

Aldi site, Weyhill Road, Andover Hampshire

*Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation
Interim Report*



for
Aldi Stores Ltd

CA Project: 779020
CA Report: 17171

October 2017



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Aldi site, Weyhill Road
Location:	Andover, Hampshire
NGR:	SU 34115 45870
Type:	Watching Brief and Excavation
Date:	5 April 2016 to 15 September 2016
Planning Reference:	15/00374/FULLN
Location of Archive:	Hampshire Museums Service
Accession Number:	A2016.39
Site Code:	ASW 16

An archaeological watching brief and excavation were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and September 2016, at the site of a new Aldi store at 278 Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire. A small number of features were recorded of Late Iron Age and probable Roman-British date, which demonstrates the use of the area in those times. More significant, was the presence of the graves of some 124 individuals of Saxon and medieval date and of the disarticulated remains of approximately another 35 individuals. Artefactual evidence from the site was very limited, as was any paleo-environmental evidence.

Analysis of the human remains has shown them to be overwhelmingly those of younger males, and their bodies and the burial rights employed, exhibited a number of characteristics that have been used to define Late Saxon judicial punishment cemeteries. Most unusually, the initial results of a programme of radiocarbon dating suggest that the cemetery was in use from the Middle Saxon to the medieval period (8th to the 14th centuries cal AD). A programme of additional scientific analysis (further radiocarbon dating and stable isotope analysis of human remains) is continuing.

The results from the investigations of Weyhill Cemetery are of national and regional significance and merit publication. As a recently excavated Late Saxon punishment cemetery with moderately good preservation and a substantial number of inhumation burials, it is a regionally significant site adding to the corpus of knowledge from other such sites in the region. The apparent longevity of use of the site extending from before, to considerably after the Norman Conquest, makes it rare and of national significance. The results of the programme of scientific investigations will add considerably to its significance. Once the analysis is complete, the full report will be published as a Cotswold Archaeology Monograph.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between April and September 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Aldi Stores Ltd, at the site of their new supermarket at 278, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire. The site is centred on NGR: 434115 145870 (hereafter, 'the Site', Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (CAHCC).
- 1.2 Planning permission (Ref: 15/00374/FULLN) for the demolition of the existing buildings and construction of a food store with associated access, parking and landscaping was granted by Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) in September 2015. The proposed store was located within the northern part of the Site, with the access and parking to the south (Fig. 2).
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by David Hopkins (CAHCC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England (HE) 2015a) and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (HE 2015b). It was monitored by David Hopkins, including site visits on 11 April 2016.
- 1.4 It became apparent as soon as the groundworks contractors started to reduce the hardstanding, that human remains were present in the south-west corner of the site. Groundworks ceased until a course of mitigation was agreed with David Hopkins.
- 1.5 It was agreed that a watching brief would continue on the northern half of the site but that the southern half would be stripped under archaeological supervision in order to record carefully the sensitive archaeology, effectively amounting to an excavation.

The site

- 1.6 The Site (Fig. 1) is located within the western fringes of Andover. It is bounded to the south by the B342, Weyhill Road and lies opposite its junction with Monxton Road at Hundred Acre Corner and within c. 175m east of the junction of the modern A342 and the A303 Andover Bypass roads at the Hundred Acre Roundabout. The Site lies

within the East Portway Industrial Park, with buildings to the north, a petrol station to the immediate west and residential properties to the east.

- 1.7 The Site comprised a roughly rectangular parcel of land of c. 0.47ha and was a disused brownfield plot previously occupied by a car showroom and garage, which had been vacant for some of time. The land within the site lies at approximately 90m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.8 The underlying geology of the site comprises Cretaceous sedimentary chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the Site (British Geological Survey 2015). This was corroborated during groundworks at the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The comments from the County Archaeologist at HCC on the planning application stated that there was a high archaeological potential within the Site. The archaeological background presented below is partially based on these comments and on the overall understanding of the archaeological potential of Andover, presented in the *Extensive Urban Survey for Andover* published by Hampshire County Council and English Heritage (Hopkins 2004), as well as other sources. Most of the significant locations mentioned can be found on Fig. 1.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 500,000 BC - 4000 BC

- 2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity in and around Andover is largely represented by findspots of flint tools, often found in association with the River Anton, located over 1km north of the Site. While the Palaeolithic material is limited to a few stray finds of hand-axes, there is more evidence that Mesolithic people visited and used the landscape. For example, over 400 pieces of worked flint of Mesolithic date were found at Goch Way near Charlton, from aeolian silt deposits, and such an assemblage is suggestive of there having been a Mesolithic occupation site, possibly a lowland riverside camp (Wright 2004). Some 752 pieces of worked flint ranging from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age in date were found at Foxcotte c. 1.5 km to the north of the Site (Russel 1985).

Neolithic to Bronze Age 4000 BC – 700 BC

- 2.3 Neolithic pottery and worked flint and other worked stone artefacts such as a polished axehead, a macehead and an adze have been found on various later sites domestic and funerary sites excavated around the town and also as stray finds. Neolithic features were found at Old Down Farm (Fig. 1; Davies 1981), and Balksbury Camp located to the south-west of Andover, c. 1.6km to the south-west of the Site (Wainwright 1969, 34-6). Some 19 pieces of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery were also found in a pit at Goch Way near Charlton (Wright 2004). This indicates that people were visiting and using the landscape in the Neolithic period and maybe settling in the area. There is also some evidence for Early and Late Bronze Age occupation in the general area, for example at Balksbury Camp (Wainwright and Davies, 1995; Ellis and Rawlings 2001). Closer to the Site, Bronze Age activity is however largely represented by funerary activity (round barrow cemeteries), investigated at the Portway Industrial Estate, c. 550m to the north-east of the Site and c. 330m to the north-west (Cook and Dacre 1985).

Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43

- 2.4 The valley of the River Anton was quite densely populated in the later prehistoric period and heritage assets associated with Iron Age activity, representing settlement sites, field systems and enclosures, are recorded within the surroundings of Andover. Of note, is the enclosed Iron Age settlement at Old Down Farm (Davies 1981). A prehistoric trackway, known as the Harroway, ran to the north of Andover, passing from east to west and continuing to Weyhill and beyond, approximately 550m to the north of the Site. Reynolds (2009, Ch. 6) suggests that the 'harrow' name is a *hearg*, or 'pagan temple', 'sacred grove', or 'idol' site. South of the Harroway, a large Iron Age enclosure was excavated at Vigo Road in the 1970s and early 1980s (Stoodley 2013, 42-46). Occupation at the univallate hillfort of Balksbury Camp (Fig. 1) continued throughout the Iron Age (Wainwright and Davies, 1995; Ellis and Rawlings 2001). An Early Iron Age univallate (single ditch and bank) hillfort was also created on Bury Hill (Fig. 1; HER 21815). In the immediate vicinity of the Site, Iron Age settlement remains have been investigated at Portway Industrial Estate, approximately 540m north-west of the Site (Stoodley 2013), and Iron Age pottery has reportedly been found within the Site (Hopkins, pers com). Shore (1892, 59) suggested that names such as Andover, Appledercombe, and Meon, may have been more Celtic than Saxon and that they may have had the names they now denote in Romano-British time'.

Roman AD 43 – AD 410

- 2.5 The surroundings of Andover appear to have continued to be densely settled during the Romano-British period, with evidence of settlement and agricultural activity recorded within both the town and in its environs. Roman cremation and inhumation burials have also been recorded at various locations around and beyond the town. The principal Roman settlement in this area was located at East Anton, now on the north-eastern outskirts of modern Andover, approximately 3.3km to the north-east of the Site. It lay at the intersection of two Roman Roads (the Portway road from Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) to Old Sarum, and the road between Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) and Cirencester (*Corinium Dobunorum*). Eighteen coins dating from 267-273AD are believed to have been found c. 1855 in a field on the Weyhill Road (Hants. HER 23061). The route of the Portway is believed to lie in the immediate vicinity of the Site, and it was thought possible that archaeological features related to the road or the roadside activities (rural settlements, field systems or cemeteries) might be present within the Site. It should be noted, however that 'no traces of the Portway foundations or drainage ditches were reported in 1961' (with the building of Blendon Drive) 'along the line indicated on the Ordnance Survey maps, nor were they found in subsequent years during factory development' (Cook and Dacre 1985, 1).

Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon AD 410 - 1066

- 2.6 Documentary evidence shows that there were a number of local settlements, estates and landholdings established before the Norman Conquest. Documentary place name evidence for Andover dates back to 955 *andeferas* 962 *andeferen* and probably means 'ash waters (streams)' (Coates 1989, 23). The *Andover Extensive Urban Survey* (Hopkins 2004, 3-4) summarises published accounts: Andover appears to have been a royal estate, and was mentioned in the will of King Eadred in the mid-tenth century. King Eadred bequeathed land in the area to the New Minster at Winchester. It has been suggested (various, anon) that the estate was a hunting lodge rather than a high status site (*villa regalis*, palace or royal enclosure) and certainly, no archaeological evidence has yet been found and it is likely that if present, such residence would have been timber-built. The extent of the estate is not known. Eadred's successor, King Edgar, called a council of advisors, a *Witenagemot*, at Andover which led to the issue of a law code at Andover early on in his reign (Yorke 1994, 90). 'This code has often been referred to as the second and third codes of King Edgar (r. 959-975), but these are now known to have been the ecclesiastical and secular parts of a single code issued at Andover. It survives,

wholly or partially, in six manuscripts. Among the topics dealt with are church dues, judicial organisation and surety' (EEL, 2017). In 994, Olaf Tryggvason was confirmed by the Bishop of Winchester in the church of Andover with King Ethelred as his sponsor (Garmonsway, 1972, 128-9). This act completed a treaty with Olaf that ended a period of Norse attacks. Andover was still recorded as being a Royal Manor in 1086.

- 2.7 The archaeological evidence early medieval activity within the surroundings of the Site includes a concentration of occupation evidence around the village of Charlton to the north of the Harrow Way (Fig. 1). This prehistoric trackway continued to be used during the medieval period as a pilgrim route. Excavated evidence includes Charlton; Dacre and Warrington 1977; Goch Way; Wright 2004; Charlton Link Road and Armstrong Rise; Stoodley 2013, 73; Gymnasium and Car Park; Hampshire Archaeology 1997; and Old Down Farm: Davies 1980). These excavations have variously produced Late Roman and Early Saxon pottery (Stoodley 2013, 73), pottery of 5th to 7th century date (Wright 2004; Hampshire Archaeology 1997), and 6th century pottery (Davies 1980). At Foxcotte, the archaeological evidence for occupation in this period consisted of a glass bead, a silver coin and pottery. As well as artefacts, occupation evidence includes three sunken featured buildings at Goch Way (Wright 2004) and six at Old Down Farm (Davies 1980).
- 2.8 At least one Isolated inhumation burial of possible Saxon has been recorded, at Landseer Way (NGR 435700 146600) to the southwest of Charlton and just south of the possible route of the Portway Roman road (Test Valley Archaeological Trust, HER). Of particular significance, however, are the two Saxon cemeteries previously been excavated at the Portway Industrial Estates (Fig. 1). The Portway (or Portway East) cemetery, excavated from 1973-5, was located at NGR 434400 146300, c. 330m to the northeast of the Weyhill Road site. It contained some 69 inhumation graves and 87 possible cremation burials located predominately in the western portion of the cemetery. It is believed that a very large proportion of the original burials were recovered although in a fragmentary condition (Cook and Dacre 1985, 52). The use of the cemetery has been dated through the grave goods to the 5th and 6th centuries (Cook and Dacre 1985, ix). The Portway West cemetery, excavated in 1981/2, by the Andover Archaeological Society (AAS), under the direction of Max Dacre, and the Test Valley Archaeological Committee (TVAC). It was located at NGR 433700 146400, c. 650m to the north-west of the Site and 800m from the Portway East cemetery. It is unlikely that the entire cemetery was

excavated, but 17 burials were recorded. Although there was relatively little conclusive dating evidence, it is thought that the cemetery was probably in use for in excess of one hundred years, between 625 and 750 AD; 7th and 8th centuries (Stoodley 2006, 74). Stoodley (ibid., 63), interpreted the cemetery as belonging 'to class of cemeteries more commonly known as Final-Phase, a distinct and short-lived group which displays many differences in terms of burial rites when compared to the practices of the preceding two centuries'. It is of particular note that one of the burials may have been interred in a prone position and one grave contained a double burial of two (probable) adult males, both of whom were found to be headless (ibid., 67).

Medieval to Present 1066 - 2016

- 2.9 Andover is mentioned in the Domesday Book, King Edward having held it in 1066 and King William in 1086 (Domesday on-line). It is the largest parish in the Hundred from which takes its name. The *Andover Extensive Urban Survey* (Hopkins 2004) says that 'Hase has studied the development of the church in Wessex, and he suggests that the minster church network in Wessex was fully established by the early eighth century. Using evidence such as the relative size of a parish compared to those around it, he believes Andover had an early minster built near the site of the *villa regalis* (Hase 1994, 52-65). William I gave the church to the Benedictine abbey of St Florent, Saumur sometime before 1087. The abbey placed a colony of monks at Andover and they established a priory (Doubleday and Page 1903, 220). The buildings of the priory were described in 1146 as being next to the church.' The current, Grade II Listed, church of St Mary was built in 1840, over part of the site of a medieval church which was demolished (Historic England 2017a).
- 2.10 During the medieval period, Andover developed as a market town and the activity during this period focused on the historic core of the town, approximately 2.2km to the east of the Site. '*By his charter of 1213* (Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), 195), (King) John granted the out-hundred to the men of Andover, who ever afterwards held it of the king, paying fee-farm rent as for manor, hundred and vill' (British History online). Records also suggest that a court was held every Monday at Andover (Gross, 1890 cited in Page 1911, 333, British History online). Wool and cloth appear to have been important in both the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Hopkins 2004).

- 2.11 The parish of Weyhill with Penton Grafton lies in the hundred of Andover. Weyhill was not specifically mentioned in the Domesday survey, but a church was recorded in the manor of Penton Grafton and it is presumed that it is the church at Weyhill that is referred to (HCC 2017). Weyhill's Church of St Michael and All Angels has a Norman chancel arch, while the chancel itself is medieval (Historic England 2017b). Weyhill lies towards the south of the parish and is recorded as early as the 13th century as *Leweo*; c. 1270 as *la Wou*; 1318 *Weo* and 1379 as *la Wee* (Coates 1989, 174). It has been noted that, although there are no extant Saxon records to support this, that the place name may have been derived from OE *weoh* 'idol', commonly taken to mean '(heathen) shrine, temple' (Coates 1989, 174). Part of Enham was within the Royal Estate of Andover (Kings Enham, 1379 *Enham regis*; Coates 1989, 73), whereas part (Knights Enham), was a separate manor (Coates 1989, 73). Knights Enham (*Etham*) was also mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Page 1911, 377).
- 2.12 Not all local settlements thrived continuously during the medieval period as demonstrated by excavations at the site of the deserted medieval village of Foxcotte to the north of the site (Fig. 1). The earliest documentary reference to the settlement is in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Russel 1985). Although no archaeological features were excavated that were of proven Saxon and Norman period date (sixth-twelfth centuries AD), building remains of thirteenth-fourteenth century date were recorded. The settlement appears to have grown in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries before gradually shrinking in the later medieval period, with the 'general deterioration in the climate and the concomitant fall in population accelerated by the Black Death and other plagues, probably responsible for curtailing the growth' (Russel 1985, 219).
- 2.13 The 19th century Ordnance Survey maps of the area (for example, the 1873 25" map) show the Site within farmland. By 1937-1940, residential properties had been constructed within the southern part of the Site. The Greater London Council Re-development Scheme for Andover led to the building of large industrial estates on open land then owned by former Borough of Andover (Cook and Dacre 1985, 1). The Site appears to have been developed as part of the Industrial Estate in the 1970s.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- monitor all groundworks that could impact upon the potential buried archaeological resource, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the Site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks within the Site that could have an impact on buried archaeological remains, including digging up of footings of the extant buildings that were demolished, excavations associated with the construction works (foundations of the proposed store, associated drainage and services) and associated with landscaping/creation of access road and parking areas (Fig. 2).

4.2 Non-archaeologically significant deposits were removed by the contractors under archaeological supervision. Where mechanical excavators were used, these were equipped with a toothless bucket. Overburden was removed to the top of the natural geology, the construction level and/or the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

4.3 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts

were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3, *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).

- 4.4 Due care was taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling was initiated. Samples were taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with Technical Manual 2, *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003).
- 4.5 Archaeological deposits were found which were of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach of contingency excavation and physical preservation. The client and the County Archaeologist were contacted immediately. Destructive work on Site ceased until agreement was reached on an appropriate archaeological response and agreed revised mitigation strategy, which didn't require an update to the WSI.
- 4.6 The excavation of human remains was conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. When the human remains were revealed the client and archaeological advisor to the LPA were contacted immediately, so that appropriate measures were put in place.

5. RESULTS (FIGS. 3- 16)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices 1-10.
- 5.2 Some 551 contexts were recorded (Appendices 1-2). Excavated features and a limited number of recovered artefacts suggest activity took place on the site between the prehistoric and modern periods. However the evidence indicates that the majority of remains on site, (mostly funerary related), date to the Saxon and medieval periods. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated seven distinguishable phases of activity:
- Geology
 - Phase 1: Late Iron Age (100 BC - AD 43)
 - Phase 2: Early Roman (AD 43 – AD 200)
 - Phase 3: Middle Saxon (AD 650-850)

- Phase 4 Late Saxon (AD 850-1066)
- Phase 5: Norman (AD 1066-1154)
- Phase 6: Medieval (AD 1154-1540)
- Phase 7: Post Medieval to Modern (AD 1540 - present)
- Undated

5.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned a phase based on stratigraphy or spot dating evidence and remained unphased.

Geology

5.4 The natural geological substrate was consistently solid chalk (1003) across the site. The archaeological features revealed in the watching brief and excavation were all cut into the chalk except where perhaps graves were cut into earlier graves. The natural chalk was revealed at a depth below ground level (BGL) of 0.9m at the north end of site and 0.24m BGL at the south end. The chalk was overlain by a layer of mid brown clayey silt subsoil (1002) at depth of 0.7m BGL and 0.16m BGL respectively. In places to the east of the site and the centre, the subsoil had been completely truncated by modern development. Above this, topsoil (4001/5000) survived in few places at the periphery of the site to the North to a depth of 0.2m.

5.5 The subsoil was probably derived from a post-medieval ploughsoil, as suggested by the CBM and pottery within it, and by plough scars containing similar sediment. The subsoil also appeared to fill the Hollow way.

Late Iron Age (Figs. 3 and 4)

5.6 The earliest phase of archaeological activity on site comprised a north-west/south-east ditch that followed the contours of the landscape probably dating to the Late Iron Age (LIA), and hereafter referred to as Ditch A (Fig. 4). It was examined in a number of interventions: 1031/1039/1059/1068/17002, and was dated by a single fragment of prehistoric pottery. It had a distinct steep sided profile with flat base and was cut by what is probably a first century road side gully 'B'. Ditch A was on average 0.98m wide and 0.54m deep.

5.7 Two small residual sherds of likely LIA date were recovered from Saxon graves: a second flint-tempered sherd from the fill (1392) of grave 1390, and a reduced-fired,

sandy bodysherd from grave 1119 (fill 1117). In addition, single a jar rimsherd of residual LIA/ERB (Early Romano-British) pottery - a sand-and-grog tempered everted rim jar - was found in the fill 1136 of grave 1135.

Early Roman (Figs. 3, 5 and 6)

- 5.8 The modern site was thought to have straddled the apparent route of the former Silchester to Old Sarum Roman Road (the Portway). No evidence of a metalled road surface was revealed, however, two parallel gullies crossed the site from the southwest to the northeast, on the same alignment as that predicted for the road, based upon better surviving road line sections to the northeast and southwest of the site (Fig 1). Examined in a number of interventions, the gullies will be hereafter referred to as B (1005/1009/1011/1033/1052/2003/6003/8003/9002/10003/11004) and C (1061/1102/15002/16002). The northernmost gully (Ditch B; Fig. 5) contained a single fragment of first century pottery, (a single jar rimsherd; from a necked, cordoned jar (fill 1012, ditch 1011) and had an average width and depth of 0.45m by 0.16m respectively. Gully B cut through prehistoric Ditch A. Gully B was itself cut by a later hollow way (Ditch D, Fig. 12). It is probable that Ditch C was similarly cut by hollow way D, but the relationship was partly obscured by modern services. Gully C (Fig. 6) had an average width and depth of 0.62m by 0.24m respectively and may have also cut ditch H, but due to spatial restraints, an intervention could not be dug in order to ascertain the relationship.

The Cemetery (Figs. 7-10 and 12)

Introduction

- 5.9 The main focus of activity within the site, as demonstrated by the excavation, was the digging of a substantial number of inhumation graves (Fig. 7), which were concentrated in the south western corner of the site. Fig. 8 shows the graves in the south-west corner of the site prior to excavation. The cemetery had a minimum east-west extent of 21m and north-south extent of 14m. It seems likely that before modern development occurred, the graves had continued beyond the southern and possibly western boundaries of the site. Truncation of graves had occurred where a geological test pit had been dug, where gas, electric and other services had been cut through the south west corner of site, and where foundations had been laid for earlier (modern) development. The graves were archaeologically excavated (Figs. 9 and 10) in their entirety and 'empty graves' were not noted. At least 124 individuals

were buried on the site and longevity of the burial ground is indicated by the numbers of intercutting of graves. Additionally, there was a substantial volume of disturbed bone, much of which was recovered from within grave fills, presumably as a result of ancient disturbance due to intercutting graves.

- 5.10 Two contexts, 1004 and 1015, also contained disarticulated material. These contexts were mixed deposits of subsoil and made ground and clearly contained material from previously disturbed graves. Context 1004 encompassed an area of disturbed graves between grave 1183 and grave 1095 where there is an apparent gap in the burials. This would appear to have been the result of truncation by previous development. Both contexts 1004 and 1015 were stratigraphically the same as subsoil 1002, but were allocated to specific separate areas of subsoil containing disarticulated human remains.
- 5.11 There was very little artefactual evidence recovered from the cemetery. Finds from graves were restricted to two examples of articulated parts of a sheep (graves 1037 and 1183), two worked bone items (graves 1120 and 1341), and several metal objects (Appendices 4 to 7). With the exception of a single silver coin, (grave 1219, dateable to 979-985), the other 11 metal objects are made of iron, are mainly buckles, and mainly have a broad date range). Four of the buckles are provisionally only datable to Anglo-Saxon to Early medieval (graves 1149 and 1299) or to the Late 6th to 14th centuries (graves 1169 and 1189), i.e. they potentially span the known date range of the cemetery. Two iron nails and one probable nail were also recovered from fills of graves (graves 1131, 1378 and 1236), but again, other than being hand-made these items cannot be closely dated. They may have been accidentally incorporated in the fills. A single cattle tooth was recovered from a grave (grave 1242) but also seems unlikely to have been a 'grave good'. The more closely dated items are mentioned below.

Structural elements possibly associated with the cemetery

- 5.12 Four probable post pits, almost completely undated by artefacts (1125, 1171, 1276, 1280), were recorded in the south-western corner of the site (Fig. 11). This suggests the presence of one or more a substantial structures amidst the graves although there were no recorded stratigraphic relationships. These pits were on average 0.7m by 0.63m and 0.35m deep. They mostly had steep to vertical sides and flat bases and contained one to three fills. The most obvious post pit was 1280 which clearly

showed post pipe and packing in section. A single, hard, sand-and-flint tempered pottery sherd with an oxidised surface, recovered from the fill (1172) of post pit 1171, is typical of the 11th to 13th centuries (Appendix 4). A single sheep bone was also recovered from fill 1172 (Appendix 8).

- 5.13 Feature D, interpreted as a hollow way, was a consistently wide and shallow linear feature with a flat base measuring 4.8m at its widest extent and 0.13m deep (Fig. 12). Hollow way D cut the Early Roman gully B. It may have been contemporary with the use of the cemetery, as it appears to have skirted the area of the majority of the graves. However due to the similarity of the subsoil 1002 to the fill of hollow way D, and disturbance caused by modern services and foundations at its western end, the exact edge of the hollow way was not clear. The presence of at least one grave either dug into or cut by the hollow way may reflect a slight parallel shift of hollow way D over time, or indicate that the true southern edge of hollow way D skirted grave 1111 as well.

The graves

- 5.14 The cemetery plan (Fig. 7) shows a variety of patterns. Approximately 42% of interred individuals were orientated with the heads to the south west, 19% to the south, 14% to the west; 10% to the south east and 4% each to the north-east and north-west. Most of the graves were of adult size, and they averaged 1.4m long 0.53m wide and 0.23 m deep. There was no strong evidence for coffins, with only a single nail found in graves 1131 and 1378 and 1236. There was evidence for intercutting graves across the cemetery, though the depth and density seemed to have increased towards the most south westerly extent of the excavated cemetery area. The density of graves, cut with a variety of alignments, in this main cluster in particular is suggestive of deposition over a long period of time without grave markers or of restricted space. One possible charnel pit has been identified.

