Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological evaluation on land at Seaton Road, Harringworth, Northamptonshire February 2013

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Report 13/39

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HAR SER 13

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**Oasis No. 145793**	
Project title	Archaeological evaluation on land at Seaton Road, Harringworth, Northamptonshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land at Church Farm, Seaton Road, Harringworth, Northamptonshire. Two of the three trenches excavated produced definite archaeological evidence, the third was inconclusive. The graves were aligned west to east and were laid out in six rows, aligned north to south, although it is likely that more are present. Where observed, the individuals had been buried in a supine position with their heads to the west. Investigation of the graves was confined to establishing their extent and positioning. It is likely that the graves contain Anglo-Saxon Christians, dating between the 7th and 11th centuries. The original cemetery covered an area at least 47m by 30m and is likely to have contained a minimum of one thousand individuals, and possibly significantly more. A single late Saxon gully and a large 12th century rubbish pit were the only other features encountered within the evaluation, the pit truncated several graves and provides the terminus ante quem for the disuse of the cemetery.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site Status		
Previous work	Excavation 2000	
Current land use	Pasture land	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Anglo-Saxon cemetery, medieval pit and ditch	
Significant finds	Pottery, flint, animal bone and human bone, slag, cbm	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Church Farm, Seaton Road	
Post code	NN17 3AF	
OS co-ordinates	NGR SP 9162 9737	
Area (sq m/ha)	0.68ha	
Height aOD	43.5m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Liz Muldowney (NA)	
Project Managers	Adam Yates (NA), Myk Flitcroft, (CgMs Consulting)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting for Bulwick Estates	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	18/02/2013	
End date	21/02/2013	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Contents**
Physical	NA store HAR SER 13	Pot, animal bone, flint, slag, human bone
Paper		Site records and plans
Digital		Survey data, report
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Archaeological Evaluation at Church Farm, Seaton Road, Harringworth, Northamptonshire, February 2013	
Serial title & volume	13/39	
Author(s)	Liz Muldowney	
Page numbers	32 pages, 13 figs	
Date	March 2013	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CHURCH FARM, SEATON ROAD HARRINGWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FEBRUARY 2013

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land at Church Farm, Seaton Road, Harringworth, Northamptonshire. Two of the three trenches excavated produced definite archaeological evidence, the third was inconclusive. The graves were aligned west to east and were laid out in six rows, aligned north to south, although it is likely that more are present. Where observed, the individuals had been buried in a supine position with their heads to the west. Investigation of the graves was confined to establishing their extent and positioning. It is likely that the graves contain Anglo-Saxon Christians, dating between the 7th and 11th centuries. The original cemetery covered an area at least 47m by 30m and is likely to have contained a minimum of one thousand individuals, and possibly significantly more. A single late Saxon gully and a large 12th century rubbish pit were the only other features encountered within the evaluation, the pit truncated several graves and provides the terminus ante quem for the disuse of the cemetery.

1 INTRODUCTION

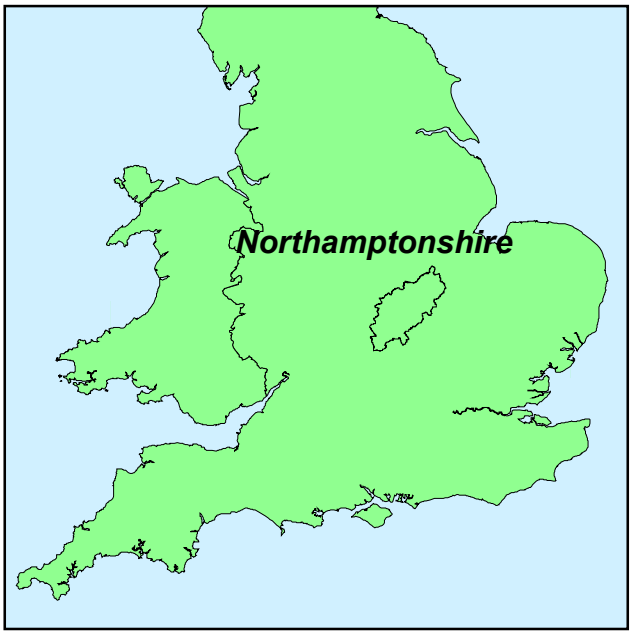
Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bulwick Estates, to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land at Church Farm, west of Seaton Road, Harringworth (NGR SP 9162 9737; Fig 1).

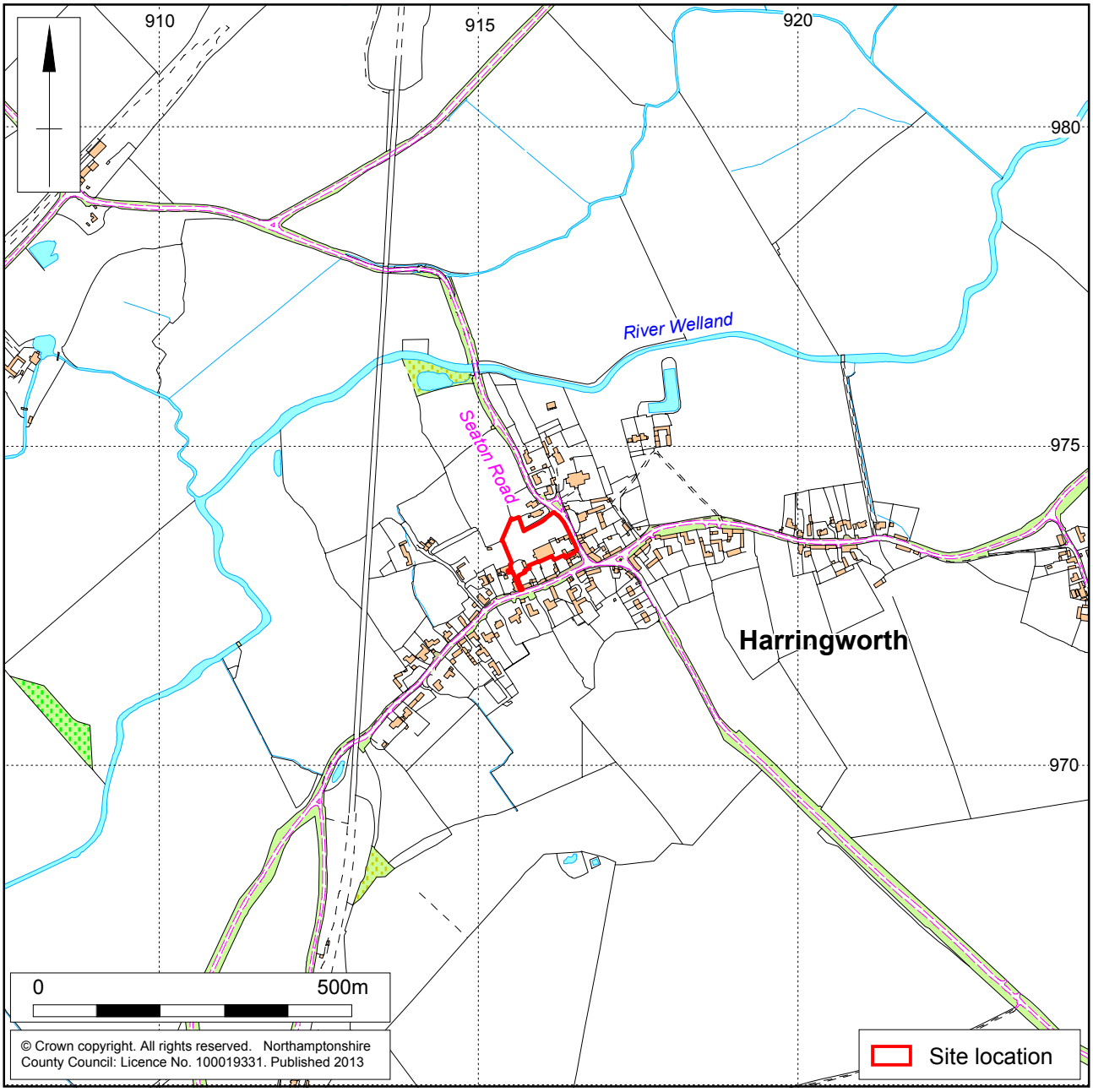
The work was commissioned prior to the full planning application being submitted for change of use from agricultural land to housing. Two phases of evaluation were specified. Phase 1 was designed to determine the extent of a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Phase 2 was designed to characterise the archaeological resource across the remainder of the site. This report describes the results of Phase 1 works. The trenching was designed to fully characterise the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource known to exist within the Development Area from previous limited intervention.

