. Female, middle-aged or old. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to right, arms crossed at the wrists over the pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 11 iron nails in appropriate positions, and recognisable organic coffin staining with possible partial flint packing. A number of hobnails possibly associated. BP 2 west (Fig 108).

G35 Ph 958, 266 (illustrated)
Intact, at the western edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (268º). Deep (0.9m), well-formed grave cut, partly outside the trench. Female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on left side, arms at sides. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 17 iron nails in appropriate positions and possible partial flint packing. BP 2 west (Fig 108).

G36 Ph 958, 267 (illustrated)
Intact, at the western edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 273º). Deep (0.81m), well-formed grave cut, partly outside the trench. Male adult. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull and upper body disturbed, arms crossed at wrists over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at feet. Evidence of coffin: 64 iron nails, some of which may have had a decorative rather than structural purpose. BP 2 west (Fig 108).

G37 Ph 958, 268
Possibly intact, unexcavated, at the north-western edge of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. Grave mostly outside the trench. No details of skeletal material. BP 2 west.

G38 Ph 958, 333 (illustrated)
Intact, in the southern part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 288º). Small, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 2–3 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Hands possibly over pelvic area, legs possibly bent to the left. Possible coffin: 20 iron nails, slightly disturbed. BP 2 west (Fig 108).

G39 Ph 958, 270 (illustrated)
Intact, at the northern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 277º). Small, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.84m. Child, aged 8–9 years. Reasonably well preserved. Probably supine, extended. Skull upright. Arms by sides, legs straight, slightly apart. Twenty iron nails in southern part of the grave appeared to form a box. S611, bronze coin (Gratian, AD 367–75). BP 2 west (Fig 109).

G40 Ph 958, 271 (illustrated)
Intact, in the northern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (268º). Deep (1.01m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forward to left, arms possibly crossed at wrists over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at feet. Evidence of coffin: nine iron nails in appropriate positions. Possible partial flint packing. BP 2 west (Fig 109).

G41 Ph 963, 273
Intact, near the northern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 282º). Small, well-formed grave cut. Infant. Very poorly preserved. Only fragments of the skull survived. Possible coffin: five iron nails, slightly disturbed. Possible flint pillow or packing around the skull. BP 2 west (Fig 109).

G42 Ph 958, 274
Intact, in the central western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 273º). Small, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.45m. Child, aged *c* 6 years. Very poorly preserved. Only fragments of the skull and a few scattered bones survived. Evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails in appropriate positions, and an organic coffin stain. BP 2 west.

G44 Ph 959, 277
Intact, in the western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (288º). Small, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 10–15 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards. Arms possibly meet at wrists slightly below pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Probable coffin: 31 iron nails, in appropriate positions. BP 2 west (Plate 80).

G45 Ph 959, 278 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 278º). Very long, deep (1.1m), well-formed grave cut. Male, advanced age. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted slightly to right, arms folded across abdominal area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Clear evidence of coffin: 15 iron nails in

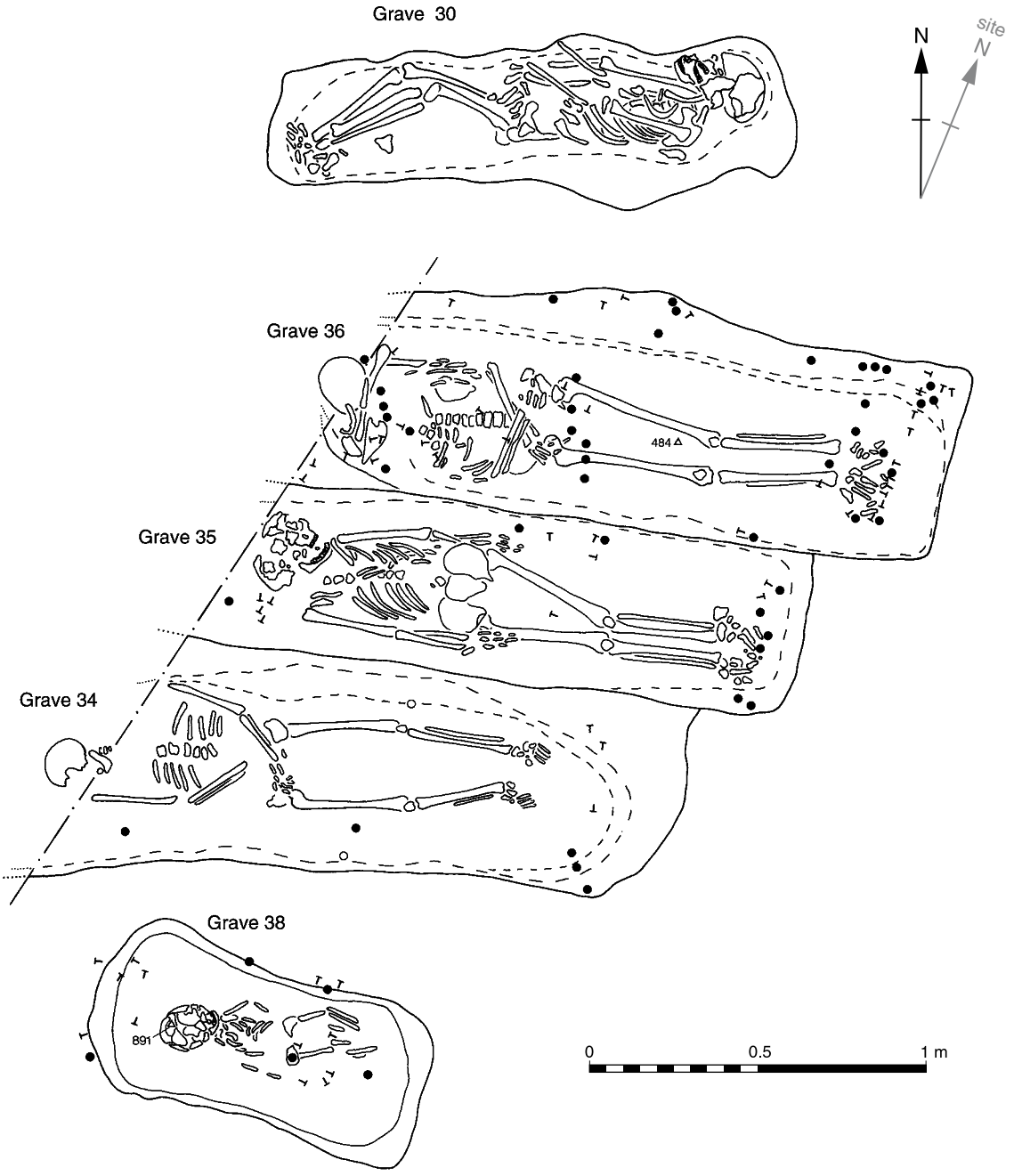


Figure 108 Victoria Road West, graves 30, 34, 35, 36, 38

appropriate positions. An iron plate, possibly a coffin fitting. Possible organic coffin stain. BP 2 west (Fig 109).

G48 Ph 958, 332 (illustrated)

Intact, in the south part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 250°). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.75m. Male, middle aged or old. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Lying slightly on the right side, extended. Skull on right side, arms meet slightly below pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 11 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 west (Fig 109).

G49 Ph 961, 282

Intact, in the northern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 273°). Well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull upright resting on slight step. Left hand slightly below pelvic area, right hand touching left forearm. Legs straight, slightly apart. Several hobnails amongst toe bones. BP 3.

G50 Ph 963, 285

Intact, near the western edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (287°). Small, shallow, rounded grave cut, depth 0.43m. Newborn infant. Reasonably well preserved. Possibly supine, arms possibly by sides. Legs bent to right. BP 2 west.

G51 Ph 961, 286

Intact, in the central northern part of Trench IV. Alignment: south–north (*c* 340°). Small, shallow, irregular grave cut.

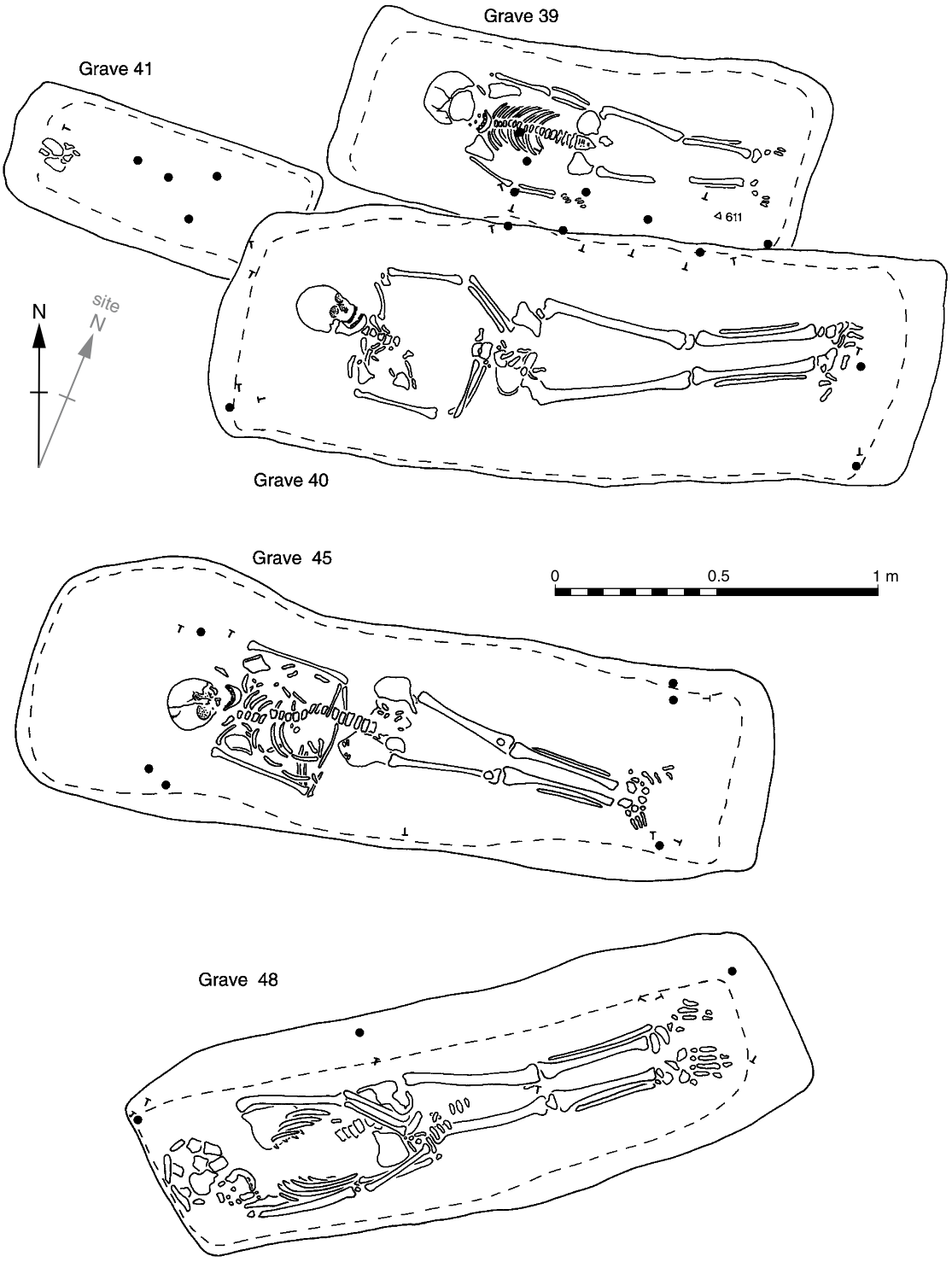


Figure 109 Victoria Road West, graves 39, 40, 41, 45, 48

Child, aged 2–6 years. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. No details of skeletal position. BP 3.

G52 Ph 961, 288

Reasonably intact, in the central northern part of Trench IV. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 247º). Very shallow, slightly rounded grave cut. Adolescent, aged 15–17 years. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Right arm folded across abdominal area, left arm bent at elbow so hand extends towards right shoulder. Legs straight, slightly apart. S495, a badly damaged composite bone comb (**316**). BP 3.

G53 Ph 961, 289

Reasonably intact, in the central part of Trench IV. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 234º). Very shallow (0.01m),

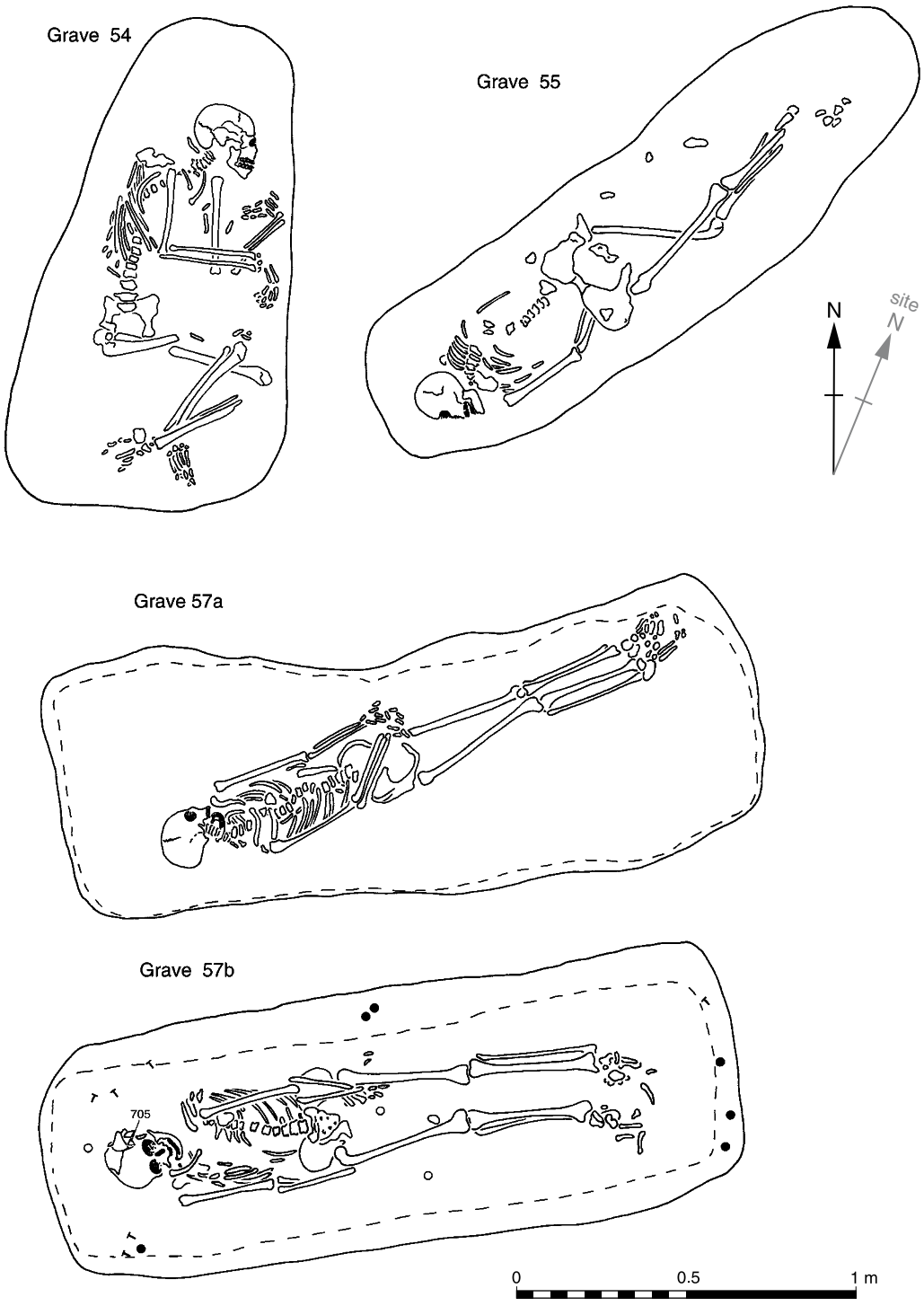


Figure 110 Victoria Road West, graves 54, 55, 57 (a and b)

slightly tapering grave cut. Child, aged 10–11 years. Very poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Lying on right side. Skull on right side, arms possibly over pelvic area. Legs bent forwards (flexed). BP 3.

G54 Ph 967, 294 (illustrated)

Reasonably intact, in the south-eastern corner of Trench IV. Alignment: north–south (*c* 2°). Very shallow, slightly rounded, near triangular grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Lying on left side. Skull and neck bent forward. Right arm bent at elbow, extending forwards, left arm bent at elbow so hand extends upwards towards skull. Legs in flexed position, crossed at ankles. BP 3 (Fig 110).

G55 Ph 961, 297 (illustrated)

Intact, in the central part of Trench IV. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 228°). Very shallow (0.22m), slightly irregular grave cut. Female, aged 25–35 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Prone, extended. Skull on right side, arms resting on (so underneath) pelvic area. Legs crossed at knee, right over left. BP 3 (Fig 110).

G56 Ph 961, 298

In the central part of Trench IV. Alignment uncertain (*c* 248° if

Plate 81 Victoria Road West, grave 58a

Plate 82 Victoria Road West, grave 58b

west–east). Very shallow, almost totally destroyed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. No details of skeletal position. BP 3.

G57 a/b Ph 960, 299 (illustrated)

Double burial. Intact, in the central part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (267°). Deep, well-formed grave cut. 57a (upper) male, middle-aged or old. Well preserved. Lying slightly on left side, extended. Skull on left side, arms meet over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knee. 57b (lower) female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull upright, right arm by side, left arm disturbed, but possibly by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin for 57b: 17 iron nails in appropriate positions. S705 (**311**), a bone comb situated by skull of 57b. A number of hobnails were possibly associated with the burial. BP 2 east (Fig 110; see Plate 30).

G58 a/b Ph 960, 300 (illustrated)

Double burial. Intact, in the central part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 247°). Deep (0.65m), well-formed grave cut. 58a (upper) female, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Prone, extended. Skull upright, arms possibly meet over (and so underneath) pelvic area. Legs crossed, right over left above knees. 58b (lower) individual of unknown sex, aged 45 or over. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards to left, arms crossed at wrists over pelvic area, Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin for 58b: 14 iron nails in appropriate positions. S701 (**661**), a copper alloy knife handle; S702, an iron strip, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 east (Fig 111; Plates 81 and 82).

G59 Ph 960, 304 (illustrated)

Intact, in the north-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 263°). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.68m. Male, elderly. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards to right, arms crossed at wrists over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 6 iron nails in appropriate positions. On pelvis S497, a bronze coin of Constantine II, AD 333–34. BP 2 east (Fig 111).

G60 Ph 967, 305

Reasonably intact, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 328°). Very shallow, irregular grave cut. Child, aged 2–3 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Possibly lying on left side. Skull on left side, arms disturbed. Legs slightly flexed. BP 3.

G61 Ph 960, 306

Intact, in the central eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 257°). Large, deep (0.57m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted to left, arms badly disturbed, right arm probably folded across abdominal area, left arm possibly by side. Legs slightly bent to the left. Probable coffin: 15 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 east.

G62 Ph 967, context not issued

Incomplete, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. No details of grave cut. Infant, 18–24 months. Badly disturbed. No details of skeletal position. BP 3.

G63 Ph 967, 307 (illustrated)

Intact, in the north-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: east–west (*c* 113°). Shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Female, aged 14–16 years. Well preserved. Prone, slightly twisted on to right shoulder, extended. Skull tilted to left, arms below body, probably meeting at pelvic area. Legs crossed, left over right, slightly above knees. BP 3 (Fig 111; Plate 83).

G64 Ph 960, 316

Intact, in the north-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 269°). Deep (0.85m), well- formed grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted to left, right arm by side, left hand over pelvic area. Legs reasonably straight. Evidence of coffin: 26 iron nails in appropriate positions. S636, an iron plate possibly a coffin fitting. S704 a bone pin (**101**). BP 2 east.

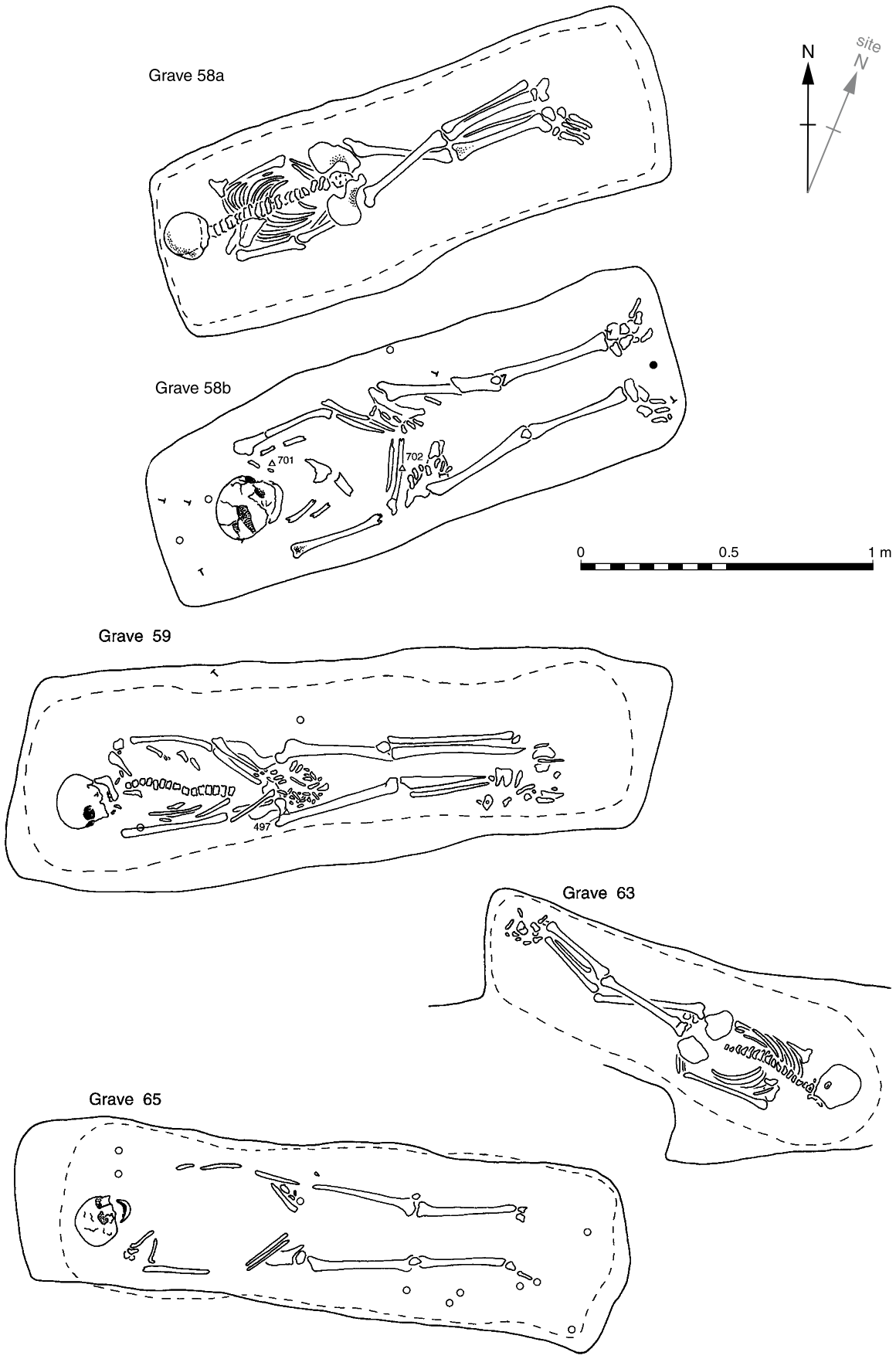


Figure 111 Victoria Road West, graves 58 (a and b), 59, 63, 65

Plate 83 Victoria Road West, grave 63

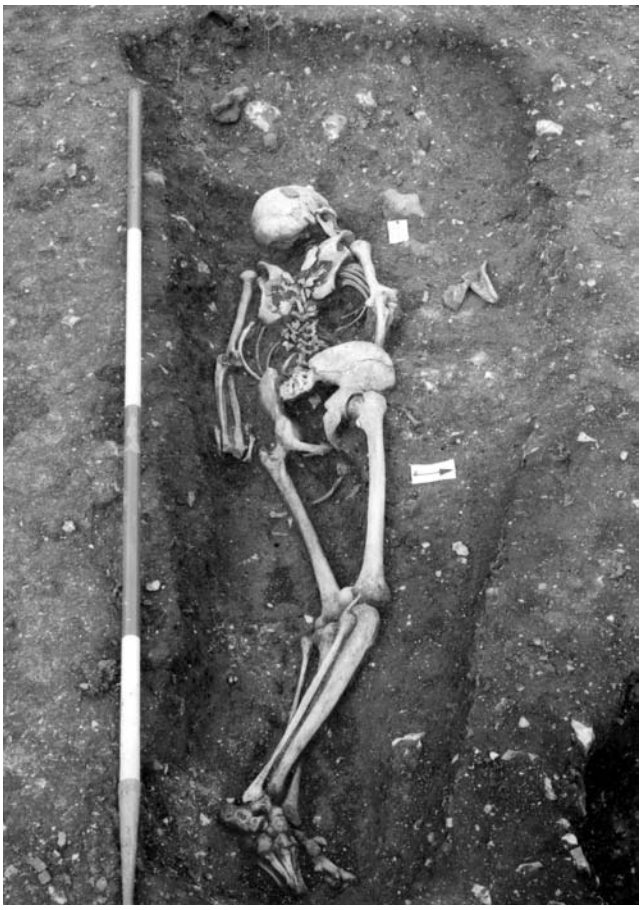


Plate 84 Victoria Road West, grave 68

G65 Ph 960, 317 (illustrated)
Intact, in the north-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 270º). Long, deep (0.9m), well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Very poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted to left, hands probably over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 east (Fig 111).

G66 Ph 960, 319
Intact, in the east part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 279º). Deep (0.56m), well-formed grave cut. Female, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted slightly to left, arms folded over abdominal area. Legs straight, meeting at feet. Possible coffin: 5 iron nails, slightly disturbed. BP 2 east.

G67 Ph 960, 320 (illustrated)
Intact, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: east–west (*c* 78º). No details of grave cut, depth 0.2m. Female, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved. Lying on left side, extended. Skull on left side. Arms disturbed, possibly meeting at pelvic area. Legs straight. Possible coffin: three iron nails, but these could belong to the coffin from G90. BP 3 (Fig 112).

G68 Ph 967, 321 (illustrated)
Intact, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 282º). Shallow (0.16m), irregular grave cut. Male, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Prone, slightly turned on right side, extended. Skull on left side. Arms possibly by sides. Legs crossed, left over right, slightly above ankles. Some neonatal infant bone included. BP 3 (Fig 112; Plate 84).

G69 Ph 967, 323
Intact, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: south–north (*c* 183º). Small, shallow, rounded grave cut. Newborn infant. No details of skeletal position. No evidence of coffin. BP 3.

G70 Ph 937, 325 (illustrated)
Intact, in the eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 310º). Large, deep (0.87m), well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Very poorly preserved. Only fragments of long bones survive. Possibly supine, extended. Arms possibly over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Probable coffin: 14 iron nails in appropriate positions. S756 (**752**), a copper alloy stud was possibly associated. Large number of hobnails situated at foot of grave. BP 1 (Fig 112).

G71 Ph 960, 331 (illustrated)
Intact, in the eastern area of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 260º). Large, very deep (1.13m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on right side. Arms folded over abdominal area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Possible coffin: one iron nail. BP 2 east (Plate 85).

G72 Ph 960, 334
Inhumation. Unexcavated, in the south-eastern corner of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. No details of skeletal material. BP 2 east.

G73 Ph 960, 335 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-eastern corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 257º). Large, well- formed, grave cut, depth 0.45m. Male, middle aged or old. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright, hands over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. BP 2 east (Fig 113).

G74 Ph 960, 336 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-eastern corner of Trench IV. Alignment:

Plate 85 Victoria Road West, grave 71

Plate 86 Victoria Road West, grave 74

Plate 87 Victoria Road West, grave 75

west–east (*c* 261°). Large, deep (0.99m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on right side, left hand over pelvic area, right arm folded so hand rests on left forearm. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 10 iron nails, in appropriate positions. S711 (**1134**), a copper alloy plate with an iron rivet, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 east (Plate 86).

G75 Ph 967; context not issued (illustrated)

Intact, in the south-eastern corner of Trench IV. Alignment east–west (*c* 79°). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Adolescent. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Near supine, lying slightly on right side. Skull on right side, arms folded across abdominal area. Legs bent to right. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails. BP 3 (Plate 87).

G76 Ph 955, 339 (illustrated)

Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: north–south (*c* 355°). Very large, deep (0.86m), well-formed grave cut. Infant, aged 18–24 months. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Lying on left side, arms and legs extended outwards, in front of the body. Large horse skull and hoof at feet. Evidence of coffin: 50 iron nails in appropriate positions, seeming to form a large coffin with, perhaps, a separate box around the infant. An iron ox goad, GF61 (**932**), not certainly associated with the burial. BP 1 (Fig 113).

G77 Ph 967, 340

Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 255°). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Child, aged

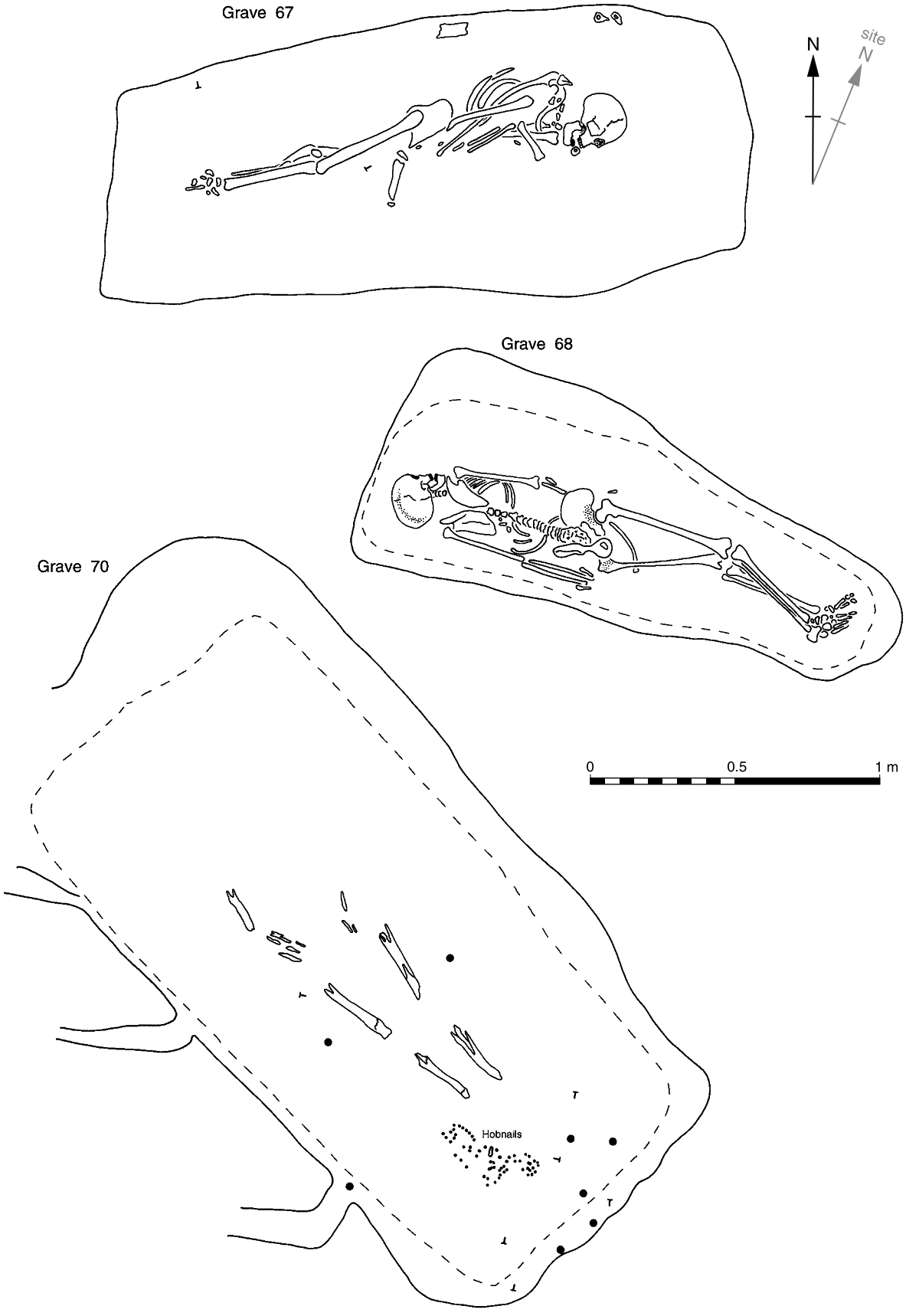


Figure 112 Victoria Road West, graves 67, 68, 70

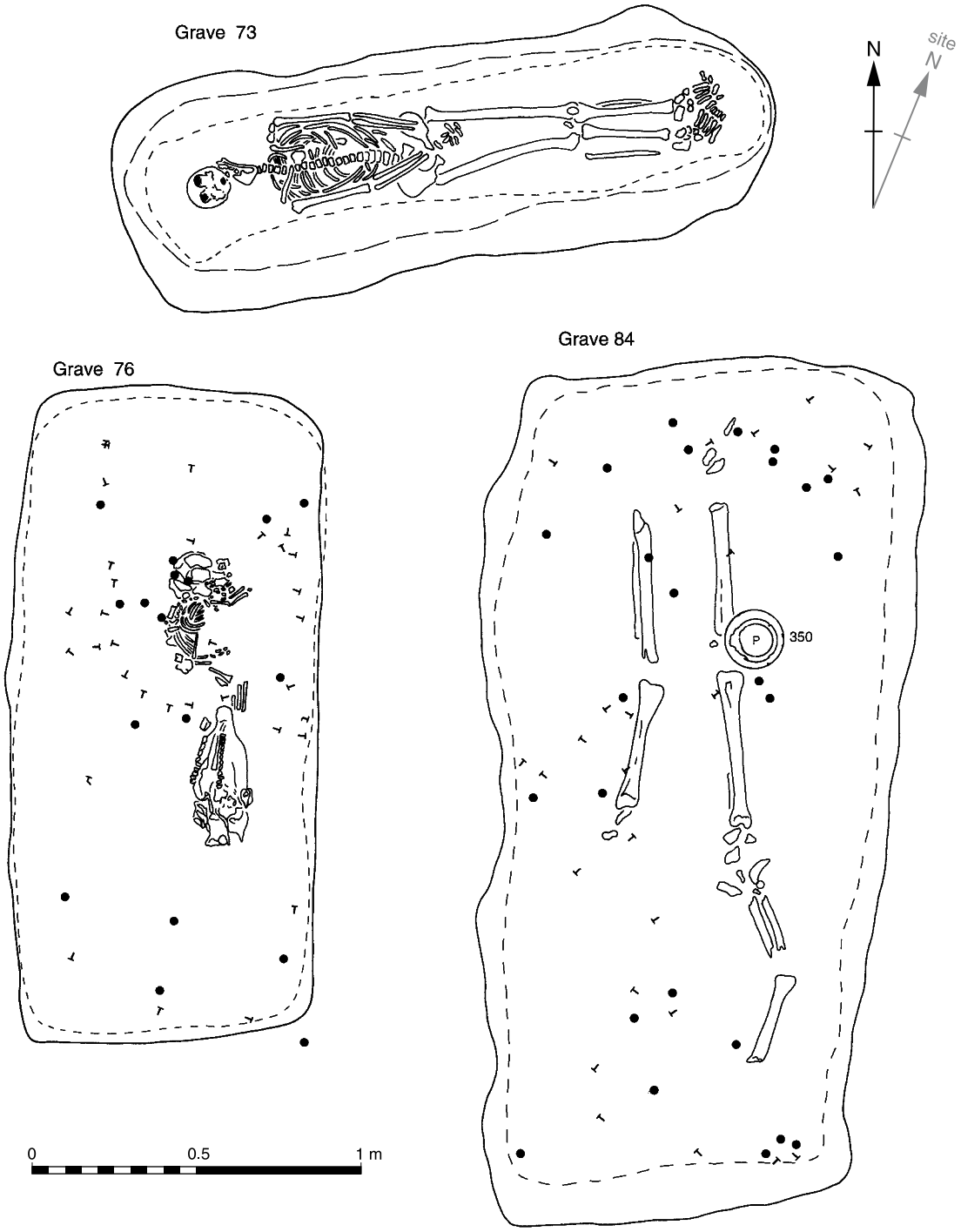


Figure 113 Victoria Road West, graves 73, 76, 84

9–12 years. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Possibly supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to left. Left hand over pelvic area, right arm disturbed. Legs slightly disturbed, but were probably straight, meeting at knees. BP 3.

G78 Ph 967, 341
Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 259°). Shallow, reasonably well- formed grave cut. Female, middle aged or old. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Upper body lying on right side, lower body more supine, possibly extended. Skull on right side, arms extended away from body. Legs mostly missing, but upper right leg straight. BP 3.

G79 Ph 960, 337
Intact, in the south-eastern corner of Trench IV. Alignment west–east (255°). Large, deep (1.1m), well- formed grave cut. Female, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted to rest on left shoulder. Left hand over pelvic area, right arm by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 10 iron nails, in appropriate positions. An iron plate, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 east.

G80 Ph 960, 357
Intact, in the central southern corner of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 274°). Large, deep (1.12m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 45 years or older. Well preserved. Supine,

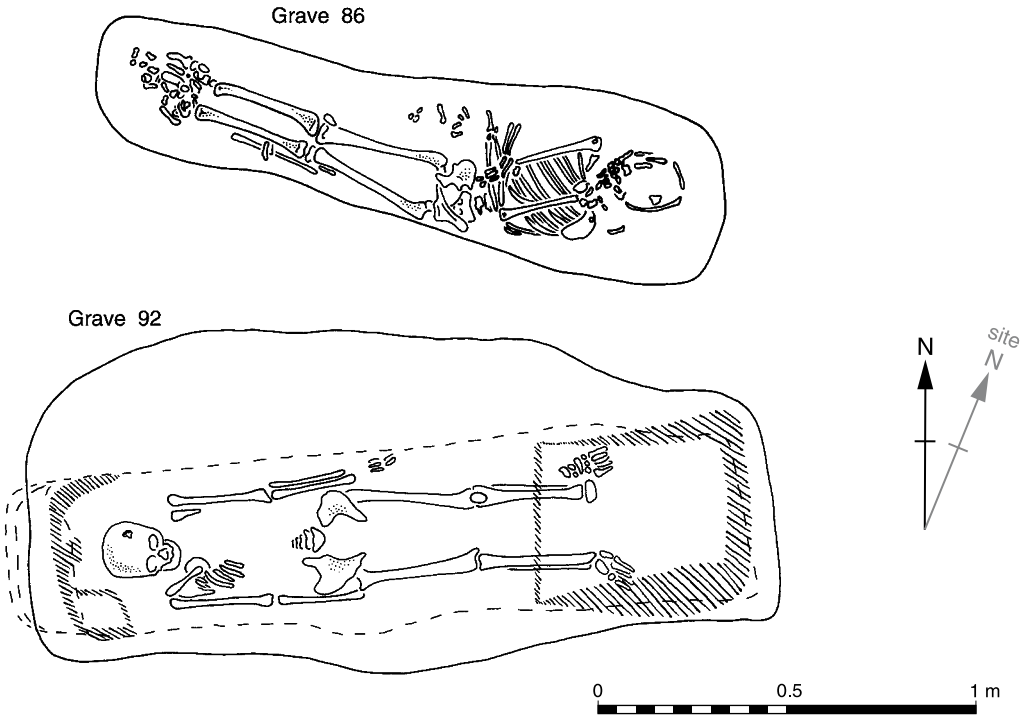


Figure 114 Victoria Road West, graves 86, 92

extended. Skull upright, hands crossed at wrists over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails in appropriate positions and possible partial flint packing. BP 2 east.

G81 Ph 960, 358
Intact, in the central southern area of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 269º). Large, deep (0.78m), well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright. Left hand over pelvic area, right arm by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 6 iron nails, in appropriate positions. BP 2 east.

G82 Ph 967, 359
Intact, in the central southern area of Trench IV. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 247º). Shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Child, aged 3–4 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to right, hands over pelvic area. Legs disturbed, but were possibly straight, meeting at knees. BP 3.

G84 Ph 937, 293 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: south–north (*c* 176º). Very large, deep (1.25m), well-formed grave cut. Probably male, aged 25–35 years. Very poorly preserved, only fragments of long bones survived. Supine, extended. Right hand probably over pelvic area, left arm missing. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 54 iron nails in appropriate positions, some possibly decorative, or forming a separate box. An iron plate, possibly a coffin fitting. Complete pottery vessel, **R350**, placed by the right knee (mislaid after discovery). BP 1 (Fig 113).

G85 Ph 937, 389a
Intact, in the north-eastern part of Trench IV, immediately adjacent to the young adult female burial G101. Alignment: north-west / south-east. No details of grave cut. Newborn infant. No details of body position. BP 1.

G86 Ph 967, 390 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central eastern area of Trench IV. Alignment: east–west (98º). Shallow (0.06m), slightly irregular grave cut. Adolescent. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Lying slightly on right side, extended. Skull may have been on right side. Arms probably folded. Legs straight, meeting at feet. BP 3 (Fig 114).

G87 Ph 967, 394
Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (260º). Shallow (0.10m), irregular grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Lying on right side. Skull may have been on right side, arms meet at hands near pelvic area. Legs bent forwards. BP 3.

G88 Ph 967, 395
Intact, in the south-eastern area of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 258º). Shallow (0.16m) irregular grave cut. Male, aged 35–40 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to right, arms cross at wrists over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. BP 3.

G89 Ph 967, 396
Incomplete, partially excavated in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: north-east / south-west (61º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Near supine, upper body turned slightly to right, extended. Skull on right side, arms by sides. Legs mostly missing, may have been straight. BP 3.

G90 Ph 960, 397
Intact, in the central eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 259º). Large, deep (1.25m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to left, hands over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 22 iron nails, in appropriate positions and S747 (**818**), an iron corner bracket, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 east.

G91 Ph 967, 398
Incomplete, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 257º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Child, aged 7–8 years. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Prone, extended. Skull upright, arms folded across abdominal area.

Plate 88 Victoria Road West, grave 104

Legs mostly missing, may have been straight. S725 (**756**) a copper alloy stud may have been associated with the burial. BP 3.

G92 Ph 960, 404 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 262º). Large, deep (1m), slightly irregular grave cut. Female, aged 35–45 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards to right, arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 2 iron nails and organic coffin stain. BP 2 east (Fig 114).

G93 Ph 967, 406 (= G6)
Mostly destroyed, in the south-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 249º). Shallow (0.17m), irregular grave cut, mostly destroyed by a later feature. Adult male. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, probably extended. Skull, right side of body, and most of legs missing. Left hand probably over pelvic area. Legs may have been straight. BP 3.

G94 Ph 955, 418
Possibly intact, unexcavated in eastern edge of Trench IV. Alignment not recorded. No details of grave cut. Mixed adult female and adolescent bones recovered after section collapse. No details of skeletal position. S776/941 (**317**) fragments of antler comb. BP 3.

G96 Ph 967, 422 (illustrated)
Incomplete, at eastern section edge of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (269º). Small, shallow, irregular grave cut. Female, aged 17–20 years. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Near prone, lying slightly twisted onto right side. Skull on right side. Hands probably meet to the side of pelvic area. Legs not within area of Trench. S807 a copper alloy armlet (now lost or stolen), situated around lower arm bones slightly below elbow. BP 3 (Fig 115).

G97 Ph 955; context not issued
Incomplete, partially excavated at eastern edge of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. No details of grave cut. Adolescent, aged 13–15 years. No details of body condition or position. BP 3.

G98 Ph 955, 425
Incomplete, at eastern edge of Trench IV. Alignment: north–south (12º). Small, shallow, irregular grave cut. Adolescent, aged 10–13 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Upper body lying on right side, lower body near supine. Skull on right side, hands probably meet over sternum. Legs not within area of trench. BP 3.

G101 Ph 966, 214 (illustrated)
Intact, in the north-eastern part of Trench IV. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 337º). Very large, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.60m. Female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Left arm folded over abdominal area, right arm by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 82 iron nails in appropriate positions, many possibly decorative, or forming a separate box. S835–6, 3 iron strips and an iron plate, possibly coffin or box fittings. S859 (**306**), a boot-plate possibly associated with the burial. BP 1 (Fig 115).

G102 Ph 960, 215 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 274º). Large, deep (0.95m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards to right, right arm by side, left hand over pelvic area. Legs straight, probably meeting at knees. Possible coffin: 5 iron nails, slightly disturbed. BP 2 east (Fig 115).

G104 Ph 960, 269 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 265º). Large, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.75m. Female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards to left. Right arm by side, left hand over pelvic area. Legs straight, probably meeting at knees. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails, slightly disturbed. BP 2 east (Plate 88).

G105 Ph 966, 273
Incomplete, in the south-eastern part of Trench V. Alignment: east–west (*c* 75º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Newborn infant. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Possibly lying on left side. Long bones disturbed or missing. Possible coffin or box – S856 (**917**) a pierced iron plate with 4 nails. S855 (**820**), an iron hook is likely to be residual. BP 3.

G106 Ph 960, 282 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 264º). Large, deep (1m), well-formed grave cut. Female, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright, tilted slightly backwards. Left arm by side (hand lying over thigh area), right hand over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 east (Fig 115).

G107 Ph 955, 225 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 335º). Very large, deep (1.66m), stepped grave cut. Male, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards to right, left arm folded over abdominal area, right arm by side, extended towards the edge of the grave cut (hobnail boot located there). Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of nailed coffin: 32 iron nails in appropriate positions, with mineral preserved traces of oak (Quercus sp.). A copper alloy stud S857 (**764**)

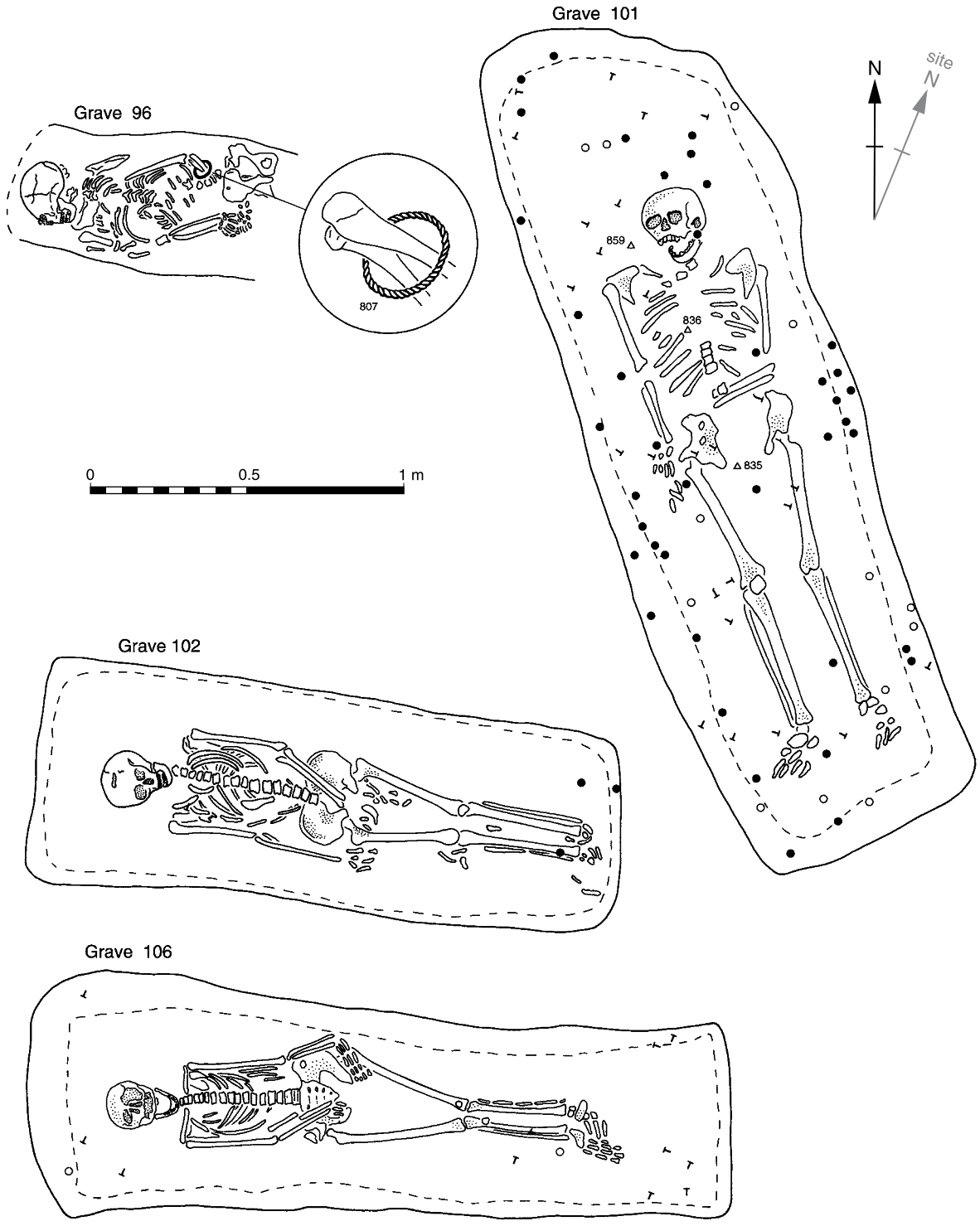


Figure 115 Victoria Road West, graves 96, 101, 102, 106

was possibly associated. A large number of hobnails at the right of the body. BP 1 (Fig 116; see Plate 33).

G108 Ph 955, 207, 219 (illustrated)

Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 333°). Very large, deep (1.70m), stepped grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards, on right side. Hands meet over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 59 iron nails in appropriate positions, with mineral preserved traces of oak (Quercus sp.), an iron strip, (**866**), iron plates and other unidentified objects, possibly coffin fittings. **R1513** pottery vessel – a grey ware flanged bowl, apparently positioned underneath the body. BP 1 (Fig 117; Plate 89).

G110 Ph 940, 295

Mostly destroyed, in the south-eastern part of Trench V. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 326°). Possibly well-formed grave cut. Infant, aged 0–6 months. Only parts of the skull survived. An iron lock bolt S930 (**805**) was not certainly associated. Cut by ditch F12 – probably early 2nd century.

G111 Ph 966, 338 (illustrated)

Reasonably intact, in the central southern part of Trench V.

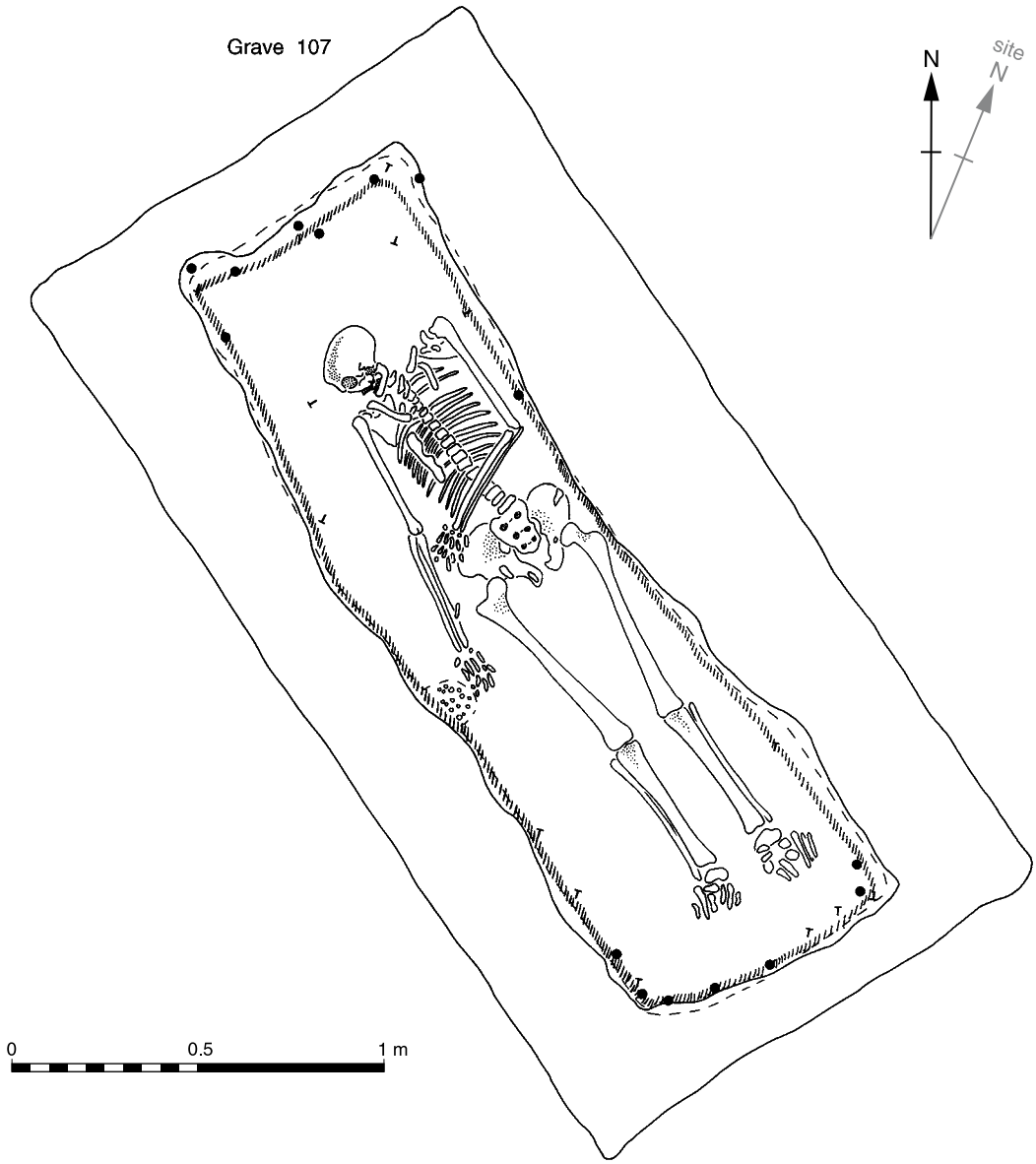


Figure 116 Victoria Road West, grave 107

Alignment: west–east (*c* 255º). Irregular grave cut, depth 0.42m. Male, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Near prone, lying slightly on left side. Skull on left side, hands probably meet over pelvic area. Legs bent to right. S890, coin of Gallienus (253–68). BP 3 (Fig 118).

G112 Ph 942, 233, 234

Intact, in the south-eastern part of Trench V in ditch F12. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 333º). Deep, well-formed grave cut. Child. Only parts of the skull survived. BP 1.

G113 Ph 966, 293 (illustrated)

Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 260º). Large, deep (1m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on left side, left hand resting on thigh area, right hand over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 24 iron nails in appropriate positions. S895 a copper alloy strip with rivet hole, possibly an unidentified coffin fitting. BP 2 east (Fig 118).

