SUFFOLK HOUSE, 127-129 & 131 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON SE1 1PP

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Planning reference	**LBS 19/AP/2198**		
Local planning authority	**London Borough of Southwark**		
PCA report no.	**R14603**	***Site Code***	**SFK19**
PCA project no	**K6689**	***Date***	**July 21**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 127-129 & 131 Great Suffolk Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1PP. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3244 7978 (Figure 1). The excavation followed an evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in November 2019 (Harris 2019) which revealed evidence of Roman land management and evidence for disarticulated human remains. This was followed by a subsequent period of agricultural use during the medieval period, in turn followed by the urbanisation of the area during the late post -medieval period. As a result, a program of archaeological work was agreed in order to investigate the area within a new proposed basement located in the north-east corner of the development site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeology Collective Ltd (part of HCUK Group) on behalf of the client Tailored Living Solution (GSS) Ltd in January 2020 which detailed the archaeological excavation.

1.2 The area of the new basement, which had an extension of 425m², was archaeologically excavated between 5th June and 31st July 2020. The excavation confirmed the archaeological potential of the site for the Roman period. A total of 64 inhumations, five cremations together with five further possible cremations were recorded during the archaeological excavation.

1.3 The Roman cemetery developed from the second half of the 1st century until the early 4th century, around very strict boundaries. In fact, 63 out of 64 inhumation were concentrated in the western half of the trench and alongside the north limit of excavation (LOE), whilst the cremation burials were recorded mostly in the north-west corner. The cemetery consisted of burial plots roughly orientated north-west to south-east. Of note is a mix of burial practices consisting of inhumations and cremations recorded within Burial 59 and 28. Grave goods were also recovered during the excavation, such as a late Roman complete glass bottle with “dolphin handles” (SF10) and other personal items such as five copper alloy bracelets, one of which was complete. Moreover, five exceptionally well-made jet beads (SF23), part of a bracelet, were found in Burial 14. The late Roman to early Saxon period may be represented by finds such as the four lead discs, found in the west-central area of the excavation trench, which were deposited in an upper surface layer associated with the Roman cemetery and sealed by a post-Roman deposit.

1.4 The Roman cemetery at Great Suffolk Street was located at a very short distance from the Roman burial ground at 52-56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al. 2013).* Both cemeteries were part of a larger burial ground in use during the Roman period known as the ‘southern cemetery’.

1.5 Following the abandonment of the cemetery, the area was in use from the medieval until the post-medieval period as agricultural land. During this period the land was subdivided into two property plots located to the north and south respectively.

1.6 The presence of a series of robbed out masonry foundations in the north area of the excavation trench suggest the presence of a post-medieval building facing onto Rodney Street (now Pickwick Street) in this part of the site, as shown on Horwood's map of London 1795-1819 (Figure 12). The urban development was also represented by the construction of a series of circular masonry structures interpreted as soakaways and a number of cess pit located across the open area of excavation. Finally, the later post-medieval development of the site was represented by the construction of a masonry basement, possibly part of the engineering works buildings as shown on the 1872 OS map (Figure 13) and more in detail on the Goad Fire Map Insurance Plan of 1889 (not illustrated).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field excavation undertaken by Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd between 5th June and 31st July 2020 on land at 127-129 & 131 Great Suffolk Street, London SE1 1PP in the London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1). These works took place in advance of a proposed development of the site comprising partial demolition, retention and refurbishment of the existing building onsite and extension to the existing building of between 1 and 4 storeys to provide a total of 7,301m² of gross internal commercial space and associated alterations. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of RI Design and Build Ltd.

2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3244 7978 and occupied an area of approximately 2085m² (Figure 2). It was bounded to the north by Pickwick Street, to the west by Toulmin Street, to the south by Great Suffolk Street and to the east by 133-135 Great Suffolk Street and Signal House.

2.3 The site was located in an area of Southwark known as the Roman 'Southern Cemetery'. This was corroborated by previous archaeological work carried out in the previous two decades. Of note was the redevelopment carried out in 2003 at 52-56 Lant Street, located immediately to the north-west of Suffolk House, where a watching brief carried out by AOC Archaeology Group on four test pits and tree boreholes highlighted the possibility of Roman activity on the site. As a result, an evaluation consisting of three trenches revealed the presence of Roman inhumations. The evaluation was followed by an open area of excavation between November and December 2004. By the end of the excavation 84 inhumations and two cremations were recorded. The results of this excavation were presented in a monograph prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2013 (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013).

2.4 The site was also located at a short distance from the Tudor palace of the Duke of Suffolk (Brandon) house and the presence of the Roman and later archaeological deposits are considered of national importance. As a result, Suffolk House lies within the Bermondsey and Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.

2.5 Consequently, an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was prepared by CgMs (Mayo 2019b) which was followed by a WSI prepared by PCA (Mayo 2019a) for an evaluation commissioned by Archaeology Collective (now HCUK) on behalf of Tailored Living Solutions (GSS) Ltd in November 2019. This first phase of archaeological investigation consisted of a single trench and one sondage both excavated to the level of the natural deposits in order to archaeologically evaluate the Suffolk House site before the proposed development (Harris 2019). Evidence of Roman deposits and consequent agricultural use of the land during the medieval and post-medieval period, followed by the urbanisation of the site were recorded during this

first phase of archaeological investigation. Some disarticulated human remains were also recovered, suggesting a likely disturbance from the nearby Roman 'Southern Cemetery'.

2.6 Following the evaluation, a WSI for an archaeological excavation and monitoring of the site was prepared by Archaeology Collective (Mayo 2020). This document detailed a proposal for archaeological mitigation at 127-129 & 131 Great Suffolk Street. The methodology and work programme detailed in this document was submitted to Stephanie Ostrich (Borough Archaeologist to Southwark Council and adviser to GLAAS) for comments and informal approval in advance of formal approval by the Local Planning Authority; London Borough of Southwark.

2.7 The investigation was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Ireneo Grosso and the project management of Zbigniew Pozorski. The excavation was monitored by Christopher Constable of Historic England on behalf of the Planning Department of London Borough of Southwark.

2.8 The site has been given the unique side code SFK19. It is intended that the completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive (LAA) under that code.

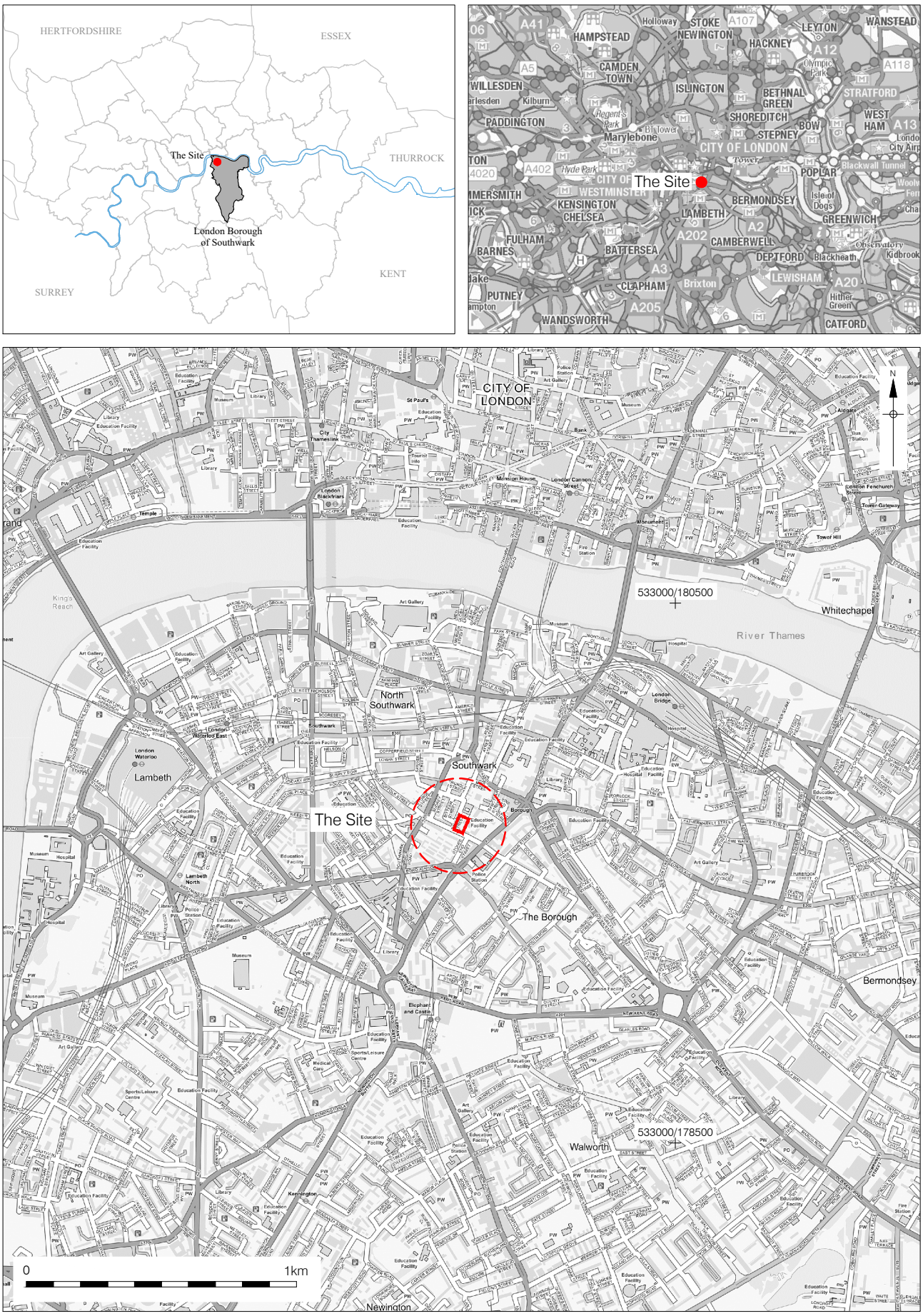

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:800,000, 1:250,000, 1:20,000 at A4

0 20m

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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled ancient monuments, is contained in the Ancients Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002 and updated in April 2014.

3.2 **National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, (revised June 2019). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.2.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.3 **Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.3.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan 2021 (Greater London Authority, March 2021). It includes Policy HC1 Heritage Conservation and Growth of relevance to archaeology at the site within Chapter 7.

3.4 **Site Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 The London Borough of Southwark have granted planning permission (Ref. 19/AP/2198) for the partial demolition, retention and refurbishment of the existing building on site and extensions to the existing building of between 1 and 4 storeys to provide a total of 7,301m² of gross internal commercial space (Use Class B1a) and associated alterations.

3.4.2 Planning permission (Ref. 19/AP/2198) for the redevelopment of Suffolk House, 127-128 and 131 Great Suffolk Street, London SE1 1PP has four conditions attached relevant to archaeology: Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8. Following the archaeological evaluation undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Condition 7, Conditions 5 and 6 required an archaeological on site (excavation) mitigation and details of foundation design respectively, whilst Condition 8 states some of the post-excavation (off site) archaeological reporting requirements as part of the mitigation. Conditions 5, 6 and 8 read as follows:

Condition 5

Before any work hereby authorised begins (excluding demolition), the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation (excavation) works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Condition 6

Before any work herby authorised begins (excluding demolition), a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the basement and foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given. If archaeological deposits are impacted by these works, before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Condition 8

Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposal for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

3.4.3 The site was located within the 'Borough, Bermondsey and Riverside' Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) (Desig. No. DLO35765), as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. The site was located within the Roman 'Southern Cemetery' and close to the Tudor palace of the Dukes of Suffolk 'Suffolk (Brandon) House', both of which are considered to be of national significance.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the solid geology of the site consist of London Clay Formation (Clay and Silt) (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). This is in turn overlain by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel Formation, a fluvial deposit predominantly characterised by sand and gravel that was laid down by the Thames and its tributaries during the Devensian Stage cold stage of the Pleistocene Epoch, *c.* 352,000 to *c.*130,000 BP (https://www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=TPGR).

4.2 The River Thames is located c.900m north of the study site, and a number of palaeochannels would have defined the 'North' and 'South Island' to the north during the prehistoric and Roman periods. The natural topography of the Southwark area, to the north of the site is one of low gravel eyots separated by lower-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded (Ridgeway 2002). Mapping of the buried topography of Southwark indicated that the site lay on higher ground c.200m south of the area of channels and the island upon which Southwark was situated (Cowan *et al.* 2009).

4.3 Archaeological work at the adjacent site (133-135 Great Suffolk Street, site code GSS16) (Banens 2016) recorded natural gravel (Kempton Park Gravel Formation) at heights between 1.99m OD and 2.18m OD, sealed by a mid-yellow/orange brown sand at heights between 2.18m OD and 2.62m OD. Similarly, a recent archaeological evaluation at Bittern Street (Heathcote 2019), c. 60m north-east of the site, recorded natural gravels between 1.30 and 1.70m OD which were overlain by sandy deposits up to 0.50m thick that were also probably natural. Finally natural sandy gravel was recorded immediately to the north-east of the site during the excavation at Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013) at the highest level of 1.66m OD and falling towards the north to 1.36m OD.

4.4 The result of this excavation in combination with earlier investigations undertaken in the close vicinity of the site suggest a gradual slope of the natural sandy gravel from the south downward to the north. This is unsurprising considering the location of Borough Channel, situated c.100m to the north of the site and approximately on the same alignment of Marshalsea Road which separates the mainland in the south from the 'South' and 'North Island in the north.

4.5 The modern ground level of the site was generally at c.5m Ordnance Datum (OD).

5 ARCHAEOLGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site has been laid out in full in the desk-based assessment (Mayo 2019b). Unless referenced otherwise, the following is taken from that report. Only background information pertinent to the findings of the archaeological excavation is detailed herein, and as such the following is limited to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 A first significant development of Southwark was represented by the construction of a wooden bridge *c.* AD50 which spanned the River Thames at its narrowest point connecting Southwark to the north bank were *Londinium* was founded in the mid-1st century. In the south bank the bridge was connected to the main road (Road 1) around Duke Street Hill (Watson *et al.* 2001) to continue to the south across the North and the South Islands before crossing Borough Channel into the mainland where it joined Stane Street from the west and Watling Street from the east (Cowan *et al*. 2009).

5.2.2 Road 1 followed roughly the same line of Borough High Street and is here and in the south bridgehead that the main Roman settlement developed and concentrate. The presence of burials in the North Island at 15-23 Southwark Street (Cowan 1992), at the Courage Brewery Site (Dillon *et al.* 1991), at 56 Southwark Road (Sudds and Mattison 2006) and at 2 America Street (Melikian 2002) suggest the contraction of Roman Southwark during the late Roman period. However, excavation carried out at Tabard Square demonstrate that a Roman religious precinct remain in use well into the late four and possibly the 5th century (Killock 2015).

5.2.3 The excavation at Arcadia Building in Silvester Street (Cowan *et al.* 2009), Tabard Square and Long Lane (Douglas 2007) recorded the expansion of the Roman suburb of Southwark in the form of clay and timber building dating to the 1st and 2nd century up to the areas to the south and north bank of Borough Channel.

5.2.4 The site lies to the south-west of the postulated junction were Road 1 from the bridgehead met Stane Street and Watling Street from the west and east respectively. Evidence for a north-east to south-west orientated Roman road was recorded at 25-29 Harper Road (Grosso 2018) which was interpreted as part of Stane Street. Here a Roman mausoleum facing Stane Street from the west was recorded together with a stone sarcophagus dated to the late 3rd early 4th century. Previous archaeological work shows the site is located in the close vicinity of the southern cemetery of Roman London. Evidence of the cemetery has been revealed in numerous locations in the vicinity including the excavation at 52-56 Lant Street were 83 inhumation and one cremation were recorded (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013); at Dickens Square (Hawkins 2014); at 28-30 Trinity Street (Killock *et al.* in prep.); at 165 Great Dover Street where a walled Roman cemetery a mausoleum and a section of

Watling Street were recorded (Mackinder 2000) and at Harper Road to the south-east of the site were between 1977 and 1979 two inhumations were recorded (Cotton 2008), the earliest of which was the skeleton of an adult woman accompanied by a range of grave goods comprising a complete ceramic flagon, a bronze neck-ring and a rectangular bronze mirror.

5.2.5 This whole area seems to have formed a major ritual landscape in the Roman period probably linked to its location near the junction of two main roads entering the southern suburb of *Londinium* from Sussex (Stane Street) and Kent (Watling Street) and being located on the last piece of the mainland before the island and channels that made up Roman Southwark were encountered. A major temple complex was located to the north-east at Tabard Square (Killock *et al.* 2015), whilst to the east lay a site at Swan Street which contained a number of apparent Roman ritual shaft (Beasley 2006).

5.2.6 Outside the settlement area there is also evidence for Roman agricultural practices, including buried cultivation soils, drainage and boundary ditches (including a ditch dating to AD 350-400 recorded at 137 Great Suffolk Street adjacent to the subject site).

5.3 **Medieval**

5.3.1 Southwark continued to develop from the earlier medieval core into the later medieval period with activity still focused on the Borough High Street area, St George's Church having been established a short distance north-east of the study site by the early 12th century, if not before. Medieval remains have been recorded at a number of locations in the 250m vicinity of the study site and have included pits, ditches, structural remains and evidence of domestic activity, possibly even some light industrial activity. Just north of the study site, a pit dating to the late medieval period was recorded at 137 Great Suffolk Street. Despite this, much of the evidence of medieval activity is concentrated around Borough High Street, with mainly residual finds recorded around the immediate vicinity of the site.

5.4 **Post-medieval**

5.4.1 The study site was located within open land on the 1682 Morgan Map of London, adjacent to 'Dirty Lane' which is now Great Suffolk Street, and to the east of 'Blackman Street' which would later become Borough High Street. A similar situation is shown in 1746 and in 1766, which seem to show the study site within an area of market gardens and orchard.

5.4.2 Horwood's Maps of 1795-1819 show the development of the study site and immediate area. Dirty Lane on the site southern frontage, is renamed Great Suffolk Street. A row of terraced houses is shown along the western boundary of the site fronting onto 'John Street' (now Toulmin Street), and a row of terraced houses are shown along the northern boundary of the site fronting onto 'Rodney Street' (now Pickwick Street). Warehousing and an open yard area shown in the eastern half of the study site.

5.4.3 The warehouse buildings in the east of the site were demolished during the 19th century and the Beck & Co Engineering Works was constructed within the study site by 1876. The

1889 Goad Fire Insurance Plan shows that the east of the study site comprised offices of one and two storeys and is labelled as 'Beck & Co Engineering Works'. The houses in the south-west of the study site were demolished and a Cycle Factory and Smithy were built at 127 Great Suffolk Street with a basement.

5.4.4 Previous archaeological work immediately east of the study site has identified evidence for post-medieval quarrying and agricultural activity, as well as later building foundations and yard activity. At Bittern Street to the north-west of the site, an evaluation revealed c. 2m of post-medieval archaeological deposits surviving below the site. Therefore, the site at Great Suffolk Street likely remained pastoral or agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and Modern periods, until the mid-19th century.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The works were undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2020).

6.2 The excavation consisted of a south-east to north-west orientated trench covering an area of 425m² which represented the internal area of the proposed basement located in the north-eastern quarter of the site. Because of logistical constriction, the archaeological excavation was carried out in three different stages: first the southern half followed by the north-west quadrant and finally the north-east quadrant.

6.3 The initial excavation in all areas consisted of the removal of all modern deposits. This was carried out by a 13ton tracked excavator using a flat ditching bucket under archaeological supervision in spits of 100mm until significant archaeological deposits were encountered. The archaeological deposits were excavated by PCA staff using hand tools, i.e. trowels, shovels and mattocks.

6.4 Individual description of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets. Plans were drawn on polyester based drawing film at scale 1:20, from a grid surveyed using a Total Station. Relevant sections were drawn on polyester based drawing film at a scale of 1:10. Articulated human remains were recorded using rectify photography and samples were taken from the area around the cranium, the torso and the feet of each individual skeleton as required. A full digital photographic record of the works was prepared.

6.5 A temporary bench mark (TBM) was established at 3.50m OD on top of the concrete wall which defined the perimeter of the new proposed basement, using a GPS.

6.6 In this report all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are written in squared brackets [ ], small finds are denoted by the prefix SF or < > and environmental sample numbers are presented in curly brackets { }. The presence of coffins as indicated on the phase plan figures has been determined by the presence of 3 or more nails within a grave cut.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristic of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix, with the exception of some modern features. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil description are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, can be found in Appendix 1 (Context Index). Contexts have been collated into stratigraphic groups (e.g. Group 10) and are indicated in overall phase plans. Specific groups, identified as been associated with inhumation, were assigned specific burial numbers (e.g. Burial 12).

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded on the site was a horizon of coarse natural gravel in a sandy matrix (Group 1). This natural deposit represent fluvial gravels deposited within a braided fluvial system formed by the River Thames and its tributaries during the Late Pleistocene. As a result, it was interpreted as part of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, a fluvial deposit predominantly characterised by sand and gravel that was laid down by the Thames and its tributaries during the Devensian Stage cold stage of the Pleistocene Epoch, c. 352,000 to c.130,000 BP as suggested by the British Geological Survey (BGS on line). The top of the deposit sloped downwards in the direction of the River Thames from a maximum level of 2.4m OD in the southern part of the site to a minimum level of 2.18m OD in the north part of the site.

7.2.2 The site, during the first century AD would have been located on relatively high ground, in the mainland, to the south of the Borough Channel which separate the mainland from the South and North Islands occupied since the early Roman period.

7.3 Phase 2.1: Early Roman (*c.*AD 43–c.100; Figure 3)

Summary: To this phase belong the earliest burials recorded during the excavation. The cemetery originally developed from the south-east corner of the excavation trench, and during the late 1st century it expanded to the north. East to West orientated Ditch 1 dictated the early organisation of the cemetery and possibly separated the cemetery activity in the north (Lant Street) from the cemetery activity in the south (Great Suffolk Street).

Boundary Ditch 1 (Group 99)

7.3.1 Truncating the natural sandy gravel in the north-west corner of the site was east-west orientated Ditch 1 recorded between 2.15m OD (top of the cut) and 1.95m OD at the base. This ditch was 9.65m long by 1.12m wide and was infilled by naturally silted up silty sand [428]. No dating evidence was collected from this ditch which was interpreted as an early Roman feature because of its stratigraphic and spatial relationship with later

archaeological deposits. Ditch 1 was interpreted as a boundary defining the Roman activity carried out beyond the north LOE from the cemetery activity carried out at the Great Suffolk Street site. The orientation of this ditch probably influenced the organization of the cemetery plots which were recorded in the open area of excavation at the Great Suffolk Street site.

Roman Burials in the South-east Corner (Burial 2 to 9)

7.3.2 In the southwest corner of the site, Phase 1 natural was truncated by a series of burials located mostly in the southwest corner of the open area of excavation with the exception of Burial 6 (Plate 1) This burial, located towards the south-east corner, contained east-west orientated crouched skeleton [145] resting on the right side with the head facing south. Skeleton [145] belonged to a mid-old adult, possibly female with *ante-mortem* tooth loss and calculus. Despite the lack of dating evidence, its stratigraphic position and its location, suggest this was possibly one of the earliest burial recorded during the archaeological investigation. At a distance of c.4.60m to the west of Burial 6, north-south orientated Burial 5 contained supine skeleton [163], head to the south. Only 35% of this skeleton was recovered as it was mostly truncated to the south by the modern east-west pile line which defined the southern extent of the proposed basement (Plate 2). The remains of [163] belonged to a robust adult, possibly male with no visible pathology. Approximately 0.5m to the west and parallel to it, was recorded Burial 3 (Plate 3) which contain extended and supine skeleton [155], head to the north, belonging to a male adult. Burial 5 was also truncated by the southern pile line of the proposed basement. The excavation of Burials 5 and 3 did not produced any dating evidence. Approximately 3.5m to the north of Burial 3, was observed north-south orientated Burial 2 (Plate 4). This burial contained the supine extended remains of skeleton [166], a *circa* 3 years old child, with the head positioned in the south end of the grave. No dating evidence nor the use of a coffing containing a skeleton [166] was observed. Approximately 6.5m to the north-west Burial 4 was recorded positioned alongside the west limit of excavation (Plate 5). This burial contained the inhumation of a mid/old age, possibly female, individual recorded as skeleton [133] with the heat positioned to the south. A total of nine *in situ* domed head iron nails positioned around the skeleton were recorded. These were interpreted as being part of a wooden coffin which was assigned context [141]. The excavation of Burial 4 also recorded a deposit of crushed chalk [140] covering the skeleton. Following the decay of coffin [141], the crushed chalk defined the outline of the coffin especially around the central part of the burial, however, no dating evidence was recovered during its excavation. Approximately 3m to the north-east was recorded north-east to south-west orientated Burial 7. Here the inhumation was recorded as skeleton [200] and consisted of an extended/supine adult of unknown gender of which with only part of the legs survived the later truncations, and with the head originally position to the south end of the grave. The excavation of this burial did not find any dating evidence, nor the presence of a coffin associated with it. Burial 7 was truncated to the south by Burial 8 which was in turn

truncated by early post-medieval Ditch 4 (see Phase 3). Only the feet, located in the north end of Burial 8 and recorded as [188], survived the later truncation and the head would have originally position in the south end of the grave. Approximately 0.5m to the north, north-west to south-east orientated Burial 9 truncated Burial 7 to the north. Burial 9 (Plate 6) represents the inhumation of a young mid-adult of unknown gender recorded as skeleton [194] with the head positioned in the western end of grave cut [193]. The presence of a wooden coffin was recorded in the form of *in situ* iron nails positioned around the skeleton. The excavation of backfill [196] yielded pottery sherds and CBM dating AD50-160 and AD55-160 respectively. The table below details all contexts and associated information (all measurement in metres) with the burials discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	Burial no.	Group	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level (OD)	Lowest level (OD)
165	Fill	2	5	Backfill	1.04	0.9	0.36	2.12	1.89
166	Skeleton	2	5	Supine				2	1.94
167	Cut	2	5	Grave	1.04	0.9	0.36	2.12	1.89
154	Fill	3	4	Backfill	0.7	0.68	0.24	2.19	2.18
155	Skeleton	3	4	Supine				2.24	2.06
156	Cut	3	4	Grave	0.7	0.68	0.24	2.19	2.04
132	Fill	4	3	Backfill	1.7	0.66	0.14	2.2	2.15
133	Skeleton	4	3	Supine				2.22	2.15
134	Cut	4	3	Grave	1.7	0.66	0.14	2.2	1.99
140	Fill	4	3	Natural Silting	1.6	0.12	0.04	2.15	2.1
141	Coffin	4	3	Coffin				2.19	2.15
162	Fill	5	2	Backfill	1.5	0.48	0.2	2.2	2.19
163	Skeleton	5	2	Supine				2.18	2.07
164	Cut	5	2	Grave	1.5	0.48	0.2	2.2	1.99
144	Fill	6	11	Backfill	1.02	1.23	0.28	2.12	2.11
145	Skeleton	6	11	Crouched				2.11	1.92
146	Cut	6	11	Grave	1.02	1.23	0.28	2.12	1.74
199	Fill	7	8	Backfill	1	0.9	0.21	2.26	2.21
200	Skeleton	7	8	Supine				2.16	2.15
201	Cut	7	8	Grave	1	0.9	0.21	2.26	2.5
187	Fill	8	10	Backfill	0.96	0.66	0.5	2.26	2.2
188	Skeleton	8	10	Supine				1.78	1.76
189	Cut	8	10	Grave	0.96	0.66	0.5	2.26	1.76
193	Cut	9	9	Grave	2.4	0.96	0.4	2.28	1.88
194	Skeleton	9	9	Supine				2.06	1.96
195	Coffin	9	9	Coffin					
196	Fill	9	9	Backfill	2.4	0.96	0.4	2.28	2.13

Early Roman Layers (Group 12 and 20)

7.3.3 In the southwest corner of the open area excavation, Burials 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were sealed by a sequence of layers (Group 12) consisting of gravelly silt in a sandy matrix. Group 12 extended alongside the south limit of excavation and was truncated to the north by Phase 3 Ditch 1 and measured approximately 16m east to west and 6m north to south. The overall thickness of the layers in this group was approximately 0.05-0.1m and produced a total sherd count of 6 (four dated AD 70-200 and two AD 120-250). The presence of second century pottery in this part of the site suggest a degree of disturbance probably associated with the later use of the site during the post-Roman period. The table below details all context associated with Group 12 together with corresponding pottery date:

Context	Type	Length	Width	Thickness	Highest level	Lowest level	Pottery Spot date	Pottery Sherd Count	Weight (grams)
45	Layer	4.18	3.76	0.3	2.61	2.39			
119	Layer	9.1	6	0.2	2.56	2.27	AD 120-160	6	72
151	Layer	4.2	2		2.31	2.21			
152	Layer	3.32	2.08	0.5	2.32	2.18			

7.3.4 To the north of Group 12 and sealing Burials 7, 8 and 9 was recorded a similar sequence of layers which were collated together as Group 20. These deposits including layer [124] extended across the rest of the open area of excavation and measured approximately 17.5m north to south and 17m east to west (Figure 11, sections 16, 17 and 18) . Only 19 sherds of pottery were recovered from Group 20, the majority (16 sherds) dating AD 70-200. Of note is SF20 a Severus Alexander coin dating to AD234, SF33 an incomplete bracelet, and SF14,15, 16 and 17 consisting of four heavy, flat and circular lead ring discs of the same size all found in the west-central area. Considering the size of Group 20 and the later disturbance associated with agricultural activity during the post-medieval period, the presence of this third century coin in Group 20 is unsurprising also considering that Group 20 represents the main area where the Roman cemetery was going to expand until the late 3rd century. Finally, a total of 57 fragments on human bones were recovered from Group 20 which were interpreted as the result of shallow graves and/or redeposited remains associated with the cemetery activity carried out at the site.

Additional Early Roman Burials in the South-east Corner (Burial 11 to 15)

7.3.5 The layers collated together as Group 12 (see Paragraph 7.3.3) were truncated in the south-east by six additional burials. Immediately to the north of Burial 5 and following the same orientation, was Burial 15 (Plate 7) which represented the inhumation of young or adult, possibly a female individual recorded as [111] with the head located at the north end of the grave. No finds or the presence of a coffin were observed during the excavation of

this burial. Of note are 15 boot studs recovered from fill [110] which were interpreted as part of the boots worn at the time of the internment of [111] (see Appendix 6). Approximately 2m to the west of it was ENE to WSW orientated Burial 14 (Plate 8) which produced the remains of a young/adult female recorded as skeleton [130]. The examination of the remains shows this individual developed vertebral joint disease (Schmorl's nodes). *In situ* flat head iron nails, recorded in the area near the cranium and torso and around the feet, were interpreted as evidence for a wooden coffin associated with Burial 14. Approximately 0.30m to the south of the cranium, which was positioned at the southwest end of the burial, was found a nearly complete Roman vessel dated between AD50-160 whist *c.*0.30m away from the left foot was observed SF5 consisting of a single wire loop bracelet which was identified as a well-known type found throughout the Roman period in Britain (see Appendix 6). Approximately 1.90m to the east of Burial 14 was recorded north-west to south-east orientated Burial 11 (Plate 9) which represented the inhumation of a young/adult possibly female individual which was recorded as skeleton [96]. Fragments of pottery and CBM recovered from backfill [97] were dated between AD50-160 and 1180-1450 respectively, showing a certain degree of contamination associated with the later agricultural activity within the open area of excavation during the medieval period. Approximately 2m to the east, north-south orientated Burial 12 represented the inhumation of a child of unknown sex. Finally, in the south-east corner of the open area of excavation, was north to south orientated Burial 13 which produced the disarticulated remains of probably one individual together with iron nails which suggest the presence of a coffin in this location. The table below details all contexts and associated information with the burials discussed in this paragraph with all measurement in metres:

Context	Type	Burial no.	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level (OD)	Lowest level (OD)
96	Skeleton	11	13				2.51	2.19
97	Fill	11	13	1.85	0.54	0.27	2.36	2.35
98	Cut	11	13	1.85	0.54	0.27	2.36	2.09
105	Fill	12	14	0.92	0.36	0.1	2.3	2.22
106	Skeleton	12	14				2.35	2.28
107	Cut	12	14	0.92	0.36	0.1	2.3	2.22
113	Fill	13	15	1.34	0.62	0.35	2.36	2.35
114	Cut	13	15	1.34	0.62	0.35	2.36	2.01
129	Fill	14	17	2.17	0.7	0.4	2.23	2.22
130	Skeleton	14	17				2.15	1.93
131	Cut	14	17	2.17	0.7	0.4	2.27	1.87
110	Fill	15	18	1.95	0.18	0.41	2.51	2.5
111	Skeleton	15	18				2.2	2.05
112	Cut	15	18	1.95	0.18	0.51	2.51	2

Possible Empty Graves (Group 16, 21, 23, and 86) and Ritual Deposition (Group 22)

7.3.6 A series of features were also recorded in the south-east corner of the open area of

excavation. Most of these sub-rectangular features were interpreted as empty graves (Groups 16, 21, 23 and 86) with the only exception of pit cut [182] (Group 22) which produced disarticulated human remains and was interpreted as the secondary deposition of human remains and as a result a possible ritual deposit. Of note was SF6, an incomplete stranded bracelet which seemed to have been forcibly broken, found during the excavation of fill [117] (Group 86, see SF Fig 1 in Appendix 6).The table below details all these additional feature located in the south-east corner of the site with all dimensions in metres:

Context	Type	Spotdate	Group	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level (OD)	Lowest level (OD)
108	Fill		16	Backfill	2.36	1.4	0.31	2.35	2.34
109	Cut		16	Pit	2.36	1.4	0.31	2.35	1.96
173	Fill		21	Backfill	1.72	1.32	0.36	2.36	2.35
174	Cut		21	Pit	1.72	1.32	0.36	2.36	2
181	Fill		22	Backfill	0.78	0.72	0.39	2.48	2.47
182	Cut		22	Other	0.78	0.72	0.39	2.48	2.09
171	Fill	50-400	23	Backfill	1.02	0.88	0.33	2.45	2.44
172	Cut		23	Pit	1.02	0.88	0.33	2.45	2.12
117	Fill	50-170	86	Backfill	1.62	1.12	0.34	2.33	2.32
118	Cut		86	Ditch	1.62	1.12	0.34	2.33	1.99

7.4 **Phase 2.2: Early Roman (Late 1st to Early 2nd Century; Figure 4)**

Summary: This phase is represented by a well organised burial plot located in the west-central area together with a burial plot located in the north part of the open area of excavation.

Roman Burials in the West-Central Area (Burial 17 to 25)

7.4.1 Layer Group 20 was truncated in the west-central area by a series of burials mostly following a north-east to south-west orientation. In the very central area of the open area of excavation was recorded Burial 22 (Plate 10 and 11) which contained the inhumation of a middle age/old individual recorded as skeleton [71]. The analysis of the remains shows that this individual developed osteoporosis whilst the sex is not known at the moment. Skeleton [71] was found resting on its right side and in an extended position with the hands tied above the upper part of the torso. The cranium was found underneath the torso and as a result it seems that this individual was first decapitated whilst his/her hand were tied up. The head was first placed or thrown inside the grave and later followed by the rest of the corpse which was probably rolled inside the grave on top of the head. At this stage is not known if the individual was already death at the moment of the decapitation or if the decapitation caused his/her death. Moreover, the excavation of backfill [70] of Burial 22 yielded pottery sherds and CBM, dating AD50-150 and AD55-160 respectively. Parallel and c.0.60m to the west of Burial 22 was recorded Burial 18 (Plate 12) which represents the inhumation of a possible adolescent/adult, probably female individual which was

recorded as skeleton [79]. This was found resting in an extended and supine position with the hands resting on the chest whilst the cranium was found next to the right leg. The rest of the skeleton followed the same orientation of skeleton [71] to the east (see paragraph above). Mirroring [71], this individual was decapitated and then buried with the head positioned away from its original position. Furter analysis will clarify if the decapitation was the cause of death or if this was carried out *post mortem.* The backfill of this burial was assigned context [78] and did not contain any dating material nor evidence of an associated coffin. However, a moderate quantity of fish bone (fifty fragments) together with other animal bones could represent in situ ritual remains (see Appendix 12). Approximately 0.60m to the west of Burial 18 was located Burial 19 which represented the inhumation of a young/mid adult, possibly male, with no evident pathology which was recorded as skeleton [68] (Plate 13). This skeleton was found in an extended and supine position and followed the same orientation of the previous inhumations with the head located in the north end of the grave. Evidence for an associated wooded coffin was recorded in the form of flat head iron nails located alongside the skeleton whilst no dating material was recovered during the excavation of the backfill of the grave. The presence of a coffin associated with skeleton [68] was also suggested by later Burial 20 which represented the inhumation of a juvenile individual of unknown sex with no evident pathology which was recorded as skeleton [50] (Plate 13). Burial 20 was east-west orientated with the head located at the west end of grave cut [51] and truncated the backfill of Burial 19 in the area of the feet. The feet of skeleton [68] were unaffected by later Burial 20 suggesting that the coffin containing skeleton [68] was still present during the interment of skeleton [50]. Consequently, it is very likely that Burials 19 and 20 represents the burial of components of the same family carried out during a relatively short time. Approximately 0.60m to the west of Burial 19 was recorded Burial 17, representing the inhumation of a middle age/old adult individual recorded as skeleton [42]. This skeleton was mostly truncated to the north by later Burial 49 (see Phase 2.5) with only the upper part of the arms, torso, and head surviving. This skeleton was found in an extended and supine position with the head located at the southern end of grave [43]. Iron nails located around the skull and next to the right and left arms were interpreted as part of the decayed wooden coffin containing skeleton [42]. Of note is the presence of six animal bones comprising a cattle skull fragment, three sheep/goat limb bones, a cattle-size long bone and a one sheep-size rib. There is the possibility that this bone assemblage could relate to graveside feasting carried out during or post-dating the burial of the deceased (see Appendix 12). Approximately 2m to the west was located north to south orientated Burial 23 which represented the inhumation of extended and supine skeleton [32] belonging to an adult of unknown sex with no visible pathologies. Only the legs survived the later truncations caused by later Burials 25 and 24 (see below). The head would have been positioned at the north end of grave cut [33] whilst three flat head iron nails may have been part of a possible coffin associated with skeleton [32]. Pottery dated between 50-120 together with intrusive pottery

dated 1340-1500 was recovered from fill [31]. The north-east corner of Burial 23 was truncated by north-south orientated Burial 24 which contained the disarticulated remains of skeleton [169] consisting of the incomplete left and right legs and feet of an adult of unknown sex. The head would have originally positioned at the north end of grave [170] whilst seven domed head iron nails suggest a wooden coffin associated with this burial. Pottery sherds were also recovered from backfill [168] and were dated 43-260. The north-east corner of Burial 23 was also truncated by north-south orientated Burial 25 which contained the incomplete inhumation of a possible adult of unknown sex with no visible pathologies recorded as skeleton [232] with the head located at the south end of grave cut [233]. Iron nails, found during the excavation of backfill [231], suggest a coffin associated with this burial whilst pottery sherds dated Burial 25 between AD70-120. Finally east-west orientated Burial 21 contained the incomplete remains of extended and supine skeleton [218] which consisted of the *in situ* left and right *humerus*. The head would have been originally located at the eastern end of grave cut [219]. The table below details all context associated discussed in this paragraph with all measurement in metres:

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level (OD)	Lowest Level (OD)
41	Fill	17	28	Backfill	0.89	0.62	0.21	2.35	2.34
42	Skeleton	17	28	Supine				2.34	2.17
43	Cut	17	28	Grave	0.89	0.62	0.21	2.35	2.14
78	Fill	18	24	Backfill	1.78	0.64	0.16	2.23	2.22
79	Skeleton	18	24	Supine				2.29	2.15
80	Cut	18	24	Grave	1.78	0.64	0.16	2.32	2.06
67	Fill	19	25	Backfill	1.5	0.9	0.18	2.32	2.14
68	Skeleton	19	25	Supine				2.29	2.15
69	Cut	19	25	Grave	1.5	0.9	0.18	2.32	2.14
73	Coffin	19	25	Coffin				2.15	2.14
49	Fill	20	26	Backfill	1	0.3	0.15	2.34	2.25
50	Skeleton	20	26	Supine				2.23	2.2
51	Cut	20	26	Grave	1	0.3	0.14	2.34	2.2
217	Fill	21	42	Backfill	0.82	0.8	0.2	2.39	2.34
218	Skeleton	21	42	Supine				2.19	2.19
219	Cut	21	42	Grave	0.8	0.82	0.2	2.34	2.14
70	Fill	22	27	Backfill	1.8	0.5	0.17	2.23	2.2
71	Skeleton	22	27	Prone				2.39	2.16
72	Cut	22	27	Grave	1.8	0.5	0.17	2.23	2.06
31	Fill	23	41	Backfill	1.09	0.36	0.19	2.42	2.36
32	Skeleton	23	41	Supine				2.32	2.3
33	Cut	23	41	Grave	1.09	0.36	0.19	2.42	2.23
168	Fill	24	38	Backfill	0.93	0.73	0.16	2.17	2.16
169	Skeleton	24	38	Supine				2.15	2.07
170	Cut	24	38	Grave	0.93	0.73	0.16	2.17	2.03

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level (OD)	Lowest Level (OD)
234	Coffin	24	38	Coffin				2.09	2.07
231	Fill	25	39	Backfill	1.55	0.8	0.15	2.19	2.11
232	Skeleton	25	39	Supine				2.19	2.08
233	Cut	25	39	Grave	1.55	0.8	0.15	2.19	2.08
235	Coffin	25	39	Coffin				2.19	2.08

Boundary Ditch 2 (Group 51) Terminus and East-West Orientated Features in the Northern Area (Groups 62, 63, 88, 68 and 67)

7.4.2 In the north part of the open area of excavation was recorded at 2.45m OD north-east to south-west orientated Ditch 2. This ditch measured approximately 4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.40m deep and was interpreted as a boundary ditch *terminus* defining the eastern extent of a possible burial plot located alongside the north LOE. The ditch was infilled with dark orangey brown silty sand and did not produce any dating evidence. However, the substantial number of disarticulated human remains recovered from the upper fill of Ditch 2 (context [333]) suggested a possible disturbed burial truncating Ditch 2. Approximately 2m to the west of Ditch 2, sub-rectangular pit cut [300] was recorded at 2.46m OD (Group 62). This pit measured *c.* 0.56m north-south, 0.27m east-west and 0.27m deep and contained a freshly broken but nearly complete Roman dish (SF 12) dated AD50-100 (Plate 14) which displayed a makers mark on the interior of the base (Plate 15). The dish was sealed by silty sand [298] with charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles inclusions which however did not produce evidence for a cremation {67}. SF 12 was interpreted as a possible ritual deposit. Fill [298] was in turn truncated to the east by sub-oval pit cut [282] (Group 63) which was recorded at 2.46m OD. This pit measured *c.* 0.5m east-west by 0.40m north-south by 0.27m deep and was filled with a possible urned cremation recorded as context [281] (Plate 16). Sample {59} from context [281] produced burnt human remains and the nearly complete Roman vessel was dated AD70-100. The vessel was in turn sealed by dark brown silty sand [280] with occasional charcoal flecks inclusions and pottery sherds dated between 70-100 with a small quantity of intrusive pottery dated 150-400. Fill [280] was finally truncated to the east by sub-circular pit cut [295] (Group 88), recorded at 2.43m OD and measuring 0.5m north-south by 0.55m east-west and 0.27m deep. Pit cut [295] was filled by context [294] which produced the skull of one individual together with pottery sherds dated 40-400 and was interpreted as a ritual deposition. Approximately 1.75m to the west of [298] was observed circular cut feature [276], Group 68 (Plate 17). This cut was recorded at 2.42m OD, had a diameter of 0.34m, 0.11m deep and contained a Roman jar (SANDM) with multiple burnished wavy line decoration broken into 15 sherds dated to AD50-150. The soil {54} inside the vessel produced burnt human remains and as a result was interpreted as part of a possible urned cremation. This was in turn sealed by fill [274] which produced pottery sherd dating 150-200 which were interpreted as intrusive material from later disturbance possibly associated with the post-Roman horticultural

activity (see Phase 3). Approximately 4.5m to the north-west of Group 68 was observed circular cut feature [287] (Group 67) at 2.36m OD. This context measured 0.4m diameter by 0.10m depth and was in turn filled by a rare VRW butt-beaker with rouletted decoration, heavily fragmented dated to AD50-80. The content of this vessel which was 100% sampled (environmental sample {54}), produced burnt human remains and as a result was interpreted as a urned cremation (Plate 18).

Inhumations and Cremations in North Area (Burial 26, 27, 28, 66 and 70)

7.4.3 Within the area defined by Ditch 2 and east-west orientated Groups 62, 63, 88, 68 and 67, were recorded Burials 26 and 27 to the west and east respectively. These burials were mostly truncated by Ditch 3 to the north (see Phase 2.3 below). Burial 27 consisted of the lower legs of an individual (skeleton [419]) whilst Burial 26 consisted of partial fragments of a skull (skeleton [416]). Following the natural silting of Ditch 2 recorded as fill [362], Burial 28 was inserted in the southern terminus of the same ditch. Burial 28 represented the inhumation of skeleton [346] which was interpreted as part of the remains of a young adult of unknown sex with no visible pathologies. Pottery recovered from backfill [345] yielded sherds of pottery dating 50-100. A vessel positioned between the legs of skeleton [346] was observed and 100% sampled (environmental sample {57} from context [278]). The sample produced burnt human remains together with some fish bones and one fragment of natural green-blue glass which was identified as part of the neck and body of a pyriform phial. Context [278] (Group 61) was interpreted as a urned cremation dated between 50-100 (Group 61). Immediately to the north-east of Burial 28 was observed a nearly complete Roman vessel dated 50-160 which was recoded and removed with all its content and assigned context [334] (Plate 19). The processing of sample {86} from [334] produced burned human remains and as a result this was interpreted as a possible urned cremation (Group 58). All context discussed in this paragraph are detailed in the table below:

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
415	Fill	26	48	Backfill	0.26	0.4	0.39	2.4	2.38
416	Skeleton	26	48	Supine				2.1	2.01
417	Cut	26	48	Grave	0.26	0.4	0.39	2.4	2.01
418	Fill	27	49	Backfill	0.59	0.47	0.11	2.22	2.2
419	Skeleton	27	49	Supine				2.2	2.11
420	Cut	27	49	Grave	0.59	0.47	0.11	2.22	2.11
334	Cremation?	70	58	Urned	0.3	0.3	0.07	2.43	2.36
345	Fill	28	59	Backfill	1.7	0.9	0.3	2.44	2.44
346	Skeleton	28	59	Supine				2.4	2.19
347	Cut	28	59	Grave	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.44	2.14
277	Fill	66	61	Backfill	0.24	0.29	0.11	2.49	2.48

278	Cremation?	66	61	Urned	0.24	0.29	0.08	2.38	2.37
279	Cut	66	61	Urned	0.24	0.29	0.19	2.49	2.3

7.5 **Phase 2.3: 2nd Century Cemetery Development (Figure 5)**

Summary: During this phase east-west Ditch 3 was constructed in order to confirm/re-establish and extend the boundary line previously represented by the east-west orientated features (mostly cremations burials) and by Ditch 1 all located in the north-west area of the site. The eastern boundary line was further confirmed by the position and orientation of Burial 37 which followed the same north-east to south-west orientation followed by Ditch 2 (see Phase 2.2 above). To the south the burials assigned to this phase are defined by the well organised burials located in the west-central part of the site (see Phase 2.2 above).

Roman Boundary Ditch 3 (Group 50) Alongside the North LOE of the Site

7.5.1 In the north part of the site, Roman Ditch 2 was truncated by north-west to south-east orientated Roman Ditch 3 which was recorded at 2.54m OD and measured 16.80m long, 2m wide and 0.55m deep. Ditch 3 also truncated to the north Burials 26 and 27 from Phase 2.2. The ditch started to silt up during the 2nd century as shown by the base of a Nene valley colour-coated ware dated 150-400 found in primary fill [328] whilst pottery sherd dated 270-300 were recovered from upper fill [327] together with pottery dated 1480-1600 which indicate a certain degree of contamination of Ditch 3 from later deposits in this part of the site. Moreover, thirty-three human bones fragments recovered from the fill of Ditch 3 were interpreted as residual from earlier burials truncated by Ditch 3. This ditch was interpreted as a boundary separating the Roman burial activity in the present site from the activity carried out beyond the north LOE.

