

A14 CAMBRIDGE TO HUNTINGDON IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Volume 3.3: Human remains Assessment

SUBCONTRACT ORDER 3310100/1028/001

commissioned by A14 Integrated Delivery Team (IDT) on behalf of Highways England

June 2019







MOLA HEADLAND

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A14 CAMBRIDGE TO HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Volume 3.3 Human Remains Assessment

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INTRODUCTION

Niamh Carty and Elizabeth L. Knox

This assessment report includes all remains that were received into the MOLA London offices at Mortimer Wheeler House, up to and including those that arrived by the 14th December 2018. The total number of cremations, both by context and sample number, inhumations and disarticulated material that were assessed for each TEA is presented in Table 3.3.2. Further human remains may be identified from other material assessed by other A14 project specialists after this date (such as in the animal bone), but they will not be included in this report.

3.3.1 Contents of human bone archive for the A14

No. of contexts:	626
No. of samples:	475

TEA	Cremations (by	Cremations (by	Inhumations (by	Disarticulated		
	context number)	sample number)	context number)	contexts		
TEA 2-4	3	3	-	-		
TEA 5	2	4	7	3		
TEA 7	8	8	7	5		
TEA 9	-	1	-	-		
TEA 10	35	38	22	2		
TEA 11	4	4	5	-		
TEA 12	10	20	4	_		
TEA 14	3	3	4	-		
TEA 15	-	-	1	-		
TEA 16	97	127	-	_		
TEA 19	-	-	3	-		

3.3.2 Human remains assessment total by TEA



TEA 20	3	3	3	1
TEA 27	5	11	5	-
TEA 28	112	154	25	1
TEA 29	4	5	-	-
TEA 31	2	2	2	-
TEA 32	3	3	9	1
TEA 33	-	-	2	_
TEA 38	1	1	37	18
TEA 41	1	2	5	7
TEA 46	-	-	2	_
Totals	293	389	143	39

METHODOLOGY

The inhumation burials were examined following Museum of London Archaeology standards (Powers *Unpublished*). The results were entered directly into the online Oracle CDE database. Each context was scanned for completeness and preservation. A summary catalogue recorded each body area present. The skull was scored '1' if present, '2' if intact (measurable) and '0' if absent; the dentition, torso and pelvis '1' or '0' (present or absent); and the legs, feet, arms and hands by number present (0, 1, or 2). Overall completeness was then estimated in 5% increments from 5–95% based upon the proportions of bone present (skull 20%, legs and feet 20%, arms and hands 20%, torso and pelvis 40%). Bone preservation was coded on a three-point scale from good to poor (1–3) following Connell and Rauxloh (2003).

Estimations of age and sex for all contexts were carried out when appropriate elements were present. Subadult age was estimated following observations of the stage of eruption of the permanent molars (Gustafson and Kock 1974) and epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black 2000). An absence of dentition resulted in individuals scored as 'subadult' (age code 12). Element size was only considered for obvious foetal/neonatal individuals. An adult age category was assigned if epiphyseal fusion was complete and/or the third molars erupted. No attempt was made to more precisely age adult individuals. Adult sex was estimated through observations of cranial and pelvic morphology following (Buikstra and



Ubelaker 1994) and recorded on a five-point scale. These age and sex categories are given codes (Table 3.3.3 and 3.3.4).

Gross pathological changes and dental pathology were recorded by disease category following Connell and Rauxloh (2003). This was supplemented by brief descriptions of location and type, where appropriate.

Intrusive human bone elements were noted and a minimum number of individuals (MNI) for each context counted. An estimate of MNI was made for each context based on the presence of repeated elements, age, morphology and preservation. A note was made of bone condition, any staining present, or intrusive animal bone.

Disarticulated bone data was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet catalogue. Elements or segments were counted where at least 50% was present. This created a catalogue of bones present and allowed for the calculation of MNI based on the presence of repeated elements. A note was made of any intrusive animal bone, staining or observations of any pathological conditions. Age and sex were recorded where possible.

Code	Age
0	Foetal/neonatal
1	1 month to 6 years (to M1 erupted)
2	7-12 years (to M2 erupted)
3	13-16 years (to M3 erupting)
7	Adult (fusion complete*, M3 erupted)
12	Sub-adult (age unknown)
13	Undetermined

3.3.3 Assessment age codes

3.3.4 Assessment sex codes

Code	Sex
1	Male
2	Male?
3	Intermediate
4	Female?



5	Female
9	Undetermined
0	Sub-adult

The cremated bone was examined following Museum of London Archaeology guidelines for the assessment of burnt bone (Powers *unpublished*). The results were entered directly onto the online Oracle CDE database. The total weight of the burnt bone was recorded in grams, excluding the weight of any residue. The proportion of identifiable bone to body area was estimated to the nearest 5%. The maximum dimension of the largest fragment was measured, and average fracture size estimated to the nearest 5mm.

Age estimates were based upon the stage of fusion of skeletal elements or dental eruption stages when visible. An adult age category was assigned where fusion was complete. Adult sex was estimated through observations of cranial and pelvic fragment morphology. An assessment was made of the colour, with reference to Holden et al (1995 a and b) and McKinley (2004), of the burnt bone in percentages within the categories: white/off white, light blue-grey, dark blue-grey, charred/black.

A note was made of any artefactual or finds evidence located within the assemblage. Any further contextual information regarding burial type, if 'urned' or 'truncated' was recorded, along with information regarding the preservation, repeated elements, pathological changes and intrusive animal bone. The potential of the context to provide additional data at full analysis was scored as; 'good', 'moderate' or 'poor'.



AND

QUANTIFICATION, SUMMARY SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS BY TEA

TEA 2-4

TEA 2-4 is located in the north-western end of the A14 road scheme; east of the A1 and south of Alconbury, covering an area of 14.7ha (NGR: TL 1973 3273). The geology of the site comprises Oxford Clay Formation, overlain by sand and gravel river terrace deposits (Jeffery 2017, 2).

Human remains were only identified within TEA 2. The archaeology in TEA 2 comprised a prehistoric circular henge, a Saxon sunken-featured building, and medieval-post-medieval agricultural features. Cremated human bone was found in association with the henge, to the north-west and south-east of it. No associated pottery was identified (Jeffery 2017, 2).

Cremated bone

Three contexts of cremated human bone were assessed from TEA 2. A fourth context identified as 'Cremation Burial 2.3' in the Assessment contained no human remains and thus was not assessed. All three cremations were dated to the Neolithic (Table 3.3.5). One context had moderate potential for further analysis. At this stage there is no indication that any of these contexts contained the remains of more than one individual.

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	Identifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation Burial 2.4	20131	2028	Neolithic	Iron Age	111	5	29.26	3	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark blue- grey	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 2.1	20124	2026	Neolithic	Neolithic	2	<5	13.34	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 2.2	20126	2029	Neolithic	Neolithic	19	<5	29.8	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

3.3.5 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA

Cremation Burial 2.4 [20130] (sample <2028>) contained a total weight of 111 grams of burnt bone. The bone was in moderate condition with only 5% of fragments identifiable to body area, including surviving



teeth. The majority of the burnt bone fragments, 90%, were white/off white and 10% dark blue-grey, indicating an overall efficient cremation process.

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEAs 3 & 4.

TEA 5

TEA 5 is located at the north-western end of the A14 road scheme in Section 1; west of the A1 and southwest of Alconbury (NGR: TL 1903 7356). TEA 5 is situated in a low-lying floodplain area of the Lower Great Ouse; the underlying geology is Oxford Clay Formation with a variety of overlaying floodplain alluvium, chalky till colluvium and gravel terrace deposits due to the proximity of the Ellington Brook. A large spread of 'dark earth' was observed across TEA 5 sealing remains from the middle Iron Age and Roman periods (Dixon 2018, 2–3).

Two cremations, seven inhumation burials (four identified at assessment stage – two of these comprised more than one individual), and one context of disarticulated bone were recovered from TEA 5.

This included a crouched burial at the northern most portion of TEA 5 (Inhumation Burial 5.1) with a copper-alloy hairpin of possible Bronze Age date (two individuals were identified in this grave). Three extended burials were excavated from a Romano-British 'ladder' system of ditches; clustered together in the north-east portion of Area 1 (Inhumation Burials 5.2-5.4), one with Roman pot sherds. To the far southern portion of Area 1 was a subadult burial associated with potsherds of late Iron Age (1st century AD).

Inhumations

One inhumation is dated to the Bronze Age (Inhumation Burial 5.1, which appears to comprise two individuals), three are dated to the Roman period (including Inhumation Burial 5.4 which appears to comprise two individuals), and one possible Iron Age subadult (date to be resolved at analysis). The contexts from which they were retrieved are outlined below (Table 3.3.6).

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
	50574			Good	45	0	0
Inhumation Burial 5.1	51018			Good	75	7	9
Inhumation Burial 5.1	51019		Bronze Age	Poor	5	7	9
Enclosure 5.17	53076	Roman	Roman	Good	5	0	0

3.3.6	Summarv	of the	inhumation	burials	from	TEA	5
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Inhumation Burial 5.3	53948		Good	80	7	5
Inhumation Burial 5.4	53960	Roman	Moderate	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 5.4	53961	Roman	Moderate	5	7	9

Condition and Disturbance

Over half of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 5 showed good levels preservation (4/7: 57.1%) with good cortical bone survival, minimal post-mortem damage and erosion. Moderate levels of preservation were identified in 28.6% of inhumations (2/7) and poor levels of bone preservation were also identified in 14.3% (1/7) of the inhumation burials.

The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–80%. The majority of the assemblage was \leq 45% complete (5/7: 71.4%) and 28.6% were \geq 75% complete (2/7) (Fig 3.3.1).



3.3.1 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 5 (n 7)

Minimum Number of Individuals

Seven of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual.

Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.



DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be five adults (5/7: 71.4%) and two subadults (2/7: 28.6%) (Table 3.3.7).

3.3.7 Age at death TEA 5

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	2	28.6
1 month to 6 years	0	-
7–12 years	0	-
13-17 years	0	-
Subadult	0	-
Adult	5	71.4
Total demography	7	100

Biological sex estimations were possible for one adult female (Table 3.3.8).

3.3.8 Adult sex distribution TEA 5

Sex	n	%
Male	0	-
Possible male	0	-
Intermediate	0	-
Possible female	0	-
Female	1	20
Undetermined	4	80
Total	5	100

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY

Observable dentitions were present in four contexts (4/7: 57.1%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in three adult individuals (3/7: 42.9%). [51018] displayed periodontitis and had lost teeth before death. [53691] and adult female [53948] both had lost teeth before death.

MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

Adult [53690] displayed pitted lesions to the outer surfaces of the cranial vault characteristic of porotic hyperostosis.



Cremated bone

Two contexts of cremated human bone, from four samples, were excavated from TEA 5. Both of these are thought to be dated to the Iron Age using a combination of initial field and finds data (Table 3.3.9).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	© Weight	(%) Identifiable	(Jax Max fragment	(3) Mean Mean	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
Cremation Burial 5.1	50235	5009	Iron Age	Iron Age	348	20	33.14	5	7	9	65% white/off dark blue grey, 10% light blue- grey, 15% charred/black	1	Good
		5010	Iron Age	Iron Age	183	10	28.54	5	7	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark blue grey, 5% charred/black	1	Moderate
		5011	Iron Age	Iron Age	800	20	44.22	7	7	9	50% white/off white, 10% dark blue grey, 10% light blue- grey, 30% charred/black	1	Good
Pit Group 5.2	50642	5034	Iron Age	Iron Age	30	5	27	5	7	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark blue grey, 10% charred/black	1	Poor

3.3.9 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA 5

Cremation burial [050235] (samples <05009>, <05010> and <05011>) contained a total weight of 1331 grams of burnt bone, including 800 grams from sample <05011>. The bone was in a good condition with an estimated 15–20% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. More than half of the burnt bone fragments were off white in colour (65%), with 10% dark blue/grey, 10% light blue-grey and 15% charred black, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single



individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual. CBM inclusions associated with cremation [050235] were recovered from sample <05010>.

Disarticulated bone

3.3.10 Summary of disarticulated bone from TEA 5

Cxt	Body area	Elements present	Sex	Age (years)	Pathology	M NI	Comments
5394 18	Skull	R. parietal	7	9	None	1	
		L. parietal	7	9	None	1	
		R. temporal	2	9	None	1	
	Torso	Cervical vertebra	7	9	None	1	
		Lumbar vertebrae x 4	7	9	None	1	
	U. limb	R. humerus	7	9	None	1	
		L.3rd metacarpal	7	9	None	1	
		L.4th metacarpal	7	9	None	1	
		Proximal hand phalanges x 5	7	9	None	1	
		Intermediate hand phalanges x 1	7	9	None	1	
	L. limb	R. ilium	7	9	None	1	
		L. ilium	7	9	None	1	
		R. ischium	7	9	None	1	
		L. ischium	7	9	None	1	
		L. pubis	7	9	None	1	Pubic Symphysis = Stage 1
		R. femur x 3	7	9	None	3	
		L. femur x 2	7	9	Very severe OA - L femoral head OP	2	



R. patella	7	9	None	1	
R. tibia	7	9	None	1	
L. tibia	7	9	None	1	
R. calcaneus	5 7	9	None	1	
L. calcaneus	7	9	None	1	
R. talus	7	9	None	1	
L. talus	7	9	None	1	
L. navicular	7	9	None	1	
R. navicular	7	9	None	1	
R. mid cune	iform 7	9	None	1	
L. mid cunei	form 7	9	None	1	
R. lat cuneif	orm 7	9	None	1	
L. lat cuneifo	orm 7	9	None	1	
R. 3rd meta	tarsal 7	9	None	1	
R. 4th metat	arsal 7	9	None	1	
R. 5th metat	arsal 7	9	None	1	
L. 2nd meta	tarsal 7	9	None	1	
L. 3rd metat	arsal 7	9	None	1	
L. 4th metat	arsal 7	9	None	1	
L. 5th metat	arsal 7	9	None	1	
Proximal phalange	foot 7	9	None	1	
TOTAL MNI				3	

A small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered during the processing of animal bone from [539418]. The overall MNI count for this disarticulated bone indicated the presence of a further possible three individuals (Table 3.3.10). For the purposes of this report these were not included in any statistical analysis of MNI count, demography or pathology.