The people

- 5.15 The human remains from the cemetery have been fully recorded. Full details are currently in archive, but provisional summary information is presented in Appendices 2 and 3. The intercutting of graves and later disturbance on the site has severely impacted on the level of completeness of the individuals. In addition, the location in

the corner of the development area prevented the complete excavation of several graves, which could not be 'chased' beyond the limit of excavation. Therefore the identified total of 124 individuals is minimum number. Examination of the disarticulated bone identified potentially a further 35 individuals. Amongst this material were a quantity of non-adult bones, where estimated aged to the older child or 8-12 years range. These are likely to be further parts from the already identified non-adult, but some may indicate another child, whose grave has been completely lost.

- 5.16 The sex profiles for the group are not that of a 'normal' attritional or community cemetery. Of the identifiable adults, 90 were male and only three were confirmed females (two articulated skeletons and one cranium). The age distribution (Table 1) from Weyhill with a peak of incidence in the young adult (18-25) category also does not follow the 'expected' pattern and there were no young children present. It is however consistent with that of an execution cemetery. Documentary evidence would suggest that the presence of two older children in the 8-12 years range would not necessarily rule out the predominant or even exclusive use of the cemetery for executed criminals.

Aged 8-12 years	2
Adolescent (13-17 years)	14
Young adult (18-25 years)	24
Prime adult (25-35 years)	21
Mature adult (35-45 years)	15
Older adult (45+ years)	11
Adult (cannot be aged further than over 18 years).	37
Total	124

Table 1: Provisional demographic profile

- 5.17 The statures for the cemetery population estimated from long bones fit the average and ranges for this time period. Physical examination and reconstruction of crania to observe for varying cranial shapes and facial features did not identify any dissimilar individuals. They metrically and non-metrically appear to be a homogenous group. There was little evidence for age-related disease, although there was some congenital disease, a limited amount of metabolic bone disease and some (though still low) evidence for trauma (Table 2).
- 5.18 Fifteen samples from human bone or teeth have been submitted for stable isotope analysis in order to help determine if the people buried at the site were local and to gain an indication of their diet. Animal bone from the site was very limited but a

sample from a single sheep deposited in one of the graves was also sampled for comparative purposes.

Spinal joint disease	Mostly Schmorl's nodes (intervertebral disc herniation).	Low
Congenital disease	Mostly developmental defects of the sacrum (bifid), however one case of Klippel-Feil syndrome, (the congenital fusion of CV2 and 3).	Low
Infection tibia periostitis sinusitis osteomyelitis		Low 2 1 1
Metabolic	Mostly cribra orbitalia (porosity in the orbits)	9
Trauma ossified haematoma, os acromiale healed cranial trauma	Mostly healed fractures. Some spondylolysis	21 1 1
Peri-mortem trauma	Cutmarks to cervical vertebrae and 1 hand amputation	14
Others	Various	32

Table 2: Assessed disease profile

Burial rites

- 5.19 The nature of the interments gives a strong indication of the specific purpose of the cemetery (Fig. 10). There is strong osteological and circumstantial evidence for forcible execution for cause of death from the human remains and the nature of their burials (Table 3). This includes:

Evidence suggestive of execution	Examples
Hands tied behind back	27
Decapitation (either cut marks to cervical vertebrae or skull position in grave , or both)	10-14
Double burial	3
Hands cut off	1
Possible fracture of CV2	2

Table 3: Evidence suggestive of execution

Provisional chronology

- 5.20 In order to test a number of possible hypotheses regarding the development and internal organisation of the cemetery, an initial selection of 15 samples of human bone was made based largely on spatial and stratigraphic grounds and the bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating. While dates were obtained from all of the samples, it should be noted that all but two of the dates obtained fall on one of three plateaux in the radiocarbon calibration curve, in the 9th, 10th and 11th to 12th centuries cal AD. This makes their calibrated age ranges wider than they otherwise would be and emphasises, even exaggerates, any breaks in burial. The preliminary results obtained (Table 11, Appendix 10), suggest that most of the burials were made between 8th to 12th centuries AD and one young adult, (1056 in grave 1055) stands out as having been buried in the 13th to 14th century cal AD. This late date presumably also applies to a second young adult, (1057, also in grave 1055). A provisional assessment of the potential for Bayesian analysis has been undertaken using a stratigraphic model (Healy in archive summarised in Appendix 10).

Middle Saxon

- 5.21 The earliest burial from the C14 results appears to have been of Middle Saxon (AD 650-850 AD) date. The grave (1111) lay at the north-eastern extent of the burial ground, perhaps within the bounds of, and parallel to Hollow way D. It was not obvious what the exact relationship between the Hollow way and the grave was, but it is assumed to have been roughly contemporary. Skeleton 1112 produced a date (SUERC-74064) of 729-951 cal AD at 94% probability.

Late Saxon

- 5.22 The layout and stratigraphy of the graves, the limited artefactual evidence and radiocarbon dating of a number of the graves through human bone, suggests that at least a number of the inhumations appear to date from the Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) period.
- 5.23 Four of the burials have produced radiocarbon dates that suggest that they are of Late Saxon date. Two of these graves were located south of and perpendicular to the Hollow way D: skeleton 1108, grave 1109, SUERC-74062, 895-972 cal AD and skeleton 1225, grave 1223, SUERC-74063, 891–1015 cal AD. The other two were

located within the main cluster of burials: skeleton 1240, grave 1239, SUERC-74066, 895-1017 cal AD and skeleton 1274, grave 1273, SUERC-74071, 879–1013 cal AD, all at 94% probability.

- 5.24 A single silver coin (RA 8) was recovered from the left hand of skeleton 1220 (grave 1219). This was the only piece of direct dating evidence from the graves; the coin was engraved with *Aethelred Rex*, a king who reigned between 978 to 1016 AD (Appendix 5). The coin itself can be dated to 979-985 AD. In addition, a ?mid 10th century socketed bone handle was recovered from grave 1120 (Appendix 6) and a Late Saxon buckle from grave 1229 (Appendix 5).

Norman

- 5.25 Nine of the burials from graves predominantly located in the main cluster produced probable or definite Norman (AD 1066-1154) dates. These comprised: skeleton 1174, grave 1173, SUERC-74082, 985-1152cal AD; skeleton 1207, grave 1206, SUERC-74065, 1020–1155cal AD; skeleton 1397, grave 1341; SUERC-74075, 1020–1155cal AD; skeleton 1254, grave 1253, SUERC-74074, 1023–1155 cal AD; skeleton 1387, grave 1388, SUERC-74072, 1025–1165 cal AD; skeleton 1379, grave 1378, SUERC-74073, 1026-1183 cal AD; skeleton 1297, grave 1296, SUERC-74076, 1030–1185 cal AD; skeleton 1211, grave 1210, SUERC-74077, 1033–1186 cal AD; and skeleton 1292, grave 1291, SUERC-74081, 1036–1205 cal AD, at 94% probability.
- 5.26 A buckle from grave 1278 may have been 11th-12th century in date in date. Other finds of possible 12th century date see the 'medieval' (below) may fit equally well in the 'Norman' period.

Medieval

- 5.27 Although no features on the site have been identified as being of medieval date, human bone from Skeleton 1056 interred in grave 1055 returned a radiocarbon date of 1265-1388 cal AD (SUERC-74061) at 95.4% probability. This suggests that he was buried in the 13th to 14th century cal AD. The individual in grave 1055 was buried with a second person (1057).
- 5.28 A 12th century swivel fitting (hook) was recovered from grave 1364, and a composite object of worked bone and iron, possibly a socketed knife handle of possible 12-13th

century date from grave 1414 (Appendices 5 and 6). A single, hard, sand-and-flint tempered pottery sherd from post pit 1171 (fill 1172), with an oxidised surface seems more typical of the 11th to 13th centuries AD than of the prehistoric period and also attests to a medieval presence in the landscape (Appendix 4).

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.29 It is known from 20th century OS maps that the site continued to be agricultural land up until 1940 (see background map for Fig. 17, 6 inch edition 1842-1953). This phase of the site was evidenced by plough scars crossing the chalk in different places but also cutting across the graves where post-medieval pottery and CBM was found re-deposited in the tops of grave fills but was not retained.
- 5.30 Subsequent development of the site as a garage prior to the current development also left deep chalk cut foundations and waste pits which only truncated the eastern edge of the Saxon cemetery and hollow way D and largely left the subsoil intact in the south-western corner of the site (Fig. 3). In preparation for the current development an area of graves was disturbed between graves 1183 and 1095 measuring 66m² and approx. 23m³ of material was removed, potentially accounting for this apparent gap in the cemetery.

Unphased (Figs. 11 and 13-16)

- 5.31 A single very small sherd of Late Prehistoric flint-tempered pottery thought to be of probable Late Iron Age was retrieved from posthole 1028 on the western edge of the site, but was thought to be residual due to its condition. Posthole 1028 was one of a series of postholes (1016/1018/1020/1022/1024/1026 and 1035) in a roughly curvilinear layout. None of these post holes provided any dating evidence and they were not consistent in diameter or depth, ranging from 0.2m-0.53m and 0.08m to 0.17m respectively.
- 5.32 Four undated ditches were found in the south of the site, east of the cemetery. Ditch E (1072/1077/1079) was a shallow u-shaped ditch aligned similarly to Ditch H; north-west/south/east. It may have just been the remnants of a once longer ditch as both termini were too shallow and gradually broken to be considered the original ends of the feature. Ditch E (Fig. 13) had an average width of 0.47m and depth of 0.08m. Ditch F was an outlier in that its alignment had no parallels on site being east-west oriented. Ditch F (Fig. 14) measured on average 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep and

had a shallow u-shaped profile. It was truncated by modern services at its western end, below developer's construction layer at its eastern end and it was cut by the hollow way Ditch D.

- 5.33 Ditches G and H were quite similar in profile with moderately steep sides breaking to a flat gully-like base (Figs. 15 and 16). The former measured 0.8m wide by 0.35m deep and the latter 0.71m by 0.24m respectively. Their morphological profile was also similar to Late Iron Age Ditch A, and certainly ditch H shares the same alignment. Perhaps G could be considered vaguely perpendicular to A and H.

Conclusion

- 5.34 The importance of Weyhill cemetery lies in the nature of the burials and longevity of use of the site. It is hoped that the planned additional radiocarbon dating and analysis of the stable isotope results will further refine the chronology and use of the cemetery.



6. THE FINDS

6.1 The very limited artefactual assemblage from the site is summarised in Table 4 below. It comprised mainly pottery and iron objects. The most intrinsically noteworthy object is a silver coin. Details are to be found in Appendices 4-7.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	4	5
	Late Iron Age / early Roman	3	47
	medieval	1	3
	<i>Total</i>	8	55
Worked flint		1	10
Metalwork			
	Silver coin	1	-
	Fe nails	2	-
	Fe other	12	-
	Other	2	-
Worked bone		2	-
CBM		22	143
Glass		14	94

Table 4: Summary of finds

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The biological evidence recovered is listed in Table 5 below. The human bone is by far the most significant element of the biological assemblage. This is supplemented by a very small amount of animal bone. Details are to be found in Appendices 2, 3 and 8.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	56
Human bone	Inhumation burials	124
	Disarticulated	considerable

Table 5: Summary of biological evidence

8. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Hampshire Museums Service, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix 11, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

9 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 9.1 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis:

Objective 1: refine our understanding of the date and nature of late prehistoric and Roman activity before the establishment of the cemetery

- 9.2 Although the remains from these periods on site were limited, they will be considered in light of *The Solent-Thames Research Framework* for the periods (Lambrick 2014, 149-53 and Fulford 2014, 179-184) with particular attention to any possible implications for our understanding of landscape and landuse, and communications.

Objective 2: confirm chronology of the use of the cemetery

- 9.3 The Solent-Thames Research Framework (Dodd and Crawford 2014, 14.3.2) states the importance of the development of better definition of chronologies within Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. The current results reflect a sample of approximately 12 percent of the articulated human remains. Further suitable radiocarbon samples will be submitted in order to refine the chronological model, with the aim of confirming the start and end dates for the use of the cemetery as a whole, as well as individual phases of use of the cemetery. Currently, all but two of the dates obtained fall on one of three plateaux in the radiocarbon calibration curve, in the 9th, 10th and 11th to 12th centuries cal AD. As well as further dates and Bayesian modelling, comparisons will be made with the limited other examples of possible pre and post Conquest cemeteries. Buckberry (2014, 131) states that 'separate execution cemeteries were first founded in the seventh century, and continued to be used throughout the later Anglo-Saxon period, and sometimes as late as the twelfth

century'. One example, the cemetery at London Road, Staines may have been post-conquest in date (Hayman *et al.* 2005), but, on the basis of the radiocarbon dates, this is it is difficult to prove whether it had been abandoned before the Conquest, or, equally possible, whether it continued in use for a time afterward.

Objective 3: Confirm the results of the isotopic analysis of the skeletons

- 9.4 The Solent-Thames Research Framework (Dodd and Crawford 2014, 14.2.1, and 14.16.4 and Mumby 2014, 16.5.1) notes the importance building on current work on isotope evidence, particularly to investigate origins and diet that may provide information of migration patterns and immigration from overseas.

Objective 4: what do the remains tell us about the nature of political, social and cultural change at a local rural level?

- 9.5.1 Burials which had been excluded from the normal Christian traditions may shed further light on legal and social crime and punishment as well as on religious and spiritual beliefs.

10 PUBLICATION

- 10.1 The results from the investigations of Weyhill Cemetery are of national and regional significance and merit publication. As a recently excavated Late Saxon punishment cemetery with moderately good preservation and a substantial number of inhumation burials it was a regionally significant site adding to the corpus of knowledge from other such sites previously excavated in the region. The apparent longevity of use of the site extending from before to considerably after the Norman Conquest makes it a rare example and of national significance. The results of the programme of scientific investigations add considerably to its significance. Once the analysis is complete, the full report will be published in a Cotswold Archaeology Monograph.

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11.2 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by Martin Watts MCIfA (Head of Publications: HoP) and managed by Karen Walker MCIfA (Principal Post-Excavation Manager) who will contribute to the discussion as senior author and co-ordinate the work of the Cotswold Archaeology team which will comprise:

- **Jeremy Clutterbuck** (Stratigraphic analysis)
- **Sharon Clough** Osteology and the following key personnel:

and the following external consultants:

- **Dr Phillip Armitage**: Zooarchaeologist
- **Dr Frances Healy** Radiocarbon dating specialist (Bayesian analysis)
- **Dr Mandy Jay** Stable Isotopes
- **SUERC** (East Kilbride): Radiocarbon dating

12 TIMETABLE

12.1 It is anticipated that the draft publication text will be available within six-nine months.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Comment	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot_date
1	1000	Layer		Made Ground	Tarmac	25	60	0.1	
1	1001	Layer		Made Ground	Gravel/Hardcore	25	60	0.12	
1	1002	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown	75	60	0.14	
1	1003	Layer		Natural	Chalk	75	60	>0.2	
1	1004	Layer		Mix material - subsoil/ made ground/grave fills	Contains unstratified bone from disturbed area of graves	10.8	7	0.15	
1	1005	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, Rounded sides and base	1m exc / 13.60	0.49	0.15	
1	1006	Fill	1005	Fill of gully	Mid greyish brown Sandy silt	1m exc / 13.60	0.49	0.15	
1	1007	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular, Vertical sides Flat base	e-w 0.57	n-s 0.59	0.19	
1	1008	Fill	1007	Fill of pit	Mid brown Clayey silt	e-w 0.57	n-s 0.59	0.19	
1	1009	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear parallel Moderate straight sides Flat base	>1.4	0.38	0.14	
1	1010	Fill	1009	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey Clayey silt	>1.4	0.38	0.14	
1	1011	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear parallel Moderate straight sides Flat base	>1	0.49	0.16	ERB
2	1012	Fill	1011	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey Clayey silt	>1	0.49	0.16	ERB
2	1013	Cut		Cut from Tree Throw	Irregular Gentle break Concave base	n-s 1.01	e-w 0.92	0.1	
	1014	Fill	1013	Fill of Tree Throw	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	n-s 1.01	e-w 0.92	0.1	
	1015	Layer		Mix material - subsoil/ made ground/grave fills	Contains unstratified bone from disturbed area of graves				
	1016	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Rounded corners, Uneven vertical sides, Flat base	0.37	0.36	0.12	
	1017	Fill	1016	Fill of Posthole	Light greyish brown Silty clay	0.37	0.36	0.12	
	1018	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Concave sides Rounded base	0.54	0.52	0.17	
	1019	Fill	1018	Fill of Posthole	Light greyish brown Silty clay	0.54	0.52	0.17	

	1020	Cut		Cut of posthole	Sub oval, Sub square corners, Concave sides, Sloping base	0.4	0.44	0.16	Modern
	1021	Fill	1020	Fill of Posthole	Mid orangey brown, Clayey silt	0.4	0.44	0.16	Modern
	1022	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Steep slightly concave sides, Flat base	n-s 0.4	e-w 0.47	0.08	
	1023	Fill	1022	Fill of Posthole	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	n-s 0.4	e-w 0.47	0.08	
	1024	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Steep sides, Narrow concave base	nw-se 0.2	ne-sw 0.2	0.15	
	1025	Fill	1024	Fill of Posthole	Light yellowish brown Clayey silt	nw-se 0.2	ne-sw 0.2	0.15	
	1026	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Steep straight sides	nw-se 0.32	ne-sw 0.16	>0.17	
	1027	Fill	1026	Fill of Posthole	Light mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	nw-se 0.32	ne-sw 0.16	>0.17	
	1028	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Steep concave sides, Flat base	sw -ne 0.3	se-nw 0.33	0.2	LPre
	1029	Fill	1028	Fill of Posthole	Light mid brown Clayey silt	sw -ne 0.3	se-nw 0.33	0.2	LPre
	1030	Fill	1035	Fill of Posthole	Light yellowish brown Clayey silt	sw-ne 0.24	se-nw 0.23	0.11	
	1031	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear parallel, Straight moderate-steep sides rounded/irregular base	Exc 0.8/ 1+	Exc 0.33/ 0.92	0.43	
	1032	Fill	1031	Fill of ditch	Light greyish brown Silt	Exc 0.8/ 1+	Exc 0.33/ 0.92	0.43	
	1033	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear parallel, Straight moderate sides, Flat base	Exc 0.68 / 10	Exc 0.21 / 0.38	0.15	
	1034	Fill	1033	Fill of gully	Light reddish brown Clayey silt	Exc 0.68 / 10	Exc 0.21 / 0.38	0.15	
	1035	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Steep concave sides, Concave narrow base	sw-ne 0.24	se-nw 0.23	0.11	
	1037	Cut		Cut of Grave	Oval, Rounded Corners, moderate sides, N-S (Same as 1399)	>0.9	>0.6	0.2	
	1038	Fill	1037	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt (Same as 1401)	>0.9	>0.6	0.2	
	1039	Cut		Cut of ditch	Sub square, Sub square corners, Convex sides Uneven base	1.2	1.1	0.5	

	1040	Fill	1039	Primary fill of ditch	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	1.2	1.1	0.5	
	1041	Fill	1039	Secondary fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown, Clayey silt	1.2	1.1	0.5	
	1042	Deposit	1037	Animal skeleton	In 1037 sheep/goat adjacent to human remains	<0.9	<0.6		
	1044	Cut		Cut of grave	Elongated oval, Gentle sides, Flat base	1.56	0.48		
	1045	Fill	1044	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	1.56	0.48		
	1047	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub angular corners, Straight gentle sides Flat base NW-SE	1.5	0.4	0.07	
	1048	Fill	1047	Fill of grave	Mid orangey brown, Clayey silt	1.5	0.4	0.07	
	1049	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Moderate sides with convex tops, Flat base NE-SW	1.55	0.48	0.12	
	1051	Fill	1049	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	1.55	0.48	0.12	
	1052	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, Moderate u shaped sides with gentle slope, Concave base NE-SW	>50	0.4	0.11	
	1053	Fill	1052	Primary fill of gully	White and brown Clayey silt and chalk	>5	0.4	0.1	
	1054	Fill	1052	Secondary fill of gully	Mid brown Clayey silt	>50	0.18	0.05	
	1055	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, rounded corners, Concave shallow sides, Irregular base SW-NE	2.2	0.85	0.1	
	1058	Fill	1055	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown	2.2	0.85	0.1	
	1059	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	Linear, Steep slope, Flat base NW-SE	1	0.43-0.9	0.5	
	1060	Fill	1059	Fill of ditch	Mid dark brown	1	0.43-0.9	0.5	
	1061	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	Sub rectangular, Sub square corners, concave sides, uneven base NW-SE	0.87	0.71	0.24	
	1062	Fill	1061	Fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown, Clayey silt	0.87	0.71	0.24	
	1063	Cut		Cut of pit or posthole	Circular, Gradual sides, Flat but uneven base	0.59	0.74	0.09	
	1064	Fill	1063	Fill of ditch or posthole	Mid brown Silt	0.59	0.74	0.09	
	1066	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub Oval, Rounded corners, No sides, Flat base W-E	0.43	0.31		
	1067	Fill	1066	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown	0.43	0.31		
	1068	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	Linear, Moderate/steep slopes, Flat base, NW-SE	>1.12	1.1	0.81	
	1069	Fill	1068	Primary fill of ditch terminus	Light white/brown Clayey silt	0.84	0.28	0.4	
	1070	Fill	1068	Possible primary fill of ditch terminus	Light grey /white Clayey silt	>1	0.34	0.29	

	1071	Fill	1068	Secondary fill of ditch terminus	Light brown Clayey silt	>1.12	1.1	0.25	
	1072	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear parallel, Moderately steep concave sides, Rounded bottom, NW-SE	>1	0.44	0.11	
	1073	Fill	1072	Fill of gully	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	>1	0.44	0.11	
	1075	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval/rectangle, Rounded corners, Uneven bottom E-W	c.1.8	c.0.5		
	1076	Fill	1075	Fill of grave	Light yellowish brown Clayey silt	c.1.8	c.0.5		
	1077	Cut		Extension of cut 1072	Linear tapered, Rounded corners, Shallow concave sides, Sub-rounded base NW-SE	Exc 0.46/ 3.1	Exc 0.32/ 0.51	0.09	
	1078	Fill	1077	Secondary fill of gully terminus	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	Exc 0.46/ 3.1	Exc 0.32/ 0.51	0.09	
	1079	Cut		Cut of gully terminus	Linear tapered, Rounded corners, Shallow concave sides, Sub-rounded base NW-SE	Exc 0.78/ 3.1	Exc 0.27/ 0.45	0.05	
	1080	Fill	1079	Secondary fill of gully terminus	Mid reddish brown Clayey silt	Exc 0.78/ 3.1	Exc 0.27/ 0.45	0.05	
	1082	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub angular corners, Concave sides, Uneven base SW-NE	c.0.36	c.0.5		
	1083	Fill	1082	Fill of grave	Mid orangey brown, Sandy silt	c.0.36	c.0.5		
	1084	Cut		Cut of grave	Elongated oval, Steep sides, Rounded uneven base W-E	1.43	0.45	0.26	
	1085	Fill	1084	Fill of grave	Mid brown Silt	1.43	0.45	0.26	
	1090	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, No sides, Uneven base, W-E	1.8	0.66		
	1091	Fill	1090	Fill of grave	Mid orangey brown Clayey silt	1.8	0.66		
	1092	Cut		Cut of grave	Elongated oval, Steep concave sides, uneven rounded base, N-S	1.52	0.48	0.23	
	1093	Fill	1092	Fill of grave	Mid brown Silt	1.52	0.48	0.23	
	1094	VOID		VOID		VOID		VOID	
	1095	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Straight steep sides, Irregular base, E-W	1.94	0.85	0.29	
	1096	Fill	1095	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	1.94	0.84	0.29	
	1099	Cut		Cut of grave	Linear, Rounded corners, Vertical sides, E-W	2	0.48	0.2	
	1100	Fill	1099	Fill of grave	Dark yellowish brown	2	0.48	0.2	

	1102	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, Steep slightly concave sides, Narrow concave base, SW-NE	0.4	0.75	0.26	
	1103	Fill	1102	Fill of ditch	Light brown, white mottling Clayey silt	0.4	0.75	0.26	
	1104	Fill	1102	Secondary fill of ditch	Mid brown Clayey silt	0.4	0.75	0.26	
	1106	Cut		Cut of grave	Elongated oval, sub rounded corners, Imperceptible steep sides, Uneven base, NE-SW	1.5	0.5	0.16	
	1107	Fill	1106	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	1.5	0.5	0.16	
	1109	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Sub rounded corners, concave sides, Uneven bottom, SW-NE	1.34	0.5		
	1110	Fill	1109	Fill of grave	Mid orangey brown Clayey silt	1.34	0.5		
	1111	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Steep convex sides, Flat with convex break base E-W	1.9	0.55	0.35	
	1113	Fill	1111	Fill of grave	Light brownish white Clayey silt	1.9	0.55	0.35	
	1115	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Sub rounded corners, Sheer edge of vertical sides, Flat base E-W	0.8	0.41	0.25	
	1116	Fill	1115	Fill of grave	Mid reddish brown Sandy silt	0.8	0.41	0.25	
	1117	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, Concave shallow sides, Uneven base, E-W	1	0.47	0.12	
	1119	Fill	1117	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown	1	0.47	0.12	
	1120	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Moderate to steep sides, Flat base, N-S	1.4	0.58	0.17	
	1121	Fill	1120	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	1.4	0.58	0.17	
	1125	Cut		Cut of pit	Oval, Rounded corners, Sharp steep concave sides	0.89	0.82	0.25	
	1126	Fill	1125	Primary fill of pit	Light whitish grey, Chalk/Silty sand	0.89	0.82	0.25	
	1127	Fill	1125	Secondary fill of pit	Light greyish brown, Sandy silt	0.89	0.82	0.25	
	1128	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep sides, Irregular base, N-S Highly truncated	1.5	0.38	0.04	
	1130	Fill	1128	Fill of grave	Light brown, Silty sand	1.52	0.38	0.04	
	1131	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Sub rounded corners, Steep sides, Irregular base W-E	1.72	0.5	0.11	
	1133	Fill	1131	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	1.72	0.5	0.11	
	1135	Cut	1135	Cut of grave	Oval, Rounded corners, steep/vertical sides, Flat base, E-W	1.8	0.59	0.47	LIA/ERB?
	1136	Fill	1135	Fill of grave	Mid brown Sandy silt	1.8	0.59	0.47	LIA/ERB?