Roman Burials in the North-west Quadrant of the Site (Burial 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, Group 83 [? empty grave], Group 89 [? cremation])

7.5.2 In the west-central area of the site Group 20 layer (Phase 2.1) was truncated by east-west orientated Burial 33 which contained the very poorly preserved remains of an individual of unknown sex and age recorded as skeleton [311]. Possible evidence for a coffin was suggested by the presence in the backfill of the grave of one domed head iron nail located in the close proximity of the skull. Skeleton [311] seemed to have been placed in an extended and supine position with the head positioned at the west end of the grave. Pottery sherds recovered from fill [310] were dated between AD50-160. Approximately 1.80m to the west and following the same orientation of Burial 33, was observed Burial 31 which extended beyond the west limit of excavation and contained supine skeleton [371] with the head located beyond the LOE. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of the grave which was in turn partially truncated to the east by east-west orientated Burial 32 (Plate 20). This burial represented the inhumation of an individual of unknown sex and of middle/old age which was found in an extended and supine position with the head located

at the west end of the grave. One iron nails was recovered from backfill [222] together with pottery sherds dated 50-400. In the north-central area of the open area of excavation, was recorded north-east to south-west orientated Burial 37 for extended and supine skeleton [356]. With the head positioned at the south end of the grave, [356] represented a well preserved skeleton belonging to a middle age adult of unknown sex with no visible pathologies which was placed inside a wooden coffin as suggested by ten flat head and four domed head iron nails positioned alongside the base of grave cut [358]. The excavation of Burial 37 yielded pottery sherds dating 50-400 together with SF 20 which consisted of a Roman coin dated AD234. The presence of this coin within Burial 37 can be interpreted as intrusive or as *in situ.* In the first instance the interpretation of Burial 37 remain unaltered, in the second instance suggest a 3rd century date for this burial. Approximately 5m to the west was recorded north-east to south-west Burial 34 which contained the remains (skeleton [325]) of a middle age/old individual of unknown sex positioned in an extended and supine position with the head located at north end of grave cut [326]. This burial underwent a certain degree of disturbance associated with horticultural activity carried on site during the post-medieval period (see Phases 3 and 4 below). No dating evidence was recovered from the backfill. However, iron nails recovered from this burial suggest the use of a wooden coffin for skeleton [325]. The later post-medieval disturbance in this part of the site was further observed during the excavation of north to south orientated Burial 35 which contained only the *in situ* remains of the lower left leg of an individual which was recorded as skeleton [342]. Approximately 1.20m to the north of Burial 37 was observed east to west orientated Burial 36 which contained the poorly preserved remains of skeleton [392] which represented a possible adult of unknown sex with no visible pathologies. Only parts of the legs and parts of the right harm survived the later disturbance and degradation associated with this skeleton which would have the head originally positioned at the west end of grave cut [392]. Approximately 0.5m to the north of Burial 37 was positioned north-west to south-east orientated Burial 29 for skeleton [424] which rested in an extended and supine position with the head at the west end of grave cut [425]. This moderately preserved skeleton belonged to a middle age/old, possibly male, individual which showed the development of Schmolrl's nodes on the vertebrae. The excavation of backfill [423] produced five flat head iron nails, interpreted as the remaining parts of a wooden coffin, together with pottery sherds dated AD50-400. Immediately to the west, east-west orientated Burial 42 contained the remains of a possible adult of unknown sex resting on an extended and supine position with the head at the east end of grave cut [408] which was assigned context [407]. Two iron nails together with pottery sherds dated AD50-100 were recovered during the excavation of this burial. Approximately 0.40m to the south, a sub-oval cut feature (Group 83) was observed which did not produce any human remails ether *in situ* or disarticulated. However, iron nails and pottery sherds dating AD50-200 were recovered from backfill [421]. It is unclear, at this stage, if the iron nails were part of a wooden coffin and, as a result, the human remains

were completely degraded at the time of the excavation with the result that they were missed or not visible. It is also possible that skeleton itself was removed from the grave during the Roman period in order to be reburied in a different location/s. Moreover, the excavation of this cut feature yielded SF43, a copper-alloy bracelet fragment consisting of two strands of twisted wire (see Appendix 6). Context [421] was in turn truncated to the west by north-east to south-west orientated Burial 40. This undated burial was truncated to the south by Group 74 (see Phase 2.5 below) and contained the legs (context [413]) of an individual resting of the right side in a crouched position with the head originally at the south end of grave cut [414]. Burial 40 was in turn truncated to the west by north-east to south-west orientated Burial 41 containing the very poorly preserved remains of a possible adult of unknown sex of which only the skull, positioned at the north end, and part of the left leg were recorded as skeleton [410]. Pottery sherds found during the excavation of backfill [409] return a date of AD50-100. Approximately 1.5m to the west of Burial 41 was recorded north-east to south-west orientated Burial 38 (Plate 21) which contained extended and supine skeleton [388] with the head positioned at the north end of the grave. This burial represented the inhumation of a juvenile/adolescent of intermediate sex with no visible pathology. Flat head iron nails recovered from fill [387] may suggest a coffin for [388], whilst pottery sherd return a date for this burial between AD120-160. The excavation of this burial also yielded SF23 which consisting of six exceptionally well made jet beads found in the area close to the right hand (see Appendix 6). Burial 41 was truncated in the north-west corner by oval cut feature [291] Group 89. The excavation of fill [290] produced a large fragment of amphora positioned against the eastern side of [291] which was dated between 70-160 together with SF11 consisting of a blue glass bead decorated with pale blue spirals (see Appendix 6). The remaining fill, all retained and processed as {66}, contained burnt human remains and as a result this was interpreted as part of a cremation (Group 89) contained within cut [291]. Approximately 0.10m to the west was observed north-east to south-west orientated Burial 30 which contained the very poorly preserved remains of extended and prone skeleton [400] with the head positioned at the north end of the grave. The skeleton extended beyond the west LOE and belonged to an adolescent/young adult of unknown sex with no visible pathologies. Moreover, pottery shards recovered from fill [399] return a date between AD50-400. All contexts discussed in this paragraph are detailed in the table below:

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
423	Fill	29	87	Backfill				1.95	1.9
424	Skeleton	29	87	Supine				1.95	1.67
425	Cut	29	87	Grave				1.95	1.67
399	Fill	30	66	Backfill	1.5	0.5	0.27	2.27	2.1
400	Skeleton	30	66	Supine				2.27	2.13
401	Coffin	30	66	Coffin					

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
402	Cut	30	66	Grave	1.5	0.5	0.45	2.27	1.82
270	Fill	31	37	Backfill	1.3	0.7	0.19	2.31	2.12
271	Skeleton	31	37	Supine				2.34	2.25
272	Coffin	31	37	Coffin				2.34	2.34
273	Cut	31	37	Grave	1.3	0.7	0.19	2.31	2.12
222	Fill	32	40	Backfill	2.26	0.85	0.2	2.47	2.46
223	Skeleton	32	40	Supine				2.17	2.05
224	Cut	32	40	Grave	2.26	0.85	0.2	2.47	1.95
310	Fill	33	36	Backfill	0.98	0.65	0.34	2.37	2.03
311	Skeleton	33	36	Supine				2.19	2.03
312	Cut	33	36	Grave	0.98	0.65	0.34	2.37	2.03
313	Coffin	33	36	Coffin				2.37	2.03
324	Fill	34	47	Backfill	1.8	1	0.27	2.37	2.37
325	Skeleton	34	47	Supine				2.27	2.22
326	Cut	34	47	Grave	1.8	1	0.27	2.37	2.11
341	Fill	35	76	Backfill	0.71	0.31	0.11	2.24	2.24
342	Skeleton	35	76	Supine				2.24	2.17
343	Cut	35	76	Grave	0.71	0.31	0.11	2.24	2.13
344	Coffin	35	76	Coffin				2.23	2.2
391	Fill	36	64	Backfill	0.9	0.78		2.21	2.21
392	Skeleton	36	64	Supine				2.21	
393	Coffin	36	64	Coffin				2.21	2.21
394	Cut	36	64	Grave	0.9	0.78	0.09	2.3	2.21
355	Fill	37	65	Backfill	2.55	0.96	0.88	2.52	2.47
356	Skeleton	37	65	Supine				2.03	1.85
357	Coffin	37	65	Coffin					
358	Cut	37	65	Grave	2.55	0.96	0.88	2.52	1.82
387	Fill	38	77	Backfill	1.7	0.49	0.38	2.12	2.1
388	Skeleton	38	77	Supine				2	1.88
389	Coffin	38	77	Coffin					
390	Cut	38	77	Grave	1.7	0.49	0.38	2.12	1.84
412	Fill	40	82	Backfill	0.8	0.8	0.13	2.26	2.26
413	Skeleton	40	82	Supine				2.26	2.13
414	Cut	40	82	Grave	0.8	0.8	0.13	2.26	2.13
409	Fill	41	81	Backfill	0.98	0.5	0.18	2.24	2.24
410	Skeleton	41	81	Supine				2.24	2.06
411	Cut	41	81	Grave	0.98	0.5	0.18	2.24	2.06
406	Fill	42	84	Backfill	1.82	0.7	0.15	2.27	2.27
407	Skeleton	42	84	Supine				2.27	2.19
408	Cut	42	84	Grave	1.9	0.75	0.1	2.27	2.17
290	Fill		89	Cremation?		0.8	0.28	2.32	2.31
291	Cut		89	Cremation?	0.8	0.8	0.28	2.32	2.06

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
421	Fill		83	Backfill	1.66	1.2	0.32	2.27	2.27
422	Cut		83	Empty Grave?	1.66	1.2	0.32	2.27	1.95

7.6 **Phase 2.4: 3rd Century Cemetery Development (Figure 6)**

Summary: During this phase the silted up Roman Ditch 3 was truncated by a series of north-west to south-east orientated burials which were interpreted as part of the burial activity carried out beyond the north LOE of the open area of excavation during the Roman period.

Roman Burials Truncating Roman Boundary Ditch 3 (Burial 39, 43, 44, 45 and 46)

7.6.1 Following the natural silting up of Ditch 3 during the 3rd century, the area alongside the north LOE become the focus for a series of burials all following a north-west to south-east orientation. In the north-east corner of the open area of excavation was observed Burial 45 which represented the inhumation of an adult individual, of unknown sex with no visible pathologies, recorded as skeleton [284]. This extended and supine skeleton with the head located at the west end of grave [285], was sealed by fill [283] which contained residual CBM dating 55-160. The upper part of the grave cut was not clearly visible in plan as it was disturbed by later activity. Immediately to the north was recorded Burial 46 (Plate 22) for supine with bent legs skeleton [319] which represent a juvenile (*circa* 7-9 years old) with no visible pathologies. Fourteen domed head iron nails positioned alongside the base of grave cut [321] shows that [319] was placed inside a wooden coffin. An incomplete vessel, found within primary fill [322] and dating between AD70-200, was positioned near the feet of [319] and as a result was interpreted as a possible grave good (SF 18). The archaeological sequence of this burial was sealed by upper fill [318] which contained pottery sherds dating between AD120-200 together with intrusive medieval pottery sherds dating 1250-1350. Approximately 2.30m to the west of Burial 46 was recorded north-west to south-east orientated undated Burial 44. Its excavation unearthed the very poorly preserved and disturbed human remains of a possible adult individual of unknown sex with not visible pathologies. This was resting in an extended and supine position with the head located at the west end of the grave and was recorded as skeleton [370]. Approximately 1.8m to the east of Burial 44 was observed north-west to south-east orientated and undated Burial 43 (Plate 23) for skeleton [381]. This was found in an extended and supine position with the head located at the west end of the grave. The moderately well preserved remains belonged to a young robust adult, possibly male, with no visible pathologies which was placed inside a wooden coffin as suggested by the iron nails found alongside the base of grave cut [383]. Finally, about 3.6m to the west of Burial 43 were the very badly preserved and articulated human remains of an individual recorded as skeleton [372] (Burial 39). The degree of disturbance was such that very little evidence for a grave cut

was recorded. However, as this was an articulated part of an individual it was interpreted as been originally placed inside a grave. The excavation of these incomplete skeleton (only part of the right leg and foot was observed) produced pottery sherds dating between AD270-400. The table below detail all context discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
283	Fill	45	57	Backfill	1.24	0.58	0.05	2.22	
284	Skeleton	45	57	Supine				2.23	2.22
285	Cut	45	57	Grave	1.24	0.58	0.05	2.22	2.17
318	Fill	46	56	Backfill	2.8	1.84	0.38	2.49	2.48
319	Skeleton	46	56	Supine				2.28	2.17
320	Coffin	46	56	Coffin				2.26	2.16
321	Cut	46	56	Grave	2.8	1.84	1.1	2.49	2.11
322	Fill	46	56	Backfill	2.8	1.84		2.4	2.25
369	Fill	44	55	Backfill	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.24	2.24
370	Skeleton	44	55	Supine				2.28	2.18
371	Cut	44	55	Grave	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.24	2.05
372	Skeleton	39	53	Supine				2.21	2.13
380	Fill	43	54	Backfill	1.6	0.7	0.25	2.22	1.96
381	Skeleton	43	54	Supine				2.18	2.03
382	Coffin	43	54	Coffin				2.03	2.03
383	Cut	43	54	Grave	1.6	0.7	0.27	2.82	1.96

7.7 **Phase 2.5: Late 3rd to Early 4th Century Cemetery Development (Figure 7)**

Summary: During this phase additional burials were inserted in the burial plots in western area of the site to the point of its full capacity. A north-east to south-west boundary, probably consisting of an edge, intersecting the central part open area was maintained for the whole duration of the Roman cemetery.

Roman Burials in the Western Half of the Open Area of Excavation (Burial 1, 10, 16, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69 and Group 45, 73 and 74)

7.7.1 In the south-east corner of the open area of excavation, was recorded north-south orientated Burial 10. This contained extended and supine skeleton [148], an adult female with the head positioned at the south end of grave cut [150]. The examination of this moderately well preserved skeleton shows the development of osteopathic lipping and Schmorl's nodes of the *vertebrae* whilst flat head iron nails located around the southern end of the grave strongly suggest a wooden coffin associated with this burial. The excavation of the backfill of Burial 10 produced sherds of pottery dated AD50-30 together with SF 8, consisting of a Roman coin dating to 324-402. Approximately 1m to the west and parallel to Burial 10 was south-west to north-east orientated Burial 1 (Plate 24) which

contained the remains of an adult/old, possibly male individual of robust constitution with some vertebral joint disease (Schmorl's nodes) which was recorded as skeleton [158]. Circa 30% of this skeleton was truncated by early post-medieval Ditch 4 (see Phase 3 below) which removed the upper part of the skeleton (the skull and upper part of the torso). Of note are the grave goods associated with this skeleton, consisting of SF10, a glass bottle with 'dolphin handles' (see Appendix 6) (Plate 25) positioned next to the right arm which was dated to the late 3rd/4th century. The late Roman date was confirmed by the presence of SF 9, a lead alloy jug located next to the feet which is also likely to be a 3rd or 4th century (see Appendix 6). Approximately 0.40m to the south of Burial 1 was found north-east to south-west orientated Burial 16 for the inhumation of young/adult (skeleton [94]) possibly male, with the head positioned in the north end of the burial. No evidence for a coffin was observed during the excavation of backfill [93] which, however, yielded pottery sherds dated between AD70-160. Four metres to the north of Burial 19 was recorded north-east to south-west orientated Burial 47 (Plate 26) for skeleton [206]/[184]. The human remains, which were moderately well preserved, probably belonged to an adult individual of unknown sex with no visible pathologies. The skeleton was positioned in an extended and supine position with the head at the north end of the grave. The excavation of this burial produced pottery sherds dating AD200-400 together with intrusive post-medieval CBM dated 1700-1900 found at the top of the archaeological sequence. The burial was truncated to the south by semi-circular cut feature [121] which was interpreted as part of an empty grave in turn truncated to the south by early post-medieval Ditch 4 (see Phase 3 below). The north-east corner of Burial 47 was further truncated by east-west orientated Burial 50 for skeleton [20]. The legs of [20] were truncated to the west by a modern intrusion whilst the rest of this extended and supine skeleton was poorly preserved. The skeleton belong to a possible male of unknown sex with no visible pathologies buried during the late 3rd century as suggested by the pottery sherds recovered form fill [19] which were dated AD250-400. Circa 0.70m to the north-east of Burial 50 was observed north-west to south-east orientated Burial 49 for extended and supine skeleton [257]. The remains were moderately preserved with the head positioned at the west end of the grave and no visible pathologies were observed during the examination of the bones. Evidence for a wooden coffin was observed in the form of nine domed head iron nails found alongside the sides of grave cut [258], whilst pottery sherds collected from backfill [256] return a date of AD270-400. Approximately 2.5m to the north-east of Burial 49 was recorded north-west to south-east orientated Burial 48. This was mostly truncated to the east by the evaluation trench excavated in 2019 and produced the damaged remains of a skull which was assigned context [179]. Environmental bulk sample {36} collected from fill [178] produced burnt human remains which were interpreted as being possibly part of an earlier cremation truncated by Burial 48. Circa 1m to the north-west of this burial was located north-west to south-east orientated Burial 52. This contained the lower legs of the very poorly preserved remains of [336], a gracile adult or juvenile

individual of unknown sex with no visible pathologies which was originally placed inside a wooden coffin as suggested by the domed head iron nails found alongside [336], with the head (missing) originally positioned at the west end of the grave. Pottery sherds collected from fill [335] were dated between AD180-250. Burial 52 was in turn truncated alongside its southern extent by north-west to south-east orientated Burial 53. This burial contained the moderately poorly preserved remains of an individual of unknown age and sex which was recorded as [331] and was truncated to the west by a post-med soakaway (see Phase 5) and to the east by Burial 54 with the result that only the torso and the upper part of the legs were observed. The head would have originally been located at the west end of the grave and residual pottery sherd and CBM recovered from fill [330] were dated between AD50-400 and AD55-160 respectively. East-west orientated Burial 54 (Plate 27) contained skeleton [302] resting in an extended and supine position with the head located at the west end of the grave. Fourteen flat head iron nails positioned around [302] represented the remaining parts of a wooden coffin, since decayed, whilst a nearly complete Roman vessel consisting of two sherds of the same NVCC beaker with white painted scroll decoration (SF 13) dating AD250-400 was found near the left side of the skull. The south-east corner of Burial 54 was in turn truncated by north-west to south-east orientated Burial 55 which contained disarticulated human remains. These remains were interpreted as the result of a possible later disturbance to Burial 33 (see Phase 2.3 paragraph 7.5.2) between the late 3rd and early 4th century. Approximately 2m to the north of Burial 55 and truncating Burial 52 to the north, was recorded north-west to south-east orientated Burial 56 for extended and supine skeleton [306] with the head positioned at the west end of the grave. This skeleton was very poorly preserved and only the legs, part of the arms and skull were observed. However, twelve domed head iron nails positioned alongside [306] strongly suggest a wooden coffin associated with this burial. Pottery and CBM collected from fill [305] return a date of AD250-400 and AD200-400 respectively. Of note is SF17 which may have been the iron plate from a wooden box, since decayed and a bent pin/wire interpreted as a possible shaft of a needle or hairpin (see Appendix 6). Immediately to the west of Burial 56 was found north-east to south-west orientated Burial 51 for skeleton [315]. Placed in an extended and supine position, with the head at the south end of the grave, this skeleton was found in good state of preservation. The remains belonged to an adult individual of intermediate sex with ante-mortem toot loss and possible Schmorl's nodes. Evidence for a coffin was suggested by eight domed head iron nails found around [315]. The burial was dated to the late 3rd early 4th century by pottery sherds recovered from backfill [314]. Circa 0.6m to the west and parallel to Burial 51 was observed Burial 57 (Plate 28) which extended beyond the west LOE. This burial consisted of the extended and supine remains of an adult individual of intermediate sex with not visible pathologies and with the head positioned at the north end of the grave which was recorded as skeleton [396]. This burial recorded the best preserved evidence for a wooden coffin consisting of the crystalised iron deposit formed on top of the decayed wooden lid [397] (Plate 29)

together with four domed head nails located alongside the base of the grave cut. Approximately 3.5m to the east of Burial 57 was positioned north-west to south-east orientated Burial 63 for the very poorly preserved remains of skeleton [359]. This incomplete skeleton was found in an extended and supine position with the head (missing) originally positioned at the west end of the grave. The burial was associated with a wooden coffin as suggested by the flat head iron nails around [359] and pottery sherds recovered from backfill [361] were dated between AD180-300. Approximately 2.60m to the west of Burial 63 was observed north-east to south-west orientated Burial 59 (Plate 30). The excavation of this burial, which extended beyond the west LOE, unearthed the remains of extended and supine skeleton [351] with the head positioned at the north end of the grave. This well preserved skeleton belonged to a middle age, possibly male individual with no visible pathologies and of robust constitution. Evidence for a coffin associated with [351] was observed in the form of eight domed heads iron nails found at the base of the grave cut. Moreover, disarticulated human remains were positioned in the area to the left of the skull, together with two complete Roman vessels assigned SF21 (Plate 31) and SF22 (Plate 32). Of note was SF21 which was retained with all of the soil content. The excavated fill of SF21 produced burnt human remains and as a result was identified as an urned cremation. SF21 was a cremation contained in a cremation jar with a lid dated to the 1st to the early 2nd century found within a burial which produced pottery dating AD270-400 and as a result this opens the possibility that the SF21 jar was reused or reburied with the original content during the late Roman period. Finally, one chicken bone recovered from fill [350] can represent in situ of redeposited ritual remains (see Appendix 12). At a short distance from Burial 59 was recorded north-west to south-east orientated Burial 60 (Plate 33) which contained the poorly-preserved remains of a possible juvenile/adolescent individual of unknown sex with no visible pathologies recorded as skeleton [365] and with no evidence for a wooden coffin. The grave cut of this burial was lined with sherds of amphorae dating between AD50-170 which was assigned context [366]. Immediately to the east of Burial 60, was recorded north to south orientated Burial 65 for extended and supine skeleton [377]. This poorly preserved skeleton, as the torso was missing, had the head located at the south end of grave cut [379] which was associated with a wooden coffin as suggested by the iron nails found around [377]. Pottery sherds recovered from the excavation of backfill [376] were dated between AD250-300. Approximately 0.80m to the west and parallel to Burial 65, was observed Burial 61 (Plate 34). The excavation of this burial unearthed the remains of supine and extended skeleton [385] with the head positioned at the south end of the grave showing a good state of preservation. This represented a robust possibly young adult of intermediate sex. One large amphora was found next to the right arm which returned a date between AD50-300 together with additional residual pottery sherds dating AD120-160. Further to the west, in the very north-west corner of the open area of excavation, was recorded north-east to south-west orientated Burial 58. This burial extended beyond the north and west LOE and contained

the right leg of a possible adult individual. Approximately 1.8m to the east of Burial 58 and truncating Burial 61 to the south-east, was observed north-east to south-west orientated Burial 62 (Plate 35) for skeleton [374]. This skeleton had the head positioned to the south, was resting on the right side, and rested in a crouched position. This was an adult individual of intermediate sex with vertebral disease consisting of osteophytic lipping around the vertebral body margins. The excavation of Burial 62 produced residual pottery sherd dated to the second half of the second century together with SF32 consisting of an incomplete bracelet. This burial was in turn truncated by cut feature [309] (Group 72) which was lined alongside the east side by a large sherd of amphora. This was filled by [308], which was 100% sampled and produce fragments of burnt human remains and as a result was interpreted as a cremation. Group 72 was in turn truncated to the west by cut feature [289] (Group 73) for urned cremation [293] which was dated AD150-200. Approximately 2.6m to the south-east of Group 73 was recorded north-west to south-east Burial 64 for skeleton [348]. This skeleton was resting on an extended and supine position with the head located at the south end of the grave and represented an adult individual of unknown sex with no visible pathologies. Ten domed head iron nails found at the base of the grave cut were interpreted as part of the coffin for this skeleton. Some disarticulate human remains recovered from backfill [339] were interpreted as belonging to skeleton [359] from Burial 63 (see above). Pottery sherds recovered from Burial 64 were dated between AD140-160 and two chicken bones can represent in situ or redeposited ritual remains (see Appendix 12). Finally, a substantial cut feature truncating Burial 63 to the west was interpreted as an empty grave (Group 74). However, disarticulated human and animal bones were recovered from fill [353] together with a copper-alloy pin possibly part of the shaft of a needle or hairpin, suggest this was a possible grave from which the human remains were remover in antiquity possibly to be re-buried in another location. The table below detail all context discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level (mOD)	Level (mOD)
19	Fill	50	44	Grave	0.95	0.61	0.14	2.44	2.41
20	Skeleton	50	44	Supine	0.96	0.35	0.11	2.41	2.32
21	Cut	50	44	Grave	95	0.61	0.14	2.44	2.3
93	Fill	16	85	Backfill	1.9	0.6	0.48	2.68	2.67
94	Skeleton	16	85	Supine				2.43	2.35
95	Cut	16	85	Grave	1.9	0.6	0.48	2.68	2.2
120	Fill		45	Backfill	1.4	1.12	0.44	2.33	2.32
121	Cut		45	Pit	1.4	1.12	0.44	2.33	1.89
147	Fill	10	7	Backfill	2	1.02	0.5	2.24	2.21
148	Skeleton	10	7	Supine				1.93	1.81
149	Coffin	10	7	Coffin				1.94	1.84
150	Cut	10	7	Grave	2	1.02	0.5	2.24	1.77
157	Fill	1	6	Backfill	1.7	0.95	0.51	2.3	2.29
158	Skeleton	1	6	Supine				1.85	1.75

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level (mOD)	Level (mOD)
159	Cut	1	6	Grave	1.7	0.95	0.51	2.3	1.79
178	Fill	48	30	Backfill	0.36	0.74	0.13	2.34	2.33
179	Skeleton	48	30	Supine				2.33	2.3
180	Cut	48	30	Grave	0.36	0.74	0.13	2.34	2.21
183	Fill	47	43	Backfill	2.51	1.63	0.79	2.38	2.37
184	Skeleton	47	43	Supine				1.64	1.52
185	Cut	47	43	Grave	2.51	1.63	0.86	2.38	1.52
186	Fill	47	43	Backfill	2.51	1.63	0.06	1.59	1.53
190	Coffin	47	43	Coffin				1.84	1.53
206	Skeleton	47	43	Supine				1.61	1.53
207	Fill	47	43	Backfill	2.15	1.63	0.01	1.53	1.52
256	Fill	49	29	Backfill	2.38	1.02	0.85	2.39	2.27
257	Skeleton	49	29	Supine				2.01	1.65
258	Cut	49	29	Grave	2.38	1.02	0.85	2.39	1.58
261	Coffin	49	29	Coffin				2.01	1.87
269	Fill	49	29	Accumulation	0.3	0.15	0.1	2.7	2.69
288	Fill	68	73	Backfill		0.6	0.16	2.41	
289	Cut	68	73	Other	0.6	0.6	0.16	2.41	2.25
293	Fill		73	Urned	0.6	0.6	0.14	2.41	
296	Fill	55	90	Backfill	1.4	0.82	0.3	2.32	2.17
297	Cut	55	90	Grave	1.4	0.82	0.3	2.32	2.02
301	Fill	54	34	Backfill	1.88	0.7	0.48	2.42	2.38
302	Skeleton	54	34	Supine				2.16	2.06
303	Coffin	54	34	Coffin				2.14	2.07
304	Cut	54	34	Grave	1.88	0.7	0.48	2.42	1.96
305	Fill	56	35	Backfill	2.44	1.04	0.41	2.5	2.38
306	Skeleton	56	35	Supine				2.14	2.01
307	Cut	56	35	Grave	2.44	1.04	0.41	2.5	1.97
308	Fill	69	72	Backfill	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.37	2.36
309	Cut	69	72	Other	0.6	0.6	0.25	2.41	2.25
314	Fill	51	31	Backfill	2.9	1.44	0.47	1.88	1.85
315	Skeleton	51	31	Supine				2.02	1.96
316	Coffin	51	31	Coffin				2.32	1.85
317	Cut	51	31	Grave	2.9	1.44	0.47	2.32	1.85
323	Coffin	56	35	Coffin				2.26	2.08
330	Fill	53	33	Backfill	1.4	1.1	0.13	2.24	2.24
331	Skeleton	53	33	Supine				2.26	2.19
332	Cut	53	33	Grave	1.4	1.1	0.13	2.24	2.11
335	Fill	52	32	Backfill	2.4	130	0.4	2.44	2.44
336	Skeleton	52	32	Supine				2.01	1.96
337	Coffin	52	32	Coffin				2.1	1.96
338	Cut	52	32	Grave	2.4	1.3	0.4	2.44	1.96
339	Fill	64	79	Backfill	1.22	0.64	0.65	2.48	2.48

Context	Type	Burial No.	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level (mOD)	Level (mOD)
340	Cut	64	79	Grave	1.22	0.64	0.65	2.48	1.83
348	Skeleton	64	79	Supine				2.12	1.99
349	Coffin	64	79	Coffin					
350	Fill	59	75	Backfill	2.12	1.34	0.46	2.33	2.33
351	Skeleton	59	75	Supine				2.44	2.23
352	Cut	59	75	Grave	2.12	1.34	0.46	2.33	1.87
353	Fill		74	Backfill	2.4	1.5	0.76	2.47	2.39
354	Cut		74	Grave	2.4	1.5	0.76	2.47	1.66
359	Skeleton	63	78	Supine				1.91	1.87
360	Coffin	63	78	Coffin					
361	Fill	63	78	Backfill	2.69	1.15	0.73	2.48	2.47
364	Fill	60	71	Backfill	1.9	0.6	0.23	2.35	2.35
365	Skeleton	60	71	Supine				2.25	2.21
366	Other	60	71	Use				2.34	2.28
367	Cut	60	71	Grave	1.9	0.6	0.23	2.35	2.12
368	Cut	63	78	Grave	2.69	1.15	0.73	2.48	1.75
373	Fill	62	70	Backfill	1.68	0.8	0.25	2.35	2.35
374	Skeleton	62	70	Supine				2.28	2.24
375	Cut	62	70	Grave	1.68	0.8	0.25	2.35	2.1
376	Fill	65	80	Backfill	1.9	0.6	0.15	2.26	2.22
377	Skeleton	65	80	Supine				2.35	2.19
378	Coffin	65	80	Coffin					
379	Cut	65	80	Grave	1.9	0.6	0.33	2.26	2.12
384	Fill	61	69	Backfill	2.3	1	0.54	2.35	2.22
385	Skeleton	61	69	Supine				2.08	1.94
386	Cut	61	69	Grave	2.3	1	0.54	2.35	1.84
395	Fill	57	46	Backfill	2.05	0.74	0.64	2.37	2.34
396	Skeleton	57	46	Supine				1.88	1.69
397	Coffin	57	46	Coffin				1.73	1.68
398	Cut	57	46	Grave	2.05	0.74	0.64	2.37	1.73
403	Fill	58	52	Backfill	0.7	0.6	0.12	2.12	2.12
404	Skeleton	58	52	Supine				2.19	2.07
405	Cut	58	52	Grave	0.7	0.6	0.12	2.12	2

7.8 **Phase 3: Post-Roman to Mid 17th Century Land Use (Figure 8)**

Summary: This phase represents the accumulation of a sequence of sandy silt across the open area of excavation spanning from the early medieval period to the mid-17th century. The construction of a north-west to south-east orientated ditch dated to the mid17th century represented a possible property boundary. During this phase the site was intermediately used as open agricultural land.

North-west to south-east orientated post-medieval Ditch 4 (Group 92)

7.8.1 In the southern area Phase 2.5 Burials 1, 10 and 47 were truncated to the north and south

respectively by the construction of post-medieval Ditch 4. This ditch extended beyond the western and eastern LOE and measured approximately 16m long, 1.70m wide and a maximum depth of 1.24m. The base of the ditch was very regular with no substantial difference between the east and west as it was recorded at 1.25m OD and 1.20m OD respectively (Figure 11, sections 13, 14 and 15) . The primary fill of the ditch consisted of gravelly silt [76] which contained a rose farthings minted under Charles I (SF4, AD1625–1649) together with CBM dated between 1650 and 1800 together with residual Roman pottery sherds. Context [76] was overlined by gravels and silts [74] which were interpreted as gradual deposition within the ditch. Residual Roman pottery sherd together with late medieval CBM and pottery sherds dating between 15th and 16th century were recovered from it. The sequence of post-med Ditch 1 was completed by tertiary fill [66]/[64] consisting of moderately firm dark brownish grey silty sand which was interpreted as a deliberate backfilling of the ditch. Of note is SF2 from context [66] consisting of a copper-alloy pendant mount (see Appendix 9). Context [66]/[64] was in turn overlain by upper fill [77], a very disturbed deposit interpreted as an interface between Ditch 4 and the later layers from Group 93 (see below).

Sandy silt layers across open area of excavation (Groups 93 and 94)

7.8.2 In the south-east corner of the open area of excavation, post-medieval Ditch 4 was overlain by a sequence of sandy silt layers which were collected together as Group 93. This group measured 7.5m south-west to north-east, 3.5m wide and 0.40m thick. The finds collected from this group spanned a substantial period as they yielded residual pottery dating to the Roman period together with pottery and CBM dated to the late medieval and post-medieval period. The range of finds collected from Group 93 suggest a certain degree of disturbance upon the late Roman and medieval to early post medieval deposits. This is further corroborated by the disturbance observed on the late Roman Phase (Phase 2.5) and the upper level of post-medieval Ditch 4 which seemed to have been greatly affected by the later agricultural activity. As a result, Group 93 was interpreted as the accumulation of layers spanning from the post-roman to the post-medieval periods later disturbed by agricultural activity probably spanning from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. To the north of Ditch 1 the same sequence of sandy silt layers were assigned Group 94, which had an overall dimension of 11.30m north to south, 16.74m east to west and a thickness of *c.* 0.25/0.30m. The finds collected from Group 94 mirrored in terms of date and type the ones collected in the south-east corner (Group 93) and as a result these were interpreted as layers spanning from the late Roman to the 17th century disturbed by agricultural activity carried out between the medieval and post-medieval periods. The same sequence of layers were previously removed by machining in the southern half of the open area of excavation except for the south-east corner. The table below details all context discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
38	Layer	93	Agricultural		1.36	0.31	2.61	
47	Layer	93	Agricultural	7.48	4.22		3.1	2.77
48	Layer	93	Agricultural		0.22	0.2	2.81	
250	Layer	94	Agricultural	6.78	3.3		2.68	2.6
255	Layer	94	Agricultural	13.94	9.2		2.65	2.55
266	Layer	94	Agricultural	9.7	1.6		2.7	2.61

7.9 **Phase 4: Late 17th to Early 18th Century (Figure 9)**

Summary: During this phase the open area of excavation occupied open land, subdivided in small properties plots in use as vegetable gardens. The organization and land use was defined by a series of linear features interpreted as bedding trenches which followed two main orientations : north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east.

Early bedding trenches located in the south and in the north (Groups 97 and 95)

7.9.1 A series north-east to south-west orientated linear feature, located in the southern half of the open area of excavation were assigned to Group 97. These parallel and shallow features were interpreted as bedding trenches and are very likely to be located inside a property plot in use as vegetable garden during the post-medieval period. *Circa* 10m to the north of Group 97, a series of similar features were recorded and assigned to Group 95. These south-east to north-west orientated features were also interpreted as a bedding trenches within a property plot located in the north half of the open excavation area. The finds recovered from Group 97 and 95 consisted of CBM, pottery sherds and CTP dating between the late 17th and the early 18th century. The table below details all context assigned to Groups 97 and 95:

Context	Type	Pot/CTP spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
213	Fill	1500-1550	95	Gully	0.9	0.8	0.08	2.61	
214	Cut		95	Gully	0.9	0.8	0.08	2.61	2.53
215	Fill	1550-1700	95	Accumulation	0.88	0.54	0.11	2.62	
216	Cut		95	Gully	0.88	0.54	0.11	2.62	2.51
243	Fill	1580-1900	95	Accumulation	0.98	0.5	0.08	2.55	
244	Cut		95	Gully	0.98	0.5	0.08	2.55	2.49
259	Fill	1580-1900	95	Gully	1.55	0.52	0.16	2.69	2.66
260	Cut		95	Gully	1.55	0.52	0.16	2.69	2.53
267	Fill	1480-1600	95	Natural Silting	1.76	0.68	0.27	2.63	2.5
268	Cut		95	Other	1.76	0.68	0.27	2.63	2.36

Context	Type	Pot/CTP spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
34	Fill	1480-1500	97	Natural Silting	1.04	0.58	0.18	2.54	2.54
39	Fill	1480-1600	97	Accumulation	1.4	0.36	0.15	2.39	2.39
40	Cut		97	Other	1.4	0.36	0.15	2.39	2.24
59	Cut		97	Gully	1.58	1.04	0.18	2.54	2.36
62	Fill		97	Natural Silting	1.55	0.65	0.09	2.48	2.47
63	Cut		97	Gully	1.55	0.65	0.09	2.48	2.39

Later bedding trenches located in the south and in the north (Groups 98 and 96)

7.9.2 A similar but better defined series of bedding trenches were recorded in the north and south part of the open area of excavation and collected together as Groups 98 and 96 respectively. In the southern area, these were north-west to south-east orientated and occupied most of the southern half of the open area of excavation. Group 98 measured *c.* 15.5m north-west to south-east by *c.* 6m south-east to north-west. In the north half of the open area of excavation north-east to south-west orientated bedding trenches occupied an area approximately 12m by 10m. Group 98 and 96 defined two property plot located in the south and north half of the site which were in use during the post-medieval period as vegetable gardens. Pottery, CTP and CBM from Groups 98 and 96 were dated to the post-medieval period. The table below details all contexts discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	Pot and CTP spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
136	Fill		96	Natural Silting	1.4	0.58	0.25	2.53	2.38
137	Cut		96	Other	1.4	0.58	0.25	2.53	2.21
191	Fill	1550–1700	96	Natural Silting	6.82	0.51	0.25	2.51	
192	Cut		96	Other	6.82	0.51	0.25	2.51	2.2
197	Fill	1550–1700	96	Natural Silting	1.2	0.45	0.13	2.48	2.44
198	Cut		96	Other	1.2	0.45	0.13	2.48	2.35
204	Fill	1480–1600	96	Natural Silting	5.2	0.82	0.17	2.57	2.56
205	Cut		96	Other	5.2	0.82	0.17	2.57	2.4
208	Fill	1550–1700	96	Backfill	3.3	0.19	0.2	2.6	2.47
209	Cut		96	Other	3.3	0.19	0.2	2.6	2.4
211	Fill	1630–1700	96	Natural Silting	5.26	0.69	0.37	2.67	2.56
212	Cut		96	Other	5.26	0.69	0.37	2.67	2.3
225	Fill		96	Accumulation	0.5	0.35	0.14	2.59	

Context	Type	Pot and CTP spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
226	Cut		96	Pit	0.5	0.35	0.14	2.59	2.43
227	Fill		96	Infilling	0.55	0.54	0.35	2.63	
228	Cut		96	Pit	0.55	0.54	0.35	2.63	2.32
236	Fill	1550–1700	96	Accumulation	1.8	0.51	0.25	2.57	
237	Cut		96	Gully	1.8	0.51	0.25	2.57	2.34
240	Fill	1630–1700	96	Accumulation	2.27	0.5	0.24	2.54	
241	Cut		96	Gully	2.27	0.5	0.25	2.54	2.27
251	Fill	1550–1600	96	Post-hole	0.68	0.21	0.13	2.63	
252	Cut		96	Pit	0.68	0.24	0.13	2.63	2.5
264	Fill		96	Natural Silting	1.04	0.5	0.15	2.63	
265	Cut		96	Other	1.04	0.5	0.15	2.63	2.59
60	Fill	1280–1350	98	Natural Silting	4.8	0.55	0.21	2.47	2.46
61	Cut		98	Other	4.8	0.55	0.21	2.47	2.26
81	Fill	1480–1600	98	Natural Silting	0.56	0.43	0.4	2.89	2.88
82	Cut		98	Other	0.56	0.43	0.4	1.89	2.77
83	Fill		98	Natural Silting	0.76	0.44	0.72	2.89	2.88
84	Cut		98	Other	0.76	0.44	0.72	2.89	2.17
85	Fill		98	Natural Silting	0.64	0.48	0.08	2.99	2.98
86	Cut		98	Other	0.64	0.48	0.08	2.99	2.91
87	Fill	1580–1700	98	Natural Silting	0.64	0.58	0.18	3.01	3
88	Cut		98	Other	0.64	0.58	0.18	3.01	2.83
89	Fill	1580–1700	98	Natural Silting	1.1	0.56	0.12	3.03	3.02
90	Cut		98	Other	1.1	0.56	0.12	3.03	2.91
91	Fill	1580–1700	98	Natural Silting	1.74	0.4	0.07	3.03	3.02
92	Cut		98	Other	1.74	0.4	0.07	3.01	2.94

7.10 **Phase 5: Mid 18th to Late 19th Century (Figure 10–13)**

Summary: During this phase the open area of excavation is increasingly occupied by masonry structures consisting of soakaway and masonry buildings together with rubbish pits attesting the increasing urbanisation of this part of Southwark during the late post-medieval period.

Post-medieval pits (Groups 91, 106, 107 and 108)

7.10.1 In the southern area a number of pit cuts were recorded. These differed in size and shape

and were assigned to Group 91, 106 and 107. The first two groups consisted of pit cuts which were interpreted as rubbish pit, whilst the function of Pit 37, Group 107 is unknown (Figure 11, section 12). In the north half of the open area of excavation, Group 108 pits were also interpreted as rubbish pits. All rubbish pit dated to the late post-medieval period. The table below details all context from the groups discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	CBM spot date	Pot and CTP spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
122	Fill	1600-1800	1400–1500	106	Backfill	0.62	0.2	0.26	2.39	2.38
123	Cut			106	Pit	0.62	0.2	0.26	2.39	2.13
35	Fill	1700-1900	1580–1700	107	Infilling	1.12	1.76	0.83	3.45	3.37
36	Fill			107	Infilling	0.82	0.92	0.27	2.85	2.62
37	Cut			107	Other	1.12	1.76	1.07	3.45	2.36
44	Fill			107	Infilling		0.87	0.31	2.71	2.58
202	Fill	1480-1700	1480–1600	108	Backfill	1.24	0.7	0.15	2.49	2.43
203	Cut			108		1.24	0.7	0.15	2.49	2.34
220	Fill			108	Infilling	0.89	0.64	0.15	2.44	
221	Cut			108	Other	0.89	0.64	0.15	2.44	2.37
253	Fill	1700-1900	1580–1700	108	Infilling	0.46	0.34	0.08	2.62	
254	Cut			108	Pit	0.46	0.34	0.08	2.62	2.52
52	Fill	1480-1900	1825–1900	91	Backfill	1.82	1.04	0.31	2.54	2.48
53	Cut			91	Pit	1.84	1.04	0.24	2.54	2.23
54	Fill			91	Backfill	0.73	0.6	0.13	2.5	2.49
55	Cut			91	Pit	0.73	0.6	0.13	2.5	2.37

Post-medieval soakaways in the central area (Group 101, 102, 103 and 104)

7.10.2 In the central part of the open area of excavation, four circular masonry structures were recorded. In the west-central area were located Groups 101, 102 and 104 whilst Group 103 was located in the east-central area. The upper part of these structures was previously truncated during the modern period. All masonry were interpreted as the base of post-medieval soakaways associated with properties facing into Rodney Street (now Pickwick Street) as shown on Horwood's map of London 1795-1819 (Figure 12). The table below details all groups discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	Pot and CTP spot date	CBM spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
125	Fill	1780-1900		101	Natural Silting	1	1	0.2	2.5	2.49
126	Masonry		1780-1900	101	Lining	1.2	1.14	0.1	2.51	2.37

Context	Type	Pot and CTP spot date	CBM spot date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
127	Cut			101	Construction Cut	1.52	1.38	0.21	2.5	2.29
128	Fill	1580-1700		101	Backfill	1.52	0.1	0.2	2.51	2.5
100	Masonry			102	Lining	1.18	1.14	0.28	2.46	2.16
101	Cut			102	Construction Cut	1.25	1.48	0.3	2.42	2.13
102	Fill			102	Backfill	1.48	0.05	0.3	2.42	2.41
103	Fill	1805-1900	1480-1900	102	Natural Silting	1.18	1.14	0.28	2.4	2.39
56	Fill		1666-1850	103	Natural Silting	1.4	1.2	0.19	2.52	2.49
57	Masonry			103	Lining	1.52	1.4	0.2	2.52	2.49
58	Cut			103	Construction Cut	1.52	1.4	0.2	2.53	2.33
175	Masonry		1800-1900	104	Lining	1.33	0.48	0.25	2.55	2.3
176	Fill			104	Natural Silting	1	0.31	0.25	2.55	2.54
177	Cut			104	Construction Cut	1.33	0.48	0.25	2.53	2.3

Post-medieval basement (Group 109)

7.10.3 Towards the south-east corner of the open area of excavation was recorded a rectangular north-east to south-west orientated basement (Group 109). The upper elements were truncated by modern activity and the surviving masonry consisted of the perimeter masonry foundations which measured 5.46m long by 2.77m wide with the internal brick floor found approximately 0.70m below ground level (1.84m OD). The basement extended beyond the south LOE and was interpreted as being part of the engineering works as shown on the 1872 OS map (Figure 13) and 1889 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (Mayo 2019b, Figure 9). The table below details all context ascribed to Group 109:

Context	Type	Pot and CTP spot date	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
22	Masonry		Floor	5.2	2.16	0.12	1.84	1.83
23	Masonry		Floor	1.02	0.3	0.6	1.94	1.94
24	Masonry		Wall	1.5	0.3	0.68	2.84	1.84
25	Masonry		Foundation	5.46	2.8	0.08	2.55	1.77
26	Fill	1820–1900 (mid-19th century)	Disuse	5	2.6	0.62	2.55	2.5
27	Fill		Backfill	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.55	2.55
28	Cut		Construction Cut	5.46	2.9	0.78	2.55	1.77
29	Fill		Backfill	1.26	1	0.62	1.82	1.8
30	Cut		Construction Cut	1.26	1	0.8	1.82	

Post-medieval masonry robbing (Group 105)

7.10.4 In the north area a series of trenches orientated north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west (Group 105) truncated horticultural features (Group 96, Phase 4) to the north. These shallow trenches were backfilled with firm dark brown sandy silt with very frequent small fragments of CBM and mortar and dated to the post-medieval period. The robber trenches measured 11.90m north-west to south-east and 4.61m wide and extended beyond the north LOE of the open area of excavation. They were interpreted as part of the robbing of a post-medieval building. This building was probably one of the terrace properties as shown on Horwood map of London of 1795-1819 (Figure 12). The table below details all contexts from Group 105:

Context	Type	CBM Spot Date	Pottery Spot Date	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
229	Fill	1750-1850	1830-1900	Backfill	8.96	5.56	0.35	2.69	2.64
230	Cut			Robber Cut	8.96	5.56	0.35	2.69	2.34
245	Fill	1840-1930	1825-1900	Backfill	6.3	1.1	0.25	2.75	2.66
246	Cut			Robber Cut	6.3	2.3	0.25	2.75	2.5
247	Masonry	1666-1900		Foundation	0.47	0.47	0.06	2.62	
248	Fill	1850-1950	1550-1700	Disuse	5.06	2.3	0.06	2.64	2.5
249	Cut			Construction Cut	5.06	2.3	0.31	2.47	2.43
262	Fill	1180-1450	?1480-1600	Natural Silting	4.04	1.1	0.09	2.51	
263	Cut			Gully	4.04	1.1	0.09	2.51	2.42

Post-medieval chalk foundation (Group 111)

7.10.5 A semi-circular cut feature filled with compacted chalk fragments was recorded within the robbed out building located in the north-west corner of the open area of excavation (Group 105). This feature measured 1.60m north-west to south-east by 0.85m wide yielded pottery and CBM dating to the post-medieval period. It is unclear if Group 111 is associated with the robbed out building in this part of the site. The table below details all context discussed in this paragraph:

Context	Type	CBM Spot Date	Group No.	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)
238	Masonry	1700-1900	111	Foundation	0.68	0.98	0.11	2.65	2.41
239	Cut		111	Construction Cut	0.8	1.42	0.17	2.58	2.41
242	Fill		111	Backfill	0.8	1.42	0.17	2.65	2.64

Modern deposits sealing the archaeological sequence

7.10.6 The archaeological sequence was sealed by approximately 1.5m of modern deposits which were in turn truncated by the concrete pilings defining the four sides of the proposed new basement located in the north-east corner of the development site. Other examples of modern intrusions are seen in the south-eastern part of the site such as an intrusive borehole (cut [161]) (Figure 11, section 18).