TEA 7

TEA 7 is located at the western end of the A14 road scheme within Section 2 of the excavations; west of Brampton and the A1 and south-west of the junction for the A1 and A14. The geology of TEA 7 is Oxford Clay Formation with overlaying sand and gravel terrace deposits. There is a gradual slope down towards the east with a series of paleochannels at the base and a natural spring located at the north western corner of TEA 7a (House 2018, 2; James 2018, 2). Site TEA 7 is sub divided into areas TEA 7a (8.42ha, only 2.93ha excavated), TEA 7b (8.42hs) and TEA 7c (19.70ha).

TEA 7a contained archaeological remains dating from the middle Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods including Roman kilns and domestic buildings. TEA 7b contained archaeological remains of Iron Age agricultural systems and a late Saxon building. TEA 7c contained archaeological remains spanning prehistoric to post-medieval dates including late Iron Age enclosures, an extensive middle-late Saxon settlement, and the remains of the deserted medieval village of Houghton (James 2018, 1-8).

Overall, eight contexts of cremated human bone, seven inhumation burials, and five contexts of disarticulated bone were assessed from TEA 7.

This included two burials of prehistoric/Bronze Age date from TEA 7a (Inhumation Burials 7A.1 and 7A.5); articulated partial human remains from a disused Roman well (Inhumation Burial 7A.2); and two inhumation burials [723735] and [723739] (Inhumation Burials 7A.3 and 7A.4) from a large area of intercutting Roman pits. These burials were unusual as they lay adjacent to each other in a 'T' shape formation and both had the articulated lower legs and feet removed post mortem and replaced within the burial cut. These burials were radiocarbon dated to the late Roman period, cal AD 253 – 396 (95.4% probability; SUERC 81194) and cal AD 257 – 410 (95.4% probability SUERC 81195) and were fast tracked from excavation straight to analysis for full recording; they are presented in more detail than other human remains from TEA 7 in the assessment below.

Inhumations

Seven inhumation burials (five from TEA 7a and two from TEA b/c) and five contexts of disarticulated bone were recovered from TEA 7.

Condition and Disturbance

Just under half of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 7 showed moderate levels preservation (3/7: 42.9%) with moderate cortical bone survival, post-mortem damage and erosion. Good levels of preservation were identified in 28.6% of inhumations (2/7) and poor levels of bone preservation were also identified in 28.6% (2/7) of the inhumation burials.

The completeness of the burials ranged from 57–5%. The majority of the assemblage was \leq 40% complete (6/7: 85.7%) and 14.3% were \geq 75% complete (1/7) (Fig 3.3.2).



3.3.2 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 7 (n 7)

Minimum Number of Individuals

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

Results

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be seven adults (7/7: 100%) (Table 3.3.11).

3.3.11 Age at death TEA 7

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	0	-
1 month to 6 years	0	-
7–12 years	0	-
13–17 years	0	-
Subadult	0	-
Adult	7	100
Total demography	7	100

Biological sex estimations were possible for four adult males (Table 3.3.12).

3.3.12 Adult sex distribution TEA 7

Sex	n	%
Male	4	57.1
Possible male	0	-

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Intermediate	0	-
Possible female	0	-
Female	0	-
Undetermined	3	42.9
Total	7	100

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY

Observable dentitions were present in six contexts (6/7: 85.7%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in three individuals (3/7: 42.9%).

One adult male had evidence for caries (1/7: 14.3%) and one adult and one adult male had evidence for periodontal disease (2/7: 28.6%). Two adults and one adult male had deposits of calculus on their teeth (3/7: 42.9%).

INFECTIOUS DISEASE - NON-SPECIFIC

Adult male [723735] (Inhumation Burial 7A.3) had a well-healed, small area of slightly raised dense healed lamella bone with slight vascular impressions. The infected area is on the medial surface of the right tibia just distal to the mid shaft.

On the right tibia there is a well healed small area of slightly raised dense healed lamella bone with slight vascular impressions. The infected patch is on the medial surface of the right tibia just distal to the mid shaft.

TRAUMA

Adult male [723735] (Inhumation Burial 7A.3) has a healed diagonal fracture to one of the left rib shafts (within the vertebral end third of the shaft), this fracture has sharp bone projections at the edges of the fracture however the alignment and angle of the rib are well healed. There is no sign of infection or trauma to any other ribs, but they are quite fragmented. On the interphalangeal joint surface of the right big toe distal foot phalanx there is a healing fracture. The fracture line is well defined with the inner edge of bone pushed inwards leaving a ridge at the fracture location.

The left little finger shows signs of possible amputation; only the proximal phalanx is present with an irregular rounded appearance to the end where the joint surface should be. The bone is narrower in appearance compared to the other hand phalanges suggesting resorption due to trauma. All the other finger bones were accounted however it is possible that this is an atrophic non-union fracture and that the distal bones of this finger were not recovered.

There are three observable cut marks to the second (axis) and third cervical vertebra which have characteristics of unhealed sharp force trauma. The cuts are shallow at the anterior (front) surface of the



vertebral bodies and the edge of the transverse process. The most suspicious cut mark is a shallow thin sharp cut on an upwards angle. A further cut mark on the left outer edge of the anterior surface 1mm above the bottom most edge of the axis body with a corresponding cut mark on the very top anterior edge of the 3rd cervical vertebra beneath it. This cut has left a smooth, shiny, flattened appearance to the cut edge characteristic of sharp force trauma. It should be noted that there is post mortem damage to the vertebra which have made conclusive diagnosis difficult, however the presence of a folded down flat edge of bone at the inner edge of the cut marks suggests a traumatic event at or near the point of death.

MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

Adult male [722192] displayed pitted lesions to the outer surfaces of the cranial vault characteristic of porotic hyperostosis. Two adult males, [723739] (Inhumation Burial 7A.4) and [723735] (Inhumation Burial 7A.3) had evidence for healed cribra orbitalia in both orbits.

Concluding remarks on skeletons [723739] (Inhumation Burial 7A.4) and [723735] (Inhumation Burial 7A.3)

Both burials are adult males dating to the mid-late Roman period, the field data suggests each were buried in discrete graves adjacent to each other with no intercutting. Osteological analysis showed no observable signs of antemortem or perimortem cut marks or unusual trauma at the location of the knees where the lower legs have been removed while the feet were still articulated. This could suggest that the remains for both individuals were already in a state of decay when buried. Despite no osteological indicators being found regarding how the lower legs were removed, the deliberate placement of the legs and feet back in the grave is unusual and has not been noted in any recorded Roman sites in the surrounding area. Further research should be conducted to ascertain whether these burials reflect a particular ritual or religious rite, or if they were simply buried in graves cut too small, perhaps intended for people other than themselves.

Cremated bone

There were eight contexts of cremated human bone assessed from TEA 7b/c, from eight samples (five identified in the Assessment). Context [710155] was dated as Iron Age to Roman and [71204] as Roman using initial finds data. Of the cremations assessed one had good potential and three had moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.13).



7

13

9

9

80% white/off

white, 20% dark

charred black

50%

blue grey 50% white/off

white.

1

1

Moderate

Poor

3.3.13 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 7

Assessment Group

Cremation

Burial 7B.1

Cremation

Burial

7B.4

Context [710755] (sample <76970>) has a total weight of 479 grams with 40% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment was 37mm in length with an average of 14mm. Half of the fragments were white/off white, 45% were dark grey/blue, and 5% were light blue grey, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Inclusions in the burial was fragments of pottery.

32

7

3

Disarticulated bone

710763

731107

7144

7366

A small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered from five contexts (Table 3.3.14).

146

1

20

0

3.3.14Summary of disarticulated human bone from TEA 7

Assessment Group	Context	Elements	Age	Sex
Pit Group 7A.2 (Roman)	721487	Right and left parietals	7	9

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Pit 7A (unphased)	722991	Right and left frontals, parietals, occipital	7	2
Pit 7B/C (unphased)	730624	Right mandible	7	2
Enclosure 7C.59 (Iron Age)	731277	Right and left frontal	7	2
Pit Group 7C.22 (Medieval)	767590	Right parietal	7	1

TEA 8/9

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 8.

TEA 9 is located towards the north-western portion of the A1 road scheme, east of the A1 and south of Brompton village, covering a total area of 3.125ha. The geology of the site is comprised of sand and gravel river terrace deposits with bands of Oxford Clay. A paleochannel extends north-east to south-west across the northern portion of the site (West 2017, 3). Limited archaeological features were identified - modern ditches from early field systems and a single deposit of burnt human bone radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age.

Cremated bone

A single context of cremated human bone with one sample was recovered from TEA 9, radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age. This context showed moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.15).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	ldentifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation Burial 9.1	90010	9001	middle Bronze Age	middle Bronze Age	1318	10	45	4	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark blue- grey	1	Moderate

3.3.15 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA 9

Cremation burial [09001] (sample <9001>) (Cremation Burial 9.1) contained a total weight of 1318 grams of burnt bone. The bone was in a good condition with an estimated 10% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. The majority of the burnt bone fragments were off white in colour (80%), with 20% dark blue/grey - an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual.



TEA 10

TEA 10 is located at the north-western end of the A14 road scheme, in Section 2 of the excavations; west of the A1 and north of Grafham Road (NGR: TL 1943 7043). TEA 10 covers a total area of approximately 2.8ha; this area was subdivided by an oil pipeline. The underlying geology of TEA 10 is Oxford Clay Formation, the entire area is on a gradual slope towards the east with variable overlying geology. The higher ground to the south-west consisted of mainly chalky gravel, river deposits of sand, gravels are mostly in the lower grounds with a mixture of sands, gravel, mixed clay gravel and silty clay across the remainder of the site (Mordue 2018, 1). Archaeological remains suggest continuous occupation from the early Bronze Age through to Post-Medieval periods.

35 cremation contexts, 22 inhumation burials and two contexts of disarticulated bone were assessed from TEA 10.

This included a possible Bronze Age crouched burial (Inhumation Burial 10.1) and several cremations, including a cremation within a complete early Bronze Age collared urned, close to Ring Ditch 10.2 (Cremation Burials 10.2 and 10.3). Further cremations excavated towards the centre of TEA 10b are also believed to be Bronze Age (Cremation Burials 10.1), however dating evidence will need to be resolved at analysis.

Iron Age burials included a single late Iron Age inhumation (Inhumation Burial 10.2) lying in a supine position with the knees flexed within a pit; and an inhumation under a Roman kiln (Inhumation Burial 10.3). An area of Iron Age graves was also identified within a sub-rectangular enclosure, divided in two with one half apparently used for burial. Within this were two crouched burials, alongside four additional pits which could be disturbed or unused grave cuts (although no bone was recovered from them); and a number of small pits containing possible cremation burials.

Four Roman inhumations were identified – three within a small enclosure in the northern part of TEA 10 (Inhumation Burials 10.5-10.7), and a further crouched burial within a pit to the south of the enclosures.

Inhumations

Of the inhumation burials, nine are dated to the Iron Age, eight are Roman, and five require further dating clarification. These and the contexts from which they were retrieved are outlined below (Table 3.3.16). Dates for the remaining inhumation contexts need to be resolved with the field data at analysis.

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
	100317			Good	5	7	9
Pit Group 10.59	103019	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	10	7	9
Ditch 10.44	103586	Roman	Roman	Moderate	30	7	9

3.3.16 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 10

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Ditch 10.3	104632	Iron Age	Iron Age	Moderate	5	7	1
	107087			Moderate	5	7	2
Inhumation Burials 10.4	107297	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	50	7	9
Pit Group 10.35	107298	Iron Age	Iron Age	Poor	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 10.4	107323	Iron Age	Iron Age	Poor	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 10.4	107389	Iron Age	Iron Age	Moderate	85	7	2
	601273	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 10.3	603042			Good	5	7	2
Inhumation Burials 10.3	604103	Iron Age	Iron Age	Moderate	35	7	9
Inhumation Burials 10.5	604113	Iron Age	Iron Age	Moderate	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 10.5	604280	Roman	Roman	Moderate	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 10.6	604282	Roman	Roman	Moderate	25	7	4
Inhumation Burials 10.6	604317	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
Pit Group 10.72	604319	Roman	Roman	Good	90	7	5
Inhumation Burials 10.7	604334	Roman	Roman	Good	5	0	0
Inhumation Burials 10.7	604521	Roman	Roman	Poor	10	7	9
	604522	Roman	Roman	Moderate	5	7	9
	604552			Poor	5	7	9
	604553			Good	85	7	5

Condition and Disturbance

Just under half of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 10 showed moderate levels preservation (9/22: 40.9%) with moderate levels of cortical bone survival and moderate post-mortem damage and erosion. Good levels of preservation were identified in 36.4% of inhumations (8/22) and poor levels of bone preservation were identified in 22.7% (5/22) of the inhumation burials.

The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–90%. The majority of the assemblage was \geq 50% complete (19/22: 86.4%) and 13.6% were \geq 85 complete (3/22) reflecting the truncated nature of several graves (Fig 3.3.3).



3.3.3 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 10 (n 22)

Minimum Number of Individuals

Twenty-one of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual (21/22: 95.5%), [103019] contained intrusive elements indicating at least two individuals were present.

Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be 21 adults (21/22: 95.5%) and 1 subadult (1/22: 4.5%) (Table 3.3.17).

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	1	4.5
1 month to 6 years	0	-
7–12 years	0	-
13–17 years	0	-
Subadult	0	-
Adult	21	95.5
Total demography	22	100

3.3.17 Age at death of the inhumation burials of TEA 10

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Biological sex estimations were possible for seven adults: four males (4/22: 18.2%) and three females (3/22: 13.6%) (Table 3.3.18).

Sex	n	%
Male	1	4.7
Possible male	3	14.3
Intermediate	0	-
Possible female	1	4.7
Female	2	9.5
Undetermined	14	66.6
Total	21	100

3.3.18 Adult sex distribution of the inhumation burials of TEA 10

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY

Observable dentitions were present in 12 contexts (12/22: 54.5%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in five individuals (5/22: 22.7%) (Table 3.3.19). Antemortem tooth loss affected one adult male (1/22: 4.5%). Three adults also had evidence for caries (3/22: 13.6%). Two adults had deposits of calculus on their teeth (2/22: 9.1%). One adult female had evidence for enamel hypoplasia (1/20: 5% of adults).

