



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION:
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM
CHURCH STREET
AYLESBURY
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 8184 1390

on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Museum



Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc AIFA

May 2012

ASC: 1508/ACM/1



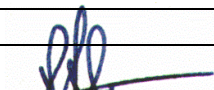
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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	ACM	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1508
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-124136	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	AYBCM: 2012.41
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Aylesbury		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Aylesbury		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8184 1390		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.17.5 sq. m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Museum garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Landscaping changes to the museum garden		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	n/a		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	n/a		
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<i>Client:</i>	Buckinghamshire County Museum Church Street Aylesbury Buckinghamshire HP20 2QP		
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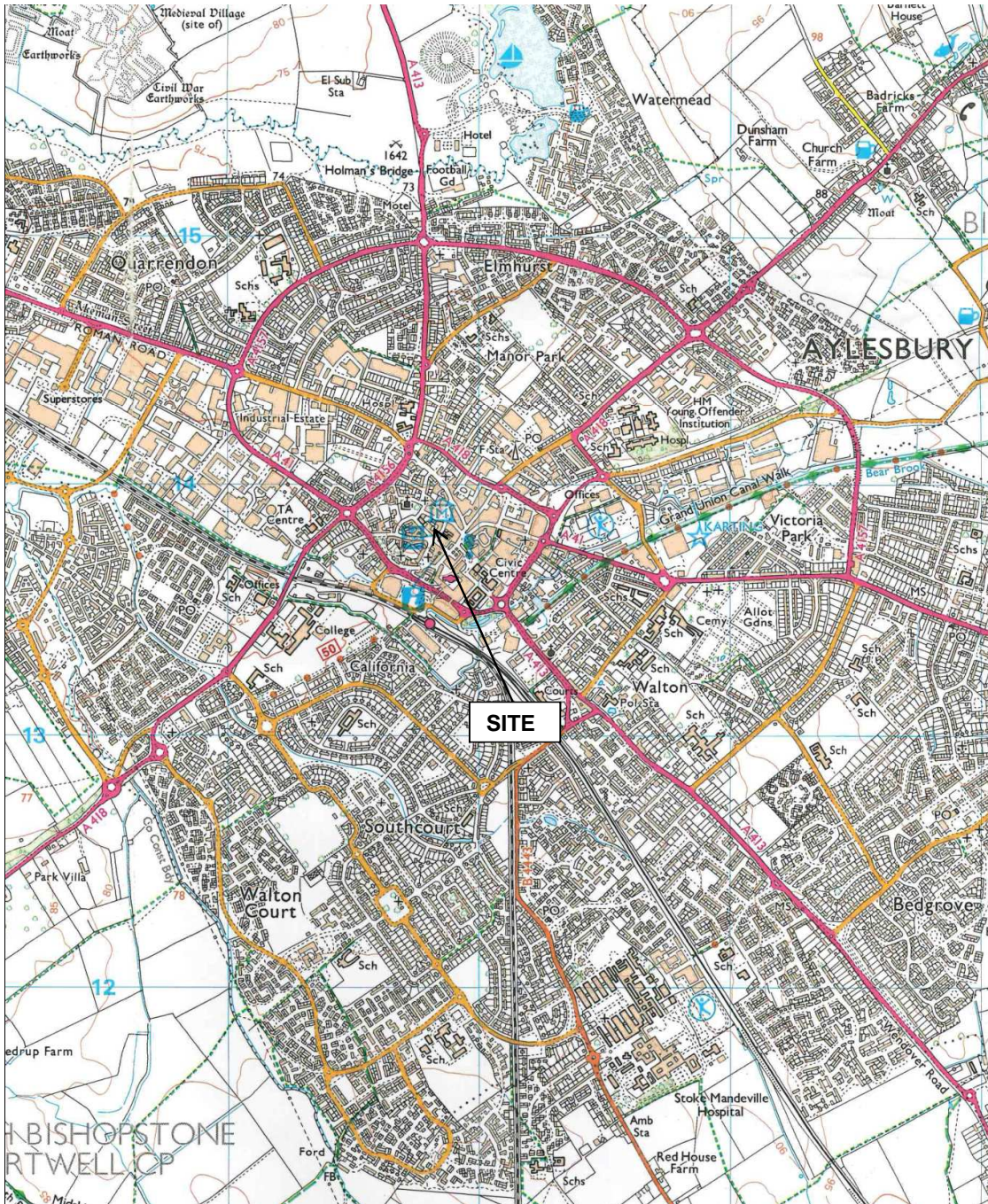


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In February and March 2012 an excavation was carried out at Buckinghamshire County Museum during landscaping changes to the museum garden. The excavation uncovered three phases of archaeological activity that ranged from the Saxon to post-medieval periods.

Phase 1 was represented by a 'dark soil horizon' that has been identified on previous excavations on the site and around Aylesbury. The horizon included finds of residual Iron Age, early Saxon, early-late medieval and post-medieval pottery. The residual Iron Age pottery was deemed to be associated with the Iron Age hillfort in which the site stands. The horizon may have started to be formed at some point in the Saxon period with substantial reworking during later periods of activity.

Phase 2 was represented by five articulated burials which cut through the soil horizon into the natural strata. Two burial phases were identified within the cemetery. The first consisted of four burials aligned northwest-southeast, with the head to then northwest, laid out in a row. The deepest of these had a 7th century radiocarbon date of AD 650-690. The second cemetery phase consisted of a single burial that overlay the deepest burial and possibly cut a further burial that was aligned east-west, with the head to the west. All the burials were laid out in an extended, supine position, with no grave goods. The burials are thought to be part of a wider cemetery associated with a minster within the vicinity.

Phase 3 consisted of a number of post-medieval pits and a post-medieval construction cut for the site boundary wall. One of the pits contained a collection of disarticulated human bone from a single individual that probably represents a modern re-interment of an individual from the earlier cemetery.

1. Introduction

1.1 In February and March 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out archaeological excavation at Buckinghamshire County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Buckinghamshire County Council on behalf of the Buckinghamshire County Museum, and was carried out according to a method statement prepared by ASC, and approved by *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*, in response to human remains discovered during landscaping works to the museum garden.

1.2 **Background**

During landscaping works to the museum garden, the site was initially mechanically excavated with a ditching bucket to a depth of c.0.7m BGL (below ground level). Following the unexpected discovery of a human skull, mechanical excavation ceased and the police were contacted. After they had determined that the skull was not of recent origin, and therefore not their concern, ASC was commissioned to undertake salvage excavation of the site.

1.3 **Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd**

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered*

Organisation by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 ***The Site***

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is in the historic core of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale, at NGR SP 8184 1390 (Fig. 1).

The County Museum is immediately southeast of St Mary's churchyard. It is situated on a rectangular plot of land, bounded to the north-west and south-east by properties. Church Street is to the south-west and Pebble Lane is to the north-east. Access to the site is via Church Street. The excavation site is to the rear of the museum at the western corner of the museum garden (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site is in an established urban area, and natural soils will have been modified. They are likely to have belonged to the *Charity 2 Association*, which are *flinty and chalky drift over chalk*, and characterised as *well drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms. Calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides, sometimes shallow* (Soil Survey 1983, 571m). The underlying geology is part of the *Portlandian Formation* consisting of *Portland Stone of mainly limestones* (Geological Survey, 1969, Sheet 237). The site lies at an elevation of c.93.1m AOD

1.4.3 *Development*

The development comprises landscaping changes to the museum garden (Fig. 3).

1.5 ***Previous Archaeological Work***

In the early 1990s a major rebuilding program was carried out at the County Museum. Excavations near the western side of the museum revealed a number of Iron Age features, and a dark soil horizon. The soil horizon was believed to have originated in the mid or late Saxon period, and to have been substantially modified during later periods of activity.

The excavation also uncovered a 13th century inhumation cemetery, medieval pits and wells, and post-medieval activity. The cemetery was believed to be associated with St Mary's Churchyard, c.100m northwest of the excavation. It is thought that the churchyard may have extended beyond its present boundary for part of the medieval period.

A watching brief near the eastern side of the museum revealed further inhumation burials (Bonner *et al* 1996).