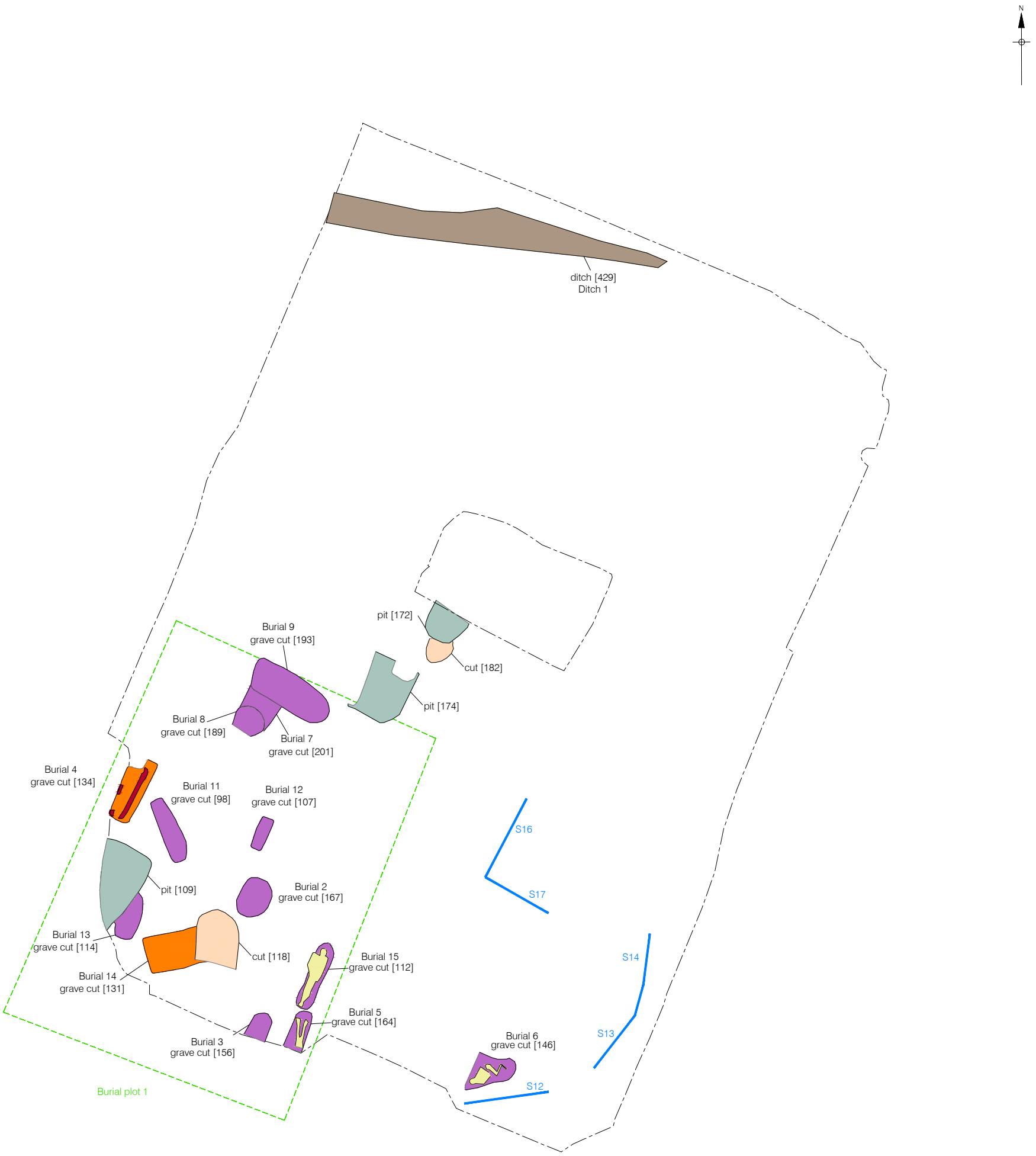

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Figure 3
Phase 2.1: Early Roman Cemetery (1st Century)
1:125 at A3

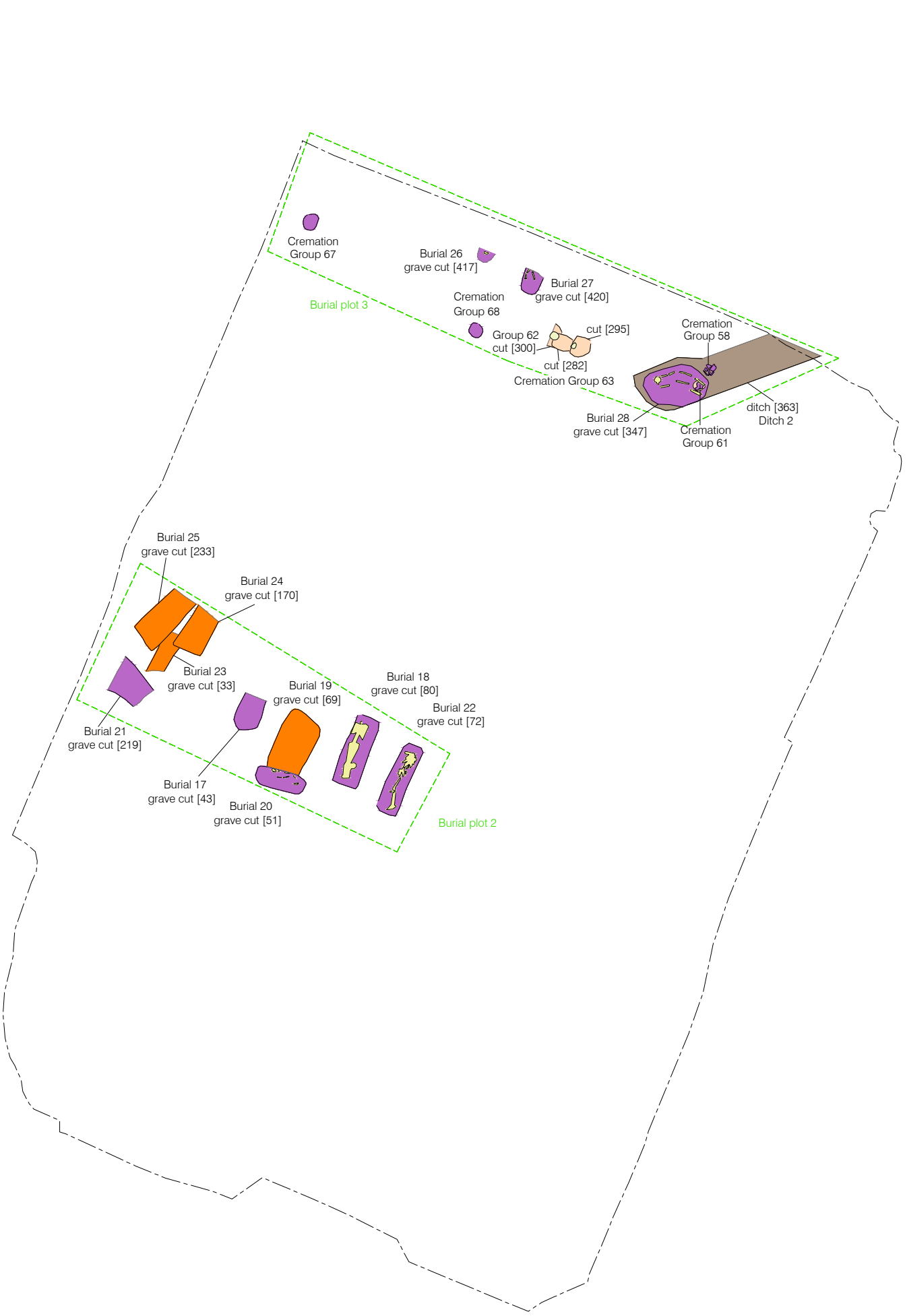

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Figure 4
Phase 2.2: Early Roman Cemetery (Late 1st - Early 2nd Century)
1:125 at A3

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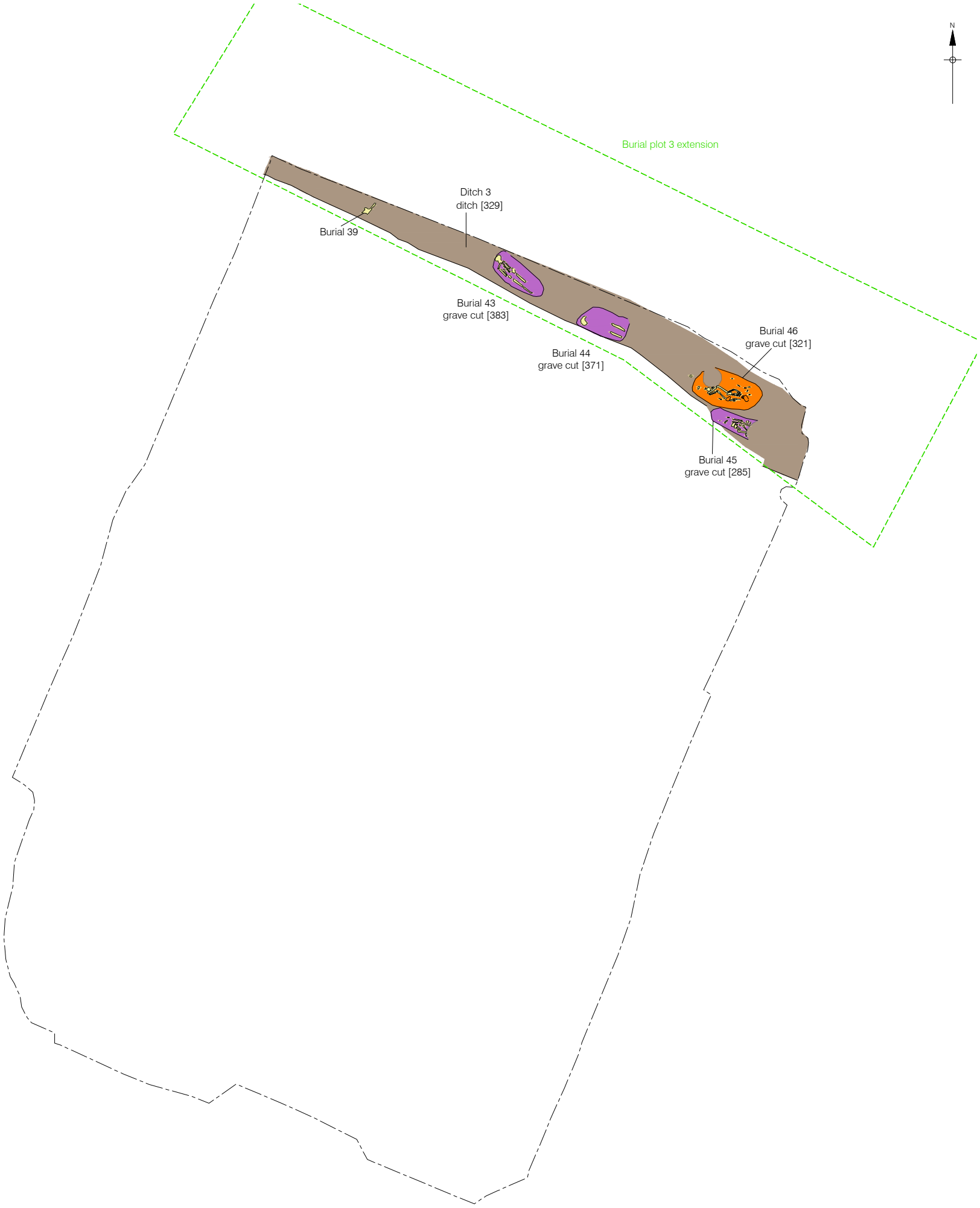
Figure 5
Phase 2.3: 2nd Century Cemetery Development
1:125 at A3



Burial plot
Grave cut
Grave cut with coffin evidence
Skeleton
Ditch

0 5m

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Figure 6
Phase 2.4: 3rd Century Cemetery Development
1:125 at A3

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Figure 7
Phase 2.5: Late 3rd to 4th Century Cemetery
1:125 at A3

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Figure 8
Phase 3: Post-Roman to 17th Century
1:125 at A3

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Figure 9
Phase 4: Late 17th - Early 18th Century
1:125 at A3

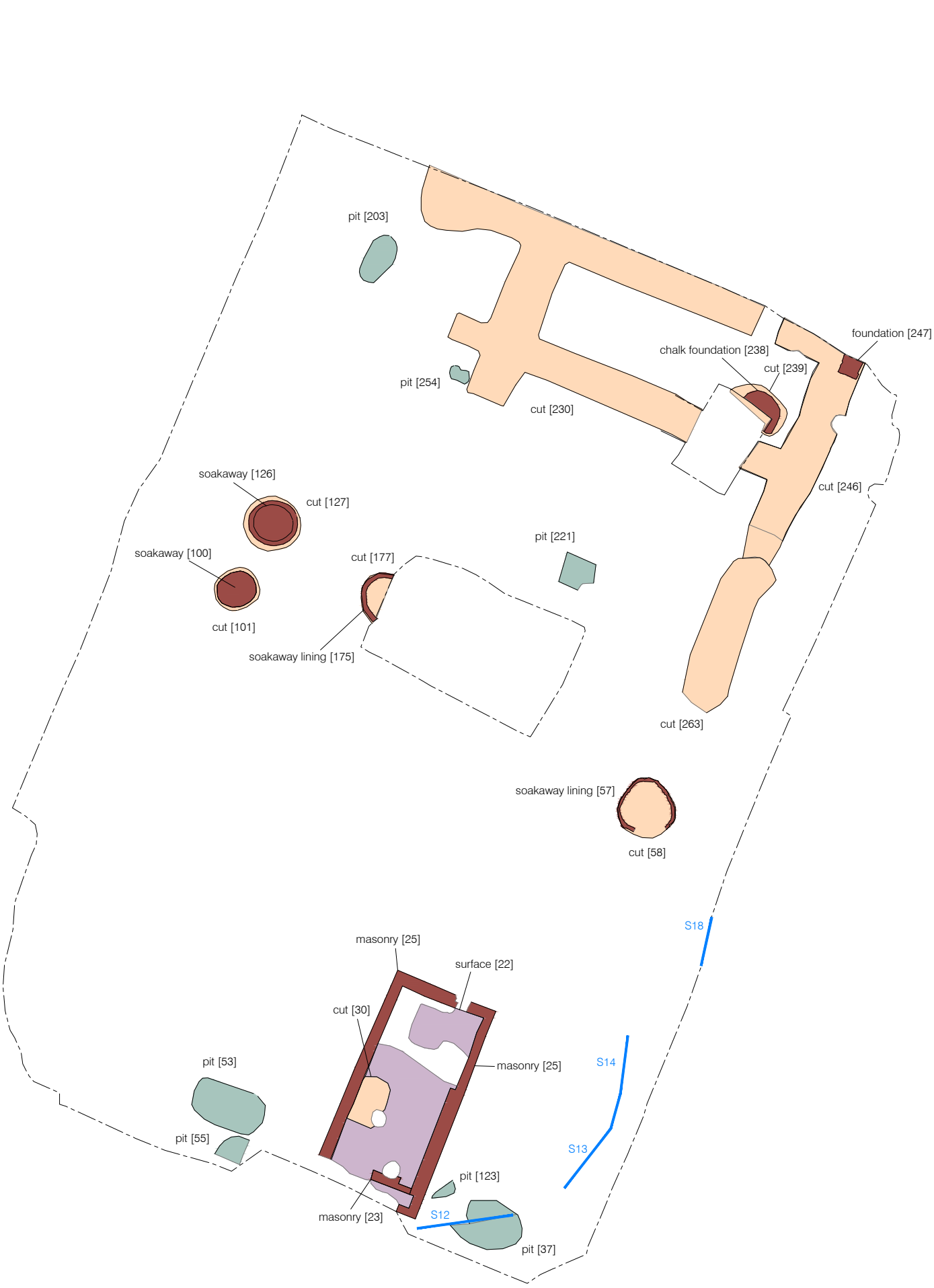

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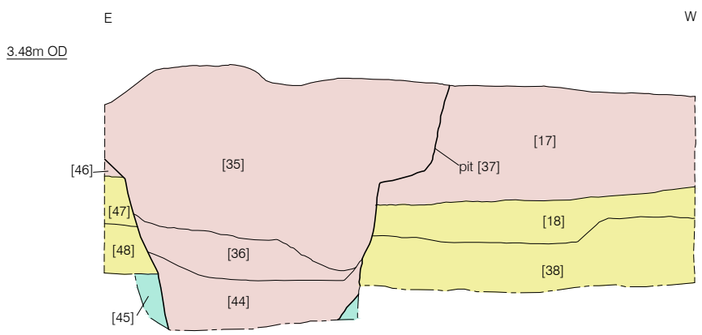
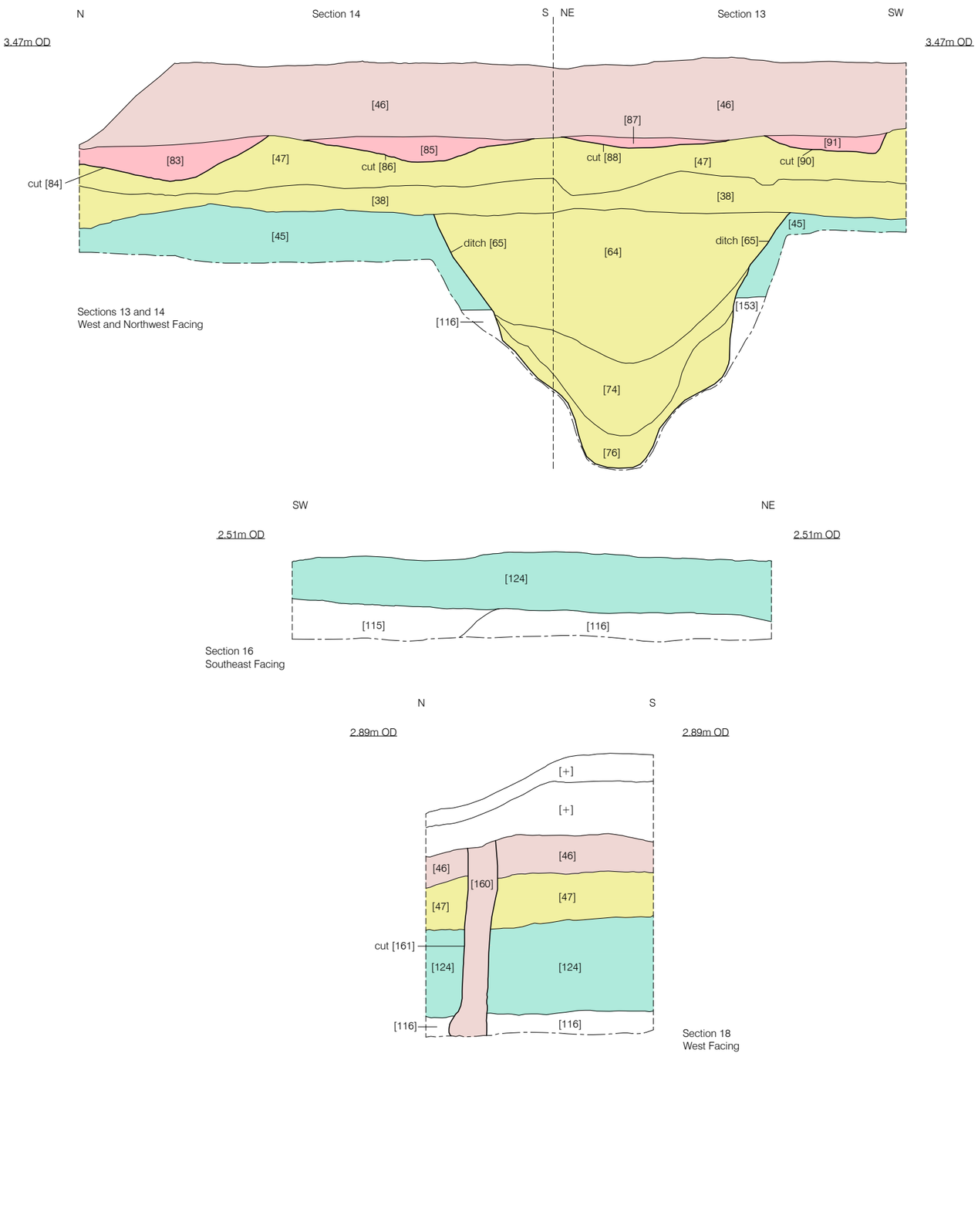
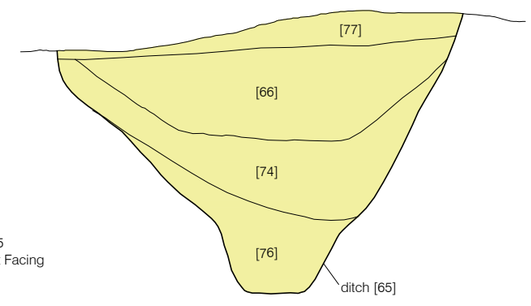
Figure 10
Phase 5: Mid 18th - Late 19th Century
1:125 at A3



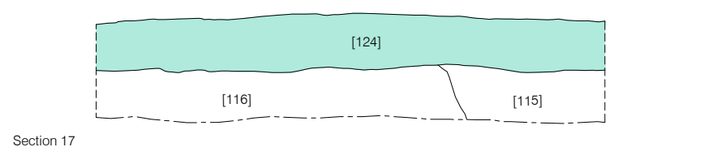
Section 12
North Facing



Sections 13 and 14
West and Northwest Facing



Section 15
Northwest Facing



Section 17
Northeast Facing

Section 16
Southeast Facing

Section 18
West Facing

Phase 2.1
Phase 2.3
Phase 3
Phase 4
Phase 5

0 1m

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Figure 11
Sections
1:25 at A3

Figure 12
Phase 5 Features overlain on Horwood, 1819
1:625 at A4

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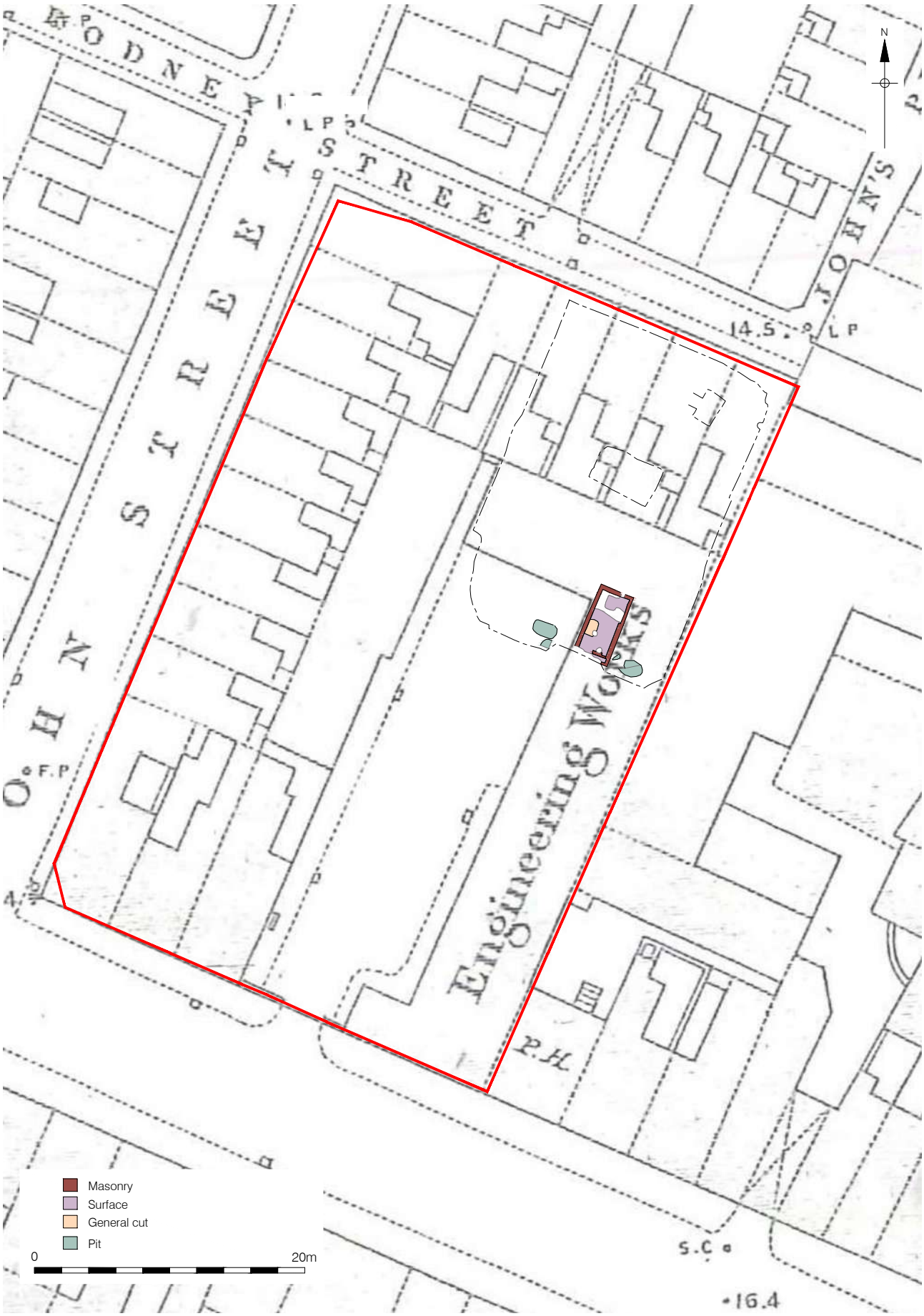

Figure 13
Phase 5 Features overlain on Ordnance Survey, 1872
1:400 at A4

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Plate 1: Burial 6, skeleton [145], Phase 2.1 (1m scale)

Plate 2: Burial 5, skeleton [163] Phase 2.1 (scale 0.15m)

Plate 3: Burial 3, skeleton [155], Phase 2.1 (scale 0.15m)

Plate 4: Burial 2, skeleton [166], Phase 2.1 (0.15m scale)

Plate 5: Burial 4, skeleton [133] and crushed chalk [140], Phase 2.1 (1m scale)

Plate 6: Burial 9, skeleton [194] surrounded by iron nails for a possible wooden coffin, Phase 2.1 (1m scale)

Plate 7: Burial 15, skeleton [111], Phase 2.1 (1m scale)

Plate 8: Burial 14, skeleton [130], Phase 2.1. SF5 is positioned circa 0.20m from the left foot (1m scale)

Plate 9: Burial 11, skeleton [96], Phase 2.1 (1m scale)

Plate 10: Burial 22, skeleton [71], Phase 2.2 (0.15m scale)

Plate 11: close up of skeleton [71], Burial 22, Phase 2.2

Plate 12: Burial 18, skeleton [79], Phase 2.2 (1m scale)

Plate 13: Burial 19 skeleton [68] (adult) and Burial 20 skeleton [50] (juvenile), Phase 2.2, looking north (1m scale)

Plate 14: SF12 from Group 62, Phase 2.2 (10cm scale)

Plate 15: detail of the potter's mark on the base of SF12

Plate 16: excavation of sub-oval pit cut [282], Group 63, Phase 2.2. Possible cremation

Plate 17: excavation of pit cut [276], Group 68, Phase 2.2. Possible cremation

Plate 18: VRW butt-beaker with rouletted decoration, dated to AD50-80, Group 67, Phase 2.2. (50cm scale)

Plate 19: possible urned cremation Group 58, Phase 2.2 (50cm scale)

Plate 20: Burial 32, skeleton [223], Phase 2.3 (1m scale)

Plate 21: Burial 38, skeleton [388] Phase 2.3 (50cm scale)

Plate 22: Burial 46, skeleton [319], Phase 2.4 (1m scale)

Plate 23: Burial 43, skeleton [381], Phase 2.4 (50cm scale)

Plate 24: Burial 1, skeleton [158], Phase 2.5 with SF 10 (Roman glass bottle and SF 9 (lead alloy jug) next to right foot (1m scale)

Plate 25: SF10, a glass bottle with 'dolphin handles' dated to the late 3rd to early 4th century

Plate 26: Burial 47,skeleton [184] Phase 2.5 (1m scale)

Plate 27: Burial 54, skeleton [302], Phase 2.5 (1m scale)

Plate 28: Burial 57, skeleton [396], Phase 2.5 (50cm scale)

Plate 29: decayed wooden lid for coffin [397] for Burial 57, Phase 2.5 (50cm scale)

Plate 30: Burial 59 with skeleton [351] and redeposited human remains, large urned cremation SF21 and SF 22. Phase 2.5 (50cm scale)

Plate 31: SF21- a near-complete Verulamium Region White ware (VRW) 2G type necked jar, used as a cremation vessel found in association with Burial 59

Plate 32: SF22 - a near-complete Alice Holt Farnham Ware (AHFA) ring-neck flask/flagon found in association with Burial 59

Plate 33; Burial 60, skeleton [365], lined with BAETE Dressel 20 olive oil amphora body sherds, Phase 2.5 (50cm scale)

Plate 34: Burial 61, skeleton [385], Phase 2.5 (50cm scale)

Plate 35: Burial 62, skeleton [374], Phase 2.5 (50cm scale)

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 Natural Kempton Park Terrace Gravel was found at the base of the archaeological sequence, a fluvial deposit predominantly characterised by sand and gravel that was laid down by the Thames and its tributaries during the Devensian Stage cold stage of the Pleistocene Epoch, c. 352,000 to c.130,000 BP as suggested by the British Geological Survey (BGS on line). The top of the deposit sloped downwards in the direction of the River Thames from a maximum level of 2.4m OD in the southern part of the site to a minimum level of 2.18m OD in the north part of the site. The level of the natural deposits, as found at 127-129 Great Suffolk Street, is consistent with the heights recorded at 133-135 Great Suffolk Street (Banens 20216) where it was recorded between 2.18m OD and 1.99m OD. The level of the natural drops gradually to the north of the site at Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013) where it was recorded at 1.66m OD and falling further to the north, of the same site, to a minimum level of 1.36m OD.

8.1.2 During the late Pleistocene (including the Roman period), the site was located in the mainland at a short distance to the south of a complex sequence of channels and dry eyots formed by the River Thames and its tributaries which took the form of a braided river network (Sidell *et al.* 2002). The southernmost of these channels was represented by Borough Channel located approximately 50m to the north, whilst the River Thames is located approximately 750m to the north. However, no alluvium was identified demonstrating that the site was situated on dry land in antiquity. This is further demonstrated by the earliest archaeological deposits (see below) which showed that the site was in use as a cemetery since the first half of the 1st century AD.

8.2 Phase 2.1: Early Roman (1st Century, Figure 3)

Roman Burial Plot 1

8.2.1 The earliest human activity recorded during the archaeological investigation consisted of twelve burials located in the southwest corner of the open area of excavation. These were interpreted as part of a cemetery plot defined to the west by north-east to south-west orientated Burial 4, to the east by north-east to south-west orientated Burials 5, 3 and 15 and to the north by north-west to south-east orientated Burial 9 (Figure 3). The plot extended beyond the southern and western LOE with the remaining burials following different orientations and had an overall dimension of 9.75 north-east to south-west by 7.23m wide. Of note are the burials defining the eastern extent of this plot which dictated the eastern limit of the burial plots throughout the life of the Roman cemetery observed at Great Suffolk Street. The presence of a number of cut features truncating some of the burials were interpreted as empty graves with the exception of Group 22 which was interpreted as a possible ritual deposition as this produced disarticulated human remains.

Burial 6

8.2.2 The presence of Burial 6, located towards the south-east corner of the site and away from Plot 1 represent an "anomaly" as this seems to be an isolated burial which did not conform with any of the Roman burial plots. Burial 6 also represented the only burial located to the eastern half of the excavation trench away from the remaining burials all located in the western half. Of note is the crouched position of female skeleton [145] (Plate 1) which, together with its stratigraphic position suggests this was possibly the earliest or one of the earliest burial found at Great Suffolk Street. However, another possible interpretation for this burial is that this was part of another Roman burial plot which extended further to the south beyond the LOE of the open area of excavation of which this burial represented the northernmost extent.

Roman Boundary Ditch 1

8.2.3 The presence of this ditch in the north-west corner of the excavation trench suggest this was probably a boundary ditch associated with activity carried out beyond the northern LOE, possibly defining the southern extent of a burial plot (Figure 3, ditch cut [429]) . This interpretation is corroborated by the absence of archaeological features to the south of Ditch 1 during the 1st century. Furthermore, in this part of the site the evidence for cremations, located towards the north-west corner, and burials which extended beyond the north LOE (see Phase 2.2 below) together with Boundary Ditch 2 (see Phase 2.3 below) all date between the late 1st and 2nd centuries and have been interpreted as part of the later development of the cemetery beyond the north LOE.

8.3 **Phase 2.2: Early Roman (Late 1st to Early 2nd Centuries, Figure 4)**

Roman Burial Plot 2

8.3.1 A well organised burial plot was identified in the west-central part of the open area of excavation belonging to Phase 2.2. Burial Plot 2 was defined to the west and east by Burials 25 and 22 respectively and by Burials 21 and 20 to the south and followed a north-west to south-east orientation with an overall dimension of 7.70m long by 3m wide (Figure 4). Of note is the orientation and position of Burial 22 which followed the same north-east to south-west projected line of Burials 15 and 5 from Phase 2.1 (see above). Burial Plot 2 also reflected very interesting and "contrasting" burials such as Burials 18, 22, 20 and 19. The decapitation of the individuals interred in Burials 18 and 22 (Plates 12 and 10) greatly contrasted with Burial 19, an adult which after his/her death is later joined by a child (Burial 20), carefully interred above his/her feet (Plate 13).

Cremations

8.3.2 Two definitive urned cremations (Groups 67 and 61) together with three possible cremations (Groups 58, 68 and 63) were found in the north-west corner of the open area of excavation (Figure 4). Of particular interest is the intercutting sequence represented by Groups 62, 63 and 88 (cut 295) which may represent an urned cremation (Group 63) with

an accompanying vessel (Group 62, SF12), consisting of a broken but complete FMIC-2488 5A type dish dated to AD50-100 (Plates 14 and 15) , and the re-burial of a skull (Group 88). The cinerary urns containing the ashes of cremation Group 63 consisted of a BUFF 1b3 type flagon (Plate 16), potentially imported and dated to around AD70-100 (see Appendix 3). Groups 63, 62 and 88 are very likely to be contemporary and formed a 1st century assemblage which combine the re-burial of human remains in combination with cremation and accompanying furniture represented by the dish (SF12) which possibly contained food for the departed (Philpot 1991,36). Another deposit located in the north-east corner of the open area of excavation (Group 67) was interpreted as a possible urned cremation contained in a Verulamium region white ware butt-beaker dated AD50-80 (Plate 18). The implications for the archaeological evidence alongside the north LOE, showing a concentration of urned cremations organised in a north-west to south-east orientation are discussed in the paragraph below. Is also interesting to note the discrepancy of the number of cremations found at the present site against the single cremation found at the nearby site of Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013). At the Roman eastern cemetery (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 116) the cremations were roughly 20% of the total burials which were dominated by inhumations. This discrepancy or underrepresentation of cremations (especially late) have been explained as the result of three main factors: the shallow nature of cremations; the subsequent horizontal truncation associated with later land use such as agricultural and the more destructive post-medieval development and finally the difficulty of subdividing the soil horizon representing the late Roman phases of the cemetery setting. This factors may also have contributed to the underrepresentation of cremation on the present site together with the disturbance associated with the excavation of graves for inhumation in the later Roman period. However, the concentration of cremations alongside the north LOE suggest a clear separation and demarcation between the cremation and inhumation burials during the first and second century.

8.3.3 Environmental samples taken from (Groups 67 and 61) together with three possible cremations (Groups 58, 68 and 63) all produced fragments of charcoal identified as *Quercus sp.* (Oak) and Betulaceae (Birch family) (see Appendix 13).

Roman Burial Plot 3

8.3.4 Following the silting up of Ditch 1 in the north part of the site a north-east to south-west boundary was established with the construction of Ditch 2 (Figure 4, ditch cut [363]). This ditch *terminus*, together with a north-west to south-east orientated line of certain (Group 67) and possible urned cremations (Groups 68, 63 and 58) seems to define a cemetery plot located in the north-west corner of the excavation trench which extended beyond the northern LOE. Burials 26 and 27 were located to the north of boundary described above, whilst Burial 28 truncated the silted up Ditch 2. The location of Burial 28 can be interpreted as a deliberate choice to finalise/demarcate the eastern extent of Burial Plot 3. Moreover, a further cremation vessel (Group 61), consisting of the lower half of a potentially jar in

early Roman micaceous sandy ware dated 50-100 broken into 12 sherds and positioned between the leg of skeleton [346] within Burial 28, represents a mix of burial practises taking place in this phase of cemetery use. This cremation and the inhumation form part a very rare and remarkable mix of Roman burial practices which has been previously recorded at the 29-30 Trinity Street excavation, 320m to the south-east of the present site (Killock *et al.,* in prep.). Burial Plot 3 extended beyond the north LOE and was north-west to south-east orientated and measured approximately 12m long by 3m wide.

8.4 **Phase 2.3: Roman (2nd Century, Figure 5)**

Roman Boundary Ditch 3

8.4.1 The construction of Ditch 3 (Figure 5, ditch cut [329]) during the first half of the 2nd century was interpreted as a deliberate attempt to maintain and extend a boundary between the cemetery activity carried out to the south from activity carried out to the north. This is further corroborated by the burials truncating the silted up Ditch 3 during the 3rd century (see Phase 2.4, Figure 6). The orientation of Ditch 3 should be also looked at within the wider area, in particular in relation to the orientation of the closest road to the cemetery, Stane Street, located approximately 170m to the south-east. There is a strong possibility that the north-east to south-west orientation of Stane Street, of which a substantial segment was excavated in 2017 (Grosso 2019), dictated the north-west to south-east orientation of Ditch 3.

Roman Burial Plot 4

8.4.2 Ditch 3 defined the northern extent of Burial Plot 4 which was located in the north-west corner of the open area of excavation. This plot was defined to the east by north-east to south-west oriented Burial 37, to the south by Burial Plot 2 whilst in the west extended beyond the LOE. The majority of the burials in this plot followed a north-east to south-west orientation whilst to the north-west to south-east orientation observed in the south is probably the result of the organization of the burials within the plot more than a specific orientation dictated by religious beliefs. Plot 4 followed a north-east to south-west orientation and was 11.35m long by 9.50m wide.

Possible Cremation

8.4.3 The fill of possible Cremation Group 89 in an oval cut feature [291] produced a large fragment of Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora (BAETE) positioned against the eastern side of [291] which was dated between AD70-160 (see Appendix 3) together with SF11 a blue glass bead decorated with pale blue spirals. The remaining fill, all retained and processed as sample {66}, contained a tiny proportion of burnt human remains and fragments of charcoal (≤4mm), 2 of which were classified as Betulaceae (Birch family)

8.5 **Phase 2.4: Late Roman (3rd Century, Figure 6)**

Roman Burial Plot 3 Extension

8.5.1 Following the silting up of Ditch 3 (cut [329]), this was in turn truncated by a sequence of burials all following the same north-west to south-east orientation of the same ditch. The presence of these burials in this part of the site further corroborated the presence of a burial plot located beyond the north LOE of the excavation trench (Burial Plot 3) or the use of Ditch 3 for specific burial practices. Of interest are the disarticulated human remains recovered from the secondary fill and the upper fill of Ditch 3 (contexts [327] and [333] respectively), as disarticulated human remains within boundary ditches have been found in other Roman cemeteries such as 28-30 Trinity Street (Killock *et al.* in prep.) and, in minor quantities, at 52-56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013) . During the excavation of the Old Sorting Office, Swan Street the presence of articulated human remains within Roman boundary ditches was interpreted as part of a Romano-Celtic ritual tradition "*designed to enforce/demarcate the boundary lines of Southwark, and the transition from settlement to countryside, from order to chaos"* (Beasley 2006) . As a result, the presence of these burials can be interpreted either as the indication for the extension of Burial Plot 3 or as the indication of a specific use of the southern boundary of Burial Plot 3 (extension) for particular burial practices in Ditch 3 (cut [329]) . Either way the boundary represented by Ditch 3 and later by the burials truncating the silted up Ditch 3 shows a very clear boundary line defining the later development of Burial Plot 3 from the late first century to the 3rd century when it was extended to the north-east.

8.6 **Phase 2.5: Late Roman (Late 3rd to Early 4th Century, Figure 7)**

Roman Burial Plots 1, 2 and 4 Extension

8.6.1 During this phase the empty unused areas within Burial Plots 1, 2 and 4 were exploited for the insertion of additional burials. Mirroring the previous phases, the burials assigned to this phase extended beyond the west LOE. Of note is also the absence of any burials in the eastern half of the open area of excavation which confirm a north-east to south-west orientated boundary which was maintained from the 1st century to the end of the life of the cemetery during the early 4th century when the plots reached their full capacity. Despite the clear separation of the western part of the site (cemetery) from the eastern part of the site (open land), the archaeological investigation did not find any evidence for postholes associated with a wooden structure or a for a ditch positioned across the central area which could have represented a definitive boundary. However, a boundary defining the eastern extent of the Roman cemetery could have been represented in antiquity by a well-maintained north-east to south-west orientated boundary edge running from the southern end of Ditch *Terminus* 2 to the east of Burials 5 and 15 located in the south. Moreover, it is interesting to note the care and attention taken during the Roman period in avoiding as far as possible the integrity of early burials which suggest the presence and maintenance of grave markers in order to locate individual burials. Where intercutting burials were

observed, these seemed to have been deliberate as they happen during a relatively short time such as the concentration of burials in the west-central part of the cemetery (Burials 52, 53, 54 and 35) or the north-west corner (Burials 61, 62 and Burials 63, 64).

Cremations

8.6.2 The two intercutting cremation burials (Groups 72 and 73) found towards the north-west corner of the open area of excavation which truncated Burials 60 and 61 were also assigned to Phase 2.5 on the ground of their stratigraphic position. The presence of cremations in the north-west corner of the open area of excavation during the late Roman period was confirmed during the excavation of Burial 59. This Burial was truly remarkable as it combined different burial practices such as inhumation (skeleton [351]), urned cremation (SF21, [350]), re-deposited human remains and grave goods (SF22). A similar parallel, combining inhumation and cremation, was observed in the north-west corner of the open area of excavation (see Phase 2.1, paragraph 8.3.2) and locally, during the excavation at Trinity Street (Killock *et al.,* in prep.). Moreover SF21 was a cremation jar with a lid dated to the 1st to the mid 2nd century. The presence of SF21 within Burial 59 is very intriguing, as this burial contained pottery dating AD270-400 and was consequently dated to the late 3rd to early 4th century. This opens up the possibility that the cremation was either re-buried with the original early Roman cremation, or the empty urn retained until the late 3rd century to be used for a cremation (Eniko Hudak *pers comm*).

8.6.3 Environmental samples taken from (Groups 72 and 73) produced fragments of charcoal identified as *Quercus sp.* (Oak) and Betulaceae (Birch family). Of note is the charcoal associated with the fill of cremation jar SF21 [350] which contained fragments of *Corylus sp.* (Hazel) (see Appendix 13).

8.7 Phase 3: Post-Roman to Mid-17th Century (Figure 8)

Abandonment of Roman Cemetery and Soil Formation

8.7.1 The archaeological excavation shows that having reached its full capacity, during the late third and early forth century, the Roman burial plots found in the open area of excavation were not further developed. Following the abandonment of the land as burial ground, the formation of the deposits discussed in this paragraph are very likely to have originated from the late Roman period and continued during the medieval and post-medieval period. The intrusive medieval finds found in the north part of the site and in other localized areas in combination with the disturbance to the inhumation and cremations mostly in the north part of the site, suggest agricultural activity carried out on site from the medieval period onwards. The wide assemblage of pottery types recovered from layers Groups 93 and 94, dating from the late Roman to the post-medieval period, suggest the intermittent use of the site as agricultural land. The change in land use at the Great Suffolk site during the post-Roman period is paralleled by the results of the excavations at 52-56 Lant Street (AOC

2004) at 28-30 Trinity Street (Killock *et al.,* in prep.) and 25-29 Harper Road (Grosso 2019). Of note is post-medieval Ditch 4 (cut [65]) which was interpreted as a boundary constructed during the 17th century which followed the same orientation as Roman Ditch 3 (ditch cut [329]) (see Figures 5 and 8). This orientation is intriguing as is possibly associated with an early structure such as the Roman road (Stane Street) which is the closest known road to the burial ground of Great Suffolk Street. The excavation at 25-29 Harper Road uncovered a substantial segment of this road and further study should try to understand how the Roman road influenced the orientation of the Roman plots, Ditch 3 (ditch cut [329]) and the post-medieval Ditch 4 (ditch cut [65]).

8.8 **Phase 4: Late 17th - Early 18th Century (Figure 9)**

Post-Medieval Horticultural Activity and Property Boundaries

8.8.1 During this phase, the site laid within open ground in use as horticultural land. The presence of a series of parallel linear features, interpreted as planting beds, was recorded across the open area of excavation. The orientation of the planting beds suggest the presence of two property plots, both north-west to south-east orientated which followed the same orientation as post-medieval boundary Ditch 4 (ditch cut [65] ; see Phase 3 above). However, the property division observed in Phase 3 seemed to have shifted slightly to the north as shown by the planting beds recorded in the south-east corner of the open area of excavation where subsequently overlaid post-medieval Ditch 4 (ditch cut [65]). Archaeological evidence for horticultural activity during the post-medieval period has been previously observed during an evaluation in the close proximity of the site at 137 Great Suffolk Street at 133-135 Great Suffolk Street (Banens 2016) and more extensively to the east at 25-29 Harper Road (Grosso 2018) and to the north-east at 52-56 Lant Street (AOC 2004). The cartographic evidence as shown of the 1682 Morgan's map of London (Mayo 2019b, Figure 4) and by 1766 Rocque's map of London (Mayo 2019b , Figure 6) shows that the site was located on open land, in use as agricultural land sub-divided into small horticultural plots during this period.

8.9 **Phase 5: Mid 18th to Late 19th Century (Figure 10-13)**

Post-Medieval Urban Development

8.9.1 During the second half of the 18th century, the horticultural activity seems to have ceased. The presence of a series of robbed out masonry foundations in the north area of the excavation trench suggest the presence of a post-medieval building facing onto Rodney Street (now Pickwick Street) in this part of the site, as shown on Horwood's map of London 1795-1819 (Figure 12). The urban development was also represented by the construction of a series of circular masonry structure interpreted as soakaways and a number of cess pit located across the open area of excavation. Finally, the later post-medieval development of the site was represented by the construction of a masonry basement, possibly part of the engineering works as shown on the 1872 OS map (Figure 13) and in

more detail on the Goad Fire Map Insurance Plan of 1889 (Mayo 2019b, Figure 9).

9 ORIGINAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Original research aims

9.1.1 The WSI prepared by Archaeology Collective in 2020 (Mayo 2020) detailed the specific aims of the mitigation. These followed the research priorities as set out in the Research Framework for London published in 2002 (Museum of London 2002). The specific aims of the mitigation are listed below:

- ***To observe and record any archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, and where possible, date.***

9.1.2 The archaeological excavation recorded archaeological features and deposits spanning the Roman and up to the late post-medieval period. The stratigraphy of the site was organised into 5 different phases: Phase 1 (Natural); Phase 2 (Roman cemetery development); Phase 3 (post-Roman to mid 17th soil formation and agricultural activity and boundary); Phase 4 (late 17th to early 18th century agricultural activity development and horticultural plots) and Phase 5 (mid 18th to late 19th century urban development).

- ***To sample, identify and record any archaeological deposits to an agreed percentage of their overall volume or extent sufficient to characterise the remains.***

9.1.3 The sampling of the archaeological deposits focused on the understanding of the development of the Roman cemetery. All features identified as possible Roman cremations where 100% sampled whilst the sampling of inhumations concentrated on the soil around the skull, the pelvis area (stomach) and feet. All deposits and features including masonry structure were fully excavated.

- ***To identify and record features or deposits peculiar to the topographical location of the site.***

9.1.4 No natural features were recorded during the archaeological investigation. However, natural Kempton Park Terrace Gravel was found at the base of the archaeological sequence, a fluvial deposit predominantly characterised by sand and gravel that was laid down by the Thames and its tributaries during the Devensian Stage cold stage of the Pleistocene Epoch, c. 352,000 to c.130,000 BP as suggested by the British Geological Survey (BGS on line). The top of the deposit sloped downwards in the direction of the River Thames from a maximum level of 2.4m OD, in the southern part of the site of the site, to a minimum level of 2.18m OD, in the north part of the site. The level of the natural deposits, as found at 127-129 Great Suffolk Street, is consistent with the heights recorded at 133-135 Great Suffolk Street (Banens 20216) where it was recorded between 2.18m OD and 1.99m OD. The level of the natural drop gradually to the north of the site at Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013) where it was recorded at 1.66m OD and falling further to the north at a minimum level of 1.36m OD.

During the late Pleistocene (including the Roman period), the site was located in the mainland at a short distance to the south of a complex sequence of channels and dry eyots formed by the River Thames and its tributaries which took the form of a braided river network (Sidell *et al.* 2002). The southernmost of these channels was represented by Borough Channel located circa 50m to the north, whilst the River Thames is located approximately 750m to the north. However, no alluvium was identified indicating that the site was situated on dry land in antiquity. This is further demonstrated by the earliest archaeological deposits which showed that the site was in use as a cemetery since the second half of the 1st century AD.

- ***To ascertain whether any evidence of prehistoric activity survives, and record and deposit and feature of prehistoric date.***

9.1.5 No archaeological feature dating to any prehistoric period were observed during the archaeological investigation. The earliest indication of human activity on the site, as represented by archaeological features and deposits, were all dated to the Roman period and are detailed below. The lack of prehistoric activity on site was also reflected by the absence of any prehistoric artefact even as residual finds in all recorded phases.

- ***To ascertain the nature of land use during the Roman period (Roman Research Priority).***

9.1.6 The archaeological investigation recorded the development of a Roman cemetery (Phases 2.1 to 2.5). The earliest evidence for its development was dated to the second half of the first century and continued throughout the 2nd and 3rd centuries. During the late 3rd and early 4th century the cemetery reached its full capacity and was not developed further, despite the possibility of expansion in the eastern half of the site. Here only Burial 6, located towards the south-east corner of the open area of excavation, was recorded, whilst the remaining 63 inhumation were all located in the western half of the site or alongside the north LOE. As a result, the development of the cemetery seemed to have been constricted within very strict boundaries, the eastern and northern ones being the most important and well maintained for the duration of the lifetime of the cemetery.

- ***To ascertain whether Roman Burials of further disarticulated human remains are present at the site (R8 Framework Objective, TS5 Framework Objective), and record and lift any burials or disarticulated remains within the area of the proposed development impact.***

9.1.7 The archaeological excavation recorded and lifted 64 burials containing articulated human remains together with five urned cremations and five further possible urned cremations. A substantial number of disarticulated human remains were recovered from a Roman layer (context 124) and from the infilling of Roman Ditch 3 (cut [329]). The presence of these disarticulated human remains from Ditch 3 is of interest, as this type of secondary deposition of human remains within Roman boundaries have been found elsewhere in London, in particular at the Swan Street site where they have been interpreted as having a ritual significance. The ritual reinforcement of boundaries is well documented in the late Iron age and this type of ritual seems to have continued on at least into the 1st to 2nd

centuries (Beasley 2006, 64).

- ***To ascertain whether the site lay in a hinterland to Southwark in the Roman period beyond the main centre to the north (R1 Framework Objective)***

9.1.8 One of the main characteristic of Roman towns was that burial within the town was forbidden by law. This meant that cemeteries flanking the main arterial routes into the town were a common feature, the result of the organisation of the town and its hinterland. This is confirmed by the funerary structures found alongside Watling Street during the excavation at 103-167 Great Dover Street (Mackinder 2000) and alongside Stane Street during the excavation at 25-29 Harper Road (Grosso 2019). Cemeteries located to the north, east, west, and south of the Roman city have been used to track the different phases of expansion and contraction of the urban landscape (Hall 1996). In regard to formal boundaries defining the urban area from the hinterland, the situation in Southwark is more complicated than the main settlement to the north, where the early burials are encircled by the second century wall whilst the later burials are located outside the walls which suggest that the ultimate extent of *Londinium* was not planned from the beginning (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 299-300). The archaeological work carried out across Southwark on the other hand, has failed to find any convincing evidence for a formal Roman boundary south of the river. However, the location of burials located across Southwark have been used to provide evidence for expansion and contraction of the Roman settlement at Southwark (Cowan *et al.* 2009). The archaeological evidence, recorded at 28-30 Trinity Street (Killock *et al.* in prep.), Dicken Square (Hawkins 2014), at 52- 56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013) shows the area to the south of the South Island was in use as a burial ground, commonly known as the southern cemetery. This, however, was not a continuous uninterrupted cemetery, but the result of development of small burial plots which developed from the second half of the 1st century to the late Roman period. On the other hand, evidence for the contraction of Roman Southwark has been identified with the presence of burials in the North Island at 15-23 Southwark Street (Cowan 1992), at the Courage Brewery Site (Dillon *et al.* 1991), and in the South Island at 56 Southwark Road (Ridgeway *et al.* 2014) and at 2 America Street (Melikian 2002) suggesting the contraction of Roman Southwark during the late Roman period. The result of the excavation at Great Suffolk Street demonstrate that the site lay within the area of the Roman Southern Cemetery and contributes to the understanding of its expansion in terms of the development of the individual plots from the early to the late Roman period.

- ***To ascertain if the site lay within the marginal land during the Roman period and contribute to understanding of the Roman landscape of the area.***

9.1.9 The present excavation, in combination with the archaeological evidence gathered form previous excavation, shows that during the Roman period the site was located within marginal land away from the urban area of the Roman Southwark. However, this area around the junction of Stane Street and Watling Street may have been the focus of ritual

and religious activity as attested by the excavation at Swan Street (Beasley 2006) and Tabard Square (Killock *et al.* 2015). The area was positioned in a liminal location "*within burials and occupation, townscape and countryside, water and land at a mayor junction or nodal point in the landscape* [and] *it would have witnessed civic and funerary processions, as well as frequent passage of people entering and leaving the city*" (https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/646165662)

- ***To establish what evidence there is for Saxon/early Medieval occupation of the area.***

9.1.10 The presence of four heavy, flat, and circular lead discs recorded as SF 14,15, 16 and 19 are of great interest as similar types are known from late Roman to early Anglo Saxon contexts. The larger group (24 pieces) of lead rings recovered during the excavation conducted at Tobacco Dock (Douglas 2011) were interpreted as possible fishing weights or more simply as weights, although if they did, they do not correspond to any known weight standard. There is also the more practical explanation which interpreted these objects as lead ingots. The presence of these objects at Tobacco Dock and their late Roman stratigraphic position were interpreted as the product of the robbing of the lead from the Roman Bath House found during the excavation of the Babe Ruth site. The presence of these objects from the current site contributes to the growing evidence for early Saxon activity in this particular part of Southwark . This find adds to the increasing evidence, such as the early Saxon pottery found at the nearby Lant Street Site (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013, 24) and at 25-29 Harper Road (Grosso 2019). The lead ring discs were found together in the west-central area of the excavation trench in the upper part of Roman layer [124] (Group 20) which represented the surface associated with the Roman cemetery. The presence of these early Saxon finds within layer [124] are possibly the result of later disturbance of the late Roman and early post-Roman deposit to the stratigraphic sequence. This disturbance was associated with the agricultural activity carried out in the post-Roman period at the site. There is also the strong possibility that the lead rings belong to an *in situ* Saxon deposit sealing the Roman sequence but was included together with layer [124]. One sherd of early Saxon pottery (ESAN CALC; Appendix 8) was found residually in a post-medieval deposition layer ([255]), and might represent further evidence of early Saxon activity within Southwark.