	Adult		Male		Female	е	Sub-ad	dult	Total	
Observable dentitions	12		3		3		0		12	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ante mortem tooth loss	1	8.3%	1	33.3%	0	-	0	-	1	8.3%
Caries	3	25%	0	-	1	33.3%	0	-	3	25%
Calculus	2	16.7%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	-	2	16.7%
Enamel hypoplasia	1	8.3%	1	33.3%	0	-	0	-	1	8.3%
Periodontal disease	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Periapical lesions	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

3.3.19 Dental disease crude prevalence by dentition from TEA 10

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

One adult female (1/22: 4.5%) displayed new bone formation at the marginal aspects of vertebral bodies (Osteophytes).



Cremated bone

Thirty-five contexts of cremated human bone, from 37 samples, were assessed from TEA 10. One cremation [604182] (sample <10498>) was dated as Saxon from initial finds data; context [102104] (sample <10291>) was dated to the Roman period; and 39 contexts were dated to the Iron Age using initial field and finds data (Table 3.3.20).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	ldentifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation Burial 10.2	100130	10011	lron Age	lron Age	682	40	45	9	7	9	80% white/off dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Good
Cremation Burial 10.3	100140	10014	Iron Age	Iron Age	349	20	47	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burial 10.3	100179	10018	Iron Age	Iron Age	277	40	45	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burial 10.3	100181	10019	Iron Age	Iron Age	700	40	34	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burial 10.2	100273	10026	Iron Age	Iron Age	11	5	16	5	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 10.2	100274	10027	lron Age	lron Age	161	10	23	5	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 10.2	100275	10028	Iron Age	Iron Age	74	5	30	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 10.2	100295	10029	Iron Age	Iron Age	53	30	33	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burial 10.2	100297	10030	Iron Age	Iron Age	2	5	15	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 10.2	100299	10031	Iron Age	Iron Age	29	5	34	5	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 10.2	100357	10035	lron Age	lron Age	141	20	70	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good

3.3.20 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA 10



Cremation Burial 10.2	100358	10036	Iron Age	Iron Age	466	50	62	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 10.3	100367	10037	Iron Age	Iron Age	94	5	50	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burial 10.2	100441	10041	Iron Age	lron Age	3	5	15	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 10.2	100455	10042	Iron Age	lron Age	503	40	68	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Kiln 10.3	101639	10220	Iron Age	Iron Age	7	5	19	4	13	9	50% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
Kiln 10.3	101761	10091	Iron Age	Iron Age	3	5	12	2	13	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Pit Group 10.62	102104	10291	Roman	Roman	432	30	35	7	7	9	50% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Good
	102140	10117			674	30	41	7	7	9	30% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 25% charred/ black	1	Good
Pit Group 10.3	102179	10118	Iron Age	lron Age	23	5	18	3	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Pit Group 10.3	102184	10119	Iron Age	lron Age	23	30	26	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Pit Group 10.6	102527	10207	Iron Age	Iron Age	8	10	18	4	7	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
	102550	10158	Iron Age	Iron Age	170	20	23	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Field System 10.3	104980	10451	lron Age	lron Age	1	5	11	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

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Enclosure 10.15	106519	10572	lron Age	lron Age	17	5	10	2	13	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
Pit Group 10.40	108325	10325	lron Age	lron Age	5	5	14	5	13	9	30% white/off white, 70% charred/ black	1	Poor
		10326	Iron Age	Iron Age	9	5	10	6	13	9	20% white/off white, 60% dark grey blue, 20% charred/ black	1	Poor
		10327	Iron Age	Iron Age	7	5	11	7	13	9	30% white/off white, 70% charred/ black	1	Poor
Pit Group 10.40	108414	10333	Iron Age	Iron Age	2	5	9	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Pit Group 10.40	108416	10334	Iron Age	Iron Age	1	5	8	8	13	9	100% white/off white		Poor
	601021	60055			33	5	19	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	601662	60050			152	10	32	6	7	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Occupation Features 10.10	601840	60089	Iron Age	Iron Age	25	5	18	6	7	9	50% white/off white, 30% dark grey blue, 20% charred/ black	1	Poor
	602057	60101			452	10	42	8	7	9	50% white/off white, 30% dark grey blue, 20% charred/ black	1	Moderate
	602058	60102			8	5	13	6	13	9	50% white/off	1	Poor

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										white, 50% dark grey blue		
603714	60306	lron Age	lron Age	0.4	0	10	6	13	9	40% white/off white, 60% dark grey blue	1	Poor
604182	10498		Saxon	22	5	29	7	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor

Cremation burial [100181] (sample <10019>) (Cremation Burial 10.3) contained a total weight of 700 grams of burnt bone. The bone was in a good condition with an estimated 40% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. All of the burnt bone fragments were off white in colour (100%), indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual.

Cremation burial [100130] (sample <10011>) (Cremation Burial 10.2) contained a total weight of 682 grams of burnt bone. The bone was in good condition with an estimated 40% of fragments were identifiable to body area. The majority of the burnt bone fragments 80% were white/off white in colour, with 10% dark grey-blue and 10% charred black, indicating an overall efficient cremation process.

Disarticulated bone

A small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered from two contexts (Table 3.3.21).

Assessment Group	Context	Elements	Age	Sex
Pit Group 10.59	103455	Thoracic vertebra	7	9
Pit Group 10.28	603546	R femur	7	9

3.3.21 Summary of disarticulated human bone from TEA 10

TEA 10B EAST

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 10B East.

TEA 11

TEA 11 is located at the western end of the A14 Road scheme in Section 2 of the archaeological excavation, east of the A1 and north of Grafham Road covering an area of 7.3ha (NGR: TL 1970 6003). The geology of the site is Oxford Clay Formation overlain by River Terrace sand and gravel deposits



(Burke² 2018, 1). The archaeology uncovered at TEA 11 was predominantly Roman including 12 pottery kilns, and a series of Saxon buildings.

Four inhumation burials and four contexts of cremated human bone were assessed from TEA 11.

The inhumation burials were all Roman in date, three located together in the southern part of the site (Inhumation Burials 11.1-11.3), and one in the eastern part of the site (Inhumation Burial 11.5). To the south-west of site, outside of the Roman enclosure system, were a cluster of cremation burials (Cremation Burials 11.1-11.6), some of which were in middle Bronze Age cremation urns.

Inhumations

Four inhumations are dated to the Roman period and the contexts from which they were retrieved are outlined below (Table 3.3.22).

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
Inhumation Burial 11.3	110986		Roman	Moderate	60	3	0
Inhumation Burial 11.2	111036		Roman	Moderate	90	7	1
Inhumation Burial 11.1	111055		Roman	Poor	35	7	4
Inhumation Burial 11.5	112198	Unknown	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
	112202	Unknown		Poor	45	7	9

3.3.22 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 11

Condition and Disturbance

A majority of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 11 showed poor levels preservation (3/5: 60%) with poor cortical bone survival, post-mortem damage and erosion. Moderate levels of preservation were identified in 16.7% of inhumations (2/5). The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–90%. The majority of the assemblage was \leq 60% complete (4/5: 80%) and 20% were \geq 60% complete (1/5) (Fig 3.3.4).





3.3.4 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 11 (n 5)

Minimum Number of Individuals

Four of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual and one context [111055] contained intrusive elements indicating at least two individuals were present.

Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be four adults (4/5: 80%) and one subadults (1/5: 20%) (Table 3.3.23).

3.3.23 Age at death TEA 11

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	0	-
1 month to 6 years	0	-
7–12 years	0	-
13–17 years	1	20
Subadult	0	-
Adult	4	80
Total demography	5	100

Biological sex estimations were possible for one adult female and one adult male (Table 3.3.24).

3.3.24 Adult sex distribution TEA 11

Sex	n	%
Male	1	25
Possible male	0	-
Intermediate	0	-



Possible female	1	25
Female	0	-
Undetermined	2	50
Total	4	100

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY

Observable dentitions were present in three contexts (3/5: 60%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in two individuals (2/5: 40%) (Table 3.3.25). One adult male and one adult had evidence for caries (2/5: 40%) and one adult had evidence for dental calculus (1/5: 20%).

	Adult 2		Male		Female 0		Sub-adult		Total 3	
Observable dentitions										
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ante mortem tooth loss	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Caries	2	100	1	100	0	-	0	-	2	66.6
Calculus	1	50	1	100	0	-	0	-	1	33.3
Enamel hypoplasia	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Periodontal disease	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Periapical lesions	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

3.3.25 Dental disease crude prevalence by dentition from TEA 11

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

An adult male [111036] (Inhumation Burial 11.2) displayed evidence of degenerative spinal joint disease in the form of osteoarthritis, osteophyte formation, intervertebral disc disease and fusion in the lumbar spine.

Cremated bone

Four contexts of cremated human bone with four samples were assessed from TEA 11. These were initially dated as Roman using a combination of initial field and finds data, although the presence of middle Bronze Age urns suggests they may be earlier than initially thought. Of the contexts assessed one had moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.26).


3.3.26 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 11

Context [110590] (sample <11117>) (Cremation Burial 11.2) had a total weight of 286 grams with 10% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment was 34mm in length with an average of 7mm. The majority, 95%, of the fragments were white/off white and 5% were dark grey/blue, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual.

Context [110652] (sample <11292>) (Cremation Burial 11.4) had a total weight of 88 grams with 10% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment was 16mm with an average of 9mm. The majority, 85%, of the fragments were white/off white and 15% were dark grey/blue, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. This burial was associated with fragmentary remains of pottery and charred wood and had an overall poor potential for further analysis.

TEA 12

TEA 12 is located at the western end of the A14 Road scheme within Section 2 of the archaeological excavation, west of the A1 and south-west of Brampton (NGR: TL 1968 6962). The geology of the site is Oxford Clay Formation overlain by River Terrace gravel and sand deposits (House² 2018, 1). Multiple periods were represented in the archaeology of TEA 12 including a Prehistoric ring ditch, a Bronze Age cremation cemetery, and remains of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlement.

Ten contexts of cremated human bone and four inhumations (in two burials) were assessed from TEA 12.

Two inhumation burials were cut into the fills of the prehistoric ring ditch (Inhumation Burials 12.1 and 12.2), although none were excavated in the centre of the feature. Towards the north-western part of TEA 12 was a small cremation cemetery of possible Bronze Age origin (Cremation Cemetery 12.1). This

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cemetery contained several urned and unurned cremations situated around a shallow pit feature. Two of the cremation contexts were in large fairly complete vessels which were bulk lifted and sent for MRI scans, these were later micro-excavated by MOLA conservators using a quadrant and spit system (ibid, 1-3).

Inhumations

Two inhumation burials were excavated from TEA 12. Inhumation Burial 12.2, the adult burial which was cut into the fills of the prehistoric ring ditch, comprised an adult male [122219] that was 95% complete, with 5% of another adult [122215] in the fill surrounding the skeleton. He displayed evidence for severe dental wear, calculus deposits, periodontitis and a periapical lesion in his dentition. His vertebrae showed degeneration and Schmorl's nodes and he had evidence for healed cribra orbitalia in both orbits. Cribra orbitalia represents a non-specific indicator of disease that manifests itself as porous lesions into the orbital roofs of the skull. This may indicate a response to iron deficiency anaemia or an adaptive response to increased pathogen loads (Stuart-Macadam 1992). There was also healed new bone growth on the midshafts of both tibiae.

A well-preserved neonate [123609] and a moderately preserved infant [123639] were also recovered, cut into the fills of the prehistoric ring ditch (Inhumation Burial 12.1).

Cremated bone

Ten contexts of cremated human bone, from 17 samples, were assessed from TEA 12. These included two large urned cremations; [121663] and [121670] which were excavated by MOLA conservators using a quadrant and spit system. The cremations associated with Cremation Cemetery 12.1 were Bronze Age in date. Five other cremations were not part of Cremation Cemetery 12.1, and included one, [123635], located between the prehistoric ring ditch and Cremation Cemetery 12.1, which was dated as Roman using initial finds data. Of the contexts assessed three had good potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.27).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Spit/Quadrant	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	Identifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
						(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation Cemetery 12.1	121662	12410		Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	4	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		12411		Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	0	5	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

3.3.27	Summarv	of	cremated	bone	from	TEA 12
5.5.61	Sannary	01	cicinatea	DOLIC	110111	



Cremation Cemetery 12 1			1/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	29	6	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			2/2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	25	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			3/3	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	50	10	21	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
			4/4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	52	20	42	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
			5/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	67	20	26	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
			6/2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	101	30	58	15	7	9	100% white/off	1	Good
			7/3	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	125	30	41	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
	101660	120.44	8/4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	89	20	32	11	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
	121663	12944	9/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	104	30	34	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
			10/2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	148	40	40	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
			11/3	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	94	40	34	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
			12/4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	138	20	35	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
			13/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	20	5	27	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			14/2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	28	10	48	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			15/3	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	6	5	13	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			16/4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	20	5	21	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Cemetery 12.1			1/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	0	16	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	101070	120.45	2/2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	0	20	6	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	121670	12945	3/3	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	0	9	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			4/4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	0	17	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor



	5/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	22	10	34	8	7	9	100% white/off	1	Poor
	6.10						10	-		white		
	6/2	Bronze	Bronze	44	20	29	10	/	9	100%	1	Moderate
		Age	Age							white/on		
	7/3	Bronze	Bronze	25	10	25	8	7	9	100%	1	Poor
	175	Age	Aae	25	10	25	0	,	5	white/off		1001
		5.	5.							white		
	8/4	Bronze	Bronze	22	10	23	9	7	9	100%	1	Poor
		Age	Age							white/off		
										white		
	9/1	Bronze	Bronze	37	10	30	7	7	9	100%	1	Poor
		Age	Age							white/off		
	10/2	Propzo	Propzo	176	50	42	12	7	0	white 100%	1	Good
	10/2	Age	Age	170	50	42	IZ	/	9	100% white/off	1	GOOU
		Age	Age							white		
	11/3	Bronze	Bronze	133	40	43	15	7	9	100%	1	Good
		Age	Age							white/off		
		-	-							white		
	12/4	Bronze	Bronze	65	50	47	12	7	9	100%	1	Good
		Age	Age							white/off		
		_	_					_	_	white		
	13/1	Bronze	Bronze	37	20	32	15	7	9	100%	1	Moderate
		Age	Age							white/off		
	14/2	Propzo	Propzo	167	50	42	11	7	0	100%	1	Good
	14/2	Ane	Ane	107	50	42		'	5	white/off	'	GUUU
		rige	rige							white		
	15/3	Bronze	Bronze	106	50	46	13	7	9	100%	1	Good
		Age	Age							white/off		
										white		
	16/4	Bronze	Bronze	254	60	43	14	7	9	100%	1	Good
		Age	Age							white/off		
	47.14			400	40	40	10	7	~	white	4	
	1771	Bronze	Bronze	123	40	49	10	/	9	100% white/off	1	Moderate
		Age	Age							white		
	18/2	Bronze	Bronze	69	40	37	15	7	9	100%	1	Good
	- /	Age	Age			_	_			white/off		
		-	-							white		
	19/3	Bronze	Bronze	209	50	50	18	7	9	100%	1	Good
		Age	Age							white/off		
										white		
	20/4	Bronze	Bronze	144	50	44	16	7	9	100%	1	Good
		Age	Age							white/off		
	21/1	Bronze	Bronze	23	20	3/	12	7	9	100%	1	Moderate
	21/1	Ane	Age	20	20	54	12	'	5	white/off		Woderate
		rige	, ige							white		
	22/2	Bronze	Bronze	16	30	36	11	12	0	100%	1	Moderate
		Age	Age							white/off		
										white		
	23/3	Bronze	Bronze	28	40	43	12	12	0	100%	1	Moderate
		Age	Age							white/off		
	24/4	Deeler	Decore	F-7	40	12	10	7	0	white	1	Madereti
	24/4	Bronze	Bronze	57	40	42	10	/	9	100% white/off		Moderate
		Aye	Aye							white		



			25/1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	0	13	13	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			26/2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	0	11	10	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			27/3	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	9	5	24	11	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
			28/4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	0	0	17	11	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Cemetery 12 1	121727	12407		Bronze Age	Bronze Age	14	10	21	9	12	0	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Cemetery 12.1	121750	12416		Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	8	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		12525				19	5	15	3	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
		12534				9	0	19	4	13	9	60% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 20% charred/ black	1	Poor
	121817	12535				5	0	14	4	13	9	50% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
		12536				1	0	11	3	13	9	50% white/off white, 30% dark grey blue, 20% charred/ black	1	Poor
	121830	12527				27	5	23	3	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		12690				86	10	24	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		12691				275	50	44	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
	122667	12692				105	10	39	10	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
		12693				18	5	24	7	7	9	95% white/off	1	Poor



										white, 5% charred/ black		
123031	12790			22	5	8	4	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
123635	12924		Roman	4	5	19	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

Bronze Age context [121670] (sample <12945>) (part of Cremation Cemetery 12.1) has a total weight of 1786 grams with roughly 40% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment was 50mm in length with an average of 11mm. All the fragments were white/off white, indicating an efficient cremation process. Inclusions included several amber beads.

TEA 13

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 13.

TEA 14

TEA 14 is located at the western end of the A14 road scheme within Section 2, between Buckden and Brampton; east of the A1 and west of the River Great Ouse (NGR: 520050 269300). The geology of TEA 14 is variations of River terrace sands and gravels with a raised water table towards the eastern portion of site (Fairclough 2018, 2). Archaeological remains in TEA 14 comprised a small Iron Age settlement, a Roman settlement and associated agricultural activity, and a Saxon building.

Four inhumations and three cremations were assessed from TEA 14.

Inhumations

Four adult inhumation burials were excavated from TEA 14. Two poorly preserved adults were recovered; [142085] (from Roman Ditch 14.38) that was 5% complete; and adult male [145086] (Inhumation Burial 14.2), that was 40% complete. He displayed evidence for caries in his dentition.

Adult male [142250] (Inhumation Burial 14.1) was 35% complete and moderately well preserved. He displayed evidence for caries, dental wear, calculus deposits and antemortem tooth loss of his dentition. This individual has been dated to the Roman period.

Adult [142230] (in Roman Trackway 14.1) was 10% and was represented by a truncated pair of legs only.

Cremated bone

Three contexts of cremated human bone, from three samples, were excavated from TEA 14. These all came from the same cut (Cremation Burial 14.1). All contexts were dated to the Iron Age with a combination of initial field and finds data. Two contexts had moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.28).



3.3.28 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 14

Context [142305] (sample <14120>) contained a total weight of only 3 grams of burnt bone and was in fairly poor condition with an estimated 5% of fragments identifiable to body area. The majority, 95%, of burnt bone fragments were off white in colour and 5% were dark grey blue, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. Inclusions of charred botanical remains, and wood were associated with context [142305] from sample <14120>.

TEA 15

TEA 15 is located at the western end of the A14 road scheme within Section 2, between Buckden Road and Brampton; east of the A1 and west of the River Great Ouse, covering an area of 44,000 m² (NGR: TL 20464 68802). The geology of TEA 14 is Oxford Clay Formation overlain by variations of River terrace gravels with clay patches (Scott 2018, 2). The archaeology excavated at TEA 15 included Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, a late Iron Age – Roman enclosure, and a Saxon building.

One inhumation burial was assessed from TEA 15 - a crouched burial located 2m to the southeast of the entrance to a curving enclosure (Inhumation Burial 15.4). Pottery in the fill of the enclosure ditch was dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Inhumations

One inhumation burial was recovered from TEA 15 [151594] (Inhumation Burial 15.4), an adult that was 5% complete and poorly preserved. This burial has been dated to the Iron Age, based on finds, however may be earlier (Bronze Age?).

TEA 16

TEA 16 is located towards the western end of the A14 road scheme, east of the A1 and south of Buckden Road (B1514), covering 5.64ha (NGR: TL 2092 6854). The geology of the site is Oxford Clay Formation

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INFRASTRUCTURE



overlain by River Terrace gravel and sand deposits, the far east of the site is a 'wet' area within the River Ouse floodplain, dominated by gleyed soils and peats (Campbell 2018, 1). Multiple periods are represented at TEA 16 including the remains of an early Bronze Age barrow and middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, Roman pottery kilns, and Saxon sunken featured buildings.

Over sixty cremation burials, both urned and unurned, were recovered from within the Bronze Age barrow. The majority of these were located in the south-eastern quadrant (Cremation Burials 16.6), with the others dotted throughout the feature. There were no inhumation burials from TEA 16.

Cremated bone

97 contexts of cremated human bone, from 123 samples, were assessed from TEA 16. Most of these are believed to be Bronze Age based upon field dates. Five cremation contexts were dated to the Iron Age and two Roman using initial finds data, along with two contexts which are possibly Iron Age or Roman. Sixteen cremated contexts had good and twenty-three had moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.29).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	Identifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation Burials 16.6	161116	16124	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	5	25	5	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161118	16125	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	58	5	18	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation	464422	16123	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	70	5	20	4	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
16.6	161123	16188	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	110	10	31	9	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		0	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	8	50	35	11	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 1 16.6	1(11))	16127	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	27	5	16	3	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	101132	16168	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	112	5	22	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		16169	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	9	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

3.3.29 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 16



		16128	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	52	5	14	6	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation		16184	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	38	5	14	5	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
Burials 16.6	161135	16189	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	77	5	23	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark arev blue	1	Poor
		16190	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	113	10	20	7	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.2	161140	16132	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	5	9	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.2	161142	16135	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	30	5	17	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.2	161150	16152	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	2	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation	101150	16133	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Roman	9	10	21	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
16.6	101152	16140	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Roman	15	5	21	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161154	16141	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	134	20	38	9	7	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Good
Ditch 16.6	161155	16131	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	13	5	18	4	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Ditch 16.6	161157	16134	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	11	4	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation		16137	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	29	5	23	6	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Burials 16.6	161159	16155	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	30	5	21	7	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161170	16142	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	5	9	4	13	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.1	161172	16149	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	5	11	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.1	161174	16157	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	61	5	18	4	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.1	161183	16147	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	5	0	14	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.1	161185	16150	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	0	8	3	13	9	100% white/off white		Poor



Cremation Burials 16.6	161191	16153	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	682	30	25	11	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Barrow 16.2	161223	3	Bronze Age	Iron Age/ Roman	0	100	35	35	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation	161220	16162	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	3	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
16.2	101230	16167	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	7	7	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Barrow 16.2	161235	1	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	9	25	30	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	161242	16170			6	5	15	4	13	9	70% white/off white, 30% dark grey blue	1	Poor
	161251	16178			17	5	20	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
	161250	16183			4	5	17	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	101233	16187			19	5	16	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.4	161268	16186	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	17	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.4	161269	16361	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	0	12	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Barrow 16.2	161271	2	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	100	39	39	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161283	16201	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	0	6	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.2	161285	16195	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	10	17	4	12	0	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.2	161286	16196	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	10	22	3	12	0	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
		16198	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	235	10	33	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation	161202	16199	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	372	30	25	14	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
16.2	101293	16200	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	37	25	27	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
		16220	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	20	5	21	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.7	161297	16235	Roman	Roman	31	30	24	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

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		16236	Roman	Roman	8	30	33	11	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation	101200	16229	Roman	Roman	90	5	21	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Burials 16.7	161298	16234	Roman	Roman	35	10	38	11	7	9	60% white/off white, 40% charred/ black	1	Poor
Barrow 16.2	161408	16204	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	0	9	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation	161422	16212	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	95	10	18	10	7	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
16.6	101432	16230	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	299	30	26	12	7	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	161433	16211	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	236	35	42	11	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161436	16206	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	838	50	51	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	161438	16207	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	33	5	31	5	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161440	16208	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	87	25	29	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161443	16209	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	87	35	22	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161445	16210	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	275	25	24	12	7	9	90% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.5	161449	16213	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	18	20	30	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161468	16228	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	11	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161479	16217	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	0	5	27	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161481	16216	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	17	5	20	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161483	16218	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	37	5	27	10	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
	161573	6		lron Age	15	45	32	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate



		16222		lron Age	58	15	20	9	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark arev blue	1	Poor
		16255		lron Age	27	15	22	10	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		16264		lron Age	27	5	18	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Boundary 16.2	161603	16243			1	0	8	8	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Boundary 16.5	161628	16221			30	15	33	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	161673	16223			17	5	19	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161686	16247	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	87	5	20	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161688	16248	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	385	35	52	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161690	16249	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	6	5	14	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161693	16250	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	18	5	20	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161741	16256	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	402	30	29	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	161744	16258	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	526	60	27	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Ditch 16.6	161750	7	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	100	22	224	7	9	50% white/off white, 50% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161753	16257	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	57	10	19	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161775	16259	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	377	60	30	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	161778	16362	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	0	10	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		4	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	0	80	47	30	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation	161790	16261	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1165	65	60	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
16.6	101780	16272	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1642	75	49	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
		16273	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	264	40	43	18	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good

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Cremation Burials 16.6	161782	16260	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	23	10	26	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Ditch 16.6	161785	16266			9	5	16	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161786	16262	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	24	5	14	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161788	16263	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	550	50	40	12	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	161790	16285	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	10	17	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		16265	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	15	5	20	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161791	16268	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	241	20	30	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
		16284	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	67	15	21	11	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161802	16267	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	5	12	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161806	16270	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	141	35	38	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	161808	16269	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	22	25	41	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161810	16271	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	93	15	31	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161812	16274	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	19	5	20	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161817	16275	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	9	10	20	9	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161818	16276	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	118	25	35	12	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161820	16277	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	154	10	26	8	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	161822	16278	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	25	10	29	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161828	16280	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	57	5	19	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161830	16282	Bronze Age	Iron Age	52	5	25	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161832	16281	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	46	5	23	7	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor



Cremation Burials 16.6	161834	16283	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	108	5	18	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	161838	16286	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	20	5	20	8	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Boundary 16.18	162293	16219	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	85	25	32	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	162437	16357	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	562	50	43	15	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	162438	16358	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	206	20	37	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	162439	16360	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	306	35	24	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	162440	16364	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	613	50	46	15	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	162441	16363	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	620	60	62	20	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	162442	16365	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	0	20	28	15	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	162444	16367	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	115	10	19	9	7	9	50% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burials	162445	16368	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	169	50	37	14	7	9	90% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
16.6		16369	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	104	40	37	20	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials 16.6	162447	16371	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1253	50	71	22	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	162448	16372	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	99	10	33	14	7	9	90% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	162449	8	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	480	40	25	11	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	162450	16354	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	0	5	11	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burials 16.6	162451	16373	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1120	45	37	16	7	9	90% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 5% light blue grey	1	Good
Cremation Burials 16.6	162452	16374	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	603	30	45	16	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grev blue	1	Good



Of the 97 contexts of cremated human bone, seventeen showed good potential for further analysis. Cremation burial [161780] (samples <4>, <16261>, 16272> and <16273>) (Cremation Burials 16.6) contained a total weight of 3071 grams of burnt bone. An estimated 65-70% of fragments were identifiable to body area. All bone fragments, 100%, were white/ off white in colour indicating an efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual, radiocarbon dates for this burial place it within the middle Bronze Age (1495-1310 cal BC).

Cremation burial [161293] (samples:<16198>, <16199>, <16200> and <16220>) (Cremation Burials 16.2) contained a combined weight of 664 grams of burnt bone, with approximately 20% of fragments identifiable to body area including cranial and long bone fragments. The majority of fragments, 95%, were white/ off white in colour with 5% dark blue/ grey, indicating an efficient cremation process.

TEA 19

TEA 19 is located in the western portion of the A14 road scheme 2, between the River Ouse and the East Coast Mainline (ECML) (NGR: 2199 6833). The geology of TEA 19 is predominantly Oxford Clay overlain by River Terrace deposits, Diamicton and alluvium and colluvial deposits and black peat layers. Paleochannels from the Holocene and Pleistocene extend across the site (Balacz 2017, 2-3), and several Roman ditches and pits were revealed.

Three inhumation burials were assessed from TEA 19.

Inhumations

Two inhumation burials were excavated from TEA 19. [190191], a poorly preserved adult that was 5% complete and was dated to the Roman period (recovered from Roman Boundary 19.6), and [190173] a poorly preserved subadult that was 5% complete (Inhumation Burial 19.7).