G114 Ph 947, 342

Intact, in the central northern part of Trench V in ditch F12. Alignment roughly north-west / south-east. Shallow

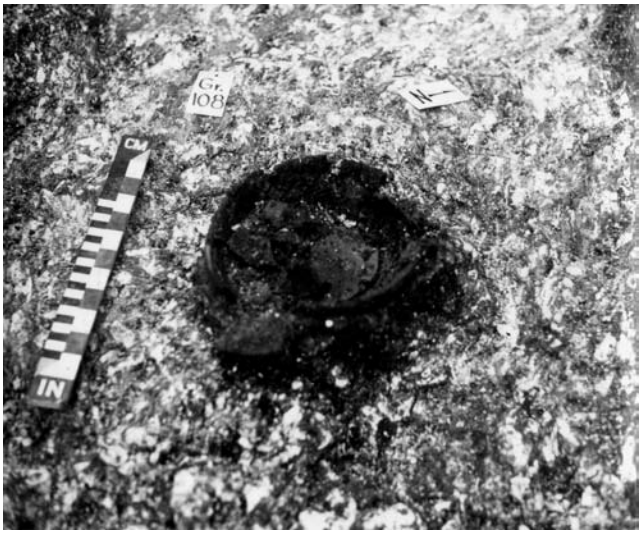


Plate 89 Victoria Road West, grave 108

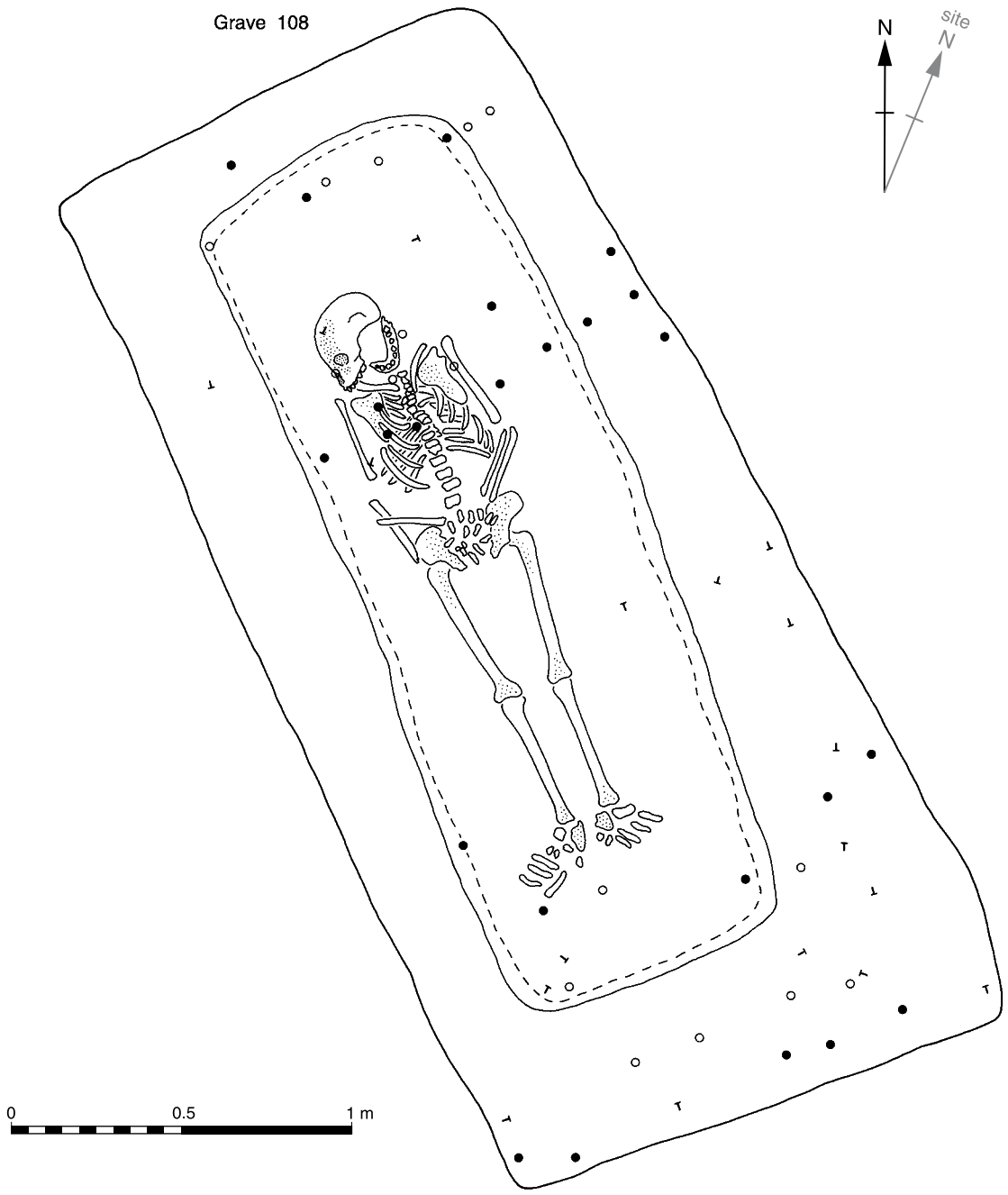


Figure 117 Victoria Road West, grave 108

(0.03m), badly formed grave cut. Newborn infant. Reasonably well preserved, badly disturbed. No details of skeletal position. BP 1.

G115 Ph 950, 343

Possibly intact, unexcavated at the eastern edge of Trench V in ditch F12. Grave cut seen in section only. BP 1.

G116 Ph 957b, 347 (illustrated)

Intact, in the south-western corner of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 249°). Large, well-formed grave cut, depth 0.62m. Female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on right side, arms crossed at wrists over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 15 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 west (Fig 118).

G117 Ph 940, 351

Possible burial. Mostly destroyed, in the south-eastern part of Trench V. Alignment unknown. Possibly well-formed cut. No details of skeletal material. Possible coffin: 5 iron nails, no positions recorded. Cut by ditch F12, probably early 2nd century.

G118 Ph 947, 363 (illustrated)

Intact, in the central northern part of Trench V in ditch F12. Shallow, no details of grave cut. Two neonatal infants. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. No details of skeletal positions. BP 1 (Plate 90).

-G119 Ph 944, 366

Intact, in the central northern part of Trench V in ditch F12. Alignment: east–west? Shallow, no details of grave cut. Neonatal infant. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Body position almost foetal in appearance. BP 1.

G120 Ph 947, 367

Intact, in the central northern part of Trench V in ditch F12. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 327°). Shallow,

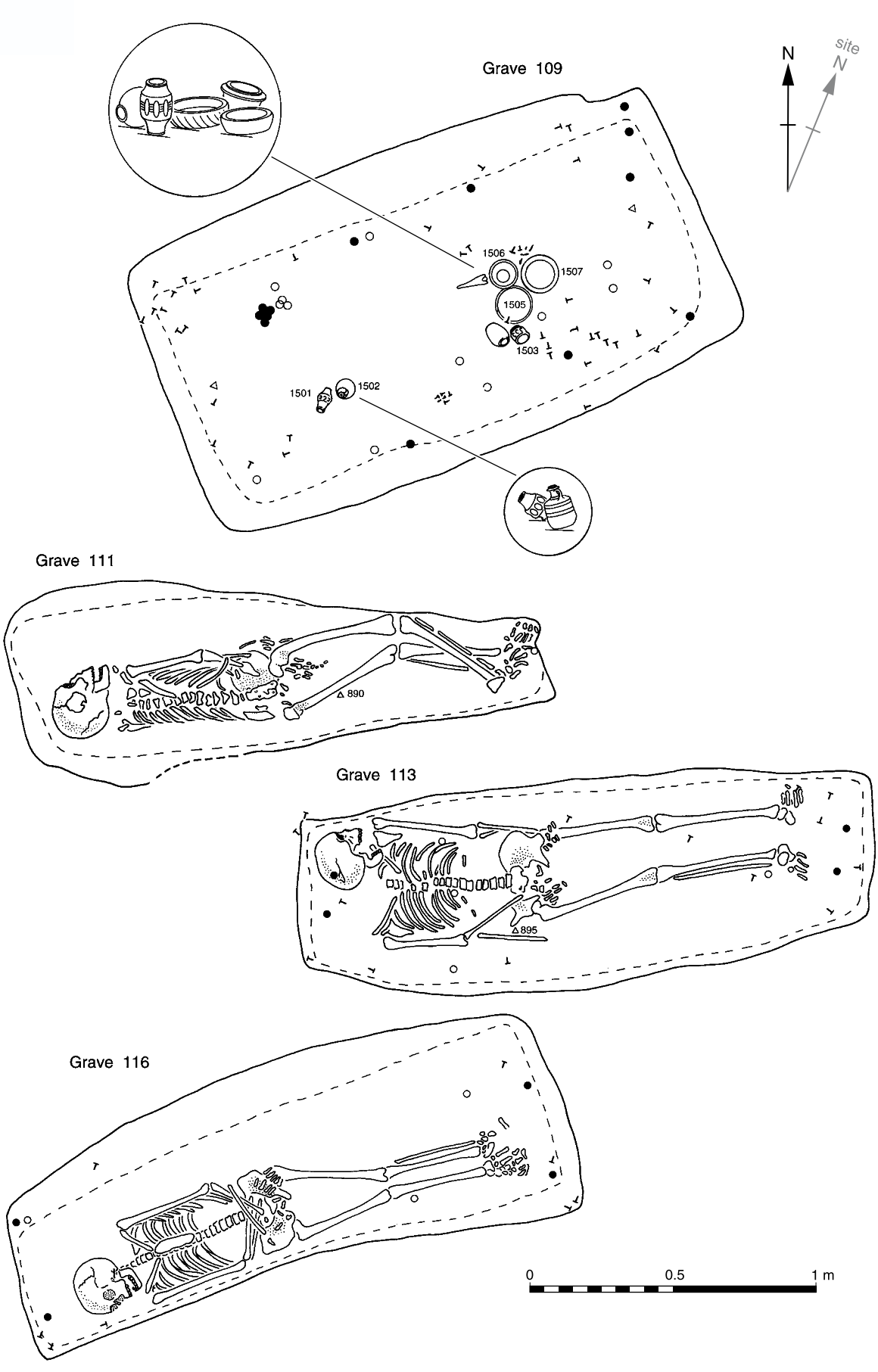


Figure 118 Victoria Road West, graves 111, 113, 116, 121, 126

Plate 90 Victoria Road West, grave 118

Plate 91 Victoria Road West, pot group in grave-like feature, G127

no details of grave cut. Newborn infant. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed, ? prone. BP 1.

G121 Ph 957, 374 (illustrated)
Intact, in the south-western corner of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 259º). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.48m. Child, aged 3–5 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards, right arm by side, left hand probably over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 31 iron nails in appropriate positions. BP 2 west (Fig 119).

G123 Ph 967; context not issued
Possibly intact, unexcavated at eastern section of Trench IV. Alignment unknown. No details of grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Skeletal material recovered after section collapse. BP 3.

G124 Ph 957b, 383 (illustrated)
Intact, in the north-western corner of Trench V, at a considerable distance from other graves. Alignment: west–east (248º). Deep (0.85m), well-formed grave cut. Adolescent, aged 14–16 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull on left side near shoulder, lower jaw turned to right. Hands meet over pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 15 iron nails in appropriate positions and an iron plate, possibly a coffin fitting. BP 2 (Fig 119).

G125 Ph 913, 492 (= 436)
Intact, in the central northern part of Trench V. Alignment: north-west / south-east (*c* 317º). Shallow, no details of grave cut. Child aged 2 years. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. No details of skeletal position. In the fill of the roadside ditch F85, and therefore earlier than the mid-2nd century.

G126 Ph 913, 493 (= 436)
Intact, in the central northern part of Trench V. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 240º). Shallow, no details of grave cut. Infant, newborn. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Skeleton in foetal position. In the fill of the roadside ditch F85, and therefore earlier than the mid-2nd century.

G128 Ph 962, 469
Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment unknown. Shallow, irregular grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Very poorly preserved. Only fragments of the skull survived. BP 3.

G129 Ph 957b, 470
Intact, in the central southern part of Trench V. Alignment: west–east (*c* 252º). Well-formed grave cut, depth 0.75m. Female, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved, very badly disturbed. Supine, extended. Upper body disturbed, skull on left side, tilted slightly backwards. Hands by sides. Legs crossed (right over left) above knees. Clear evidence of coffin: 21 iron nails in appropriate positions and a wood stain. S1274 and S1277 copper alloy unidentified objects, S1275 an iron pierced strip (**906**), all possibly coffin fittings. An ox goad GF11 (**933**) possibly associated. BP 2 east (Fig 119).

G130 Ph 957a, 32
Intact, in Trench VI. Alignment: west–east. Well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright, right hand extended towards skull, left arm folded across abdominal area, legs straight. ?BP 2

G131 Ph 957a, 33
Intact, in Trench VI. Alignment: west–east. Deep (0.92m), well -formed grave cut. Male, aged 45 years or older. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on right side. Arms folded across abdominal area, legs straight. Evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails and some organic coffin stains. ?BP 2.

Grave-like features (Figs 118–119 , Plates 80, 91)

These appeared as cuts comparable to graves, but contained no human remains

G43 Ph 959, 276 (see G44, Plate 80)
Incomplete, in the western part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 279º). Small, well-formed cut. Possible container: 6 iron nails, in appropriate positions, forming a small coffin in the western part of the feature. BP 2 west.

G47 Ph 959, 281
Intact, in the central part of Trench IV. Alignment: west–east (*c* 254º). Small, well-formed cut. Possible container: eight iron nails, in appropriate positions. BP 2 west.

G109 Ph 955, 289, 290 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central south-eastern part of Trench V. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 245º). Deep (1m), well-formed cut. Evidence of wooden chest: 76 iron nails located around main group of five vessels: R1503–07. Two separate vessels: R1501–02, possibly within a larger surrounding coffin or wooden box. **R1501**, **R1503**, **R1504** – New Forest colour coated beakers; **R1502** – New Forest colour coated flagon; **R1505**, **R1507** – grey ware plain rim dishes; **R1506** – grey ware flanged bowl. S886, an iron strip, and S947 (**869**) a pierced iron plate, possibly coffin or box fittings. An iron

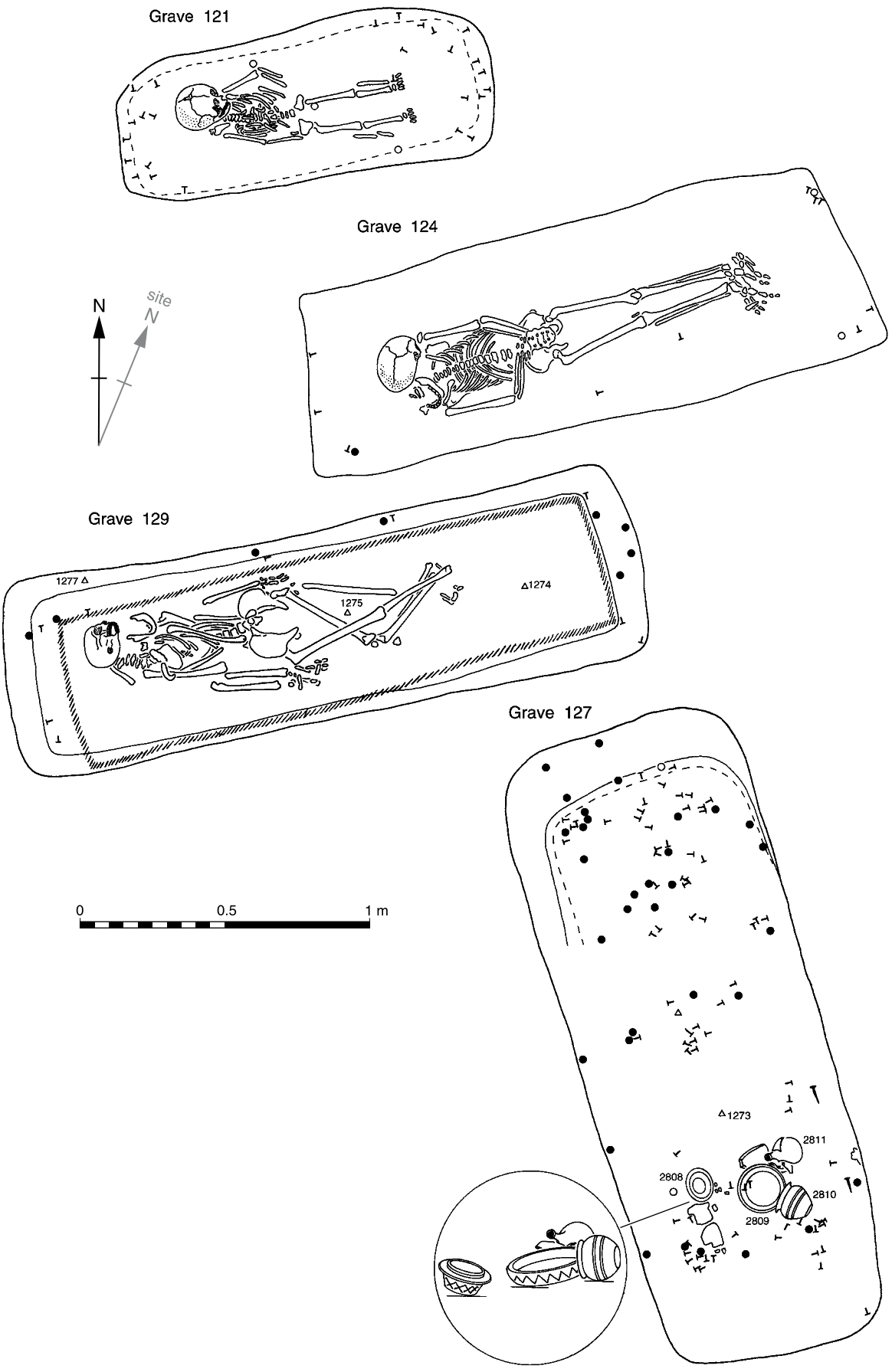


Fig 119 Victoria Road West, graves 119, 124, 129, and grave-like features 109, 127

Plate 92 Hyde Street, grave 3a

Plate 93 Hyde Street, grave 5

knife (**678**) was not certainly associated with the burial. BP 1 (Fig 118; see Plate 29).

G127 Ph 955, 466, 467 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central area of Trench V. Alignment: north–south (340º). Deep (0.70m), well-formed cut. No human remains. Evidence of chest: 114 iron nails, in appropriate positions around main group of four pottery vessels: **R2808** – a grey ware flanged bowl; **R2809** – a grey ware plain rim dish; **R2810** – a grey ware everted rim jar; **R2811** – Oxfordshire oxidised ware flask. Other nailed wooden objects (possibly other boxes) may also have been interred. S1273 an iron plate, possibly a coffin or box fitting. BP 1 (Fig 119; Plate 91).

Hyde Street 1979 *by M Gomersall*

This excavation could not be phased and context numbers were not issued unless otherwise stated. The graves are believed to belong to the period *c* AD 350 to 410 (see Chapter 3). The burials are described in the same way as those from Victoria Road West where possible. Graves 1–27 were in 'the excavation'. Relatively little information was recovered from Graves 28 to 54, as they were observed, rather than excavated.

The excavated inhumation burials (Fig 120, Plates 92–9)

G1 Intact, at extreme north of the excavation. Alignment: north-west / south-east (300º). Shallow (0.15–0.20m), well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Hands met over pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 5 iron nails at foot end of grave.

G2 a/b Double burial. Intact, in central western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (287º). Large, well-formed grave cut. G2a (upper) female, aged 17–20 years. No details of skeletal condition. G2b (lower) female, adult. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Left hand over pelvis, right hand resting on left forearm. Legs straight, slightly apart.

G3 a/b (illustrated) Double burial. Intact, in central western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (273º). Well-formed grave cut. G3a: (upper) male, aged over 45 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Prone. Decapitated with skull situated to left of upper left leg. Arms bent, left hand under pelvis, right hand under left elbow. Legs bent to left, crossed at ankles (left over right). G3b: (lower) child, aged 12–15 years. Only leg bones, flexed, survived (Fig 120; Plate 92).

G4 Partially excavated in central eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: east–west (*c* 112º). Apparently well-formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Possibly prone. Skull and spine articulated, shoulder and arm bones disturbed. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails, positions unknown.

G5 (illustrated) Intact, in north-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (265º). Well- formed grave cut. Female, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Arms cross at wrists over pelvis. Legs

Plate 94 Hyde Street, grave 8

Plate 95 Hyde Street, grave 11

straight, slightly apart. S17 a worked antler/bone comb (**312**) (Plate 93).

G6 Intact, in south-western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (280º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Male of advanced age. Very badly disturbed. Supine, extended. Only skull, some long bones, and part of the pelvis survived. Right arm by side (possibly left arm also by side). Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 4 iron nails, positions unknown.

G7 Intact, in south-western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 275º). Well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull on flint pillow, right arm straight by side, left arm bent with hand over pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart.

G8 (illustrated) Intact, in western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (272º). Relatively small, well-formed grave. Child, aged 8 years. Slightly disturbed. Extended, prone. Right arm bent away from body, hand towards pelvis, left arm bent at elbow to cross lower rib cage. Legs reasonably straight, meeting at ankles (Plate 94).

G9 Incomplete, in central southern part of the excavation. Alignment: east–west (87º). Small part of wide grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Disturbed. Supine, possibly extended. Only lower rib cage, arms, and parts of spine and pelvis survived. Left hand over pelvis, right arm flexed slightly outward. Left upper leg bent slightly inward (legs crossed or in crouched position).

G10 Partially excavated, in central southern part of the excavation. Alignment: east–west (*c* 91º). Slightly irregular grave cut. Male, adult. Slightly disturbed. Near supine (slightly on left side), extended. Skull destroyed. Left arm straight by side, right arm bent at elbow so hand rested on left forearm (near wrist). Legs straight, slightly apart.

G11 (illustrated) Intact, in central eastern area of the excavation. Alignment: north-east / south-west (*c* 47º). Well- formed grave cut. Possibly male, adolescent. Reasonably well preserved. Body turned on left side. Skull vertical, arms possibly crossed above wrists over lower pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart. S16, a number of hobnails at feet (Fig 120; Plate 95).

G12 a/b (illustrated) Double burial. Intact, in south-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment west–east (276º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. G12a: (upper) female, aged 25–35 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Left hand over pelvis, right arm bent at elbow, hand touching left forearm. Legs reasonably straight, meeting at the knees. Part of lower legs and feet missing. G12b: (lower) male, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine. Right arm straight by side of body, left arm bent at elbow, hand towards right forearm. Legs bent to right, close together, as cut was too small for size of body. Some infant skull between legs below pelvis (Plates 96–7).

G13 (illustrated) Intact, in central southern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 280º). Long, well- formed grave cut. Adult female. Somewhat disturbed. Supine, extended. Arms crossed at wrists over right part of pelvis. Legs straight, meeting or crossing at feet (Plate 98).

G14 Grave-like feature. Intact, in central southern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (261º). Small, well-formed cut. No skeletal material.

G15 Partially excavated in south-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (260º). Well- formed grave cut. Male, adult. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull and most of shoulders missing. Left arm bent, hand over right part of pelvis, right arm folded, hand touching left elbow. Legs straight, slightly apart.

G16 (illustrated) Intact, in eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: east–west (*c* 70º). Slightly tapering, reasonably well- formed grave cut. Male, middle aged or old. Somewhat disturbed. Prone, extended. Skull badly damaged. Arms folded below rib cage. Legs reasonably straight, meeting at knees, but lower legs disturbed or damaged. S6, bronze

Plate 96 Hyde Street, grave 12a

Plate 97 Hyde Street, grave 12b

coin (House of Theodosius, AD 388 – 402) in right hand (Fig 120).

G17 (illustrated) Intact, in eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: east–west (90º). Well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Prone, extended. Arms near sides, hands meet at pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart (Fig 120; Plate 99).

G18 Partially excavated in eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (282º). Small, rounded, well-formed grave cut. Infant, aged 17–24 months. Disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull damaged, arms straight by sides, hands meet at pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart.

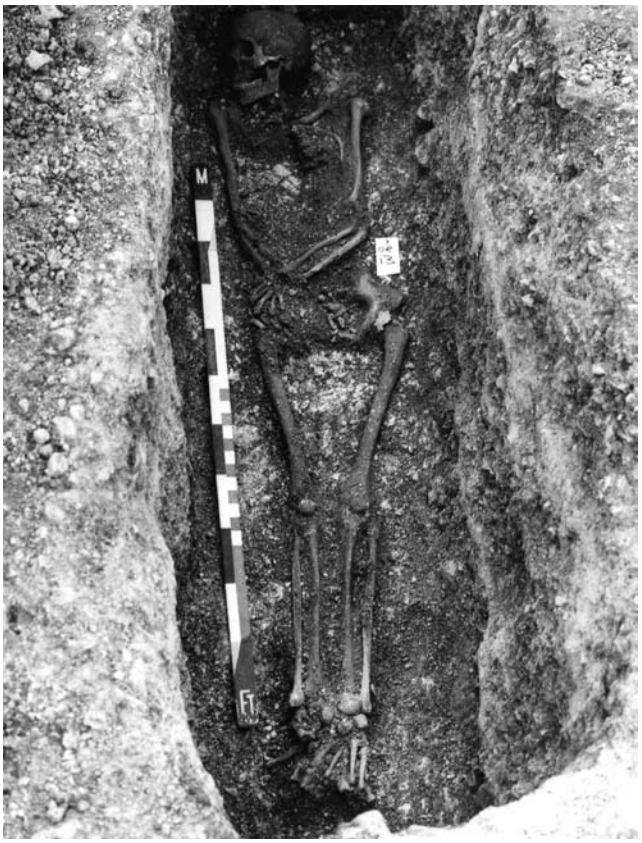


Plate 98 Hyde Street, grave 13

G19 Partially excavated in northern part of the excavation. Alignment: north-west / south-east (300º). Very small part of eastern end of rounded, possibly well-formed grave cut. Adult female. Very badly disturbed, most of body outside area of trench. Only pelvis and legs excavated.

G20 Partially excavated in south-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (257º). Northern part of well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Disturbed. Extended, possibly lying on left side. Skull missing, spine distorted by being placed against grave side. Arms disturbed (body resting on left arm). Legs possibly straight, slightly apart.

G21 Intact, in south-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (257º). Slightly tapering, well-formed grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull intact, arms disturbed or missing. Legs straight, meeting at feet. S8, a number of hobnails at the feet.

G22 Possibly intact, partially excavated in north-western area of the excavation. Alignment: north-west / south-east (338º). Reasonably deep grave cut, most of which is outside the area of the trench. Child, aged 8–10 years. Only feet within area of trench.

G23 Partially excavated in western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (272º). Rounded, possibly well-formed cut, most of which was outside the area of the the excavation. Female, adult. Disturbed. Supine, extended. Only upper legs and one hand within area of trench. Hand over pelvic area.

G24 Partially excavated in the western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 270º). Long, wide, well-formed grave cut, most of which was outside the area of the the excavation. Male, adult. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Most of upper body outside area of trench. Right arm bent at elbow, hand near pelvis, left arm missing. Legs straight, meeting at knees.

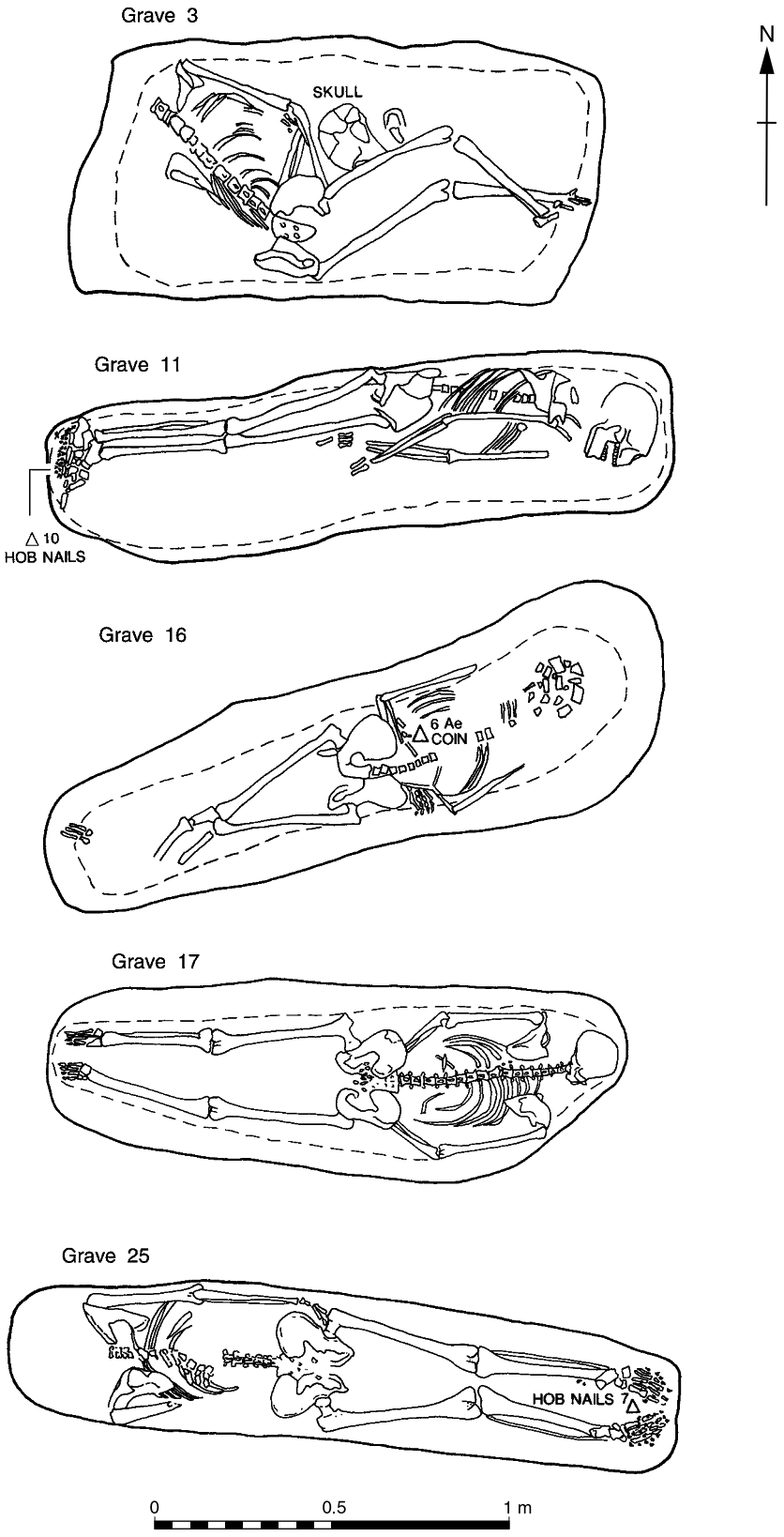


Figure 120 Hyde Street, graves 3, 11, 16, 17, 25

Plate 99 Hyde Street, grave 17

G25 (illustrated) Intact, in western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (275º). Long, narrow, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved. Prone, extended. Skull removed during machining. Right hand over pelvis, left arm may have extended towards pelvis. Legs straight, meeting at knees. S7, a number of hobnails at the feet (Fig 120).
G26 Intact, in western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (274º). Relatively small, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 4–5 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on left shoulder. Left upper arm straight, right arm bent at elbow to touch pelvis or absent left lower arm. Legs straight, slightly apart.
G27 Intact, in north-western part of the excavation. Alignment: south-east / north-west (120º). Probably long, well-formed grave cut. Possibly female, 15–20 years. Badly disturbed by machining. Supine or possibly slightly on right side. Arms missing or disturbed. Legs bent together to right (knees on north side of cut, feet on south side). S15, an iron knife, not certainly associated (**671**).

The observed graves

Cremation burial
G39 In south-eastern part of site. Unidentified, cremated remains in **S11**, a grog-tempered ware jar. **S13–S14** – two New Forest colour-coated ware flasks or flagons, and some loose grog tempered ware sherds, not from the same pot as S11 inside. Dating probably after AD 350, as the burial appeared to be cut into an inhumation grave.

Inhumations
G28 In south-eastern part of site. Alignment: west–east (*c* 260º). Adult.
G29 Located south-west of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 270º). Adult.
G30 Located south-west of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 274º). Adult.
G31 Located south-west of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 277º). Adult.
G32 In south-western part of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 267º). Probably an infant.
G33 In south-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 245º). Child or adolescent.
G34 In the centre of the excavation. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 243º). Adult.
G35 In south-eastern part of the excavation. Alignment: south-west / north-east (*c* 241º). Adult.
G36 In south-eastern area of site. Alignment: west–east (*c* 273º). Adult.
G37 In eastern area of site. Alignment: west–east (*c* 270º). Probably adult.
G38 In south area of site. Alignment: west–east (*c* 277º). Probably adult.
G40 In western area of the excavation. Alignment: west–east (*c* 266º). Adult.
G41 Located south-west of the excavation. Alignment: west–east 272. Adult.
G42 Located east of the the excavation. Alignment: west–east 267. Adult. Possible coffin: nails present, positions not recorded.
G43 Located east of the excavation. Alignment: west–east 267. Child.
G44 Located south-east of the excavation. Alignment: west–east 280. Adult.
G45 In eastern area of site. Alignment: west–east 252. Adult.
G46 In south-eastern area of site. Alignment: west–east 260. Adult.
G47–G54 These were found in a group 32m north-east of the excavation. All were adult burials, aligned west–east except for G52 aligned north-west / south-east.

Eagle Hotel, Andover Road (Figs121–5, Plates 100–06)
by H Rees

The burials are thought to date from *c* AD 350 to the early 5th century, with the exception of G336, which is dated to the early 4th century. For discussion of the groups (A–F) see p 126.
G104 Probable adult in shallow grave cut. Alignment: west–east. Not excavated
G213 Ph 2, 708
Partially excavated in the eastern corner of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (284º). Only the southern side of the deep (1.2m) grave cut was within the trench. Skeleton 514, probably male, adult. Prone. In good condition. Group C.
G304 Ph 2, 622 (illustrated)
Poorly surviving in the north-eastern part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (297º). Irregular grave cut into G311. Only the legs and a fragment of the pelvis were present, together with a skull probably belonging to the same person at the west end of the grave. Skeleton 645, child of approximately 6 years, turned on to left side, legs crossed at knees. S66, a group of hobnails next to ankles. Group C (Fig 121).

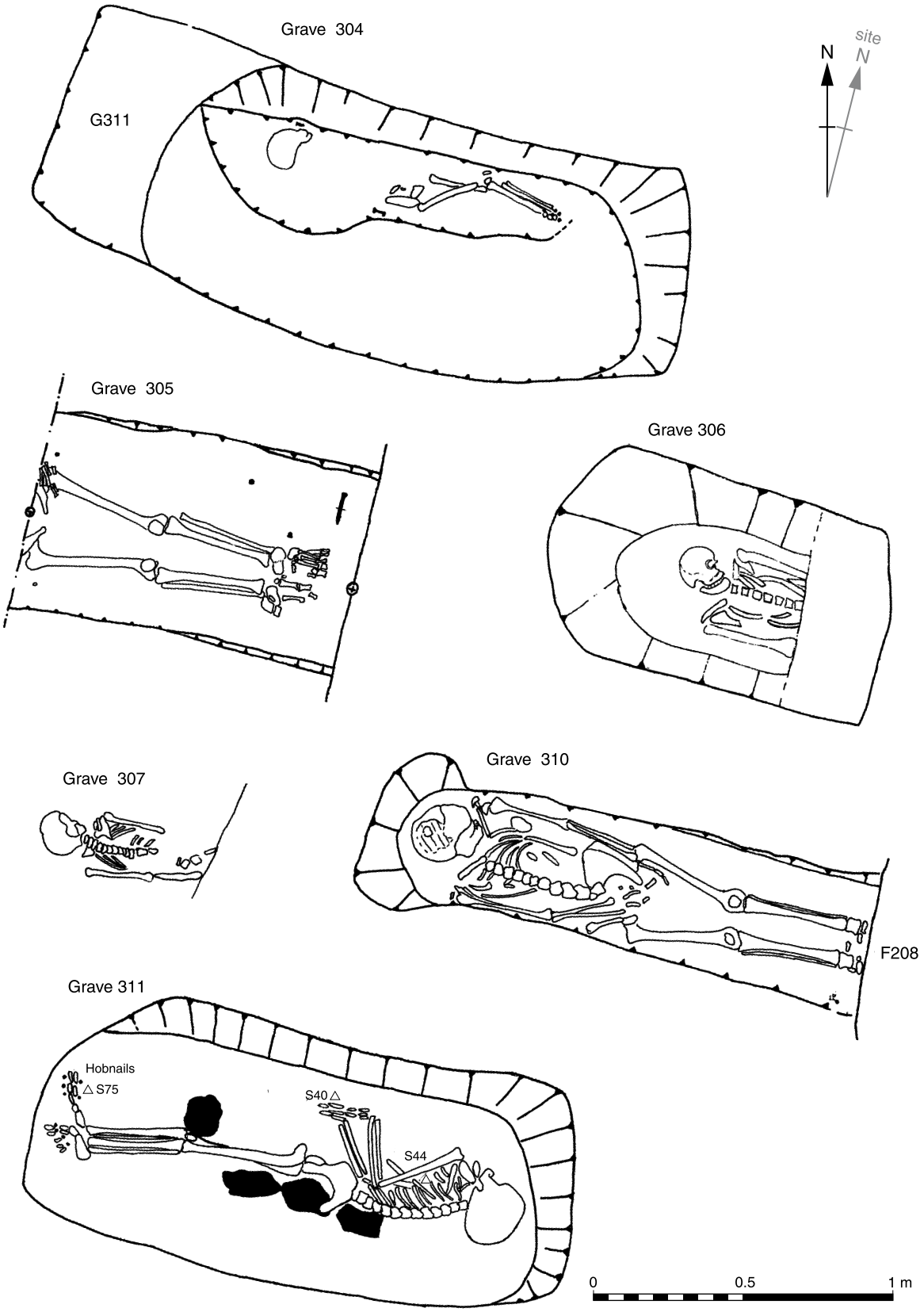


Figure 121 Andover Road, graves 304, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

Plate 100 Andover Road, grave 312

Plate 101 Andover Road, grave 312 showing flints around the head

G305 Ph 2, 627 (illustrated)
Partly disturbed by a later feature (F203) and partly outside the western edge of Trench 4, near its south-western corner. Alignment: west–east (285°). Regular, rectangular grave cut, depth 0.6m. Skeleton 628, probably male, adult. Supine, extended. Very well preserved but foot bones jumbled. Only the legs, feet and left hand, resting at the top of the left leg were recorded. Evidence of coffin: 4 iron nails in appropriate positions. Group D (Fig 121).
G306 Ph 2, 630 (illustrated)
Partly outside the eastern edge of Trench 4, close to its south-eastern corner. Alignment: west–east (297°). Deep (1.05m) regular grave cut with rounded corners. Skeleton 719, probably female aged 25–35 years. Supine, extended, arms by sides, only the upper torso above the elbows and skull recorded, but these were in moderately good condition. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails at west end of grave. Group B (Fig 121).
G307 Ph 2, 631 (illustrated)
Partly beyond the eastern edge of Trench 4, cut into G313. Alignment: west–east (285°). Very shallow (0.15m) grave, cut not apparent. Skeleton 632, a child aged 9–12 years. Prone, with arms tight to the body, only the upper torso and skull recorded, but these were in moderate condition. Group B (Fig 121).
G308 Ph 2, 634
Poorly preserved, near the centre of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (297°). Deep (1m), well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 735, only the skull and feet survived, a child aged approximately 18 months old. Body position uncertain, but skull facing upwards, so most likely supine. Evidence for coffin: 14 iron nails. Group B.
G309 Ph 2, 636
Regular subrectangular cut with straight sides and flat base in the centre of the northern half of Trench 4. No skeletal material recovered, possibly an empty grave.
G310 Ph 2, 643 (illustrated)
Well-preserved in the south-western part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (287°). Shallow (0.27m), rectangular grave cut, rather narrow. Skeleton 644, female, adult. Supine, extended, right arm crossing on pelvic area, left laid out straight. Feet missing due to truncation by a later feature (F208), but one hobnail survived near the right leg. Group D (Fig 121).
G311 Ph 2, 646 (illustrated)
Poorly preserved in the north-eastern area of Trench 4. Alignment: east–west (117°). Reasonably deep (0.64m) slightly irregular grave cut. Skeleton 648, an elderly male was turned on to the right side with arms bent and left leg over right leg. Flint packing around the chest, pelvic and thigh area, and by the knees. Hobnails (S75) on both feet, an antler comb (S44) under right ribs. S40, coin of the House of Theodosius (AD 387–88) amongst the finger bones of the right hand. Group C (Fig 121).

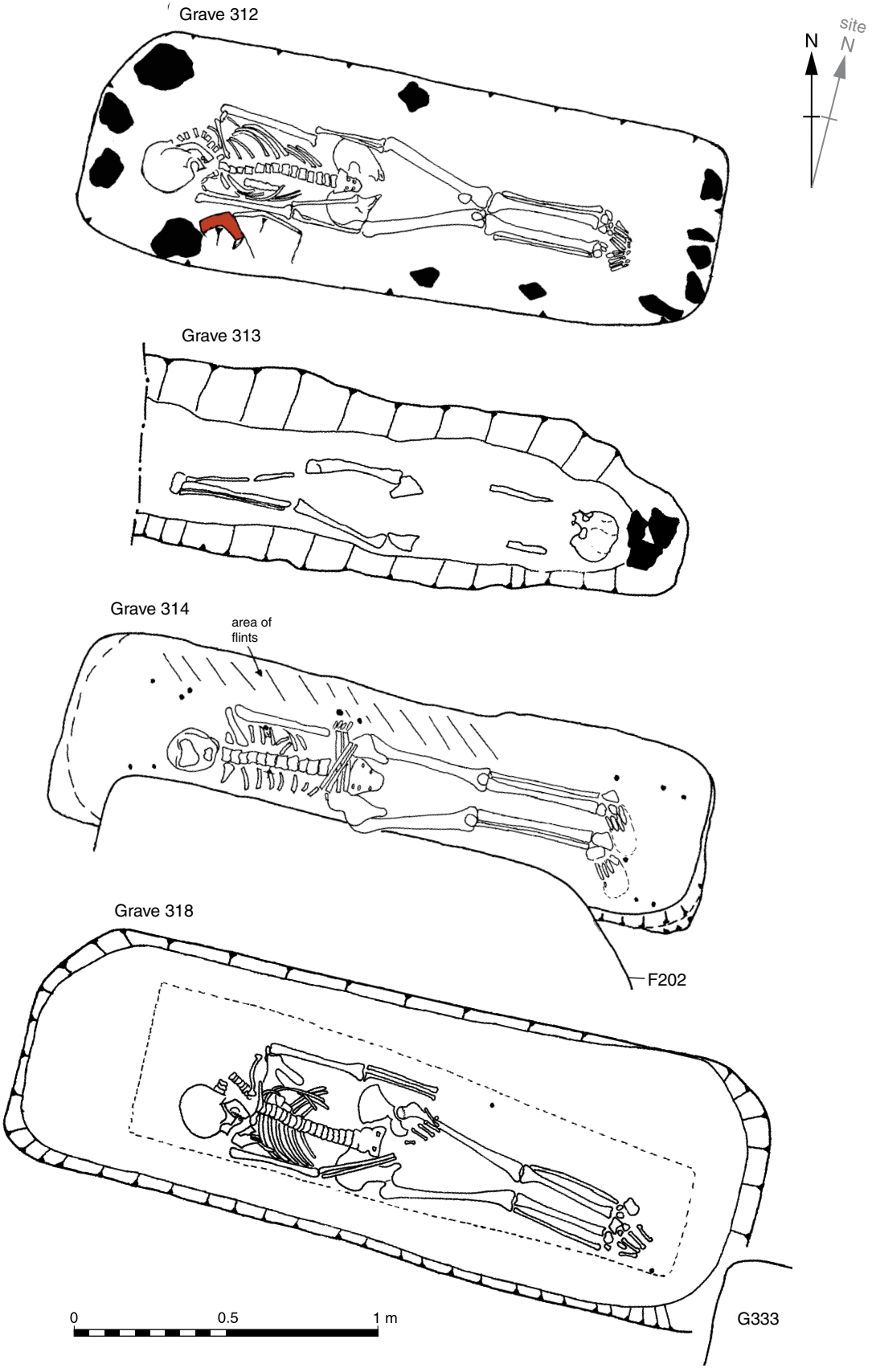


Figure 122 Andover Road, graves 312, 313, 314, 318

G312 Ph 2, 649 (illustrated)
Virtually intact in the centre of the southern half of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (293º). Deep (0.95m) and well-formed grave cut. View a: Skeleton 651, male at least 35–45 years of age. Supine, extended, arms slightly bent towards pelvic area. Flint and tile packing at the bottom of the grave around its edges, especially by the head and feet. Group B (Fig 122; Plates 100 and 101).
G313 Ph 2, 652 (illustrated)
Poorly preserved in the south-eastern part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (288º). Only partially excavated as the eastern end of the grave was outside the trench. Depth 0.33m. Cut into G334 and cut by G307. Skeleton 653, probably male, aged 17–25 years. Supine, extended, feet together, arms by side. Flint packing around head. Group B (Fig 122).
G314 Ph 2, 656 (illustrated)
At the western edge of Trench 4, partly removed by a later feature (F202). Alignment: west–east (279º). Large, deep (0.7m) grave cut. Skeleton 657, adult male. Supine, extended, arms folded just above pelvis, left over right, damage to both left and right side of body from disturbance by later feature. Possible coffin: 8 or more nails in backfill. Possible flint packing on north side of cut (removed from south side). Group D (Fig 122).
G315 Ph 2, 659
At the western edge of Trench 4, only feet and lower legs recorded, as the rest of the grave was outside the trench. Alignment: west–east (274º). Large, but shallow (0.4m) grave cut. Skeleton 660, a child probably approximately 6 years of age. Supine, extended. Evidence of coffin: 3 iron nails in appropriate positions. Group D.
G316 Ph 2, 663
At the western edge of Trench 4, well preserved, but only feet and part of legs recorded, as the rest of the grave was outside the trench area. Alignment: west–east (274º). Well-formed grave cut, 0.49m deep. Skeleton 664, an adult of unknown sex. Supine, extended. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail, also possible flint packing next to right femur. Group D.
G317 Ph 2, 666
At the western edge of Trench 4, poorly preserved only skull and mandible recorded, not fully excavated, as the rest of the grave was outside the trench. Alignment: east–west (98º). A poorly formed shallow (0.19m) grave cut. Skeleton 667, judged during recording to be adult, from the thickness of the skull. Group D.
G318 Ph 2, 668 (illustrated)
Quite well-preserved in the south-eastern part of Trench 4. Alignment: north-west / south-east (296º). Deep (1.34m) and well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 669, a male 17–25 years of age. Supine, extended, right arm crossed to pelvis, left arm laid out straight, feet together. Evidence of coffin: 14 iron nails, some in appropriate positions. S78, part of a copper alloy armlet (stolen), in a fragmentary condition suggesting that it was an accidental inclusion in the grave. Group B (Fig 122; Plate 102).
G319 Ph 2, 671
In good condition in the south-eastern part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (282º). Deep (1.4m), well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 672, probably male, 25–35 years of age. Supine, extended, arms straight. Evidence of coffin: 15 iron nails, of which S8–S15 were in appropriate positions at the head and foot of the grave. Group B.
G320 Ph 2, 674 (illustrated)
At the eastern edge of Trench 4, only partially excavated. Alignment: west–east (288º). Lower parts of femora and rest of legs and feet outside the trench. Deep (1.06m), well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 675, female aged 17–25 years. Supine, extended, arms crossed just above pelvis. Evidence of coffin, 5 iron nails in appropriate positions and S63, an iron fitting. Group B (Fig 123).
G321 Ph 2, 677 (illustrated)

Plate 102 Andover Road, grave 318

In good condition, near the north-eastern corner of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (291º). Partially excavated, feet and ankles not recorded. Slightly irregular, shallow (0.25m) grave cut. Skeleton 678, child aged 18 months–3 years. Supine, extended, right arm over pelvis, left arm by side. Possible stone tile packing at the top of the right shoulder. Group C (Fig 123, Plate 103).
G323 Ph 2, 684 (illustrated)
In the north-western part of Trench 4. Alignment: north-west / south-east (132º). Moderate condition, but some bones damaged and skull smashed. Grave a small shallow (0.28m) scoop cutting G331. Skeleton 685, a child aged 8–10 years. Supine, slightly flexed, body turned slightly to the right, right arm extended, left arm folded over body, legs bent at hip and knee. S77, a coin of Valentian I (AD 364–75) under the right hand. Group E (Fig 123).
G324 Ph 2, 688
Well-preserved, slightly disturbed by the cutting of a later feature (F202), close to the western edge of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (273º). Moderately deep (0.65m) and well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 689, female aged 17–25 years. Slightly flexed, turned on to right side, both arms bent at elbow, legs bent at hip and knee. Group D (Fig 123).
G326 Ph 2, 693
In moderate condition, but disturbed by the cutting of a later feature (F215), in the south-eastern part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (268º). Shallow (0.22m), irregularly formed grave pit, cutting G333 and G335. Skeleton 694, male, at least 45 years of age. Prone, extended, skull beside

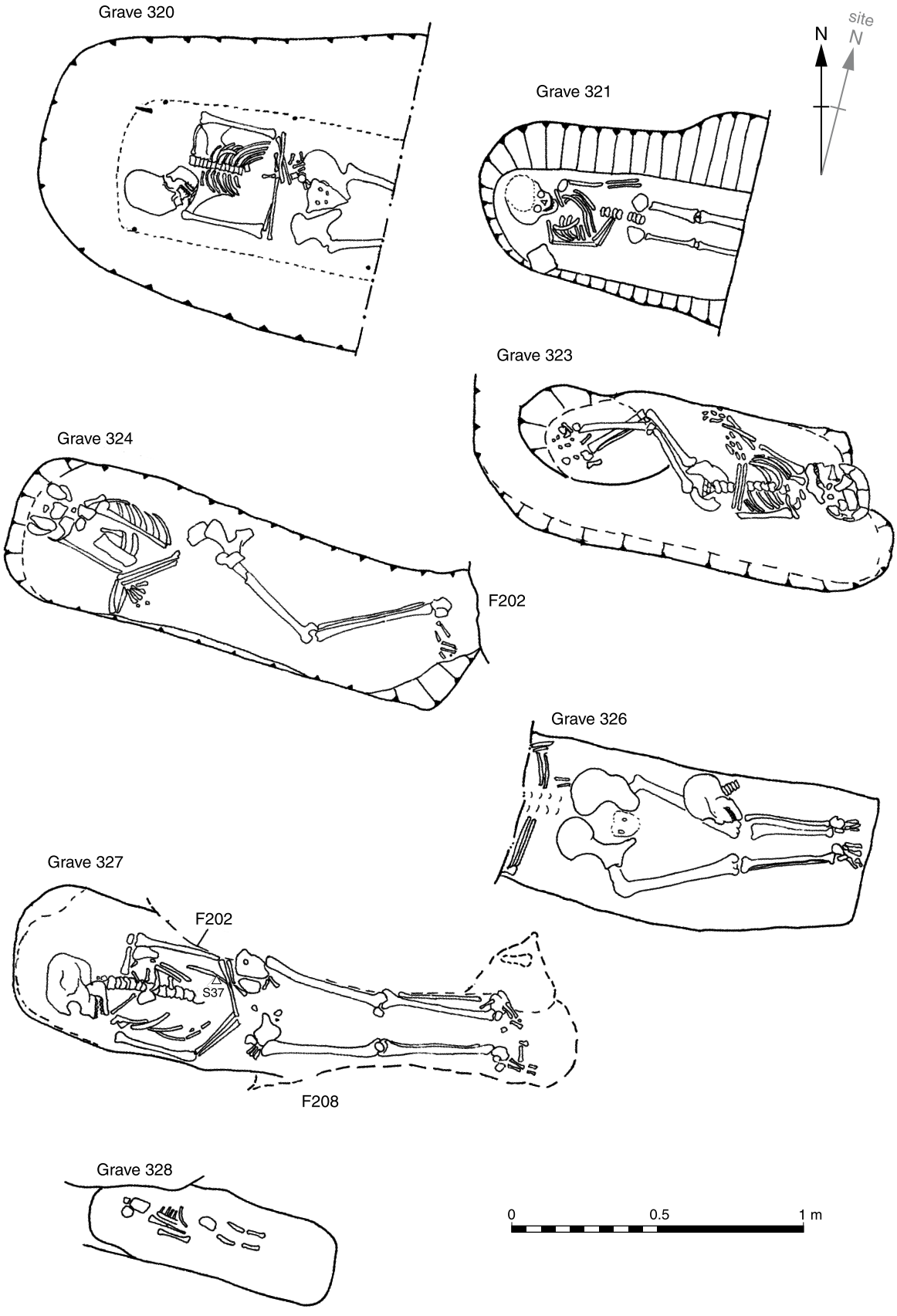


Figure 123 Andover Road, graves 320, 321, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328

Plate 103 Andover Road, grave 321

right knee (after decapitation), cut away to west at waist level. Group F (Fig 123).

G327 Ph 2, 697 (illustrated)

Moderately well-preserved in the south-western part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (280º). Irregularly shaped, grave pit, 0.5m deep, cutting G332. Skeleton 698, individual aged 15–21 years, sex indeterminate. Supine, extended, arms crossed over pelvic area, feet slightly angled. Possible coffin, some iron nails and a fitting, S33, from the fill of the grave. S37, a copper alloy stud, is not certainly associated with the burial. Group D (Fig 123; Plate 104).

G328 Ph 2, 700 (illustrated)

Badly decayed in the south-western part of Trench 4, close to the south section. Alignment: west–east (290º). Shallow (0.15m) irregular grave cut. Skeleton 701, an infant 0–3 months of age. Body position uncertain, possibly supine, extended. Possible coffin, 1 iron nail. Group D (Fig 123).

G329 Ph 2, 705 (illustrated)

Well-preserved, in the north-western area of Trench 4, disturbed by the cutting of a later feature (F204). Alignment: north-west / south-east (305º). Moderately deep (0.73m) well-formed grave pit cut into G336. Skeleton 706, an adult female. Prone, extended, right arm bent under body, left arm straight, cut away to the west above the waist. Group E (Fig 124).

G330 Ph 2, 710

The skull (711) of a child aged 18 months–3 years surviving on the edge of evaluation Trench 3 (the rest had been removed). Alignment: west–east (293º). Very shallow (0.1m) grave cut. Group E.

Plate 104 Andover Road, grave 327

G331 Ph 2, 717 (illustrated)

In good condition, in north-western area of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (282º). A reasonably well-formed grave pit, 0.53m deep, cut into G336 and cut by G323. Skeleton 718, male aged 17–25 years. Supine, extended, arms by sides, hands meeting over pelvis. Flint packing on both sides of the body and at left foot. Group D (Fig 124; Plate 105).

G332 Ph 2, 721

In poor condition, in the south-western part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (284º). Reasonably well-formed grave pit, 0.55m deep, cut both by a grave (G327) and a later feature (F208). Skeleton 722, badly fragmented, adult of unknown age and sex. Supine, extended. Some evidence of coffin: 4 nails. S39, a coin of Valens (AD 364–78) possibly associated. Group D.

G333 Ph 2, 729 (illustrated)

Quite poorly preserved, cut by G326 and two later features (F325 and F326) in the south-eastern part of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (259º). Deep (1.1m) well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 730, probably male, aged 17–25 years. Supine, extended, arms straight with hands on thighs, feet together Group B (Fig 124).