- ***To date only small-scale evidence for the medieval period has been found in close proximity suggesting that the site lay in marginal undeveloped ground, is this borne out in the archaeological record from the site (M1 and M2 Framework Objectives)?***

9.1.11 The archaeological evidence for the land use of the site during the medieval period was problematic as the post-Roman deposits were affected by the later agricultural activity carried out at the site. However, the residual pottery collected from Phases 3, 4 and 5 are indicative of use of the site during the medieval period. The archaeological evidence shows that site laid in open ground during this period and was probably in use as agricultural land. This contributes to the formation of a homogeneous deposits of dark brown sandy silt

which was interpreted as 'Dark Earth'. The evaluation conducted by PCA of the nearby site at 133-135 Great Suffolk Street (Banens 2016) recorded the same soil formation to be present and the finds collected from it also ranged from the Roman to the post-medieval period. As a result, the archaeological investigation at Great Suffolk Street confirmed the extensive re-working of the land during the medieval and post-medieval periods in this part of medieval Southwark.

- ***What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?***

9.1.12 The archaeological evidence showed that during the post-medieval period the site lay within open land. Land division was recorded in the form of north-west to south-east orientated post-medieval Ditch 4 (cut [65]) the construction of which was dated to the mid 17th century (Phase 3) and which separated the land into two property plots. During this phase the site was probably in use as open agricultural land and following the infilling of Ditch 1, a reworked dark brown sandy silt was interpreted as evidence for further agricultural activity which carried on subsequent to the infilling of Ditch 1. The later disturbance to the stratigraphic sequence caused by the reworking of the post-medieval deposits was highlighted by the difficulties in identifying the original post-medieval horizon from which Ditch 3 (cut [329]) was originally excavated. The agricultural activity carried out at the site, was further suggested by the presence of parallel shallow cut features truncating the top of this re-worked deposit, which were recorded across the open area of excavation and interpreted as bedding trenches (Phase 4). The orientation of these bedding trenches also suggested the division of the site into two properties. However, a slight shifting of the boundary from the south to the north was also suggested by the position of the bedding trenches within the southern plot in the south-east corner of the site where they overlapped Ditch 4 (cut [65]). Evidence for the late post-medieval development of the site was recorded in the form of a series of robbed out cut features located in the north part of the open area of excavation which were interpreted as part of the robbed out foundation of a building facing onto Rodney Street (now Pickwick Street) as shown on Horwood's map of London 1795-1819 (Figure 12). The presence of a series of circular brick-lined soakaways together with post-medieval rubbish pits contribute to the understanding of the late post-medieval development of the site. The latest masonry structure recorded was a late post-medieval basement located in the southern part of the open are of excavation which was interpreted as part of the structures associated with the Engineering Works as show on the 1872 OS map (Figure 13) and in more detail on the Goad Fire Map Insurance Plan of 1889 (Mayo 2019b, Figure 9).

- ***To explore whether evidence confirms the prediction that the site was within agricultural land during the early post-medieval period (L10 Framework Objective)***

9.1.13 The archaeological evidence confirmed the prediction that the site was within agricultural land during the early post-medieval period (see paragraph 9.1.11 and 9.1.12 above).

9.2 Revised research objectives

9.2.1 Can the flat and domed head iron nails recovered from the burials be part of wooden coffins? How does their distribution within the grave cuts help us to understand their function? Moreover, can the size/width of the grave cuts together with the positive/ negative presence of iron nails help us to understand if some of the inhumation were with or without coffins? Is there the possibility that coffins with dovetail joints (without use of nails except for the lid) were in use at the cemetery? For the purpose of this assessment report the presence of coffins has been indicated on the relevant plans by the presence of more than 3 iron nails. Further analysis will be able to examine in greater detail burial practises associated with this burial assemblage, in coffins, in ground demarcated by amphora sherds or in shrouds, possibly indicated by the narrower width of a grave cut.

9.2.1 What is the significance of the land divisions established in the Early Roman and maintained until the Late Roman period? Can this system be linked with the alignment of the major Roman road (Stane Street) to the east? Can this system be also better understood against the land division recorded at nearby Roman cemetery found of 52-56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al*. 2013)?

9.2.2 Can the five possible cremation burials be better studied? How do these compare with examples from 52-56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013) and is there a significance to their being located parallel to or close by land boundaries within Roman burial grounds? Can the cremation burials be better dated with further C14 work?

9.2.3 What is the significance of the decapitated individuals within Burial Plot 2 (Burial 18 and 22) from Phase 2.2? Were their deaths caused by the decapitation or was this done *post mortem.* What is the significance of the hands being bound in these burials and potentially in Burial 62? How do they compare with other similar burials in the Roman southern cemetery?

9.2.4 How does the large range of different burial practices observed at the site compare with other cemeteries in Southwark and London? In particular how do the mix of burial rites observed within Burial 28 (Phase 2.2) and Burial 59 (Phase 2.5) compare with other Roman burials in cemeteries at Southwark and in London?

9.2.5 How does the cemetery population found at Great Suffolk Street compare with other Roman burial grounds in Southwark, in particular with the Lant Street cemetery? Further analysis work on determining age and gender will be able to expand on the distribution of the buried population across the Roman period and be compared with the population identified at 52-56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al*. 2013).

9.2.6 What is the significance of the small Roman finds assemblage associated with some burials, for example the unusual jet beads possibly from a bracelet, (SF23 in Burial 38) require further research, the small assemblage of grave goods found (Appendix 6) should

be compared with examples from other London cemeteries. The ?Late Roman/early Saxon lead discs (SF14, 15, 16 and 19) are also very significant finds which warrant further comparative research with examples from the London and greater London region.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

10.1 Importance of the results

10.1.1 The archaeological investigation at the site has produced significant results of local and potentially regional importance in regard to burial practices during the Roman period in Southwark. A total of 64 burial have been identified at this site with a further 5 cremations and another 5 probable cremations found within identified burial plots and spanning the entire period of Roman occupation in Southwark. Within these five phases of Roman occupation there are variations in the arrangement of burials and practises, from the more ordered north-south burial of Phase 2.2 (2nd century, Figure 4) to the more random and extensive burials from Phase 2.5 (Late 3rd to 4th century, Figure 7). The evidence from Great Suffolk Street supplies further data, which in comparison with other previously excavated burial sites in Southwark, may show that this southern cemetery was not a continuous uninterrupted cemetery, but a series of small burial plots which developed from the second half of the 1st century to the late Roman period and may reflect periods of expansion and contraction in the Roman settlement of Southwark. These findings will contribute to our further understanding of the extent of the hinterland of Roman Southwark south of the Borough Channel.

10.1.2 The presence of two converging major Roman roads to the east of the site, lined with funerary monuments (see Mackinder 2000 for Watling Street and Grosso 2019 for Stane Street) highlighted the importance of the area in regard to burial practices during the Roman period.

10.1.3 The existence of rigid and well-maintained boundaries at the present site are of great interest, as they can now be possibly better understood against the orientation of Stane Street and the land division observed at the nearby Roman cemetery of 52-56 Lant Street. Of particular interest is the concentration of cremations in the north-west corner of the open area of excavation which seems to be positioned at the margin of a burial plot which extends beyond the north LOE. Further comparative research with the other London cemeteries is recommended to assess if there is any correspondence with cremations being placed deliberately at the margins of Roman burial plots?

10.1.4 The frequent placing of human remains, either articulated or disarticulated, within Roman ditches at the site (Phases 2.2 and 2.4) demonstrates the evidence for Roman ritual activity at Great Suffolk Street and the importance of Roman boundaries in regard to burial practices during the Roman period.

10.1.5 The very broad spectrum of burial rites carried out at Great Suffolk Street is also of great interest. For example, the crouched female burial (Burial 6) in Phase 2.1 which is possibly significantly outside of the main burial plot within this phase. The presence of two adjacent decapitated skeletons in Phase 2.2 and their significance? The use of Baetican Dressel

20 (BAET and BAETE) olive oil amphora sherds to line the grave of Burial 60 (cut [367]), Burials 62 (cut [375]) and Burial 61 (cut [386]) as well as being found associated with cremation Group 72 and possible cremation Group 89. Of particular interest is Burial 59 which recorded one inhumation and the placing of two long bones and one skull in the same burial. The presence of three nearly complete vessels, one of which contained a cremation are of great interest and need to be better understood against the growing archaeological evidence for mixed burial rites in Southwark such as the evidence from the excavation at 28-30 Trinity Street (Killock *et al.* in prep.).

10.1.6 The rapid assessment of the cemetery skeletal remains and the relatively small size of the assemblage within each phase mitigated against any significant patterns relating to age at death or gender being identified during the assessment. Despite the large number of adult skeletons, the moderate state of preservation and fragmentation of the bones exhibited by the burial assemblage, meant that it was possible to sex less than half of the population. With further detailed analysis this data will be enhanced and able to contribute to characterising the population found within the cemetery and the possible status of the people in comparison to other burial grounds in Southwark.

10.1.7 A small but significant Roman finds assemblage is associated with some burials, for example the rare and unusual jet beads possibly from a bracelet, (SF23 in Burial 38) require further research. This small assemblage of grave goods (see Appendix 6) should be compared with examples from other London cemeteries. SF14, 15, 16 and 19 recovered from the upper Roman horizon and sealed by the "Dark Earth" are also very important as similar objects have been found in late Roman and early Saxon context in greater London (Douglas *et al.* 2011). Given the rarity of Early Saxon material in the region the presence of these objects together with another sherd of early Saxon pottery is very important. Other small quantities of material of this date have been found at the nearby sites of 52-56 Lant Street (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013), at 25-29 Harper Road (Grosso 2019) and at 28-30 Trinity Street (Killock *et al.* in prep.) in Southwark.

10.2 **Further work**

10.2.1 A refining of the various Roman phases will be attempted in order to confirm or modify the development of the cemetery. The result of the excavation will be also placed in the context of similar findings from archaeological investigations in the vicinity such as Lant Street, Harper Road, Great Dover Street, Swan Street, Trinity Street and Dickens Square (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013: Grosso 2019; Mackinder 2000; Beasley 2006; Killock *et al.* in prep; Hawkins 2014). Further clarification of the cemetery phases can be substantiated with C14 dating from selected skeletal remains. Isotope analysis of the skeletal remains which may have provided greater information on the diet and therefore origin of the burial population and DNA analysis has been ruled out for this relatively small burial assemblage. However, the environmental samples collected from the inhumation burials concentrated on the soil around the skull, the pelvis area (stomach) and feet has yet to be analysed to characterise

the nature of the burial conditions and any parasitic presence and dietary characteristics associated with stomach contents.

10.2.2 The following recommendations are made for the Romano-British pottery assemblage:

- It is recommended to include a detailed pottery report in any publication of the site, complete with illustrated entries for the burial catalogue.
- Further research is required to find parallels for the amphora burials in Roman Britain and beyond if needed.
- The small assemblage of Samian could benefit from specialist input for accurate provenance and potentially more refined dating.

10.2.3 The following recommendation are made for the ceramic building material assemblage:

- The ceramic building material is similar in all phases of the Roman cemetery. Its fragmented condition and presence mostly in grave fills indicates that it is redeposited material and typical of CBM assemblages from Greater London and Roman Southwark. A short publication report on the ceramic building material should examine the types of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) represented from Roman structures possibly within the local vicinity. The assemblage is deemed suitable for discard.

10.2.4 The following recommendations are made for the human remains:

- The assessment of the Great Suffolk Street population revealed assemblages of articulated, cremated, and disarticulated human bone that were fairly variable in terms of completeness and preservation, but produced enough information to recommend complete osteological analysis for the articulated and cremated assemblages regardless of completeness or condition. Further osteological work also has the potential to reunite disarticulated bones to their original skeletons, thus increasing the available data set.
- A full analysis of both the articulated and cremated human remains would allow for the creation of complete inventories for each individual, the collection of as much metric and non-metric data as possible, and fuller descriptions of pathological conditions and oxidisation of the cremated bone. The analysis should also compare and contrast the Great Suffolk Street assemblage with the assemblages previously recovered from the Roman Southern, Northern, and Eastern Cemeteries within the Greater London area and rural and urban burial grounds from further afield such as 120-122 London Road Gloucester, which formed part of the Wotton cemetery, and Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk.
- The completeness and condition of the bone from many of the burials as well as the presence of many individuals with extant dentition allows for isotopic sampling, should it be desired and samples for carbon dating.
- Further specific research questions should include:
- Can the general health of the articulated assemblage be established, whether by osteological methods such as calculating individuals' statures and identifying markers of malnutrition.

- Can the status of the Great Suffolk Street assemblage be identified?
- Does the status of the population buried at Great Suffolk Street change over time, and was it comparable to the population found at the neighbouring Lant Street site?
- Are there comparable mixed cremation and inhumation burials from other sites? If so, does this have implications about the background, faith, or status of the combined burials at Great Suffolk Street?
- If status can be established, what does this imply about the bound burials or the differences between the decapitation burials?
- The results of this assessment report and all additional research should be included in any forthcoming publication.

10.2.5 The following recommendations are made for the post-Roman pottery assemblage:

- The pottery has the potential to provide dating for the contexts and demonstrate the presence of medieval and post-medieval activity on the study area but is peripheral to the main Southwark development before the late 18th-century. The assemblage contains typical pottery types and forms recorded in Southwark and nothing is extraordinary to merit further avenues of research. There are no recommendations for further work on the post-Roman pottery. The entire assemblage can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

10.2.6 The following recommendations are made for the animal bones:

- It is recommended that further work should proceed with each of the collections dated to the Roman period. These are likely to have undergone an above average degree of redeposition (the bones entering the fills likely to have derived from earlier levels with the potential for multiple disturbance events). However, it was noted that the condition of the bones does not readily conform to such disturbance, and it could be conjectured that the bone contents of these features is approximately contemporary with the human remains. Clearly the principal questions to be asked of this faunal material are related more to the use of the cemetery rather than more general animal usage, and regarding such queries it can be suggested that there is some potential for identification of 'ritual' deposition. This includes the presence of chicken bones in several grave fills (here following the observed use of such birds as grave goods at contemporary Roman London cemetery sites) as well as the rather unusual juxtaposition of fish bones within certain grave and cremation fills.
- Comparisons should be sought amongst the other Southern cemetery collections, as for example from nearby Lant Street (Rielly 2013), with the evidence from the fish bones from the backfills of cremations Groups 61, 63, 68 (Phase 2.2), Group 89 (Phase 2.3) and in Burial 69 (Phase 2.5) of particular interest. It is undoubtedly unusual to find fishbones in London cemetery sites, although a small quantity, mainly herring and eel, were recovered from cremations located within the east London cemeteries. It has been suggested that such finds may well relate to ritual activity (after Barber and Bowsher 2000, 319 and Locker 2007, 152). The study of these fish bones combined with a thorough search for comparative information must be

viewed as a priority. The fish/amphibian bones will need to be identified prior to completion of this further work.

- The following recommendations are made for the Roman metal, glass and small finds assemblage:
- Although the assemblage is primarily nails, which are an important part of the coffin furniture of the cemetery and deserve proper reference in any published account, the remainder of the assemblage is dominated by the few fragments and objects that can be defined as grave goods. For example, the complete glass bottle and fragmentary lead alloy jug (both exceptional objects) , the two bracelets from graves, the jet beads, reference to the broken bracelets from layers not associated with graves should also be made, as well as the enigmatic group of lead weights, whose function is probably associated with textile working, from the Phase 2.1 context.

10.2.7 The following recommendations are made for the post-Roman small find assemblage:

- The post-Roman small finds are of little significance to the further study of this site with the exception of the potential medieval suspension mount which is of intrinsic interest. As recommendation for publication will relate to the Roman cemetery further research on this material is not recommended.
- Iron nails and undiagnostic or fragmented metal objects may be discarded before the site is archived.

10.2.8 The following recommendations are made for the clay tobacco pipes assemblage:

- The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance as the assemblage is small, fragmentary and has little meaning. There are no recommendations for further work on the pipes. The assemblage can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

10.2.9 The following recommendations are made for the post-Roman glass assemblage:

- The glass has little significance at a local level, despite the occurrence of early post-medieval elite glass (the pedestal base drinking vessel and the fragment of Facon de Venice) which were almost certainly derived from nearby off site high socio-economic residences and dumped as refuse on this site. There are no recommendations for further work on the post-Roman glass. The glass assemblage can be largely discarded at the archive stage of the project, except for the early post-medieval pedestal base drinking vessel (context [136]) and the fragment of Facon de Venice (context [56]) that should be retained for the archive.

10.2.10 The following recommendations are made for the Roman coins assemblage:

- The coins should be reported in any publication, as useful dating evidence.

10.2.11 The following recommendations are made for the building stone:

- A petrological and functional review of the small stone assemblage at Great Suffolk Street show it to be a largely unremarkable group of common lithotypes for Roman, medieval, and post-medieval London and Southwark. There are no recommendations for further work.

10.2.12 The following recommendations are made for the environmental archaeology samples:

- The assessment of the abundance of archaeobotanical material, complemented with actual counts, have maximised the potential, and also illustrated the statistical limitations, of this data-set. Preservation is quantitatively low. This being the result of high-temperature burning and the concordant degradation of surface structures of seeds, along with the anatomical distortion of charcoal fragments. Small seed (<25µm) and charcoal fragment size (predominantly <4mm) has limited identification and hindered classification to a greater weighting of Indeterminate specimens. Where species have been identified, at least in respect of the charcoal component of this assemblage, small fragment size and "rare" actual numerical counts (≤10) has produced valuable data to support our interpretations of the statistically constrained environmental archive. As the data-set has been maximised for this assessment, no further recommendation is therefore proposed for further work to be undertaken on this assemblage.

10.3 Publication proposals

10.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the archaeological excavation at 127-129 & 131 Great Suffolk Street will be published as an article in a peer-reviewed journal such as *Surrey Archaeological Collections* (SAC) or *Trans London and Middlesex Archaeology Society* (*LAMAS)*. This article will focus on the Roman cemetery activity and compare it with other sites of similar date from Southwark and the published results from the northern and eastern cemeteries of Roman London. The significant themes for this publication will consider;

- The burial assemblage of 64 burial inhumations and cremations which are located within distinct burial plots span the entire period of Roman settlement in Southwark.
- Further analysis to establish the character (age/gender) of the population within this cemetery assemblage and how it varied across the Roman period.
- Identify the different burial practises associated with each Roman phase and compare with those from other London cemeteries. Assess the status of the burials across the Roman period as reflected in burial practises ie north-south or east-west (possibly Christian burials), the use of coffins versus shroud burials, the arrangement of burials in organised plots or in a more random intercutting distribution, the distribution of inhumations and cremations in each Roman phase and significance of the cremations apparently concentrated in the north-west of the site.
- The arrangement of burials in small organised plots which may reflect the use of different plots of land being used at different times and with different practises. Does this coincide with periods of expansion and contraction within the population of Roman Southwark? How does this compare with the burial assemblage at 52-56 Lant Street and is this evidence that the 'southern cemetery' was not in use as a continuous burial site to the south of the Borough channel throughout the Roman period.
- The identification of rigid and well-maintained boundaries at the present site in relation to the

orientation of Stane Street and the land divisions observed at the nearby Roman cemetery of 52-56 Lant Street.

- The frequent placing of human remains, either articulated or disarticulated, within Phase 2.2 and 2.4 Roman ditches at the site demonstrating the evidence for Roman ritual activity at Great Suffolk Street and the importance of boundary ditches in regard to burial practices used in this southern cemetery.

10.3.2 The publication outline is proposed as follows

- Introduction and Archaeological background
- Roman Cemetery sequence discussed by Phase. Each Phase to consider the grouping and density of the graves/cremations, alignment of the body, dating evidence (pottery and finds), grave shape and size, evidence for coffins, grave goods/personal items and the evidence for funerary rituals.
- Osteological reporting of the cemetery population; sex and age distributions, skeletal pathology of the inhumations, circulatory/metabolic disease, dental pathology, fractures. Cremated bone.
- Comparison with evidence from other cemeteries to the north, east and west of Roman London and with the southern cemetery and other burial sites in Southwark.
- Supporting finds/environmental data and discussion. Additional information on finds or environmental data of implicit value (ie grave goods). Evidence from the further environmental work associated with the skeletons.
- Conclusions/Discussion of the broader themes relating to the expansion and contraction of the Roman settlement in Southwark over time. The identification and relevance of Roman boundaries in relation to the development of major roads (Stane Street) leading out of Southwark.

The illustrations will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 **Paper records:**

Context sheets	429
Plans	413 sheets
Sections	11 sheets

11.2 **The finds:**

Pottery	14 boxes
Animal bone	6 boxes
Ceramic building material	1 box
Clay tobacco pipe	1 box
Lithics	0.5 box
Glass	2 boxes
Human bone	30 boxes
Metal/SF (Stewart boxes)	9 boxes
Environmental samples	24 buckets and 99 bags (samples from skeletons)
Other (shell)	0.25 box

11.3 **Digital archive**

Photographs	828 digital photograph.
Survey data	

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
17	Layer		5			Post-medieval layer						
18	Layer		3			Roman layer						
19	Fill	21	2.5	50	SFK19-GP44	Fill of grave cut [21]	0.95	0.61	0.14	2.44	2.41	Burial
20	Skeleton	21	2.5	50	SFK19-GP44	Partially truncated inhumation	0.96	0.35	0.11	2.41	2.32	Burial
21	Cut		2.5	50	SFK19-GP44	Grave cut for skeleton [20]	95	0.61	0.14	2.44	2.3	Burial
22	Masonry	30	5		SFK19-GP109	Late post-med concrete floor	5.2	2.16	0.12	1.84	1.83	Building
23	Masonry	28	5		SFK19-GP109	Post-med brick floor	1.02	0.3	0.6	1.94	1.94	Building
24	Masonry	30	5		SFK19-GP109	Later masonry element	1.5	0.3	0.68	2.84	1.84	Building
25	Masonry	28	5		SFK19-GP109	Foundation of post med cellar	5.46	2.8	0.08	2.55	1.77	Building
26	Fill	24	5		SFK19-GP109	Modern backfill of cellar	5	2.6	0.62	2.55	2.5	Other
27	Fill	28	5		SFK19-GP109	Construction cut backfill	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.55	2.55	Building
28	Cut		5		SFK19-GP109	Construction cut for cellar	5.46	2.9	0.78	2.55	1.77	Building
29	Fill	30	5		SFK19-GP109	Construction cut backfill	1.26	1	0.62	1.82	1.8	Building
30	Cut		5		SFK19-GP109	Construction cut for later wall	1.26	1	0.8	1.82		Building
31	Fill	33	2.2	23	SFK19-GP41	Backfill of grave [33]	1.09	0.36	0.19	2.42	2.36	Burial
32	Skeleton	33	2.2	23	SFK19-GP41	Skeleton in grave cut [33]				2.32	2.3	Burial
33	Cut		2.2	23	SFK19-GP41	Grave cut for skeleton [32]	1.09	0.36	0.19	2.42	2.23	Burial
34	Fill	59	4		SFK19-GP97	Fill of horticultural feature	1.04	0.58	0.18	2.54	2.54	Landscape Feature
35	Fill	37	5		SFK19-GP107	Upper fill of post-med feature	1.12	1.76	0.83	3.45	3.37	Pit Group
36	Fill	37	5		SFK19-GP107	Fill of post-med feature	0.82	0.92	0.27	2.85	2.62	Pit Group
37	Cut		5		SFK19-GP107	Post-med circular cut filled by [35] and [36]. Not fully excavated	1.12	1.76	1.07	3.45	2.36	Pit Group

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
38	Layer		3		SFK19-GP93	Post-Roman layer		1.36	0.31	2.61		Open Area
39	Fill	40	4		SFK19-GP97	Fill of horticultural feature	1.4	0.36	0.15	2.39	2.39	Landscape Feature
40	Cut		4		SFK19-GP97	Horticultural feature filled by [39]	1.4	0.36	0.15	2.39	2.24	Landscape Feature
41	Fill	43	2.2	17	SFK19-GP28	Backfill of grave cut [43]	0.89	0.62	0.21	2.35	2.34	Burial
42	Skeleton	43	2.2	17	SFK19-GP28	Skeleton in grave cut [43]				2.34	2.17	Burial
43	Cut		2.2	17	SFK19-GP28	Grave cut for skeleton [42]	0.89	0.62	0.21	2.35	2.14	Burial
44	Fill	37	5		SFK19-GP107	Fill of post-med circular feature [37]		0.87	0.31	2.71	2.58	Pit Group
45	Layer		2.1		SFK19-GP12	Agricultural layer	4.18	3.76	0.3	2.61	2.39	Open Area
46	Layer		5		SFK19-GP100	Post-medieval agricultural layer			0.09	3.38	2.95	Open Area
47	Layer		3		SFK19-GP93	Post-medieval layer	7.48	4.22		3.1	2.77	Open Area
48	Layer		3		SFK19-GP93	Post-Roman deposit		0.22	0.2	2.81		Open Area
49	Fill	51	2.2	20	SFK19-GP26	Backfill of grave cut [51]	1	0.3	0.15	2.34	2.25	Burial
50	Skeleton	51	2.2	20	SFK19-GP26	Skeleton in grave cut [51]				2.23	2.2	Burial
51	Cut		2.2	20	SFK19-GP26	Grave cut for skeleton [50]	1	0.3	0.14	2.34	2.2	Burial
52	Fill	53	5		SFK19-GP91	Fill of pit cut [53]	1.82	1.04	0.31	2.54	2.48	Pit Group
53	Cut		5		SFK19-GP91	Post-med cut filled by [52]	1.84	1.04	0.24	2.54	2.23	Pit Group
54	Fill	55	5		SFK19-GP91	Fill of post-med cut [55]	0.73	0.6	0.13	2.5	2.49	Pit Group
55	Cut		5		SFK19-GP91	Post-med pit filled by [54]	0.73	0.6	0.13	2.5	2.37	Pit Group
56	Fill	58	5		SFK19-GP103	Fill of soakaway [57]	1.4	1.2	0.19	2.52	2.49	Structure
57	Masonry	58	5		SFK19-GP103	Brick lining of soakaway	1.52	1.4	0.2	2.52	2.49	Structure
58	Cut		5		SFK19-GP103	Construction cut for [57]	1.52	1.4	0.2	2.53	2.33	Structure
59	Cut		4		SFK19-GP97	Agricultural feature filled by [34]	1.58	1.04	0.18	2.54	2.36	Landscape Feature
60	Fill	61	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [61]	4.8	0.55	0.21	2.47	2.46	Landscape Feature
61	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Post-med E-W gully filled by [60]	4.8	0.55	0.21	2.47	2.26	Landscape Feature
62	Fill	63	4		SFK19-GP97	Fill of horticultural feature [63]	1.55	0.65	0.09	2.48	2.47	Landscape Feature

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
63	Cut		4		SFK19-GP97	Horticultural feature filled by [62]	1.55	0.65	0.09	2.48	2.39	Landscape Feature
64	Fill	65	3		SFK19-GP92	Upper fill of ditch [65]	1.7	1.84		2.6	2.41	Boundary
65	Cut		3		SFK19-GP92	E-W orientate ditch filled by [66], [76], [74] and [77]	3.3	1.55	1.24	2.44	1.2	Boundary
66	Fill	65	3		SFK19-GP92	Tertiary fill of ditch cut [65]	3.1	1.55	0.38	2.29	1.97	Boundary
67	Fill	69	2.2	19	SFK19-GP25	Fill of grave cut [69]	1.5	0.9	0.18	2.32	2.14	Burial
68	Skeleton	69	2.2	19	SFK19-GP25	Extended and supine skeleton				2.29	2.15	Burial
69	Cut		2.2	19	SFK19-GP25	Grave cut for skeleton [68]	1.5	0.9	0.18	2.32	2.14	Burial
70	Fill	72	2.2	22	SFK19-GP27	Fill of grave cut [72]	1.8	0.5	0.17	2.23	2.2	Burial
71	Skeleton	72	2.2	22	SFK19-GP27	Skeleton resting on his right side. Cranium under the torso				2.39	2.16	Burial
72	Cut		2.2	22	SFK19-GP27	Grave cut for skeleton [71]	1.8	0.5	0.17	2.23	2.06	Burial
73	Coffin	69	2.2	19	SFK19-GP25	Coffin nails for skeleton [68]				2.15	2.14	Burial
74	Fill	65	3		SFK19-GP92	Fill of ditch cut [65]	3.1	1.55	0.65	1.97	1.51	Boundary
75	Layer		2.1		SFK19-GP19	Roman layer	6.7	6.28	0.12	2.68	2.42	Other
76	Fill	65	3		SFK19-GP92	Primary fill of ditch cut [65]	3.1	1.8	0.7	1.55	1.2	Boundary
77	Fill	65	3		SFK19-GP92	Upper fill of ditch cut [65]	3.1	1.65	0.15	2.44	2.29	Boundary
78	Fill	80	2.2	18	SFK19-GP24	Fill of grave cut [80]	1.78	0.64	0.16	2.23	2.22	Burial
79	Skeleton	80	2.2	18	SFK19-GP24	Skeleton in grave cut [80]				2.29	2.15	Burial
80	Cut		2.2	18	SFK19-GP24	Grave cut for skeleton [79]	1.78	0.64	0.16	2.32	2.06	Burial
81	Fill	82	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [82]	0.56	0.43	0.4	2.89	2.88	Landscape Feature
82	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Horticultural feature filled by [81]	0.56	0.43	0.4	1.89	2.77	Landscape Feature
83	Fill	84	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [84]	0.76	0.44	0.72	2.89	2.88	Landscape Feature
84	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Horticultural feature filled by [83]	0.76	0.44	0.72	2.89	2.17	Landscape Feature
85	Fill	86	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [86]	0.64	0.48	0.08	2.99	2.98	Landscape Feature

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
86	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Horticultural feature filled by [85]	0.64	0.48	0.08	2.99	2.91	Landscape Feature
87	Fill	88	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [88]	0.64	0.58	0.18	3.01	3	Landscape Feature
88	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Horticultural feature filled by [87]	0.64	0.58	0.18	3.01	2.83	Landscape Feature
89	Fill	90	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [90]	1.1	0.56	0.12	3.03	3.02	Landscape Feature
90	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Horticultural feature filled by [89]	1.1	0.56	0.12	3.03	2.91	Landscape Feature
91	Fill	92	4		SFK19-GP98	Fill of horticultural feature [92]	1.74	0.4	0.07	3.03	3.02	Landscape Feature
92	Cut		4		SFK19-GP98	Horticultural feature filled by [91]	1.74	0.4	0.07	3.01	2.94	Landscape Feature
93	Fill	95	2.5	16	SFK19-GP85	Fill of grave cut [95]	1.9	0.6	0.48	2.68	2.67	Burial
94	Skeleton	95	2.5	16	SFK19-GP85	Skeleton in grave cut [95]				2.43	2.35	Burial
95	Cut		2.5	16	SFK19-GP85	Grave cut for skeleton [94]	1.9	0.6	0.48	2.68	2.2	Burial
96	Skeleton	98	2.1	11	SFK19-GP13	Skeleton in grave [98]				2.51	2.19	Burial
97	Fill	98	2.1	11	SFK19-GP13	Fill of grave cut [98]	1.85	0.54	0.27	2.36	2.35	Burial
98	Cut		2.1	11	SFK19-GP13	Grave cut for skeleton [96]	1.85	0.54	0.27	2.36	2.09	Burial
99	Void											
100	Masonry	101	5		SFK19-GP102	Post-med soakaway	1.18	1.14	0.28	2.46	2.16	Structure
101	Cut		5		SFK19-GP102	Construction cut for soakaway [100]	1.25	1.48	0.3	2.42	2.13	Structure
102	Fill	101	5		SFK19-GP102	Construction cut backfill of [100]	1.48	0.05	0.3	2.42	2.41	Structure
103	Fill	101	5		SFK19-GP102	Fill of soakaway [100]	1.18	1.14	0.28	2.4	2.39	Structure
104	Void											
105	Fill	107	2.1	12	SFK19-GP14	Fill of grave cut [107]	0.92	0.36	0.1	2.3	2.22	Burial
106	Skeleton	107	2.1	12	SFK19-GP14	Skeleton in grave cut [107]				2.35	2.28	Burial
107	Cut		2.1	12	SFK19-GP14	Grave cut for skeleton [106]	0.92	0.36	0.1	2.3	2.22	Burial
108	Fill	109	2.1		SFK19-GP16	Fill of pit cut [109]	2.36	1.4	0.31	2.35	2.34	Other
109	Cut		2.1		SFK19-GP16	Cut feature filled by [108]	2.36	1.4	0.31	2.35	1.96	Other

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
110	Fill	112	2.1	15	SFK19-GP18	Fill of grave cut [112]	1.95	0.18	0.41	2.51	2.5	Burial
111	Skeleton	112	2.1	15	SFK19-GP18	Skeleton in grave cut [112]				2.2	2.05	Burial
112	Cut		2.1	15	SFK19-GP18	Grave cut for skeleton [111]	1.95	0.18	0.51	2.51	2	Burial
113	Fill	114	2.1	13	SFK19-GP15	Disturbed fill of grave cut [114]	1.34	0.62	0.35	2.36	2.35	Burial
114	Cut		2.1	13	SFK19-GP15	Grave cut filled by [113]	1.34	0.62	0.35	2.36	2.01	Burial
115	Layer		1		SFK19-GP1	Natural silty sand layer			0.16	2.22	2.2	Open Area
116	Layer		1		SFK19-GP1	Natural sandy gravel				2.2	2.08	Open Area
117	Fill	118	2.1		SFK19-GP86	Fill of Roman ditch terminus?	1.62	1.12	0.34	2.33	2.32	Boundary
118	Cut		2.1		SFK19-GP86	Roman ditch terminus/empty grave cut?	1.62	1.12	0.34	2.33	1.99	Other
119	Layer		2.1		SFK19-GP12	Roman layer	9.1	6	0.2	2.56	2.27	Other
120	Fill	121	2.5		SFK19-GP45	Fill of empty grave? [121]	1.4	1.12	0.44	2.33	2.32	Other
121	Cut		2.5		SFK19-GP45	Pit cut filled by [120]	1.4	1.12	0.44	2.33	1.89	Other
122	Fill	123	5		SFK19-GP106	Fill of oval pit cut [123]	0.62	0.2	0.26	2.39	2.38	Pit Group
123	Cut		5		SFK19-GP106	Oval pit cut filled by [122]	0.62	0.2	0.26	2.39	2.13	Pit Group
124	Layer		2.1		SFK19-GP20	Roman layer				2.48	2.32	Burial
125	Fill	127	5		SFK19-GP101	Fill of soakaway [126]	1	1	0.2	2.5	2.49	Structure
126	Masonry	127	5		SFK19-GP101	Soakaway for construction cut [127]	1.2	1.14	0.1	2.51	2.37	Structure
127	Cut		5		SFK19-GP101	Construction cut for [126]	1.52	1.38	0.21	2.5	2.29	Structure
128	Fill	127	5		SFK19-GP101	Construction cut backfill of [127]	1.52	0.1	0.2	2.51	2.5	Structure
129	Fill	131	2.1	14	SFK19-GP17	Fill of grave [131]	2.17	0.7	0.4	2.23	2.22	Burial
130	Skeleton	131	2.1	14	SFK19-GP17	Skeleton in gave cut [131]				2.15	1.93	Burial
131	Cut		2.1	14	SFK19-GP17	Grave cut for skeleton [130]	2.17	0.7	0.4	2.27	1.87	Burial
132	Fill	134	2.1	4	SFK19-GP3	Fill of grave cut [134]	1.7	0.66	0.14	2.2	2.15	Burial
133	Skeleton	134	2.1	4	SFK19-GP3	Skeleton in grave cut [134]				2.22	2.15	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
134	Cut		2.1	4	SFK19-GP3	Grave cut for skeleton [133]	1.7	0.66	0.14	2.2	1.99	Burial
135	Coffin	131	2.1	14	SFK19-GP17	Coffin nails for skeleton [130]				2.09	1.95	Burial
136	Fill	137	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of horticultural feature	1.4	0.58	0.25	2.53	2.38	Landscape Feature
137	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Horticultural feature filled by [136]	1.4	0.58	0.25	2.53	2.21	Landscape Feature
138	Void											
139	Void											
140	Fill	141	2.1	4	SFK19-GP3	Fill of coffin [141]	1.6	0.12	0.04	2.15	2.1	Burial
141	Coffin	134	2.1	4	SFK19-GP3	Coffin nails for skeleton [133]				2.19	2.15	Burial
142	Void											
143	Void											
144	Fill	146	2.1	6	SFK19-GP11	Fill of grave cut [146]	1.02	1.23	0.28	2.12	2.11	Burial
145	Skeleton	146	2.1	6	SFK19-GP11	Crouched skeleton on left side				2.11	1.92	Burial
146	Cut		2.1	6	SFK19-GP11	Grave cut for skeleton [145]	1.02	1.23	0.28	2.12	1.74	Burial
147	Fill	150	2.5	10	SFK19-GP7	Fill of grave cut [150]	2	1.02	0.5	2.24	2.21	Burial
148	Skeleton	150	2.5	10	SFK19-GP7	Skeleton resting on his left side				1.93	1.81	Burial
149	Coffin	150	2.5	10	SFK19-GP7	Coffin nails for skeleton [148]				1.94	1.84	Burial
150	Cut		2.5	10	SFK19-GP7	Grave cut for skeleton [148]	2	1.02	0.5	2.24	1.77	Burial
151	Layer		2.1		SFK19-GP12	Roman layer	4.2	2		2.31	2.21	Burial
152	Layer		2.1		SFK19-GP12	Roman layer	3.32	2.08	0.5	2.32	2.18	Burial
153	Layer		1		SFK19-GP1	Natural sandy gravel				2.18	2.02	Open Area
154	Fill	156	2.1	3	SFK19-GP4	Fill of grave cut [156]	0.7	0.68	0.24	2.19	2.18	Burial
155	Skeleton	156	2.1	3	SFK19-GP4	Skeleton in grave cut [156]				2.24	2.06	Burial
156	Cut		2.1	3	SFK19-GP4	Grave cut for skeleton [155]	0.7	0.68	0.24	2.19	2.04	Burial
157	Fill	159	2.5	1	SFK19-GP6	Fill of grave cut [159]	1.7	0.95	0.51	2.3	2.29	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
158	Skeleton	159	2.5	1	SFK19-GP6	Skeleton in grave cut [159]				1.85	1.75	Burial
159	Cut		2.5	1	SFK19-GP6	Grave cut for skeleton [158]	1.7	0.95	0.51	2.3	1.79	Burial
160	Fill	161	5		SFK19-GP110	Fill of cut [161]		0.16	1.03	3.05	3	Pit Group
161	Cut		5		SFK19-GP110	Cut filled by [160]		0.16	1.03	3.05	2.01	Pit Group
162	Fill	164	2.1	5	SFK19-GP2	Fill of grave cut [164]	1.5	0.48	0.2	2.2	2.19	Burial
163	Skeleton	164	2.1	5	SFK19-GP2	Skeleton in grave cut [164]				2.18	2.07	Burial
164	Cut		2.1	5	SFK19-GP2	Grave cut for skeleton [162]	1.5	0.48	0.2	2.2	1.99	Burial
165	Fill	167	2.1	2	SFK19-GP5	Fill of grave cut [167]	1.04	0.9	0.36	2.12	1.89	Burial
166	Skeleton	167	2.1	2	SFK19-GP5	Child skeleton in grave cut [167]				2	1.94	Burial
167	Cut		2.1	2	SFK19-GP5	Grave cut for child skeleton [166]	1.04	0.9	0.36	2.12	1.89	Burial
168	Fill	170	2.2	24	SFK19-GP38	Fill of grave cut [170]	0.93	0.73	0.16	2.17	2.16	Burial
169	Skeleton	170	2.2	24	SFK19-GP38	Skeleton in grave cut [170]				2.15	2.07	Burial
170	Cut		2.2	24	SFK19-GP38	Grave cut for skeleton [168]	0.93	0.73	0.16	2.17	2.03	Burial
171	Fill	172	2.1		SFK19-GP23	Fill of pit [172]	1.02	0.88	0.33	2.45	2.44	Other
172	Cut		2.1		SFK19-GP23	Pit cut filled by [171]	1.02	0.88	0.33	2.45	2.12	Other
173	Fill	174	2.1		SFK19-GP21	Fill of Roman square pit cut [174]	1.72	1.32	0.36	2.36	2.35	Other
174	Cut		2.1		SFK19-GP21	Square Roman pit cut filled by [173]	1.72	1.32	0.36	2.36	2	Other
175	Masonry	177	5		SFK19-GP104	Soak away in construction cut [177]				2.55		Structure
176	Fill	177	5		SFK19-GP104	Fill of soak away [175]				2.55		Structure
177	Cut		5		SFK19-GP104	Construction cut for soak away [175]				2.53	2.36	Structure
178	Fill	180	2.5	48	SFK19-GP30	Fill of grave cut [180]	0.36	0.74	0.13	2.34	2.33	Burial
179	Skeleton	180	2.5	48	SFK19-GP30	Skull in grave cut [180]				2.33	2.3	Burial
180	Cut		2.5	48	SFK19-GP30	Grave cut for skull [179]	0.36	0.74	0.13	2.34	2.21	Burial
181	Fill	182	2.1		SFK19-GP22	Fill of cut [182]	0.78	0.72	0.39	2.48	2.47	Other

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
182	Cut		2.1		SFK19-GP22	cut feature filled by [181]	0.78	0.72	0.39	2.48	2.09	Other
183	Fill	185	2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Fill of grave cut [185]	2.51	1.63	0.79	2.38	2.37	Burial
184	Skeleton	185	2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Skeleton in grave cut [185]				1.64	1.52	Burial
185	Cut		2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Grave cut for skeletons [184] and [206]	2.51	1.63	0.86	2.38	1.52	Burial
186	Fill	185	2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Fill of grave cut [185]	2.51	1.63	0.06	1.59	1.53	Burial
187	Fill	189	2.1	8	SFK19-GP10	Fill of grave cut [189]	0.96	0.66	0.5	2.26	2.2	Burial
188	Skeleton	189	2.1	8	SFK19-GP10	Only part of the legs survived later truncations.				1.78	1.76	Burial
189	Cut		2.1	8	SFK19-GP10	Grave cut for skeleton [187]	0.96	0.66	0.5	2.26	1.76	Burial
190	Coffin	185	2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Coffin nails for skeleton [184]				1.84	1.53	Burial
191	Fill	192	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of horticultural feature [192]	6.82	0.51	0.25	2.51		Landscape Feature
192	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Horticultural feature filled by [191]	6.82	0.51	0.25	2.51	2.2	Landscape Feature
193	Cut		2.1	9	SFK19-GP9	Grave cut for skeleton [194]	2.4	0.96	0.4	2.28	1.88	Burial
194	Skeleton	193	2.1	9	SFK19-GP9	Skeleton in grave cut [193]				2.06	1.96	Burial
195	Coffin	193	2.1	9	SFK19-GP9	Coffin nails for skeleton [194]						Burial
196	Fill	193	2.1	9	SFK19-GP9	Fill of grave cut [193]	2.4	0.96	0.4	2.28	2.13	Burial
197	Fill	198	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of horticultural feature [198]	1.2	0.45	0.13	2.48	2.44	Landscape Feature
198	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Horticultural feature filled by [197]	1.2	0.45	0.13	2.48	2.35	Landscape Feature
199	Fill	201	2.1	7	SFK19-GP8	Fill of grave cut [201]	1	0.9	0.21	2.26	2.21	Burial
200	Skeleton	201	2.1	7	SFK19-GP8	Skeleton in grave cut [201]				2.16	2.15	Burial
201	Cut		2.1	7	SFK19-GP8	Grave cut for skeleton [200]	1	0.9	0.21	2.26	2.5	Burial
202	Fill	203	5		SFK19-GP108	Fill of pit cut [203]	1.24	0.7	0.15	2.49	2.43	Pit Group
203	Cut		5		SFK19-GP108	Pit cut filled by [202]	1.24	0.7	0.15	2.49	2.34	Pit Group
204	Fill	205	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of horticultural feature	5.2	0.82	0.17	2.57	2.56	Landscape Feature

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
205	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Horticultural feature filled by [204]	5.2	0.82	0.17	2.57	2.4	Landscape Feature
206	Skeleton	185	2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Only right leg and foot partially survived later truncations				1.61	1.53	Burial
207	Fill	185	2.5	47	SFK19-GP43	Fill of grave cut [185]	2.15	1.63	0.01	1.53	1.52	Burial
208	Fill	209	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of horticultural feature [209]	3.3	0.19	0.2	2.6	2.47	Landscape Feature
209	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Horticultural feature filled by [208]	3.3	0.19	0.2	2.6	2.4	Landscape Feature
210	Void											
211	Fill	212	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of horticultural feature [212]	5.26	0.69	0.37	2.67	2.56	Landscape Feature
212	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Horticultural feature filled by [211]	5.26	0.69	0.37	2.67	2.3	Landscape Feature
213	Fill	214	4		SFK19-GP95	Fill of gully				2.61		Landscape Feature
214	Cut		4		SFK19-GP95	Gully filled by [231]	0.9	0.8	0.08	2.61	2.53	Landscape Feature
215	Fill	216	4		SFK19-GP95	Fill of gully	0.88	0.54	0.11	2.62		Landscape Feature
216	Cut		4		SFK19-GP95	Gully filled by [215]	0.88	0.54	0.11	2.62	2.51	Landscape Feature
217	Fill	218	2.2	21	SFK19-GP42	Fill of grave cut [219]	0.82	0.8	0.2	2.39	2.34	Burial
218	Skeleton	219	2.2	21	SFK19-GP42	Only right and left femur survive later disturbance or degradation				2.19	2.19	Burial
219	Cut		2.2	21	SFK19-GP42	Grave cut for [218]	0.8	0.82	0.2	2.34	2.14	Burial
220	Fill	221	5		SFK19-GP108	Fill of rectangular feature	0.89	0.64	0.15	2.44		Pit Group
221	Cut		5		SFK19-GP108	Rectangular cut filled by [220]	0.89	0.64	0.15	2.44	2.37	Pit Group
222	Fill	224	2.3	32	SFK19-GP40	Fill of grave cut [224]	2.26	0.85	0.2	2.47	2.46	Burial
223	Skeleton	224	2.3	32	SFK19-GP40	Supine skeleton in grave cut [224]				2.17	2.05	Burial
224	Cut		2.3	32	SFK19-GP40	Grave cut for skeleton [223]	2.26	0.85	0.2	2.47	1.95	Burial
225	Fill	226	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of small pit cut	0.5	0.35	0.14	2.59		Landscape Feature
226	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Rectangular pit cut filled by [225]	0.5	0.35	0.14	2.59	2.43	Landscape Feature

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
227	Fill	228	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of small pit cut [228]	0.55	0.54	0.35	2.63		Landscape Feature
228	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Small pit cut filled by [227]	0.55	0.54	0.35	2.63	2.32	Landscape Feature
229	Fill	230	5		SFK19-GP105	Backfill of robber cut [230]	8.96	5.56	0.35	2.69	2.64	Building
230	Cut		5		SFK19-GP105	Post-medieval robber cut	8.96	5.56	0.35	2.69	2.34	Building
231	Fill	233	2.2	25	SFK19-GP39	Fill of grave cut [233]	1.55	0.8	0.15	2.19	2.11	Burial
232	Skeleton	233	2.2	25	SFK19-GP39	Supine skeleton in grave cut [233]				2.19	2.08	Burial
233	Cut		2.2	25	SFK19-GP39	Grave cut for skeleton [232]	1.55	0.8	0.15	2.19	2.08	Burial
234	Coffin	170	2.2	24	SFK19-GP38	Coffin nails for skeleton [169]				2.09	2.07	Burial
235	Coffin	233	2.2	25	SFK19-GP39	Coffin nails for skeleton [232]				2.19	2.08	Burial
236	Fill	237	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of gully [237]	1.8	0.51	0.25	2.57		Landscape Feature
237	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Gully filled by [236]	1.8	0.51	0.25	2.57	2.34	Landscape Feature
238	Masonry	239	5		SFK19-GP111	Chalk foundation	0.68	0.98	0.11	2.65	2.41	Building
239	Cut		5		SFK19-GP111	Construction cut for foundation [238]	0.8	1.42	0.17	2.58	2.41	Building
240	Fill	241	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of gully [241]	2.27	0.5	0.24	2.54		Landscape Feature
241	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Gully filled by [240]	2.27	0.5	0.25	2.54	2.27	Landscape Feature
242	Fill	239	5		SFK19-GP111	Construction cut backfill for [238]	0.8	1.42	0.17	2.65	2.64	Building
243	Fill	244	4		SFK19-GP95	Fill of gully [244]	0.98	0.5	0.08	2.55		Landscape Feature
244	Cut		4		SFK19-GP95	Gully filled by [243]	0.98	0.5	0.08	2.55	2.49	Landscape Feature
245	Fill	246	5		SFK19-GP105	Fill of robber cut [246]	6.3	1.1	0.25	2.75	2.66	Building
246	Cut		5		SFK19-GP105	Robber cut filled by [245]	6.3	2.3	0.25	2.75	2.5	Building
247	Masonry	249	5		SFK19-GP105	Post-med masonry foundation	0.47	0.47	0.06	2.62		Building
248	Fill	249	5		SFK19-GP105	Fill of construction cut [249]	5.06	2.3	0.06	2.64	2.5	Building
249	Cut		5		SFK19-GP105	Construction cut for [247]	5.06	2.3	0.31	2.47	2.43	Building
250	Layer		3		SFK19-GP94	Dark brown layer	6.78	3.3		2.68	2.6	Open Area
251	Fill	252	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of pit cut [252]	0.68	0.21	0.13	2.63		Landscape Feature