All works were undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and followed the Brief issued by Liz Mordue (Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2012a and NCC 2012b)) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2013).

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site lies to the west of Seaton Road within the village of Harringworth. It is located on a gently sloping valley side, just above and to the south of the River Welland flood plain. The Development Area comprises a small paddock divided into a smaller eastern half and a larger western half by a post and wire mesh fence. The eastern half of the paddock was fallow grass land; the western half had housed pigs until immediately prior to the evaluation and was home to a number of chickens during the project. The south-east corner of the Development Area comprises a farmyard with extant 18th to 19th century farm buildings converted into commercial units and a large mid 20th century steel and an asbestos sheeting barn.





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Site location Fig 1

The eastern part of the paddock was outside the scope of the Phase 1 works, and all three trenches were sited in the western area. This western area sloped gently down to the north towards the flood plain beyond; however, the area immediately around the large barn had been raised and levelled. The highest point was at 43.5m close to the barn, falling to 42.8m to the north.

The local geology comprises Whitby Mudstone bedrock (BGS 2012). The evaluation showed that this was overlain by orangey-yellow silty clay mixed with abundant small eroded ironstone fragments.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the investigation was to determine the western extent of the Saxon cemetery within the Development Area.

The specific objectives of the project were to provide further information on the:

- Pattern of burial, dating for the cemetery and state of skeletal preservation
- Location, extent, nature, and date of any non-cemetery related archaeological features or deposits that might be present at the proposed development site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There has been little modern development within the village of Harringworth itself and therefore there is little direct evidence for the pre 18th century layout of the settlement. However, there is some evidence within the Historic Environment Record (HER) which is summarized in Table 1 and identified on Figure 2.

No evidence for prehistoric remains has been recorded within the village.

Immediately to the south of the Development Area two Romano-British brooches (MNN154081-2) and two Romano-British coins (MNN154086 and MNN154089) were recovered by metal detector.

Saxon evidence is limited to an archaeological investigation carried out in the eastern part of the current development area by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2000 (9640; 9640/1). This work was commissioned in response to the discovery of human remains during the construction of a bio-disk sewage system. The excavation was limited in scope by the nature of the construction work; however, it provided evidence for approximately thirty graves oriented east to west dating to the middle to late Anglo-Saxon period as well as late Saxon to medieval occupation on the Seaton Road frontage (Atkins 2001, 2004). There is anecdotal evidence for the recovery of human remains from the garden of the cottages to the north of the site and from below the barn within the Development Area during its construction in the late 1960s, both presumably derived from this cemetery.

Medieval activity within the village is much better attested. Two silver coins (MNN154091-2), dated to the 12th to 14th centuries, were recovered south of the Development Area by metal detector. Structural remains comprise part of the eastern arch of the 14th century All Saints' Chantry Chapel (3084/3/1) sited immediately to the north of the Development Area and incorporated into 18th century cottages. A market cross (3084/2/1) probably dating to the 14th century is located at the village cross roads. This was probably erected following the grant of the market charter in 1387. To the south and east of the village are the remains of enclosures, boundaries, hollow

ways and house platforms, indicating that Harringworth is a Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV) that has not recovered to its medieval extent (3084/0/1; 3084/0/4; 3084/0/26; 3084/0/34-37; 3084/0/62).

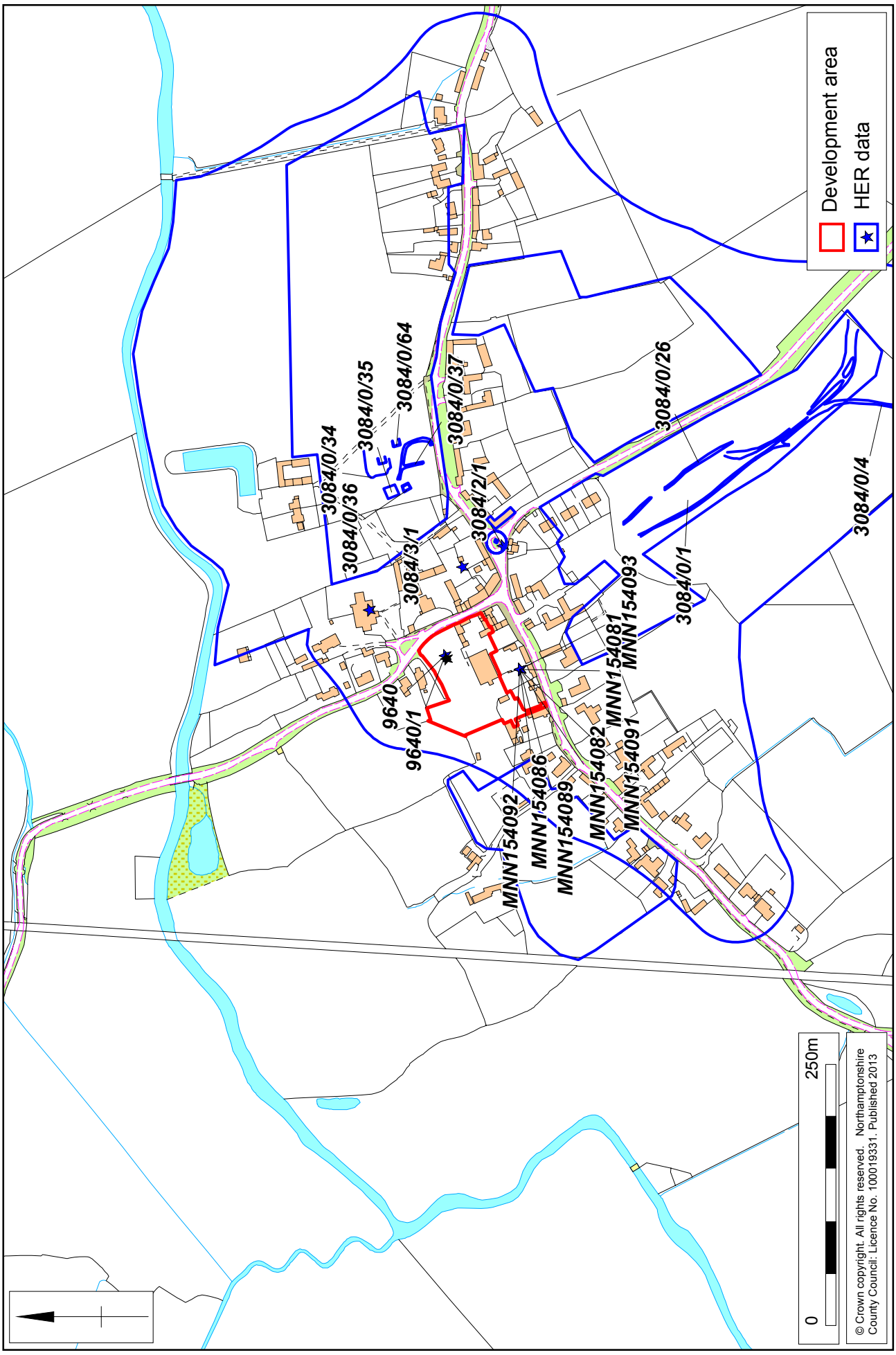
Table 1: Selected Historic Environment Record references