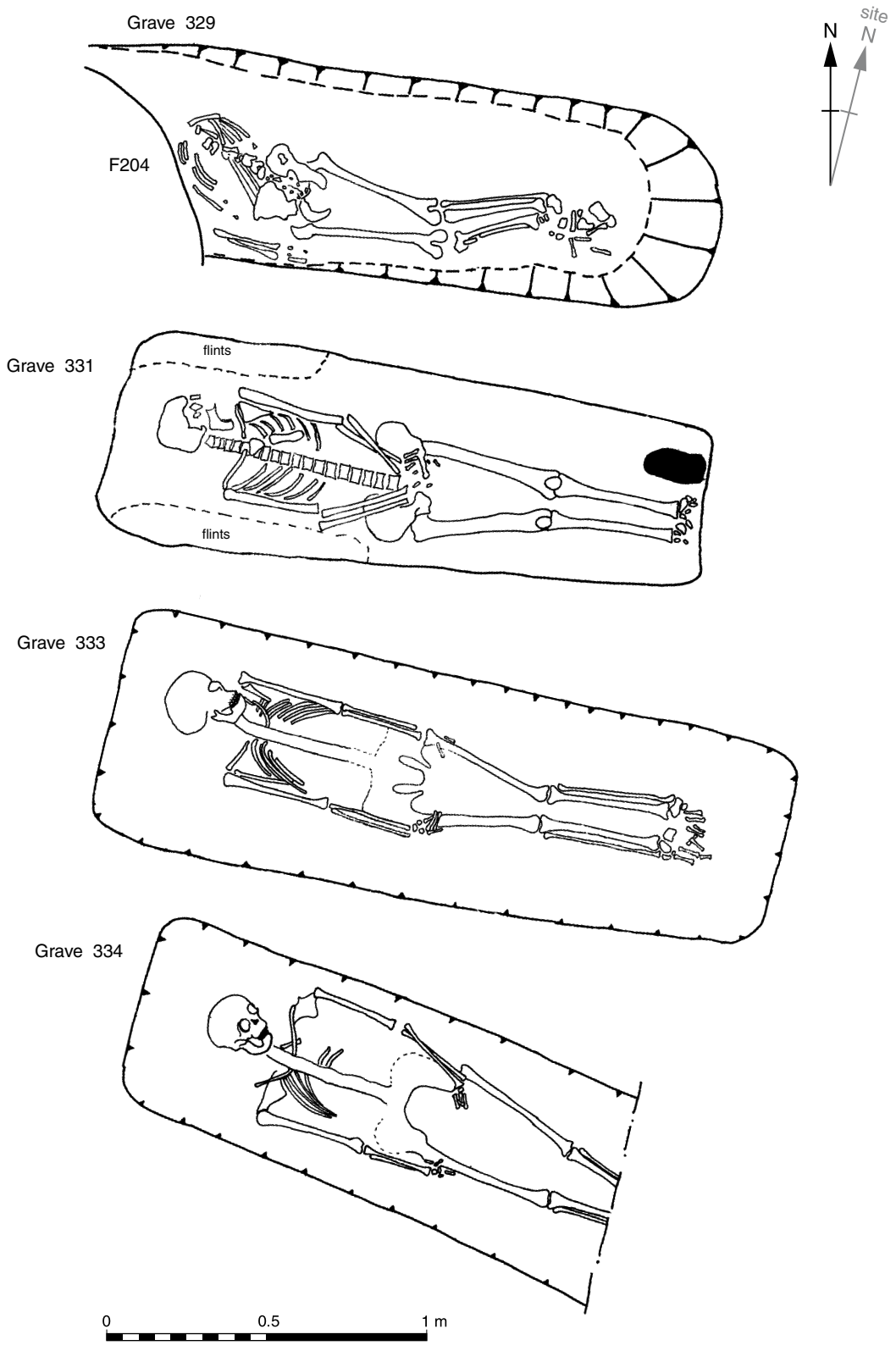


Figure 124 Andover Road, graves 329, 331, 333, 334

G334 Ph 2, 732 (illustrated)
Moderately well-preserved in the south-eastern part of Trench 4 at its eastern edge. Alignment: west–east (288°). Deep (1.35m), well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 733, male at least 45 years of age. Supine, extended, right arm by side, left hand close to pelvis. Legs below the mid-calf outside the trench area. Group B (Fig 124; Plate 106).

G335 Ph 2, 739
In the south-eastern corner of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (288°). Deep (0.8m), well-formed grave cut. Skeleton largely decayed, skull fragments observed at west end of grave, bone not recovered, child-sized grave. Group B.

G336 Ph 2, 740, 751 (illustrated)
In the north-western corner of Trench 4 cut by three later

Plate 105 Andover Road, grave 331

Plate 106 Andover Road, grave 334

graves (G324, G328, and G330). Alignment: south–north (192°). Very deep (2.2m) well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 750, male, probably 35–45 years of age. Supine, extended, arms to the sides, legs slightly apart. Lead coffin lining 741 fitting snugly around body, nails for a wooden outer coffin at each corner. Linen or wool textile impression in the lead, tabby weave, was interpreted as a shroud. S83, a coin of Constantine I (AD 314–17) lay under the right palm. Group A (Fig 125; see Plate 32).

G337 Ph 2, 743
Mechanically excavated grave, cut by G338 in the north-western corner of Trench 4. Alignment and depth of grave pit uncertain. Skeleton 744, an adult male in good condition, only partially recovered. Possibly prone, head to west. A group of hobnails by feet was not recovered from site. Group D.

G338 Ph 2, 746
Mechanically excavated grave, cutting G338 in the north-western corner of Trench 4. Alignment: west–east (286°). Depth of grave pit uncertain. Skeleton 747, female aged 25–35 years. Supine, bone only partially recovered. Possible coffin: iron nails and a fitting observed, 1 nail recovered. Possible flint packing also observed. Group D.

G339 Ph 2, 760 (illustrated)
Partially excavated, well preserved at the northern edge of Trench 5 extending beyond its limit. Alignment: west–east (278°). Moderately deep (0.9m) and well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 761, female aged 17–25 years. Supine, extended, right arm folded on to pelvis, left arm under trench section. Possible coffin: 16 iron nails recovered. S46, a group of hobnails near feet. Group D (Fig 125).

G340 Ph 2, 763 (illustrated)
In good condition but with right femur missing due to later disturbance, on the east side of Trench 5. Alignment: west–east (282°). Shallow (0.2m) but well-formed grave cut. Skeleton 764, probably male aged 15–21 years. Supine, extended, arms folded; right arm bent at elbow and below right hand, left hand over right side of pelvis. Group D (Fig 125).

G341 Ph 2, 766
Partially revealed along southern limit of Trench 5. Skeleton 767, possibly a child, barely revealed and not recovered. Depth 0.3m. Alignment: west–east (278°). Apparently supine, extended. Possible coffin: 6 iron nail fragments recovered. Group D.

G342 Ph 2, context not issued
Probably at least 2, possibly 3 adult inhumations (749) at the extreme north-western corner of Trench 5, recorded during mechanical recovery of the burial in G336. Alignment unclear, although probably west–east. Body positions unclear.

The western suburb

Gazetteer (Fig 126)

Entries for the western suburb include both burials and evidence for settlement; chance finds of artefacts are usually not listed. Discoveries in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch are listed first (1–13) followed by those from other areas.

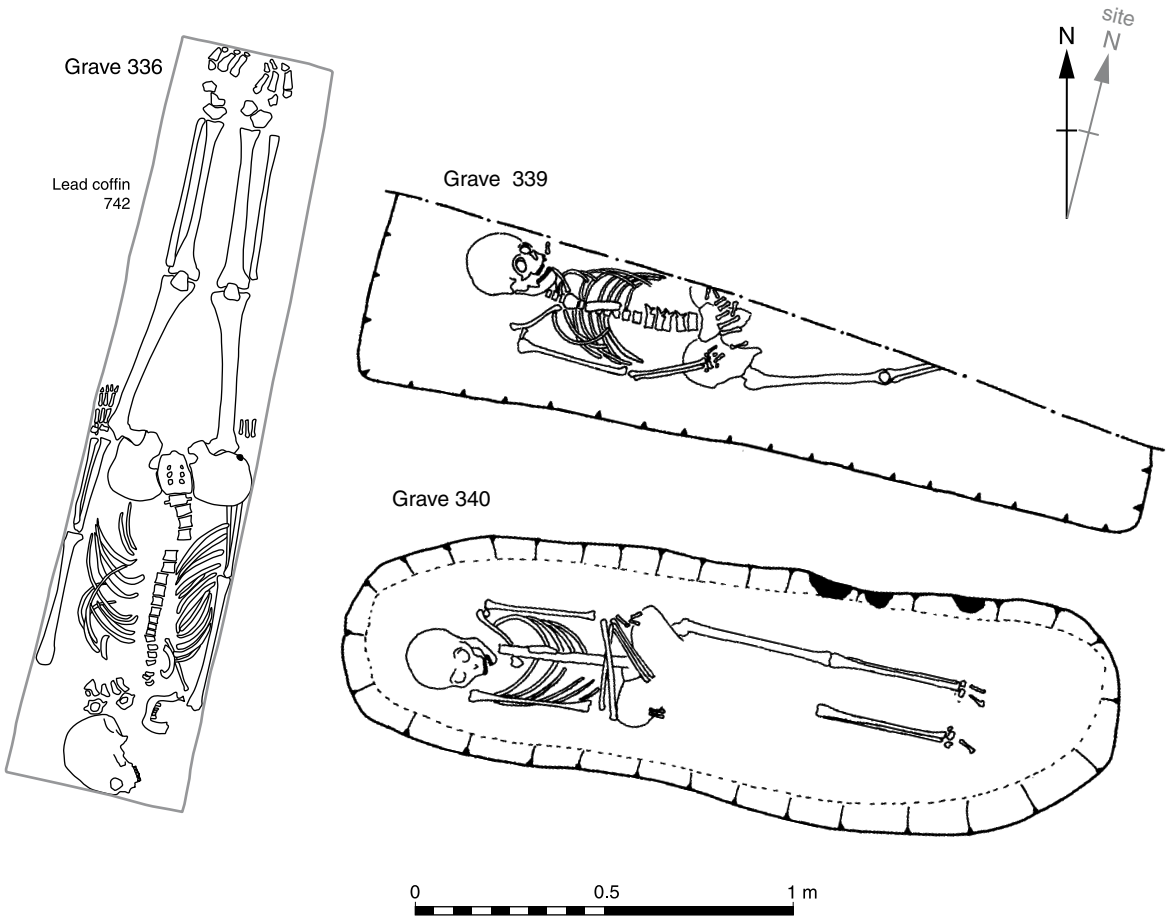


Figure 125 Andover Road, graves 336, 339, 340

Burials in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch

Described from south to north:

1. 22–34 Romsey Road. Eight burials (catalogued below) were recorded and a number of others were observed. 22–34 RR 77. EWC 6272. Published in this volume, Chapter 4.

Clifton Road Area. Human remains have been recovered from five locations along Clifton Road; all are thought to be of late Roman date, and to be associated with the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch which runs north–south just east of the road. Entries 2–4 would have been located about 10m outside the enclosure ditch while 5–6 were at the foot of the rampart near the inner ditch edge.

2. 8 Clifton Road. In March 1954, excavation to construct a coal bunker immediately in front (east) of this property 8 Clifton Road was observed. An adult inhumation was recorded near the south-east corner of the excavation (which was about 6 feet, or 1.9m, square); it had apparently been aligned north-west / south-east, with head to the north-west. 8 CLR 54. EWC 6235.

3. 9 Clifton Road. In February 1973, construction of external access to basement rooms immediately in front (east) of this property revealed two inhumation graves. The first was nearly completely recorded, and consisted of a north–south aligned male adult, aged 30–35 years, with head to the south. The body was apparently turned slightly onto the left side. While no evidence for grave furniture was recovered at the time of discovery, a green stain indicating the presence of a copper alloy object, was noticed on the upper left arm. The grave cut was 1.8m deep.

The second burial was seen about 3.5m to the south of that described above. The northern 1.4m of the length of the grave cut was recorded, but produced only the toe bones of an immature individual and iron hobnails, which indicated shoes or boots were worn. The discovery of these bones only suggests the grave was aligned north-west / south-east, with head to the north-west. This grave pit was apparently about 1.1m deep. 9 CLR 73. EWC 6238.

4. 12 Clifton Road. In 1981, human bones were found during work below the floor at the front (east) of number 12 Clifton Road. They were reported to the police, who brought them to the Winchester Research Unit, where they were confirmed to be of human origin. Female, 25–30 years old. 12 CLR 81. EWC 6236.

5. Oram's Arbour 1967. Four inhumation burials (one infant, one child, and two adults – the latter in the same grave) were found just below the modern surface on the inner edge of the north ditch terminal in 1967 (Biddle 1968, fig 2). Like some of the burials from Carfax, Oram's Arbour 2001 and St Paul's Hospital (below), these might be an indication that the innermost part of the Oram's Arbour bank was used for burial as well as the ditch. OA 67. EWC 6246.

6. Oram's Arbour 2001, Trench 1. A badly truncated burial was recovered next to the inner edge of the enclosure ditch during excavations at Oram's Arbour in 2001. As for 5 above, this may indicate that the bank of the Iron Age defences was also used for burial in the Roman period. Any graves buried in the main body of the rampart would have been removed

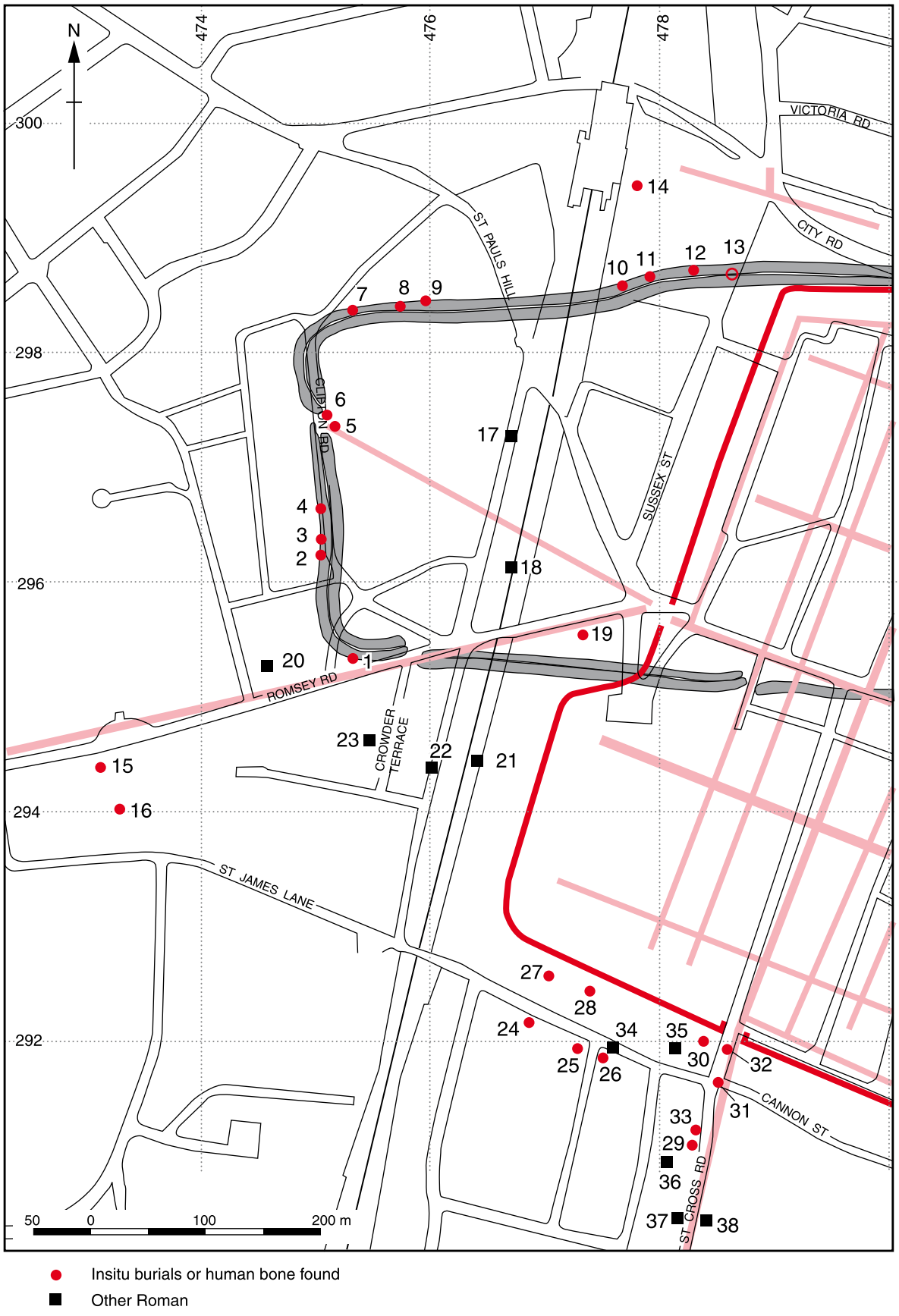


Figure 126 Western suburb gazetteer

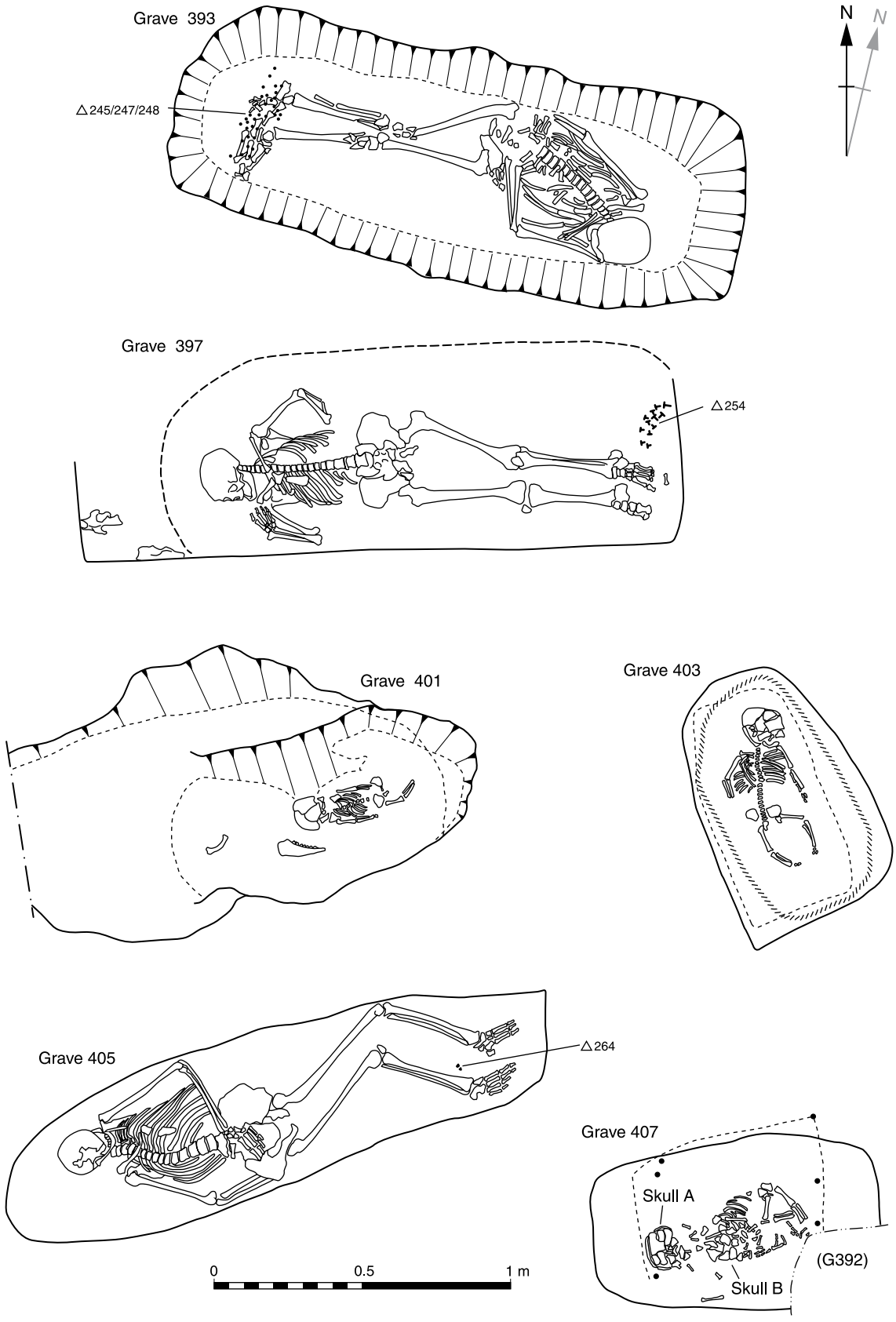


Figure 127 New Road, graves F393, F397, F401, F403, F405, F407

when the bank was razed during the 12th century, but those at its innermost and outer limits appear to have survived. WINCM:AY 42. EWC 12073.
7. Oram's Arbour 2001, Trench 2. Three burials, two adults (one of whom was female) and an infant, were recovered from the northern part of the Oram's Arbour ditch circuit about 100m from its return towards the east (Thorpe and Whinney 2001). WINCM: AY 42. EWC 12073.
8. St Paul's Hospital 1975–76. A 12 metre length of the Oram's Arbour ditch was recorded during construction work in 1975–76, but early deposits within the ditch were not disturbed. Work near the western limit of the site, on the line of the ditch, did disturb human bones, but their specific context could not be determined. SPHO 75–76.
9. St Paul's Hospital 1998. Two burials – one male, one female – were excavated from within the fill of the ditch. The male had been buried prone and the female in a crouched position. There was a further female prone burial some 10m to the south of the edge of the ditch. Material in the upper fill of this grave was interpreted as either the base of a mound of chalk, or possibly the redeposited remains of the Oram's Arbour bank. SPH 98. EWC 6413.
10. Ashley Terrace. Three adult and six infant inhumation burials of 4th-century date were found cut through a turf line in the partially filled Oram's Arbour ditch. A single cremation burial was also found (Biddle 1965, 231–3). AST 64. EWC 6671.
11. New Road. Six phases of Roman burial separated stratigraphically by silting episodes within the Oram's Arbour ditch (catalogued below) were recovered, representing four adults and 20 infants and dating from the late 3rd to the mid-4th century. Published in this volume, Chapter 4. NR 74–77. EWC 6567.
12. Carfax. At least 35 human burials were recovered from within the 9m section of the Oram's Arbour ditch which was excavated by hand. Published in this volume, Chapter 4. CF 85. EWC 6739.
13. Sussex Street Trench XIV. A small trench excavated through the Oram's Arbour ditch provided no evidence for burials, suggesting the eastern limit of the Roman cemetery. Published in this volume, Chapter 4. SXS 77 Tr XIV.
14. Station Hill (ECT). Human bones and sherds of a Roman grey ware jug were gathered from upcast of an electricity cable trench, and an adjacent possible grave cut 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep seen in both trench sections, was recorded. The bones were of a child, aged 5–7 years (Collis 1978, 263). The exact find spot is uncertain, but is likely to have been at least 75m north of the Oram's Arbour defences. ECT 64. EWC 6550.

Burials in the West Hill area

15. Uplands, 45 Romsey Road. An unfurnished, north–south aligned inhumation burial was recorded in 1949 (Winchester Museums History File 45 Romsey Road), and has been listed by Meaney (1964) as an early Saxon cemetery. The 1949 grave was located very near to the more recent discoveries of late Roman graves (entry 16) and seems likely to be of this date (Grew 1981, 363).
16. 45 Romsey Road. In 1980–81, recording carried out under difficult conditions identified 24 inhumations, published in this volume, Chapter 4. Many more graves are likely to have been destroyed without record. There was a concentration of human remains in the northern part of the site, but fewer to the south (up to around 65m from the road). There were no burials recorded from the site at 59–63 Romsey Road (59–63RR 85), some 30m to the west. 45 RR 80. EWC 6214.

Settlement evidence and other possible burials from the western suburb

These are described from north to south:

17. Records of a water main trench cut for about 300m along Clifton Terrace provided evidence for three or four pits and two boundary ditches of Roman date (Collis 1978, 245–61).
18. During the construction of the railway cutting in 1838, a masonry building (or buildings) was recorded 50 to 100 yards north of the Romsey Road bridge. It included a tessellated floor at least 30 feet long (Bradfield 1846; Haverfield 1900, 286–7). Adjacent were the remains of a small stone-built chamber, inside which were a whole pot and four coins ranging in date from Vespasian (AD 69–79) to Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80). Other finds from the site included a copper alloy figurine and the head of a larger copper alloy figure, both identified at the time as being representations of Hercules. A residence of some status seems to be suggested but the finds may indicate that the building had a religious rather than secular function (Esmonde Cleary 1987, 151).
19. A cinerary urn and fragments of burnt bone and charcoal were said to be found near the then entrance to the Barracks in 1928 (Hampshire Chronicle 2.2.1929; 29.10.1932).
20. 2 Clifton Road. In 1986, a masonry building was discovered alongside Romsey Road about 60m west of the western entry into the Oram's Arbour enclosure, but could only be partly recorded. Additional detail is provided in Chapter 4, above. 2 CLR 86.
21. A major Roman structure was found during construction of the railway cutting 100 yards south of the Romsey Road bridge (Bradfield 1839, 531; Haverfield 1900, 287). Rubbish pits and a well 130 feet deep were also reported.
22. The southern part of the 1955 water main trench in St James Terrace provided evidence for both terracing and possible quarrying, probably dating from the mid-4th century (Collis 1978, 245–62). Earlier stratigraphy also survived, including a substantial layer of painted wall plaster. Though no structural features were recognised, the quantity of artefactual material recovered suggests nearby settlement.
23. Crowder Terrace. A field boundary which went out of use in the 2nd century was filled with a deposit of bone-working waste. Pits suggested later Roman settlement nearby. Published in this volume, Chapter 4. CT 74–76.

Catalogue

New Road: burials in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch (Fig 127, Plates 107–114) *by K E Qualmann*

Dating: late 3rd to 4th centuries (see Chapter 4).

F392 Ph 22, 499, 502
Partly below the eastern section. Grave rectangular-shaped, 0.55m wide; 1m of its length within the excavation. Aligned west–east. Upper half of a supine, male burial, aged 30–35 years. The head was turned to the right (south). Both arms were very slightly flexed at the elbow, so that the hands (which could not be recorded) might have rested on the upper parts of the femora.
F393 Ph 22, 500 (illustrated)
Grave 1.95m by *c* 0.8m. Aligned east–west. The skeletal remains of a female, aged over 50 years, prone. The upper body was angled from the waist, to the left (south). The left arm was bent at the elbow, so that the left hand rested on the abdomen. The right arm was along the right side with the lower arm apparently behind the hip. The legs were turned

Plate 107 New Road, grave F397

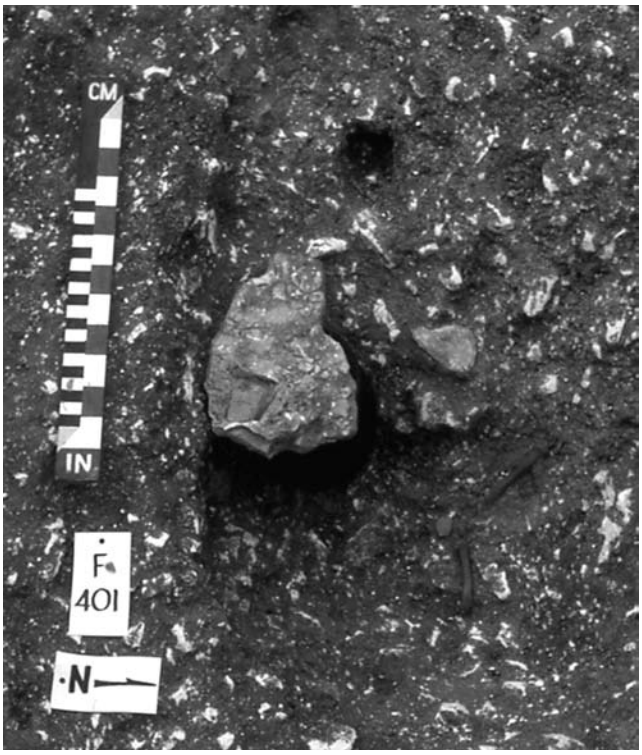


Plate 108 New Road, grave F401 showing stone slab over pottery vessel

Plate 109 New Road, grave F402

slightly to the left (south). A group of hobnails (S245, S247) represented footwear, possibly worn. Copper alloy rivets for fastening leather (S248, **310**) found in the same area, may also have been part of shoes (Fig 127; see Plate 36).

F395 Ph 18, 511
Grave oval, 0.5m by 0.4m. Aligned west–east. An infant aged 39 weeks in utero.

F396 Ph 18, 511
Located *c* 0.5m west of F395. Grave oval, 0.35m by 0.25m. Aligned north-west / south-east. Site records indicate a small infant, but the skeletal material has been lost.

F397 Ph 20, 507, 514 (illustrated)
Located in the central western part of the excavation. Grave 1.75m by *c* 0.7m, up to 0.5m deep. Aligned west–east. Adult female, aged at least 50 years. The position of the body was supine, with the head to the west and turned to face the right (south). The right arm was bent at the elbow so that the right hand lay immediately adjacent to the face. The left arm was also bent at the elbow, though less sharply, so that the left hand would have lain in the area of the abdomen, had it survived. A group of hobnails (S254) was recorded to the left of the feet (Fig 127; Plate 107).

F398 a/b Ph 18, 513
Located *c* 0.6m south of F395. Grave virtually round, *c* 0.35m in diameter. Remains of two infants – a: buried with head to the west, aged 35–36 weeks in utero; b: alignment not certain, but possibly south–north, aged 34–5 weeks in utero.

F399 Ph 14, 518
Near the eastern limit of excavation. Grave oval, no more than 0.35m by 0.25m. Foetus. Aligned south–north.

F400 Ph 14, 519
Immediately west of F399. Grave oval, 0.4m by 0.35m. Aligned west–east. Site record of the remains of a very small infant, lost after excavation.

F401 Ph 14, 520, 522, 529 (illustrated)
Located in the middle of the ditch. Grave up to 1.5m by 0.8m but burial confined to the eastern half. Aligned west–east. Neonatal infant. Complete grey ware everted rim jar (**R20**) with a stone used as a lid. (Plate 108, Fig 127).

F402 Ph 14, 526 (illustrated)
North-east of F400, near the eastern edge of excavation. Grave oval, *c* 0.35m by 0.25m. Aligned west–east. Infant aged birth – 3 months (Plate 109).

Plate 110 New Road, grave F403

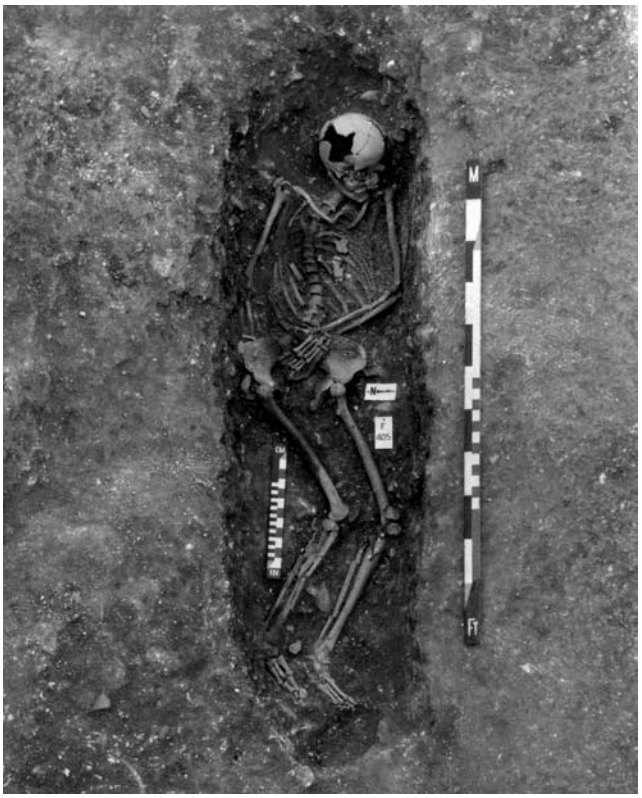


Plate 111 New Road, grave F405

Plate 112 New Road grave F409

F403 Ph 16, 527 (illustrated)
Grave rectangular, 0.75m by *c* 0.5m. Aligned north-west / south-east. Infant, 6–9 months old. A coffin represented by nine nails (S255–9), nearly the size of the grave cut (Fig 127; Plate 110).
F404 Ph 16, 534, 535
Grave, virtually round, 0.6m in diameter. Alignment uncertain. Infant aged birth – 3 months. Immediately west of the skull a complete grey ware bowl (**R21**), on its side so that the mouth faced the burial.
F405 Ph 14, 536, 537 (illustrated)
Located immediately east of F401on centre line of the ditch. Grave cut roughly rectangular, 1.9m long by 0.5m wide and *c* 0.3m deep. Aligned west–east. Female, at least 50 years old. Supine. Legs slightly flexed at the knees, the left arm was bent at the elbow with the hand over the abdomen, the right arm only slightly bent, but the hand was below the right side of the pelvis. Eleven hobnails (S264), the remains of footwear, found in a group between the lower legs (Fig 127; Plate 111).
F406 Ph 14, 541
Located *c* 0.7m south of the west end of F401. Grave a small, shallow and poorly defined pit, roughly 0.2m in diameter. Aligned south–north. Infant, aged birth to three months.
F407 a–c Ph 12, 543, 544 (illustrated)
Grave rectangular, 0.95m by 0.55m and *c* 0.3m deep. Aligned west–east (a and b). Three infants – a: neonate, b: one year–18 months, c: up to time of birth. All buried in a wooden coffin: 11 iron nails(Fig 127).
F408 Ph 14, 545
Located on north side of ditch. Grave oval, 0.55m long and *c* 0.3m wide. Aligned west–east. Infant, neonate.
F409 Ph 12, 546
Located immediately north of F407. Grave oval, 0.5m by *c* 0.25m. Aligned west–east. Infant.
F410 Ph 12, 550
Located on east side of trench and cut to the south by F392 (Phase 22). Grave 0.4m by *c* 0.3m. Alignment uncertain. Infant, neonate.
F411 Ph 18, 554 (illustrated)
Stratigraphically isolated on the northern edge of the ditch. Grave roughly rectangular, *c* 0.45m by 0.3m. Aligned north-east / south-west. Infant aged birth–3 months (Plate 113).

Plate 113 New Road, grave F411

Plate 114 New Road, grave F412

F412 Ph 12, 560 (illustrated)
About 5m west of the other graves in Phase 12. Grave rectangular, 0.75m by 0.45m. Aligned north–south. Infant, 3–6 months old (Plate 114).
F413 Ph 14, 581
Located *c* 0.5m west of F401, and in line with it and F405. Grave 0.4m by *c* 0.25m. Aligned east–west. Infant, aged birth–6 months.
F414 Ph 14, 582
Located *c* 2m south of F413. Grave oval, 0.7m by 0.45m. Aligned east–west. Infant, neonate.

Carfax *by G D Scobie*

Dating: the graves are thought to date from *c* AD 270 to 410, but only the latest phase of burial (Phase 53) can be more precisely dated, to *c* AD 390 or later (see Chapter 4).

Burials in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch (Plates 115–22)

G347 Ph 20, 1098
A west–east foetal burial that extended into the western section in a shallow grave pit approximately 0.60m by 0.3m by 0.20m deep. Only a portion of the skeleton (1090) was recovered.
G350 Ph 17, 1095, 1239
A west–east burial of an adult female in a large, well-formed, subrectangular grave cut, depth 0.95m. The upper part of the skeleton (1096) was removed by a later feature and lay in a supine position with the lower arms crossed over the pelvis. The legs were extended and slightly apart. In the area of the pelvis were the remains of a foetus (1241). The body was in a timber coffin indicated by 12 coffin nails.
G351 Ph 28, 1230 (illustrated)
A south–north adult burial in a subrectangular grave *c* 0.18m by 0.45–0.6m by 0.7m deep at the head, found at the base of the southern slope of the ditch. The skeleton (1229), that of a male aged 35–45 years, lay supine with the legs extended

Plate 115 Carfax, grave 351

Plate 116 Carfax, grave 372

with the feet slightly apart. The right arm was crossed over the abdomen with the left arm flexed with the hand on the chest. Coffin nails were present (Plate 115).

G354 Ph 20B, context not issued
An infant burial located midway up the northern slope of the ditch. No grave pit was recognised and the skeleton was disturbed during excavation. The skeleton (1226), aged birth – 3 months, was aligned west–east and appeared to be in a foetal position.

G357 Ph 29A, context not issued
A south–north infant burial found on the surface of the Phase 52 ditch fill 1087. The skeleton (1234), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing east.

G358 Ph 18, context not issued
An infant burial that was partly disturbed during the excavation of the upper fill of the Phase 43 burial G350. The grave pit was oval in plan, *c* 0.40m by 0.29m by 0.23m deep, aligned north–south. The skeleton (1235), aged birth – 3 months, was disturbed and no alignment or positioning of the body could be determined. The fill was not distinguished from the upper fill of G350.

G359 Ph 15, 1238
A west–east infant burial in a shallow rectangular grave approximately 0.65m by 0.45m by 0.1m deep. The skeleton (1236), aged birth – 3 months, was poorly preserved and lay in a slightly extended foetal position on its left side facing south.

Plate 117 Carfax, grave 378

G371 Ph 29B, context not issued
A north-east / south-west infant burial found in the upper fill of G372, no grave cut was recognised. The skeleton (1351), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a supine position. No further details.

G372 Ph 29C, 1274 (illustrated)
An west–east adolescent burial in a large subrectangular grave pit, *c* 2.6m by 1.2m by 1m deep. The skeleton (1351), aged 15–20 years (sex unknown), was poorly preserved and lay in a supine position with both arms by the sides. The legs were extended and slightly apart. The remains of hobnail boots were found at both feet and appear to have been worn at time of burial. A timber coffin was indicated by the presence of 42 coffin nails (Plate 116).

G374 Ph 29A, context not issued
A west–east infant burial found on the surface of the Phase 52 ditch fill 1087. The skeleton (1352), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its left hand side facing north.

G376 Ph 29A, context not issued
An east–west infant burial in a rectangular grave pit approximately 0.4m by 0.2m by 0.07m deep. The skeleton (1357), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing north.

G377 Ph 24, 1359
A south–north infant burial placed in a circular grave pit approximately 0.53m by 0.25m deep. The skeleton (1361), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing east.

G378 Ph 24, 1365 (illustrated)
A south–north infant burial placed in a rectangular grave pit approximately 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.12m deep. The skeleton (1366), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing east (Plate 117).

Plate 118 Carfax, grave 379

G379 Ph 24, 1368
An east–west adult burial that extended into the section. The skeleton (1369), a male 35–45 years of age, was placed against the south side of the grave pit with the legs extended and crossed at the ankles. The arms were folded over the abdomen. At the foot of the grave, in the north-east corner, was an infant skeleton (1371) in a foetal position (Plate 118).
G380 Ph 24, 1372
A west–east infant burial placed in an oval pit approximately 1.1m by 0.65m by 0.50m deep. The skeleton (1373), aged 3–6 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing south.
G381 Ph 20, context not issued.
A west–east infant burial found on the surface of 1363, the Phase 45 ditch fill. The skeleton (1426), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its left side facing south.
G382 Ph 22, 1471
A west–east infant burial that was mostly removed by a later burial G379. Only a fragment of the skull (1432), positioned at the west end of the grave was recovered.
G383 Ph 18, 1436
An infant burial placed in a shallow scoop approximately 0.4m in diameter by 0.07m deep. The skeleton (1437), aged birth – 6 months, was in a compacted foetal position and no alignment could be determined other than that the skull was to the north side of the grave.
G384 Phase 18, 1439 (illustrated)
A north–south infant burial placed in a shallow cut approximately 0.5m square by 0.1m deep. The skeleton (1448), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing east (Plate 119).

Plate 119 Carfax, grave 384

G386 Phase 15, context not issued
A west–east infant burial found lying on the surface of a fill of the ditch 1444. The skeleton (1445), age birth – 6 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing south.
G387 Ph 18, 1449
An infant burial placed in a shallow circular pit *c* 0.52m by 0.14m deep. The skeleton (1448), aged birth – 3 months lay in a foetal position on the left side facing north.
G388 Ph 15, 1454
An infant burial placed in a kidney-shaped grave pit *c* 0.4m by 0.25m by 0.1m deep. The skeleton (1453), aged birth – 3 months, had been disturbed and no position or alignment could be determined.
G389 Ph 20, context not issued
A south-west / north-east infant burial found on the surface of 1363, the Phase 45 ditch fill. The skeleton (1456), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its right side facing south
G390 Ph 20B, 1353
A west–east adult burial extending into the western section so that only the lower legs and feet were excavated. The skeleton (1457), probably that of a male, was in a supine position with legs extended and with the feet slightly apart. Remains of hobnail boots were found below the right foot but do not appear to have been worn at the time of burial.
G391 Ph 15, 1463 (illustrated)
An east–west infant burial in an oval grave pit approximately 0.55m by 0.4m by 0.17m deep. The skeleton (1462), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its left side facing south (Plate 120).
G392 Ph 15, 1460
A west–east infant burial in an oval grave pit *c* 0.56m by 0.25m+ by 0.17m deep that was partly removed on the north side by a later grave. The skeleton (1461), aged birth – 3 months, was disturbed during excavation but was in a supine position, with the legs extended, and aligned west–east.
G393 Ph 24, 1467
An infant grave found during the excavation of G395 lay in a subrectangular pit *c* 0.6m by 0.27m by 0.22m deep. The skeleton (1465), aged birth – 6 months, was disturbed during excavation and no details could be recovered.
G395 Ph 20A, 1471
A west–east adult burial extending into the western trench edge so that only the lower legs and feet were recovered. The grave cut was approximately 1.50m by 0.65m by 0.68m deep. The skeleton (1476), an adult of unknown sex, lay in supine position with the legs extended with the feet slightly apart. Hobnails recovered from the feet, from footware which appears to have been worn. Coffin nails were present.
G396 Ph 18, 1474
An adult, probably male, burial in a well-formed grave pit, *c* 0.40m deep, that extended into the eastern trench edge so that only the lower legs and feet were recovered. The

Plate 120 Carfax, grave 391

Plate 121 Carfax, grave 397

skeleton (1475) appeared to be in a supine position and aligned east–west.

G397 Ph 15, 1478 (illustrated)
A west–east infant burial in a shallow oval scoop *c* 0.7m by 0.3m by 0.11m deep. The skeleton (1477), aged birth – 3 months, lay in a foetal position on its left side and faced south. (Plate 121)

G398 Ph 17, 1481 (illustrated)
A west–east infant burial placed in a shallow oval scoop *c* 0.56m by 0.27 by 0.15m deep. The skeleton (1480), aged 3–6 months, lay in a foetal position facing south. (Plate 122)

G536 Ph 102, context not issued
This grave was cut into the infilled eastern end of the ditch. The grave was highly disturbed and contained an adult female (1074), aligned west–east in a supine position.

Outlying burials

G116 Ph 30, context not issued
Within a shallow rectangular cut and heavily disturbed. Remains of a male aged 25–35 years (761) in a prone position. The legs were extended and the right arm by the side.

G560 Ph 26, context not issed
A north–south aligned adult female burial in a disturbed state. The articulated right arm was found in mid-fill and separated from the partially articulated upper torso. The body lay in a supine position with the shoulders placed against the top end of the grave and no skull was present. The body had been decapitated through the fifth cervical vertebra (Tucker, Chapter 6, pp 240–41).

Plate 122 Carfax grave 398

G561 Ph 26, context not issued
A west–east adult burial of which only the lower legs and feet survived. The position of the feet suggested a supine or crouched position.

22–34 Romsey Road: burials in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch *by G D Scobie*

Note: context numbers were not issued at the time of excavation.

Cremation burial

F1 Seen in section, where it survived as the northern part of a small pit 0.15m deep and 0.2m in diameter. Two grey ware everted rim jars (**S7–S8**) were recovered; the larger contained cremated bone, and the smaller may have done so. Both vessels dated late 3rd century or later. The full size and contents of the grave are not known.

Inhumations

F14 Aligned north–south, female aged 20–25.

F15 Found immediately east of F14, aligned north–south, female, aged 25–35.

F23 Aligned north-west / south-east. Adult. **S9** – Oxfordshire rouletted beaker, dated *c* AD 270–400, at the right side near the waist.

F25 Female adult recovered near the north section by workmen.

F29 Found immediately north–west of F15, during extension of the northern excavation limit. Aligned south–north. Female, aged 25–30.

F30 Found immediately north–west of F14. Aligned south–north. Male aged 30–35. Hobnails found at the feet indicating worn footwear. Evidence for a wooden coffin.

F35 Only partly observed in the northern section. Enough was recovered to indicate a south–north alignment. Male, aged 40–45.

45 Romsey Road

Note: no context numbers were issued during excavation. Much of the recording was carried out by

workmen, but this was found to be accurate wherever it could be checked.

G1 Located near north-west corner of new 'Block 1'. Grave *c* 1.9m by 0.7m and 0.46m deep. Aligned west–east. Adult, aged 30–35 years. Nails (S1) indicated a wooden coffin.
G2 Represented by just two bones found by workmen; these can only be described as 'adult'. No further information, except for location, was recovered.
G3 Said by workmen to have come from a grave located to the west of the new building complex. Grave cut *c* 0.6m by 1.4m and 0.35m deep. Aligned west–east. Child, accompanied by a complete, New Forest beaker (**S2**). The human remains have not survived.
G4 Grave *c* 2m by 0.6m, but had been truncated by mechanical excavation before recording took place and so depth is unknown. This operation also resulted in the loss of the skeletal material. Aligned west–east. Adult.
G5 Grave was at least 1.8m by 0.6m. Aligned south–north. Adult inhumation, possibly buried in a crouched position. The human remains have not survived.
G7 Grave represented only by its western end, 0.6m wide. Aligned west–east. Adult skull was observed, but could not be recovered. Coffin nails (S4) also recovered.
G8 West of G7. Only the western 0.6m of the grave, 0.3m wide, was observed. Aligned north-west / south-east. Child. Coffin nails (S5). Bones observed but not recovered.
G9 South of G7. Only the western 1m of a grave, 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep was observed. Aligned west–east. Adult. Bones observed but not recovered.
G10 Only the western 1m of grave 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep recorded. Aligned east–west – head location unknown. Only one small fragment of human bone seen. Coffin nails (S6) recorded and recovered.
G11 Survived as the middle portion of a grave 0.4m wide and 0.75m deep. Aligned east–west – head location unknown. Little skeletal material was observed.
G12 Survived as the middle portion of a grave 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Aligned west–east. Adult. Prone with a deformed left fibula. The human remains have not survived.
G 13 and 14 Reported by workmen as located on the eastern side of the site. Both east–west aligned adults – head positions unknown. No bones were recovered.
G15 found by workmen near G14. Male, aged 20–25 years. Parts of the upper and lower jaws were recovered.
G16 Western part of the grave removed by a later foundation; what survived was *c* 0.8m by 0.6m. Aligned west–east. Adult female. Legs crossed at the ankles. Hobnails (S7) represented footwear placed in the grave, but not worn.
G17 Located 0.9m east of G16. The western 1.2m of the grave, 0.6m wide, survived. Aligned west–east. Possible male, aged 40–45 years. A single coffin nail (S8) found in the grave fill.
G18 Grave 1.95m by 0.7m. All human bones were removed before a record could be made. Probably an adult, aligned east–west – head position unknown. A single coffin nail (S9).
G19 Located 0.6m west of G18. Grave 1.9m by 0.6m. Aligned west–east. Adult, possible male.
G20 Grave 2.0m by 0.6m, but eastern end not seen. Aligned west–east. Adult female. A single iron coffin nail (S10).
G21 Western 0.8m recorded. Aligned west–east. Juvenile. Three coins (S11–13) found in an area with a dark stain suggesting the remains of a bag or small box made of organic material. S12, Constantine I (AD 330–331); S13, House of Theodosius (AD 388–402); and S14, Eugenius (AD 392–394). An iron coffin nail (S14) was also recovered. The earlier recovery of a virtually complete, but broken grey ware jug (**S15**) from the area by workmen appears fairly certain to have come from G21.
G22 Located to the north of G21. Surface of grave 1.8m by 0.6m recorded. Aligned east–west – head position unknown. Possibly an adult, but no human bones were observed.
G23 Eastern part cut away by a soakaway pit leaving the western 0.5m. Aligned east–west – head position unknown. Adult, aged 20–25 years.
S3 was an isolated find to the west of the new building complex. It consisted of a complete vessel of unusual type, described at the time as a very small amphora. Though no bones were recovered, or observed, the vessel was thought to have come from a grave, tentatively numbered G24. However, the pot is not certainly of Roman date (ref to P5).

The southern suburb

Though there has been no recent investigation in the southern suburb, a number of earlier discoveries point to the existence of a substantial Roman cemetery in the area. These are described from west to east. A few finds indicate the presence of buildings and these are also listed from west to east. The gazetteer entries follow on from from those for the western suburb.

The main southern cemetery

24. Alexandra Terrace. In 1904, a cinerary urn with two smaller vessels and a coin of Crispus were found during work in St James Lane at Alexandra Terrace (Hampshire Chronicle 3.12.1904 and 10.12.1904). For reasons discussed in entry 25, this is the westernmost certain location of a southern cemetery burial.
25. Painters Fields 1840. During the widening of St James Lane to provide access to the new West Hill cemetery, five urns containing human remains, two fibulae and a coin of Magnentius were found in 1840 (Bradfield 1840, 644). Many skeletons were also exposed in an area about 100 yards west to east, and extended south into Painters Fields.

This discovery has been wrongly located on OS maps, as being at the entry into the West Hill cemetery, possibly because it was reported to the BAA Winchester Conference in 1845 in the same paragraph as finds made in the adjacent railway cutting (Bradfield 1845, 146). Painters Fields were, however, at least 100m to the east of the railway line and other finds suggest a more easterly location for the cemetery.
26. Painters Fields 1858. During building works in Painters Fields, two Roman cremation urns were found (Winchester Quarterly Record V for 1857–58, 208).
27. ?Barracks Wall 1904. An urned cremation burial accompanied by two other vessels, and associated with a coin of Crispus (AD 317–26) was found during excavations in St James Lane in 1904 (Hampshire Chronicle 3.12.1904 and 10.12.1904). This would appear to be the same discovery reported by Jacob as 'in a rough cist' adjacent to the Barracks Wall (Jacob 1906, 211–12). Neither this discovery nor the following can be located with precision, but both are perhaps likely to have been to the east of Alexandra Terrace because of the steeply sloping ground and the impact of medieval ditches adjacent to the southern defences of the Castle.
28. Barracks Wall 1928. A further cinerary urn with cremated bone was discovered in 1928 by Ward-Evans near the Barracks Wall (Hampshire Chronicle 4.8.1928). EWC 6536.
29. Radley House, St Cross Road. Three burials, two males and a female, were excavated here, 100m south of the Roman South Gate in 1952 (Collis 1978, 12–23). EWC 6753.
30. 4 St Cross Road. Several inhumations were found during excavations at this site, known as Garrison Mews, in 1920; some pottery was also found (Hampshire Chronicle 5.6.1920).

31. Canon Street. Excavations for mains drainage at the corner of Canon Street and Southgate Road (now St Cross Road) revealed two undated inhumations (Hampshire Chronicle 31.8.1878). This, and the following two entries, may represent Roman burials to the east of the *Clausentum* road, which here runs just to the west of the modern road.
32. Near the South Gate. Further mains drainage excavations in Southgate Road (now St Cross Road) disturbed three undated inhumations near to the South Gate of the city (Hampshire Chronicle 7.9.1878).
33. A Hampshire Chronicle article of 29.5.1875 referred to the discovery of Roman burial urns 'to both sides of South Gate Road' (now St Cross Road), but no other details were given.

Settlement evidence from the southern suburb

Chance finds of Roman artefactual material are not listed unless their association with other evidence suggests a building.
34. St James Villas. Near the junction of St James Villas and St James Lane, and about 100 yards west of St Cross Road, wall foundations 36 feet apart and built of chalk with very hard mortar were recorded in 1840 (Bradfield 1840, 644). The walls were said to curve together at their southern end and a well was seen nearby. A Roman date is not certain.
35. Old Brewery. Building debris was found in association with Roman artefacts at the 'old brewery' (premises of Dear and Bailey) near the corner of St James Lane and St Cross Road, in 1877 (Hampshire Chronicle 16.6.1877).
36. Radley House. The burials mentioned above (entry 29) were succeeded by deposits containing 4th-century domestic rubbish (Collis 1978, 12–23).
37. Opposite the Friary. A brief report of the discovery of a Roman building 'opposite the Friary', and therefore just to the west of the *Clausentum* road, was included in the Hampshire Chronicle 12.10.1929.
38. The Friary. Excavations on the eastern side of the *Clausentum* road provided some evidence for Roman domestic activity.

The eastern suburb

Gazetteer (Fig 128)

Entries for the eastern suburb include both burials and evidence for settlement; chance finds of artefacts are usually not listed. Discoveries are ordered from south to north, though entries for particular areas are grouped together, and may therefore interrupt this pattern.

The Highcliffe area

Centred about 650m south-east of the East Gate, a group of finds from the Highcliffe area may represent a separate settlement and burial ground on the outskirts of the Roman town.

1. Highcliffe allotments. In 1911, a cremation burial in a grey ware urn was found, accompanied by a quantity of complete samian pots, the latest of Trajanic date (Hampshire Chronicle 20.5.1911; Jones 1978b, 103). Though the precise location within the allotments is not cited, the western part of the site is about 100m from entry 2. A coin of Claudius was found on the allotments in 1928 (Hampshire Chronicle 14.4.1928), but is not known to be associated with burial remains.
2. Portal Road. A cremation burial accompanied by a group of pots of Flavian date was found on part of the Milland Council Housing Estate in 1930 (Jones 1978a, 93).
3. An inhumation with a coin of Domitian in the mouth was also found in the Milland Estate in 1930 (Winchester Museum Acc Reg I, 137), but it is not certainly from the same location as entry 2, above.
4. A further inhumation with a coin of Antoninius Pius in the mouth was found in the Milland Estate between 1930 and 1932 (Hampshire Chronicle 21.5.1932).
5. St Leonard's Road. An adult male inhumation, aged 35–45, was found during construction of an extension to 2 St Leonard's Road in 2001. The feet were stained possibly from shoes. WINCM:AY 67. EWC 9207.
6. The discovery of a complete Roman vessel (or vessels) in St Catherine's Road, near All Saints School, in 1929, suggests possible burials (Hampshire Chronicle 12.10.1929).
7. All Saints School. In 1892, construction of the school resulted in the discovery of Roman building debris leading to the conclusion that there was a villa nearby (Hampshire Chronicle 3.12.1892).

The main eastern suburb south of the river crossing

8. Wharf Hill. A cinerary urn accompanied by coins of Claudius I and Vespasian was found in 1933 in this area (Hampshire Chronicle 5.8.1933). This may be part of the same discovery as the Roman building remains found at the site of the Dog and Duck public house in the same year.
9. Magdalen Almshouses. Excavations in 1980 provided evidence for timber buildings, a chalk-lined water channel and an infant burial, sealed by the late 2nd century town defences and forming part of an early eastern suburb (Qualmann 1993, 75 and fig 7; Zant 1993, 45–53). MA 80.
10. Chesil Brewery. In 1885, a probable inhumation accompanied by an urn was found adjacent to the brewery (Hampshire Chronicle 20.6.1885).
11. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 map sheet for the area, surveyed in 1869–70, shows Roman building remains just to the north-east of Chesil Brewery, on a site later to become the Chesil Laundry.
12. During construction of the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton railway line in 1884, three vases and a cinerary urn were found at the foot of St Giles' Hill (Hampshire Chronicle 30.8.1884; The Antiquary 1884, 182).
13. During the construction of the approach road to the railway station from Chesil Street later in 1884, apparently complete ceramic vessels were found. At the Chesil Street frontage, possible Roman building remains were identified (Hampshire Chronicle 29.11.1884).
14. In 1875, Mr Pointer reported the discovery of Roman building remains 'in a meadow at the back of his house' at 3 Chesil Street (Hampshire Chronicle 13.3.1875). The location is near the site of the later Chesil Railway station.
15. At the south end of the Chesil railway tunnel, W H Jacob observed a tessellated pavement, tiles and Roman pottery probaby in 1885 (The Antiquary 1885, 84), though this may be a subsequent reference to the 1875 discovery noted in 17 above.
16. A tessellated pavement recorded near the main river channel near St John's Almshouses South (Hampshire Chronicle 28.6.1830) may provide additional evidence for this suburb, though they would lie within the defended area of the town if they are later than about AD 200 in date.