TEA 20

TEA 20 is located towards the western end of the A14 Road scheme within Section 3 of the archaeological excavations, to the west of Offord Road (B1043). The geology of the site is Quaternary Diamicton tills with overlain River Terrace gravels (Douthwaite 2018, 3). The archaeology of TEA 20 was predominantly Iron Age to Roman, including Iron Age enclosures and a substantial Roman settlement complex.

Three inhumation burials, three contexts of cremated human bone, and one context of disarticulated bone were excavated from TEA 20.

Inhumations

[203288] (Cremation Burial 20.1) was a well-preserved adult that was 5% complete; [203645] (from Enclosure 20.16) was a moderately preserved adult that was 75% complete, who displayed evidence for



calculus deposits in the dentition; and [204136] (Inhumation Burial 20.2) was a well-preserved adult female that was 80% complete and who displayed evidence for caries, calculus, and periodontitis in her dentition.

Cremated bone

There were three contexts of cremated human bone (four samples) assessed from TEA 20 (Table 3.3.30).

3.3.30 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 20

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	ldentifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
	200632	20046			42	5	25	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
	200635	20047			4	5	20	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 20.1		0			38	10	46	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	203288	20364			85	20	32	12	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor

Disarticulated bone

An adult frontal bone was recovered from [207153] (Boundary 20.11, Roman).

TEA 21

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 21.

TEA 26

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 26.

TEA 27

TEA 27 is located at the centre of the A14 road scheme, west of Potton Road and TEA 28 and north of TEA 26, originally covering an area of 6.6ha, which was later reduced after the redesign of the Flood Conservation Area (FCA) (ed. Brogan 2017, 1). Five periods of archaeological activity were identified in TEA 27 - Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval-Post medieval.

There were five inhumations (two Bronze Age and three Roman), five contexts of burnt human bone associated with Bronze Age deposits, and one context of disarticulated bone recovered from TEA 27.



Inhumations

Five inhumation burials were excavated from TEA 27 (Table 3.3.31). This included one individual [270732] and [270731] located 40m to the south of Cremation Cemetery 27.1, with a Bronze awl accompanying it. This burial is thought to be Bronze Age in date. The other three individuals were all Roman in date and were found in one group (Inhumation Burials 27.1).

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
	270732	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Poor	5	7	9
	270733	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Poor	40	7	9
Inhumation	270866	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	4
Burial 27.1	271107	Roman	Roman	Poor	55	7	4
Inhumation Burial 27.1	271109	Roman	Roman	Poor	90	7	9

3.3.31 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 27

Minimum Number of Individuals

Four of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual (4/5: 80%). [271109] contained intrusive elements indicating at least two individuals were present.

Cremated bone

Five contexts of cremated bone, from 11 samples, were assessed from TEA 27. All of these were dated to the Bronze Age using a combination of initial fields and finds data and formed part of Cremation Cemetery 27.1. One cremation context had good and one had moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.32).



Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	(G) Weight	(%) Identifiable	(max fragment) Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
	2700.40	27037	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	51	5	22	4	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	270848	27038	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	8	5	20	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		27039	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	692	20	20	5	7	9	60% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 10% charred/ black	1	Good
	270050	27040	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	16	10	25	4	7	3	60% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burials	270850	27041	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	10	5	18	3	12	0	60% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
27.1		27042	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	13	3	13	9	50% white/off white, 30% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
	270869	27043	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	475	10	34	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
	270270	27045	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	5	5	7	2	13	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Poor
	270872	27046	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	5	9	2	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10%	1	Poor

3.3.32 Sur	nmary c	of the cr	emated	bone fr	om Tl	EA 27	



										charred/ black		
270074	27047	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	13	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
270874	27048	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	2	5	9	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

Cremation burial [270850] (samples <27039>, <27040>, <27041> and <27042>) (Cremation Burials 27.1) contained a total weight of 721 grams of burnt bone, including 692 grams from sample <27039>. The bone was in a good condition overall with an estimated 20% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. The majority of the burnt bone fragments were off white in colour (60%), with 30% dark blue/grey, 5% light blue-grey and 5% charred black, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual. There was a single piece of daub (burned building material/clay) associated with it.

Cremation burial [270869] (sample <27043>) (Cremation Burials 27.1) contained a total weight of 475 grams of burnt bone. The bone was in a good condition with an estimated 10% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. The majority of the burnt bone fragments were off white in colour (95%), with 5% dark blue/grey, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual.

Disarticulated bone

A single right femur was recovered from an unstratified area of TEA 27.

TEA 28

TEA 28 is located at the centre of the A14 road scheme, west of Hilton road and TEA 29, and east of TEA 27, covering an area of 40.3ha (Hewitt³ 2018, 3). The archaeology of the site spanned the Bronze Age to Roman period. The earliest activity was a Bronze Age cemetery in the south-western part of the site adjacent to a paleochannel. Several Iron Age roundhouses and enclosures were uncovered as well as a complex Roman settlement (idem).

112 cremation burials, 25 inhumations and one context of disarticulated bone were recovered from TEA 28.

The Bronze Age cemetery contained mainly cremation burials, with three inhumation burials. There are signs that several cremations were cut into pre-existing inhumation burials suggesting that they are of a later date. The cremations were unurned with inclusions including amber beads. One other inhumation burial (Inhumation Burial 28.1) was dated to the Bronze Age but was separate from the cemetery.



The later Roman settlement contained a small 3rd to 4th century cemetery around the outer enclosure ditches. This comprised 13 inhumations including a burial (Inhumation Burial 28.5) with over 30 coins included within the grave, and two decapitated skeletons (Inhumation Burials 28.8 and 28.10) (ibid, 3-4).

Inhumations

Four inhumations are dated to the Bronze Age, two are dated to the Iron Age, and 16 are dated to the Roman period. The contexts from which they were retrieved are outlined below (Table 3.3.33).

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
Inhumation Burials 28.1	280285	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Poor	40	7	9
Cremation Burial 28.32	280488	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Moderate	85	7	2
Cremation Burial 28.28	280494	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Poor	60	7	9
Cremation Burial 28.28	280495	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Poor	50	7	2
Inhumation Burials 28.4	281064	Iron Age	Iron Age	Moderate	10	7	9
	281210			Poor	75	7	2
Building 28.7	281771	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	5	7	1
Structural Features 28.10	283234	Roman	Roman	Moderate	70	1	0
	283558		Roman	Moderate	75	1	0
Inhumation Burials 28.6	285008	Roman	Roman	Poor	70	7	2
Inhumation Burials 28.6	285009	Roman	Roman	Poor	15	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.7	285034	Roman	Roman	Poor	80	7	1

3.3.33 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 28



Inhumation Burials 28.7	285035	Roman	Roman	Poor	10	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.8	285046	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.8	285047	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.9	285093	Roman	Roman	Poor	75	7	2
Inhumation Burials 28.9	285094	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.10	285098	Roman	Roman	Poor	50	7	2
	285123			Poor	45	7	2
	285124			Poor	25	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.11	285281	Roman	Roman	Poor	55	0	9
Inhumation Burials 28.14	285650	Roman	Roman	Poor	35	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.17	286080	Roman	Roman	Poor	35	7	9
Inhumation Burials 28.15	286100	Roman	Roman	Poor	85	7	2
Inhumation Burials 28.16	286108	Roman	Roman	Poor	65	7	9

Condition and Disturbance

A majority of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 28 showed poor levels preservation (20/25: 80%) with poor cortical bone survival, post-mortem damage and erosion. Moderate levels of preservation were identified in 16% of inhumations (4/25) and good levels of bone preservation were identified in 5% (1/20) of the inhumation burials.

The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–85%. Just over half of the assemblage was \geq 50% complete (14/25: 56%) and 24% were \geq 75% complete (6/25) (Fig 3.3.5).



3.3.5 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 28 (n 25)

Minimum Number of Individuals

24 of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual (24/25: 96%) and [285650] contained intrusive elements indicating at least two individuals were present.

Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be 22 adults (22/25: 88%) and three subadults (3/25: 12%) (Table 3.3.34).

3.3.34 Age at death TEA 28

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	4	10.8
1 month to 6 years	12	32.4
7–12 years	0	
13–17 years	0	-
Subadult	0	-
Adult	21	56.8
Total demography	37	100

MOLA HEADLAND INFRASTRUCTURE



Biological sex estimations were possible for 10 adults, all males (10/25: 40%) (Table 3.3.35).

2	3 3 5	Adult	SAY	distribution	TFΔ	28
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Sex	n	%
Male	2	9.1
Possible male	8	36.4
Intermediate	0	-
Possible female	0	-
Female	0	-
Undetermined	13	59.1
Total	22	100

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

Dental Pathology

Observable dentitions were present in 16 contexts (16/25: 64%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in 12 individuals (12/25: 48%) (Table 3.3.36).

Antemortem tooth loss affected one adult male (1/25: 4%). Five adults had evidence for caries, four males and one undetermined adult (5/25: 20%). 11 adults had deposits of calculus on their teeth, eight adult males and three undetermined adults (11/25: 44%). One adult male had a periapical abscess (1/25: 4%) and one adult male displayed hypoplastic effects (1/25: 4%).

	A	dult	N	1ale	Fei	male	Sub-	adult	Т	otal
Observable dentitions		14		9		0		2		16
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ante mortem tooth loss	4	28.6	3	33.3	0	-	0	-	4	25
Caries	5	35.7	4	44.4	0	-	0	-	5	31.3
Calculus	11	78.6	8	88.8	0	-	0	-	11	68.8
Enamel hypoplasia	1	7.1	1	11.1	0	-	0	-	1	6.3
Periodontal disease	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Periapical lesions	1	7.1	1	11.1	0	-	0	-	1	6.3

3.3.36 Dental disease crude prevalence by dentition from TEA 28

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

Two males (2/25: 8%) had herniation of the vertebral discs resulting in visible circular depressions into the intervertebral surfaces of some vertebral bodies (Schmorl's nodes). One male (1/25: %), displayed new bone formation at the marginal aspects of vertebral bodies (Osteophytes).

MOLA HEADLAND INFRASTRUCTURE

CIRCULATORY DISEASE

Adult male [285008] (Inhumation Burial 28.6) had an osteochondroma on the right humerus. Osteochondroma are solitary benign tumours of cartilaginous ossified tissue which project of the surface of the bone. There is no sex predilection (Ortner 2003, 508–9; Waldron 2009, 175).

Cremated bone

There were 112 contexts of cremated human bone, from 118 samples, assessed from TEA 28. Of the cremations assessed 13 had good and 39 had moderate potential for further analysis. The majority of the cremations were dated to the Bronze Age using a combination of initial field and finds data, mostly from the cremation cemetery. Eleven contexts were dated to the Roman period using a combination of initial finds data (Table 3.3.37).

ssessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	Identifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
¥.					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Inhumation Burial 28.1	280284	28013	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	15	5	29	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280287	28015			1	5	9	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280288	28014			158	5	36	4	7	9	65% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 15% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial	280327	28025	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1276	30	35	6	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Good
28.43		28030	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	15	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280329	28018			3	5	17	3	13	9	50% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 30% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.10	280333	28020	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	21	5	27	4	7	9	65% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 15% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.35	280335	28021	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	10	40	10	4	7	9	50% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate

3.3.37 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA 28

Cremation Burial 28.37	280337	28022	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	153	10	26	4	7	9	65% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 15% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.30	280339	28023	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1000	50	32	8	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.36	280340	28053	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	28	2	13	9	65% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 15% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.36	280341	28024	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	750	30	41	7	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.33	280343	28026	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	194	5	31	5	7	9	50% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue, 5% light blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.33	280344	28027	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	36	5	23	3	13	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.18	280345	28028	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	37	5	26	2	13	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.47	280346	28029	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	16	2	13	9	70% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.42	280348	28031	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	899	20	47	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.27	280350	28032	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	309	10	42	4	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.39	280352	28039	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	287	10	23	5	7	9	65% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 25% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.18	280354	28033	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1257	30	38	4	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
		28034	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	8	5	16	4	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.47	280356	28035	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	26	5	20	5	13	9	65% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 15% charred/ black	1	Poor
		28036	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	16	5	21	4	13	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue,	1	Poor

MOLA HEADLAND



Cremation Burial 280358 28037 Bronze Age Bronze Age 31 5 27 4 13 9 95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue 1 Cremation Burial 28.44 280360 28038 Bronze Age Bronze Age 1 5 27 4 13 9 95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue 1 Cremation Burial 28.44 280360 28038 Bronze Age 1 5 10 3 13 9 100% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black 1	Poor Poor Good Moderate
Cremation Burial 280358 28037 Bronze Age Bronze Age 31 5 27 4 13 9 95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue 1 Cremation Burial 28.44 280360 28038 Bronze Age Bronze Age 1 5 27 4 13 9 9% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue 1 Cremation Burial 28.24 280360 28038 Bronze Age 1 5 10 3 13 9 100% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black 1	Poor Poor Good Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.24.428036028038Bronze AgeBronze Age15103139100% white/off white1Cremation Burial 28.2428036228040Bronze AgeBronze Age15103139100% white/off white1Cremation Burial 28.2428036228040Bronze AgeBronze Age612203167975% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	Poor Good Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.4428036028038Bronze AgeBronze Age15103139100% white/off white1Cremation Burial 28.2428036228040Bronze AgeBronze Age612203167975% white/off white, 20%1	Poor Good Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.2428036228040Bronze AgeBronze Age612203167975% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	Good
Burial 28.24 280362 28040 Bronze Age Age 612 20 31 6 7 9 dark grey blue, 1 5% charred/ black	Good Moderate
UIdCK	Moderate
Cremation 85% white/off	Moderate
Burial 28.38 280364 28044 Bronze Age Bronze Age 351 5 28 4 7 9 white, 10% dark grey blue, 1 5% charred/black 1	
Cremation Burial 28.21Bronze AgeBronze Age8574077107995% white/off white, 5% dark1	Good
280367 280367 95% white/off	
28051 Age Age 61 3 31 3 7 9 white, 5% dark 1	Poor
Gramatian Gramatian (Gramatian Control of Co	
Burial 28.51 280369 28050 Bronze Age Age 1517 20 49 5 7 9 white, 5% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	Poor
Cremation Program Program 95% white/off	
Burial 28.2 280371 28042 Age Age 213 5 33 3 7 9 white, 5% dark 1	Poor
grey blue	
Bronze Bronze Age 119 5 24 3 7 9 white, 20% 1	Poor
dark grey blue	
Cremation Burial 28.2280372 28067Bronze AgeBronze Age23517313995% white/off grey blue	Poor
28068 Bronze Bronze 20 5 18 4 13 9 100% white/off 1	Poor
Age Age white	
Cremation Cremation	Moderate
Burial 280374 75% white/off	
28046 Bronze Age Sca 5 29 4 7 9 white, 10% dark grey blue, 1 Age Age 524 5 29 4 7 9 dark grey blue, 1 15% charred/ black	Moderate
BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK	
Cremation 28047 Bronze Bronze Gage Gag	Moderate
28.29 Bronze Bronze 135 5 28 3 7 9 white 10% 1	Moderate
Age Age S C S Age dark grey blue	moderate
Cremation Burial 280376 28049 Bronze Age Bronze 4 5 11 3 13 9 90% white/off white, 10% 1 28.38	Poor
280379 28052 Bronze Age Bronze Age 10 5 13 2 13 9 50% white/off 1	