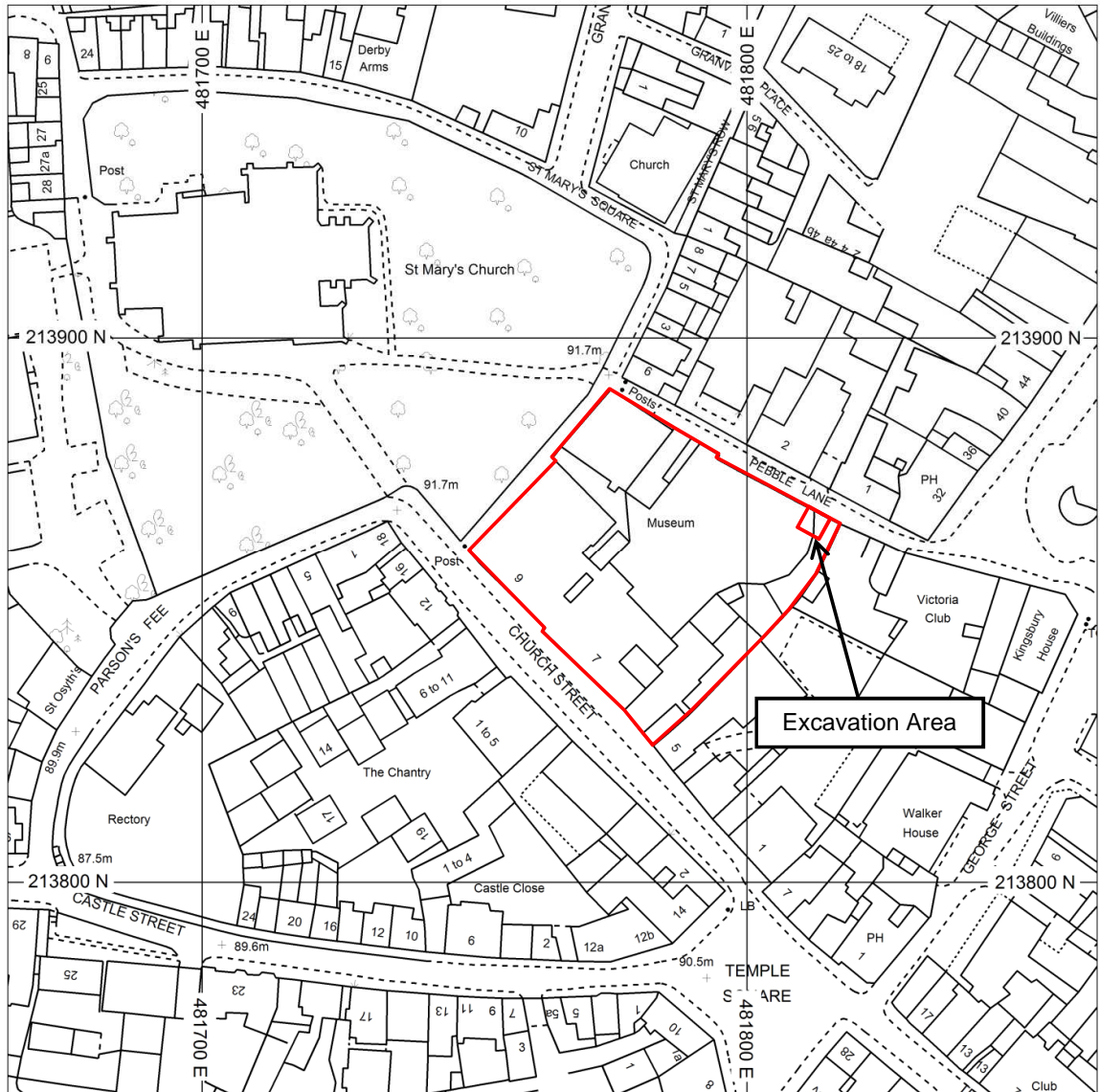


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

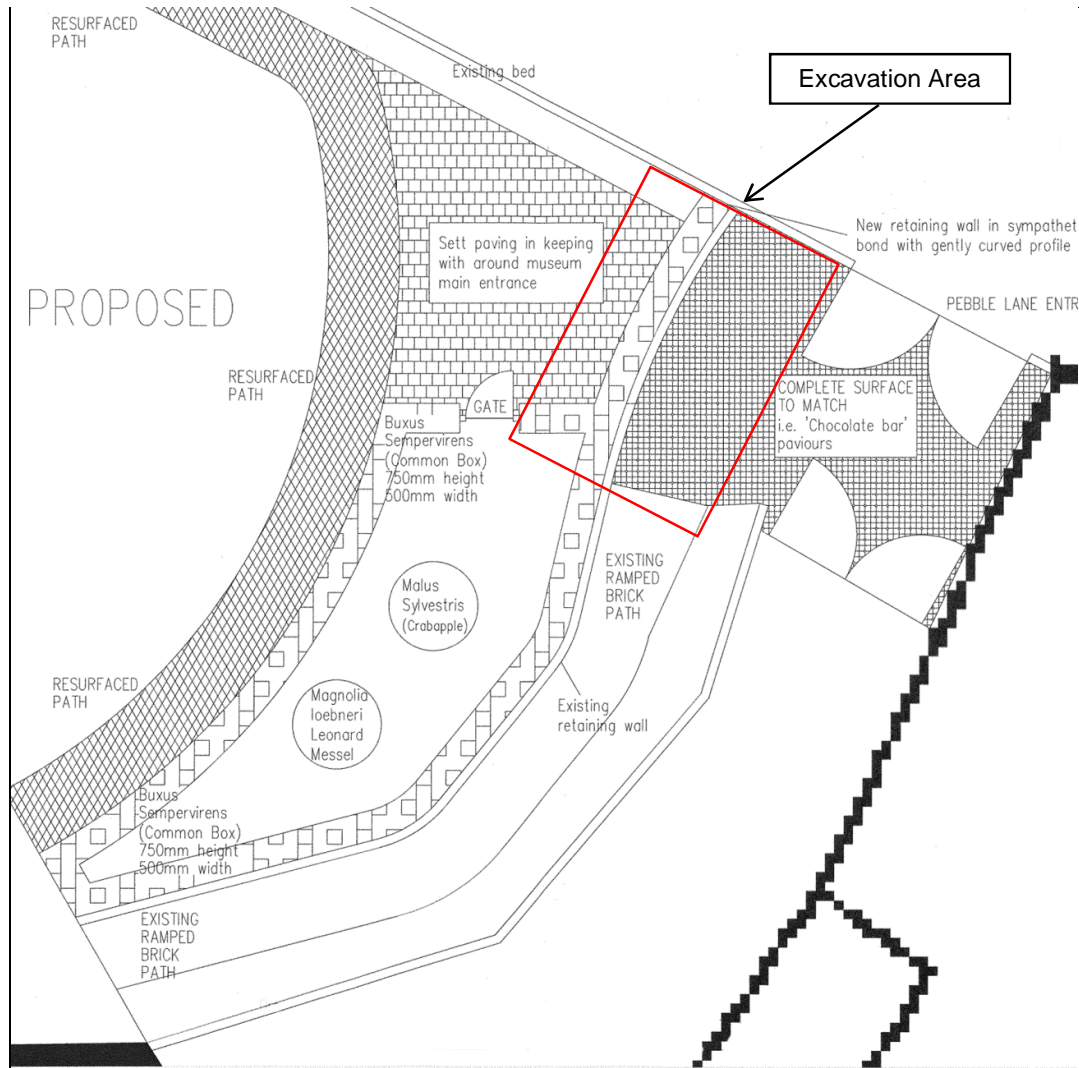


Figure 3: Proposed development (not to scale)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the method statement, the aims of the excavation were:

- To carry out a salvage excavation of the human burials discovered at the rear of the museum during landscaping changes.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the method statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the method statement, which required:

- Excavation and recording of all archaeological contexts with particular emphasis on human burials.

2.4 Constraints

The works were carried out in line with the method statement, in good site conditions and with full cooperation of the client. Therefore no constraints were encountered.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within the historical core of Aylesbury, and in particular has the potential to reveal evidence from the Iron Age to the medieval periods.

This section has been primarily compiled with information from Buckinghamshire Historical Environment Record (HER), the Aylesbury Historic Town Assessment Report (BCC 2009), and ASC's library.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Little evidence can be confidently dated to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods from Aylesbury. During the early 1990s excavation at the museum uncovered an assemblage of late prehistoric flints, tools and cores. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts are also recorded approximately 1.3km east of the site (HER 2258). A Mesolithic flint scatter is recorded at Stone, west of Aylesbury.

There does not seem to be a focal point of Neolithic occupation in Aylesbury. However, there are number of isolated surface finds. For instance, Neolithic flint flakes, scrapers, blades and cores were found c.800m southeast of the site (HER 0093).

The earliest monuments that survive from the Bronze Age in the surrounding area comprise a number of barrows along the Chiltern scarp, south of Aylesbury (Holgate 1995, 14). Middle/late Bronze Age occupation has been uncovered at several sites in Walton, c.1km southeast of the site. At Walton Lodge (HER 5499) substantial amounts of pottery and artefacts dating primarily to the middle to late Bronze Age, and a large post-built, double-ringed, structure were excavated. At Walton Lodge Lane and Walton Road Stores evidence of a late Bronze Age cremation cemetery was uncovered (Dalwood *et al* 1989, 143).

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

The County Museum sits within the area of an Iron Age hillfort. Excavations at the Prebendal site (HER 2918), c.100m northwest of the site, and at the junction of Bourbon and Temple Streets, c.100m southeast of the site, have revealed the hillfort's substantial enclosure ditch. This ditch was at least partly recut in the Saxon period (Farley 1974, 433; 2007).

Excavations carried out at George Street (HER 4991), c.30m east of the site, also uncovered significant amounts of Iron Age finds and features, including human skull fragments and a curving line of postholes that possibly represented a structure (Allen & Dalwood 1983, 5). The County Museum excavations (see *Previous Archaeological Works*) also uncovered Iron Age activity.

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period settlement and communications in the area were dominated by a major road, now known as *Akeman Street*, which linked *Verulamium* (St Albans) with *Corinium* (Cirencester). The road enters Aylesbury from the east along the approximate route of Tring Road (A41), c.400m north of the site (Copeland 2009,

145). The projected path of *Akeman Street* through Aylesbury lies to the north of the hillfort. The main Roman settlement in the area was established at Fleet Marston, c.4.9km northwest of the site (Zeevat & Radford 2007).

Several sites across Aylesbury have revealed small quantities of Roman finds and features. At 13-19 Buckingham Street (HER 4463), c.200m north of the site, pottery and tile were recovered from two gullies (Allen 1982). The Bull's Head redevelopment (HER 4872) also revealed Roman pottery and a ditch, c.120m east of the site (Allen 1982, 105).

3.5 *Anglo Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The early development of Aylesbury is poorly understood, but a settlement was present by AD 571, when the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that Cuthwulf of Wessex fought with the Britons at Biedcanford and took several towns including Aylesbury (Swanton 2000, 560-561). By the late Anglo Saxon period Aylesbury was a *villa regalis*; a royal mint and probable earthen defences were present (Farley 1979, 119). In addition to the annual fair of St Osyth, it is likely that Aylesbury was also the location for a regular market (Reed 1978, 566).

A dispersed Anglo-Saxon settlement, apparently distinct from the settlement at Aylesbury, was also established at Walton, c.1km southeast of the site. Excavation has revealed *grubenhauser* (sunken buildings), postholes, hearths and pits, dating from the 5th to the 7th centuries, and a cemetery in the immediate area (Farley 1976: HER 0311, 5593, 5208). An early Anglo-Saxon presence is also apparent at Bierton, c.2.9km northeast of the site, where a multi-period site included evidence of early Saxon loomweights, sherds of grass-tempered and stamped pottery, and worked bone objects (Allen 1986).

Excavations carried out throughout Aylesbury and Walton have revealed a 'dark soil' layer. At the Walton Lodge Lane site the 'dark soil' is above Bronze Age activity and is cut by Saxon features (Dalwood *et al* 1989, 145). The 'dark soil' layer found at the County Museum has been dated to the late Saxon to early medieval period (Bonner 1996, 10).

A minster is believed to have been present on or near the site of St Mary's Church, established by the Mercian King Wulfhere between AD 657 and 674. The minster would have served a wide area of central Buckinghamshire including several satellite settlements around Aylesbury (Hanley 2005, 33-34). Excavations at St Mary's in 1978 revealed the remains of an earlier nave predating the present 13th-century structure, although its precise date remains uncertain (Durham 1978, 624).

The ditch of the Iron Age hillfort excavated at the Prebendal site had been at least partly re-cut during the Saxon period, suggesting that it was reused. The excavations revealed that a possible palisade was constructed initially at the end of the 7th or early 8th century. By c.AD 725 it was succeeded by a ditch which had been largely infilled by c.AD 750. The excavation site adjoins the present churchyard of St Mary's and it is possible that the ditch and preceding palisade may have formed the boundary for an early church and associated structures that formed the minster (Farley and Jones 2012 unpublished).

It has been suggested that Saxon settlement within the present town was associated with a churchyard extending as far south as Temple Square and George Street (Farley 1979, 119). Excavations at George Street (HER 2172), c.30m east of the site,

uncovered the remains of a cemetery of late 9th to early 10th-century date. This is believed to be part of a middle Saxon Christian cemetery attached to the minster. The excavation also revealed early Saxon finds consistent with those from Walton. This may also suggest the existence of early Saxon settlement within the area of the medieval town, contemporary with that at Walton (Allen & Dalwood 1983, 50-1).

3.6 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

At the beginning of the medieval period Aylesbury included a market place and manorial site at Kingsbury (HER 0211), c.100m north of the site, and possibly a Saxon minster. Early in the medieval period the market place shifted from Kingsbury to the Market Square, c.130m south of the site (Page 1925). The church and the royal manor at Kingsbury probably dominated the layout of the town, with the market square becoming the centre of the trading community.

At the time of the Domesday survey (1086), Aylesbury was one of three royal manors in Buckinghamshire and had the highest value of any holding, at £56 per annum (Morris 1978, 143a).

