

**GATESHEAD VISITOR CENTRE  
ST. MARY'S CHURCH  
GATESHEAD  
TYNE AND WEAR**



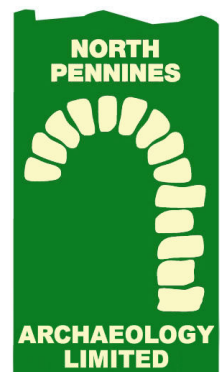
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION,  
EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

**CP. No: 570/07**

**03/08/2010**

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## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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## SUMMARY

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In August 2007, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Addyman Archaeology, on behalf of their clients, Gateshead City Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation, subsequent excavation and then intermittent watching brief at Gateshead Visitor Centre, St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2550 6360), during groundworks associated with the development of an extension to the north side of the church.

Planning permission and listed building consent had been granted for the conversion of the Visitor Centre to a Heritage Centre including the erection of a single storey extension on the northern side of the church, demolition of external fuel tank and enclosure, landscaping and alterations to car park and stripping out of 1990s alterations to the former church.

As a result, Jennifer Morrison, Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council requested that a programme of archaeological works was set in place, consisting of an evaluation, subsequent excavation and then a watching brief to monitor all ground reduction within St. Mary's Church's graveyard. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).

The initial evaluation took place on the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> August 2007 and consisted of the excavation of two evaluation trenches north of the church, to test for potential existing archaeology within the footprint of the proposed extension. Three test pits were also excavated where new trees were proposed to be planted, one in the east churchyard, and one north of the church by the church wall. The final test pit was excavated close to the north wall of the church in order to examine the archaeological potential of the area required for service trenches.

The excavation took place between the 17<sup>th</sup> September and the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007, with the aim of excavating the main foundation toe of the extension building and the main service trench running from the extension east into the carpark. A subsequent intermittent watching brief then took place between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The watching brief covered all aspects of ground disturbance within the graveyard area in order to record any archaeology present as well as any human remains disturbed during the ground disturbance.

The remains of a number of structures were found: the Sexton's House was a stone built structure, with walls to the east and west, and with the northern wall also acting as part of the northern churchyard boundary wall. The internal floor was probably stone-flagged, with the compact earth floor beneath cut by burials. There was also evidence of a narrow north-south aligned wall to the west of the main building, suggesting a narrow alley or garden. The actual building date of the house is unknown, and the earliest map evidence available dates to Wood's 1827 map. The house is still

shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1858, though it is gone by the production date of the Second Edition in 1898. One suggested reason for its removal was heavy structural damage in the Great Explosion of Gateshead in 1854, resulting in its eventual demolition rather than rebuild. This latter hypothesis is also given weight due to records showing that the graveyard was no longer in use by 1855, negating much of the need for a dedicated on-site Sexton.

Further structures were uncovered to the east of the Sexton's House. The majority of these structural elements can be seen on Oliver's 1833 Map, though they do not show on Wood's 1827 map; however, due to the level of detail included generally on Wood's map, this cannot be seen as a point of initial construction. The primary structures in this area are two retaining walls and a concrete path leading to the gate in the north churchyard wall.

The remains of a sandstone wall were uncovered, likely to be the remains of the northern extent of the Vestry, with the brick course observed to the north being evidence of modern repair, before its demolition in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The amount of post-medieval detritus found within the graveyard soil clearly demonstrates the need cited in 1794 for the building of the churchyard wall, in order to prevent the local populace from dumping their waste in the churchyard. In particular, the northern graveyard, east of the Sexton's House, showed a great deal of disturbance, resulting in an increase in expected disarticulated bone and a decrease in good condition articulated burials. This disturbance was caused by modern services, such as water, gas and electricity that fed St. Mary's Church, as well as post-medieval pipes that cut earlier burials. Disturbance was also noted having taken place during the conversion of the churchyard into a carpark in the 1990s.

Human remains were uncovered, producing a minimum number of individuals total of 73. This included a minimum number of 8 non-adults, 1 infant, 8 neonates, 9 perinates and 17 foetal remains. 30 individual adults were also recorded.

The animal bone assemblage showed evidence of high levels of abrasion and trampling, which would be expected in an assemblage of this nature. The low numbers of skull and metapodial elements compared to the relatively high numbers of front and hind suggests an assemblage dominated by the remains of joints of meat.

The pottery analysis revealed that a number of items could be quite closely dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, though all contexts which produced more than one or two fragments also produced later material.

The clay pipe analysis showed that a number of items dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, all contexts which produced more than one or two fragments also produced later material. The small number of bowls and marked items in this assemblage together with the relatively small and restricted areas available for excavation limits

both its value for comparison with other groups of clay pipes from Tyneside and for interpretation.

Overall, the scheme of archaeological investigation has given us a snapshot into the historical development and use of St. Mary's Church especially since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with demolished outbuildings, detritus from the local townsfolk throwing their rubbish into the graveyard and a number of burials all adding to the picture.

The potential of medieval and post-medieval structural and artefactual remains within the development area remains high, along with the potential for further human remains.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Addyman Archaeology and Gateshead Council, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council, for all her assistance throughout the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Surgo, and all staff at the Gateshead Visitor Centre, for their help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Tony Liddell and Frances Wood; the excavation was undertaken by Tony Liddell, Frances Wood, Cat Peters, Martin Sowerby and Nicky Gaskell and the watching brief was undertaken by Frances Wood, Rachel Horn and Tony Liddell. The human bone was analysed by Rachel Horn and Dr. Tina Jakob. The finds were analysed by Jenny Vaughn, NCAS. The report was written by Tony Liddell and the drawings were produced by Tony Liddell. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In August 2007, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Addyman Archaeology, on behalf of their clients, Gateshead City Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation, subsequent excavation and then intermittent watching brief at Gateshead Visitor Centre, St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2550 6360; Figure 1), during groundworks associated with the development of an extension to the north side of the church.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission and listed building consent had been granted for the conversion of the Visitor Centre to a Heritage Centre including the erection of a single storey extension on the northern side of the church (lozenge-shaped and circa 15m long and up to 5.5m wide), demolition of external fuel tank and enclosure, landscaping and alterations to car park and stripping out of 1990s alterations to the former church.
- 1.1.3 As a result, Jennifer Morrison, Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council requested that a programme of archaeological works was set in place, consisting of an evaluation, subsequent excavation and then a watching brief to monitor all ground reduction within St. Mary's Church's graveyard. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.4 All groundworks associated with the development of the Heritage Centre had to be excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2002), and were consistent with the specification provided by Jennifer Morrison and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.5 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 SPECIFICATION

- 2.1.1 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council.

### 2.2 THE EVALUATION (GVC-B)

- 2.2.1 The evaluation took place on the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> August 2007 and consisted of the excavation of two 4.00m x 1.50m trenches by hand to the depth of 0.50m (the depth needed for the footprint of the new building) north of the church, to test for potential existing archaeology within the footprint of the proposed extension. Three test pits were also excavated where new trees were proposed to be planted, one 1.00m in width by 1.00m in length and 0.65m deep in the east churchyard, and one 1.00m in width and 1.00m in length by 1.00m deep north of the church by the church wall. A final test pit was excavated, 1.00m in width and 1.00m in length by 0.75m in depth close to the north wall of the church in order to examine the archaeological potential of the area required for service trenches. The location of these trenches and test pits can be seen on Figure 3.
- 2.2.2 All excavations lay at least 2.0m from the church wall and 1.0m from the churchyard boundary wall in order to avoid damaging structural integrity. The kerb-stones north of the wall were not disturbed.
- 2.2.3 As the excavations were within the confines of a churchyard, there was a strong possibility of the recovery of disarticulated human bone, or the uncovering of articulated human remains, during the course of the work. Due to this, and in accordance with Environmental Health and Ministry of Justice regulations, the evaluation area was fenced with heras fencing and then screened using plastic sheeting to prevent external viewing of any potential human remains being uncovered. Disinfectant and safety equipment was also provided in case of organic remains being discovered.
- 2.2.4 In summary, the main objectives of the programme of archaeological works were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;

- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survived in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

## 2.3 THE EXCAVATION (GVC-C)

- 2.3.1 The excavation took place between the 17<sup>th</sup> September and the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007, with the aim of excavating the main foundation toe of the extension building and the main service trench running from the extension east into the carpark. The precise location of this series of trenching can be seen on Figure 3.
- 2.3.2 In accordance with Environmental Health and Ministry of Justice regulations, the area of excavation was fenced with heras fencing and then screened using plastic sheeting to prevent external viewing of any potential human remains being uncovered. Disinfectant and safety equipment was also provided in case of organic remains being discovered.
- 2.3.3 All areas of the trench were checked for services by digi-CAT before excavation commenced with no results.
- 2.3.4 According to the specification and information provided by the consultant (detailing the lack of services within the area of the trench), the drain trench was initially excavated by mechanical digger to strip the modern car park surface and overburden, and then subsequently cleaned and excavated by hand.



**Plate 1.** *Excavation of the western extent of the building toe foundation, looking north-west.*



*Plate 2. Excavation of drainage trench looking east.*

## **2.4 THE WATCHING BRIEF (GVC-D)**

2.4.1 The monitoring programme at St. Mary's Church consisted of an intermittent watching brief between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The watching brief covered all aspects of ground disturbance within the graveyard area in order to record any archaeology present as well as any human remains disturbed during the ground disturbance.

2.4.2 In accordance with Environmental Health and Ministry of Justice regulations, the area of excavation was fenced with heras fencing and then screened using plastic sheeting to prevent external viewing of any potential human remains being uncovered. Disinfectant and safety equipment was also provided in case of organic remains being discovered.

2.4.3 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
- to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains were uncovered during the project;
- to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;

- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, 35mm colour slide and monochrome formats, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;
- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

## **2.5 THE ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within the Great North Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Newcastle City Council, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 07 GVC B-D.
- 2.5.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Newcastle County Council, support the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.



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## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The site lies at approximately 24.5m OD, overlooking the Gateshead Quayside and directly to the west of the Sage building in Gateshead, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2550 6360). The boundary wall of the church was built in 1794, and the current ground surface of the churchyard is the result of the buildup of soils from that time.
- 3.1.2 The site lies within an area of drift deposits of glacial clays overlying Carboniferous Sandstone with interleaving seams of coal (*British Geological Survey* 1989-92, Sheet 20). The area has been subject to heavy post-medieval terracing, truncating and burying of earlier deposits.

### 3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Origin of Place Name:** the name 'Gateshead' may have two meaning, the first being "head of the road" and the second being "headland roamed by goats". The area of Gateshead has been populated since at least the Roman times, as can be proved by the Roman remains discovered during the construction of Church Street in 1790. It has also been suggested by local historian John Hodgson that some of the earlier stonework associated with the Church could well be of Roman origin.
- 3.2.3 **Listed Structure Information:** St Mary's Church was originally constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and is Grade I listed. Most of the standing structure is of 14<sup>th</sup> century date, with some Norman fragments. The west tower was rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the chancel in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The churchyard is enclosed by walls of brick and stone, with stone coping and wrought iron railings, which date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; these are listed Grade II. Within the churchyard is the Grade II listed mausoleum of Robert Trollop, built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century but adopted by the Green Family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.4 **Miscellaneous Information:** a list of Rectors of St. Mary's was compiled by historian Robert Surtees detailing rectors from AD 1242-1810 (Surtees 1820).
- 3.2.5 **Early Middle Ages (AD 410-1066):** Gateshead is mentioned in the Venerable Bede's *History of the English Church and People*, dated 653AD. The site of the

present St. Mary's is thought to be built on the site of the monastery mentioned in this work.

- 3.2.6 **Norman Britain** (AD 1066-1154): in 1080AD Walcher, first of the Norman Prince Bishops, was murdered in Gateshead. The Norman conquerors ruled the area harshly, meaning that many locals remained defiant. In 1080 Bishop Walcher's men murdered a popular local Anglo Saxon by the name of Lyulph of Lumley, whereupon the Bishop called a meeting at Gateshead. Unfortunately the arrival of the Bishop was met by an angry mob, and the Bishop and his men were forced to take refuge in St. Mary's Church. The mob proceeded to burn the church down, and the fleeing Bishop and his men were attacked and killed by the mob.
- 3.2.7 **Middle Ages** (AD 1154-1485): records show that St. Mary's Chantry was located in the north porch of the church in 1330, and was founded by Alan Prestre of Gateshead, son of Roger, who confirmed to Roger de Thorington, Chaplain of St. Mary's, ten messuages in Gateshead, and 6s. 8d. out-rent for the privilege (a *messuage* is defined as a dwelling together with any outbuildings, cartilage and any adjacent land appropriated for its use). St. John's Chantry was established within Gateshead St. Mary's by deed in 1421 when John Dolphanby of Gateshead granted fourteen tenements in Gateshead to John Vescy, Chaplain of the Chantry of St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist. This charter was confirmed by the Bishop of Durham the same year, and by the Prior and Convent three years later. St. Loy's Chantry, again founded by a member of the Dolphanby family, was established in or before AD 1442. Trinity Chantry was founded within Gateshead St. Mary's sometime before AD 1553 - "The Chauntrie of the Trinitie in Gateshead was founded by one Alan Prestore, to fynde a Prieste." (Surtees 1820).
- 3.2.8 In AD 1340, the Bishop of Durham gave permission for a sealed cell to house an anchoress (female hermit with teaching duties) to be built at St. Mary's. In time this building became known as the Anchorage ([gateshead.gov.uk](http://gateshead.gov.uk)).
- 3.2.9 **Civil War Period** (AD 1603-1714): sometime during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a poor house was built in St. Mary's churchyard (precise location unknown) using money raised from a local parish levy ([gateshead.gov.uk](http://gateshead.gov.uk)).
- 3.2.10 In 1644, the Earl of Callendar's Scottish troops stationed themselves in the Rectory of St. Mary's, in their support of Cromwell's Parliamentary Army, setting up their heavy artillery on Windmill Hill to bombard the Royalist Newcastle. The ensuing conflict resulted in the destruction of the Rectory and significant damage to the exterior of the Church ([www.sunnisidelocalhistorysociety.co.uk](http://www.sunnisidelocalhistorysociety.co.uk)).
- 3.2.11 In 1649, the Churchwarden's accounts show St. Mary's role in the 'witch trials' of that year, when 27 alleged witches were tried by a Scottish Witchfinder,

found guilty and subsequently hanged. The accounts in 1649 relate that the Bellman paid 2d. for 'calling complaints against witches' and paid 4/- for talking to the Justices about witches. A further £1 5s. 0d. was paid for trying witches, and 4/- was paid to the constables for taking the witches to gaol. The records also show that 6d. was paid for a witches' grave ([www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)).

- 3.2.12 **British Empire Period** (AD 1714-1837): in c.1730, six bells were purchased for the Church (Surtees 1820). The principal contributors were the Ellison family, the Corporation of Newcastle and Trinity House. One bell was inscribed *T. Seller, Eborac.*, the second *Te Deum laudamus*, the third *Vos Jubilate*, and the fourth *Festa Decoro*. As a whole, these new bells remained unhung until 1773.
- 3.2.13 According to historian Robert Surtees, the tower of St. Mary's was rebuilt in 1740 along with a portion of the west end of the Nave. This rebuilding, he claims was "when a new West doorway was opened under the tower": the old entrance was explained to still be via the South porch (Surtees 1820).
- 3.2.14 In 1771 the Gateshead and Newcastle Quays were flooded when the river Tyne burst its banks on the 17<sup>th</sup> November, destroying the medieval bridges and most of the buildings along the quayside.
- 3.2.15 The Church Wall at St. Mary's was built in 1794 in order to prevent the local populace from dumping their ashes and waste on the churchyard.
- 3.2.16 In 1820, historian Robert Surtees described St. Mary's thus:

*"The whole of the light are modern, both in the ailes and chancel. The nave has uniform clerestory windows both on the North and South. The chancel opens into the nave under a wide pointed arch. There were formerly there recesses in the wall within the alter-rails for officiating ministers, but when the chancel was repaired by Dr. Prosser the recesses and piscina were removed. The old chancel roof is covered with a plain ceiling. The whole church is regularly studded with old oak, carved with fleurs de lis, and with the Prince's feathers frequently repeated. There are also several coats of arms, particularly Cole, a cheveron engrailed inter three scorpions erect, on a chief three fleurs de lis; crest, a dexter hand grasping a scorpion. Gray, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed quarterly with Ridell, a fesse between three grabs: Virtute non vi. Liddell, fretty, on a chief three leopards' heads, impaling Tempest, a bend engrailed inter six martlets: Fama semper vivit. ... a fesse engrailed between three griffins' heads erased: and perhaps some other bearings. The font is a large basin of black marble. The*



ground immediately adjoining the church is called the Anchorage, and is occupied by the School-house, the Beadle's house, and other office connected with the Church. The Parsonage, a good house with gardens and a view towards the river, nearly adjoins the church on the East."

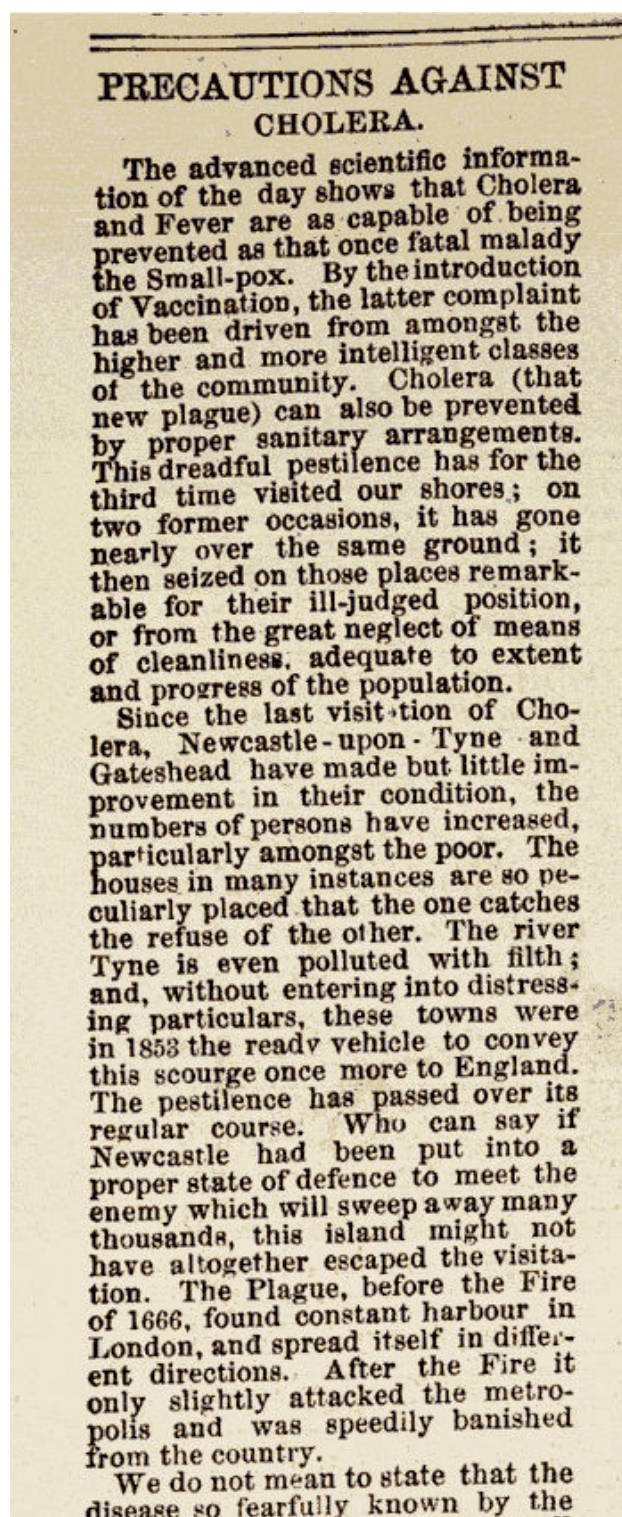
This important description gives us a clear view of the potential locations of other buildings adjoining the main body of the church at that time.

3.2.17 Cartographer Wood produced his map of Newcastle and Gateshead in 1827 (see below), with Oliver producing another edition in 1833.



*Plate 3. Excerpt of Wood's Map of Gateshead and Newcastle, 1827.*

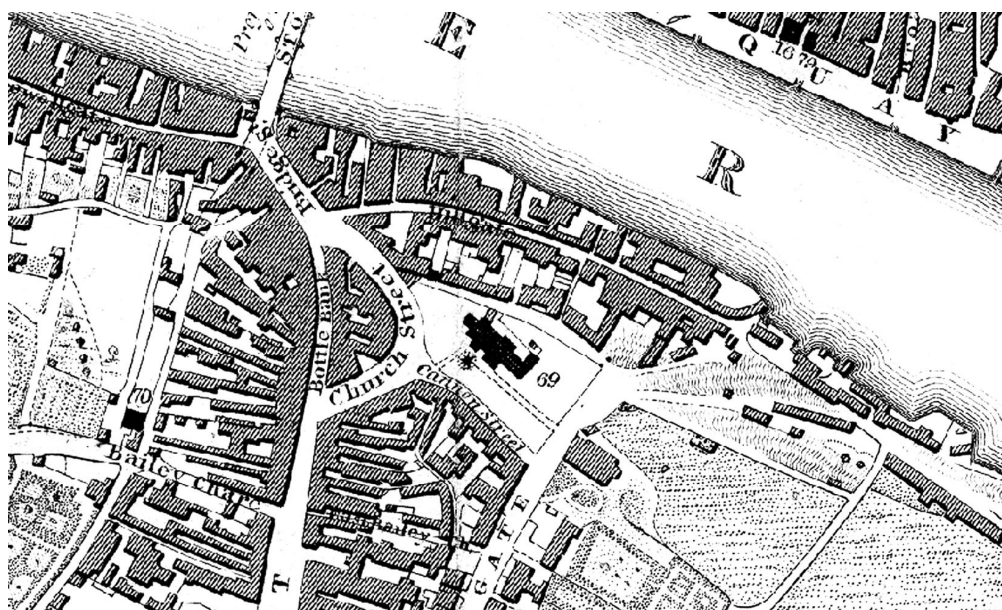
3.2.18 In 1831 there was an outbreak of cholera in the Gateshead community. With an overpopulated area mixed with appalling to clean water, the disease spread quickly. The first recorded case was in December of 1831 and by November 1832 two hundred and thirty four people had died of the disease, centred in the Pipewellgate area of Gateshead.



*Plate 4. Excerpt from a part of newspaper report from October 1853.*

3.2.19 *Victorian Period* (AD 1837-1901): Cartographer Oliver produced two more editions of his Map of Newcastle and Gateshead, one in 1838 and then another in 1849 (see Plate 5 below).





*Plate 5. Excerpt from Oliver's Map of Gateshead and Newcastle, 1849.*

- 3.2.20 In 1849, John Dobson designed a sewer to relieve the problems but in January 1849 cholera had struck again, again centered around Pipewellgate. By the December of that year, one hundred and eighty six people had died. The third cholera outbreak erupted in 1853, with people dying all over Tyneside. By the end of that year over one thousand five hundred people had died of the disease, many being buried in cholera pits around the graveyard of St. Mary's Church. Unfortunately the positioning of the burials meant that the bodies were infecting the River Tyne and consequently prolonging and increasing the intensity of the epidemic.
- 3.2.21 The Great Fire of Gateshead in 1854 caused by a warehouse explosion on the Quayside destroyed the 12<sup>th</sup> century chancel and stained glass windows of St. Mary's, and did a great deal of general damage to the area. In 1855, James Rewcastle (Rewcastle 1855) reported:

*"In Gateshead, besides the less serious damage to windows and property generally, we may say that all that part of the town from the Church and Churchwalk to the river, lying east of Bridge Street, and comprising Hillgate, is more or less destroyed by fire and explosion. The whole of Canon Street, situated on the south side of St. Mary's Churchyard, must be said to be from end to end a mass of ruins. Then the houses in Church Walk, situated on the brow of the embankment, were without a single exception, so shattered and demolished as to be no longer fit or safe for human habitation."*



**Plate 6.** “Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead during the recent conflagration”, Illustrated London News, 14th October 1854. St. Mary’s can be seen in the bottom right of the illustration.



**Plate 7.** “Newcastle and Gateshead Great Fire 1854 - The Ruins of the Bonded Warehouse at Gateshead - the site of the explosion, with St. Mary’s Church in the background”, from the Illustrated London News, 14<sup>th</sup> October 1854.



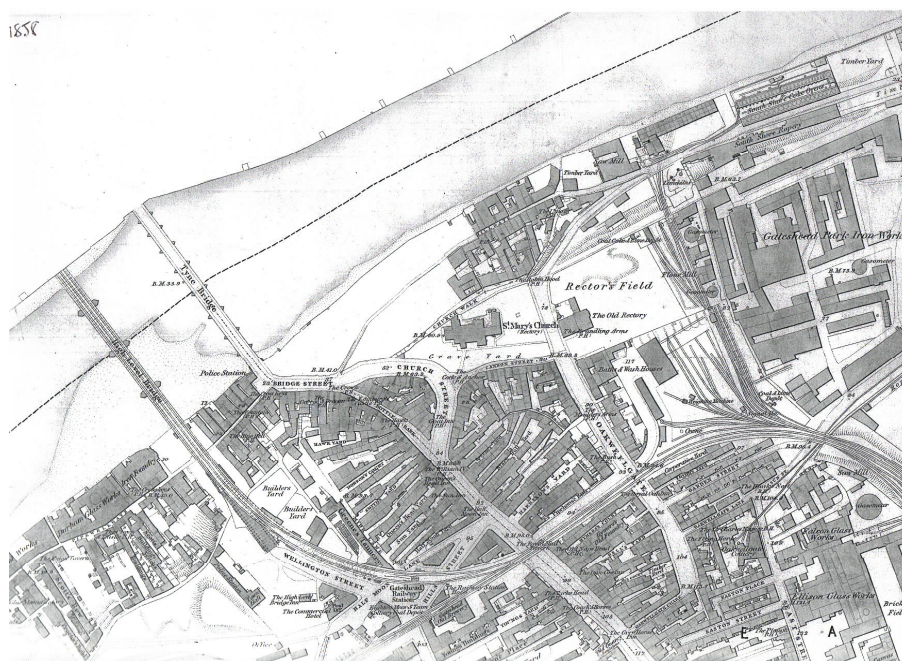


*Plate 8. An illustration of the damage done to the large stained glass window of St. Mary's Church, from the Illustrated London News.*

3.2.22 When the restoration of the Church took place, it also included the addition of gargoyles externally.

3.2.23 It is noted that by 1855, the graveyard at St. Mary's was no longer in use due to the municipal grave sites elsewhere.

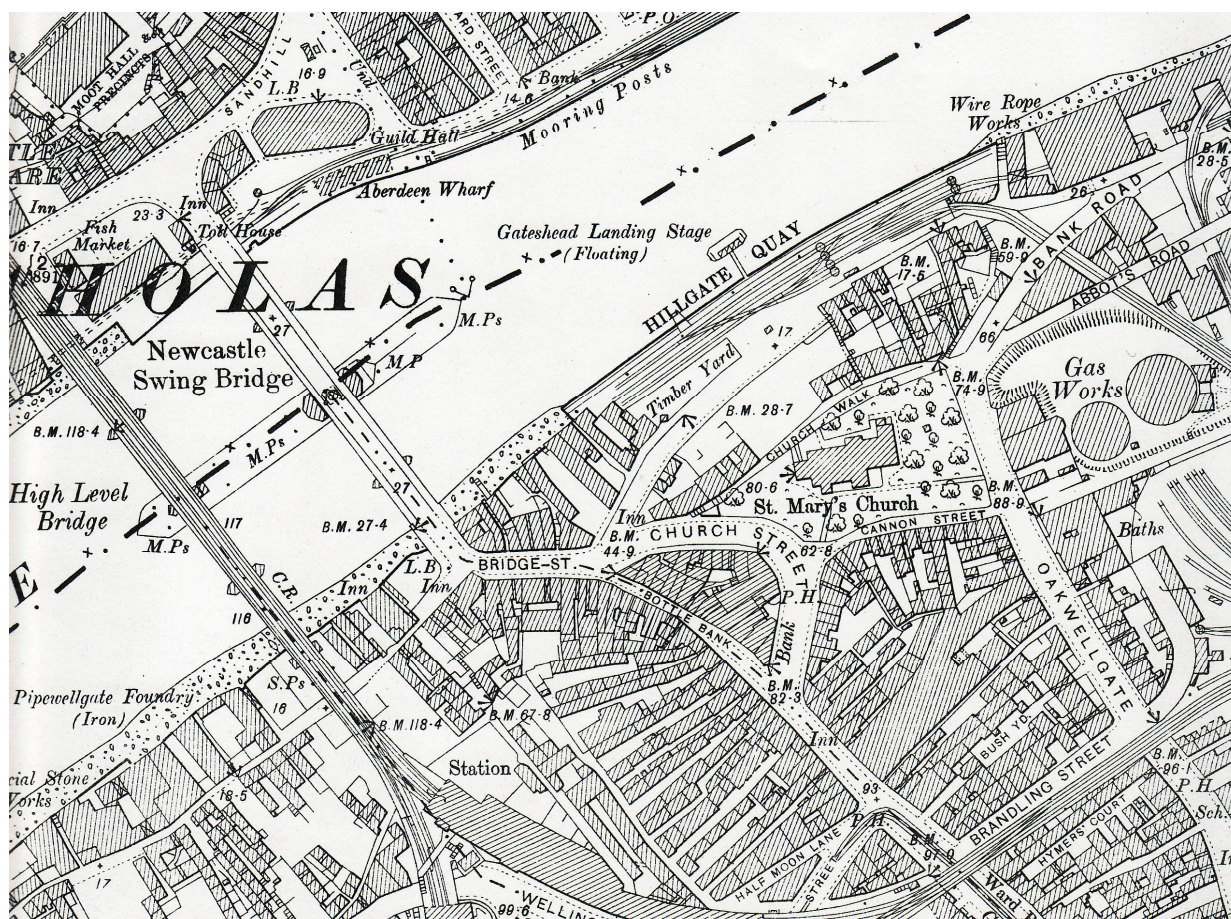
3.2.24 In 1859, the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of the area was produced:



*Plate 9. Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 1859.*



3.2.25 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of the area was produced in 1898, showing that the Sexton's House (the Sexton was the church's groundskeeper, and his house is shown on Wood's map of 1827) which once adjoined the north wall of the Church had gone by this time and a new path had been constructed from the Church's crypt to a gate on the north wall of the churchyard.