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
MNN154081	Findspot	Brooch	Romano-British	CuA early Romano-British brooch (43 AD -100AD) Metal detector find
MNN154082	Findspot	Brooch	Romano-British	CuA early Romano-British brooch (43 AD -100AD) MD find
MNN154086	Findspot	Coin	Romano-British	Unidentified CuA coin
MNN154089	Findspot	Coin	Romano-British	Late Romano-British CuA coin, 324-325 AD
9640	Excavation	Cemetery	Late Romano-British to late Saxon	2000 excavation of part of cemetery – 30 graves and evidence for medieval settlement
9640/1		Settlement		
MNN154091	Findspot	Coin	Medieval	Silver coin dating from 1180-1247. MD find
MNN154092	Findspot	Coin	Medieval	Silver coin dating from 1280-1390. MD find
3084/3/1	Structure	Chapel	Medieval	All Saints' Chantry Chapel founded 1305 by William de la Zouche
3084/2/1	Structure	Market cross	Medieval	14th century cross, charter granted 1387
3084/0/1	Earthworks	Boundaries	Medieval	Remains of medieval village south of the current settlement
3084/0/4	Earthworks	Enclosures		
3084/0/26	Earthworks	Holloway		
3084/0/34	Cropmarks	Boundary; Enclosure	Medieval	Remains of medieval village east of the current settlement
3084/0/35	Cropmarks	Building platform		
3084/0/36	Cropmarks	Enclosure		
3084/0/37	Earthworks	Enclosure		
3084/0/64	Earthworks	Enclosure		
MNN154093	Findspot	Coin	Post-medieval	Silver coin dating from 1642-6. MD find

5 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A programme of evaluation was carried out in accordance with briefs provided by Liz Mordue the Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2012a; b). The first phase required the excavation of three 10m, double width, trenches to locate the extent of the cemetery area. The second phase of evaluation to adequately evaluate the remaining plot would be dependent on the findings of the Phase 1 evaluation. At the time of writing this work remains to be scheduled.

Three trenches were excavated within the western paddock within the Development Area; however, the trench plan had to be varied on site from the agreed plan because of overhead power cables (Fig 3). The trenches were also varied in length and width due to the presence of below ground services and extant earthworks. They were set out by tape and their locations were surveyed using differential GPS (Leica System 1200).



Scale 1:5000 (A4)

Historic Environment Record (HER) data Fig 2

The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a 1.5m-wide toothless ditching bucket, operating under constant archaeological supervision. The excavation and recording were carried out in accordance with NA guidelines and all records were created using NA pro-forma (NA 2011). Plans and sections were produced at an appropriate scale and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits on 35mm monochrome print film, high resolution digital images were also taken. Work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to a point just above the presumed natural horizon; at this point in Trenches 1 and 3 human skeletal remains were visible. Hand cleaning continued in order to define grave cuts where possible.

A temporary bench mark (TBM) was created and its height was established by GPS. Levels in metres above Ordnance Datum were established for all sections using a dumpy level from this TBM. The levels of the trenches were established by GPS.

All finds were retained for inspection except those that were obviously modern. The trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. One forty litre bulk sample was taken. Human remains were recovered from residual contexts and were removed under licence 13-0037 from the Ministry of Justice. All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991).

6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

Hand cleaning the three trenches provided mixed results in the attempt to determine the extent of the cemetery area. Trenches 1 and 3 had clear evidence for an organized cemetery layout extending across the sampled area. However, the results from Trench 2 were inconclusive. The trench details are summarized in Appendix 1 and the results are presented below.

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 14m by 3m and was oriented north-east to south-west. A minimum of nine graves were recorded in the trench in association with a mid 12th century pit (Fig 4). All the graves had been cut from within the subsoil (2); however, it was not possible to discern the cuts within this material due to later disturbance. Quantities of disarticulated human remains were noted within the subsoil on the interface with underlying redeposited natural (3). Careful cleaning showed that these remains were disarticulated and were likely to derive from later, very shallow, graves. Layer (3) was identified as the natural horizon; however, the mixed 'dirty' brownish-orange brashy clay layer may well be the redeposited natural backfill of a large number of unidentified graves.

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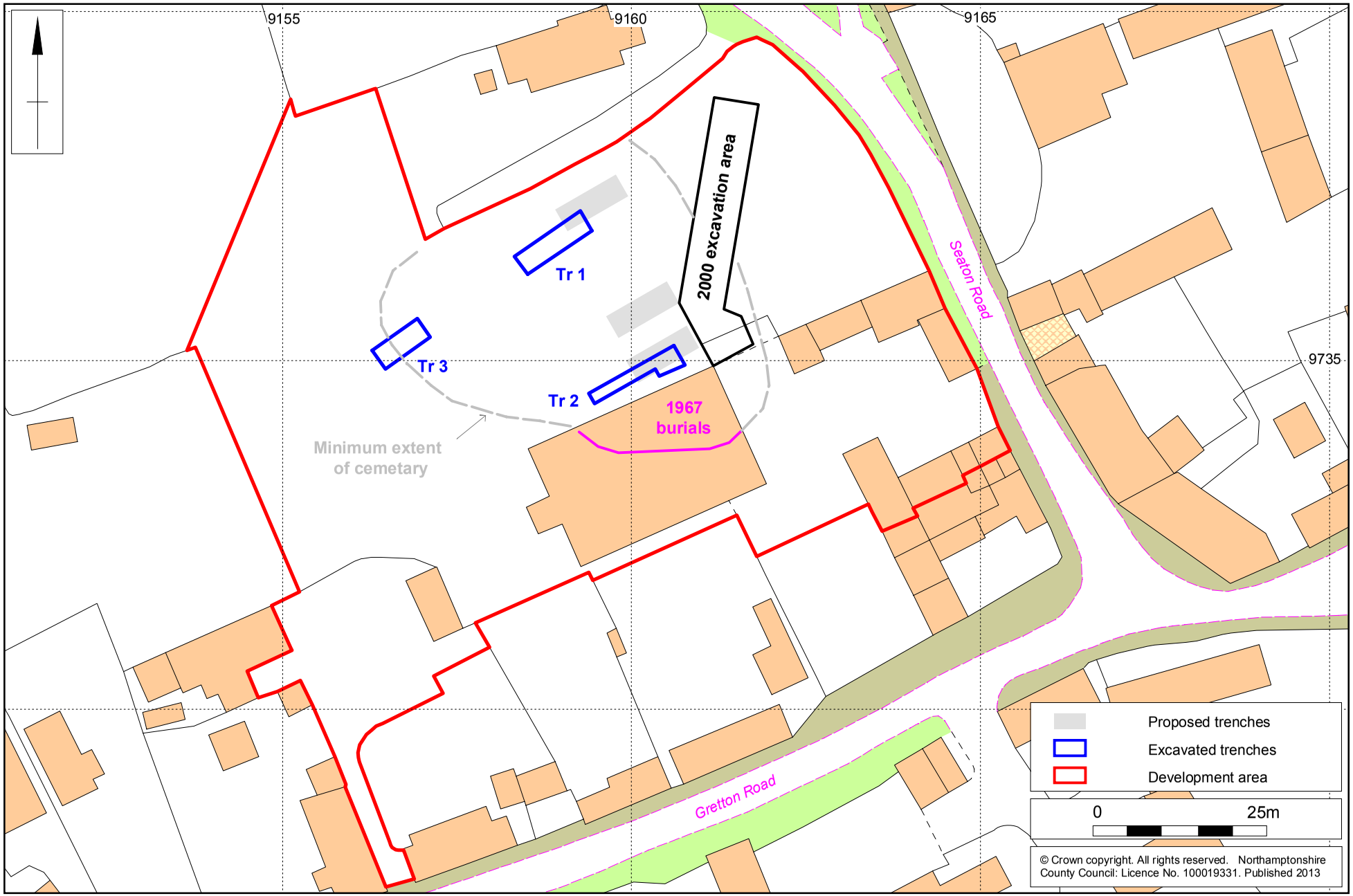
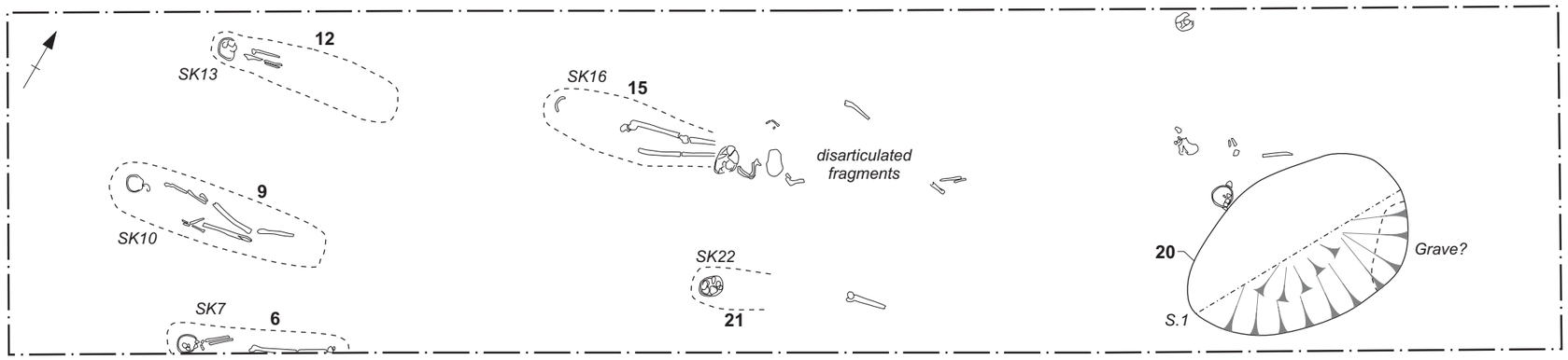
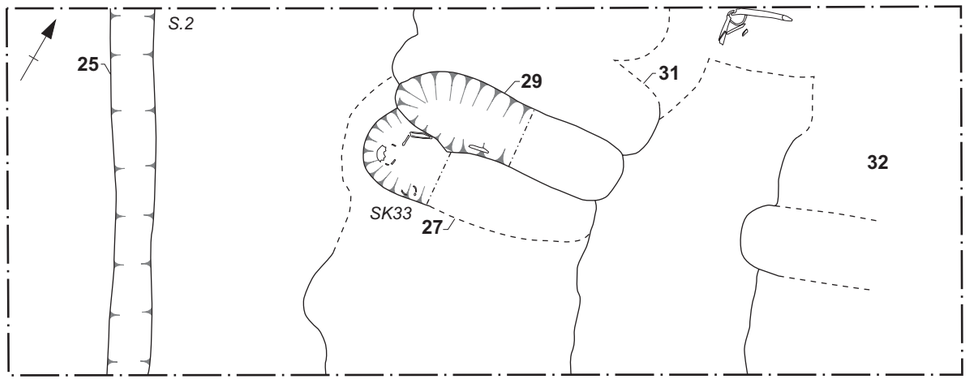