St Mary's Church (HER 2575) was constructed in the 13th century, on the foundations of an earlier building. By 1146 and throughout the medieval period Aylesbury was a prebend, a high position within church hierarchy normally associated with the administration of a cathedral. Chapels in Quarrendon, Berton, Buckland and Stoke Mandeville remained dependents of Aylesbury, while Walton became a prebend in its own right (Hanley 2005, 36).

Aylesbury is believed to have had a castle during the medieval period (Reed 1979, 118). Its location is not known, but 'Castle Street' near the town centre, c.100m southwest of the site, could suggest its likely location (Page 1925, 1). Two medieval hospitals, dedicated respectively to St Leonard and St John the Baptist, were also present and a Franciscan Friary was situated on Rickfords Hill, c.200m southwest of the site (Pevsner & Williamson 1994, 149).

A number of surviving medieval buildings dating to the 15th and 16th century survive within Aylesbury. They are mostly situated along Church Street, including parts of the County Museum (Ceely House), Parsons Fee and Castle Street.

3.7 *Post-Medieval - Modern* (1500-present)

It was not until the 19th century that Aylesbury began to expand, following improvements in transport. In 1815 Aylesbury was connected to the Grand Junction Canal by a branch from Marsworth (HER 2952). The railways first reached the town by a branch from Cheddington, on the London & North-Western Railway in 1839, followed by the Wycombe Railway (part of the Great Western) in 1863, and the Metropolitan Railway in 1892. The railways in particular encouraged the growth of commerce in the town and commuting to London. By the 1950s Aylesbury had become a London overspill town.

The County Museum consists of three distinct buildings, now interconnecting to form the museum. To the north, fronting the churchyard is the former Aylesbury Grammar School. It was purchased in 1907 by the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society. Adjoining this, to the south is Ceely House, which was bought in 1944 and incorporated the next building to the south. In 1954 the County Council took on the responsibility of running the museum. Ceely House has its origins in the 15th century

as a timber-framed jettied building, dated to 1473. It was originally thought to be a 'Brother House' of the Fraternity of the Virgin Mary, founded in 1450 and dissolved in 1547. In the mid 18th century the front of the house was entirely encased in brickwork, giving it its present appearance. The former Grammar School was built in 1718/20, and the building south of Ceely House was built c.1796 (Pevsner & Williamson 2000, 159; Trench & Fenley 1991, 1-43).

4. Stratigraphic Report

4.1 *General*

The site area measured *c.*17.5 sq. m. A footing trench was hand excavated along the western side of the site, orientated northeast-southwest. The trench was used to accommodate the new wall and measured a further 0.6m deep from the initial ground reduction, and *c.*1.4m wide. The remainder of the site was hand excavated a further 0.2m deep (Fig. 4).

The general stratigraphy comprised:

0-0.14m BGL of topsoil (100) consisting of mid-dark friable silty material with moderate small sub-angular stones and tree rooting;

0.14-0.47m BGL of made-ground deposit (101) consisting of mid greyish brown, friable silty material with moderate small sub-angular stones, frequent tree rooting, fairly heavy in places;

0.47-0.92m BGL of 'dark soil horizon' (102) consisting of mid-dark brown, friable silty material with frequent small sub-angular stones, chalk inclusions;

0.92m+ BGL of natural strata (116) consisting of light white, fairly compact chalk.

The excavation uncovered a 'dark soil horizon', five articulated human burials, a disturbed/disarticulated burial, further disarticulated human remains, and a number of post-medieval pits. Excavation summary tables appear in Appendix 1; site photographs are listed in Appendix 2; and the finds concordance in Appendix 3.

4.2 *Phasing*

The following phases of archaeological activity have been identified on the site on the basis of stratigraphic evidence, pottery analysis, and a radiocarbon date obtained from one of the human burials (SK5).

4.3 *Phase 1* (Fig. 5)

The first phase of the site was represented by the 'dark soil horizon' (102) that overlay the natural strata. The five articulated burials and the post-medieval pits cut through the soil horizon into the natural strata.

The horizon contained evidence of residual Iron Age, early Saxon, early-late medieval pottery that was fragmented and generally abraded. It also contained 144 fragments of animal bone, a significant part of which derived from the Iron Age, where sheep seemed to outnumber cattle.

Finds of post-medieval pottery, disarticulated human bone, CBM (ceramic building material), glass, mortar, oyster shells, clay pipe stems and construction nails were also uncovered (Fig. 5).

4.4 *Phase 2* (Figs. 4 & 5; Plates 1-4)

The second phase of the site was represented by five articulated human burials, and originally the disturbed/disarticulated burial SK6 (see Phase 3). The articulated burials were located towards the western and central area of the site. They were laid out in an extended, supine position. The height levels for the burials ranged between 91.57-91.78m OD.

Their burial alignment and stratigraphic relationships had led to this cemetery phase being split into two phases. Phase 2A consists of four burials (SK1, 3, 4 & 5) aligned northwest-southeast, with heads to the northwest, laid out in a row. Phase 2B consists of a single burial (SK2) that was orientated east-west, with the head to the west. SK2 overlay SK5, and was thought to probably cut SK4.

Each burial was associated with a visible sub-rectangular grave cut with moderate to steep sloping sides and a flattish base. The grave fills comprised the same material as the dark soil horizon (102). A number of grave fills contained residual pottery sherds; fill (108) contained Iron Age and early medieval, fill (111) contained Iron Age and late Roman, and fill (120) contained Iron Age pottery. Grave fill (114) contained intrusive post-medieval pottery, a piece of fired clay and a piece of slag of unknown date.

A number of grave fills (108), (111), (114) and (120) also contained residual animal bone. The size of the sheep/goat bones deriving from these contexts are comparable to those found in the Iron Age.

No grave goods or evidence of burial type (e.g. shroud pins, coffin fittings) were found. The burials comprised three adult males, and two adult females.

A radiocarbon sample taken from the deepest burial (SK5) gave a date range of AD 650-690 AD (Appendix 5).

4.5 **Phase 3** (Fig. 5; Plate 5 & 6)

Phase 3 consisted of a number of post-medieval pits and the post-medieval construction cut for the site boundary wall. These features were not visible in plan but were seen in section in the western edge of the excavation area.

Pit? [128]: A steep-sided feature *c.*0.77m deep with a flat base. It contained a single fill (126) consisting of mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stones, tile, CBM, flecks of charcoal and one residual sherd of early medieval pottery, and one sherd of post-medieval pottery. A concentration of disarticulated human bone (115), analysed as a single adult male, was also found within the feature (SK6). Interestingly the bones were neatly stacked together. Originally this individual would have been part of the cemetery (Phase 2), who was disturbed during more recent works and reburied. A piece of paper with printed text was also recovered from (115), indicating a fairly recent date of this feature. Possible pit [128] was cut by pit [132].

Pit [132]: A moderately sloping sided feature *c.*0.8m deep with a concave base. It contained three fills. Primary fill (125) was *c.*0.15m deep and consisted of light beige, firm silty chalk with occasional tile fragments. Secondary fill (124) was *c.*0.24m deep and consisted of dark brown, friable clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and CBM tile fragments, and one fragment of animal bone. Tertiary fill (123) was *c.*0.26m deep and consisted of light orange, friable slightly clayey sand with frequent small rounded stones and flint inclusions. Pit [132] cut possible pit [128], and was cut by pit [122].

Pit [122]: A steep sided feature *c.*1.24m deep with a concave base. It contained a single fill (121) consisting of dark brown, friable clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded/angular stones and occasional tile and CBM fragments.

Boundary wall construction cut [131]: A steep sided cut with a flat base. It contained a single fill (130) consisting of pale mottled brown, firm silty chalk with moderate small sub-rounded/angular stone inclusions.

A further cut [129] was also observed in the western edge of the excavation. It had a moderately sloping side with a flat base. It contained a single fill (127) consisting of dark brown, firm clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions. It is possible that this feature was natural, caused by roots that were frequently encountered in this part of the site.



Plate 1: SK1, looking W (*scale 500mm*)



Plate 2: SK2-4, looking NW (*scale 1m*)



Plate 3: SK5, looking NW (*scale 1m*)



Plate 4: Grave cuts associated with burials SK2-4, looking NW (scale 2×1m)



Plate 5: Baulk section of excavation area highlighting post-medieval pits, looking NW (scale 2×1m)



Plate 6: Boundary wall construction cut [131], looking SE (scale 500mm)

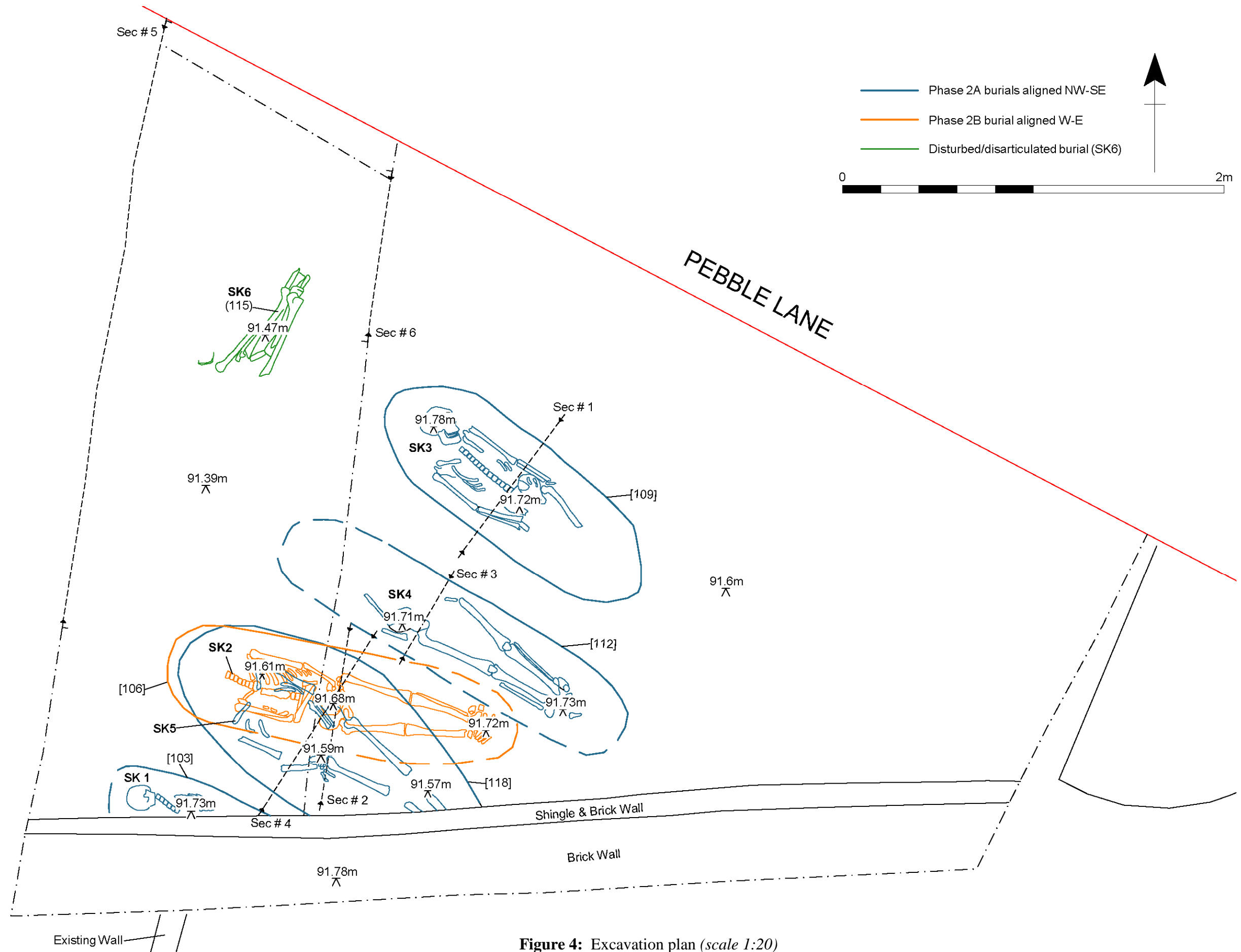
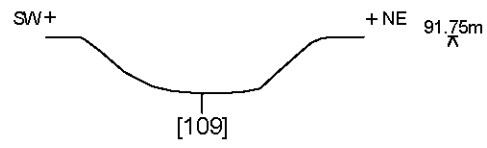