*Plate 10. Excerpt from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898.*

3.2.26 *Early Modern Period* (AD 1901-1945): during the construction of the Tyne Bridge in 1925, a swathe of the western churchyard of St. Mary's was cut away, effectively reducing the size of the graveyard itself.

3.2.27 It is unknown where the material from the western end of the graveyard was subsequently deposited: however, it is surmised that the material may have contained a great deal of human remains, possibly including some remains from the cholera plague pits of the 1830s.



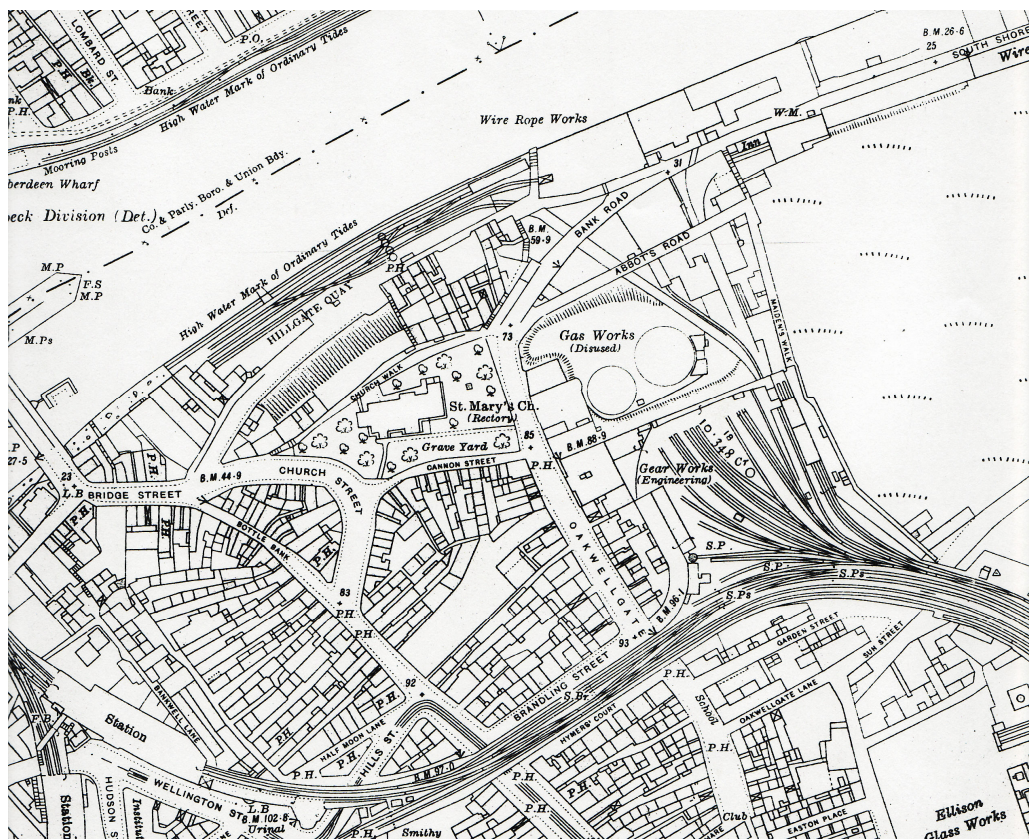


Plate 11. Excerpt from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1919.

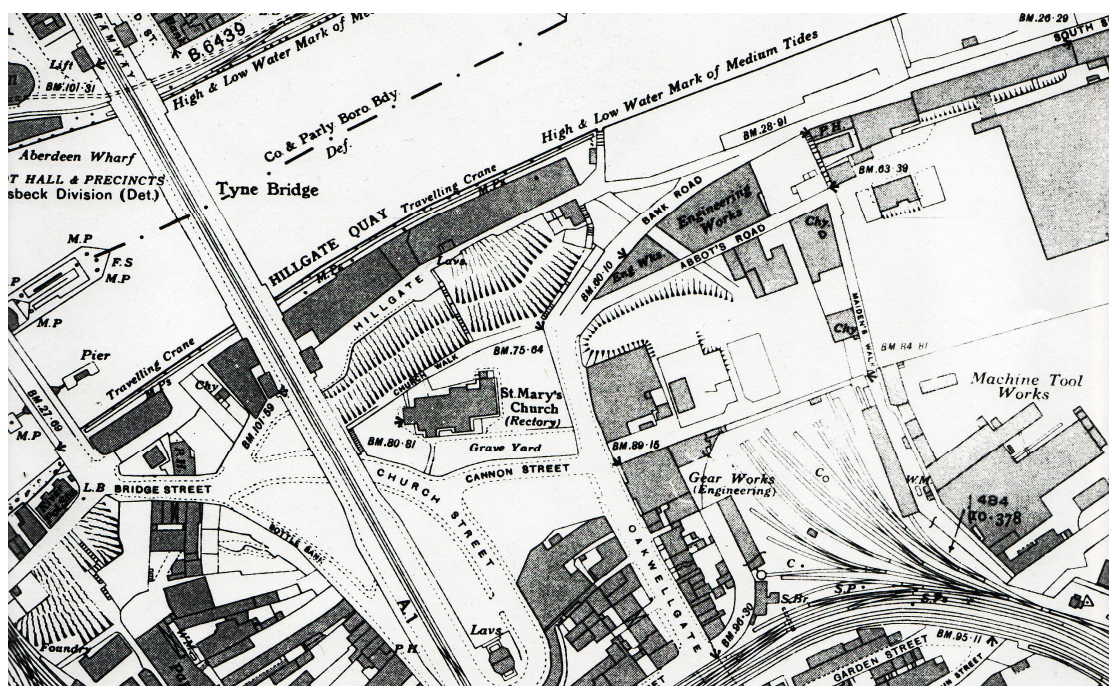


Plate 12. Excerpt from the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey, 1947, showing the Tyne Bridge cutting the western end of St. Mary's churchyard.



- 3.2.28 **Modern Period** (AD 1945-present): a fire in 1979 within the church destroyed much of the Victorian stained glass and furniture, and signalled the end of the building as a working church.



*Plate 13. Photograph taken in 1983 from the east showing the fire damage from 1979.*

- 3.2.29 1983 saw another serious fire break out, and the chancel was left without a roof ([www.sunnisidelocalhistorysociety.co.uk](http://www.sunnisidelocalhistorysociety.co.uk)).
- 3.2.30 The Church was given to The Civic Trust in 1985, who restored the building with the help of Gateshead Council and the former Tyne and Wear County Council.
- 3.2.31 St. Mary's was bought by Phillips Fine Art Auctioneers in 1990 who turned it into a working auction house. Work constructing the present gate through the eastern wall and the car park greatly reduced the size of the graveyard. Cholera pits from the 19<sup>th</sup> century epidemics were found during this time, immediately adjacent to the present site.
- 3.2.32 Gateshead Council bought the building in 2003 with the aid of a Heritage Lottery Grant, turning the building into a Visitor Centre.
- 3.2.33 The Visitor Centre was rebuilt into Gateshead's first Heritage Centre in 2009.

### 3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.3.1 Numerous excavations and investigations have occurred in the immediate area around Gateshead Visitor Centre, including work undertaken by Lancaster



University Archaeological Unit, the Archaeological Unit for North-East England, Alan Williams Archaeology and North Pennines Archaeology Limited.

- 3.3.2 Open-area excavations were conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) – now Oxford Archaeology North - at Bottle Bank in 1999 (now the site of the Hilton Hotel) and by NCAS at Oakwellgate (now the site of the Sage Theatre). The combined excavations uncovered extensive and well-preserved deposits dating from the late prehistoric period to the present day (Oxford Archaeology North, 2003).
- 3.3.3 Excavations were also carried out at the church by the Archaeological Unit for North-East England in 1988, and more recently a watching brief was conducted to monitor test-pits dug through the modern floor levels ahead of disabled access improvements (Williams 2006).
- 3.3.4 The north-east area of the churchyard was excavated in 2006 by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd to facilitate the repair of the churchyard wall itself. Two charnel burials were found (Liddell 2006).

## 4 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

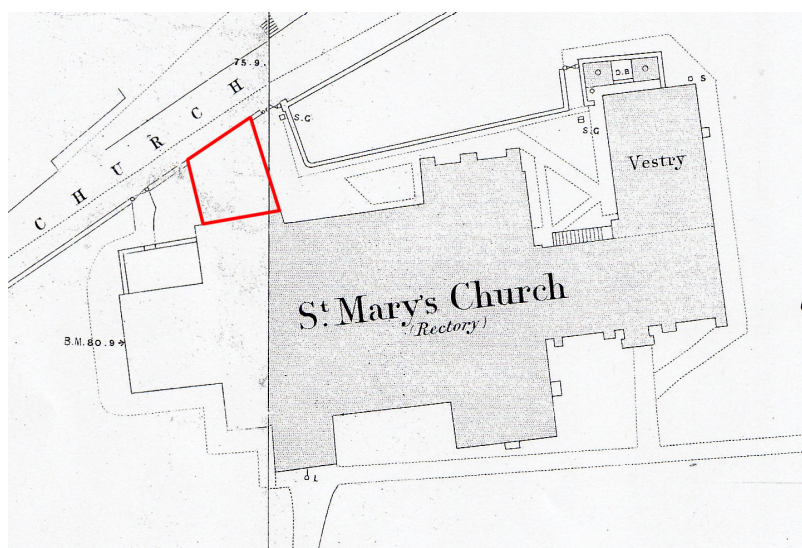
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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 In order to better facilitate the interpretation of the archaeology found during the programme of archaeological works, the results have been grouped by area, detailing use, when observed and an overall interpretation.
- 4.1.2 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.
- 4.1.3 The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council.

### 4.2 THE SEXTON'S HOUSE

- 4.2.1 **History:** the *Sexton's House* was originally constructed as a lean-to against the north wall of the Church (see Figure 2 for location), with its eastern wall acting as the boundary wall for the path running through the churchyard, and the northern wall acting as part of the northeast-southwest aligned northern churchyard wall. The *Sexton* was the church officer responsible for the maintenance of the church building and graveyard, and though the date of construction of the house is unknown, it is depicted on Wood's map of Gateshead and Newcastle dated to 1827 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1858. One potential date for the construction of the house is 1794 when the churchyard wall was built (as the house is shown to be part of the wall). However, it should be noted that the house itself could have been in existence before the wall was built, with the wall butting the house. The Sexton's House is gone by the time the Second Edition Ordnance Survey was produced in 1898. One possibility is that the building was badly damaged in 1854 by the Great Fire of Gateshead (see Section 3.2.21 for more information), a theory borne out by its proximity to the blast, and was subsequently demolished (after the production of the First Edition Map) rather than rebuilt.



**Plate 14.** Excerpt from the 1858 First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 Scale Map.  
The Sexton's House is outlined in red.

- 4.2.2 When the Sexton's House was demolished (sometime between 1858 and 1898), the foundations of the house's eastern wall were reused as the foundations for the path's boundary wall, and the northern wall of the churchyard was re-constituted with the path's boundary wall being butted against the stone gate pillars (see Section 4.3 for more information). The house demolished (and any stone flags from the floor removed), the area was then covered with soil and turf.
- 4.2.3 **When observed:** remains of the house were originally observed in Trench 1 during the initial evaluation in August 2007. Three further sections of the house were uncovered during the subsequent excavation in September of the same year, and more emerged via the soil strip of the area during the watching brief phase. All stages of the work can be seen on Figure 2, with an overall plan of the archaeological features uncovered on Figure 4. A detailed map of the archaeological remains present associated with the Sexton's House can be seen on Figure 5.
- 4.2.4 **The Sexton's Floor (128):** the floor of the Sexton's House was initially seen on the 6<sup>th</sup> August 2007 in Evaluation Trench 1, which measured 4.0m in length by 1.5m in width and was orientated on an east-west axis. The trench was initially excavated through topsoil (112) to the top of a hard-packed earthen floor, context (128). This floor lay c.0.28m below the modern turf-line, and on the instructions of the Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council, the trench was then half-sectioned to find the required 0.50m depth for initial inspection by structural engineers.
- 4.2.5 A 0.02m thick deposit of dark degraded brick dust, context (183) covered the floor surface (128). This deposit could be interpreted as the remains of a bedding

layer on which stone flags could have been set. The hard-packed (perhaps beaten) earth floor itself measured between 0.02 and 0.03m thick, beneath which was a dark brown/grey sandy clay graveyard soil (105) which continued below the 0.50m depth needed for the new building. The graveyard soil produced disarticulated human bone, post-medieval glass, pottery, metalwork and clay pipe, as well as medieval pottery and window glass. A section of the Evaluation Trench can be seen on Figure 14.

- 4.2.6 The floor was further observed during the Watching Brief phase of works, intermittently between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The floor was not found to exist in its entirety, the extents of which are marked on Figure 5.
- 4.2.7 Grave cut [131] containing Skeletons #4 and #5 (see Sections 4.4.9 and 4.4.10 for more details) was found to cut into the floor surface (128), though not through the brick dust deposit (183) which was observed to lie over graves and floor. This observation supports the theory that deposit (183) is a bedding layer for a flagged floor, though it must be noted at this time that no physical evidence for stone flagging of the Sexton's floor remained.



*Plate 15. Trench 1 looking east.*



- 4.2.8 **Eastern Wall (121):** the eastern wall of the Sexton's House was initially seen between the 17<sup>th</sup> September and the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007 during the *excavation phase* of the scheme of works, when the foundation trench for the new extension was cut to the required depth (see Figure 3 for the location and dimensions of the trench) decided at the time by the council's structural engineers. Whilst identified as the eastern wall of the house, this alignment also belongs to the western boundary of the graveyard path which shared the same foundation. Due to the truncation of the height of the wall, it is uncertain whether the remains found belonged indeed to the Sexton's house, or the later wall: as such, it has been assumed to belong to the later wall, and is discussed in the appropriate section (see Section 4.3).
- 4.2.9 **Western Wall (124):** the western wall of the house, wall (124), was initially observed in the south-west extent of the excavation and comprised mostly large sandstone blocks which lay at a height of 24.48m AOD. This deposit of rubble was cut into the general brown clay-loam graveyard soil, deposit (105). The wall continued north and was observed again at a height of 23.96m AOD during the excavation phase of works 0.5m from the churchyard wall: at this extent it was also noted that the wall had been disturbed by tree root activity. Excavations did not run deep enough in close proximity of the northern boundary wall to allow for full mapping and identification of the structure.



**Plate 16.** Wall Rubble (124) and wall (182) looking south. Scale is graded every 0.5m.



*Plate 17. Wall (124) looking west. Scale is graded every 5cm.*

- 4.2.10 A further wall, deposit (182), was located at a depth of 24.20m AOD in the south-westerly extent of the excavation. This wall was orientated north-south and was 0.28m in width and 0.19m depth, and was observed to be constructed of sandstone, though the size and placement of the stone suggests a roughly built small wall, perhaps suggesting a narrow garden or similar plot west of the house.
- 4.2.11 **Interpretation:** the house was a stone built structure, with internal dimensions of c.4.85m in width by c.8.15m in length on its longest axis. The house was built with stone walls to the east and west, with the northern wall also acting as part of the northern churchyard boundary wall. The internal floor was probably stone-flagged: a compact earth floor was found during the scheme of archaeological works, but as human burials were found to cut the compact floor, it can be suggested that this compact earth was capped by a flagged floor, now robbed. There is also evidence of a narrow north-south aligned wall to the west of the main building, suggesting a narrow alley or garden. The actual building date of the house is unknown, and the earliest map evidence available dates to Wood's 1827 map. The house is still shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1858, though it is gone by the production date of the Second Edition in 1898. One suggested reason for its removal was heavy structural damage in the Great Explosion of Gateshead in 1854, resulting in its eventual demolition rather than rebuild. This latter hypothesis is also given weight due to records showing that the graveyard was no longer in use by 1855, negating much of the need for a dedicated on-site Sexton.



### 4.3 THE NORTHERN CHURCHYARD ~ STRUCTURAL REMAINS

- 4.3.1 **History:** the remains observed during the scheme of archaeological works can be dated to at least 1849, when they can be observed on Oliver's Map of Newcastle and Gateshead (see Section 3.2.19, Plate 5). Wood's 1827 Map does not clearly show the remains, though the level of detail on the map may account for this rather than the remains not being present.
- 4.3.2 **When observed:** structural remains in the northern churchyard were first observed during the initial site evaluation in August, when sections of the internal churchyard wall and path were uncovered (see Figure 3 for location). These features were further uncovered during the subsequent excavation of the proposed extension foundation toe, and then again during the intermittent watching brief between 2007-2008. A full plan of the remains found can be found in Figure 4.
- 4.3.3 **Concrete Path (119) and retaining wall (118/168):** Evaluation Trench 2 was positioned north of the church and measured 4m long by 1.5m wide on an east-west axis. The car park surface gravel, deposit (100) into which the trench was initially cut was found to be 0.15m deep and in the southern and western extents lay over a concrete path (119). At the northern edge of this surface was curved concrete kerb edging (120) which lay beside a stone wall (118). The graveyard soil (105), lying to the north and east of the wall, produced disarticulated human bone, post-medieval pottery and clay pipe, as well as medieval green-glazed pottery.
- 4.3.4 During the excavation of the foundation toe in September 2007, a further 5.0m extent of the concrete path (119) was found at 24.253m AOD in the south-eastern extent of excavation area, running east west. This extended 0.69m in length and 1.50m in width in the northern extent of the excavation, the latter extension being the path leading down to the 19<sup>th</sup> century gates in the churchyard wall.
- 4.3.5 Concrete edging, deposit (120) butted against the path, acting as a kerb against the stone wall (118). This wall, interpreted as a retaining feature following the line of the path was observed to be a faced sandstone wall, up to three courses in height (0.36m high) remaining and bound together by a mortar matrix. The structure was seen to average 0.54m in width, and orientated east-west, and roughly north-south in an extended 'L' shape. Like the Sexton's house to the west, this wall was cut into the general brown clay loam graveyard soil covering the site, deposit (105).



*Plate 18. Evaluation Trench 2 looking west.*



*Plate 19. Wall (120) looking south. Scale is graded every 5cm.*



- 4.3.6 The northern return of wall (118) was observed to be c.0.46m in width and survived to two courses in height at 0.21m, and was again constructed of sandstone. The structure lay at a maximum height of 23.623m AOD and was cut into graveyard deposit (105).
- 4.3.7 The watching brief phase uncovered the full extent of the wall remains (with the exception of depth). With a c.2m gap found to the east of the initial remains of wall (118), a further c.9.4m of east-west aligned wall was found to the east, and labeled as context (168). This wall is undoubtedly the same structure as (118), the gap representing demolition in antiquity.
- 4.3.8 **Western retaining wall (121):** the western wall bounding footpath (119) was initially seen between the 17<sup>th</sup> September and the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007 during the *excavation phase* of the scheme of works, when the foundation trench for the new extension was cut to the required depth (see Figure 3 for the location and dimensions of the trench) decided at the time by the council's structural engineers. Whilst initially identified as the eastern wall of the Sexton's House (see Section 4.2), due to slight inconsistencies of alignment and later findings during the watching brief phase, this wall is more likely to be the western ornamental wall built on (and maybe sharing) the foundation of the original house.
- 4.3.9 According to the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, the eastern wall of the Sexton's House butted the northern churchyard wall to the west of the gate. The present layout observed during the archaeological works shows the wall butting the western pillar of the gate, as shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898: the wall was rebuilt and re-aligned after the demolition of the Sexton's House, with its current observed alignment shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 4.3.10 The top remains of the stone wall was located at a height of 23.92m AOD, and was sandstone-faced measuring 0.39m in width and at its highest observable point, three courses high at 0.34m from its base. This wall was orientated north-south and was cut into the generic graveyard soil, context (105).
- 4.3.11 During the watching brief phase of works, between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008, the foundation toe was deepened, then widened and eventually all materials levelled down and removed to obtain new heights required by the structural engineer.
- 4.3.12 On the 22-23<sup>rd</sup> April 2008, rubble was removed from the blocked gateway in the northern churchyard wall. A worked piece of stone, sandstone block (151) was recovered from the rubble and the remains of a narrow north-south wall, context (152) was found beneath the modern kerb. This wall survived to a minimum height of two courses at the northern end, and was only one stone wide. The full height extent of the wall was not investigated as it lay below the

depth required for the watching brief. This find affirmed the nature of wall (121), that it represented a section of wall rebuilt after the destruction of the Sexton's House, when the boundary wall was realigned to its current path.



*Plate 20. Wall (121) looking west at its southernmost extent. Scale graded every 5cm.*



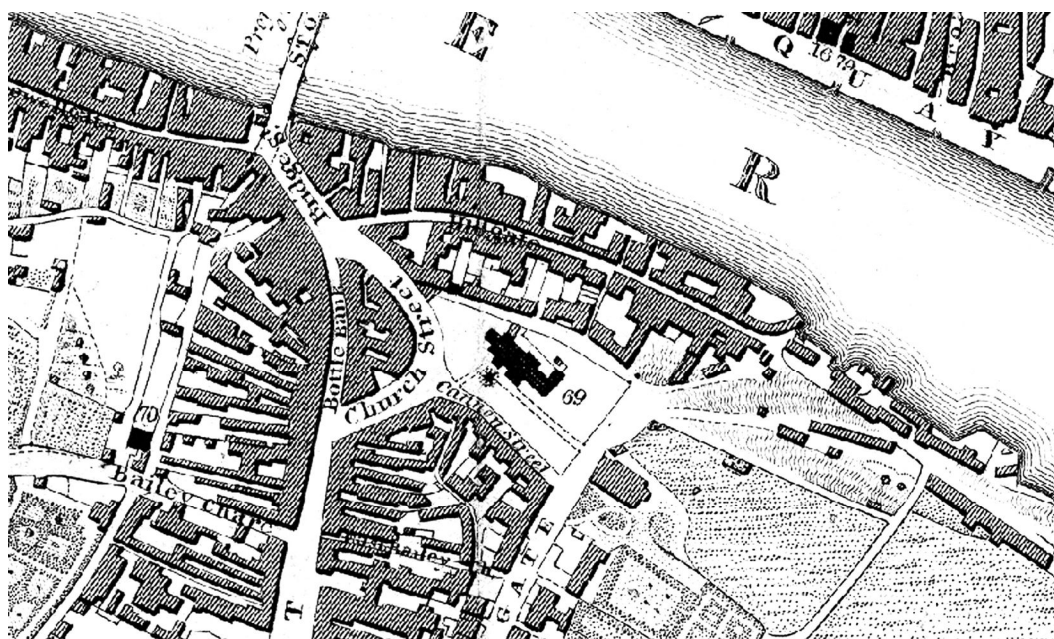
*Plate 21. Worked stone (151).*





*Plate 22. Remains of wall (152) looking east.*

- 4.3.13 **Rubble:** between walls (121) and (118) lay rubble overlying path (119). This was used to fill the area of the steps leading down to the gate before landscaping the area with turf and soil, and comprised sandy brown clay and large sandstone blocks up to 0.77m long and 0.49m wide, which also included potentially reused medieval masonry blocks. These blocks were stored for later analysis by Addyman Archaeology.
- 4.3.14 **Graveyard Soil (105):** Graveyard soil (105) covered the site around and below the various structures mentioned above and comprised mainly dark grey-brown silty soil, with frequent inclusions of small stones, post-medieval and modern domestic refuse (pottery, glass etc) as well as the usual animal and disarticulated human bones. The pottery, animal bone and day-to-day refuse found within the generic graveyard matrix supported the notion that the graveyard was being used as a general dumping ground by the local populace (see Section 3.2.15).
- 4.3.15 **Overall Interpretation:** the majority of these structural elements can be seen on Oliver's 1833 Map, though they do not show on Wood's 1827 map; however, due to the level of detail included generally on Wood's map, this cannot be seen as a point of initial construction. Wall (118) provides the northern and eastern retaining wall of path (119). Wall (121) however is a later edition built after the demolition of the Sexton's House sometime after 1854.



*Plate 23. Oliver's map of 1833 showing presence of the structural elements found during the programme of archaeological works.*

#### 4.4 THE NORTHERN CHURCHYARD ~ BURIALS

- 4.4.1 **History:** all articulated burials were observed in the northern and north-eastern graveyard, and have a *terminus post quem* of early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A detailed osteologist's report on the human remains found throughout the project can be found in Section 5. A location plan of all the articulated human remains observed during the scheme of archaeological works can be seen on Figure 8.
- 4.4.2 **When observed:** 17 articulated burials were observed during the *watching brief* phase of the project (Skeletons #1-17), with a further 3 articulated burials investigated during the *excavation* phase of works (Skeletons #18-19). Disarticulated remains were uncovered throughout all three stages of the project: an inventory can be seen in Appendix 2.
- 4.4.3 **Skeleton #1 (117):** on the 14<sup>th</sup> January 2008, concrete path (119) was removed, along with the rubble base, and Skeleton #1 (117), a juvenile, was revealed. A detailed plan of the remains can be seen on Figure 10.
- 4.4.4 The skull was missing, along with its legs, feet, arms and hands, though most of the torso was present. Measurement of the long bones allowed an age of 9 years to be suggested for this juvenile's skeleton.





*Plate 24. Skeleton #1 looking north.*

- 4.4.5 **Skeleton #2 (122):** to the west of boundary wall (121) further human remains were found (see Figure 9 for precise location). Skeleton #2 (122) was found to be that of a foetus, the fragile remains disturbed during the stripping of the area: primarily only rib and skull fragments were recovered and recorded, and the skeleton was lifted on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2008.
- 4.4.6 Skeleton #2 was observed to be aged 32-34 weeks *in utero*, according to measurements taken on its long bones and clavicle.



*Plate 25. Skeleton #2 looking north.*

- 4.4.7 **Skeleton #3 (123):** on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2008, Skeleton #3 (123) was uncovered 2.8m southwest of Skeleton #2 and c.1.0m east of wall (124). This foetus skeleton was very fragile and disturbed, and the soil matrix (105) retained shroud pins. A detailed plan of the burial can be found on Figure 9.
- 4.4.8 Measurement of the one surviving long bone suggested an age of 32.6 weeks *in utero*.



*Plate 26. Skeleton #3 looking north.*

- 4.4.9 **Skeleton #4 (129):** on the 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2008, the remains of Skeleton #4 (129) were located 0.15m to the east of the *Sextant's House's* western wall (124) and 0.64m north of the existing church wall. A detailed plan of the burial can be found on Figure 9.
- 4.4.10 Grave cut [131] was found to be cut into the packed-earth floor, context (128), of the *Sexton's House*. This indicates that the burial was interred after the house had been demolished, or during an earlier stage in the building's development, before a flagged floor was laid. The latter explanation is the more likely scenario, as the graveyard was no longer in use by the time the *Sexton's House* was demolished.
- 4.4.11 Skeleton #4 was found to be a neonate, approximately 41 weeks in age.





*Plate 27. Skeleton #4 looking south.*

4.4.12 **Skeleton #5 (130):** on the 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2008, the remains of Skeleton #5 (130) were uncovered 0.60m east of Skeleton #4, aligned east-west and located within the confines of what was the *Sexton's House* (see Section 4.2). A detailed plan can be seen on Figure 9.

4.4.13 The grave cut [131] for this skeleton could not be differentiated from the cut for Skeleton #4, and the matrix surrounding the burial could not be differentiated from the graveyard soil (105). It was noted however that (105) in this area contained a number of small shroud pins. As stated previously, the grave cut was observed to cut through the beaten earth floor of the *Sexton's House*, context (128), indicating that the skeleton was interred there either after the house was demolished, or much earlier during initial stages of the house's construction, whereupon the floor would have been flagged over. This latter scenario is more likely due to the graveyard being out of use by the time the *Sexton's House* was demolished (see Section 4.2).

4.4.14 Skeleton #5 was found to be a neonate, aged approximately 39.2 weeks *in utero*.



*Plate 28. Skeleton #5 looking north.*

- 4.4.15 **Skeleton #6 (133):** Skeleton #6 (133), that of an adult, was found during excavations on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2008, its legs cut by wall (121) with its torso lying on an east-west alignment just west of the southern extent of the boundary wall. The skeleton was mostly complete, with the right leg completely missing and the lower left leg cut in antiquity during the construction of the wall.
- 4.4.16 The skeleton was found to be younger than 13-20 years, based on the evidence from an unfused proximal epiphysis.



*Plate 29. Skeleton #6 looking north.*

- 4.4.17 **Skeleton #7 (136):** On the 17<sup>th</sup> March 2009, the main service trench running east-west through the carpark was increased to 0.60m in width, and human remains were found east of Skeletons #18 and #19 which had been uncovered in the previous phase of archaeological works. The remains were only partially excavated due to the restrictive width of the service trench required, and lay at a height of 23.60m AOD. The location and plan of Skeleton #7 can be seen on Figure 12.
- 4.4.18 The remains were found to be that of an adult, and the right tibia showed evidence of severe *periostitis* (otherwise known as 'shin splints', a condition caused by the inflammation of the *periostium*, the sheath of connective tissue surrounding the bone).





*Plate 30. Skeleton #7 with the upper remains of Skeleton #8 beneath, looking south.*

4.4.19 **Skeleton #8 (137):** Skeleton #8 (137) was also uncovered on the 17<sup>th</sup> March 2009 in the same main service trench excavation. Skeleton #8 was found directly beneath Skeleton #7, at 23.50m AOD: like Skeleton #7, the remains were only partially uncovered due to the restrictions on the trench width. The location and plan of Skeleton #8 can be seen on Figure 12.

4.4.20 The truncated remains suggested an adult female, based on measurements taken from the right radius. The skeleton's right humerus also suggested that the bone had suffered a fracture which had healed before time of death.



*Plate 31. Skeleton #8, looking north.*

4.4.21 **Skeleton #9 (138):** Skeleton #9 (139) was found c.0.60m east of skeletons #7 and #8 during the excavation of the same service trench, at a height of 23.60m AOD. The remains consisted of upper torso bones and a compressed skull: the rest of

the skeleton lay outside of the excavation area and remained undisturbed. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.

- 4.4.22 The remains were found to be that of an adult, which had suffered a healed fracture of the clavicle during the individual's lifetime.