Revised trench plan Fig 3

Trench 1

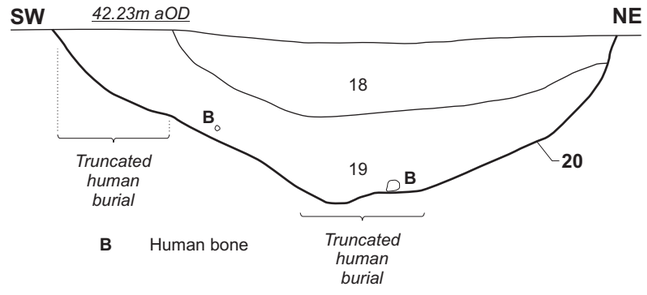


Trench 3



0 2m

Section 1



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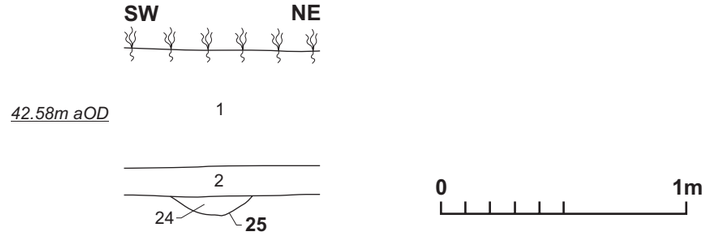

0 1m

Grave [6]

Grave [6] was located towards the south-western end of the trench and was partially obscured by the south-eastern baulk (Fig 5). The grave was aligned south-west to north-east and its edges were not well defined. Measuring 1.6m long by 0.26m+ wide and contained skeleton 7. This was cleaned sufficiently to confirm it was articulated and excavation ceased. The individual appeared small and gracile and is likely to have been an adolescent. It was in the supine position with the head to the south-west. Grave fill (8) was almost identical to layer (3).

Skeleton 7 in grave [6], looking south-south-east Fig 5

Grave [9]

Grave [9] was 0.6m to the north of grave [6] and was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, measuring 1.92m long and 0.50m wide. The grave contained the fragmentary, poorly preserved, remains of a possible adult (Skeleton 10) in the supine position with its head to the west-south-west. The lower arms did not survive well but had been placed over the pelvis (Fig 6). Grave fill (11) was again almost identical to layer (3).

Skeleton 10 in grave [9], looking south Fig 6

Grave [12]

Grave [12] was 1m to the north of grave [9]. It was aligned broadly west to east and had an ill-defined limit, measuring approximately 1.7m long by 0.4m wide and contained the fragmentary remains of skeleton 13. The skull and upper limbs only were exposed. The head was to the west (Fig 7). The grave backfill (14) was almost identical to layer (3).

Skeleton 13 in grave [12], looking south Fig 7

Grave [15]

Grave [15] was 1.2m to the east of grave [12], aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, measuring 1.6m+ long and 0.52m wide. It contained the partially exposed skeleton 16 in a supine position with its head at the west end. It is presumed that the skull and the exposed lower limbs belong to the same individual in a single grave; however, the position of the exposed portion of skull is slightly offset to the north in relation to the lower half of the body (Fig 8). The foot of the grave was not clearly seen as a disarticulated skull in subsoil (2) was sited above it. Grave fill (17) was almost identical to layer (3).

Skeleton 16 in grave [15] showing offset skull on the right and the overlying skull on the left, looking south Fig 8

Grave [21]

Grave [21] was 0.8m to the south-east of grave [15] (Fig 4). The cut was indistinct and the eastern end could not be traced. It measured 0.8m+ long and 0.38m+ wide. The skull was the only part of skeleton 22 exposed within the grave. The fill was indistinguishable from layer (3).

Pit [20]

Pit [20] was oval in plan with steepish irregular sides and a concave base, located towards the north-east end of the trench (Fig 4, Section 1). It measured 2.3m long, 1.4m wide and 0.68m deep and its long axis was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west.

The indistinct edges of a grave cut were observed in the east side of the pit; four lower limb bones were observed indicating that at least two individuals were present.

Lower fill (19) was soft mid orange-brown silty clay, derived from the fills of graves into which the pit had been cut. It contained fifty fragments of human bone from at least three individuals including two adults and a sub-adult. Three animal bone fragments from a cow and large mammals were recovered.