Figure 4: Excavation plan (scale 1:20)

Section No. 1

Profile of Grave Cut [109] - SK3



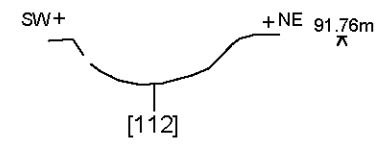
Section No. 2

Profile of Grave Cut [106] - SK2



Section No. 3

Profile of Grave Cut [112] - SK4



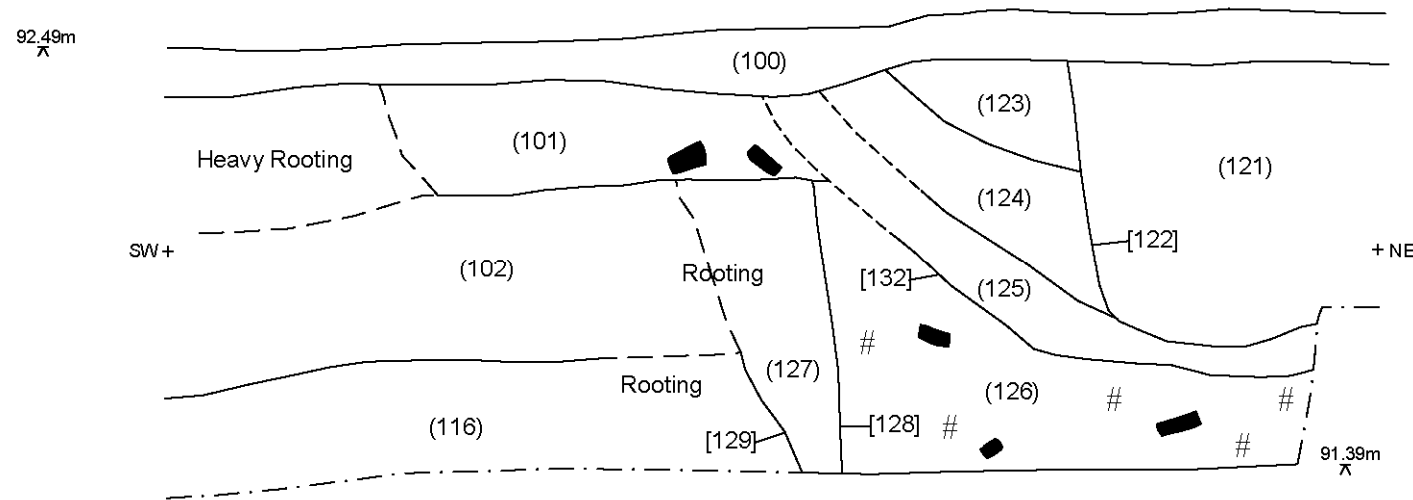
Section No. 4

Profile of Grave Cut [118] - SK5



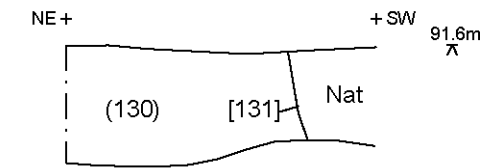
Section No. 5

Southeast Facing Section of Bulk



Sectin No. 6

NW Facing Section of Boundary
Wall Construction Cut [131]



Tile
Charcoal



Figure 5: Section drawings (scale 1:20)

5. Pottery Report

(Jackie Wells – Albion Archaeology)

A mixed assemblage of 26 pottery sherds, weighing 240g, was recovered from six features (Table 1). These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The pottery is moderately fragmented, demonstrated by a low average sherd weight of 9g, and is generally abraded.

Context	Sherd no	Wt (g)	Date range
102	16	142	Iron Age; early Saxon; early and late medieval
108	5	73	Iron Age; early medieval
111	2	3	Iron age; late Roman
115	1	2	Uncertain
120	1	16	Iron Age
126	1	4	Early medieval
Total	26	240	

Table 1: Pottery quantification by context

Fourteen fabric types were identified. In the absence of a county-wide ceramic type series for Buckinghamshire, fabric codes are in accordance with the neighbouring Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series and, where relevant, the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC: Tomber and Dore 1998; Table 2).

Fabric Type	Context/Sherd No.
<i>Iron Age</i>	
Flint and quartz (F01C)	(102):2; (108):1
Shell (F16)	(102):1
Fine sand and shell (F18)	(108):1; (111):1
Fine sand (F28)	(102):4; (108):1; (120):1
Coarse sand (F29)	(102):1
Micaceous (F35)	(102):3
<i>Roman</i>	
Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (OXF RS)	(111):1
<i>Saxon</i>	
Fine quartz (A18)	(102):1
Red quartz (A32)	(102):1
<i>Medieval</i>	
Shell (B07)	(108):1
Sand (C01)	(102):1, (126):1
Coarse sand (C59A)	(102):1, (108):1
Late medieval oxidised (E02)	(102):1
Indeterminate / undatable (UNID)	(115):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

Although small, the assemblage accords well with pottery recovered from previous excavations on the site (cf. Rayner 1996, 37). The earliest pottery comprises sixteen hand-made sherds (192g) in sand-, shell- and flint-gritted fabrics, of probable early to middle Iron Age date. The only diagnostic form is a shouldered vessel with a simple upright, flattened rim, and diagonal incised decoration. Feature sherds are an upright, slightly everted flint tempered rim, and a body sherd with faint fingertip impressions. Sherds vary in thickness from 5–10mm, with a single outlier at 14mm. Four sherds are sooted, two externally and two internally, indicating use as cooking vessels.

Deposit (111) yielded a small colour-coated rim sherd (1g) from a late Roman bottle or flagon (rim diameter 80mm), likely to derive from Oxfordshire.

Two well-made, burnished sand-tempered body sherds (12g) recovered from (102) have been assigned an early Saxon date. Although occurring with sand-tempered Iron Age pottery, their character and appearance are sufficiently different to suggest they derive from the later period. It is possible that some of the sand-tempered sherds identified as Iron Age may be Saxon, although this remains inconclusive, due to the largely undiagnostic nature of the material.

Medieval pottery recovered from (102), (108) and (126) comprises four sand-tempered sherds and a single shelly example (total weight 26g), datable to the 12th century, and likely to be of local origin. The shelly sherd appears to have been deliberately re-shaped into a crude disc of *c.* 25mm in diameter. Feature sherds are two partial flat base angles, one with external sooting. A battered sherd of 15th-century oxidised ware (7g) derived from (102).

An indeterminate sand-tempered sherd (2g) which may either be Iron Age or Saxon in date was recovered from (115).

Post-Medieval Pottery (Carina Summerfield-Hill)

Seventeen post-medieval pottery sherds weighing 165g were recovered from four contexts (102, 114, 115 and 126). The assemblage consisted of stoneware, brown glazed red earthen ware, salt glazed ware and Northamptonshire lead-glazed slip decorated ware. This pottery was a result of more recent intrusions on the site with the construction of the post-medieval site boundary wall, the excavation of post-medieval pits, and reworking throughout the years to the museum garden.

6. Animal Bone Report

(James Rackham - Environmental Archaeology Consultancy)

A small collection of animal bone was recovered from excavations in the gardens of Buckinghamshire County Museum resulting from finds of human bones during landscaping. Seven stratified contexts and a small group of unstratified material produced an assemblage of 207 bones and teeth deriving from deposits that included Iron Age, late Roman, early Saxon and early and late medieval ceramics. The contexts with bone included grave fills (108, 111, 114 and 120), a soil horizon (102), the fill of a post-medieval pit (124), a concentration of disarticulated human bone (115) found within post-medieval pit? [128] and the spoil heap (u/s). The bones have been identified and catalogued following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy and the catalogue is presented in the Appendix. The bone is all well preserved.

The largest groups of bone derived from contexts (102) and (111) (Table 1). Context (102) is a soil horizon with Iron Age to late medieval pottery and the animal bone clearly includes material from different time periods. This is best reflected in the colour of the bones and the size of animals they come from, the bones of larger sheep and cattle being paler than those of the smaller animals. Both the size of the sheep and cattle and their colour in this deposit when compared with the animals from contexts with Iron Age/Roman pottery suggests that a significant part of the bone assemblage in (102) is of Iron Age or Roman date (Table 2) and supports the impression that sheep outnumber cattle in the early deposits on the site. In fact it seem likely on the basis of the size and gracility of many of the sheep bones that Iron Age or Roman sheep occur in most of the contexts.

context	102	108	111	114	115	120	124	u/s
Ceramic date range	IA/eSax/ LMed	IA/ eMed	IA/ LRom	nd	nd	IA	post- Med	
Horse	1							
Human	2							1
Cattle	23	3	4	2		1		7
Cattle size	26	1	2			1		
Sheep/goat	57	3	13	3	1	6	1	1
Sheep	3					2		
Goat?						1		
Sheep size	14		5			1		
Pig	2	1						
Rabbit	1							
Chicken	4				1			
Raven	1							
Dove sp.	4							
Unidentified	5		1	1				
Total	144	8	25	6	2	12	1	9

Table 1. Frequency of identified fragments of bone from contexts from 1508/ACM

Species identified include human, horse, cattle, sheep/goat, sheep/ goat?, pig, rabbit, chicken, raven, and dove. In the deposits of late Prehistoric or Roman date sheep outnumber cattle, and the dominance of sheep in context (102) may also reflect a high

proportion of Iron Age/Roman bones in this soil horizon. Most of the sheep/goat bones from the grave fills have the size that would be associated with Iron Age and early Roman sheep, suggesting (depending upon the date of the burials) with the ceramic evidence that the gravefills include much residual material.

species	Large/pale	Small/gracile
Cattle	10	3
Cattle size	2	1
Sheep/goat	6	17
Sheep	1	
Sheep size	3	5
Pig	1	

Table 2. Frequency of large and/or pale bones in context 102 compared to the darker small/gracile bones

The three human bones clearly derive from the graveyard, probably being redeposited in the soil horizon as a result of disturbance of the graves. A single possible goat metacarpus fragment is present in Iron Age context (120), based upon the shortness of the bone and its shaft breadth, but it cannot be entirely ruled out that this could be a young ram. The remaining species rabbit, chicken, raven and dove, apart from a single chicken bone in disturbed context (115), were recovered from context 120 and cannot therefore be assigned a date.