*Plate 32. Skeleton #9, looking south.*

- 4.4.23 **Skeleton #10 (139):** Skeleton #10 (139) was found 0.53m east of Skeleton #9, at 23.58m AOD. The skeleton was badly truncated by a post-medieval drain pipe, context (140), with visible remains within the excavation area consisting of only a right hand, right leg and foot. The bone was also noted to be much more friable than the other skeletons found in the area, perhaps further evidence of water damage caused by the insertion of the post-medieval drain. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.

- 4.4.24 Skeleton #10 was identified as an adult, though no exact aging or pathologies could be determined.



*Plate 33. Skeleton #10, looking north.*



- 4.4.25 **Skeleton #11 (153):** Skeleton #11 (153) was uncovered on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008 during the watching brief observing the excavation of a service trench to hold a drain and an electricity cable. These remains were found 2.20m west of Skeleton #8, in an obviously extremely disturbed area of the graveyard, and the bones were noted as being extremely fragile, comprising only ribs and vertebrae of the individual. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.
- 4.4.26 The remains belonged to an adult, though no aging, sexing or pathologies could be determined.



*Plate 34. Skeleton #11 (153) looking north.*

- 4.4.27 **Skeleton #12 (155):** Skeleton #12 (155) was uncovered on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008, 1.2m east of Skeleton #11, during the watching brief observing the excavation of a service trench to hold a drain and an electricity cable. A very thin deposit of iron, possibly a degraded coffin plate (156), was found around and beneath Skeleton #12, and below that a charnel dump was observed, which was recorded as context (157). A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.
- 4.4.28 Skeleton #12 was that of an adult, possibly of advanced age due to the presence of *osteoarthritis* (degenerative joint disease) in the left patella.
- 4.4.29 The potential coffin plate, context (156) was extremely friable, and due to the wet conditions present during excavation was not able to be lifted.



*Plate 35. Skeleton #12 (155) looking south.*

4.4.30 **Skeleton #13 (158):** on the 12<sup>th</sup> May 2008, Skeleton #13 (158) was found during the excavation of a gulley by the main drain trench running through the site. This skeleton was found 9m west of Skeleton #11 and was only partially excavated due to the gulley cut dimensions. The skeleton was found to have been disturbed by a modern service, context (159), and was c.0.89m below the modern carpark surface. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.

4.4.31 The skeleton was identified as an adult female, who had suffered from a potential degenerative disease of the spine.



*Plate 36. Skeleton #13 (158) looking south.*



- 4.4.32 **Skeleton #14:** On the 16<sup>th</sup> May 2008, Skeleton #14 (161) was found directly below Skeleton #13 in the drain gulley trench. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.
- 4.4.33 Skeleton #14 was found to be an adult, though no sex, age or pathologies could be determined.



*Plate 37. Skeleton #14 looking south.*

- 4.4.34 **Skeleton #15:** Skeleton #15 (165) was uncovered on the 7<sup>th</sup> July 2008 during the general reduction of the carpark's level, 2.5m south of wall (168) and 1.28m north of the church wall. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.
- 4.4.35 Skeleton #15 belonged to an adult, aged between 16-19 years, though no data on sex or pathologies could be determined.
- 4.4.36 **Skeleton #16:** Skeleton #16 (166) was uncovered on the same day as Skeleton #15 during the general reduction of the carpark's level. The remains were only 0.10m north of Skeleton #15 and 1.5m south of wall (168). A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 12.
- 4.4.37 Skeleton #16 was that of an infant, and lay with its head to the east and feet to the west, and probably aged less than a year old.
- 4.4.38 Due to the proximity of the two skeletons (as can be seen on Plate 38), it could be suggested that the two were related.

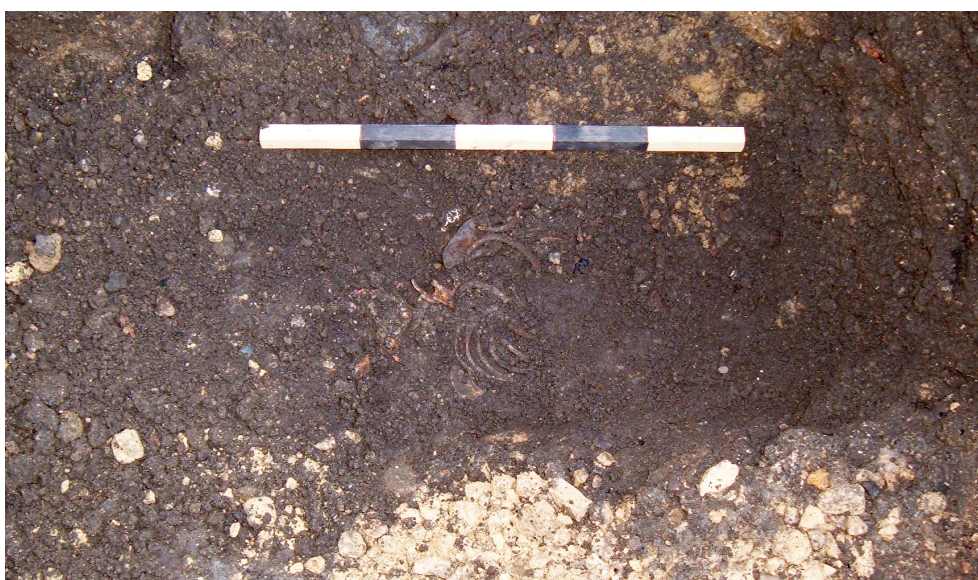




*Plate 38. Skeletons #15 and #16 looking south.*

4.4.39 **Skeleton #17:** Skeleton #17 (171) was uncovered on the 9<sup>th</sup> September 2008 during the excavation of three tree pits near to the northern churchyard boundary wall. A plan of the skeleton can be found on Figure 13.

4.4.40 The remains consisted primarily of neonatal ribs, and no precise age, sex or pathologies could be determined from them.



*Plate 39. Skeleton #17 looking north.*



- 4.4.41 **Skeleton #18:** Skeleton #18, context (173) was observed during the *excavation* stage of the project, during the investigation of the main drain aligned east-west through the carpark. Due to the restricted width of the trench in question, only a portion of the skeleton was recovered, with later work during the *watching brief* phase not reaching the depth in this area required to disturb the rest of this burial. The overall location of Skeleton #18 can be seen on Figure 8, with a more detailed location and plan on Figure 12.
- 4.4.42 The remains were found at a depth of 23.645m AOD, 0.50m below the current ground surface, within the generic graveyard matrix, context (105). The articulated remains, orientated east-west, consisted of one right femur, one right tibia, one left tibia, one right patella, one right talus and one right fibula. No dating or gender was able to be ascertained from the remains, and no pathological elements of interest were noted.



**Plate 40.** Skeleton #18, looking south. The scale is marked at 5cm intervals.

- 4.4.43 **Skeleton #19:** as with Skeleton #18, Skeleton #19 (176) was excavated during the second phase of archaeological works on the site, and again only a small portion of the burial was visible. It was noted however, that the burial was cut on its west side by a modern water pipe (blue PVC). The overall location of Skeleton #19 can be seen on Figure 8, with a more detailed location and plan on Figure 12.
- 4.4.44 The articulated remains of Skeleton #19, orientated east-west, were found at 23.445m AOD, 0.70m below the current ground surface and consisted of 3 lumbar bodies, one left tibia, one left fibula, a right and left calcaneus, one left talus fragment, one medial cuneiform and two metatarsals.
- 4.4.45 No sex, age or pathological data could be retrieved from Skeleton #19, and no distinct grave cut or fill could be discerned from the surrounding graveyard matrix, context (105).

- 4.4.46 **Skeleton #20:** Skeleton #20 was also found in the same stage of work as Skeletons #18 and #19, and were found at roughly the same height as Skeleton #19: 23.447m AOD. This was found to be 0.68m below the current ground surface. The overall location of Skeleton #20 can be seen on Figure 8, with a more detailed location and plan on Figure 12.
- 4.4.47 The articulated remains of Skeleton #20, orientated east-west, consisted of one right ulna, one right humerus and one right radius. This indicates an articulated right arm.
- 4.4.48 No sex, age or pathological data could be retrieved from Skeleton #20, and no distinct grave cut or fill could be discerned from the surrounding graveyard matrix, context (105). It was however noted that the matrix surrounding the skeleton contained small fragments of degraded wood, potentially the remains of a wooden coffin.



**Plate 41.** Skeletons #19 and #20 looking south. The scale is marked at 5cm intervals.

- 4.4.49 **Other remains:** further potential human remains were observed during the course of the archaeological works, but were too deep or situated at the edge of the area of disturbance, and so were not disinterred.
- 4.4.50 During the excavation of Test Pit 2 (initial evaluation), it was found that the presence of human bone increased dramatically below the depth of 0.85m from the modern carpark surface.





*Plate 42. Test Pit 2 looking west.*

4.4.51 Between the 1<sup>st</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> November 2007, a service trench was excavated by the main entrance ramp to the carpark on the eastern side of the churchyard (see Figure 3). This was excavated to establish the location of the current electricity cable run in order to set up temporary power to the site compound. It was found that the modern surface of the carpark, context (100) lay to a depth of c.0.20m, with a further c.0.30m of modern hardcore (102) beneath. Beneath this was membrane (104), with a narrow band of pale yellow/brown sub-base (103) below this for a further c.0.13m depth. Beneath this modern car park surfacing was compacted (105), dark brown-grey silty clay graveyard soil containing disarticulated human bone, modern and post-medieval pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipe and glass. The trench located the southern edge of a wooden coffin, but as this did not need to be removed, the coffin edge was recorded *in-situ* and left undisturbed.



**Plate 43.** Cut to find existing electrical duct, with tape measure (set at 20cm) showing detail of wooden potential coffin side, looking north.

**4.4.52 Overall Interpretation:** based on the disarticulated remains recovered, along with the articulated skeletons excavated, it was possible to determine that during the course of the scheme of archaeological works, a minimum number of 8 non-adult (1-12 years old) individuals were encountered, along with 1 infant (up to 1 year old), 8 neonates (from birth to 1 month old), 9 perinates (death at birth) and 17 foetal remains (youngest being 20.9 weeks *in utero*). 30 individual adults were also recorded. This gives a MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) total of 73, summarised in Table 1 below:

Age	MNI	% of Total
Adult	30	41%
Non-adult (1-12 years)	8	11%
Infant (1 month to 1 year)	1	1%
Neonate (birth to 1 month)	8	11%
Perinate (death at birth)	9	12%
Foetus (death before birth)	17	24%
<b>Total MNI:</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1.** MNI by Age

- 4.4.53 The sample of 73 individuals showed that 41% of the remains belonged to adult burials, and 47% belonged to individuals who had not lived beyond a month old, a good indicator of the high child mortality rate of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. 24% of the remains belonged to children who had died *in utero*, before they had been born, again a high indicator of the poor conditions suffered by the people living in that area of Gateshead during the time of the burials.
- 4.4.54 The northern graveyard, east of the Sexton's House, showed a great deal of disturbance, resulting in an increase in expected disarticulated bone and a decrease in good condition articulated burials. This disturbance was caused by modern services, such as water, gas and electricity that fed St. Mary's Church, as well as post-medieval pipes that cut earlier burials. Disturbance was also noted having taken place during the conversion of the churchyard into a carpark in the 1990s. This was evident from higher burials (such as Skeletons #16 and #17) being present directly below the terram membrane of the modern carpark.

## 4.5 THE VESTRY AND ANCHORAGE

- 4.5.1 **History:** the Vestry is shown on Wood's map of 1827 (Plate 3), and is thought to be in the location of the medieval Hermitage. The Anchorage is thought to be represented by the lean-to outbuilding against the northern wall of the Vestry, as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (Plate 9). The Vestry is still shown on the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (Plate 12), but was demolished after the fire in 1983. The archaeological remains can be seen on Figures 4 and 6.
- 4.5.2 **When Observed:** on the 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> March, and the 8<sup>th</sup> April 2009, a north-south aligned gas service trench was cut through the existing car-park 35m west of the main entrance gate and 10m north of the current entrance to the church. This service trench revealed the northern end of the Vestry building. A further 10m length of trenching was also opened east-west but no archaeological features were observed.
- 4.5.3 **Stratigraphical Description:** the service trench measured 0.80m in width by 13.5m in length and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.70m. Within the southern end of the service trench the remains of a sandstone wall, context (143), was located 0.17m below the current surface. The wall survived to two courses in height, and was bound together by a degraded white mortar. Running along the northern edge of the wall was a brick course, context (146). No further excavation work was required in this area, so the full extent of the wall could not be discovered.





*Plate 44. Sandstone wall (143) looking south.*

4.5.4 **Interpretation:** the remains of wall (143) are likely to be the remains of the northern extent of the Vestry, the brick course to the north, context (146) being evidence of modern repair.

#### 4.6 THE CRYPT

4.6.1 **History:** the initial age of the crypt is unknown, and in recent years has been used for storage rather than human burial. No human remains were observed within the confines of the crypt during the archaeological works.

4.6.2 **When observed:** a watching brief took place on ground intrusion works within the confines of the crypt on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2007, so investigate the potential cause of diesel contamination found in a confined area to the south of the church (see Section 4.8). See Figure 3 for the watching brief location.

4.6.3 **Stratigraphical analysis:** the area excavated was 1.0m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.30m, on an east-west alignment against the northern wall of the crypt. At 0.30m depth a concrete surface, deposit (114) was uncovered underneath the soil build-up, deposit (113) within the crypt. Overlying the top of the concrete, two pieces of plaster were found, measuring c.0.30m x 0.40m with an average thickness of 0.15m. Both were painted dark red, and one had a moulded edge.

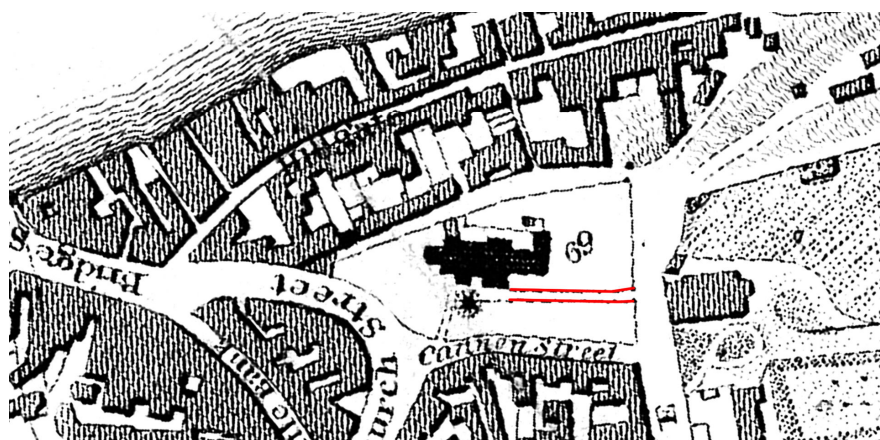


*Plate 45. View of excavation within crypt looking south.*

- 4.6.4 **Interpretation:** the diesel tank was situated just to the north of the crypt, but no fresh contamination was discovered in the trench excavated, indicating that the cause of the problem lay further to the south. One possible interpretation of the two fragments of decorated plaster discovered is that they were fragments of the once ornate ceiling within the crypt. It was observed at this time that no human remains appeared to be immediately visible within the crypt.

#### 4.7 THE EASTERN CHURCHYARD

- 4.7.1 **History:** the eastern churchyard has remained undisturbed by building work, and the current path aligned east-west leading from the entrance in the churchyard wall in the east to the southern entrance of the church has been in place since at least 1833 when it is shown on Oliver's Map of Newcastle and Gateshead:



*Plate 46. Excerpt from Oliver's 1833 Map, with the path highlighted in red.*



- 4.7.2 **When observed:** the eastern churchyard was examined in less detail than the northern and western graveyard areas, due to the relatively small amount of disturbance the new development would cause. Only one test pit was excavated, located (see Figure 2) in order to sample an area scheduled for a new tree to be planted. This test pit was cut during the initial evaluation of the site.
- 4.7.3 **Stratigraphical analysis:** Test Pit 1 measured 1m in length by 1.00m in width, and was cut to a depth of 0.65m. The topsoil and turf (112) lay to a depth of approximately 0.15m, with the generic graveyard soil, a dark brown/grey sandy clay (105) found directly beneath. Natural substrate was not encountered in this test pit.
- 4.7.4 The graveyard soil (105) produced disarticulated human bone, post-medieval pottery sherds, glass shards, metalwork and clay tobacco pipe, as well as the handle of a medieval bone knife. No structural remains or in-situ burials were observed at this depth.



*Plate 47. Test Pit 1 looking north.*

- 4.7.5 **Interpretation:** the amount of post-medieval detritus found within the graveyard soil clearly demonstrates the need cited in 1794 for the building of the churchyard wall, in order to prevent the local populace from dumping their waste in the churchyard (See 3.2.15).
- 4.8 **THE SOUTHERN CHURCHYARD**
- 4.8.1 **When observed:** very little work was done on this side of the church. However, due to an oil leak being noted in the soil on the western side of the southern churchyard path, a watching brief was observed during the excavation of the contaminated area to locate and repair the damaged service as well as remove



the contaminated graveyard material (see Figure 2 for location). This watching brief took place on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2007.

- 4.8.2 **Stratigraphical analysis:** the area excavated measured 1.60m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.27m through the graveyard topsoil (112) to the south of the church. The trench was aligned north-south and placed to remove the contamination caused by a leak in the pipe used to feed the diesel tank for the church. A small amount of disarticulated human bone was uncovered as was some post-medieval pottery and glass sherds. As the contamination did not appear to spread below the topsoil, no further intrusive excavation was performed on this area.



*Plate 48. View of oil pipe excavation, looking east.*

- 4.8.3 **Interpretation:** the shallow excavation only produced graveyard soil containing a small amount of disarticulated human bone and domestic post-medieval pottery and glass sherds: this is consistent with the area being graveyard material bounded against the north-south aligned path through the graveyard.

## 4.9 THE WESTERN CHURCHYARD

- 4.9.1 **When observed:** the western churchyard was observed during the watching brief phase of the works.
- 4.9.2 **Stratigraphical analysis:** little information can be gleaned from the work done in the western churchyard, as it comprised a turf strip in order to lay a new path. No archaeological deposits or features were discovered in this area.

## 5 HUMAN REMAINS ANALYSIS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 This report details the macroscopic assessment of mainly disarticulated human remains from the watching brief carried out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) at the Gateshead Visitor Centre (GVC). The on site assessment of the human remains took place on: 3<sup>rd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> October; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> November 19<sup>th</sup> 2007; 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> January 2008; 28<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008; 13<sup>th</sup> May 2008, and the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> July 2008.
- 5.1.2 The preservation of the remains was generally quite good. The general surface preservation was given a grade of 0-2 in most cases (McKinley, 2004). Post-mortem breakage had occurred on the majority of the bones, especially at the ends of long bones. Disturbance to the burial ground in the past led to the bones being highly fragmented. In addition to this there was no provision for cleaning of the bones prior to analysis, this along with the high fragmentation meant that not all bone fragments could be identified. Therefore a certain amount of loss of information must be accepted. Mould was present on some of the bones due to them being stored in plastic bags before they had dried out.
- 5.1.3 The on-site assessment of the human remains was undertaken by Dr. Tina Jakob of Durham University and by Rachel Horn, osteologist for North Pennines Archaeology Limited.

### 5.2 METHODS

- 5.2.1 The analysis of the human remains was done macroscopically. Due to the disarticulated nature of the remains the protocol for the compilation of a skeletal inventory for disarticulated and co-mingled remains was followed (McKinley, 2004:14-17). If possible bones were identified by anatomical element and when appropriate side. Notes on age and sex and stature were made where possible and according to standard recommendations (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). Due to the disarticulated nature of the remains these estimated should be treated with caution. All measurements were taken with a digital pair of sliding callipers (Mitutoyo Absolute Digitmatic). Few pathological lesions were identified and, again, due to the disarticulated nature of the human remains no further interpretation was attempted

### 5.3 MATERIAL

- 5.3.1 Human skeletal remains were recovered from the following contexts:

Site Code	Context	Location/Description
<b>NPA07 GVC-B</b>		
NPA07 GVC-B		Trench 1
NPA07 GVC-B	100	Trench 1
NPA07 GVC-B		Trench 2
<b>NPA 07 GVC-C</b>		
NPA 07 GVC-C		Skeleton 1
NPA 07 GVC-C		Skeleton 2
NPA 07 GVC-C		Skeleton 3
NPA 07 GVC-C		disarticulated bone around burial 1-3
NPA 07 GVC-C		Manhole 1
NPA 07 GVC-C		Manhole 2
NPA 07 GVC-C		Manhole E
NPA 07 GVC-C		Drain
NPA 07 GVC-C		West end of drain trench
NPA 07 GVC-C		Western end of trench
NPA 07 GVC-C		Foundation trench
NPA 07 GVC-C		Foundation Trench A
NPA 07 GVC-C		Foundation Trench B
NPA 07 GVC-C		Foundation Trench C
NPA 07 GVC-C		Foundation Area D
NPA 07 GVC-C		Foundation trench E
NPA 07 GVC-C		from electricity cable
NPA 07 GVC-C		west end of cable
NPA 07 GVC-C		Pipe trench
NPA 07 GVC-C		Pipe trench – East end
NPA 07 GVC-C		Pipe trench E
<b>NPA 07 GVC-D</b>		
NPA 07 GVC-D		Drain/pipe trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	u/s	Spoil heap
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	West end of Area 4
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Area 4

Site Code	Context	Location/Description
NPA 07 GVC-D	U/S	Area 4
NPA 07 GVC-D		Electric Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	100	Disarticulated Remains
NPA 07 GVC-D		Beyond wall (124) to West
NPA 07 GVC-D	126	Area 4
NPA 07 GVC-D	129	Area 4 Skeleton 4
NPA 07 GVC-D	130	Area 4 Skeleton 5
NPA 07 GVC-D	115	
NPA 07 GVC-D		Bone from Wall (118)
NPA 07 GVC-D		Skeleton 1
NPA 07 GVC-D	122	Skeleton 2
NPA 07 GVC-D	123	Skeleton 3
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Drain Area A
NPA 07 GVC-D	U/S	
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	
NPA 07 GVC-D		Area 4
NPA 07 GVC-D		Area 4 North East Extent
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Area 4 East of Wall (121)
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Area 4 North East Extent
NPA 07 GVC-D	113	Skeleton 13
NPA 07 GVC-D		Skeleton 7
NPA 07 GVC-D		Skeleton 8
NPA 07 GVC-D		Skeleton 9
NPA 07 GVC-D		Skeleton 10
NPA 07 GVC-D	153	Skeleton 11
NPA 07 GVC-D	155	Skeleton 12
NPA 07 GVC-D	158	Skeleton 13
NPA 07 GVC-D	161	Skeleton 14
NPA 07 GVC-D	165	Skeleton 15
NPA 07 GVC-D	166	Skeleton 16
NPA 07 GVC-D	171	Skeleton 17
NPA 07 GVC-D	171	Disarticulated Bone: Skeleton 17



Site Code	Context	Location/Description
NPA 07 GVC-D	147	East Pipe Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	East Pipe Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Drain Trench Extension
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Pipe Trench Extensions
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	East to West Water Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	U/S	Drain Area A
NPA 07 GVC-D	149	Reburial Hole
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	West End of Church
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Foundation for Bin Store
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	Bin Store
NPA 07 GVC-D	150	East to West Footpath
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Service Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	157	Service Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	East to West Drain Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Gulley Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	Curb Trench
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	BT and Drain Trench by West Extension
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Car Park Strip
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	Reburial Pit No.2
NPA 07 GVC-D	U/S	Flowerbed No 1
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	Flowerbed No 2
NPA 07 GVC-D	U/S	Flowerbed No 3
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	Flowerbed No 4
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Tree Pit No 1
NPA 07 GVC-D	127	Tree Pit No 2
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Bench Foundations
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Sump Pit
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Curb Trench by West Extension
NPA 07 GVC-D	105	Concrete Strip Area

*Table 2. Human Remains by context and area.*

## 5.4 OVERALL DISCUSSION

- 5.4.1 A minimum number of eight non-adult individuals were present (based on the number of left mandibles). The ages of these individuals ranged from 1 – 12 years. The measurement of the length of long bones established the presence of a 1 year old, a 1-2 year old and a 2.5 to 3 year old. Fusion of epiphyses established the presence of three children aged 6.5, 5-12 and 11-12 years. Based on dental development the remains of 10 children were found, aged 2, 3, 5, two 6 year olds, two 7 year olds, 8-9 and two 9 year olds. A minimum number of individuals of one infant was present, this was based on the number of its right clavicle which when measured gave an age of 0.5 months to 1 year. A minimum number of eight Neonates were present (based on the number of left femurs). The ages of which ranged from birth to approximately 1 month old. A minimum number of 9 Peri-nates were present (based on the number of left humeri). These were the individuals which probably died at the time of their birth. A minimum number of 17 foetal remains were present (based on the number of right proximal femura), the youngest of which was 20.9 weeks *in utero*.
- 5.4.2 The minimum number of adult individuals was 30 (based on the left proximal femur). Several bones showed morphological traits typical of female or male sex, but these assessments were mostly based on individual traits or metrical analysis and might therefore not be correct. It can be assumed that adults of all age ranges were represented in this assemblage, but only two pubic symphysis fragments from (105) were preserved complete enough to allow more precise age assessment. The first was a male individual was likely in his mid-thirties at the time of death. The second was a female individual aged 25-29 years at time of death. A small number of pathological conditions were observed. These comprised additional new bone formation (osteophytes) surrounding joint margins probably related to joint degeneration as well as the presence of Periostitis on some bones which occurs due to infection. One tibia found in context (105) displayed an oval area of bone thickening, likely the result of healed non-specific infection or localized trauma. A healed fracture was found on the mid-shaft region of a left radius (105). This must have been a long-standing fracture, since the fracture callus was well remodelled. Although there was no sign of infection, the bone had healed back together with slight angulation. Similar healed fractures were observed in association with Skeleton #8 (distal right humerus), Skeleton #9 (right clavicle), a Tibia diaphysis found in (105) and a L Radius found in (105). Evidence of infection was revealed with the presence of Periostitis which was found on a Femur diaphysis (U/S) and a Tibia and Fibula diaphysis found in (105). Degenerative joint disease was found to be present on a number of bones from a range of contexts but this was commonly

found in relation to vertebrae. Skeleton #6 (113) showed signs of Osteoarthritis in relation to the left Clavicle and Skeleton #14 showed signs of eburnation of the left Patella. A zygomatic bone found in context (105) showed evidence of maxillary sinusitis, an infection caused by the spread of severe dental disease or upper respiratory tract infections, as well as air pollution or allergies.

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## 6 FINDS ANALYSES

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### 6.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 6.1.1 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F. Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork was placed in a stable environment and was monitored for corrosion.

### 6.2 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

- 6.2.1 A total of 63 pieces of ceramic building material weighing 2083g were recovered during the programme of archaeological works.
- 6.2.2 Of this total, 23 pieces were identified as *pantile* (37% of assemblage), 12 as *brick* (19% of assemblage), 7 as *roof tile* (11% of assemblage), 2 as fragments of *drain* (3% of assemblage) and 19 as *bm* (30% of assemblage).
- 6.2.3 The majority of the assemblage (54%) came from the site's general graveyard soil, context (105), with 30% from unstratified material and 12% from topsoil (112).

### 6.3 OTHER CERAMIC OBJECTS

- 6.3.1 A total of 10 ceramic objects not falling into the pottery or building material categories were recovered during the archaeological works.
- 6.3.2 Objects identified in this category include toy marbles and sections of gas fittings.
- 6.3.3 90% of these finds were recovered from the graveyard soil (105), with 10% from unstratified deposits.

### 6.4 GLASS

- 6.4.1 *Vessel and Bottle Glass*: a considerable quantity of vessel glass was recovered. The majority of the assemblage was 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century in date but the condition and general appearance of some of the fragments (vessel as well as bottle) suggested they were of an earlier date (17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> c.).
- 6.4.2 Although there were tablewares amongst the assemblage the majority of the fragments were from bottles of a great variety of shapes, sizes and colours ranging from small medicine type bottles and flasks in light green or white metal, to large dark green and brown beer or wine bottles. There were also relatively recent milk/juice bottles: one being marked O-OPERA../ „HOLES..



- and one PROPER../ AS.(presumably Co-operative Wholesale Society and Property of Associated Dairies). Another complete bottle was marked G.N.C.S.
- 6.4.3 Many of these vessels would have been made and/or filled locally but only a small number of readable marks were present, due in part to the high degree of fragmentation. The most complete surviving marked bottle was a mineral water Codd bottle marked J. Kershaw and Sons Gateshead and Leadgate, with their trademark bird in an oval frame. Another fragmentary Codd bottle was marked 'Joseph Wilkinson' and there were one or two other fragments from Wilkinson bottles. There was a rampant lion mark on two dark green and one white glass bottle. One flat sided light green bottle fragment had the letters ..ILLA suggesting the contents might have been sarsaparilla. Two fragments had bottle makers marks; Castleford Bottle Co. and Alexanders of Blaydon.
- 6.4.4 One bottle top was sealed with a swinging ceramic and wire stopper marked CLEGG. There were four plain glass marbles which are probably from Codd bottles, two others had coloured inserts and are ordinary playing marbles. Curved opaque white fragments may be from glass globes for gas lights rather than vessels.
- 6.4.5 *Painted and stained glass*: a quantity of painted and stained window glass (86 fragments) was recovered. All the stratified fragments were from context (127), most of them were noted as being from 'footpath area to west of church'. There were also a few unstratified. Where fragments were clearly related - from the same design - they have been catalogued as part of this main group. The assemblage has been grouped by type or design (where relevant) and catalogued giving simply fragment count.
- 6.4.6 Most of the fragments were white glass or white glass with some yellow staining painted with red iron oxide. There were also some coloured throughout and a small number were 'flushed' – white glass with a coloured outer layer.
- 6.4.7 Undoubtedly this material comes from the church and some could well be 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century, but some fragments with Gothic type lettering are likely to be much later, i.e. 19<sup>th</sup> century. If it is felt this material needs closer dating, and a better identification of the decorative elements, it would need to be submitted to a window glass specialist such.
- 6.4.8 *Other window glass*: a small quantity of plain glass has been labeled as 'medieval'. This material is heavily patinated, and in some cases totally devitrified. It may be medieval but could also be early post medieval.
- 6.4.9 *Fragments*: unstratified and from contexts (102), (105), (126) and (130).
- 6.4.10 There was a considerable quantity of plain glass boxed with the rest of the 'bulk' finds. Although some of this is clearly relatively recent there are heavily patinated fragments amongst this of no different a date from those labeled

‘medieval’. There is also a quantity of opaque white window, or at least flat, glass. As suggested for similar material from the earlier phase of work at GVC this may be shop window glass which had advertising.