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
252	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Rectangular pit cut	0.68	0.24	0.13	2.63	2.5	Landscape Feature
253	Fill	254	5		SFK19-GP108	Fill of rectangular pit cut [254]	0.46	0.34	0.08	2.62		Pit Group
254	Cut		5		SFK19-GP108	Pit cut filled by [253]	0.46	0.34	0.08	2.62	2.52	Pit Group
255	Layer		3		SFK19-GP94	Post-med mixed layer	13.94	9.2		2.65	2.55	Open Area
256	Fill	258	2.5	49	SFK19-GP29	Fill of grave cut [258]	2.38	1.02	0.85	2.39	2.27	Burial
257	Skeleton	258	2.5	49	SFK19-GP29	Skeleton in grave cut [258]				2.01	1.65	Burial
258	Cut		2.5	49	SFK19-GP29	Grave cut for skeleton [257]	2.38	1.02	0.85	2.39	1.58	Burial
259	Fill	260	4		SFK19-GP95	Fill of gully [260]	1.55	0.52	0.16	2.69	2.66	Landscape Feature
260	Cut		4		SFK19-GP95	Gully filled by [259]	1.55	0.52	0.16	2.69	2.53	Landscape Feature
261	Coffin	258	2.5	49	SFK19-GP29	Coffin nails for skeleton [257]				2.01	1.87	Burial
262	Fill	263	5		SFK19-GP105	Fill of gully [263]	4.04	1.1	0.09	2.51		Other
263	Cut		5		SFK19-GP105	Gully filled by [262]	4.04	1.1	0.09	2.51	2.42	Other
264	Fill	265	4		SFK19-GP96	Fill of gulley [265]	1.04	0.5	0.15	2.63		Landscape Feature
265	Cut		4		SFK19-GP96	Sub-oval feature filled by [264]	1.04	0.5	0.15	2.63	2.59	Landscape Feature
266	Layer		3		SFK19-GP94	Dark blackish layer	9.7	1.6		2.7	2.61	Open Area
267	Fill	268	4		SFK19-GP95	Fill of horticultural feature [268]	1.76	0.68	0.27	2.63	2.5	Landscape Feature
268	Cut		4		SFK19-GP95	Horticultural feature filled by [267]	1.76	0.68	0.27	2.63	2.36	Landscape Feature
269	Fill	261	2.5	49	SFK19-GP29	Fill of coffin [261]	0.3	0.15	0.1	2.7	2.69	Burial
270	Fill	273	2.3	31	SFK19-GP37	Fill of grave [273]	1.3	0.7	0.19	2.31	2.12	Burial
271	Skeleton	272	2.3	31	SFK19-GP37	Skeleton in coffin [272]				2.34	2.25	Burial
272	Coffin	273	2.3	31	SFK19-GP37	Coffin nails for skeleton [271]				2.34	2.34	Burial
273	Cut		2.3	31	SFK19-GP37	Grave cut for skeleton [271]	1.3	0.7	0.19	2.31	2.12	Burial
274	Fill	276	2.2		SFK19-GP68	Backfill around urn [275]	0.34	0.32	0.11	2.42	2.32	Burial
275	Other	276	2.2		SFK19-GP68	Possible urned cremation			0.11	2.42	2.32	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
276	Cut		2.2		SFK19-GP68	Cut for urned cremation [275]	0.34	0.32	0.11	2.42	2.32	Burial
277	Fill	279	2.2	66	SFK19-GP61	Backfill around urned cremation [278]	0.24	0.29	0.11	2.49	2.48	Burial
278	Cremation?	279	2.2	66	SFK19-GP61	Possible urned cremation	0.24	0.29	0.08	2.38	2.37	Burial
279	Cut		2.2	66	SFK19-GP61	Cut for possible urned cremation [278]	0.24	0.29	0.19	2.49	2.3	Burial
280	Fill	282	2.2		SFK19-GP63	Backfill around cremation [281]	0.49	0.36	0.27	2.46		Burial
281	Fill	282	2.2		SFK19-GP63	Urned cremation filling cut [282]	0.49	0.36	0.27	2.46		Burial
282	Cut		2.2		SFK19-GP63	Cut for urned cremation [281]	0.49	0.36	0.27	2.46	2.19	Burial
283	Fill	285	2.4	45	SFK19-GP57	Fill of grave cut [285]	1.24	0.58	0.05	2.22		Burial
284	Skeleton	285	2.4	45	SFK19-GP57	Skeleton in grave cut [285]				2.23	2.22	Burial
285	Cut		2.4	45	SFK19-GP57	Grave cut for skeleton [284]	1.24	0.58	0.05	2.22	2.17	Burial
286	Fill	287	2.2	67	SFK19-GP67	Backfill around urned cremation [292]		0.4	0.1	2.36	2.36	Burial
287	Cut		2.2	67	SFK19-GP67	Cut for urned cremation [292]	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.36	2.27	Burial
288	Fill	289	2.5	68	SFK19-GP73	Backfill around urned cremation [293]		0.6	0.16	2.41		Burial
289	Cut		2.5	68	SFK19-GP73	Cut for urned cremation [293]	0.6	0.6	0.16	2.41	2.25	Burial
290	Fill	291	2.3		SFK19-GP89	Fill or cut [291] with amphora sherd		0.8	0.28	2.32	2.31	Burial
291	Cut		2.3		SFK19-GP89	Cut containing amphora sherd	0.8	0.8	0.28	2.32	2.06	Burial
292	Fill	287	2.2		SFK19-GP67	Fill of urned cremation	0.08	0.08	0.13	2.36	2.35	Burial
293	Fill	289	2.5		SFK19-GP73	Fill of urned cremation	0.6	0.6	0.14	2.41		Burial
294	Fill	295	2.2		SFK19-GP88	Fill containing skull inside pit cut [295]	0.52	0.41	0.27	2.43	2.42	Burial
295	Cut		2.2		SFK19-GP88	Circular cut for skull within fill [294]	0.52	0.41	0.27	2.43	2.16	Burial
296	Fill	297	2.5	55	SFK19-GP90	Fill containing disarticulated human remains	1.4	0.82	0.3	2.32	2.17	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
297	Cut		2.5	55	SFK19-GP90	Grave cut containing disarticulated human remains	1.4	0.82	0.3	2.32	2.02	Burial
298	Fill	300	2.2		SFK19-GP62	Fill around vessel [299]	0.58	0.18	0.27	2.46	2.45	Burial
299	Fill	300	2.2		SFK19-GP62	Fill of Roman vessel	0.19	0.19	0.05	2.32	2.31	Burial
300	Cut		2.2		SFK19-GP62	Cut for Roman vessel [299]	0.58	0.18	0.27	2.46	2.19	Burial
301	Fill	304	2.5	54	SFK19-GP34	Fill of grave cut [304]	1.88	0.7	0.48	2.42	2.38	Burial
302	Skeleton	303	2.5	54	SFK19-GP34	Skeleton in grave cut [304]				2.16	2.06	Burial
303	Coffin	304	2.5	54	SFK19-GP34	Coffin nails for skeleton [302]				2.14	2.07	Burial
304	Cut		2.5	54	SFK19-GP34	Grave cut for skeleton [302]	1.88	0.7	0.48	2.42	1.96	Burial
305	Fill	307	2.5	56	SFK19-GP35	Fill of grave cut [307]	2.44	1.04	0.41	2.5	2.38	Burial
306	Skeleton	323	2.5	56	SFK19-GP35	Skeleton in grave cut [307]				2.14	2.01	Burial
307	Cut		2.5	56	SFK19-GP35	Grave cut for skeleton [306]	2.44	1.04	0.41	2.5	1.97	Burial
308	Fill	309	2.5	69	SFK19-GP72	Fill containing amphora sherd inside cut [309]	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.37	2.36	Burial
309	Cut		2.5	69	SFK19-GP72	Circular pit cut containing one large sherd of amphora	0.6	0.6	0.25	2.41	2.25	Burial
310	Fill	312	2.3	33	SFK19-GP36	Fill of grave cut [312]	0.98	0.65	0.34	2.37	2.03	Burial
311	Skeleton	313	2.3	33	SFK19-GP36	Skeleton in grave cut [312]				2.19	2.03	Burial
312	Cut		2.3	33	SFK19-GP36	Grave cut for skeleton [311]	0.98	0.65	0.34	2.37	2.03	Burial
313	Coffin	312	2.3	33	SFK19-GP36	Coffin nails for skeleton [311]				2.37	2.03	Burial
314	Fill	317	2.5	51	SFK19-GP31	Fill of grave cut [317]	2.9	1.44	0.47	1.88	1.85	Burial
315	Skeleton	316	2.5	51	SFK19-GP31	Skeleton in grave cut [317]				2.02	1.96	Burial
316	Coffin	317	2.5	51	SFK19-GP31	Coffin nails for skeleton [315]				2.32	1.85	Burial
317	Cut		2.5	51	SFK19-GP31	Grave cut for skeleton [315]	2.9	1.44	0.47	2.32	1.85	Burial
318	Fill	321	2.4	46	SFK19-GP56	Fill of grave cut [321]	2.8	1.84	0.38	2.49	2.48	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
319	Skeleton	320	2.4	46	SFK19-GP56	Supine skeleton with bended legs				2.28	2.17	Burial
320	Coffin	321	2.4	46	SFK19-GP56	Coffin nails for skeleton [319]				2.26	2.16	Burial
321	Cut		2.4	46	SFK19-GP56	Grave cut for skeleton [319]	2.8	1.84	1.1	2.49	2.11	Burial
322	Fill	321	2.4	46	SFK19-GP56	Fill of grave cut [321]	2.8	1.84		2.4	2.25	Burial
323	Coffin	307	2.5	56	SFK19-GP35	Coffin nails for skeleton [306]				2.26	2.08	Burial
324	Fill	326	2.3	34	SFK19-GP47	Fill of grave cut [326]	1.8	1	0.27	2.37	2.37	Burial
325	Skeleton	326	2.3	34	SFK19-GP47	Skeleton in grave cut [326]				2.27	2.22	Burial
326	Cut		2.3	34	SFK19-GP47	Grave cut for skeleton [325]	1.8	1	0.27	2.37	2.11	Burial
327	Fill	329	2.3		SFK19-GP50	Upper fill of E-W Roman ditch [329]	13.28	2.2	0.35	2.54	2.54	Boundary
328	Fill	329	2.3		SFK19-GP50	Primary fill of E-W Roman ditch [329]	13.28	2.2	0.2	2.19	2.19	Boundary
329	Cut		2.3		SFK19-GP50	E-W Roman Ditch cut filled by [327] and [328]	13.28	2.2	0.61	2.54	1.99	Boundary
330	Fill	332	2.5	53	SFK19-GP33	Fill of grave cut [332]	1.4	1.1	0.13	2.24	2.24	Burial
331	Skeleton	332	2.5	53	SFK19-GP33	Skeleton in grave cut [332]				2.26	2.19	Burial
332	Cut		2.5	53	SFK19-GP33	Grave cut for skeleton [331]	1.4	1.1	0.13	2.24	2.11	Burial
333	Fill	347	2.2		SFK19-GP60	Fill/layer containing disarticulated human remains	1.4	1.1	0.1	2.55	2.45	Burial
334	Cremation?	363	2.2	70	SFK19-GP58	Possible urned cremation within Roman ditch [363]	0.3	0.3	0.07	2.43	2.36	Burial
335	Fill	338	2.5	52	SFK19-GP32	Fill of grave cut [338]	2.4	130	0.4	2.44	2.44	Burial
336	Skeleton	337	2.5	52	SFK19-GP32	Skeleton in grave cut [338]				2.01	1.96	Burial
337	Coffin	338	2.5	52	SFK19-GP32	Coffin nails for skeleton [336]				2.1	1.96	Burial
338	Cut		2.5	52	SFK19-GP32	Grave cut for skeleton [336]	2.4	1.3	0.4	2.44	1.96	Burial
339	Fill	340	2.5	64	SFK19-GP79	Fill of grave cut [340]	1.22	0.64	0.65	2.48	2.48	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
340	Cut		2.5	64	SFK19-GP79	Grave cut for skeleton [348]	1.22	0.64	0.65	2.48	1.83	Burial
341	Fill	343	2.3	35	SFK19-GP76	Fill of grave cut [343]	0.71	0.31	0.11	2.24	2.24	Burial
342	Skeleton	344	2.3	35	SFK19-GP76	Skeleton in grave cut [343]				2.24	2.17	Burial
343	Cut		2.3	35	SFK19-GP76	Grave cut for skeleton [342]	0.71	0.31	0.11	2.24	2.13	Burial
344	Coffin	343	2.3	35	SFK19-GP76	Coffin nails for skeleton [342]				2.23	2.2	Burial
345	Fill	347	2.2	28	SFK19-GP59	Fill of grave cut [347]	1.7	0.9	0.3	2.44	2.44	Burial
346	Skeleton	347	2.2	28	SFK19-GP59	Skeleton in grave cut [347]				2.4	2.19	Burial
347	Cut		2.2	28	SFK19-GP59	Grave cut for skeleton [346]	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.44	2.14	Burial
348	Skeleton	349	2.5	64	SFK19-GP79	Skeleton in grave cut [340]				2.12	1.99	Burial
349	Coffin	340	2.5	64	SFK19-GP79	Coffin nails for skeleton [348]						Burial
350	Fill	352	2.5	59	SFK19-GP75	fill of grave cut [352]	2.12	1.34	0.46	2.33	2.33	Burial
351	Skeleton	352	2.5	59	SFK19-GP75	Skeleton in grave cut [352]				2.44	2.23	Burial
352	Cut		2.5	59	SFK19-GP75	Grave cut for skeleton [351]	2.12	1.34	0.46	2.33	1.87	Burial
353	Fill	354	2.5		SFK19-GP74	Infill with disarticulated human remains	2.4	1.5	0.76	2.47	2.39	Burial
354	Cut		2.5		SFK19-GP74	Grave cut filled by [353]	2.4	1.5	0.76	2.47	1.66	Burial
355	Fill	358	2.3	37	SFK19-GP65	Fill of grave cut [358]	2.55	0.96	0.88	2.52	2.47	Burial
356	Skeleton	357	2.3	37	SFK19-GP65	Skeleton in grave cut [358]				2.03	1.85	Burial
357	Coffin	358	2.3	37	SFK19-GP65	Coffin nails for skeleton [356]						Burial
358	Cut		2.3	37	SFK19-GP65	Grave cut for skeleton [356]	2.55	0.96	0.88	2.52	1.82	Burial
359	Skeleton	360	2.5	63	SFK19-GP78	Skeleton in grave cut [368]				1.91	1.87	Burial
360	Coffin	368	2.5	63	SFK19-GP78	Coffin nails for skeleton [359]						Burial
361	Fill	368	2.5	63	SFK19-GP78	Fill of grave cut [368]	2.69	1.15	0.73	2.48	2.47	Burial
362	Fill	363	2.2		SFK19-GP51	Primary fill of Roman ditch cut [363]	4.8	0.92	0.2	2.14	2.09	Boundary

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
363	Cut		2.2		SFK19-GP51	Roman ditch cut filled by [362] and [334]	4.8	0.92	0.36	2.45	2.09	Boundary
364	Fill	367	2.5	60	SFK19-GP71	Fill of grave cut [367]	1.9	0.6	0.23	2.35	2.35	Burial
365	Skeleton	367	2.5	60	SFK19-GP71	Skeleton in grave cut [367]				2.25	2.21	Burial
366	Other	367	2.5	60	SFK19-GP71	Sherds of amphora lining grave cut [367]				2.34	2.28	Burial
367	Cut		2.5	60	SFK19-GP71	Grave cut lined with sherds of amphora	1.9	0.6	0.23	2.35	2.12	Burial
368	Cut		2.5	63	SFK19-GP78	Grave cut for skeleton [359]	2.69	1.15	0.73	2.48	1.75	Burial
369	Fill	371	2.4	44	SFK19-GP55	Fill of grave cut [371]	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.24	2.24	Burial
370	Skeleton	371	2.4	44	SFK19-GP55	Skeleton in grave cut [371]				2.28	2.18	Burial
371	Cut		2.4	44	SFK19-GP55	Grave cut for skeleton [370]	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.24	2.05	Burial
372	Skeleton		2.4	39	SFK19-GP53	Articulated human remains				2.21	2.13	Burial
373	Fill	375	2.5	62	SFK19-GP70	Fill of grave cut [375]	1.68	0.8	0.25	2.35	2.35	Burial
374	Skeleton	375	2.5	62	SFK19-GP70	Skeleton resting on right side				2.28	2.24	Burial
375	Cut		2.5	62	SFK19-GP70	Grave cut for skeleton [374]	1.68	0.8	0.25	2.35	2.1	Burial
376	Fill	379	2.5	65	SFK19-GP80	Fill of grave cut [379]	1.9	0.6	0.15	2.26	2.22	Burial
377	Skeleton	378	2.5	65	SFK19-GP80	Skeleton in grave cut [379]				2.35	2.19	Burial
378	Coffin	379	2.5	65	SFK19-GP80	Coffin nails for skeleton [377]						Burial
379	Cut		2.5	65	SFK19-GP80	Grave cut for skeleton [377]	1.9	0.6	0.33	2.26	2.12	Burial
380	Fill	383	2.4	43	SFK19-GP54	Fill of grave cut [383]	1.6	0.7	0.25	2.22	1.96	Burial
381	Skeleton	382	2.4	43	SFK19-GP54	Skeleton in grave cut [383]				2.18	2.03	Burial
382	Coffin	383	2.4	43	SFK19-GP54	Coffin nails for skeleton [381]				2.03	2.03	Burial
383	Cut		2.4	43	SFK19-GP54	Grave cut for skeleton [381]	1.6	0.7	0.27	2.82	1.96	Burial
384	Fill	386	2.5	61	SFK19-GP69	Fill of grave cut [386]	2.3	1	0.54	2.35	2.22	Burial
385	Skeleton	386	2.5	61	SFK19-GP69	Skeleton in grave cut [386]				2.08	1.94	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
386	Cut		2.5	61	SFK19-GP69	Grave cut for skeleton [385]	2.3	1	0.54	2.35	1.84	Burial
387	Fill	390	2.3	38	SFK19-GP77	Fill of grave cut [390]	1.7	0.49	0.38	2.12	2.1	Burial
388	Skeleton	389	2.3	38	SFK19-GP77	Skeleton in grave cut [390]				2	1.88	Burial
389	Coffin	390	2.3	38	SFK19-GP77	Coffin nails for skeleton [388]						Burial
390	Cut		2.3	38	SFK19-GP77	Grave cut for skeleton [388]	1.7	0.49	0.38	2.12	1.84	Burial
391	Fill	394	2.3	36	SFK19-GP64	Fill of grave cut [394]	0.9	0.78		2.21	2.21	Burial
392	Skeleton	393	2.3	36	SFK19-GP64	Skeleton in grave cut [394]				2.21		Burial
393	Coffin	394	2.3	36	SFK19-GP64	Coffin nails for skeleton [392]				2.21	2.21	Burial
394	Cut		2.3	36	SFK19-GP64	Grave cut for skeleton [392]	0.9	0.78	0.09	2.3	2.21	Burial
395	Fill	398	2.5	57	SFK19-GP46	Fill of grave cut [398]	2.05	0.74	0.64	2.37	2.34	Burial
396	Skeleton	397	2.5	57	SFK19-GP46	Skeleton in grave cut [398]				1.88	1.69	Burial
397	Coffin	398	2.5	57	SFK19-GP46	Coffin nails for skeleton [396]				1.73	1.68	Burial
398	Cut		2.5	57	SFK19-GP46	Grave cut for skeleton [396]	2.05	0.74	0.64	2.37	1.73	Burial
399	Fill	402	2.3	30	SFK19-GP66	Fill of grave cut [402]	1.5	0.5	0.27	2.27	2.1	Burial
400	Skeleton	401	2.3	30	SFK19-GP66	Skeleton in grave cut [402]				2.27	2.13	Burial
401	Coffin	402	2.3	30	SFK19-GP66	Coffin for skeleton [400]						Burial
402	Cut		2.3	30	SFK19-GP66	Grave cut for skeleton [400]	1.5	0.5	0.45	2.27	1.82	Burial
403	Fill	405	2.5	58	SFK19-GP52	Fill of grave cut [405]	0.7	0.6	0.12	2.12	2.12	Burial
404	Skeleton	405	2.5	58	SFK19-GP52	Skeleton in grave cut [405]				2.19	2.07	Burial
405	Cut		2.5	58	SFK19-GP52	Grave cut for skeleton [404]	0.7	0.6	0.12	2.12	2	Burial
406	Fill	408	2.3	42	SFK19-GP84	Fill of grave cut [408]	1.82	0.7	0.15	2.27	2.27	Burial
407	Skeleton	408	2.3	42	SFK19-GP84	Skeleton in grave cut [408]				2.27	2.19	Burial
408	Cut		2.3	42	SFK19-GP84	Grave cut for skeleton [407]	1.9	0.75	0.1	2.27	2.17	Burial
409	Fill	411	2.3	41	SFK19-GP81	Fill of grave cut [411]	0.98	0.5	0.18	2.24	2.24	Burial

Context	Type	Fill of	Phase	Burial No.	Group No.	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Level high	Level low	Land Use
410	Skeleton	411	2.3	41	SFK19-GP81	Skeleton in grave cut [411]				2.24	2.06	Burial
411	Cut		2.3	41	SFK19-GP81	Grave cut for skeleton [410]	0.98	0.5	0.18	2.24	2.06	Burial
412	Fill	414	2.3	40	SFK19-GP82	Fill of grave cut [414]	0.8	0.8	0.13	2.26	2.26	Burial
413	Skeleton	414	2.3	40	SFK19-GP82	Skeleton in grave cut [414]				2.26	2.13	Burial
414	Cut		2.3	40	SFK19-GP82	Grave cut for skeleton [413]	0.8	0.8	0.13	2.26	2.13	Burial
415	Fill	417	2.2	26	SFK19-GP48	Fill of grave cut [417]	0.26	0.4	0.39	2.4	2.38	Burial
416	Skeleton	417	2.2	26	SFK19-GP48	Skeleton in grave cut [417]				2.1	2.01	Burial
417	Cut		2.2	26	SFK19-GP48	Grave cut for skeleton [416]	0.26	0.4	0.39	2.4	2.01	Burial
418	Fill	420	2.2	27	SFK19-GP49	Fill of grave cut [420]	0.59	0.47	0.11	2.22	2.2	Burial
419	Skeleton	420	2.2	27	SFK19-GP49	Skeleton in grave cut [420]				2.2	2.11	Burial
420	Cut		2.2	27	SFK19-GP49	Grave cut for skeleton [419]	0.59	0.47	0.11	2.22	2.11	Burial
421	Fill	422	2.3		SFK19-GP83	Fill of Roman cut feature [422]	1.66	1.2	0.32	2.27	2.27	Other
422	Cut		2.3		SFK19-GP83	Roman cut feature filled by [421]	1.66	1.2	0.32	2.27	1.95	Other
423	Fill	425	2.3	29	SFK19-GP87	Fill of grave cut [425]				1.95	1.9	Burial
424	Skeleton	425	2.3	29	SFK19-GP87	Skeleton in grave cut [425]				1.95	1.67	Burial
425	Cut		2.3	29	SFK19-GP87	Grave cut for skeleton [424]				1.95	1.67	Burial
428	Fill	429	2.1		SFK19-GP99	Fill of E-W Roman ditch cut [429]	9.64	1.13	0.2	2.15	2.15	Boundary
429	Cut		2.1		SFK19-GP99	E-W orientated Roman ditch cut filled by [428]	9.64	1.13	0.2	2.15	1.95	Boundary

APPENDIX 2: HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

James Young Langthorne

Introduction

The 2020 archaeological investigation at Great Suffolk Street revealed a cemetery that was in use throughout the Roman period. The cemetery encompassed at least 70 burials including articulated and cremated remains, as well as disarticulated human bone found within features and deposits dating to the Roman and later periods. The articulated burials were often surrounded by iron nails indicative of now absent coffins. Grave goods, including ceramic vessels, were found associated with both the articulated skeletons and the cremations. Variation of orientation and deposition of each body within the grave was observed within the articulated assemblage on site, as were a small number of cases of individuals that had suffered decapitation and others whose hands had apparently been bound prior to interment.

This report details the assessment of the entire human bone assemblage, a discussion of the results, and recommendations for further study and publication. A skeletal catalogue is included at the end of the report comprising all articulated, cremated and disarticulated human remains studied during the assessment.

Methodology

Articulated human bone

The articulated skeletal remains were assessed to provide an estimation of completeness, preservation, age and sex, as well as recording any gross pathological indicators or skeletal irregularities.

Condition and completeness

The condition and completeness of skeletal remains has a direct impact on the quantity and quality of information that can be recovered from them. The condition of the bone was documented following to the stages of surface preservation proposed by McKinley (2004):

- Grade 0 - Very good

  Surface morphology clearly visible with fresh appearance to the bone and no modifications.

- Grade 1 - Good:

  Slight erosion and patchy surface.

- Grade 2 - Good-Moderate:

  More extensive surface erosion than grade 1 with deeper surface penetration.

- Grade 3 - Moderate:

Most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion; general morphology maintained but details of parts of surface masked by erosive action.

- Grade 4 - Moderate-Poor:

  All of bone surface affected by erosive action; general profile maintained and non-uniform depth of modification across whole surface.

- Grade 5 - Poor:

  Heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology, with some modification of profile.

- Grade 5+ - Very Poor:

  As grade 5 but with extensive penetrating erosion resulting in extensive modification of profile.

Completeness of the articulated assemblage was calculated based on the percentage of the entire skeleton extant. Completeness can be affected by a variety of factors including truncation resulting from the intercutting of graves, and by later features in addition to the state of preservation of the skeleton itself.

Age estimation

The age of an individual was assessed using a range of complementary variables comprising the stages of epiphyseal fusion (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, chapter 4), dental eruption (Ubelaker 1989, chapter 5 or Hillson 1996, chapter 5), and, additionally for adults, dental attrition (Brothwell 1981), changes within the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990) and the auricular surface (Lovejoy 1985). Accordingly, the individual was placed into one of the following age ranges (Based on categories outlined in Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994):

- Neonate birth
- Infant birth - one year
- Juvenile 1 - 11 years
- Adolescent (Adol) 12 - 20 years
- Young Adult (YA) 20 – 34 years
- Middle Adult (MA) 35 – 49 years
- Old Adult (OA) 50+ years
- (Unspecified) Adult 20+ years

The unspecified adult category is applied to adults lacking the necessary attributes which would have allowed for further refinement of the age of that individual.

Sex determination

Sexually dimorphic traits in the pelvis and skull are used to ascertain the sex of adult individuals, based on the work of Acsádi and Nemeskeri (1970), Buikstra and Mielke (1985), Milner (1992) and Phenice (1969). Emphasis was placed on the characteristics of the pelvis over those of the skull as the former is considered more reliable due to variations being founded in functional differences between the sexes (Mays 2010, 40). The individual was placed into one of six categories:

- Male

  A positively identified male adult individual

- Female

  A positively identified female adult individual

- Male?

  The individual compared favourably to the male sex but not conclusively

- Female?

  The individual compared favourably to the female sex but not conclusively

- Indeterminate

  The survey of the individual has proved inconclusive

- Unknown.

  The individual lacks the necessary elements that would determine its sex.

Recording of pathology

All pathological alterations of bones were recorded by describing the type and location of the changes to individual bones, their distribution within the skeleton and potential differential diagnoses. These descriptions are based on the standards defined by Roberts and Connell (2004). Classifications of pathology were based on the descriptions in the works of Roberts and Manchester (1995), Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín (1998) and Walker (2012).

Cremated human bone

The assessment of cremated human bone followed the guidelines established by Jacqueline McKinley in the Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004).

Any identifiable bone fragments (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone) were recorded along with the level of fragmentation and oxidisation illustrated by variations in colour from the normal buff/white colour of a fully oxidised cremation. Sexually dimorphic traits,

ageing data, and any pathological lesions or other notable changes or deviations were also recorded using the same criteria as outlined for articulated remains above.

Disarticulated human bone

The disarticulated bone recovered from each context was assessed to identify each type of bone, the number of fragments of each bone present in each context, the condition that each bone was in, the presence of any pathological lesions or notable morphological idiosyncrasies and, if possible, the age and/or sex of the individual from which the bone originated. The same criteria for assessing condition, pathology, age and sex in articulated human remains was applied to the disarticulated bone.

After all the disarticulated human bone had been assessed the minimum number of individuals represented in each context was calculated (McKinley 2004).

Results

Articulated human bone

Completeness

Skeletal completeness ranged from 5% to 95% present. The skeletal completeness of the entire assemblage reflected, in part, the variable levels of truncation at the Great Suffolk Street site:

Table 1: Skeletal Completeness (Phase 2.1)

Completeness	Number of skeletons	Percentage
<25%	2	13.33%
<50%	2	13.33%
<75%	4	26.67%
≥75%	7	46.67%
Total	**15**	**100%**

Table 2: Skeletal Completeness (Phase 2.2)

Completeness	Number of skeletons	Percentage
<25%	4	36.36%
<50%	2	18.18%
<75%	3	27.27%
≥75%	2	18.18%
Total	**11**	**100%**

Table 3: Skeletal Completeness (Phase 2.3)

Completeness	Number of skeletons	Percentage
<25%	7	53.85%
<50%	2	15.38%
<75%	3	23.08%

≥75%	1	7.69%
Total	**13**	**100%**

Table 4: Skeletal Completeness (Phase 2.4)

Completeness	Number of skeletons	Percentage
<25%	2	40%
<50%	1	20%
<75%	2	40%
≥75%	0	0%
Total	**5**	**100%**

Table 5: Skeletal Completeness (Phase 2.5)

Completeness	Number of skeletons	Percentage
<25%	5	26.32%
<50%	4	21.05%
<75%	7	36.84%
≥75%	3	15.79%
Total	**19**	**100%**

A final articulated skeleton [74] was attributed to Phase 3, the early post-medieval period, and was considered to be redeposited. Individual [74] was 20% complete.

Condition

Condition of the articulated bone was as varied as their completeness, and preservation of the majority of the burial assemblage was described as being moderate, good-moderate, or poor-moderate as detailed in tables 6-10.

Table 6: Skeletal Preservation (Phase 2.1)

Preservation	Number of skeletons	Percentage
Poor	0	0%
Moderate-Poor	1	6.67%
Moderate	4	26.67%
Good-Moderate	6	40%
Good	4	26.67%
Total	**15**	**100%**

Table 7: Skeletal Preservation (Phase 2.2)

Preservation	Number of skeletons	Percentage
Poor	1	9.09%
Moderate-Poor	3	27.27%

Moderate	3	27.27%
Good-Moderate	4	36.36%
Good	0	0%
Total	**11**	**100%**

Table 8: Skeletal Preservation (Phase 2.3)

Preservation	Number of skeletons	Percentage
Poor	0	0%
Moderate-Poor	2	15.38%
Moderate	8	61.54%
Good-Moderate	3	23.08%
Good	0	0%
Total	**13**	**100%**

Table 9: Skeletal Preservation (Phase 2.4)

Preservation	Number of skeletons	Percentage
Poor	0	0%
Moderate-Poor	1	20%
Moderate	3	60%
Good-Moderate	1	20%
Good	0	0%
Total	**5**	**100%**

Table 10: Skeletal Preservation (Phase 2.5)

Preservation	Number of skeletons	Percentage
Poor	0	0%
Moderate-Poor	8	42.11%
Moderate	7	36.84%
Good-Moderate	0	0%
Good	4	21.05%
Total	**19**	**100%**

Redeposited articulated skeleton [74] dated to Phase 3 was in a good condition, suggestive of the bones not having suffered a long period of exposure when they were moved from their original location.

- *Demography*

Dating at the Great Suffolk Street site indicated the human remains originated from the Roman period that, given the location of the site, were likely to have been laid to rest in the 'Southern Cemetery'. The small size of the assemblage within each phase and the lack of definition of

age markers upon the many of the skeletons mitigated against any significant patterns relating to age at death being identified during the assessment. The results of the osteological assessment are shown in Tables 11-15 below:

Table 11: Age distribution (Phase 2.1)

Age	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Juvenile	2	13.33%
Juvenile-Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0%
Young Adult	1	6.67%
Young -Middle Adult	4	26.67%
Middle Adult	2	13.33%
Middle -Older Adult	3	20%
Older Adult	0	0%
Adult (unspecified)	2	13.33%
Unknown Age	1	6.67%
Total	**15**	**100%**

Table 12: Age distribution (Phase 2.2)

Age	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Juvenile	1	9.09%
Juvenile-Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent-Young Adult	1	9.09%
Young Adult	1	9.09%
Young -Middle Adult	1	9.09%
Middle Adult	0	0%
Middle -Older Adult	2	18.18%
Older Adult	0	0%

Adult (unspecified)	3	27.27%
Unknown Age	2	18.18%
Total	**11**	**100%**

Table 13: Age distribution (Phase 2.3)

Age	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Juvenile	0	0%
Juvenile-Adolescent	1	7.69%
Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent-Young Adult	1	7.69%
Young Adult	0	0%
Young -Middle Adult	0	0%
Middle Adult	1	7.69%
Middle -Older Adult	3	23.08%
Older Adult	0	0%
Adult (unspecified)	5	38.46%
Unknown Age	2	15.38%
Total	**13**	**100%**

Table 14: Age distribution (Phase 2.4)

Age	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Juvenile	1	20%
Juvenile-Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0%
Young Adult	1	20%
Young -Middle Adult	0	0%
Middle Adult	0	0%
Middle -Older Adult	0	0%

Older Adult	0	0%
Adult (unspecified)	3	60%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**5**	**100%**

Table 15: Age distribution (Phase 2.5)

Age	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Juvenile	0	0%
Juvenile-Adolescent	1	5.26%
Adolescent	0	0%
Adolescent-Young Adult	0	0%
Young Adult	2	10.53%
Young -Middle Adult	0	0%
Middle Adult	2	10.53%
Middle -Older Adult	4	21.05%
Older Adult	0	0%
Adult (unspecified)	7	36.84%
Unknown Age	3	15.79%
Total	**19**	**100%**

The redeposited Phase 3 articulated human bone [74] included the skull of an adolescent individual.

Despite the large number of adult skeletons, the moderate state of preservation and fragmentation of the bones exhibited by the burial assemblage, meant that it was possible to sex less than half of the population. Sex distribution within the assemblage is described in the following tables:

Table 16: Sex distribution (Phase 2.1)

Sex	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Male	1	7.69%
Possible male	3	23.08%
Indeterminate	0	0%

Possible female	4	30.77%
Female	2	15.38%
Unknown	3	23.08%
Total	**13**	**100%**

Table 17: Sex distribution (Phase 2.2)

Sex	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Male	0	0%
Possible male	1	10%
Indeterminate	1	10%
Possible female	1	10%
Female	0	0%
Unknown	7	70%
Total	**10**	**100%**

Table 18: Sex distribution (Phase 2.3)

Sex	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Male	0	0%
Possible male	1	8.33%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Possible female	0	0%
Female	0	0%
Unknown	11	91.67%
Total	**12**	**100%**

Table 19: Sex distribution (Phase 2.4)

Sex	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Male	0	0%
Possible male	1	25%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Possible female	0	0%
Female	0	0%
Unknown	3	75%
Total	**4**	**100%**

Table 20: Sex distribution (Phase 2.5)

Sex	No. of Skeletons	Percentage
Male	0	0%
Possible male	1	5.56%
Indeterminate	7	38.88%

Possible female	1	5.56%
Female	0	0%
Unknown	9	50%
Total	**18**	**100%**

The adolescent skull dated to phase 3 did not present any features that compared favourably with either sex.

Pathology

Pathologies were recorded in 20 articulated skeletons (31.75% of the entire Phase 2 assemblage). No pathological lesions or modifications were found within the articulated phase 3 assemblage.

Dental Pathology

Tables 17-20 details several dental pathologies that were recorded during the assessment of the Great Suffolk Street assemblage. All of the affected individuals were adults and the results of the assessment are outlined in Tables 21-24.

Table 21: Phase 2.1 Dental pathology

Dental pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Calculus	1	1	0
Caries	0	0	1
Periodontal disease	1	0	0
Ante-mortem tooth loss	1	2	1
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**1**	**2**	**1**

Table 22: Phase 2.2 Dental pathology

Dental pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Caries	0	1	0
Periodontal disease	0	0	2
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**0**	**1**	**2**

Table 23: Phase 2.3 Dental pathology

Dental pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Ante-mortem tooth loss	0	0	1
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**0**	**0**	**1**

Table 24: Phase 2.5 Dental pathology

Dental pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Calculus	0	0	1
Periodontal disease	0	1	1
Ante-mortem tooth loss	0	0	2
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**0**	**1**	**3**

Due to the relatively small size of each assemblage no particular trends of dental pathology related to sex or age were identified within the Great Suffolk Street burials.

Calculus

Calculus is calcified bacterial dental plaque that has extended into the dental pellicle, the protein film that forms on the surface of a tooth (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998, 401). Evidence of the condition was found on mid adult male [155] (Burial 3) and mid-old adult female [145] (Burial 6) in Phase 2.1 and young adult [385] (Burial 37) in Phase 2.5.

Caries

Carious lesions were the most frequently observed dental pathology in the assemblage. Caries results from oral bacteria in plaque fermenting sugars from an individual's diet (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 45–46). The acid produced as a result of the fermentation demineralises the structure of the tooth, creating a void (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 403–404). The condition is progressive, enlarging the hole in the tooth, attacking the dentine beneath and ultimately the entire crown of a tooth can be destroyed. Such lesions were visible on teeth from young-mid unsexed adult [194] (Burial 9) in Phase 2.1, and adolescent-young adult possible female [79] (Burial 18) in Phase 2.2.

Ante-mortem tooth loss

Tooth loss prior to death is commonly caused by the destruction of a tooth by caries or gum disease leading to alteration of the alveolus and the tooth subsequently being lost. The void left then remodels and ultimately becomes filled with new bone.

Tooth loss was observed in Phase 2.1 mid adult male [155] (Burial 3) and mid adult females [133] (Burial 4) and [145] (Burial 6), Phase 2.3 mid-old adult [325] (Burial 34), and Phase 2.5 mid and mid-old adult skeletons [316] (Burial 51) and [184] (Burial 47).

Periodontal disease

A periapical lesion is typically the result of infection spreading from the pulp cavity of a tooth into its root and from there into the surrounding bone. The resulting formation of pus ultimately extrudes through the alveolar bone, leaving a hole known as a cloca or sinus (Walker 2012, 248–249). Periodontal disease was represented by pitting, gum recession, and in one case a mandibular sinus. It was recorded in Phase 2.1 mid adult male [155] (Burial 3) and young-mid adult [194] (Burial 9), Phase 2.2 mid-old adults [42] (Burial 17) and [71] (Burial 22), and Phase 2.5 mid-old female [179] (Burial 48)and young adult [385] (Burial 61).

Skeletal Pathology

Thirteen individuals were found to display pathological markers during the osteological assessment. All dated to Phase 2 and were adults, with the possible exception of adolescent-young adult female [79] (Burial 18).

Table 25: Phase 2.1 Skeletal pathology

Pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Vertebral joint disease: Schmorl's nodes	2	2	0
Vertebral joint disease: Osteophytic lipping around vertebral body margins	1	1	0
Joint disease: Fibula	0	1	0
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**2**	**4**	**0**

Table 26: Phase 2.2 Skeletal pathology

Pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Vertebral joint disease: Osteophytic lipping around vertebral body margins	0	0	1
Trauma: Decapitation	0	1	1

No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**0**	**1**	**1**

Table 27: Phase 2.3 Skeletal pathology

Pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Vertebral joint disease: Schmorl's nodes	1	0	0
Vertebral joint disease: Osteophytic lipping around vertebral body margins	0	0	2
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**1**	**0**	**2**

Table 28: Phase 2.5 Skeletal pathology

Pathology	**Male or possible male**	**Female or possible female**	**Indeterminate or Unknown**
Vertebral joint disease: Schmorl's nodes	0	0	1
Vertebral joint disease: Osteophytic lipping around vertebral body margins	0	0	1
No. of individuals exhibiting dental pathologies	**0**	**0**	**2**

As with the dental pathology no trends were evident within the human bone assemblage, again this was principally due to the relatively small size of each phases' population.

Joint disease

Joint disease, particularly vertebral joint disease, was the most prevalent pathological condition observed within the articulated skeletal assemblage. Degeneration of this kind is associated with a range of factors such as wear and tear, age, genetic predisposition and occasionally they may be the result of other pathological conditions such as rickets or trauma (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998 & Walker 2012). Joint disease can result in pain, stiffness, limited movement within the joint and abnormal appearance of the joint (Roberts & Manchester 1995,

p.99). The specific symptoms presented on the vertebrae of the Phase 2 assemblage was divided into two types: Schmorl's nodes and osteophytosis.

Schmorl's nodes

Schmorl's nodes are indentations found on the superior and inferior surfaces of the vertebral body and are the result of a herniation of the intervertebral disc (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 97). The condition was recorded in Phase 2.1 young-mid adult male [94] (Burial 16) and female [130] (Burial 14), mid adult female [148] (Burial 10), and mid-old adult male [158] (Burial 1), Phase 2.3 mid-old adult male [424] (Burial 29), and Phase 2.5 mid-old adult [315] (Burial 51).

Interestingly the condition is commonly found in individuals over 45 years and much less commonly in those aged under 30 (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 97), potentially indicating that the lifestyle of relatively young individuals [94] (Burial 6) and [130] (Burial 14) involved a notable level of occupation related strain resulting from repeated strenuous activity, such as heavy lifting.

Vertebral osteophytosis

New bone formation around the margins of the joints, known as osteophytic activity, was found in 7 individuals, establishing it as the most prevalent pathological condition within the Great Suffolk Street assemblage. The specific individuals were mid adult female [148] (Burial 10), and mid-old adult male and female [158] (Burial 1) and [133](Burial 4) from Phase 2.1, mid-old adult [71] (Burial 22)from Phase 2.2, mid-old adults [223](Burial 32) and [325] (Burial 34) from Phase 2.3, and an indeterminately sexed adult [374] (Burial 62) dated to Phase 2.5.

Trauma: Decapitation

Decapitation is the removal of an individual's head from their torso, typically via the application of sharp force trauma to the base of the head or neck. During the excavation it was clear that 2 individuals, latterly dated to Phase 2.2, suffered this fate: adolescent-young adult possible female [79](Burial 18) and mid-old indeterminately sexed adult [71](Burial 22).

Cremated human bone

Cremated human bone was principally found within the fills of five discrete cremation cuts. Further deposits were also recovered from the fills of two pit cuts, a ditch fill, and fills associated with grave cuts [180] (Burial 48)and [352] (Burial 59) that also contained articulated human remains. All fills were removed in totality and retained for later processing, including micro-excavation if the material was situated within a vessel, and osteological assessment.

Weight and condition of cremated bone

The weight of each fraction extracted from each context are shown by phase in Tables 29-31 below as well as the total weight of the cremation without the ≥5mm fraction:

Table 29: Phase 2.2 Cremated bone

Cremation no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g)	≥5mm fraction (g)	≤5mm fraction (g)	Total weight without ≤2mm fraction (g)	MNI for each cut
277 (Gp61)	279	56	175	8	1006	324	1
278 (Gp61)		57	129	12	219		
334 (Gp58)	363	86	25	<1	<1	25	Token
274 (Gp68)	276	55	13	6	1580	36	Token
275 (Gp68)		54	17	0	<1		
280 (Gp63)	282	58	23	<1	1854	23	Token
286 (Gp67)	287	62	10	<1	134	49	1
292 (Gp67)		63	39	<1	<1		

Table 30: Phase 2.3 Cremated bone

Cremation no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g)	≥5mm fraction (g)	≤5mm fraction (g)	Total weight without ≤2mm fraction (g)	MNI for each cut

290 (Gp89)	291	66	<1	0	2266	<1	Negligible

Table 31: Phase 2.5 Cremated bone

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	MNI
178 (B48)	180	-	0	0	500	<1	Negligible
288 (Gp73)	289	64	15	<1	541	121	1
293 (Gp73)		65	100	6	469		
308 (Gp72)	309	74	34	<1	2545	34	1
350	352	111	1400	317	747	1717	1

The weight and condition of discrete cremations have the potential to indicate whether the bone originated from an adult or juvenile, or whether it is a complete or token burial. However, in the cases of fills [178] (Burial 48) and [290] (Burial 89) less than a gramme of cremated bone was found and these negligible amounts were considered have accidentally become part of their respective fills rather than being deliberate token burials. It was also possible to identify several skeletal elements recovered from all of the cremation fills with the exceptions of [178] (Burial 48) and [290] (Burial 89). All the identifiable elements are detailed in Table 32 below:

Table 32: Identifiable skeletal elements within discrete cremation burials

Context no.	Phase	Identifiable elements	Length of largest fragment (mm)
277 (Gp 61)	2.2	Clavicle (shaft fragment/ thumbnail fracturing/ whitish grey), MT III (mid-proximal joint surface brownish grey). Long bone (9 x shaft fragments. Step fracturing/ greyish white). Skull (cranial fragment white). Lumbar vertebra (body fragment brownish grey). Skull (2 x maxilla fragments. Slightly brownish grey).	48
278 (Gp 61)	2.2	Pelvis (acetabulum fragment - brownish-grey), Vertebrae (2 x thoracic body fragments greyish brown). Femur (proximal shaft fragment, greyish brown). Long bone (head or condyle fragment, brown), Skull (3 x cranium fragments greyish brown, brownish grey. and whitish grey). MC1 (proximal end-distal shaft brown). Long bone	49

Context no.	Phase	Identifiable elements	Length of largest fragment (mm)
		(6 x shaft fragments. 5 x greyish brown and 1 x white with blackened tip).	
286 (Gp 67)	2.2	Long bone (shaft fragment, light greyish brown).	48
292 (Gp 67)	2.2	Skull (8 x cranium fragments - juvenile- grey black), Rib (shaft fragment - juvenile - blackish grey). Possible juvenile.	19
293 (Gp 73)	2.5	Skull (5 x cranium fragments mixture of mid brown, whitish grey and white). Long bone (7 x shaft fragments, whitish grey, black patches, occasionally light greyish brown).	40
308 (Gp 72)	2.5	Tibia (shaft fragment- whitish grey, possible deformation). Femur (proximal shaft fragment, cream-white, slight step fracture), Skull (cranium fragment, cream-white), Molar (M3 unclear if burnt)	46
350	2.5	Humerus (2 x shaft fragments. Greyish cream. Thumbnail fracturing). Femur (2 x shaft fragments. Brownish cream. Slight fracturing), Scapula (fragment. Light brownish cream), Fibula (shaft fragment, Light brownish cream). Long bone (8 x shaft fragments, greyish-cream, slight traces of fracturing). Rib (shaft fragment light brown-cream). Clavicle (shaft fragment, cream-white, slight thumbnail fracturing). Vertebrae (thoracic? 3 x vertebral body fragments, greyish-cream). Femur (condyle fragment, light brown-grey, slight fracturing). Long bone (6 x shaft fragments, Cream-white). Clavicle (shaft fragment, Cream, slight fracturing), Femur (shaft fragments, grey-cream, thumbnail fracturing in parts), Skull (cranium fragments, grey, brown, cream-white, Slight fracturing in parts). Long bone (shaft fragments, grey-cream-white, slight fracturing). Vertebrae (5 x body and neural arch fragments, grey-cream), Vertebrae (lumbar body, cream-white, slight fracturing). C2 (fragment, grey-white, slight fracturing). Ribs (2 x shaft fragments, greyish-white, very	79

Context no.	Phase	Identifiable elements	Length of largest fragment (mm)
		slight fracturing), Pelvis (acetabulum fragment, grey). Pelvis (Pubis fragment, cream), Humerus (distal shaft fragment, cream), Clavicle (shaft fragment, cream-white), Skull (7 x cranium fragments, brownish-cream white, thumbnail and slight step fracturing). Vertebrae (3 x body and neural arch fragments, dark brown-cream-white), Sternum (sternal body fragment, light brown-cream, fracturing), Fibula (malleolus fragment, greyish cream, slight fracturing), Femur (3 x condyle fragments, greyish-cream, slight fracturing), Mandible (body fragment, brownish-grey), Long bone (8 x shaft fragments, brownish-cream, fracturing visible on some fragments). Ulna (shaft fragment, whitish grey, slight fracturing), Radius (shaft fragment, cream, slight thumbnail fracture), rib (shaft fragment, greyish-cream, slight fracturing), Skull (temporal fragment, greyish-white), Pelvis or scapula (glenoid fossa or acetabulum fragment, greyish-cream, longitudinal fracturing). Long bone (5 x shaft fragments, cream), Long bone (head or condyle fragment, slight brownish cream) Skull (2 x cranium fragments, grey- whitish cream), Vertebrae (7 x neural arch fragments, greyish cream-white, slight fracturing), Skull (2 x cranium fragments, cream-white, slight fracturing). Patella (large fragment, greyish-white, slight fracturing on posterior aspect), Long bone (5 x shaft fragments, greyish-white, possible slight fracturing), Scapula (fragment, whitish-grey). Ribs (shaft fragments, cream-white, slight fracturing). Hyoid (fragment, cream), Ribs (shaft fragments, cream-white), Femur (5 x shaft fragments, greyish-cream, step fracturing), Femur (head fragment, brownish-grey-cream, fracturing), Long bone (6 x shaft fragments, grey-cream-white), Ulna (shaft fragment, whitish-grey, thumbnail fracturing), Skull (cranium fragment, cream-white), Vertebrae (4 x fragments, greyish cream),	

Context no.	Phase	Identifiable elements	Length of largest fragment (mm)
		Vertebra (thoracic T7? body, greyish white-cream, slight fracturing).	

Studies carried out on the cremated remains produced by modern crematoria, with the <5mm fraction removed, indicated that an adult individual would weigh between 1001.5 – 2422.5g, with an average weight being 1625.9g (McKinley 1993). While the weight of the cremated material does depend on the sex and age of the individual there is an area of overlap (McKinley, 1993). Archaeological cremations tend to have lower total weights than modern cremations principally due to modern cremated remains being collected in a much more controlled environment. Despite this the results from the studies of modern cremations can give an idea of the proportion of remains that were finally buried from archaeological cremations.

With the exception of cremation [350] in jar SF21, which contained more than a kilogramme of cremated human bone, the cremated assemblage comprised burials than weighed significantly less than 1kg, the majority lower than 100g. This loss of material, may have been caused by later disturbance of the burials, however the inclusion of all cremated bone was not typical of a Roman cremation burial and often a fairly random selection of burnt bone was chosen from the remnants of the pyre for interment (McKinley 2000, 42)

The colour of cremated bone forming the Great Suffolk Street assemblage varied considerably from brown and blackened material, which was incompletely oxidised, to the greyish white and white fragments of fully oxidised bone. Often these differences in hue were observed within the same cremation, as can be seen in Table 32. These results would be suggestive of a pyre temperatures that reached more than 600°C at their peak but also fell below 300°C in the course of the cremation rite.

Disarticulated human bone

Along with the articulated and cremated burials an assemblage of disarticulated human bone was collected at Great Suffolk Street. The details of each disarticulated bone have been compiled into the skeletal catalogue at the end of this report, but Tables 33 and 34 summarise the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented in each context from either the discrete grave fills themselves or any other deposit respectively:

Table 33: MNI of disarticulated bone within grave fills.

Context no.	Feature type	MNI for each context	Phase
97	Grave fill [98]	1	2.1
168	Grave fill [170]	1	2.2
178	Grave fill [170]	1	2.5
222	Grave fill [224]	1	2.3
256	Grave fill [258]	2	2.5
269	Coffin fill [261] in grave cut [258]	1	2.5
294	Grave fill [295]	1	2.2
296	Grave fill [297]	1	2.5
301	Grave fill [304]	1	2.5
305	Grave fill [307]	1	2.5
318	Grave fill [321]	1	2.4
322	Grave fill [321]	1	2.4
330	Grave fill [332]	1	2.5
335	Grave fill [338]	1	2.5
339	Grave fill [340]	1	2.5
350	Grave fill [352]	1	2.5
353	Grave fill [354]	1	2.5
373	Grave fill [375]	1	2.5
384	Grave fill [386]	1	2.5

Context no.	Feature type	MNI for each context	Phase
416	Skeleton in grave [417]	1	2.2

Table 34: MNI of disarticulated bone within non-grave deposits.

Context no.	Feature type	MNI for each context	Phase
17	Made ground layer	1	5
64	Ditch fill [65]	1	3
74	Ditch fill [65]	1	3
75	Made ground layer	1	2.1
77	Interface layer	1	3
113	Pit/Ditch fill [114]	1	2.1
119	Silty sand layer	1	2.1
124	Cemetery soil horizon layer	1	2.1
181	Pit fill [182]	1	2.1
191	Gully fill [192]	1	4
255	Made ground layer	1	3
327	Ditch fill [329]	2	2.3
333	Ditch fill [363]	1	2.2

The human bone found in contexts post-dating Phase 2 were likely to be redeposited remains from the Roman phases of activity at the site.