Upper fill (18) was very dark greyish-brown friable silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. This upper fill contained twenty-one fragments of human bone from at least one adult and one sub-adult. It also contained twenty-four sherds of medieval pottery dated to the mid 12th century. The assemblage included two joining rim sherds from a 12th century Stamford ware jar/pitcher, one of which was heavily burnt on the outside while the other sherd was not. This indicates that the sherd had been burnt after it had broken, possibly within the pit itself.

Five fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) were also recovered, including three brick/tile fragments, one heavily fired fragment from an oven or kiln and a solid cylindrical clay plug/bung. A small amount of iron smelting tap slag was recovered. A single fiddle key nail (SF1) for attaching a horseshoe dating from the 11th to 12th century was retrieved.

Thirty five animal bone fragments were recovered including sheep and pig bones, although the majority were identifiable only to mammal size. The sample contained a good assemblage of, predominantly, charred cereal processing waste as well as seeds of common weeds and wetland plants in moderate to high densities. Small mammal or amphibian bones were also noted in the sample.

Layer (5), 2m from the south-west end of the trench, was 3.8m long, extended across the full width of the trench and was 0.18m deep. It was a mixed deposit of dark orangey-brown clay silt with abundant medium limestone fragments, some burnt. This layer was above the subsoil (2) and was sealed by topsoil (1).

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 14m by 3m narrowing to 1.5m after the first 4m. It was narrowed to avoid the modern, possibly active, drain observed running parallel within the trench on the south-east side. This trench was machine excavated to just above the horizon between the presumed natural layer (3) and the subsoil (2). Following hand cleaning no skeletal remains were observed. However, as with Trench 1, layer (3) was a ‘dirty’ mid brownish-orange brashy clay and was not as ‘clean’ as an undisturbed natural horizon should be. It remains possible that this layer was redeposited natural within multiple intercutting graves. This layer was sealed by 0.22m of subsoil (2). Subsoil was in turn sealed by 0.18m of make up material (4); dark brown clay silt mixed with limestone, brick and concrete rubble. This layer was associated with the construction

of the drain and appeared to be in part a levelling layer for the 1969 barn. This was in turn sealed by 0.28m of dark grey-brown clay silt topsoil (1).

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 8m by 3m and was aligned north-east to south-west (Fig 3). It contained at least two rows of intercutting graves and a single linear feature (Fig 4). At the north-east end of the trench was a spread, aligned north to south, mixed brownish-orange silty brashy clay (32), similar to layer (3) in Trenches 1 and 2. In Trench 3 it was possible to discern a slight difference between this material and possible natural horizon (34) which was slightly more orange in hue (Fig 9). Limited exploration of this spread revealed an arm bone of one individual and part of the skull of another. Investigation ceased at this point, when it became clear that this was a linear row of east to west oriented intercutting graves.

Trench 3 showing slight difference between grave rows and natural (34), looking west-south-west Fig 9

Approximately 1m to the west of this row was a second linear band, aligned north to south, measuring approximately 2.2m wide and extending across the trench. This was not very well distinguished from the presumed natural layer (34) and required further investigation.

Grave [29]
Grave [29] appeared slightly darker at the surface and was partially investigated to confirm the interpretation (Fig 4). It measured 1.9m long by 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep, had near vertical sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. The feature did not contain a skeleton within the fill (28), a single splinter of bone was observed and a residual blade-like flint flake was recovered. However, in the southern edge of the feature were the fragile remains of a lower arm bone.

Grave [27]
The west end of Grave [27] was investigated in order to determine whether this arm bone was part of an articulated skeleton (Fig 4). The grave had a reasonably well defined west end but was less clear to the south and the east. It was sub-rectangular in plan with near vertical sides. The base was not exposed, excavation stopped at 0.26m when further human remains were encountered. The left lower arm, cut away by grave [29], upper arm and clavicle were exposed as well as cranium fragments. All bone was fragile and poorly preserved but clearly articulated. These remains were identified as Skeleton 33 (Fig 10). No artefacts were recovered from the grave fill (26). A skull was discovered in the southern edge of the grave, and was believed to be within a grave cut by grave [27] (Fig 11).

Skeleton 33 in grave [27] showing poor state of preservation, looking west Fig 10

Grave [31]
Grave [31] was identified on the northern side of grave [27], its northern side could not be distinguished but the grave measured approximately 2.1m long by 0.5m wide (Fig 4). A small sherd of St. Neots Ware pottery, dated tentatively to the 11th century, was recovered from the top of the feature during cleaning. No further investigation took place.

Skull (centre image) seen in southern edge of grave [27], looking south Fig 11

A collection of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains were observed at the north-west side of the trench between these two rows of graves (Fig 4). It was not clear whether this material was part of a disturbed grave or represented a general scatter of material within the subsoil.

Ditch [25]

Ditch [25] was located towards the south-west end of the trench, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep. It was truncated almost to its concave base. The entirety of the fill (24) was removed in an attempt to recover datable material. A small sherd of Oolitic Ware pottery was recovered dated tentatively to the 11th century; although a later 12th to 13th century date could not be discounted. Three fragments of animal bone from medium-sized mammals were also recovered. The ditch cut natural layer (34) and was sealed by subsoil (2).

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Flint by Andy Chapman

From the fill (28) of grave [29], there is a single blade-like flake, 14mm wide and 15mm long (but broken), which had been struck for a well-prepared core, with previous removals of similar flakes, probably bladelets. The piece has a light blue-white surface patination. Small cores for producing bladelets are typical of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic assemblages.

7.2 Saxon and medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 28 sherds with a total weight of 196g. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F200: T1 (2) type St Neots Ware (AD1000-1200), 1 sherd, 2g
F205: Stamford ware (AD850-1250), 21 sherds, 130g
F209: Oolitic ware (AD975-1350), 5 sherds, 53g
F319: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' ware (AD1150-1400), 1 sherd, 11g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region.

The pottery from pit fill (18) included a rimsherd in the oolitic-limestone tempered fabric F209 which has a rimform typical of the Jurassic limestone-tempered St Neots Ware 'Top Hat Jar' tradition of the late 10th – 12th centuries in the area (Blinkhorn 2010, 263), and further suggests that this fabric has its source in the Peterborough region, and is a local variant of St Neots-type pottery. The same context also produced a sherd from a Stamford Ware jar or pitcher with a long-necked rim typical of Kilmurry's Form 4 & 5 (ibid. 1980, 253), and of 12th century date. The vessel is represented by two joining rimsherds, one of which is heavily burnt on one side while the other sherd is not, indicating that the burning took place after the initial breakage and deposition.

The subsoil (2) produced another Stamford Ware rim, again of Kilmurry's Form 4 & 5, with a thumbed inner edge, and probably of 11th– 12th century date (ibid. 138).

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type

Fabric	**F205 Stamford**		**F209 Ollitic**		**F200 T1(2) St Neots**		**F319 Lyvden/ Stanion A**		
Fill/cut	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**Date**
2 subsoil	2	24	--	--	--	--	--	---	11th century
18/20 pit	19	106	4	52	--	--	1	11	Mid 12th century
24/25 gully	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	11th century?
30/31 grave	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	---	11th century?
Total	**21**	**130**	**5**	**53**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**11**	

7.3 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

Five fragments of fired clay, weighing 59g, come from pit fill (18). One fragment, made from very hard fine orange-pink clay, is 65mm long and roughly cylindrical, *c* 15m in diameter, tapering to a point. This could be a plug. Three fragments are made from hard dark red-brown sandy clay and may be remnants of brick or tile. One small fragment of very hard yellow-brown to black clay has been subject to high temperatures, perhaps from an oven or kiln.

7.4 Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

The fill (18) of pit [20] produced several small fragments, weighing 120g, of dense slag with the characteristic fluid surface of tap slag from a smelting furnace.