- 6.4.11 Leaded window fragments were recovered unstratified from Area 4 and from context (105). These could also be submitted to the window glass specialist.
- 6.4.12 Lead window came fragments were also recovered from (102) (one fragment), (105) (11 fragments), (127) (four) and one unstratified

## 6.5 METAL OBJECTS

- 6.5.1 The very mixed assemblage of iron objects was recovered. A number of small nails, many with traces of wood still attached, are no doubt coffin nails. Some of the other items may well be coffin fittings, e.g. a hinge plate from (127). Larger nails or bolts may be from construction or door fittings. One screw still had a plastic rawl plug attached (TPQ 1958 according to Wikipedia). Much of the material was highly corroded and objects were impossible to identify. Some ‘objects’ were concretions, one of which included the plate from a small penknife.
- 6.5.2 Amongst the more recognizable items were the remains of an enamelled bowl, part of a table knife and two spikes from iron railings.
- 6.5.3 A group of six dome headed copper alloy tacks attached to wood came from context (102). There was another such tack from (133) associated with the pins mentioned above, and another smaller tack. These are coffin fittings.
- 6.5.4 Part of a brooch fitting came from the ‘west end of area 4’ (no context given) and part of a Coldstream Guards cap badge from (105).
- 6.5.5 A window or door catch came from (127), parts of an oil lamp from (105) (Bin store) and a small spoon from (105). A turned brass fuel tap which may have come from a petrol driven lawn mower or a motor cycle came from (105). A large brass ring of square cross section (from (127) with four evenly spaced screw holes may be a compass gimbal.
- 6.5.6 Two copper alloy nails from (105) and (135) are of a type used in roofing.
- 6.5.7 Other copper alloy items were of no particular interest.
- 6.5.8 Lead items from (105) are derived from structural fixings of some sort.
- 6.5.9 A thin circular decorated disc came from (127). It was initially identified as a button but is perhaps more likely to be the decorated head of a coffin nail. There are traces of what appears to be silver gilt and the possible remains of an iron shank.

- 6.5.10 Two coins (a penny and a halfpenny) of George V came from context (127). The penny was dated 1920. The halfpenny was not clearly readable.
- 6.5.11 Of more interest was a token from (105). It was inscribed PHOENIX IRONWORKS GLASGOW with a representation of the factory buildings. On the reverse are the words ONE PENNY TOKEN, the figure of Justice with sword and scales, and the date 1813. This object features on the BBC History of the World website.
- 6.5.12 A featureless disc, also from (105), may be another coin.
- 6.5.13 About thirty pins (or pin fragments) were recovered:
- Context (105) – 7
  - Context (118) – 1
  - Context (122) – 4 (sk. 2)
  - Context (126) – 5
  - Context (130) – 5 (small fragments)
  - Context (133) – 10 (sk. 6)
- 6.5.14 Most of the pins appeared to be silvered copper alloy and to have wound heads. Given the location the pins are likely to have been used to fasten shrouds, but there is nothing to distinguish them from ordinary household/dressmakers' pins. Two groups were directly associated with burials (as indicated).
- 6.5.15 Two small copper alloy four-hole buttons came from context (105). One is marked 'Barton and Stephenson Newcastle' and the other 'Spencer'. Another four-hole button from (147) was lead alloy – pewter. It was illegible. A bone four-hole button came from (127) and a button in the form of a faceted glass bead with loop from (105). A circular object from (105), made in two pieces with a central boss, may be another button. An unstratified button with a loop attachment had DOUBLE GILT \*\* inscribed on the back. There was also an unstratified plain disc with remains of attachment. A plain bone disc with single central hole from (105) is the former for a thread button; thread is wound round through the central hole until the surface is covered.

## 6.6 MEDIEVAL AND LATER CERAMIC VESSELS

- 6.6.1 *Quantity and dating:* a large assemblage of 5060 sherds of pottery weighing nearly 51 kgs was recovered from the excavations. Over half the assemblage (57% by count, 53% by weight) came from deposits described as 'general graveyard soil' and a further 30% from topsoil deposits bounding the north wall of the churchyard. The great majority of the material was broadly late 18th/19th century in date. There was a very small proportion of earlier post medieval

sherds (i.e. 17th/early 18th century) and a few scattered fragments of medieval pottery, most of broadly 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

- 6.6.2 *Methodology*: the assemblage was sorted into types (see Appendix 3) and recorded by context in a database using MS Access and Open Office Base. The additional context information given on the bags (e.g. Drain Trench, Area 4 west etc) was also recorded although it was unclear, at the outset, if this information was required or useful. Number of fragments and weight were recorded, and other details, for example form sherds and decoration, noted. However, as the work progressed it became clear that the degree of fragmentation was such that even noting the number of form sherds present was of doubtful value for statistical purposes; many were extremely small, and in relatively few cases did there seem to be sherd families of any size (i.e. sherds of the same vessel).
- 6.6.3 *Range and Variety*: fragments of white-glazed white earthenwares (Fabric Group 33) were by far the most numerous (63%) but were also, on average, smaller than sherds of other types, apart from china/porcelain. A proportion of the white earthenwares were utilitarian vessels such as Maling jam and marmalade jars but the great majority were 'refined' wares, i.e. broadly tea, table or toilet wares. Plates, dishes, cups and bowls were present, but most fragments were too small to clearly identify vessels, or to make a consistent and clear distinction between 'refined' and 'utilitarian' wares. About 40% of the fragments were undecorated, though, as many were quite small, it is likely that they were actually from decorated vessels. As was the case with the pottery from the earlier phase of work at GVC a proportion of the plain wares were cream coloured. At least some of the material was 18<sup>th</sup> century creamware (see below in the brief fabric descriptions) including a fragment of green shell edge rim and a tea or coffee pot lid with tortoiseshell green and brown glaze. The base of one vessel was marked 'Wedgwood and Co'.
- 6.6.4 As is usually the case in late post medieval assemblages, transfer printed fragments were most numerous amongst the decorated wares. The majority of these were blue printed but there were small quantities of various other colours. Sponge decorated wares, also predominantly blue, were the next most common type. Painted decoration was rare although there were a number of fragments with simple painted lines. There were a few fragments of factory-made slip wares with coloured bands, marbling, mocha and 'worm' decoration. One of the latter was actually a biscuit fired sherd. (Slip bands were also present on some of the non-white 'miscellaneous' earthenwares.) There were a few, unfortunately small, fragments of some intrinsic interest. One has part of a verse and another had a painted flower with the top of black lettering. Both these are 'Sunderland type' wares although similar were also made at Tyneside potteries. Another fragment had the word 'workhouse' and two shaking hands with a cross (St. Andrew's shape) behind. A fourth sherd has the figure of a man carrying a



basket of eggs with chickens in a coop behind. This is perhaps one of the 'Cries of Old London'.

- 6.6.5 The later redwares of FG 32 only made up 22% by count but were the next largest group, although by weight they were the largest (see chart). This is unsurprising as red earthenware is increasingly, after the 17th century, used for large utilitarian kitchen and storage vessels which are less fragile than the whitewares used on the table. The majority of the redwares here are fragments of bowls or dishes covered with an internal white slip, sometimes mottled with brown. Smaller groups of the red earthenwares were unglazed, or plain brown and black glazed. A small proportion of FG 32 are actually 'refined' wares, e.g. teapots and one or two fragments of copper lustre ware, but the degree of fragmentation again made it difficult to make a consistent and reliable distinction between the kitchen type wares and tablewares, especially with the plain brown and black glazed wares.
- 6.6.6 A wide variety of utilitarian 19th/early 20th century stoneware vessels was present: bottles of various sizes, jam jars and a flagon. More 'refined' stonewares included black basalt and a few fragments of white salt glazed stoneware of 18th century type (see catalogue for details). The 'miscellaneous' category (FG.34) included brown glazed tea pots as well as good quality kitchen wares with coloured slip bands. Amongst the china/porcelain group were two pieces which appear to be from a doll's tea set.
- 6.6.7 Of fragments catalogued as broadly medieval (22) three were possibly early post-medieval (16th/17th c.). The rest were fairly undiagnostic but broadly of 13th/early 14th century date. A square jar rim in a fairly coarse buff fabric was an exception of possibly early to mid 13th century date. A few black-glazed sherds appeared to be of the early, 16th/17th century type and included one possible fragment of Cistercian ware. A redware tripod foot, perhaps a Low Countries import, was another early post medieval piece. The two main groups of earlier material were the redwares of FG.27, which included some slip-decorated or coated wares, and tin glazed earthenware. Both groups probably included some 18th century material.
- 6.6.8 *Discussion/Potential:* with the exception of a few very small ones, contexts groups were mixed but contained predominantly broadly 19th century material. Although there was undoubtedly some earlier material present the quantity was very small and the sherds scattered. There appeared to be no significant concentrations.
- 6.6.9 The high degree of fragmentation and the mixed nature of the assemblage suggests material which has been considerably reworked since original deposition. It can neither be related to particular properties nor closely dated. It therefore does not merit the considerable amount of further work necessary to

attempt to identify and estimate the number of vessels present which further analysis would require.

## **6.7 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES**

- 6.7.1 *Assemblage*: an assemblage of 1243 fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the excavations. The fragments ranged in date from early 17<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> or possibly early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.7.2 *Range and variety*: nearly 85% of the items were unmarked stem fragments, a small number of which had spurs/heels attached. Four stems had Tyneside type D makers' marks. This is an oval mark with the maker's name, which may be abbreviated (e.g. THO for Thomas), and usually with stylised foliage top and bottom. Two of the marks belonged to Thomas Parke and one to his son, Michael. The fourth mark was of Thomas Tayler. One stem had a lozenge shaped stamp, quartered with four fleur de lys. This type is sometimes found with the maker's initials instead of two of the fleur de lys. Another probable Michael Parke pipe was represented by a spur with the initials M/P either side. This is the Tyneside type E mark. Five other type E marks were present: two of the Colling family, one of ?John Hastings and one of John Rochester. The fifth one was unreadable. One further stem was marked '..TTY PIPE' i.e. cutty (short) pipe. Another short section had some moulded decoration.
- 6.7.3 There were only 54 bowls or bowl fragments in the assemblage. Many of the fragments were quite small and there were only 25 substantially complete bowls. Four of these were 17<sup>th</sup> century, one 18<sup>th</sup>, one 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>, and two late 19<sup>th</sup> or even early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The three latest bowls were decorated. The more fragmentary items, although not clearly identifiable, seemed to cover the same date range. One spurless bowl fragment had a stem mark of Parsons' type d (Parsons 1964, 246); although incomplete this was legible as RUDDICK/GATESHEAD. Parsons lists a George (1871-1906) and a John (1905-8). The shield-like mark on the spur of a bowl fragment was the same as that on a pipe from the Rectory site, found during excavations in advance of the building of the Sage Music Centre in 1999. The current writer suggested that this might be in imitation of the arms of Gouda which are found on Dutch pipes of the 1730's and onwards. Most of the bowls items dated 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> c. were decorated, with ribbing being the commonest type of decoration. Two fragments had heraldic devices. Two complete 19<sup>th</sup> century bowls were decorated with figures: a pair of boxers on one and two seated figures facing each other on the other. A large bowl from (105) had a yellow glazed band round the top. The rest was discoloured from use. This type of pipe was a common style in France and Belgium. It was popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and well into the 20<sup>th</sup> (pers com David Higgins).

6.7.4 The earliest bowl was of mid 17<sup>th</sup> century type, small with a heart shaped base. There were four other fragmentary 17<sup>th</sup> century bowls with a further 13 larger bowls of later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century types. The dating of the bowls is summarised in by Table 15 in Appendix 4.

6.7.5 *Makers' Marks*: these are summarised in the Table.

mark	date	number
Tyneside C	1670-80	3
Tyneside D	1675-1710	11
Tyneside E	1700 - ?	10
other spur	18 <sup>th</sup> c?	1
name on stem	1840 ->	11
TW	l. 19 <sup>th</sup> c.	2

*Table 3. Makers' Marks*

6.7.6 Type C is a lozenge shaped stamp, quartered with the maker's initials left and right and, usually, fleur de lys top and bottom. Sometimes other symbols are used and sometimes the form is found with no initials and four fleur de lys, as one of the examples here. The other two are both probably Leonard Holmes though on one only the 'L' is legible.

6.7.7 Type D is an oval mark with the maker's name, which may be abbreviated (e.g. THO for Thomas), and usually with stylised foliage top and bottom. Two of the marks present here were illegible. Two of the marks belong to Roger Raine, who is unusual as being the only late 17<sup>th</sup> century Newcastle maker known to have marked his pipes. The others were all Gateshead makers: George and Thomas Parke, John Colling, Joseph Fawell, Edward Crages, Henry Walker.

6.7.8 Type E mark is the maker's initials on either side of the spur or base. Three of these appeared to read I/H which could be John Hastings, though, obviously, there must always be some doubt when identifying makers from their initials alone. Other marks were I/and what looks like a back to front P, ?T/E, I/?R, ?T/H and W/T. The convention is first name on left (smoking position) and surname on right but this isn't always the case. T/E could be a 19<sup>th</sup> century maker Thomas Elsdon – there were two who span most of the century (Parsons 1964, 250).

6.7.9 There was a shield-like mark on the spur of a small plain bowl which was the same as one found during the earlier phase of work at the Visitor Centre. These can both be compared to a pipe from the Rectory site, found during excavations



in advance of the building of the Sage Music Centre in 1999. The current writer suggested that this might be in imitation of the arms of Gouda which are found on Dutch pipes of the 1730's and onwards.

- 6.7.10 Marks consisting of the name on one side of the stem and the town on the other are the latest type used. This is Parsons' type 'd'. One of the marks was illegible and only the B survived of another one. Three of the others can be identified as belonging to Ruddick of Gateshead, although only one was reasonably complete. Parsons lists a George (1871-1906) and a John (1905-8). Another complete mark belonged to Thomas Hardy of Gateshead. There were two makers of this name, probably father and son, with dates from 1850 to 1902. There were fragmentary marks of John Stonehouse (1902-35) and Alex. Adams (1887-94), both of Gateshead, and Tennant and son of Berwick. Another pipe with a similar mark reading BERWICK/BURNS C.. is also a Tennant pipe of Burns cutty (short) type. The Tennants were a large firm who continued making pipes into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There was also a fragment of a pipe marked C.CROP/LONDO... Charles Crop was a large 19<sup>th</sup> century London firm of makers ([www.dawnmist.demon.co.uk](http://www.dawnmist.demon.co.uk)). It is unusual to find London pipes here in the north east.
- 6.7.11 Two bowl fragments were marked with a T. These are the common 'TW' pipes and, despite attributions in the literature to makers with those initials, could in fact have been made by any of the makers with Parsons 'd' marks referred to above. It is not known what the TW signifies.
- 6.7.12 A few of the fragments showed evidence of having been used in a kiln. Waste and broken pipes were incorporated into the clay walls or containers in which the pipes were fired.
- 6.7.13 A few of the fragments showed evidence of having been used in a kiln. Waste and broken pipes were incorporated into the clay walls or containers in which the pipes were fired.
- 6.7.14 *Discussion/Potential:* although a number of items could be quite closely dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, all contexts which produced more than one or two fragments also produced later material. However, it was noted that in context (100) the great majority of fragments appeared to fall into the 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> c. range. The small number of bowls and marked items in this assemblage together with the relatively small and restricted areas available for excavation limits both its value for comparison with other groups of clay pipes from Tyneside and for interpretation.

## 7 ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 During the course of the archaeological programme of works, animal bones were collected from a number of contexts, though primarily from topsoil and graveyard soil deposits. All bones were hand collected during the excavation of their respective contexts.

7.1.2 Favourable preservation conditions can lead to the retrieval of animal bones that may produce a valuable suite of information. This can enable an assessment of anthropogenic activity, seasonality and climate and elements of the economy associated with the features from which the samples are removed. For the excavation in general animal bones may bear taphonomic markers which give some indication as to how the surrounding deposit formed, and the natural and cultural formation processes to which the deposit was exposed to until its time of excavation. More generally it will allow an assessment of the types of animals present on this site during phases of prehistoric and historic activity. In the case of the material from this site there are major issues concerning the stratigraphic security of the bones in question. As this material originated from a graveyard site it appears that much disturbance has occurred during the operational period of the graveyard, as material is disturbed during grave digging and during period of landscaping. Therefore it is likely that material recovered from this site may reflect a very broad chronological period. However, it was felt that the bone should be analysed as it represents an important aspect of this sites history, in this the use of the site as a dump for domestic refuse during and after the use of the site as a formal graveyard.

7.1.3 *The purpose of this study was to:*

- Quantify the bones collected from the excavation by deducing their anatomical position and the species of the animal from which they originate (if possible). This was done by comparing the material with reference material held at the Environmental Laboratory at North Pennines Archaeology, Nenthead.
- To assess the presence of butchery evidence on all bones.
- To assess evidence which may allow comments to be made regarding the pathology of the original animal population and other factors such as age at death and sex of animals.
- To assess the taphonomic history of the bone from the creation of the death assemblage to their examination for this report.
- To extract any human bone which may have been collected erroneously.

- 7.1.4 Due to the disturbed nature of the contexts in question it was not thought that the calculation of the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) or the Number of Independent Species (NISP) would be appropriate as the material comes from multiple disturbed phases.

## **7.2 ASSESSMENT RESULTS**

- 7.2.1 Three contexts were examined in detail. Contexts **(105)**, **(127)** and the unstratified bone **(U/S)** found generally across the site during the periods of works. Other bones were recovered from contexts **(100)**, **(102)**, **(112)**, **(115)**, **(121)**, **(124)**, **(126)**, **(149)**, **(153)** **(161)**, **(168)**, however this was recovered in very low amounts. In the case of the contexts not being examined here all produced less than 5 bones, and in some cases single loose teeth. It was felt that this material (itself from disturbed contexts) would unnecessarily cloud the examination of the bone from this site. A full list of the animal bone recovered from contexts **(105)**, **(127)** and **(U/S)** is present in Table 17 (Appendix 5).
- 7.2.2 Context **(105)** produced 130 bones, 82 of which could be identified to the genus level. This included 29 cow bones (35% of identified bone) and 44 sheep bones (54% of identified bone). Bone that could not be identified to the species level, made up 48 bones (or 37% of the total assemblage).
- 7.2.3 Context **(127)** produced 72 bones, 47 of which could be identified to the genus level. This included 9 cow bones (19% of identified bone) and 24 sheep bones (51% of identified bone). Bone that could not be identified to the species level made up 25 bones (or 35% of the total assemblage).
- 7.2.4 Bones from the Unstratified layers **(U/S)** produced 27 bones, all of which could be identified to the genus level. This included 5 cow bones (19% of identified bone) and 17 sheep bones (63% of identified bone).

## **7.3 DISCUSSION**

- 7.3.1 Though three separate contexts were examined here they represent essentially the same feature, which is the upper layers of disturbed graveyard soils mixed with domestic rubbish material.

## **7.4 UNIDENTIFIED BONE**

- 7.4.1 In total 229 bones were examined here. 73 could not be identified to the genus level (32% of the total assemblage). Unidentified bone from this site comprised the largest single grouping. In this case unidentified bone includes material as long as 100mm to as small as 10mm. One of the biggest problems encountered during identification was the abrasion evident on much of the bone. This is

thought to be as a direct result of the disturbance that played an important part in the taphonomic history of the bone assemblage. In particular this disturbance relates to the dumping of the domestic rubbish in the graveyard through to the landscaping and other multiple disturbance activities (including archaeological work) which were a feature of the history of this site.

## 7.5 REPRESENTED TAXA

7.5.1 The summary below shows a breakdown of the taxa represented in the assemblage:

- Cattle bones appear in the three contexts representing 28% of identified bone;
- Sheep/goat appear in the three contexts representing 55% of identified bone;
- Pig bones appear in the three contexts representing 7% of identified bone;
- Deer bones/antler appears in 1 context representing 0.6% of identified bone;
- Cat bone appeared in 2 contexts representing 4.5% of identified bone;
- Horse bone appeared in 1 context representing 0.6% of identified bone;
- Rabbit bone appeared in 1 context representing 0.6% of identified bone.

Total numbers for bones from GVC-D												
Context	Total	Anat*	Unid**	Cow	Shp	Pig	Hrs	Cat	Rab	Bird	Fish	Deer
105	130	7	41	29	44	2		2	2	3		
127	72	-	25	9	24	7		5			2	
U/S	27	-	-	5	17	2	1					1
Total	229	7	66	43	85	11	1	7	2	3	2	1

\*Anat: bone identified to an anatomical position but not to species identification.

\*\*Unid: bone which could not be identified to either an anatomical position or a species identification.

*Table 4. Total number of bones from the assemblage.*

## 7.6 QUANTIFICATION

7.6.1 Both the MNI and the NISP proved somewhat unsatisfactory results should a reconstruction of the original death assemblage be attempted. As this material was recovered from disturbed contexts during the course of an archaeological



watching brief it was felt that MNI and NISP calculations would reflect the assemblage, rather than an reflection of death assemblage.

## 7.7 TAPHONOMIC FACTORS

7.7.1 The natural and cultural formation processes that have created this assemblage have done much to break down the original death assemblage into the limited suite of bones now examined. A particular problem from this site was the heavily disturbed nature of the upper contexts; a disturbance which included the digging of graves and the later landscaping of the site. However, taphonomic factors may also allow us to infer certain processes not necessarily visible in other aspects of the archaeological record.



*Plate 49. Cattle talus and sheep mandible: different taphonomic pathways.*

## 7.8 SCAVENGING

7.8.1 Evidence for scavenging was totally absent from this assemblage. It is suggested that this is in part due to the highly abraded nature of the bones, an abrasion which would remove the often subtle gnaw marks of rats and which would obscure dog gnawing as being due to normal trampling. As this area was an urban dumpsite it seems likely that the bones would have been exposed to high levels of scavenging and gnawing, however, in this case evidence for this has not been detected.

## 7.9 BUTCHERY

7.9.1 Butchery evidence was seen on 28 bones and mainly involved saw marks (13 examples), with butchery scrapes and chopmarks observed on 18 bones. With the levels of abrasion observed on the assemblage as a whole it is notable that a wide variety of butchery marks were not obscured by post-depositional taphonomy. This does raise issues regarding the comparable absence of gnaw marks from this assemblage. Subtle cutmarks were observed on bones from this site, but not subtle gnaw marks. This raises the possibility that the bones from this site were buried relatively rapidly and not left exposed to be scavenged.



*Plate 50. Cattle humerus showing saw, cut and chop marks.*



*Plate 51. 2 humeri rib, sawn.*

## 7.10 CONCLUSIONS

7.10.1 This assemblage possesses much information regarding the taphonomic history of this site. In this case it is reported in the historic documents that this area had been used as a local dump site for domestic rubbish. The assemblage shows evidence of high levels of abrasion and trampling evidence, which would be expected in an assemblage of this nature. The distribution of bodily elements is illustrated in Tables 5-7. Here the skeleton has been divided into a certain number of common elements; horn cores, skull, vertebra, scapula-innominate, front limb, hind-limb, metapodial, phalanges (ribs and loose teeth being excluded due to their tendency to imbalance the counts). This leaves 103 of the 229 bones being ascribed to one of these anatomical elements. The low numbers of skull and metapodial elements (24) compared to the relatively high numbers of front and hind limb (52) suggests an assemblage dominated by the remains of joints of meat.

Context	H-C	Skull	Vert	S+P	F-L	H-L	M-P	Phal
105	1		5	2	3	1	1	5
127					1	1		3
U/S		1	2	1				

*Table 5. Identified Cattle bone elements*

Context	H-C	Skull	Vert	S+P	F-L	H-L	M-P	Phal
105				6	15	10	1	4
127			2	2	3	3		3
U/S		2	1	1	4	6	2	

*Table 6. Identified Sheep bone elements*

Context	H-C	Skull	Vert	S+P	F-L	H-L	M-P	Phal
105	1	2	5	8	19	15	3	9
127		4	2	2	8	5	2	6
U/S		3	1		4	1	3	

*Table 7. Identified total bone elements*

## 7.11 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

7.11.1 Though this material is of interest for the interpretation of the taphonomy of this particular site, it is not significant for our wider understanding of the zooarchaeological past of the Gateshead area. The material was from a

disturbed context with poor chronological divisions therefore would have little value outside the interpretation of this specific site. No further work is recommended on this assemblage and it is not recommended that the material be retained for archiving.



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

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### 8.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The three phases of archaeological works (evaluation, excavation and subsequent intermittent watching brief) produced valuable insights into the archaeological remains north of St. Mary's Church (now Gateshead Heritage Centre).
- 8.1.2 It was found that the Sexton's House was a stone built structure, with walls to the east and west, and with the northern wall also acting as part of the northern churchyard boundary wall. The internal floor was probably stone-flagged, with the compact earth floor beneath cut by burials. There was also evidence of a narrow north-south aligned wall to the west of the main building, suggesting a narrow alley or garden. The actual building date of the house is unknown, and the earliest map evidence available dates to Wood's 1827 map. The house is still shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1858, though it is gone by the production date of the Second Edition in 1898. One suggested reason for its removal was heavy structural damage in the Great Explosion of Gateshead in 1854, resulting in its eventual demolition rather than rebuild. This latter hypothesis is also given weight due to records showing that the graveyard was no longer in use by 1855, negating much of the need for a dedicated on-site Sexton.
- 8.1.3 Further structures were uncovered to the east of the Sexton's House. The majority of these structural elements can be seen on Oliver's 1833 Map, though they do not show on Wood's 1827 map; however, due to the level of detail included generally on Wood's map, this cannot be seen as a point of initial construction. The primary structures in this area are two retaining walls and a concrete path leading to the gate in the north churchyard wall.
- 8.1.4 Human remains were uncovered, producing a minimum number of individuals total of 73. This included a minimum number of 8 non-adults, 1 infant, 8 neonates, 9 perinates and 17 foetal remains. 30 individual adults were also recorded.
- 8.1.5 The northern graveyard, east of the Sexton's House, showed a great deal of disturbance, resulting in an increase in expected disarticulated bone and a decrease in good condition articulated burials. This disturbance was caused by modern services, such as water, gas and electricity that fed St. Mary's Church, as well as post-medieval pipes that cut earlier burials. Disturbance was also noted having taken place during the conversion of the churchyard into a carpark in the 1990s. This was evident from higher burials (such as Skeletons

#16 and #17) being present directly below the terram membrane of the modern carpark.