Conclusion

Unfortunately the contexts (grave fills and soil horizon) from which the bones were recovered, and the ceramic date ranges, indicate that little of the bone from the site can be confidently assigned a date, although most appears consistent with a probable Iron Age and possible Roman date, with later and larger animals present, particularly in soil horizon (102). The ceramics suggest a dominance of Iron Age material and this is certainly consistent with the animal bone. Using this assumption sheep bones predominate in the Iron Age assemblage, with a few cattle bones, and a goat may be present. This small assemblage indicates that Iron Age activity prevailed on the site which coincides well with the fact that the site is within an Iron Age hillfort. The other taxa all derive from context (120), (108) or (115) and are therefore technically undated.

7. Human Osteology Report

(Carina Summerfield-Hill)

Introduction

Five articulated inhumation burials (SK1-5), a disturbed/disarticulated burial (SK6) and disarticulated remains were recovered from the garden of Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury. The articulated burials comprised two males; a prime adult and mature adult, and three females; two adults and a prime adult (see methods for age ranges). The disturbed/disarticulated burial was a prime adult male. See Appendix 4 skeletal catalogue and disarticulated remains catalogue for burial details.

The positioning of each body with the grave was extended and supine, and clear grave cuts were visible. The height levels for the burials ranged between 91.57-91.78m OD. No evidence for actual grave type was established as coffin and shroud evidence was lacking. The majority of the burials were orientated NW-SE, aside from SK2, who was orientated W-E. One of the burials, SK5, had a radiocarbon date of AD 650-690. SK2 overlay SK5, so SK2 post-dates the radiocarbon date.

Methods

The skeletal remains were analysed and recorded following the recommendations set out by Brickley and McKinley 2004. Completeness of the burials were categorised as the following:

- 0-25% (less than a quarter of the skeleton present)
- 25-50% (quarter to half of the skeleton present)
- 50-75% (half to three quarters of the skeleton present)
- 75-100% (three quarters to the entire skeleton present)

Bone surface preservation was categorised as the following:

Poor (bone surface damage, cracked, flaking, very fragmented, distal and/or proximal ends of long bones damaged or missing, unable to record bone changes related to age, pathology or trauma)

Fair (moderate condition, distal and/or proximal ends of bone bones damaged or missing)

Good (bone surface in good condition, able to record most osteological data)

Assessment of the sex of the individuals was based, where possible, on the morphological characteristics of the skull and pelvic regions (Schwartz 1995, 280-281; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Individuals that could not be confidently sexed, due to a lack of preservation, are qualified by 'possibly'.

The assessment of the age of the individuals was based primarily on epiphyseal fusion of the long bones (Schwartz 1995, 185-222), and where possible the auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985), pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990), and dental development and attrition (Ubelaker 1978, Brothwell 1981). The age categories are as follows:

- Infant (birth to 3 years)
- Child (4 to 12 years)
- Adolescent (13 to 17 years)
- Young adult (18-25 years)

- Prime adult (26-35 years)
- Mature adult (36-45 years)
- Older adult (46+ years)

Note: the term adult is used when bones are fully fused and preservation does not allow a more precise age range to be assigned.

Measurements were taken, where possible, to determine stature. Two methods were used which involve measuring the long bones (Trotter 1970) and the femur/stature ratio using the following formula: length of femur \times 3.74mm (Fieldsman *et al*, 1990). Non-metric traits (Berry and Berry 1967, and Finnegan 1978) were recorded to show variations in the morphological characteristics of the skeleton. The traits were categorised as: visibly present, visibly absent or not recordable. Finally any bone/tooth changes due to palaeopathology was also recorded. Dental pathology was recorded and in particular calculus (plaque) was scored as slight-heavy (Brothwell 1981).

The disarticulated human remains were examined by context and described under the following headings (Buiskstra and Ubelaker 1994):

- Bone
- Side
- Completeness
- Count/Weight
- Age
- Sex
- Pathology

The MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated by determining the most frequently represented skeletal element for each age/sex class.

Results

Completeness and bone surface preservation

Most of the burials fell within the 25-50% category for skeletal completeness, and poor-fair category for bone surface preservation (Table 1). However, one of the burials, SK2, showed good bone surface preservation and was almost complete.

Skeleton No.	Completeness	Bone Surface Preservation
1	0-25%	Fair
2	75-100%	Good
3	25-50%	Poor-Fair
4	25-50%	Poor-Fair
5	25-50%	Poor
6	25-50%	Poor-Fair

Table 1: Skeletal completeness and preservation

Age and Sex

The assemblage comprised three adult males and three adult females. Three of the individuals were prime adults, one was a mature adult and two could only be described as adult due to a lack of preservation (Table 2).

Skeleton No.	Age	Sex
1	Adult	Female
2	Mature Adult	Male
3	Prime Adult	Female
4	Prime Adult	Male
5	Adult	Female
6	Prime Adult	Male

Table 2: Skeletal age and sex

Stature

The stature of an individual is linked to genetics and nutrition. By measuring the long bones it was possible to determine a stature for two of the burials (SK 2 & 4). SK2, a mature adult male, had a height range of 148-166cm. SK4, a prime adult male, had a height range of 172-179cm (Table 3; see Appendix 4 skeletal catalogue for metric data).

Skeleton No.	Height in cm	Height in feet/inches
1	-	-
2	Range 148-166cm	4ft 10 in -5ft 5 in
3	-	-
4	Range 172-179cm	5 ft 7 in – 5 ft 10 in
5	-	-
6	-	-

Table 3: Stature

Non-metric Traits

Non-metric traits are variations in the morphological characteristic of the skeleton. The significance of such traits in contemporary studies is based on the knowledge that such variants show familial inheritance in humans. The cranial and postcranial non-metric traits on each skeleton were analysed, the majority of which were visibly absent or not recordable. The results indicate that two cranial non-metric traits were present: SK2 – anterior ethmoid foramen ectosutural and SK6 – accessory supraorbital foramen (Appendix 4).

Pathology

The identification of any abnormalities present on the bone/teeth of the individuals was assessed in order to ascertain the health of the individuals. Five of the burials showed signs of pathology, as follows:

Skeleton 1: Adult female. Heavy calculus (mineralised plaque) was present on the RM₁ tooth, particularly on the lingual side. It indicates a lack of dental hygiene of the individual.

Skeleton 2: Mature adult male. Slight bony spurs (osteophytes) and bone porosity were present on the proximal ends of the right 2nd and 3rd metacarpals. The condition was more severe on the 2nd metacarpal. Such lipping indicates the beginnings of a proliferative deposit of new bone at joint margins in order for the joint to cope with stress by spreading the load (Roberts & Manchester 2005, 135). The extra bone growth and porosity indicates the degenerative joint disease, osteoarthritis, and can be associated with physical activity and advancing age.

Spinal osteoarthritis was found on the body and left inferior articular process on the 3rd cervical vertebra as bony spurs around the joint margin and macroporosity was present. The left superior articular process on the 4th cervical vertebra and the body also had bony lipping around the joint margin and macroporosity (Plate 7). Bony spurs were also seen along the inferior body margin of the 2nd lumbar vertebra and along the superior body margin of the 3rd lumbar vertebra (Plate 7).

Schmorl's nodes, small depressions that occur as a result of herniation from intervertebral discs, were visible on the superior body face of the 1st lumbar vertebra and the inferior and superior body face of the 2nd lumbar vertebra. Such pathology is linked to physical activity and stress being placed onto the spine (Plate 8; Roberts & Manchester 2005, 140-141).

Periodontal disease is often caused by the accumulation of calculus between the teeth and the gum line that can result in the gum becoming inflamed, gingivitis, which in turn may lead to the inflammation of the surrounding bone (Hillson 1996, 264-65). Both the upper and lower dentition of SK2 showed slight bone resorption of the alveolar margin, which was more severe around the LM₁ tooth, and had the individual lived much longer, tooth loss would have been imminent (Plate 9).

Slight to heavy calculus was observed, in particular on the lower dentition that was more severe on the molars (Plate 9). Ante-mortem tooth loss (AMTL), which is the loss of a tooth during lifetime, was also visible on the upper right and left molars and the lower 1st incisor. For the upper molars advanced bone healing was present indicating that the tooth loss had occurred some time before death (Plate 10). The condition is very common and is linked to the age, diet and oral hygiene of the individual.

Skeleton 3: Prime adult female. Slight calculus was present on the lower dentition with more moderate calculus on the right upper molars. Tooth caries can appear as opaque spots or large cavities in the enamel. It is the result of fermentation of food sugars by bacteria that derives from dental plaque (Roberts & Manchester 2005, 65; Hillson 1996, 269). Three cavities were recorded on SK3 on the LM₁, RPM² and RM¹ (Plate 11). Hypoplastic lines are defects that occur during tooth development. The defects appear as grooves or lines on the enamel surface and can indicate a period of stress such as a nutritional deficiency or a childhood illness (Roberts & Manchester 2005, 75; Hillson 1996, 166-167). SK3 showed slight traces of horizontal hypoplasias on the upper dentition.

Skeleton 4: Prime adult male. Osteochondritis Dissecans is a result of trauma that causes a disruption to the blood supply resulting in the death of the bone tissue. Two osteochondritic lesions were found, one on each of the 1st right and left metatarsal bones of the foot. They were present at the distal end of the bone, on the joint surface. Each lesion consisted of a well-defined, circular, porous defect that measured c.5mm in diameter (Plate 12; Roberts & Manchester 2005, 121).

Skeleton 6: Prime adult male. Moderate calculus was present, particularly on the lower dentition, and two caries were found on the LM² and a further caries found on the RM².

Disarticulated Skeletal Remains

The disarticulated skeletal remains consisted of the disturbed/disarticulated burial SK6 deriving from context (115), and further disarticulated human remains recovered from context (102). Those deriving from context (102) amounted to a minimum of one individual. All the remains appeared fully developed and have been aged as adults. Most of the bones could not be accurately sexed, aside from a mandible fragments that was thought to be a female. Due to the fragmentary nature of the remains no pathological conditions were noted. Full details of the remains are presented in the disarticulated human remains catalogue in Appendix 4.