The excavations in 2000 also produced a quantity of mixed smithing and smelting slag, with 'half a box' coming from four pits broadly dated to the later 12th to 15th centuries (Atkins 2001, 17 and 24: Atkins 2004).

It is therefore likely that there was an iron smelting furnace somewhere nearby in the medieval period.

7.5 Metalwork identification by Tora Hylton

A single fiddle key nail (SF1) was recovered from upper fill (18) within pit [20]. This was a type of horseshoe nail in use in the 11th to 12th centuries.

7.6 Human remains by Chris Chinnock

A total of seventy-six fragments of human bone were recovered from the site weighing 1451g. All of the remains observed were retrieved from the subsoil (2) or features that had disturbed earlier burials. As such, all of the remains were disarticulated and commingled, and only represents a small sample of the cemetery population.

All fragments were observed and catalogued (see Tables 3 to 5). Any pathology was noted along with any indicators of age and sex. Metric analysis was not possible with any of the fragments for study due to poor preservation and/or completeness. A minimum number of individuals (MNI) were calculated for each context.

Subsoil layer (2)
Preservation was poor with between 50-75 % of the cortical bone available for observation. Five fragments (83g) were retrieved and they provide a minimum number of individuals of one.

Table 3: Human remains from subsoil layer (2)

Bone	Side	Element	State	No	Notes
Temporal	Left	Mastoid process, external/internal auditory meatus	Good	1	Bottom of mastoid broken
Calvarium	N/A	Calvarial fragments	Poor	3	Some porosity.
Femur	Left	Lateral condyle of the distal Femur	Poor	1	
Ribs	Left	Body fragments	Poor	1	Some porosity

Pit fill (18)

Pit fill (18) within pit [20] contained disarticulated and commingled bone including some animal bone which has been identified and removed to be analysed independently. Preservation was extremely poor with 25-50% of the cortical bone surviving in many cases it was below 25%. Twenty-one fragments (203g) were retrieved in total giving an MNI of two due to presence of adult and sub-adult remains.

Table 4: Human remains from fill (18) in pit [20]

Bone	Side	Element	State	No	Notes
Femur	Left	Distal diaphysis and epiphysis	V poor	1	Medial and lateral supracondylar lines visible. Attachment site for M.Adductor Magnus visible
Femur	Ind	Indeterminate	Poor	1	
Femur	Ind	Diaphysis	Poor	1	
Humerus	Ind	Diaphysis	Very poor	1	
Humerus	Right	Proximal	Poor	1	Unfused femoral head, billowed surface (5-15 yrs)
Lumbar Vertebrae	N/A	Whole apart from some damage to anterior aspect of body	Poor	1	
Scapula	Left	Scapular neck	Poor	1	
Scapula	Ind	Lateral border	Poor	1	
Ribs	Right	Head, body	Poor	2	
Ribs	Left	Neck, tubercle, body	Poor	1	2nd rib
Ribs	Ind	Body	Poor	7	
Radius	Right	Diaphysis	Very poor	1	80% confidence, nutrient foramen visible.
Ind	Ind	Indeterminate	Very poor	2	

Pit fill (19)

Lower pit fill (19) within pit [20] contained disarticulated and commingled bone including some animal bone which has been identified and removed to be analysed independently. Preservation was very poor with 25-50% of the cortical bone surviving for study. Fifty fragments (1165g) were retrieved in total providing an MNI of three. The presence of the left humeri, right os coxae and the right scapulae all indicate two adults and one sub-adult.

Pit fill (18)

Pit fill (18) within pit [20] contained disarticulated and commingled bone including some animal bone which has been identified and removed to be analysed independently. Preservation was extremely poor with 25-50% of the cortical bone surviving in many cases it was below 25%. Twenty-one fragments (203g) were retrieved in total giving an MNI of two due to presence of adult and sub-adult remains.

Table 5: Human remains from fill (19) of pit [20]

Bone	Side	Element	State	No	Notes
Maxilla	Left	1st and 2nd Molars present, part of zygomatic process	Good	1	Some calculus (supra and sub-gingival) and dental wear (20-30 yrs). No carious lesions present.
Cervical Vertebrae	N/A	Only anterior part of body missing	Good	1	
Thoracic Vertebrae	N/A	Body, spinous processes, sup and inf articular facets.	Poor	5	
Clavicle	Left	90% present, sterna and acromial ends are missing.	Good	1	
Scapula	Right	Glenoid fossa, acromion, coronoid	Poor	1	
Scapula	Right	Glenoid fossa. acromion	Poor	1	
Scapula	Right	Glenoid, acromion, lateral border	Good	3	Glenoid epiphyses unfused, billowed surface (<18yrs)
Ribs	Right	Neck, tubercle and shaft	Poor	1	1st Rib
Ribs	Left	Head, neck, tubercle, shaft	Poor	3	1st Rib (x2)
Ribs	Ind	Head, neck, tubercle, shaft	Poor	6	
Humerus	Right	Distal end, olecranon fossa	Very poor	1	Septal aperture
Humerus	Left	Diaphysis	Very poor	1	Nutrient foramen and lateral supracondylar crest visible
Humerus	Left	Diaphysis	Very poor	1	Nutrient foramen and lateral supracondylar crest visible.
Humerus	Left	Proximal diaphysis and metaphysis	Poor	1	Femoral head not present/unfused, billowed surface (5-15 yrs)
Ulna	Ind		Very poor	1	
Ulna	Left	Only missing distal epiphyses	Very poor	2	
Radius	Right	Only missing distal epiphyses	Very poor	1	
Os Coxae	Right	Acetabulum, greater sciatic notch	Poor	1	Tri-radiate epiphyses fused Probable male
Os Coxae	Right	Acetabulum, greater sciatic notch	Poor	1	Tri-radiate epiphyses fused Probable female
Os Coxae	Right	Acetabulum, greater sciatic notch, ischial tuberosity	Poor	1	Tri-radiate epiphyses fused (>17 yrs), billowed surface on the ischial tuberosity (<22yrs). Wide sciatic notch, probable male.
Os Coxae	Left	Acetabulum, greater sciatic notch	Poor	1	Tri-radiate epiphyses fused. Probable female
Bone	**Side**	**Element**	**State**	**No**	**Notes**

Os Coxae	Left	Acetabulum, greater sciatic notch	Poor	1	Tri-radiate epiphyses fused. Indeterminate sex.
Femur	Right	Distal third	Poor	1	Medial and lateral condyles present but damaged. Popliteal surface present and attachment for M. Adductor Major visible.
Femur	Right	Proximal diaphysis	Poor	1	
Femur	Right	Distal epiphysis	Poor	1	Unfused (<21 yrs)
Femur	Left	Proximal diaphysis	Very poor	1	
Femur	Left	Femoral head, small part of posterior aspect of neck.	Poor	1	
Femur	Ind	Diaphysis	Good	1	
Femur	Ind	Diaphysis	Poor	1	
Ind	Ind		Very poor	7	Various long bone fragments.

Conclusion

In general the bone preservation was extremely poor with much of the cortical bon (50-75%) missing or heavily degraded. As a result, no pathology could be identified within the sample, apart from mild calculus present on two maxillary molars in pit fill (19). Interestingly three separate skeletal elements from pit [20] gave an MNI of two adults and one sub-adult. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the medieval pit [20] has disturbed at least three individuals, though not necessarily three graves.

Given the poor preservation and small sample size it was not possible to present any further demographic information. However, it is clear that there is a high density of individuals buried in the immediate vicinity comprising adults and sub-adults.

8 THE FAUNAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

8.1 The animal bone by Stephanie Vann

An assemblage of 41 fragments was recovered from the site, and consisted of cattle, sheep, pig, small mammal, medium mammal and large mammal.