- 8.1.6 The remains of wall (143) are likely to be the remains of the northern extent of the Vestry, the brick course to the north, context (146) being evidence of modern repair.
- 8.1.7 The amount of post-medieval detritus found within the graveyard soil clearly demonstrates the need cited in 1794 for the building of the churchyard wall, in order to prevent the local populace from dumping their waste in the churchyard.
- 8.1.8 The animal bone assemblage showed evidence of high levels of abrasion and trampling evidence, which would be expected in an assemblage of this nature. The low numbers of skull and metapodial elements compared to the relatively high numbers of front and hind suggests an assemblage dominated by the remains of joints of meat.
- 8.1.9 The pottery analysis revealed that a number of items could be quite closely dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, though all contexts which produced more than one or two fragments also produced later material.
- 8.1.10 The clay pipe analysis showed that a number of items dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, all contexts which produced more than one or two fragments also produced later material. The small number of bowls and marked items in this assemblage together with the relatively small and restricted areas available for excavation limits both its value for comparison with other groups of clay pipes from Tyneside and for interpretation.
- 8.1.11 Overall, the scheme of archaeological investigation has given us a snapshot into the historical development and use of St. Mary's Church especially since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with demolished outbuildings, detritus from the local townsfolk throwing their rubbish into the graveyard and a number of burials all adding to the picture.
- 8.1.12 The potential of medieval and post-medieval structural and artefactual remains within the development area remains high, along with the potential for further human remains.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context	Type	Description
100	Deposit	Modern tarmac car park surface
101	Natural	Natural substrate (clay)
102	Deposit	Modern sub-base hardcore for car park
103	Deposit	Modern sub-base gravel for car park
104	Deposit	Modern car park terram membrane
105	Deposit	General graveyard soil
106	Cut	Service cut for gas pipe
107	Fill	Fill of cut [106]
108	Cut	Service cut for electricity
109	Fill	Fill of cut [108]
110	Deposit	Coffin
111	Fill	Fill of coffin (110)
112	Deposit	Topsoil/turf
113	Deposit	Soil build-up over crypt floor
114	Deposit	Concrete floor of crypt
115	Deposit	Packing for northern graveyard path
116	Cut	Grave cut for Skeleton #1
117	Skeleton	Skeleton #1
118	Deposit	Wall
119	Deposit	Old tarmac
120	Deposit	Concrete
121	Deposit	Wall
122	Skeleton	Skeleton #2
123	Skeleton	Skeleton #3
124	Deposit	Wall (N-S aligned)
125	Deposit	Layer of ash
126	Deposit	Modern backfill

Context	Type	Description
127	Deposit	Topsoil and turf
128	Deposit	Hard Surface
129	Skeleton	Skeleton #4
130	Skeleton	Skeleton #5
131	Cut	Grave cut for (129)
132	Deposit	Copper lightning rod
133	Skeleton	Skeleton #6
134	Cut	Skeleton #6 grave cut
135	Deposit	Deposit beyond wall (124)
136	Skeleton	Skeleton #7
137	Skeleton	Skeleton #8
138	Skeleton	Skeleton #9
139	Skeleton	Skeleton #10
140	Cut	Service cut
141	Deposit	n-s aligned ceramic pipe
142	Deposit	n-s aligned lead pipe
143	Deposit	Sandstone wall
144	Deposit	Gas pipe
145	Deposit	Electric duct
146	Deposit	Brick line
147	Deposit	Graveyard soil
148	Deposit	Brick structure
149	Deposit	Graveyard soil in reburial pit
150	Deposit	Clay in footpath trench
151	Deposit	Carved stone
152	Deposit	Narrow sandstone wall
153	Skeleton	Skeleton #11
154	Deposit	Gravel
155	Skeleton	Skeleton #12

Context	Type	Description
156	Deposit	Coffin lining of Skeleton #12
157	Deposit	Charnel
158	Skeleton	Skeleton #13
159	Deposit	PVC Water Pipe
160	Deposit	Electric duct
161	Skeleton	Skeleton #14
162	Deposit	Wall
163	Deposit	Black gritty layer
164	Deposit	Compacted surface
165	Skeleton	Skeleton #15
166	Skeleton	Skeleton #16
167	Deposit	Car park gravel surface
168	Deposit	Wall
169	Deposit	Possible charnel dump
170	Deposit	Brick structure, possible crypt
171	Skeleton	Skeleton #17
172	Deposit	N-S wall west end of church

*Table 8. List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief*



## APPENDIX 2: HUMAN REMAINS INVENTORY

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
NPA07 GVC-B		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 skull fragments</li> <li>• R femur (proximal and middle third of diaphysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L side of mandible with erupting permanent 1<sup>st</sup> molar and both deciduous molars; age = 6 years (+/- 24 months) (Ubelaker, 1989, Fig. 71)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-B Trench 1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R temporal; sex = male (large mastoid process)</li> <li>• R side of mandible with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> premolars and 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molars; 3<sup>rd</sup> molar not present (either not erupted or congenitally absent)</li> <li>• L and R parietal fragments</li> <li>• Occipital fragment</li> <li>• L humerus (middle and distal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• R humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• Humerus head (unsided)</li> <li>• R radius (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• Radius (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> <li>• L clavicle – acromial end</li> <li>• Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• Cervical vertebra</li> <li>• L rib (head, tubercle and part of body)</li> <li>• Rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• L femur; sex = male (based on vertical head diameter of 48.5mm; Bass, 1987, Table 37)</li> <li>• L femur (proximal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 femur (diaphysis fragments) unsided</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L humerus with unfused distal epiphysis</li> <li>• R femur (proximal third of diaphysis)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-B Trench 1	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 R proximal ulnae</li> <li>• L clavicle (acromial end)</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> metacarpal</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebra</li> <li>• 3 femur (diaphysis fragments) unsided</li> <li>• 2 tibia (diaphysis fragments) unsided</li> <li>• R calcaneus fragment</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> metatarsal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L side of mandible with erupted deciduous canine</li> <li>• 2 skull fragments</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
NPA07 GVC-B Trench 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several unidentified fragments</li> <li>• Mandible, edentulous but remodelling socket of R canine present</li> <li>• L mandibular ramus and condyle</li> <li>• Mandible, body with no tooth sockets</li> <li>• L and R parietal fragments</li> <li>• R radius (distal end)</li> <li>• 2 lumbar vertebrae (body)</li> <li>• R ilium; sex = female (wide greater sciatic notch, preauricular sulcus present)</li> <li>• R pubic symphysis; Sex = male (narrow subpubic angle; age = 23-57 years, average = 35.2 (Suchey-Brooke stage 3; Brooks and Suchey, 1990)</li> <li>• R femur (head); sex = male (vertical head diameter = 52.3mm; Bass, 1987, Table 37)</li> <li>• L femur (middle and distal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L femur (proximal and middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L femur (distal end)</li> <li>• R femur (distal end) larger than L condyles</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> <li>• R calcaneus</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L side of maxilla with deciduous 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molars, permanent 1<sup>st</sup> molar erupting</li> <li>• Mandible with deciduous R 1<sup>st</sup> molar, permanent R 1<sup>st</sup> incisor erupting and L deciduous 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molars. Age = 7 years +/-30 months (Ubelaker, 1989, Fig. 71)</li> <li>• Humerus (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> <li>• Cervical vertebra (neural arch)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Skeleton 1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R femur (distal end)</li> <li>• L tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R tibia (length = ca. 350mm)</li> <li>• R patella</li> <li>• R fibula</li> <li>• R talus</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C Skeleton 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 lumbar bodies; one with osteophytes on superior and inferior margins</li> <li>• L tibia</li> <li>• L fibula</li> <li>• L and R calcaneus</li> <li>• L talus fragment</li> <li>• L medial cuneiform</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal (proximal end)</li> </ul>	

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C Skeleton 3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R humerus (proximal end missing)</li> <li>• R radius (proximal end missing)</li> <li>• R ulna (diaphysis)</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C disarticulated bone around burial 1-3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R humerus; sex = female (vertical head diameter = 40.5mm), length = 320mm, height = 164.5 cm (Trotter 1970)</li> <li>• L radius (distal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 rib fragments</li> <li>• Lumbar vertebra (neural arch)</li> <li>• L femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R femur (distal end)</li> <li>• 2 L tibiae (proximal ends)</li> <li>• L tibia (distal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> <li>• L calcaneus</li> <li>• 2 R 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsals</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal</li> <li>• 2 L 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R scapula</li> <li>• 2 L and 2 R rib fragments</li> <li>• Patella</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis fragment) adolescent</li> </ul> <p><i>Foetal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L humerus; length = 70.2 mm. Age = 40.8 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• R femur; length = 78.9mm. Age = 39.6 weeks +/- 2.08 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 11.5 linear regression equation)</li> </ul> <p><i>Neonatal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R side of mandible (no teeth preserved) neonate</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Manhole 1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost complete skull. Sex = male (based on shape of the orbital margins and size of the mastoid process)</li> <li>• Almost complete skull with metopic suture (retention on frontal suture). Sex = male (based on orbital margins, size of mastoid processes and external occipital protuberance)</li> <li>• Mandible – R side with tooth sockets for 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar and 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> molars, but no teeth preserved</li> <li>• R scapula – inferior angle</li> </ul>	<p><i>Foetal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L humerus, complete; length = 63mm. Age = 37.5 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• L humerus, complete; length = 67mm. Age = 39 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Manhole 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 skull fragment</li> <li>• L temporal bone with copper-alloy stain surrounding posterior aspect of external acoustic meatus; sex =</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R side of mandible – permanent 1<sup>st</sup> molar erupted but no attrition, deciduous 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molars present; Age = 9 years +/- 24 months (Ubelaker, 1989, Fig. 71)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>undetermined</li> <li>Humerus head (unsided)</li> <li>L radius (proximal end, proximal and middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>R radius (diaphysis and distal end)</li> <li>L 2<sup>nd</sup> metacarpal</li> <li>2 proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>Atlas fragment (1<sup>st</sup> cervical vertebra); too large to belong to same individual as the axis fragment</li> <li>Axis fragment (2<sup>nd</sup> cervical vertebra); too small to belong to the same individual as the atlas fragment</li> <li>Thoracic vertebra with osteophytes on margin of inferior body</li> <li>2 vertebral bodies and neural arch fragments</li> <li>L ilium and ischium fragments with acetabulum and ischial tuberosity</li> <li>Ilium fragment, unsided</li> <li>L femur (middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>Tibia (diaphysis) unsided</li> <li>R talus, fragment</li> <li>L calcaneus</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal, head, unsided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>5 unidentified fragments</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Manhole E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skull fragments</li> <li>L proximal femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>2 femur head fragments (unsided)</li> <li>Several unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Drain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandible – L gonial angle</li> <li>R ilium with part of acetabulum</li> <li>R femur with distal end missing. Sex = male based on vertical diameter of head = 48mm (Bass 1987: Table 37)</li> <li>L femur with distal end missing</li> <li>R tibia with distal end missing</li> <li>R 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal</li> </ul>	<p><i>Foetal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 skull fragments</li> <li>R ribs</li> <li>R humerus; length = 61mm. Age: 36.6 weeks (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> <li>R radius; length = 49mm. Age: 36.4 weeks (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.10 linear regression equation)</li> <li>R ulna; length = 58mm Age: 37.2 weeks (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.16 linear</li> </ul>



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
			regression equation)
NPA07 GVC-C West end of drain trench		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost complete skull with part of facial bones missing. Sex = female (based on absence of pronounced brow ridges and sharp orbital margins)</li> <li>• R tibia (diaphysis)</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C Western end of trench		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 humerus head (unsided)</li> <li>• Scapula fragment (glenoid fossa) - unsided</li> <li>• 2 rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R femur (middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 femur diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R calcaneus</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C Foundation trench		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Skull fragments (one with iron-staining)</li> <li>• L temporal bone; sex = female (small mastoid process)</li> <li>• R temporal with zygomatic process</li> <li>• R zygomatic bone with maxillary sinus</li> <li>• L and R parietal</li> <li>• Sphenoid bone fragment</li> <li>• Occipital bone fragment</li> <li>• L humerus (distal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• R tibia (proximal end)</li> <li>• R talus fragment</li> </ul>	<p><i>Foetal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L humerus; length = 37mm. Age: 25.6 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC Foundation Trench A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontal bone with orbital margins; sex = ?female (slightly sharp margins)</li> <li>• R temporal bone; sex = female (small mastoid process)</li> <li>• R zygomatic bone with maxillary sinus. Lamellar bone spicules on wall of sinus caused by maxillary sinusitis</li> <li>• 15 skull fragments (parietals, occipital and unidentified fragments)</li> <li>• R side of mandible with 3 molars in situ; very angular attrition on M<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• R clavicle (distal end)</li> <li>• Humerus head, unsided</li> <li>• L radius with healed mid-</li> </ul>	<p><i>Neonatal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 skull fragments</li> <li>• L humerus; length = 77mm. Age: 44 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• R tibia; length = 70mm. Age: 41 weeks +/- 2.12 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 11.11 linear regression equation)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		shaft fracture; callus mostly remodelled, but some angulation of distal end <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R ulna (proximal-middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 1 upper thoracic vertebra</li> <li>• 5 rib fragments, unsided</li> <li>• R ilium fragment with part of auricular surface and acetabulum</li> <li>• Femur head, unsided</li> <li>• L femur (proximal third of diaphysis with neck)</li> <li>• Femur (middle third of diaphysis), unsided</li> <li>• L tibia (middle-distal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L fibula (distal end)</li> <li>• L talus</li> <li>• 21 unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC Foundation Trench B		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R orbital margin; sex = female (sharp margin)</li> <li>• L clavicle (lateral end with porosity; additional articular facet on inferior surface of lateral end)</li> <li>• R humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• Lumbar vertebra</li> <li>• L ilium with fragment of acetabulum (osteophytes on margin)</li> <li>• Ischium fragment (unsided)</li> </ul>	<i>Neonatal Remains:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L humerus; length = 72mm. Age: 41.7 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Foundation trench C		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 L proximal end of radius</li> <li>• several unidentified human bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C Foundation Area D		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 skull fragments</li> <li>• 2 L humerus (distal end of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L humerus head (large)</li> <li>• R humerus head (small)</li> <li>• L radius (healed midshaft fracture with slight angulation of distal end)</li> <li>• R ulna (proximal end)</li> <li>• L ulna (proximal and middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L ulna (distal end)</li> <li>• Scapula fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> metacarpal</li> <li>• 4 proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• Interproximal hand phalanx</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 skull fragments</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L ilium; sex = female (wide greater sciatic notch, preauricular sulcus present)</li> <li>• L ischium</li> <li>• Femur head (unsided)</li> <li>• 4 femur diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• L patella with enthesopathies on anterior surface; lateral articular facet with osteophytes on margin</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C Foundation trench E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L femur (proximal third of diaphysis)</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C from electricity cable		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R radius (proximal end and proximal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• R femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L tibia (diaphysis) Lamellar new bone formation on distal third of diaphysis (ca. 70mm in long/25mm in width); healed lesion possible due to infection or localized trauma</li> <li>• L tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R fibula (diaphysis)</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-C west end of cable		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragments</li> <li>• L clavicle (medial end missing)</li> <li>• R radius (proximal end, proximal and middle diaphysis)</li> <li>• Radius (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebra (body)</li> <li>• Rib fragment</li> <li>• R ilium; sex = female (wide greater sciatic notch)</li> <li>• L femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L femur (proximal end, proximal and middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 femur diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• Fibula (diaphysis fragment) unsided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R femur (proximal diaphysis)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Pipe trench		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragment</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebra (body)</li> <li>• Lumbar vertebra (body)</li> </ul>	<i>Foetal Remains:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragment</li> <li>• R scapula</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ilium with fragment of acetabulum; osteophytes on margin</li> <li>• L femur (head) with osteophytes on margin</li> <li>• L femur (distal end) with osteophytes on condylar margins</li> <li>• L tibia</li> <li>• Several unidentified bone fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L clavicle</li> <li>• Rib</li> <li>• L humerus; length = 64mm Age: 38 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• R ulna (proximal third of diaphysis); very small, but no measurement possible due to fragmentation</li> <li>• R ulna (diaphysis fragment)</li> <li>• L ulna (proximal and middle third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• R ilium</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Pipe trench – East end		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L femur (distal end)</li> <li>• Several unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	<p><i>Foetal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L humerus; length = 63mm. Age = 37.5 weeks +/- 2.33 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 9.5 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• L tibia; length = 54mm. Age: 34.2 weeks +/- 2.12 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 11.11 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• R ilium</li> </ul> <p><i>Neonatal Remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L tibia; length = 73mm. Age: 42.2 weeks +/- 2.12 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 11.11 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• R tibia; length = 70mm. Age: 40.9 weeks +/- 2.12 (Scheuer and Black 2000, Table 11.11 linear regression equation)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-C Pipe trench E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R temporal bone; sex = male (large mastoid process and pronounced suprameatal crest)</li> <li>• L femur (proximal third of diaphysis)</li> <li>• L tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• Several unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC – Drain/pipe trench		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragments</li> <li>• Occipital bone with part of lambdoid suture</li> <li>• Occipital bone with internal cruciate eminence</li> <li>• R rib</li> <li>• R femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 R calcaneus</li> </ul>	



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R talus</li> </ul>	
NPA07 Gateshead Visitor Centre – Spoil heap	U/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal</li> <li>• L non-adult rib</li> <li>• Several unidentified bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA08 GVC-D w-end of area 4 context	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teeth: Left mandibular canine, right mandibular first molar</li> <li>• Seven skull fragments</li> <li>• Proximal end and third of right humerus shaft (vertical head diameter = 48.7 mm indicates male sex)</li> <li>• Left middle and distal third of humerus shaft (more gracile than R humerus and therefore probably from a second individual)</li> <li>• Two right distal humerus articulations</li> <li>• Left proximal ulna</li> <li>• Right middle third of radius shaft</li> <li>• Two unsided radius shaft fragments</li> <li>• Left first, third, fourth and fifth metacarpal</li> <li>• Unidentified metacarpal</li> <li>• Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• Spinous process of a thoracic vertebra</li> <li>• Upper thoracic vertebra</li> <li>• Three lower thoracic vertebrae</li> <li>• Five rib fragments</li> <li>• First segment of sacrum (S1)</li> <li>• Proximal end and diaphysis of right femur</li> <li>• Proximal and middle third of right femoral shaft</li> <li>• Left distal end of femur</li> <li>• Middle and distal third of left femoral shaft</li> <li>• Three unsided fragments of femoral shaft</li> <li>• Proximal third of diaphysis of left tibia</li> <li>• Two unsided tibia shaft fragments</li> <li>• Four unsided fibula shafts</li> <li>• Left and right first metatarsals (R with osteochondritis dissecans)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right distal humerus</li> <li>• Left middle and distal shaft of humerus (older individual)</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebra neural arch and body (neural arch fused in midline, but not to body; age &gt;1-2&lt;3-5 years)</li> <li>• Lumbar vertebra neural arch and body (neural arch fused in midline, but not to body; age &gt;1&lt;2-3 years)</li> </ul> <p><i>Foetal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragments, body of sphenoid with lesser wings, left petrous part of temporal bone, both occipital condyles</li> <li>• 5 ribs (one left)</li> <li>• Left clavicle</li> <li>• Left humerus (length = 52 mm) Age = 32.5 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.4)</li> <li>• Right proximal humerus diaphysis</li> <li>• Left ilium with acetabulum</li> <li>• Left tibia (length = 51.7 mm) Age = 33 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11)</li> <li>• Left and right tibia (length = 60.6 mm) Age = 37 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11)</li> <li>• Left tibia (length = 65.2 mm) Age = 39 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		(lytic lesion) on distal joint and osteophytes on margin of distal joint (degenerative changes)	
NPA08 GVC-D Area 4	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left humerus shaft</li> <li>• Left distal third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Unsided humerus head fragment</li> <li>• Left and right radius shafts</li> <li>• Left third metacarpal</li> <li>• Left and right femoral shafts</li> <li>• Unsided femoral shaft fragment</li> <li>• Left femoral condyle fragment</li> <li>• Left tibia shaft (A-P measurement = 40.91mm, M-L measurement = 26.3mm; platycnemic index = 64.28 – moderately flat)</li> <li>• Left tibia shaft fragment</li> <li>• Right tibia shaft (A-P measurement = 34.7mm, M-L measurement = 27.7mm; platycnemic index = 79.82 – broad and wide)</li> <li>• Three fragments of unsided proximal tibia epiphysis</li> <li>• Right distal first metatarsal</li> <li>• Right third metatarsal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull with both parietals, fragmentary frontal bone and occipital</li> <li>• Left mandibular first molar (with no attrition)</li> <li>• Right zygomatic bone</li> <li>• Right distal humerus shaft</li> <li>• Two left and one right rib</li> <li>• Right ilium fragment</li> <li>• Right femur shaft (length = ca 280mm) Age = ca 6.5 years (Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.6)</li> <li>• Two left distal femoral epiphyses (different size)</li> <li>• Two proximal third of tibia shafts</li> <li>• Unsided proximal tibia shaft</li> <li>• Unsided fibula shaft</li> </ul> <p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two skull fragments</li> <li>• Right femur shaft (length = ca 85.0mm) Age = 41.6 weeks +/- 2.08 (Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left femur shaft (length = 71.7mm) Age = 37.2 weeks +/- 2.08 (Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5 linear regression formula)</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D Area 4 from 04/01/2008	U/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 skull fragments</li> <li>• Frontal bone fragment (pronounced superciliary arch and rounded orbital margin indicate male sex)</li> <li>• Occipital bone</li> <li>• Right maxillary sinus with lamellar new bone formation (chronic maxillary sinusitis)</li> <li>• Two left mandibular rami and condyles</li> <li>• Right mandibular 1<sup>st</sup> premolar</li> <li>• Right clavicle (robust; length = ca 160mm; sex = male)</li> <li>• Two left distal clavicles</li> <li>• Right distal end of humerus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left petrous part of temporal bone</li> <li>• Right humerus with unfused epiphyses (length = ca 280mm; age = 11.5-12 years – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.6)</li> <li>• Right humerus with unfused proximal epiphysis (length = ca 280 mm; age = 11.5-12 years – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.6)</li> <li>• Left distal third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Metacarpal with unfused proximal epiphysis</li> <li>• Right ilium and acetabulum with unfused epiphysis</li> <li>• Several unfused sacral segments</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right humerus head and shaft (vertical head diameter = 52.8mm; sex = male)</li> <li>• Right distal third of shaft and distal end of humerus</li> <li>• Left distal end of humerus</li> <li>• Left and right proximal end of radius with proximal and middle third of shaft</li> <li>• Two left proximal ends and ulna shafts</li> <li>• Right proximal end and shaft of ulna</li> <li>• Right ulna shaft</li> <li>• One cervical vertebra</li> <li>• One cervical vertebral body</li> <li>• One spinous process thoracic vertebra</li> <li>• One thoracic vertebral body</li> <li>• One lumbar vertebra (with osteophytes on superior and inferior margins – degenerative changes)</li> <li>• One first right rib fragment</li> <li>• One right rib fragment</li> <li>• Two unsided rib fragments</li> <li>• Left acetabulum and ilium fragment</li> <li>• Right acetabulum and ischium fragment</li> <li>• Right femur with proximal epiphysis fragment and condyles</li> <li>• Right femur with head (diameter = 42.9mm; sex = female)</li> <li>• Left and right patella</li> <li>• Right proximal tibia epiphysis and proximal third of shaft</li> <li>• Two unsided tibia shaft fragments</li> <li>• Left distal fibula epiphysis</li> <li>• Left and right calcaneus fragments</li> <li>• Left calcaneus</li> <li>• Left cuboid</li> <li>• Left second, third and fourth metatarsal</li> <li>• Right fourth and fifth metatarsal</li> <li>• Left first proximal foot phalanx</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left and right proximal third of femoral shaft (with very long femoral necks)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
NPA07 GVC-D Electric trench 02/11/2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 skull fragments</li> <li>• Frontal bone fragment with pronounced glabella (indicates male sex)</li> <li>• Left mastoid process (sex indeterminate)</li> <li>• Left zygomatic bone</li> <li>• Left and right mastoid process (small size indicates female sex)</li> <li>• Right mastoid process (slightly larger; sex = probable female)</li> <li>• Occipital bone with moderately pronounced external protuberance (indicates probable male sex)</li> <li>• Two occipital bone fragments</li> <li>• Left mandibular body with posterior half and ramus</li> <li>• Left mandibular first premolar (no attrition)</li> <li>• Mandible with right ramus and condyle; all six molar sockets remodelled (ante-mortem tooth loss), right canine present</li> <li>• Left scapula fragment with glenoid fossa</li> <li>• Four unsided clavicle shaft fragments</li> <li>• Left distal third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Left humerus shaft</li> <li>• 2 unsided humerus shaft fragments</li> <li>• Left proximal and middle third of shaft of radius</li> <li>• Right proximal third of shaft of radius</li> <li>• Right distal third of radius shaft</li> <li>• Left proximal ulna epiphysis and proximal third of shaft</li> <li>• Right proximal third of ulna shaft</li> <li>• Right proximal and middle third of shaft of ulna (smaller)</li> <li>• Right capitate</li> <li>• Right fourth and fifth metacarpals</li> <li>• Right distal first hand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left petrous part of temporal bone</li> <li>• Left petrous part of temporal bone</li> <li>• Right petrous part of temporal bone</li> <li>• Left mastoid process</li> <li>• Left ilium with unfused acetabulum</li> </ul> <p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragment</li> </ul>



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phalanx</li> <li>• 5 proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• Two left ribs and four unsided rib fragments</li> <li>• Seven unsided rib fragments</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebra with Schmorl's nodes (degenerative changes)</li> <li>• Two neural arches of thoracic vertebrae</li> <li>• Three lower thoracic bodies with Schmorl's nodes (degenerative changes)</li> <li>• Two neural arch fragments of thoracic vertebrae</li> <li>• Two lumbar body fragments with Schmorl's nodes (degenerative changes)</li> <li>• Left ilium with wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus (indicates female sex); acetabular crease (non-metric trait)</li> <li>• Sacrum missing promontory (partial spina bifida occulta with posterior sacral hiatus open between S2-4)</li> <li>• Left ilium and acetabulum with moderately wide greater sciatic notch (indicates probable female sex); acetabulum with osteophytes on margin (degenerative changes)</li> <li>• Left femoral shaft with proximal and middle thirds</li> <li>• Left proximal third of femoral shaft</li> <li>• Right femoral diaphysis</li> <li>• Unsided femoral shaft fragment</li> <li>• Two unsided femoral condyles</li> <li>• Left patella fragment</li> <li>• Left and right patella</li> <li>• Left proximal tibia epiphysis</li> <li>• Left proximal tibia epiphysis</li> <li>• Right distal third of tibia shaft</li> <li>• Left and right fibula shaft</li> <li>• Unsided fibula shaft fragment</li> <li>• Left calcaneus</li> </ul>	

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsided posterior calcaneus fragment</li> <li>• Right fifth metatarsal</li> </ul>	
NPA08 GVC-D disarticulated remains during watching brief January 8 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> 2008	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragments</li> <li>• Maxillary left third molar</li> <li>• Mandibular right second molar</li> <li>• Right scapula – base of acromial process</li> <li>• Right middle and distal third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Left distal shaft of ulna</li> <li>• Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• Two unsided tibia shaft fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D beyond wall (124) to west		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragment</li> <li>• Mandibular left canine (with enamel hypoplasia)</li> <li>• Occipital bone with occipital condyles</li> <li>• Right distal epiphysis of humerus</li> <li>• Left radius shaft</li> </ul>	
NPA08 GVC-D Area 4	126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontal bone with orbital margin</li> <li>• Right rib fragment</li> <li>• Left proximal half of femoral diaphysis</li> <li>• Four unidentified bone fragments</li> </ul>	<p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five skull fragments</li> <li>• Left proximal and middle third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Right humerus (length = 58.1mm; age = 35.3 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/-2.33 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left tibia (length = 57.2mm; age = 35.5 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/-2.12 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11 linear regression formula)</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D Area 4 Skeleton 4	129		<p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull and mandible</li> <li>• Both clavicles and scapulae</li> <li>• Proximal third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Left humerus (length = 68.8mm; age = 40.2 weeks +/-2.33 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left radius (length = 54.5mm; age = 39.6 weeks +/-2.29 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left ulna (length = 62.0mm; age = 39.3 weeks +/-2.20 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000:</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
			<p>Table 9.16 linear regression formula)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nine vertebral bodies and 30 neural arches (unfused)</li> <li>• Left ilium</li> <li>• Left femur (length = 78.6mm; age = 39.58 weeks +/-2.08 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left tibia (length = 68.6mm; age = 40.3 weeks +/-2.12 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left fibula (length = 64.1mm; age = 41 weeks - Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.15)</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D Area 4 Skeleton 5	130		<p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontal bone</li> <li>• Left scapula fragment</li> <li>• Right distal third of humerus shaft</li> <li>• Left humerus (length = 66.5mm; age = 39.2 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 weeks – Scheuer and Balck 2000: Table 9.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left radius (length = 52.1mm; age = 38.2 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.29 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Right radius (length = 52.0mm; age = 38.1 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.29 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Left ulna (no measurement possible)</li> <li>• Right ulna (length = 60.6mm; age = 38.6 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.20 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Ribs</li> <li>• Left and right ilium and ischium</li> <li>• Left femur (length = 76.5mm; age = 38.8 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.08 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>• Right femur (76.2mm; age = 38.7 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/-2.08 weeks – Scheuer and Black</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
			<p>2000: Table 11.5 linear regression formula)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Left proximal third of tibia shaft</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D	115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Left humerus shaft</li> <li>Unsided ilium fragment</li> </ul>	<p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two left ribs</li> <li>Left femur (length = 82.9mm; age = 40.9 weeks +/- 2.08 weeks - Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5 linear regression formula)</li> <li>Right femur (no measurement possible)</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D Bone from wall	118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two skull fragments</li> <li>Right maxillary second incisor</li> </ul>	
NPA08 GVC-D Skeleton 1	117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Left tibia with middle and distal third of shaft and distal epiphysis</li> <li>Left fibula with distal third of shaft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few skull fragments</li> <li>Both central maxillary incisors (severe enamel hypoplasia)</li> <li>Left second maxillary incisor</li> <li>Left and right maxillary first and second premolars (root ½ formed; age = 8-9 years; Scheuer and Black 2000: Figure 5.78)</li> <li>Left maxillary second molar (root 1/3 formed; age = 9 years; Scheuer and Black 2000: Figure 5.78)</li> <li>Left scapula fragment</li> <li>Right scapula with glenoid fossa</li> <li>Left and right clavicle fragment</li> <li>Manubrium</li> <li>Left humerus shaft and proximal epiphysis</li> <li>Right humerus shaft and proximal epiphysis</li> <li>Right proximal shaft of radius</li> <li>Right proximal shaft of ulna</li> <li>Left ulna (length = 187.0mm; age = 2.5-3 years – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.18)</li> <li>Left radius shaft fragment</li> <li>Unsided metacarpal</li> <li>Six thoracic vertebrae</li> <li>Four left and six right ribs</li> <li>Unsided rib fragments</li> <li>Left ilium fragment with unfused acetabulum</li> <li>Left femoral head (unfused epiphysis)</li> <li>Right femur shaft and proximal epiphysis</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D Skeleton 2	122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<p><i>Foetal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skull fragments</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left clavicle (length = 35.3mm; age = 32-34 weeks in utero – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 8.1)</li> <li>• Right scapula</li> <li>• Right humerus (length = 51.3mm; age = 32.2 weeks in utero +/-2.33 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5 linear regression equation).</li> <li>• Left radius (length = 37.6mm; age = 29.7 weeks in utero +/-2.29 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• Right radius (length = 40.7mm; age = 31.5 weeks in utero +/-2.29 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• Left ulna (length = 46.2mm; age = 31.3 weeks in utero +/-2.20 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16 linear regression equation)</li> <li>• Five right ribs</li> </ul>
NPA08 GVC-D Skeleton 2	122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><i>Foetal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two skull fragments</li> <li>• Four left ribs</li> <li>• Left radius (length = 42.5mm; age = 32.6 weeks in utero +/-2.29 weeks – Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10 linear regression equation).</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Drain Area A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Pelvis (ilium, acetabulum present. Ischium present. Greater sciatic notch suggests female. Auricular surface ageing: Phase 2= 25-29yrs, lovejoy et al, 1985b)</li> <li>• Femur diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• Femoral head (fragment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Femur (length 75.61mm) Age = 38.5 weeks in utero +/- 2.08 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5)</li> <li>• L Rib</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D	U/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parietal fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• Humerus (distal diaphysis)</li> <li>• Humerus (diaphysis fragment)</li> <li>• L Radius (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end and middle diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (distal end)</li> <li>• L femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Femur (diaphysis fragment, unsided) Large amounts of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skull fragment</li> <li>• 2 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• L Humerus (66.91mm length) Age = 39.3 weeks in utero +/-2.33 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5).</li> <li>• L Radius (length = 50.46mm) Age = 37.2 weeks in utero +/-2.29 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black</li> </ul>