Cremation											dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black		
Burial 28.29		28060	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	5	5	21	2	13	9	60% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation	200201	28054	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	506	10	63	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Burial 28.21	200501	28055	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	62	5	20	3	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.44	280383	28058	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	47	5	21	2	13	9	80% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 5% light blue grey, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.37	280384	28056	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	707	20	25	4	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.37	280385	28057	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	983	20	28	4	7	9	60% white/off white, 25% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.37	280387	28061	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	254	10	29	3	7	9	75% white/off white, 25% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.44	280388	28059	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1897	40	51	8	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.16	280390	28062	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	7	7	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.22	280401	28064	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1422	40	47	8	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.22	280402	28065	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	427	5	43	4	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.38	280403	28066	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	7	4	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.1	280405	28073	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	98	5	27	3	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.27	280410	28069	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	19	3	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.45	280412	28070	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	14	2	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28 45	280413	28071	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	8	8	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor



Cremation Burial 28.16	280414	28072	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	8	8	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.15	280416	28075	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	35	5	31	5	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.26	280418	28087	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	328	10	28	5	7	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.45	280420	28082	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	56	5	20	3	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.9	280422	28080	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	88	5	24	5	13	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.3	280424	28074	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	74	5	20	3	13	9	60% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 20% light blue grey	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.9	280425	28081	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	4	5	15	4	13	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.22	280426	28088	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	88	60	34	17	7	3	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
		28076	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	48	5	23	4	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial	280427	28077	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	52	5	21	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
28.45		28078	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	8	3	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.15	280428	28079	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	18	5	21	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.31	280430	28083	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	677	15	48	6	7	9	45% white/off white, 25% dark grey blue, 30% charred/ black	1	Good
Cremation		28084	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	6	5	25	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Burial 28.31	280431	28085	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	10	5	25	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.12	280433	28092	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	17	10	19	4	7	9	85% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.12	280434	28090	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	12	3	13	9	75% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor



Cremation Burial 28.12	280435	28089	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	584	20	30	6	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		28095	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	271	5	45	6	7	9	45% white/off white, 25% dark grey blue, 30% charred/ black	1	Moderate
		28096	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	9	5	18	4	13	9	85% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
		28097	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	7	5	18	5	13	9	85% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.11	280437	28098	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	14	5	17	2	13	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
		28099	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	10	5	17	2	13	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
		28100	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	477	30	39	11	7	9	65% white/off white, 25% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.26	280438	28086	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1103	20	44	11	7	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.25	280442	28091	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	319	10	48	6	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation	280444	28112	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	17	5	30	6	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
28.28	200444	28134	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	8	5	17	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial		28117	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	13	5	19	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
28.28		28118	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	25	5	21	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		28119	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	10	5	24	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280446	28120	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	16	5	19	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		28121	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	12	5	17	3	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		28131	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	10	5	20	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
		28132	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	8	5	23	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280448	28093			13	5	12	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

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	280451	28101			246	10	26	7	7	9	85% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
	280453	28102			24	5	19	4	13	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		28103	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	194	10	43	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
Cremation		28104	Bronze Aae	Bronze Age	106	5	30	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
Burial 28.52	280455	28105	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	297	20	28	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Good
		28106	Bronze Aae	Bronze Age	86	5	42	4	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
	280476	28108	Bronze	Bronze	25	5	21	4	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280477	28109	Bronze	Bronze	10	5	15	4	13	9	100% white/off white		Poor
	280479	28122	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	145	5	18	4	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% charred/ black		Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.14	280480	28110	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	111	5	20	4	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
		28126	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	70	5	41	3	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
	280481	28111	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	257	5	42	7	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
	280482	28113	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	9	5	12	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280483	28114	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	7	5	12	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial	280484	28115	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	21	4	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
28.28		28133	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	12	5	16	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280485	28116	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	3	5	15	3	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.17	280486	28123	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	7	5	12	2	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Moderate
		28124	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	12	12	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial	280489	28125	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	9	5	30	8	13	9	90% white/off white, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor
20.32		28136	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	17	5	22	3	13	9	50% white/off white, 50% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.41	280493	28127	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	9	3	13	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grev blue	1	Poor



	280497	28129	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	16	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28 13	280498	28135	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	5	3	13	9	50% white/off white, 50% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Barlar 20.15	280499	28130	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	13	5	9	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280500	28137	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	5	1	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.41	280501	28128	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	6	5	26	3	13	9	60% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial	280520	28138	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	628	30	27	4	7	9	80% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue	1	Good
28.34	280521	28139	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	6	5	14	2	13	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 28.7	280523	28142	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	28	5	13	2	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial	280525	28140	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	2	1	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
28.50	280526	28141	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	5	3	1	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
	280565	28144	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	667	20	24	6	7	9	50% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Good
Cremation Burial 28.4		28145	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	16	5	19	4	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
	280566	28146	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	215	20	28	5	7	9	45% white/off white, 45% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.46	280572	28147	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	166	5	29	4	7	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 28.48	280574	28148	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	92	5	23	3	7	9	75% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
Cromotion	280586	28149	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	90	5	19	3	13	9	90% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue	1	Poor
Burial 28.6	280587	28150	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	11	5	11	2	13	9	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 10% charred/ black	1	Poor

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Cremation			_	_							95% white/off		
Burial 28.5	280589	28151	Bronze	Bronze	54	5	25	3	13	9	white, 5% dark	1	Poor
			Age	Age							grey blue		
	201000	0		Doman	20	EO	10	12	7	2	80% white/off	1	Door
	281090	0		Roman	29	50	10	13	/	3	dark grev blue	I	POOr
Cremation											80% white/off		
Burial											white, 15%		
28.53	285607	28654	Roman	Roman	446	30	39	10	7	9	light blue grey,	1	Moderate
											10% charred/		
Cromation											black 100% white/off		
Burial	285609	28655	Roman	Roman	14	5	19	7	13	9	white	1	Poor
28.54						-	-		-	-			
Cremation											90% white/off		
Burial	285613	28656	Roman	Roman	44	20	27	10	7	9	white, 10%	1	Poor
28.55											light blue grey		
Burial											white, 10%		
28.55	205 (14	20057	Deve	Dever	10	-	14	C	10	0	dark grey blue,	4	Deres
	285614	28657	Roman	Roman	12	5	14	Ь	13	9	10% light blue	I	Poor
											grey, 5%		
Inhumation											charred/ black		
Burial 28.14											white, 50%		
Bondi 20.11		28658	Roman	Roman	6	5	10	6	13	9	dark grey blue,	1	Poor
											5% charred/		
											black		
											40% white/off		
		28659	Roman	Roman	6	5	23	11	7	9	dark grev blue	1	Poor
		20055	noman	Roman	0	5	25		,	5	30% light blue		1001
											grey		
											10% white/off		
		29660	Poman	Poman	10.6	5	10	0	7	0	white, 80%	1	Peer
	285616	20000	Koman	KOMAN	10.0	5	19	9	/	9	10% charred/	1	POOL
											black		
											20% white/off		
											white, 40%		
		28661	Roman	Roman	11.4	5	15	8	13	9	dark grey blue,	1	Poor
											arev. 20%		
											charred/ black		
											60% white/off		
		20(72	Demen	Demen	c	r.	10	11	7	0	white, 35%	1	Deer
		28073	Roman	Roman	0	С	19	11	/	9	5% charred/	I	POOR
											black		
Inhumation											20% white/off		
Burial 28.14											white, 20%		
	285623	28662	Roman	Roman	45	0	29	12	7	9	dark grey blue.	1	Poor
											grey, 10%		
											charred/ black		
Inhumation											5% white/off		
Burial 28.14	285625	28664	Roman	Roman	13	5	22	9	7	9	white, 40%	1	Poor
											20% light blue		



											grey, 35%		
											charred/ black		
											10% white/off		
											white, 45%		
	285626	28663			28	5	15	7	7	9	dark grey blue,	1	Poor
					-	-				-	40% light blue		
											grey, 5%		
											charred/ black		
Inhumation											30% white/off		
Burial 28.14											white, 40%		
	285630	28665	Roman	Roman	20	5	23	10	7	3	10% light blue,	1	Poor
											arey 20%		
											charred/ black		
Inhumation											50% white/off		
Burial 28 14											white 40%		
Banar 20.11		28672	Roman	Roman	41	0	23	11	7	9	dark grev blue	1	Poor
						-			-	-	10% charred/	-	
	005007										black		
	285637										50% white/off		
											white, 45%		
		28674	Roman	Roman	0.4	0	9	4	7	9	dark grey blue,	1	Poor
											5% charred/		
											black		
Inhumation											30% white/off		
Burial 28.14											white, 40%		
		28666	Roman	Roman	4	5	30	8	13	9	dark grey blue,	1	Poor
											30% charred/		
											black		
		00007		_		_			10		90% white/off		
		28667	Roman	Roman	2.3	5	17	8	13	9	white, 10%	1	Poor
											dark grey blue		
											50% white/off		
		20660	Poman	Poman	5.4	5	20	10	12	0	dark grov blue	1	Poor
		20000	KUITIAIT	KUIIIaII	5.4	J	50	10	15	9	30% light blue	1	FUUI
	285650										grey		
											85% white/off		
											white, 5% dark		
											arev blue, 5%		
		28669	Roman	Roman	7	5	17	10	13	9	light blue grev.	1	Poor
											5% charred/		
											black		
											50% white/off		
											white, 45%		
		28670	Roman	Roman	15	10	23	16	13	9	dark grey blue,	1	Poor
											5% light blue		
											grey		
											80% white/off		
	780006	78002			121	10	25	12	7	9	white, 5% dark	1	Poor
										-	grey blue, 15%		
			1								charred/ black		

Roman cremation [285607] (sample <28654>) (Cremation Burial 28.53) has a total weight of 446 grams with 30% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment measured 39mm with an average fragment length of 10mm. The majority of the cremated bone was white/off white (80%), with 15% light blue grey and 5% charred bone, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual.



Bronze Age cremation deposit [280388] (sample <28059>) (Cremation Burial 28.44) has a total weight of 1897 grams with 40% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment measured 51mm with the average fragment 8mm. The majority of cremated bone (90%) is white/off white and 10% were dark grey/blue, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual.

Bronze Age cremation [280401] (sample <28064>) (Cremation Burial 28.22) has a total weight of 1422 grams with 40% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment was 47mm in length with an average of 8mm. The majority of the fragments (95%) were white/off white and 5% were dark grey/blue, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Inclusions in the burials included charred wood possibly from a pyre and daub.

Disarticulated bone

[280801] contained midshaft fragments of an adult disarticulated right and left femur, right and left tibia and a left fibula midshaft fragment.

TEA 29

TEA 29 is located at the centre of the A14 road scheme, west of Hilton Road and TEA 28 (NGR: TL3055 6744) (Poulus 2017, 3). An Iron Age farming landscape including a complex of roundhouses, enclosure boundaries, wells and a number of post-built structures were excavated at TEA 29.

Three cremation burials were assessed from TEA 29. These were recovered to the east of a field boundary ditch. Two of these have been dated to the Iron Age, and at least one of these was urned.

Cremated bone

Four contexts of cremated human bone, from five samples, were excavated from TEA 29. A combination of initial finds data suggests one context dated to the Bronze Age and two contexts were Iron Age (Table 3.3.38).



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Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	ldentifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
	290318	29072		Bronze Age	1	100	10	10	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 29.1	290364	29076	Iron Age	Iron Age	324	10	37	5	7	9	60% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 20% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 29.2	290366	29077	Iron Age	Iron Age	16	5	13	3	13	9	75% white/off white, 20% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Moderate
Cremation Burial 29.2	290367	29078	Iron Age	Iron Age	196	10	33	6	7	9	75% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 5% light blue grey, 10% charred/ black	1	Moderate
		29113	Iron Age	Iron Age	3304	5	41	5	7	9	95% white/off white, 5% dark grey blue	1	Moderate

3.3.38 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA 29

Cremation burial [290367] (samples <29078> and <29113>) (Cremation Burial 29.2) contained a total weight of 3500 grams of burnt bone including 3304 grams in sample number <29113>. The bone was in a moderate condition with an estimated 10% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. The majority of the burnt bone fragments (85%) were off white in colour, with 10% dark blue/grey and 5% charred black, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual.



TEA 31

TEA 31 is located towards the centre of the A14 Road scheme, covering an area of 1.2ha. The geology of the site is a transition zone between Oxford Clay Formation and Ampthill Clays, overlain by transitional River Terrace gravels and sands (Coe 2018, 3). The archaeological remains from this site comprised an Iron Age settlement complex of enclosures and roundhouses and a Roman trackway. One Saxon burial was excavated during the trial trenching, radiocarbon dated to 540AD – 640AD (Wessex Archaeology).

Two inhumation burials and two contexts of cremated human bone were assessed from TEA 31.

Inhumations

Two inhumation burials were excavated from TEA 31. Two adults were recovered: [310215] a well-preserved adult that was 5% complete (from Iron Age Enclosure ditch 31.2); and adult male [310410] that was also 5% complete.