Method

The assemblage was subjected to macroscopic examination. Species identification was undertaken at a context level. Fragments of mammal bone that could not be attributed to a taxonomic group equal or lower than genus were categorised as either 'large mammal' or 'medium mammal'. A summary of the results is presented in Table 6. Fused and unfused elements were recorded. For the main domestic species (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) tooth wear on mandibles was recorded to calculate age where possible following Grant (1982). This is a widely used, published procedure that records the stage of tooth eruption and wear based on a series of defined stages, enabling an age to be assigned to individual animals and thus analysis of age at death patterns to be undertaken. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von den Driesch (1976).

Results

Preservation of the animal bone at this site was poor to good. Fragmentation was moderate and surface abrasion was moderate to high with bone exhibiting signs of erosion, weathering and other taphonomic damage in some instances. Fragmentation was the result of both old and fresh breaks. There was no evidence of canid gnawing, butchery or pathologies.

Forty-one fragments were recovered (sixteen from hand-sorted features and twenty-five from sieved environmental samples), of which sixteen (39%) were identifiable. The species present were cattle, sheep, pig, small mammal, medium mammal and large mammal. There was no evidence of bird or fish remains.

Table 6: Total number of fragments per species per context

Species: Fill/cut	**18/20**	**19/20**	**24/25**
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	0	1	0
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	1	0	0
Large Mammal	5	2	0
Medium Mammal	2	0	3
Total Identified	7	3	3
Unidentified	3	0	0
Total	10	3	3

Table 7: Total number of fragments per species per context from environmental samples

Species: Fill/cut	**18/20**
Pig (S*us scrofa*)	1
Small Mammal	2
Total Identified	3
Unidentified	22
Total	25

No mandibles were complete enough to permit tooth wear to be recorded. Only one skeletal element was complete enough to be measured; a sheep metatarsal from context (18), pit [20]. The results are shown in table 8. The total length was then used to estimate the height at the withers based upon factors devised by Teichert (1975) for sheep. Such calculations help with the visualisation of the size of a single animal and the variation of animals within a population, although it should be noted that the height calculated is approximate; the dimensions of a long bone are dependent on many factors, including genes, age, sex and nutrition.

Table 8: Measurable Bone Elements

Fill/cut	Species	Element	Total length (mm)	Withers height (mm)
18/20	Sheep	Metatarsal	125	563.75

Discussion

Whilst it is true that the small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to draw any significant conclusions, there is nothing about it that is in any way extraordinary for a domestic assemblage of medieval date. The main domesticates – cattle, sheep and pig – are regularly exploited during this period, as they had been in earlier periods (Maltby 1981). The dominance of such remains within the assemblage from Harringworth is therefore not unusual.

Skeletal fusion was able to be recorded on two elements: a sheep metatarsal from pit fill 18 and a cattle proximal phalanx from pit fill 19. Both of these were fully fused. Following the fusion stages described by Reitz and Wing (1999), the proximal phalanx is an early-fusing element and its fusion in cattle would indicate an animal above 18 to 24 months of age. However, the distal end of metapodia are middle-fusing elements and in sheep indicate an animal above 18 to 28 months of age.

The sheep withers height of 563.75 mm (or 0.56 m) from Harringworth is comparable to the sheep withers height range of 0.52 – 0.70 m from the medieval phases at Causeway Lane in Leicester (Gidney 1999, 323 – 324). Similar figures of 0.55 m and 0.56 m were also obtained from medieval specimens from Exeter (Maltby, 1979: 51). The animals from this site are, therefore, comparable with animals from other sites dated to the medieval period.

8.2 Charred plant macrofossils by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

A sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of a large refuse pit [20] of probable 12th century date.

The sample was bulk floated by NA and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 9. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were also recorded.

Table 9: Charred plant remains

Sample No.	**1**
Context No.	**18**
Feature No.	**20**
Cereals and other possible food plants	
Avena sp. (grains)	xxx
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x
(rachis nodes)	x
Hordeum/Secale cereale type (rachis nodes)	xx
Secale cereale L. (grains)	xcf
(rachis nodes)	xcf
Triticum sp. (grains)	xxxx
(rachis internodes)	x
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)	xxx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxx
(basal rachis nodes)	x
(detached embryos)	x
(sprouts)	x
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcotyfg
Herbs	
Anthemis cotula L.	xxxx
Apiaceae indet.	x
Asteraceae indet.	x
Atriplex sp.	xx
Bromus sp.	x
Centaurea sp.	x
C. nigra L.	x
Chenopodium album L.	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xx
Euphrasia/Odontites sp.	x
Fabaceae indet.	xx
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	xx
Galium aparine L.	x
Lapsana communis L.	x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.	x
Papaver argemone L.	x
Plantago lanceolata L.	x
Small Poaceae indet.	xx
Large Poaceae indet.	x
Polygonum aviculare L.	xx
Polygonaceae indet.	x
Rumex sp.	xx
Scandix pecten-veneris L.	x
Silene sp.	x
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.)Schultz-Bip	x
Valerianella dentata (L.)Pollich	x

Aquatic plants	
Juncus sp.	xcf
Saggitaria sp.	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
Corylus avellana L.	x
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet.culm nodes	x
Indet.inflorescence frags.	x
Indet.seeds	xx
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxxx
Black tarry material	xx
Bone	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Ferrous frag.	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x
Vitreous material	x
Sample volume (litres)	**x**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.3**
% flot sorted	**50%**

Key to Table
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens. cf = compare coty = cotyledon fg = fragment

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were recorded at a moderate to high density. Preservation was moderately good, although a number of the grains were severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type and barley/rye type rachis nodes were also moderately common, but other chaff elements were scarce. A single cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae) was the only non-cereal food plant remain recorded.

A range of common segetal weed species and grassland herbs were represented, with taxa noted including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). Wetland plant macrofossils were scarce, but did include a possible rush (*Juncus* sp.) fruit and an arrowhead (*Saggitaria* sp.) seed. Occasional fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were also recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were abundant, although most were very small.

Other plant macrofossils included indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

The fragments of black porous and cokey material were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include bone fragments, small mammal or amphibian bones, a ferrous fragment and small globules of vitreous material.

Conclusions (and recommendations for further work)

In summary, this assemblage, which is particularly rich, would appear to be primarily derived from a small batch of charred cereal processing waste. Wheat, and most specifically bread wheat type, is the principal crop represented, and it is assumed that the oats, barley and rye are present as main crop contaminants and/or relicts of earlier cropping regimes. The fact that only bread wheat chaff is recorded is possibly of note, and as evidence from other near contemporary sites within Northamptonshire (for example from West Cotton – Campbell 2010) indicates that by the 12th century, rivet type wheat (*T. turgidum*) was also being grown within the area. The abundance of stinking mayweed seeds within the current assemblage probably indicates that much of the grain was being grown on heavy clay soils, some of which may have been newly cultivated from former areas of grassland.

Although this assemblage is rich, analysis of a single sample in isolation would probably add little to the data already contained within this assessment. However, if further interventions are planned, there should be a programme of environmental sampling. Analysis of these, along with full quantification of the current assemblage, should provide very useful and informative data about the local economy and habitat diversity within the Harringworth area.

9 CONCLUSION

The project aims for Phase 1 of the evaluation were primarily to establish the western extent of the cemetery area identified in the excavation of 2000. The secondary aims were to investigate the pattern of burial; confirm the provisional dating provided by the earlier excavation; investigate the density of graves; investigate the state of preservation of the skeletal remains and to attempt to identify any physical boundary to the cemetery. The final aim was to acquire information about the nature, extent and significance of any non cemetery features within the subject area. The evaluation satisfactorily answered a significant number of these project goals.