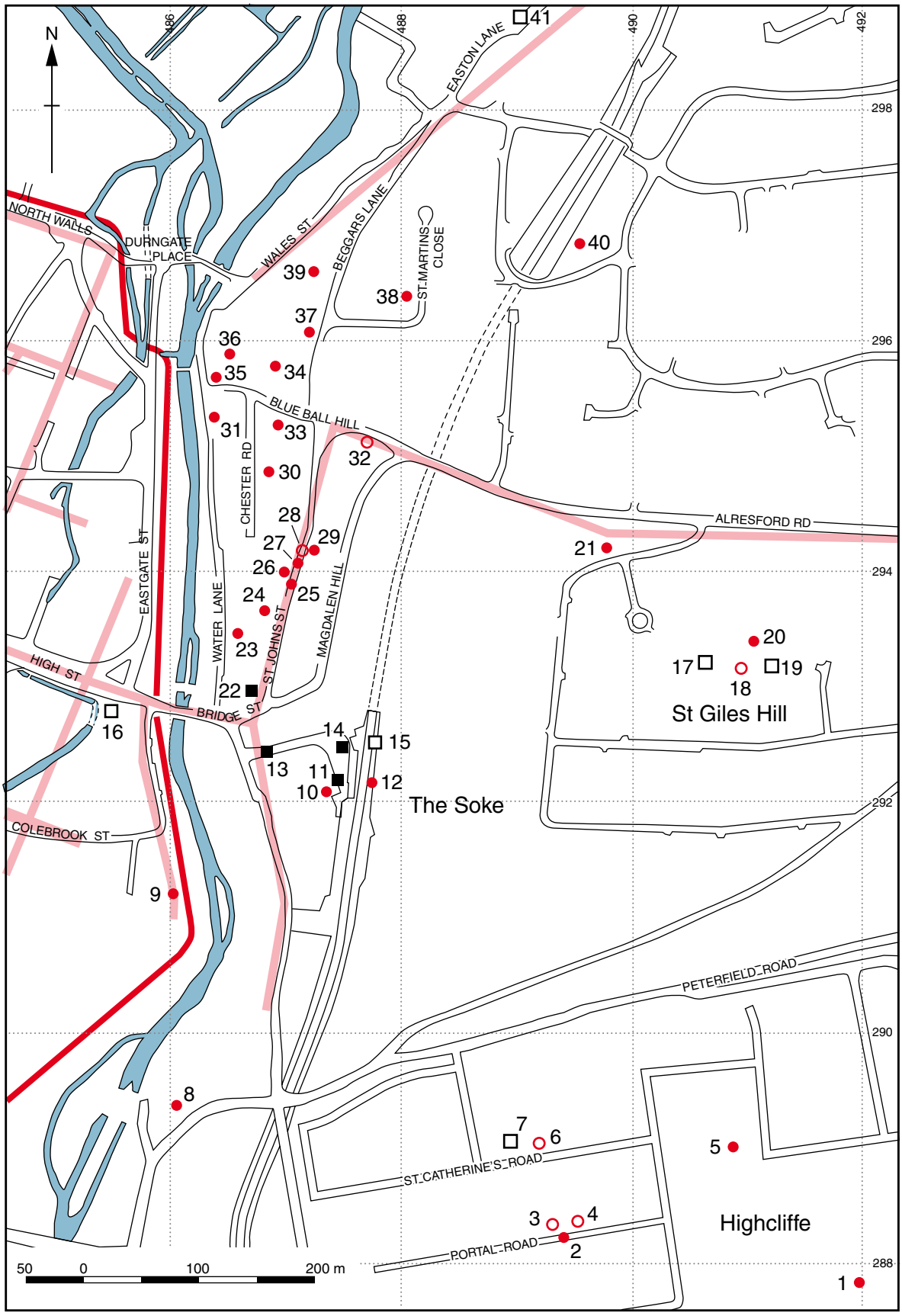


Figure 128 Eastern suburb gazetteer

St Giles' Hill

A few finds from the hill top, about 500m east of the East gate, may indicate a settlement and adjacent burial ground.

17. A tesselated pavement, tiles and Roman pottery were said to be found on St Giles' Hill, but no specific location is cited (Haverfield 1900, 288).
18. Similarly, three vases and a cinerary urn were found at an unspecified location on St Giles' Hill (Antiquary Vol 10, 1884).
19. Other finds, of possible building material (Hampshire Chronicle 22.5.1875) and Roman coins (Hampshire Chronicle 4.12.1897; 21.3.1908; 2.7.1910), from the Hill cannot be precisely located without further research, but may suggest settlement.
20. St Giles' Hill cemetery. A chalk coffin with a metal urn and sandals was found at the cemetery (Hampshire Chronicle 11.6.1827; EWC 9006). OGS Crawford advised a possible Roman date (WMS history file).
21. In 1978, an unfurnished inhumation grave was found about 150m south of the Alresford Road (AL 78), and may represent a Roman roadside grave. Other inhumations, found about 140m to the west at Ashdene (SGH 74) in 1974, are thought most likely to be part of the 'Quakers Burying Place' but could also be of Roman date.

The main eastern suburb north of the river crossing

There have been a fairly large number of Roman discoveries in the area north of the river crossing, mainly of burials.

22. At the corner of Bridge Street and St John's Street, 80m east of the river crossing, a small trench was excavated in 1982 (see SJS 82 Tr IV above). Stratified Roman remains included a possible roadside ditch and adjacent settlement activity.
23. During construction of houses in Water Lane (8–38) in 1958, a masonry-built bath or tank of the late third century was found to be preceded by traces of earlier domestic activity (Collis 1978, 43–60) and cut by at least seven west–east aligned inhumations no earlier than the mid-4th century.
24. An inhumation in a lead coffin is said to have been found during construction of St John's Tavern, 10 St John's Street, about 1858, reported in a later article (Hampshire Chronicle 26.10.1877).
25. Two burials in lead coffins were found during excavations for mains drainage in St John's Street in 1878 (Hampshire Chronicle 26.10.1878, 2.11.1878). The first, about 28m south of the church, was aligned west-south-west and contained an unfurnished female in a double coffin, both of lead. The second was about 11m nearer the church and contained a male, aged about 60, with a coin of Constantine. The east–west aligned lead coffin appeared to have had a wooden lining.
26. During excavation of the site of 16–19 St John's Street in 1976 (SJS 76 Tr I, see Chapter 5 above), only the latest Roman deposits were reached. Disturbed deposits included the remains of at least six adults, one child and two babies; one intact grave was that of an adult female aligned west–east.
27. Complete Roman glass bottles were found in 1892 'where Roman burials had been disinterred' in St John's Street (Hampshire Observer 3.12.1892). No other information is available.
28. A complete inhumation, accompanied by a redware urn and a coin of Tetricus I, was found in St John's Street in 1927 (Hampshire Chronicle 29.1.1927), though the precise location is not quoted.
29. A possible grave cut, with some evidence for human bone, was recorded to the rear of 40–44 St John's Street in 1982 (40–44 SJS 82). This may represent the only Roman burial on the east side of St John's Street.
30. The excavation carried out between 1976 and 1980 at Chester Road (CHR 76–80) is reported above in Chapter 5. In Tr I at the southern end of the site, seven inhumation graves were recorded but not fully excavated. To the north, in Tr III, a total of 102 burials, including one cremation, was investigated. The earliest of these can be broadly dated to the 2nd or 3rd century, but the main use of the cemetery was from the late 3rd to perhaps the early 5th century.
31. 'Some Romano-British graves' including a cinerary urn with cover were found during construction of a gasometer, now Riverside House, in Water Lane in 1847 (Hampshire Chronicle 30.10.1847; Archaeological Journal 6, 183–4). Cinerary urns were again said to be found at the site in 1932 (Hampshire Chronicle 21.5.1932).
32. A complete Roman vase, possibly indicating a burial, was found on allotments near Magdalen Hill in 1926 (Hampshire Chronicle 25.9.1926).
33. During excavation of a soakaway pit in the garden of 24–25 St John's Street in 1971, four intersecting inhumation graves, one with hobnail footwear, were briefly recorded (Collis 1978, 60–1). All had heads to the east-north-east.
34. In 1979, at least seven inhumations were identified during construction of a swimming pool at Greenleaves, Beggars Lane (see BLG 79, Chapter 5). All were west–east aligned with heads to the west where this could be determined.
35. Roman graves were found in 1840 during construction of cottages in Water Lane (now 84 and 86) to the south of Magdalen Hospital cottages (Gentlemen's Magazine 2, 644), but no other information is provided.
36. At Magdalen Hospital cottages, now 1 and 2 Rosemary Close, nine inhumations were discovered in 1789 (Vetusta Monumenta 3, 1796; Gentlemen's Magazine 17, 309). Five were accompanied by urns and another with a brooch, buckle, and coin of 1st- or 2nd-century date.
37. Four possible west–east aligned inhumation graves were identified to building work at Romans, Beggars Lane in 1990 (BLR Chapter 5). A small Oxfordshire colour-coated vessel accompanied one.
38. A number of inhumations were recorded during the construction of a Council housing estate at St Martin's Close, Winnall, in 1930 (Hampshire Chronicle 8.2.1930 and subsequent weeks). Some burials were furnished, suggesting a period of use between the late 3rd and early 4th century.

During renovation of this estate in 1984–85, more than 70 graves were noted, and some were excavated under controlled conditions (see SMCW 84/85 in Chapter 5). An elaborate burial monument was recorded at the southern limit of the site, and a ditch may have marked the eastern limit of the cemetery area.
39. A single, adult inhumation, probably that of a young female buried on a north–south alignment was found during construction of an extension to 4 St John's Mead, Beggars Lane, in 1999 (see BL 99, Chapter 5). A number of nails suggest a wooden coffin.

Winnall

Some 400 to 450m from the north-east corner of the town, evidence has been found for Roman burial and settlement activity in Winnall.

40. During construction of the Winnall Housing Estate in

1955, and again in 1959, parts of a site continuously in use from at least the middle Iron Age to the late Roman period was recorded under salvage conditions (Collis 1978, 61–93). An early Roman burial complex suggests relative wealth, while a small group of 4th-century inhumations is more typical of those found in contemporary urban cemeteries. Nevertheless, it is likely that this was a settlement separate from the Roman town throughout its history.

41. During excavation of a trench in 1927 in Wales Street near St Martin's Church, Winnall, Roman artefactual material including 2nd- and 3rd-century coins, and metalling interpreted as a street surface, were apparently recorded though not reported until a later (Hampshire Chronicle 21.5.1932).

42. Four late Roman inhumation graves, cut into a rectangular ditch, were excavated about 650m from the north-east corner of the town in 1971 adjacent to the Winnall railway cutting (Biddle 1975, 120). Like the Winnall Housing Estate graves (38 above), they are most likely to represent a separate settlement on the outskirts of *Venta Belgarum*.

Plate 123 Chester Road, cremation burial 596

Catalogue *by M Gomersall*

Chester Road (Figs 129–34; Plates 123–46)

The graves are described in the same way as those from Victoria Road West (pp 268–9).

Trench I

The graves – all inhumations – were excavated, but the human remains were not removed from the ground.

F30 Ph 41, 153
In the central southern part of trench. No further details.

F31 Ph 41, 155
In eastern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (274°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Supine, extended. Only the skull and a few other fragmentary bones survived. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails. A single hobnail was also recovered.

F33 Ph 41, 158
In eastern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Supine. Only the lower arms and part of the pelvis survived. Possible coffin: 4 iron nails.

F34 Ph 41, 159
In eastern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (278°). Well-formed grave cut. Child. Reasonably well preserved, disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forwards, arms by sides, legs possibly straight. Clear evidence of coffin: 10 iron nails. S190 a bronze coin (barbarous radiate of Tetricus II, dated AD 270–84).

F35 Ph 41, 160
In the central southern part of trench. No further details

F38 Ph 41, 165
In central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (254°). Well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown age and sex. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Supine. Only upper body survived. Skull turned to right, arms probably by sides. Clear evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails.

F39 Ph 41, 166
In south-eastern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (264°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Infant. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Only skull and other fragmentary bone survived. Clear evidence of coffin: 5 iron nails.

Trench III

Period dating (see also Table 14):

1 2nd – 3rd century
2 AD 270–320
3 AD 280–320
4 AD 320–70
5 AD 320–70
6 AD 350–90
7 AD 350 – early 5th century

Cremation burials

G579 Ph 14, 685
In south-western part of trench. No details of grave cut. Child. Cremated bone (838g) possibly in bag. S937–8, five bronze coins, all Antoniniani – three Victorinus (AD 268–70) and two Probus (AD 276–82), latter in mint condition. Period 3.

G596 Ph 13, 719, 720 (illustrated)
In western part of trench. Shallow, poorly formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. **S973**, grey ware jug used as urn, dated *c* AD 270 to 350. Period 4 (Plate 123).

Inhumations

G509 Ph 28, 519
Incomplete, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (257°). Well-formed grave cut. Child, aged *c* 10 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Left arm flexed so it crossed pelvic area (hand would have rested between legs), right arm folded across abdomen to meet with left

elbow. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. Period 7.

G510 Ph 28, 519
Intact, partially excavated, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (266º). Well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown age and sex. Poor preservation, disturbed. Supine. Much of body either outside trench area or missing. Right hand placed below pelvic area inside right thigh. Right leg straight and extended. Period 7.

G511 Ph 32, 523
Discovered during excavation of medieval topsoil. Location unknown. Alignment: west–east. Shallow, poorly formed grave cut. Infant. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine. One skull fragment remained, most of upper body absent. Left lower arm by side, right lower arm folded in so the wrist met spinal column. Legs mostly missing. Not dated.

G512 a/b Ph 25, 519 (= G535) (illustrated)
Double burial. Mostly intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270º). Shallow grave cut. 512a (lower): unknown sex, aged 25–35 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted backwards, facing left. Right arm ?flexed outwards across body in G512b, left arm missing. Spine had slight curvature. Right leg straight. 512b (upper): male, aged 25–35 years. Disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right on to shoulder. Right arm straight by side, left arm apparently absent (possibly, right arm of 512a is left arm of 512b). Right leg straight, left leg bent at knee. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails. Period 6 (Fig 129).

G513 Ph 27, 520
Mostly intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: south-west / north-east (213º). Child, aged 10–13 years. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Right arm by side, left arm folded across top of abdomen. Legs straight. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. Period 6.

G515 Ph 27, 525
Partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: north–south (357º). No details of grave cut. Male, 35–45 years. Very poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Only skull and some vertebrae survived. Period 6.

G516 Ph 29, 534
Incomplete, in central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270º). Adult of unknown sex. Very poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Supine. Left arm crossed pelvis so left hand rested on right hip, Only a few vertebrae and several rib fragments survived. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. Period 7.

G517 Ph 29, 535
Incomplete, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: south-west / north-east (210º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Period 7.

G518 Ph 29, 536
Incomplete, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (265º). Shallow, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Very poorly preserved, very badly disturbed. Bones were scattered and fragmentary. Period 7.

G519 Ph 29, 538
Intact, in central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (268º). Irregular grave cut. Adolescent, aged 15–20 years. Reasonably well preserved, reasonably undisturbed. Supine, extended. Lower right arm behind right side of pelvis, although part of hand appeared to rest on top of hip, left arm straight by side. Left leg straight, right leg slightly flexed towards left. Slight curvature of lower spine to the left. Evidence for coffin: 8 iron nails. Period 7.

G521 Ph 29, 543
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment unknown. Shallow, irregular grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Only fragments of skull survived. Period 7.

G523 Ph 29, 541, 557
Intact, in central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (257º). Well-formed grave cut. Adult (unknown age and sex) and child. Very poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Only fragments of bone survive. Lower legs appear to be straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 8 iron nails. Period 7.

G526 Ph 28, 547, 548, 549, 550
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: south-west / north-east (245º). Irregular grave cut. Adult female. Reasonably well preserved, undisturbed. Body appeared to be turned to right side, extended. Skull and shoulder girdle not present. Left lower arm crossed to right side of pelvis, right hand resting on top of right leg. Left leg straight, turned slightly to right, right leg bowed so legs were very close. Evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails. A number of iron hobnails situated at feet. Period 7.

G527 Ph 28, 554 (illustrated)
Intact, in centre of trench. Alignment: south-west / north-east (248º). Slightly irregular, reasonably well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 45 or older. Reasonably well preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull tilted down to right, right arm by side, hand resting on hip, left arm folded across abdomen, hand touching right forearm. legs straight, but twisted slightly to right. Much of upper body missing. Evidence of coffin: 14 iron nails. 9 iron hobnails, 6 possible hobnails situated below pelvis, along right side. Period 7 (Fig 129).

G528 Ph 28, 626 (illustrated)
Intact, in centre of trench. Alignment: west–east (271º). Indistinct, possibly well-formed grave cut. Probably male. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull fragmentary, trunk bones jumbled and incomplete. Arms by side, hands resting on hips. Right leg straight, left leg slightly flexed so lower legs lie close together. Evidence of coffin: 14 iron nails. Many iron hobnails situated at feet and S827 (**277**), two boot plates. Period 7 (Fig 129).

G529 Ph 28, 560
Incomplete, in centre of trench. Alignment: west–east (260º). Narrow, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown age and sex. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Possibly supine and extended. Only leg bones survived. Left leg straight, lower right leg parallel to left lower leg. Period 7.

G530 Ph 21, 561, 627 (illustrated)
Intact, in centre of trench. Alignment: west–east (257º). Deep, well-formed grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Poorly preserved, slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull had rolled to right. Arms by sides, right arm lower than the left. Legs straight. Evidence of coffin: 8 iron nails. S799 (**209**) bone armlets (at least three), S1442 (**213**), copper alloy armlet, all near the left arm, but do not appear to have been worn at burial. Period 7 (Fig 129; Plate 124).

G531 Ph 27, 565 (illustrated)
Intact, in north-western corner. Alignment: north-west / south-east (333º). Irregular grave cut. Probably male, aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on left side. Right arm flexed, lower arm crossing pelvis, hand resting on hip, left arm flexed upwards, wrist resting on breast bone. Legs straight, meeting at ankles. Evidence of coffin: 19 iron nails and S647, an iron staple (**781**). A large number of hobnails, S626, from up to three shoes, were situated alongside and partially over right lower leg. Period 6. (Fig 130)

G532 Ph 28, 553, 556
Intact, in north-western corner. Alignment: west–east (268º). Large, deep, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Individual of unknown sex, aged 15–20 years. Grave disturbed by vandals prior to complete recording. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Arms at sides. Legs straight. S1043, two large groups of hobnails, representing shoes. Period 7.

G533 Ph 27, 568
Incomplete, in north-western corner. Alignment: north-west / south-east (335º). No details of grave cut. Adolescent,

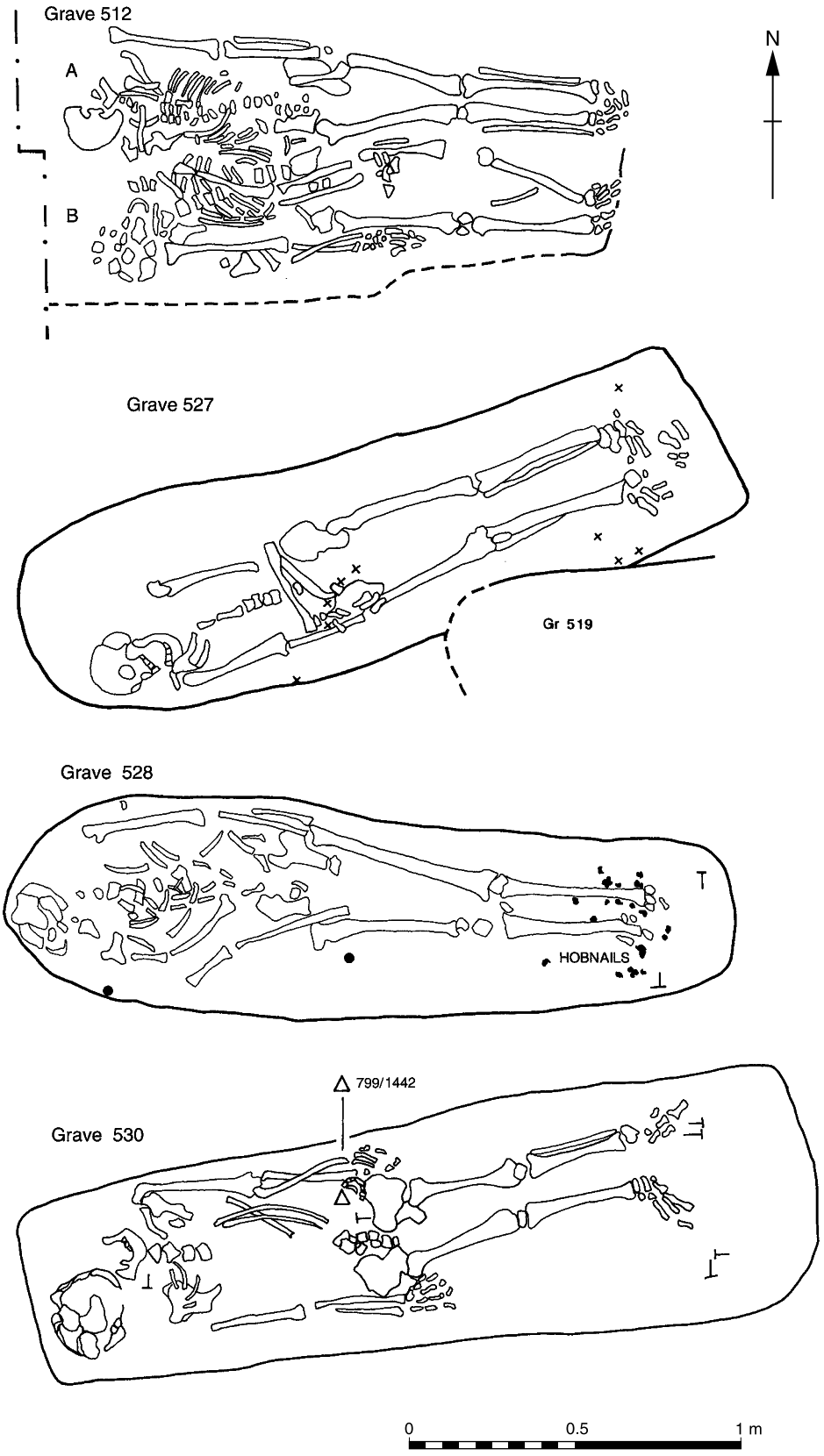


Figure 129 Chester Road, graves 512, 527, 528, 530

Plate 124 Chester Road, grave 530

Plate 125 Chester Road, grave 536

probably 12–15 years. Poorly preserved, possibly supine, extended. Only leg bones survive. Legs straight, an arm bone lay to the left of the legs. Evidence of coffin: 16 iron nails. A number of hobnails situated at feet. Period 6.

G534 Ph 25, 569
Mostly destroyed, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (251º). Partial, mostly destroyed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Poorly preserved. Only lower legs and some foot bones survived. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 6.

G536 Ph 25, 570 (illustrated)
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (265º). Well-formed grave cut. Probably male, aged 25–35 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Hands meet at pelvic or pubic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 6 (Plate 125).

G537 Ph 29, 571
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated possible grave in centre of trench. No further details. Period 7.

G538 Ph 23, 572
Mostly destroyed, in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270º). Child. Very poorly preserved. Only fragmentary leg and toe bones survived, legs probably straight and extended. Period 6.

G539 Ph 24, 573
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated in southern part of trench. Alignment unknown. No details of cut. Adult (of unknown age and sex) and child. Mixed remains including adult skull, rib and femur fragments, and infant bones. Period 6.

G540 Ph 25, 576
Incomplete, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: south-west / north-east (245º). Well-formed grave cut. Adult female. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Only lower body survived. Legs slightly flexed to left. Period 6.

G541 Ph 25, 576 (illustrated)
Intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (266º). Well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted slightly forward. Right arm by side, left hand resting on pelvic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. S678 (**816**), a key, was possibly associated with the burial, but its fragmentary condition suggests that it was residual. Period 6 (Plate 126).

G545 Ph 22, 603
Incomplete, in central western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (263º). Partial, narrow, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Very badly disturbed. Probably supine, extended. Only lower legs and feet survived, Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 4 iron nails. Period 6.

G546 Ph 26, 273 (illustrated)
Intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (273º). Shallow, well-formed grave cut. Elderly female. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence for coffin: 7 iron nails. Period 6 (Fig 130).

G547 Ph 26, 605 (illustrated)
Intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (277º). Large, shallow, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to right. Right arm by side, left hand resting on hip. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence for coffin: 9 iron nails. Period 6 (Fig 130; Plate 127).

G548 Ph 27, 606
Incomplete, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (265º). Shallow, well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Reasonably well preserved, disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull and shoulders outside area of trench. Arms by sides legs straight, meeting at knees, lower legs badly disturbed. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. Period 6.

G549 Ph 15, 610
Intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east

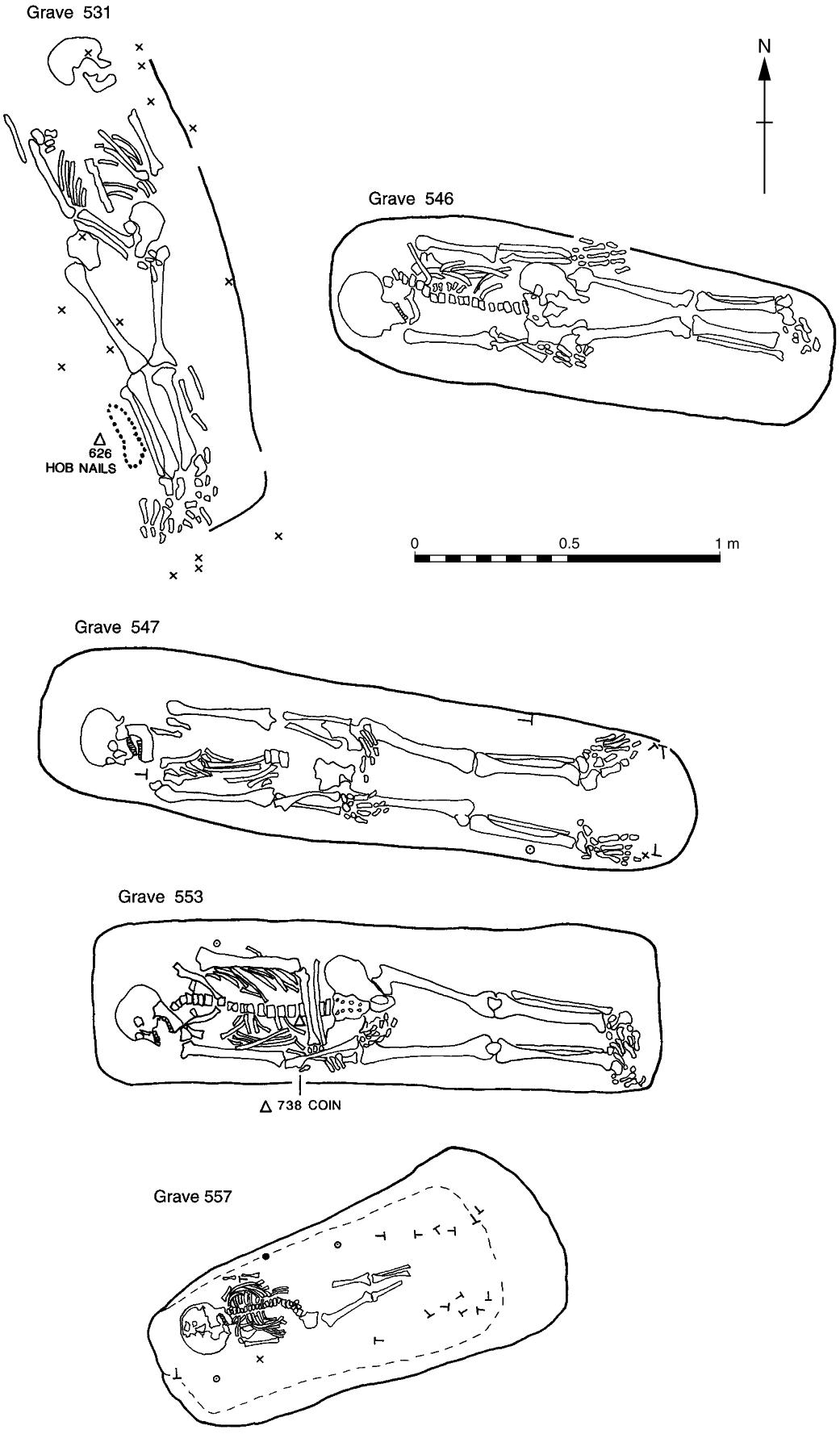


Figure 130 Chester Road, graves 531, 546, 547, 553, 557

Plate 126 Chester Road, grade 541

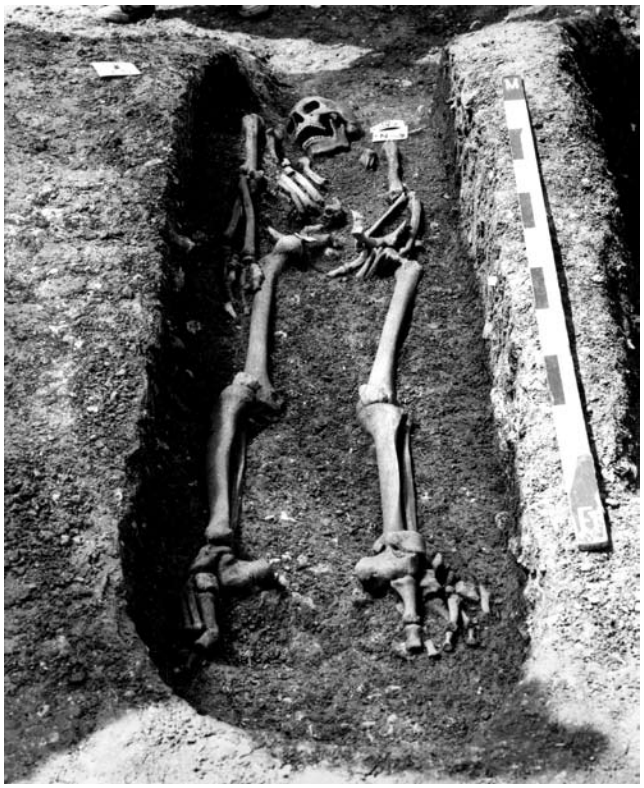


Plate 127 Chester Road, grave 547

Plate 128 Chester Road, grave 553

(266°). Shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Male, adult. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull fragmentary. Right arm badly disturbed (lower arm appeared to cross pelvis, hand on pubic area), left arm folded across abdomen. Legs straight, meeting at ankles. Period 4.

G550 Ph 25, 611
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (252°). Shallow, slightly irregular cut. No details of skeletal material. Evidence of coffin: 8 iron nails. Period 6.

G552 Ph 23, 614
Incomplete, possible grave in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (266°). No further details. Period 6.

G553 Ph 26, 615 (illustrated)
Intact, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (273°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Left arm folded across abdomen, right arm by side slightly flexed so hand rested on hip. Legs extended slightly to right. Evidence of coffin: 4 iron nails. S738 coin (House of Theodosius, Victoria Auggg, minted in Lyons), dated AD 388 to 402. Period 6 (Fig 130; Plate 128).

G554 Ph 21, context not issued
Incomplete, in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (261°). Extremely shallow, poorly formed grave cut. Infant or child. Very poorly preserved. Only fragmentary leg and foot bones survived. Period 5.

G555 Ph 26, 617
Incomplete, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (246°). Shallow, poorly formed grave cut. Infant, aged about 18 months. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Supine. Skull turned to right. Right arm flexed so hand would have rested on abdomen, left arm missing, bones from left hand rested on abdomen. Period 6.

G556 Ph 22, 620
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (256°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged

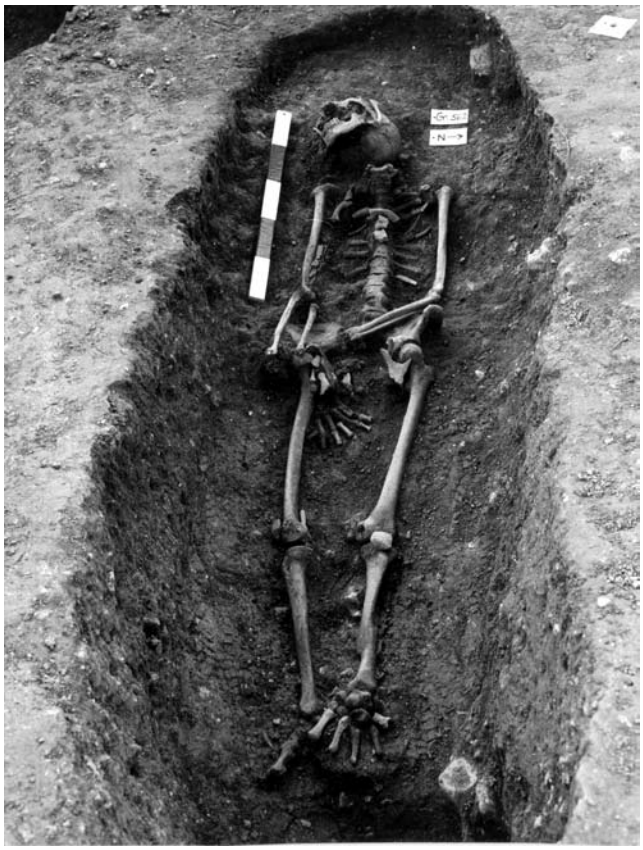


Plate 129 Chester Road, grave 562

6 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted forward. Right arm missing, left arm flexed so hand would have rested on pelvis or abdomen. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 24 iron nails. S771, a pierced plate, possibly a lock plate (**843**). S762 an iron buckle (**258**), was possibly associated with the burial, but its fragmentary condition suggests that it was redeposited. Period 6.

G557 Ph 22, 621 (illustrated)
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (255º). Reasonably well-formed grave cut. Child 2 years old. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to right, arms apparently straight by sides, lower spine curves dramatically to right in thoracic region. Legs straight, meeting at ankles. Evidence of coffin: 21 iron nails. Period 6 (Fig 130).

G558 a/b Ph 21, 623 (illustrated)
Double burial. Intact, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (262º). Irregular grave cut. 558a (lower): male of unknown age. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull and upper torso outside area of trench. Left arm by side, right arm slightly flexed by side and entwined with left arm of 558b. Legs straight, slightly apart. 558b (upper): male of unknown age. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull and upper torso outside area of trench. Right arm by side of body flexed slightly outwards, hand by hip, left arm entwined with right of 558a. Legs straight, twisted slightly to left. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails. Period 5 (Fig 131).

G559 Ph 21, 625
Intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (268º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Probably female and elderly. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Right arm slightly flexed outwards, upper left arm crossed body. Right leg straight, left leg flexed inwards so legs meet at knees. Evidence of coffin: 11 iron nails. Numerous iron hobnails situated around feet. Period 5.

G560 Ph 18, 628
Incomplete, in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (252º). Shallow, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Infant. Poorly preserved, disturbed. Possibly interred on side. Body fragmentary. Period 5.

G561 Ph 21, 629
Incomplete, partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment: south–north (180º). No details of grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Only fragments of skull survived. Clear evidence of coffin: 8 iron nails. Period 5.

G562 Ph 15, 630 (illustrated)
Intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: west–east (290º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult female. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Right arm by side, left hand rested on pubic area. Legs straight, meeting at ankles. Evidence of coffin: 4 iron nails. Period 4 (Fig 131; Plate 129).

G563 Ph 15, 631
Intact, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: south-west / north-east (243º). Shallow, irregular grave cut. Adult male. Very poorly preserved. Only fragments of skull survived. Period 4.

G564 Ph 21, 636
Possibly intact, in north-western part of trench. Alignment unknown. No details of grave cut. Foetal infant. Very poorly preserved, disturbed. Only scattered ribs, vertebrae and other fragmentary bone survived. Period 5.

G566 Ph 22, 639
Possibly intact, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: north-west / south-east (295º). Apparently slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Very little bone survived, only two small fragments and one broken long bone. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails. Period 6.

G567 Ph 18, 643
Incomplete, partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (279º). Shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Adult male. Reasonably well preserved, disturbed. Supine, extended. Skull and shoulder girdle outside area of trench. Right arm extended slightly to right of body, left arm flexed so hand rested on the abdominal area. Legs straight, appeared to meet at knees. Period 5.

G569 Ph 13, 644
Incomplete, in the central northern part of trench. Alignment unknown. No details of grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Scattered bone, no details of skeletal position. Period 4.

G571 Ph 25, 651
Incomplete, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270º). Shallow, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Only lower body within area of trench. Right leg straight, left leg flexed so knee crosses over right knee. Evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails. A number of hobnails situated beneath knees and lower legs. Period 6.

G572 Ph 18, 652
Intact, in central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (261º) (grave). Well-formed grave cut. No details of skeletal material. Possible coffin: 5 iron nails. Period 5.

G573 Ph 18, 654
Incomplete, in central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (258º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Only fragments of residual skull survived. S878 (**692**) a hone. Period 5.

G574 Ph 15, 656
Incomplete, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (262º). Indistinct, poorly formed grave cut. Infant, aged birth – 3 months. Reasonably well preserved. Lying on right side. Arms straight by sides. Legs extended to right. Period 4.

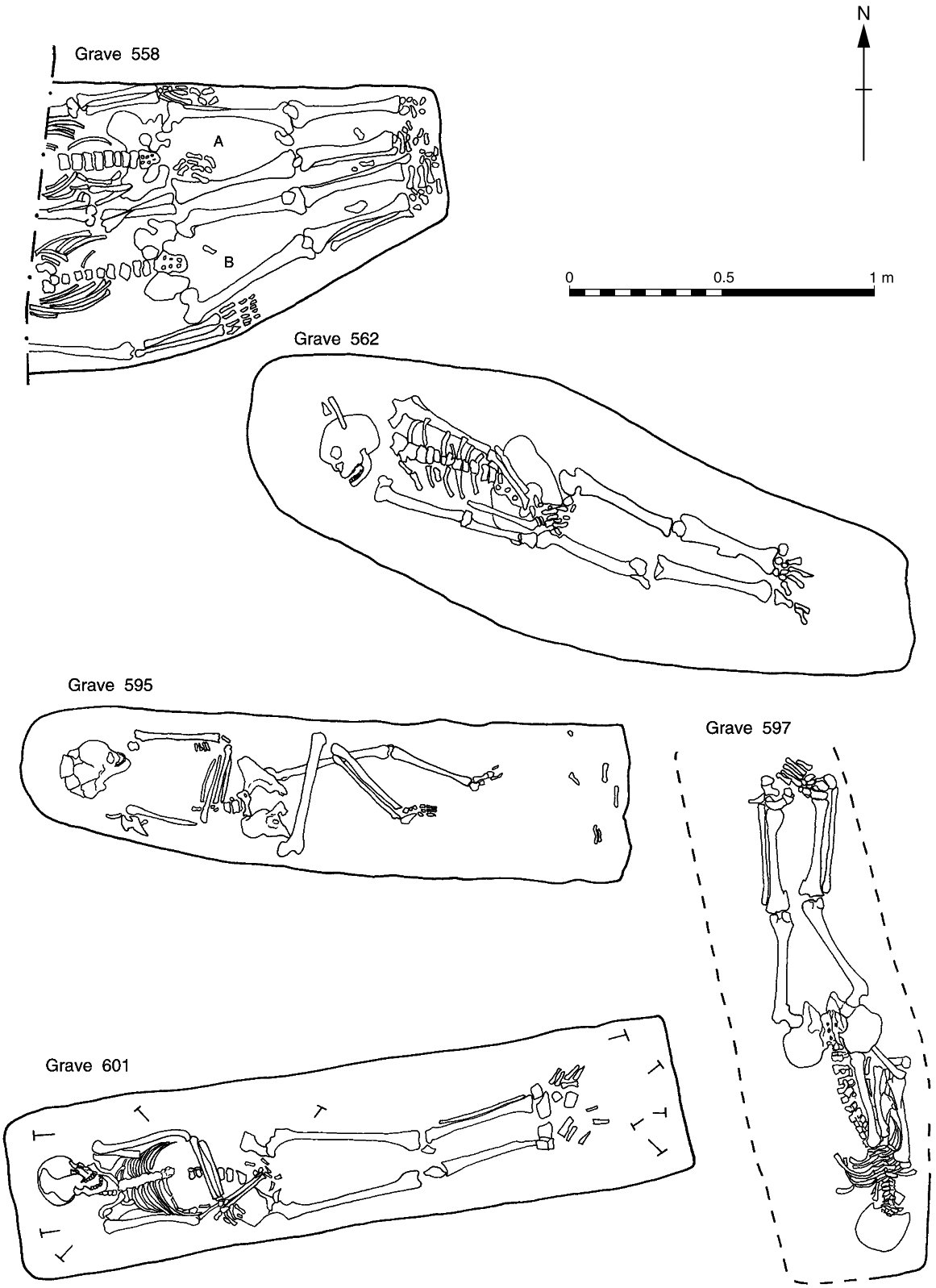


Figure 131 Chester Road, graves 558, 562, 595, 597, 601

Plate 130 Chester Road, grave 576

Plate 131 Chester Road, grave 580

G575 Ph 16, 659
Intact, in central western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (268º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 7 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Arms by sides. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 10 iron nails. Period 5.
G576 Ph 7, 662 (illustrated)
Incomplete, partially excavated in southern part of trench. Alignment: north–south (340º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 12 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine or on right side. Skull turned to right. Right arm straight by side, left flexed across pelvis so hand would have rested on right hip. Legs flexed to right, meeting at knees. Possible coffin: four iron nails. Period 2 (Plate 130).
G577 Ph 16, 667
Incomplete, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270º). Poorly formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Only legs survive. Legs flexed to left, right leg against inner left leg. Period 5.
G578 Ph 16, 684
Incomplete, in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (263º). No details of grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Poorly preserved. Supine. Only legs survive. Legs extended, meeting at ankles. Period 5.
G580 Ph 13, 686 (illustrated)
Incomplete, in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (274º). Well-formed grave cut. Adult, probably female. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright tilted slightly forwards. Right shoulder was raised so shoulders sloped from right to left. Right arm by side, lower arm on edge of pelvis, hand on right hip, left arm flexed, hand on pubic area. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Clear evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails. Period 4 (Plate 131).
G581 Ph 16, 689
Incomplete, partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (292º). Narrow, poorly formed grave cut. Adult male. Only lower body within area of trench. Legs straight and extended. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails. Period 5.
G582 Ph 13, 690
Incomplete, in western part of trench. Alignment unknown. Poorly formed, apparently irregular grave cut. Infant, foetal. Reasonably well preserved. Skeleton lying on right side. Skull and shoulder girdle missing. Arms extended to right. Upper legs extended out to right, spine curved. Period 4.
G585 Ph 8, 699
Mostly destroyed, in north-western part of trench. Alignment: north–south (350º). No details of grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Only lower legs survived. Reasonably well preserved, straight, extended. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails. Period 2.
G586 Ph 9, 692
Incomplete, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (260º). Apparently well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Only lower legs within area of trench. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 3.
G589 Ph 12, 708
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (251º). Poorly formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Only lower right leg survived. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails. Period 4.
G590 Ph 7, 709
Mostly destroyed, in southern part of trench. Alignment unknown. No details of grave cut. Infant. Fragments of skull in sufficient quantities to suggest a grave. Period 2.
G592 Ph 9, 713
Incomplete, partially excavated grave in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (259º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. No details of skeletal material. Period 3.

Plate 132 Chester Road, grave 597

G593 Ph 9, 716
Incomplete, partially excavated in north-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (255°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult female. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, possibly extended. Only the legs were within the trench area. Legs straight, meeting at ankles. Period 3.
G595 Ph 13, 718 (illustrated)
Intact, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (277°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Female, aged 25–35 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted downwards to left. Arms folded across abdomen. Left leg flexed, right leg bent upwards across left thigh. Clear evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails. Period 4 (Fig 131).
G597 Phase 7, 721 (illustrated)
Possibly intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: south–north (165°). Indistinct, apparently well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved. Prone, extended. Skull tilted to right. Spine has slight curvature. Right arm and ribs missing, left arm flexed so lower arm crossed pelvic area. Right leg straight, left leg flexed inwards, crossing at feet. Period 2 (Fig 131; Plate 132).
G598 Ph 8, 723
Partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment unknown. Poorly formed grave cut. Individual of unknown age and sex. Only toe bones survived. Period 2.
G599 Ph 16, 725
Incomplete, on western edge of trench. Alignment: west–east (274°). Poorly formed grave cut. Two adults of unknown sex. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Both supine, extended. Legs only recorded. One skeleton with hobnails at feet. Period 5.
G600 Ph 9, 726
Incomplete, partially excavated in south-western part of trench. Alignment: north–south (345°). Shallow, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult, probably male. Well preserved. Possibly prone. Only lower legs survived, left leg slightly less than right. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails, but positions do not suggest coffin. A large number of hobnails situated around feet. Period 3.
G601 Ph 16, 727 (illustrated)
Intact, in central western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (259°). Well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years.

Plate 133 Chester Road, grave 601

Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted downwards to left. Right arm flexed, hand resting on pubic area, left arm folded across abdomen, hand resting on right forearm. Spine has slight curvature. Right leg straight, left leg slightly flexed inwards. Evidence of coffin: 10 iron nails. Period 5 (Fig 131; Plate 133).
G602 Ph 12, 728 (illustrated)
Intact, in central western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (276°). Large, deep, well-formed grave cut. Adolescent. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted downwards to right. Only fragments of upper arms remained, probably by sides. Legs turned to right and flexed slightly. Evidence of coffin: 16 iron nails. A large number of hobnails situated around feet. Period 4 (Fig 132).
G603 Ph 9, 730, 731 (illustrated)
Intact, in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (255°). Narrow, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adolescent, 15–20 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Right arm slightly out from side of body, left arm flexed, hand resting on centre of pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 3 (Plate 134).
G605 Ph 13, 732 (illustrated)
Intact, in central part of trench. Alignment: west–east (261°). Large, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged *c* 3 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails. S993 an unidentified copper alloy object, and a boot plate (276). Period 4 (Fig 132; Plate 135).
G606 Ph 13, 734, 735
Intact, in central western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (266°). Large, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Female, 25–35 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted upwards to left. Right arm folded across abdomen, left arm flexed so hand rested on top of right side of pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 4.
G607 Ph 13, 736
Incomplete, at the western edge. Alignment: west–east

Plate 134 Chester Road, grave 603

Plate 135 Chester Road, grave 605

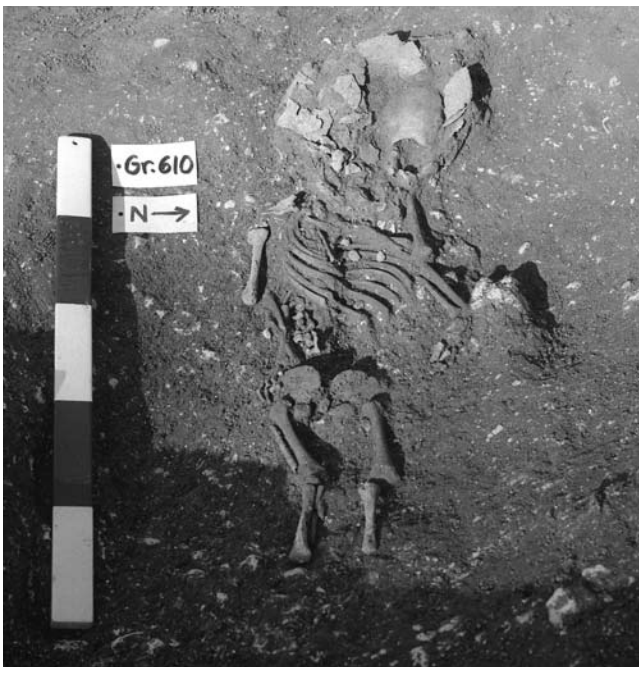


Plate 136 Chester Road, grave 610

(278°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Arms bent so that they meet over the chest. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 4.

G608 Ph 14, 737

Incomplete, at the south-western edge. Alignment: west–east (272°). Most of grave cut outside area of trench. Individual of unknown age and sex. Only part of the right foot was recovered. Period 3.

G609 Ph 11, 738, 742

Incomplete, at the south-western edge. Alignment: west–east (270°). Most of grave cut outside area of trench. Adult, probably male. Reasonably well preserved, badly disturbed. Only the skull, some of the long bones, and some other fragmentary bone survived. Period 3.

G610 Ph 9, 745 (illustrated)

Incomplete, near the western edge. Alignment: west–east (280°). Small, slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Infant, birth – 3 months. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: seven iron nails. Period 3 (Plate 136).

G611 Ph 11, 746

Incomplete, at the south-western edge. Alignment: west–east (276°). Small part of a well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Right arm by side, left hand over pelvic area. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails. Period 3.

G612 Ph 10, 747

Intact, at the south-western edge. Alignment: south–north (168°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Reasonably well preserved, badly disturbed. Supine, extended. Only skull and parts of the legs survived. Period 2.

G613 Ph 10, 750, 751 (illustrated)

Intact, in the south-western part of trench. Alignment: north–south (12°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 45 or older. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. Legs straight, meeting at ankles. Clear evidence of coffin: 3 iron nails and a large organic coffin stain. Period 2 (Fig 132).

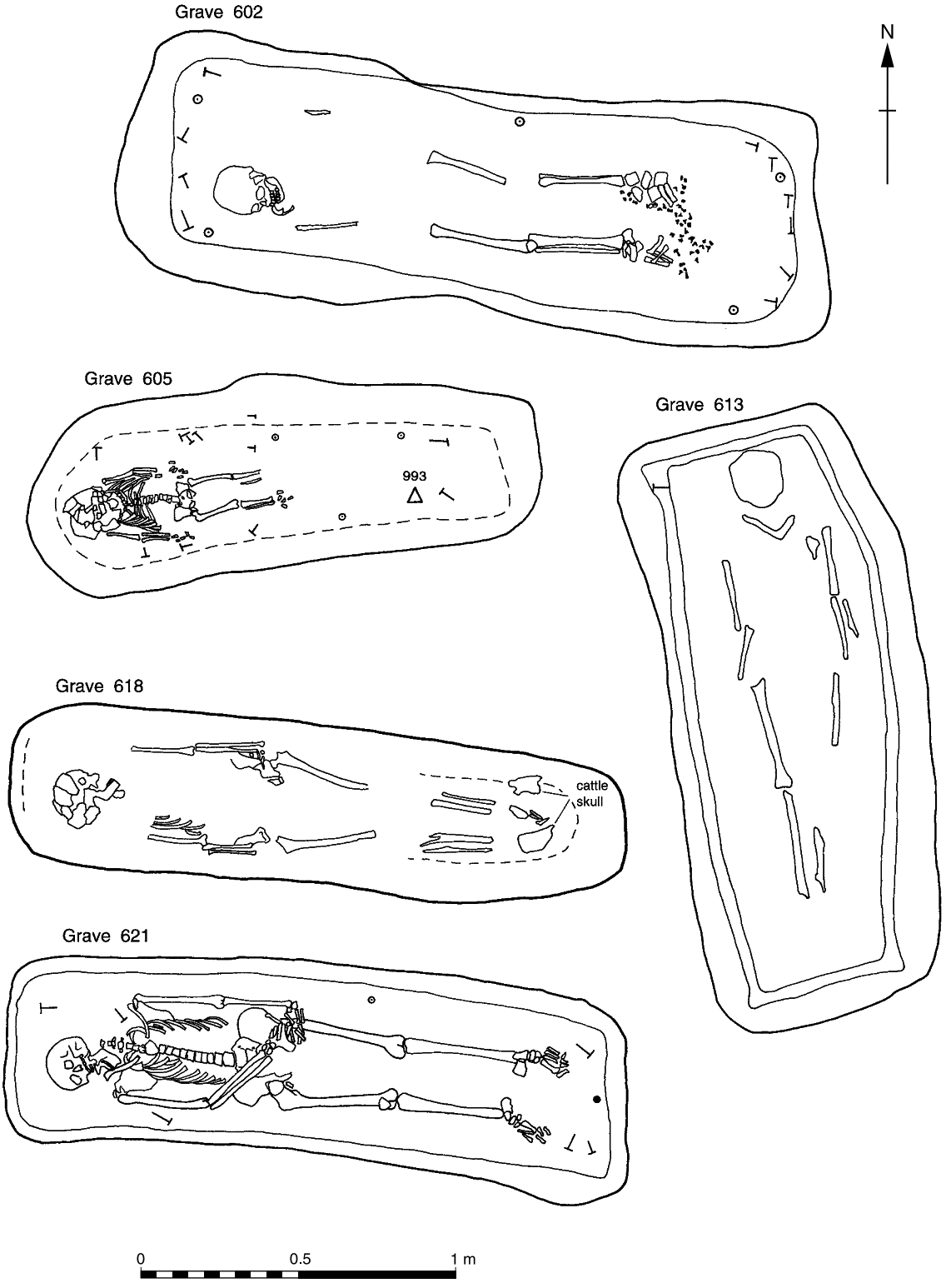


Figure 132 Chester Road, graves 602, 605, 613, 618, 621

G614 Ph 9, 752
Intact, near the western edge. Alignment: west–east (257°). Small, irregular grave cut. Child, aged 2–3 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. legs mostly missing. Possible coffin: 3 iron nails. Period 3.
G615 Ph 7, 753
Intact, at the southern edge. Alignment: west–east (258°). Well-formed grave cut. Adolescent, aged 15–20 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Left arm by side, right arm extends towards pelvis. Legs reasonably straight, slightly apart. Period 2.
G616 Ph 9, 754
Intact, near the western edge. Alignment: north–south (356°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25

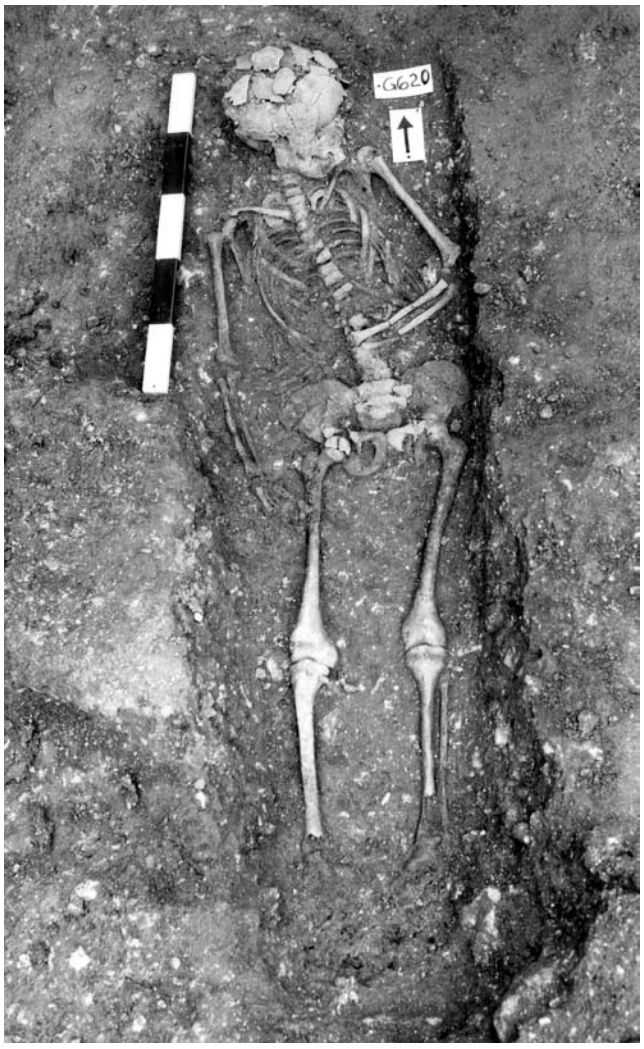


Plate 137 Chester Road, grave 620

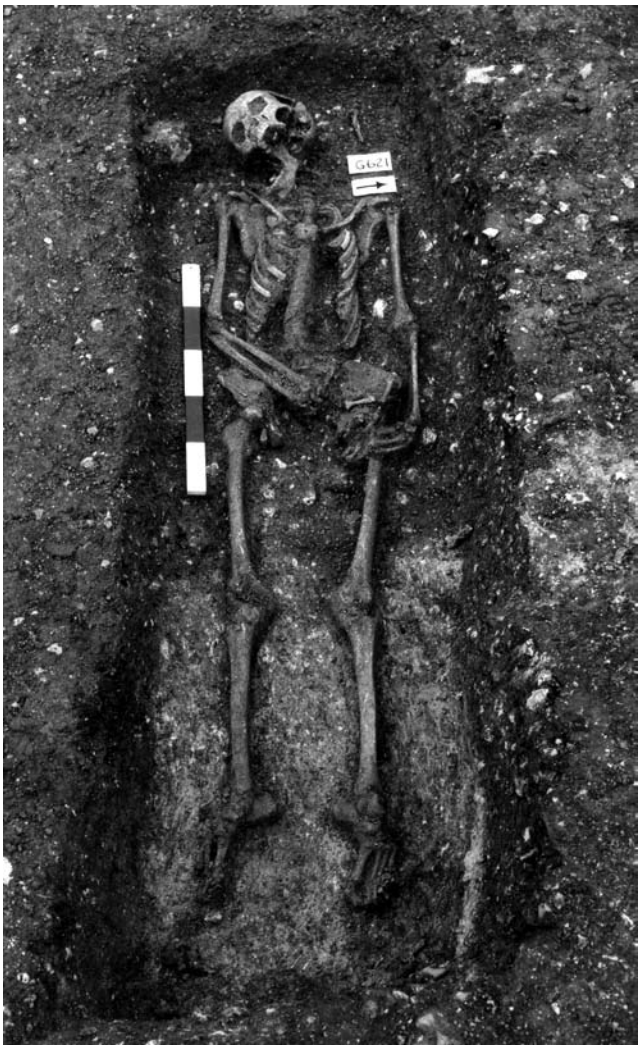


Plate 138 Chester Road, grave 621

years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Left arm by side, right arm extends towards pelvis. Legs mostly destroyed. Clear evidence of coffin: 11 iron nails. A very large number of hobnails from two shoes were situated at the feet. Period 3.