Cremated bone

Two contexts of cremated human bone with two samples were assessed from TEA 31, one context had moderate potential for further analysis (Table 3.3.39).

sessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	ldentifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
As					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation in Enclosure 31.2	310135	31006			108	10	32	8	7	9	100% white/off white	1	Moderate
	310892	31062			1	0	6	6	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

3.3.39 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 31

TEA 32/33

TEA 32 and 33 are located towards the centre of the A14 road scheme. Two paleochannels separated the site into three sections. The geology of the site is West Walton and Ampthill Clay Formations with deposits of River terrace gravels and alluvium silts, the site is low-lying with gravel ridges running across Area 1 and low-lying wet gravel stretching east through Areas 2 and 3 (Haskins 2018, 3). The archaeological remains from this site included Neolithic pits, Bronze Age enclosures and field systems, Iron Age and Roman remains, and a Saxon settlement.

Nine inhumation burials, three contexts of cremated bone and one context of disarticulated bone were excavated at TEA 32 (ibid, 3-6). This included a group of heavily truncated Roman inhumation burials.


Inhumations

The majority of the inhumations were part of Inhumation Burials 32.1, a group of four late Roman burials. The contexts from which they were retrieved are outlined below (Table 3.3.40).

Two inhumation burials were excavated at TEA 33: [332894] and [334218], moderately preserved adults that were 5% complete. [334218] has been dated to the Iron Age.

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
	320836			Good	95	3	0
	321014	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
	321015	Roman	Roman	Moderate	10	12	0
la la constita a	321707	Roman	Roman	Moderate	30	7	9
Burial 32.1	322598	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
	322600	Roman	Roman	Poor	10	7	9
	322638	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	7	9
	322640	Roman	Roman	Poor	50	7	9
	323416			Good	15	0	0
	332894			Moderate	5		
	334218		Iron Age	Moderate	5		

3.3.40 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 32

Condition and Disturbance

A majority of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 32 showed poor levels preservation (5/9: 55.6%) with poor cortical bone survival, post-mortem damage and erosion. Moderate levels of preservation were identified in 22.2% of inhumations (2/9) and good levels of bone preservation were also identified in 22.2% (2/9) of the inhumation burials.

The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–95%. The majority of the assemblage was \geq 50% complete (8/9: 88.9%) and only 11.1% were \geq 95% complete (1/9) (Fig 3.3.6).



3.3.6 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 32 (n 9)

Minimum Number of Individuals

All of the nine inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual.

Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be six adults (22/25: 88%) and three subadults (3/25: 12%) (Table 3.3.41).

3.3.41 Age at death TEA 32		
Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	1	11.1
1 month to 6 years	0	-
7–12 years	0	-
13–17 years	1	11.1
Subadult	1	11.1
Adult	6	66.7
Total demography	9	100

Biological sex estimations were not possible for any of the adults.

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PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY

Observable dentitions were present in two contexts (2/9: 22.2%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in one adult individual (1/9: 11.1%). [320836] had deposits of calculus on their teeth and displayed hypoplastic effects.

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

One adult (1/9: 11.1%) had intervertebral disc disease and displayed new bone formation at the marginal aspects of vertebral bodies (Osteophytes).

MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

Adult [320836] displayed pitted lesions to the outer surfaces of the cranial vault characteristic of porotic hyperostosis.

Cremated bone

Three contexts of cremated human bone, from five samples, were assessed from TEA 32. One context [324049] had good potential for further analysis. These were all dated to the Iron Age using a combination of initial field and finds data (Table 3.3.42).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	Identifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potentia I
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation Burial 32.1	323807	32590	lron Age	Iron Age	3	5	21	8	13	9	75% white/off white, 25% charred bone	1	Poor
Cremation Burial 32.1		2	lron Age	Iron Age	75	50	40	23	7	9	90% white/off white, 10% light blue grey	1	Modera te
	323908	32611	lron Age	Iron Age	232	30	27	10	7	9	90% white/off white, 5% light blue grey, 5% charred/ black	1	Modera te
Cremation Burial 32.1		0	lron Age	Iron Age	289	70	48	22	7	9	50% white/off white, 40% dark grey blue, 10% light blue grey	1	Good
	324049	32649	lron Age	Iron Age	815	60	45	20	7	2	80% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 5% light blue grey, 5% charred/ black	1	Modera te

3.3.42 Summary of cremated bone from TEA 32



Cremation context [324049] (including sample <32649>) (Cremation Burial 32.1) has a total weight of 1104 grams with 70% of fragments identifiable to body area, the largest fragment was 48mm in length with an average of 21mm. The majority of the fragments (65%) were white/off white, 25% were dark grey/blue, 5% were light blue grey, and 5% were charred black, indicating an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Inclusions in the burials included fired clay and fragments of pottery which may represent urn remnants.

Disarticulated bone

A single adult left femur was recovered from [322562].

TEA 34

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 34.

TEA 37/38

There were no human remains recovered for assessment from TEA 37.

TEA 38 is located at the south-eastern end of the A14 road scheme. The geology of TEA 38 has had a large effect on the survival of archaeological remains: the southern portion of the site is predominantly firm boulder clay where archaeology is scarce, whereas the northern part has large gravel islands with settlement remains (Burke 2018, 3). Two phases of continual occupation were identified: Iron Age and Roman.

37 inhumation burials, one context containing cremated remains, and one context of disarticulated bone was recovered from TEA 38. Most of the inhumation burials formed part of a late Roman cemetery, and some contained grave goods including bronze bracelets, a jet bead necklace and pottery vessels.

Inhumations

The majority of the inhumations are dated to the Roman period – two have been assigned to the Iron Age. The contexts from which they were retrieved are outlined below (Table 3.3.43).

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
Inhumation Burial 38.1	380004	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.1	380005	Roman	Roman	Moderate	60	1	0
Enclosure 38.15	380093	Roman	Roman	Good	10	1	0
Waterhole / well 38.8	380173	Roman	Roman	Good	5	1	0
	380388			Good	60	0	0

3.3.43 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 38

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Inhumation Burial 38 10	380389	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.10	380391	Roman	Roman	Good	85	7	1
Inhumation Burial 38.7	380590	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.7	380592	Roman	Roman	Good	80	7	5
Inhumation Burial 38.7	380594	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.5	380595	Roman	Roman	Poor	80	7	2
Inhumation Burial 38.3	380600	Roman	Roman	Good	5	0	0
Inhumation Burial 38.2	380614	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.2	380615	Roman	Roman	Moderate	90	7	2
Inhumation Burial 38.6	380616	Roman	Roman	Moderate	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.6	380617	Roman	Roman	Good	75	7	4
Inhumation Burial 38.4	380619	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.4	380620	Roman	Roman	Good	90	7	1
Inhumation Burial 38.8	381110	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.8	381111	Roman	Roman	Good	95	7	1
Enclosure 38.6	381192	Iron Age	Roman	Good	80	1	0
Boundary 38.1	381280	Roman	Roman	Good	5	0	0
Inhumation Burial 38.9	381646	Roman	Roman	Moderate	35	7	1
Inhumation Burial 38.12	381798	Roman	Roman	Good	30	1	0
Inhumation Burial 38.15	381833	Roman	Roman	Good	60	1	0
Inhumation Burial 38.15	381834	Roman	Roman	Good	80	1	0
Road / Trackway 38.1	381897	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	50	1	0
Enclosure 38.19	382782	Roman	Roman	Good	5	7	9
Inhumation Burial 38.17	383075	Roman	Roman	Moderate	90	7	1
Inhumation Burial 38.16	383290			Good	5	7	9
Enclosure 38.17	383432	Roman	Roman	Good	10	1	0
Inhumation Burial 38.18	383821	Roman	Roman	Good	60	0	0



Roundhouse 38.1	384099	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	5	7	9
Enclosure 38.19	384592	Roman	Roman	Poor	5	1	0
	385619	Roman	Roman	Good	10	1	0
	386295	Roman	Roman	Good	60	1	0
	386297	Unknown		Good	Unknown	7	9

Condition and Disturbance

The majority of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 38 showed good levels of preservation (30/37: 81.1%) with good cortical bone survival, minimal post-mortem damage and erosion. Moderate levels of preservation were identified in 13.5% of inhumations (5/37) and poor levels of bone preservation were identified in 5.4% (2/37) of the inhumation burials.

The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–95%. Just under half of the assemblage was \geq 50% complete (16/37: 43.2%) and 27% were \geq 75 complete (10/37). Over half of the assemblage was \leq 20% complete (19/37: 51.4%) reflecting the truncated nature of several graves (Fig 3.3.7).



3.3.7Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 38 (n 37)

Minimum Number of Individuals

35 of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual (35/37: 94.6%). [380005] (Inhumation Burial 38.1) contained intrusive elements indicating at least three individuals were present, and [381833] (Inhumation Burial 38.15) contained intrusive elements indicating at least two individuals were present.



Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be 21 adults (21/37: 56.8%) and 16 subadults (16/37: 43.2%) (Table 3.3.44).

3.3.44 Age at death TEA 38

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	4	10.8
1 month to 6 years	12	32.4
7–12 years	0	
13–17 years	0	-
Subadult	0	-
Adult	21	56.8
Total demography	37	100

Biological sex estimations were possible for nine adults: six males (6/37: 16.2%) and two females (2/37: 5.4%) (Table 3.3.45).

3.3.45 Adult sex distribution TEA 38

Sex	n	%
Male	5	13.5
Possible male	1	2.7
Intermediate	0	-
Possible female	1	2.7
Female	1	2.7
Undetermined	12	56.8
Total	21	100

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY

Observable dentitions were present in 15 contexts (15/37: 40.5%), and evidence of dental pathology was recorded in six individuals (6/37: 16.2%) (Table 3.3.46). Antemortem tooth loss affected two adults (2/37: 5.4%). One adult male also had evidence for caries (1/37: 2.7%) and one adult had evidence for periodontal disease (1/37: 2.7%). Dental caries are produced due to the breakdown of the tooth structure by bacteria progressively forming a cavity at the epicentre of the decay. Ultimately the entire dental crown may be destroyed, and the infection can spread to the root which can lead to additional dental diseases (Hillson 1996, 269) Periodontitis is the inflammation of the bone surrounding the tooth socket



in response to gum disease (gingivitis). This weakened bone recedes away from the crowns of the teeth exposing the dental roots and can ultimately result in tooth loss (ibid, 260).

Two adults and a subadult aged 7–12 years (3/37: 8.1%, 2/21: 9.5% of adults and 1/16:6.3 % of subadults) had deposits of calculus on their teeth. Calculus refers to hardened deposits of bacterial plaque that form on the surface of the teeth, trapping bacteria and food debris, which can cause further infection (ibid, 254–5). One adult male had evidence for enamel hypoplasia (1/21: 4.8% of adults). Hypoplasia refers to defects in the development of the tooth enamel which usually appear as horizontal grooves. These defects are graded from barely visible to deep linear farrows with exposed dentin. Hypoplasia may also appear as localised circular defects (ibid, 291).

	A	Adult	N	1ale	le Female		Sub-adult		Total	
Observable dentitions		11		7	1		5		16	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ante mortem tooth loss	2	18.2	1	14.3	1	100	0	-	2	12.5
Caries	2	18.2	1	14.3	1	100	0	-	2	12.5
Calculus	4	36.4	4	57.1	0	-	0	-	4	25
Enamel hypoplasia	1	9.1	1	14.3	0	-	0	-	1	6.3
Periodontal disease	1	9.1	1	14.3	0	-	0	-	1	6.3
Periapical lesions	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

3.3.46 Dental disease crude prevalence by dentition from TEA 38

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

Just under a quarter of the adults displayed evidence of degenerative spinal joint disease (5/21: 23.8%). Five adults (5/21: 19.4%); four males (4/6: 66.7%) and one female (1/2: 50%), displayed new bone formation at the marginal aspects of vertebral bodies (osteophytes). Three adult males (3/6: 50%) and one female (1/2: 50%) had herniation of the vertebral discs resulting in visible circular depressions into the intervertebral surfaces of some vertebral bodies (Schmorl's nodes).

Degeneration of the cartilaginous joints may result in course pitting on the superior and inferior surfaces of the vertebral bodies (Rogers 2000, 169; Burt et al 2013, 59–60). Two adults (2/21: 9.5%) had evidence for this (Intervertebral disc disease).

Spinal osteoarthritis is characterised by degeneration of the synovial joints at the posterior apophyseal facets and transverse process of the vertebrae (Rogers 2000, 166). Eburnation occurs when the articular cartilage of a joint has disappeared resulting in polishing of the joint surface through bone on bone contact and is considered pathognomonic of osteoarthritis in the apophyseal joints was (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 13; Burt et al 2013, 8–10). This was present in one adult male (1/6: 16.7%).

Extensive new marginal both growth and the degeneration of synovial joints between contiguous vertebrae may result in the localised fusion of one or more spinal segments preventing movement (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 14). Fusion between vertebrae affected one adult males (1/6: 16.7%).



TRAUMA

Adult male [380620] (Inhumation Burial 38.4) had a well healed compression fracture to the fifth lumbar vertebra with an associated secondary infection.

TEA 41

TEA 41 is located at the south eastern portion of the A14 road scheme, east of Hackers Fruit Farm. The excavation spanned 0.4ha however archaeological remains were present in only 1000m² (Hewitt 2018, 3). A middle Iron Age to Roman enclosed settlement enclosure complex was identified in the excavation.

Five inhumation burials, one context containing cremated bone, and six contexts of disarticulated bone were recovered from TEA 41.

Inhumations

Five inhumations were recovered from TEA 41, dated to the Iron Age (Table 3.3.47). These were all recovered in the fills of Iron Age enclosures / buildings.

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
Building 41.2	410365	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	60	1	0
	410366	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	30	1	0
Enclosure 41.1	410448	Iron Age	Iron Age	Moderate	60	7	4
	410449	Iron Age	Iron Age	Poor	5	7	9
Enclosure 41.1	410757	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	5	0	0

3.3.47 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 41

Condition and Disturbance

Half of the inhumation assemblage from TEA 41 showed good levels preservation (3/6: 50%) with good cortical bone survival, minimal post-mortem damage and erosion. Moderate levels of preservation were identified in 16.7% of inhumations (1/6) and poor levels of bone preservation were also identified in 16.7% (1/6) of the inhumation burials. The completeness of the burials ranged from 5–60%. The majority of the assemblage was \leq 30% complete (3/5: 60%) and 20% were \geq 60% complete (1/5) (Fig 3.3.8).