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<p>woven bone present on diaphysis suggesting severe periostitis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Patella</li> <li>• Fibula (diaphysis fragment)</li> <li>• R Clavicle (14.7cm length) Sex = Male.</li> <li>• 3 Cervical Vertebral bodies</li> <li>• 2 Sacrum fragments</li> <li>• R Talus</li> <li>• R Talus</li> <li>• R Navicular</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• Distal end of first metacarpal</li> <li>• R Ilium (fragment containing acetabulum)</li> <li>• Mandibular condyle (fragment)</li> <li>• Left proximal and middle third of femoral shaft</li> <li>• Unsided femur shaft fragment</li> <li>• Femoral head (fragment)</li> <li>• Cuboid (unsided)</li> <li>• Styloid process (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• L Mandible containing 2<sup>nd</sup> Molar (1<sup>st</sup> molar socket closed)</li> <li>• L upper canine</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> upper premolar</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> lower molar</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> upper molar</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> upper incisor (with enamel hypoplasia)</li> <li>• Left first and second mandibular incisors (with little attrition)</li> <li>• Right maxillary first premolar</li> <li>• Left maxillary canine</li> <li>• Right mandibular first premolar</li> <li>• Left mandibular canine</li> <li>• 1 Spinous process fragment</li> <li>• 12 unidentified fragments</li> <li>• 15 small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 2 fragmentary vertebral bodies</li> </ul>	<p>2000: Table 9.10).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Tibia (47.78mm length) Age = 31.6 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> <li>• R Tibia (60.92mm length) Age = 37.1 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> </ul> <p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left frontal bone with orbital margin</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 small skull fragments</li> <li>• 1 Distal hand phalanx</li> <li>• 3 Proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• Two proximal foot phalanges</li> <li>• 2 Small metacarpal fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• 2 Metatarsal fragments (unsided)</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• Frontal (R Orbit present)</li> <li>• Femoral head (unsided)</li> <li>• 2 Cervical vertebrae (fragmentary)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 3 L Ribs</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R Scapula (Coracoid process and fragmentary Glenoid cavity)</li> <li>• 12 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• 2 Occipital fragments</li> <li>• 2 Temporal fragments</li> <li>• Ilium fragment (iliac crest, unsided)</li> <li>• Ilium fragment (sacro-iliac articular surface, unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia (mid-shaft, unsided)</li> <li>• 5 Small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 3 Small rib fragments</li> <li>• 4 Unidentified bones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Skull fragments (possibly parietal)</li> <li>• L Femur (Proximal end)</li> <li>• L Ulna (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (55.94mm length) Age = 35.0 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end and diaphysis)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Area 4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontal</li> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• L Parietal</li> <li>• Occipital (R occipital condyle present)</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• L Temporal (glabella and supraorbital ridges pronounced, orbital margin rounded, large mastoid processes and pronounced nuchal area) Sex = Male</li> <li>• Age: all sutures closed apart from squamous suture - indicates an older individual (45+ years) but suture closure is deemed to be unreliable as an age indicator</li> </ul>	

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
NPA07 GVC-D Area 4 North East Extent		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• 4 Rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R Scapula (Glenoid cavity and part of spine)</li> <li>• Femoral head (unsided)</li> <li>• Axis Vertebra (C2)</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebra (fragmentary)</li> <li>• 2 vertebral body fragments</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• Metacarpal fragment (proximal end)</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• Femur (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• Fibula (mid-shaft, unsided)</li> <li>• Clavicle (sternal end)</li> <li>• Small long bone fragments</li> <li>• Several unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Clavicle (acromial end)</li> <li>• Femur (distal diaphysis and mid-shaft, unsided)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Area 4 East of Wall (121)	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Ulna (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Radius (vertical head diameter 23.27mm) Sex = Male; (228mm length) Stature = 165cm (Bass 1995: Table 4)</li> <li>• 4 unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• 1 Long bone fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Area 4 North East Extent	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R Radius (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 fragmentary vertebrae (possible cervical)</li> <li>• Femoral head (unsided)</li> <li>• Ilium fragment (sacro-iliac articular surface, unsided)</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R Upper Canine</li> <li>• Small long bone fragments</li> <li>• Several unidentifiable fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• 1 Rib fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• 2 Sacrum fragments</li> <li>• L Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end and diaphysis)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 6	113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two skull fragments</li> <li>• Frontal fragment (Aracnoid granulations present. Pinched/sharp supraorbital margin and smooth supraorbital ridge. Sex = Female.</li> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• L Parietal</li> <li>• Occipital (small nuchal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• Right humerus shaft with unfused proximal epiphysis (age = younger than 13-20 years)</li> <li>• R Ulna (length 41.44mm) Age = 28.8 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.20 (linear regression equation</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<p>crest) Sex = Female.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sphenoid fragment</li> <li>• Ethmoid fragment</li> <li>• Left body of mandible</li> <li>• L Mandible (containing central and lateral incisors, canine, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> premolars. Molar sockets fully closed)</li> <li>• R Mandible (containing central and lateral incisors, canine, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> premolars. Molar sockets fully closed) Small mental eminence suggests sex is female.</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• L Temporal (Small mastoid processes) Sex = Female.</li> <li>• R Maxilla (containing central and lateral incisors, canine, 2nd premolar)</li> <li>• L Maxilla (containing central and lateral incisors, canine, 1<sup>st</sup> premolar)</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• R Palatine</li> <li>• L Palatine</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> lower molar (not part of this skeleton but found within this context)</li> <li>• L Femur</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Manubrium</li> <li>• Sternum</li> <li>• R Scapula</li> <li>• L Scapula</li> <li>• R Clavicle</li> <li>• L Clavicle (woven bone present at the sternal end along with marginal osteophytes at the articular surface. Degenerative changes to the joint).</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Rib</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Rib</li> <li>• 4 L Ribs</li> <li>• 1 R Rib</li> <li>• Several Rib fragments</li> <li>• Atlas Vertebrae (C1)</li> <li>• Axis Vertebrae (C2)</li> </ul>	<p>Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Ulna (length 46.02mm) Age = 31.2 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.20 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16).</li> <li>• L Radius (length 41.31mm) Age = 31.9 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.29 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10).</li> <li>• 2 small Fibula fragments</li> <li>• 2 Rib fragments</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal (unsided)</li> <li>• L Mandible (no permanent teeth present, one deciduous molar present, deciduous incisor about to erupt). Age = 6 months old <math>\pm</math> 3 months. (Ubelaker 1978).</li> </ul> <p><i>Neonatal remains:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Left mandible</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Cervical vertebral bodies</li> <li>• 11 Thoracic Vertebrae</li> <li>• 5 Lumbar Vertebrae</li> <li>• R Femoral head</li> <li>• Sacrum</li> <li>• R Ilium (wider sciatic notch suggesting the individual is female)</li> <li>• L Ilium (wider sciatic notch suggesting the individual is female)</li> <li>• R Humerus (345mm length) Stature = 174cm (Bass 1995: Table 1-5).</li> <li>• R Ulna (marginal osteophytes and new bone formation around olecranon. This can be associated with the Humerus, the olecranon fossa is not as obvious as there is evidence of new bone growth within it along with signs of pitting and bone formation at radial notch. The Capitulum and trochlea show signs of new bone formation and eburnation is present in this area, all of which suggests severe osteoarthritis)</li> <li>• R Radius (250mm length) Stature = 174cm.</li> <li>• L Humerus (330mm length) Stature = 169cm.</li> <li>• L Ulna (270mm length) Stature = 173cm.</li> <li>• L Radius (245mm length) Stature = 171cm.</li> <li>• R Scaphoid</li> <li>• R Lunate</li> <li>• R Triquetral</li> <li>• R Pisiform</li> <li>• R Trapezium</li> <li>• R Trapezium</li> <li>• R Trapezoid</li> <li>• R Capitate</li> <li>• R Hamate</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> </ul>	



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 R proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 5 R middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• 4 R distal hand phalanges</li> <li>• L Scaphoid</li> <li>• L lunate</li> <li>• L Triquetral</li> <li>• L Trapezium</li> <li>• L Capitate</li> <li>• L Hamate</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 4 L proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 5 L middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• 5 L distal hand phalanges</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• L Patella</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 7	136	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Tibia (woven bone on mid and distal shaft on lateral side. This is evidence of severe periostitis).</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 4 proximal foot phalanges</li> <li>• 2 middle foot phalanges</li> <li>• 2 unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Humerus (distal end and diaphysis). Lamellar bone on diaphysis, possible remodelled fracture due to angulation of the distal end of the bone.</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Radius (head diameter 21.17mm) Sex = Female. (length 20.6cm) Stature = 152.5cm (Bass 1995: Table 1-5).</li> <li>• L Clavicle</li> <li>• Sternum</li> <li>• Manubrium</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> rib</li> <li>• 2 Scapula fragments</li> <li>• 2 L Ribs</li> <li>• R Ribs</li> <li>• R Ilium (with sacro-iliac joint surface)</li> <li>• R Trapezium</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Humerus (length 64.64mm) Age = 38.3 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 (linear regression equation Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5).</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Ilium</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 2 R proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 4 Cervical vertebrae</li> <li>• 5 Thoracic vertebrae</li> <li>• 3 vertebral bodies (fragmented)</li> <li>• Lumbar vertebrae (fragment)</li> <li>• 18 small rib fragments</li> <li>• Spinous process fragments</li> <li>• Several Unidentifiable fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 9	138	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occipital fragment</li> <li>• Frontal (Retention of metopic suture. Arachnoid granulations present).</li> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• L Parietal</li> <li>• R Temporal (fragmented)</li> <li>• L Temporal (fragmented)</li> <li>• Zygomatic (fragments)</li> <li>• R Maxilla (lateral incisor, canine, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> premolars and 1<sup>st</sup> molar present)</li> <li>• L Maxilla (2<sup>nd</sup> premolar and 1<sup>st</sup> molar present)</li> <li>• R medial incisor</li> <li>• L upper 1<sup>st</sup> premolar</li> <li>• L upper canine</li> <li>• L medial incisor</li> <li>• L lateral incisor</li> <li>• L upper 2<sup>nd</sup> incisor</li> <li>• L Mandible (containing all three L molars)</li> <li>• L Scapula (part of spine)</li> <li>• R Clavicle (woven bone present at lateral end as well as a slight angulation of the bone at this end. Remodelled fracture).</li> <li>• 2 R ribs</li> <li>• 1 L rib</li> <li>• small rib fragments</li> <li>• several unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 10	139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Femoral head (fragmentary)</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ulna (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 R proximal hand phalanges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 R middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• R Talus</li> <li>• R Navicular</li> <li>• R Cuboid</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Cuneiform</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Cuneiform</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Cuneiform</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3rd Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R Proximal foot phalanx</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 11	153	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 R Ribs</li> <li>• 12 L Ribs</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebral body</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebral bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Ilium</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 12	155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Occipital condyle</li> <li>• L Occipital condyle</li> <li>• 2 Occipital fragments</li> <li>• R Parietal (fragment)</li> <li>• 4 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• Frontal (fragment)</li> <li>• Frontal</li> <li>• 16 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• R Zygomatic (fragment)</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• 4 Maxilla fragments</li> <li>• Mandible (fragment)</li> <li>• R Pubis</li> <li>• 2 Pubis fragments</li> <li>• R Ilium</li> <li>• Clavicle (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• L Humerus (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Humeral head fragment</li> <li>• L Radius (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Radius (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Lunate</li> <li>• L Capitate</li> <li>• L Scaphoid</li> <li>• L Trapezium</li> <li>• L Triquetral</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 5 L Metacarpal fragments</li> <li>• 5 L Proximal hand phalanges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Ulna (length 82.09mm) Age = 0.5-1 year (Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.18).</li> <li>• L Radius (length 36.29mm) Age = 28.9 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.29 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10).</li> <li>• L Tibia (fragmentary)</li> <li>• Occipital (fragment)</li> <li>• 2 small skull fragments</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 L Middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• 4 Distal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 2 L Ribs</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 5 Femur diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Tibia (diaphysis fragment. Unsided)</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia (distal fragment. Unsided)</li> <li>• R Fibula (distal end)</li> <li>• L Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 5 Fibula diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• R Patella</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• L Patella (eburnation of posterior and marginal osteophytes suggesting osteoarthritis is present at this joint).</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Clacaneus</li> <li>• R Talus</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• L Cuboid</li> <li>• L Navicular</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 2 Proximal foot phalanges</li> <li>• 3 Metatarsal fragments</li> <li>• 2 Scapula fragments</li> <li>• 1 small rib fragment</li> <li>• 5 vertebrae fragments</li> <li>• 4 Femoral head fragments</li> <li>• 1 Proximal hand phalanx</li> </ul>	

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Acetabulum fragment</li> <li>• 1 Metatarsal fragment</li> <li>• 26 Long bone fragments</li> <li>• 2 Rib fragments</li> <li>• 18 Unidentifiable fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 13	158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Lunate</li> <li>• R Capitate</li> <li>• R Trapezium</li> <li>• R Pisiform</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 4 R Proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 2 R Middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• 1 R Distal hand phalanx</li> <li>• 1 Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• 2 Metacarpal fragments</li> <li>• R Hamate</li> <li>• R Ilium (wider greater sciatic notch) Sex = Female</li> <li>• R Pubis (wider ventral arc) Sex = Female</li> <li>• R Ischium</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end and diaphysis. Femoral head diameter 49.34mm) Sex = Male</li> <li>• Femur (distal fragment)</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• Fibula (diaphysis fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebral body (osteophytes on superior and inferior margins and possible schmorl's node – degenerative changes).</li> <li>• 4 Lumbar Vertebrae (fragmentary)</li> <li>• R Patella</li> <li>• Vertebral body (fragment)</li> <li>• Spinous process (fragment)</li> <li>• 3 small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 20 small rib fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ulna (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• R Humerus (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Ulna (length 25.90mm) Age = 20.9 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.20 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16).</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 14	161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• R Fibula (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Fibula (distal end and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Tibia (length 76.21mm) Age = 1 – 3 Months (Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.12).</li> </ul>



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		diaphysis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• R Talus</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• R Navicular</li> <li>• R Cuboid</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Cuneiform</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Cuneiform</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> Cuneiform</li> <li>• 3 L proximal foot phalanges</li> <li>• 3 Proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• Metacarpal fragment</li> <li>• R Rib fragment</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 15	165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Radius (fragmented)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end. Epiphyses present but not fused at all)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end. Epiphyses present but not fused at all) Age = 16-19 years (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Fibula (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Ilium</li> <li>• L Ilium</li> <li>• Sacrum</li> <li>• 12 R Ribs</li> <li>• 5 L Ribs</li> <li>• 9 Spinous process fragments</li> <li>• 4 Vertebral body fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Skeleton 16 Car Park	166		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete but highly fragmented cranial vault including; R and L Parietals, Frontal, R and L Temporals, Occipital and highly fragmented facial bones.</li> <li>• L Mandible (tooth bud contained within)</li> <li>• R Humerus (fragmented)</li> <li>• L Humerus (fragmented)</li> <li>• R I;ma (fragmented)</li> <li>• L Ulna (length 62.42mm) Age = 39.5 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.20</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
			<p>(linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Ulna (fragmented)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal epiphyses)</li> <li>• R Tibia (length 68.84mm) Age = 40.4 weeks +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Fibula (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Fibula (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Ilium</li> <li>• L Ilium</li> <li>• R Pubis</li> <li>• L Pubis</li> <li>• R Ishchium</li> <li>• L Ishchium</li> <li>• Sacrum (fragmented)</li> <li>• L Carpal</li> <li>• 5 R Metacarpals</li> <li>• R Middle hand phalanx</li> <li>• 3 R Distal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 5 L Metacarpals</li> <li>• 3 L proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 2 L middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• 5 Distal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 4 R Metatarsals</li> <li>• 1 L foot phalanx</li> <li>• 21 Vertebral bodies</li> <li>• 15 Unfused neural arches</li> <li>• 12 R Ribs</li> <li>• 12 L Ribs</li> <li>• R Scapula</li> <li>• L Scapula</li> <li>• R Clavicle (fragmented)</li> <li>• L Clavicle (fragmented)</li> <li>• Deciduous Incisor (unable to locate or side)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D East Pipe Trench	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Spinous process fragment</li> <li>• 1 Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> lower molar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• 1 Temporal fragment</li> <li>• L Femur (length 47.34mm) Age = 29.2 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.08 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5).</li> <li>• R Ulna (length 42.21mm) Age =</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
			<p>29.3 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.20 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.16).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Long bone fragment</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D East Pipe Trench	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• 3 Occipital fragments</li> <li>• Occipital</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (broken)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (37.6cm length) Age = 27.3 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> <li>• Tibia (mid-shaft)</li> <li>• L Ilium</li> <li>• R Pubis</li> <li>• L Scapula (fragment)</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal (distal end, unsided)</li> <li>• 1 Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 2 Proximal foot phalanges</li> <li>• 1 Spinous process fragment</li> <li>• Scapula fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• Iliac crest (fragment)</li> <li>• Femoral head (fragment)</li> <li>• 6 Rib fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small skull fragments</li> <li>• 1 Maxilla fragment (1 tooth socket present)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (length 62.39mm) Age = 37.7 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Drain Trench Extension	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 44 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• 38 Small skull fragments</li> <li>• Frontal (L supraorbital margin present)</li> <li>• L Supraorbital margin</li> <li>• L Parietal</li> <li>• L Parietal</li> <li>• 3 Occipitals</li> <li>• Occipital fragment</li> <li>• R Temporal (mastoid and auditory meatus)</li> <li>• R Temporal (zygomatic process present)</li> <li>• R Temporal (with mastoid, auditory meatus and zygomatic process)</li> <li>• 4 Temporal fragments</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> </ul>	<p>10 Skull fragments</p> <p>6 Parietal fragments</p> <p>1 Temporal fragment</p> <p>1 Frontal fragment</p> <p>Frontal</p> <p>Frontal (fragment with R Supraorbital margin)</p> <p>Frontal (fragment with L Supraorbital margin)</p> <p>L Supraorbital margin</p> <p>L Supraorbital margin</p> <p>Small skull fragment</p> <p>R Femur (proximal end)</p> <p>R Femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Femur (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Temporal (with mastoid and auditory meatus)</li> <li>• Temporal (fragment with auditory meatus)</li> <li>• R Zygomatic</li> <li>• skull fragments (possibly maxilla)</li> <li>• Maxilla (2 alveolar process fragments)</li> <li>• R Mandible (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> molar sockets visible)</li> <li>• R Mandible (fragment)</li> <li>• L Mandible (2<sup>nd</sup> Molar present, all sockets open)</li> <li>• L Mandible (incisor, canine and pre-molar sockets visible)</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> upper molar</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> lower molar</li> <li>• L lower canine</li> <li>• R Humerus (proximal end and diaphysis. Humeral head diameter = 41.79mm) Sex = Female</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (proximal end and diaphysis. Humeral head diameter = 48.12mm) Sex = Male</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Ulna (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Clavicle (medial end)</li> <li>• L Clavicle</li> <li>• R Femoral head (diameter = 44.21mm) Sex = probable Female</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end. Femoral head diameter 44.08mm) Sex = probable Female</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (diaphysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Radius (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (fragmented)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Radius (length 37.15mm) Age = 29.4 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.29 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.10).</li> <li>• R Scapula</li> <li>• L Scapula</li> <li>• L Clavicle (lateral end)</li> <li>• L Ilium</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Rib</li> <li>• 3 R Ribs</li> <li>• 2 R Ribs</li> <li>• 3 Neural arches</li> <li>• 11 Rib fragments</li> <li>• Ilium fragment (with unfused iliac crest) Age = 14-23 years ( Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).</li> <li>• 3 Unidentifiable fragments</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Fibula (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ilium (fragment with acetabulum)</li> <li>• L Ilium (fragment)</li> <li>• L Pubis (fragment)</li> <li>• L Acetabulum (fragment)</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• L Patella (fragment)</li> <li>• Humerus mid-shaft (unsided)</li> <li>• Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• 2 Femur diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• 3 Femur mid-shaft fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• 3 Tibia diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (large amounts of woven bone along diaphysis showing possible periostitis)</li> <li>• 5 Tibia mid-shaft fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• Fibula (proximal diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• 3 Fibula mid-shaft fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• Fibula mid-shaft (unsided, woven bone along the length of the diaphysis showing possible periostitis)</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal (distal end, unsided)</li> <li>• L Capitate</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• R Talus</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• L Cuboid</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal (eburnation on articular surface showing degenerative changes to this joint - osteoarthritis)</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 1st Metatarsal</li> </ul>	



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• Axis Vertebra</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebral body</li> <li>• R Rib fragments</li> <li>• 5 L Rib fragments</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebra</li> <li>• 1 Clavicle fragment</li> <li>• Rib fragments</li> <li>• 2 Ilium fragment</li> <li>• 3 Scapula fragments</li> <li>• 5 Femoral head fragments</li> <li>• 2 Metacarpal fragments</li> <li>• 4 Proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• 5 Middle hand phalanges</li> <li>• 1 Distal hand phalanx</li> <li>• 1 Proximal foot phalanx</li> <li>• 2 Foot phalanx fragments</li> <li>• 1 Hand phalanx fragment</li> <li>• Metatarsal fragments</li> <li>• 20 very small skull fragments</li> <li>• 45 Small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 45 Unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Pipe Trench Extensions	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 small skull fragments</li> <li>• 14 small maxilla fragments</li> <li>• 4 Occipital fragments</li> <li>• R Supraorbital margin</li> <li>• Frontal (with R Supraorbital margin)</li> <li>• R Temporal (large mastoid, auditory meatus and zygomatic process) Sex = Male</li> <li>• R Maxilla (containing both R premolars)</li> <li>• Mandible (all right sockets open but no teeth present, left alveolar process damaged so unable to see sockets)</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> lower molar</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> lower molar</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> upper molar</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> upper premolar</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> upper premolar</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> upper premolar</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> upper premolar</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> lower premolar</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> lower premolar</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal. Head</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 small skull fragment</li> <li>• R Temporal</li> <li>• R Rib</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<p>diameter = 20.93mm) Sex = Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radial head (unsided. Diameter = 19.20mm) Sex = Female</li> <li>• L Ulna (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Clavicle</li> <li>• Atlas vertebra</li> <li>• Axis vertebra</li> <li>• 3 Cervical vertebrae (fragmentary)</li> <li>• 2 R Ribs</li> <li>• 3 L Ribs</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal)</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 2 fragmentary metatarsals</li> <li>• 1 fragmentary vertebral body</li> <li>• 6 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D East to West Water Trench	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 small parietal fragments</li> <li>• Occipital (fragment)</li> <li>• R Zygomatic (fragment)</li> <li>• R Maxilla (containing 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molars)</li> <li>• R Scapula (body, spine and acromion)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• L Radius (proximal end and diaphysis. The presence of localised lamellar bone on the proximal diaphysis shows evidence of a remodelled fracture).</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• R Mandibular condyle</li> <li>• L Ilium</li> <li>• R Clavicle (length = 45.32mm) Age = Birth – 6 months (Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 8.2).</li> <li>• 2 R Rib fragments</li> <li>• 4 L Rib fragments</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Humerus (length = 53.47mm) Age = 33.2 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5).</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (length= 59.11mm) Age = 33.1 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.08 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5).</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (length = 58.80mm) Age = 32.9 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.08 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5).</li> <li>• R Tibia (length = 45.94m) Age</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Fibula (whole bone present but fragmented)</li> <li>• Sacrum</li> <li>• L Ilium (wide greater sciatic notch) Sex = Female</li> <li>• 4 R Ribs (fragments)</li> <li>• 3 L Ribs (fragments)</li> <li>• R lower Canine</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metacarpal (distal end)</li> <li>• 1 Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 2 proximal foot phalanges</li> <li>• 3 Humerus diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• 2 Tibia diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• 4 Fibula diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• 3 Rib fragments</li> <li>• Femoral head fragment</li> <li>• Femoral neck fragment</li> <li>• Pelvis fragments</li> <li>• Acetabulum fragment</li> <li>• 2 Metacarpal fragments</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebra (fragmentary)</li> <li>• 4 Vertebral body fragments</li> <li>• 21 Small long bone fragments</li> <li>• Several unidentifiable fragments</li> </ul>	<p>= 30.8 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Drain Area A	U/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Reburial Hole	149	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Parietal fragment</li> <li>• 1 Unidentified fragment</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D West End of Church	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• R Parietal (fragment)</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• 3 Occipital fragments</li> <li>• L Mandible (fragment with 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> molar sockets open, no teeth present)</li> <li>• 32 small skull fragments</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal diaphysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Skull fragments</li> <li>• R Scapula</li> <li>• Mandible (fragment of L side and part of R. All sockets are open but only L deciduous molars are present) Age = 3 years ± 1 year (Ubelaker, 1989)</li> <li>• L Mandible (permanent 2<sup>nd</sup> incisor coming through, permanent 2<sup>nd</sup> molar also)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• 3 Humerus fragments (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• Humeral head (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• L Ulna (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Scapula (fragment with glenoid cavity)</li> <li>• R Clavicle fragment (lateral end)</li> <li>• L Clavicle fragment (medial end)</li> <li>• 1 R Rib</li> <li>• 2 L Ribs</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• Femur (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• L Femoral head</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• 5 Tibia diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Fibula (distal end)</li> <li>• Sacrum</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebra body</li> <li>• R upper 1<sup>st</sup> incisor</li> <li>• R upper canine</li> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 4 proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• L Navicular</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 1 fragmentary vertebral body</li> <li>• 21 Small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 8 Unidentifiable fragments</li> </ul>	<p>present) Age = 7years <math>\pm</math> 2years (Ubelaker 1989)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Mandible (2<sup>nd</sup> permanent incisor not present, 2<sup>nd</sup> permanent molar present) Age = 6years <math>\pm</math> 2 years (Ubelaker 1989)</li> <li>• L Mandibular Condyle</li> <li>• R Humerus (length = 28.67mm) Age = 21.8 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5).</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (length = 43.62mm) Age = 28.7 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5).</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ischium</li> <li>• L Ischium</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Sacral segment</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• Femur (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• R Tibia (length = 63.24mm) Age = 38.1 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.12 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.11).</li> <li>• R Tibia (fragment)</li> <li>• Tibia (proximal fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• Fibula (proximal end, unsided)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontal bone (fragment)</li> <li>• Femoral head (fragment)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
D Foundation for Bin Store		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• skull fragments</li> <li>• 2 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Bin Store	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parietal (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• R Mandible (fragment with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molar present, 3<sup>rd</sup> molar socket open but tooth not present)</li> <li>• L Mandible (fragment)</li> <li>• 1 small long bone fragment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occipital fragment</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D East to West Footpath	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 skull fragment</li> <li>• R Clavicle (lateral end)</li> <li>• Humerus (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end)</li> <li>• 2 Fibula diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• Acetabulum fragment</li> <li>• 5 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humeral head ephiphyses</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Service Trench	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parietal fragments</li> <li>• Temporal (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• R Clavicle (fragment)</li> <li>• R Mandible (fragment. 1<sup>st</sup> premolar. All sockets open apart from 1<sup>st</sup> molar socket)</li> <li>• L Mandibular condyle</li> <li>• L Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Humerus (diaphysis, unsided)</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Rib</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• Femoral head fragment</li> <li>• L lower canine (with severe enamel hypoplasia)</li> <li>• 14 small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 2 Unknown fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 skull fragments</li> <li>• 2 Frontal fragments</li> <li>• L Temporal</li> <li>• 1 Occipital fragment</li> <li>• R Scapula</li> <li>• L Scapula</li> <li>• L Scapula</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ribs</li> <li>• 5 L Ribs</li> <li>• Acetabulum fragment</li> <li>• R Ilium</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Sacral segment</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• 4 Vertebral bodies</li> <li>• 17 neural arches</li> <li>• 1 Metacarpal</li> <li>• 2 Deciduous molars</li> <li>• 2 Deciduous incisors</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Service	157	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occipital (fragment)</li> <li>• 2 Frontal fragments</li> <li>• Frontal fragment (L</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> </ul>



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
Trench		<p>supraorbital margin present)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Parietal fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• L Mandible (all sockets open, lower 2<sup>nd</sup> molar present)</li> <li>• R Lower 2<sup>nd</sup> Molar</li> <li>• R Clavicle (lateral end)</li> <li>• R Scapula (fragment, glenoid cavity present)</li> <li>• L Scapula (fragment, glenoid cavity present)</li> <li>• R Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Humerus (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Ulna diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end, femoral head not present)</li> <li>• L Tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (diaphysis)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (unsided, large amounts of localised woven bone, possible healing fracture)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• R Navicular</li> <li>• 1 Proximal foot phalanx</li> <li>• 1 L Rib fragment</li> <li>• 1 Femoral head fragment</li> <li>• 15 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D East to West Drain Trench	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frontal (fragment showing L Supraorbital margin)</li> <li>• 4 Parietal fragments</li> <li>• R Mandible (fragment)</li> <li>• L Mandibular condyle</li> <li>• L Mandible (fragment)</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> upper Incisor</li> <li>• R Scapula (fragment, coracoid process and glenoid cavity present)</li> <li>• L Scapula</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal diaphysis)</li> <li>• Humerus diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Ischium</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Temporal (fragment with zygomatic process)</li> <li>• R Humerus (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Tibia (proximal end)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• R Calcaneus (fragmentary)</li> <li>• R Cuboid</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 5 R Rib fragments</li> <li>• 1 L Rib fragments</li> <li>• 1 Spinous process fragment</li> <li>• 2 Femoral head fragments</li> <li>• 1 Humeral head fragment</li> <li>• 2 Acetabulum fragments</li> <li>• 4 small skull fragments</li> <li>• 12 small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 7 Unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Gulley Trench	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Mandible (fragment. No teeth present, sockets not visible due to extensive post-mortem damage)</li> <li>• Mandible (L side, all sockets open. No teeth remain in situ)</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Upper Premolar</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Lower Molar</li> <li>• Manubrium (fragment)</li> <li>• R Scapula (fragment)</li> <li>• L Clavicle (medial end)</li> <li>• Sternum (fragment)</li> <li>• 3 R Rib (fragments)</li> <li>• 2 Humeral head (fragments)</li> <li>• R Radius (distal end)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end)</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• Metacarpal (badly damaged fragment)</li> <li>• Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• Middle hand phalanx</li> <li>• R Ilium (fragment with narrow greater sciatic notch and articular surface) Sex = Male</li> <li>• Ilium fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• Thoracic vertebral body (fragment)</li> <li>• L Femoral head</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• Tibia diaphysis (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• R Cuboid</li> <li>• 10 Small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Mandible (small fragment. All sockets open but no teeth present)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Kerb Trench	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Clavicle (medial end and shaft)</li> <li>• L Clavicle (medial end and shaft)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal diaphysis)</li> <li>• 1 Proximal hand phalanx</li> <li>• R Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• 1 Unidentified fragment</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D BT and Drain Trench by West Extension	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Rib fragment</li> <li>• L 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 Tibia diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• Vertebral body (fragment)</li> <li>• 4 unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Car Park Strip	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Small skull fragment</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> Lower molar (unsided due to damage to the roots of the tooth)</li> <li>• L Clavicle (medial end)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ulna (distal diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 Femur diaphysis fragments</li> <li>• L Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 11 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Reburial Pit No.2	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humerus diaphysis (unsided)</li> <li>• L Talus</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Flowerbed No 1	U/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 small skull fragment</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• Fibula (fragment, unsided)</li> <li>• 2 Unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Flowerbed No 2	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 skull fragments</li> <li>• 1 Rib fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• 4 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Flowerbed No 3	U/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• 8 small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 2 unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Flowerbed No 4	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small skull fragments</li> <li>• Articulated cranial vault including; Frontal, R Parietal, L Parietal, L Temporal and fragmentary Occipital. (pronounced supra orbital ridge, rounded supra orbital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humerus distal epiphyses (trochlea and capitulum)</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<p>margins, large mastoids and pronounced nuchal crest) Sex = Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Parietal</li> <li>• L Parietal</li> <li>• Mandible (L side badly damaged post-mortem. All sockets apart from 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> molars are open)</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> lower premolar</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• 3 Humerus diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• 1 Humeral head fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (proximal end)</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Rib</li> <li>• 3 Rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 Femur diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• 2 Femoral heads (unsided)</li> <li>• L Tibia (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• 2 Tibia diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• Tibia mid-shaft (unsided)</li> <li>• Fibula diaphysis fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• R Calcaneus</li> <li>• L Calcaneus</li> <li>• small long bone fragments</li> <li>• 15 Unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Tree Pit No 1	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 small skull fragments</li> <li>• Frontal</li> <li>• R Temporal (fragment showing small mastoid process) Sex = Female</li> <li>• R Zygomatic (fragment)</li> <li>• Occipital (fragment)</li> <li>• Mandible (all sockets open with L 3<sup>rd</sup> molar, R 1<sup>st</sup> and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 small skull fragments</li> <li>• Frontal (fragmentary)</li> <li>• R Parietal (fragment)</li> <li>• L Parietal (fragment)</li> <li>• R Temporal (fragment)</li> <li>• L Temporal (fragment)</li> <li>• R Zygomatic (fragment)</li> <li>• R Maxilla (All sockets open, only premolar and 1<sup>st</sup> molar</li> </ul>

Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<p>2<sup>nd</sup> molars present. Large mental eminence and large gonial angle) Sex = Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Scapula (fragment consisting of glenoid cavity and part of the acromion)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• R Radius (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• 4 proximal hand phalanges</li> <li>• R 1<sup>st</sup> Rib</li> <li>• L 1<sup>st</sup> Rib</li> <li>• Rib fragments (unsided)</li> <li>• L Ischium</li> <li>• L Ilium fragment</li> <li>• 1 Ilium fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• R Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• L Patella</li> <li>• L 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 1 Thoracic vertebrae (fragmentary)</li> <li>• 4 Vertebral bodies (fragmented)</li> <li>• 22 small unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	<p>present in situ) Age = 2 years +/- 8 months (Ubelaker 1978)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Maxilla (All sockets open, only premolar and 1<sup>st</sup> molar present in situ, 2<sup>nd</sup> molar yet to erupt) Age = 5 years +/- 16 months (Ubelaker 1978)</li> <li>• L Femur (length= 79.85mm) Age = 39.9 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.08 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 11.5).</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Tree Pit No 2	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articulated cranial vault; Frontal, R Parietal, L Parietal, R Temporal, L Temporal, Occipital. (pronounced supraorbital ridge, rounded supraorbital margins, large mastoids, pronounced nuchal crest) Sex = Male</li> <li>• 2 small skull fragments</li> <li>• L Mandible (fragment showing closed 3<sup>rd</sup> molar socket, 2<sup>nd</sup> molar socket open)</li> <li>• R Clavicle (medial end)</li> <li>• R Ulna (proximal end and diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Ulna (distal end)</li> <li>• L Rib fragment</li> <li>• 2 Rib fragments</li> <li>• R 2<sup>nd</sup> Metacarpal</li> <li>• 1 Cervical vertebrae (fragment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 small skull fragments</li> <li>• Occipital (fragment)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• 1 R Rib fragment</li> <li>• 1 L Rib fragment</li> </ul>



Site Code	Context	Adult Remains	Non-adult Remains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Femur (distal end)</li> <li>• L Femur (diaphysis)</li> <li>• 1 Femoral head fragment</li> <li>• R Fibula (diaphysis)</li> <li>• L Talus</li> <li>• R 3<sup>rd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 4<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• R 5<sup>th</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> <li>• 1 Proximal foot phalanx</li> <li>• 17 small long bone fragments</li> </ul>	
NPA07 GVC-D Sump Pit	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L 2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37 small skull fragments</li> <li>• L Frontal (fragment with rounded supra- orbital border) Sex = Male</li> <li>• R Zygomatic (fragment)</li> <li>• R Occipital condyle</li> <li>• Temporal fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• 1 R Rib fragment</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• R Ilium</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Femur (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (fragment)</li> <li>• R Tibia (proximal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (distal end)</li> <li>• R Tibia (fragment)</li> <li>• L Tibia (fragment)</li> <li>• Fibula fragment (unsided)</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D kerb Trench by West Extension	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 small Rib fragment (unsided)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L Humerus (length 54mm) Age = 33.4 weeks <i>in utero</i> +/- 2.33 (linear regression equation, Scheuer and Black 2000: Table 9.5).</li> </ul>
NPA07 GVC-D Concrete Strip Area	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R Upper Canine</li> <li>• L Lower 1<sup>st</sup> Molar</li> <li>• L Humerus (distal end)</li> <li>• L Fibula (distal end)</li> <li>• 9 small unidentified fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Parietal fragment (unsided)</li> <li>• 2 small skull fragments</li> <li>• 1 R Rib (fragment)</li> <li>• 3 small unidentified fragments</li> </ul>

Table 9. Human Remains Inventory

## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

abbreviation	meaning
b	base
dec	Decorated, decoration
ew	earthenware
ext	external, externally or exterior
gl	glaze or glazed (x2= inside and out)
gr	gritty
h	handle
int	internal, internally or interior
misc	miscellaneous
pm	Post medieval
r	rim

*Table 10. Pottery abbreviations*

**Fabric Groups present:** Numbered fabric groups (FG) are used as a convenient way of ordering the catalogue and also to give a broad dating indication. The numbers are part of the system used by the current writer for recording Tyneside assemblages.

**FG 10 Medieval:** A general category for medieval pottery

**FG 27 Glazed red earthenware:** This is the light red lead-glazed type which dominates Tyneside assemblages in the 17th century. It is usually easy to distinguish from the darker red, harder wares of FG 32 but some of this material could be 18th century. It has not been possible to study the development from one type to the other in the archaeological record. Some fragments have slip trailed decoration.

**FG 28 Tin glazed earthenware (tge):** Quite common in the 17th century on Tyneside this continues to be made into the second half of the 18th century.

**FG 31 English stonewares:** A variety of stonewares were made in the 18th. Some, like white salt glazed stoneware (wsglst), are restricted to the 18th century, while others, such as black basalt and jasper ware, are still being made today.

**FG 32 Later glazed red earthenwares (lgre):** These later glazed redwares occur in large quantities in later 18th and 19th century deposits on Tyneside. Forms are largely kitchen and storage vessels. Large bowls usually have internal white slip coating (lgresl), many have manganese mottling (lgresl+ in the catalogue). These can be identified with the 'brownwares' produced in Newcastle and Sunderland. The first known production site started about 1720 at Newbottle just north of Houghton-le-Spring in Co. Durham. Black glazed wares (blgre) are included in this group. See also comments under FG 27 above. Some refined wares are numbered 32.1.

**FG 33 Late post medieval refined white earthenwares, white glazed (refww):** These may have a variety of decoration, described in the catalogue or indicated by 'tp' for transfer printed, 'edge' for shell or feather edged rims, 'sp' for sponged. Included in

this broad group are creamwares and pearlwares. The former are catalogued as 'creamw'. Although some of the group here may be pearlwares (where the glaze has a blue or blue grey tint) these have not been separately listed as the identification, especially in small fragments, is neither easy nor particularly useful in dating terms. This is also true of creamware, which first appears in the mid 18th century, to a certain extent, but there did seem to be a quantity of distinctly cream coloured wares here, which may indicate an 18th century element in the assemblage. Some utilitarian wares are numbered 33.1.

**FG 34 Miscellaneous late post medieval wares:** This covers a wide variety of types which are indicated in the catalogue.

**FG 35 Utilitarian stoneware:** This covers a range of stoneware vessels, bottles, ink wells, jam jars etc. Broadly 19th to early 20th century but earlier stonewares (e.g. German wares of 17th century) may be present unidentified in such a highly fragmented assemblage.

### **FG 36 China and Porcelain**

**FG. 37** A few sherds of unidentified coarsewares were catalogued under this number

**FG. 38** A number of fragments of heavy stoneware/porcelain were present possibly belonging to sanitary wares of some type.

**FG. 50** Not identified

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
unstrat	27 red	10	63	Light red fabric with patchy glaze. Probably 17th century.
unstrat	30 pm ew	1	20	Thick walled grey fabric with yellowish brown ext gl and some brownish internal gl. A post medieval coarseware.
unstrat	31 wsglst	1	3	Small bit of base ring.
unstrat	32 lgresl	9	78	Rim and base not same vessel. Some fragments have brown mottling.
unstrat	32 lgre	1	9	Brown gl.
unstrat	32 blgre	3	9	
unstrat	33 refww dec	1	3	One definitely transfer printed others too small to tell if decoration is printed
unstrat	33 creamw	6	12	Wavey plate rim.
unstrat	36 porc/china	2	4	

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
unstrat	31 red st	1	3	With incised lines
unstrat	31 notts st	1	2	Small brown gl handle
unstrat	32 lgresl	9	123	Some mottled
unstrat	32 lge	1	122	Thick walled base in mainly reduced fabric
unstrat	32 blgre	2	21	
unstrat	33 fact sl	2	5	Light and dark brown lines
unstrat	33 creamw?	5	15	
unstrat	33 refww tp	6	23	
unstrat	33 refww	4	11	Plain though one has moulded dec.
unstrat	34 lblackw	1	3	Thin redware with shiney black glx2.
unstrat	34 ref ew	1	1	Misc.
unstrat	35 util st	7	73	
unstrat	17 sglst	1	57	salt gl/speckled stoneware with motif ?bellarmine type late 17th/18th c.
unstrat	27 red sl	1	8	
unstrat	27 red	1	61	not sure what this is - marked int throwing ridges, sm patch brown gl ext
unstrat	27 red	2	20	?early
unstrat	28 tge	2	12	1 hardly any gl left, other has some blue
unstrat	31 stw	1	5	blue painted stonew ?date
unstrat	32 unglre	1	9	
unstrat	32 blgre	10	174	thick and thin
unstrat	32 lgre	8	140	very misc - 1 large 2 small rims
unstrat	32 lgresl	43	777	1 is small ves.
unstrat	32 lgresl+	10	215	
unstrat	32.1 black gl ref	1	5	
unstrat	33 refww tp	78	427	most blue, plates bowls hv etc large flared base
unstrat	33 refww sp	23	111	1 thick plain rim, some cut sponge

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
unstrat	33 refww dec	1	2	small frag with part of Sunderland verse
unstrat	33 refww	59	312	plain ?some pearlww
unstrat	33 creamw	22	80	rolled rim
unstrat	33 refww dec	13	54	misc dec
unstrat	33 fact sl	6	29	1 has mocha dec
unstrat	33 creamw	2	14	green edge dec
unstrat	33 refww edge	4	18	
unstrat	34 ref ew	2	11	red/white marbled fabric with some gold edging
unstrat	34 misc ew	5	55	misc kitchen type ew, blue and yellow tinged glazes.
unstrat	34 brown gl	2	10	
unstrat	34 yellow	6	35	with white and brown bands
unstrat	35 stonew	11	361	various, bottles incl small ?ink
unstrat	36 china	7	39	incl sprigged plate
unstrat	38 coarsew	1	33	hard grey fabric with brown s - rolled rim
unstrat	10 med ww	2	12	gl ext
unstrat	10 rg	1	4	
unstrat	27 red	2	43	skillet type handle and sooted sherd.
unstrat	27 red sl	1	8	simple bowl rim
unstrat	31 black st	1	8	moulded
unstrat	31 buff st	2	24	?tableware
unstrat	32 lgresl+	6	132	
unstrat	32 lgre	4	75	
unstrat	32 lgresl	12	91	
unstrat	32 unglre	3	33	flower pot type
unstrat	32 blgre	8	190	med sized ves
unstrat	33 refww tp	17	131	1 large discoloured base
unstrat	33 refww dec	4	13	small
unstrat	33 refww sp	3	5	
unstrat	33 refww	13	131	plain, 1 is marked CETEM (C.T. Maling) on base
unstrat	33 creamw	13	85	
unstrat	33 refww dec	5	26	incl 1 edge
unstrat	33.1 white ew	1	41	Maling

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
unstrat	34 brown gl	4	55	
unstrat	35 stonew	6	44	
unstrat	36 china	6	35	sprig, painted
unstrat	33 refww	5	38	red line on a rim otherwise plain
unstrat	32 lgresl	2	70	
unstrat	33 refww dec	4	35	sponge, tp, paint
unstrat	33 creamw	2	66	?
unstrat	32 lgresl+	1	33	
unstrat	32 lgresl	5	97	
unstrat	33 refww sp	2	11	
unstrat	33 refww tp	4	42	
unstrat	33 refww	5	104	
unstrat	34 refew dec	2	18	coloured glazes
unstrat	34 brown gl	1	11	
unstrat	35 stonew	4	91	
unstrat	36 parian?	2	45	model of windmill in matt porcelain
112	28 tge	1	11	With blue painting.
112	32 lgresl tr	1	53	Dark brown gl with two yellow slip lines, base of handle attachment. Zones of glaze inside,
112	32 lgre	4	53	Three are same vessel (jar) - 2 base join. Other is abraded flake.
112	32 blgre	7	95	
112	32 lgresl	18	362	
112	32 lgresl sgr	1	114	With some blue green colour and sgraffito lines.
112	33 refww dec	4	17	Sponge dec.
112	33 creamw	15	132	One small one larger ring base and one flat base.
112	33 refww	17	71	Low ring plate bases. One has part of mark beneath.
112	33 refww dec	11	44	Various painted lines and other dec.
112	33 refww tp	10	34	Most blue, one green and one purple dec.
112	34 misc ew	1	21	Jam jar - ribbed
112	34 misc ew	1	9	Piece of mixing bowl - white int and light brown ext
112	35 util st	1	2	
112	36 china	1	3	With blue sprig
112	28 tge	2	30	With blue painting.



Context	Type	#	g	Notes
112	30 green gl	1	12	Brownish grey sandy fabric with traces glaze inside. ?Early post medieval rather than medieval.
112	31 black st	1	20	Basalt type black stoneware. Moulded flutes and foliage.
112	32 lgresl	9	148	Three have brown mottling
112	33 refww dec	9	54	Various painted decoration.
112	33 refww dec	5	21	Sponge decorated
112	33 refww tp	9	28	One is purple, the rest blue.
112	33 creamw	13	54	These do seem to be cream rather than white.
112	33 refww	15	73	Plain
112	34 ref misc	4	33	
112	35 util st	1	29	Brown ext gl. Bottle
112	31 sglst	1	1	Pale grey, has some blue ?painting.
112	32 lgresl	5	74	
112	32 blgre	2	11	
112	33 refww tp	3	22	
112	33 fact sl	1	2	Part of 'worm' pattern in pale blue/turquoise on blue ground.
112	33 refww dec	1	6	Sponge dec
112	33 refww	5	55	One has blue ext.
112	34 buff ew	3	46	Two are flat sherds with plain yellowish buff gl, handle is dark brown gl.
112	35 util st	1	38	Base of small jar - ink pot?
112	36 china	2	12	One has pink lustre painting
112	24 cistercian	1	7	red ew with cistercian looking glaze - roughly circular patch missing may be appl dec.
112	32 lgresl+	1	9	
112	32 lgresl	3	36	
112	33 refww tp	6	84	
112	34 misc ew	1	8	cream/white gl
112	34 coloured ew	1	4	light orange/brown
105	33 refww dec	1	12	With blue painted lines
105	35 util st	2	9	Greyish buff. One with grooves as jam jar, one brown ext gl.
105	32 lgre	1	5	

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 refww dec	2	9	Sponge decoration
105	33 refww	10	30	
105	36 china	4	15	Simple hv rim with overglaze painting. Small bit of base not same vessel.
105	32 lgre	2	6	
105	32 lgresl	4	66	Some brown mottling.
105	33 creamw	2	13	With wavey edge.
105	33 refww tp	1	9	Purple/mauve printing.
105	33 refww dec	2	6	One has pink lustre band other blue ?sponge ground ext with some painted dec int.
105	27 red sl	1	5	Mug or small jug. White slip line. Looks 17th/early 18th c.
105	27 red	7	38	Various. These look like 17th/early 18th c. redware
105	30 pink ew	1	4	Pinkish buff fabric, trace of decayed gl - probably post med.
105	32 lgre	1	9	Core of fabric is reduced
105	32 blgre	4	25	
105	32 lgresl	14	257	Most of large sherds are brown mottled.
105	33 refww dec	2	2	Lines
105	33 refww tp	5	27	
105	33 refww	9	61	
105	50 brown?	1	20	This is fired to vitrification, dark brown with thin dark grey margons and brown surface.
105	27 red	1	10	
105	32 lgresl	6	137	One of rims is brown mottled.
105	33 refww dec	2	6	Misc. One has blue bands, one bit of painting
105	33 refww	11	42	Plain
105	33 refww dec	3	19	Sponge dec.
105	33 refww tp	6	36	Two sherds are black printed with part of compass. Rest blue
105	34 misc ew	2	55	One is jam jar, one ?mixing bowl (white/buff)
105	34 ref red	1	1	With bands of white and dark brown.
105	34 lblackw	2	11	[glx2]

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	36 china	1	5	
105	27 red	1	5	A small vessel.
105	31 jasper?	1	7	Hard white stoneware with blue layer on ext with some appl dec.
105	32 lgresl	16	265	Some brown mottling.
105	32 blgre	6	169	Narrow strap handle
105	32 lgre	1	3	
105	32 ungl red	1	7	
105	33 creamw	4	9	
105	33 refww dec	2	12	Painted line on base and ?stylised vegetation on rim.
105	33 refwe	2	7	One has dark brown bands, one is bright yellow with narrow ribs on ext.
105	33 refww	17	102	plain
105	33 refww dec	4	26	Sponge dec
105	33 refww tp	13	77	All blue.
105	34 ref ew	3	43	Misc. ref buff coloured fabric. One has dark brown gl and moulded 'flutes'. Two others have clear yellowish gl, white lines on rim brown line on base.
105	34 ref red	2	19	Thin dark red fabric with brown gl and appl bands of dark brown and white. Narrow strap handle - a mug or jug.
105	34 lblackw	2	15	Dark red grey fabric with shiney black gl. Raised dot dec.
105	35 util st	1	8	Brown gl and impressed dec.
105	35 util st	6	130	Pale greyish buff fabric, grooved jam jar. Very small rim frag.
105	36 china	2	9	With gold line. Moulded handle also has some short wavey gold lines
105	32 lgresl	11	258	Poss 18th c.material amongst this. Some mottling.
105	32 blgre	7	81	?18th c.
105	33 creamw	1	12	
105	33 refww dec	4	21	Misc bands, bit of sponge dec.
105	33 refww tp	7	30	One is purple the rest blue
105	33 refww	5	42	Jar rim. Some fragments are blue

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
				tinged
105	34 misc ew	4	45	All buff, off white fabrics. One is mixing bowl type (white int buff ext)
105	35 util st	2	18	From a marked bottle - TAYL../PORTER ../NEWC...
105	35 util st	1	6	Grey jam jar.
105	36 china	1	14	Plain white ring base
105	50 ew	1	74	Coarse white earthenware straight ?handle with hole through. Yellow gl.
105	27 red	2	22	Larger of two has slip trailed line and dots on ext. Brown gl int. Other small sherd gl int only.
105	32 blgre	12	139	
105	32 lgresl	4	40	
105	33 refww dec	3	9	Cut sponge dec.
105	33 refww	4	24	Rim (2 sh.) has pink line. One frag blue bands, other trace of pink painting.
105	33 refww	13	68	One of bases is thick walled jar
105	33 refww tp	2	7	
105	33 creamw	15	58	
105	34 ref ew	2	13	One is yellow gl int, green mottled ext. Other brown glx2
105	35 util st	1	6	Ridged jam jar
105	33 refww dec	1	9	Moulded with gold painting and some orange tint to gl in parts.
105	19 imported	1	1	Very small fragment buff fabric with traces of brown and white slip. Possibly Weser (German slipware) of early 17th c.
105	30 pm ew?	1	2	Pink/buff fabric with speckled brown gl int. Brown matt ext surface. Looks early post med rather than med.
105	32 ungl red	1	19	Possibly plant pot or some sort of industrial vessel.
105	33 refww	3	10	Rim with moulded pattern. Very thin handle.
105	10 med green	1	6	Sandy mid grey with white ext margin. Incised line on gl surface.
105	30 pm ew	1	5	Gl int sooted beneath. A post med

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
				'white' ware.
105	32 lgre	1	3	Dark brown gl.
105	32 lgresl	11	312	
105	33 refww dec	6	10	Misc. bits of colour dec.
105	33 refww tp	2	14	Willow pat
105	33 creamw	10	48	
105	35 util st	1	40	Brown gl ext.
105	36 porc	2	5	With blue painting
105	27 red sl	2	19	Base of small tankard with int white slip. This could be 18th c.
105	27 red sl	1	7	Flake with band of white slip
105	27 red sl	1	6	Fragment with white slip coat. ?17th c.
105	32 ungl red	1	5	
105	32 lgresl	15	278	
105	32 blgre	7	126	Elaborate rim.
105	32 lgre	2	20	Dark brown gl. Quite thin walled jars.
105	33 refww tp	16	66	One is mauve, one brown rest blue
105	33 refww dec	3	14	Sponged
105	33 refww dec	5	15	Mainly painted lines.
105	33 refww	17	106	Miscellaneous. Base is a thick walled jar.
105	33 refww dec	3	10	Blue shell edge rim sherds (2 join)
105	34 lblackw	1	7	Thin walled with shiney black gl.
105	34 misc ew	1	9	Later yellow ware?
105	35 util st	3	17	
105	27 red	3	59	Straight hollow handle, base with dark brown glaze.
105	30 pm ew	1	1	Chip. Glx2. Ext margin oxidised to light red, rest light grey.
105	31 wsglst	1	2	Simple rim
105	32 ungl red	1	10	
105	32 lgresl	10	92	Some mottling.
105	32 lgresl	2	20	Both with brown mottling
105	33 refww tp	9	29	Three (sv) are brown, two greeny blue (incl rim), four blue.
105	33 fact sl?	1	2	Has brown and blue dec
105	33 refww dec	3	18	Sponge dec.
105	33 refwe	2	7	Rim is blue glazed, other is flaked off moulded decoration, blue painted

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 refww	14	80	Some fragments are very pale cream colour.
105	33 refww dec	1	6	Has green shell edge. Slight blue tinge to glaze.
105	34 misc ew	3	52	White/light brown gl. ?vessel.
105	34 yellow gl ew	1	5	
105	35 saltgl st	1	13	Dark grey with light brown int. Ext mostly flaked off, part is brown salt gl.
105	35 util st	2	30	One with bright orange ext glaze, one with grooves - jam jar type.
105	27 red sl	1	18	17th/18th c. Rolled rim with white slip coat and brown trailing.
105	27 red	3	30	17th/18th c. From same vessel, possibly cooking pot with feet.
105	27 red	5	23	?18th c.
105	30 pm ew	1	6	? 17th c. Light grey/pinkish fabric with mottled green/brown gl int and green ext. Tapered rim with ext ridging.
105	32 lgresl	19	107	
105	32 blgre	8	91	?18th c.
105	33 refww	10	30	Plain
105	33 creamw	8	20	
105	33 refww dec	1	2	With brown sponge dec
105	33 refww tp	10	27	
105	34 lustre	1	4	Dark brown fabric with silver lustre glaze. Moulded.
105	35 util st	3	27	
103	31 stonew	1	7	I think this is a discoloured 'dry bodied' stoneware of 18th/19th c. Type
103	32 lgresl	1	7	Mottled
103	32 blgre	1	19	
103	33 refww dec	1	1	With thin brown band
103	33 refww	3	42	
103	34 ref ew	1	15	Blue mocha dec on white with brown band. Int pale yellow gl. As 'yellow' kitchen wares.



Context	Type	#	g	Notes
103	35 util st	1	23	Grey buff
103	36 china	1	2	
102	27 red	7	56	17th c?
102	27 red sl	2	14	
102	28 tge	1	2	
102	32 blgre	7	29	
102	32 lgre	1	5	
102	32 lgresl	1	19	
102	32 lgresl+	4	65	
102	32 unglre	2	12	
102	33 refww dec	3	4	
102	33 creamw	3	4	
102	33 refww	3	9	
102	33 refww edge	2	9	
102	34 ref sl	1	6	light orange fabric, slip bands
102	35 stonew	2	19	
102	36 china	1	1	
102	38 coarse?	1	6	not med
102	27 red	1	11	?17/18th
102	28 tge	1	6	plain
102	32 unglre	2	19	
102	32 lgresl	3	105	
102	33 creamw	5	18	
102	33 refww	6	11	various - 2 plain but all small
102	36 porc?	1	4	figurine
105	27 red sl	1	31	mug base in sandy fabric with white and orange brown slip lines on darker background - 18th c?
105	32 lgresl+	9	215	with brown mottling
105	32 lgre	2	31	
105	32 blgre	2	18	
105	32 lgresl	29	563	side handle
105	32 gresl	1	1	?date
105	33 refww	61	276	misc plain
105	33 refww sp	16	79	some cut
105	33 lustre	2	11	base of flatw pink lustre
105	33 refww edge	4	21	
105	33 refww tp	61	253	3 brown, 2 pink, 1 purple

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 fact sl	5	18	banded
105	33 refww dec	14	56	misc dec - mainly just lines
105	34 brown gl	4	99	lids are mottled
105	34 misc ew	3	36	misc kitchen type wares
105	34 yellow	2	9	yellow/orange ware with white and dark brown bands
105	35 stonew	4	45	
105	36 china	4	14	1 is painted
105	37 porc?	2	54	thick walled ?sanitary, spidery pattern in grey
105	27 red sl	1	20	reversed slip ?l. 17th/e. 18th
105	27 red	1	5	?early
105	31 white st	1	5	moulded dec
105	32 lgresl	10	160	
105	32 lgresl tr	1	25	flatw rim - very dark brown with slip trail
105	32 lgresl+	2	24	mottled
105	32 lgre	1	6	
105	32 blgre	2	7	
105	32 unglre	1	30	
105	33 refww tp	21	62	plate rim
105	33 fact sl	1	4	
105	33 creamw	11	131	incl rolled rim
105	33 refww	15	98	plain
105	33 refww dec	8	34	misc. colour/dec
105	33 refww sp	4	11	1 is brown
105	33 refww edge	3	5	2 v. small
105	33 refww dec	3	8	
105	34 yellow	1	14	with white slip bands
105	34 brown gl	1	17	
105	35 stonew	3	97	brown gl
105	35 stonew	2	91	jam jar - buff
105	36 china	4	16	gold line, tp, pink lustre
105	50 misc	1	3	
105	28 tge	1	8	light blue gl
105	32 blgre h	1	4	small ev rim
105	32 lgresl	3	56	2 with mottling
105	33 refww	3	5	
105	33 creamw	4	54	bowl with wavey rim

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 refww tp	6	14	1 is red, 2 red with blue rim, one overpainted
105	33 refww dec	2	22	painted, 1 is hv (jug?)
105	33 refww sp	1	6	
105	34 misc ew	1	18	brown speckled and moulded white ew.
105	10 ox?med	4	26	epm?
105	10 o/rg	1	118	clubbed base, some int gl. l.med/epm
105	27 red	4	23	17th c type. Rim of small hv
105	28 tge	4	7	1 has bit of blue
105	31 stw	1	7	brown gl base of small hv with rilling - 18th c. type
105	32 lgresl	11	88	4 are plain 6 mottled
105	32 blgre	9	85	
105	32 gre	2	8	1 seems to have faint slip lines.
105	33 creamw?	32	139	incl tea/coffee pot lid with tortoiseshell green and brown
105	33 fact sl	1	6	banded dec - poss from worm dec ves
105	33 refww tp	13	39	
105	33 refww	20	73	
105	33 refww dec	12	55	Incl moulded ves with gold rim and light blue coloured gl.
105	35 stonew	3	25	
105	36 china	3	10	
105	38 coarse pm	2	71	hard coarse grey fabric - also in unstrat bag
105	32 lgresl	1	8	
105	33 refww	3	9	1 is sponge, 1 tp
105	34 brown gl	1	6	light brown sl mottled gl.
105	35 stonew	1	31	
105	32 lgresl+	7	132	
105	32 lgresl	10	367	
105	32 blgre	4	127	
105	32 lgresl tr	1	7	slip line
105	32.1 cu lust	1	9	with blue - red fabric
105	33 fact sl	1	8	brown bands and checkerboard
105	33 refww sp	14	95	incl cut sponge green and red, and brown
105	33 refww edge	2	15	

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 refww dec	2	14	painted - red and green
105	33 creamw	3	101	rich cream feather edge rim
105	33 refww dec	3	17	misc dec - 1 has gold lines
105	33 refww tp	21	168	1 green and 2 black
105	33 refww	22	280	base of large ves - ?bowl
105	33 refww sp	2	64	ring
105	35 stonew	5	124	various incl base with mark but not legible
105	36 china	1	12	with sprig
105	37 san st	1	26	some sort of utility/sanitary ves.
105	32 lgre	1	9	
105	32 lgresl	4	76	1 is plain others brown mottled
105	33 creamw	2	6	
105	33 refww tp	11	44	rim of bowl with purple, plate prof willow patt
105	33 refww dec	4	6	2 are sponge
105	36 china	2	6	with blue tp
105	32 lgresl	16	253	
105	32 lgre	3	15	base of small ves.
105	32 lgresl tr	2	11	rim with band, other has spot
105	32 blgre	9	85	sl everted rim thin walled ves.
105	32 lgresl+	6	101	
105	33 creamw	18	163	marked wedgwood and co
105	33 refww edge	3	18	
105	33 refww	19	109	
105	33 refww sp	3	29	
105	33 refww tp	24	118	2 are brown incl plate, 3 purple
105	33 refww dec	4	15	
105	33 fact sl	4	12	1 has worm type dec
105	33 refww dec	3	21	blue bands
105	34 yellow	1	9	with white bands
105	34 brown gl	3	43	tea pot lid
105	35 stonew	3	117	brown gl
105	35 stonew	8	96	jam jar
105	36 china	1	10	
105	38 coarsew	4	90	dull light brown with dark speckles - also vis in fabric
105	50 misc	3	7	
105	10 med	1	21	may be gl tile