	1137	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Moderate/steep sides with convex top, Uneven base E-W	>1.2	0.55	0.05	
	1139	Fill	1137	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	>1.2	0.55	0.05	
	1140	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep concave sides, Concave uneven base, NE-SW	1.29	0.28	0.26	
	1142	Fill	1140	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Sandy silt	1.29	0.28	0.26	
	1143	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, sub rounded corners, Steep concave sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.02	0.65	0.14	
	1145	Fill	1143	Fill of grave	Mid reddish brown Clayey silt	1.02	0.65	0.14	
	1150	Fill	1149	Fill of grave	Light yellowish brown Sandy silt	0.98	0.36	0.1	
	1151	Fill	1149	Fill of grave	Light yellowish brown Sandy silt	0.98	0.36	0.22	
	1152	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners, Steep u-shaped sides, Flat base, E-W	1.62	0.41	0.12	
	1153	Fill	1152	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	1.62	0.41	0.12	
	1155	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Rounded corners, Irregular sides, Irregular base N-S	1.61	0.7	0.1	
	1156	Fill	1155	Fill of grave	Mid brown and white Clayey silt and chalk	1.61	0.7	0.1	
	1157	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep concave sides, Concave uneven base, NE-SW	0.25	0.18	0.13	
	1159	Fill	1157	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Sandy silt	0.25	0.18	0.13	
	1161	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Vertical sides with convex tops, Flat base, NE-SW	1.8	0.42	0.2	
	1163	Fill	1161	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	1.8	0.42	0.2	
	1164	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Gentle concave sides, Irregular base, E-W	0.57	0.32	0.08	
	1166	Fill	1164	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.57	0.32	0.08	
	1167	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Vertical sides with convex tops, Flat base, NE-SW	1.82	0.6	0.42	AD 850-1066
	1169	Fill	1167	Fill of grave	Light brown Silty clay	1.82	0.6	0.42	AD 850-1066
	1171	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular, Near vertical sides, Flat base, Truncated by modern service pipe	0.5	0.55	0.13	C11-C13
	1172	Fill	1171	Fill of pit	Mid brown Silt	0.5	0.55	0.13	C11-C13
	1173	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval but irregular, Rounded corners, Steep vertical sides, Flat base, N-S	2.3	0.7	0.16	

	1176	Fill	1173	Fill of grave	Mid brown, Silt, humic soil	2.3	0.7	0.16	
	1177	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, Moderate sides with convex top, Rounded base, NEE-SWW	>1	0.47	0.13	
	1178	Fill	1177	Fill of ditch	Light brown Clayey silt	>1	0.47	0.13	
	1179	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, Moderate sides with convex top, Rounded base, NEE-SWW	>0.58	0.48	0.13	
	1180	Fill	1179	Secondary fill of ditch	Light brown Clayey silt	>0.58	0.48	0.13	
	1181	Cut		Possible cut feature	Disturbed by modern services. Moderate to gentle sides with convex tops, Flat base, SSE-NNW	>0.95	>0.55	0.11	
	1182	Fill	1181	Fill of feature	Mid browny grey Clayey silt	>0.95	.0.55	0.11	
	1183	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep concave sides, Flat base NW-SE	0.6	0.49	0.24	
	1185	Fill	1183	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.6	0.49	0.24	
	1186	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep concave sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.37	0.77	0.11	
	1188	Fill	1186	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	1.37	0.77	0.11	
	1189	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Concave shallow sides, Flat base, E-W	0.53	0.4	0.3	AD 850-1066
	1191	Fill	1189	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown	0.53	0.4	0.3	AD 850-1066
	1192	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Straight steep sides, Flat base, NW-SE	1.96	0.57	0.32	
	1194	Fill	1192	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	1.96	0.57	0.32	
	1195	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	Linear terminus, Sub rounded corners, Concave sides, Mostly flat base, E-W	>1	>0.26	0.16	
	1196	Fill	1195	Secondary fill of ditch terminus	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	>1	>0.5	0.16	
	1197	Cut		Cut of boundary ditch?	Linear, Moderate to steep sides with convex top, Flat base, NEE-SWW	>1	0.8	0.35	
	1198	Fill	1197	Primary fill of ditch	Light brown Clayey silt	>1	0.8	0.16	
	1199	Fill	1197	Secondary fill of ditch	Light to mid brown Clayey silt	>1	0.8	0.2	
	1200	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, Gradually sloped sides, Flat base W-E	2.1	0.6	0.13	
	1201	Fill	1201	Primary fill of ditch	Mid to dark brown Silt (humic)	2.1	0.6	0.13	
	1202	Deposit	1183	Animal Skull	Animal skull				
	1203	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Flat base, Heavily disturbed, SEE-NWW	>1.3	>0.4	0.1	

	1205	Fill	1203	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	>1.3	>0.4	0.1	
	1206	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Moderate (SE) Steep(NW) sides, Flat base, SE-NW	1.73	0.5	0.29	
	1208	Fill	1206	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	1.73	0.5	0.29	
	1210	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Steep concave sides N-S	>1.88	>0.72	>0.16	
	1212	Fill	1210	Fill of grave	Mid whitish brown Chalky sand	>1.88	>0.72	>0.16	
	1213	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep sides, Flat base, NW-SE	1.5	0.4	0.3	
	1215	Fill	1213	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt with chalk	1.5	0.4	0.3	
	1216	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep sides, Flat base, N-S	1.85	0.55	0.35	
	1218	Fill	1216	Fill of grave	Light brown and white Silty chalk	1.85	0.55	0.35	
	1219	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Curved corners, Convex sides. SW-NE	1.54	0.53	c.0.42	AD 979-985
	1221	Fill	1219	Fill of grave	Mid orangey brown Clayey silt	1.54	0.53	0.42	AD 979-985
	1223	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners, Straight steep sides, Mostly even base, NE-SW	1.3	0.4	0.18	
	1224	Fill	1223	Fill of grave	light/mid greyish brown Humic silt	1.3	0.4	0.18	
	1226	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub angular corners, Gradual slope to sides, Uneven base, NW-SE	0.73	0.4	n/a	
	1227	Fill	1226	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	0.73	0.4	n/a	
	1229	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Near vertical straight sides, Flat base, SW-NE	1.57	0.42	0.29	AD 850-1066
	1232	Fill	1229	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	1.57	0.42	0.29	AD 850-1066
	1233	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Concave moderate sides, Sub rounded base, SE-NW	1.4	0.46	0.15	
	1235	Fill	1233	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown, Clayey silt	1.4	0.46	0.15	
	1236	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Steep concave sides, Flat base, E-W, Heavily truncated by machinery	0.82	0.46	0.17	
	1238	Fill	1236	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown, Clayey silt	0.82	0.46	0.17	
	1239	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep vertical sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.84	0.42	0.25	
	1241	Fill	1239	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	1.89	0.42	0.25	
	1242	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Near vertical sides, Flat base, E-W	1.57	0.4	0.33	

	1244	Fill	1242	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Silt	1.57	0.4	0.33	
	1245	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Near vertical sides, Flat but sloped base, N-S	1.4	0.53	0.22	
	1248	Fill	1245	Fill of grave	Mid brown Silt	1.4	0.53	0.22	
	1249	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, Steep straight sides	1.8	0.4	0.63	
	1252	Fill	1249	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown, Silty clay	1.8	0.4	0.63	
	1253	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep sides, Flat base, NW-SE	1.5	0.35	0.25	
	1256	Cut		Cut of grave	Highly truncated but likely oval, Rounded corners, Shallow moderate sides, Irregular base, NE-SW	0.6	0.4	0.08	
	1258	Fill	1256	Fill of grave	Mid brown, Clayey silt with moderate chalk	0.6	0.4	0.08	
	1259	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Straight near vertical sides, Flat base, N-S	1.9	0.6	0.26	
	1261	Fill	1259	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	0.9	0.6	0.26	
	1262	Cut		Cut of grave	Irregular, Moderate-steep concave sides, Flat base, NW-SE	0.43	0.3	0.2	
	1264	Fill	1262	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	0.43	0.3	0.2	
	1265	Cut		Cut of pit/posthole	Circular, Sharp almost vertical sides, Rounded concave base	0.68	0.63	0.27	
	1266	Fill	1265	Fill of pit/posthole	Mid greyish brown	0.68	0.63	0.27	
	1267	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular? Flat base N-S	0.2	0.2	0.14	
	1269	Fill	1267	Fill of grave	Mid- dark brown silt	0.2	0.2	0.14	
	1270	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Rounded corners, Near vertical sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.56	0.62	0.35	
	1272	Fill	1270	Fill of grave	Mid brown Silt	1.56	0.62	0.35	
	1273	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Sharp steep sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.4	0.53	0.2	
	1275	Fill	1273	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	1.44	0.53	0.2	
	1276	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, Steep straight sides, sub rounded base	>0.3	0.53	0.44	
	1277	Fill	1276	Fill of pit	Mid yellowish brown Silty clay	>0.3	0.53	0.44	
	1278	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep straight sides, Flat base, N-S				C11-C12
	1279	Fill	1278	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt				C11-C12

	1280	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular, Vertical sides with convex tops, Flat base	0.65	0.66	0.58	
	1281	Fill	1280	Remnants of post pipe	Light brown, Clayey silt	0.65	0.37	0.58	
	1282	Fill	1280	Redeposited chalk, packing material	Light brown white, Clayey silt	0.65	0.26	0.56	
	1283	Fill	1280	Redeposited chalk, packing material	Light brown Clayey silt	0.65	0.2	0.6	
	1284	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Rounded corners, Sharp steep concave sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.42	0.48	0.43	
	1285	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep straight sides, Uneven base, N-S	1.46	0.68	0.36	
	1287	Fill	1285	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt	1.44	0.68	0.36	
	1288	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, rounded corners, Steep u shaped sides, Flat base, NW-SE	1.38	0.64	0.27	
	1290	Fill	1288	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown	1.38	0.64	0.27	
	1291	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Rounded corners, Near vertical sides, Flat base, N-S	1.15	0.43	0.07	
	1293	Fill	1291	Fill of grave	Mid brown Silt	1.15	0.43	0.07	
	1295	Fill	1284	Fill of grave	Mid reddish brown Silty/sandy clay	1.42	0.48	0.43	
	1296	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Rounded corners, Steep concave sides, Flat base, N-S	?	?	0.32	
	1298	Fill	1296	Fill of grave	Mid reddish brown Silty/sandy clay	?	?	?	
	1299	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners, Steep u shaped sides, Uneven base, NE-SW	1.86	0.59	0.38	AD 410 - 1066
	1301	Fill	1299	Fill of grave	Light yellowish brown, Clayey silt	1.86	0.59	0.38	AD 410 - 1066
	1302	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Steep to vertical sides with convex tops, Flat base, N-S	2.77	1.2	0.45	
	1304	Fill	1302	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	2.77	1.2	0.45	
	1305	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Vertical sides with convex tops, Flat base, N-S	>1.04	0.46	0.14	
	1307	Fill	1305	Fill of grave	Light brown, Clayey silt	>1.04	0.46	0.05	
	1311	Cut		Cut of grave	Rectangular, Vertical side (only one remaining), Flat base, SW-NE (heavily truncated)	>1.4	>0.17	0.4	
	1313	Fill	1311	Fill of grave	Light brown Clayey silt	>1.4	0.17	0.4	
	1314	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Sharp steep sides, Flat base, N-S	?	?	?	
	1317	Fill	1314	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown, Clayey silt	?	?	?	

	1318	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Flat base, N-S Heavily truncated	0.32	0.33		
	1320	Fill	1318	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	0.32	0.33		
	1321	Cut		Cut of grave	Oval, Rounded corners, Steep sides with sharp break of slope, Flat base, N-S Cut through other graves	1.65	0.75	0.25	
	1323	Fill	1321	Fill of grave	Mid brown and white Clayey silt with chalk	1.65	0.75	0.25	
	1324	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, Steep straight sides, Flat base,	c.1.8	c.0.68	c.0.3	
	1326	Fill	1324	Fill of grave	Mid reddish brown Silty clay	c.1.8	c.0.68	c.0.3	
	1332	Cut		Cut of grave	No Info	0.5	0.26	>0.01	
	1333	Fill	1322	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	0.5	0.26	>0.01	
	1334	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, straight vertical sides E-W	1.52	0.56	0.5	
	1336	Fill	1334	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown Clayey silt	1.52	0.56	0.5	
	1337	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, N-S Heavily disturbed	0.8	0.34	0.08	
	1339	Fill	1337	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	0.8	0.34	0.08	
	1341	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners, Steep vertical sides, Flat base, SW-NE	1.69	0.65	0.48	C12-C13
	1342	Fill	1341	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt	1.69	0.65	0.48	C12-C13
	1343	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Sharp steep sides, Flat base NE-SW	0.9	0.28	0.17	
	1345	Fill	1343	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	0.9	0.28	0.17	
	1348	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep sides, Mostly flat base, NE-SW	1.92	0.48	0.27	
	1350	Fill	1348	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt	1.92	0.48	0.27	
	1351	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners (missing at NW end) Vertical sides, Flat base NW-SE Cut at NW end by modern service	1.08	0.46	0.3	
	1353	Fill	1351	Fill of grave	Mid reddish brown Clayey silt	1.08	0.46	0.3	
	1354	Cut		Cut of grave (multiple burials)	Sub rectangular, Sub rounded corners, Moderate-steep concave sides Flat base, E-W	1.89	1.24	0.26	
	1360	Fill	1354	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	1.89	1.24	0.26	
	1361	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Steep sides, Flat base NW-SW	1.2	0.72	0.22	
	1363	Fill	1361	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt	1.2	0.72	0.22	

	1364	Cut		Cut of grave or charnel pit	Sub triangular, Rounded corners, Moderate sides with a conical profile, Flat base	1.27	1.15	0.5	C12
	1366	Fill	1364	Fill of grave	Mid brown Clayey silt with moderate chalk	1.27	1.15	0.5	C12
	1367	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Sharp steep sides, Flat base, NE-SW	1.27	0.57	0.26	
	1369	Fill	1367	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Clayey silt	1.27	0.57	0.26	
	1370	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, Moderate-steep sides, Flat base	c.1.7	c.0.6	0.23	
	1372	Fill	1370	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Silty Clay	c.1.7	c.0.6	c.0.23	
	1373	Cut		Cut of possible grave	Possible grave cut N-S heavily truncated	0.6	0.36	0.11	
	1375	Fill	1373	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown Silty sand	0.6	0.36	0.11	
	1378	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub rectangular, Rounded corners, Sharp steep sides, Flat base, N-S	>1.39	>0.64	0.23	
	1382	Fill	1378	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown	>1.39	>0.64	0.23	
	1383	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Sub rounded corners, Steep straight sides, Flat base, E-W	c.1.3	c.0.67	c.0.3	
	1385	Fill	1383	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Silty clay	c.1.3	c.0.67	c.0.3	
	1388	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Corners missing, One partial steep side, Flat base, N-S, Only a small area due to other grave cuts	>0.6	>0.3	0.3	
	1389	Fill	1388	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	>0.6	>0.3	0.3	
	1390	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners, Vertical sides Flat base, NW-SE	1.62	0.66	0.33	
	1392	Fill	1390	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown	1.62	0.66	0.33	
	1393	Cut		Cut of grave	Sub oval, Rounded corners, Vertical steep slopes, Flat base NE-SW	0.76	0.63	0.38	
	1395	Fill	1393	Fill of grave	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt	0.76	0.63	0.38	
	1399	Cut		Cut of grave	Uneven base, E-W unable to fully record as it is under tarmac and the fence line (Same as 1037)		0.31	0.27	
	1401	Fill	1399	Fill of grave	Dark yellowish brown (Same as 1038)		0.31	0.27	
	1402	VOID			VOID	VOID			
	1403	VOID			VOID	VOID			
	1404	VOID			VOID	VOID			
	1405	VOID			VOID	VOID			
	1406	VOID			VOID	VOID			

	1407	Cut		Hollow way	Curvilinear, Rounded corners, gentle sides, flat base	>10	2	0.13	
	1408	Fill	1407	Fill of Hollow way	See 1201	>10	2	0.13	
2						c.53	0.6-1	1.1	
2	2000	Layer		Made ground	Rubble Gravel			0-0.7 (0.7)	
2	2001	Layer		Sub soil	Mid brown, Compact clayey silt			0.7-0.9 (0.2)	
2	2002	Layer		Natural	Chalk (some made ground inclusions)			0.9-1.1 (0.2+)	
2	2003	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, Moderate grade sides with moderate break, Concave to flat base, NE-SW	>0.52	0.62	0.2	
2	2004	Fill	2003	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown Silty clay	>0.52	0.62	0.2	
3							3.5	1.83	
3	3000	Layer		Made ground	Modern brick, rubble, gravel. Mid brown compact clayey silt			0-0.36 (0.36)	
3	3001	Layer		Sub soil	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt Compact			0.36-0.61 (0.25)	
3	3002	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.61+ (0.61-1.83+)	
4						c.10	0.6-1	1	
4	4000	Layer		Made ground	Hardcore			0-0.2 (0.2)	
4	4001	Layer		Top soil	Dark greyish brown silt			0.2-0.28 (0.08)	
4	4002	Layer		Sub soil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt			0.28-0.47 (0.16)	
4	4003	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.47-1 (0.58+)	
5						c.30	0.6-1	1	
5	5000	Layer		Top soil	Dark greyish brown and black humic silt			0-0.2 (0.2)	
5	5001	Layer		Sub soil	Mid orangey brown clayey silt			0.2-0.4 (0.2)	
5	5002	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.4-1 (0.6+)	

5	5003	Layer		Made ground	Hardcore (East side) Natural substrate dips to North of trench with more made ground overburden			0-0.2 (0.2)	
6							0.6-1	0.99	
6	6000	Layer		Made ground	Modern layer associated with modern development of the area			0-0.3 (0.3)	
6	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown Clayey silt			0.-0.61 (0.31)	
6	6002	Layer		Natural	Light greyish white compact chalk			0.61- onwards (0.28+)	
6	6003	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, Moderate u-shaped sides, Flat base, NE-SW	>0.6	0.45	0.12	
6	6004	Fill	6003	Fill of gully	Mid orangey brown, Silty clay	>0.6	0.45	0.12	
7						c.24	0.9	1.08	
7	7000	Layer		Topsoil / Made ground	Dark brown silty clay, brick rubble flint and chalk			0-0.31 (0.31)	
7	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown Silty clay			0.31-0.53 (0.22)	
7	7002	Layer		Natural	Light beige white Firm Chalk			0.53+	
8						c.50		1.02	
8	8000	Layer		Made ground	Brick, concrete and demolition rubble mixed with Dark brown silty clay			0-0.37 (0.37)	
8	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown Silty clay			0.37-0.59 (0.22)	
8	8002	Layer		Natural	Light greyish white Firm Chalk			0.59+ (0.1+)	
8	8003	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, gully running parallel to Roman road	>0.8			
8	8004	Fill	8003	Fill of gully	Mid red brown Silty clay	>0.8			
9						30	1.1	1	
9	9000	Layer		Made ground	Hardcore and modern debris			0-0.25 (0.25)	
9	9001	Layer		Natural	Compact chalk, concrete footings deep in natural and modern debris through out			0.25-1 (0.75)	
9	9002	Cut		Cut of Gully	Linear parallel NE-SW	>10	0.45		
9	9003	Fill		Fill of gully	Mid reddish brown Clayey silt	>10	0.45		

9	9004	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown Silty clay			0.2	
10						c.50	1.05	0.6	
10	10000	Layer		Made ground	Hardcore and modern debris with tar			0-0.35	
10	10001	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown Silt chalk rubble inclusions			0.35-0.54 (0.19)	
10	10002	Layer		Natural	Compact chalk			0.54-0.6+ (0.06+)	
10	10003	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear parallel (same as 2003, 6003, 8003, 9002)	>10	0.45		
10	10004	Fill	10003	Fill of gully	Mid reddish brown, Silty clay	>10	0.45		
11						45	0.75- 0.88	0.85	
11	11000	Layer		Made ground	Modern hardcore and misc. rubble			0-0.2 (0.2)	
11	11001	Layer		Redeposited chalk	Redeposited chalk			0.2-0.25 (0.05)	
11	11002	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown Clayey silt			0.25-0.43 (0.18)	
11	11003	Layer		Natural	Chalk with flint inclusions			0.43+	
11	11004	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, moderate sides, Rounded base NEE-SWW (Same as 2003)	>1	0.35	0.25	
11	11005	Fill	10004	Fill of gully	Mid yellowish brown Silty clay	>1	0.3	0.25	
11	11006	Cut		Cut of modern footing	Cut of modern footing	0.75	1.2	0.2-0.7	
11	11007	Fill	10006	Fill of modern footing	Misc. rubble	0.75	1.2	0.2-0.7	
12						25	10	c.0.4	
12	12000	Layer		Made ground	Gravel and modern debris			0-0.2 (0.2)	
12	12001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown			0.2-0.46 (0.26)	
12	12002	Layer		Natural	Light greyish white compact chalk			0.46-c.4 (3.54+)	
13						c.72	0.45	0.64	
13	13000	Layer		Made ground	Hardcore			0-0.27 (0.27)	
13	13001	Layer		Subsoil				0.27-0.4 (0.13)	
13	13002	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.4-0.64 (0.24+)	
14						12	6	2.5	

14	14000	Layer		Subsoil				0-0.25 (0.25)	
14	14001	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.25-2.5 (2.25+)	
15						9	3	2	
15	15000	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt			0-0.25 (0.25)	
15	15001	Layer		Natural	White compact chalk			0-2 (1.75+)	
15	15002	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, corners rounded off at south end into baulk, Steep sides U shaped base NE-SW	>10	0.5	0.22	
15	15003	Fill	15002	Fill of gully	Light brown Clayey silt	>10	0.5	0.22	
16							2	2	
16	16000	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt (Mostly on east side of trench)			0-0.2 (0.2)	
16	16001	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.2-2 (1.8+)	
16	16002	Cut		Cut of ditch		>1	0.5	0.25-0.5	
16	16003	Fill	16002	Fill of ditch		>1	0.5	0.25-0.5	
16	16004	Layer		Made ground	Chalk and hardcore, N end W side of trench			0-0.2 (0.2)	
17						c.40	0.6	2	
17	17000	Layer		Made ground	Hardcore			0-0.2 (0.2)	
17	17001	Layer		Natural	Chalk			0.2-2 (1.8+)	
17	17002	Cut		Cut of ditch		>0.6	0.9	0.45	
17	17003	Fill	17002	Fill of ditch		>0.6	0.9	0.45	
17	17004	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt, 10m from north end only			0-0.2	
18						16.7	0.7	0.75	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0-0.27	
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Fractured chalk			0.27-0.49 (0.22)	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Chalk Compact			0.49 +	
19						25	0.4	0.6	