G617 Ph 12, 755

Incomplete, near the western edge. Alignment: west–east (284°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Only lower legs excavated, probably straight, meeting at ankles. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. Period 4.

G618 Ph 13, 756 (illustrated)

Intact, in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (274°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Elderly female. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to left, arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Incomplete cattle skull situated at feet, possibly associated with the burial. Period 4 (Fig 132).

G619 Ph 12, 759

Incomplete, partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment: north-west / south-east (336°). Apparently well-formed grave cut, partly outside area of trench. Adult of unknown sex. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Left arm by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: one iron nail. Two hobnails situated at feet. Period 4.

G620 Ph 8, 760 (illustrated)

Intact, in western part of trench. Alignment: north-west / south-east (326°). Poorly formed grave cut. Child, aged 8–10 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted backwards slightly to left. Right arm slightly flexed by side, left arm flexed across abdomen, hand on waist. Legs extended to right, slightly flexed. Possible coffin: possible iron nails. A large number of hobnails from two shoes in situ situated at feet. Period 1 (Plate 137).

G621 a/b Ph 9, 757, 763 (illustrated)

Intact grave in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (275°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. 621a: female, adult. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted to right. Left arm by side, hand resting on hip, right arm flexed across pelvis, right hand resting just above left on pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart. 621b: female, aged 25–35 years. Parts of skull only in grave fill. Evidence of coffin: eight iron nails. Period 3 (Fig 132; Plate 138).

G622 Ph 8, 764

Incomplete, in the western part of trench. Alignment: south–north (164°). Reasonably well-formed grave cut. Male aged 25–35 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned to right. Arms by sides, central area of body destroyed, only right lower leg and foot survived. Clear evidence of coffin: 12 iron nails. A single hobnail situated at the feet, and a group of hobnails (18) but of a different size to first found at foot end of grave, a further 122 hobnails and 10 iron nails were discovered in a soil sample. The skeleton of a young dog or puppy was situated beside right lower arm. Period 1 (Fig 133).

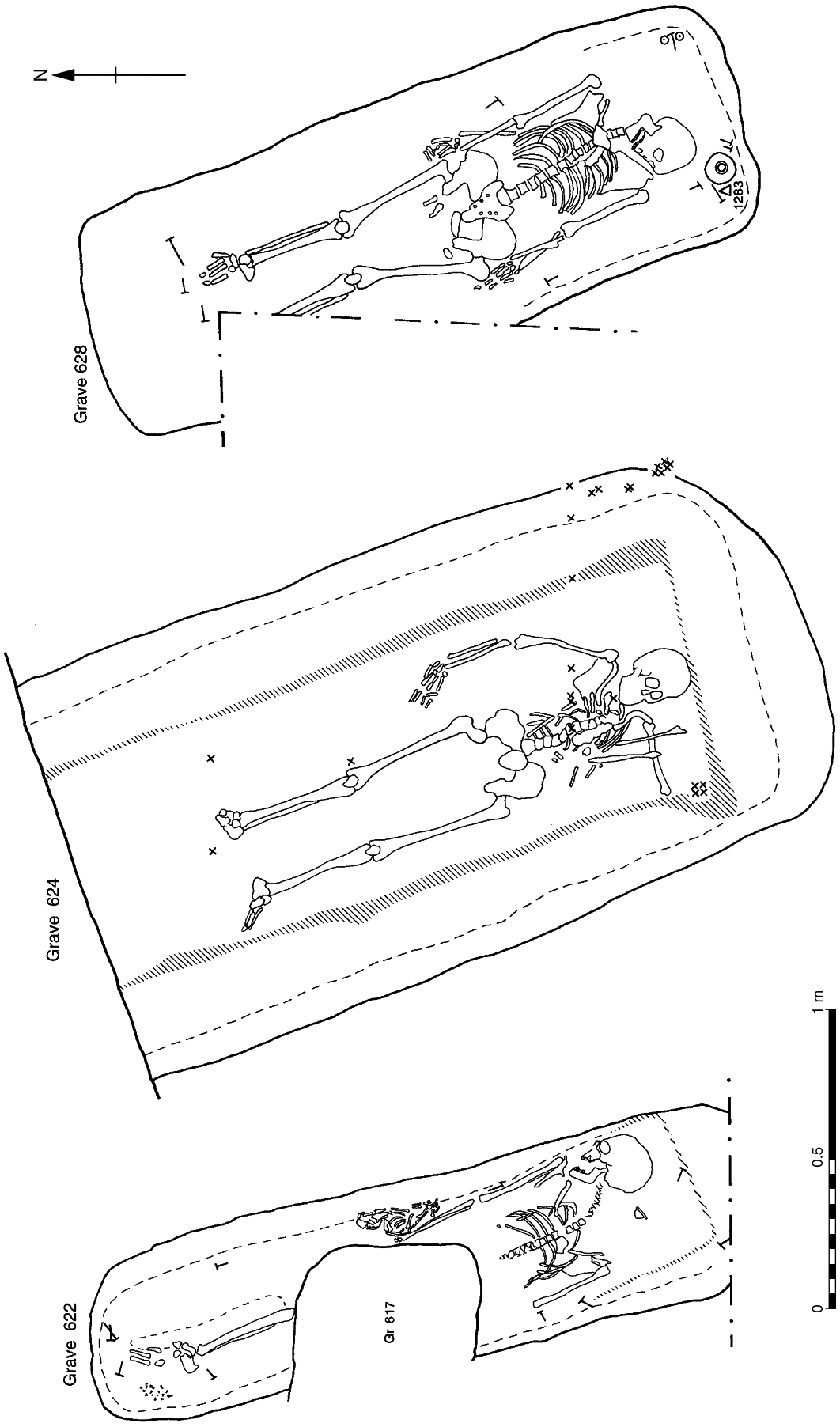


Figure 133 Chester Road, graves 622, 624, 628

Plate 139 Chester Road, grave 623

Plate 140 Chester Road, grave 624

G623 Ph 11, 770 (illustrated)
Intact, in south-western part of trench. Aligned south–north. Very shallow, slightly irregular grave cut. Infant, aged birth – 3 months. Poorly preserved. Body in crouched or foetal position. Period 3 (Plate 139).
G624 Ph 10, 772, 773, 774 (illustrated)
Incomplete, in southern part of trench.. Alignment: south–north (178º). Very large, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 35–45 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull turned slightly to left. Right arm arched outwards at side, left arm badly disturbed. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 34 iron nails and a large organic coffin stain. Period 2 (Fig 133; Plate 140).

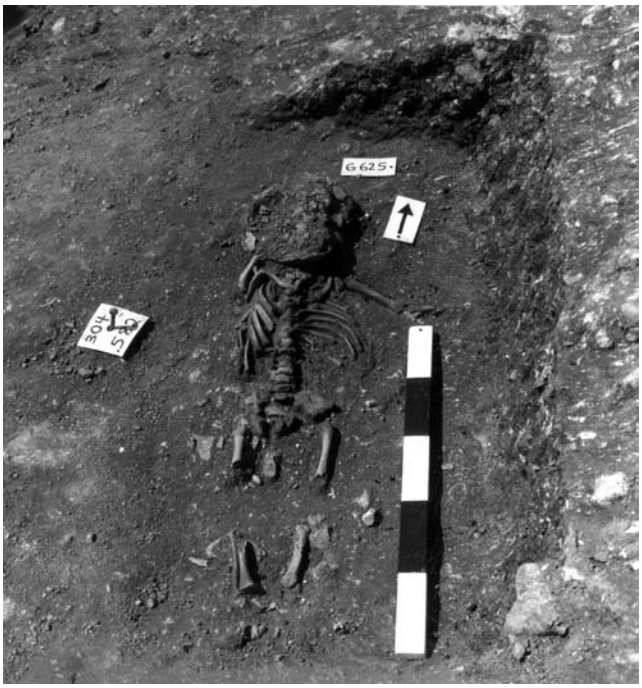


Plate 141 Chester Road, grave 625

G625 Ph 10, 775 (illustrated)
Incomplete, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: north-west / south-east (328º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Infant, 6–18 months. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Left arm extended out to left, right arm badly damaged. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 2 (Plate 141).
G626 Ph 11, 777
Incomplete, partially excavated in south-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (272º). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut, part of which was outside the area of the trench. Adult of unknown sex. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Only legs recovered. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 3.
G627 Ph 10, 776
Intact, in south-western part of trench. Alignment: north–south (352º). Shallow, well-formed grave cut. Infant, aged birth – 3 months. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Period 2.
G628 Ph 13, 717, 778 (illustrated)
Partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment: south–north (163º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Male, 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted to left. Arms by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 12 very large iron nails. **S1283** – complete grey ware ovoid jar. Period 4 (Fig 133; Plate 142).
G629 Ph 13, 781
Incomplete, partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment unknown. Most of grave cut outside area of trench. No details of skeletal material. Period 4.
G630 Ph 12, 782, 783, 784
Partially excavated in western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (270º). Probably well-formed grave cut, mostly outside area of trench or damaged by the cemetery boundary ditch F570. No details of skeletal material, although a leg bone was found in the ditch. Evidence of coffin: 4 iron nails and an organic coffin stain. Period 4.
G631 Ph 4, 785 (illustrated)
Intact, in north-western area. Alignment: west–east (275º). Well-formed grave cut. Infant, aged *c* 1 year. Very poorly

Plate 142 Chester Road, grave 628

preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. Legs straight. Evidence of coffin: 7 iron nails. Period 1 (Fig 134).

G632 Ph 3, 790
Partially excavated, possible in central part of trench. Alignment: east–west (84°). Well-formed grave cut, not all present. Adult of unknown sex. Only disturbed skull and long bone fragments survived. Period 1.

G633 Ph 8, 792 (illustrated)
Incomplete, in western part of trench. Alignment: north–south (346°). Poorly formed, slightly irregular grave cut. Female, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Right arm by side, left arm by side with hand on hip. Legs flexed inwards slightly. Evidence of coffin: 21 iron nails. A large number of hobnails situated at feet. Period 2 (Plate 143).

G634 Ph 10, 804
Partially excavated in south-western part of trench. Alignment: west–east (261°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut mostly outside area of trench. Adult of unknown sex. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Only lower legs within area of trench. Evidence of coffin: 2 iron nails and coffin stain along foot end of grave. A single hobnail situated at right foot. Period 2.

G635 Ph 7, 806
Incomplete, in southern part of trench. Alignment: north–south (353°). Slightly irregular, well-formed cut. No skeletal material found. **S1315**, a grey ware bottle or flask. Period 2.

G636 Ph 7, 811 (illustrated)
Intact, in southern part of trench. Alignment: south–north (174°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 10–12 years. Reasonably well preserved. Prone, extended. Skull turned to left. Arms flexed so hands rested on front side of pelvis. Legs crossed. Evidence of coffin: 18 iron nails and charcoal staining on base of grave. **S1393**, a miniature grey ware everted jar. Period 2 (Fig 134; Plate 144).

G637 Ph 8, 812
Intact, in western part of trench. Alignment: south–north (170°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 4 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Arms by sides. Legs slightly flexed to left. Evidence of coffin: 9 iron nails. Period 2.

G638 Ph 7, 813 (illustrated)
Partially excavated in southern part of trench. Alignment: north–south (355°). Slightly irregular, well-formed grave cut. Male, aged 17–25 years. Reasonably well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull tilted downwards to right. Right arm flexed, hand resting on pubic or hip area, left arm flexed, hand resting on pelvis. Spine has slight curvature. Legs straight, crossed at the middle of lower legs. Several hobnails situated beside lower left leg. Period 2 (Plate 145).

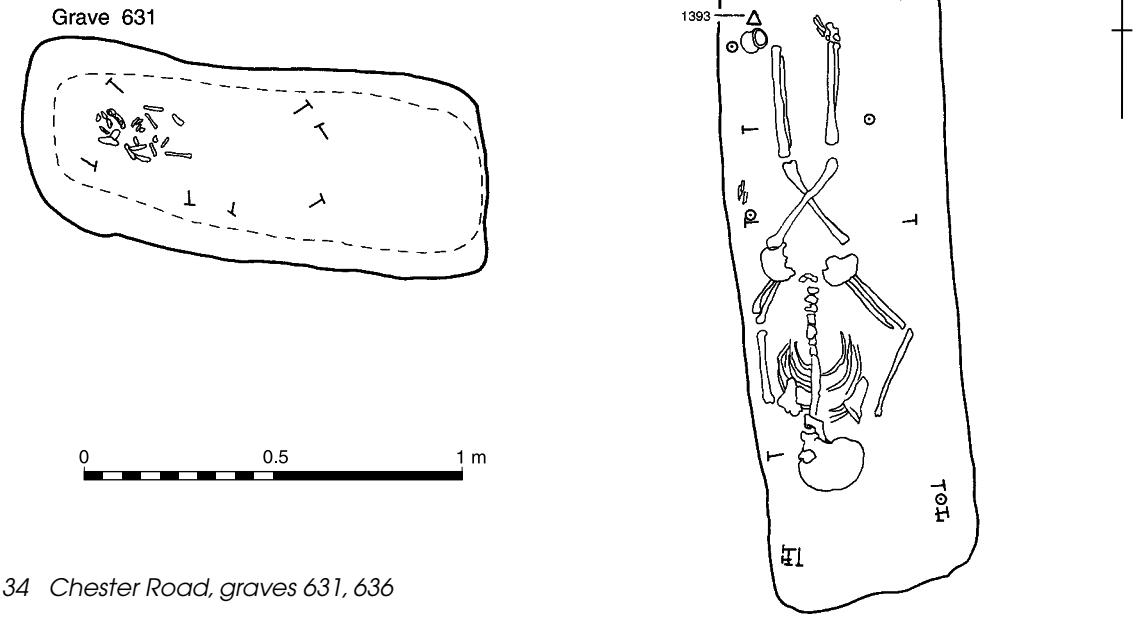


Figure 134 Chester Road, graves 631, 636

Plate 143 Chester Road, grave 633

Plate 144 Chester Road, grave 636

St John's Street Trench 1

G1 Ph 10, 431
Intact, inhumation in the central part of trench. Alignment: west–east. No details of grave cut. Adult female. Poorly preserved, badly disturbed. Supine, extended. Arms by sides, right hand over pelvic area, legs straight. Possible coffin or hobnails at east end of grave. No evidence for dating.

Plate 145 Chester Road, grave 638

St Martin's Close, Winnall (see Figs 89a–b, Plates 146–9)

Because of the rescue conditions under which the site was recorded, only very basic information about many of the burials – all were inhumations or assumed to be inhumations – could be recovered, and it could not be phased. The graves are believed to date from AD 350/70 onwards (p 193).

G1 1
Possibly intact grave, unexcavated in the south-western area of the site. No further details.
G2 2
Possibly intact grave, unexcavated in the south-western area of the site. No further details.
G3 3
Possibly intact, unexcavated possible inhumation in the south-western area of the site. No further details. Adult female and adult male recorded as from G2–4.
G4 4
Possibly intact, unexcavated possible inhumation in the south-western area of the site. No further details.
Note: Adult female and adult male skeletal remains were recorded as from G2–4 – recovered by workmen.
G5 5
Possibly intact, unexcavated possible grave in the north-western area of the site. No further details.
G6 6
Possibly intact, partially excavated in the north-western area of the site. Male aged 17–25 years. Only upper body recovered. Possible coffin: 6 iron nails.
G8 8
Possibly intact, partially excavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (291°). Small, shallow, reasonably well-formed grave cut. Female aged 35–45 years. Only skull present. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail.
G9 9
Possibly intact, partially excavated in the south-eastern

area of the site. Alignment: north-west / south-east (305º). Shallow, reasonably well-formed grave cut. Adult male. Only small fragments of bone survived. Grave lined with limestone roof tiles.

G10 10
Possibly intact, partially excavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (270º). Adult of unknown age.

G11 11
Incomplete, partially excavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (265º). Shallow, reasonably well-formed grave cut. No further details.

G13 13
Intact, in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (277º). Deep, well-formed grave cut. Male aged 25–35 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Arms crossed over pelvic area. Probable coffin: 6 iron nails. Several limestone roof tiles placed over body (?resting on coffin). S642 (**623**), an incomplete iron stylus may have been associated (see Plate 45).

G14 14
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Grave cut only visible in section. No further details.

G15 15
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Grave cut only visible in section. No further details.

G16 16
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the eastern area of the site. Grave cut only visible in section. No further details.

G17 17
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated in the eastern area of the site. Adult of unknown sex. Only small fragments of bone recovered. Some limestone roof tiles at base of grave.

G18/19a 18
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated inhumation in the eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (283º). Male aged 17–25 years. Only upper area of skeleton recovered, no details of body position, although pathology indicated that the person had been decapitated (Chapter 6, Browne, p 226, 240; Tucker, pp 240–41. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails recovered from G18 and 19.

G19 19
Possibly intact, not properly excavated in the eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (290º). Adult female. Skeletal material recovered by council labourers, no details of body position. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails recovered from Graves 18 and 19.

G21 21
Possibly intact, partially excavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (279º). Adult male. Only lower body recovered, no details of body position.

G22 22
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (270º). Long, well-formed grave cut. No details of skeletal material.

G23 23
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (293º).

G24 24, 25
Mostly destroyed, in the south-eastern part of the site. Alignment: west–east (283º). Deep, well-formed grave cut. Male aged 25–35 years. Lower body damaged by machining. Supine, probably extended. Right hand over pelvic area, left hand by side. Flint packing around skeleton.

G28 28, 29
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the south-eastern area of the site. Alignment: west–east (288º). No further details.

G30 26, 27, 30, 31
Intact, in the south-eastern part of the site. Alignment: west–east (277º). Well-formed grave cut. Female aged 25–35 years. Disturbed. Supine, extended. Arms possibly by sides.

G32 32
Intact, unexcavated in the southern part of the site. Cist constructed from limestone and ceramic roof tiles. No further details.

G33 33
Possibly intact, not properly excavated in the northern part of the site. ?Two individuals, both adult, one male. Skeletal material recovered by council labourers, no details of body position. No further details.

G34 34
Intact, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (285º). Well-formed grave cut, 0.35m deep. Male aged 17–25 years. Slightly disturbed. Supine, extended. Left arm by side, right hand over pelvis. Evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails and evidence for organic coffin staining.

G35 35
Mostly destroyed, partially excavated in the central western part of the site. Alignment; west–east (279º). Small, probably well-formed grave cut. Adult female. Upper body and legs destroyed. Only pelvic area survived. Probably supine. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail. Limestone and ceramic roof tiles placed over body.

G36 36 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (286º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Female aged 17–25 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright. Hands over pelvis. Legs straight, meeting at knees. Evidence of coffin: 19 iron nails in appropriate positions and S343, an iron staple (**784**). Limestone and ceramic roof tiles placed over body. Placed behind the head: S331, wooden box with worked bone veneer strips pinned to the exterior (**595**) and containing a worked bone comb (**315**) (Plate 146).

G37 37 (illustrated)
Intact, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (284º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Female aged 25–35 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright. Right hand over pelvis, left hand by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 17 iron nails in appropriate positions, most very long and with triangular heads (Plate 147).

G38 38
Intact, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (286º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Child aged 6–8 years. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull on left side. Hands over pelvis. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 16 iron nails in appropriate positions. Ceramic roof tiles placed at feet. S330 (**147**), a small silver pin with a decorative head in the shape of a bird placed at the right side of the head (possibly a hair pin worn at interment).

G39 39
Intact, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: north-west / south-east (295º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Elderly female. Well preserved. Supine, extended. Skull upright. left hand over pelvis, right hand by side. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 20 iron nails in good positions, most very long and with triangular heads. Jacqui Watson reported that the nails were used to hold together panels of ash (Fraxinus sp.), 55mm–80mm thick which, in the main, exhibited radial surfaces. Sufficient wood remains in places to see that slow-grown ash was used with around 15 rings over 20mm. The triangular-headed nails were longer than the panels were thick, and would have stood proud from the wooden surface of the coffin. Flint and broken tile packing were around skeleton.

G40 40
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (292º). Adult of unknown sex. Only foot bones recovered. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail.

G41 41
Possibly intact, partially excavated in the central western part of the site. Alignment unknown (may have been north–south). Flint packing recorded. No further details.

Plate 146 St Martin's Close, Winnall, G36 showing box (S331) behind the skull

G42 42
Possibly intact, not properly excavated, skeletal material recovered from spoil generated during digging of drain trench. No recognised grave cut. Child. Only several pieces of scattered bone recovered. Possibly associated with a coffin: 1 iron nail also recovered.
G43 43
Mostly destroyed, in the central western part of the site. Alignment:north-west / south-east (294º). Small, possibly well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown sex. Only scattered bone fragments recovered. Sample of mortar associated with the bones, which Helen Bowstead-Stallybrass reports, following X ray diffraction, as containing calcite.
G44 44
Slightly damaged, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (289º). Small, possibly well-formed grave cut. Female aged 25–35 years. Supine, extended. Skull and lower body lost during contractors' excavation. Hands over pelvis. Possible coffin: 1 iron nail.
G45 45
Incomplete, in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (278º). Part of a large, well-formed grave cut. Child, aged 10–12 years. Supine, extended. Lower body not exposed during contractors excavation. Upper arms by sides. Possible coffin: 2 iron nails, very long with triangular heads. Possible flint packing. S309, S458–9, a group of hobnails situated at the left side of the chest.
G46 46
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the central western part of the site. Alignment: west–east (*c* 285). Some roof tile recovered. No further details.
G47 47
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the central western part of the site. No further details.
G48 48
Possibly intact, unexcavated in the northern part of the site.

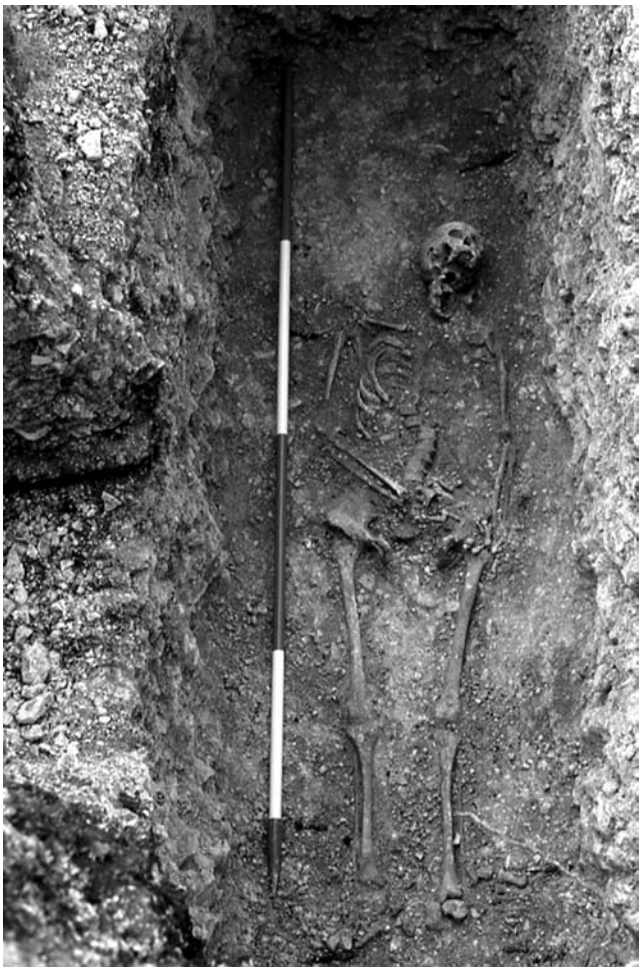


Plate 147 St Martin's Close, Winnall, grave 37

Adult of unknown sex. Only scattered bone recovered. No further details.
G51 51, 52
No details of grave location. Child. Only scattered bone recovered. Possible coffin: 4 iron nails. No further details.
G53 53, 54, 55 (= G67: 67, 68)
Intact, in the southern part of the site. Alignment: west–east (283º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown age and sex. Supine, extended. Right hand over pelvis, left hand resting on right elbow. Legs straight, slightly apart. Evidence of coffin: 19 iron nails in good positions, most very long with triangular heads.
G56 56, 57, 58 (= G69: 69, 70)
Intact, in the southern part of the site. Alignment: west–east (282º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Adult of unknown age and sex. Supine, extended. Hands by sides. Legs straight, slightly apart. Possible coffin: 3 (possibly 4) iron nails in appropriate positions.
G71 71
No details of grave location. Individual of unknown age and sex. Only scattered bone recovered. No further details.

Trench 1

F50 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 148
Intact. Alignment: west–east (286º). Very large, deep (2.8m), well-formed grave cut. Elderly female. No details of skeletal position. Evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails in appropriate

Plate 148 St Martin's Close, Winnall, grave F57 showing building materials in the backfill, looking north-east

positions, including some very long with triangular heads. This grave was one of two within a masonry structure (also F57).

F52 122, 134

Intact. Alignment: west–east (284º). Large, well-formed grave cut. Infant aged 6–12 months. No details of skeletal position. Evidence of coffin: 13 iron nails in appropriate positions, Jacqui Watson reported a coffin of oak (Quercus sp.).

F53 126, 127

Badly damaged. Alignment: west–east (257º). Part of a small, well-formed grave cut. Male aged 25–35 years.

F54 121, 133

Possibly intact, unexcavated. Alignment unknown (possibly north–south). Small part of grave cut. No further details.

F56 105, 131

Possibly intact, unexcavated. Grave cut only seen in section. Child of about 12 years. No further details.

F57 114–120, 128, 140–1, 146, 149, 150, 153–5, 161–174 (illustrated)

Intact. Alignment: west–east (288º). Very large, deep (*c* 2.8m), well-formed grave cut. Female probably aged 25–35 years. Poorly preserved. Supine, extended. Arm bones disturbed. Legs straight, slightly apart. Clear evidence of coffin: 12 large iron nails, some with triangular heads and 21 smaller iron nails surrounding a reasonably intact coffin lining constructed from lead. Jacqui Watson reported that surviving on the large iron nails there were traces of panels of ash (Fraxinus sp.), 86–97mm thick, radially split. The smaller nails exhibited no trace of mineral preserved wood. The fill of the coffin included gypsum (from a sample analysed by X ray diffraction by Helen Bowstead-Stallybrass). The mortar from the fill of the shaft above the grave contained calcite. S116 (**314**), a much decayed worked bone comb, S648, S651, and S655 (**949–51**), three pieces of gold wire thread were recovered from within the lead coffin lining. Also within the coffin and at the foot end of the grave were fragments of sheet copper alloy and ?tin-lead alloy S650, S651, and S655 (**834–6**), possibly the remains of a box but there was no mineralised wood present. This grave was one of two in a masonry structure (also F50)(Plates 148–50, also see Fig 91).

F60 112, 113, 160, and **F61**: 157, 158, 159

There was no record of skeletal material from these features. They may be merely small pits, but they were of a similar size and shape to the excavated graves.

Plate 149 St Martin's Close, Winnall, grave F57 showing the lead coffin before opening

Plate 150 St Martin's Close, Winnall, grave F57 showing the lead coffin after opening

8 The cemeteries of Roman Winchester
by P J Ottaway and H Rees

Introduction and summary of the data

A summary by broad date range of the numbers and types of burials (cremation or inhumation) from the sites described in this volume is presented in Table 55. It will be apparent that the number of later Roman (late 3rd – 4th century) burials is greater than the number of earlier (mid-1st – mid-3rd century) burials by *c* 2.5:1 and the number of inhumations outnumbers cremations by *c* 4:1. However, the samples of each type of burial and of each major period are large enough to allow a survey of burial practice in the city during the Roman period to be attempted. As far as the later Roman period is concerned, this survey may be seen as complementing the reports on the Lankhills cemetery (Clarke 1979; Booth *et al* 2010). What follows brings together the data for the individual cemeteries discussed elsewhere in the volume, and considers them in, firstly, a city-wide and then a regional context. As there is only one major cemetery of the early Roman period, however, the first three sections here largely summarise what has already been discussed in Chapter 3.

The development of the cemeteries

Mid-1st to mid-3rd centuries

The only major cemetery of the early Roman period known at Winchester lies outside the North Gate of the town at Victoria Road East. Burial probably began during the third quarter of the 1st century AD as a small number of burials including both cremations and inhumations are likely to be pre-Flavian (ie pre-*c* 70). In addition the cremation burials found nearby at Evans Halshaw Garage, Hyde Street are thought to date to *c* AD 55–65 (Birbeck and Moore 2004, 84–5). It may well be the case therefore that burial began before the construction of the early town defences, including the North Gate, which probably took place in the Flavian period (after *c* AD 70; p 17). A determinant of the choice of the cemetery site may, in this case, have been an entrance to the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure, thought to have been replaced by the Roman North Gate rather than the gate itself (Fig 1).

Some of the earliest burials found at Victoria Road East were located in or adjacent to the early Roman north–south ditch which ran parallel to and to the west of the pre-Roman hollow way leading to the presumed entrance to the Iron Age enclosure (Fig 16). Other early graves lay close to the newly constructed road from Winchester to Cirencester (via Mildenhall). In due course most of the site excavated was given over to burial. The early cemetery zone appears to have extended at least a further 100m to the north-west as cremation burials were found as far out from the town as Hyde Close (Fig 55; northern suburb gazetteer: **47**)

No other early (ie mid-1st to early 2nd century) cemeteries are known close to the town at Winchester, although they may remain to be discovered, for example outside the South Gate where little excavation has taken place. It is possible, however, that burial, whether after cremation or not, was a minority rite for disposal of the dead in the early Roman period and the majority of the population, as presumably before the Conquest, were disposed of in a manner which has left no trace in the ground (Cunliffe 2005, 593).

Late 1st-century well-furnished cremation burials made *c* 2km to the south-east and south of the town at, for example, Milland (Jones 1978a) and Grange Road (Biddle 1967), are thought to relate to independent settlements, probably with late Iron Age origins, rather than to the town itself (Collis 1978, 40). Another early well-furnished cremation burial was recovered from Nun's Walk a similar distance to the north of the town (Collis 1978, 149–55). The location of this and of a few other isolated finds from the northern suburb may relate to an early Roman settlement on the Silchester road (northern suburb gazetteer: **15–17** and **35**).

At Victoria Road East, cremation burial continued until perhaps the early–mid-3rd century (Period 6, p 60 above), the Cirencester road, or more exactly the line of the filled-in north-eastern roadside ditch, remaining the western boundary of the cemetery area and a significant influence on the location of the burials (Fig 24). Otherwise burials of the 3rd century, up to *c* AD 270, seem rather scarce in Winchester as a whole. This may, in part, be due to difficulties of recognition due to inadequate dating evidence in a period when the supply of samian had dried up and the supply of coin (until *c*. 260) was extremely restricted. However, it may simply mean that cemeteries covering the period have yet to be identified.

Late 3rd to early 5th centuries (Fig 135)

New land outside the walls of Roman Winchester was gradually occupied by cemeteries during the late 3rd to 4th centuries (Fig 6). In the northern suburb burials of the late 3rd to early 4th centuries are relatively scarce compared to those of the mid-4th to late 4th century (but see northern suburb gazetteer: **9**), although the earliest graves at Lankhills belonged to the early 4th century (Clarke 1979, 113–21; Booth *et al* 2010, 455–6) and it was probably one of the town's principal cemetery zones at this time. In addition, a small group of burials, including both cremations and

Table 55 Numbers of cremation and inhumation burials fully or partially excavated on sites published in this volume

		Cremation burials		Inhumation burials	
Suburb	**Site**	**mid-1st to mid-3rd C**	**late 3rd to 4th C**	**mid-1st to mid-3rd C**	**late 3rd to 4th C**
N	VRE	118	1	88	5
	VRW	1	4	5	104
	HYS	–	1	–	55
	AR	–	–	–	37
W	NR	–	–	–	21
	CF	–	–	–	38
	22–34 RR	–	1	–	7
	45 RR	–	–	–	24
E	Chester Road	–	2	–	115
	SMCW	–	–	–	32
	Totals	119	9	93	440

In addition the human remains from 33 inhumations and two cremation burials from small sites are included in Sue Browne's report (p 211; Table 19). They are largely late Roman; site details can be found in the gazetteers.

inhumations, was made to the west of the Cirencester road at Victoria Road West in *c* AD 270–320 (Burial Phase 1, pp 113, 116–17). Elsewhere it was in the late 3rd century that the earliest graves were dug at Chester Road in the eastern suburb and in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch (Carfax and New Road) in the western suburb.

The evidence from Roman Winchester for the cemeteries in the mid- to late 4th century is extensive. In the northern suburb the burial ground to the west of the Cirencester road at Victoria Road West may have gone out of use for a short period in the second quarter of the 4th century before new interments were made there from *c* AD 340/50 (Burial Phase 2 – pp 113–15). In addition, the Andover Road site, further to the west, and perhaps representing another distinct cemetery zone (see p 34) probably came into use at around this time (although there is one earlier burial). These two sites and Lankhills probably remained in use until the end of the Roman period. In addition,

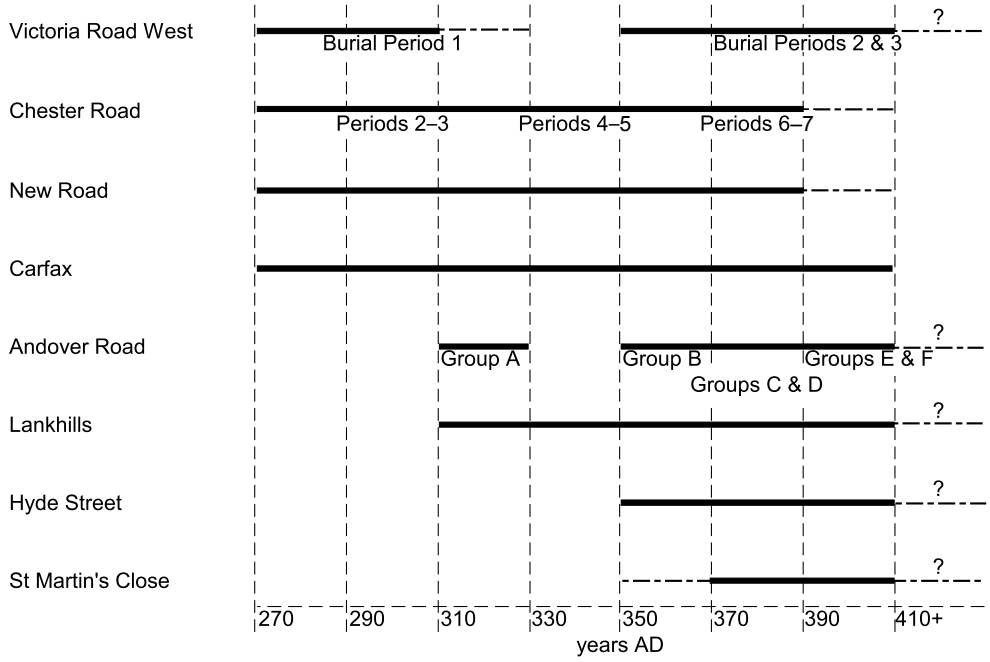


Figure 135 Suggested chronology of the main late Roman cemetery sites

the burials from the Hyde Street site, to the east of the Cirencester road, also seem to be late 4th century. In summary, therefore, the late Roman burial zone in the northern suburb began *c* 300m from the town and lay in a wide strip up to *c* 200m east–west, bounded on its western side by the Cirencester road, although on occasions areas to the west of the road might also have been used (Fig 6).

In the western suburb the Oram's Arbour ditch seems to have been used continuously as a site of burial from the late 3rd century until the end of the Roman period, although density of burial may have varied at different points around its circuit (see p 171).

The use of the Oram's Arbour ditch is a very remarkable feature of Roman burial in Winchester which finds no ready parallel elsewhere. The reasons why it was brought into use in the late 3rd century are not at all clear. It is possible that the ditch defined a special area, retained as open space, within which, at least for part of the Roman period, there was a structure or precinct of religious character – perhaps the building about which unfortunately little is known discovered during the construction of the railway (Haverfield 1900 and see western suburb gazetteer:**18**). Drury (1980, 56–9) has pointed out some Iron Age parallels in the association of religious buildings with open spaces. He suggests that enclosures like that at Oram's Arbour may have continued as religious foci after they had become redundant as settlement sites. In view of the well-documented political and economic uncertainties in the Roman empire as a whole in the mid-3rd century, one wonders whether the use of the ditch for burial was some sort of response to their local impact, representing a desire to reaffirm links with a past now seen, perhaps, as in some sense a golden age. For this reason, the choice of the Oram's Arbour ditch for burial may be seen as born of the same sort of impulse to retain a connection with the past as the choice for burial of an area adjacent to an entrance to the Iron Age enclosure (Victoria Road East).

In the other western cemeteries, away from the Oram's Arbour ditch, the site at 45 Romsey Road, where it could be adequately recorded, was characterised by west–east aligned inhumations clearly of late Roman date. Coin evidence from one of the graves suggests that burials were made there more or less until the end of the Roman period. The burial ground at St James' Lane (western suburb gazetteer: **24**–**5**) was probably in use during the 4th century also. However, the dating evidence for the span of use of both of these cemetery zones is poor.

Any attempt to assess the development of the eastern cemeteries in the late Roman period is limited by there being a relatively small sample of what may have been a very extensive burial zone. To what extent the siting of graves was influenced by other suburban developments is presently unclear, and although the alignments of the main Roman roads are broadly known, none has been recovered through excavation. Nevertheless, known sites and find spots of burials (see gazetteer) seem to respect the contours of the steep hill slope immediately to the east of the town, suggesting that a factor in the selection of cemetery areas was as much the natural as the man-made topography.

In the eastern suburb, there was good evidence from Chester Road that the origins of the cemetery zone excavated there were in the late 3rd century (*c* AD 270/80) with burial continuing until the end of the 4th century. The coin of Constantine I recovered from one of the lead coffins at St John's Church may suggest that a zone to the east of Chester Road was in use by the early 4th century (eastern suburb gazetteer: **25**). West of Chester Road at least one of the graves cut into a Roman building at Water Lane was dated after AD 350 (Collis 1978, 44–5; WLA58; eastern suburb gazetteer: **23**), although the others from the site need not be as late. North of Chester Road, the cemetery at St Martin's Close may not have come into use until *c* AD 350 (see above p 193). The evidence may indicate that, on the one hand, burial in the eastern cemetery began at Chester Road in the late 3rd century and then extended southwards (to the Water Lane site) as well as eastwards and then northwards following the contours of the hill slope, to St Martin's Close. On the other hand, considering the paucity of the dating evidence, it is equally possible that two or more separate cemeteries both of which have an early origin existed in the eastern suburb.

It is difficult to tell when the last inhumation was made in any of the cemeteries of Roman Winchester, although an early 5th-century date may be presumed and there is no evidence for a continuity of use into the Anglo-Saxon period. At Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 144) and Victoria Road West (Burial Phase 3) it appears that the latest phase of burial was marked by a less disciplined approach to the process than hitherto, with more varied grave alignments, shallower grave pits, and a lack of care in placing the body. This is also apparent at Andover Road amongst burial groups C, E, and F, and perhaps at Hyde Street (pp 115–16, 120, 126, 129). However, this was not obviously the case in the other cemeteries which may well have run to more or less the same end date.

Cemetery organisation

Introduction

Presented under this heading is a summary of the evidence for the internal organisation of the main Roman cemetery zones in terms of external and internal boundaries, existence of distinct plots and isolated graves, alignment of graves, degree of intercutting, and existence of grave markers.

Mid-1st to mid-3rd centuries

In the early Roman cemetery at Victoria Road East it was difficult to discern patterns in the layout of graves because of the considerable disturbance by later pits. However, it is clear that the cemetery was bounded to the west by the line of the roadside ditch for the

Cirencester road and to the east, initially by a trackway laid over the late Iron Age routeway (although three Phase 1 burials lay immediately to the east of it) and then by a ditch re-cut on two occasions (Figs 16 and 21). No substantial internal boundaries were found, but distinct spaces may have existed, most notably on the eastern boundary where the well-furnished 2nd-century cremation burial, G466, appeared to have an isolated location. Within the cemetery major topographical features: the early Roman north–south ditch, the Cirencester road and the boundary ditches on the east side of the site exerted a considerable influence on the location of graves and the spatial relationship between them. The inhumations took their alignment from the features also. There were few examples of intercutting graves suggesting a disciplined approach to organisation and possibly the use of grave markers, although none survived with the exception of the small mausoleum on the northern edge of the site. (For further discussion of the topics summarised here, see p 77–9).

Late 3rd to early 5th centuries

The extent to which the late Roman cemeteries in Winchester were ordered and organised is difficult to assess because of what still remains a limited amount of excavation, except at Lankhills where a typical 'managed' cemetery of the late Roman period was found (Thomas 1981, 232; Philpott 1991, 226–7). However there is sufficient data from the sites reported in this volume to suggest some apparent similarities and contrasts between the principal cemetery zones in late Roman Winchester.

At Victoria Road West three principal phases of late Roman burial were identified (pp 113–16). The first phase (*c* AD 270–320) consisted of six infant burials in the upper fills of the ditch (F12) and, immediately to the west, of a group of seven inhumations and two inhumation grave-like features mostly aligned more or less parallel to the ditch, as well as four cremation burials (Fig 52). In Burial Phase 2 (*c* AD 350–90), the cemetery extended further to the west and appeared very well-organised, taking on the appearance of a managed cemetery comparable to Lankhills. The burials (60) were arranged in two groups (east and west) with a space between them, and within each group there were columns and rows (Fig 53). The graves were largely aligned more or less west–east and the average compass bearing was very close to true west (270°) suggesting, incidentally, that neither the Cirencester road nor the line of the ditch (F12), now filled in, exercised any significant influence on the cemetery. Some other topographical feature(s) may have been used to locate east and / or west. The eastern group of graves comprised only adults but the western group included infants and children. There were few intercutting graves: where Phase 2 graves cut those of Phase 1, it is thought that enough time had elapsed to allow the position of the earlier graves to be lost.

Also in the northern suburb, there is evidence for other managed cemetery areas, although the degree of organisational discipline varies somewhat. In the cemetery at Hyde Street (probably dating to after *c* AD 350), where burials were largely aligned west–east, it is possible to see some semblance of the row and column arrangement encountered in Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West. There does not appear to have been any segregation by age or sex within the area excavated, although only one infant, one child, and one juvenile were recorded.

At Andover Road the earliest grave (G336), dated to the early 4th century, was aligned south–north, but all subsequent graves, thought to be of the mid-4th century onwards, were aligned more or less west–east, although there were a few east–west (ie with heads to the east) (Fig 57). The early grave (G336) appears to have been a focus for later graves, four of which were cut into it, although, as is possible at Victoria Road West, it may be that the later graves were dug at a time when the position of the earlier one had been lost. Otherwise the graves appear as regularly organised as in Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West, although there was rather more intercutting (see also p 129).

In the western suburb the dominant influence of the Oram's Arbour ditch on the pattern of burial location is particularly striking. At Carfax and New Road, where the ditch runs east–west, the infant graves were not always aligned in a regular manner, but the adult graves and the one adolescent burial clearly took their alignment from the line of the ditch, even if in one case (G351 at Carfax) this was at right-angles (that is south–north) to its line rather than parallel with it (Figs 60 and 67). Heads were usually, if not always, to the west. At both sites there was some intercutting between graves, but no non-infant grave was cut by another even though any grave markers were, presumably, easily lost due to rapid silting in the ditch and the growth of vegetation. The influence of the ditch on grave alignment is also shown at 22–34 Romsey Road. Where it turned from an east–west line to run north–south, the alignment of the graves also changed to follow it (Fig 72).

The cemetery at 45 Romsey Road, in the western suburb outside the Oram's Arbour ditch, and the cemetery at St Martin's Close in the eastern suburb may both have been organised in a similar way to the Burial Phase 2 cemetery at Victoria Road West with fairly regular columns and rows of west–east graves. However, insufficient evidence was recorded to be certain. The overall character of the cemetery at Chester Road in the eastern suburb was a little different from those in the northern suburb. For much of its period of use the graves were located either to the north or to the south of what was initially an open space near the centre of the site, through which an east–west boundary ditch (F570) was dug in Period 5 (Fig 84). After this had silted up it was replaced by a fence-line in Period 6. Burials were made in the northern zone in all periods, although the southern zone was not used in Periods 5 and 7. There was a change from a largely north–south (heads to both north and south) alignment in the earlier phases to a predominantly west–east alignment after Phase 11 (end of Period 3). The change

appears to occur at about the same time as at Victoria Road West (pp 184, 193–4), sometime around the year AD 320. At no stage was the cemetery particularly well organised and there are numerous examples of intercutting. Chester Road may have been managed in a different way from the other cemeteries because space was at a premium due to the steepness of the hill slope above the site. In addition, grave markers are likely to have been rapidly covered by hillwash. It is also possible to view graves at Chester Road as several groups or clusters although the potential boundaries between groups become increasingly blurred through time (see p 187, above). There was no obvious segregation in the use of the two zones as far as either age or sex-based selection is concerned, although in Periods 2–3 there were no female burials in the southern zone.

Maintenance of order in a managed cemetery presumably depended on the presence of grave markers. The masonry structure, F55, perhaps a mausoleum, at St Martin's Close is the only example of a funerary monument from any late Roman cemetery in Winchester to set alongside the 2nd-century mausoleum at Victoria Road East. A simple wooden marker or grassed-over mound of earth may have usually sufficed. Their remains have not survived in modern excavations, although Ward-Evans illustrated a 'chalk tumulus' from the Hyde Church Lane site he observed in 1929 (northern suburb gazetteer:**18** and see Frontispiece).

In the third burial phase at Victoria Road West (dated to *c* AD 390 and after) the cemetery area contracted in size, and now occupied some of the vacant space between the eastern and western areas in the second phase. However, a renewed division was made between an eastern and western group of burials divided by a narrow space, although there is no obvious reason for this. As at Lankhills at the end of the 4th century, some of the regularity seen in the second burial phase disappeared in this last phase. Graves frequently cut those of the second burial phase and sometimes cut each other. Although a roughly west–east orientation was still predominant, especially on the east side, there were a number of graves aligned south-west / north-east and north-west / south-east, and unlike the previous phase, in which there was none, there were five east–west graves (ie heads at the east end of the grave) (Fig 54). At Andover Road, Burial Groups E and F cut earlier graves but were otherwise aligned mainly west–east.

By way of a summary to the discussion above it may be noted, firstly, that, in terms of alignment, the vast majority of late Roman graves dated after *c* AD 320 were aligned more or less west–east. In the latter part of the Roman period the evidence from Victoria Road West is for a slightly less rigid adherence to a strict west–east alignment as was the case also at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 144). By contrast, at St Martin's Close and Chester Road (Periods 6–7), in which there were also graves thought to date to the end of the 4th or early 5th centuries, alignment remained more or less entirely west–east.

Whilst there is little evidence for segregation by sex in any of the cemeteries considered in this volume, certain areas were probably preferred for infant burial. This is particularly striking in respect of the Oram's Arbour ditch at Carfax and New Road where an unsually high proportion of the interments were of infants, although a few adults were buried there also. However, a preference for burying infants in a ditch (F12) was also observed at Victoria Road West in Burial Phase 1. In addition, also in the northern cemetery, another concentration of infant burials was found in a ditch (also F12) at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 190). In the former case the infant burials should all predate *c* AD 320, and in the latter they have been dated earlier than *c* AD 350 (Clarke 1979, 104). Other infant burials were made in the main cemetery areas and in Burial Phase 2 (AD 340/50–90) at Victoria Road West there was a distinct group of infant burials in the western part of the cemetery (Fig 53). No similar group can be identified in the other cemetery zones.

Burial practice

Introduction

Under this heading aspects of burial practice in the Roman cemeteries at Winchester will be reviewed. They include the changing preference for cremation and inhumation of the dead during the Roman period, the form of grave cuts, evidence for containers and coffins, provision of grave goods and, for inhumations, the position of the body.

Mid-1st to mid-3rd centuries

In this period the preferred rite for those dying after about 18 months – 2 years was cremation whereas for infants it was inhumation unburnt. However a small number of adults and juveniles were also buried as inhumations. As elsewhere in Roman Britain inhumation may have become the dominant type of burial at Winchester by the late 2nd century, but there is no evidence for this. The possible contexts in which either cremation or inhumation occurred are discussed below.

Cremation burials

Based on the evidence from Victoria Road East, cremation did not usually, if ever, take place in the cemetery itself. After burning the remains were, in most cases, carefully separated from any pyre debris and brought to the cemetery for burial. However, five burials, including that with the two amphorae (G442) included some probable pyre debris such as burnt nailed wooden objects and broken pottery. A few other burials also contained melted glass unguent jars which may have been offerings at the pyre site. Widely varying amounts of cremated bone were found in

the burials for reasons which are not now apparent, although some of the bone may have been buried or otherwise disposed of elsewhere (see p 83). The cremated remains were buried in a pottery vessel in just over 50 per cent of cases. Jars prevailed as containers but there were examples of dishes, a flagon, and an amphora. In other cases the bones were probably in a bag or box of which remains do not survive. There was one grave (G466) in which the bones were buried in a casket with metal fittings. Deliberately buried grave furniture was found in a little over half of the cremation burials. This most commonly took the form of one or more pottery vessels. Also found were jewellery items including beads, brooches, bracelets, pins, and rings. Less common items were speculum mirrors of which there were four, including two in G466 which also, unusually, contained two glass unguent jars and a small bronze wheel. Pig skulls accompanied two cremation burials (G466 and G578B), but otherwise there were few animal remains.

Inhumation burials

There were 85 inhumation burials from Periods 5–6 (Burial Phases 1–3) at Victoria Road East of which 16 were of adults or juveniles and the remaining 69 were of infants. The juveniles and adults were usually buried in simple grave pits taking their alignment from the major topographical features in the area. In addition, G480 was a pit containing the disarticulated remains of two individuals, perhaps from a previously disturbed burial, mixed with some horse bones. Of the sexed individuals ten were male and five female. Body positions were varied; a majority were supine and extended, although two were on their left sides and flexed, one was crouched, and three females were buried prone. Of these three the body in G557 was missing the skull, most likely as a result of truncation by a later feature, rather than decapitation (see Tucker, Chapter 6, p 242). This was also the only inhumation to be furnished, the item in question, curiously perhaps, a miniature iron shovel (p 90). Most remarkable of the inhumations, perhaps, was G489 where the remains of a skeleton lay on a bed of charcoal containing a small quantity of cremated bone.

What marks out the early adult inhumations at Victoria Road East from those in the later cemeteries is the greater variety of practice in terms of alignment, body position etc. Hardly any two graves were exactly the same whereas in the later cemeteries there was usually a fair degree of uniformity. However, almost all the individual features of burial practice seen in the early group can be found in the later cemeteries.

Of the infants, four were in graves which also contained a cremation burial and one accompanied an inhumation (G557). Graves were usually shallow, only a few being in reasonable sized cuts and only two being furnished. The alignment of infant graves showed no marked pattern, although there was a marked preference for the head being in the quadrant between east and south on the compass.

The most obvious change in burial practice over the life of the cemetery at Victoria Road East was a decline in the occurrence of furnishing. However, the preferred types of grave furnishing (notably pots and jewellery) at Victoria Road East would be preferred again in the later cemeteries.

Late 3rd to early 5th centuries

Cremation burials

The small number of cremation burials which can be dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries indicate that the practice never entirely died out in Roman Winchester. In this respect, the town falls into a pattern observed elsewhere in Britain (Philpott 1991, 50–2).

At Victoria Road West a group of three or four belonged to Burial Phase 1 of the late 3rd to early 4th centuries. G100 and G103 were urned burials without other grave goods except, in both cases possibly, a box, or other nailed wooden object. G2 may have been another, although no cremated bone was found with it. Of more interest were G95 and G99. The massive cut for the former resembled those made for inhumations elsewhere on the site; there were five pots, all of which are reported to have contained a small amount of cremated bone. There was, again, evidence of a nailed wooden object, possibly a chest in which the pots had been placed. G99 may have been a simple urned cremation burial, although only a few fragments of cremated bone were found, but it appeared to have been deliberately cut into the centre of G95 after backfilling and the two should probably be considered part of the same burial.

Evidence for late Roman cremation in the northern suburb also comes from single examples at Victoria Road East (G618) and Hyde Street (G39), and three burials from Evans Halshaw Garage, Hyde Street (Birbeck and Moore 2004, 90–2, 98) which may be set alongside the late 4th-century cremations from Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 351; Booth *et al* 2010, 500–02). The Hyde Street cremation was buried in a grog tempered urn, which may suggest a quite late date, as this fabric appears to have been at its most popular in Winchester after *c* AD 365/70; it was very well-represented in the well F1093 at Victoria Road East (p 74–6), which also produced a coin hoard with an end date of AD 364 (P6, Davies 2008, 123, 135), apparently a time when the supply of grey wares from the New Forest was in decline (P5). Booth *et al* (2010, 502) note a marked association of grog tempered wares with cremation burials at Lankhills and perhaps this too has a chronological dimension.