Discussion

The orientation and disposition of an articulated skeleton has the potential to reveal something of the burial ritual. The majority of the Phase 2 burials were displayed in an extended and supine position, often orientated either north-south or east-west. The north-south alignment for grave cuts becomes less prevalent after Phase 2.2, whereas the east-west orientation only manifested on site from Phase 2.2 onwards.

A small number of burials deviate from this tradition, notably the Phase 2.5 flexed burial of indeterminate adult [374] in southwest-northeast orientated cut [375] (Burial 62), Phase 2.1 crouched, prone mid-old adult female [145] in southeast-northwest orientated cut [146] (Burial 6), and the Phase 2.2 decapitation burials [71] (Burial 22) and [79] (Burial 18). Mid-old indeterminate adult [71] lay in an extended posture on its right side within north-south orientated cut [72] (Burial 22) as if had been unceremoniously pushed into the grave, whereas adolescent-young adult female [79] was more formally positioned in an extended, supine posture within north-south orientated cut [80] (Burial 18). It was also noted that the hands of skeletons [71] (Burial 22), [79] (Burial 18), and potentially, [374] (Burial 62) appear to have been bound together either tight against the chest or, in the case of [71], behind the back.

Decapitation, while not a common practice, is not unusual within Romano-British human bone assemblages (Tucker 2012). The practice is found in both urban and rural communities, typically dating to the 3rd or 4th century (*ibid*), though there are earlier examples, such as a late 1st century AD individual from Cuxton, Kent (Tester 1963), and the 2nd-3rd century population recovered from 1-3 Driffield Street, York (Tucker 2012).

In some cases, as with the unusual disposition of skeleton [71] (Burial 22), there was additional evidence of the individual being marginalised as the position of the body appeared to be the result of much less formal treatment than had been extended to the other interments. Similarly, the binding of the hands of individuals [71], [79], and [374] (Burials 22, 18 and 62) could also been seen as evidence of the separation of those people from the majority of the population of the Great Suffolk Street burial ground; perhaps representative of criminality, political disagreement, or slavery. An example of a slave burial with fetters around their ankles has been recorded on a site in Great Casterton in Rutland (Chinnock & Marshall 2021).

No other patterns related to sex, age or pathology have currently been established within the articulated Great Suffolk Street population.

Urned cremations [178] and [350] were found within the same grave cuts as articulated skeletons [179] (Burial 48) and [351] (SF21 in Burial 59) respectively. This may have been the result of the re-union of family members in a shared plot or replacement of a disturbed earlier burial within a new grave cut. The placement of the both the cremation urns and articulated

human bones, as well as other vessels, within cuts [180] (Burial 48) and [352] (Burial 59) indicated deliberate action rather than accidental inclusion of elements within the backfill of a later burial.

The variable colouration of the cremated bone indicated significant differences in temperature suffered by different parts of the body during the immolation process. However no clear patterns of burning have yet been determined either within the entire assemblage as a whole, or the elements of contained within each individual cremation.

It was considered that at least some of the disarticulated human bone within grave fills would have originally belonged to the articulated skeletons that occupy the same grave cut as those fills.

Recommendations for further work

The assessment of the Great Suffolk Street population revealed assemblages of articulated, cremated, and disarticulated human bone that were fairly variable in terms of completeness and preservation, but producing enough information to recommend complete osteological analysis for the articulated and cremated assemblages regardless of completeness or condition. Further osteological work also has the potential to reunite disarticulated bones to their original skeletons, thus increasing the available data set.

A full analysis of both the articulated and cremated human remains would allow for the creation of complete inventories for each individual, the collection of as much metric and non-metric data as possible, and fuller descriptions of pathological conditions and oxidisation of the cremated bone. The analysis should also compare and contrast the Great Suffolk Street assemblage with the assemblages previously recovered from the Roman Southern, Northern, and Eastern Cemeteries within the Greater London area and rural and urban burial grounds from further afield such as 120-122 London Road Gloucester, which formed part of the Wotton cemetery, and Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk.

The completeness and condition of the bone from many of the burials as well as the presence of many individuals with extant dentition allows for isotopic sampling. Principally such work could be used to establish the diet of the cemetery population, but also be employed for carbon dating should it be considered necessary.

Further specific research questions should include:

- Can the general health of the articulated assemblage be established, whether by osteological methods such as calculating individuals' statures and identifying markers of malnutrition, or using isotopic analysis to help establish and individual's diet?
- Can the status of the Great Suffolk Street assemblage be identified?

- Does the status of the population buried at Great Suffolk Street change over time, and was it comparable to the population found at the neighbouring Lant Street site?
- Are there comparable mixed cremation and inhumation burials from other sites? If so, does this have implications about the background, faith, or status of the combined burials at Great Suffolk Street?
- If status can be established, what does this imply about the bound burials or the differences between the decapitation burials?
- Can it be confirmed that Phase 3 burial [74] was originally Roman in date?

The results of this report and all additional research should be included in any forthcoming publication.

Skeletal Catalogue

Articulated human bone

Skeleton no.	Completeness (%)	Condition	Assess Sex	Assess Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
20	45%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Mid Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.5	50
32	30%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.2	23
42	20%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Mid-Old Adult?	Gum recession.	2.2	17
50	50%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Juvenile	No visible pathology.	2.2	20
68	60%	Good-Moderate	Male?	Young-Mid Adult	No visible pathology.	2.2	19
71	75%	Good-Moderate	Indeterminate	Mid-Old Adult?	Gum recession. Vertebral joint disease - osteophytosis. Decapitation?	2.2	22
74	20%	Good	Indeterminate	Adolescent	No visible pathology.	3	-
79	80%	Good-Moderate	Female??	Adolescent-Young Adult?	Decapitation? Caries.	2.2	18
94	95%	Good-Moderate	Male?	Young-Mid Adult	Possible Schmorl's nodes.	2.1	16
96	90%	Good-Moderate	Female?	Young Adult	No visible pathology.	2.1	11
106	70%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Juvenile	No visible pathology.	2.1	12

Skeleton no.	Completeness (%)	Condition	Assess Sex	Assess Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
111	85%	Good	Female?	Young-Mid Adult?	Joint disease: Fibula (distal shaft)	2.1	15
130	85%	Good-Moderate	Female	Young-Mid Adult?	Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae.	2.1	14
133	85%	Good-Moderate	Female?	Mid-Old Adult?	Ante-mortem tooth loss. Osteophytic lipping on margin of centurm of S1.;	2.1	4
145	60%	Moderate	Female??	Mid-Old Adult?	Ante-mortem tooth loss. Calculus.	2.1	6
148	80%	Moderate	Female	Mid Adult?	Osteophytic lipping and Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae.	2.1	10
155	30%	Good	Male	Mid Adult?	Gum recession. Calculus. Possible maxillary AMTL.	2.1	3
158	70%	Moderate	Male??	Mid-Old Adult?	Vertebral joint disease: Osteophytic lipping, possible Schmorl's nodes.	2.1	1
163	35%	Good	Male??	Adult	No visible pathology.	2.1	5
166	75%	Good	Unknown	Juvenile (c. 3 years?)	No visible pathology.	2.1	2

Skeleton no.	Completeness (%)	Condition	Assess Sex	Assess Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
169	20%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.2	24
179	10%	Good-Moderate	Female?	Mid-Old Adult	Severe wear, possible gum recession.	2.5	48
184	60%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Mid-Old Adult	Mandibular AMTL	2.5	47
188	10%	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.1	8
194	70%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Young-Mid Adult	Mandibular sinus, caries.	2.1	9
200	20%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Adult	No visible pathology.	2.1	7
206	5%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.5	47
218	<2%	Poor	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.2	21
223	70%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Mid-Old Adult?	Vertebral joint disease: Osteophytic lipping.	2.3	32
232	50%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.2	25
257	70%	Moderate-Poor	Indeterminate	Adult	No visible pathology.	2.5	49
271	25%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Adult	No visible pathology.	2.3	31
284	35%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Adult	No visible pathology.	2.4	45
302	65%	Moderate-Poor	Indeterminate	Young Adult	No visible pathology.	2.5	54

Skeleton no.	Completeness (%)	Condition	Assess Sex	Assess Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
306	40%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.5	56
311	20%	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.3	33
315	80%	Moderate	Indeterminate	Mid-Old Adult	Ante-mortem tooth loss, possible Schmorl's nodes.	2.5	51
319	65%	Moderate	Unknown	Juvenile (circa 7-9 years)	No visible pathology.	2.4	46
325	55%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Mid-Old Adult?	Vertebral joint disease: Severe osteophytic lipping. Ante-mortem tooth loss.	2.3	34
331	30%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.5	53
336	<20%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.5	52
342	<10%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.3	35
346	40%	Moderate	Unknown	Young Adult	No visible pathology.	2.2	28
348	60%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.5	64
351	75%	Moderate	Male?	Mid Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.5	59
356	70%	Moderate	Unknown	Mid Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.3	37

Skeleton no.	Completeness (%)	Condition	Assess Sex	Assess Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
359	40%	Moderate	Indeterminate	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.5	63
365	20%	Good-Moderate	Unknown	Juvenile-Adolescent??	No visible pathology.	2.5	60
370	15%	Moderate-Poor	Unknown	Adult??	No visible pathology.	2.4	44
372	<10%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.4	39
374	60%	Good-Moderate	Indeterminate	Adult	Vertebral joint disease: osteophytic lipping around vertebral body margins.	2.5	62
377	60%	Moderate	Unknown	Mid-Old Adult	No visible pathology.	2.5	65
381	70%	Moderate	Male?	Young Adult	No visible pathology.	2.4	43
385	85%	Good-Moderate	Indeterminate	Young Adult?	Gum recession. Calculus?	2.5	61
388	85%	Good-Moderate	Indeterminate	Juvenile-Adolescent	No visible pathology.	2.3	38
392	<20%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.3	36
396	65%	Moderate	Indeterminate	Adult	No visible pathology.	2.5	57
400	20%	Moderate	Unknown	Adolescent-Young Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.3	30

Skeleton no.	Completeness (%)	Condition	Assess Sex	Assess Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
404	10%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.5	58
407	20%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.3	42
410	8%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.3	41
413	12%	Moderate	Unknown	Adult?	No visible pathology.	2.3	40
419	5%	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	No visible pathology.	2.2	27
424	35%	Moderate	Male?	Mid-Old Adult	Schmorl's nodes on vertebrae.	2.3	29

Cremated human bone

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
178	-	0	0	500	<1	None.	None visible.	<5	-	2.5	48
274	55	13	6	1580	19	Calcenus (fragment white/ whitish grey)	None visible.	19	-	2.2	-
275	54	17	0	<1	17	Clavicle (shaft fragment whitish grey 25mm). Rib (shaft fragment brownish grey 30mm),	None visible.	30	-	2.2	-
277	56	175	8	1006	183	Clavicle (shaft fragment/ thumbnail fracturing/ whitish grey), MT III (mid-proximal joint surface brownish grey). Long bone (9 x shaft fragments. Step fracturing/ greyish white). Skull (cranial fragment white) Lumbar vertebra (body fragment brownish grey). Skull (2 x maxilla fragments. Slightly brownish grey).	None visible.	48	-	2.2	66

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
278	57	129	12	219	141	Pelvis (acetabulum fragment - brownish-grey),Vertebrae (2 x thoracic body framents greyish brown). Femur (proximal shaft fragment, greyish brown). Long bone (head or condyle fragment, brown), Skull (3 x cranium fragments greyish brown, brownish grey. and whitish grey). MC1 (proximal end-distal shaft brown). Long bone (6 x shaft fragments. 5 x greyish brown and 1 x white with blackened tip).	None visible.	49	-	2.2	66
280	58	23	<1	1854	23	Skull (6 x cranium fragments light-mid brown). Vertebrae (crevical neural arch fragment light-mid brown)	None visible.	29	-	2.2	-
286	62	10	<1	134	10	Long bone (shaft fragment, light greyish brown).	None visible.	48	-	2.2	67
288	64	15	<1	541	15	Skull (cranium fragment brownish grey)	None visible.	29	-	2.5	68
290	66	<1	0	2266	<1	None.	None visible.	6	-	2.3	-
292	63	39	<1	<1	39	Skull (8 x cranium fragments - juvenile- grey black), Rib (shaft fragment - juvenile - blackish grey). Possible juvenile.	None visible.	19	-	2.2	-

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
293	65	100	6	469	106	Skull (5 x cranium fragments mixture of mid brown, whitish grey and white). Long bone (7 x shaft fragments, whitish grey, black patches, occasionaly light greyish brown).	None visible.	40	-	2.5	-
308	74	34	<1	2545	34	Tibia (shaft fragment- whitish grey, possible defoemation). Femur (proximal shaft fragment, cream-white, slight step fracture), Skull (cranium fragment, cream-white), Molar (M3 unclear if burnt)	Calculus on molar.	46	-	2.5	69
334	86	25	<1	<1	25	Vertebrae (lumbar body, whitish grey, thumbnail fracture on inferior aspect of body). Rib (shaft fragment, light brown), Long bone (shaft fragmeny , brownish grey).	Schmorl's nodes on superior and inferior aspects of lumbar vertebral body. Traces of osteophytic lipping on margin of inferior vertebral body.	39		2.2	70
350	111	<1	<1	101	<1	None.	None visible.	16	1	2.5	59
350	111	<1	<1	137	<1	None.	None visible.	25	2	2.5	59
350	111	8	6	21	14	None.	None visible.	32	3	2.5	59

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
350	111	72	7	21	79	Humerus (2 x shaft fragments. Greyish cream. Thumbnail fracturing).Femur (2 x shaft fragments. Brownish cream. Slight fracturing), Scapula (fragment. Light brownish cream), Fibula (shaft fragment, Light brownish cream).	None visible.	79	4	2.5	59
350	111	103	53	30	156	Long bone (8 x shaft fragments, greyish-cream, slight traces of fracturing). Rib (shaft fragment light brown-cream). Clavicle (shaft fragment , cream-white, slightthumbnail fracturing). Vertebrae (thoracic? 3 x vertebral body fragments, greyish-cream). Femur (condyle fragment, light brown-grey, slight fracturing).	None visible.	52	5	2.5	59
350	111	171	84	82	255	Long bone (6 x shaft fragments, Cream-white). Clavicle (shaft fragment, Cream, slight fracturing), Femur (shaft fragments, grey-cream, thumbnail fracturing in parts), Skull (cranium fragments, grey, brown, cream-white, Slight fracturing in parts).	None visible.	60	6	2.5	59

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
350	111	280	50	91	330	Long bone (shaft fragments, grey-cream-white, slight fracturing). Vertebrae (5 x body and neural arch fragments, grey-cream), Vertebrae (lumbar body, cream-white, slight fracturing). C2 (fragment, grey-white, slight fracturing). Ribs (2 x shaft fragments, greyish-white, very slight fracturing), Pelvis (acetabulum fragment, grey). Pelvis (Pubis fragment, cream), Humerus (distal shaft fragment, cream), Clavicle (shaft fragment, cream-white), Skull (7 x cranium fragments, brownish-cream white, thumbnail and slight step fracturing)	None visible.	50	7	2.5	59

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
350	111	285	40	89	325	Vertebrae (3 x body and neural arch fragments, dark brown-cream-white), Sternum (sternal body fragment, light brown-cream, fracturing), Fibula (malleolus fragment, greyish cream, slight fracturing),Femur (3 x condyle fragments, greyish-cream, slight fracturing), Mandible (body fragment, brownish-grey), Long bone (8 x shaft fragments, brownish-cream, fracturing visible on some fragments). Ulna (shaft fragment, whitish grey, slight fracturing), Radius (shaft fragment, cream, slight thumbnail fracture),rib (shaft fragment, greyish-cream, slight fracturing), Skull (termporal fragment, greyish-white), Pelvis or scapula (glenoid fossa or acetabulum fragment, greyish-cream, longitudinal fracturing).	None visible.	59	9	2.5	59

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
350	111	135	35	50	179	Long bone (5 x shaft fragments, cream), Long bone (head or condyle fragment, slight brownish cream),Skull (2 x cranium fragments , grey-whitish cream), Vertebrae (7 x neural arch fragments, greyish cream-white, slight fracturing), Skull (2 x cranium fragments, cream-white, slight fracturing).	None visible.	41	10	2.5	59
350	111	32	8	55	40	Patella (large fragment, greyish-white, slight fracturing on posterior aspect), Long bone (5 x shaft fragments, greyish-white, possible slight fracturing), Scapula (fragment,whitish-grey).	None visible.	38	11	2.5	59
350	21	18	0	<1	18	Ribs (shaft fragments, cream-white, slight fracturing).	None visible.	44	-	2.5	59

Context no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g/ %)	>5mm fraction (g/ %)	≤5mm (g/ %)	Total weight (g)	Identifiable elements	Pathology	Largest fragment (mm)	Spit	Phase	Burial no.
350	111	295	33	69	328	Hyoid (fragment, cream), Ribs (shaft fragments, cream-white), Femur (5 x shaft fragments, greyish-cream, step fracturing), Femur (head fragment, brownish-grey-cream, fracturing), Long bone (6 x shaft fragments, grey-cream-white), Ulna (shaft fragment, whitish-grey, thumbnail fracturing), Skull (cranium fragment, cream-white), Vertebrae (4 x fragments, greyish cream), Vertebra (thoracic T7? body, greyish white-cream, slight fracturing).	Osteophytic lipping around inferior body margin of thoracic vertebra.	67	8	2.5	59

Disarticulated human bone

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
0	Humerus (left proximal head-distal shaft)	1	Good	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Mandible (fragment)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	-	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
0	Skull (frontal fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Long bone (shaft fragments)	6	Good-Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Tibia (shaft)	1	Good	2	Unknown	Juvenile	None visible.	-	-
0	Fibula (shaft fragment)	1	Good-Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Long bone (shaft fragments)	6	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Skull (parietal fragment)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Foot (calcaneus fragment)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	-	-
0	Fibula (shaft fragments)	4	Good-Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult	Healed fracture with possible soft tissue on one fragment.	-	-
0	Tibia (Proximal head-proximal shaft left)	1	Good-Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	-	-
0	Tibia (shaft right)	1	Good-Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	-	-
17	Femur (proximal head-proximal shaft right)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	5	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
17	Femur (shaft fragments)	3	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult	Non-Specfic infection: Possible distended appearance of one fragment.	5	-
17	Fibula (shaft fragment)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	5	-
64	Femur (distal shaft -distal condyle fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	3	-
74	Tibia (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	3	-
75	Calcaneus (right)	1	Good	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.1	-
77	Foot (MT1 right x 1)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	3	-
97	Skull (cranium fragments)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	11
97	Ribs (Shaft fragments)	8	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	11
97	Dentition (Maxilla I1)	1	Good	1	Unknown	Adult	Wear, possible traces of enamel hypoplasia.	2.1	11
104	Patella (fragment unsided)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	VOID	VOID
113	Femur (left complete)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
113	Tibia (left complete)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Scapula (fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Fibula (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (calcaneus left)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (talus left x 1 and right x 1)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (navicular left x 1 and right x 1)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (cuboid left x 1)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (medial cunieform left x 1 and right x 1)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (lateral cunieform right x 1)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (MT1 left x 1 and right x 1)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
113	Foot (MT3 right x1, MT4	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
	right x 1, and MT5 right x 1)								
113	Foot (proximal phalamges)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	13
119	Fibula (shaft fragment)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Skull (cranium fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Humerus (proximal head fragment unsided)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Ulna (distal fragment unsided)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Long bone (shaft fragments)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Vertebrae (vertebral bodies x 2 and neural arch fragment x 1)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Skull (cranium fragments)	4	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Juvenile	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Ribs (Shaft fragments)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Scapula (fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
124	Hand (proximal phalanges)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Hand (MC4 right)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
124	Skull (cranium fragments)	40	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
168	Skull (x 1 - frontal, parietal, occipital fragments)	10	Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Pelvis (ilium and ischium fragments)	7	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Scapula (fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Vertebrae (neural arch fragments)	2	Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Vertebrae (lumbar x 1)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	Possible vertebral body compression. Possible Schmorls' nodes.	2.2	24
168	Ulna (olecranon-midshaft right x 1)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
168	Ulna (radius shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Mandible (fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Mandible (x 1)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Male??	Old Adult?	Severe wear.	2.2	24
168	Pelvis (ilium and ischium fragments)	7	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Vertebrae (neural arch fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Clavicle (fragments)	4	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Humerus (distal shaft-distal epicondyles right)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Humerus (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Femur (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Ulna (proximal shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	24
168	Fibula (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	24

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
178	Hand (lunate right)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	48
178	Hand (capitate right)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	48
178	Hand (hamate right)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	48
178	Hand (metacarpal fragments)	4	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	48
178	Hand (middle phalanx)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	48
178	Hand (distal phalanx)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	48
181	Hand (metacarpals x 2)	2	Good	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.1	-
191	Pelvis (ilum fragment)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	4	-
222	Femur (midshaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.3	32
222	Tibia (distal shaft)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	32
222	Long bone (shaft fragments)	8	Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	32
255	Humerus (proximal-distal shaft)	1	Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	3	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
256	Femur (shaft fragments)	6	Moderate-Poor	2	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.5	49
256	Femur (distal condyle fragment)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	49
269	Ribs (Shaft fragments)	3	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	49
294	Skull (frontal, parietal, temporal fragments x 1)	52	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
296	Femur (proximal shaft fragment)	1	Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	55
296	Skull (Frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal, occipital fragments x 1)	25	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	55
296	Dentition (Molar)	1	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Mid-Old Adult	None visible.	2.5	55
301	Long bone (shaft fragments)	9	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	54
301	Femur (shafts x 3)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	54
301	Tibia (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	54

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
301	Femur (proximal head)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	54
301	Humerus (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	54
305	Humerus (shaft fragment)	1	Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	56
305	Long bone (shaft fragments)	3	Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	56
305	Foot (talus right)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	56
305	Scapula	1	Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	56
318	Skull (cranium fragments x 1)	20	Good	1	Unknown	Juvenile	None visible.	2.4	46
322	Foot (metatarsal shaft fragments)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.4	46
327	Long bone (shaft fragments)	8	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Femur (Proximal head-shaft right x 1)	2	Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Femur (shaft)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.3	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
327	Foot (talus x 2)	2	Poor	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Tibia (shaft fragment)	4	Good-Moderate	2	Unknown	Juvenile?	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Ribs (Shaft fragments)	2	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Pelvis (ilium fragment)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Scapula (fragments)	3	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Femur (distal condyle fragments)	2	Moderate-Poor	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Clavicle (shaft fragments x 2)	2	Moderate-Poor	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Pelvis (ischium fragment)	1	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Humerus (shaft fragments x 2)	3	Moderate	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
327	Radius (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate-Poor	2	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.3	-
330	Radius (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	53
330	Humerus (shaft fragment)	1	Burnt bone	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	53
333	Ulna (shaft fragments)	5	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
333	Radius (proximal shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Radius (distal shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Femur (shafts x 2)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Fibula (shaft fragments)	2	Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Humerus (shaft fragments	4	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Tibia (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Foot (calcaneus fragment right)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Clavicle (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Scapula (fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Foot (MT fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Skull (parietal, frontal, occipital, temporal, temporal fragments x 1)	38	Moderate	1	Male?	Adult	None visible.	2.2	-

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
333	Pelvis (fragment)	1	Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
333	Scapula (fragments)	2	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.2	-
335	Femur (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	52
339	Skull (frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal fragments x 1)	45	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Old Adult	None visible.	2.5	64
339	Humerus (distal shaft-distal epicondyles left)	1	Good	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.5	64
339	Femur (distal condyle fragment)	1	Good	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	64
350	Humerus (left x 1)	3	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Humerus (proximal head-proximal shaft right x 1)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Clavicle (left)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Femur (Left x 1)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Femur (Right x 1)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult	None visible.	2.5	59

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
350	Rib (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Scapula (fragment right)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Pelvis (ilium and ischium fragments)	3	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Skull (Cranium x 1)	17	Moderate	1	Male?	Old Adult	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Ulna (shaft fragments)	2	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	59
350	Clavicle (fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	59
353	Skull (cranium fragments)	12	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	-
353	Pelivs (ilium fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	-
353	Humerus (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	-
353	Skull (temporal fragments)	3	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.5	-
353	Tibia (shaft fragments)	2	Good-Moderate	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	-
373	Skull (parietal fragments)	4	Moderate-Poor	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	62

Context no.	Skeletal Element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Pathology	Phase	Burial no.
384	Vertebrae (thoracic bodies x 2)	2	Burnt bone	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	61
384	Long bone (shaft fragments)	13	Burnt bone	1	Unknown	Unknown	None visible.	2.5	61
416	Skull (cranium fragments)	30`	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	26
416	Radius (proximal head-proximal shaft left)	1	Moderate	1	Unknown	Adult?	None visible.	2.2	26

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APPENDIX 3: THE ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

Eniko Hudak

Introduction

The archaeological excavations at 127-129, 131 Great Suffolk Street, Southwark (SFK19) produced a medium-sized assemblage of Romano-British pottery with a total of 882 sherds weighing 35.278kg and representing 18.75 Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). This excludes the Roman pottery recovered during the archaeological evaluation of the site (see Hudak 2019). The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and EVEs in accordance with the latest guidelines (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016). The pottery types and fabrics were recorded using standard Museum of London fabric and form codes (MOLA 2014) and a range of local typologies and corpora to aid identification and dating, into a relational database based on standards established by the Museum of London Archaeology and Specialist Services. Burials and cremations are referenced using the context numbers of the cut features they were placed in throughout the pottery report (for burial numbers see the concordance tables in the stratigraphic text above).

Assemblage condition and composition

The Roman pottery survived in a variety of states from heavily abraded and burnt to freshly broken, which together with the high number of cross-context joins suggest considerable levels of disturbance and redeposition by later activity. Sherd size ranges from 1g fragments to near-complete vessels with a rather high mean sherd weight of 40g. A number of sherds show signs of use-wear including two with exterior soot, one with internal limescale, and seven with internal wear. Post-firing modifications are present on seven vessels with one or more drilled holes and two fragments/vessels that may have been re-purposed by reshaping, but no graffiti were recorded. There are also two examples of wasters/seconds: a VRW 1J type flagon with its rim attached at an unusual angle, and the misshapen AHFA flask deposited in Burial 59 **(**grave cut [352]).

A great variety of pottery fabrics were identified in the assemblage (52 different types, Table 4), both Romano-British and Continental imports, all of which are well attested in Roman pottery assemblages from excavations in Southwark and London. The date of the fabrics encompasses the entire Roman period, however, 1st and 2nd century AD types account for over half of the site assemblage by sherd count and nearly two-thirds of its weight. This is in contrast with the phase deposition patterns (see below) and implies a great degree of residuality in the late Roman period.

Coarse wares dominate the assemblage comprising 74.4% of total sherd count and 74% of EVEs, but only 39% of weight due to the amount of heavy amphora sherds present (see below). Verulamium Region White ware (VRW, AD50-200) is the most common fabric in the assemblage with 14.6% of sherd count, 12.1% of weight, and 21.8% of EVEs, including a number of flagons (one waster/second), jars, mortaria, a tazza and even a rare butt beaker (Plate 18). Other products of the Verulamium region are also present in the assemblage including Coarse White Slipped ware (VCWS, AD70-200) and Grey

ware (VRG, AD50-160), both accounting for less than 1.6% of sherd count each. Verulamium products are likely to originate from a number of production areas of the industry: while several jar, flagon, and mortaria forms can be paralleled with the repertoire of the Northgate House kilns in the City (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005), VRG is considered to have been only produced near Verulamium and butt beakers pre-date these kilns and thus must have been made at one of the earlier kilns in the St Albans or Brockley Hill area.

The early products of the Alice Holt potteries (AHSU, AD50-160) are the second most frequently recorded fabric in the assemblage with 10.9% of sherd count, 5.2% of weight, and 13.4% of EVEs of jars and lids, a bowl and a dish. There is a considerable amount of unsourced-sand tempered wares in the assemblage (SAND, SANDM), which could not be assigned to a production centre with confidence. Although the fabric of SAND is similar to AHSU, diagnostic sherds in SAND include a minimum of three different lid-seated jars, which are not a typical Alice Holt product (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). They are more likely to be of a Thameside Kent or Essex source (Monaghan 1987: Type 3L jars, Hudak *in prep.*). The only other sourced fabric present in considerable quantities is BB2 (6.7%; 2%; 2.7%) with a range of triangular-rim bowls (4H) and an everted-rim jar (2F). Other typical early Roman fabrics include Highgate Wood products (HWB, HWC, HWC+) and North Kent Shell-tempered ware (NKSH) in meagre quantities.

Late Roman coarse wares are restricted to Alice Holt Farnham Ware (AHFA, AD250-400+) with 2.2% of sherd count, 2.7%of weight, and 7.3% of EVEs, two examples of flanged bowls in BB1 (4M1, AD250-400+), and two small fragments each of Thameside Kent ware (TSK, AD180-300) and Oxfordshire White ware mortaria (OXWW, AD180-400+). Fabrics typical of late 4th century AD activity, such as Portchester D or Mayen ware, are entirely absent.

Mortaria are scarce in the assemblage (9 sherds, 0.794kg, 0.33 EVEs). In addition to the VRW and OXWW fragments only one sherd each of Much Hadham (MHAD AD200-400+), Oxfordshire Red-colour Coated ware (OXRC AD270-400+), and an unsourced oxidised hooked-flange type were recorded (MORT, AD50-200). There are no stamps present. All sherds are rather worn and were thus likely discarded at the end of their use-life.

Amphorae account for only 6.6% of sherd count with no diagnostic sherds present, but they make up over half of the assemblage by weight with a total of 18.545kg. Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora fragments dominate (BAETE AD50-170, BAET AD50-300), mostly the early fabric, total 44 sherds weighing 17.930kg. The only other amphora type in this fabric is a Haltern 70 represented by a handle, which may have been a carrier of *defrutum* or concentrated grape syrup (Davies *et al.* 1994: 11). There is only one small sherd that could be identified with confidence as the late Baetican fabric (BAETL, AD170-300). Most of the larger BAET and BAETE sherds were associated with burials: 16 large sherds of BAETE (5.284kg) were used to line the grave of Burial 60 (cut [367]), whereas Burials 62 (cut [375]) and Burial 61 (cut [386]) were partially lined with amphora sherds, and ?cremations [291] (Group 89) and [309] (Group 72) were also accompanied by a large BAETE sherd. Other amphora fabrics include a few fragments of Gauloise wine amphorae (GAUL, GAUL2, GAUL4 AD50-250), the Campanian black sand fabric (CAMP1 AD50-100), and Camulodunum 189 carrot amphora fragments (C189 AD50-150).

Fine wares account for less than 18% of the total sherd count, 8% of weight, but over 25.8% of EVEs. There is a range of both early and late Roman fine wares, however, only Samian ware (SAM AD43-260) and Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (NVCC, AD150-400+) are represented in any quantity. SAM fragments account for 2.95% of total sherd count, 1.2% of weight and 0.85% of EVEs with diagnostic sherds of 7DR45 mortaria, 5DR18 and 5DR18/31 dishes and cups. Decorated pieces are limited (one rouletted on the interior and two with moulded decoration) and there are no stamps. There is a small complete base that may have been reshaped and repurposed. There are two potential fragments of East Gaulish Samian dated to AD150-260. NVCC sherds are largely fragments of beakers (3K and 3L), some decorated with rouletting, barbotine, and the later white painted scrolls. The only other vessel type in this fabric is a Dragendorff 36 copy dish (Perrin 1999: Fig.63/242-244). Of intrinsic interest is a near-complete red colour-coated beaker (CC 3), very likely an Oxfordshire product, with joining sherds from contexts [183], [186], and [207]. It is bag-shaped with an unusually sharp angled shoulder and a curved hooked-rim. Although beakers are part of the Oxfordshire colour-coated typology (Young 1977 types C20-39), this example could not be paralleled with any published examples.

In terms of functional analysis (Figure 1), jars are the most important functional category with 6.35 EVEs (34%), followed by flagons with 3.65 (20%), beakers with 3.17 (17%), and lids with 2.45 (13%). There is a great variety of jar types represented in the assemblage including multiple rims of 2B2 round bodied and 2D necked jars, a complete AHFA flask (2R, SF22), and a near complete VRW 2G type necked jar (SF21). Flagons are just as varied with complete and near-complete rims of ring-neck type 1B3, a disc mouthed (1D), and an amphora-style type (1J). While there is a number of necked beaker and pentice beaker rim sherds present, their EVE values are rather low (0.13 and 0.63 respectively), being outnumbered by the complete rim of the CC beaker mentioned above and the near-complete VRW butt beaker. There is a relatively high number of lids in this assemblage with a minimum of 19 examples totalling 2.45 EVEs in AHSU, LOMI, LOXI, and SAND. All other functional categories in the assemblage are present with meagre EVE values: bowls (0.95 EVEs), dishes (1.42 including Samian), cups (0.01 EVEs), mortaria (0.42 EVEs including Samian), amphorae (0 EVEs), and some more unusual forms such as an open lamp (9LA, 0.07 EVEs), a tazza (9C, 0 EVEs), and a small potential crucible (9, 0.25 EVEs).

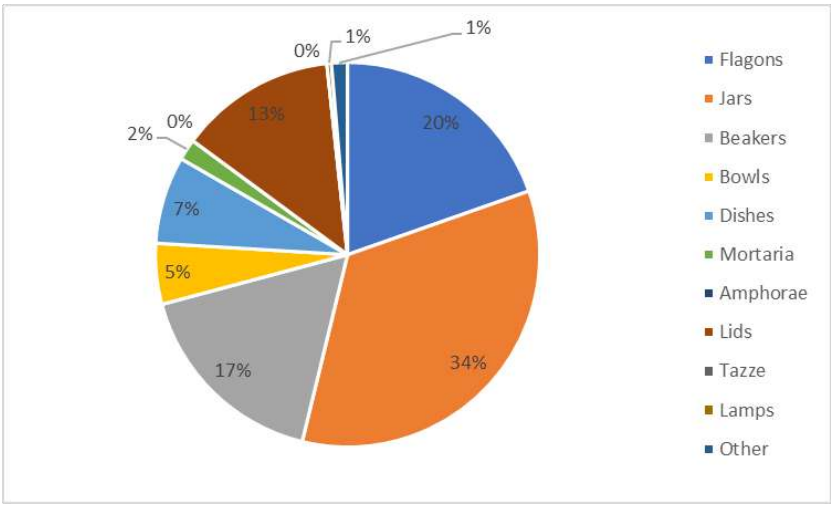

Figure 1 – Functional composition of the assemblage by %EVEs

Assemblage Distribution

Roman pottery was recovered from 101 individually numbered contexts, and 31 fragments weighing 0.541 kg (0.67 EVEs) were unstratified. Individual context assemblages are mostly small, with 94 contexts containing less than 30 fragments and seven contexts yielding medium-sized groups of between 31 and 100 fragments.

The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Roman features of Phases 2.1 to 2.5 totalling 716 sherds, 31.342kg, and 15.5 EVEs – or about 82% of sherd count and EVEs and 89% of weight. Phase distribution is rather uneven (Table 1) with Phase 2.5 producing well over half of the site assemblage by weight, although it comprises largely residual early material. This reflects on the truncated nature of the site both by later Roman and post-Roman activity, together with the high number of cross-context joins identified, the quantity of intrusive material, and the considerable amount of Roman pottery residual in post-Roman contexts (total of 135 sherds, 3.395kg, 2.58 EVEs). The pottery supply and deposition patterns per phase are discussed in more detail below with a list of burials with associated pottery for each Roman phase.

Phase	SC	%SC	Wt(g)	%Wt	EVEs	%EVEs
2.1	57	6.46%	1224	3.47%	0.77	4.11%
2.2	230	26.08%	3746	10.62%	4.39	23.41%
2.3	113	12.81%	6320	17.91%	2.2	11.73%
2.4	9	1.02%	248	0.70%	0.5	2.67%
2.5	307	34.81%	19804	56.14%	7.64	40.75%
3	102	11.56%	2586	7.33%	2.38	12.69%
4	20	2.27%	482	1.37%	0.2	1.07%
5	13	1.47%	327	0.93%	0	0.00%
unstratified	31	3.51%	541	1.53%	0.67	3.57%
TOTAL	882	100.00%	35278	100.00%	18.75	100.00%

Table 1 – Distribution of the Roman pottery assemblage per site phases by sherd count, weight (g), and EVEs

Phase 2.1 – 1st century AD

A small assemblage totalling 57 sherds weighing 1.224kg and representing 0.77 EVEs was recovered from Phase 2.1 features. It is rather mixed and fragmentary including a quantity of later intrusive material such as Black-Burnished wares (post-AD120), HWC+ (also post-AD120), and NVCC (post-AD150), which are most likely the result of disturbance by later activity. A high number of different fabrics are represented (22), only three of which are present in quantities over 100g each: AHSU, FMIC-1746, and one sherd of BAET 8DR20. There are very small quantities of fabrics typical of mid-late 1st century assemblages in Southwark, such as VRW, VCWS, HWC, LOMI, and some Samian (4 sherds, 30g, non-diagnostic only). Diagnostic sherds are rare but include the rims of an AHSU 2D jar, a BB1 5J dish (intrusive), BB2 4H and 4H5 bowls (intrusive), a SAND lid, and a SAND lid-seated jar.

Other than the burials (detailed below), pottery was recovered from make-up and occupation layers ([75], [119], and mostly from [124]), the fill of ditch terminus [118], and fill [171] of pit [172] (single

unidentified sherd). The pottery from these features was also rather mixed including pottery with an earliest possible date as late as AD160.

Phase 2.1 Burials with associated pottery

Burial cut [98], Burial 11

Fill [97] contained two small, abraded fragments of Roman pottery weighing 11g, a fragment of AHSU (AD50-160) and one of HWC with acute lattice decoration (AD120-160), which appears to be intrusive.

Disturbed ?grave cut [114], Burial 13

A single sherd of heavily abraded GAUL amphora weighing 18g was recovered from the fill of grave cut [114]. Broadly dated to between AD50-250.

Burial cut [131], Burial 14

Fill [129] yielded a total of 12 fragments of Roman pottery weighing 348g and representing 0.10 EVEs. There are six joining fragments of the lower half of an FMIC-1746 vessel (jar or larger beaker) dated AD50-120 (sherds of the same vessel were also found unstratified), freshly broken VCWS sherds (AD70-200), abraded HWC+ fragments with acute lattice decoration (AD120-160), the rim of a SAND lid, and a very small sherd of NVCC dated to after AD150. The HWC+ and NVCC sherds appear to be intrusive. The FMIC-1746 vessel may have been an accessory vessel, but it is uncertain.

Burial cut [193], Burial 9

Only three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill [196] weighing 30g. There are two small sherds of VRW, and an AHSU 2D jar rim sherd dated to AD50-160.

Phase 2.2 – Late 1st to early 2nd century AD

A significantly larger assemblage was retrieved from Phase 2.2 features: 230 sherds, 3.746kg, 4.39 EVEs. Again, a great variety of fabrics are represented, but only a very small amount in two fabrics, MHAD and NVCC, appear to be intrusive. Six fabrics make up the bulk of the assemblage (79% of weight): SANDM body sherds accounting for 19.1% of sherd count and 29.2% of weight, BUFF fragments with 20.4% and 14.6% respectively (mostly from one vessel, see cremation [282] below), ERMS base and body sherds with 5.2 and 13.4% (see cremation [279]), a near complete FMIC-2488 dish with 1.8% of count and 10% of weight (deposit [300]), VRW with 11.3% and 6.5% , and lastly BB2 with 12.6% and 5.6%. Other typical early Roman fabrics, including for example AHSU, HWC, VCWS, are all present as less than 5% of the weight of the phase assemblage each, and there is a small amount of residual 1st century AD material (HOO, RDBK). Samian is scarce in this phase with only two fragments weighing 27g, one from a type 5DR18/31 dish dated AD90-150.

The functional composition of the assemblage is mixed with flagons, jars, beakers, dishes, and lids present with either near-complete/complete rims or several examples. Amphorae are only represented by body sherds, and bowls are the other functional category with a single small diagnostic sherd.

The bulk of the phase assemblage was deposited in association with the burials and cremations assigned to this phase (detailed below). The only other features containing pottery were pit [295] and layer [333], both also producing disarticulated human remains, and special deposit [300].

Fill [294] of pit [295] also containing a skull produced five small body sherds of BUFF weighing only 16g, which are potentially from the same vessel as the 1B3 type flagon from cremation [282]. Layer [333] with disarticulated human remains included a great variety of rather abraded and fragmented pottery (32 sherds, 688g, 0.46 EVEs). Diagnostic sherds include AHSU and HWC 2D jars, BB1 4H bowl, BBS 5J dish, and the complete base and part of the rim of a RDBK 3B1 type beaker with barbotine ring and dot decoration. The feature assemblage can be dated to between AD120-160 with a quantity of residual 1st century AD fragments.

Fill [299] of cut [300] produced five sherds of Roman pottery weighing 380g. All fragments but one are from the same, freshly broken but complete FMIC-2488 5A type dish with an illiterate maker's mark, dated to AD50-100 (SF12, Plates 14 and 15). The last sherd in the context is a HWC body sherd giving a TPQ of AD70 to the deposition of this plate in this feature. As there was no evidence for cremated human remains from the sample, this feature was interpreted as a special deposit.

Phase 2.2 Burials and cremations with associated pottery

Burial cut [33], Burial 23

Fill [31] contained a single abraded 3g sherd of FMIC dated to AD50-120, which may be residual.

Burial cut [72], Burial 22

Fill [70] had two small fragments of Roman pottery weighing 26g: a C189 carrot amphora fragment (AD50-150) and a 5DR18/31 Samian dish rim (AD90-150).

Burial cut [170], Burial 24

Fill [168] produced a small, unusual Samian base sherd weighing 16g.

Burial cut [233], Burial 25

Fill [231] of burial [233] produced a single sherd of an FMIC poppy-head beaker weighing 6g (AD70-120).

Burial cut [347], Burial 28

Only one fragment of a grog-tempered 2B2 type jar (66g, 44% of rim) was recovered from the fill of burial [347], dated AD50-100. Cremation [279] was positioned between the legs of skeleton [346], see below.

Burial cut [420], Burial 27

One base fragment of a VRW vessel weighing 12g was recovered from fill [418] of this burial, broadly dated to AD50-200.

Urned Cremation cut [276], Group 68

The container vessel of possible urned cremation [276] is a SANDM jar with multiple burnished wavy line decoration broken into 15 sherds, weighing 557g (complete base, but no rim present). The form type is most likely a 2C is normally dated to AD50-150, and environmental sample <54> contained a sherd of HWC giving a TPQ of AD70 for the deposition. Fill [274] sealing the vessel produced very little pottery, which includes a small fragment of VCWS also dated to after AD70, and a single sherd of NVCC (AD150+) which is most likely intrusive in this context.

Urned Cremation cut [282], Group 63

A total of 57 sherds weighing 540g were recovered in association with possible cremation Group 63, cut [282]. Most fragments belong to the same BUFF 1B3 type flagon (potentially an import, NFSE-2267 *cf.* Davies *et al.* 1994: illustration 294) with complete base and neck dated to around AD70-100. It is possible that this vessel was retained, an heirloom, to be included in the cremation. The environmental sample from the fills also included two tiny fragments of NVCC (1g), which are most likely to be intrusive.

Urned Cremation cut [279], Group 61/Burial 66

The vessel of urned cremation Group 61 (cut [279]) within Burial 28 (cut [347]) is the lower half of a potentially jar in ERMS broken into 12 sherds weighing 500g. In the same context, [278], there was also a fragment of a RDBK beaker fragment with barbotine ring and dot decoration, which may be intrusive in the cremation itself. Both the ERMS and the RDBK vessels can be dated to between AD50-100, and again could represent retained vessels.

The fill [277], sealing the cremation Group 61 contained 39 sherds weighing 291g of very mixed nature. They include fragments of two AHSU lids (AD50-160, one may have been part of the cremation burial), BB2 jar fragments (AD120-250), RDBK with barbotine dot decoration (AD50-100), VCWS (AD70-200), and a tiny sherd of MHAD (AD200-400) that is most likely intrusive.

Urned Cremation cut [287] Group 67

The container of cremation [287] recovered from fill [286] was a rare VRW butt-beaker with rouletted decoration (Plate 18), heavily fragmented (24 sherds, 227g, 65% of rim present) dated to AD50-80. Joining sherds of the same vessel were recovered from fill [288] of urned cremation [289]. The environmental sample from [286] produced a further fragment of the beaker and three small unidentified oxidised sherds. The early dating and the rarity of this vessel form in this fabric also suggests that this was another potential heirloom vessel used for a cremation.

Urned Cremation [334], Group 58 in ditch [363]

Context [334] yielded a total of 19 sherds weighing 394g from a minimum of three different vessels. These include a rim fragment of an AHSU 2D jar, freshly broken SANDM body sherds, and a very small grog-tempered fragment. It is uncertain whether the AHSU or the SANDM vessel was the container of the cremation, but the latter is more likely.

Phase 2.3 – 2nd century AD

A less fragmented and somewhat larger assemblage was recovered from Phase 2.3 features totalling 113 sherds weighing 6.320kg and representing 2.2 EVEs. Fabric variety is somewhat more restricted than in the preceding phases, but it does incorporate both an amount of residual and a very small quantity of later 3rd century AD intrusive types. Over half of the assemblage by weight comprises a single sherd of BAETE 8DR20 amphora (3.356kg) recovered from cremation Group 89 (cut [291]), see below. Other than that, only AHSU, OXID, and VRW are present in greater quantities. Both AHSU and OXID appear to be largely residual with fragments of 2B2 type jars (AD50-150). VRW includes rims of ring-neck and amphora-style flagons (1B, 1J) and the body sherd of a tazza from ditch [329]. Fabrics with a latest production date extending into the early 2nd century AD include some FMIC, HWC, and LOMI, whereas fabrics with an earliest production date in the 2nd century are restricted to a small amount of BB1, two small sherds of NVCC, and an OXWW mortarium sherd. Samian again is rare with only two sherds (83g) including one of a 7DR45 mortarium dated to after AD150.

There are only two features in this phase that are not the burials and contained an amount of Roman pottery: the fills of ditch [329] and the fill of pit [422].

The primary fill [328] of ditch [329] produced a single base of an NVCC beaker dated to after AD150, whereas the upper fill [327] included a mixed assemblage of 50 sherds (1.968kg, 1.52 EVEs) with the residual 2B2 jars (AD50-100), most VRW (including a potential waster flagon), the OXWW mortarium sherd (AD180-400+), and intrusive fragments such as a BB1 4M1 flanged bowl (AD250+) and an OXRC bowl sherd (AD270+). Despite the intrusive material, the infilling of the ditch is likely to have happened towards the end of the 2nd century AD.

The fill of pit [422] had very little pottery, 3 sherds weighing 129g. Two of these fragments, however, belong to the base of a VRW jar or flagon with at least two post-firing holes near its base. It is possible that the vessel was deliberately damaged and placed in this pit as part of a structured deposit.

Phase 2.3 Burials and cremations with associated pottery

Burial cut [224], Burial 32

Fill [224] contained a small, heavily abraded body sherd in an unsourced, white-slipped fabric, which could only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Burial cut [312], Burial 33

Only two small fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from fill [310] (39g), one sherd each of AHSU and VRW.

Burial cut [358], Burial 37

A single, unsourced SANDM sherd weighing 3g was retrieved from the fill of burial [358], dateable broadly to the Roman period.

Burial cut [390], Burial 38

Only six abraded fragments of Roman pottery were found in fill [387] weighing 145g and representing 0.38 EVEs, including a small BAET amphora sherd, BB1, BUFF, HWC, SAM, and SAND, with a context date of AD120-160.

Burial cut [394], Burial 36

Only four unidentified sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill [391] weighing 93g, which could only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Burial cut [402], Burial 30

Two heavily abraded unsourced BUFF sherds were recovered from fill [399] (29g), broadly dated to the Roman period.

Burial cut [408], Burial 42

Fill [406] contained 21 fresh fragments of the same AHSU 2B2 type jar weighing 422g and with 23% of rim and complete base present (Lyne and Jefferies 1979: type 1A.4/5), dated to AD50-100. It is residual in this phase, but it is likely to have been retained and placed into the grave as an accessory vessel.

Burial cut [411], Burial 41

Only two body sherds of a ?RDBK flagon with a tripartite handle were recovered from fill [409], weighing 48g. This fabric is normally dated to AD50-100 and is thus residual in this phase.

Burial cut [425], Burial 29

Only one unsourced SANDM body sherd was found in fill [423], broadly dated to the Roman period.

Cremation cut [291], Group 89

A large fragment of BAETE Dressel 20 amphora (3.356kg) was positioned against the eastern side of oval cut feature [291] and was associated with a small amount of cremated human bone in fill [290]. The environmental sample of this fill included a further 18 sherds of pottery weighing 30g in fabrics AHSU, BUFF, HWC, OXID, SAND, SHEL, and VRW giving a context considered date of AD70-160.

Phase 2.4 – 3rd century AD

Only nine sherds weighing 248g (0.5 EVEs) were recovered from two of the burials assigned to Phase 2.4, which apart from one sherd of BB2 and one of OXRC appears to be all residual.

Phase 2.4 Burials with associated pottery

Burial cut [321], Burial 56

Fills [318] and [322] produced another small assemblage of pottery totalling 6 sherds weighing 156g and 0.37 EVEs. Fill [318] includes three diagnostic sherds, a BB2 2F jar, a FINE beaker, and a VCWS 1B flagon rim with a context considered date of AD120-200. Fill [322] contained the complete base of a VCWS vessel (SF18, <82>), most likely a flagon, which is heavily abraded and burnt around the base

and with at least one (but possibly two) post-firing holes and several cracks along the break. This vessel could be an accessory vessel that was deliberately damaged prior to deposition.

Burial cut [372], Burial 39

Three fragments of pottery were associated with Skeleton 372, an OXRC 4C55 bowl fragment with multiple rows of rouletted decoration (21g, 13% of rim, AD270-400+), and two VRW flagon neck fragments (71g, AD50-200).

Phase 2.5 – Late 3rd to early 4th century AD

A substantial assemblage of Roman pottery was excavated from Phase 2.5 features totalling 307 sherds weighing 19.804kg and equating to 7.64 EVEs. It is a mixed assemblage with 36 different fabrics recorded, most of which is redeposited or retained residual material.

Baetican amphora fragments (BAET and BAETE) account for over two-thirds of the weight of the phase assemblage (13.588kg, 68.6% of total). These are mostly large body sherds used to line several graves and the cuts for cremation burials (see below). About half of these amphora sherds could be assigned to the earlier fabric variant (BAETE, AD50-170), which implies that these sherds were reused and survived for a rather long period of time. The use of amphora sherds to line inhumation burials is rare, there is one example in the cemetery at Ospringe that had a local ragstone and amphora kerb (Philpott 1991: 24).

Other than the amphorae the most common fabrics are VRW (20.5% of sherd count and 13.6% of weight), AHFA (5.2% and 4.4%) and NVCC (9.5% and 1.9%), due to the complete/near complete vessels deposited with some of the burials, see details below. Contemporary late Roman pottery apart from AHFA is rare in the assemblage including BB1 4M1 bowl, OXRC bowl and mortaria fragments, a potential OXRC beaker (CC), and an NVCC beaker with white painted decoration. Fabrics signifying mid-late 4th century are entirely absent.