19	19000	Layer		Made Ground	0-13m N-S Breeze blocks and concrete	13		0-0.46 (0.46)	
19	19001	Layer		Made Ground	0-13m modern concrete and rubble	13		0.46+	
19	19002	Layer		Made Ground	13-19.5m Dark brown sandy silt common gravel, chalk and modern debris	6.5		0-0.48 (0.48+)	
19	19003	Cut		Cut for modern feature	Cut for concrete fill	0.3	0.3	0.46+	
19	19004	Fill	19003	Fill of modern feature	Concrete	0.3	0.3	0.46+	
19	19005	Layer		Made Ground	19.8-24m Mid brown clayey silt Abundant chalk and modern debris	4.2		0.45+	
19	19006	Layer		Made Ground	24-25m Tarmac	1		0-0.1 (0.1)	
19	19007	Layer		Made Ground	24-25m Gravel and modern rubble	1		0.1-0.2 (0.1)	
19	19008	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown Clayey silt	1		0.2-0.38 (0.18)	
19	19009	Layer		Natural	Chalk compact	1		0.38+	
20						23	0.4	0.6	
20	20000	Layer		Made Ground	Dark brown sandy silt Common chalk, modern rubbish and debris			0-0.45 (0.45)	
20	20001	Layer		Natural	Chalk fractured compact			0.45+	
20	20002	Layer		Modern disturbance	Dark brown sandy silt with common patches of yellow sand, compact			0.6+	
20	20003	Cut		Cut for modern feature	Cut for concrete fill	5	0.4	0.6	
20	20004	Fill	20003	Modern fill	Concrete	5	0.4	0.6	
21						6	2.8	0.9	
21	21000	Layer		Modern Pavement	Concrete	6	2.8	0.25	
21	21001	Layer		Made Ground	Modern aggregate	6	2.8	0.13	
21	21002	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	6	2.8	0.3	
21	21003	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with 10% chalk	6	2.8	0.13	
21	21004	Cut		Grave	Unexcavated north-east/south-west grave	>0.9	>0.15		
21	21006	Fill	21004	Fill of grave	Light greyish brown clayey silt	>0.9	>0.15		
21	21007	Cut		Grave	Unexcavated north-east/south-west? aligned grave	>0.18	>0.17		
21	21009	Fill	21007	Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	>0.18	>0.15		
21	21010	Cut		Grave?	Unexcavated north-west/south-east	>0.25	0.29		
21	21011	Fill	21010	Fill of Grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	>0.25	0.29		

21	21012	Cut		Post hole	Rectangular with vertical sides and flat base	0.75	1.12	0.85	
21	21013	Fill	21012	Concrete	Concrete	0.75	1.12	>0.85	
21	21014	Cut		Post hole	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flat base	0.7	1	>0.85	
21	21015	Fill	21014	Concrete	Concrete	0.7	1	>0.85	
21	21016	Cut		Post hole	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flat base	1	1	>0.3	
21	21017	Fill	21016	Concrete	Concrete	1	1	>0.3	
21	21018	Layer		Subsoil associated with 21012	Light greyish brown clayey silt with 10% chalk	6	2.8	0.13	
21	21019	Layer		Subsoil associated with 21014	Light greyish brown clayey silt with 10% chalk	6	2.8	0.13	
21	21020	Cut		Grave	Unexcavated north-west/south-east aligned grave	>0.4	>0.55		
21	21021	Fill		Fill of grave	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	>0.4	>0.55		

APPENDIX 2: SKELETON DESCRIPTIONS

Skeleton	Grave	Sex	Age	Position	Orientation (Head End)	Skeleton description	Deviance	Grave Goods	Notes
1036/1400	1037	Indeterminate (prob male)	c17y	Supine	South	Left arm, hand and leg remain but only ankle of foot lying extended. Skull and arm rescued later & given SK1400		Articulated decapitated sheep lying over left leg (ASK 1042). Female sheep 30-42 months, no butchery marks	
1043	1044	male	adult	Supine	South West	No Skull or feet remain, extended. Vertical truncation. Right arm straight, left bent at elbow over pelvis			
1046	1047	???male	15-16 y	Supine	South West	Extended, hands in front of pelvis			
1050	1049	male	over 30y	Prone	North East	Skull on right side with lower right arm bent in behind back towards pelvis lower body lost	Hands tied?		
1056	1055	male	17-22y	Supine	South West	Extended with skull tilted slightly towards left side, Arms to the sides with left arm under Sk 1057 right arm	Double burial with sk1057		spina bifida occulta
1057	1055	male	16-21y	Supine	South West	Skull turned on left side, arms down by sides and cross with sk 1056, legs extended. Vertical truncation.	Double burial with sk1056		Klippel-Feil syndrome (short neck, raised shoulders)
1065	1066	indeterminate	adult	Supine	West	Only Fibulas remain, extended			
1074	1075	male	20s	Supine	West	Extended with Left arm down beside side, lower right arm turned in towards pelvis, elbow wide (?around something)			Infection tibia. Femur & left ribs bent ?greenstick fracture
1081	1082	indeterminate	adult	Supine	South West	Partial remains; ribs, arms. Very heavily eroded			

1087	1084	male	25-29	Prone	North West	Truncated flexed individual with arms behind back, potential tied hands?	Hands tied?	Skull (incomplete) & lower jawbones of a sheep aged 2-3 years	
1088	1084	male??	adult	supine	North West	Heavily truncated, right femur and pelvis only			
1089	1090	male	20-25	Supine	South West	Flexed, with arms down beside sides, only back of skull remains (vertical truncation)			
1086	1092	male	16-18y	Supine	South	Extended, with arms down beside sides, truncated skull			
1097	1095	male	30-35	Supine	West	Extended, skull on right side (mostly truncated vertically) with arms down beside sides and hands over pelvis, partly overlain by SK 1098			
1098	1095	male	16-21	Supine	West	Extended, skull on left side with arms down beside sides and hands over pelvis, partly overlying SK 1097			
1101	1099	male	30-39	Supine	West	Extended with arms down beside sides. Truncated at head & upper body by later features.			Foot changes and MC2 wrist
1105	1106	female	40-44	Supine	South	Extended, upper limbs and skull missing apart from right forearm bent in towards pelvis			Spine joint disease. OA
1108	1109	male	less than 25	supine	South West	Only upper torso surviving. Right arm extended and left arm bent at elbow 90deg across body hand on right arm.			
1112	1111	male	16-22	Supine	North West	Extended, with arms down beside sides, and hands in towards pelvis. Skull slumped forwards looking towards feet, shroud?			
1114	1115	male	25-30	Supine	South West	Extended, left arm down beside side, truncated by modern service through upper torso and skull damaged on other side of this			

1118	1117	indeterminate	mat-older adult	Supine	West	Right arm flexed with hand in towards pelvis (hands together). Just upper torso surviving, heavily truncated	? Hands tied	Ra. 2 - Fe two-piece buckle plate fragments (left pelvic area)	Fracture 9th rib. Fracture radius & 2nd OA. Ribs facets djd.
1122	1120	Indeterminate	Adult	Right Side	South West	Remains of flexed lower limbs and a lower arm and hand		Worked bone, socketed handle for ?a knife.	
1123	1120	Indeterminate	Adult	Right Side?	South West	Remains of fingers (articulated) & 2x talus			
1124	1120	Indeterminate	Adult	Right Side?	South West	Remnants of foot			
1129	1128	indeterminate	adult	?	?	Heavily truncated vertically. Axial area only survives- ribs, hands.		House mouse and wood mouse present	
1132	1131	male	18-30	Supine	South West	Extended, with arms appearing to be tied behind the back. Cranium truncated.	Hands tied behind	Ra. 3 - Fe Nail	
1134	1131	Indeterminate	Adult	?	?	Isolated Humerus cuneiform & foot phalanges. Disarticulated? Previous occupant of grave			
1160	1135	male	25-35	Supine	South West	Extended with skull detached to right side , hands together over pelvis	Decapitation CV3-4, hands tied		
1138	1137	male?	18-25 (teeth only)	supine	North West	Fragmented remains of limbs, vertebra, ribs and jaw bone			
1141	1140	male?	25-35	prone	South West	Heavily truncated remnant of torso with right arm bent behind back	Hands tied?		fracture thumb
1144	1143	male	early 20s	Supine	North East	Skull between legs (unless it belongs to SK1141). Torso, forearms and right femur otherwise remain. Appears extended, with hands tied behind back	Hands tied. Skull between femora - suggests decapitation		
1146	1149	male?	21-57	Prone	West	Extended, just lower limbs visible		extra' subadult hand bones found in with SK - not 1147A though different size	right ankle fusion & 2nd OP, also wrist

1147A	1149								additional SK found with 1147
1147	1149	Indeterminate	Adult	Supine	West	Extended, just lower limbs visible buried right on top of SK1146		Ra. 4 - Fe D-shaped buckle frame	"extra' subadult found with this number, given 1147A
1148	1152	male	18-25	Supine	West	Extended with right hand in towards pelvis, and skull tilted back. Left side of body truncated by service			pm hole in femur
1209	1152	male??	14-19 (15-18)	Supine	West	Extended with lower arm bent at elbow across entire body to other arm, and skull turned slightly to its left. Left lower side of body truncated by service at lower left leg , elbow and feet			fracture trauma to sacral 5 / CX1
1154	1155	Indeterminate	Adult	?	South West	Vertical truncation. Clavicle, scapula, ribs, hum, uln, fem, bit pelvis.			
1158	1157	Indeterminate	Young adult	?	?	Articulated left foot. 2nd individual represented by Mts & talus			
1162	1161	male	35-45	Supine	West	Slightly flexed with skull tilted to one side and looking upwards (odd position). right arm bent slightly & left hand over body as if on top of an object		?organic object under left hand by right elbow.	
1165	1164	male	35-45	Supine	South West	Only pelvis area survives with lower lumbar vertebra. Right arm turned in across pelvis, and the left arm turned in above stomach area. Vertical and horizontal truncation , goes into edge of trench			

1168	1167	male	45+	Supine	South West	supine but legs Flexed up bent to right, with arms down beside sides, cranial area vertically truncated by grave above		Ra. 5 - Fe buckle plate	
1174	1173	male	22-27	Supine	South	Extended with hands tied behind back, head tilted forward and to its right	Hands tied behind back		fracture clavicle
1175	1173	male	30s	Prone	South	Extended with hands tied behind back, disarticulated skeletal elements in fill of grave	Hands tied. ?are feet tied as well		
1184	1183	male	45+	Prone	South	Only partial torso survived with right arm and hand crossed across chest. Shp/Gt Skull placed on top too		Ra. 6 - Shp/Gt Skull (ASK 1202)	
1187	1186	male	25-35	Left Side	South West	Flexed/crouched, both arms to front. heavily truncated			
1190	1189	male	16-20y	Supine	South West	Extended, only torso, right arm, left forearm and upper legs remain. Truncated. Hands tied behind back. Head perhaps in grave 1192	Hands tied	Ra. 7 - Composite Fe buckle with mineralised leather found next to right wrist	
1193	1192	male	30-35	Supine	West	Extended, hands tied behind back. Head tilted slightly to its left side with a foreign long bone across neck and cranium near skull	Hands tied, long bone across neck		congenitally anomalies
1204	1203	male	adult	Supine	South East	Extended, only remnants of legs, pelvis and right forearm. Left hand positioned behind pelvis and right hand behind			

1207	1206	male?	15-17y	Supine	South East	Extended, skull mostly damaged, hands tied behind back. Disarticulated humerus (SK1222) placed adjacent to right side of pelvis	Hands tied behind back		
1211	1210	male	30-34	Supine	South	Extended with left arm bent up over chest but hands entirely absent	Large stone placed beside right side of head		
1214	1213	male	25-29	Supine	South East	Extended, Skull below clavicles and prone looking towards right clavicle. Left humerus still in situ, right pelvis and leg. Left side of body mostly truncated by grave 1216. Foreign skeletal elements in fill of grave			
1217	1216	male	25-30	Supine	South	Extended, skull slumped forward and hands tied behind back. Disarticulated skeletal elements in fill	Hands tied		
1220	1219	male	17-24	Prone	South West	lower legs very slightly leaning up the side of the grave. Hands tied behind back, prone partially truncated by grave 1226	Hands tied	Ra. 8 a silver penny of Aethelred II (978-1016 AD) - found in/near Left hand	
1225	1223	indeterminate	adult	Supine	South West	Flexed, with only lower legs and lower right arm surviving in situ			
1228	1226	indeterminate	17-19y	Prone	West	Vertebra and ribs survive but rest of the body truncated.			
1230	1229	male	40-45	Supine	South West	Extended with left arm bent in across the abdomen, lower right arm truncated, skull placed behind back with some cervical vertebra. SK1231 pelvis placed on top of pelvis	Decapitation - CV4	Ra. 10 - Fe oval loop buckle frame found inside the pelvis	
1231	1229	male	40-44	Supine	South East	Lumbar vertebra, pelvis and proximal right femur in articulation on top of SK1230 pelvis			
1234	1233	male	45+	Supine	South East	Extended with skull missing/truncated, hands tied behind back and lower legs truncated	Hands tied		

1237	1236	male	24-29	Supine	West	Skull leaning slightly to its left side, pelvis downwards completely truncated. Arms tied behind back		Ra. 9 - Fe object probable nail	
1240	1239	male	35-45	Supine	South West	Extended, with both lower arms drawn in across pelvis. Hands have been cut off and placed separately underneath the pelvis	Mutilation - Hands cut off at carpal (wrist) level		
1243	1242	male	25-30	Supine	South East	Extended, with hands tied behind back, head and shoulders elevated, disarticulated skeletal elements within fill as truncated by other graves	Hands tied	A single lower left third cattle molar present	
1246	1245	male?	16-20	Prone	North East	Flexed, missing head, put in just before SK1247			
1247	1245	male??	14-18y	Prone	North East	Flexed, skull on left side, body partially lying on left arm, most of right arm missing			
1250	1249	male	45+	Supine	South West	Extended, well preserved full skeleton			
1251	1249	male	35-45	?	?	Disturbed body, Limbs, pelvis, skull and feet scattered around grave, pelvis up by SK1250 skull, humerus down by feet and skull of SK1251 on pelvis of SK1250. And bits which belong to neither.			
1254	1253	male	45+	Supine	South East	Knees bent up then truncated through, skull on right side and most of right torso truncated.			
1257	1256	male?	Adult	Supine	South East	Truncated remains of shoulders left humerus and back of the skull			

1260	1259	male	45+	Prone	South	Extended and truncated with skull on right side. Upper torso twisted to right. Lower right arm crossed in towards pelvis.	Hands tied behind back?		
1263	1262	Indeterminate	Adult	? Nothing articulating & no photo taken	?	Heavily truncated grave with remnants of bone - 1 bag = tibia			
1268	1267	Indeterminate	Adult	?	?	Isolated articulated foot			
1271	1270	male	17-18	Supine	South West	Extended, with skull and upper left arm truncated, well preserved. Arms by sides			
1274	1273	male	?35-45	Supine	South West	Extended with feet truncated by grave 1253 and upper legs truncated by grave 1285. Cranium missing but mandible between legs. Right arm down beside side, left forearm turned in across body. Hyoid found.	?Decapitation. Possible cut on CV		
1315a	1278								SK 1315 split into 2 people.
1315	1278	male	40-44	Supine	South East	Extended, only left ribs, left arm and left pelvis remain, truncated by grave 1314		Ra. 12 - Rectangular Fe buckle found on outside of lower arm	articulated arm is not in anatomically possible position across the spine and pelvis. ? 2 people.
1294	1284	male	35-45	Supine	South West	Flexed, skull absent, right forearm brought in towards pelvis left forearm missing. Knees bent up to the west side of the grave			Hip fracture. Bifid S1-2. Spondylolysis. OA
1346	1284					Juvenile right arm above chest of SK 1294			Recorded as one individual 1346/1347
1347	1284		child less than 10y			Remains of articulated foot bones above leg of SK 1294			Recorded as one individual 1346/1347

1286	1285	male	25-35	Prone	South East	Hands tied behind back, lower legs truncated, good preservation	Hands tied		cribra orb. Ossified haematoma
1289	1288			Supine	South	Extended, Lower legs truncated by grave 1341, hands tied behind back	Hands tied		
1292	1291	male	25-29	Supine	South	Extended, hands crossed across pelvis, skull missing and lower legs truncated by modern HV cable	?Hands tied		
1297	1296	male	25-30	supine	South	Torso supine legs Flexed to right side, skull tilted forward to face left shoulder with mandible open. Left hand raised to left shoulder but right arm truncated by grave 1337. Well preserved. SK 1330 skull at feet	? Decapitation - CV3 missing	Ra. 16 - SK 1330 skull placed by feet of SK 1296	os acromiale
1330	1296	male	18-25			Disarticulated cranium lying prone at the feet of SK 1297			
1300	1299	male	30-35	Supine	South West	Extended, skull on right side to the right of pelvis, left arm and lower left leg missing through truncation from above graves, right arm down beside side, hand on upper thigh	Decapitation? No mandible...	Ra. 17 - D-shaped Fe buckle found under pelvis (right ilium iron stain)	
1303	1302	male?	Adult (not young)	Supine	South West	Only top of torso survives, truncated entirely by modern concrete footing. Skull missing. Arms crossed	Decapitation? - can't tell from bone		
1308	1302	male	30-35			Single cranium on its right side by SK 1312 right knee, mandible upright further down on feet			
1309	1302	male	45+	Supine	South	skull missing, hands brought up across chest, right leg splayed out with SK 1310 (now thought to be part of sk1309) between legs, lower left side truncated by modern concrete footing	Decapitation? - assumed from position of skull		no osteo evidence of decapitation. Sk 1309/1310 one individual

1310	1302	male				Skull on its right side facing right leg of SK 1309 - assumed to be SK 1309's head	Decapitation - assumed from position of skull		same as sk1309
1312	1302	male	18-20	Supine	South	Slightly flexed, lower left arm and left pelvis truncated by modern geo tech pit, skull tilted forward and to its right, SK 1208 by legs, right forearm bent in towards pelvis, hands together			septal aperture, os acromiale
1306	1305	Indeterminate	Adult	?prone	South West	articulated ribs and right arm bones			
1331	1311	Indeterminate	Adult	Supine	South West	Just right humerus & shoulder, rest of body truncated by concrete footing			
1316	1314	male	18-25	Supine	South	Extended, skull turned slightly to its right with hands tied behind its back. Good preservation	Hands tied		gross enamel defect M1
1319	1318	Indeterminate	Adult	Supine	South	Truncated upper torso			
1322	1321	male	25-35	Right Side	South	Extended with upper torso and skull bent forward. Hands tied behind back	Hands tied		
1325	1324	male	40-44	Supine	South West	Extended, skull facing down towards left shoulder, hands tied behind back, foreign skeletal elements in fill	Hands tied		
1327	1332	male	45+			Cranium placed on left side facing west to the south of SK 1328		Cranium is Ra. 13	
1328	1332	male	adult			Cranium placed upright to the north of SK 1327 and adjacent to the south of SK 1329. (More than one cranium)		Cranium is Ra. 14	additional partial cranium in bag - clearly separate. Given label SK 1328b
1328B	1332								additional cranium
1329	1332	male	adult			frontal bone only		Cranium is Ra. 15	?disarticulated - should this really have SK number

1335	1334	male	45+	Right Side	South West	Flexed with slice through a cervical vertebra & mandible, hands appear to be tied in front of pelvis. Skull on right side under torso facing the feet	Decapitation CV3, Hands tied		cut marks to right mandible & CV3
1338	1337	male?	Adult			Feet still articulated but legs truncated and disturbed by later graves			
1396	1341	male	15-20	Supine	South West	Extended with skull absent, unfused epiphyses, hands tied behind back and lower right leg truncated by grave 1364, well preserved	Hands tied. ?decapitation	Ra. 24 - fragments of worked bone and Fe found near left arm. Probable socketed handle of a knife or similar tool	
1397	1341	male	18-25	Supine	South West	Extended with skull turned to left side. Left arm down by side and right forearm brought up across chest. SK 1398 skull placed above right shoulder			
1398	1341	male	Adult			cranium placed adjacent to SK 1397 skull		RA 25	disarticulated in grave fill? Or from sk 1396.
1344	1343	male	25-35	Supine	South West	Extended, left leg and pelvis			
1349	1348	male	18-20	Supine	South	Extended with arms folded up across chest, skull placed upright at base of right ribs	Decapitation 3x slice through CV vert		cut marks on 3 CV vertebrae
1377	1348	Indeterminate	Adult			Partial remains of lower legs under pavement in grave (rest beyond LOE)			adjacent to SK1349. possibly intruding into grave disturbing sk1349 leg
1352	1351	male?	Adult	Supine	West	Extended, upper body truncated away by modern geo tech pit, well preserved			
1355	1354	male	45+			Cranium on left side facing south truncated by modern service perhaps associated with SK 1356		Skull is Ra. 21	

1356	1354	indeterminate	adult	Supine	South West	Extended lower right leg and foot			
1357	1354	indeterminate	adult	Supine	South West	Lower left and right leg on top of SK 1355 and SK1356			
1358	1354	Female	17-25			Skull on right side above SK 1357 legs		Skull is Ra. 19	
1359	1354	Indeterminate	less than 21y			Upright cranium above SK1357 legs		Skull is Ra. 20	
1376	1354	male?	Adult	Supine	South West	Extended, partial remains of ribs, left femur and articulated feet			
1362	1361	male	18-25	Right Side	South West	Crouched in grave too small, torso pressed against grave edge and skull on its right side on the chest. Hands tied behind back	Hands tied. Decapitation CV2		osteomyelitis of the left femur and necrosis of the right femoral head. Lack of use of legs. Disabled individual.
1366	1364					Miscellaneous skeletal elements in this 'grave pit'		Fe swivel fitting	DISARTIC NOT SK
1368	1367	indeterminate (prob M)	15-17y	Prone	South West	Extended, right arm and left leg partly truncated, hands tied behind back	Hands tied		
1371	1370	male	30-34	Supine	South West	Remnant left femur in situ. Other disarticulated bones scattered around grave of sk1325			
1374	1373	Indeterminate	Adult	Supine	South	Extended, only lower legs survive with feet			
1379	1378	Female	35-45	Prone	South	Flexed with skull absent, arms crossed under chest, disarticulated leg bones (SK 1381) placed on top, with SK1380 skull to east of legs (maybe skull of SK1379)	Decapitation? - no osteological evidence, but if SK1380 is same individual then has to be		same as SK 1380
1380	1378	?female	Adult	right side next to legs		Cranium on right side facing north east on east side of legs of SK1379			no mandible present, was this truncated? skull of SK 1379
1381	1378	indeterminate	Adult			Partial remains; legs. Disarticulated in grave (previous occupant?). Right fem and tib		Fe nail	

1384	1383	male	20-27y	Right side	South West	Flexed with skull prone but almost overturned (later disturbance?). Lower legs truncated by geotech pit			CV2 - odontoid peg broken or sliced off.
1386	1388	Male??	Adult	supine		Supine. Only lower left leg present			
1387	1388	male?	20-35	prone		Partial pelvis, sacrum and left femur			
1365	1390	male	18-25			Skull on left side facing south to the south of SK 1391 legs	Decapitation - slice through mandible	Skull is Ra. 23	
1391	1390	male	18-25	Prone	South East	Flexed with most of torso truncated by grave 1341. Abundant skeletal elements backfilled on body (1392). lower arms recovered probably belong to SK 1394	Hands were probably tied behind back		?C2 odontoid fracture - evidence of hanging. Very tentative, would only be possible with long drop
1394	1393	indeterminate	adult	Prone	South West	Only femurs left <i>in situ</i> extended			
21005	21004	indeterminate	adult		South West	toes			
21008	21007	indeterminate	adult			cranial and scapula frags			

APPENDIX 3: DISARTICULATED HUMAN BONE FROM FILL OF GRAVES

Abbreviations used – PX- post-excavation, MT – Metatarsal, MC – metacarpal, Frags – Fragments, ? – uncertain/unsure, L- left, R- right, S1 – first sacral segment, CV- cervical vertebra, TV- Thoracic vertebra, LV- Lumbar vertebra, Disartic. – Disarticulated, Prox- proximal, Dist- distal, M – molar, PM- premolar, JS- joint surface, hum- humerus, fem- femur, tib- tibia, fib- fibula, rad- radius, uln- ulna, clav- clavicle, scap- scapula, vert – vertebra
(Adult sized/fully fused unless otherwise stated)

Skeleton number	Fill number	Bones present	Notes
1087		2x cranial frags - can't be sure who these are from too many intercutting graves & px disturbance	
1088		phalanx, ribs frags	probably SK 1087
1089		right clavicle,	
1097		cuboid, MT, cuneiform. Radial head and other frags.	
1105		cranial frags. Ulna and fibula shaft frags. Distal rad frag. Pelvis iliac blade frags. Rib frags. Prox tib frag.	maybe from this SK
1112		MC4	
1118		right patella - may not be from SK as found on ribs	
1122		cranial frags ?female . Retention metopic suture. Cervical vertebrae 3-5 or 5-7. MCs x4. femur shaft frag. Radial upper half. Fibula shaft. Scapula frag. Rib.	
1123		talus, navicular and cuneiform - prob from 1122 need to check.	disartic from 1122 may relate to this individual ??
1124		radial shaft - found near artic foot	
1132		distal humerus, clavicle frag, scapula frags, occipital frg, CV2, lv, tv, rib frags, hand prox phalanx, MC5, radial shaft, ulna head frag, MT1, Mt1, MT2, MT2, talus, navicular, ilium auricular surface, distal femur, patella, proximal femur, distal tibia. All Adult sized. Additionally unfused radius.	maybe part of 1134
1141		2x right humeri, frag tibia. Right ribs. Left MC1 & 3 & 5. left frontal bone with retained metopic suture & cribra orb. Right maxilla young teeth little wear, assumed same person as frontal bone and other cranial frags. Lumbar vert body with large schmorl's node. CV2, frag CV1, & CV . mid clavicle unfused. loose teeth maybe from another person.	in photo disarticulated bones at 'head' end of grave. Looks like cranium of one person & other bits.
1144		cranium with frag mandible & frontal. probably part of SK 1144 - but can't be certain - left distal humerus, sternum, rib & misc frags	in addition to the other cranium
1146		MCs and phalanges left and right from subadult	?same subadult identified with 1147 (1147a)
1148		left ulna, clavicle, scapula frags.	
1158		right talus, left MT1	
1162		right zygomatic, prox fibula, mandible condyle, lower left femur (found on top SK1162 legs)	
1174		patella (small), scapula acromion, MC3,4,5. rib frag	