From the eastern suburb G579 from Chester Road (Period 3, dated *c* AD 280) was another late Roman cremation burial which was probably contemporary with the group at Victoria Road West, but not only was it not contained in a pottery vessel, but the accompanying grave goods were completely different consisting of five coins, placed, perhaps, in a pouch of leather or cloth. A few coins have been found in cremation

burials from Winchester from the mid-first century onwards (see above), but are rare in late 3rd century cremations, especially in any number (cf. Philpott 1991, 209, table 42). Another cremation from Chester Road (G596) is likely to date after *c* AD 350. The extent of grave furnishing in the cremation burials has been included in Figure 137.

Inhumations

Grave cuts

The normal late Roman inhumation grave in all the Winchester cemeteries was either rectangular or slightly tapering from head to foot in plan, with right-angled or rounded corners and of just sufficient size to accommodate the body.

For those cemeteries where the data were recorded (see Chapter 7 etc), it is apparent that the depths to which the graves were cut varied considerably, although determining original depth is difficult because the contemporary ground surface has been truncated by later activity – and to differing degrees on different sites (Clarke 1979, 132). At Chester Road for example, erosion down the side of the hill may have reduced the apparent depth of graves considerably. However, standing out in terms of depth were F50 and F57 (*c* 2.8m), below the masonry structure at St Martin's Close, and G336 (2.20m) at Andover Road, all considerably deeper than any other Roman grave known from Winchester including Lankhills. Otherwise relatively deep and well-formed grave cuts were common in the first and second burial phases at Victoria Road West and in Groups B and D at Andover Road, although Group B is most notable for the depth of its graves (p 126). Two graves in the first burial phase at Victoria Road West (G107–08) and one in the second (G24) were deep step-graves which may be set alongside 21 from Lankhills (for further discussion, see Clarke 1979, 134–5, 353; Booth *et al* 2010, 517). As already noted, in the third burial phase (*c* AD 390–410) at Victoria Road West, as in the latest phase at Lankhills, many of the graves were shallow and poorly formed.

As far as infants are concerned, their burials in the Oram's Arbour ditch were often in rounded, oval or irregularly formed, shallow grave cuts. Indeed, at Carfax, some burials were found on the surface of the ditch silting, as if earth had been merely mounded over them. Where infant graves occurred in the main cemetery areas, the cuts also tended to be relatively shallow, but were more frequently of a regular if simple form.

Grave-like features

Four inhumation-sized grave-like pits were found at Victoria Road West and another example (G635) was found at Chester Road which contained no human remains. On occasions graves may appear empty because the bones had eroded away due to hostile ground conditions, but these pits appear to have been deliberately dug without the intention of making a burial. The most unusual examples came from Burial Phase 1 at Victoria Road West; G109 and G127 contained seven and four pots respectively, in each case apparently enclosed in a nailed wooden chest. The similar feature G635 at Chester Road, which was assigned to Period 2, was probably broadly contemporary with the two at Victoria Road West, but it contained only one vessel (Fig 137).

These features may have been in some sense memorials for people whose bodies were not available for burial. This topic is discussed by McDonald (1979, 421–3) in respect of the so-called cenotaph at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 83, Grave 400) a deep grave-like feature in which there had been a coffin within which there were five coins; the feature also contained a dog skeleton.

Coffins

Lead coffins are, as elsewhere in Roman Britain, rare in Winchester: there were only two from the sites considered in detail in this volume (in F57 at St Martin's Close and G336 at Andover Road). They may be set alongside three others from Winchester recovered from St John's Church (in the eastern cemetery) in the middle and late 1800s (*Antiq J* 1878, Vol 7, 486–9).

It is difficult to document the extent of provision of wooden coffins accurately because they usually survived only as iron nails around the body and their numbers vary considerably, often, perhaps, due to variable preservation. In the summary tables for each cemetery in this volume a coffin is thought likely if there were three or more nails in appropriate positions around the body. However, a wooden coffin which was dowelled together would leave little trace in the ground in Winchester except perhaps as a stain in the grave fill. Variable preservation, to say nothing of the variable circumstances in which graves were recorded, makes for somewhat unreliable data. However, overall, taking the graves of children, adolescents, and adults together, about one third were probably provided with a wooden coffin. At Victoria Road West *c* 45 per cent probably had a wooden coffin, and at Andover Road, just under 40 per cent (including G336, where the lead functioned as a lining for the wooden coffin). The figure for Chester Road was *c* 33 per cent (counting only burials that were certainly coffined; if those that were possibly coffined are included, the figure rises to just over 50 per cent), but this difference may not be a real one, as erosion on the Chester Road site may have taken its toll. None of the burials at Hyde Street was unquestionably coffined (although G1 and G6 may have been). In the Oram's Arbour ditch wooden coffins were attested in only four out of the fourteen adult graves from Carfax and New Road. At St Martin's Close, about a third of the excavated graves were recorded as containing a wooden coffin.

Amongst the infant burials in ditches, it is clear that coffins of any type were rare, although not totally

unknown (there were two from New Road – F403 and F407). Where infants were interred in the main cemetery areas (as in the first and second burial phases at Victoria Road West), coffins, perhaps reused boxes, were somewhat more common.

From an examination of a limited sample of mineral-replaced wood on the coffin nails, it seems that there was a preference for oak in late 3rd- to early 4th-century coffins at Victoria Road West (Watson 2000). A variety of construction techniques is implied by the variable number of nails recovered, although, in some cases, it may be that separate nailed boxes were also present (but difficult to identify with certainty) in the grave. Unusual, long triangular-headed coffin nails, were found in six graves at St Martin's Close (p 195; Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 159–60) but were absent on the other sites. In F50 and F57 they were associated with coffins made of ash and the thickness of the panels represented by mineral-replaced wood was somewhat less than the length of the nails, suggesting that the nail heads projected above the surface of the coffin and perhaps created a form of stand for the coffin raising it above ground level. This would also have allowed a strap to be passed under the coffin as it was lowered into the grave pit.

The provision of wooden coffins in the northern cemetery seems to have had a chronological dimension, since there was only one probable example in Burial Phase 3 at Victoria Road West (a neonate infant, G105), two from Hyde Street and they became increasingly rare at Lankhills after *c* AD 370 (Clarke 1979, 144; Booth *et al* 2010, 483, 506–07). At Lankhills, the apparent decline in the use of coffins was accompanied by the increasing provision of flint packing, perhaps to hold the boards of some sort of non-nailed coffin in place. However, in the eastern suburb there were nailed coffins in all Periods at Chester Road with no sign of a decline in their use at the end of the 4th century. A number of coffins (see above) were also found at St Martin's Close, thought to be late 4th century; the site also produced examples of graves wholly or partially lined with stone, tile or flint, two of these also with wooden coffins (G36 and G39).

Body position

The vast majority of children, adolescents and adults were buried supine, with their legs extended and straight. Where it could be determined, infants were usually laid out in the same way as older individuals. However, all of those found in the Oram's Arbour ditch at Carfax are recorded as being in a foetal position (the New Road data has not been collated).

An unusual burial custom which is known throughout the Roman period (see above), but appears to become more common in the 4th century is laying out of the skeleton face down or prone (Philpott 1991, 71). In the northern cemetery at Victoria Road West, six burials were in prone positions and all, but one (Burial Phase 2) belonged to Burial Phase 3 (post *c* AD 390). Amongst the excavated graves at Hyde Street, there were five certain prone burials and another five at Andover Road. At all three sites, as at Clarke's Lankhills, prone burials had no coffins (although coffins were more common in the sample excavated by Oxford Archaeology at Lankhills (Booth *et al* 2010, 476))and some were in irregularly excavated grave pits. In the Oram's Arbour ditch at Carfax and New Road, one burial at each site (out of fourteen adult graves in total) was prone and there was another from 45 Romsey Road, also in the western suburb. Only two burials (both Period 2) from Chester Road were definitely in a prone position and were dated before *c* AD 350 , whilst there were no prone burials amongst graves from St Martin's Close for which body position could be determined.

Of those prone burials from the sites in this study whose sex could be determined, eleven were male, six were female; in addition there were two unsexed children (one each from Andover Road and Chester Road). Several had grave goods: Hyde Street G16 (a coin), Victoria Road West G96 (an armlet), Chester Road G636 (a pot), and F393 at New Road and G25 at Hyde Street (evidence for footwear).

Whether the prone position signified a distinct status is uncertain (Philpott 1991, 74) and it may have carried different implications at different times. A subset identified by Philpott (*ibid*, 75) is of those both prone and apparently carelessly buried. Those from Victoria Road West probably fall into this category and they may, perhaps, be considered as persons either of low social status or outcasts of some sort, although careless burial is a general feature of the latest phase here.

There were four burials of individuals who had been decapitated, two from the northern cemetery (AR G326 and HYS G3a) both buried prone. In these two cases, the skull was placed in the grave cut. The Carfax decapitation burial G560 is the first known from the western cemeteries and here, the shoulders were flush with the end of the grave cut and the skull totally absent. At St Martin's Close it was not possible to make a plan of the fourth decapitation burial, G18, due to the conditions under which the site was excavated, so the position of the skull in relation to the rest of the body is unknown. For two of these individuals (HYS G3a and SMCW G18) decapitation was probably the cause of death. In the case of HYS G3a this may have occurred after execution by throat slitting and in the case of SMCW G18, death by fighting is a plausible scenario, although the absence of evidence for defensive wounds on the hands and arms, the presence of incapacitating injuries, and the fact that the head was bent (neck flexed) when the decapitating blow was delivered leaves open a strong possibility of execution. In the cases of the other two individuals it was not possible to determine whether decapitation was ante-mortem or post-mortem.

An extended discussion by Philpott (1991, 71–6) notes that decapitation, usually post-mortem, was a widespread phenomenon in Roman Britain, if confined to a small minority of burials. Its significance is not certain, but a post-mortem decapitation was clearly not the result of execution and cannot,

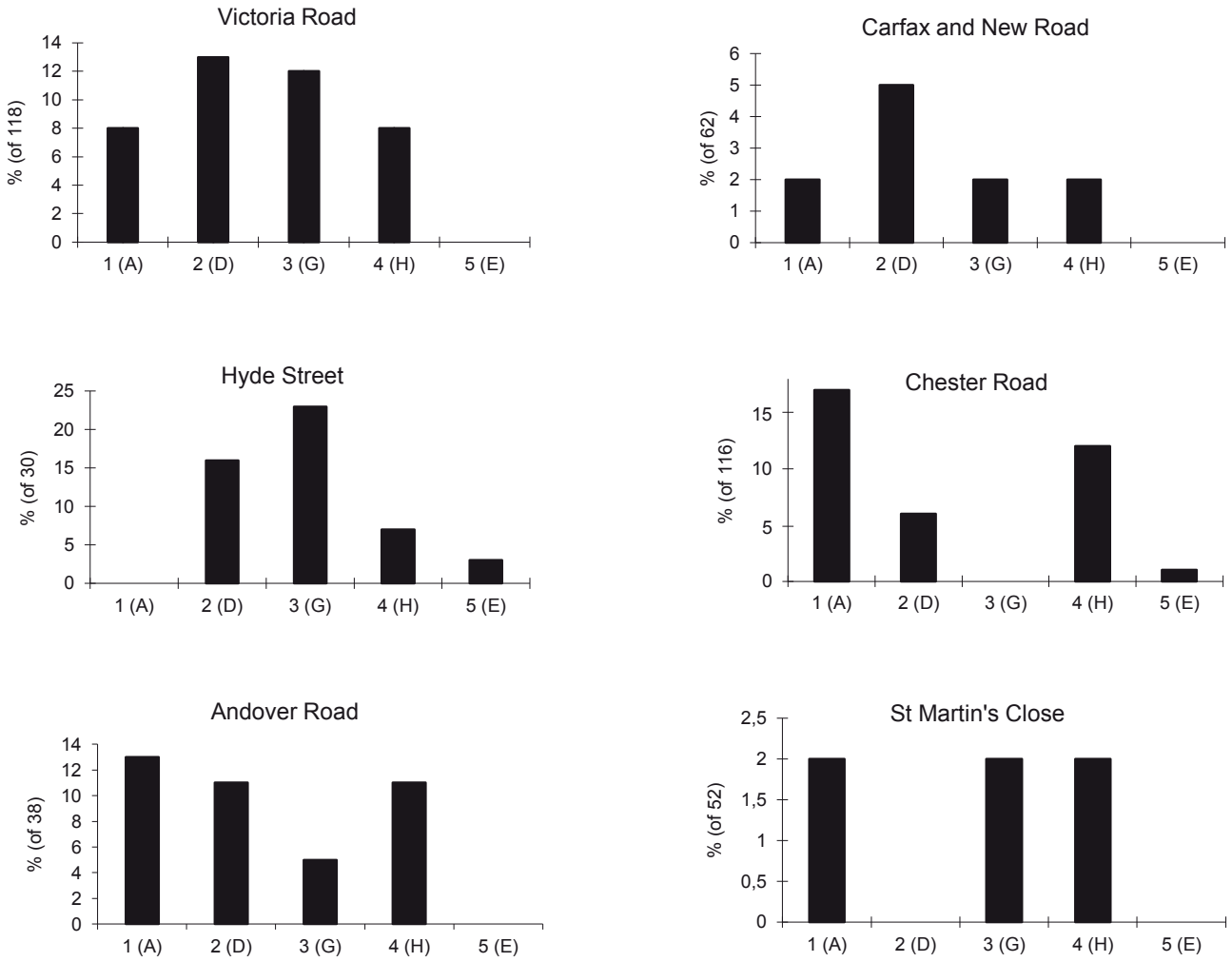


Figure 136 Summary of arm positions in late Roman burials – for Nos 1–5 see below

on its own, be conclusively deemed as a mark of the individual as an outcast, criminal, or deviant of some sort. Other cultural or religious factors could be of relevance. Ante-mortem decapitation, as a result of formal or informal execution, has hitherto been less common in the archaeological record of the Roman period. However, the discovery in 2004–05 of a late 2nd- to early 4th-century cemetery zone, south-west of the civilian town in York (*Eboracum*) in which there were almost one hundred ante-mortem male decapitations, suggests that execution may have been common in Roman Britain (Ottaway 2005; Hunter-Mann 2006). The same zone in York, close to the main approach road from the south-west, has also produced a number of high status burials. It is possible, therefore, that these execution burials could represent high status individuals, such as legionaries or government officials.

Arm position

Woodward (1993, 222–4) in discussing arm position amongst the late Roman burials at Poundbury and other cemeteries, defined eight (A–H) of which only five are certainly represented in the cemeteries under review from Winchester as follows:

1 both straight;
2 both bent on to pelvis;
3 crossed on waist or abdomen;
4 one straight, one crossed on waist or abdomen;
5 crossed on chest.

Figure 136 shows the percentage of the different arm positions at each of the principal cemeteries, from burials in which it could be determined with reasonable certainty.

As in the cemeteries discussed by Woodward, it was most common in the Winchester cemeteries overall for the arms to be bent on to the pelvis (Position 2), although there were no examples at St Martin's Close, whilst Andover Road and Chester Road had a relatively high proportion of burials with both arms straight (Position 1) or with one arm straight and one arm crossed over the waist or abdomen (Position 4). In respect of Position 1 Andover Road and Chester Road

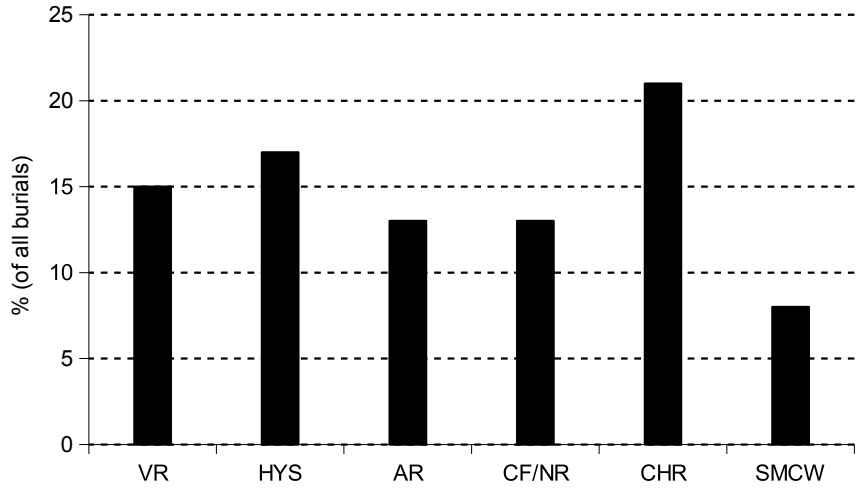


Figure 137 Summary of extent of grave furnishing in late Roman burials

were similar to Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 140–1; Booth *et al* 2010, 473). Woodward (1993, 222) remarks that it is surprisingly uncommon for both arms to be laid out straight (Position 1). She also concludes that, as in Winchester, differing arm positions do not appear to have a chronological significance. Booth *et al* (2010, 473) comment on the possible significance of the laying out of the body, including the arms, in the display of the individual's social identity at the time of burial, but aptly conclude that now 'it is a code we are unable to read'.

Multiple burials

A number of double burials, that is grave cuts into which two bodies were placed at the same time, were recorded in the sites in this volume.

In the northern suburb there were two instances in which an adult male was buried with a child (Hyde Street G3 and Victoria Road West G26) and another example was found at Carfax (G379). An interment of two people of the same sex, but of which only one could be aged was found in HYS G2 (both female, one a young adult) and two males of unknown age were buried in Chester Road G558. In Chester Road G512 an individual aged 17–25 of unknown sex was buried with a male aged 25–35 and in Victoria Road West G58, a female aged 25 to 35 was buried with someone of unknown sex aged 45 or older. There were two instances in which two adults certainly of opposite sexes were buried together: HYS G12 (male aged 17 to 25, female aged 25 to 35), and Victoria Road West G57 (male, middle-aged or old, female aged 17 to 25). In F398 and F407 at New Road, there were two and three infants respectively. The infants from New Road burial F407 were all together in the same coffin, but the adult and child burials in Victoria Road West G26 had a coffin each.

Infant burials

An infant may be defined as being up to 18 months – 2 years old. They are in general thought to be under represented in Roman cemeteries in light of the likely mortality rate; the proportion of infants in the early Roman cemetery at Victoria Road East suggests infant mortality of *c* 40 per cent which may be a fairly accurate figure for the Roman period as a whole. The shortage of infants in later cemeteries is thought to be partly because of relatively poor survival of bones and partly because they were often buried in other locations such as rubbish pits and under building floors. This casual attitude to infants is attributed to their being regarded as less than fully human at the time of their death, perhaps because it is not until well into their second year that human beings usually acquire their first full set of teeth, learn to walk and, perhaps, more importantly, to speak. Pliny writing in the mid-1st century AD notes that cremation was normal after the first teeth had appeared: 'Hominem priusquam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est' (*Nat Hist* vii, 15).

In the late Roman cemeteries at Winchester it has already been suggested that certain areas were preferred for infant graves: in the ditch F12 at Victoria Road West (Burial Phase 1), ditch F12 at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 190), and in the Oram's Arbour ditch at Carfax and New Road. These infant burials tended to be characterised by crouched/foetal positions, and shallow, irregularly formed grave pits. Coffins and grave goods were almost unknown. All of these burials were of infants less than about one year old, the vast majority under three months.

Other infants found in all three burial phases at Victoria Road West, Hyde Street, and Chester Road were in general buried more like adjacent older individuals. Although burials of those less than one year old are present, this group includes individuals of up to two years. As individuals entered their second

year they were, perhaps, more likely to have been considered suitable for inhumation in a manner akin to adults, just as they were deemed to warrant cremation in the early Roman period.

Grave goods

Figure 137 shows the overall occurrence of furnished burials for the late Roman cemeteries in this volume (cremations and grave-like features have been included, see above pp 345–6). Furnishing is defined as everything which was intentionally deposited with the body or during filling of the grave that did not form part of the grave pit or a related structure, or any container enclosing the body. Objects not certainly associated with the burial have been excluded, as well as fittings, such as nails and studs, possibly from objects which cannot now be closely identified.

Including the commonest form of furnishing, footwear represented by hobnails, it is only in the case of Chester Road that the figure exceeds 20 per cent although for Lankhills the figure is *c* 53 per cent (Booth *et al* 2010, 484). It is usually found in Britain's Roman cemeteries that during the later 3rd and 4th centuries the provision of grave goods declined (Philpott 1991, 231), although this does not appear to have happened at Lankhills (Booth *et al* 2010, 506). In the sites in this volume decline was perhaps more marked. The percentage of furnished graves at Victoria Road West (Burial Phase 1) and Chester Road (Periods 2–3) for the time span *c* AD 270 to 320 was 33 per cent for the former and 22 per cent for the latter, although in both cases the sample was quite small (21 and 32 burials respectively, again including all graves). By contrast, of *c* 270 graves from Victoria Road West (Burial Phases 2–3), Hyde Street, Andover Road, Chester Road (Periods 4–7), and St Martin's Close dated with reasonable confidence after *c* AD 350, only about 17 per cent contained grave goods (most commonly hobnails for footwear). At Lankhills the comparable figure was *c* 55 per cent (Clarke 1979, table 22; but see Booth *et al* 2010, 506).

Of the types of furnishing in the late Roman graves, footwear (represented by hobnails, and in two cases, also decorative rivets) was by far the most common (Table 56). Pots (Table 57), coins (Table 58), and combs (Table 59) occurred in a few cases, but other finds were even more rare. Apart from combs, personal equipment was represented by only three items. There was a copper alloy hare and hound-shaped knife handle found in VRW G58b, similar to one found in a non-funerary context at Hyde Abbey (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 148–9, 661–2). There was a hone in CHR G573 and a box (containing a comb) in SMCW G36. Personal ornaments (pins and armlets) were certainly present in only three graves (Table 60). The armlet in VRW G96 appears to have been worn at burial, as was the silver pin – in hair in SMCW G38. Similar pins are found in late Roman graves elsewhere (cf. Cool 1993, 96, no. 37), although the precise form of the Winchester pin is difficult to parallel. At least four armlets in CHR G530 were unworn, although they were placed by the wrist. It is unclear whether the bone pin (S704) from VRW G64 was worn at burial or not, but if so it was not a hair pin.

Finally, the only evidence for clothing (except for footwear) is some gold wire thread, probably used for embroidery, which came from the female burial F57 at St Martin's Close (not included in Figures 137–8 as it is uncertain what kind of object it came from). Clothing is the most likely context in which the thread was used, but a use in soft furnishings is also a possibility (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 196, **949–51**). Gold thread is otherwise rare in British graves, but was also found in a late Roman male burial at Poundbury (Crowfoot 1993, 112).

To attempt a breakdown of the provision of different types of furnishing by date would not provide particularly reliable results because of the small size of the sample and the difficulty in dating the graves accurately. Nevertheless, none of the pots needs to have been later than *c* AD 370 and it may be that a picture of a decline in use of pots as grave goods after *c* AD 350 can be seen in the data reported here as at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 168, 359; Booth *et al* 2010, 506). It is worth noting that pottery-furnished graves (including cremations and grave-like features with no human remains) were as common at Victoria Road West in Burial Phase 1, dated *c* AD 270–320 as in the earlier cemetery at Victoria Road East. The nine graves with coins were mostly (6 cases) dated after *c* AD 350, again as at Clarke's Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 357–8), although coins from the first half of the 4th century were equally common amongst the coins recovered there by Oxford Archaeology in 2000–05 (Booth *et al* 2010, 506). Only one grave in the present sample had more than one: G21 at 45 Romsey Road. All the antler combs were dated after *c* AD 350 which fits into a wider picture in which at Lankhills and elsewhere, they were more common as grave furnishing in the late 4th century than hitherto (Clarke 1979, 369; Philpott 1991, 180). Hobnailed footwear appeared in the burials in this volume from the late 3rd century onwards, but seems to have become rare by the late 4th century, as at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 370).

The sample of furnished graves is again too small to do more than suggest general trends in the provision of furnishing according to age and sex. Figure 138 shows that a higher proportion of young people's burials had grave goods than those of infants and young and mature adults. In this context one may note the suggestion by MacDonald (1979, 410–11, 421) that grave goods were considered most appropriate for people whose deaths were premature. If so, it is of interest that the elderly were also relatively well provisioned, although it may be that the figures merely reflect random fluctuations in a small sample.

Burial of pots seems to have been appropriate to all ages and both genders. Coins occurred in the graves of five males, two adults of indeterminate sex, and a child (AR G323) and a juvenile (RR45 G21). Although where sex could be determined, coin-accompanied burials were male in the burials in this volume, coins did occur in female graves at Lankhills (Clarke 1979,

Table 56 Hobnailed footwear in late Roman inhumation graves

Suburb	Site	No.	Age	m/f
E	CHR	526	adult	f
E	CHR	527	elderly	m
E	CHR	528	adult	m?
E	CHR	531	25–35 yrs	m
E	CHR	532	15–20 yrs	m
E	CHR	533	prob 12–15 yrs	i
E	CHR	559	elderly	f?
E	CHR	571	adult	m
E	CHR	599a	adult	i
E	CHR	600	adult	m?
E	CHR	602	adolescent	i
E	CHR	616	17–25 yrs	m
E	CHR	619	adult	i
E	CHR	620	8–10 yrs	i
E	CHR	622	25–35 yrs	m
E	CHR	633	17–25 yrs	f?
E	CHR	634	adult	i
E	CHR	638	17–25 yrs	m
E	SMCW	45	10–12 yrs	i
N	AR	304	approx 6 yrs	i
N	AR	311	elderly	m
N	AR	339	17–25 yrs	f
N	VRW	23	elderly	f
N	VRW	34	elderly	f
N	VRW	49	35–45 yrs	m
N	VRW	70	adult	i
N	VRW	107	25–35 yrs	m
W	CF	372	15–20 yrs	i
W	CF	390	adult	m
W	CF	395	adult	i
W	NR	393	50 yrs +	f
W	NR	397	50 yrs +	f
W	NR	405	50 yrs +	f
W	22–34 RR	30	30–35 yrs	m
W	45 RR	16	adult	f

166, table 22; Booth *et al* 2010, 485). As far as combs are concerned, four out of the six combs were recovered from female graves, one from a male grave (AR G311) and one other from the grave of an unsexed adolescent. A more common, but not exclusive, association with females was also found at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 178; Booth *et al* 2010, 488). In light of their use for personal grooming, the more common occurrence of combs in female graves may not be surprising. The pins and armlets may also be counted as artefacts usually associated with female burials (Clarke 1979, 152; Booth *et al* 2010, 496) and of the three instances listed in Table 60 two were from female graves. The other instance, of a child burial, may well have been female also. Hobnailed footwear (Table 56) was absent from infant graves, but was otherwise provided for all age groups, and both genders, there being sixteen examples with males or probable males and ten with females or probable females.

As intimated above, a striking aspect of the data on furnishing quoted above is the contrast suggested between the sites in this volume and Lankhills which

Table 57 Pots (all singles) in late Roman inhumation graves

Suburb	Site	Grave	Location	m/f or age
E	CHR	628	unknown	m
E	CHR	636	left foot	child (prone)
N	VRW	84	right knee	m
N	VRW	108	unknown	f
W	NR	401	by head	infant
W	NR	404	unknown	infant
W	RR22–34	23	right side near waist	indet
W	RR45	21	unknown	juvenile

Table 58 Coins in late Roman inhumation graves

Suburb	Site	Grave	Location	m/f or age	Coin date
E	CHR I	34	not recorded	child?	270–84
	CHR III	553	not recorded	m	388–402
N	AR98	311	under right hand	m	387–88
	AR98	323	under right hand	child	364–75
	AR98	336	under right hand	m	313–17
	HYS	16	on left forearm	m (prone)	388–402
	VRW	39	near right foot	child	364–75
	VRW	59	on pelvis	m	333–34
W	45 RR	21	in bag	juvenile	330–31
					388–402
					392–94

Table 59 Combs in late Roman inhumation graves

Suburb	Site	Grave	Location	m/f
E	SMCW	36	in box behind head	f
E	SMCW	F57	within coffin	f
N	AR	311	under chest, right side	m
N	HYS	5	left shoulder	f
N	VRW	1	by skull	f
N	VRW	57b	by skull	f
N	VRW	94	?	indet

Table 60 Jewellery items in late Roman inhumation graves

Suburb	Site	No.	Age	m/f	Items
E	CHR	530	17–25 yrs	f	bone armlets x 3; ae armlet
E	SMCW	38	6–8 yrs	indet	ag pin
N	VRW	96	17–20 yrs	f	ae armlet

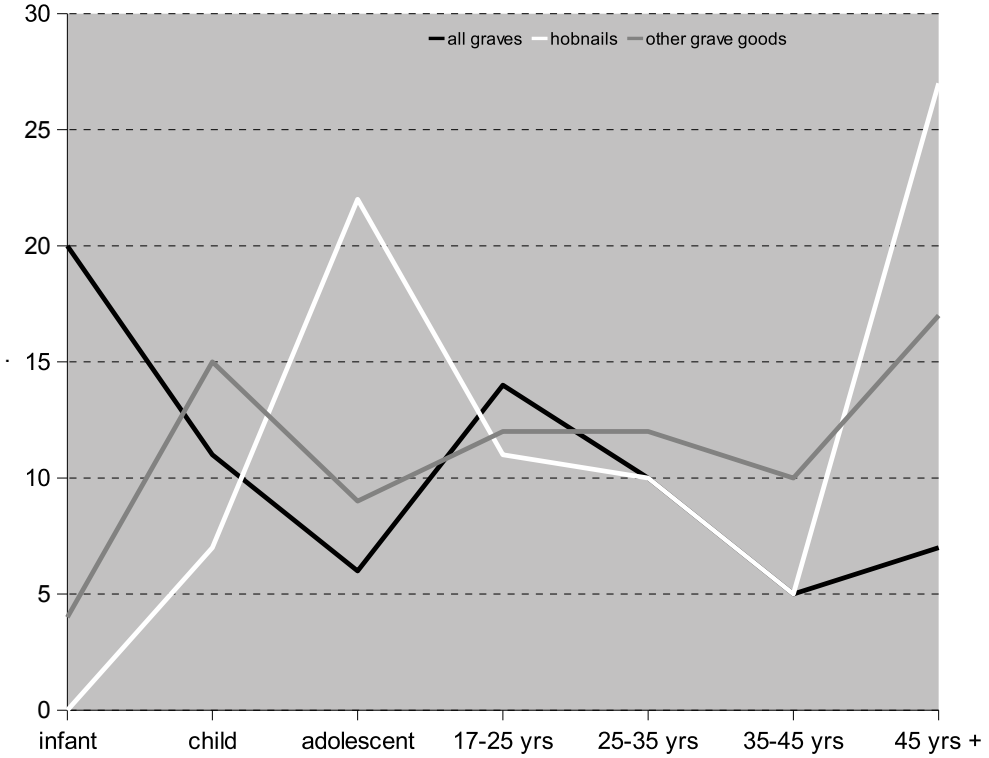


Figure 138 Summary of the distribution of grave goods by age, compared with all aged inhumation burials

'all graves': burials identified by age expressed as a percentage of all burials
'hobnails': burials with hobnails expressed as a percentage of all burials within that age group
'other grave goods': burials with grave goods other than hobnails expressed as a percentage of all burials within that age group
numbers of inhumation burials are taken from Sue Browne's report in Chapter 6 (Table 22)

also stands out from other 4th-century cemeteries in the south of England (Philpott 1991, 105, 225 and see below). At Lankhills not only were well over half of the graves furnished but there were also graves with more than one type of furnishing (Clarke 1979, 145–82; cf Booth *et al* 2010, 533–7), more or less unknown in the burials in other Winchester cemeteries. The contrast is unlikely to be purely a function of chronology; taken together the cemeteries in this volume were, for the most part, in use over much the same period as Lankhills, although there are proportionately more burials of the second half of the 4th century when furnishing may have been in slight decline at Lankhills. It is equally likely that some other cultural factors had a part to play, perhaps relating to the distinct status of the community using Lankhills cemetery.

Animal and bird bones

Only three graves, one from Victoria Road West (G76 – horse skull and hoof) and two from Chester Road (G618 – cattle skull; G622 – dog), produced animal remains which were associated with the burial. The deposition of a complete dog skeleton in Chester Road G622 is paralleled in the cenotaph (Grave 400) at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 368). For further discussion of the significance of these remains see pp360 & 361.

Burials and society

Introduction

When the burials published in this volume are added to those from Lankhills there is now detailed information for well over over 1000 Roman burials from Winchester covering all periods from the mid-/late 1st century to the late 4th / early 5th centuries. These burials have the potential to tell us about aspects of the composition of the population of the Roman town in terms, firstly and primarily, of its physical character – ie sex balance, age structure, and physical condition. They can also hint at aspects of ethnic identity, social structure, and religious affiliations and beliefs. The evidence derives from three principal sources: the human remains themselves, although less useful in respect of cremations than inhumations, the location and layout of the cemeteries, and the form and content of the burials.

Mid-1st to mid-3rd centuries

Age and sex

Cremated remains are usually difficult to age, but those from Victoria Road East do, at least, indicate

a population of mixed ages (Table 5). It is clear that there are adults among them. A number of the inhumations from the site are also adult (Table 6). One of the most striking features of the cemetery, however, is the large number of infant inhumations, making up *c* 40 per cent of the burials and implying a very high rate of infant mortality, especially if other infants were buried in non-cemetery locations as is common in Roman Britain. It is not entirely clear at what age an infant became eligible for cremation, but it seems that in the Roman world as a whole neonate and very young infants – under *c* 2 years – were usually buried unburnt (also see p 349). Whether this always applied in Britain or not cannot be proved, but there were evidently a few cremations of young children at Victoria Road East (for example G504, G506), as well as inhumation burials of juveniles.

As well as incorporating all ages, the Victoria Road East cemetery was, as would be expected, used for interring the remains of both men and women, although it is difficult to say what the balance of numbers was between them. Detailed evidence for sex is, unfortunately, poor since only two of the cremations could be sexed (G600 and G650 are female), although the inhumations included both males and females. It may be suggested, however, by analogy with the information from sexed burials of the late Iron Age or Romano-British period elsewhere in the region that certain classes of grave goods were usually specific to one sex or the other. In the late Roman cemetery at Lankhills, for example, all the skeletons buried with armlets/bracelets whose sex was determinable, were female. If this was also the case in the early Roman period, then the seven burials from Victoria Road East with armlets or bracelets (G466, G520, G522, G542, G546, G556, and G578B) were probably female. Other jewellery items seem to have been less sex specific, but toilet items, especially mirrors, probably indicate female burials and so G466 (again), G598, and G623 from Victoria Road East are likely to have been of females.

In his discussion of the furnishing of late Iron Age inhumations in Dorset, Whimster (1981, 57) notes that certain animal bones deposited as grave goods may be sex specific, although numbers of examples are small. Pig bones, for example, appear to be only associated with females. If this was the case at Victoria Road East then G578B and G466 (already suggested as female on the basis of bracelets and mirror) would be female.

Another group of cremation burials which are, perhaps, more likely to be of females than males are those buried with infant inhumations. There were four cremations accompanied by infant inhumations (G505/508, G532, G565, and G588) and six others accompanied by infant remains of varying degrees of completeness (G531, G540, G554, G566, G607, and G616). One possible explanation of the cremated remains in these burials must be that they were of women who died in childbirth. It may be noted, however, that there is a late Roman example of a male inhumation buried with an infant at Victoria Road West (G26) .

Although some burials may, with varying degrees of plausibility, be suggested as those of females, there are hardly any similar indications of male burials. The die in G556, the 29 bone gaming counters in G408, and possible gaming counters, in G501, G566, and G578A may, however, be seen as more appropriate to males than females. Sexed burials with gaming counters elsewhere seem to be exclusively male. Examples come from a late Iron Age burial at Welwyn (Stead 1967, 14–20), and late Roman burials at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 30–1, 252–4) and (made of glass) at Lullingstone, Kent (Cool and Price 1987, 123–5, 139–42).

Ethnic identity

It seems reasonable to suggest that, at least in the latter years of their lives, the people buried in the Victoria Road East cemetery were inhabitants of the Romano-British settlement at Winchester which after *c* AD 75 was the principal town or 'capital' of the civitas of the Belgae. It is also likely, to judge by their character, that the vast majority, if not all the burials were of people of native British stock who were not immigrant members of the imperial military or administrative classes. There are no examples from Victoria Road East, or indeed from any of the cemeteries of Roman Winchester, of burials containing cinerary urns of lead or glass, or of burials associated with funerary monuments in the classical idiom, categories of material culture well known at the coloniae or other centres of political and military power, such as London, which had a highly Romanised elite component in their populations. However, many aspects of burial practice recorded at Victoria Road East probably derive from native customs of the late pre-Roman Iron Age (see p 359 below) and are closely paralleled in early Romano-British burials associated with what were probably small rural settlements around Winchester.

One can point, for example, to other burials in the region, presumably of the local social elite, which like G566, were richly furnished with pottery vessels (Millett 1986). They include graves from Alton (*ibid*), Crab Wood, *c* 5km west of Winchester (Collis 1976), Grange Road, Winchester (Biddle 1967), Milland and Highcliffe, Winchester (Jones 1978a; Jones 1978b) and Owslebury (Collis 1977). More simply furnished 1st- and 2nd-century cremation burials also occur in the Winchester area in, for example, the Owslebury cemetery (Collis 1977) and at East Meon (Whinney and Walker 1979) which are directly comparable to the simpler burials at Victoria Road East. The implication of the similarities with burials in the rural areas would seem to be that people living and dying in the countryside, who were presumably entirely native, had a close ethnic and cultural affinities with the people inhabiting the town and buried at Victoria Road East.

There are only five burials which stand out in such a way as to suggest the possible presence of a non-native element in the Victoria Road East population. They are the three early cremation burials G431, G438,

and G440 and the two infant burials G430 and G434. The three cremation burials were distinct from all the others in the cemetery because they contained burnt and broken up pottery vessels, other burnt objects and charcoal, probably brought from the funeral pyre. In addition, they contained some unusual items not found in with other burials, such as, for example, the pottery lamp and glazed vessels in G431, and the Lyon ware urn in G438. These burials may, perhaps, be compared with the burial thought to be of an immigrant of elite status under a barrow dated *c* AD 70–85 at Knob's Crook (Dorset), *c* 40km south-west of Winchester, in which there was what appeared to be pyre material consisting of charcoal and burnt and fragmented artefacts mixed with cremated bone (Fowler 1965).

For the present discussion great interest also attaches to the Claudian coins in G438 and the two infant burials. It has been noted by Kenyon (in Rees *et al* 2008 (P6)) that the coin from G430 (S3251) was probably minted in Colchester and he suggests that it reached Winchester due to some military connection. The two other coins cannot be directly paralleled at Colchester, but may also have arrived in the same way. Little is, unfortunately, known of the nature of any Roman military presence in Winchester (p 17), but it is possible that all the five burials referred to were of people associated in some way with the army who were also incomers to the area, although it is unlikely that they were as early as the late AD 40s when there is most likely to have been an army unit stationed here.

Social structure

Although it is difficult to advance beyond the conclusion that the burials at Victoria Road East were largely of town dwellers of native stock, it is none the less possible that the cemetery was reserved for a particular social group defined by status whether in terms of rank, occupation, or even religious affiliation. They may also be defined by the very fact that they were buried in a cemetery at all rather than treated in the manner of the late Iron Age in central southern England for which there are relatively few burials, suggesting another mode of treatment of the dead (Cunliffe 2005, 593).

There are recognised problems in using burials to determine the social status of the deceased, whether ascribed at birth or achieved in life, particularly when attempting to go on to reconstruct the social structure of ancient societies as a whole. Ethnographic work has shown that belief systems and ideology, of which one may have little understanding in an ancient context, have an important role to play in determining mortuary practices (David and Kramer 2001, 379). Amongst societies who regularly furnish their graves it appears that there need be no clear correlation between the extent of furnishing and the status of the deceased (Ucko 1969; Philpott 1991, 228). It is, moreover, difficult to establish whose status the mode of burial might express. The status of the family as a whole, for example, may be just as likely to be the determining factor as the individual's personal position.

A distinct status, possibly high rank, may, however, be proposed for individuals whose burials at Victoria Road East were not only furnished in a distinctive manner, but also placed in distinctive locations. The mid-2nd-century cremation burial G466, on the eastern boundary of the cemetery at something of a remove from any other burial, would seem to qualify and so also would the late 1st-century burial, G566, located in the centre of the early Roman north–south ditch.

If G466 and G566 were therefore of individuals of relatively high rank in local society comparable to those in other presumed elite burials in the region (Millett 1987) and, if in spite of the caveats which must be considered, the provision of grave furniture did have some relationship with ranking, it would appear that there was a very pronounced pyramid in the social order of late 1st- and 2nd-century Winchester. In other words, there was a small elite group represented by relatively richly furnished burials whilst the mass of the population had burials which were either completely unfurnished or only poorly furnished. This can be most easily expressed in terms of the provision of pottery vessels (see Fig 38). A picture of the development in southern England of a markedly stratified society dominated by a small elite which was already emerging in the late Iron Age seems to be supported by other evidence (Collis 1984, 158–73; Cunliffe 2005, 146–8).

If some sort of correlation between burial location and furnishing, on the one hand, and social rank, on the other, is valid, however, the question arises as to whether we are actually seeing burials of members of the upper echelons of the local élite at Victoria Road or whether they had their own burial grounds set apart from that of the rest of the population. Millett (1987) has suggested, based on evidence of grave furnishing from a number of cemeteries in the region, that members of the mid-1st- to early 2nd-century elite in Hampshire and adjacent areas were buried on their landed estates rather than in the new towns like Chichester or Winchester. The richly furnished burials from near Winchester itself at Grange Road, Highcliffe, Milland and Nun's Walk, and those, for example, at Alton and Neatham would in Millett's view belong to aristocrats who preferred to be buried on their estates, the original source of their wealth, rather than in a town cemetery, although their power and status in society would often have become increasingly urban-based. G466 at Victoria Road East may, perhaps, represent the burial of a female relative of an individual who had by the mid-2nd century taken advantage of new opportunities for advancement offered by a Roman town and chosen its cemetery for her burial rather than a plot on his ancestral lands.

Another factor to be considered in relating burial to social ranking at Victoria Road East is the inhumations. They were not in much of a minority in the cemetery as

a whole, but it was a rite usually used for individuals of a distinct age group, that is, young infants. As far as adults were concerned, it was only used occasionally and is, perhaps, to be explained primarily as a continuation of a pre-Roman burial tradition (see p 363). It may also be suggested, however, that some of the inhumations, at least, were of people with a distinct social status and for some reason, perhaps to do with a low rank, not deemed suitable for the majority rite of cremation. Support for this idea may be derived from consideration of their body positions.

There were three prone inhumations, all female, (G551, G557, and G610) of which one (G610) may have been buried with her ankles tied together. The supine juvenile inhumation, G521, may also have been buried tied at the ankles. The identification of prone and decapitated or bound bodies as those of low ranking individuals by Philpott (1991, 75–6) has already been touched on (p 347). If he is correct, then it is possible that these individuals from Victoria Road East were buried in such a way as to indicate their inferior status, perhaps derived from being slaves or outcasts of some sort. The Winchester group may, perhaps, be compared with eight mid-1st-century inhumations from St Albans (Anthony 1968) of which two were buried prone and all apparently buried hastily. The excavator suggested that in view of their poor physical condition they were slaves.

In conclusion, it may be suggested that in terms of age, sex, and social status, a fairly diverse sample of the population of Roman Winchester was buried in the Victoria Road East cemetery. Variations in burial practice clearly reflect some distinctions within these categories but may also reflect many other distinctions of status which cannot now be reconstructed. There may be social groups which are unrepresented, but this cannot now be determined.

Late Roman

Age and sex

The breakdown of the late Roman population according to age at death and sex in each cemetery zone has been discussed in detail by Sue Browne elsewhere in this volume (Chapter 6). In what follows, it is the intention to present a summary comparison of these zones one with another. Figure 139 gives the relative percentages of male and female adults, adolescents, infants, and children for each of the principal sites.

Sex

Table 61 gives a summary of the numbers of individuals from the excavated burials reported in this volume (as per Table 55) identifiable (definitely or probably) as male or female.

It is usual in human communities to find roughly equal numbers of men and women, but in the data presented here men outnumber women in a ratio of *c* 1.5:1. Whether this is a real difference or to do with problems of recognising female skeletons is not clear. Although an excess of males has also been claimed for Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 123) and in a number of other Roman cemeteries from Britain, reassessment of the 1967–72 Lankhills assemblage together with the results from the excavations of 2000–05 suggests that the balance of the sexes there was equal (Booth *et al* 2010, 508). In some cases an excess of males has been taken to reflect a military presence. At York, where males outnumbered females in the Trentholme Drive cemetery by almost 4:1 (Warwick 1968), this is plausible, although doubt has recently been cast on some of the identifications to sex here (Prof D. Brothwell pers comm). At towns like Winchester or Cirencester, where an excess of males has also been identified, the military explanation appears less valid (for further discussion see p 354).

Table 61 Late Roman inhumations identifiable (definitely or probably) to sex

Suburb	Male	Female	Total
N	59	42	101
W	12	11	23
E	41	23	64
Total	112	76	188

Within each cemetery zone at Winchester there are differences, although the samples of sexed individuals are usually small. However, it may be noted that at Hyde Street in the northern cemetery, Carfax and New Road in the western cemetery, and St Martin's Close in the eastern cemetery male and female interments were more or less equal in number. In the northern cemetery at Victoria Road West and Andover Road males outnumbered females by *c* 1.4:1 However, Chester Road in the eastern cemetery stands out from the other sites because males outnumbered females by over 2:1.

Age

A summary of the age structure of the population appears in Table 24. Browne concludes (p 210 above) that in the samples from the northern and eastern cemeteries, adult burials outnumber immature burials, but in the sample from the western cemeteries, the greater part (61%) of the burials are immature. Overall, however, 62 per cent of individuals whose remains have been examined for this volume are adult. Furthermore, over half of the immature individuals (59%) are aged 2 years or less (42% are aged 3 months or less), and most of the adults (38%) are aged 17–25 years.

The number of adult graves for which both age and sex could be determined is too small for detailed analysis on a site-by-site basis. It is worth noting, however, that nearly half of the females buried at Victoria Road West had died between the ages of 17

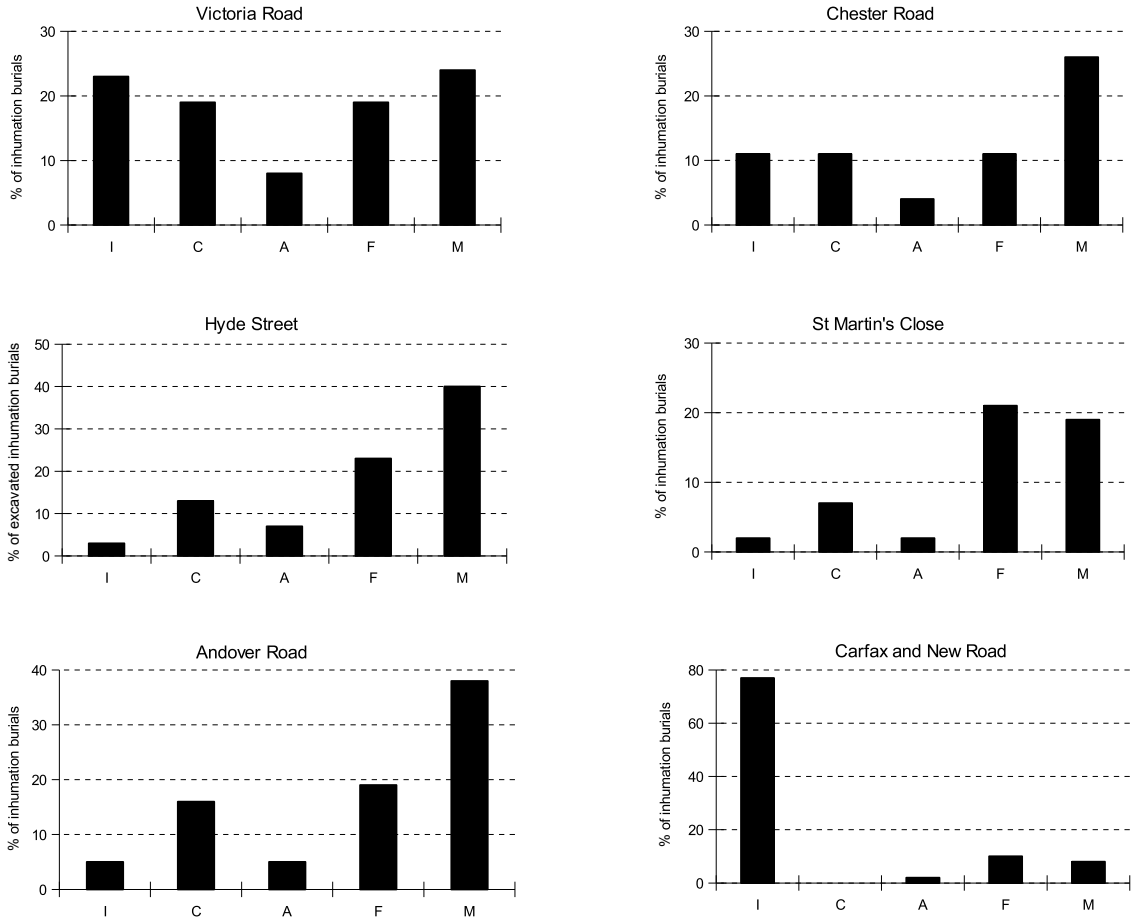


Figure 139 Summary of data on gender and age of late Roman inhumation burials
I infant; C child; A adolescent; F female; M male

and 25, whereas only about one in seven lived beyond middle age. By contrast only just over a quarter of male burials were aged 17 to 25, and a similar proportion were middle aged or older. A high proportion of young adult females has also been noted at Lankhills, and attributed to the hazards of pregnancy and child birth (Clarke 1979, 127; Clough and Boyle 2010, 350). At Chester Road the distribution of the sexes according to their age at death is comparable between the sexes, which sets it apart from Victoria Road West or Lankhills.

As already noted, infant burials formed a strikingly high proportion (nearly 80%) of the graves excavated at Carfax and New Road. At *c* 25 per cent of burials made after *c* AD 270 (Burial Phases 1–3), the number of infants from Victoria Road West was also relatively high. At Chester Road, the figure was *c* 10 per cent, but this may be a result of differential survival; infants were often found in very shallow graves elsewhere, and the site was subject to erosion which seems to have truncated or destroyed some graves whilst sealing and preserving others. The near absence of infants at Hyde Street and St Martin's Close is not necessarily representative because of the conditions under which the sites were excavated. It may be no coincidence that the only infant burial recovered from St Martin's Close was in Trench I, which was most fully investigated.

Children (aged 2–12 years) were absent from New Road and Carfax, but present on all other sites. At Victoria Road West and Chester Road burials of children occurred in roughly equal numbers to infants. The proportion of juvenile burials compares well between sites and is uniformly quite low.

Family groups

Whether the disposition of graves within cemeteries has any particular significance in allowing the identification of family groups is unclear. Cemetery zones in which, firstly, male and female adults occur in roughly equal proportions, and, secondly, in which all ages (including infants under one year) are present, could represent the burial grounds of extended family groups, or those of several nucleated families. Of the cemeteries in this volume, only Victoria Road West, in the first and third burial phases and in the western part of the second burial phase would meet these criteria, but there is no spatial clustering of burials such as to suggest family groups. Based on physiological anomalies, however, it may be possible to

identify related individuals buried either in the same or different cemeteries (see p 240).

Ethnic identity

As in the early Roman cemetery at Victoria Road East, there seems no reason to doubt that the people buried in the late Roman cemeteries were more or less exclusively of native British stock. Four individuals from Andover Road were subjected to isotope analysis and a local origin appears to be confirmed for three, although one might just have originated in southern Europe (p 127). Amongst the burials at Lankhills it was proposed by Clarke (1979, 377–403) that, based on aspects of grave furniture, there was an intrusive group of sixteen individuals (dated AD 350–410) from an area on the Danube, in what is now Hungary, and another group of six (dated *c* AD 390–410) of Germanic character. Clarke's methodology and conclusions have since been called into question (Baldwin 1985; Philpott 1991, 234–5). More recently, although isotope analysis has suggested that there were a few people of non-British origin buried at Lankhills, they did not have any distinctive form of grave furniture (Evans *et al* 2006; Eckhardt *et al* 2009; Booth *et al* 2010, 509–516). In any event there are no graves similar to those identified by Clarke from the sites in this volume and there is no other indication of non-native burials.

Social structure

The difficulty of relating burial evidence to the structure of ancient societies has already been touched upon (p 355), although it was suggested that aspects of location and furnishing taken in combination might have a bearing on the subject.

It would be hard to identify burials with unusually prominent locations in any of the late Roman cemeteries with three exceptions. The first is G336 at Andover Road which, in addition to being the earliest in the cemetery, was aligned south–north unlike any of the subsequent burials and had an unusually deep shaft, over 2m deep, in which the body of an adult male was interred in a lead coffin. This has the character of what might be called a 'founder's grave', originally in a plot of its own which subsequently attracted others, initially, perhaps, of the same kin group. To this grave may be added the two female burials (F50 and F57) from St Martin's Close, both in deep shafts and one in a lead coffin lining (F57), originally below a stone structure, perhaps a mausoleum, which would, perhaps, have been a feature of the local landscape. Also, perhaps, occupying prominent sites in the eastern cemetery overlooking the Chester Road cemetery, close to a Roman road, were two graves with lead coffin linings recorded at St John's Church in the 1840s (eastern suburb gazetteer: **25**). Given the energy and/or resources invested in these burials and their locations, they should probably be identified as those of high ranking members of local society.

Other individual graves which might indicate an expenditure of effort above the ordinary, in some way related to the status of the deceased, might include the deep step-sided graves from the first and second burial phases at Victoria Road West (G24, G107, and G108, p 129–30). Booth *et al* (2010, 517) comment that the distribution of grave goods throughout the Lankhills step graves suggests a slightly better degree of provision than average and more effort expended on the burials of these individuals. At the other end of the scale there are also a number of poorly dug graves, primarily from Burial Phase 3 at Victoria Road West in which a lack of care in inhumation is suggested, but, as noted above, whether this indicates an inferior status for the individuals concerned is not clear. On the evidence of similar graves from Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 144), it may be that after *c* AD 390 standards in the treatment of the dead declined in Winchester, although not in all the cemeteries it seems.

As far as the relationship of status to grave furnishing is concerned, one is working within the context of a general scarcity of data in the late Roman period. Perhaps the only item from the burials published here indicating superior status would be the gold thread, probably from a high quality garment in the burial in F57 at St Martin's Close, clearly identifiable as that of a member of the elite on other grounds. In terms of the investment of time and skill required for their manufacture, two of the combs, from VRW (G57B) and HYS (G5), the comb and box set from G36 at St Martin's Close might signify individuals of relatively high social status (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 64–6, **311**, **312**, and **315**, 108–111, **595**). In addition the silver hairpin from St Martin's Close, G38, could suggest an individual from a relatively wealthy milieu (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 48–9, **47**). Other grave goods can to a greater or lesser extent be taken as markers of status, primarily in respect of sex as noted above (p 351).

Burials, religion, and ritual

Introduction

A significant part of many religious creeds is a concern with the fate of the individual after death. In order to acquire both knowledge of and influence over what this may be, human beings often worship supernatural beings, or gods, and to ensure their cooperation in the passage to the next world, the correct performance of ceremonies or rituals is usually regarded as essential. The ideas which lie behind these ceremonies or rituals may be of considerable sophistication based on both observation of cosmic phenomena and profound philosophical consideration; in other cases they may be little more than what we would regard today as superstition.