The functional composition of this phase assemblage is interesting: jars (including flasks), beakers, and lids are the only categories over 1 EVEs with 3.66, 2.15, and 1.39 respectively reflecting on the choice of grave goods. Flagons, mortaria and amphorae are represented by body sherds only, and there is a small number of bowl and dish fragments, and a single lamp.

Only one sherd was deposited in a feature that was not a burial: fill [120] of pit [121] produced a single sherd of a residual VRW mortarium (AD50-200).

Phase 2.5 Burials and cremations with associated pottery

Burial cut [21], Burial 50

Three fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from fill [19] weighing only 12g. These include an unsourced OXID sherd, a fragment of HWC (AD70-160), and a flange fragment of a BB1 4M1 type bowl dated to after AD250.

Burial cut [95], Burial 16

Fill [93] of burial [95] produced two small sherds of pottery weighing 32g, a heavily abraded OXID sherd and a rim fragment of a HWC 2D type jar (AD70-160), all residual.

Burial cut [150], Burial 10

Fill [147] contained a single, abraded, 99g sherd of Baetican Dressel 20 amphora (AD50-300).

Burial cut [159], Burial 1

Fill [157] of burial [159] contained one abraded body sherd of an NVCC beaker weighing 6g (AD150-400+).

Burial cut [185], Burial 47

Fills [183], [186], and [207] of this burial produced a total of 12 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 132g and representing 1 EVEs. Nine fragments belong to the same red colour-coated beaker of unusual form (see Fine wares above) with joining fragments from the three different fills of the grave. It is very likely to be an Oxfordshire product and thus can be dated to after AD270. The other three sherds include two fragments of NVCC (AD150+) and an unsourced OXID fragment. The beaker appears to have been the only accessory vessel deposited with this inhumation.

Burial cut [258], Burial 49

The fill of the grave cut and the fill of the coffin in burial [258] contained a total of eight fragments of Roman pottery weighing 94g and representing 0.05 EVEs. Fill [256] of the grave cut included four sherds (85g), one each of AHFA, OXRC, BUFF, and a small rim fragment of a BB1 plain rim dish, with a context considered date of AD270-400+. The fill of the coffin, however, only contained four residual sherds weighing 9g including VRW, HWC, and sandy body and base fragments.

Burial cut [304], Burial 54

Fill [301] produced three sherds of pottery weighing 243g: a small fragment of GAUL2 amphora, and two sherds of the same NVCC beaker with white painted scroll decoration (SF13, AD250+) which may have been an accessory vessel in the grave.

Burial cut [307], Burial 56

Fill [305] of burial [307] contained a total of 27 sherds weighing 259g and representing 0.38 EVEs. There is a variety of fabrics represented including residual 1st-2nd century material (AHSU, BB2, VRW, LOMI, VRW), two sherds of AHFA (AD250-400+), and small fragments of two different NVCC beakers (3K and 3L1, AD150/180-400+) with rouletted decoration. The latter could both have been accessory vessels but are too fragmented to be certain.

Burial cut [317], Burial 51

A total of 20 small, heavily abraded fragments of pottery were found in fill [314] of burial [317] weighing 192g and representing 0.05 EVEs. It is a rather mixed assemblage with residual early Roman fabrics (BB2, GAUL, LOMI, VRG) and a small amount of late Roman types such as AHFA (AD250+) and NVCC (AD150+).

Burial cut [332], Burial 53

The fill of grave cut [332] contained only two heavily abraded body sherds (11g), which could not be dated more precisely than the Roman period.

Burial cut [338], Burial 52

Only nine fragments of Roman pottery were retrieved from fill [335] weighing 151g and representing 0.31 EVEs. Apart from an NVCC 3L1 beaker rim sherd (AD180-400+), the assemblage appears to be residual.

Burial cut [340], Burial 64

Fourteen sherds weighing 90g and representing 0.07 EVEs were excavated from fill [339] of grave cut [340]. All fragments are heavily abraded and appear to be residual.

Burial cut [352], Burial 59

Fill [350] of burial [352] produced a larger assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 26 fragments weighing 2.627kg equating to 3.29 EVEs. While there is an amount of abraded smaller sherds in both early and late Roman fabrics, there are three near-complete vessels. These include accessory vessel SF22 (Plate 32), a near-complete AHFA ring-neck flask/flagon with a grey-silver slip and decorated with a band of burnished vertical lines (3 fragments, 548g, complete rim) and it is slightly misshapen (potentially a second). Only a small fragment of its handle is missing, and the neck is freshly broken, which is most likely post-depositional damage. The type is dated to AD270-420 (Lyne and Jefferies 1797 type 8.12).

The other two complete pots were associated with a cremation deposited within this grave fill: its container and its lid (SF21, Plate 31). The cremation vessel is a near-complete VRW 2G type necked jar (4 fragments, 1.453kg, 95% of rim present), which is generally dated to between AD50-200. The associated lid, which was found sunken inside the jar, is in the LOXI fabric (5 fragments, 255g, 90% of rim present) broadly dated to AD90-160. Both types were produced at the Northgate House kilns in the City, and thus their dates could be narrowed to AD110/120-160. However, it has been suggested from cemetery evidence in the Eastern cemetery of London that VRW 2G type jars might represent the latest types of VRW vessels to be made with a potential TPQ of AD180 (Barber and Bowsher 2000, grave B349). Regardless, the jar and the lid still pre-date the accessory vessel deposited with the inhumation by at least a century, and it appears that either an earlier cremation or only the vessels themselves had been retained for an extended period of time (see Discussion below).

Burial cut [367], Burial 60

Grave cut [367] was lined with 16 fragments of BAETE Dressel 20 olive oil amphora body sherds [366], weighing 5.284kg. They are abraded and the surfaces are heavily laminated (which is typical of the early fabric), suggesting that they have been retained for a long period of time. The fill of the grave itself contained only three residual and heavily abraded sherds of HWC and unsourced BUFF and SAND.

Burial cut [368],Burial 63

Only three sherds of Roman pottery were associated with burial [368] weighing 14g. These include one fragment each of Samian, TSK, and an NVCC beaker, providing a context date of AD180-260.

Burial cut [375], Burial 62

Grave cut [375] appears to be of another grave lined with Baetican Dressel 20 amphora sherds. Of the eight sherds weighing 3.513kg recovered from fill [373], four are BAET fragments with a cream/buff slip and appear to be in better condition than those in burial [367]. The remaining four sherds include one each of residual FINE-492, VCWS, and VRW, and one of NVCC (AD150-400+).

Burial cut [379], Burial 65

Fill [376] contained a mixed assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 14 sherds, 463g, and 0.43 EVEs. Apart from a body sherd of AHFA, BB1, and TSK, it comprises early residual material such as AHSU 2A jar sherds, BAETE, SAM, VRW, and a LOXI open lamp fragment with its handle attached.

Burial cut [386], Burial 61

Eight fragments of pottery were retrieved from fill [384] weighing 2.514kg and representing 0.32 EVEs. This includes a large BAET Dressel 20 sherd weighing 2.447kg was found alongside the east side of the grave, which could mean that this was another amphora lined burial. The remaining seven fragments are abraded residual sherds in AHSU, BB1, BB2. FMIC, HWC, SAM, and VRG.

Burial cut [398], Burial 57

Two heavily abraded sherds of Roman pottery weighing 15g were found in fill [395], an unsourced OXID and a BB2 body sherd, both residual.

Burial cut [405], Burial 58

Eight residual fragments of Roman pottery were excavated from fill [403] of burial [405] weighing 139g and representing 0.20 EVEs. These include a rim of a lid-seated jar (SAND 2X), BB2 fragments with acute lattice decoration, external soot and internal limescale, and GROG, HOO, and AHSU body sherds.

Urned Cremation cut [289], Group 73

Fills [288] and [293] produced a total of 53 sherds weighing 1.193kg (0.25 EVEs). These include a fragment of the same VRW butt beaker from cremation [287], the fragmented lower half of a VRW flagon (the top was most likely intentionally removed, dated AD50-200) and five joining sherds of the base of a BB2 dish or bowl (AD120-250). The latter was completely flat and showed signs of trimming, which suggests that it was reshaped and most likely used as a lid for the cremation. It appears that these vessels have been retained for a considerable period of time to be used for the cremation burial. There is only one sherd of NVCC dated to after AD150, which was recovered from the environmental sample, otherwise all pottery is residual/retained.

Cremation cut [309], Group 72

Similarly to potential cremation Group 89 (cut [291]) , cremation Group 72 (cut [309]) was also deposited with a large BAETE Dressel 20 amphora fragment weighing 2.056kg lining the cut. The environmental sample contained a further 31 fragments of pottery weighing 33g, of which identified sherds include AHSU, HWC, and VRW sherds giving an overall date of AD70-160, thus all residual in this period.

Phases 3 to 5 – Post-Roman

A total of 135 fragments of Roman pottery weighing 3.395kg and representing 2.58 EVEs were residual in post-Roman contexts, mostly in Phase 3 features. They include all fabrics present in the Roman levels, mostly 1st and 2nd century AD fabrics and forms and rather limited amounts and variety of late Roman fabrics.

Discussion of the cremation vessels and accessory vessels

Cremations (Table 2)

Seven of the cremation burials could be associated with complete or near complete vessels and a further two cremations were deposited in cuts partially lined with amphora fragments. Urned cremations were recovered from Phases 2.2 and 2.5, and amphora-lined cremations from 2.3 and 2.5. All cremation urns are coarse ware vessels, but the sample size is too small to be able to draw conclusions about any preferences. Two of the urned cremations were also accompanied by a lid, one being the trimmed base of a BB2 dish or bowl to go on the lower half of a VRW flagon. Most vessels appear to have been retained for extended periods of time, even those used for the Period 2.2 cremation burials.

Of intrinsic interest is the cremation placed within burial [350]. The accessory vessel from the grave is dated to after AD270, while the cremation vessel, a VRW 2G type jar (SF21) with a LOXI lid are of 2nd century AD date. The use of VRW 2G type jars for cremations was also observed in the Eastern cemetery of Roman London, for example burial BL39, which was dated to after AD180 based on the associated pottery and it was implied that 2G type vessels may actually have been part of the latest products of the Verulamium industry (Barber and Bowsher 2000: 179). In the area of the Northern cemetery (at Appian Court) the lower half of a VRW flagon or jar was also found containing a cremation dated to after AD250, and it may well have been a curated vessel (Hudak 2020). In the case of burial [350], it is also a question whether the jar and the lid were curated for potentially a hundred years to be used to contain a cremation contemporary to the burial, or whether the remains contained within are in fact contemporary with the vessel and got re-buried. While none of the cremation burials in the nearby Lant Street and Southwark Bridge Road areas of the Southern cemetery were of such late date, the long-term curation of VRW vessels is also seen here: several 4th century graves in the Lant Street cemetery were also accompanied by VRW flagons or jars (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013).

The amphora-lined cremations, just as the amphora-lined graves below, appear to be rather unusual. The principal use of amphorae in Romano-British funerary rites is as containers for the cremated remains and all or part of the grave furniture (Philpott 1991: 22), an example of this Bu53/1 in the Northern Cemetery where the cut lower half of a Dressel 20 amphora contained a cremation (McKenzie and Thomas 2020). Here, however, large individual sherds, but still representing a small part of the complete amphora, appear to have partially lined the cut in which the cremation was placed. Parallels will need to be sought for this practice in Roman Britain, but it is possible that these are so far unique examples.

Cremation	SF number	Fabric	Form	Vessel part	Notes	Pot date
Phase 2.2						
276, Group 68		SANDM	2C	base and body	wavy line decoration	AD50-150
282, Group 63		BUFF	1B3	near complete	poss NFSE-2267, import	AD70-100
279, Group 61 within Burial 28]		ERMS		base and body		AD50-100
287, Group 67		VRW	3A	near complete	rouletted decoration, joining sherd in (288)	AD50-80
334, Group 58		SANDM		body sherds	wavy line decoration	AD50-400
Phase 2.3						
291, Group 89		BAETE	8DR20	body sherd	amphora-lined cut	AD50-170
Phase 2.5						
within Burial 59, grave cut [352]	21	VRW	2G	near complete		AD50-200
within Burial 59, grave cut [352]	21	LOXI	9A	near complete	lid found inside the cremation vessel	AD90-160
289, Group 73		VRW	1	lower half	top possibly intentionally removed	AD50-200
289, Group 73		BB2	4/5	base	complete base, reshaped, most likely used as a lid	AD120-250
309, Group 72		BAETE	8DR20	body sherd	amphora-lined cut	AD50-170

Table 2 – Details of the cremation urns and amphora-lined cremations

Inhumation burials (Table 3)

A relatively small number of graves contained any accessory vessels, only seven, and even most of these are uncertain due to the levels of truncation and disturbance. There is a variety of vessel types ranging from the lower halves of jars and flagons to beakers and complete jars and jugs – some of which can be paralleled with examples from the Lant Street cemetery (Ridgeway *et al.* 2013). Again, the sample is rather small to identify any preferences, but the absence of Samian is notable especially in the light of long-term curation (*cf.* Barber and Bowsher 2000). Vessels of unusual form, any which could be associated with ritual activities, such as tazze, triple vases, and the late C306, are completely absent.

Of interest are the deliberately damaged lower half of a VCWS flagon/jar in Burial 46 (cut [322]), which may represent another curated vessel, and the complete AHFA ring-neck jug (SF22) from Burial 59 (cut [350]), which is an imperfect vessel (a second). The use of deliberately damaged or worn vessels and seconds, which were unfit for regular use – or even rendered useless by such actions – is a known practice in Romano-British burials (Philpott 1991:112), and there are a number of examples from the Northern and Eastern cemeteries in London (McKenzie and Thomas 2020, Barber and Bowsher 2000), as well as at Lankhills, Winchester (Booth *et al.* 2010).

The amphora-lined graves are rather unusual. As mentioned above, amphorae were mostly used for cremation burials (Philpott 1991). There are some examples in the cemetery of Ospringe, where

amphora sherds were placed on top of the body, but there is only one example similar to the three burials at Great Suffolk Street: Grave FL was kerbed with amphora sherds and ragstone (Whiting *et al.* 1931 as quoted in Philpott 1991). Further parallels may be sought, but it is very likely that these are rare and unique examples of this burial practice.

Burial	SF number	Fabric	Form	Vessel part	Damaged/waster ?	Notes	Pot date
Phase 2.1							
Burial 14, cut [131]		FMIC-1746	jar or beaker	lower half		potential accessory vessel	AD50-120
Phase 2.3							
Burial 42, cut [408]		AHSU	2B2	near complete			AD50-100
Phase 2.4							
Burial 46, cut [322]	18	VCWS		lower half	deliberately damaged and burnt	potential accessory vessel	AD70-200
Phase 2.5							
Burial 47, cut [185]		CC	3	near complete		fragmented and sherds dispersed within the multiple fills of the grave	AD200-400+
Burial 54, cut [304]	13	NVCC	3K	complete base and most of body		white painted scrolls	AD250-400+
Burial 56, cut [305]		NVCC	3L1	rim and body		potential accessory vessel	AD180-400+
Burial 59, cut [350]	22	AHFA	2R	complete vessel	misshapen, potential second		AD270-400+
Phase 2.5 - Amphora-lined burials							
Burial 60, cut [367]		BAETE	8DR20	body sherds			AD50-170
Burial 62, cut [375]		BAET	8DR20	body sherds		cream/buff slip	AD50-300
Burial 61, cut [386]		BAET	8DR20	body sherds		traces of cream/buff slip	AD50-300

Table 3 – Details of accessory vessels and amphora burials

Conclusions and recommendations

Overall, a rather mixed assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the SFK19 excavations. The high levels of residuality, intrusiveness, freshly broken sherds, cross-context joins, and abraded nature of the assemblage reflects on the extent of later disturbance and truncation observed on site.

Most of the Roman pottery was deposited in association with the inhumation and cremation burials, either as small, redeposited fragments in the backfills of the graves, or as active part of the burial rite,

as accessory vessels and cremation containers. While the vessels, their deposition and potential curation, are characteristic of Roman burial rites observed in the area and compare well to those deposited in contemporary graves of the Southern cemetery, there are some unusual examples. The amphora-lined burials are of intrinsic interest and potentially of regional significance.

All the pottery was fully recorded and analysed and requires no further work at this stage. It is recommended to include a detailed pottery report in any publication of the site, complete with illustrated entries for the burial catalogue. Further research is required to find parallels for the amphora burials in Roman Britain and beyond if needed. The small assemblage of Samian could benefit from specialist input for accurate provenance and potentially more refined dating.

Additional tables and charts

Fabric	SC	%SC	Wt(g)	%Wt	EVEs	%EVEs
AHFA	19	2.15%	936	2.65%	1.36	7.25%
AHSU	96	10.88%	1848	5.24%	2.51	13.39%
BAET	13	1.47%	6408	18.16%		0.00%
BAETE	32	3.63%	11752	33.31%		0.00%
BAETL	1	0.11%	14	0.04%		0.00%
BB1	22	2.49%	340	0.96%	0.48	2.56%
BB2	59	6.69%	708	2.01%	0.51	2.72%
BBS	2	0.23%	24	0.07%	0.07	0.37%
BUFF	66	7.48%	658	1.87%	1.38	7.36%
C189	2	0.23%	43	0.12%		0.00%
CAMP1	2	0.23%	100	0.28%		0.00%
CC	10	1.13%	119	0.34%	1	5.33%
CGBL	5	0.57%	32	0.09%		0.00%
CGOF	1	0.11%	30	0.09%		0.00%
CGWH	5	0.57%	15	0.04%		0.00%
ERMS	13	1.47%	508	1.44%		0.00%
FINE	1	0.11%	11	0.03%	0.15	0.80%
FINE-492	3	0.34%	26	0.07%		0.00%
FMIC	10	1.13%	144	0.41%	0.1	0.53%
FMIC-1746	8	0.91%	323	0.92%		0.00%
FMIC-2488	4	0.45%	374	1.06%	0.88	4.69%
GAUL	6	0.68%	150	0.43%		0.00%
GAUL2	1	0.11%	48	0.14%		0.00%
GAUL4	1	0.11%	30	0.09%		0.00%
GROG	8	0.91%	256	0.73%	0.63	3.36%
HOO	2	0.23%	8	0.02%		0.00%
HWB	1	0.11%	57	0.16%		0.00%
HWC	27	3.06%	178	0.50%	0.7	3.73%
HWC+	3	0.34%	15	0.04%		0.00%
LOMI	8	0.91%	68	0.19%	0.11	0.59%

Fabric	SC	%SC	Wt(g)	%Wt	EVEs	%EVEs
LOXI	13	1.47%	354	1.00%	1.49	7.95%
MHAD	2	0.23%	10	0.03%		0.00%
MORT	1	0.11%	263	0.75%	0.14	0.75%
NKFW	4	0.45%	82	0.23%		0.00%
NKSH	2	0.23%	23	0.07%		0.00%
NVCC	47	5.33%	560	1.59%	0.82	4.37%
OXID	56	6.35%	965	2.74%	0.43	2.29%
OXIDF	9	1.02%	143	0.41%		0.00%
OXRC	5	0.57%	194	0.55%	0.13	0.69%
OXWW	2	0.23%	51	0.14%		0.00%
RDBK	12	1.36%	177	0.50%	0.04	0.21%
SAM	26	2.95%	423	1.20%	0.16	0.85%
SAMEG	2	0.23%	13	0.04%		0.00%
SAND	47	5.33%	520	1.47%	0.54	2.88%
SANDM	54	6.12%	1370	3.88%		0.00%
SHEL	5	0.57%	42	0.12%		0.00%
TSK	2	0.23%	11	0.03%		0.00%
VCWS	13	1.47%	280	0.79%	0.12	0.64%
VRG	14	1.59%	204	0.58%	0.42	2.24%
VRW	129	14.63%	4258	12.07%	4.09	21.81%
WS	4	0.45%	102	0.29%	0.41	2.19%
WW	2	0.23%	10	0.03%	0.08	0.43%
TOTAL	882	100.00%	35278	100.00%	18.75	100.00%

Table 4 – Quantification of the Roman pottery assemblage by fabric

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs	CCD
0	31	541	0.67	-
17	2	45		AD50-200
18	2	77	0.09	AD100-160
19	3	12		AD250-400+
31	1	3		AD50-120
34	1	13		AD70-160
35	1	19		AD250-400+
38	3	254		AD150-170
39	4	34		AD50-160
47	2	6		AD50-160
52	3	16		AD50-200
56	2	93		AD50-100
60	1	4		AD150-400+
64	2	6	0.03	AD43-260
66	5	123	0.05	AD120-160
70	2	26	0.02	AD50-150
74	7	189		AD120-160
75	11	172	0.05	AD120-160

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs	CCD
76	1	133	0.19	AD140-200
77	11	103	0.08	AD120-160
93	2	32	0.28	AD70-160
97	2	11		AD120-160
113	1	18		AD50-250
117	2	82		AD50-170
119	6	72	0.08	AD120-160
120	1	122		AD50-200
124	19	487	0.48	AD160-170/250
128	1	88		AD50-200
129	12	348	0.1	AD150-160/200
147	1	99		AD50-300
157	1	6		AD150-400+
168	1	16		AD43-260
171	1	4		AD50-400+
183	3	11		AD200-400+
186	5	26		AD200-400+
191	4	240	0.03	AD120-260
196	3	30	0.06	AD50-160
202	1	14		AD50-160
207	4	95	1	AD200-400+
208	1	52		AD50-120
211	2	12		AD120-400+
213	3	60		AD50-170
222	1	5		AD50-400+
229	2	50		AD50-120
231	1	6	0.1	AD70-120
236	1	6	0.03	AD50-140
248	1	2		AD43-260
250	6	111	0.09	AD250-300
255	56	1007	1.65	AD250-400+
256	4	85	0.05	AD270-400+
266	7	577	0.2	AD200-250
267	3	61	0.14	AD270-400+
269	4	9		AD70-160
274	8	5		AD150-200
275	17	560		AD70-100
277	39	291	0.72	AD200-250
278	13	507		AD50-100
280	56	539	1	AD150-400+
281	1	1		AD50-400+
286	28	236	0.65	AD50-80
288	41	1176	0.25	AD120-160
290	19	3386	0.07	AD70-160

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs	CCD
293	12	17		AD150-200
294	5	16		AD50-400+
296	5	56	0.35	AD150/180-400+
299	5	380	0.88	AD70-100
301	3	243		AD250-400+
305	27	259	0.38	AD250-400+
308	32	2089		AD70-160
310	2	39		AD50-160
314	20	192	0.05	AD250-400+
318	5	32	0.37	AD120-200
322	1	124		AD70-200
327	50	1968	1.52	AD270-300
328	1	25		AD150-400+
330	2	11		AD50-400+
333	32	688	0.46	AD120-160
334	19	394	0.12	AD50-160
335	9	151	0.31	AD180-250
339	14	90	0.07	AD120-140/160
345	1	66	0.44	AD50-100
350	26	2627	3.29	AD270-400+
353	26	435	0.66	AD270-400+
355	1	3		AD50-400+
359	1	2		AD43-260
361	2	12		AD180-300
364	3	19		AD70-160
366	16	5284		AD50-170
372	3	92	0.13	AD270-400+
373	8	3513		AD150-200
376	14	463	0.43	AD250-300
384	8	2514	0.32	AD120-160
387	6	145	0.38	AD120-160
391	4	93		AD50-400+
395	2	15		AD120-250
399	2	29		AD50-400+
403	8	139	0.2	AD120-150
406	21	422	0.23	AD50-100
409	2	48		AD50-100
418	1	12		AD50-200
421	3	129		AD50-200
423	1	28		AD50-400+
TOTAL	882	35278	18.75	

Table 5 – Distribution and dating of the Roman pottery assemblage per context

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APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction and aims

The assemble of building material consists in 570 examples, weighting 66.81kg, retrieved from 81 contexts. The building material is comprised by high quantities of post-medieval material (68%), followed by Roman (28%) and medieval (4%). Much of the material was in a fragmentary condition. The graves contained the most fragmentary items and the fewest examples.

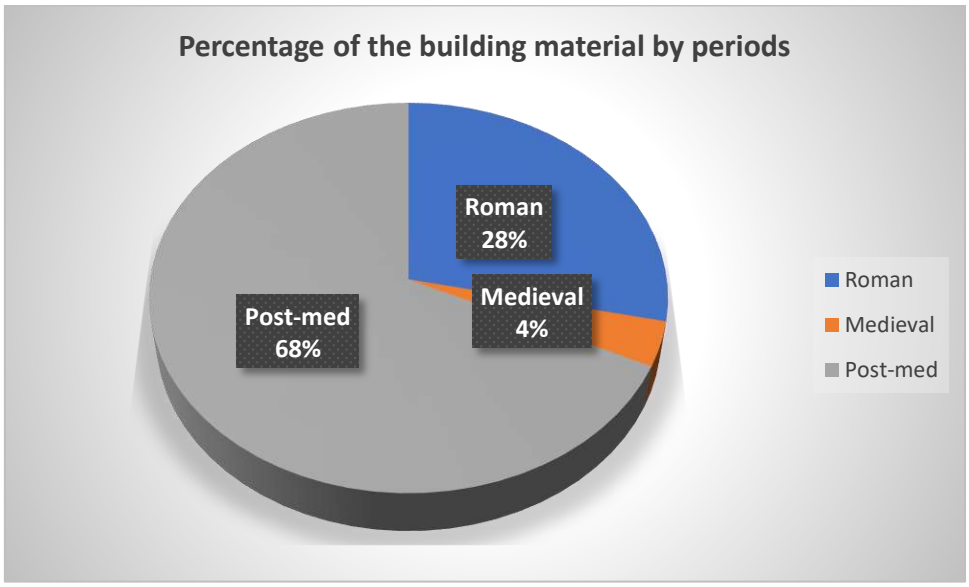

Fig. 01: Building Material percentage by periods (by quantity)

Methodology

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology' ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

Ceramic Building Material

Roman (162 examples 15.43kg)

There is a medium amount of Roman material. No complete examples were found. The graves contained the most fragmentary pieces of CBM and the fewest examples . A few examples of Roman CBM occur in medieval and post-medieval contexts. The material was made mainly of local fabrics

group 2815 (95.06%[1]). In addition to fabric group 2815, there was material from the Eccles area in Kent of fabric 2454 (3.08%), and from Radlett, Hertfordshire (1.23%). Late fabrics were present in just one fragment.

MoLA fabric group Name	Quantity	Codes	Description
Early London sandy fabric group 2815 (AD 50-160) 95.06%	154 examples 14.73 kg	2452; 2459a; 3004; 3006;	Fine and coarse local sandy fabric coarse moulding sand
Eccles fabric group (AD50-80) 3.08%	5 examples 433g	2454	Fine cream-yellow-pink sandy fabric with occasional rose quartz
Early Radlett group (AD 50-120) 1.23%	2 examples 203g	3023	Black and red iron oxide clay pellets
Late Calcareous Group (AD140-350) 0.61%	1 example 67g	2453	Pale cream-yellow-grey calcareous fabric with shell and clay inclusions

Table 1. Summary of fabrics recorded at SFK19 by quantity and weight.

By form type undiagnostic flat tiles constitute the largest number in London sandy fabrics 2459a, 3006 and 2452. These mostly small fragments of flat tiles are difficult to assign to a specific form. Bricks are fragmentary, and it is not possible to identify their original size and shape. The examples are in good condition. Many of the shallower thickness bricks are likely to derive from the smaller *bessalis* and *pedalis* types. The flanged roofing tiles are mainly made of the London early sandy group fabric 2815 and only one fragment in the early Eccles fabric group. The presence of a flanged profile is limited. No complete *tegula* were found. *Imbrex* are made of London early Roman sandy group 2815. The box flue tile assemblage was found in a fragmentary condition. All of them had preserved examples of the same incised scored marks (parallel lines, circular and diamond and lattice design); marks made to allow better adhesion of plaster. A single *tessera* made of London sandy fabric 2452 was recovered from context [17]. The ceramic cubes are normally associated with mosaics deliberately variegated or patterned, combining red and yellow colours, a commonly used design in early Roman mosaics.

Medieval (21 fragments, 911g)

The only medieval material recovered from the site consisted of peg tiles made in fabrics 2271 and 2586. The shape and presence of glaze and coarse moulding sand indicates a late medieval date (AD1180-1450) for activity in the area. A small proportion of tiles are glazed; this glaze is generally confined to the lower part of the upper surface (the visible part once the roof was laid, although a few tiles with glaze spots on the underside were observed. The number of peg tiles is very low (21

[1] All the percentages are by number of fragments

examples), indicating the removing of medieval features by later construction or the absence of medieval buildings in the area.

Post-Medieval 387 examples, 50.46 kg.

Bricks, *57 examples, 30.36 g.*

3033, *(AD1450-1900)* moderate coarse quartz occasional black iron oxide, yellowish white silty inclusions, 19 examples, 49.3 g.
3046 (AD1450-1900): Sandy fabric with frequent coarse quartz occasional fine stones and pebbles, 6 examples, 714g
3032 (AD1666-1900) *Post Great Fire purple clinker rich fabric*, 29 examples, 23.76 g.
3035 (AD1770-1940) yellow stock, obvious clinker inclusions, 1 example, 933 g.
3038, Fletton bricks (AD1850-1950), 1 example, 13 g.
3261 Modern brick, (1850-1950), 1 example, 9g.

The earliest bricks had indented borders and were made in local sandy fabrics 3033 and 3046, dated as AD1450-1700. Bricks are handmade with pressure marks on the risers and including grass or straw impressions on parts of the brick surfaces. In general, the bricks made of these fabrics are not very well preserved. Late post-medieval bricks are well represented, especially post great fire fabric 3032 (29 examples, 23.76kg). They are very regular and have sharp arises and slightly rounded regular arises. The examples were gently frogged and narrow pointing to a late 18th century-mid 19th century date . Yellow stock and Fletton bricks were indicative of a late post-medieval/modern occupation. These bricks came into widespread use in Britain around 1900. Railway transport meant that the bricks could reach be transported to most parts of the and could be cheaper than a locally produced product.

Roofing material

Roofing tiles make up the bulk of the post-medieval CBM assemblage, principally in fabric 2276. No complete peg tiles were recovered, but a few surviving widths range from 153 mm to 154 mm. The surfaces are slightly irregular. The fabric in this assemblage is homogeneous. Surfaces are reddish-brown and the inclusions comprise moderately sorted coarse quartz sand. Fabric types do not show a great deal of variation in either colour or coarseness; most are relatively fine with few prominent inclusions; although some pieces are from tiles which are obviously less carefully formed and softer fired. The other types of roof tile recorded were pantiles; a form introduced in the early 17th century. There are no examples of more elaborate roof furniture such as louvers or finials.

Walling material, 1 example, 19 g

The wall tile collected from the site is white plain indicating a late 19th or early 20th date.

Mortar

The mortar recovered from the site was found attached mainly to the bricks. Although a small range of mortars were recorded, the characteristics and the fact they was used to bonded bricks indicates a 19th century date.

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	2276,2452,2454,2459a	Early Roman tegula and Brick, Undiagnostic flat tile; Post-medieval peg tile	5	50	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
2	3032	Post-great fire Unfrogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1776-1900	No mortar
4	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
4	2815	Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	3	55	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar
10	2271	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	1400-1800
10	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	6	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1480-1700
12	3032R	Unfrogged brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	
17	2459a,2452,3033,2279	Early Roman Brick, Undiagnostic flat tile, Imbrex and Tessera; Post-medieval pan and peg tiles and brick	7	55	1900	1450	1900	1630-1900	1630-1900
31	2454; 2452	Early Roman; Undiagnostic flat tile, Roman Brick	2	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
34	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
35	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval bricks	12	1450	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
38	2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tiles, early Roman Tegula	15	55	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
39	2276; 2271	Medieval and Post-medieval peg tiles	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
47	2276,2271,UNK,3033	Medieval and Post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval bricks	50	1180	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
52	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
56	3032; 3033; 2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tile and bricks; post great fire bricks; Early Roman Imbrex	25	55	1900	1666	1900	1666-1850	No mortar
60	2271; 2276	Medieval and Post-medieval peg tiles	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
64	2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tile; early Roman Tegula, Undiagnostic flat tile and Brick	14	55	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
66	2452,2271,2276,2586,2459a	Early Roman Combed box flue tile, Imbrex, and brick; Post-medieval peg tiles	35	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
70	2452	Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
74	2586	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
75	3033; 2452; 2276; 2271; 2586; 2454	Early Roman Brick and Tegula, Post-medieval peg tile and Unfrogged brick	9	50	1900	1480	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
76	2271; 2452	Medieval peg tile; undiagnostic Roman fragment	2	55	1800	1180	1800	1650-1800	No mortar
77	2586,UNK,2459a,3033,2276	Post-medieval peg tile and Unfrogged brick; Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile and Combed box flue tile	14	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
83	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
87	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
89	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
91	2271	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1900	1480	1900	1180-1450	No mortar
93	2452	Early Roman Brick	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
97	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
103	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
117	2459a	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
122	2276; 3033; 2452; 3023	Post-medieval peg tile and Unfrogged brick; Early Roman Brick	18	50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
124	2276; 3004; 2452	Post-medieval peg tile; early Roman Imbrex and Brick	4	50	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
126	3032,3032R,3033	Post-medieval unfrogged brick; post great fire Frogged brick	4	1450	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
136	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tiles; post great fire brick	4	1480	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
142	2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tile; Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	4	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
157	2452	Early Roman Imbrex and undiagnostic form	3	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
173	2586	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
175	3035; 3032	Post Great fire and yellow stock unfrogged bricks	2	1666	1940	1770	1940	1800-1900	No mortar
178	3032; 3100	Post Great fire and white soft plaster	6	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
183	2276; 3006	Post-medieval peg tile; early Roman Imbrex	2	50	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
186	2459a,2452	Early Roman Imbrex and undiagnostic form	5	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
191	2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tiles; Early Roman Brick	7	55	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
196	2459a,UNK	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile; Unknown fabric and form	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
196	2452	Combed box flue tile	1	55	160	50	160	55-160	No mortar
202	2452; 2276	Roman Brick, Post-medieval peg tiles	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
208	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	24	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
211	2276,2459a,2452	Post-medieval peg tiles, early Roman undiagnostic tiles	6	50	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
222	2452	Early Roman Undiagnostic form	5	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
227	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
229	2276; 3100; 2452; 3032	Post-medieval peg tiles and plaster; Early Roman tegula; post great fire Frogged brick	6	55	1900	1666	1900	1750-1850	No mortar
236	2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tile; Early Roman Imbrex and Undiagnostic flat tile	11	55	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
237	2452	Early Roman Brick and undiagnostic tile	2	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
238	2276; 2279; 3046; 3032	Post-medieval pan and peg tiles, Post-medieval bricks	23	1450	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900	1700-1900
240	2452,2586,2276,UNK,3033	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile and Unknown fabric and form; post-medieval peg tiles and bricks	8	55	1900	1480	1900	1650-1850	No mortar
243	2271; 2586	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
245	3064W,2276,3038	Post-medieval peg tiles, brick and white plain thin glazed	3	1480	1950	1850	1950	1850-1930	No mortar
247	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
248	3261; 3033	Post-medieval and modern bricks	3	1450	1850	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
250	2276; 3006	Post-medieval peg tiles Early Roman Imbrex	4	50	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
253	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
255	2276,2271,UNK,2459a,2452,3032,2586,2453,3023	Early Roman Unknown fabric and form, tegula, Undiagnostic flat tile, Brick,Imbrex and Combed box flue tile; late Roman calcareous tile; Medieval and Post-medieval peg tile; ; post great fire brick	88	50	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
256	2586	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
259	2276; 2452; 3033	Post-medieval peg tiles and brick; Early Roman Brick	8	55	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
262	2586	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
264	3032,2586,2452,2459a	Post great fire brick, Post-medieval peg tile; Early Roman Brick, and imbrex	6	50	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
266	2276,3033,2459a,2452,3006	Post-medieval peg tiles and brick; Early Roman Brick, Imbrex and Tegula	24	50	1900	1480	1900	1650-1850	No mortar
267	2276; 2452	Post-medieval peg tiles; Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	6	50	1900	1480	1900	1650-1850	No mortar
283	2452	Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
296	2452	Early Roman undiagnostic form	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
305	2452,2459a	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile, Tegula	5	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
314	2452	Early Roman Brick and unknown form	2	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
327	2454; 2452	Early Roman Brick and Tegula	2	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
330	2452	Early Roman undiagnostic form	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
333	2452	Early Roman undiagnostic form	2	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
339	UNK,2459a	Roman Unknown fabric and form; Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	6	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
350	2459a,2452	Early Roman Imbrex and Brick	3	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
353	2452	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile and Brick	7	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
355	2452	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile and Brick	2	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
373	UNK,2454,2452	Unknown fabric and form; Early Roman Brick and Tegula	4	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
384	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	55	160	UNK	No mortar
399	2452,2459a	Early Roman Undiagnostic flat tile	2	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
403	2452	Early Roman Brick	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar

PHASING

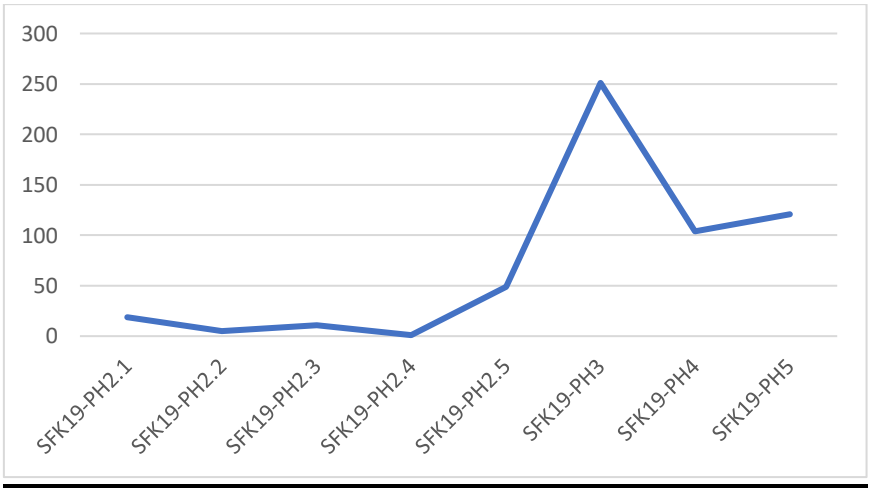

Fig. 02 Quantity of material recovered from each phase

Phase 1 Natural

No material was recovered in this phase.

Phase 2 Roman

Five Roman phases was recorded during the excavation. The material was found mainly from fills of graves and ditches. Phases 2.1 to 2.5 are principally associated with the cemetery, although 2.5 represented the phase with the highest amount of material (see fig 2).

From Phase 2.1, nineteen fragments weigh 3.02 kg. The material consists of bricks, flat tiles and *tegula* fragments made in fabrics 2452 and 2454, indicating a 1st century date. Some intrusive material such as medieval peg tiles and post-medieval bricks were identified. Roman layer [75] had provided the highest amount of material from this phase (9 fragments, 2.06kg).

The amount of material decreased to five examples in Phase 2.2 (Late 1st to early 2nd century). The material was found in the fill of graves, in which bricks and undiagnostic tiles were the only forms recorded, all of them made in fabric 2452 (AD55-160). Similar quantities were present in Phase 2.3 (11 examples, 64g) and Phase 2.4 (1 example, 80g); the ceramic building material is poorly represented by the same fabrics and forms. The majority of the material was found in fills of graves and ditches and in a fragmentary condition indicating that probably the building material was brought onto the site as redeposited material within make-up/dumped material.

The situation changed in Phase 2.5 with a slightly increase in the amount of material (49 examples, 6.52kg). The fabrics and forms are still the same as the previous phases (local 2815 and Eccles group), except for the presence of imbrex. The material was primarily associated with the fills of graves, and the fact that no Roman building was found during the excavation supports the idea that the material was transported from another area.

Phase 3 Post-Roman soil to mid 17th century

The building material assemblage recovered from this phase rises (251 fragments, 15.85kg) containing more material than all of the Roman phases together. The material came from different layers and from the various fills of post-medieval Ditch 4 (cut [65]). Residual Roman material is still present in the same fabrics and forms. The medieval material is poorly represented (3.98%) and is restricted to roofing examples made of fabrics 2271 (1180-1800) and 2586 (1180-1800). Post-medieval material is well represented, especially peg tiles made of fabric 2276 (73 fragments, 3.54kg). The presence of bricks is poorly represented. The majority of the material was found in the demolition layer [255], containing 35% of the material from this phase. No structure or building was found in this phase. The size and fresh nature of the material from Phase 3 would suggest it derived from the demolition or collapse of a building in the near vicinity.

Phase 4 Late 17th century to early 18th century

There is a substantial reduction in the quantity of building material recovered from this phase (104 fragments, 5.04kg). Residual early Roman and medieval material was preserved in low quantities. More examples of bricks are present, including whole examples, mainly in post great fire fabric 3032. Roofing tiles are the principal form found (58.33% by amount). The material was present in this phase as a result of redeposition relating to the agricultural activity and features documented during the excavation.

Phase 5 Mid18th to late 19th century

The material increases slightly in comparison to Phase 4 (104 fragments, 5.04kg). Residual Roman material is still present (18%), though bricks and roof tiles (84 examples) dominated the assemblage from this phase. The roof tiles, in fabric 2276, are dominant over the pan tiles. Post-medieval bricks from structures were retrieved from soakaway [2] [12] [126][175] and from wall foundation [247]. These bricks in fabric 3032 had shallow frogs, suggesting manufacture in the late18th or mid19th century. The unfrogged bricks from [35][248] in fabric 3033, may have been of an earlier date. A small fragment of machine compressed brick (Fletton fabric) of the late 19th or early 20th century was present in context [245].

Summary

The majority of the assemblage is comprised of redeposited Roman, late medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile and brick samples from the later 19th-century structures. The Roman material, present in early Roman fabric types and in a fragmentary condition, was recovered mainly from the fills of the graves from the Roman cemetery (Phases 2.1 to 2.5). The bricks sampled from Phases 3 and 4 are fairly homogenous representing unfrogged pre-Great Fire reds observed across London and dated from the mid 15th to 17th century. The samples are consistent with an early date being relatively thin (between 50 and 55mm thick). These are often found in combination with other materials including late medieval/ early post-medieval peg tile. During Phase 4 these are evidently reused and are supplemented with later 18th century and 19th century types, especially 3032.

Horticultural layers, attributed to Phase 3, contained a significant collection of post-medieval peg tile (fabric 2276), possibly derived from the demolition of a nearby structure. The Phase 5 assemblage is dominated by bricks sampled from soakaways [2] [12] [126][175] probably constructed on the site during the late 19th century. Some examples are unfrogged and handmade and others are frogged and machine pressed, indicating a date of manufacture post c.1850.

Recommendations for further work

The Roman ceramic building material is similar in nature throughout the continuous use of the Roman cemetery but represents redeposited material mostly from within grave fills. The presence of the early

roof tile assemblage indicates the likely existence of a significant medieval building in the near vicinity, perhaps dating to as early as late 12th or 13th century. The later peg tiles from site are more typical of production across London. The post-medieval bricks found during the excavation can be well paralleled in the region and have little intrinsic merit. A closer examination of the distribution and use of these could refine and characterise the nature and development these local buildings.

The ceramic building material is comprised of types common to each period within the Southwark. No further work is recommended. The assemblage is deemed suitable for discard. A short report on the ceramic building material should be included in the publication. Emphasis should be on examining the types of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) represented from Roman structures within the local vicinity.

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APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL - STONE

Kevin Hayward

REVIEW

A small sized assemblage (26 examples 12835g) recovered from the excavations at Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, SFK19 was reviewed to identify

- Spot dates of all contexts with based on the types and use of stone
- Make general comments on the overall character of the assemblage
- Catalogue of stone can be referred to at (SFK19stone.accdb)

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
10	3113	Kimmeridge oil shale fuel	1	1500	1900	1500	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
38	3107; 3105	Kent Ragstone Rubble and Reigate stone	2	50	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600+	No mortar
42	3107	Reigate Stone Ashlar	1	1060	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600+	No mortar
47	3120a	Bargate stone rubble with opus caementatum mortar attached	1	200	400	200	400	200-400+	50-400
56	3120c	Black micaceous sandstone – north shaped machined elements	10	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
66	3105; 3120a	Kentish ragstone and Bargate stone rubble	2	50	1600	50	1600	200-400+	No mortar
77	3123	German lavastone hand quern fragment	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-400	No mortar
229	3105; 3107; 3108	York stone paver, Reigate stone rubble and Kentish ragstone cobbles	4	50	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950+	No mortar
240	3107	Reigate stone rubble	1	1060	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600	No mortar
243	3105	Kentish ragstone rubble	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600	No mortar
255	3120a	Bargate stone rubble	1	200	400	200	400	200-400+	No mortar
305	3120b	Ferruginous sandstone rubble	1	200	400	200	400	200-400+	No mortar

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

A petrological and functional review of the small stone assemblage at Great Suffolk, Southwark SFK19, show it to be a largely unremarkable group of common lithotypes for Roman, medieval, and post medieval London and Southwark. Certain rocks such as ferruginous sandstone and Bargate stone from a phase 3 post medieval agricultural layer (47) phase 4 demolition layer (255) and phase 2 Roman fill (305) of grave cut [307] are diagnostic of later Roman occupation in London, having been used in later Roman defensive projects and may simply be demolished material from the City, recycled in medieval or post medieval contexts. One example of Bargate stone rubble from a phase 3 post medieval agricultural layer (47) had hard *opus caementatum* mortar still attached came from a walled structure. A third material, German lavastone, used in a hand quern fragment from a Phase 3 upper fill (77) of Ditch 4 (cut [65]), is the most common quern material for Roman London. Kentish ragstone is likely to derive from Roman buildings although the cobbles from phase 5 late post medieval backfill (229) of robber cut [230] are likely to be medieval or post medieval in date.

There are traces of medieval occupation (1060-1600) shown by Reigate stone rubble in an intrusive ashlar fragment from a phase 2 Roman skeleton grave fill (42).

Later post medieval (Victorian-Edwardian) materials include York stone paving from a phase 5 late post medieval backfill (229) of robber cut [230] not quarried until 1800 (Godwin 1984) and some black machine-made micaceous sandstone shaped elements that may be off-cuts from a late post medieval phase 5 (56) fill of a soak away.

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APPENDIX 6: ROMAN SMALL FINDS (INCLUDING GLASS)

John Shepherd

Introduction

The site produced a total of 298 small objects, including one glass vessel, three glass fragments and 252 nails. The glass is included in the discussion here under 'vessels', as one important item was a grave good with a lead alloy jug. The nails are also given extra consideration here as many come from grave contexts, the remains of fixings for coffins, and so their presence and context have a significance related to the manner of disposal of the deceased.

Methodology

All the objects were recorded into an Excel spreadsheet based upon the Pre-Construct Archaeology *Roman Small Finds Database*. A copy of this spreadsheet is held in the database. The tables presented here are edited versions of the entries in that archived spreadsheet. Many of the iron and all of the copper-alloy objects were submitted for x-ray. Key objects have been photographed.

The finds have been identified using standard catalogues (e.g., Isings 1957, Crummy 1983, Manning 1985) and functional categories have been assigned according to Crummy. As noted above glass vessels, not included by Crummy in her 'household items' category, are included here under the 'vessels' category. Nails, also omitted by Crummy from her 'Fixings' category are also included here under that heading.

This document first discusses the finds by category (Section 1) and then by phase (Section 2).

Section 1: Finds by category

a. Personal items

Nine items that can be assigned to those used on the person were identified. These are mainly items of jewellery but also include 15 boot studs from a Phase 2.1 Burial 15 (grave cut [112]). This is a small number of studs for a pair of boots, that have been known to be found in graves.

The jet beads <23> from Burial 38 (grave cut [390]) are exceptionally well-made, having been turned (the lathe point still survives on each side) and then two suspension holes drilled through the diameter of each bead (SF Fig 1). A fine ridge runs around the edge of each bead, on each side. This is not a common type of bead. Seven somewhat cruder planoconvex beads come from the box found in grave Bu118/3 at Spitalfields Market cemetery (McKenzie and Thomas 2020, 157, fig.141, nos.12-18) and Colchester (Crummy 1983, 33, fig 35) from a grave dated not earlier than AD 320. Both sets of beads

were identified as belonging to bracelets. Jet objects are usually assigned a late Roman date, it is certainly the most common date for objects associated with other dated material culture, but it is known to be used in York during the 2nd century (Allason-Jones 1996).

SF Fig 1. Jet beads <23>

An incomplete natural green-blue spherical bead <11>, decorated with a marvered spiral trail in pale blue glass, came from G89, a possible cremation. As an incomplete item, it is unlikely to have been added after the deposition of the cremation as a grave good. The bead does not appear to have been melted or distorted in shape by heat, but if its context is a cremation then it is perhaps possible that it was adjacent to the deceased during cremation. The heat might have caused its shattering in half, the other being lost during the collection of the cremated material for burial. The bead itself, 13mm in diameter, is not a common type, The addition of the pale blue spiral makes it an 'exotic' type, albeit not a particularly elaborate example.

Bracelets are the most common item recorded, five in total (<5>, <6>, <32>, <33>, <43>, SF Figs 2 and 3). However, only one complete bracelet (<5>) was found, coming from Phase 2.1 Burial 14 (grave cut [131]) and a second near complete example (<32>) came from Phase 2.5 Burial 62 (grave cut [375]).

The single wire bracelet <5> had wrapped round attachments, making it adjustable (SF Fig 2). It is a well-known type and found throughout the Roman period in Britain although it is more common in late Roman contexts. Its association here with a second century vessel, however, indicates that it is an earlier example of the type.

SF Fig 2. Copper-alloy bracelet <5>

It is interesting to note that the other three bracelets are represented by just fragments. Considering the thickness and strength of the twisted strands of <6> this is surprising as it is unlikely that such objects would be difficult to break accidentally. SF <43> appears to have been forcibly broken, its strands unravelling as it has been twisted apart.

SF Fig 3. Fragmentary copper-alloy bracelets.

The small mount, found in a residual context in Phase 3, is a belt mount that could, conceivably, have military connections. However, such mounts would have been in use on belts and horse harnesses by many others than just military personnel.