1175/74	1176	left mandible M3,2,1 - light wear . Frontal bone with articulating left parietal which has 'orange peel' surface adjacent to the suture. L clavicle. CV1. Lv. TV. Non-adult LV. R zygomatic. Parietal frag. L 1st and 2nd upper incisor. M1 no crown. Right femur large child size. Femoral head (? related to pelvis). left ilium & ischium with fracture ?trauma (needs research). TV. S4. R zygomatic. manubrium frag. scapula frag. fibula frag. 5x prox hand phalanges. intermediate hand phalanx. MC1.CV frags. capitae L. MT2 R. sternum frag. rib frags.	iliac blade healed fracture - high energy direct high impact (in young people). Relatively uncommon. Will heal without too much complication. Fall from height?
1175		scaphoid probably sk1174 adjacent	
1187		frags of sternum	
1187	1188	distal fem. Right ischium. Right pubis, left lateral clavicle. Left distal radius, distal hum. Intermediate hand phalanx. 3rd molar.	
1190	1191	right iliac fragment inc. acetabulum, part auricular surface.	
1193		distal ulna, fibula shaft, phalanges, ribs etc.	loose disarticulated bone
1204		2x humeral shaft, large and small - so not same individual, likely one belongs to SK, but not able to determine which. Scapula frags, cranial frag, rib frags, vert arch frags - all may belong to SK, but can't say for certain.	
1207		lower left humerus	
1211		MTx3	
1211	1212	mid shaft femur (with bump bit). 3x fibula frags. R ilium frag. Navicular. 1st cuneiform. 1st prox foot phalanx. 2nd cuneiform. CV. S1 frag. R MT1. L upper I1.	
1214		left tibia, fibula and MT 2-4.	
1214	1215	Right tibia. Right femur. Distal fem. Left mandible with small q of right L M3,2,1, R M1 & pm2 (fair amount of wear). Pubis L (youngish). Prox foot 1st phalanges x2. MT1 R. hand prox phalanges x2. cranial frag. Cuboid calcaneus x2 L&R, talus. Navicular x2. LV, TV, CV2, CV, 3x prox pedal phalanges. Patella frag. Mt frag. Mandible condyle frag. 3rd cuneiform. 2x intermediate hand phalanges. 1 prox hand phalanx. Ribs frags. PMx2 lower, pmx1 upper, canine, upper i2, lower m1, lower m3.	
1217		MT, MC2.	
1217	1218	right ulna, upper 1/3 radius, right scapula, CV7, MC4 left, 3x rib right, cranial frag, navicular left. Left ulna, right ulna, distal 1/2 of radius right, 3x rib right, prox hand phalanx, right femur prox 1/3. LV, TV (with OP & SN), TV, TV body. Left femur (462mm) very bowed a-p slight OP on patella JS. right femur prox 2/3s. right radius. left radius. CV1 (atlas) cleft posterior arch with tapering ends - spina bifida occulta of the atlas. 2x left ribs, 1 x right rib (12th or 'extra' rib as very small). TV body with OP growth. MT3 left, MT5. cuneiform 2 & 3. CV1 frag. MC shaft and head. intermediate hand phalanges x4. foot prox phalanges x2, MT1 distal phalanx. teeth - I1,C, C, C,PM1. left rib (11 or 12). right rib. MC1 right . scapula left glenoid frag with non-metric trait 'scapula foramen'. cuneiform 1 right. MT4. TV body, TV, TV. S1. right zygomatic. mid-mandible frag . PM1. radius shaft frag. cuneiform 2. proximal hand phalanx.	
1220		TV and CV	

1220	1221	prox hand phalanx. Navicular. Intermediate pedal phalanx. CV. Triquetral left. 1st cuneiform. 2nd cuneiform, 3rd cuneiform. 2x prox foot phalanges, 1 x distal 1st. Distal fibula. 2x hand 1st distal phalanges. Lower I1, upper I1, upper canine, lower canine, lower pm x2, upper pm x1. right clavicle (complete). Left humerus prox 1/2. left radius prox 1/2. LV. TV x3. talus R. manubrium. Patella. 1st cuneiform. 3rd cuneiform. L clavicle body. MC1 L. MC4 R. prox hand phalanx. Prox 1st pedal phalanx with cortical defects on JS. MT shaft.	
1228		sacrum with sacrilisation/lumbarisation. Proximal tibia, scapula	
1228	1227	distal fem. Fib shaft. Distal tib. Prox hand phalanx. Mid mandible frag. Vert arch frags. Immature bone - may be animal.	
1230		coccyx, manubrium non-adult, MCs, phalanges. Right pelvis	
1234	1235	left hand MC1-5. right MC5. hamate L&R. capitate l. pisiform triquetral. Prox hand phalanx and intermediate. Prox foot phalanx.	
1237		cuboid	
1237	1238	cranial fragment - probably posterior parietal	
1240	1241	fused LV5 - S1. complete and extensive fusion of the bodies. Right ulna prox. TV body	
1243		distal 1st phalanx foot - found in skull bag	
1243	1244	cranial frags - occipital and frontal seen, plus petrous. All from one skull? Teeth upper M1-2, PM1-2 & C, I2. no attrition young person.	
1246		ulna, pubis, scapula frag, mt, whole bag of 'right hand'	
1246/7	1248	patella L, humeral head, left mandible with M2,M1, pm2, pm1, C (little wear), distal hum shaft, right ulna prox, Left calcaneus, L talus, R navicular, L scapula glenoid, scapula frag, Left ilium young male, fibula shaft frags x2, hum/fem head frag, cuneiform 1, cuneiform 3, sacrum S4-4, rib, Left MT 5,5,4,3,2, Right MT,5,4,3,2, unfused proximal MT1 epiphyses, 3x proximal pedal phalanges, 1x distal 1st phalanx, 2x prox hand phalanges, 2x intermediate hand phalanges, CV (young), CV frags also young.	
1250		mastoid process. Cv1 frag, premolar,	
1251		left frontal (retained metopic suture), maxilla and mandible of young adult - 3rd molar erupting low wear. Left scapula and left humerus, unfused elements.	all consistent with a young adult/adolescent individual.
1251	1252	occipital frag. CV7 . 3x rib head. 4x rib frag. Upper L M3,M2 (no wear). L zygomatic. CV. CV1 frag. Right mandible half M2 (?). MC L 5. R MC1. MC4 L. MC2 L. MT 3 L unfused head. Hand prox phalanx. 1st distal pedal phalanx. Child manubrium frags?	
1254		TV. Pm tooth.	
1254	1255	rib, cranial, vert arch frags	
1257		MT shaft.	
1260		MT4 and 5 left. MT1 right and 2x phalanges.	
1263		left maxilla nasal segment	
1265	1266	MT2 r. Right talus. Fibula shaft,	posthole
1271		talus r	
1286		Non-adult TV. Non-adult MT (r). non-adult deciduous 2nd molar. CV1 frag. Clavicle frag. Fibula shaft frags. Cranial condyle from sphenoid. Hand phalanges (maybe from this sk). Adult Right humerus, radius and ulna 'extra' .	non-adult remains, where are these from ?

1286	1287	right femur (almost complete). Fibula shaft . Right ulna proximal 1/3. right clavicle lateral half. MT1 right. TV body. CV1 1/2. CV2 & 3 . Right calcaneus. Talus frag. 2x ribs shaft. Right scapula x2. mandible frag. Unfused ischium frag. Distal femur 1/3 unfused. fibula shaft & distal epiphyses. 2x rib heads. parietal fragment. right zygomatic. right MT2 and pedal phalanx. left MC2, MC 4. scaphoid, capitate. proximal hand phalanx x2, mid x1, distal x3. rib and vert arch frags. 1st cuneiform left and right. navicular left. second cuneiform right. x2 1st proximal pedal phalanx. 1x 1st distal pedal phalanx. 1x prox pedal phalanx. 5x hand prox phalanges. MC1-4 right. MC3 left. capitate right. 3x intermediate hand phalanges. CV. distal 1/3 ulna. radial shaft . scapula frags. CV1 1/2. mid clavicle left. mandible left side 2x molar teeth. mandible (nearly whole) and right maxilla, all teeth present, enamel hypoplasia on canines, caries upper right M1 with granuloma buccal. ischium frag. non-adult MT shaft.	
1289		right clavicle, patella, 3rd cuneiform	
1289	1290	adult - humeral head, Ribs, prox tib frag, TV, TV, cuneiform 1, scaphoid, prox hand phalanges x2, intermediate x2, distal x2. MC2, MT4. clavicle L, clavicle R, talus L , prox radius, radial frag, pubis frag, manubrium. Non-adult unfused - right ischium, SacrumS2, iliac crest (unfused), distal rad shaft, coracoid, ilium frag, calcaneal frag, distal tibia, radial frags, L&R clavicle, greater trochanter, femoral head, TV body, MT 1 distal head just fusing, sternum centre, hyoid body, capitate L&R, unfused epiphysis, hamate, trapezoid, 5x prox hand phalanges, Mcs x5, Mts x4, distal hand phalanx, Non-adult cranium (mostly left) & maxilla, and mandible 3rd molar not erupted but present in alveolar. ? cutmark on the right mandible across ramus gonial angle and to M1 level. adult mandible, L M3,2,1,pm2,pm1, R M2,M1, light wear. LV x2 (LV5? Slight OP anterior). TV 5 SN on 2. CV. Adult scapula L&R. Unfused non-adult bones - L&R ilium, L ischium, L&R scapula, Sacrum 1, distal unfused femur JS, R calcaneus and talus, humeral head, LV 5,4,3 TV, TV. manubrium, sternum, MC3, rib. Left and right tibia (pair). Left femur. Left humerus. Left radius and ulna. Distal fibula Left - pathology healed fracture? Callous on distal shaft prox to head, irregular OP growth around JS. Right fem upper shaft. Non-adult, unfused L&R tibia, L&R femur (340mm), L&R humerus, R radius and ulna. All matching.	
1292		talus ?from truncating grave	
1297		MTs x7. pedal phalanges x2. non-adult hand phalanx. Non-adult cv frag.	
1297/1330	1298	MT5. Talus R. Distal R tibia. 2x fibula shaft fragments. Lower half R radius. MT2 R. intermediate hand phalanx. Rib fragment. LV5/4. Right maxilla - M3,2,1,Pm2,1 (heavy wear on M1). Cranial fragment - frontal . 2x tibia upper shaft - non-adult older child size. Left ilium non-adult (acetabulum unfused). Left ilium -adult-male. MC3 R. MC2. MT4 R. Cuneiform 3 x2. R zygomatic. 4x proximal hand phalanges. Rib frags. 3x 1st distal pedal phalanges. 1x intermediate foot phalanx. 2x proximal pedal phalanx. Capitate. Triquetral. Manubrial frag. Child sternal frag. 2x child rib frags. child frontal bone and frags of sphenoid. Calcaneus R. Left distal tibia and fibula. Proximal fibula. Fragment of fibula shaft. Manubrium. L cuboid. CV 3/4. patella right. MC2 shaft. Rib 1st. LV - young person. Scapula frags. Left MT5,4,3. Right MT3, 5. proximal 1st pedal phalanx. Right child-sized ilium. femoral head - unfused. proximal tibia unfused.	
1300		left radius. Scaphoid. Trapezium, trapezoid	

1300	1301	mandible - all teeth present, wear to M1&2 not 3. calculus. Male left side has protrusion of bone at gonial angle ? Trauma. Left zygomatic. 4x cranial frags. 13 x ribs, mid clavicle right fusing flake. Right humerus shaft. L&R ulna matching pair. Right radius. right patella. Shaft femur. Fibula shaft. Left talus. Pubis ma. Manubrium young. Sternum fusing, sternum fused. LV x3 , TVx2. Left pelvis acetabulum recently fused. = puberty. right MT 1 with corresponding prox and dist phalanges. Cuboid right. MT4 right unfused head. 4x prox foot phalanges & distal. Sacral 4-5. distal radius. Ribs. hands - 1 left complete hand. 1 left and right hand pair. Including carpals. non-adult LV, 2x prox hand phalanges, distal unfused epiphyses femur, left ulna prox 1/2 and lateral left clavicle. Looks young child size.	
1306		canine tooth, pedal prox phalanx.	
1308		rib frag, pedal distal 1st phalanx, pedal proximal phalanx.	
1309		fragment of acetabulum & pubis found in with arm bag	
1309/1312 /1310/130 3/1308	1304	right ulna. Left clavicle. Right radius, distal ulna, prox radius. Ribs. Tib shaft frag. Left calcaneus, TV, glenoid fossa x2, TV x2. TV x2 , CV. Lv with OP. right patella. Ribs, manubrium, scapula acromion and coracoid. Radial and ulna shaft frag. MC 5 L, MC4 r, MT2 r. 5x prox hand phalanges. 2x intermediate hand phalanges. Right cuboid. MT5. scapula frag (spine) with cut/slice mark. left ilium young adult. Right ilium poor preservation. Manubrium. LV, CV1. TV. CV3. TV. CV body x2. angle of scapula. head ulna. Scapula glenoid fossa. MC head s x2. tibia right. Calcaneus right. Talus frag. Upper shaft femur right. Prox foot phalanges x3. prox hand phalanges x3, intermediates x4. MC1-5. teeth - canine, premolar, Incisorx2.	
1312		cv vert	
1315	1279	left femur prox 1/3 unfused. 2x ischium-pubis unfused. Acetabulum unfused frag. MC2 head unfused. Right clavicle with fusing epiphyses. Left clavicle no medial end. 2x right patella. Rib frags. MC5 right. Right prox 1/3 femur - fused. Right MT3. scaphoid left. LV. LV5. max 11. prox fibula head. non-adult tibia shaft frag? non-adult fibula shaft frag?	
1315		hyoid arm	
1316	1317	Right pelvis - male iliac crest fused. Pubis symph x2 very young. L& R patella (not same person). 2x femoral shaft (different sizes). Right complete femur. Distal half femur. Left ulna. Radius (mostly complete) and proximal 1/3 radius. Left humerus. Left tibia x2. prox fibula and 2x fib shaft. 2x LV. 2x rib frags. calcaneus left. navicular Left. Left lateral, medial cuneiform. left clavicle. MC3 Right. MT left 2. right mandible - m3,m2,m1 (mostly lost to caries) - male. very large mandibular condyle. maxilla left alveolar M3,m2. loose pm1,pm2, I1. hamate right. left zygomatic. left temporal bone. posterior parietal. Left MC4. left MC4. 9 x proximal foot phalanges (2x 1sts, possibly opposing.) 2x prox 3x intermediate hand phalanges. 2x distal hand phalanges. 2x distal pedal phalanges. . Left scapula. Left talus. Cuboid. Hand prox phalanx. Right maxilla - 1st molar and deciduous 2nd molar in occlusion. Child.	
1322		distal tibia R. MT1, MC4.	
1322	1323	2x left patella. Rib shaft frags. Lumbar body vert. left calcaneus. Radius mid to proximal half. Radius top 1/3 unfused. Ulna shaft frag. MC5 right. MT4 left. MT4 right. MT4 right. Hand phalanx proximal. Distal left femur. Mid and distal left humerus. left radius whole. right radius distal 1/3 only. lumbar vert body. CV2. talus left. MT3 right. MT4 left.	
1325		left scapula	

1325	1326	right prox fem, left mid and distal fem. Right mid and prox shaft fem, left humerus 321mm, fibula left (all except prox head), left distal tib, left prox ulna, distal ulna, right pelvis, right acetabulum, left ischium, right pubis older age. Sacrum, patella right, scapula right, scapula acromion with unfused epiphysis or os acromiale. left temporal bone, left zygomatic, part of sphenoid, right frontal, CV2, TV1, TV body, 4x TV body. CV. TV arch. CV with cut mark . teeth - I1, I2, C, PM1, PM2, M1, M2, M3 all maxilla - look to be from same person. & 1 canine. MC2 L&R, MC1 R, prox hand phalanges x3, 1x distal 1st hand phalanx. scaphoid R. Cuneiform 3 R. ribs lots, patella.	
1327		intermediate hand phalanx	
1331	1313	distal 1/3 of femur shaft. Fibula shaft frag. Proximal tibia.	
1338		left humerus, radius and ulna. Labelled left arm, but not sk1338 as the long bones are from non-adult. Older child sized.	
1338	1339	Left tibia shaft	
1344	1345	1 arm hyoid	
1349		foot proximal 1st phalanx. Cuneiform 2	
1352		MC ?4.	
1356		cuboid r	
1358/9	1360	3x proximal pedal phalanges. 1x distal 1st pedal phalanx.	
1362	1363	Left femur (missing head). TV1/2. pedal phalanx. Ulna head.	
1371		right tibia shaft and distal epiphyses	
1376		2nd cuneiform	
1381		distal femur - very large not this SK. Tibial shaft frag - unknown.	
1381	1382	right patella. Left ilium. Left cuneiform 3. cranial frags - 1 skull older individual. Scapula frag . Prox left tibia. Prox tib. Capitate left. Left triquetral. Left trapezoid. Coccyx 1-3. canine. 5x intermediate hand phalanges. 6x prox hand phalanges.cv arch frag. mid clavicle. foot prox phalanx & 1st. foot distal phalanx. 2x MT 1, Mt4, Mt2. 2x L MC3. MC5 L, MC2 L. MT4 L. left ulna prox. ulna distal. cv arch. distal fibula left. fibula shaft. radial shaft. Left mandible ramus. talus left. CV body x2. LV. TV. 14x ribs frags. child size clavicle mid shaft.	
1386/7	1389	left humerus prox head unfused and septal aperture distal medial unfused. Cv and lv young. Right calcaneus posterior unfused. Trapezium (young). Prox hand phalanx prox unfused. Distal hand phalanx. Rib frags.	
1391		L&R radius and ulna unfused at head end. MCs unfused. CV2. occipital condyles. Pedal prox phalanges. TV. Manubrium.	
1391/1365	1392	left (462mm) and right femur, left and right tibia, matching pairs. Left and right pelvis male, matching. Sacrum. Right humeral head. Left proximal femur. Sacrum unfused S1 - just fusing others so under 25. left cuneiform 3. Left and right humerus unfused head and distal except medial. 1 unfused dist hum epiphyses. prox tib unfused . right fem prox 1/3 shaft. postmortem hole in posterior. MC1 Left. capitate l. prox hand phalanx. ribs. cv2, calcaneus L, petrous portion & mastoid L, rib, hand prox phalanx.	
1396		MC1, MC3, mid phalanx, CV, LV 1/2 body. Frags of cranium (given RA 18) in fill above SK 1396/97/98 (may belong to one of these)	

1396/7	1342	temporal bone, frontal bone, 2x cranial frags. R patella. Scapula frag. Left distal acromial clavicle frag, left proximal radial frag, right distal radial frag, humeral mid shaft , right distal humerus frag. Glenoid fossa (immature). Distal radial epiphyses. immature pelvis acetabulum. lumbar vert x3. thoracic vert x6. C2. Tv spine. lumbar frag x3. immature CV2 & cv. immature TV x2. LV immature. calcaneus left. talus right. intermediate cuneiform. MT4 R, MT2 L, MT3 R, MT5 R, MT5 L. MC2 x2 L. prox hand phalanx. intermediate hand phalanges x2. foot phalanges intermediate x5. hamate L & R. lunate R. sesmoid. distal MT head. distal MC head. Right vert rib ends x2. 1 L vert rib end. 1 sternal end. 5 rib shaft frags. lower L m1. lower TV body frag. L cuboid. prox hum -immature. medial clavicle end. L capitata. L rib. 1 rib shaft. distal hand phalanx. intermediate foot phalanx. MT4 R. Left tibia. Left and right tibia. Right tibia and femur (pair). (tibia 390/398) (femur 495/491). Distal 1/2 femur left. Femoral shaft. Proximal 1/2 fibula. Fibula shaft. Left ilium male young adult. Right ilium frag - iliac crest just fusing =young. iliac crest epiphyses unfused. right acetabulum . sacrum - spina bifida occulta, bifid S1-2, then bifid 4-5 (also left side pseudo facet for IV5 on wing. prox fibula, fibula shaft, distal femur articular surface, cranial frags, L MT2. right cuneiform 3. left MC3, MC2, MC1, intermediate phalanx, ~R scaphoid,	
1397		right clavicle, thoracic vertebra, right MT4 (unfused head), right MT2 fused. MC1x2, MC5, hand phalanges x6, scapula acromial process, MT - non-adult. Unfused MT1 prox epiphyses.	
1398		prox hand phalanx, unfused.	
	21018	tibia shaft, fibula frag, ulna frag, rib frag, iliac crest frag, lumbar vert with OP frag, CV1 frag,	From Watching Brief
	21019	mastoid & petrous portion (L) . Scapula lateral spine. Cranial frag parietal.	From Watching Brief

Disarticulated human bone from Context 1366

rib & vert	Rib shaft frags 62, costal end 13. TV x14 (1 immature). LV x11 (1 immature). CV1 & 1 cv1 frag. CV x5 (1 immature). L rib head x6. R rib head x19 . CV body, coccyx x2, ribs, spinous processes, LV. coccyx.CV frag
scapula	.L glenoid. R glenoid. R scapula frag immature not fused. R scapula. R scapula. R scapula. Unfused glenoid R scapula. 4x scapula frgs. Os acromiale on scapula frag. . Unfused scapula coracoid.
cranial	right frontal with metopic suture retention. Occipital x3. . R temporal. 25 cranial frags. right orbit. . R zygomatic. R zygomatic. Occipital frag. Parietal frag. . Occipital condyle.
sacrum	sacrum. Sacrum with articulating S1 - probably - lumbarisation the S1 has L pseudo joint on the ala.
Teeth	teeth - mandible and maxilla, and left mandible. these may not correspond. the maxilla first molars abscess L&R other teeth are highly lined from LEH & quite heavy wear. mandible 3rd molars absent congenitally. right mandible frag. frontal frag. occipital frag. parietal frag. mastoid frag.
manubrium & sternum	Manubrium. Sternum. Sternum frag.
long bone	Humeral heads x2 unfused. distal hum JS frag. prox hum frag. Clavicle frag. greater trochanter. L distal fem. R humeral head. Humeral head. Prox L ulna. Distal hum. R distal rad. distal ulna. Distal fibula js. Mid clavicle. left femur , right tibia, right tibia, tibia and fibula shaft , humerus 321mm right, 4x right humeri. 1x unfused humerus, L. 2x humeri shaft. 3x right ulna, 2x left ulna, 5x distal ulna. Left radius, right radius, right radius. 2x distal tibia unfused . fibula shaft frags. 3x left and 3x right clavicles, L clavicle - 4x mid flake unfused

Hands and feet	L MT 1 with unfused epiphyses. proximal foot phalanx. MT3 & 4 R. 5x hand prox phalanges. 1 intermediate hand phalanx. MC1 prox JS.L & R. 1st cuneiform. 4x left calcanei. 3x R calcanei. 2x L talus. navicular x2. cuneiform 1 & 3. MC2 L & R. MC1 L, MC1 R. MC4, MC5 L. MT1 L. MT5 x2 L. MT5 R. MT2 L. MT3 R x2. MT4 R. MT shaft. 10x prox foot phalanges (1 just fusing). 1 intermediate foot phalanx. 4x prox hand phalanges. 3x intermediate hand phalanges. 2x distal hand phalanges. intermediate hand phalanx, mc head, mt head. MT5. unfused phalanx epiphyses.
pelvis	pubis x2 both young. pubis - very young, pubis - 30s. Right male pelvis, 35-45 . left male pelvis 25-35. right ilium frag. right acetabulum unfused ischium. unfused pubis 1/3 .
child	pubis - child sized. child-sized calc. Left orbit (possible child) Child femoral head. Child-sized tibia prox 1/2.