The evaluation showed that the Development Area contains an extensive cemetery. Trenches 1 and 3 contained multiple rows of closely intercutting graves; however, the evidence from Trench 2 was less conclusive. There is potential for a very high number of intercutting graves within all three trenches because layer (3), initially identified as natural, is more likely to be the merging fills of numerous graves. This 'dirty' layer extended across both Trenches 1 and 2, and was very similar to deposit (32) in Trench 3 which was proven to be the backfill of an unknown number of merging graves. Layer (34) in Trench 3 was probably the undisturbed natural horizon, its absence in both Trenches 1 and 2 suggests that Trench 2 might not be devoid of graves and that Trench 1 contained more than the shallow graves positively identified (Fig 4). The apparent gap between the two rows of graves in Trench 3 suggests that this area was less intensively used than the area to the east, which might indicate that it was marginal to the cemetery area. However, the most westerly row was densely packed with intercutting graves and the group of partially articulated remains in the feature between the two grave rows might indicate that this gap is actually spurious. It was not possible to extend Trench 3 any further to the west because of the presence of a hollow-way and extant earthworks of a possible medieval enclosure/building platform (Figs 12 and 13)

Looking north down the hollow-way, Trench 3 on right Fig 12

Earthwork enclosure/building platform with hollow-way in foreground, looking south-west Fig 13

The graves identified in Trenches 1 and 3 were laid out in six rows broadly aligned north to south. All were oriented east to west or east-north to east-west-south-west and all skeletons, where observed, had their heads at the west end of the grave and were in the supine position. Skeleton 10, in grave [9] in Trench 1, was positioned with the lower arms bent towards the pelvis, but survival was poor. The positioning and orientation suggests a Christian burial practice.

None of the graves identified in the current evaluation produced conclusive dating material. One small sherd of 11th century pottery was recovered from the surface of grave fill (30) in grave [31] in Trench 3; however, this could have derived from the overlying subsoil (2). The carbon dating results from two of the skeletons excavated in 2000 provided dates of 365-640 AD and 445-655 AD to 2σ (95% probability) (Atkins 2001). No data from that excavation or from this evaluation contradicts this date range, but a 5th to 7th century AD date would be unusually early for a Christian Anglo-Saxon community. The cemetery was out of use by the middle of the 12th century when a large pit [20] cut through at least three individuals within three or more graves. Therefore by the middle of the 12th century sufficient time had elapsed that the location and relevance of the cemetery site had passed out of local memory.

The exact number of individuals buried within the Development Area is unknown. On the basis of the evidence from the 2000 excavation, the anecdotal evidence from the construction of the barn and the present evaluation the area covered by the cemetery is likely to measure at a minimum 47m east to west and 30m north to south. This would increase to approximately 50m (north to south) if the skeletal remains found in the garden of the cottages to the north were included. From the three rows observed in the excavation and the six rows seen in the evaluation it is possible that there were approximately fifteen rows of graves within cemetery area. In Trench 3 where the rows were more clearly visible there appeared to be between six and eight graves in the exposed lines. Therefore across the whole cemetery site, if this density were maintained, there would be approximately one thousand individuals. This does not

take into account any possible double stacking which might significantly increase this number.

Six skeletons were partially exposed, and their state of preservation was generally poor. In some instances it was extremely poor. However, some of the disarticulated material, the exposed skulls from the lower burials and the residual human remains in pit [20] were in good condition. This variance is likely to have been caused by exposure of the shallow graves to post-depositional disturbance and by differences in the acidic value of the soil.

No definite physical western boundary for the cemetery was encountered. Shallow gully [25] at the west end of Trench 3 is a possible candidate but its alignment, north-west to south-east, differs from the north to south grave rows. It was parallel with the hollow-way lying just to the west (Fig 12) and contained an 11th century pottery sherd, so may relate to medieval occupation on the site.

Only two non-cemetery features were encountered in the evaluation. As discussed, gully [25] is likely to be 11th century in date and was probably associated with the hollow-way and enclosure at the west end of the Development Area. The mid 12th century refuse pit [20] in Trench 1 provides the *terminus ante quem* for the disuse of the cemetery and was probably similar to four pits ([8], [27], [29] and [30]) recorded in the 2000 excavation (Atkins 2001). All these features produced iron smelting slag and point to metalworking in the vicinity.

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APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	**Length, width & alignment**			**Depth of natural**
1	**13.5m x 3m NE-SW**			**0.56m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Samples***
1	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish-brown clay silt	0.38m deep	-
2	Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown silty clay	0.11m deep	
3	Redeposited natural	Mixed browny-orange silty clay, frequent small to medium ironstone fragments	Unexcavated	
5	Layer	Mixed dark greyish-brown clay silt with abundant medium burnt and unburnt limestone fragments	0.18m deep	
6	Grave	Sub-rectangular, south-west-north-east aligned	1.6m long 0.26m wide	
7	Skeleton	Unexcavated in grave 6		
8	Grave fill in grave [6]	Friable mid orangey-brown clay silt. Unexcavated		
9	Grave	Sub-rectangular, east to west aligned	1.92m long 0.50m wide	
10	Skeleton	Unexcavated in grave 9		
11	Grave fill in cut [9]	Friable mid browny-orange clay silt. Unexcavated		
12	Grave	Sub-rectangular, east to west aligned	1.7m long 0.40m wide	
13	Skeleton	Unexcavated in grave 12		
14	Grave fill in cut [12]	Friable mid browny-orange clay silt. Unexcavated		
15	Grave	Sub-rectangular, east to west aligned	1.6m+ long 0.52m wide	
16	Skeleton	Unexcavated in grave 15		
17	Grave fill in cut [15]	Friable mid browny-orange clay silt. Unexcavated		
18	Fill of pit [20]	Friable dark greyish-brown silt clay, moderate charcoal flecks	0.30m deep	Sample 1
19	Fill of pit [20]	Soft mid orangey-brown silty clay	0.38m deep	
20	Pit	Oval north-east-south-west long axis, steep sided with irregular base	2.3m long 1.40m wide 0.68m deep	
21	Grave	Sub-rectangular, east to west aligned	0.8m+ long 0.38m+ wide	
22	Skeleton	Unexcavated in grave 21		
23	Grave fill in cut [21]	Friable mid browny-orange clay silt. Unexcavated		

Trench	**Length, width & alignment**			**Depth of natural**
2	**12.2m x 3m (1.5m) SW-NE**			**0.68m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Samples***
1	Topsoil	See Trench 1	0.28m deep	-
2	Subsoil	See Trench 1	0.18m deep	
3	Redeposited natural	See Trench 1	Unexcavated	
4	Layer	Mixed dark greyish-brown clay silt with frequent medium limestone, brick and concrete rubble fragments	0.18m deep	

Trench	**Length, width & alignment**			**Depth of natural**
3	**8.6m x 3m NE-SW**			**0.58m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Samples***
1	Topsoil	See Trench 1	0.46m deep	
2	Subsoil	See Trench 1	0.12m deep	
24	Fill of [25]	Friable light orange-grey silty clay	0.12m deep	
25	Gully	Linear north-west-south-east aligned, shallow truncated sides and a concave base	3m+ long 0.35m wide 0.12m deep	
26	Fill of [27]	Friable mid orangey-grey silty clay.	0.26m deep	
27	Grave	Sub-rectangular. East to west alignment, near vertical sides and a flattish base	0.50m wide 0.26m deep	
28	Fill of [29]	Friable mid orangey-grey silty clay.	0.32m deep	
29	Grave	Sub-rectangular. East to west aligned. Not fully excavated	0.50m wide 0.32m deep	
30	Fill of [29]	Friable mid orangey-grey silty clay.	Not excavated	
31	Grave	Sub-rectangular. East to west aligned. Not excavated		
32	Grave fills	Merging fills of multiple graves. Friable mid orange-grey silty clay	Not excavated	
33	Skeleton	Fragmentary skeleton in grave [27]		
34	Natural	Mid yellowy-orange silty clay with frequent ironstone gravels, mottled brown		

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