Plate 7: SK2 – spinal osteoarthritis present on the joint margins and body of the 3rd and 4th cervical vertebra (scale 50mm)



Plate 8: SK2 – Schmorl's nodes depicted on the superior body face and osteophytes present around the joint margins of the 2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebra (*scale 50mm*)



Plate 9: SK2- heavy calculus and slight bone resorption indicative of periodontal disease, particularly severe around the LM₁ tooth (*scale 50mm*)

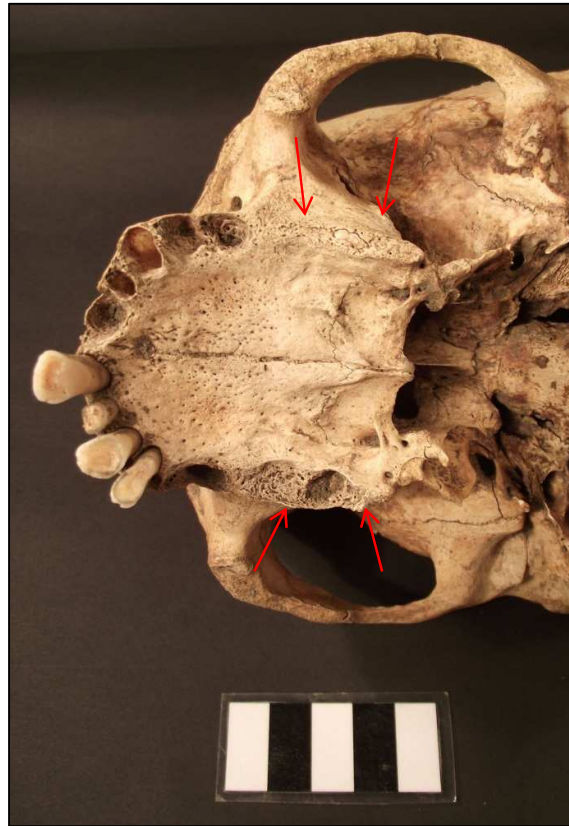


Plate 10: SK2 – AMTL of the upper molars with advanced bone healing (*scale 50mm*)



Plate 11: SK3 – tooth caries present on the RPM² and RM¹ (*scale 50mm*)



Plate 12: SK4 - osteochondritis dissecans on the right and left 1st metatarsals
(scale 50mm)

Conclusion

Five articulated inhumation burials, a single disturbed/disarticulated burial and disarticulated human remains with a MNI of one individual were analysed. Demographically the burials comprised four males; an adult, two prime adults and mature adult, and two females; an adult and a prime adult.

Most of the burials were 25-50% complete and within the poor-fair category for bone surface preservation.

The burials were laid out in an extended, supine position. The majority of the burials were orientated NW-SE with the exception of SK2, which was orientated E-W. It is possible that the grave orientation may represent different phases to the cemetery. Burials SK1, 3, 4, and 5 were orientated NW-SE, whilst SK2, overlying SK5 was orientated E-W. Burial SK5 had a radiocarbon date of AD 650-690.

Clear grave cuts were visible for the articulated burials, though, no evidence for actual grave type was determined as no coffin or shroud evidence was present.

Osteologically, the health of the assemblage was indicated by the presence of common pathologies, osteoarthritis and Schmorl's nodes, that are associated with the physical lifestyle of the individual and advancing age. One individual displayed osteochondritis dissecans a result of trauma. The assemblage also included common dental pathologies; calculus, tooth caries, AMTL, slight traces of periodontal disease, hypoplastic lines that are linked to the oral hygiene, diet and in the case of hypoplasias, growth arrest.

Stature was determined for two of the individual, both of which were male; mature and prime adults (SK2&4), and indicated an adequate diet.

Two cranial non-metric traits were identified on two of the burials (SK2&6) highlighting variations in skeletal morphology. From such a small sample little in the way of comparison and clustering to show familial inheritance in the individuals may be established. However, such data may be used in the future for comparison should further remains be found within the vicinity.

Due to the small sample size, little conclusions and further work can be carried out regarding population demography and health, and statistical analysis.

A radiocarbon date taken from one of the burials that dates to the late 7th century puts the burials into the Conversion Period into Christianity.

The burials are thought to be part of a wider cemetery that was associated with a centralised monastic site, possibly on the site of the present St Mary's Church, and surrounding dispersed settlements.

8. Conclusions

8.1 Three phases of archaeological activity were identified during the excavation. The first phase was represented by the 'dark soil horizon'; that overlay the natural strata. This soil horizon has also been identified on previous excavations at the site, and from a number of other sites around Aylesbury. The horizon included finds of residual Iron Age, early Saxon, early-late medieval and post-medieval pottery. The residual Iron Age pottery was likely associated with the Iron Age hillfort in which the site stands. Finds from this deposit also included residual animal bone, a significant part of which probably derived from the Iron Age. It is believed that this horizon was formed at some point in the Saxon period, and was substantially reworked during later periods of activity.

8.2 Phase 2 was represented by a number of articulated burials forming part of a wider cemetery. Their burial alignments and stratigraphic relationships have led to this phase being split into two phases. Phase 2A consisted of four burials aligned NW-SE, laid out in a row (SK1, 3, 4 & 5). Phase 2B consisted of a single burial (SK2) that was orientated E-W. SK2 overlay SK5, and probably cut SK4.

The burials were laid out in an extended, supine position, associated with a visible sub-rectangular grave cuts. A number of the grave fills contained residual pottery of Iron Age-post-medieval date and animal bone. No grave goods were recovered or evidence for grave type.

The burials consisted of two adult males and three females. The health of the assemblage indicated the presence of common pathologies, osteoarthritis and Schmorl's nodes, associated with the physical lifestyle of the individual and advancing age. One individual displayed osteochondritis dissecans, a result of trauma. The assemblage also included common dental pathologies; calculus, tooth caries, AMTL, slight traces of periodontal disease, hypoplastic lines that are linked to the oral hygiene, diet and in the case of hypoplasias, arrested growth.

A radiocarbon sample taken from the deepest burial (SK5) gave a date range of AD 650-690 for the bone. On this basis, Phase 2A of the cemetery is interpreted as being mid-late 7th century, and Phase 2B post-dates this period. This date places the cemetery within the 'Conversion Period' of the 7th and 8th centuries, when the process of conversion to Christianity was taking place in England.

8.3 Phase 3 consisted of a number of pits and the construction cut for the site boundary wall, all of post-medieval date. A collection of disarticulated human bone from a single adult male (SK6), neatly stacked together in the pit, probably represents a modern re-interment of an individual from the earlier cemetery.

8.4 In summary, the radiocarbon date obtained from SK5 confirms that the excavation has uncovered the earliest known burials from this part of Aylesbury. They are believed to have formed part of a wider cemetery associated with a central monastic centre formed in the Saxon period. This centre was possibly on the site of, or within the vicinity of, St Mary's Church. This centre would have been associated with Saxon settlement in Aylesbury, and also further afield at sites such as Walton and Berton.

8.5 ***Confidence Rating***

The excavation was carried out in good site conditions, with full cooperation of the client. Therefore, the results are given a high confidence rating.

9. Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc AIFA, Calli Rouse BA PIFA and Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA. The report was prepared by Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

10. Archive

10.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Method Statement
2. Initial Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

10.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2012.41).

11. References

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Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Made-ground
102	Deposit	Brown soil horizon
103	Cut	Grave
104	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave [103] – SK1
105	Fill	Fill of grave [103]
106	Cut	Grave
107	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave [106] – SK2
108	Fill	Fill of grave [106]
109	Cut	Grave
110	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave [109] – SK3
111	Fill	Fill of grave [109]
112	Cut	Grave
113	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave [112] – SK4
114	Fill	Fill of Grave [112]
115	Dis. bone	Concentration of disarticulated human bone – SK6
116	Deposit	Natural strata
118	Cut	Grave
119	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave [118] – SK5
120	Fill	Fill of grave [118]
121	Cut	Pit
122	Fill	Fill of pit [121]
123	Fill	Tertiary fill of pit [132]
124	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [132]
125	Fill	Primary fill of pit [132]
126	Fill	Fill of pit ?[128]
127	Fill	Fill of rooting? [129]
128	Cut	Pit?
129	Cut	Rooting?
130	Fill	Fill of boundary wall construction cut [131]
131	Cut	Boundary wall construction
132	Cut	Pit

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:20	Excavation Plan
2	2	1:10	Plan of SK1
2	3	1:10	Plan of SK2
2	4	1:10	Plan of SK3
2	5	1:10	Plan of SK4
2	6	1:10	Plan of SK5
2	7	1:10	Dis bones (115) – SK6

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
2	8	1:20	Profile of grave [109]
2	9	1:20	Profile of grave [106]
2	10	1:20	Profile of grave [112]
2	11	1:20	Profile of grave [118]
3	12	1:20	SE Facing of excavation bulk
3	13	1:20	NW facing section of boundary wall construction cut [131]

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Buckinghamshire County Museum			SITE NO/CODE: 1508/ACM
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	√	√	SK1 (partially uncovered), looking W (scale 500mm)
2		√	SK1 (partially uncovered), looking W (scale 500mm)
3	√	√	SK2, looking W (scale 1m)
4		√	SK2, looking N (scale 1m)
5	√	√	SK3, looking W (scale 1m)
6		√	SK3, looking W (scale 1m)
7		√	SK3, looking N (scale 1m)
8		√	General working shot, looking W
9	√	√	General shot of SK1-4, looking NW (scale 1m)
10		√	General shot of SK1-4, looking NW (scale 1m)
11	√	√	SK4, looking NW (scale 1m)
12		√	SK4, looking N (scale 1m)
13		√	General shot of SK2-4, looking W (scale 1m)
14		√	General working shot, looking NW
15		√	SK3 detail, looking NW (scale 500mm)
16		√	SK3 detail, looking NW (scale 500mm)
17	√	√	Disarticulated human bones (115), looking SE (scale 500mm)
18	√	√	Grave Cut [106], looking NW (scale 1m)
19	√	√	Grave Cut [109], looking NW (scale 1m)
20	√	√	Grave Cut [112], looking NW (scale 1m)
21	√	√	General shot of grave cuts [106], [109] & [112], looking NW (scale 1m)
22	√	√	SK1 (fully uncovered), looking NW (scale 500mm)
23		√	General working shot, looking SE
24		√	General working shot, looking SE
25	√	√	SK5, looking NW (scale 1m)
26		√	SK5, looking NW (scale 1m)
27		√	SK5, looking N (scale 1m)
28		√	General working shot, looking NW (scale 1m)
29		√	General working shot, looking NW (scale 1m)
30	√	√	Grave Cut [118], looking NW (scale 1m)
31	√	√	SE facing section of bulk (scale 2x1m)
32	√	√	NW facing section of boundary wall construction cut [131]

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Animal Bone	CBM		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Glass (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
U/S			12							
102	30	279	148	7	154	Burnt Flint; 1	4	1	Nails Clay pipe Mortar Fired clay	5 5 1 1
108	5	73	8							
111	2	4	26							
114	1	7	6						Slag?	1
115	2	3	2	2	16				Glass	1
120	1	16	12							
121				4	104					
124			1	2	120					
126	2	23		2	83					

Context	Human Bone
	(no of bags)
SK1	6
SK2	11
SK3	11
SK4	6
SK5	4
SK6	8
(102)	1
(108)	1

Note: only human bone, animal bone and pottery retained for the archive

Appendix 4: Skeletal Catalogue

Dental abbreviations

√	Present
X	Ante-mortem tooth loss
/	Post-mortem tooth loss
H	Hypoplasias
CA	Carie
CL	Calculus
P	Periodontal disease
NP	Not present (lack of preservation)
L	Loose tooth out of socket

Skeleton No. 1

Age: adult

Sex: female

Preservation: 0-25%, fair

Grave Orientation: NW-SE

Stature: lack of bone preservation stature undetermined

Non-Metric Traits:

Cranial: (Berry & Berry 1967)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Highest nuchal line	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at lambda	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in lambdoid suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Parietal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at bregma	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Metopic suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in coronal suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at pterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Fronto-temporal articulation	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at parietal notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at asterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Auditory torus	Absent	Absent
Foramen of Huschke	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Mastoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior condylar canal open	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double condylar facet	Absent	Absent
Precondylar tubercle	Absent	Absent
Double anterior condylar canal	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Incomplete foramen ovale	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Open foramen spinosum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory lesser palatine foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Palatine torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Maxillary torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent zygomaticofacial foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Bridging of supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Anterior ethmoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior ethmoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory infraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Post-Cranial: (Finnegan 1978)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Allen's fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Poirier's facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Plaque	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Hypotrochanteric fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Third trochanter	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Supracondyloid process	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Septal aperture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acetabular crease	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Sternal foramen	Absent	Absent
Accessory sacral facet(s)	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acromial articular facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Bridging of suprascapular notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Circumflex sulcus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Emarginate patella	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Os trigonum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral talar extension	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double inferior anterior talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Peroneal tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double atlas facet	Absent	Absent
Posterior atlas bridging	Absent	Absent
Lateral atlas bridging	Absent	Absent
Transverse foramen bipartite	Absent	Absent

Dentition:

	Left						Right										
Maxillary	M ³	M ²	M ¹	P ²	P ¹	C	I ²	I ¹	I ¹	I ²	C	P ¹	P ²	M ¹	M ²	M ³	
Mandible	M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	P ₂	P ₁	C	I ₂	I ₁	I ₁	I ₂	C	P ₁	P ₂	M ₁	M ₂	M ₃	
	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	√	/	/	
								L	L			L		CL			

Pathology: heavy calculus on the RM₁ tooth

Skeleton No. 2

Age: mature adult

Sex: male

Preservation: 75-100%, good

Grave Orientation: E-W

Stature metric data:

Long Bone Length (Trotter 1970)

Bone	Length (left)	Stature (cm)	Length (right)	Stature (cm)
Humerus	284mm	158 cm	292mm	160cm
Radius	219mm	162cm	223mm	163cm
Ulna	241mm	163cm	248mm	166cm
Femur	398mm	156cm	397mm	156cm
Tibia	326mm	161cm	325mm	160cm
Fibula	303mm	153cm	298mm	152cm
Femur + Tibia	724mm	157cm	722mm	157cm

Femur/Stature Ratio (Fieldesman *et al.*, 1990)

	Left	Stature (cm)	Right	Stature (cm)
Femur/Stature Ratio (Femur x 3.74)	395mm x 3.74	148cm	395mm x 3.74	148cm

Stature: range 148-166cm

Non-Metric Traits:

Cranial: (Berry & Berry 1967)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Highest nuchal line	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at lambda	Absent	Absent
Ossicle(s) in lambdoid suture	Absent	Absent
Parietal foramen	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at bregma	Absent	Absent
Metopic suture	Absent	Absent
Ossicle(s) in coronal suture	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at pterion	Absent	Absent
Fronto-temporal articulation	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at parietal notch	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at asterion	Absent	Absent
Auditory torus	Absent	Absent
Foramen of Huschke	Absent	Absent
Mastoid foramen extrasutural	Absent	Absent
Posterior condylar canal open	Absent	Absent
Double condylar facet	Absent	Absent
Precondylar tubercle	Absent	Absent
Double anterior condylar canal	Absent	Absent
Incomplete foramen ovale	Absent	Absent
Open foramen spinosum	Absent	Absent
Accessory lesser palatine foramen	Absent	Absent
Palatine torus	Absent	Absent

Maxillary torus	Absent	Absent
Absent zygomaticofacial foramen	Absent	Absent
Bridging of supraorbital foramen	Absent	Absent
Accessory supraorbital foramen	Absent	Absent
Anterior ethmoid foramen extrasutural	Present	Present
Posterior ethmoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory infraorbital foramen	Absent	Absent

Post-Cranial: (Finnegan 1978)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Allen's fossa	Absent	Absent
Poirier's facet	Absent	Absent
Plaque	Absent	Absent
Hypotrochanteric fossa	Absent	Absent
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	Absent	Absent
Third trochanter	Absent	Absent
Medial tibial squatting facet	Absent	Absent
Lateral tibial squatting facet	Absent	Absent
Supracondyloid process	Absent	Absent
Septal aperture	Absent	Absent
Acetabular crease	Absent	Not Recordable
Sternal foramen	Absent	Absent
Accessory sacral facet(s)	Absent	Absent
Acromial articular facet	Not Recordable	Absent
Bridging of suprascapular notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Circumflex sulcus	Absent	Not Recordable
Vastus notch	Not Recordable	Absent
Vastus fossa	Not Recordable	Absent
Emarginate patella	Not Recordable	Absent
Os trigonum	Absent	Absent
Medial talar facet	Absent	Absent
Lateral talar extension	Absent	Absent
Double inferior anterior talar facet	Absent	Absent
Double anterior calcaneal facet	Absent	Not Recordable
Absent anterior calcaneal facet	Absent	Not Recordable
Peroneal tubercle	Absent	Not Recordable
Double atlas facet	Absent	Absent
Posterior atlas bridging	Absent	Absent
Lateral atlas bridging	Absent	Absent
Transverse foramen bipartite	Absent	Absent

Dentition:

	Left							Right								
<i>Maxillary</i>	<i>M³</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>M¹</i>	<i>P²</i>	<i>P¹</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>I²</i>	<i>I¹</i>	<i>I¹</i>	<i>I²</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>P¹</i>	<i>P²</i>	<i>M¹</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>M³</i>
	X	X	X	/	/	/	/	/	√	√	√	√	/	X	X	X
				P	P	P	P	P	P H CL	P CL	P CL	P CL	P			
<i>Mandible</i>	<i>M₃</i>	<i>M₂</i>	<i>M₁</i>	<i>P₂</i>	<i>P₁</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>I₂</i>	<i>I₁</i>	<i>I₁</i>	<i>I₂</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>P₁</i>	<i>P₂</i>	<i>M₁</i>	<i>M₂</i>	<i>M₃</i>
	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	/	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	P CL	P	P	P	P	P	P			P CL	P CL	P CL	P CL	P CL	P CL	P CL

Pathology: osteoarthritis present as bony spurs and porosity was present on the right 2nd and 3rd metacarpals. Spinal osteoarthritis present on the 3rd and 4th cervical vertebra, and the 2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebra. Schmorl's nodes were visible on the 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebra.

Dental pathologies of slight bone resorption of the alveolar margin indicative of periodontal disease, slight to heavy calculus and AMTL.

Skeleton No. 3

Age: prime adult

Sex: female

Preservation: 25-50%, poor

Grave Orientation: NW-SE

Stature: lack of bone preservation stature undetermined

Non-Metric Traits:

Cranial: (Berry & Berry 1967)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Highest nuchal line	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at lambda	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in lambdoid suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Parietal foramen	Absent	Absent
Ossicle at bregma	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Metopic suture	Absent	Absent
Ossicle(s) in coronal suture	Absent	Not Recordable
Ossicle at pterion	Absent	Not Recordable
Fronto-temporal articulation	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at parietal notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at asterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Auditory torus	Absent	Absent
Foramen of Huschke	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Mastoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior condylar canal open	Not Recordable	Absent
Double condylar facet	Not Recordable	Absent
Precondylar tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior condylar canal	Not Recordable	Absent
Incomplete foramen ovale	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Open foramen spinosum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory lesser palatine foramen	Absent	Absent

Palatine torus	Absent	Absent
Maxillary torus	Absent	Absent
Absent zygomaticofacial foramen	Absent	Absent
Bridging of supraorbital foramen	Absent	Not Recordable
Accessory supraorbital foramen	Absent	Not Recordable
Anterior ethmoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior ethmoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory infraorbital foramen	Absent	Absent

Post-Cranial: (Finnegan 1978)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Allen's fossa	Absent	Absent
Poirier's facet	Absent	Absent
Plaque	Absent	Absent
Hypotrochanteric fossa	Absent	Not Recordable
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	Absent	Not Recordable
Third trochanter	Absent	Not Recordable
Medial tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Supracondyloid process	Absent	Absent
Septal aperture	Absent	Not Recordable
Acetabular crease	Absent	Absent
Sternal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory sacral facet(s)	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acromial articular facet	Absent	Not Recordable
Bridging of suprascapular notch	Absent	Not Recordable
Circumflex sulcus	Absent	Absent
Vastus notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Emarginate patella	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Os trigonum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral talar extension	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double inferior anterior talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Peroneal tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double atlas facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Transverse foramen bipartite	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Dentition:

	Left							Right								
<i>Maxillary</i>	<i>M³</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>M¹</i>	<i>P²</i>	<i>P¹</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>I²</i>	<i>I¹</i>	<i>I¹</i>	<i>I²</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>P¹</i>	<i>P²</i>	<i>M¹</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>M³</i>
	√	√ H	√	√	√ H	√ H	√ H	√ H	√ H	√ H	√ H	√ H	√ CA	√ CA CL	√ CL	√ CL
<i>Mandible</i>	<i>M₃</i>	<i>M₂</i>	<i>M₁</i>	<i>P₂</i>	<i>P₁</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>I₂</i>	<i>I₁</i>	<i>I₁</i>	<i>I₂</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>P₁</i>	<i>P₂</i>	<i>M₁</i>	<i>M₂</i>	<i>M₃</i>
	√	√ CL	√ CA CL	√	√	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√	√ CL

Pathology: dental pathologies of calculus, tooth caries, and hypoplasias

Skeleton No. 4

Age: prime adult

Sex: male

Preservation: 25-50%, poor

Grave Orientation: NW-SE

Stature metric data:

Long Bone Length (Trotter 1970)

Bone	Length (left)	Stature (cm)	Length (right)	Stature (cm)
Humerus	-	-	-	-
Radius	-	-	-	-
Ulna	-	-	283mm	179cm
Femur	-	-	481mm	176cm
Tibia	370mm	172cm	372mm	172cm
Fibula	-	-	-	-
Femur + Tibia	-	-	853mm	174cm

Femur/Stature Ratio (Fieldesman *et al.*, 1990)

	Left	Stature (cm)	Right	Stature (cm)
Femur/Stature Ratio (Femur x 3.74)	-	-	478mm x 3.74	179cm

Stature: range 172-179cm

Non-Metric Traits:

Cranial: (Berry & Berry 1967)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Highest nuchal line	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at lambda	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in lambdoid suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Parietal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at bregma	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Metopic suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in coronal suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at pterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Fronto-temporal articulation	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at parietal notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at asterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Auditory torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Foramen of Huschke	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Mastoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Mastoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior condylar canal open	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double condylar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Precondylar tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior condylar canal	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Incomplete foramen ovale	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Open foramen spinosum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory lesser palatine foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Palatine torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Maxillary torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent zygomaticofacial foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Bridging of supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Anterior ethmoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior ethmoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory infraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Post-Cranial: (Finnegan 1978)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Allen's fossa	Not Recordable	Absent
Poirier's facet	Not Recordable	Absent
Plaque	Not Recordable	Absent
Hypotrochanteric fossa	Not Recordable	Absent
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Third trochanter	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial tibial squatting facet	Absent	Absent
Lateral tibial squatting facet	Absent	Absent
Supracondyloid process	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Septal aperture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acetabular crease	Not Recordable	Absent
Sternal foramen	Not Recordable	Absent
Accessory sacral facet(s)	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acromial articular facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Bridging of suprascapular notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Circumflex sulcus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus notch	Absent	Absent
Vastus fossa	Absent	Absent
Emarginate patella	Absent	Absent
Os trigonum	Absent	Absent
Medial talar facet	Absent	Absent
Lateral talar extension	Absent	Absent
Double inferior anterior talar facet	Absent	Absent
Double anterior calcaneal facet	Absent	Absent
Absent anterior calcaneal facet	Absent	Absent
Peroneal tubercle	Absent	Absent
Double atlas facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Transverse foramen bipartite	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Dentition: lack of preservation maxilla and mandible not present

Pathology: osteochondritis dissecans present on the 1st left and right metatarsal bones.