Context 1004 disarticulated human bone*(Adult sized/fully fused unless otherwise stated)*

Area of body	Bones present	Pathology
rib & vert	1st rib x2, arch x4 frags, arches Tv x 7, body vert fused, CV, CV, CV, CV body, Vert arch frag x10, vert frag x 4, CV1 frag, CV1 frag, CV2, CV2 frag, CV3 & 4 , CV5, CV7, L5, LV x26, Rib L x12 , Rib R x20, Rib x2, rib frags x 14, rib frags x lots rib frags x14, rib frags x3, rib frags x5, rib frgs x20, rib frgs x33, rib shaft frags x20, rib shaft x 19, rib shafts x10, rib x5, rib x8, TV x29	2x body verts (TV or LV) broken, but clearly fused on left side with large callous extending over the body sup & inf. inf PO, OP SN/IVD/OP central , looks slightly squished centrally
scapula	sacpula R, scapula frag x11, scapula glenoid L x 3, scapula glenoid & lateral scapula glenoid frag scapula lateral border scapula lateral border scapula spine x3	
cranial	3x cranial frags,3x parietal frags, cranial frag, frag frontal x3, frontal L x1, R x2, left petrous, occipital male, occipital, orbit L x2, orbit Rx1, ossicle, occipital condyles , parietal frag, petrous portion x5, temporal L, zygomatic L x2, zygomatic R x 3, temporal R, temporal frag , tempori/sphenoid frag R, parietal frag x3 , occipital frag, occpital condyle frag, frag occipital, cranial frag x19, cranial frag x2, cranial frag x20, cranial frag x4, cranial frag x5, cranial fragments x13, cranial frags, cranial frags x 6, cranial frags x10, cranial frags x4, cranial frags x4, cranial frags x9 mastoid & petrous L x5, R x2,	
sacrum	coccyx, S1 x4, sacral wing R sacral wing sacrum S1 R Sacrum S3-5	

Teeth	<p>canine lower, demi mandible L, M1, mand I2 mandible R calculus I1,I2,C, PM1,PM2, M1,M2, M3 mandible L M1 absent lost AM pm1,pm2, M2 mandible R x2, mandible R M1, M2 lost AM mandible condyle x3 mandible demi R M3,2,1, PM2 mandible demi R M1 - no wear (possible non-adult) mandible fossa mandible frag R calculus heavy on M1 M1 mandible frag mandible ramus frag mandibular condyle mandibular fossa PM1 demi mandible L Max M1 max M2 maxilla L & r anterior Right PM2 & M1 massive caries. M1 abscess into sinus cavity. R I,I2, C, PM2, M1, L I2, PM1,PM2. maxilla L & r frags pm1,2, c (L, only) both sides</p>	LEH- canine
manubrium & sternum	Manubrium, sternum with sternal aperture, sternum	
Hands	<p>distal hand phalanges x3, hamate, lunate, MC1 L x2, MC1 x 2, MC2 L x2, MC2 Rx2,MC2 x 2, MC3 R x 2, MC3L x 2, MC4 L x 2, MC5 Lx 1, MC5 R x4 hand phalanx proximal, intermediate hand phalanges x8 intermediate hand phalanx, prox hand phalanges L, proximal hand phalanges x4 proximal hand phalanges x6, prox hand phalanges R, prox hand phalanges x2</p>	
Feet	<p>1st distal phalanx, 3rd cuneiform, 7x MT shaft, 3x L calcaneus, 4x right calcaneus, calcaneus 1/2, calcaneus frag x3, cuboid, cuboid, cuboid, cuneiform 1, foot proximal phalanx, MT1 L x5, MT1 R x6, MT body, MT1 prox phalanx, MT2 R x3, MT2 x2, MT3 Lxx3, MT3 R x4, MT3, MT4 L x4, MT4 R x 3, MT4, Mt5, Mt 5 L x2, MT5 R x2, navicular, posterior calcaneus x2, talus L x 5, talus R x 7, talus, MT shaft</p>	

pelvis	6x acetabulum (2 L, 1R), 5x auricular surface (2 L, 1R), iliac blade frag x2, iliac crest frag x2, iliac frag x 3, ilium L x4, ilium R x2, ilium frag L x1, Rx1, ilium frag x7, ischium L x2, ischium Rx5, ischium x2, prime adult pubis L , sciatic notch R male pa pubis symphyses L 30s pubis symphyses R male young pubis symphyses R	
child		
Upper limb	8x L clavicle, 8x R clavicle, clavicle body frag, coracoid, distal hum L x14, xR 7, distal hum x5, distal Rad L x1, R x2, distal Rad x2, distal ulna x7, corocoid, clavicle frag, clavicle frag, clavicle frags x3 , clavicle lateral, glenoid fossa L x 3, glenoid R x3, glenoid fossa x 4, hum head x6, hum shaft x25, humerus R x3, humerus L x2, lateral clavicle R x2, medial clavicle L, midshaft hum x3, midshaft rad x2, prox hum L x2, prox hum R x4, prox hum, prox radius x 8, prox rad L x1, medial clavicle frag , prox uln L x7, prox uln R x 9, radial shaft x22, shaft ulna x2, ulna L x2, ulna Rx 8, ulna shaft x11, ulna prox L x1, mid 1/2 clavicle L, mid clavicle L, mid clavicle R, mid shaft clavicle L	distal L hum - misshapen medial protrusion, extends posterior, changing ulna articular surface shape.
Lower limb	Distal Fem L x7 , Distal Fem R x 9, distal fib L x1, distal fib R x1, dista fib, distal fem x10, distal Tib L x5, distal Tib R x10, distal tib x 4, fem condyle x3 fem shaft R x4, fem shaft x 31, Femur R, Fibula shaft frag x 40, midshaft fem x6, midshaft tib x3, patella L x2, proximal femur L x 14, proximal femur R x 27, proximal fem x3, prox fibula x5, prox tib R x 5, prox tib x 8, prox tib L x2, tibia L x1, tibia R x4, tibia shaft frag x 34, tibia R, whole shaft tibia,	fibula healed periostitis. Tibia periostitis & rodent chew marks

Context 1015 disarticulated human remains

rib & vert	TV x2, CV x3, CV1x2, CV2 x4, LV body, ribs x3, TV x9,
scapula	glenoid fossa, scapula L x2, scapula x3,
cranial	occipital and parietal frag, 17x cranial frag, 21 x cranial frags, cranial frag x6, frontal frag, L frontal orbit, cranial frags x23, petrous portion x2, temporal L, temporal Rx2, cranial frags x 13, zygomatic L x2, zygomatic R x3
sacrum	S1

Teeth	<p>maxilla- edentulous anterior teeth - posterior broken, demi mandible frag R - 2x molar 1 & 2. Teeth 30 teeth - 3x lower molar, 6x upper molar, 6x canine (upper and lower), 6x incisor lower, upper I1, 4x upper premolar, 1x lower premolar, 1x canine root 1/2 partial eruption. maxilla frag R DM1, DM2 - light wear, caries dm2.</p> <p>maxilla frag M1, M2 - fairly heavy wear demi mandible L M2 heavy wear, 5x mandible frag, central mandible fragx2, demi mandible x2, demi maxilla, i1 lower I1 maxilla L, M1 maxilla, M1 maxilla, M2 maxilla, M3, I1 upper, mandible frag R mandible ramus L x2, pm1, pm2</p>
manubrium & sternum	
Hands	<p>MC shaft, 1x distal hand phalanx, 3x intermediate hand phalanges, 5x prox phalanges hand, distal 1st hand phalanx x2, intermediate hand phalanges x4, MC1x3, MC2 x 2, MC3 L x2, MC3 R x1, MC4 x2, MC5 x2, prox hand phalanges x4 prox hand phalanx x3, prox hand phalanx x7, scaphoid,</p>
Feet	<p>8x prox foot phalanges, calcaneus L x2, calcaneus R x2, cuboid L & R, distal 1st pedal phalanges x2, distal foot 1st phalanx, MT1L x3, MT1 R x1, MT1 x 4, MT L, MT3 L x2 < MT3, MT4R, MT4 x3, MT% L, MT5 x3, navicular x 5, prox foot 1st phalanx prox foot phalanges x5, prox pedal phalanges x3, talus r x3, talus frag,</p>
pelvis	<p>acetabulum frag x2, ischium R, YA pubis R pubis L pubis R pubis frag</p>
Upper limb	<p>clavicle L x3, distal hum shaft, distal hum R x3, distal rad R x2, distal rad L x1, distal uln x3, hum shaft x9, lateral clavicle R, prox rad x3, prox uln L x2, radial head x5, radial shaft x4, radius prox, ulna R x2, ulna L x2, ulna shaft tx2,</p>
Lower limb	<p>dist tib, distal 1/2 femur, distal fem condyle x2, distal fem x3, dist fib x3, fem head x5, fem shaft x9, femur L, femur R, fibula shaft x4, patella L & R, prox fem L, prox fem R x2, prox shaft fem L, prox tib x3, prox tib R x2, tibia L, tibia R, tibia shaft x2,</p>
child	<p>distal 1/2 femur, tibia shaft, cuneiform, distal end of long bone ?radius, CV, fem head, hum shaft, mandible frag, maxilla frag, MC, prox rad, scap frag, uln L, ulna R, 4x TV, talus</p>

APPENDIX 4: POTTERY

Pottery by Kayt Marter Brown

The small ceramic assemblage comprised eight sherds (55g) and encompassed prehistoric, late Iron Age/early Roman and early medieval material (Table 6). Count, weight, fabric and, where possible, form were all recorded to provide a basic record as per recommendations by Barclay *et al.* 2016. Considerable plough disturbance was observed on-site which may in part account for the low sherd weight and poor sherd condition observed within the assemblage.

Late prehistoric

Flint-tempered sherds were retrieved from two features; posthole 1028 (fill 1029) and grave 1390 (fill 1392). The combined weight of these undiagnostic fragments was just 3g and therefore identification to period is somewhat limited. Given the noted soil disturbance in the area of excavation, combined with the condition of these sherds, they are most likely Late Iron Age in date and, therefore, residual occurrences. The same applies to a single, reduced-fired, sandy bodysherd retrieved from grave 1119 (fill 1117).

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

The only diagnostic sherds recovered comprised two jar rimsherds; one from a sand-and-grog tempered everted rim jar (fill 1136 of grave 1135) and one from a necked, cordoned jar (fill 1012 of ditch 1011).

Medieval

A small and abraded sherd, predominately flint-tempered, could be of later prehistoric date although it does potentially show similarity to 11th/12th century fabrics in the region (Cotter 2011). From post pit 1171 (fill 1172), a single, hard, sand-and-flint tempered sherd with an oxidised surface is more typical of the 11th to 13th centuries (ibid; Vince *et al.* 1997).

Table 6: Quantification of assemblage by sherd count and weight (g) by fabric and context

Period	Context	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)
Late prehistoric	1029	Flint-tempered	2	1
	1060	Sand-tempered	1	2
	1392	Flint-tempered	1	2
Late Iron Age/early Romano-British	1012	Sand-and-grog tempered	1	31
	1119	Sand-tempered	1	2
	1136	Sand-and-grog-tempered	1	14
Medieval	1172	Sand/flint-tempered	1	3
Total			8	55

APPENDIX 5: COINS AND METAL ITEMS

By Katie Marsden

Coins

One silver coin, Ra. 8, (Table 7) was recorded from grave 1219 (fill 1221). The coin is a penny of Aethelred II (978-1016 AD), first hand type, minted by Aelfstan at Exeter and dateable to 979-985 AD. It is a North (1994) no. 766.

Other Metal

Fourteen other metal items, all of iron, were recorded from as many deposits. The metalwork has been recorded to an Access database and identifications are summarised in Table 8 below. The assemblage has been examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves) and items were subjected to x-radiography.

The ironwork is characterised by heavy corrosion and in some cases, significant fragmentation. All items are currently stored in sealable plastic boxes with desiccating silica gel and are considered to be stable.

Range and Variety

The majority (12 items) were recorded from grave fills. The remaining two items were recorded from a layer and a posthole. A total of seven buckle elements were recovered from seven grave deposits. Of the seven, three feature attached buckle plates.

Ra. 4, recorded from grave 1149 (fill 1147) has a large and wide 'D'-shaped frame, a common form in the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval periods. In its proportions, Ra. 4 compares to examples from Stockbridge Down, Hampshire, which are dated to the late Saxon and earlier part of the medieval periods (Goodall 2011, fig. 12.3, no's 3-5). The 'D'-shaped frame of Ra. 17 from grave 1299 (fill 1300), is of more standard proportions and broad dating to the Saxon or earlier part of the medieval period is suggested. Ra. 10, recorded from grave 1229 (fill 1230) is a fragment of an oval loop frame, a form commonly dateable to the late Saxon period (Marzinzik 2003). Buckle Ra. 12, from grave 1278 (fill 1315), has a rectangular frame with 'revolving arm' and a strap bar terminating in large knobs. This form of buckle is characterised by having a large pin secured to and freely-moving around the buckle loop, rather than the strap bar. Similar buckles are recorded from 11th and 12th century dated deposits at Castle Neroche, Somerset and Southampton, Hampshire (Goodall 2011, fig. 12.7, no's 160-1).

Ra. 5, from grave 1167 (fill 1169), is a single piece buckle plate with integral loop. The plate terminates in a rounded end, through which an iron rivet survives to secure the object to the leather strap. Ra. 7, recorded from grave 1189 (fill 1190), consists of an oval loop with separate plate folded over the strap bar and riveted together. The leather remains mineralised within the plates. Both these items are difficult to date closely. Examples of this form include Marzinzik's Type II (2003), with examples known from Andover (*ibid.* pl. 97, no. 1) proposed to date to the second half of the sixth century and copper alloy examples dateable to the medieval period (Egan 1991). Iron buckles of this form with later dates include examples from Upton, Gloucestershire dated to the late 13th and 14th centuries (Goodall 2011, fig. 12.4, no. K40).

Ra. 2, recorded from grave 1117 (fill 1119) is highly fragmented, but appears to comprise elements of a two-piece buckle plate, frame and pin.

Ra. 22, a swivel fitting, was recorded from grave 1364 (fill 1366). Similar examples have been recorded from Goltho Manor, Lincolnshire (and elsewhere), dated to the 12th century (Beresford 1975, fig. 41, no. 107). Swivel fittings attach to chains to afford a freedom of movement to whatever was attached to them and suggested attachments include harness straps and cauldrons (Goodall 2011, 302). Given the nature of the burials however, it is possible that the swivel hook was a component in a limb restraint used on the occupant of the grave. A similar swivel was found with a chain link fragment and ankle shackles in a grave at Greyfriars, Oxford (Hassall et al. 1989). It is worth noting that this grave truncates several others, at least two of which contained skeletons with hands bound behind their backs (SK1321 and 1341).

Ra. 1, recovered from layer 1004, comprises a rectangular strip in two fragments. The dimensions and triangular cross section are similar to knives of the medieval period (Goodall 2011, e.g. fig. 8.16), although the item is too fragmentary to attribute form with confidence. A rivet is present at the break on one fragment, possibly for attaching an organic handle.

Two nails were recorded from graves 1131 (fill 1133, Ra. 3) and 1378 (fill 1382). A probable nail, Ra. 9, was recorded from grave 1236 (fill 1238). All are of a forged, flat-headed form that is not closely dateable.

A circular item, probably a modern washer, was recorded from posthole 1020 (fill 1021). The remaining item is a heavily corroded, broadly spherical object of uncertain form, function and date, for which the x-radiographic image is inconclusive.

Table 7: Coin catalogue

Context	Context description	Material	Ra. No.	Date	Type	Classification	Ct.	Wt. (g)
1221	Grave 1219	silver	8	Anglo-Saxon	coin	Aethelred II first hand type 979-985	1	1

Table 8: Metalwork catalogue

Context	Context description	Material	Ra. No.	Date	Type	Classification	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
1004	subsoil	iron	1	possibly medieval	knife		2	16	triangular cross section, two rivets
1021	posthole	iron	0	modern	washer		1	8	circular
1119	Grave 1117	iron	2	Anglo-Saxon to medieval	buckle		12	21	two-piece plate, frame and pin present, highly fragmented
1133	Grave 1131	iron	3	uncertain	nail		1	5	
1136	Grave 1135	iron	0	uncertain	object		1	28	uncertain - possible plate
1147	Grave 1149	iron	4	Anglo-Saxon to medieval	buckle		1	14	D'-shaped. Goodall fig. 12.3, no. 3-5
1169	Grave 1167	iron	5		buckle		1	4	loop frame with integral plate
1190	Grave 1189	iron	7	Anglo-Saxon to medieval	buckle	Marzinzik Type II	1	7	D'-shaped with separate plate
1230	Grave 1229	iron	10	Anglo-Saxon	buckle		1	4	oval frame, fragmented
1238	Grave 1219	iron	9		nail		1	3	
1300	Grave 1299	iron	17	medieval	buckle		1	11	D'-shaped. Goodall pg. 340, fig. 12.1
1315	Grave 1278	iron	12	Anglo-Saxon	buckle		1	19	rectangular frame with revolving arm. Goodall fig. 12.7, no. 160-1
1366	Grave 1364	iron	22	medieval	swivel hook		1	6	Goodall fig. 11.17 no. J257-262
1382	Grave 1378	iron	0		nail		1	4	

APPENDIX 6: WORKED ANIMAL BONE

By Katie Marsden

A total of two items of worked bone were recorded, both recovered from grave deposits, with one item (Ra. 24) also incorporating iron elements.

One item was recovered from grave 1120, which contained the lower limbs and lower arm and hand of skeleton 1122. It is small (27.4mm x 11.6mm) and hollow from a bone, originally circular in section. The shaft has been squared, and features a rectangular expansion at one end. Small circular indents decorate one face of the shaft only, arranged in two lines of three dots and a third line, comprising two dots, situated just below the expansion. This object is tentatively identified as a socketed handle for a small implement, possibly a knife. A similar handle, made from an antler tine, from Coppergate, York, dateable to the mid-10th century (MacGregor *et. al.* 1999, fig. 927, no. 7724). The simple form of the socketed handle and decoration however could suggest a wider date range.

Ra. 24, which consisted of fragments of worked bone and iron, was recorded from grave 1341, situated near the left arm of skeleton 1396. The relationship between bone and iron elements is currently unknown. The bone is not pierced or otherwise modified in order to accommodate the iron, nor is the bone stained or bearing patches of corrosion indicating the part of the object to which the iron element relates.

The bone object comprises two (non-joining) circular-sectioned pieces, which measure 66mm (length) x 11mm (diameter) and 8mm (length) x 10mm (diameter); both are hollow throughout. The central hole is man-made, although the maker may have exploited a natural cavity in the bone. The species cannot be identified. Faint rilling (circumferential incisions) are visible to the body of the longer piece, some incomplete in that the ends of the incisions stop short of joining. The smaller bone item is probably an end cap or terminal piece and also bears three, complete circumferential incisions, cut deeper than those on the longer bone item. The iron element is rod-like, measuring 18mm x c. 2mm diam. It may represent an implement or tang associated with the bone handle or a fragmentary pin or needle.

The bone object may represent a socketed handle from a knife or similar tool. Comparable examples are known from York, dateable to the 12th and 13th centuries (MacGregor *et. al.* 1999, fig. 927, no. 7722). The item could also be a thread-reel (*ibid.*, fig. 925, nos. 8021, 6690-6691) which can exhibit similar 'rilling' resulting from use and dateable in the 12th to 15th century range.

APPENDIX 7: OTHER FINDS

By Katie Marsden

Glass

A total of 14 fragments of modern vessel glass (94g) was recorded from grave 1378 (fill 1382). Three fragments of a moulded bottle in pale blue-green glass, probably date to the 20th century. One fragment is of indeterminable form occurring in a green glass. The remaining ten fragments occur in a moulded, colourless glass.

The material is intrusive in the grave fill and is of very limited significance. Recording carried out at this stage is considered sufficient for the archive, and no further work is required.

Flint

A single item (10g) of prehistoric worked flint, a flake, was recorded from pit 1171 (fill 1172). It is not closely dateable. The item displays little edge damage and the thick, chalky cortex is indicative of a primary chalk source for the raw material. The material is of limited significance and presents no potential for further analysis. Recording undertaken at this stage is considered sufficient for the archive purposes and additional work is not warranted.

Ceramic Building Material

A total of 22 fragments (143g) of ceramic building material was recorded from three deposits. The majority are flakes occurring in a sandy, orange fabric of which further identification or close dating are not possible. A tile fragment recorded from grave 1378 (fill 1382) is of probable post-medieval or early modern date and is likely to be intrusive.

The material is of limited significance and presents no analysis potential. Recording carried out at this stage is considered sufficient for the archive and further work is unwarranted.

APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE

By Dr Philip L. Armitage

Introduction

Numbers of identified specimens present (NISP) and species represented

A total of 56 hand-collected animal bones were retrieved from six contexts. Using the author's modern comparative osteological collections and with reference to published works (Boessneck *et al.* 1964; Halstead *et al.* 2002; and Lawrence and Brown 1973), four mammalian species were identified: cattle *Bos* (domestic); sheep *Ovis* (domestic); house mouse *Mus musculus*; and wood mouse *Apodemus sylvaticus*.

Preservation & methodology

The sheep bones exhibit a high degree of fragmentation/breakage owing to their brittle condition resulting from leaching/erosion following burial. Surface markings on the bones from 1202 have resulted from root etching during burial. For the purposes of quantifying the numbers of identified specimens present (NISP), where fragments of the same bone elements that had either been broken post-deposition/*in situ* (in antiquity) and/or during excavation/post-excavation handling were able to be refitted together, these were counted as single NISPs (Table 9). Measurements (in mm) were taken on selected elements using a Draper dial calliper (graduated 0.02 mm); following the system of von den Driesch (1976). Determinations of sex, age and stature estimates were made using standard zooarchaeological methodology and formulae (see below).

Description of the species

Cattle

Context 1244, Fill of grave 1242, skeleton 1243

A single lower left third molar is identified. Based on the wear stage (b = classification of Grant 1982) this tooth came from an animal aged c.30 months at time of death.

Sheep

Context (animal skeleton (ASK)) 1042, Fill (1038) of grave 1037, skeleton(s) 1036/1400; Table 10.

Part of an articulated sheep skeleton comprising vertebrae, ribs, pelvic bones, right & left upper leg bones. The skull and lower jawbones as well as lower limb bones/feet are not represented in the submitted material. All epiphyses of the limb bones are fused apart from the proximal humerus which is in the final process of fusing. As reviewed by Zeder (2002: 92), various authors studying fusion in sheep have found the proximal humerus to be the latest fusing bone at 30 to 42 months, whilst all other bones are generally fused by 30 months. The withers heights in this animal when alive is estimated from the greatest length (GL = 125.3 mm) taken on the humerus (method of Teichert referenced in von den Driesch & Boessneck 1974); revealing a stature of 53.6 cm: comparable to the size of modern Soay ewes (see Clutton-Brock *et al.* 1990: 50). Recognition that the Weyhill Road

sheep was female is based on anatomical features in the innominate bone – 1) depth of the medial rim of the acetabulum (3.0 mm) and 2) presence of a sharp ilio-pectineal ridge (criteria of Armitage 1977: 76 – 81).

None of the sheep bones shows signs of either butchery or skinning.

Context (animal skeleton (ASK)) 1202, sample <6>, Fill (1185) of grave 1183, skeleton 1184

Skull (incomplete) & lower jawbones of a sheep – associated with skeleton [1184]

The cranium is very broken up / fragmented with the largest intact piece from the right side which includes the attached horn core. Based on the morphology and appearance of this horn core the animal is identified as a female - with a horn type similar to ewes in modern unimproved/primitive sheep breeds; including the Danish Gotland (Hatting 1983: 128) and the Soay (Armitage 1977: 83 – 84; Armitage in Clutton-Brock et al 1990: 17). According to the eruption/wear stage in the mandibular cheek teeth (stage E) the animal was aged between two to three years at time of death (criteria of Payne 1973).

Context 1172 Fill of [1171] circular pit

Sheep is represented by a third phalanx (toe bone).

cf. Wood mouse

Context 1129 – Fill of grave [1128]

A single ulna compares with a modern wood mouse rather than house mouse (author's collections).

An associated rib from the same context possibly derives from the same animal (?).