On the basis of the archaeological finds alone, it may be difficult to understand a society's religious beliefs and practices at even a superficial level (cf Macdonald 1979; Philpott 1991, 235–40). However, cemeteries in the Roman world appear to have been a focus for ritual

activities informed, at least in part, by ideas concerning the fate of the dead. For this reason it is likely that all aspects of a cemetery, from its overall layout to the contents of the graves, will have been, to some extent, arranged according to ritual considerations, although it remains rare, in Roman Britain at least, that a direct connection with specific religious ideas or deities can be established. Nonetheless, archaeological as well as literary and epigraphic sources from the Roman world as a whole may sometimes throw some light on the meaning of archaeological finds from Britain. It may also be useful to consider evidence from pre- and post-Roman vernacular traditions (Ross 1967; Green 1976).

The reverence shown to the dead in the Roman world is reflected, for example, in the orderly disposition of cemeteries, elaborate ritual and ceremony surrounding funerals, and care for the graves of ancestors long after their death (Ferguson 1970; MacDonald 1979). Indigenous people in Britain might also have indulged in what Ross (1967, 39) calls a 'cult of graves'. In late Iron Age Britain evidence for this is primarily found in south-east England and is, for example, manifested in the appearance of organised cemeteries and, on occasions, in funerary monuments such as the barrow at Hurstbourne Tarrant (Hants) (Hawkes and Dunning 1930, 303–09) or, further afield, the barrows of Hertfordshire and Essex.

Mid-1st to mid-3rd century

The Victoria Road East cemetery would seem to represent a continuation of a late Iron Age tradition, best-known in the south-east of England, of well-organised cemeteries and aspects of organisation may have had important ritual as well as practical purposes. This is suggested, for example, by the association of two horse burials with the cemetery's boundaries. F1148 was immediately to the east of the early Roman north–south ditch (Trench XIV, F1134) which may have been the eastern boundary of the cemetery in its earliest years (Fig 16; p 78). G594 was in the bank (Trench XII, F912) associated with F709/F711/F936, the eastern boundary in the cemetery's later years (Fig 21). The possible symbolic significance of the horse is discussed in more detail below, but the presence of these two burials, deliberately placed on the cemetery boundaries may suggest that a deity whose zoomorphic representation was the horse had some role in the rituals associated with the cemetery.

The presence of these burials also suggests that the external boundaries themselves were invested with symbolic significance in the sense, perhaps, that they represented a ritualised and symbolic boundary between the land of the living and that of the dead. The same concept may explain the apparent clustering of the burials in and around the early Roman north–south ditch, especially in the northern part of the site. A preference for burial in ditches, whether external boundaries or marking internal subdivisions, can be seen in many other Roman cemeteries, most notably in Winchester itself in the Oram's Arbour ditch. In addition, at Lankhills one of the greatest concentrations of burials was found in and around a ditch (F12) which had served for a while as a cemetery boundary.

Aspects of the treatment of the human remains themselves at Victoria Road East may also indicate strict adherence to ritual behaviour intended to appease the presiding spirits of the world to which the dead were being consigned. As far as the cremation burials are concerned, archaeology can only reconstruct a part of the ritual. However, as already discussed (p 344) it appears to have involved thorough incineration of the deceased, placing of offerings on the pyre in at least some cases, and removal of the remains from the pyre in a container for a carefully executed if fairly simple interment. An aspect of the cremations which has aroused some speculation about ritual behaviour is the widely varying quantities of cremated bone found in burials of the late Iron Age – early Roman period (Fig 92). As already noted (p 344–5) it seems that few, if any, of the Victoria Road East burials contained the entire remains of the deceased. Wells (1981) has suggested, quite plausibly, that there may have been a ritual involving the distribution of part of the cremated remains to persons associated with the deceased for disposal in a manner unknown, before burial of what remained in the cemetery.

Inhumation is also likely to have been conducted according to strict provisions with a ritual element and there is no suggestion of a casual attitude at Victoria Road East. The graves were neatly dug and apparently carefully aligned in relation to surrounding topographical features. The bodies had been carefully placed in the graves and the diversity of body position may represent complex ideas on what was appropriate to each individual.

This idea of a symbolic journey for the deceased from this world to the next seems to be suggested by certain Romano-British grave finds, including at least some of the coins. Three burials (G430, G434, and G438) at Victoria Road East included a coin. The traditional view would be that they symbolised the payment to the ferryman Charon for the journey across the Styx, a Roman myth derived from the Hellenistic world described, for example, by Lucian of Samosata (Syria) writing in *c* AD 160. Alternatively, within a native context, these coins may have been regarded as symbols of fertility and rebirth (MacDonald 1979, 408–09; Philpott 1991, 214–16).

Pottery vessels placed in graves may also be seen in the context of a journey, in the sense that they were intended to accompany the dead to the next world and their contents were to nourish them on the way. However, few pottery vessels in Romano-British graves have been shown to contain food or drink. In a couple of the Victoria Road East graves there were pigs' jaws lying on vessels (in G466 and G578B), but otherwise the vessels in the burials were found empty. Although most food, except joints of meat, would be unlikely to survive, the pots may have been purely symbolic representations either of the soul's need for nourishment on its journey or of the deceased's participation in the

funeral feast enjoyed by the mourners. Both interpretations would seem to fit well with literary evidence from the native British world for the ritual significance of feasting. Feasting at funerals was also part of Roman tradition and there are a few examples of funerary monuments from Britain which show a meal in progress.

Although the pig has culinary associations in the native world and was regarded as proper for feasts in the dwellings of kings and gods (Ross 1967, 312–13), its significance may be rather wider. The jaws were not, after all, the edible parts and whilst they may derive from a sacrifice in which the more palatable parts were eaten by mourners, they may also have been intended to refer to the ferocity and strength of the male pig, the boar, or, more appropriate in the context of two probable female burials, to the animal's role as a symbol of fertility and rebirth (*ibid*, 313–18). The significance of the immature and decapitated sheep, one buried in G466 and another in a dedicated grave of its own (F859), seems rather more obscure than that of the pigs but they may also symbolise ritual feasting or may have been sacrificed in some other ritual context.

Another animal of considerable cult significance in both the Roman and native British worlds was the horse. In addition to the horse burials (G594 and F1148) made on or adjacent to the Victoria Road East cemetery boundaries, G480 contained the hindquarters of a horse along with the disarticulated remains of two human skeletons. Horse bones were also found in G465 (a rib and a tooth) and G466 (vertebra, ilium, and tooth fragments). Another early Roman local example of the inclusion of part of a horse – the skull – in a burial in the Winchester region was found in the Alton cemetery (Millett 1986, 61). Further evidence for a horse cult related to burial in Winchester, but in a late Roman context, was found in the Victoria Road West cemetery where an infant inhumation (G76) of Burial Phase 1 was accompanied by a horse's skull and hoof.

A relationship between, on the one hand, animals depicted in iconography or found in archaeological contexts and, on the other, specific deities is often difficult to make. However, Ross (1967, 322–3) suggests that in the Roman period a native British goddess, Riannon, who was associated with the horse, became conflated with a Gallic goddess Epona whose cult may have been brought to Britain by mounted sectors of the Roman army. These horse goddesses appear to have been connected both with the after-life and with fertility, in which case the fact that the horse in G594 was male might, perhaps, suggest some sort of fitting mate for the goddess. Evidence for the cult of Epona in Winchester was revealed by a wooden statue thought to be of the goddess which was found on the Brook Street site (Ross 1975). The figure holds a key which is thought to symbolise her role in conveying the dead to the next world.

Another horse-related find from Victoria Road East was part of a pipe-clay figurine representing a horse's head (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 176, **942**) which was possibly disturbed from a grave. There are a number of parallels for it in Britain including a group from Canterbury, another town which may have been a centre for the cult of a horse-related deity (Jenkins 1957).

Birds as well as mammals, played an important part in both native and Roman religion and prominent among them was the domestic fowl, both male and female. The cockerel is taken on occasions to represent the native version of Mercury, a god with a chthonic role who conducted the dead to the underworld in classical mythology. This may be the context for the deliberately buried cockerel (G464) at Victoria Road East. The female of the species is represented by the eggs found in G482 which may have been a symbol of the hoped-for rebirth of the dead (MacDonald 1979, 409–10). Green (1986, 91) notes that representations of the hooded gods, the Genii Cuculatii, on occasions associated with the underworld, sometimes show them holding eggs. The idea of death followed by rebirth may also be symbolised by the twenty-nine bone counters in G408, the number corresponding to the length in days of the lunar month during which the moon waxes and wanes but never dies.

Although one might make a case for the veneration of Epona or a local equivalent of Mercury, material evidence for the deities worshipped by the population who used the Victoria Road East cemetery is otherwise sparse, although two small, copper alloy objects should be noted. One (S5705; Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 176–7, **947**) is a small wheel from G466, which may be the sun symbol of a Romano-Celtic sky god, a local equivalent to Jupiter (Green 1986, 46–61). The other (S7336; Rees *et al* (P6), **768**) is a miniature shield boss from G579, a feature – not a burial – found adjacent to the richly furnished burial G566. This boss may be compared to other miniaturised weapons of both pre-Roman and Roman date from this country which are thought to indicate the cult of a war god, although his identity is uncertain (Green 1981).

Late 3rd to early 5th centuries

The same deliberate if unspectacular care in burial that is seen in the early cemetery at Victoria Road East is seen in most of the late Roman cemeteries, except for some of those made after *c* AD 390. Observance of strict ritual is implied, although, once again, it cannot be understood in any detail. One aspect which is clearly manifested in the archaeological record, however, is grave alignment. From a practical point of view a common alignment of graves assists in making the best use of the space in a cemetery and the choice of a specific alignment may have been dictated purely by convenience and, in some cases, by the alignment of topographical features in the vicinity of the cemetery. The alignment of the graves in the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch was clearly determined by that of the ditch itself. At Victoria Road West graves in Burial Phase 1 conformed to the north-west / south-east alignment of the boundary ditch (F12) and G336 at Andover Road was dug south–north aligned on a ditch to the west. However, the dominance of a more or less west–east grave alignment (heads usually to the

west) in all the Winchester cemeteries after *c* AD 320 may have been determined by less tangible factors. A particularly strong adherence to west–east was evident in Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West (p 113) and at Chester Road (p 184); in both cases the average compass bearings of west–east graves were very close to true west. Where the average bearings were a little to the north of true west, as at Andover Road (p 123) and St Martin's Close (p 189), the residual influence of local topographical features used to find the east or west may, perhaps, be detected.

The most obvious factor demanding a west–east alignment would be a cosmic dimension to burial practice in which respect was paid to a solar deity; the passage of the sun across the sky from east to west, perhaps, being likened to that of the soul from light (life) to darkness (death) and back to light again in an eternal cycle. In elite circles the sun assumed considerable religious significance in the later Roman period. For example, the Emperor Aurelian (AD 270–75) adopted the cult of the Syrian deity Sol Invictus, the Unconquered Sun, and demonstrated his adherence by dedicating a temple in Rome in AD 274 (Green 1976, 59–60). This cult was celebrated in imperial circles until the early years of the 4th century and the Emperor Constantine also associated himself with the god. It may be of some significance in this context that the coin of Constantine in the high status Grave 336 from Andover Road had on the reverse 'Sol Invictus', perhaps a sign that the family or friends of the deceased wished to associate him in some way with the cult, although the grave was south–north rather than west–east. West–east burial has also been suggested as appropriate for Christians, allowing the dead to rise and face east on Judgement Day (see below for further discussion of Christianity).

As far as grave goods are concerned, similar motives of commendation of the soul to the gods or provision for the deceased or a bit of both, presumably played a role in grave furnishing as it had in the early Roman period. On the few occasions where pots were provided (Table 57) they may once again have signified food offerings. The more common provision of hobnailed footwear (Table 56) is often taken to symbolise the journey to be made in the afterlife from this world to the next (Philpott 1991, 173), although it may have no specific ritual significance and simply be the only surviving evidence that the dead were buried clothed. The rather rarer provision of coins (Table 58) may also allude to a journey, in this case specifically to that across the Styx, although none of the coins was in a skeleton's mouth, traditionally thought of as appropriate for Charon's fee. Other furnishing may have represented the appropriate preparation of the deceased for the next world: combs suggest grooming and jewellery implies adornment.

As in the early cemetery at Victoria Road East, few instances of deliberate burial of animal remains were found in the late Roman cemeteries. The horse's skull and hoof with an infant inhumation (G76) at Victoria Road West has already been mentioned. In addition, there was the burial of a dog in G622 at Chester Road. Whilst this could have been the interment of a faithful friend with little other significance, dogs do feature in ritual deposits in Britain where they are taken to have a chthonic significance (Green 1986, 176). Philpott (1991, 204) refers to evidence for the ritual sacrifice of dogs, citing as an example, the dismembered but complete dogs in the cenotaph at Lankhills. This presence of a dog in a burial context should perhaps be seen alongside the dogs in a late Roman pit (F814) and well (F1093) at Victoria Road East which may have formed components of structured deposits with a cult aspect (Maltby 2010 (P4); and see p 96). Whilst both these features may have included material intended to give some form of ritual closure after disuse, the three deep pits found at Victoria Road West, probably contemporary in origin with Burial Phase 1 were, perhaps, dug specifically for ritual purposes associated with a cult of the dead (see p 118).

In the discussion of late Roman burials a considerable amount of debate has surrounded the question of whether specifically Christian burials can be identified. For example, in her account of the cemeteries at Poundbury, Dorset, Woodward (1993, 236–7), following Watts (1993), listed a number of characteristics that may distinguish Christian from pagan burial grounds and scored a number of cemetery sites against them.

Christianity in cemeteries is thought to be represented by:

1 The presence of Christian inscriptions;
2 The presence of west–east burial;
3 The presence of neonatals;
4 The absence of intercutting graves;
5 The presence of focal graves;
6 The presence of mausolea;
7 The presence of plaster burials;
8 The virtual absence of grave goods;
9 The presence of stone linings.

Non-Christian cemetery characteristics include:

1 The presence of decapitated burials;
2 The presence of coins as grave goods;
3 The presence of hobnails indicating footwear;
4 The presence of unworn personal ornaments;
5 The presence of prone burials;
6 The presence of intercutting graves;
7 The presence of north–south burials.

An evaluation of the rationale behind these lists lies largely beyond the scope of this report, but before considering the Winchester data it should be pointed out that there were probably few Christians in Britain as a whole in the years immediately following Constantine's Edict of Milan in AD 313 which granted them freedom of worship. It is, therefore, primarily to the later 4th-century cemeteries in a place like Winchester that one should be looking for any evidence for their presence.

There is no epigraphic evidence for a Christian presence in Roman Winchester with the possible

exception of a tile thought, perhaps, to have a Chi-Rho motif incised in it which came from a wall of an early 4th-century building (XXIII.3) on The Brooks site (Foot 1992; Hassall and Tomlin 1993, 316–17; Zant 1993, 106, 126).

The change from a north-west / south-east to predominantly west–east alignment at Chester Road after *c* AD 320 and at Victoria Road West in Burial Phase 2 after *c* AD 340/50 can be compared with a similar change at Butt Road Colchester, in that case from north–south to west–east also in *c* AD 320 (Crummy and Crossan 1993, 55, 59). It was suggested that adoption of Christianity played a role in this reorganisation (Watts 1993, 193). Adjacent to the Butt Road cemetery an apsed building was identified as a church. Separation of the eastern and western areas in Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West might suggest two sections of the community divided by religious affiliation, one being Christian.

Another Winchester site that would score highly for Christianity using Watts' criteria of the presence of west–east burial, focal graves, mausolea, plaster burials, and stone linings, and the absence of intercutting graves, is St Martin's Close in the eastern cemetery. This site is also marked by a paucity of grave goods (8%), as was the western area in Burial Phase 2 at Victoria Road West (similarly, 8%).

However, scoring the Winchester cemeteries on the basis of Woodward's criteria may be a fruitless exercise, as the evidence is equivocal to say the least, and one should conclude with Philpott (1991, 239–40) and Booth *et al* (2010, 521–2) who argue that identifying Christians from burial is very problematic. Many aspects of burial practice which developed in a purely pagan milieu in the 3rd and early 4th centuries were probably quite happily used by Christians who, for example, liked a west–east alignment, but at the same time were not entirely opposed to grave goods. Indeed, a similar ambiguity might be expressed in the use of pots (and their contents) as foundation deposits in the hypocaust of The Brooks building with the Chi-Rho tile (Zant 1993, 113).

The decline in the use of grave goods in the latter part of the 4th century cannot necessarily be associated with Christian influence. There is evidence from Poundbury and elsewhere, moreover, that grave goods including coins can occur in ostensibly Christian contexts (Woodward 1993, 236). The use of gypsum around the body, often in burials with lead coffins, as in F57 at St Martin's Close, once thought of as a Christian custom, could equally be seen as an elite late Roman custom with no specific religious significance (Philpott 1991, 94).

Burial practice in Roman Winchester in its regional context

Early Roman

It would not be appropriate in this report to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of Romano-British burial practice in the early Roman period, but Victoria Road East has produced important new evidence for central southern England, some aspects of which are discussed below.

The discussion in this section has its origins in the question of the extent to which the burials in the early Roman period at Victoria Road East, on the one hand, reflect the continuation of practices known in the region in the late Iron Age, and, on the other, incorporate new ones which emerged after the Roman Conquest. Biddle (1967) comments that the two late 1st-century burials from Grange Road, Winchester ' ... are completely native in character, even if Romanised in content, and show traces of ritual practices fundamental to Belgic culture still in full force near the end of the first century AD'. Henig (1984, 192), however, suggests that: 'This is perhaps too simple a view; Roman rituals were not necessarily so very different from "Belgic" ones and there had been about a century of Roman influence on at least some of the Celtic peoples of Britain'. The slightly different emphases suggested by these comments may be discussed in terms of cemetery organisation and aspects of the burial rite.

The evidence from the late Iron Age in southern England is such as to suggest diverse approaches to burial. In many areas cemeteries were rare and there was what to a modern eye appears a casual attitude to the disposal of the dead, interments being made within the boundaries of settlements and in features such as pits that had also been used for other purposes. In view of the small number of late Iron Age burials, it has been suggested that interment was not the usual mode of disposal of the dead with exposure to the elements, or excarnation, perhaps being more usual (Cunliffe 2005, 593). There are, however, a number of late Iron Age cemeteries known in southern England which contain either cremations or inhumations and sometimes both (Whimster 1981).

The earliest Iron Age cremation cemetery in England, dated *c* 100–40 BC, appears to be that found at Westhampnett, West Sussex (Fitzpatrick 1997), *c* 5km east of Chichester. It included 161 cremation burials and 46 non-burial features containing pyre debris which were arranged in an unusual way respecting a central empty circle. Probably rather later in origin (1st century BC) and running through into the Roman period, is a cemetery of 70 burials, both cremations and inhumations, at Owslebury, 5km south-east of Winchester (Collis 1968; 1970; 1977). An isolated late Iron Age cremation burial under a barrow was found at Hurstbourne Tarrant, north of Andover (Hawkes and Dunning 1930, 303–09; Fig 3).

Other late Iron Age cemeteries in which cremation burials were dominant are known in south-east England in an area often associated with the so-called 'Aylesford-Swarling culture', named after two Kentish cemeteries (Cunliffe 2005, 149–59). 'Aylesford-Swarling' is a term which has come to replace the term 'Belgic', derived from Julius Caesar's description of Britain. 'Belgic' carries implications of invasion, or at least immigration, about which archaeologists are

now uncertain, although it is accepted that ideas about burial practice, inter alia, were crossing the Channel, alongside exchange of commodities, in the period between Caesar and Claudius. Aylesford-Swarling cemeteries occur north of the Thames, principally in Hertfordshire at, for example, King Harry Lane (Stead and Rigby 1989) and London Gate, both in St Albans (Anthony 1968), and at Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986), as well as in north Kent. All the cemeteries appear to have been organised in a similar manner in being outside, but adjacent to settlements and either enclosed, or as in the case of King Harry Lane, containing enclosed areas. They also exhibit a degree of internal order at least to the extent of there being few intercutting graves.

As far as late Iron Age inhumation is concerned, there are a number in the St Albans and Baldock cemeteries. Nearer to Winchester there is little to report except for an extended inhumation of the 1st century BC at Owslebury (Collis 1977, Grave 3) and a late Iron Age or early Roman adult inhumation (semi-complete) along with four collections of infant bones from Micheldever Wood, north of Winchester (Fasham 1987, 20). However, an area in southern England where organised cemeteries of the later Iron Age are known is south Dorset, in territory associated traditionally with the Durotriges tribe. Here Whimster (1981, 37–59) has identified a tradition of inhumation in cemeteries which lasts into the Roman period as can be seen for example at Litton Cheney (Bailey 1959), Maiden Castle (Wheeler 1943), Poundbury (Farwell and Molleson 1993), and Whitcombe (Aitken and Aitken 1991). Since Winchester was probably at no great distance from the eastern limit of the Durotriges' territory – perhaps marked by the New Forest (Cunliffe 2005, 178) this cemetery tradition may be relevant for the evaluation of the Victoria Road East evidence.

The Dorset region apart, a preference for cremation burial, usually in cemeteries, as opposed to inhumation, or to disposal of the dead in ways other than burial, appears to have gained in popularity in the century or so before the Conquest. This preference was probably first expressed by elite members of society in Sussex, Kent and the north Chilterns in the mid-1st century BC (Whimster 1981, 147–66) before being subsequently taken up by at least some other sections of the rest of the population. The reasons for the adoption of cremation are not immediately apparent but if they are not, as was once thought, to do with the immigration of settlers from the continent, then they may, nonetheless, be to do with the influence of ideas from across the Channel (Rodwell 1976; Whimster 1981, 163–6; Fitzpatrick 1997, 208–13). These ideas may have come via the Thames in the South East, but may also have come from Normandy along a Seine–Solent axis (Cunliffe 2005, 176). This might explain the early date of the Westhampnett and Owslebury cemeteries and the Hurstbourne Tarrant burial.

In any event, Winchester in the late Iron Age lay at the south-western end of the area in which late Iron Age cremation burials are found (Cunliffe 2005, fig 7.6). After the Roman Conquest, however, cremation burial was to become common in the Winchester area as demonstrated at Victoria Road East itself and other sites in Hampshire including Alton (Millett 1986) and Neatham (Millett and Graham 1986). Cremation burials are also found to the west of Winchester at the Roman town of Dorchester (Woodward *et al* 1993, 237–9), although here the inhumation tradition appears to persist into the 2nd century before being subsumed into the change from cremation to inhumation throughout Roman Britain.

As would, perhaps, be expected, the character of the cremation burials at Victoria Road East is in many ways similar to those of the late pre-Roman Iron Age in southern England. The usual container for the cremated bone was a pottery urn, although burial in bags or boxes which have left no trace were also common. A near absence of pyre debris in the grave pits or in other cemetery-related features at Victoria Road also corresponds to pre-Roman practice, except at Westhampnett, suggesting that cremation usually took place away from the final burial site both before and after the Conquest (Philpott 1991, 8). As at Victoria Road the practice of accompanying the cremation burial with grave goods was also common, if not universal, in the pre-Roman period. The most usual furnishings were pottery vessels, although personal adornments and other items were relatively scarce compared to the early Roman period (Philpott 1991, 35). However, the very richly furnished late Iron Age 'Welwyn' burials of Hertfordshire find no close parallels in the late Iron Age of the Winchester area which had to wait until the early Roman period before developing its own tradition of richly furnished burial (Millett 1987 and see below).

As far as inhumation of adults is concerned, their very presence at Victoria Road East in the early Roman period, when cremation was the norm, may imply survival of a pre-Roman tradition. However, some distinctive aspects of pre-Roman practice as seen, for example, in the cemeteries of south Dorset may also survive. Inhumation burials in that region exhibit a wide range of body posture but there was a preference for laying the body on its right side with the legs drawn up into a crouched or flexed position (Whimster 1981, 43–7; Wilson 1981; Woodward 1993, 216). Extended inhumation was rather rarer, and prone and decapitated inhumations, although known, were most uncommon. Nearly all the modes of adult inhumation burial at Victoria Road East can be found in Dorset, although the crouched and flexed skeletons, which were almost unknown in late Roman Winchester, may imply survival of native traditions. As has already been suggested, therefore, the presence of adult inhumations at Victoria Road may be as much to do with a continuation of pre-Roman customs as with the distinct status of the individuals concerned.

To conclude the discussion so far, there is some evidence at Victoria Road East for a continuity of traditions of burial from the late Iron Age, including those found primarily in the territory of the Durotriges. However, it may also be suggested that there is evidence for the inheritance of a tradition involving

Table 62 Selected mid-1st- to 2nd-century cemeteries and burial groups in southern England within up to c 100km of Winchester

Site	Settlement type	Cremations	Inhumations	Date range
Alton	'small town'	9	-	*c* AD 43–110
Chichester	Civitas capital	317	9	*c* AD 70 – early 3rd century
Cirencester, Oakley Cottage	Civitas capital	45	6	2nd century
East Meon	rural settlement	2	-	2nd century
London, Eastern cemetery	provincial capital	143	550	*c* AD 70 – 4th century
Neatham	'small town'	5	2	*c* AD 50–150
Owslebury	rural settlement	12 (+ 9?)	49	*c* 100 BC – 3rd AD
Verulamium: London Gate	Civitas capital	6	8	mid-1st – 2nd century
Verulamium: St Stephens	Civitas capital	c100	-	Late 1st – mid-2nd century
Westhampnett Roman	rural	31	-	*c* AD 70–150
Winchester, Grange Road	rural	2	-	*c* AD 85–95

References: Alton: Millett and Graham 1986; Chichester, St Pancras: Down and Rule 1971; Cirencester: Reece 1962; East Meon: Whinney and Walker 1979; London: Barber and Bowsher 2000; Neatham: Millett 1986; Owslebury: Collis 1968, 1970, 1977 ; Verulamium, London Gate: Anthony 1968; Verulamium, St Stephens: Davey 1935; Westhampnett: Fitzpatrick 1997 ; Winchester Grange Road: Biddle 1967.

cremation burial in ordered cemeteries originating in parts of southern England to the east of Winchester. This was a tradition whose development was probably strongly influenced by ideas from the nearer parts of Roman Gaul in the century before the actual Conquest of Britain.

One effect of the Roman Conquest was to make burial in cemeteries outside settlements, usually along the line of major approach roads, the norm at towns and other major settlements. However, in other respects there is evidence for a good deal of variety of cemetery organisation and burial practice in the early Roman cemeteries of Britain – partly, perhaps, because of differing pre-Roman traditions and partly because of the differing speeds at which aspects of alien traditions were integrated locally. This section will briefly review some of the evidence from southern England in an area extending up to *c* 100km from Winchester (Table 62) and assess the extent to which the Victoria Road East cemetery is typical or otherwise of the region.

Before continuing it should be noted that although the burial groups or cemeteries were on the whole well excavated, comparative studies are to some extent hindered by the uneven quality of publication, especially in respect of reliable dating. Many of the differences in burial practice between Victoria Road East and elsewhere may have been the product of rapid changes within the first 100 years or so of Roman rule rather than other factors such as persistent regional traditions or the status of the deceased. There are, however, a number of points which may usefully be made to set the Victoria Road East cemetery in a wider context. Although all the other cemeteries and burials listed above lay, as expected, outside settled areas, it is not so easy to generalise about the way their boundaries were designated since it is not usually clear if their limits were reached in excavation. The Owslebury and Westhampnett cemeteries were, however, completely excavated and the former was, like Victoria Road East, enclosed with ditches. The Westhampnett cemetery appears to have been unenclosed, and is unusual in that the graves were located such as to respect a circular enclosure at its centre in a manner recalling the earlier Iron Age cemetery on that site.

Internal order in early Roman cemeteries, as indicated by the near absence of intercutting graves, appears to be the norm. The use of grave markers is, therefore, clearly implied, but as at Victoria Road East, little evidence for them has survived elsewhere. The internal division of cemeteries into distinct burial plots by means of ditches, as at the late Iron Age cemetery at King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Stead and Rigby 1989) is, however, uncommon, although at Owslebury the cemetery was divided into two parts by ditches. As may have been the case at Victoria Road East, division of space in cemeteries may, nonetheless, have occurred in the early Roman period, but was expressed not by ditches, but in other ways that have left little trace.

It is clear from the evidence that cremation was the predominant burial rite for adults and young people over about 18 months of age in southern England in the second half of the 1st century and throughout the 2nd century. However, inhumation of adults, unburnt, continued to be practised. Albeit on a smaller scale, Victoria Road East is somewhat similar to the eastern cemetery of London where adult inhumations were interspersed with the cremation burials. These early inhumations are thought to represent either a regional native tradition or the presence of immigrants from Durotrigian territory (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 300). Elsewhere, the balance of cremation burials and adult inhumations varied a good deal. At Chichester St Pancras there were only nine inhumations of which two were crouched, perhaps like those at Victoria Road

East, reflecting persistence of a pre-Roman tradition (Down and Rule 1971, 72). In Dorset, Roman cremation burials, whilst known at Dorchester, were rare and the Durotrigian inhumation tradition continued to flourish (Philpott 1991, 54; Woodward 1993, 237). Cremation burials were also rare in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somerset apart from the Roman towns of Gloucester and Cirencester (Philpott 1991, 41).

Although there may be differences in the extent of adult inhumation in southern England, inhumation was the usual rite for infants. However, one of the most striking aspects of the Victoria Road East cemetery was the large number of infant inhumations found buried amongst the cremation burials and adult inhumations. Infants have only rarely been recorded from other early Roman cemeteries except Owslebury. This does not necessarily mean infants were not present in cemeteries as the bones do not preserve well and can easily be overlooked. However, infants in early Roman Britain usually appear to have been buried in buildings, rubbish pits or any other spot which came to hand. Infant burial within the town is also known in Winchester at, for example, the Kingdon's Workshop site (Cunliffe 1964, 43), but the presence of infants in the Victoria Road East cemetery and at Owslebury may represent some distinct local tradition.

As already suggested, the adoption of cremation by populations who previously had either used inhumation or had not buried the dead at all was probably as much an indigenous development as one arising out of new ideas on burial which arrived with the Roman Conquest. The highly unusual 2nd-century burial (G489) from Victoria Road East of a part-burnt skeleton on a bed of charcoal containing cremated bone may in some sense illustrate the process of change from inhumation to cremation. One wonders whether this was the remains of a rather inefficient cremation carried out by some group in the local community still unfamiliar with the process (see p 87). An apparently similar burial of mid-1st century date was found at Guilden Mordern, Cambridgeshire (Lethbridge 1935). Here a skeleton lay prone on a layer of charcoal and there was also charcoal up the sides of the grave; no skull was found and the legs and arms were partly burnt. Also at Victoria Road East some sort of attempt to keep a foot, as it were, in both camps may be represented by the female inhumation burial, G557, adjacent to G489, in which a miniature fire shovel of the sort used, perhaps, at funeral pyres was deliberately buried.

As in the late Iron Age, it seems that, as a rule, cremation in southern England in the early Roman period took place away from the cemetery. Cremation at the same place where the remains were then buried – a bustum – is suggested by Philpott (1991, 48) to have been an intrusive rite connected with the Roman army. Busta are very rare in Britain; only one was, for example, found in the eastern cemetery at London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 60). It is likely, however, that the cremation site, or ustrina, was usually close to the cemetery, as was shown at Trentholme Drive, York, where cremation burial began *c* AD 160 (Wenham 1968). Evidence for an ustrina was also found adjacent to the St Stephen's cemetery, Verulamium, in the form of brick-lined chambers (Davey 1935, 245).

There were a number of burnt objects found in the debris of the ustrina at Trentholme Drive, including glass vessels, which suggested that they had been placed on the funeral pyres. However, again, as in the late Iron Age, the inclusion of pyre debris in Roman cremation burials at Victoria Road East and other sites in southern England is rare, although not unknown. At Victoria Road East a group of three cremation burials (G431, G433, and G440), probably of the late 1st century, located close together, did contain probable pyre debris including burnt and broken pot sherds and nails in burnt wood fragments. Three of the burials at St Stephen's, Verulamium, are recorded as containing ashes and nails, and there was a feature at Westhampnett which contained pyre debris, including sherds and melted glass fragments (Fitzpatrick 1997, 242). Whether the inclusion of pyre debris in a burial should be seen as indicative of another intrusive rite practised by an alien group in the local population at Winchester or elsewhere is hard to tell, although, as noted above, the three Winchester burials are also unusual in terms of other aspects of their grave contents. Also as previously noted, the barrow burial from Knob's Crook, Dorset, dated *c* AD 70–85, containing what appeared to be pyre material, was interpreted as the burial of an incoming member of the Roman elite (Fowler 1965).

The great range in the weight of bone from cremation burials at Victoria Road East (p 83; Fig 92) can also be found in other contemporary cemeteries. In the eastern cemetery of London, for example, the weight from undisturbed burials ranged from 57.3g to 1713.7g with an average for undisturbed urned burials of 845g (McKinley 2000b). At St Stephen's, Verulamium, the average from undisturbed urned burials was 899.6g with a range of 71g – 1447.2g. At Westhampnett the corresponding figures, albeit for only four urned burials, are 333.5g and 190.9g – 618.3g; other classes of cremation at the site show a similar variation (McKinley 1997).

As far as the way in which cremated bone was placed in the ground is concerned, both urned and unurned cremation burials have been recorded throughout southern England in the early Roman period, although the former, as in the late Iron Age, are more common. To some extent this apparent imbalance may be due to the fact that unurned cremations, especially if unfurnished, can be easily missed in excavation or in chance observations. At Victoria Road East, however, there were as many as 47 unurned cremation burials out of 106 in total from Burial Phases 1–2 which is a much higher proportion than in any of the other cemeteries in Table 62 except the eastern cemetery at London.

Among the vessels used for the cremated bone large jars are the most usual everywhere but bowls and flagons, as at Victoria Road East, have been known on occasions elsewhere. Amphorae are largely found in burials in the south-eastern counties of Essex and Kent. A large number have, for example, been found in Colchester (Hull 1958) and Ospringe, Kent (Whiting *et al* 1931). G442 at Victoria Road appears to be very much

on the western edge of the area in which amphora burials occur.

In one grave (G466) at Victoria Road East the cremated remains, probably female, were buried in a wooden casket with copper alloy fittings. Similar casket burials have only rarely been found elsewhere, but it should be noted that in the Winchester area there are four other examples known, two of females and two unsexed, three in the Alton cemetery, and one at Neatham. There were also three at Chichester, St Pancras and there was one at St Stephen's, Verulamium. Philpott (1991, 12–16) suggests that casket burial is a Roman innovation and it appears to date from the late 1st century through to the later 2nd century. As at Victoria Road East, casket burials are usually among the more richly furnished burials in their cemeteries.

In terms of the provision of grave goods, Victoria Road East is, on the whole, similar to other early Roman cemeteries of southern England in terms of the type of object deposited. Pottery vessels usually predominate as they do in cremation burials of the late Iron Age. In addition, a wide repertoire of jewellery, toilet items, tools, and other artefacts made in a variety of materials have been recorded. The reason for the selection of a particular object for inclusion in a burial is difficult to ascertain, but was probably partly, at least, related to the rank or other aspects of the status, notably sex, of the deceased and partly to ideas about the afterlife. The way in which status or belief was represented may, however, have changed over time as is witnessed by the difference between the two richly furnished cremation burials G566 and G466 at Victoria Road East, the former of the late 1st century and the latter of the mid-2nd century (p 87). In addition, there were probably regional customs which dictated the use of particular artefacts which to some extent, at least, reflected the availability of certain materials or commodities in the area. The relatively frequent instances of amphorae in burials in Kent and Essex and their rarity elsewhere may be the result of the wine trade passing through the port of London and the Channel ports in the South East.

Animal bones have rarely been reported in early Roman burials although this does not mean that they were absent. The evidence which does exist shows that the few examples of deliberately buried bones and discrete animal burials at Victoria Road East are difficult to parallel outside the area of the Durotrigian late Iron Age burial tradition (Whimster 1981, 50) and the Winchester area itself. Grave 2 at Grange Road, Winchester (Biddle 1967) is comparable to G466 and G578B at Victoria Road in containing pig bones (the right hind limb, mandibles, and skull). Two burials at Owslebury were accompanied by animal bones, in one case a pig's jaw, and at Alton fragments of pig bone occurred in Grave 8. The skeleton of an immature sheep was found in a grave at Chichester, St Pancras but this is the only one from that site recorded as containing animal bone.

The extent, as opposed to the types, of grave furnishing accompanying cremation burials in the groups and cemeteries in Table 62 varies a good deal. The extent of furnishing in the Victoria Road East cemetery as a whole compares well with Chichester St Pancras and St Stephen's, Verulamium in both of which roughly half the graves were furnished in some way and a small number of richly furnished burials stood out from the rest. In the Winchester area Millett (1987) has identified an 'East Hampshire tradition' represented by a number of very richly furnished cremation burials, in which large numbers of pots, as many as 65 in one burial at Neatham, as well as other grave goods are found. Burials in the tradition may occur singly as, for example, at Crab Wood (Collis 1976), Nun's Walk (Collis 1978, 149–55), Milland and Highcliffe near Winchester (Jones 1978a; 1978b); in small groups as at Grange Road, Winchester, and at Alton and Neatham; or as one or two examples in larger cemeteries, as at Owslebury and at Victoria Road East (G566), the last being the only really urban burial in the group. The earliest of these 'East Hampshire' cremation burials, including three from Alton and two from Neatham, belong to the first 25 years of the Roman period which is, at present, only represented at Winchester itself by the two fairly modestly furnished burials from Evans Halshaw Garage (Birbeck and Moore 2004). Clearly the tradition was initiated soon after the Conquest and was something of a break with how the elite had gone about treating their deceased hitherto. Whether this was a response by some of them to the changed social and political circumstances in which they found themselves – perhaps a way of identifying with the new regime – is hard to determine. The 'tradition' appears to have remained a vigorous one until, perhaps, the early 2nd century, After this the desire to express status through extravagant grave furnishing apparently lost some of its impetus, although two burials found at Daneshill, Basingstoke, dated to the 3rd century, in one case to the second half, contained eleven and twenty-one pottery vessels (Millett and Schadla-Hall 1992).

At the other end of the scale there are many examples of simply furnished and unfurnished cremation burials of the early Roman period comparable to those at Victoria Road East – for instance from Owslebury, East Meon, Westhampnett, and St Pancras cemetery, Chichester. Further afield similar austerity was recorded in the burials of the immediate post-Conquest period at King Harry Lane, Verulamium, thought to be the result of a decline in the status of the population buried there (Stead and Rigby 1989, 84). In the eastern cemetery at London only 4 per cent of cremation burials had an accessory vessel, and unlike Victoria Road East, there were no samian vessels. Furthermore, only 16 per cent of cremation burials had a non-ceramic grave furnishing, usually a personal ornament (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 117). At Cirencester, Oakley Cottage (Reece 1962), furnishing was virtually absent from the 45 cremations. Accounting for these differences in the extent of furnishing is difficult but they may relate to regional traditions.

In conclusion, whilst the Victoria Road East cemetery may not exactly typify early Roman burial practice in southern England, in most respects it does not stand out as particularly anomalous. Perhaps the most

unusual aspect of the cemetery was the large number of infant inhumations which may represent a local tradition of including the new born and very young in the community of the dead in a way that was not thought appropriate elsewhere.

Late Roman

Winchester, like many Roman towns and other settlements, has few if any burials which can be securely dated to the early to middle years of the 3rd century except, perhaps, for the small group of cremation burials and infants of Period 6 at Victoria Road East (p 60). However, the town has some of the most diverse and extensive data for cemeteries of the late 3rd to early 5th centuries of any town in Roman Britain, not least because of the range of different locations in which burials have been found; such spatial diversity is hard to find elsewhere. The purpose of this section is to briefly assess the extent to which the cemeteries and burial practices of late Roman Winchester, in light of the new information in this volume, may be typical of southern Britain in general and point to any distinctive features.

Location

The late Roman cemeteries at Winchester are, as is usual in a British urban context, located outside the defences and away from extra-mural settled areas, if not always very far away. They are also, as is usual, adjacent to the main approach roads, usually at a distance of no more than *c* 200m. However, it is now clear that the Winchester cemeteries did not develop outwards from the town in a linear manner, although the earliest burials in the northern cemetery are near the town's North Gate and some of the latest are in the cemetery at Lankhills, 500m from it. Nonetheless, it would appear that, as has been seen in a number of other British towns, the location of late Roman cemeteries was different from that of their 1st- to 2nd-century predecessors (Esmonde Cleary 2000, 136–7). At Victoria Road East there were no late Roman inhumations except, perhaps, for two or three infants; the early cemetery remained open land and was not encroached on for other uses to any great extent, indeed in the north-east corner of Trench XII the former boundary appears to have been deliberately respected in Period 7 (p 96). At the same time a new cemetery, primarily for inhumations, was opened on the opposite (western) side of the Cirencester road. There were late Roman burials at Evans Halshaw Garage, close to where early Roman burials had been made (adjacent to the Silchester road), but it may be significant that they were also cremations (Birbeck and Moore 2004). At Winchester and also, for example, Chichester (Magilton 1993) and Dorchester (Woodward 1993), it appears that the transition from cremation to inhumation as the dominant rite for adult burial was marked by a fresh start in terms of cemetery site. However, this was not the case everywhere. For example, in the eastern cemetery of Roman London a series of plots ranged along a zone extending over *c* 600m × 200m outside the town all appear to have come into use at about the same time in the late 1st century. They remained in use throughout the Roman period encompassing the change of dominant rite from cremation to inhumation with burials of both types intermixed (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 54, 302).

At Winchester from the late 3rd century onwards it appears that a number of new parcels of land in the suburbs were brought into use as cemeteries. The pattern of development may have had as much to do with land ownership by individuals who used their assets to turn a profit than with any overall scheme dictated by some local authority. These parcels, except in the unusual case of Water Lane in the eastern suburb (Collis 1978, 44–5), were previously open land. This usually appears to be the case elsewhere, although ditches and quarry pits might pre-date burial as in London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 50–1), or at Westgate, Chichester where it is striking that 4th-century burials appear to have been deliberately sited to the west of an area previously used for buildings (Magilton 1993).

As far as location of late Roman cemeteries in Winchester is concerned, what is perhaps most remarkable and finds no ready parallel elsewhere was the choice of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch for burial from the late 3rd century until the end of the Roman period. Whilst a preference for burial in ditches is a well-known phenomenon in the Roman period for perhaps both pragmatic and symbolic reasons (p 342), the choice of this particular ditch, a major landscape feature derived from what by the late 3rd century was a distant past, may say something significant about the role that burials sometimes assumed in the Romano-British landscape as repositories of folk memory and community identity.

Another striking feature of the cemeteries of Winchester in the late Roman period is the sheer extent of them when compared with the early Roman period, essentially represented only by Victoria Road East and a few outliers (Esmonde Cleary 1989, 80). This has also been remarked on by Woodward (1993, 237) for Dorchester who explains the phenomenon by suggesting that the town cemeteries drew on the population of the surrounding region as well as that of the town itself. However, this imbalance in favour of the late Roman period cannot yet be found at every town in Britain; the pattern has yet to emerge, for example, at either Chichester (Magilton 1993, 87) or Verulamium (Niblett 2000, 98). It is perhaps premature to pursue this topic until further excavation has taken place as it is probably the case that only a small proportion of the Roman burials in even Winchester or Dorchester has yet been found.

Internal organisation

Within the cemeteries of late Roman Winchester there is a fair degree of regularity in internal organisation,

although this varies somewhat from cemetery to cemetery. Boundaries, whether internal or external, appear to have been marked by ditches for the most part and this corresponds to practice elsewhere, although Winchester has yet to produce the walled cemeteries found, for example, in Colchester and London. The location of graves in what approximate to rows and columns with minimal intercutting and following a dominant alignment, usually more or less west–east (ie with heads to the west) can be seen in Winchester at Lankhills and Victoria Road West in particular and is also suggested in the more restricted areas excavated at Hyde Street, Andover Road and St Martin's Close. Similar managed cemeteries to those at Winchester also occur at, for example, Poundbury, Dorchester (Farwell and Molleson 1993), Westgate, Chichester (Magilton 1993), Butt Road, Colchester (Crummy and Crossan 1993), Northover, Ilchester (Leach 1994), and Bathgate, Cirencester (McWhirr *et al* 1982). In each case there is low incidence of intercutting and regularity of grave alignment, although this latter sometimes changed over time and differed from one cemetery zone to another. At Butt Road, Colchester, for example, alignment shifted from north–south to east–west in *c* AD 320. At Poundbury the graves in the 'eastern peripheral cemetery', in use during the 3rd to early 4th centuries had a majority of north–south graves whilst those in the 'main cemetery' were aligned west–east (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 19, 229). At Bathgate, Cirencester, the alignment was, unusually perhaps for a late Roman cemetery, north–south throughout, but in southern Britain as a whole west–east usually prevailed by the mid-4th century.

Urban cemeteries do not always, however, present a picture of a very disciplined layout. On a small scale at Chester Road there appears to have been more clustering and intercutting of graves than elsewhere in Winchester, and it was not until the last period of use (7, Phases 28–9) that alignment was solely west–east. Similarly in the eastern cemetery at London the impression one gains is of a rather irregular layout of graves with both west–east and north–south alignments used contemporaneously, although there was an overall trend for west–east to become more common in the later Roman period (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 84). There was some evidence for rows in this cemetery, but they were not as long-lived or regimented as those recorded at Poundbury and Lankhills, and the distribution of burials was far from uniform across the cemetery zones (*ibid*, 300).

The way in which order was maintained in late Roman cemeteries is a subject about which there has been much discussion. Surrounding topographic features such as roads and boundary ditches may have played a role in providing fixed points to guide the digging of graves on a set alignment. Cosmic phenomena, such as the rising or setting sun, may also have had their part to play (Kendall 1982). However, how intercutting was avoided is less clear. At Winchester it has been assumed (pp 343 & 344) that in the almost complete absence of permanent monuments, except for the presumed mausoleum at St Martin's Close, the low mounds and/or wooden posts (which have not survived) served the purpose. The evidence from elsewhere is no better. Stone-built monuments or mausolea are known at Poundbury and London, and may have formed fixed points for the organisation of the graves around them, but they are rare.

At the end of the Roman period there is some evidence from Winchester for the breakdown of order in terms, for example, of the regularity of alignment at Lankhills and Victoria Road West (Burial Phase 3 – see pp 115–16). However, this is not matched at other cemeteries in Winchester, thought to date to the late 4th to early 5th centuries and is not generally typical of urban cemeteries of this period elsewhere, although an impression of irregularity is also presented by the small group of late Roman burials at the Chichester Needlemakers site (Down 1981, 90–5).

Burial practice

Within the late Roman cemeteries of southern Britain the overall picture of urban burial practice appears, as Philpott has noted (1991, 229), to be one of considerable standardisation in many respects and there is little which marks Winchester out as unusual.

Cremation

The persistence of cremation as a minority rite in the late 3rd and 4th centuries at Winchester is clearly nothing unusual in Roman Britain (Philpott 1991, 50–1). At Winchester itself there were seven recorded at the 1967–72 Lankhills site (Clarke 1979, 128–30), three in urns with no grave goods, like G618 at Victoria Road East, two simply piles of cremated material and two in inhumation-sized pits similar as noted (see p 129) to G95/G99 at Victoria Road West. Oxford Archaeology's excavations of 2000–05 added a further 25 to the Lankhills sample, of which 13 were without urns, five were urned, and seven were busta (Booth *et al* 2010, 500–504). Other late cremation burials from Winchester were found in the St James Lane area (western suburb gazetteer: **24**–**5**).

Inhumation

The grave pit

The majority of late Roman inhumation graves at Winchester and elsewhere were simple pits just sufficiently large to accommodate the skeleton, but there are three examples of unusually deep (over 2m) graves, one at Andover Road and the other two in a probable mausoleum at St Martin's Close. Also relatively deep are the three step-sided graves from Victoria Road West which may be seen alongside 21 from Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 134; Booth *et al* 2010, 35–6)) and occasional examples from elsewhere; for example, there was one at Poundbury in Site C (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 15) and another in the eastern cemetery in London (Barber

and Bowsher 2000, 82). Another local example from Andover has already been cited (Jennings 2000). These unusual graves appear to represent a greater effort than usual on making the grave and may have been a means by which distinct status could be indicated in an era in which grave furnishing was not always deemed appropriate for the purpose.

At the end of the Roman period there is some evidence from Winchester, again notably from Lankhills and Victoria Road West, for unusually shallow graves (pp 342 & 346) which may be another indication of a rather more casual attitude to burial at the end of the Roman period than prevailed hitherto. Something similar may be represented by the graves at Chichester, Needlemakers (Down 1981), and some of the graves at Poundbury (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 74).

Containers

Another of the means by which superior status could be represented in a late Roman cemetery was the use of a lead or stone coffin as opposed to the more usual wooden variety. There are four lead coffins or lead linings for wooden coffins known from Winchester (see above) but none in stone, perhaps because of a lack of suitable material in the vicinity. Lead coffins/linings also occur in very small numbers elsewhere: for example at Poundbury, Butt Road, Colchester, Cirencester, Chichester, and London. By contrast, wooden coffins, usually detectable by surviving nails, appear, as at Winchester, to have been very widely used in all other late Roman cemeteries. In the main cemetery at Poundbury, for example, 87 per cent of burials were in wooden coffins (Woodward 1993, 228) whilst the figure was 64 per cent for the eastern cemetery at London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 92). Booth *et al* (2010, 533–5) note, however, that the provision of coffins amongst the present sample is rather low compared to Lankhills and some other southern British cemetery sites, particularly Butt Road, Colchester and Poundbury – although it is not clear if the contrast signifies a different social status for those buried on sites reported here.

Examples of cists, coverings, linings, and packings with flints, stones, and tiles have been noted at Winchester, although their distribution is not even (p 193). They also occur in a variety of forms elsewhere throughout the 4th and early 5th centuries (Philpott 1991, 61–9), although never, it seems, in a large proportion of graves in any cemetery. For example, what are described as 'stone linings and cists' occurred in only 7 per cent of the graves of the main cemetery at Poundbury (Woodward 1993, 228).

Body position

One can characterise body position in late Roman cemeteries in Winchester as very standardised, with the skeleton supine and the legs extended being almost universal. This is also the case elsewhere. Arm positions can, however, be slightly more varied as has been observed above (pp 348–9), but those recorded at Winchester are all common elsewhere. The sort of minority variants of body position seen at Winchester also occur in small numbers in other cemeteries. A small number (seven) of inhumations in the prone position were, for example, found at Poundbury (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 152). Bodies either crouched or flexed at the knees, perpetuating, perhaps, a native custom, again occur in small numbers elsewhere; there were twelve in the eastern cemetery at London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 86). To set alongside the few examples from this Winchester sample (pp 240–42) three decapitated bodies were found at Poundbury, and fourteen in the eastern cemetery at London. Philpott (1991, 78–81) comments that most examples of decapitation (usually post-mortem) in Romano-British cemeteries have been recorded south-east of the Severn-Wash line with a particular concentration in the Upper Thames Valley and Wessex, although he suggests they are relatively less common in urban than in non-urban cemeteries.

Furnishing

Compared to the early Roman cemetery at Victoria Road East, the extent of grave furnishing in the late Roman burials at Winchester published in this volume is very restricted. In this respect they fall into a pattern observed elsewhere where grave goods are generally scarce. In the eastern cemetery at London 24 per cent of inhumations were furnished (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 117), a rather higher proportion than most other late Roman cemeteries, but still a contrast with Lankhills where over half the graves were furnished in some way (see pp 351 & 353). Moreover, the provision of furnishing at Lankhills did not drop off until late in the 4th century. Lankhills is, however, exceptional not only for Winchester but also for the south of Britain as a whole and serves to make the point that differences within the cemeteries of a settlement may, on occasions, be as marked, if not more marked, as those between the cemeteries of different settlements. Some hint of this phenomenon may also be found at Poundbury where Woodward (1993, 233) suggests the peripheral cemeteries were more similar to Lankhills than to the main cemetery in terms of furnishing.

Types of grave furnishing seen at Winchester are, by and large, also seen in similar proportions elsewhere in southern Britain. Most commonly they include pots, usually occurring singly; personal ornaments, usually bracelets (Philpott 1991, 142), both worn and unworn; and combs, especially in the late 4th century (*ibid*, 174). According to Philpott (*ibid*, 212) coins are found in graves, usually singly, elsewhere in central parts of southern England more frequently than in the south in general. However, in this respect, Lankhills once again appears to have been exceptional, producing as many as 83 graves furnished with a coin or coins.

Another, relatively common find in late Roman graves at Winchester are the hobnails which derive from nailed leather boot or shoe soles, usually the only evidence that bodies may have been buried clothed, although in many cases the shoes were probably unworn. Philpott (1991, 167) notes that hobnails were common in southern England until the late 4th century, although at Poundbury they were almost

absent except in the peripheral cemeteries (Woodward 1993, 229, 233).

Demography

As far as, first of all, the age structure of the deceased is concerned, the populations in the Winchester cemeteries are very similar to those in late Roman cemeteries elsewhere in Britain. Infants, from neonatal to about 18 months of age, are probably underrepresented and for much the same principal reasons: burial often took place in non-cemetery contexts and the fragile bones often fail to survive. At the other end of the age range, Roman cemeteries usually produce few adults over *c* 45–50 years, although this may be a reflection of difficulty in ageing older individuals, rather than a sign of low life expectancy (Molleson and Cox 1993; Cox 2001). Furthermore, evidence for greater female than male mortality in the years *c* 17–25 is fairly general. In respect of another easily recorded variable, stature, Winchester data (mean 1.70m for males and 1.58m for females) again fall into a pattern replicated elsewhere in terms of mean estimated height and the range of measurements (Table 27).

The sex balance in late Roman Winchester varies from cemetery to cemetery. Amongst the sexable skeletons from Lankhills there was a ratio of males to females of *c* 1.6:1 which, it is suggested, may, at least in part, be due to the better preservation of male skeletons (Clarke 1979, 123). This point is further discussed by Booth *et al* (2010, 508), as reassessment of the 1967–72 skeletal collection and analysis of evidence from the 2000–05 excavations suggests more parity between male and female adults. Taken overall, in the population published in this volume certain and probable males occur in the ratio 1.5:1 to certain and probable females, although this is not consistent throughout all cemetery areas (pp 217–18). An over representation of males has also been found elsewhere. For example, at Bathgate, Cirencester the ratio was 2.2:1 (Wells 1982, 135) and in the eastern cemetery of London it was 1.7:1 (Conheeney 2000). At Poundbury, however, the ratio of male to female was more or less 1:1 which is what one would expect in a normal population. The possible reasons for male over representation in many late Roman cemeteries have been discussed by Davison (2000). His preferred option was that it is probably due to the fact that males and females are often buried in different parts of a cemetery and there is a greater excavated sample of cemetery areas preferred for males than for females. It may be significant, therefore, that Poundbury has produced by far the largest sample (1347) of a late Roman population and also one in which the sexes were randomly distributed (Woodward 1993, 235). Perhaps it is only by analysing large samples that discrepancies of sex balance can be evened out. Nonetheless, it is perhaps curious that no large Roman cemetery with an excess of females has yet been found. Another possible explanation for the sex imbalance in urban cemeteries is that they were also used by the rural population and, perhaps, being seen as more prestigious than a local plot, there was a tendency for males to be despatched to town more frequently than females.

Conclusion

This brief attempt to set the late Roman burials of Winchester published in this volume into the wider context of cemeteries and burial practice in southern Britain suggests that, in general terms, there is nothing particularly unusual about them whether in respect of location, internal organisation, survival of cremation, grave type and container, furnishing, and demography. Whilst the degree of standardisation is of itself an interesting phenomenon and may say things about Romano-British society in the late 3rd and 4th centuries, any more detailed conclusions about levels of cultural conformity lie beyond the scope of this volume. On the other hand, there are two aspects of the findings from Winchester which set the town apart from others in the region. The first is the use of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure ditch for burial which, as already noted, could tell us something about the role burial sites may have played in the way people thought about their dead and the history of their community, not immediately apparent from more conventional cemeteries. The second is the contrast between Lankhills, on the one hand, and, on the other, both the cemeteries in this volume and those referred to from elsewhere in terms of the extent of grave furnishing.