Skeleton No. 5

Age: adult

Sex: female

Preservation: 25-50%, poor

Grave Orientation: NW-SE

Stature: lack of bone preservation stature undetermined

Non-Metric Traits:

Cranial: (Berry & Berry 1967)

Non-Metric Traits	Left	Right
Highest nuchal line	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at lambda	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in lambdoid suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Parietal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at bregma	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Metopic suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in coronal suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at pterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Fronto-temporal articulation	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at parietal notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at asterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Auditory torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Foramen of Huschke	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Mastoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior condylar canal open	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double condylar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Precondylar tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior condylar canal	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Incomplete foramen ovale	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Open foramen spinosum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Accessory lesser palatine foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Palatine torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Maxillary torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent zygomaticofacial foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Bridging of supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Anterior ethmoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior ethmoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory infraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Post-Cranial: (Finnegan 1978)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Allen's fossa	Not Recordable	Absent
Poirier's facet	Not Recordable	Absent
Plaque	Not Recordable	Absent
Hypotrochanteric fossa	Absent	Not Recordable
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Third trochanter	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Supracondyloid process	Absent	Absent
Septal aperture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acetabular crease	Absent	Absent
Sternal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory sacral facet(s)	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acromial articular facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Bridging of suprascapular notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Circumflex sulcus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Emarginate patella	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Os trigonum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral talar extension	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double inferior anterior talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Peroneal tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double atlas facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Transverse foramen bipartite	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Dentition: lack of bone preservation maxilla and mandible not present

Pathology: lack of bone preservation no pathology noted

Skeleton No. 6

Age: prime adult

Sex: male

Preservation: 25-50%, poor-fair

Grave Orientation: disturbed/disarticulated

Stature: lack of bone preservation stature undetermined

Non-Metric Traits:

Cranial: (Berry & Berry 1967)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Highest nuchal line	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at lambda	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in lambdoid suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Parietal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at bregma	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Metopic suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle(s) in coronal suture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at pterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Fronto-temporal articulation	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at parietal notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Ossicle at asterion	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Auditory torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Foramen of Huschke	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Mastoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior condylar canal open	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double condylar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Precondylar tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior condylar canal	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Incomplete foramen ovale	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Open foramen spinosum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory lesser palatine foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Palatine torus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Maxillary torus	Not Recordable	Absent
Absent zygomaticofacial foramen	Not Recordable	Absent
Bridging of supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory supraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Present
Anterior ethmoid foramen extrasutural	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior ethmoid foramen absent	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory infraorbital foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Post-Cranial: (Finnegan 1978)

Non-Metric Trait	Left	Right
Allen's fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Poirier's facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Plaque	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Hypotrochanteric fossa	Absent	Absent
Exostosis in trochanteric fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Third trochanter	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral tibial squatting facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Supracondyloid process	Absent	Not Recordable
Septal aperture	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acetabular crease	Absent	Absent
Sternal foramen	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Accessory sacral facet(s)	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Acromial articular facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Bridging of suprascapular notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Circumflex sulcus	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus notch	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Vastus fossa	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Emarginate patella	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Os trigonum	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Medial talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral talar extension	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double inferior anterior talar facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Absent anterior calcaneal facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Peroneal tubercle	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Double atlas facet	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Posterior atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Lateral atlas bridging	Not Recordable	Not Recordable
Transverse foramen bipartite	Not Recordable	Not Recordable

Dentition:

	Left						Right									
Maxillary	<i>M³</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>M¹</i>	<i>P²</i>	<i>P¹</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>I²</i>	<i>I¹</i>	<i>I¹</i>	<i>I²</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>P¹</i>	<i>P²</i>	<i>M¹</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>M³</i>
	NP	√ L CA	NP	√	√	/	/	/	√	√	/	/	/	√ CL	√ CA	/
Mandible	<i>M₃</i>	<i>M₂</i>	<i>M₁</i>	<i>P₂</i>	<i>P₁</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>I₂</i>	<i>I₁</i>	<i>I₁</i>	<i>I₂</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>P₁</i>	<i>P₂</i>	<i>M₁</i>	<i>M₂</i>	<i>M₃</i>
	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	√ CL	/	NP	NP	NP	/	√ CL	√ CL	√

Pathology: dental pathology of moderate calculus, and tooth caries.

Disarticulated human remains catalogue

Cxt No.	Bone	Side	Completeness	Ct/Wt	Age	Sex	Pathology
102	Mandible	L	25-75%	2/21g	A	F?	-
	Humerus	?	25-75%	1/47g	A	?	-
	Humerus	R	<25%	1/38g	A	?	-
	Humerus	L	25-75%	1/41g	A	?	-
	Radius	?	25-75%	2/26g	A	?	-
	Radius	?	<25%	1/2g	A	?	-
	Radius	?	<25%	1/9g	A	?	-
	Rib	R	25-75%	1/9g	A	?	-
	Rib	R	<25%	1/3g	A	?	-
	Rib	L	<25%	1/2g	A	?	-
	Ribs (body frags)	-	<25-75%	4/14g	A	?	-
	Vertebra (thoracic)	-	25-75%	1/11g	A	?	-
	Femur	?	<25%	1/7g	A	?	-
	Femur	L	<25%	1/148	A	?	-
	Tibia	L	<25%	1/15g	A	?	-
	Tibia	R	<25%	1/67g	A	?	-
	1 st metatarsal	?	25-75%	1/2g	A	?	-
	Calcaneous	R	>75%	1/18g	A	?	-
Proximal phalanx	?	100%	1/2g	A	?	-	
MNI (minimum number of individuals) = 1							

Appendix 5: Radiocarbon Dating Report

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-19.4;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-319368

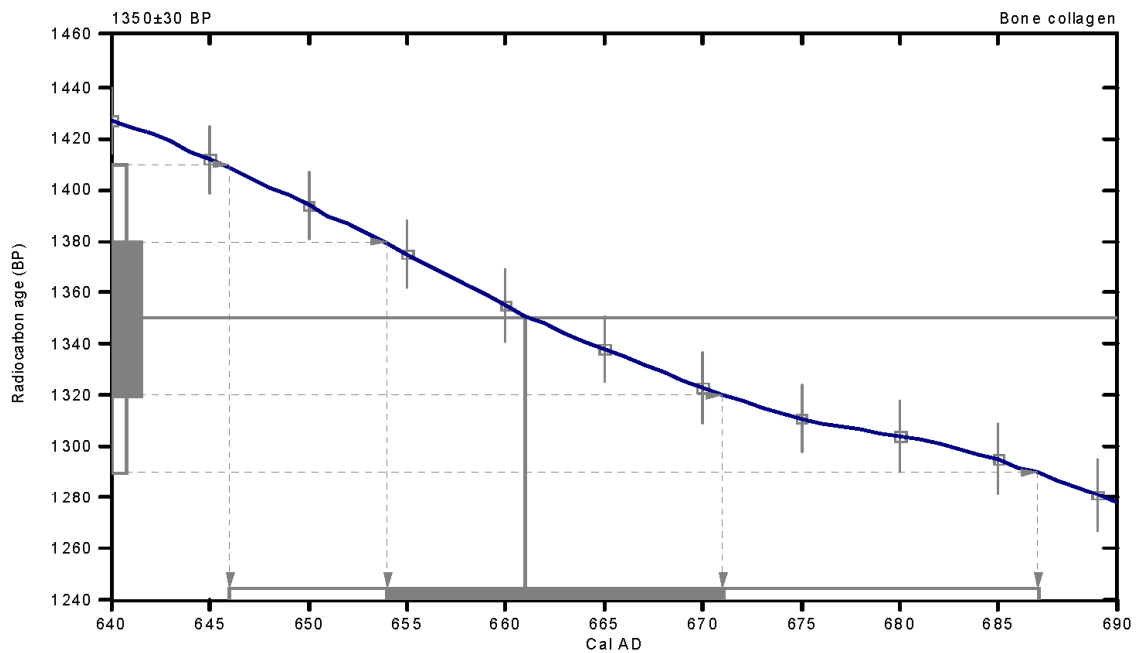
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1350±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 650 to 690 (Cal BP 1300 to 1260)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 660 (Cal BP 1290)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 650 to 670 (Cal BP 1300 to 1280)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150,

Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1): 137-189, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2): 317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

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Appendix 6: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-124136
Short Description:	<p>In February and March 2012 an excavation was carried out at Buckinghamshire County Museum during landscaping changes to the museum garden. The excavation uncovered three phases of archaeological activity that ranged from the Saxon to post-medieval periods.</p> <p>Phase 1 was represented by a 'dark soil horizon' that has been identified on previous excavations on the site and around Aylesbury. The horizon included finds of residual Iron Age, early Saxon, early-late medieval and post-medieval pottery. The residual Iron Age pottery was deemed to be associated with the Iron Age hillfort in which the site stands. The horizon may have started to be formed at some point in the Saxon period with substantial reworking during later periods of activity.</p> <p>Phase 2 was represented by five articulated burials which cut through the soil horizon into the natural strata. Two burial phases were identified within the cemetery. The first consisted of four burials aligned northwest-southeast, with the head to then northwest, laid out in a row. The deepest of these had a 7th century radiocarbon date of AD 650-690. The second cemetery phase consisted of a single burial that overlay the deepest burial and possibly cut a further burial that was aligned east-west, with the head to the west. All the burials were laid out in an extended, supine position, with no grave goods. The burials are thought to be part of a wider cemetery associated with a minster within the vicinity.</p> <p>Phase 3 consisted of a number of post-medieval pits and a post-medieval construction cut for the site boundary wall. One of the pits contained a collection of disarticulated human bone from a single individual that probably represents a modern re-interment of an individual from the earlier cemetery.</p>		
Project Type:	Excavation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Bonner <i>et al</i> 1996	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Museum garden	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	Museum buildings	Monument period:	Primarily 18 th century with 15 th century elements
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Saxon burials, Iron Age-post medieval pottery, animal bone		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8184 1390
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Buckinghamshire County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire,		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.17.5 sq. m	Height OD: (metres)	c.93.1m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/a	Method Statement originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Supervisor:	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Buckinghamshire County Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	28/02/12	End date:	06/03/12

PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2012.41)	Human bone, animal bone and pottery	
Paper:		Method statement, site paperwork/drawings, report, maps, plans, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital:		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Excavation: Buckinghamshire County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1508/ACM		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc AIFA		
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