3.3.8 Percentage completeness of the articulated burials from TEA 41 (n 5)

Minimum Number of Individuals

Five of the inhumation contexts had an MNI of one individual.

Results

All results are preliminary and subject to adjustment during detailed observation for full analysis.

DEMOGRAPHY

The demography of the inhumation assemblage showed there to be two adults and the remainder neonatal/foetal and infants (Table 3.3.48).

3.3.48 Age at death TEA 41

Age	n	%
Neonatal/foetal	1	20
1 month to 6 years	2	40
7–12 years	0	-
13–17 years	0	-
Subadult	0	-
Adult	2	40
Total demography	5	100

Biological sex estimations were possible for one adult female (Table 3.3.49).

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3.3.49 Adult sex distribution TEA 41

Sex	n	%
Male	0	-
Possible male	0	-
Intermediate	0	-
Possible female	1	50
Female	0	-
Undetermined	1	50
Total	2	100

PALEOPATHOLOGY

The crude prevalence rates recorded for the inhumation contexts only represent an indicator of the potential for full analysis.

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

An adult female [410448] displayed evidence of degenerative spinal joint disease in the form of Schmorl's nodes and osteophyte formation.

Cremated bone

One context of cremated human bone from two samples were assessed from TEA 41. A combination of initial finds data provided an Iron Age date (Table 3.3.50).

Assessment Group	Context	Sample	Field Date	Combined Date	Weight	Identifiable	Max fragment	Mean fragment	Age	Sex	Colour	MNI	Potential
					(g)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)					
Cremation in Enclosure 41.2	410329	41015		lron Age	194	10	26	4	7	3	85% white/off white, 10% dark grey blue, 5% charred/ black	1	Poor
		41067		lron Age	9	5	18	3	13	9	100% white/off white	1	Poor

3.3.50 Summary of the cremated bone from TEA 41

Cremation burial [410329] (samples <41015> and <41067>) contained a total weight of 203 grams of burnt bone from two samples including 194 grams from sample <41015>. The bone was in a moderate condition with an estimated 10% of fragments identifiable to body area including surviving elements of cranial bones and teeth. The majority of the burnt bone fragments were off white in colour (85%), with 10% dark blue/grey and 5% charred/black, with an overall efficient cremation process. There was no evidence of repeated elements suggesting this represented the burial of a single individual. Surviving tooth root and cranial fragments indicated an adult individual. Inclusions found within the samples of cremation burial [410329] included small clumps of burnt clay and mollusc remains.



Disarticulated bone

A small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered from six contexts (Table 3.3.51).

Assessment Group	Context	Elements	Age	Sex
	410375	L parietal	7	9
(furrow)	410898	L maxilla	7	9
	410636	L and R femur, L ilium	7	9
Building 41.1 (Iron Age) 410314		Upper left second molar	7	9
Enclosure 41.1 (Iron Age)	410791	Upper right third molar	7	9
	410949	Upper left second deciduous molar	2	0

3.3.51 Summary of disarticulated human bone from TEA 41

TEA 46

TEA 46 is located at the south-eastern end of the A14 road scheme, south of The Avenue and southwest of Huntingdon road, covering an area of 6.5ha. Two phases of occupation were observed during excavation: an Iron Age roundhouse and a small Roman farming settlement. (Hewitt² 2018, 3).

Two inhumation burials from TEA 46 were assessed.

Inhumations

Two inhumation burials were excavated at TEA 46: an adult individual [460369] (in Enclosure 46.1) which was poorly preserved, and [460468] (in Roundhouse 46.1) which was well preserved. Both were 5% complete. [460369] has been dated to the Roman period and [460468] has been dated to the Iron Age (Table 3.3.52).

Assessment Group	Context	Field Date	Combined Date	Condition	% complete	Age	Sex
Enclosure 46.1	460369	Roman	Roman	Poor	60	1	0
Roundhouse 46.1	460468	Iron Age	Iron Age	Good	30	1	0

3.3.52 Summary of the inhumation burials from TEA 46



OVERALL NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

Regional Significance

The human bone has regional significance, providing evidence of inhumation and cremation burial and allowing for comparisons with contemporary assemblages regarding rural Cambridgeshire burial practices.

Local Significance

The human bone has local significance, concerning the presence of burials associated with other contemporary sites in the local area. This will add to the body of osteological and archaeological data regarding the life, health and death of the buried population of Cambridgeshire.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL

The combined analysis of 143 inhumation burials, 294 cremation burials (by context number), and 39 contexts of disarticulated material excavated in advance of the A14 Huntingdon to Cambridge road improvement works, along with further integrated analysis of the contextual and other environmental and artefactual data, will help address several of the themes and gaps in knowledge identified in both of the wider regional research agendas: *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern counties* (1997) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (2011).

For the late Neolithic / early Bronze Age period in Cambridgeshire and the wider eastern region, burial evidence, from sites excavated up to 1997 at least, appears to be increasingly focused on round barrows. Burials are also known as apparently isolated finds in the Fens and human remains have been recovered from settlement sites (Brown and Murphy 1997,16). For sites dated to the middle Bronze Age, burial evidence is dominated by cremations either in urns or unaccompanied, often, but not always, focused on either earlier or contemporary round barrows. In nearby northeast Essex there are numerous cemeteries characterised by tight clusters of numerous ring-ditches, with burials often placed between rather than within the ring-ditches (idem). The late Bronze Age period in the region is characterised by burials that are rare to find, as they are nationally, although there is some evidence to indicate that barrows were still occasionally constructed. There is evidence from outside the east of England region for the occurrence of human remains on settlement sites (ibid, 18).

Brown and Murphy (2000, 10) suggested that an important research aim for understanding burial practices during the late Neolithic to late Bronze Age periods in the region should incorporate an examination of overall patterns of burial practice to explore the changing course of social action. In particular, the relationship between settlement sites and burial and the study of the monuments that



were utilised for burial would be essential to understand the wider landscape and its use during the period. For the Neolithic period, Medlycott (2011, 13) highlighted a need to further investigate the nature of burial in the region and patterns of burial practice need further examination. This includes the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds, as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape. For the Bronze Age period (ibid, 20) has suggested that overall patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape.

Mayes (1994) reviewed the human bone from the region and suggested several broad research aims that could be examined using both the existing and future data, including noting that the rarity of prehistoric human remains is even more marked in East Anglia than in other parts of the country, and this needs to be remedied. In particular, he noted that the human remains obtained from cremation burials require a large-scale investigation.

The Bronze Age burials identified across the A14 scheme, particularly the cremations in and around the barrow in TEA 16 and the cremation cemeteries in TEA 12 and TEA 28, have the potential to contribute to these aims. Furthermore, the scattered Bronze Age inhumations, including those cut into the Ring Ditch in TEA 12, also have significant research potential. This is particularly when compared with the other data from the excavations, such that the relationship between funerary activity and other activity (including settlement) can be investigated.

Until the late Iron Age, funerary practices in the region rarely resulted in the 'formal' interment of the deceased in graves, although the deposition of human remains within settlements, either as complete bodies or as fragmentary remains, does occur. Where they are present, human remains are typically associated with animal remains and other specially 'placed' deposits. Cremation burials also occur occasionally in the region during the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age, usually as unaccompanied urned or un-urned burials (Bryant 1997, 26). For the late Iron Age, the adoption of cremation burial, along with the associated use of imported pottery, is particularly marked in parts of the region (Bryant 1997, 27), though their main concentration lies to the south of the A14 landscape (Rippon 2018, 62; Smith 2018, 221). Where present, late Iron cremation burials have the potential to provide evidence of social stratification, ritual and ceremonial practices and the emergence of a wealthy elite.

Bryant (2000, 16) has suggested that the practice of burial and the information they yield could be used to understand the development of tribal polities in the region during the Iron Age and particularly an examination of any 'evidence for internal zoning or spatial organisation including areas for ritual and burial' and 'the nature and development of ritual and religion, including evidence for the relationship between rituals associated with burial, and other rituals'. It has also been noted that the chronology, distribution and range of types of Iron Age burial evidence also requires further study and further research is needed to establish whether cremation burial and pyre goods are an indication of social hierarchies (Medleycott 2011, 31).



The Iron Age inhumations and cremations from across the A14 road scheme can help contribute to these aims.

There is a marked increase in the instance of Roman burials in the region, particularly during the later Roman period (Smith 2018, 212-5). A number of cemeteries are known around the walled 'small towns' of Cambridge and Godmanchester, and also in rural locations such as Huntingdon Road, Cambridge (Barker and Meckseper 2015), and Knobbs Farm, Somersham on the Fen edge (Evans 2013, 466).

By contrast, considering the scale of the A14 excavations and the fifteen Roman settlements revealed, the numbers of burials revealed (*c* 70) seem quite limited, suggesting either that 'communal' rural cemeteries lay elsewhere in the landscape, or, more plausibly, that existing Iron Age funerary traditions that left little trace of 'formal' burial (eg excarnation) continued. In this regard, the distribution and contextual analysis of disarticulated human remains is very important.

Nevertheless, the human remains of Roman date from the A14 certainly provide valid sets of biometrical data on rural populations as well as allowing conclusions to be drawn on funerary ritual and behavior. A recent palaeopathological study of human remains from Roman rural contexts by Rohnbogner (2018) has revealed significant health problems within much of the population, especially when compared with Iron Age and Roman urban datasets. The reasons behind this remain quite speculative, though the burials from the A14 have great potential to contribute to this debate. There is also significant scope for isotope analysis to help with determining aspects such as diet and population mobility, adding to existing studies, which have tended to concentrate more on human remains from Romano-British urban cemeteries (cf Eckardt and Muldner 2016). It is important that such isotope analysis is not only conducted on skeletal material from 'formal' burials, but also on disarticulated human bone from secure dated contexts.

During the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, the proliferation of burials is closely associated with settlement sites and a wide range of burial practices appear during this period in the region which range from cremation burial in small barrows, to chamber, boat and bed burials, with an array of associated grave goods and inclusions (Wade 1997, 49).

The lack of Saxon and medieval burials from the A14 scheme, particularly when contrasted with the substantial Saxon and medieval settlement evidence, is surprising. There was only one definite Saxon inhumation, the individual placed atop the gateway in TEA 32.

The human remains from the A14 presents a unique opportunity to place these burials, which date from the Neolithic to the medieval periods, into the wider context of the Cambridgeshire landscape and into the context of the East of England region. They can be examined in order to understand what existing patterns they conform to and what new evidence can be uncovered, both about burial practices and about the people who lived and died in this region.



PUBLICATION PROJECT: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research Aims

- How do these burials compare to contemporary burials found around Huntington and Cambridge and the wider Cambridgeshire region?
- How does the assemblage add to our knowledge and interpretation of burials from Cambridgeshire?
- Is there evidence for continued use of burial sites from prehistory through to the medieval period and does this indicate the importance of some landscapes for burial, particularly the area around the River Ouse?
- Can the analysis of the grave goods and the finds that are associated with burials, along with the osteological data, give us any indication of social status, ritual and cultural groupings?
- How do adult stature, sexual dimorphism and child growth rates compare to contemporary assemblages?
- How do prevalence rates of joint disease and dental disease compare to contemporary data and is there any correlation between age and sex?
- What does the evidence of pathological bone changes and stress indicators inform us about health and lifestyle of the buried population?
- There is evidence of unusual practices at several TEAs. What can we say about the life and death of these individuals and are these practices present in contemporary assemblages?
- Do the contexts with small amounts of burnt bone represent cremation burials?
- What temperature did the cremation pyres reach?
- Is there indication of the preferential collection of certain body areas or elements from the cremation burials?
- Is there any evidence for multiple individuals being buried in both the cremation vessels and pits?
- Is there is any evidence for botanical containers used for cremations in pits?
- Are there any indications of skeletal or dental pathology in the burnt bone?
- Is there any indication of demographic attributes of age or sex from the cremation burials?
- What is the evidence for burial practices and the demography of the middle Bronze Age period?



- Is there any evidence for migration into the region during the Bronze Age (through osteological, isotopic and artefactual analysis)?
- Is there any evidence for migration into the region during the post-Roman period (through osteological, isotopic and artefactual analysis)?
- What does the lack of Roman burials (considering the large areas of Roman archaeology) suggest?
- Is there any evidence for transitional burial practices and the demography of the population between the 4th and 6th centuries?
- Can the low volume of fish remains found in both the Roman and Iron Age faunal assemblages suggest specific dietary practices during these periods and can this be reflected in isotopic analysis?
- Are there patterns in how the disarticulated human bone was deposited and could these represent disturbed inhumations or specific ritual burial practices?

Recommendations

Human bone method statement

Analysis of the inhumation and cremation burials will allow for the production a full report providing a comprehensive account of the osteological data. The articulated burials will be recorded onto the Oracle CDE database, providing a full inventory of bone present, estimations of age and sex, metric and non-metric data, and dental and vertebral anomalies. Detailed recording of dental disease and skeletal pathology will include full descriptions, paper-based records, illustrations and digital photographs where appropriate. This will enable the calculation of true prevalence rates allowing for comparisons with other sites. Examples of common pathological conditions and all unusual pathology will be recorded with publication level photography.

The cremated burials will also be recorded onto the Oracle CDE database, providing full details on identifiable fragments, recovered weight by mesh size and any recordable pathology.

Additional scientific analysis, beyond that of standard MOLA osteological recording, will be carried out by external specialists where permitted. Strontium and oxygen stable isotopes supplemented by lead isotope analysis of those with sufficiently preserved teeth may help to establish whether these individuals were local to the Cambridgeshire area or were raised elsewhere (Montgomery et al 2010) (see Vol. 2 Isotope study proposals for more details) Further radiocarbon dating of human bone will refine the age and deposition of the burial contexts.

Reports will be produced on the human remains from each landscape block (see Vol. 2 for details) as well as a detailed overview from the scheme.

EXTERNAL WORK *RADIOCARBON DATING* See separate radiocarbon dating section in Vol. 2.

ISOTOPE ANALYSIS See separate Isotope section in Vol. 2.





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