9 The suburbs of Roman Winchester

by K E Qualmann and P J Ottaway

Introduction

The development of Winchester in the Roman period has been outlined in Chapter 2. The development of the suburbs and the contribution of individual excavations to the topic appear in Chapters 3, 4, and 5. The purpose of the discussion which follows is to bring together these contributions and set the development of the suburbs in the context of the development of Roman Winchester as a whole. 'The suburbs' is taken to mean a zone extending up to *c* 500m from the Roman defences.

Late 1st to mid-2nd centuries (Figs 4 and 5)

Evidence for the location of settlement in the Winchester area in the first 25 years or so of the Roman period has been summarised in Chapter 2. The presence or otherwise of a Roman fort has also been discussed. It is not strictly speaking possible, however, to refer to an extra-mural or suburban area until after the construction of the first circuit of defences early in the Flavian era. The suburban area was subsequently redefined following the diversion of the course of the main channel of the River Itchen and the establishment of an enlarged defended area at the end of the 2nd century.

One important effect of the establishment of the earliest Roman defences on the topography of Winchester was to cut the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure more or less in half. The eastern half was lost beneath the Roman town but the western half remained outside the town where its enclosure ditch remained as a prominent feature of the landscape.

The fact that the ditch seems to have been maintained at Carfax and New Road by episodes of cleaning, and the possible evidence for a new entrance to the defended area at Carfax (p 172) suggests that it continued to guard the western approach to the town after the Flavian defences were built. The principal approach road from the west, from Old Sarum, as well as at least one minor route would have had to pass through the enclosure before approaching the West Gate. No early burials have been recorded west of the town either inside or outside the enclosure and its character in the early Roman period is not entirely certain. However, alongside the road to Old Sarum a high status building (or buildings) is thought to have been in use by as early as the later 1st century (Bradfield 1846; Haverfield 1900). The finds may indicate that the building had a religious rather than secular function (Esmonde Cleary 1987, 151).

Apart from this structure, the evidence for any form of Roman activity within the retained portion of the Oram's Arbour enclosure outside the new town defences is limited to a few pits and ditches (Collis 1978, 245–61), and these are probably mainly of later date (see below). It seems that a deliberate decision was taken in the early Roman period to give this area some special status which prohibited the normal development of suburban settlement or burial.

Just outside the enclosure, masonry buildings are known from the line of the railway cutting (Haverfield 1900, 287), perhaps along Clifton Terrace, and at 2 Clifton Road (this publication, see above), though none of these can be closely dated. The ditch excavated at Crowder Terrace (see above) was probably a late 1st- to early 2nd-century field boundary rather than related to settlement in the locality. Nevertheless, the evidence available for the western suburb suggests that settlement activity may have been focused to the south and west of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, reinforcing the impression that the area within its bounds had to be avoided.

To the north of the town, a framework for the development of the suburb was provided by the roads to Mildenhall (Cirencester) and Silchester. These were substantial highways, carefully planned and constructed in typical Roman manner. In the case of the Mildenhall road, a substantial raised agger was topped with large flints and a surface metalling of river pebbles. The main surface was 7m wide and had roadside paths and ditches for drainage. There are hints that a similar planned arrangement existed for the Silchester road, though the evidence is slighter and the main surface in this case was about 5m wide.

The evidence appears to point to construction at a date in the earliest years after the Conquest of AD 43. The approach route to the Oram's Arbour enclosure from the north, which had caused the development of a hollow way found at Victoria Road East, was apparently maintained for some years, as it received a flint surface in the early Roman period, but its principal role at this time may have been to provide access to the cemetery.

As a result of the Carfax excavation it has been suggested that in the late 2nd century or later another road may have approached Winchester from Cirencester along a line now followed by the Andover Road which then, to the south, ran immediately west of the western defences to an entrance into the town at the West Gate.

The origins of the northern cemetery at Victoria Road East probably lie in the third quarter of the 1st century and probably coincided with or, as a few graves may be pre-Flavian, slightly pre-dated the construction of the town defences and the street grid. In addition, the two early cremations found at the Evans Halshaw

Garage were dated *c* AD 55–65 (Birbeck and Moore 2004). The entrance to the Oram's Arbour enclosure, where the North Gate would later stand, may therefore have had a role in determining the location of the cemetery. Further to the north an early cremation burial, thought to be of a late Flavian–Hadrianic date at Nun's Walk, Saxon Road (Collis 1978, 149–55; Fig 96, 17) was probably associated with a settlement outside the urban zone. No activity other than burial can be identified on sites in the northern suburb before the mid-2nd century, at which time there was occasional refuse disposal such as, for example, of butchery waste in the infilling of the roadside ditch, hollow way and cemetery boundary ditch at Victoria Road East (P4, Pfeiffer 2010, 35–8).

On the east side of the town, a road is thought to have run south-east from the Roman river crossing towards Wickham where it branched to Bitterne or Chichester. Another is thought to have turned to the north along a line now followed by St John's Street before heading east from the river, probably continuing along the line of the present Alresford Road to *Vindomis* (Biddle 1976, 262), though how it ascended the steep slope of St Giles' Hill is unknown.

Early burials, associated with building or settlement remains, have been found at Winnall to the north-east of the town, at Highcliffe to the south-east, and perhaps on St Giles' Hill, but these are thought to represent separate communities on the outskirts of *Venta Belgarum* (Fig 4). The excavations at Magdalen Almshouses show that there was an early eastern suburb, prior to the establishment of the late 2nd-century defences, but its extent is unknown (see P2). Some chance finds, for example at Wharf Hill (see gazetteer), may be part of this suburb. Collis (1978, 44) has suggested that some sort of early activity took place in the Water Lane area, to the north of the river crossing.

To the south, the road traditionally to *Clausentum* (Margary 42b) predates the construction of the South Gate about AD 70 (Biddle 1975, 110). Just outside the gate and mainly to the west of this road was a large cemetery known mainly from chance finds. In the few cases where dating is available, the graves appear to be late, but the mention of cremations may suggest some early use. Rich Flavian burials (Biddle 1967, 224–50) possibly associated with a villa and other settlement remains (Hampshire Chronicle 8.3.1904) 1.6km south of the town need only be mentioned here as do the finds made around Airlie Road, about 600m south-west of the town.

Mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries

The best evidence for activity and land use in a suburban area in the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries comes from the northern suburb, particularly the Victoria Road sites. The cemetery on Victoria Road East was coming to the end of its period of use by the late 2nd century, although a small group of cremation burials and infant inhumations was to be placed adjacent to the Cirencester road at some point in the late 2nd to mid-3rd centuries. Thereafter, the former cemetery remained as open ground except for the digging of a couple of pits in the early 4th century and construction of a simple building at the southern limit (Building 3).

In the mid- to late 2nd century, the Cirencester road was resurfaced and the ditch on the south-east side possibly re-dug (p 101). At the same time small timber buildings were erected on the north-west side of the road between a ditch (F12) a little to the north-west of the now filled-in roadside ditch and the road itself. Their remains were somewhat slight and difficult to interpret being largely floor surfaces of chalk or earth, surrounded by yard surfaces of flint. Walls were probably based on timber beams laid directly on the ground. Whether any of the roofs were tiled is uncertain; it is equally likely that they were thatched or shingled.

The location of these buildings close up to the road suggests they were in the nature of roadside shops or stalls catering to passers-by; there is little indication in plan features or artefacts that they were either residences or workshops, although a certain amount of butchery and bone working waste was found associated with them (Maltby 2010 (P4), 71; Rees *et al* 2008 (P6), 187). At the southern end of Victoria Road East an oven, perhaps for drying grain, may indicate crop processing was now taking place outside the North Gate.

At Evans Halshaw Garage immediately east of the Silchester road there were traces of two phases of timber building, one of the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries and the other of the mid-to late 3rd century (Birbeck and Moore 2004). North of Evans Halshaw Garage at Hyde Abbey, again to the east of the Silchester road, little activity and no structures could be dated with certainty before the late 3rd century, although a later 2nd-century date *may* apply to structures fronting the Silchester road (HA 74, see pp 31–2). A limit to the expansion of the northern suburb by the mid-3rd century could therefore lie between the two sites. Alternatively, expansion might have been from the major route to Silchester into minor streets. Taken together the evidence suggests that an episode of suburban planning involving changes of land use took place in the mid- to late 2nd century. This was more or less contemporary with an important era for development of the intra-mural town, one feature of which was to be the reconstruction of the town defences.

In the western suburb there is little evidence as yet for occupation in the period under discussion, although ditches were laid out within the Oram's Arbour enclosure and the number of pottery finds of the late 2nd century onwards is greater than for earlier periods (Collis 1978, 161). A minor road dated to the late 2nd century headed to the north-west (Biddle 1968, 257). A modification to the surviving Oram's Arbour earthwork excavated at Carfax, probably to create an entry for a new road running north–south parallel to the western town defences, may date to this period.

From the time of the completion of the town defences on the east side of Winchester in the late 2nd

century, permitted by drainage and land reclamation in the river valley, the definition of an eastern suburb becomes clearer. However, well-dated settlement evidence before and after the defences were established is relatively sparse. Occupation of the late 2nd century was hinted at in Water Lane (Collis 1978, 40, 43–54) and Trench IV at St John's Street just outside the East Gate showed roadside development similar to that encountered in the north. Some of the Roman structures in pre-modern discoveries in the area (see eastern suburb gazetteer) are likely to have been in use during this period.

Late 3rd to 4th centuries

A striking feature of land use in the Roman suburban zone in this period was an expansion of the cemeteries. As far as settlement is concerned, the northern suburb appears to have reached its maximum extent by the middle of the 4th century, and there is also evidence, albeit of a much lesser extent, for occupation in the eastern and western suburbs. The expansion of the cemeteries and possible growth of the suburbs may be seen as being of a piece with an episode of reordering of settlement zones within the town walls where a number of large town houses are known on sites previously occupied by smaller properties (Zant 1993, 121–7).

In the northern suburb a new cemetery area was opened on the west side of the Cirencester road in the late 3rd century (Victoria Road West). Further west the Andover Road cemetery was probably in use from the mid-4th century. Burial at Lankhills, immediately east of the road, began in the early 4th century and this site was to define the northern limit of the northern cemetery. However, yet another area of cemetery was brought into use east of the Cirencester road in the mid-4th century around the Hyde Street site described above, another part of which was found nearby at Hyde Close (Foundations Archaeology 1999; northern suburb gazetteer: **41**). At Evans Halshaw Garage, close to where early Roman cremations were found, there were two late Roman examples (Birbeck and Moore 2004), although whether they were part of a cemetery or simply in an isolated burial plot is not clear. They show, however, that on occasions burial might be made very close to buildings as was sometimes the case in small towns and settlements where burials were made in the backlands of roadside properties (Esmond Cleary 2000, 129). Something similar can be seen at Victoria Road East where a cremation burial (G618) was made close to the Cirencester road, but was probably contemporary with the adjacent Building 3. Another inhumation, found on the east side of the Silchester road at Saxon Road (SR 74, northern suburb gazetteer: **35**) may be related to the poorly documented remains of a Roman building in the Hyde area.

In areas not used for cemetery artefactual and biological material suggests there was settlement and a range of economic activities. At Victoria Road West the roadside buildings had gone by the end of the 3rd century, but two similar timber structures were constructed at the southern end of Victoria Road East probably in the early 4th century. In the north-eastern part of Victoria Road East a sequence of three flint surfaces, two of which were probably within a building (Building 1), and a chalk-floored structure (Building 2), probably of the first half of the 4th century, may have belonged to properties facing the Silchester road to the east. Waste from metalworking, especially ironworking, suggests a smithy nearby and an extra-mural location would be appropriate for an activity carrying the risk of fire and noxious smoke. At Evans Halshaw Garage, immediately west of the Silchester road there was further evidence for timber buildings with chalk floors, separated by a roughly surfaced, narrow alley (Birbeck and Moore 2004). Three small ovens were found within these structures.

Another feature of the two Victoria Road sites was a group of deep pits or wells which were, perhaps, cut in the later 3rd century and remained in use during the early part of the 4th century before being partially filled with refuse, although in some cases, at least, not finally levelled off until the mid- to later 4th century. The material in these features may have been brought out of the walled town, but a more local origin in the suburb is probable and as well as evidence for metalworking there was considerable evidence for butchery, perhaps of animals corralled for slaughter no great distance away.

At Hyde Abbey the late 3rd or early 4th century saw the arrival of suburban encroachment with, first of all, a street which ran to the south-east from the Silchester road to serve properties with buildings on the frontage. A little further north in the 1974 excavation (Trench XI) a long sequence of what were probably structural remains interleaved with levelling deposits was found, although the area excavated was not sufficiently large to allow individual building plans to be established. This sequence is not well dated, and may have begun before the later Roman period (see above, p 31–2). Surfaces of chalk and flint suggest construction techniques similar to those found at Victoria Road and Evans Halshaw Garage.

In the western suburb, much of the partly-filled Oram's Arbour defensive ditch was brought into use for burial in the late 3rd or early 4th century. Along its northern side, burials have been found at Carfax (this volume), Ashley Terrace (Biddle 1965, 231–3), New Road (this volume), St Paul's Hospital (western suburb gazetteer: **7**), and Oram's Arbour (2001 Trench 2; western suburb gazetteer: **6**), over an east–west length of more than 330m. No burials were found at Sussex Street in 1977 (Trench XIV) and it is likely that the eastern limit of the cemetery was formed at the Carfax site by the Roman earthwork and possible road identified there.

Burials have also been found near the south-west corner of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, at 22–34 Romsey Road (this volume). To the north of this site, the enclosure ditch runs largely below modern Clifton Road, but burials occurred both on its outer edge and on its inner lip at the base of the bank, over a distance of about 200m. In combination, these two

groups suggest that the entire remaining circuit of the Oram's Arbour defences outside the Roman walls was a focus for burial. The use of the enclosure ditch in this way suggests that the feature was still a significant boundary in the late Roman period, and the absence of burials within the enclosure suggests that the area had some special status similar to that of the urban space. Some remarks on the possible context in which the ditch was used for burial appear in Chapter 4. One direct parallel for survival of Iron Age defences into the Roman period is found at Silchester where the probably pre-Roman Outer Earthwork was retained following the construction of the late 2nd-century defences. However, in contrast to the Oram's Arbour defences, it enclosed suburban development and cemeteries (Fulford 1984).

Evidence for settlement in the western suburb is more limited than that for extra-mural areas to the north and east. But, as in the case of burial, it seems that land was used immediately outside, rather than within, the Oram's Arbour enclosure. Building evidence has been recorded just to the south and west of the ditch, and a Roman road ran along its northern edge at Carfax (this volume). A further late Roman cemetery has been identified 525m west of the West Gate of the town at 45 Romsey Road (this volume). Occupying a site on the crest of West Hill, it may have contained in the region of 500 burials.

In the northern part of the eastern suburb the narrow zone between the Itchen and St Giles' Hill was clearly turned over to cemetery use in the late 3rd century. The principal area of burials at Chester Road had its origins at this time. Other areas to the north may also have been brought into use, but the general picture gained from chance finds (see eastern suburb gazetteer) is that the cemetery spread both to the south, taking in the site at Water Lane (Collis 1978, 43–60), and to the north, reaching a northern limit at St Martin's Close where a ditch possibly marking an eastern cemetery boundary was also located (this volume). Later burials found at Winnall Housing Estate (Collis 1978, 61–73) and Winnall railway cutting (Biddle 1975, 119–20) are probably best seen as those from outlying rural communities.

Pottery and other finds from the area suggest occupation as well as burial until at least the middle of the 4th century, but evidence for structures is sparse. At Water Lane a substantial bath or tank constructed of flint and mortar masonry and probably of the late 3rd century pre-dated burials on the site. Although no other structures were found in the vicinity this was probably part of a bath house, perhaps belonging to a suburban dwelling. Some evidence for structures probably similar to those at Victoria Road was found at SJS 82 (Trench IV, p 176–8) adjacent to the road leading to the East Gate. The evidence for all but one of the structures took the form of surfaces of decayed chalk and mortar, perhaps representing floors. The latest structure, which cut the infilled ditch interpreted as a roadside boundary, was post-built. It is quite possible that this was post-Roman in date, but from a time when contemporary artefacts were scarce. Of the road itself, nothing can be said.

Just outside the South Gate, mainly extending to the west, was a substantial cemetery known mainly from 19th-century reports. In the few cases where dating information is available a 4th-century date is indicated (Collis 1978, 12–23). A few finds of building remains are also known from the southern suburb, but little detail is available.

One aspect of the Roman mortuary evidence from Winchester which deserves comment is the disparity between the large number of burials of the later 3rd and 4th centuries compared to those of an earlier date. While population growth may be a partial explanation, use of the urban cemeteries by outlying rural communities may be another. Mention has been made in this publication of a number of apparently separate settlements on the outskirts of the suburban zone with their own cemeteries – Nun's Walk to the north, Grange Road and Airlie Road to the south, Highcliffe to the south-east, and Winnall Housing Estate to the north-east. Where evidence is available these are early in date. It may be that in the century or so after the Conquest rural communities on the edges of the new urban centre maintained their own burial places, but that after about AD 250 they increasingly began to use the town cemeteries.

The decline of the suburbs: late 4th to early 5th centuries

After the middle of the 4th century, settlement in suburban zone, as opposed to burial, soon came to an end. A withdrawal from the suburbs may be seen alongside evidence for a decline in the fortunes of intra-mural areas.

In the northern suburb an important element in the story is the fate of the two main roads. Based, primarily, on the machine-dug cross-section of Trenches VII/XVI at Victoria Road East (Fig 23) it appears that there was no major re-metalling of the Cirencester road after the late 2nd century. Nonetheless, patching and repair probably continued after this time and the evidence would not necessarily have shown in the section. However it is likely that the road had gone out of use before the end of the Roman period and it is possible that the approach to the town from the north-west was via the road (referred to above) thought to be followed by the line of the Andover Road which led to the West Gate. In any event the evidence from Trench VII/XVI section suggests that silt was building up over the road before the cutting of a ditch more or less along its centre which is thought to be of the late 4th century. The section also suggests the existence of other contemporary post-road features.

The evidence for the Silchester road is less good, although at Evans Halshaw Garage at least five episodes of road construction were recorded (Birbeck and Moore 2004, 87) suggesting either heavier use or perhaps use over a longer period. However, as in the case of the Cirencester road no post-Roman route follows the line of its approach to the North Gate. The lack of continuity of either main road into the post-

Roman period may indicate that the gate itself was disused before the end of the Roman period.

In all the cemeteries whether in the north, west, or eastern cemeteries it is more or less impossible to date the latest burials except that they are probably of the last decade of the 4th century or of the early 5th century. As has been noted above, there is evidence at both Lankhills and Victoria Road West for less regularity in organisation and less care in making interments than hitherto. However, there does not appear to be corresponding evidence from the eastern cemetery where it is thought that the burials at St Martin's Close belong to the late 4th century.

Away from the areas still in use for burial, the suburbs in the last decades of the Roman period appear to have been open ground, although pottery and other finds indicate that refuse tipping or agricultural activities continued. At present there is nothing in the archaeological record from the suburban zone to bridge the gap between the early 5th century and the 6th century when, for example, the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, east of the Roman town, known as Winnall I came into use (Meaney and Hawkes 1970).

This summary of the evidence for the suburbs of Roman Winchester shows a twin track development of use of the land for burial and for occupation: it hints at a complexity which can only be resolved by further excavation. In general terms the pattern matches that of other large towns with a little ribbon development at times of intra-mural expansion and a shift in location of cemeteries between the early and late Roman periods (Esmonde Cleary 1987, 155–6).

10 Conclusions and future research *by P J Ottaway*

The excavations undertaken so far provide a mere glimpse into the development of the Roman suburbs of Winchester, even that of the northern suburb, where the area excavated was large by any standards. However, the body of data presented in this volume along with those in the companion volumes on artefacts (Rees *et al* 2008 (P6)) and biological material (Serjeantson and Rees 2009 (P10); Maltby 2010 (P4)) is substantial. It builds on what has already been published on the suburbs in particular by Collis (1978) and on the cemeteries, especially by Clarke (1979). It will inform further research not only into the suburban zone, both in respect of settlement and the cemeteries, but into Roman Winchester as a whole.

The principal achievement of the research which has gone into these volumes is perhaps to allow a model for the changing use of land in the suburban zone to be developed, although it is heavily reliant on the evidence from the northern suburb. This involves perhaps four distinct episodes of reorganisation which can, up to a point, be correlated with intra-mural developments. In the first, in the mid- to late 1st century, a cemetery was established outside the North Gate, or what was to become the North Gate, of the Roman town; other early cemeteries may well exist outside the other gates as, for example, at Verulamium (Niblett 2000). By the late 2nd century the early cemetery outside the North Gate was largely disused and there is evidence for buildings – 'ribbon development' – along the two main roads (to Cirencester and Silchester) leading from the gate. Some hint of comparable development was found near the East Gate at St John's Street. In the late 3rd century new land was taken into use for cemeteries; this occurred in the northern, eastern, western, and (probably) southern suburbs; in the case of the western suburb involving the very remarkable use of the late Iron Age enclosure ditch. At the same time a further episode of settlement took place in the northern and probably the eastern suburb which lasted up to the mid-4th century. At this time yet more land was used for burials in the northern and eastern cemeteries. By the early 5th century the suburban zone was, as far as one can tell, unoccupied, open ground with at least one (to Cirencester), if not more, of the main roads approaching the town disused.

Whether this model survives further research in whole or in part remains to be seen, but it provides a starting point for tackling questions which range from the general to the particular. From the point of view of the former, there is a need to gain a comparable knowledge of land use in the eastern, western, and especially the southern suburban zones, to that available from the northern suburb. The history and character of the principal approach roads, and of any other early cemeteries and extra-mural settlement should, perhaps, be research priorities. In addition, one would like to know more about the role of the Oram's Arbour enclosure in the Roman period. It appears to have retained a distinct status in a manner for which there is nothing really comparable in any other Roman town in Britain.

Presumably bound up with this status in some way was the use of the enclosure ditch for burials. One would like to know how much of the extra-mural circuit of the ditch was used for burial, whether it was just particular locations within it and, if so, why they were chosen. One would also like to know whether the predominance of infant burials was general or specific only to the Carfax and New Road sites.

As far as the other late Roman cemeteries are concerned, plotting their full extent and the chronology of development clearly remains a project for the future. So too does the study of variability between them in terms of burial practice. Attention has been drawn to the contrast between Lankhills and the other cemeteries, especially in respect of grave furnishing, and this is a topic, of more than purely local interest, which will be worth following up. Also of great interest would be further examination of what may be extensive cemeteries at West Hill and St James Lane on the west side of the town and in the St Martin's Close/Beggar's Lane area to the east.

The research potential of one aspect of the cemeteries has already begun to be realised, as a result of advances and new discoveries in osteology, DNA analysis, and isotope study. Since the bulk of this report was completed, the skeletal collections have been subject to further data collection and sampling for research into a diverse range of topics. The preliminary results of one such study by Katie Tucker of the University of Winchester, of the osteology associated with decapitation burials, have been included here, but many others will be reaching the literature in due course.

Finally another scientific topic which would warrant further attention, if the means to address it become available, is that of determining the end date of the cemeteries of Roman Winchester. Absence of diagnostic artefacts currently makes this more or less impossible but as scientific dating techniques develop it may be possible to bring them to bear on the demise of the last citizens of *Venta Belgarum*.

Appendix 1 Osteometric data

Key to biometric symbols

Measurements are in millimetres

Cranial

L	Maximum cranial length
B	Maximum cranial breadth
B′	Minimum frontal breadth
H′	Basi-bregmatic height
LB	Basi-nasal length
S1	Frontal arc
S2	Parietal arc
S3	Occipital arc
S′1	Frontal chord
S′2	Parietal chord
S′3	Occipital chord
Biast.B	Biasterionic breadth
G′H	Upper facial height
GL	Basi-alveolar length
GB	Bimaxillary breadth
G2	Palatal breadth
G′1	Palatal length
J	Bizygomatic breadth
O′1	Orbital breadth
O2	Orbital height
FL	Foraminal length
FB	Foraminal breadth
NB	Nasal breadth
NH′	Nasal height
SC	Simotic chord
DC	Bi-dacryonic chord
W1	Bycondylar width
ZZ	Foramen mentalia breadth
RB′	Minimum ramus breadth
H1	Symphysial height
M2H	Mandibular height
CYL	Condyle length

Post-cranial

HuL1	Humerus: maximum length
HuD1	Humerus: maximum midshaft diameter
HuD2	Humerus: minimum midshaft diameter
Hum.ep.br.	Humerus: epicondylar breadth
RaL1	Radius: maximum length
UlL1	Ulna: maximum length
FeL1	Femur: maximum length
FeD1	Femur: minimum antero-posterior diameter
FeD2	Femur: transverse diameter
Fem.hd.diam.	Femur: head diameter
FeE1	Femur: bicondylar breadth
TiL1	Tibia: total length
TiD1	Tibia: maximum antero-posterior diameter
TiD2	Tibia: projective transverse diameter
TiE1	Tibia: bicondylar breadth
FiL1	Fibula: maximum length

Table A1 Osteometric data: Table of statistics (a) for males from the northern cemetery; (b) for females from the northern cemetery; (c) for males from the eastern cemetery; (d) for all males; (e) for all females

Measurement	Mean	Variance	Standard deviation	Standard error of mean	Number of individuals
(a) Statistical data for the males (*n* = 20 or more) from the northern cemetery					
L	189.6	38.6	6.2	1.0	38
B	145.0	30.3	5.5	0.9	38
B′	98.9	16.4	4.0	0.6	39
H′	133.3	23.0	4.8	1.0	24
LB	101.4	29.2	5.4	1.1	22
S1	131.9	36.2	6.0	1.0	38
S2	129.5	51.7	7.2	1.2	39
S3	122.7	62.4	7.9	1.4	34
S′1	114.6	19.5	4.4	0.7	39
S′2	117.1	39.5	6.3	1.0	40
S′3	97.7	34.0	5.8	1.0	34
Biast. B	115.6	25.2	5.0	0.8	38
G2	41.1	9.6	3.1	0.6	28
G′1	49.8	12.8	3.6	0.7	27
J	115.1	130.1	11.4	2.5	20
O′1	41.8	7.6	2.8	0.6	24
O2	34.0	2.9	1.7	0.3	28
FL	37.0	5.3	2.3	0.5	24
FB	29.8	7.0	2.6	0.6	22
NB	24.5	4.3	2.1	0.4	25
W1	122.1	39.9	6.3	1.3	22
ZZ	45.0	5.2	2.3	0.4	41
RB′	32.2	4.5	2.1	0.3	42
H1	33.9	10.1	3.2	0.5	35
HuL1	324.9	260.7	16.1	2.6	39
HuD1	27.0	7.0	2.7	0.4	43
HuD2	17.6	2.3	1.5	0.2	43
Hum.ep.br.	65.5	14.3	3.8	0.6	42
RaL1	245.3	221.9	14.9	2.4	39
UlL1	268.4	203.2	14.3	0.9	35
FeL1	448.0	518.4	22.8	3.7	38
FeD1	28.1	6.1	2.5	0.4	51
FeD2	33.7	8.5	2.9	0.4	51
Fem.hd.diam.	48.9	7.2	2.7	0.4	49
FeE1	83.7	13.0	3.6	0.6	31
TiL1	364.3	504.1	22.5	3.7	37
TiD1	35.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	44
TiD2	25.4	5.1	2.3	0.3	44
TiE1	76.3	18.2	4.3	0.7	35

Measurement	Mean	Variance	Standard deviation	Standard error of mean	Number of individuals
(b) Statistical data for the females (*n* = 20 or more) from the northern cemetery					
HuD1	22.3	2.8	1.7	0.4	22
HuD2	15.6	2.6	1.6	0.3	21
RaL1	214.1	10.0	100.0	2.2	20
FeD1	24.2	4.1	2.0	0.4	20
FeD2	30.5	8.3	2.9	0.6	20
Fem.hd.diam.	42.5	4.9	2.2	0.5	20
(c) Statistical data for the males (*n* = 20 or more) from the eastern cemetery					
FeL1	452.7	420.0	20.5	4.3	23
FeD1	24.8	5.4	2.3	0.4	28
FeD2	31.8	10.3	3.2	0.6	28
Fem.hd.diam.	46.0	6.9	2.6	0.5	26
TiL1	360.4	403.2	20.1	4.5	20
TiD1	33.8	13.2	3.6	0.8	23
TiD2	24.4	10.0	3.2	0.7	23
(d) Statistical data for all males (*n* = 20 or more)					
L	190.1	32.8	6.2	0.9	51
B	144.4	30.1	5.5	0.8	47
B′	99.0	14.4	3.8	0.5	53
H′	134.0	24.9	5.0	1.0	27
LB	101.5	27.0	5.2	1.0	25
S1	131.7	40.1	6.3	0.9	50
S2	129.7	50.1	7.1	1.0	49
S3	123.2	66.7	8.2	1.3	41
S′1	114.5	18.7	4.3	0.6	50
S′2	116.9	38.1	6.2	0.9	49
S′3	98.3	35.8	6.0	0.9	41
Biast.B	115.8	26.0	5.1	0.8	43
GL	94.0	23.5	4.8	1.1	20
G2	41.2	9.5	3.1	0.5	34
G′1	49.3	13.2	3.6	0.6	31
J	117.6	156.8	12.5	2.6	23
O′1	41.5	7.0	2.6	0.5	29
O2	33.9	4.9	2.2	0.5	29
FL	36.9	5.9	2.4	0.5	28
FB	30.0	6.3	2.5	0.5	26
NB	24.6	4.1	2.0	0.4	28
W1	121.2	41.4	6.4	1.1	35

Table A1 (*cont.*) Osteometric data: Table of statistics (a) for males from the northern cemetery; (b) for females from the northern cemetery; (c) for males from the eastern cemetery; (d) for all males; (e) for all females

Measurement	Mean	Variance	Standard deviation	Standard error of mean	Number of individuals
ZZ	44.9	5.9	2.4	0.3	62
RB′	32.3	4.5	2.1	0.3	66
H1	34.0	8.1	2.8	0.4	57
M2H	27.6	6.0	2.4	0.4	29
CYL	21.1	2.2	1.5	0.3	25
HuL1	325.2	274.9	16.6	2.2	60
HuD1	25.6	11.0	3.3	0.4	62
HuD2	17.7	2.8	1.7	0.2	62
Hum.ep.br.	65.0	13.0	3.6	0.4	65
RaL1	246.3	183.2	13.5	1.7	63
U1L1	268.1	158.0	12.6	1.6	60
FeL1	450.1	467.9	21.6	2.7	65
FeD1	26.8	8.2	2.9	0.3	84
FeD2	32.9	10.5	3.2	0.3	84
Fem.hd.diam	47.7	9.3	3.0	0.3	80
FeE1	83.3	12.3	3.5	0.5	54
TiL1	362.4	441.4	21.0	2.7	62
TiD1	35.0	10.1	3.2	0.4	73
TiD2	24.9	7.0	2.6	0.3	73
TiE1	76.5	16.8	4.1	0.7	39
FiL1	356.8	425.0	20.6	4.1	25

Measurement	Mean	Variance	Standard deviation	Standard error of mean	Number of individuals
(e) Statistical data for all females (n = 20 or more)					
L	180.6	29.5	5.4	1.1	23
B	137.6	41.0	6.4	1.4	20
B′	95.8	16.3	4.0	0.8	26
S1	124.8	59.0	7.7	1.6	23
S2	122.4	66.0	8.1	1.7	23
S′1	108.4	32.5	5.7	1.2	22
S′2	110.1	51.0	7.1	1.5	23
ZZ	43.4	8.7	3.0	0.5	34
RB′	30.8	9.3	3.1	0.5	36
H1	30.1	14.0	3.7	0.6	32
HuL1	298.1	233.3	15.3	2.6	34
HuD1	20.9	6.3	2.5	0.4	37
HuD2	14.7	4.6	2.1	0.4	36
Hum.ep.br.	55.3	12.5	3.5	0.6	34
RaL1	213.4	124.9	11.2	1.9	34
U1L1	233.4	120.7	11.0	1.9	32
FeL1	414.8	396.6	19.9	3.4	35
FeD1	22.4	7.6	2.8	0.4	42
FeD2	28.2	14.6	3.8	0.6	42
Fem.hd.diam	41.1	7.2	2.7	0.4	38
FeE1	73.7	6.6	2.6	0.5	25
TiL1	331.9	352.2	18.8	3.3	32
TiD1	29.9	8.7	2.9	0.5	38

Table A2 Cranial osteometric data for males from the northern cemetery

L	B	B'	H'	LB	S1	S2	S3	S'1	S'2	S'3	Biast.B	G'H	GL	GB	G2
172	133	91	122	94	117	118	102	103	103	83	106	69	86	98	34
179	135	92	123	95	119	119	109	106	106	88	108	71	87	99	38
182	136	94	127	95	122	119	111	107	110	89	109	72	87	101	38
183	139	94	129	96	125	121	116	109	111	90	110	73	89		38
183	139	94	129	96	126	122	116	110	112	92	111	74	89		38
183	139	94	130	96	126	122	116	110	112	92	111	74	91		39
184	139	95	132	98	127	123	117	110	112	93	111	79	91		39
184	141	95	132	99	127	123	117	110	113	94	111		92		39
184	141	95	133	99	127	124	119	111	113	95	112		94		39
186	141	96	133	99	128	124	119	112	113	95	112		95		39
187	142	96	133	100	129	125	119	112	113	95	112		97		39
187	142	96	133	100	130	125	120	112	114	96	113		97		39
188	143	96	134	101	130	125	120	113	114	96	113		97		39
188	143	96	135	103	130	126	120	113	115	96	114		98		41
188	143	97	135	103	130	126	120	113	115	96	114		99		42
188	143	97	136	105	131	126	122	114	115	97	114		101		42
189	144	98	136	106	132	127	122	114	115	97	114		103		42
189	144	99	137	106	132	128	124	115	116	98	114				42
189	145	99	137	108	132	128	124	115	116	98	114				42
190	145	99	138	108	133	128	124	115	116	99	115				43
190	145	99	138	110	133	130	125	116	116	99	115				43
191	146	99	138	113	133	131	125	116	116	99	115				44
191	146	99	140		133	131	126	116	117	100	116				44
191	147	100	140		133	132	126	116	118	100	116				44
192	147	100			134	132	127	116	118	100	116				45
192	147	101			134	133	127	117	118	103	117				46
192	147	101			134	133	128	117	119	103	119				46
192	148	102			135	133	129	117	119	104	119				47
193	149	102			135	133	129	118	119	104	119				
194	150	103			136	133	130	118	119	105	120				
195	150	103			137	133	131	118	120	106	120				
195	150	103			138	133	134	119	120	106	120				
195	151	103			139	135	135	119	121	107	120				
196	151	103			140	137	144	119	122	108	121				
196	152	104			141	137		120	124		124				
198	153	104			141	139		120	124		124				
203	156	105			142	141		120	124		125				
204	157	106			143	145		122	126		129				
		107				151		122	133						
									137						

Table A2 (*cont.*) Cranial osteometric data for males from the northern cemetery

G'1	J	O'1	O2	FL	FB	NB	NH'	SC	DC	W1	ZZ	RB'	H1	M2H	CYL
40	96	35	30	32	25	20	50	8	15	110	39	27	28	23	18
44	103	38	31	34	26	21	50	9	19	110	40	28	28	25	19
45	103	39	31	34	27	22	50	9	21	116	42	29	29	26	20
46	108	40	32	35	27	22	51	10	23	116	42	29	29	27	20
47	111	40	32	35	28	23	52	10	24	117	42	30	30	27	21
47	111	40	33	35	28	23	53	11		118	42	30	30	29	22
48	111	40	33	36	28	23	53			119	42	30	31	30	22
48	111	40	33	36	28	24				120	43	30	31	31	24
48	112	40	33	36	29	24				120	43	30	31	31	
49	113	40	33	36	30	24				122	43	31	32		
49	113	41	34	36	30	24				122	44	31	32		
49	113	41	34	37	30	24				122	44	31	32		
49	114	42	34	37	30	25				123	44	31	33		
50	114	43	34	37	30	25				123	44	31	33		
51	117	43	34	37	31	25				125	44	32	33		
51	118	43	34	38	31	25				126	45	32	34		
51	120	43	35	38	31	25				127	45	32	34		
51	133	44	35	39	32	26				128	45	32	34		
52	137	44	35	39	32	26				128	45	32	35		
52	144	45	35	39	33	26				128	45	32	35		
52		45	35	39	34	26				130	45	32	35		
53		45	35	40	36	26				136	46	32	35		
54		46	35	40		26					46	32	35		
54		46	36	42		27					46	33	35		
54			36			30					46	33	35		
55			36								46	33	36		
55			36								46	33	36		
			37								46	33	37		
											46	33	37		
											47	34	38		
											47	34	38		
											47	34	38		
											47	34	38		
											47	34	39		
											47	34	39		
											47	34			
											47	35			
											48	35			
											48	35			
											48	35			
											49	36			
												36			

Table A3 Cranial osteometric data for males from the eastern cemetery

L	B	B'	H'	LB	S1	S2	S3	S'1	S'2	S'3	Biast.B	G'H	GL	GB	G2	G'1	J	O'1	O2	FL	FB
185	140	95	137	98	120	126	117	107	113	99	111	70	94	90	40	43	137	38	30	32	30
188	141	96	141	103	127	131	124	110	117	100	112	72	96	94	41	47		39	31	35	30
190	141	96	141	106	130	131	126	114	119	104	115	75	97	94	41	49		41	34	38	30
190	143	97			131	133	132	115	120	106	122				42			41	40	40	33
191	150	99			133	134		116	121												
191	151	99			136	137		117	124												
192		99			137	143		119													
194		101			139			121													
196		103			140																
200		103																			
		104																			

NB	NH'	SC	DC	W1	ZZ	RB'	H1	M2H	CYL
24	49	8	20	111	40	29	30	23	19
25	50	11	23	116	40	29	31	25	20
27	52	12	24	118	42	29	31	25	20
				119	44	29	31	26	20
				120	44	31	32	26	20
				125	44	31	33	27	20
				127	44	32	33	27	21
				127	45	33	34	28	22
				128	46	33	34	28	22
					47	33	34	29	22
					48	33	35	29	22
					48	34	36	29	22
					50	34	36	29	23
						34	36	30	23
						34	38	30	23
						36	38	31	
								31	

Table A4 Cranial osteometric data for males from the western cemeteries

L	B	B'	S1	S2	S3	S'1	S'2	S'3	Biast. B	G'H	GB	G2	G'1	J	O'1	O2	W1	ZZ	RB'	H1	M2H	CYL
190	136	96	115	120	111	111	106	92	125	73	99	39	46	132	41	35	109	40	29	33	23	21
191	138	102	129	123	130	111	110	96				48		134			113	44	30	35	28	22
194	140	102	134	125	140	114	112	111									116	44	32	35	28	
																	127	45	33	35		
																		45	34	36		
																		46	34	37		
																		47	35			
																		48	35			

Table A5 Post-cranial osteometric data for males from the northern cemetery

HuL1	HuD1	HuD2	Hum. ep.br.	RaL1	UlL1	FeL1	FeD1	FeD2	Fem.hd. diam.	FeE1	TiL1	TiD1	TiD2	TiE1	FiL1
273	22	14	53	194	220	384	22	25	43	73	291	31	20	66	319
298	22	15	54	215	236	416	23	28	44	77	334	31	21	66	328
305	23	16	61	218	246	418	23	29	44	77	337	31	22	66	333
307	23	16	61	225	251	422	24	30	45	79	337	32	22	70	340
308	23	16	62	229	251	422	24	30	46	81	340	32	23	73	342
309	24	16	62	230	258	423	25	30	46	82	341	32	23	73	342
310	24	16	62	234	260	426	25	31	46	82	349	33	23	73	346
310	24	16	63	238	261	430	26	31	46	83	351	33	23	73	350
312	24	16	63	240	263	430	26	31	47	83	352	33	23	74	352
314	24	17	63	240	264	430	27	31	47	83	352	33	24	75	356
314	25	17	64	241	265	431	27	32	47	83	353	34	24	76	356
317	25	17	64	241	267	436	27	32	47	83	353	34	24	76	363
319	25	17	64	241	268	440	27	32	47	83	355	34	25	76	368
322	25	17	65	242	268	441	27	32	47	83	357	35	25	76	371
323	26	17	65	242	269	442	27	32	47	84	359	35	25	76	376
324	26	17	65	245	269	442	27	33	48	84	359	35	25	77	380
324	26	17	65	247	270	445	27	33	48	84	359	35	25	77	382
324	26	17	66	247	272	447	27	33	48	85	362	36	25	77	385
324	27	17	66	248	273	448	27	33	48	85	363	36	25	77	386
325	27	17	66	248	274	452	27	33	48	85	364	36	25	77	
325	27	17	66	248	274	452	27	33	48	85	364	36	25	78	
325	28	17	66	248	275	452	27	33	49	85	365	36	26	78	
328	28	18	66	250	275	452	27	33	49	85	366	37	26	78	
328	28	18	67	251	276	454	27	33	49	85	372	37	26	78	
329	28	18	67	251	276	454	28	33	49	87	379	37	26	78	
330	28	18	67	252	276	455	28	33	49	87	380	37	26	79	
332	28	18	67	252	278	456	28	34	49	87	380	37	26	79	
332	28	18	67	253	279	458	28	34	49	88	382	37	26	79	
336	28	18	67	253	280	467	29	34	49	89	383	37	26	80	
338	29	18	68	253	280	467	29	34	50	89	384	37	26	80	
340	29	18	68	254	281	468	29	34	50	89	387	37	26	81	
341	29	18	68	255	281	471	29	35	50		392	37	26	81	
342	29	18	68	258	282	475	29	35	50		392	37	26	81	
342	29	18	68	258	286	479	29	35	50		394	37	26	82	
345	29	19	68	261	290	481	29	35	50		396	38	26	83	
346	29	19	69	263		481	30	35	50		397	38	27		
349	29	19	69	266		484	30	35	50		399	38	27		
349	30	19	69	266		492	30	36	50			38	28		
352	30	19	69	270			30	36	50			38	29		
	30	20	70				30	36	51			39	29		
	31	20	71				30	36	51			40	29		
	32	21	72				30	36	51			40	29		
	32	22					30	36	51			42	29		
							31	36	52			42	31		
							31	36	52						
							31	37	53						
							32	37	53						
							32	38	55						
							32	38	57						
							32	40							
							32	41							

Table A6 Post-cranial osteometric data for males from the eastern cemetery

HuL1	HuD1	HuD2	Hum. ep.br.	RaL1	UlL1	FeL1	FeD1	FeD2	Fem.hd. diam.	FeE1	TiL1	TiD1	TiD2	TiE1	FiL1
298	18	14	57	225	250	426	20	26	41	78	317	26	19	79	326
298	19	15	60	231	252	426	21	27	42	80	331	28	20	79	335
307	20	16	62	233	252	430	22	28	42	80	339	29	20		358
307	20	16	62	235	253	430	22	28	43	80	339	29	21		359
311	21	17	62	236	257	431	22	28	43	80	345	31	22		383
312	21	17	63	236	260	431	23	29	44	80	353	32	22		385
325	23	18	63	237	263	432	23	29	44	81	353	32	22		
328	23	18	63	245	264	439	23	29	45	82	353	32	23		
333	23	19	63	246	265	444	24	30	45	82	355	33	23		
340	24	19	64	250	267	446	24	30	45	83	357	33	23		
340	25	20	64	251	267	447	24	30	45	83	364	33	24		
342	25	20	65	253	268	452	25	30	45	83	365	33	24		
342	25	20	65	254	270	452	25	31	46	84	368	35	25		
345	27	21	65	254	270	455	25	31	46	84	370	35	25		
356			65	258	270	460	25	32	46	85	372	35	25		
356			66	259	273	464	25	32	46	86	380	36	26		
			67	261	277	468	25	33	47	88	382	37	26		
			68	267	279	470	25	33	48	89	383	37	27		
			73		290	473	25	34	48	90	390	37	28		
						476	26	34	48		392	38	28		
						485	26	34	48			38	28		
						487	27	34	49			39	29		
						487	27	35	49			39	31		
							27	35	49						
							28	36	50						
							28	37	51						
							29	37							
							29	37							

Table A7 Post-cranial osteometric data for males from the western cemeteries

HuL1	HuD1	HuD2	Hum. ep. br.	RaL1	UlL1	FeL1	FeD1	FeD2	Fem. hd. diam.	FeE1	TiL1	TiD1	TiD2	TiE1
310	20	15	61	245	267	430	23	26	42	76	339	30	21	77
313	21	18	63	248	267	453	23	27	44	82	352	32	21	79
322	23	19	64	254	274	470	24	32	44	83	355	32	22	
327	24	19	66	257	276	470	25	32	46	84	360	34	24	
331	25	20		258	280		26	37	49		376	34	26	
				258	280							35	27	

Table A8 Cranial osteometric data for females from the northern cemetery

L	B	B'	H'	LB	S1	S2	S3	S'1	S'2	S'3	Biast. B	G'H	GL	G2	G'1	J	O'1	O2	FL	FB	NB	NH'	SC
167	130	90	103	89	111	110	107	99	92	88	103	59	88	37	42	92	38	30	29	25	21	45	7
173	131	90	120	91	113	110	108	100	100	89	107		89	39	44	97	39	33	30	26	21		
174	131	91	122	94	116	116	110	101	101	90	107		90	40	46	99	39	33	32	27	22		
176	137	93	123	96	117	118	112	101	104	90	109		93	41	47	107	39	34	35	27	23		
178	137	95	127	98	118	118	113	104	105	91	109		95	42	48	108	39	34	38	30	24		
180	138	96	130	99	122	119	115	105	106	93	110		96	42	48	110	40	35	38	31	25		
180	143	96	130	100	126	120	117	107	110	94	111		98	43	49	111	40	35		31	25		
184	144	96	131	102	127	121	122	110	112	94	111			43	49		43	36		31	25		
184	145	97	137	102	128	123	126	111	112	102	111				54		44	37			26		
186	145	97			129	127	128	111	115	103	112										27		
189	153	98			130	132	130	113	117	108	113												
190		98			130	132		114	118		116												
		99			132	133		115	119														
		100			133	133			120														
		102																					

W1	ZZ	RB'	H1	M2H	CYL
108	40	26	24	22	16
110	42	28	24	25	18
118	42	29	26	26	18
120	42	29	27	27	19
124	43	29	27		21
125	43	29	27		21
126	43	30	28		
	44	30	29		
	44	31	29		
	44	31	29		
	44	31	30		
	44	31	31		
	45	32	32		
	45	33	34		
	46	33	34		
	46	34	36		
	47	35	38		

Table A9 Cranial osteometric data for females from the eastern cemetery

L	B	B'	H'	LB	S1	S2	S3	S'1	S'2	S'3	Biast. B	G'H	GL	GB	G2	G'1	J	O'1	O2	FL	FB	NB	NH'
175	133	91	115	90	115	111	113	101	103	89	109	66	81	93	35	40	125	34	31	33	26	26	50
177	136	92	127	91	117	115	120	105	107	90	109	69	93		39	44		35	35	34	26	27	50
181	137	92	128	95	130	118	123	112	110	97	109	71	95		42	47		36	36	36	27	27	53
181	139	95	129	101	134	128	125	115	115	97	115	73	98			48		39	36	38	28		
181	141	97			138	131		116	116							51		42	37	38	30		
181		99																					
185		102																					
186		102																					

SC	DC	W1	ZZ	RB'	H1	M2H	CYL
8	18	118	38	25	28	21	17
10	21	118	41	26	29	23	18
11	22	119	41	29	29	23	18
12	25	123	41	30	29	24	20
	28	127	42	30	30	24	20
			42	31	30	24	20
			42	31	31	25	20
			43	31	32	27	21
			44	32	32	35	21
			44	32	39		23
			45	32			29
			46	33			
			56	34			
				42			

Table A10 Cranial osteometric data for females from the western cemeteries

L	B	B'	H'	LB	S1	S2	S3	S'1	S'2	S'3	G'H	GL	G'1	O'1	O2	DC	W1	ZZ	RB'	H1	M2H	CYL
178	125	89	126	92	118	113	113	106	108	88	56	80	37	38	32	21	114	40	28	25	20	21
184	134	92	129	95	126	123	115	110	111	91	79	84			34		115	42	28	27		
184	135	101			128	130	120	111	113	93								42	29	28		
	138				133	135	140	117	119	111								44	31	32		
																			35	36		

Table A11 Post-cranial osteometric data for females from the northern cemetery

HuL1	HuD1	HuD2	Hum. ep.br.	RaL1	UlL1	FeL1	FeD1	FeD2	Fem. hd. diam.	FeE1	TiL1	TiD1	TiD2	TiE1	FiL1
275	20	14	52	196	219	385	22	22	39	71	310	27	19	61	314
277	20	14	52	204	223	390	22	27	39	71	322	28	19	65	316
280	20	14	53	205	225	394	22	28	40	73	325	28	19	65	317
282	21	14	54	207	226	403	22	28	40	74	325	29	20	66	332
286	21	14	54	207	229	405	22	28	41	74	326	29	21	67	335
288	21	14	55	208	230	405	22	29	41	74	326	30	21	67	347
290	21	14	55	210	231	410	22	30	42	74	329	30	21	69	
292	22	15	56	211	231	414	23	31	42	75	341	30	21	70	
292	22	15	56	212	231	417	23	31	42	75	342	31	22	71	
292	22	15	56	212	234	417	23	31	42	75	343	31	22	72	
294	22	15	57	213	235	419	24	31	42	76	349	32	22	73	
300	22	16	57	215	237	426	25	31	43	78	354	32	22	75	
304	22	16	57	215	239	427	26	32	43	78	355	32	22		
304	22	16	58	215	243	430	26	32	43	79	386	32	22		
306	23	16	58	216	248	431	26	32	44			33	22		
307	23	17	59	218	258	443	26	33	44			34	23		
313	23	17	59	222		452	26	33	45			34	23		
319	24	17	60	224		458	27	33	45			35	24		
	24	17	63	230			27	34	46			36	25		
	25	18		242			27	34	47						
	25	20													
	26														

Table A12 Post-cranial osteometric data for females from the eastern cemetery

HuL1	HuD1	HuD2	Hum. ep.br.	RaL1	UlL1	FeL1	FeD1	FeD2	Fem.hd. diam.	FeE1	TiL1	TiD1	TiD2	TiE1	FiL1
278	15	10	45	192	210	377	18	21	35	69	303	23	16	65	305
281	16	10	50	196	218	394	18	22	36	70	304	26	17	68	318
284	17	11	50	198	224	396	18	22	37	71	314	26	18	69	318
290	17	11	51	203	225	397	19	23	38	72	315	27	18		319
295	18	12	52	205	227	404	19	24	38	72	317	28	18		334
300	18	13	52	210	229	404	19	24	39	73	320	28	20		341
300	19	15	53	213	230	406	19	24	39	74	320	28	21		
304	19	15	58	217	232	411	19	24	40	75	325	28	21		
305	19	15	59	218	233	413	20	24	40	75	328	29	22		
314				225	237	428	20	25	40		330	29	22		
				235	245	430	20	25	41		339	30	22		
					255	433	21	26	41		342	30	22		
						443	21	28	42		347	30	23		
						452	22	28	43		356	33	23		
							23	29			360	34	23		
							23	29				34	23		
							24	30							
							26	30							

Table A13 Post-cranial osteometric data for females from the western cemeteries

HuL1	HuD1	HuD2	Hum. ep.br.	RaL1	UlL1	FeL1	FeD1	FeD2	Fem.hd. diam.	FeE1	TiL1	TiD1	TiD2	FiL1
292	19	13	55	207	225	400	19	24	38	70	310	25	18	302
292	20	14	56	225	242	400	22	28	40	75	312	27	22	310
313	20	14	56	228	245	403	24	31	41		346	30	22	333
319	21	15	57		253		24	34	44					
322	21	16	58											
345	22	16	58											

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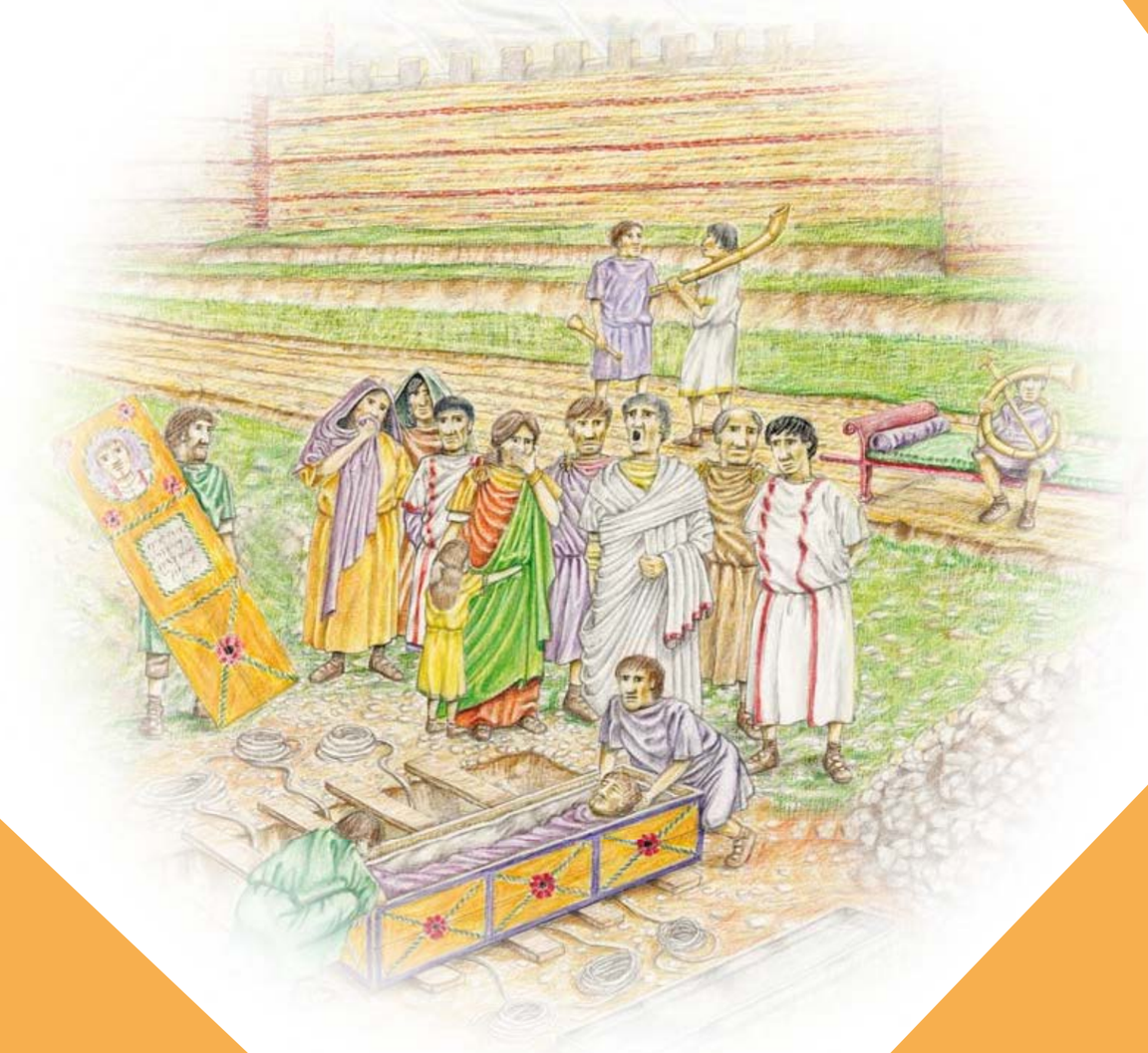

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