House mouse

Context 1130 Fill of grave [1128]

The skeletal remains of a mouse recovered from the grave fill comprises: 1 right lower jawbone, 2 upper incisors, 1 humerus, 1 femur and 2 tibiae. Recognition of these remains as house mouse rather than wood mouse is based on the dental pattern of the mandibular teeth as illustrated in Lawrence and Brown (1973: Fig. 5.42, 206) and by comparison with modern specimens (author's collections)

Table 9: Summary counts of the identified animal bone elements (NISP)

ABG = Associated/articulating bone group						
	1042	1129	1130	1172	1202	1244
	ABG	? ABG	ABG		ABG	
cattle <i>Bos</i> (domestic)						1
sheep/goat <i>Ovis/Capra</i> (domestic)	42			1	3	
house mouse <i>Mus musculus</i>			7			

cf. wood mouse <i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>		2				

Key to context sources of the bones

1042 - associated with skeleton

1129 - from grave 1128

1130 - from grave 1128

1172 - from 1171 (Unused grave or a circular pit)

1202 - associated with skeleton 1184

1244 - from fill of grave 1242 skeleton 1243

Table 10 Context 1042 - ABG: Parts of a sheep skeleton

	right		left		Measurements (mm)
thoracic		11			
lumbar		4			
sacrum		1			
rib		15			
scapula	1		1		GLP 30.3 LG 22.7 BG 18.6 SLC 18.7
humerus	1		1		GL 125.3 Bp 32.9 SD 13.8 Bd 26.9
radius	1				Bp 28.0 SD 14.7
ulna	1				SDO 19.2 DPA 22.8 BPC 16.2
innominate	1				depth medial rim acetabulum 3.0
femur			1		
patella			1		
thoracic		1			
TOTALS	6	32	4	42	

Notes:

Measurements (in mm) follow system of von den Driesch (1976)

APPENDIX 9: RADIOCARBON DATING

By Frances Healey and Sarah Cobain

Preliminary assessment

Fifteen samples from articulated burials (skeletons 1056, 1108, 1225, 1112, 1027, 1240, 1274, 1387, 1379, 1254, 1397, 1297, 1211, 1292 and 1174) were submitted for radiocarbon dating, selected to cover the spatial and vertical spread of the burials. All the samples were measured (August 2017) by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, East Kilbride. Provisional Bayesian analysis was undertaken in order to bring together the radiocarbon dates and other information relating to them (in this case primarily the stratigraphic relations between burials) by expressing both as probability density functions. The combination of different kinds of information permits more precise age estimates than the dates alone would, as well as the calculation of parameters which are not directly dated, such as the start, end and duration of a phase of activity.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal v4.3.2 (2017) (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013). **Table 11.**

Provisional results

Burials would have begun to be made in the cemetery in *cal AD 780–955 (95% probability)*, probably *cal AD 845–930 (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.1: *start 77920 burials*). The last of the 8th to 12th century burials would have been made in *cal AD 1120–1215 (95% probability)*, probably *cal AD 1135–1190 (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.1: *end 8th to 12th century burials*), at the end of a period of *185–350 years (95% probability)*, probably *215–300 years (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.3: *duration 8th to 12th century burials*).

Skeletons 1056 and, presumably, 1057 would not have been buried until *60–175 years (95% probability)* later, probably *95–150 years, later (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.3: *end 8th to 12th century burials/sk 1056*), in *cal AD 1225–1310 (95% probability)*, probably *1270–1295 (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.1: *SUERC-74061*).

The interval between two main groups into which the 8th to 12th century dates seem to fall is explored in Figure 4, where starts, ends and durations are calculated for each group, based on the highest posterior density intervals calculated by the model. The last of the earlier group (sks 1108, 1112, 1225, 1240 and 1274) would have been buried in *cal AD 945–1020 (95% probability)*, probably *cal AD 965–1015 (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.2: *end earlier burials*) the first of the later group (sks 1174, 1207, 1211, 1254, 1292, 1297, 1379, 1387 and 1397) would have been buried *5–105 years (95% probability)*, probably *25–80 years later (68% probability)*; Fig. 9.3: *end earlier burials/start later*

burials) in *cal AD 1015–1080 (95% probability)*, probably *cal AD 1020–1050 (68% probability)*, Fig. 9.1: *start later burials*). The interval could have been anything from a couple of decades to two or three generations.

Disregarding skeletons 1056 and 1057, burial in the cemetery continued for *55–150 years* after the conquest of 1066 (*95% probability*), probably *70–125 years (68% probability)*, Fig. 9.3: *1066/end 8th to 12th century burials*).

Further radiocarbon dating will be undertaken in order to refine the model, with the aim of confirming the start and end dates for the use of the cemetery as a whole, as well as individual phases of use of the cemetery.

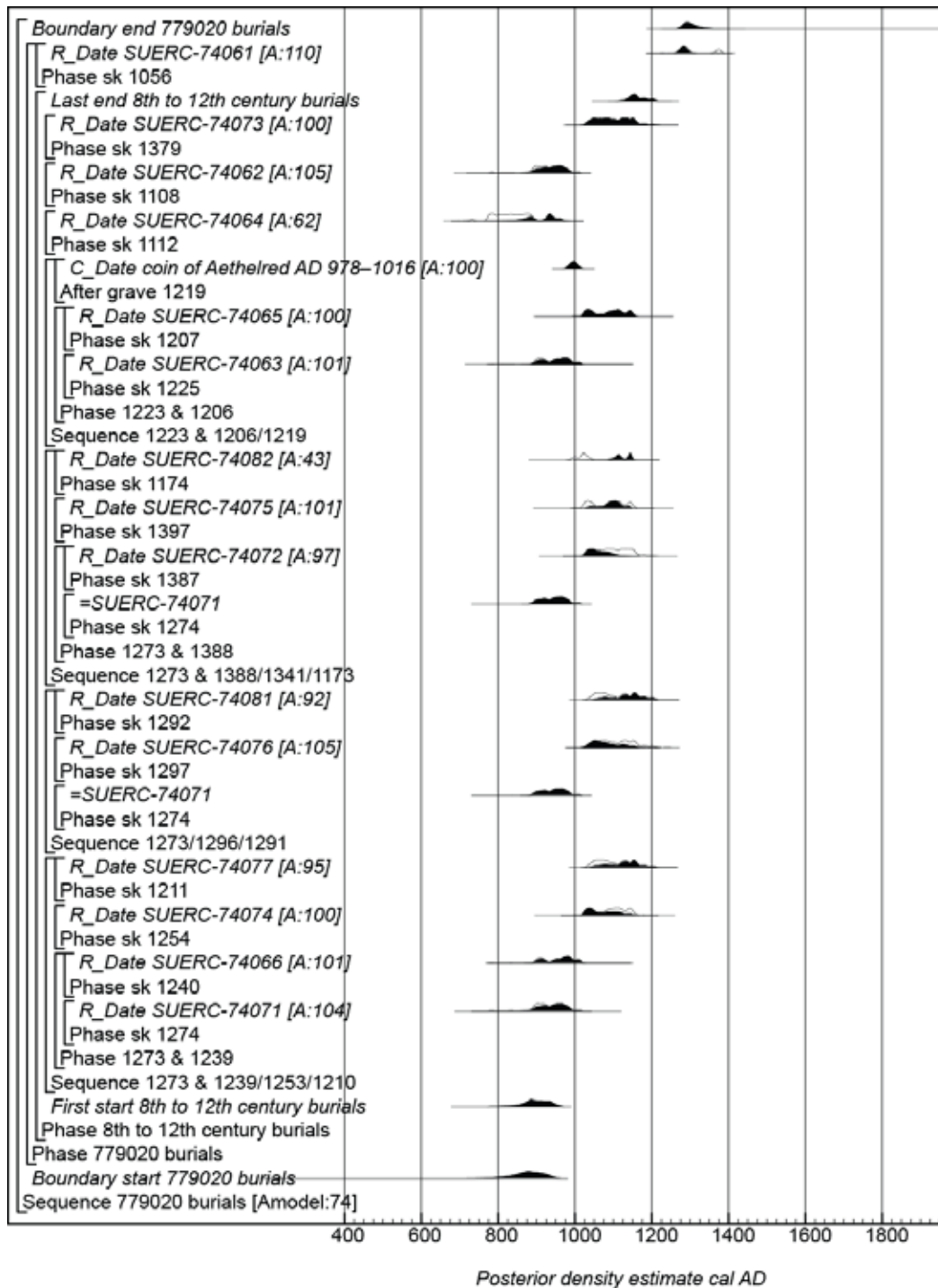


Figure 9.1. Probability distributions of radiocarbon dates for the burials in a model incorporating stratigraphic relations. Each distribution represents the relative probability that an event occurs at a particular time. For each of the dates two distributions have been plotted: one in outline, which is the result of simple radiocarbon calibration, and a solid one, based on the chronological model. The model is defined by the OxCal CQL2 keywords and the large square brackets down the left-hand side

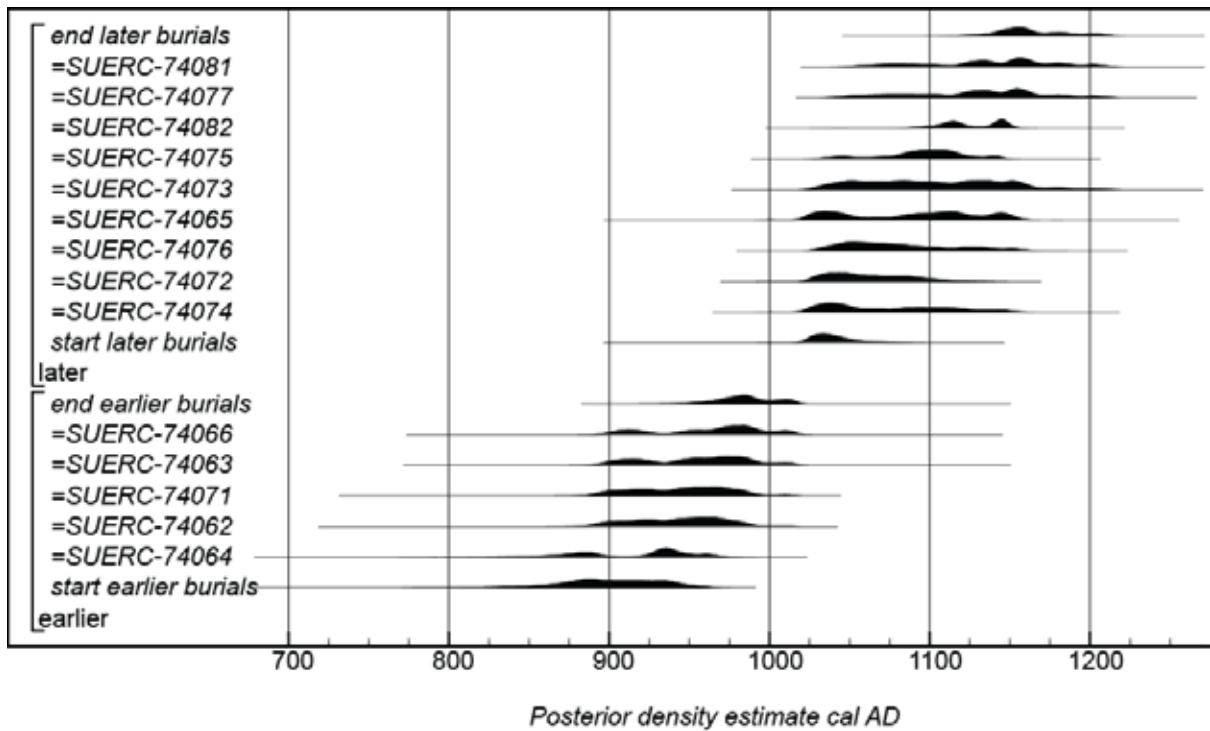


Figure 9.2. Posterior density estimates for the 8th to 12th century burials attributed to earlier and later groups, for each of which start and end dates are estimated

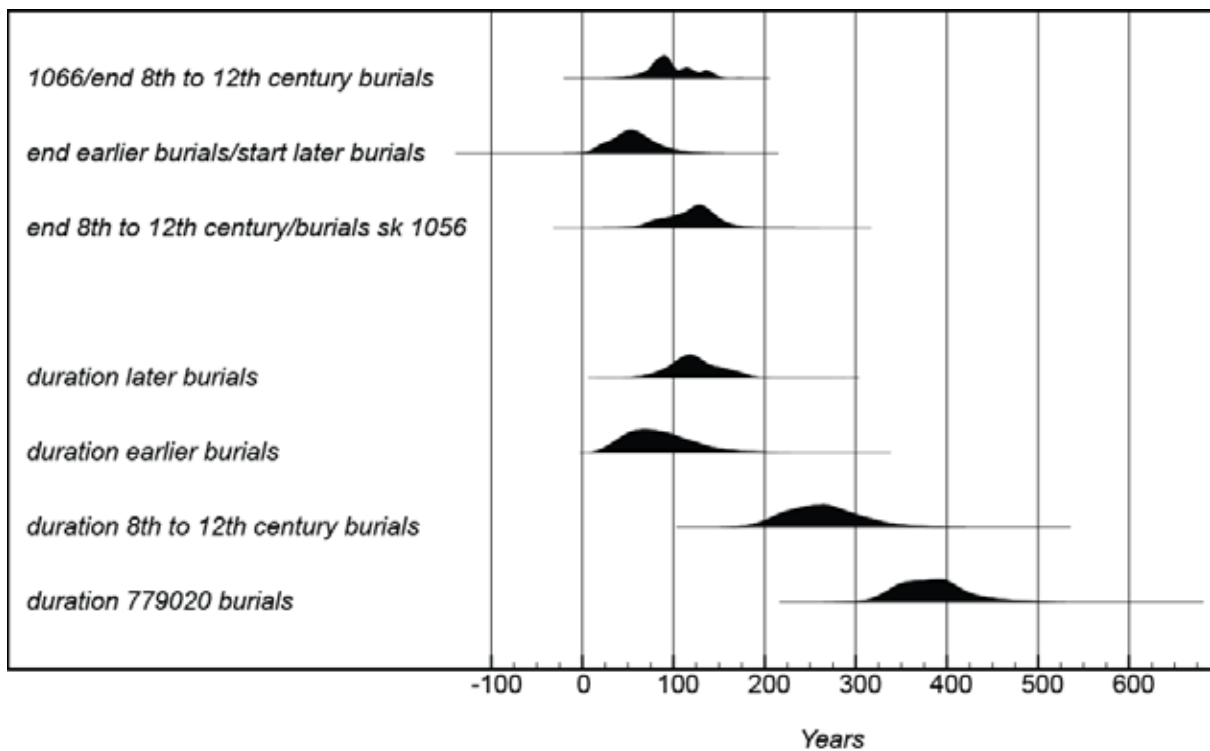


Figure 9.3. Durations and intervals calculated by the model

Feature	Lab No.	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	C/N ratio	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
SK1056 Grave 1055	SUERC-74061	Human bone: Right femur	-20.0‰	9.1‰	3.0	691 ± 30 yr BP	1265–1312 cal AD (69.8%) 1359–1388 cal AD (25.6%)	1275–1299 cal AD (55.6%) 1370–1380 cal AD (12.6%)
SK1108 Grave 1109	SUERC-74062	Human bone: Right femur	-19.9‰	10.3‰	3.1	1116 ± 30 yr BP	895–930 cal AD (34.8%) 939–972 cal AD (33.4%)	778–789 cal AD (1.3%) 831–837 cal AD (0.5%) 868–999 cal AD (93.0%) 1004–1012 cal AD (0.7%)
SK1225 Grave 1223	SUERC-74063	Human bone: Right radius	-19.4‰	10.3‰	2.9	1093 ± 30 yr BP	891–1015 cal AD (95.4%)	899–924 cal AD (25.2%) 945–988 cal AD (43.0%)
SK1112 Grave 1111	SUERC-74064	Human bone: Right femur	-20.0‰	8.4‰	3.0	1181 ± 30 yr BP	729–736 cal AD (0.9%) 768–901 cal AD (87.7%) 921–951 cal AD (6.8%)	778–793 cal AD (11.5%) 801–846 cal AD (32.2%) 853–886 cal AD (24.6%)
SK1207 Grave 1206	SUERC-74065	Human bone: Right femur	-19.8‰	8.0‰	3.0	961 ± 30 yr BP	1020–1155 cal AD (95.4%)	1024–1049 cal AD (23.4%) 1085–1142 cal AD (34.3%) 1137–1150 cal AD (10.5%)
SK1240 Grave 1239	SUERC-74066	Human bone: Right femur	-19.7‰	8.2‰	2.9	1081 ± 27 yr BP	895–929 cal AD (27.1%) 939–1017 cal AD (68.3%)	900–922 cal AD (20.4%) 950–995 cal AD (47.8%)
SK1274 Grave 1273	SUERC-74071	Human bone: Right humerus	-19.6‰	10.3‰	2.9	1110 ± 30 yr BP	879–1013 cal AD (95.4%)	895–928 cal AD (32.7%) 940–976 cal AD (35.5%)
SK1387 Grave 1388	SUERC-74072	Human bone: Left femur	-20.2‰	8.0‰	3.0	931 ± 30 yr BP	1025–1165 cal AD (95.4%)	1040–1058 cal AD (12.7%) 1075–1154 cal AD (55.5%)
SK1379 Grave 1378	SUERC-74073	Human bone: Right femur	-19.9‰	8.4‰	3.1	924 ± 30 yr BP	1026–1170 cal AD (94.2%) 1175–1183 cal AD (1.2%)	1045–1099 cal AD (42.4%) 1120–1155 cal AD (25.8%)
SK1254 Grave 1253	SUERC-74074	Human bone: Left femur	-19.8‰	8.4‰	3.0	952 ± 30 yr BP	1023–1155 cal AD (95.4%)	1028–1050 cal AD (18.7%) 1083–1126 cal AD (37.1%) 1136–1151 cal AD (12.4%)
SK1397 Grave 1341	SUERC-74075	Human bone: Right femur	-19.7‰	9.3‰	3.2	962 ± 30 yr BP	1020–1155 cal AD (95.4%)	1023–1049 cal AD (23.8%) 1085–1124 cal AD (34.0%) 1137–1150 cal AD (10.4%)
SK1297 Grave 1296	SUERC-74076	Human bone: Right tibia	-19.5‰	8.5‰	3.1	918 ± 30 yr BP	1030–1185 cal AD (95.4%)	1045–1098 cal AD (41.4%) 1120–1159 cal AD (26.8%)
SK1211 Grave 1210	SUERC-74077	Human bone: Left femur	-20.1‰	9.2‰	3.2	913 ± 27 yr BP	1033–1186 cal AD (95.4%)	1045–1095 cal AD (40.6%) 1120–1142 cal AD (16.6%) 1147–1161 cal AD (11.0%)
SK1292 Grave 1291	SUERC-74081	Human bone: Left femur	-19.7‰	9.0‰	3.1	907 ± 27 yr BP	1036–1191 cal AD (93.8%) 1198–1205 cal AD (1.6%)	1045–1095 cal AD (39.5%) 1120–1142 cal AD (15.3%) 1147–1165 cal AD (13.4%)
SK1174 Grave 1173	SUERC-74082	Human bone: Left femur	-19.7‰	8.3‰	3.0	998 ± 30 yr BP	985–1052 cal AD (67.9%) 1081–1152 cal AD (27.5%)	993–1041 cal AD (61.5%) 1108–1117 cal AD (6.7%)

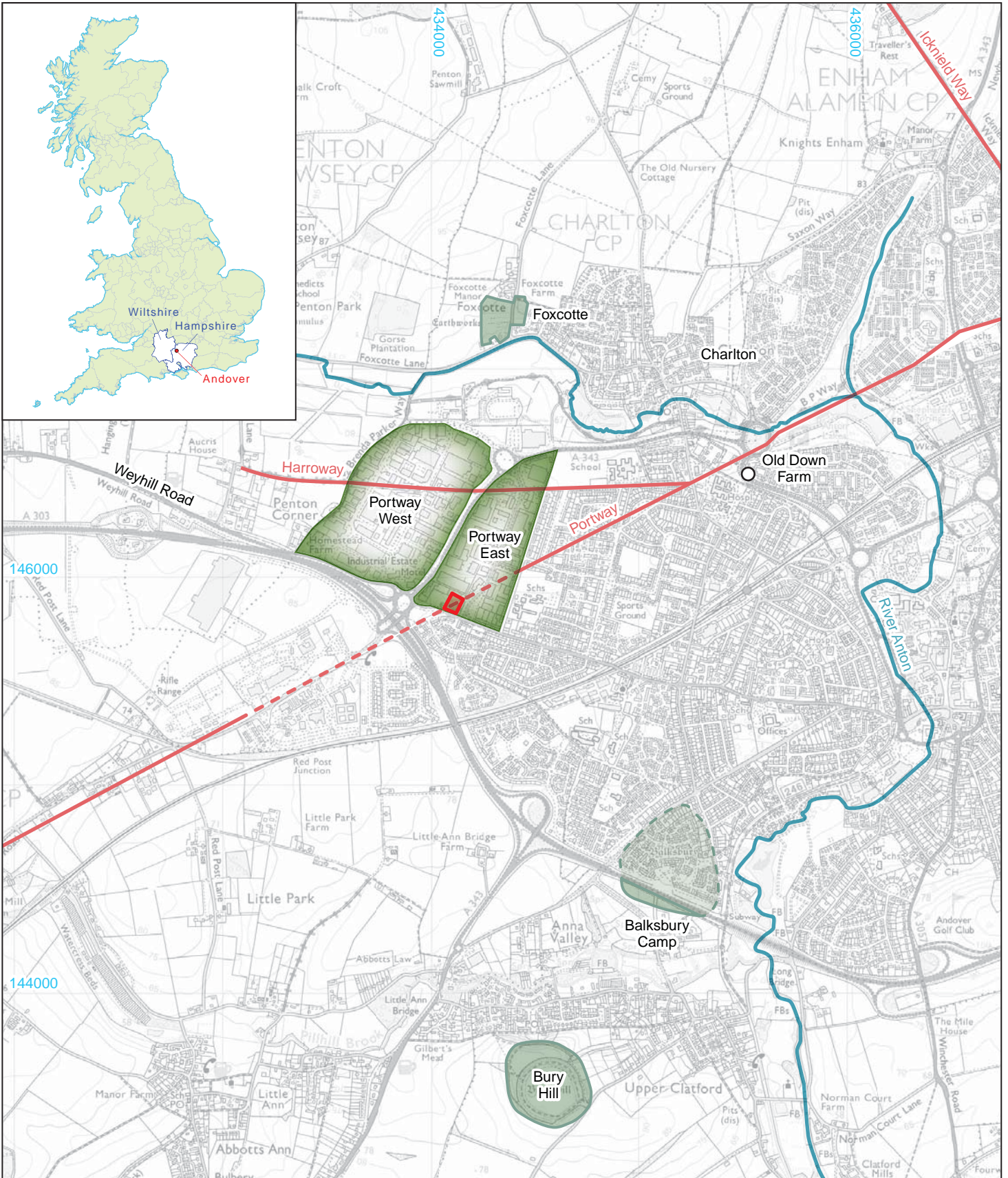
Table 11: Radiocarbon dating results






APPENDIX 10: ISOTOPES

Samples have been submitted for a range of stable isotope analysis from 15 human remains (teeth or bone) and a sheep bone. The isotopes are $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (carbon) $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (Nitrogen) $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (strontium) and Sulphur

APPENDIX 11: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Aldi, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation	
Short description	<p>A small number Late Iron Age and probable Roman-British features were recorded. More significant, was the presence of the graves of some 124 individuals of Saxon and medieval date and of the disarticulated remains of approximately another 35 individuals.</p> <p>Artefactual evidence from the site was very limited, as was any paleo-environmental evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of the human remains has shown them to be overwhelmingly those of younger males, and their bodies and the burial rights employed, exhibited a number of characteristics that have been used to define Late Saxon judicial punishment cemeteries. Most unusually, the Initial results of a programme of radiocarbon dating suggest that the cemetery was in use from the Middle Saxon to the medieval period (9th to the 14th centuries cal AD). A programme of additional scientific analysis (further radiocarbon dating and stable isotope analysis of human remains) is continuing.</p>	
Project dates		
Project type	Watching Brief and Excavation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Aldi, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.47ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 34115 45870	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	David Hopkins (Hampshire County Archaeologist)	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Human remains, animal remains, buckle, comb, coin, vessel,	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Hampshire Museums Service / A2016.39	
Physical	A2016.39	Human bone, metalwork ceramics, animal bone, worked bone,
Paper	A2016.39	Context sheets, matrices etc.
Digital	A2016.39	Database, survey, data, digital photos etc. x-rays
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Aldi, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 17171		



-  Site boundary
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Roman Road
-  Industrial estate
-  River course

0  1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Aldi, 278 Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire