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	28 tge	1	18	much chipped and abraded
105	31 black st	1	3	ungl hard black with '29' on base
105	31 black st	2	23	2 frags of moulded lid with knob
105	32 lgre	4	21	strap. Plain brown gl
105	32 lgre	2	215	brown - thick/coarse
105	32 blgre	13	109	misc
105	32 lgresl+	7	105	with mottling
105	32 blgre	3	18	bowl
105	32 unglre	1	13	
105	32 lgresl	22	403	bowls, large jars etc
105	32 lgresl	36	840	misc vessels - 1 is quite small
105	32 unglre	5	148	flower pot?
105	32 lgresl+	11	259	mottled brown
105	32 lgre	4	31	thin walled vessels
105	32 lgresl	3	69	lighter red ?earlier
105	32.1 red fact sl	1	4	refined red fabric
105	32.1 lustre	1	3	small frag of copper lustre with blue
105	33 refww	45	247	misc plain: ring base, flatw rims, 2 rolled
105	33 refww dec	6	81	with some type of dec
105	33 refww edge	3	10	blue edged
105	33 refww dec	2	4	painting
105	33 refww tp	46	203	most are blue, 1 brown, 3 pink 1 black with paint. One design ?hot air balloon, one has a seated figure.
105	33 lustre	1	16	bowl of pink lustre
105	33 fact sl	10	86	bands, and some worm.
105	33 refww dec	8	69	
105	33 refww sp	37	161	flat and hollow ves - jug rim with cut sponge
105	33 fact sl	6	21	some swirling and start of 'worm'
105	33 creamw	11	53	wavey plate rim
105	33 refww edge	8	26	blue shell edge rims
105	33 refww	66	455	various bowls, dishes, jars
105	33 refww tp	49	294	various plates, hv incl willow patt - mark on base includes GP - George Patterson of Sheriff Hill pottery 2nd half 19th c. 1 ves is brown dec -

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
				already noted elsewhere
105	33 creamw?	4	25	
105	33 refww sp	10	80	some cut sponge, one has basket weave effect
105	33.1 white ew	2	81	ridged Maling jar
105	33.1 util ew	1	55	Keiller/Maling marmalade jar
105	34 brown gl	6	49	light brown/buff fabric
105	34 misc ew	4	99	pink/buff with yellowish gl.
105	34 brown gl	3	34	buff fabric, rim is mottled brown gl.
105	34 brown gl	1	4	Mottled brown gl - earlier pm?
105	34 misc ew	3	32	buff to yellow buff util type ew?
105	34 fact sl	2	21	pink/buff ew with brown slip band on light brown
105	35 stonew	1	240	seems like a small trough with small round feet
105	35 stonew	4	89	misc - base of jar
105	35 stonew	11	368	1 is ev bowl rim, 1 straight jam jar, 1 other shouldered jar
105	36 china	6	37	small lid from ?dolls' tea set. Tp rim, sprig rim
105	36 china/porc	14	79	1 base has transf print, rim with pink lustre veg, rim with sprig dec and 1 with gold lines
105	50 ?	1	16	flake?
105	10 med	3	14	1 is glazed, one is buff/grey, one light orange/buff rim - 13th c.
105	20 lcr?	1	32	
105	25 blkw	2	34	early?
105	27 red	3	162	early?
105	28 tge	1	18	ring base with blue paint
105	32 blgre	40	445	bowls and cups?
105	32 lgresl	23	682	ev rim, side h
105	32 lgresl+	14	144	ev bowl rims
105	32 unglre	3	158	
105	32.1 lustre	1	2	copper
105	33 refww tp	23	98	hv with hunting scene. 1 frag is grey-green, 1 brown
105	33 refww dec	7	24	
105	33 fact sl	4	29	3 banded, one mocha
105	33 refww sp	11	26	one is cut sponge



Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 refww	30	239	recessed base of jar
105	33 refww	11	38	shallow dish ?cream - has painted band.
105	33 creamw?	1	4	looks like creamware, with blue edge
105	33 creamw?	36	220	wavey plate rim, strap h.
105	34 brown gl	3	49	moulded tea pot
105	35 stonew	3	105	util
105	36 china	3	17	1 painted with gold and red, 1 white, 1 bluish
105	50 ?	2	14	
105	27 red gl	2	3	
105	28 tge	2	4	small abraded frags
105	31 wsgst	1	2	
105	32 blgre	15	124	tea pot type rims - 1 has gold band, strap handle
105	32 unglre	2	82	flower pot type?
105	32 gre	1	14	
105	32 lgresl+	8	70	with brown mottling
105	32 lgresl	71	1720	
105	33 refww	129	520	various large and small bowls, plates etc
105	33 refww edge	9	34	shell edge rims.
105	33 refww sp	38	136	some cut, most is random
105	33 refww dec	26	146	misc dec
105	33 refww dec	19	92	various lines and bands of colour
105	33 creamw?	10	42	1 beaded rim, 2 plain, 3 moulded frags
105	33 refww tp	91	448	most are blue, 2 brown incl bit of willow patt, a few grey-green and purple. Some 'flow'
105	33.1 white ew	2	76	util jars
105	34 ygl ww	3	21	straight sided ves bright yellow with tp design in black - faint
105	34 misc ew	1	6	buffish fabric with clear int and dark brown ext gl - thin walled.
105	34 brown gl	6	71	brown gl light brown/buff ew.
105	34 col gl	2	13	coloured gl - 1 is green moulded
105	34 misc ew	24	201	kitchen ware type ew with light brown, cream, gl.

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	35 stonew	23	648	misc stoneware bottles/jars. 1 base is salt gl
105	36 china	15	61	most plain, some gold lines, profile doll sized dish/saucer.
105	32 lgresl	2	12	
105	32 lgresl tr	1	3	
105	33 refww	5	16	r has red painted dec.
105	28 tge	1	2	plain
105	32 lgresl tr	1	2	?18th c.
105	32 lgresl+	3	39	
105	32 lgresl	10	256	
105	33 refww	5	261	
105	33 refww tp	36	210	some brown, green and purple
105	33 refww sp	27	208	bowl, hv
105	33 refww dec	22	85	with some colour/dec
105	33 creamgl	2	25	not creamware as such
105	33.1 white ew	5	104	jam jar
105	34 ref	1	22	with buff/white gl
105	34 yellow	6	240	util bowl
105	35 stonew	7	51	misc small
105	36 china/porc	17	87	some pink lustre and overgl painting
105	10 med	1	6	pinkish with buff core - grey where thick at rim. mod med incl.
105	32 blgre	2	17	
105	32 lgresl	3	35	rim is brown mottled
105	33 refww	4	20	1 has green paint
105	31 18th c. st	1	5	?mug with brown band round rim
105	32 lgresl tr	1	1	
105	10 o/rg	1	28	jug rim with flaked off handle scar, sandy grey with ox surfaces, sm patches gl. 13th c.
105	25 blkw	2	27	
105	32 lgresl	3	56	
105	32 blgre	1	100	coarse - rolled rim with ungl int.
105	32 lgre	1	19	
105	33 refww tp	18	75	
105	33 refww sp	2	14	
105	33 refww edge	1	3	
105	33 refww	5	17	

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
105	33 refww dec	2	27	with lines
105	33 creamw	9	56	wavey plate rim and base of hv/jug
105	36 china	1	4	
105	10 med	1	9	?pot - part ox, gl both sides
105	31 wsgst	1	3	chip from rim
105	32 lgresl	12	219	
105	32 blgre	8	163	rim of small ves, strap handle, ring base
105	32 lgresl+	10	194	finger presed bowl rim
105	32 unglre	1	107	
105	32 lgre	3	27	1 has slip band, 1 poss earlier type
105	33 refww dec	3	5	
105	33 refww	36	187	various
105	33 refww edge	5	32	
105	33 bisc	1	11	biscuit fired fact slip - worm
105	33 refww	3	16	misc white ew - glazes tinted, yellowish/bluish.
105	33 refww dec	5	46	base has green line, others blue and brown
105	33 refww tp	34	147	various - willow patt dish, flatwares
105	33 creamw	16	117	rolled bowl rim, flatw rim
105	33 refww sp	8	34	1 rim is rolled
105	34 brown gl	3	31	jar
105	35 stonew	5	90	jar
105	36 china	3	9	
112	10 ox ew	1	3	orange ?med
112	10 coarse	1	14	?med pot or roof tile, thick grey with oxidised margins
112	32 lgre	3	170	plain jar rim and clubbed - large ves ?indus?
112	32 unglre	7	35	
112	33 refww	1	7	
118	27 red sl	1	7	18th c? white slip coat
118	33 refww dec	2	7	tp and sponge
118	33 refww	4	15	
118	33 creamw	2	15	
121	27 red sl	1	9	white with red design
121	32 gre	1	3	
121	33 refww tp	2	3	

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
121	34 refew	1	5	with light brown band
121	36 porc	1	2	
122	33 creamw	1	1	
126	27 red	3	9	?early, one has white slip and apple green gl.
126	32 blgre	1	24	
126	32 lgresl	2	58	
126	32.1 ref red	1	8	
126	33 refww sp	3	12	
126	33 creamw	4	14	
126	33 refww	6	33	
126	33 refww	1	3	white/blue glaze
126	35 stonew	1	4	
112	32 unglre	1	14	
112	32 lgresl+	2	84	
112	32 lgresl	9	115	
112	32 gre	2	6	?date
112	33 creamw?	2	4	
112	33 refww tp	34	93	2 black - 1 with 'workhouse' and shaking hands with X cross
112	33 refww dec	9	38	coloured gl lines etc
112	33 refww	23	97	
112	33 refww sp	14	37	
112	34 brown gl	3	5	
112	35 stonew	2	13	brown gl
112	36 china/porc	6	43	
112	32 lgresl+	1	44	
112	32 lgre	2	46	
112	32 unglre	1	12	
112	32 lgresl	2	39	
112	32.1 ref red	1	3	with dark copper lustre
112	33 refww tp	4	25	1 is brown
112	33 refww sp	3	14	
112	33.1 white ew	9	100	jjar form
112	34 green gl	1	3	dark green gl ref ew
112	34 brown gl	4	34	
112	34 brown gl	1	10	handle in light orange/buff fabric with brown gl
112	35 stonew	7	74	misc small
112	36 china	1	1	tiny

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
112	50 ungl ww	1	7	?
112	33 refww dec	2	15	1 sprig, 1 line
112	33 refww tp	3	27	
112	33 refww	5	35	
112	33 refww sp	1	1	
112	32 lgresl+	1	12	
112	33 refww tp	4	28	
112	33 refww	2	11	plain
112	31 buff st	1	19	moulded st with thin brown gl.
112	32 blgre	1	29	refined?
112	32 lgresl+	5	107	ring base in light red fabric - ?18th c.
112	32 lgre	13	441	
112	32 unglre	3	87	rolled rim ?flower pot, f pot base
112	32.1 cu lust	2	4	red fabric
112	32.1 brown gl	1	72	refined red?
112	33 refww dec	2	12	probably mug - flowers with top of black letters - Sunderland type probabaly celebratory with name
112	33 fact sl	2	11	light blue slip bands
112	33 refww dec	22	167	misc dec
112	33 refww sp	23	185	incl. brown, green and pink, some cut.
112	33 refww edge	5	40	
112	33 refww tp	59	702	brown gl plate rim, rim of large blue dish, large bowl with black tp scene (house/woman/cow), blue rim ?from wash stand with hole to fit bowl in - bit of this in another bag
112	33 refww	29	284	
112	33.1 white ew	6	204	incl base of Maling jar, little ?paste pot.
112	34 misc	3	52	misc non white
112	34 brown gl	4	117	incl. pedestal base - buff fabric
112	35 stonew	11	778	flagon with brown gl upper, ginger beer bottle made by Buchan, Portobello + various, ridged jj.
112	36 china/porc	1	15	plain
112	36 china/porc	6	42	gold painted saucer
112	37 stonew?	1	62	?some sort of water related ves?

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
				coarse stw with light orange brown speckled (salt) gl
112	27 red	3	36	early pm, 17th c. type rolled bowl rim rim
112	27 red sl	1	4	?early? - light red white sl/yellow gl
112	27 red +	1	3	small encrusted sherd
112	27 red sl	2	8	18th c?
112	31 black st	1	10	moulded
112	31 wsgst	3	10	small hv with handle, base
112	32 blgre	2	30	not as tea pot - small base gl int, large rolled rim.
112	32 lgresl	88	1437	
112	32 lgre	12	181	misc
112	32 lgresl tr	1	22	'Tyneside' dish
112	32 unglre	9	160	flower pot
112	32 lgresl+	17	399	
112	32.1 black gl ref	12	376	tea pot base and spout
112	32.1 brown gl re	11	208	tea pot
112	33 refww	140	759	plain
112	33 creamw	15	111	
112	33 fact sl	6	22	3 marbled, 3 lines
112	33 refww dec	4	22	moulded and painted
112	33 refww dec	2	14	painted
112	33 refww dec	28	131	misc dec - mainly lines/bands
112	33 lustre	2	5	chip of base pink lustre
112	33 refww tp	110	548	some brown, grey, pink
112	33 refww sp	71	345	some cut, rim with fine pattern
112	33 refww edge	9	49	
112	33.1 white ew	3	46	ridged and one frag of Keiller jar
112	34 black h	2	15	hard greyish fabric with fine imp.
112	34 yellow	2	27	with blue, white and dark brown bands.
112	34 brown gl	9	129	buff fabric - tea pot lid
112	34 misc ew	7	69	misc non-white ew (yellow/buff/orange)
112	34 brown gl	4	19	mottled glaze with moulded dec.
112	34 col gl	8	31	colour gl incl. green/yellow and small blue base with imp dec.
112	35 stonew	34	680	very misc large and small (?ink)



Context	Type	#	g	Notes
				bottles, some imp dec
112	36 china	17	102	incl appl dec in purple-blue
112	37 san st	3	625	large base of utility/sanitary ves matt white, rim not same ves as gl but same hard fabric.
112	50 misc?	4	27	incl. small chunky base
112	10 med?	1	11	hard grey fabric with ext green gl - med/early pm?
112	32 lgresl+	1	23	
112	32 lgresl	3	72	
112	32 lgre	2	27	
112	32 lgresl	1	18	
112	32.1 ref red	1	25	a dark green zone and white band ?tea pot.
112	33 creamw?	2	13	
112	33 refww	14	235	plain, but some moulded and one is blue tinged
112	33 refww tp	13	192	1 is brown
112	33 refww sp	2	42	crude stamped 'flowers'
112	33 refww	2	53	
112	33 refww dec	5	36	1 green with gold appl dec.
112	34 brown gl	1	23	
112	34 yellow	1	38	
112	35 stonew	3	185	
112	36 china/porc	4	56	some overgl painting
112	37 stonew	1	95	bit of sink or other sanitary ware, buff and white gl
112	32 lgresl	5	194	
112	32 lgresl tr	1	44	Tyneside dish
112	33 refww tp	5	36	1 is black
112	33 refww sp	7	80	
112	33 refww tp	1	6	black tp - man with basket of eggs, hens in coop on back – cries of London?
112	34 brown gl	2	25	1 dark 1 light
112	34 yellow	2	9	
112	34 misc ew	2	17	buff/white gl ew
112	35 stonew	1	5	grey jj
112	36 china	1	4	gold line
112	28 tge	1	6	blue paint, yellow gl back

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
112	32 lgresl+	7	129	
112	32 blgre	1	2	
112	32 lgresl tr	2	21	1 coarse 1 small/fine
112	32 lgresl	13	352	
112	32 unglre	2	48	
112	33 refww sp	5	20	
112	33 refww	15	98	
112	33 refww tp	15	132	2 (sv) are brown
112	33 refww edge	3	19	
112	33 refww dec	8	46	misc
112	34 refew	1	5	brown/yellow gl
112	34 brown gl	2	65	
112	34 buff/yellow	4	37	util
112	35 stonew	5	250	
112	36 china	3	35	
133	10 grey/buff	1	5	
133	27 red	1	8	17th?
135	32 blgre	2	6	
135	32 lgresl+	2	23	
135	33 refww	5	31	
135	33 creamw	3	12	
105	27 red?	1	3	mostly reduced dk. grey fabric with white slip int and brown/black gl ext, thin walled sl everted rim.
105	28 tge	1	3	with blue paint
105	32 lgresl+	5	78	
105	32 lgresl	3	24	
105	32 gre	3	7	?date strap h
105	32 blgre	4	37	strap
105	33 creamw	23	93	cream coloured ? some paint.
105	33 refww	16	72	
105	33 refww tp	13	40	
105	33 refww dec	4	10	misc
105	33 refww edge	2	18	
105	34 brown gl	1	5	moulded
105	34 col gl	1	5	yellow/pink coloured gl
105	34 yellow	1	11	
105	34 buff	2	17	buff fabric with clear gl and white

Context	Type	#	g	Notes
	banded			and dark brown slip bands.
105	35 stonew	1	2	?18th c.
105	35 stonew	3	28	
105	36 china	3	5	
150	31 wsgst	1	5	
150	32 lgresl	1	8	
150	33 creamw	1	9	
153	32 lgresl+	1	3	
155	29 staffs	1	11	staffs type feathered slip design - fabric red.
155	32 lgresl	2	21	one has brown mottling
155	32 blgre	1	12	
155	33 refww	6	25	
155	33 refww sp	1	2	
155	35 stonew	1	31	
155	10 med buff	1	3	
157	10 med buff	2	20	sq rim - gritty
157	32 lgresl+	2	46	
157	33 refww	2	21	one cream
158	32 lgresl	2	27	one has slip band
158	33 creamw	4	11	
161	32 lgresl+	1	26	
168	50 ungl ew	1	80	not sure - light orange-brown
169	32 lgresl	1	15	
169	35 stonew	1	98	large chunky top of bottle
171	25 blkw	1	4	?date
171	33 refww tp	1	25	plate prof
171	33 refww	1	16	
165	27 red	1	5	green/brown int gl, reduced core. - early pm
133	25 blkw	1	1	small frag - hard to date
133	27 red	2	13	1 has been smoothed into rough circle
133	32 lgresl+	2	24	
133	33 refww	2	11	
133	33 refww tp	1	7	

Table 11. Pottery Catalogue

## APPENDIX 4: OTHER FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Description	Total #	Total Weight (g)	Notes
Unstrat	pantile	4	184	
Unstrat	brick	9	109	chips
Unstrat	bm	4	36	Probably roof tile
105	tile	3	21	One is just flake. Thick greyish buff with one white surface. Possibly wall tile? One is a bit of coloured wall tile
105	brick	3	56	chips
105	Drain	1	14	
105	pantile	14	1018	
105	bm	13	149	Flakes and chips
112	bm	2	3	Tiny chips
112	?	3	22	One main bit, three tiny flakes ungl redware. May be bit of tile.
112	drain	1	25	Chip of modern drain pipe.
112	tile	1	14	Fragment of wall tile, light green glazed with darker green, red and yellowish brown decoration.
112	pantile	5	432	
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>2083g</b>	

*Table 12. Finds: Ceramic Building Material by type, context and weight.*

Context	Description	Total #	Total Weight (g)	Notes
Unstrat	Toy marble	1	Not weighed	red
105	Toy marbles	5	Not weighed	3 white, 2 red
105	Gas fitting fragments	3	Not weighed	
105	Castor	1	Not weighed	
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>10</b>		

*Table 13. Finds: Other Ceramic Objects by type, context and weight.*

Context	Description	Total #	Total Weight (g)	Notes
Unstrat	vessel	2	3	1x white opaque glass 1x with clear layer
Unstrat	window	15	71	14 x opaque white glass
105	vessel	16	48	11 x opaque white glass with clear layer on one surface 1 x opaque 4 x with clear layer
105	window	20	71	18 x flat opaque white glass with some green and black ?paint on one surface. 2 x opaque white
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>193g</b>	

*Table 14. Finds: Glass by type, context and weight.*

Context	Object or Type	#	Comments
0	yellow	1	
0	painted	1	with smear shading - part of a hand - quite a large figure.
0	pink	1	also paint
127	painted+stain	7	yellow stained and painted
127	painted+stain	1	curved yellow stained with painted border pattern
127	pink	1	
127	painted	3	misc.
127	painted+stain	1	
127	red flash	1	with paint
127	painted	1	quite thick - has cross hatching
127	painted	1	with smear shading - possibly clothing.
127	painted+stain	6	yellow stained and painted
127	red flash	2	red flashed
127	green flash?	3	a rich green but these fragments appear to be flashed.
127	painted	7	yellowish white glass with transparent lettering on painted ground.
127	painted	6	straight painted bands

127	painted	4	stylised foliage border
127	painted	4	possibly architectural design - pinnacle with crockets.
127	painted	7	miscellaneous painted
127	pink	3	also painted
127	blue	2	also painted
127	green painted	13	a rich green colour with worn paint
127	painted+stain	11	white glss with yellow stain and painted decoration.

*Table 15. Painted Glass*

date	total	whole
nd	40	
m. 17th	1	1
m/l. 17th	4	
l7th/e.18th	14	3
18th c.	4	3
18th/19th c.	34	6
19th c.	5	4

*Table 16. Clay Pipe Bowls and bowl fragments*



## APPENDIX 5: ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

Context	Genus	Element	Side	/10 present	Fusion Prox	Fusion Distal	Butchery	Notes
105	Bird							2 longbone fragment
105	Bird	T-F		2-D				Tibiotarsus/Fibula : cutmark on distal articulation suggests removal of tarso-metatarsus
105	Bird	Humerus	R	P-D				Very well preserved
105	Bos	Atlas	-				Y	Sawn axially
105	Bos	Femur	R	1--3			Y	Sawn both ends, cut and chop marks
105	Bos	Horn						
105	Bos	Humerus		D			Y	Fragment sawn from humerus shaft
105	Bos	Innominate						Iliac crest
105	Bos	Innominate						
105	Bos	M-carpal		4				
105	Bos	Phalange	L	10				Intermediate phalange
105	Bos	Phalange	R	10				
105	Bos	Phalange		10				Proximal phalange
105	Bos	Phalange	R	6				Proximal phalange
105	Bos	Phalange	R	8				Intermediate phalange
105	Bos	Radius		3			Y	cutmarks present over most of the body
105	Bos	Radius		3				Midshaft fragment
105	Bos	Rib						Fragment
105	Bos	Rib	L	P--2				
105	Bos	Rib	R	P	Y			
105	Bos	Tooth						Loose tooth
105	Bos	Tooth						Loose tooth
105	Bos	Tooth						3 loose teeth
105	Bos	Tooth						3 loose teeth
105	Bos	Vertebra	-	2				
105	Bos	Vertebra	-	2				Axial saw cut
105	Bos	Vertebra	-					Sawn axially
105	Bos	Vertebra		5				Centrum fragment
105	Caprid	Calcaneou s	L	8				Abraded surface
105	Caprid	Calcaneou s	R	8				Very abraded
105	Caprid	Calcaneou s	L	10				
105	Caprid	Femur	R	D				Unfused distal end
105	Caprid	Femur	R	3-D				
105	Caprid	Humerus	R	3-D			Y	Sawn at midpoint, cutmakrs on caudal
105	Caprid	Humerus	L	4--D		Y		Abraded surface, cracked above olecrannon fossa
105	Caprid	Humerus	L	4--D		Y		
105	Caprid	Humerus	L	3--4				Abraded surface

Context	Genus	Element	Side	/10 present	Fusion Prox	Fusion Distal	Butchery	Notes
105	Caprid	Humerus		2--4		N		Abraded surface
105	Caprid	Humerus	L	2--3				
105	Caprid	Humerus	R	3-D			Y	Chopmark above medial condyle
105	Caprid	Humerus	L	D				
105	Caprid	Humerus		2-D				Cutmarks on shaft
105	Caprid	Humerus	R	4-D				Very pale, well preserved
105	Caprid	Innominate	L	Acet				Acetabulum fragment
105	Caprid	Innominate		Acet				Acetabulum fragment
105	Caprid	Innominate		Acet				Acetabulum fragment
105	Caprid	Innominate	L	Acet				Acetabulum fragment
105	Caprid	Innominate	L	Acet				Sawn below acetabulum
105	Caprid	Mandible	R					diastema, P2, P3
105	Caprid	M-tarsal	R	P-4	Y			Cutmarks on dorsal
105	Caprid	Phalange		10				Proximal phalange
105	Caprid	Phalange		10				
105	Caprid	Phalange	L	10				
105	Caprid	Phalange	L	10				
105	Caprid	Radius	R	P-3		Y		Cutmarks along cranial and caudal body
105	Caprid	Radius	R	P-2				Very abraded
105	Caprid	Radius	L	3-D		Y		
105	Caprid	Radius	L	P-3				Very well preserved
105	Caprid	Scapula	R				Y	Cutmarks on caudal edge and around glenoid
105	Caprid	Tibia	L	3-D		Y	Y	Cutmarks on cranial aspect
105	Caprid	Tibia	L	P-1				Obliquely broken, medial-lateral
105	Caprid	Tibia	L	P-1				
105	Caprid	Tibia	L	2--D	Y			Midshaft saw-and-snap
105	Caprid	Tibia	R	1--3				Cutmarks on lateral
105	Caprid	Tooth						4 loose teeth
105	Caprid	Tooth						3 loose teeth
105	Caprid	Ulna	R	P--1	N			
105	Felis	Femur	R	P-D				
105	Felis	Humerus	R	3-D				
105	Lago.	Femur		3--4		N		fragment
105	Lago.	Femur	R	P-D				
105	Sus	Ulna	L	P-1				Very abraded
105	Sus	Humerus	R	4-D		Y		Cutmarks on shaft
105								3 unidentified longbone fragments
105		M-podial	R	4--D		N		Very abraded surface
105								38 unidentified fragment
105		Rib						2 rib fragments
105		Calcaneou s						Extremely abraded neck element
105		Skull						Species

Context	Genus	Element	Side	/10 present	Fusion Prox	Fusion Distal	Butchery	Notes
								unidentified
105		Rib						Species unidentified
105		Frontal	-	9				Possible cat skull frontal
127	Bos	Femur	R	P-1	N		Y	Sawn below proximal head, chopmarks on shaft
127	Bos	Humerus	R	3-4			Y	Chopmark along body
127	Bos	Phalange	L	10				Proximal phalange, heavily ossified on ventral
127	Bos	Phalange	L	9				Intermediate phalange, abraded surface
127	Bos	Phalange	R	10				Intermediate phalange
127	Bos	Rib					Y	Sawn perpendicular to shaft
127	Bos	Rib					Y	Sawn perpendicular to shaft
127	Bos	Rib					Y	Sawn obliquely to shaft
127	Bos	Tooth						loose tooth
127	Caprid	Axis	-				Y	Sawn axially
127	Caprid	Humerus	L	3-D	Y			Oblique saw mark 1/3 from distal
127	Caprid	Innominate	L	Acet				
127	Caprid	Phalange						8 phalanges, abraded but mainly intact
127	Caprid	Phalange		10				Distal phalange
127	Caprid	Phalange						4 phalanges
127	Caprid	Radius	L	P-1				
127	Caprid	Scapula	L	6				Very abraded, glenoid not present
127	Caprid	Tibia	R	3-D	Y		Y	Chopmark along shaft
127	Caprid	Tibia	R	1-D		Y		Abraded surface
127	Caprid	Tibia	R	D				
127	Caprid	Tooth						Loose tooth
127	Caprid	Ulna	L	1-2				
127	Caprid	Vertebra						Broken axially, but no clear sawn evidence
127	Felis	Femur	R	P-D	Y/N	Y/N		
127	Felis	Mandible	L					
127	Felis	Mandible	L					
127	Felis	Mandible	R					
127	Felis	Maxilla						
127	Sus	4th M-carpal	L	9	Y	N		Abraded surface
127	Sus	4th M-carpal	L	P-3	Y			
127	Sus	Humerus	L	4				Cracked along olecranon
127	Sus	Humerus	R	1-4		N		
127	Sus	Radius	R	P-4	N/Y	N		
127	Sus	Rib					Y	Abraded surface
127	Sus	Ulna	R	1-2				
127								25 Unidentified fragments

Context	Genus	Element	Side	/10 present	Fusion Prox	Fusion Distal	Butchery	Notes
127								2 fish bones, vertebra and dentary
U/S	Bos	Mandible		3				Diastema, no teeth survive
U/S	Bos	Scapula						Blade element
U/S	Bos	Tooth						Loose tooth
U/S	Bos	Vertebra		4				Spinous process
U/S	Bos	Vertebra		3			Y	Axially Sawn
U/S	Caprid	Axis		4				Very abraded
U/S	Caprid	Calcaneou s						Very abraded neck element
U/S	Caprid	Femur	R	1--2			Y	Cutmark on body, cracked and abraded
U/S	Caprid	Humerus	R	4-D		Y		Well preserved
U/S	Caprid	Humerus	R	3-D		Y		Sawn obliquely, medial to olecranon
U/S	Caprid	Humerus	L	3-D		Y		Heavy chop marks on caudal
U/S	Caprid	Mandible	L	3				Cranial aspect, no teeth survive
U/S	Caprid	Mandible	L					diastema, P2, P3
U/S	Caprid	M-carpal	L	P-4			Y	Cutmark along body, heavily abraded
U/S	Caprid	M-tarsal	L	P-1	Y			
U/S	Caprid	Scapula	R	P-2	Y		Y	Cutmark near glenoid
U/S	Caprid	Talus	L	10				
U/S	Caprid	Talus	R	10				Abraded surface
U/S	Caprid	Tibia	R	3-D		Y		Cutmarks on shaft, abraded surface
U/S	Caprid	Tibia	R	P-1	Y			Very heavily abraded
U/S	Caprid	Tooth						1 loose tooth
U/S	Caprid	Ulna		1--3				Very abraded
U/S	Deer	Antler						Tyne element, sawn as distal
U/S	Horse	Tibia	L	P			Y	Sawn below proximal head, chopmarks on caudal
U/S	Sus	Humerus		1--2				Midshaft fragment
U/S	Sus	Tooth						Loose tooth
U/S	Sus							Loose tooth

Table 17. Zooarchaeological Catalogue

## APPENDIX 6: FIGURES

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