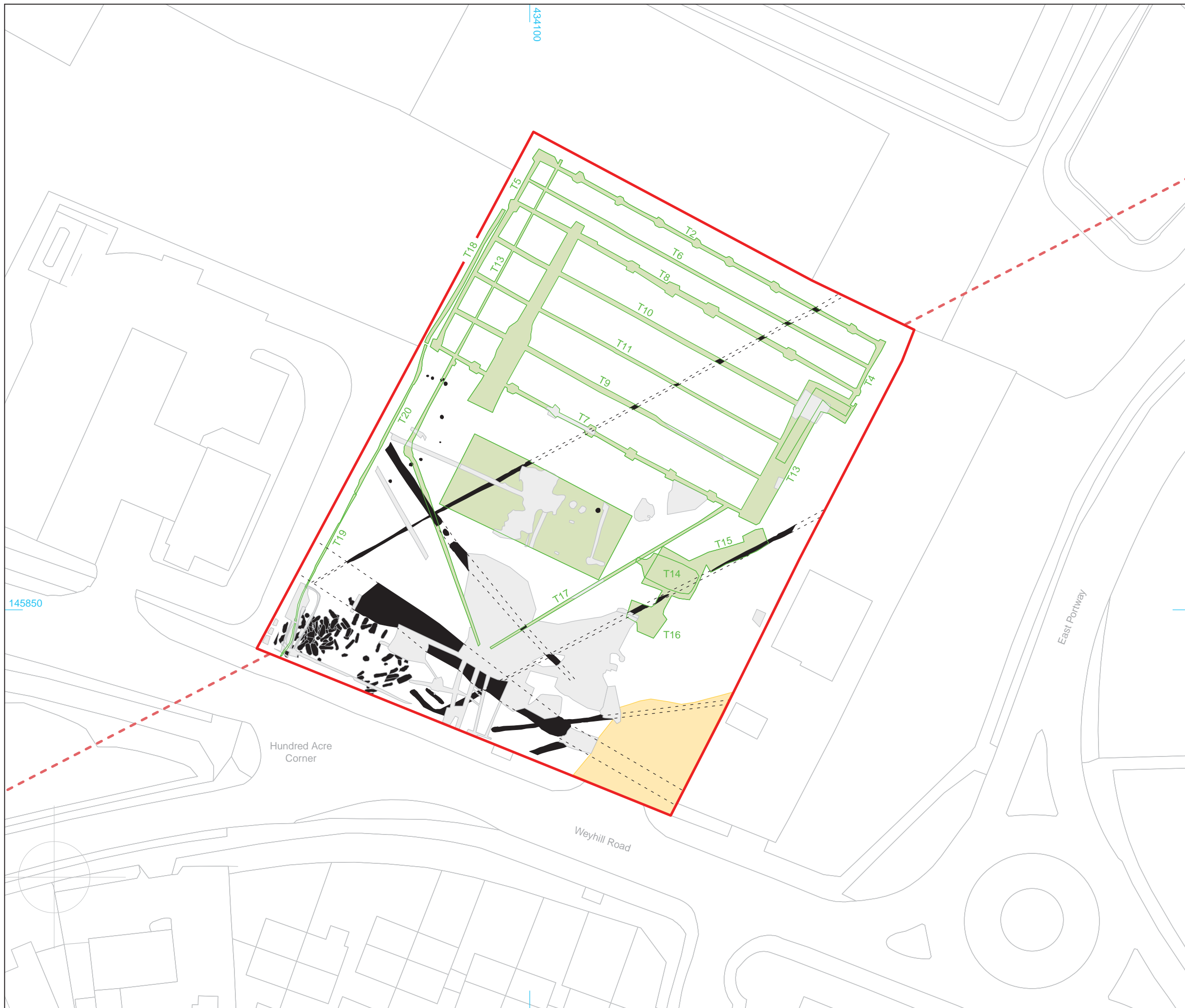
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY **DJB**
 CHECKED BY **AO**
 APPROVED BY **KW**

PROJECT NO. **779020**
 DATE **04-09-2017**
 SCALE@A4 **1:25,000**

FIGURE NO. **1**



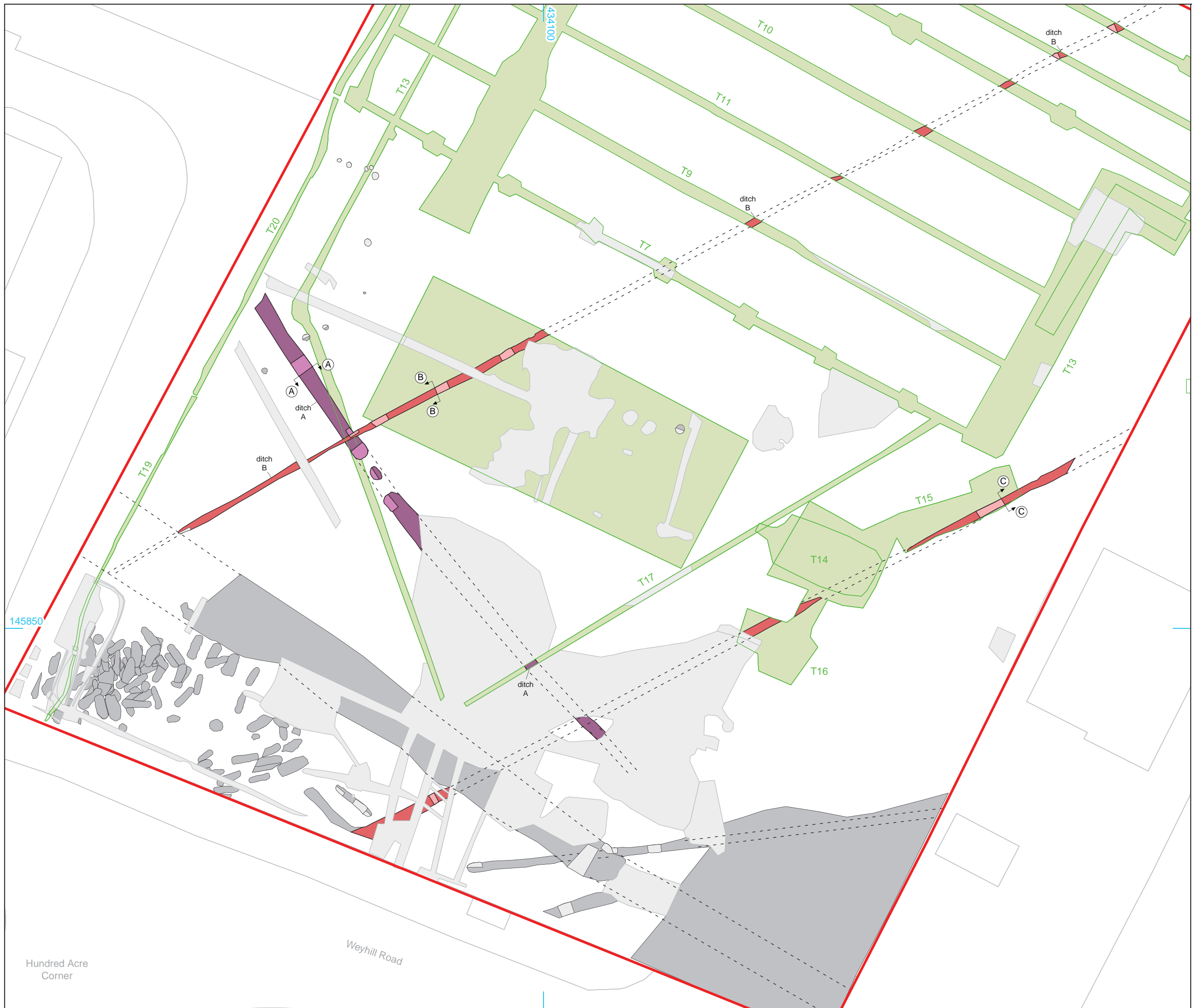
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Detailed site location plan with all
 excavated features

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	779020	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	05-09-2017	2
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- Site boundary
 - Evaluation trench
- excavated/unexcavated
- Late Iron Age
 - Roman
 - Later feature
 - Modern intrusion
 - Projected ditch alignment



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PROJECT TITLE
Aldi, 278 Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Late Iron Age and Early Roman features

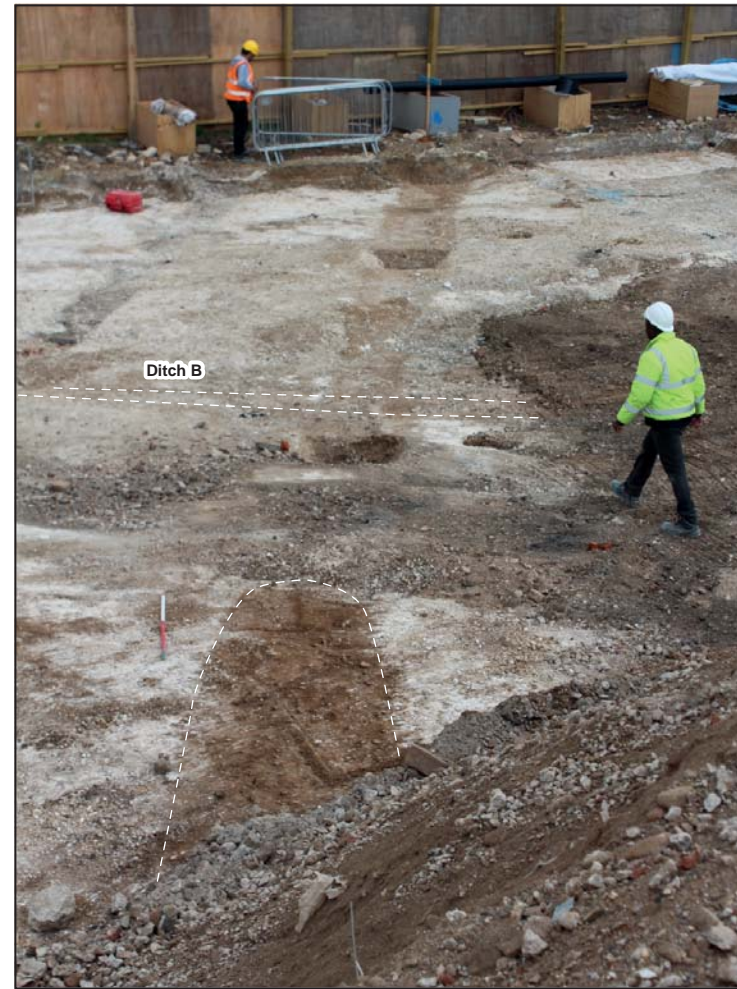
DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	779020	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	09-10-2017	3
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:250	

Hundred Acre Corner

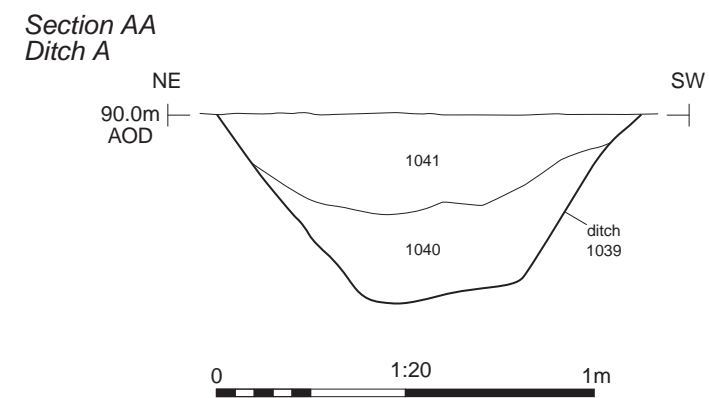
Weyhill Road



Ditch A, slot 1059, south-east facing section at Terminus



View north-east across Ditch A (scale 1m)

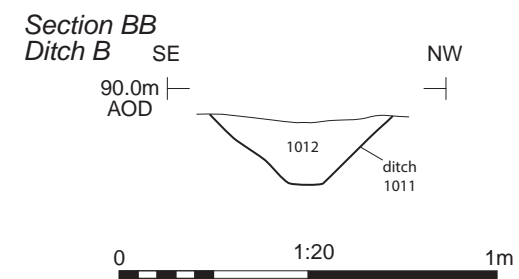




North-west facing section through Ditch B (1011) (scale 0.2m)



View north-east across Ditch B (scale 2m)




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FIGURE TITLE
Ditch B: section and photographs

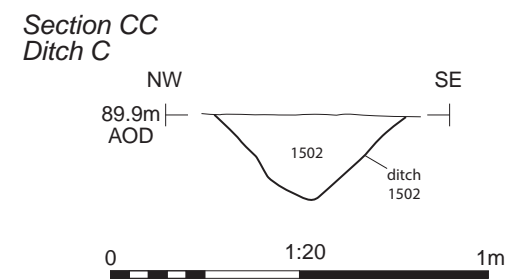
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North-east facing section of Ditch C (1102) (scale 0.2m)



Ditch C view south-west (scale 0.4m)




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FIGURE TITLE
Ditch C: section and photographs

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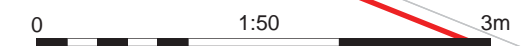


Hollow Way


Weyhill Road

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Holloway
- Modern intrusion

- Grave cut
- Burial selected for radiocarbon dating and stable isotope analysis of human remains



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FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Excavated Graves

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FIGURE NO.
7



8

View of the graves in the south-west corner of the site



9

Graves under excavation, looking south-east



10

Execution graves in the south-west corner of the site


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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	29-10-2017	8-10
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE	@A3 NA	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- excavated/unexcavated
- Earlier feature
- Undated feature
- Modern intrusion
- Projected ditch alignment



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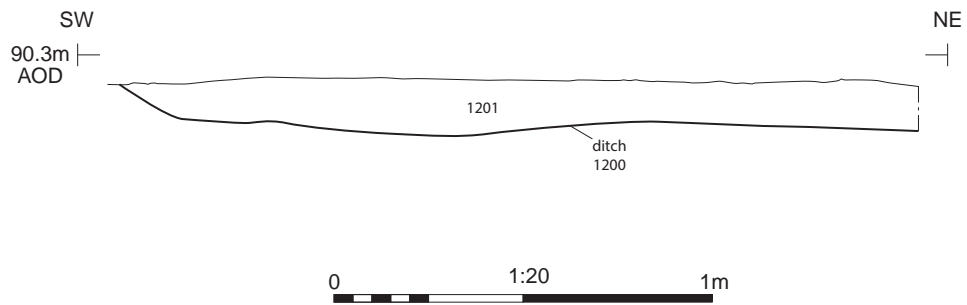
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Unphased features

Hundred Acre
 Corner

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Section DD
Ditch D



South-east facing section through holloway (1200, Ditch D) (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

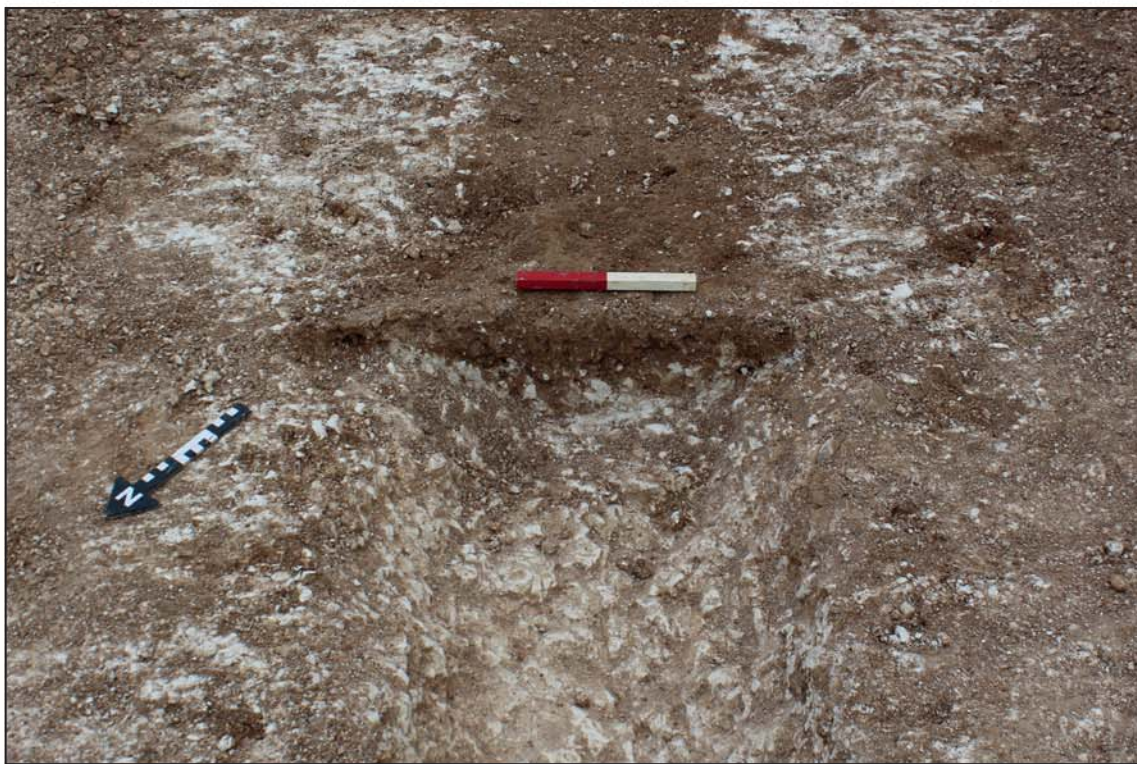
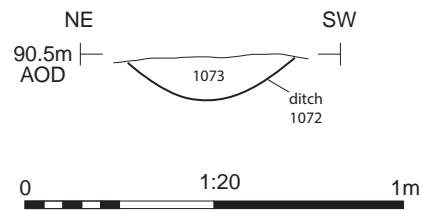
Ditch D: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

12

Section EE
Ditch E



North-west facing section of Ditch E (scale 0.2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch E: section and photograph

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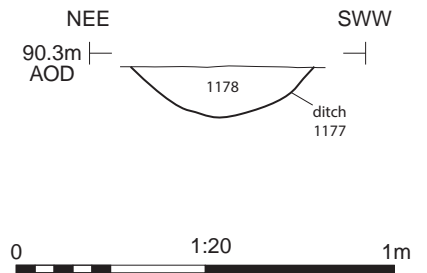


North-west facing section (1177) through Ditch F (scale 0.3m)



View north-east across Ditch F (scale 0.3m)

Section FF
Ditch F



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FIGURE TITLE

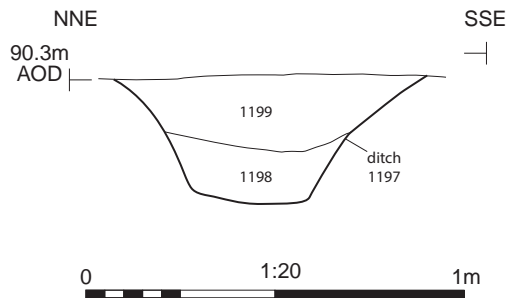
Ditch F: section and photographs

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FIGURE NO.

14

Section GG
Ditch G



South-west facing section (1197) through Ditch G (scale 0.4m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch G: section and photograph

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North-west facing section of Ditch H (1061) (scale 1m)



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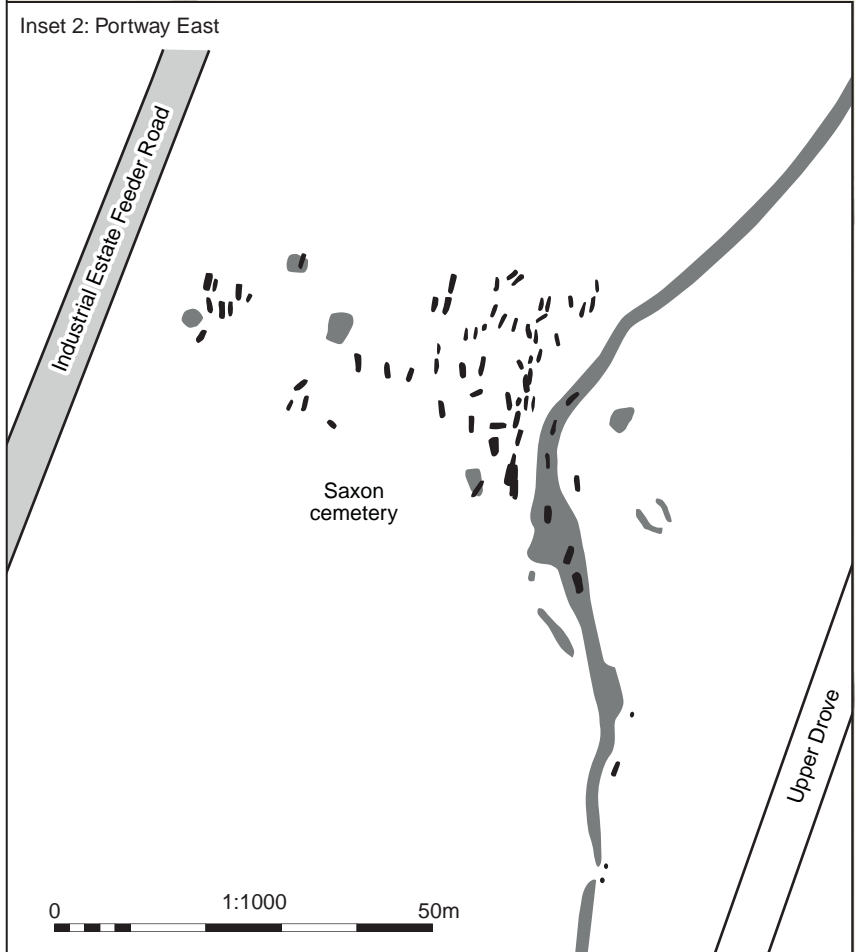
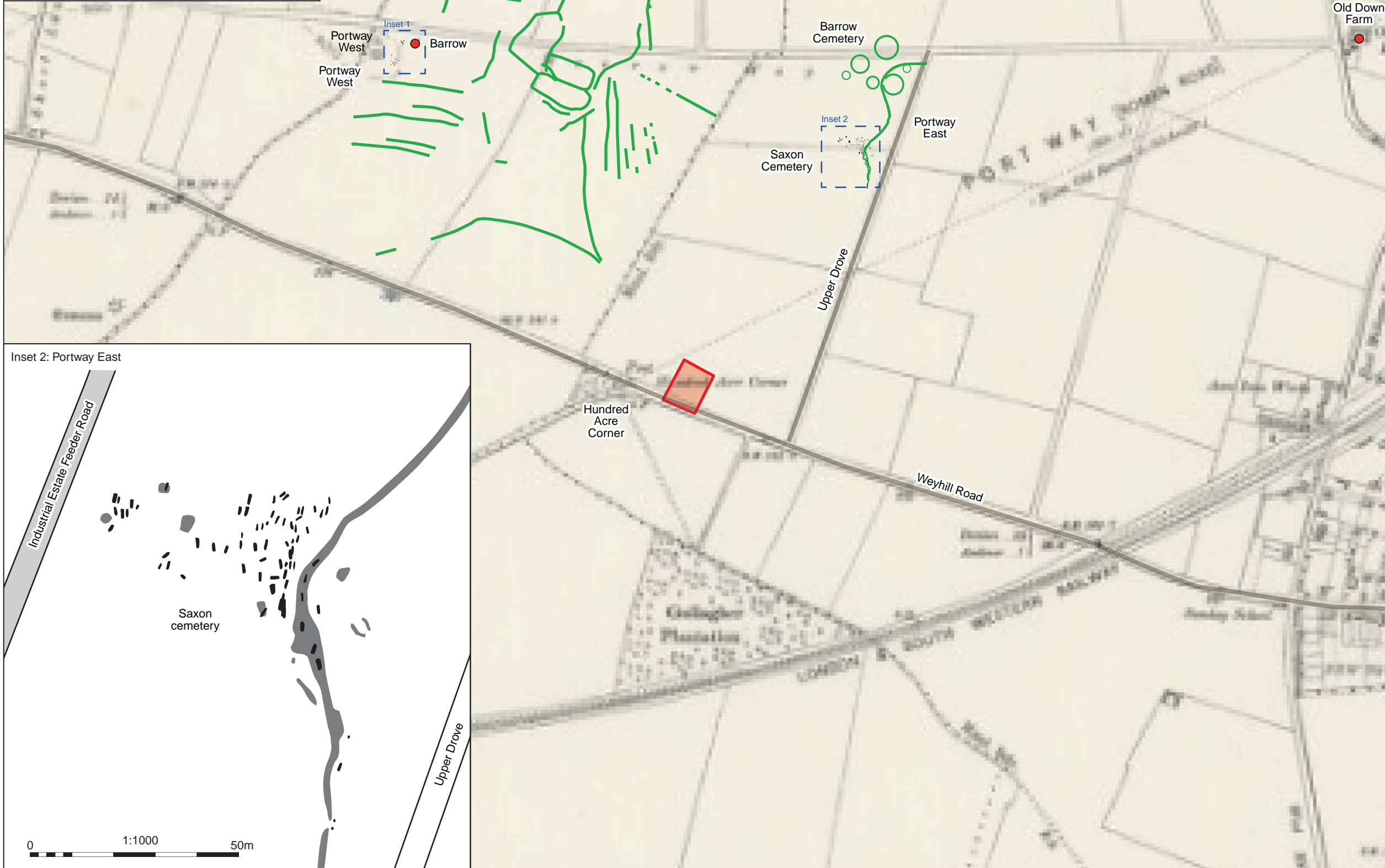
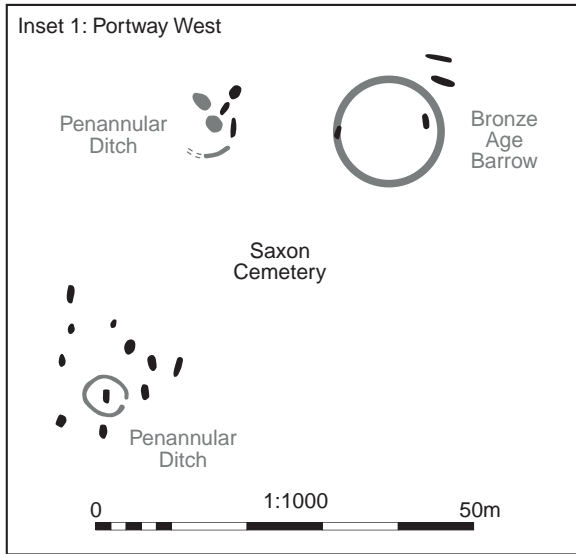
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Ditch H: photograph

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APPROVED BY **KW** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

16



- ▭ Site boundary
- Cropmarks (from Stoodley 2006)
- ⋯ Saxon grave

0 1:7500 250m

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 The cemetery in its local context

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