Context	SF_no	Group	Phase	Material	Description	Dimensions
290	11	89	2.3	Glass	Bead, annular - one third extant. Natural green blue decorated with pale blue spiral.	Diameter *c.*13mm
387	23	77	2.3	Jet	Beads x 6. Circular disks. Two convex surfaces. Central perforation	D.14mm. Thickness 3.5mm.
77	30	92	3	Copper alloy	Belt mount. Oval protruding lobe on one narrow edge. Raised oval frame with decayed enamel between the frame and edge. Two attachment lugs on the rear.	L. 36mm. W. 12mm
111		18	2.1	Iron	Boot studs.	max length 28mm. D of dome 21mm
129	5	17	2.1	Copper alloy	Bracelet made from a single wire, circular in section, 1.4mm thick. Each terminal end of the bracelet has been wrapped around the opposite end, twisted twice, to make an adjustable link.	Oval in extant form, 59mm by 72mm.
421	43	83	2.3	Copper alloy	Bracelet fragment. Two strands of wire twisted and broken.	Extant length 60mm
373	32	70	2.5	Copper alloy	Bracelet fragment. Circular in cross section. Tightly wound two strands.	Length 75mm. Width 2mm.
124	33	20	2.1	Copper alloy	Bracelet fragment. D-shaped section, decorated on outer side with a curving rib and square elements in the open parts.	Length 30mm. Width 3mm.
117	6	86	2.1	Copper alloy	Bracelet fragment. Tightly bound 4 strands. Clasp attachments missing.	D. *c.*70mm. Width 4mm.

b. Textile preparation

Four heavy, flat and circular lead objects were recorded (SF Fig 4). They are all of the same size and each has a hole in the centre. They all came from the same Phase 2.1 context, Layer [124]. These are unusual and a definite interpretation for their use is not immediately apparent. Attention should be drawn to 24 lead rings from several contexts at Tobacco Dock (TBF10). The examples from SFK19 all conform to Type F identified among the six types at Tobacco Dock, namely 'Cast discs with a central perforation less than 20mm (Garrard 2016). No.17 here has slightly raised radial lines, which appear to conform to the marks on sf no.490 from Tobacco Dock. Garrard notes that these are unlikely to be decoration but impressions derived from someone pressing a piece of wood into the surface of the disc while it was still hot, to check its viscosity or to tamper down the lead into the full limits of its mould.

The function of these discs, here and at Tobacco Dock, is not clear. Garrard notes that lead rings identified as loom weights are known in Anglo-Saxon contexts. Individual lead disks have also been identified as spindle whorls elsewhere (eg. PAS Find ID 105744), but these are about half the size of the four examples found here, although the hole size is approximately the same (*c*.7.5mm). This would be significant, as the size of the spindle is the key element of such objects, the additional weight being necessary if the fibre being spun is particularly coarse and heavy, for the strands of rope or cord perhaps. However, four of these larger items, found together, are unusual as seldom are spindle whorls found in groups. It is likely therefore that they comprise either a cache of items intended to be used individually or they are part of a composite object intended to be used together, perhaps a loom.

SF Fig 4. Lead weights/discs, probably associated with textile working. <14> <15> <16> <19>

Context	SF_no	Group	Phase	Material	Description	Dimensions
124	14	20	2.1	Lead alloy	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	w.63mm thickness 11mm
124	15	20	2.1	Lead alloy	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	w.64mm thickness 12mm
124	16	20	2.1	Lead alloy	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	w.62mm thickness 11mm
124	19	20	2.1	Lead alloy	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	w. 64mm thickness 12mm

c. Textile preparation or personal items

Two lengths of copper alloy wire, both probably from the shafts of hairpins or needles, were found. The fragment from Context [305] was found in Burial 56 (grave fill [307]). The other was from a layer that included disarticulated human bone.

Context	SF_no	Group	Phase	Material	Description	Dimensions
305		35	2.5	Copper alloy	Pin/wire, bent. Possibly the shaft of a needle. Both ends missing.	Thickness. 2mm. Length 80mm
353		74	2.5	Copper alloy	Needle/pin. Thin shaft of pin.	Length 34mm. Width 1mm

d. Vessels

A lead alloy jug <9> (SF Fig 6), a glass bottle <10> (SF Fig 5/Plate 25) and three fragments of glass vessels were recorded. The jug and bottle came from the same grave Fill [159] associated with Burial 1, skeleton [158] (Plate 24).

The glass bottle (SF Fig 5) is a type fossil of late 3rd and 4th century glass assemblages in the northern provinces of the later Roman Empire. It appears in all of the standard typologies from Morin-Jean (1913) Form 10, Isings (1957) Form 100, Goethert-Polaschek (1977) Form 140 and, more recently, Price and Cottam in their assessment of Romano-British glass (1998) 206-7 and Foy et al in their extensive compilation of colourless glass in the provinces of Gaul and Germany (2019) Form IN 225. Examples are known in London, from Grave B166 in the eastern cemetery found with a 3rd century Moselkeramik motto beaker. The grave date was given as second half of the 4th (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 146-7). The upper part of a bottle like this also came from grave B392 (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 187).

SF Fig 5. Late Roman glass bottle <10>

The lead alloy jug (SF Fig 6) is another late Roman vessel, vessels of this material being more common during that period when the pewter industry in Britain flourished (Brown 1979, 207). It belongs to the group of Roman-British narrow-mouthed jugs that generally date to the 4th century (Lee 2009, 193). The vessel body is severely damaged but the simple strap handle contrasts with more elaborate jug handles of that date. Pewter vessels, a plate and a bowl, are also known in the eastern cemetery of London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 169, Grave B291 and 227, Grave B709). A more elaborate London example of a jug came from Moorfields (Wilmott 1984, 9) but Jones's inventory of lead alloy vessels and objects from Walbrook valley contexts did not include any examples of jugs, only open-mouthed forms such as plates, cups and bowls (Jones 1983, 50). This is an unusual item, therefore, and deserves closer attention during the publication phase.

SF Fig 6. Lead alloy jug <9>

The remaining glass fragments cannot be assigned to form apart from <56>, from the neck and part of the shoulder of a phial-shaped vessel. This is more likely to be a late 1st or 2nd century vessel and came from Phase 2.2 possible cremation Group 61.

Context	SF_no	Group	Phase	Material	Description	Dimensions
157	9	6	2.5	Lead alloy	Vessel (jug)	
157	10	6	2.5	Glass	Cylindrical bottle. Natural greenish colourless glass. Free-blown. Complete. Narrow neck, knocked off rough rim. Two dolphin handles with bladed profiles. Cylindrical body decorated with four groups of horizontal wheel-cut lines	H. 179mm. W shoulder 60mm. W base 50mm.
277	56	61	2.2	Glass	Phial. Natural green-blue glass. Free-blown. Fragment form the neck and body of a small pyriform phial.	

339		79	2.5	Glass	Vessel body fragment. Natural green blue glass. Free-blown	
255		94	3	Glass	Vessel body fragment. Natural green blue glass. Free-blown	

e. Fixings

There are 252 iron nails and one small copper alloy nail or stud. All are included in this assessment as a great number of the nails related to coffin furniture. Two types of nails were identified, based upon the shape of their heads – either flat or slightly domed. Corrosion products mean that it is possible that some of the examples identified as domed may have been flat. However, it is evident that there is correlation between each type – only one type of nail appearing to be used in each grave.

The nails conform to well-recorded features. They are all square-shafted and those with a simple round head tend to be smaller than those with domed heads (Manning 1985, 134, Type 1).

Copper alloy

A single copper alloy nail or stud, only 17mm in length, was recovered from a Phase 2.1 layer and was not associated with a grave. It is probably a decorative stud from a strong-box or item of furniture.

Context	SF_no	Group	Phase	Material	Description	Dimensions
124		20	2.1	Copper alloy	Nail. Oval head and circular shaft.	Length 17mm. D. of head 7mm x 8mm

Iron Nails – flat heads

Context	Context_type	Group	Phase	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
149	Coffin nails for Skeleton [148]	7	2.5	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	5	max length 109mm
187	Fill of grave Cut [189]	10	2.1	Iron	Nail fragments x2. One flat head	3	max length 90mm
135	Coffin nails for Skeleton [130]	17	2.1	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	4	max length 96
124	Layer	20	2.1	Iron	Nails. One fragment. One flat head.	2	max length 62mm
73	Coffin nails for Skeleton [68]	25	2.2	Iron	Nail fragments x4. One flat head	5	max length 64mm
303	Coffin nails for Skeleton [302]	34	2.5	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	14	max length 90mm
271	Coffin nails for Skeleton [271]	37	2.3	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 70mm
272	Coffin nails for Skeleton [271]	37	2.3	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 83mm
235	Coffin nails for Skeleton [232]	39	2.2	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	9	max length 108mm

31	Fill of grave cut [33]	41	2.2	Iron	Nails. Three flat heads.	3	max length 63mm
415	Fill of grave cut [417]	48	2.2	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 64mm
327	Ditch fill	50	2.3	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 79mm
391	Fill of grave Cut [394]	64	2.3	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	2	max length 60mm
357	Coffin nails for Skeleton [356]	65	2.3	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	10	One complete. 80mm
399	Fill of grave cut [402]	66	2.3	Iron	Nail. Flat heads.	3	max length 68mm
341	Fill of grave Cut [343]	76	2.3	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	3	Max length 65mm
387	Fill of grave Cut [390]	77	2.3	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	3	max length 70mm
388	Fill of grave Cut [390]	77	2.3	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 66mm
360	Coffin nails for Skeleton [359]	78	2.5	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	8	max length 75mm
376	Fill of grave Cut [379]	80	2.5	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	3	max length 65mm
117	Ditch fill	86	2.1	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	4	max length 68mm
423	Fill of grave Cut [425]	87	2.3	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	5	max length 92mm

Iron Nails – domed heads

Context	Context_type	Group	Phase	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
141	Coffin nails for Skeleton [133]	3	2.1	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	9	max length 101mm
316	Coffin nails for Skeleton [315]	31	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	8	max length 120mm
337	Coffin nails for Skeleton [336]	32	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	7	max length 109mm
323	Coffin nails for Skeleton [306]	35	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	12	max length 110mm.
310	Fill of grave Cut [312]	36	2.3	Iron	Nail. Domed head.	1	max length 81mm
234	Coffin nails for Skeleton [169]	38	2.2	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	7	max length 92mm
31	Fill of grave Cut [33]	41	2.2	Iron	Nails. One domed	4	max length 63mm
186	Fill of grave cut [185]	43	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	2	max length 98mm
120	Pit fill	45	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	4	max length 90mm
395	Fill of grave Cut [398]	46	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	4	max length 82mm
418	Fill of grave Cut [420]	49	2.2	Iron	Nail. Domed head.	1	max length 64mm
320	Coffin nails for Skeleton [319]	56	2.4	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	14	max length 75mm
356	Fill of grave Cut [358]	65	2.3	Iron	Nail fragments x3. One domed head	4	Max length 50mm
384	Fill of grave Cut [386]	69	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	3	max length 103mm
350	Fill of grave Cut [352]	75	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	8	max length 136mm
349	Coffin nails for Skeleton [348]	79	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	10	max length 80mm

296	Fill	90	2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	2	max length 76mm
261	Coffin nails for Skeleton [257]		2.5	Iron	Nails. Domed head	9	Max length 150mm.

Iron Nail fragments

The nail fragments, some very small, are listed here for completeness.

Context	Context_type	Group	Phase	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
20	Inhumation	44	2.5	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
32	Fill of grave Cut [33]	41	2.2	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
41	Fill of grave cut [43]	28	2.2	Iron	Nail fragments	3	
49	Fill of grave Cut [51]	26	2.2	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
68	Inhumation	25	2.2	Iron	Nail fragments	3	
113	Fill of grave Cut [114]	15	2.1	Iron	Nail fragments.	3	
158	Fill of grave Cut [159]	6	2.5	Iron	Nail fragments	2	
201	Fill of grave Cut [201]	8	2.1	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
269	Fill of coffin [261]	29	2.5	Iron	Nail Fragments	1	
280	Backfill around cremation [281]	63	2.2	Iron	Nail small fragments	2	
283	Fill of grave Cut [285]	57	2.4	Iron	Nail fragments	2	
302	Fill of grave Cut [304]	34	2.5	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
324	Fill of grave Cut [326]	47	2.3	Iron	Nail fragments	2	max length 98mm
335	Fill of grave Cut [338]	32	2.5	Iron	Nail fragments	3	
337	Coffin nails for Skeleton [336]	32	2.5	Iron	Nail fragments	1	
351	Fill in grave Cut [352]	75	2.5	Iron	Nail fragments	1	
353	Fill	74	2.5	Iron	Nail fragments	3	max length 72mm
372	Inhumation	53	2.4	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
373	Fill of grave Cut [375]	70	2.5	Iron	Nail Fragments	2	
406	Fill of grave Cut [408]	84	2.3	Iron	Nail fragments	2	
421	Fill of pit	83	2.3	Iron	Nail fragments	2	max length 86mm

f. Indeterminate items

Two objects could not be properly identified. One, a rectangular iron plate <17> came from Burial 56 (grave cut [307]) and may have formed part of a wooden box, since decayed. The round stone has been included also. It may simply be a casual find and not archaeologically at all. However, it came from the fill of Burial 38 (grave cut [390]). There is the remote possibility that it was placed intentionally in the grave, for reasons known only to the person who placed it there. Such random acts of contact between the deceased and those burying them are known on occasion in burial settings, and many

objects that are deposited, rather than being items associated with a formal liturgical routine may be private acts of affection, for example the glass fragments in grave B392 in the eastern cemetery of London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 186-187).

Context	SF_no	Group	Phase	Material	Description	Dimensions
305	17	35	2.5	Iron	Fragment of rectangular plate or strap.	77mm x 45mm. 11mm thick.
387		77	2.3	Stone	Natural pebble. Probably a natural inclusion, but possibly intentionally placed.	33mm x 29mm.

Section 2: Finds by phase

Phase 2.1

Apart from coffin nails, objects found in Phase 2.1 grave contexts included the complete single wire bracelet (<5> from Burial 14 (grave cut [131]) and the boot studs in Burial15. Two broken bracelet fragments (<33> <6>, came from non-grave layers. In addition, also not from graves, the four lead weights, probably loom weights or spindle whorls, came from layer [124] and the copper alloy stud/nail also came again from a layer not associated with a grave.

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
141		3	Coffin nails for skeleton [133]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	9	max length 101mm
201		8	Fill of grave [201]	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
196		9	Fill of grave [193]	Iron	Nails. Round head.	17	90mm max
187		10	Fill of grave cut [189]	Iron	Nail fragments x2. One flat head	3	max length 90mm
113		15	Disturbed fill of grave cut [114]	Iron	Nail fragments.	3	
129	5	17	Fill of grave [131]	Copper alloy	Bracelet made from a single wire, circular in section, 1.4mm thick. Each terminal end of the bracelet has been wrapped around the opposite end, twisted twice, to make an adjustable link.	1	Oval in extant form, 59mm by 72mm.
135		17	Coffin nails for skeleton [130]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	4	max length 96

111		18	Skeleton in grave cut [112]	Iron	Boot studs.	15	max length 28mm. D of dome 21mm
124	33	20	layer	Copper alloy	Bracelet. Fragment. D-shaped section, decorated on outer side with a curving rib and square elements in the open parts.	1	Length 30mm. Width 3mm.
124		20	layer	Copper alloy	Nail. Oval head and circular shaft.		Length 17mm. D. of head 7mm x 8mm
124		20	layer	Iron	Nails. One fragment. One flat head.	2	max length 62mm
124	14	20	layer	Lead	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	1	w.63mm thickness 11mm
124	15	20	layer	Lead	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	1	w.64mm thickness 12mm
124	16	20	layer	Lead	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	1	w.62mm thickness 11mm
124	19	20	layer	Lead	Weight. Probably for a loom or spindle. Flat circular with a central hole.	1	w. 64mm thickness 12mm
117	6	86	Fill of ditch terminus	Copper alloy	Bracelet. Tightly bound 2-strand.	1	D. *c*.70mm. Width 4mm.
117		86	Fill of ditch terminus	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	4	max length 68mm

Phase 2.2

Only nails and a single fragment of glass, commensurate with the late 1st or early 2nd century date for this phase, were recovered.

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
68		25	Adult skeleton	Iron	Nail fragments	3	
73		25	Nails for skeleton [68]	Iron	Nail fragments x4. One flat head	5	max length 64mm
49		26	Backfill of grave cut [51]	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
41		28	Backfill of grave cut [43	Iron	Nail fragments	3	
234		38	Coffin nails for skeleton [169]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	7	max length 92mm
235		39	Coffin nails for skeleton [232]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	9	max length 108mm

32		41	Skeleton in grave cut [33]	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
31		41	Backfill of grave cut [33]	Iron	Nails. One domed and three flat heads	4	max length 63mm
415		48	Fill of grave cut [417]	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 64mm
418		49	Fill of grave cut [420]	Iron	Nail. Domed head.	1	max length 64mm
277	56	61	Backfill around urned cremation [278]	Glass	Phial. Natural green-blue glass. Free-blown. Fragment form the neck and body of a small pyriform phial.	1	
280		63	Backfill around cremation [281]	Iron	Nail small fragments	2	

Phase 2.3

Again, nails associated with coffins and their graves are the main feature of the small finds assemblage for this phase of activity. Burial 38 (Grave cut [390]) included the jet beads (<23>) and the round pebble. As stated above, this pebble may be a natural object accidentally included in the fill of the grave. However, it is an unusual find and it is important to keep an open mind as to whether it had been placed in the grave intentionally. A broken bracelet fragment, as for the two Phase 2.1 broken fragments, is not associated with a grave but comes from pit Cut [420]. This particular bracelet has been deliberately twisted and broken, the twisted strands becoming loose from one another.

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
310		36	Fill of grave cut [312]	Iron	Nail. Domed head.	1	max length 81mm
271		37	Skeleton in coffin [272]	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 70mm
272		37	Coffin nails for skeleton [271]	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 83mm
324		47	Fill of grave cut [326]	Iron	Nail fragments	2	max length 98mm
327		50	Upper fill of E-W Roman ditch [329]	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 79mm
391		64	Fill of grave cut [394]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	2	max length 60mm
356		65	Skeleton in grave cut [358]	Iron	Nail fragments x3. One domed head	4	Max length 50mm
357		65	Coffin nails for skeleton [356]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	10	One complete. 80mm
399		66	Fill of grave cut [402]	Iron	Nail. Flat heads.	3	max length 68mm

341		76	Fill of grave cut [343]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	3	
387	23	77	Fill of grave cut [390]	Jet	Beads x 6. Circular disks. Two convex surfaces. Central perforation	6	D.14mm. Thickness 3.5mm.
388		77	Skeleton in grave cut [390]	Iron	Nail. Flat head.	1	max length 66mm
387		77	Fill of grave cut [390]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads	3	max length 70mm
387		77	Fill of grave cut [390]	Stone	Natural pebble. Probably a natural inclusion, but possibly intentionally placed.	1	33x29.
421	43	83	Fill of pit cut [422]	Copper alloy	Bracelet? Two strands wire twisted and broken.	1	Extant length 60mm
421		83	Fill of pit cut [422]	Iron	Nail fragments	2	max length 86mm
406		84	Fill of grave cut [408]	Iron	Nail fragments	2	
423		87	Fill of grave cut [425]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	5	max length 92mm
290	11	89	Fill of cut [291]	Glass	Bead, annular- one third extant. Natural green blue decorated with pale blue spiral.	1	Diameter *c.*13mm

Phase 2.4

Only nails came from Phase 2.4

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
372		53	Articulated human remains	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
320		56	Coffin nails for skeleton [319]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	14	max length 75mm
283		57	Fill of grave cut [285]	Iron	Nail fragments	2	

Phase 2.5

Burial 1 (grave cut [159]) included the late Roman lead alloy jug and the complete late 3rd or 4th century glass bottle. These two finds are commensurate with the date for the phase.

Nails predominate once again, but part of a bracelet (<32>) comes from Burial 62 (grave cut [375]).

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
157	10	6	Fill of grave [159]	Glass	Cylindrical bottle. Natural greenish colourless glass. Free-blown. Complete. Narrow neck, knocked off rough rim. Two dolphin handles with bladed profiles. Cylindrical body decorated with four groups of horizontal wheel-cut lines	1	H. 179mm. W shoulder 60mm. W base 50mm.
158		6	Skeleton in grave cut [159]	Iron	Nail fragments	2	
157	9	6	Fill of grave [159]	Lead	Vessel (jug)	1	
149		7	Coffin nails for skeleton [148]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	5	max length 109mm
269		29	Fill of coffin [261]	Iron	Nail Fragments	1	
261		29	Coffin nails for skeleton [257]	Iron	Nails. Domed head	9	Max length 150mm.
316		31	Coffin nails for skeleton [315]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	8	max length 120mm
335		32	Fill of grave cut [338]	Iron	Nail fragments	3	
337		32	Coffin nails for skeleton [336]	Iron	Nail fragments	1	
337		32	Coffin nails for skeleton [336]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	7	max length 109mm
302		34	Skeleton in grave cut [304]	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
303		34	Coffin nails for skeleton [302]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	14	max length 90mm
305	17	35	Fill of grave [307]	Iron	Fragment of rectangular plate or strap.	1	77mmx45mm. 11mm thick.
323		35	Nails for coffin, skeleton [306]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	12	max length 110mm.
305		35	Fill of grave [307]	Copper alloy	Pin/wire, bent. Possibly the shaft of a needle. Both ends missing.	1	Thickness. 2mm. Length 80mm
186		43	Fill of grave cut [185]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	2	max length 98mm

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
20		44	Partially truncated inhumation	Iron	Nail fragment	1	
120		45	Fill of pit cut [121]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	4	max length 90mm
395		46	Fill of grave cut [398]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	4	max length 82mm
384		69	Fill of grave cut [386]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	3	max length 103mm
373	32	70	Fill of grave cut [375]	Copper alloy	Bracelet. Fragment. Circular in cross section. Tightly wound four strands.	1	Length 75mm. Width 2mm.
373		70	Fill of grave cut [375]	Iron	Nail Fragments	2	
353		74	Infill with disartic HUBN	Iron	Nail fragments	3	max length 72mm
353		74	Infill with disartic HUBN	Copper alloy	Needle/pin. Thin shaft of pin.	1	Length 34mm. Width 1mm
351		75	Skeleton in grave cut [352]	Iron	Nail fragments	1	
350		75	Fill of grave cut [352]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads	8	max length 136mm
360		78	Coffin nails for skeleton [359]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	8	max length 75mm
349		79	Coffin nails for skeleton [348]	Iron	Nails. Domed heads x2	10	max length 80mm
339		79	Fill of grave cut [340]	Glass	Vessel body fragment. Natural green blue glass. Free-blown	1	
376		80	Fill of grave cut [379]	Iron	Nails. Flat heads.	3	max length 65mm
296		90	Fill containing disarticulated human remains	Iron	Nails. Domed heads.	2	max length 76mm

Phase 3

The copper alloy belt fitting <30> comes from this post-Roman phase.

Context	SF_no	Group	Type	Material	Description	No-Items	Dimensions
77	30	92	Upper fill of ditch cut	Copper alloy	Belt mount. Oval protruding lobe on one narrow edge. Raised oval frame with decayed enamel between the frame and edge. Two attachment lugs on the rear.	1	L. 36mm. W. 12mm
255		94	Post-med demolition layer	Glass	Vessel body fragment. Natural green blue glass. Free-blown	1	

Conclusion and recommendations

Although the assemblage is primarily nails, which are an important part of the coffin furniture of the cemetery and deserve proper reference in any published account, the remainder of the assemblage is dominated by the few fragments and objects that can be defined as grave goods. For example, the complete glass bottle and fragmentary lead alloy jug (both exceptional objects) , the two bracelets from graves, the jet beads etc. reference to the broken bracelets from layers not associated with graves should be made, as well as the enigmatic group of lead discs/weights, whose function is probably associated with textile working, from Phase 2.1.

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APPENDIX 7: ROMAN COINS

James and Sally Gerrard

The excavations produced four Roman coins. These were recovered by eye, without the use of a metal detector. A full description of each coin is provided in an Excel spreadsheet available from the site archive.

Coins <26> [76] and <8> [147] are an irregular *antoninianus* (AD270-290) and an irregular and largely illegible *nummus* dating to 324-402. It is probably a FEL TEMP REPARATIO copy, but the reverse is too worn to clinch the identification.

The remaining coins both date to the reign of Severus Alexander. The first is an *as* of Severus Alexander <20> [124] dating to AD234. The second <25> [255] is a *dupondius* of his mother, Julia Mamaea (AD222-235). These are comparatively rare (as are all early third century coins) as site finds in Britain but may be set alongside the small but potentially significant numbers of Severan coins from several sites in Southwark (Hammerson 1992, Fig 42; Gerrard and Gerrard 2019).

Recommendations

The coins should be reported in any publication.

They may be useful to the dating of individual contexts and sequences.

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APPENDIX 8: POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Post-Roman pottery recovered from previous archaeological work on the study area has already been reported upon (Jarrett 2019) and this report considers the pottery excavated from contexts [17] onwards. A small sized assemblage of pottery (three boxes) was recovered from the archaeological work by both hand and from an environmental sample. The pottery dates to both the medieval and post-medieval periods and more so the latter. Only two of the sherds (0.3%) show evidence for abrasion and only 37 sherds (6.5%) were deemed to be residual and therefore the pottery was deposited under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. The assemblage is comprised mostly of sherd material, except for 29 vessels with a complete profile and one intact item. Pottery was recovered from 54 contexts and mostly as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds), except for two medium (30–100 sherds) and one large sized group (over 100 sherds). The assemblage is generally homogenous and entirely domestic in nature.

In total the assemblage consists of 551 sherds, 353 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 13.355kg (of which 7 sherds, 7 ENV, 42g was unstratified). The pottery is discussed by types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows that of the Museum of London Archaeology (2014).

The assemblage

The pottery types can be quantified as belonging to the following periods:

Saxon: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 30g
Medieval: 34 sherds, 32 ENV, 500g
Post-medieval: 516 sherds, 320 ENV, 12.799kg

The range of pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
Saxon						
Early Saxon sand-tempered ware with calcareous inclusions	ESAN CALC	400–600	1	1	30	
Medieval						
Coarse Surrey–Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270–1500	4	4	103	Jug, unidentified
Coarse Surrey–Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat–topped rim	CBW FT	1340–1500	1	1	7	0
Coarse Surrey–Hampshire border ware large rounded jug	CBW LGR	1340–1500	1	1	74	0
Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350–1500	4	4	18	Jug, unidentified
Cheam whiteware cooking pot with flat–topped rim	CHEA FT	1350–1440	3	1	49	0
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300–1650	3	3	10	Unidentified
Kingston–type ware	KING	1240–1400	8	8	65	Jug
Coarse London–type ware	LCOAR	1080–1200	2	2	10	Jar, unidentified
Late London–type ware	LLON	1400–1500	2	2	74	Unidentified, watering pot
London–type ware	LOND	1080–1350	4	4	92	Jug: including rounded, unidentified
Saintonge ware with even green glaze	SAIG	1280–1350	2	2	7	Jug
South Hertfordshire–type greyware	SHER	1170–1350	1	1	18	Jar
Black basalt ware	BBAS	1770–1900	1	1	16	Lid: teapot
Post-medieval						
Blackware	BLACK	1600–1900	2	1	67	Jug
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	10	4	100	Saucer, tea cup: French-shape, unidentified
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794–1900	1	1	246	Saucer
Bone china with under–glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794–1900	5	4	93	Saucer, tea cup: French-shape, unidentified
Surrey–Hampshire border whiteware	BORD	1550–1700	1	1	36	Unidentified
Surrey–Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600–1700	1	1	9	Unidentified
Surrey–Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550–1700	15	13	147	Bowl or dish, chafing dish, dish: rounded, small, unidentified
Surrey–Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550–1700	2	2	11	Unidentified
Surrey–Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	5	5	52	Unidentified
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	2	2	6	Plate: dinner, unidentified
Chinese Imari porcelain	CHPO IMARI	1680–1900	1	1	9	Mug: cylindrical
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720–1800	3	3	33	Plate: dinner, saucer
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710–1900	3	1	126	Dish
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	18	10	266	Chamber pot, plate: dessert, dinner, unidentified
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700–1900	1	1	25	Bottle: cylindrical
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300–1650	4	4	45	Cauldron, frying pan, unidentified
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	EBORD	1480–1550	4	4	13	Unidentified (drinking form)
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700–1900	2	1	1222	Bottle: cylindrical, bottle or jar, mug: cylindrical; squat
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	6	3	189	

Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	5	5	58	Jug: rounded, Bartmannen
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550–1580	1	1	7	Jug: rounded
Cologne stoneware	KOLS	1500–1580	1	1	10	Jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	18	9	1359	Bottle or jar, bottle: cylindrical, jar: shouldered; medium, jug: shouldered, tankard
Martincamp–type ware	MART	1480–1650	1	1	2	Unidentified
Martincamp–type ware type III flask (red earthenware)	MART3	1600–1650	1	1	4	Flak: globular
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630–1700	4	3	45	Dish, jug
Miscellaneous unsourced post–medieval pottery	MISC	900–1500	5	5	21	Jar, unidentified
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post–medieval whiteware	MISC WW	900–1500	1	1	51	Unidentified
Midlands yellow ware	MY	1550–1700	1	1	3	Jar: shouldered
Pearlware	PEAR	1770–1840	6	6	40	Jug: pear-shaped, plate: dinner, tea cup, unidentified
Pearlware with under–glaze blue–painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	9	5	200	Dish : oval, plate: dessert, dinner
Pearlware with under–glaze painted decoration	PEAR PNTD	1770–1840	1	1	2	Plate
Pearlware with transfer–printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	2	2	19	Plate: dinner, saucer
Essex–type post–medieval black–glazed redware	PMBL	1580–1700	1	1	5	Unidentified
London–area post–medieval bichrome redware	PMBR	1480–1600	2	2	12	Unidentified
Essex–type post–medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580–1700	10	9	273	Bowl or dish, jar, jug, tripod pipkin, unidentified
London–area post–medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	29	27	1017	Bowl, bowl or dish, flower pot, jar: rounded; medium, tall, jug, unidentified
London–area early post–medieval redware	PMRE	1480–1600	28	23	535	Bowl carinated, bowl or dish, cauldron, jar, jug, unidentified
London–area early post–medieval calcareous redware	PMREC	1480–1600	1	1	29	Unidentified
London–area early post–medieval redware with metallic glaze	PMREM	1480–1600	1	1	9	Unidentified
London–area post–medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480–1650	1	1	36	Bowl rounded
London–area post–medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480–1650	18	12	372	Bowl or dish, bowl rounded, cauldron, jug: rounded, unidentified
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480–1610	5	5	112	Drinking jug: rounded
Surrey–Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	5	5	220	Chamber pot, jar : rounded; squat, pipkin, unidentified
Surrey–Hampshire border redware with slip–trailed decoration	RBOR SLTR	1580–1800	1	1	111	Dish
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	37	15	572	Dish, bowl : rounded; medium, chamber pot, dish: rectangular octagonal, jar cylindrical: squat, medium, jug: barrel-shaped, plate: dinner, tea cup, unidentified

Refined white earthenware with under–glaze polychrome–painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	12	3	394	Mug: cylindrical; squat, saucer
Refined whiteware with under–glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805–1900	14	8	352	Lid, plate: dinner, saucer, tea cup: Bute-shape, unidentified
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805–1900	6	5	45	Bowl : carinated; medium, jug: pear-shaped, saucer, unidentified
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805–1900	4	4	31	Saucer, tea cup, including breakfast shape, unidentified
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800–1900	4	3	135	Teapot including cylindrical shape
Sunderland–type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	5	2	559	Bowl, jar: shouldered; medium
English tin–glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846	2	2	14	Bowl : rounded; medium, unidentified
London tin–glazed ware with blue– or polychrome–painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630–1680	2	2	11	Bowl : rounded; small, charger
Refined whiteware with under–glaze transfer–printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	89	39	1057	Bowls, including rounded; medium and small sizes, jug, mug: cylindrical, plates, including dessert, dinner, large and soup, saucer, tea cup, tea cups, including Bute-, London- and porringer shapes, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under–glaze transfer–printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830–1900	35	13	712	Bowl : rounded; medium, jugs, including octagonal, saucer, tea cups including waisted shape, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under–glaze brown or black transfer–printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	3	3	35	Mug: cylindrical; squat, plate: large, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under–glaze colour transfer–printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	9	4	79	Jug, mug: cylindrical, plate, tea cup: London shape
Refined whiteware with under–glaze transfer–printed and over–glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810–1900	6	4	79	Mug: cylindrical; squat, saucer, tea cup, teapot
Yellow ware	YELL	1820–1900	14	7	257	Bowl, including carinated; medium, bowl or dish, chamber pot, jug, unidentified
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	29	13	1044	Bowls: carinated; medium, rounded, chamber pot, jug, unidentified

Table 1. SFK19: medieval and post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in those pottery types.

Saxon

A single residual sherd of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from post-medieval demolition layer [255], weighing 30g. The fabric contains sand, quartz and calcareous inclusions, in addition to rare minerals of possible detrital origin and is provisionally included under the Early Saxon sand-tempered fabric group with calcareous (ESAN CALC). The sherd has a black body and interior surface, a grey outer margin and grey to brownish-buff outer surface. The outer surface of the sherd is comb decorated, a relatively rare technique for the period, but one that can be paralleled on contemporary pottery in the region (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, Fig.76 <P179>; Hamerow 1993).

Medieval

Similar quantities of medieval (*c*. 1170–1400) and late medieval (*c*. 1340–1500) pottery are recorded: 17 and 19 sherds, respectively. A small quantity (two sherds) of *c*. 1080–1200 dated pottery is noted, but only in the form of coarse London-type ware (LCOAR) and includes a battered jar rim sherd. The Surrey whiteware, Kingston-type ware (KING), dated 1240–1400 (Pearce and Vince 1988) is the most frequent medieval pottery type (eight sherds) recorded and consists only of jug sherds. The latter form was the only vessel shape identified in the second most frequent pottery type, London-type ware (LOND), dated 1080–1350 (Pearce *et al* 1985). A single sherd of a South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER) (Blackmore and Pearce 2010) was noted and in the form of a *c*. 1170–1350 dated jar rim, while imported pottery was restricted only to two sherds of French Saintonge ware.

Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988) provided the main late medieval ware type, which is typical for London and Southwark, and two types occurred in similar quantities. Fragments of coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), dated 1270–1500 (six sherds/6 MNV) included *c*. 1340–1500 dated forms: flat-topped rim cooking pots (CBW FT) (context [31]). and large rounded jugs (CBW LGR) (context [122]). Cheam ware (CHEA), dated 1350–1500 was the other Surrey whiteware present (seven sherds/5 MNV) and included sherds of jugs and a flat toped rim cooking pot (CHEA FT) dated 1350–1440 (context [255]). A couple of sherds of 15th-century Late London ware was noted and included the base of a watering pot (context [122]). The only obvious late medieval import included two sherds of non-diagnostic Dutch redware (DUTR), dated 1300–1650.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval pottery types recorded covered the entire time frame for this period with 19th-century types more frequent. Indeed, twice fired earthenwares dating from *c*. 1740 and made at several different production centres (Hildyard 2005) were most frequent (61.5% sherds/48.5% MNV) and plain (REFW) or decorated versions (REFW CHROM/PNTD/SLIP and SPON and TPW/FLOW/3/4 and 6) refined whiteware, dating from *c*. 1805 was the most frequent post-medieval type (41.1% sherds/30.9% MNV).

Smaller quantities of other twice-fired earthenwares were also noted, consisting of bone china (BONE) creamware (CREA) and pearlware, besides Rockingham-type ware and yellow ware (YELL/SLIP) and could be decorated using various methods (see Table 1). A wide range of vessel shapes were noted in the twice-fired earthenwares, although typically table wares and tea wares were prevalent (see Table 1). The majority of the twice-fired earthenwares were noted in fill [56] of the masonry soakaway [57].

Red earthenwares from the London area (Nenk and Hughes 1999) accounts for 9.5% sherds/20.9% MNV. These consist of a quantity of wares most frequently dating to the 16th century (41.1% sherds/30.9% MNV) and particularly noted as early London area post-medieval redware (PMRE) and the slipware versions: PMSRG/Y. Single sherds occur as the calcareous (PMEREC) and bichrome glazed ware (PMBR). Forms recorded in these pottery types consist of bowls, dishes, cauldrons and a PMSRY rounded jug. The later better fired and glazed redware (PMR), post dating *c*. 1580 was less frequent (5.8% sherds/12.1% MNV) than the earlier wares and was comprised only of bowls, flowerpots, jars and a jug.

Pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire borders (Pearce 1992) accounted for 6.5% sherds/10% MNV and consisted mostly of the whiteware (BORD/B/G/O and Y) dated c. 1550–1700 (Pearce 1999): 5.4% sherds/8.2% MNV and consisted mostly of dishes and a chafing dish. The less frequent redware (RBOR), dated 1550–1900 was present as a chamber pot, pipkin and small rounded dish, besides the rim of a 17th-18th-century slipware (RBOR SLTR) dish. A small quantity of early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), dated 1480–1550 was present and included sherds from uncertain drinking forms.

Imported post-medieval wares (Hurst *et al* 1986) are recorded as a total of 5.2% sherds/7.9% MNV, most of which typically for London came from Germany (2.4% sherds/3.9% MNV) and as stoneware drinking forms from Cologne (KOLS), Frechen (FREC), or both (KOLFREC) besides Raeren (RAER) (see Table 1). Chinese porcelains totalled 1.1% sherds/1.8% MNV and occurred as blue and white (CHPO BW) and enamelled (CHPO IMARI/ROSE) table and drinking wares (see Table 1). Smaller quantities of imported pottery came from France as Martincamp wares (MART/3) that includes a globular flask and from the Low Countries as Dutch redware (DUTR) and in the forms of a cauldron and a frying pan rim with a tubular straight handle. A 19th-century "cheap and cheerful" enamelled continental porcelain dish was also recorded.

English stonewares accounted for 5.2% sherds/4.9% MNV, most of which came from London (LONS), besides a quantity from unknown British sources (ENGS/BRST) and Derby (DERBS) were also recorded. These stonewares occur in the form of storage bottles and jars, besides the occasional drinking forms: a shouldered jug and tankard made in LONS. A 19th-century black basalt ware (BBAS) cylindrical tea pot was also noted.

English tin-glazed wares were poorly represented in the assemblage (0.7% sherds/1.2% MNV), with two mid-17th century (TGW D) chargers being the moist distinctive style in this class of pottery.

A small quantity of essentially 17th-century dated redwares from Essex are noted (2.8% sherds/3.9% MNV) and consist mostly of the plain redware (PMFR), besides a few sherds of the black-glazed ware (PMBL) and the *c*. 1630–1700 dated slipware (METS). Forms recorded in these fine redwares include kitchen, table and drinking wares (see Table 1).

Distribution

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery and for each deposit is recorded the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight in grams (Wt), the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a considered (spot) date for the group. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 2.2–5.

Context	Fill of	Phase	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Fabrics	Spot date
0			7	7	42			BBAS, CBW, CHPO IMARI, CREA, EBORD, MY, REFW	
17		5	35	13	1516	1830	1900	CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA, LOND, LONS, METS, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMR, RBOR, RBOR SLTR, REFW SLIP, ROCK, TPW, TPW FLOW, YELL SLIP	1830–1900
26	24	5	21	21	574	1830	1900	BONE, CREA, PMR, REFW, TGW, TPW, TPW3, YELL, YELL SLIP	1820–1900 (mid-19th century)
31	33	2.2	3	3	44	1340	1500	CBW FT, LCOAR, LOND	1340–1500
34	59	4	4	4	27	1480	1600	CBW, PMBR, PMREM	1480–1500
35	37	5	4	4	68	1580	1600	BORDO, FREC, PMFR, PMSRG,	1580–1700
38		3	2	2	20	1480	1600	MART, RAER	1480–1550
39	40	4	2	2	19	1480	1600	PMBR, PMRE	1480–1600
46		5	7	7	60	1630	1680	FREC, MART3, PMR, RBOR, TGW D	1630–1680
47		3	12	12	166	1550	1580	BORD, BORDY, DUTR, KOLFREC, LLON, MISC, PMRE, PMSRY, RAER	1550–1580
52	53	5	1	1	8	1825	1900	TPW4	1825–1900
56	58	5	245	89	7127	1830	1900	BONE, BONE LUST, BONE PNTD, CONP, DERBS, ENGS, ENGS BRST, LONS, PMR, RBOR, REFW, REFW CHROM, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON, ROCK, SUND, TPW, TPW FLOW,TPW3, TPW4, TPW6, YELL, YELL SLIP	1830–1900
58		5	1	1	13	1580	1900	PMR	1580–1900
60	61	4	7	7	76	1280	1350	DUTR, KING, LOND, SAIG	1280–1350
64	65	3	2	2	228	1300	1650	CBW, DUTR	1300–1500*
66	65	3	1	1	3	1240	1400	KING	1240–1400
74	65	3	1	1	29	1480	1600	PMREC	1480–1600*
77	65	3	4	4	10	1240	1400	KING, LCOAR	1240–1400
81	82	4	2	2	26	1480	1600	MISC, PMRE	1480–1600
87	88	4	2	2	24	1580	1900	BORDO, PMR	1580–1700
89	90	4	3	3	28	1580	1900	FREC, MISC, PMR	1580–1700
91	92	4	2	2	36	1580	1900	PMFR, PMR	1580–1700
103	101	5	13	9	218	1805	1900	CHPO ROSE, PMFR, REFW, REFW PNTD, TPW, TPW FLOW	1805–1900 (mid-19th century)
122	123	5	2	2	110	1400	1500	CBW LGR, LLON	1400–1500
125	127	5	5	3	35	1780	1900	TPW	1780–1900 (mid-19th century)
128	127	5	2	2	77	1580	1700	PMFR, PMR	1580–1700
191	192	4	1	1	8	1550	1700	FREC	1550–1700
197	198	4	2	2	14	1550	1700	BORDG, BORDY	1550–1700
202	203	5	8	5	160	1480	1600	PMRE, PMSRY	1480–1600
204	205	4	2	2	33	1480	1600	PMRE, PMSRY	1480–1600
208	209	4	1	1	22	1550	1700	BORDG	1550–1700
211	212	4	9	7	47	1630	1700	BORDG, CHEA, METS, PMFR, PMRE	1630–1700
213	214	4	5	5	31	1500	1580	EBORD, KOLS, PMRE, RAER	1500–1550
215	216	4	1	1	5	1550	1700	BORDY	1550–1700
222	224	2.3	1	1	3	1550	1700	BORDG	1550–1700
229	230	5	57	45	908	1830	1900	BLACK, BONE PNTD, BORDG, CHPO BW, CREA, ENGS BRST, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR PNTD, PEAR TR, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMSRY, RBOR, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON, TGW, TPW, TPW FLOW, TPW6	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)
236	237	4	1	1	5	1550	1700	BORDG	1550–1700
238	239	5	3	3	18	1780	1900	BORDB, BORDG, TPW	1780–1900

240	241	4	1	1	40	1630	1700	PMRE	1480–1600
243	244	4	1	1	9	1580	1900	PMR	1580–1900
245	246	5	12	9	345	1825	1900	CREA, PEAR BW, PMR, REFW, REFW PNTD, TPW6	*C*. 1870–1900
248	249	5	2	2	9	1550	1700	BORDY, MISC	1550–1700
249		5	5	3	36	1630	1700	METS, PMFR, PMR	1630–1700
250		3	7	7	285	1820	1900	MISC WW,PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RAER, YELL SLIP	1820–1900
251	252	4	3	3	56	1550	1700	BORDG, BORDY, PMRE	1550–1600
253	254	5	3	3	72	1580	1700	BORDG ,CHEA, PMFR,	1580–1700
255		3	15	11	259	1480	1600	ESAN CALC, CHEA FT, DUTR, EBORD, KING, MISC, PMRE, PMRE, PMSRY, RAER	1480–1500
259	260	4	3	3	13	1580	1700	PMFR, PMR, PMRE	1580–1700*
262	263	5	2	2	14	1480	1600	CHEA, PMRE	1480–1600
266		3	5	5	93	1550	1700	BORDG, PMRE, PMSRY	1550–1600*
267	268	4	8	2	163	1480	1650	PMSRY	1480–1600
318	321	2.4	2	2	22	1250	1650	SAIG, SHER	1250–1350
327	329	2.3	1	1	44	1480	1650	PMSRY	1480–1600
335	338	2.5	1	1	44	1240	1400	KING	1240–1400

Table 2. SFK19. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the size of the group, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a suggested deposition date (spot date).

Phase 2.2: Late 1st to early 2nd century (Roman cemetery)

Quantity: 3 sherds/3 ENV/44g
No. of contexts containing pottery: one

Pottery was solely recovered from fill [31] of grave [33] and only dated to the medieval period. These finds consisted of single sherds of LCOAR and LOND and the latest item was a flat-topped rim cooking pot made in Surrey-Hampshire coarse border ware dated 1340–1500 and in a battered state. The pottery would therefore appear to be intrusive.

Phase 2.3: 2nd century (Roman cemetery)

Quantity: 2 sherds/2 ENV/47g
No. of contexts containing pot: two

Only post-medieval post-Roman pottery types were recorded in the deposits assigned to this phase. The upper fill [327] of the east-west Roman ditch [329] produced part of a cauldron made in PMSRY, dated 1480–1650 and fill [224] of grave cut [224] contained a non-diagnostic sherd of BORDY, dated 1550–1700. Both sherds are deemed to be intrusive.

Phase 2.4: 3rd century (Roman cemetery)

Quantity: 2 sherds/2 ENV/22g
No. of contexts containing pot: one

Only medieval dated sherds of post-Roman pottery, consisting of a cooking pot jar rim made in SHER and a handle from an imported French SAIG jug, were recorded in this phase and both sherds came from fill [318] of grave cut [321]. These sherds of pottery are considered to be intrusive.

Phase 2.5: late 3rd to early 4th century (Roman cemetery)

Quantity: 1 sherds/1 ENV/44g
No. of contexts containing pot: one

Fill [335] of grave cut [338] produced an intrusive sherd of a *c*. 1240–1400 dated KING jug.

Phase 3: Post-Roman soil formation to mid-17th century

Quantity: 49 sherds/45 ENV/1.093kg
No. of contexts containing pot: nine

Post-Roman pottery recovered from this period was mostly found in layers except for the fills of Ditch 4 ditch [cut 65].

Medieval pottery was largely recovered from the fills of Ditch 4 (cut [65]), with fills [66] and [74] dated *c*. 1240–1400 by the presence of KING as the latest pottery type recorded, while the upper fill [64] was dated *c*. 1300–1500 by the presence of CBW and a DUTR frying pan rim and tubular handle, while fill [74] contained a sherd of PMREC dated *c*. 1480–1600.

The layers recorded in this period contained mostly pottery types that were contemporaneous with each other during the 16th century, and more so the late 16th century: deposits [47] and [266.]. A single residual sherd of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from layer [255].

The main pottery types recorded in this period were 16th-century PMRE (20.7% sherds), its slipware version PMSRY (10.3% sherds), early 16th-century Raeren stoneware (drinking jugs) and late 16th-century Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (both 6.9% sherds each). Jugs (14.6% ENV), cauldrons, drinking jugs and bowls or dishes (8.3% ENV each) were the main forms recorded and in that order.

Phase 4: late 17th to early 18th century (horticultural activity)

Quantity: 60 sherds/52 ENV/682g
No. of contexts containing pot: 20

Pottery in this phase was mostly recovered from horticultural features, with medieval pottery types only found in cut [61] (fill [60]) and 1480–1600 dated wares the latest noted in features [40] (fill [39]), [59] (fill [34]), [82], (fill [81]), [205], (fill [204]) and [268], (fill [267]). Three horticultural features contained pottery with a spot date of *c*. 1550–1700: [192], (fill [191]), [198], (fill [197]) and [209], (fill [208]), while horticultural feature [90], (fill [89]) was dated 1580–1700 and [212], (fill [211]) contained a group of pottery dated 1630–1700 by the presence of Metropolitan slipware (METS).

Gullies were the other main feature in this phase that produced pottery. One gully ([241], fill [240]) only produced a sherd of PMRE dated 1480–1600. Another gully contained pottery dated 1550–1700: [214], (fill [213]), while pottery dated 1580–1700 was solely present in [260], (fill [259]), while gully [244] (fill [243]) produced only a non-diagnostic sherd of PMR dated 1580–1900. A small group of pottery dated to the late 16th-century was noted from the post-hole [252] (fill [251]).

The main pottery types recorded in this phase were Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares (BORDG/O and Y), noted as 16.7% sherds, followed by 16th-century London redwares and noted as PMSRY (12.5% sherds), PMRE (11.1% sherds), besides the later redware PMR (6.9% sherds). Jugs (19.2% ENV) and bowls (9.6% ENV) were the only notably prominent forms recorded in this period.

Phase 5: Mid 18th to late 19th century (urban development)

Quantity: 426 sherds/240 ENV/11.351kg
No. of contexts containing pot: 19

Pottery in this phase was recovered from a wide range of features: a cellar, cesspits, construction and robber cuts, a gully, pits and layers. Only 3.4% sherds were deemed to be residual in this period, although that figure should be higher as many of the features assigned to Phase 5 contained groups of pottery pre-dating the mid-18th century.

Only residual 15th-century pottery was noted in fill [122] of oval pit cut [123], while *c*. 1480–1600 dated pottery was noted in fill [202] of pit cut [203] and fill [262] of gully [263]. Additionally, *c*. 1550–1700 dated ceramics came from fill [248] of the construction cut [249] for the wall [247]. A number of deposits produced pottery spot dated *c.* 1580–1700: fill [127] of the construction cut [127] for masonry soakaway [126] and fill [253] of rectangular pit [254]. Mid-17th-century pottery dated the agricultural layer [46].

Essentially 19th-century pottery-types dated fill [52] of pit cut [53] and the chalk foundation [238] (see Table 2 for the dating evidence). Groups of mid-19th-century pottery, identified mostly by factory made fine wares with decorations dated to that period, were noted in layer [17], soakaways [101] (fill [103]), [126] (fill [125]), the robber cut [230] (fill [229]) and the backfill [26] of the cellar [24]. A *c*. 1870–1900 group of pottery came from fill [245] of robber cut [246] and was dated by the style of decoration.

The main pottery types recorded in this phase were refined whiteware, either plain or decorated in various ways (REFW/CHROM/PNTD/SLIP and SPON and TPW/FLOW/3/4 and 6) and noted as 49.6% sherds. The other main pottery types in order of frequency were yellow ware (YELL/SLIP) (11,7% sherds), London stoneware (LONS) and pearlwares (PEAR/ BW/PNTD and TR), both recorded as 4.1% sherds. Many of the factory made twice-fired wares have decoration, e.g., painted, slip and sponged designs, that indicate the pottery belonged to lower socio-economic groups.

The main forms recorded were plates (15.7% ENV), jugs (10.9% ENV), tea cups (7.3% ENV) and jars (4.0% ENV), thus indicating that drinking and table wares were the most important functions in this phase.

Significance of the collection

The assemblage of pottery has some significance at a local level and demonstrates Saxon, medieval and more so post-medieval development on the study area. The ceramic profile for the site compares very well with other Southwark post-Roman pottery assemblages and fits in with the development of this London suburb from the ceramic evidence (Jarrett 2020, Sudds 2010). The Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval component of the assemblage, however, from the evidence of its fragmentary condition and the types of deposits it was recovered from, largely suggests that the finds come from off site sources and ended up on the study area as rubbish. Therefore, the pottery dated pre c. 1770 suggests that it has little to do with onsite activities except for dumping of rubbish. The Early Saxon sherd is of some note, with contemporary pottery recovered from other sites in close proximity in slightly greater quantities, thought to represent evidence for small scale, temporary activity (Jarrett 2013; Sudds 2010). The later post-medieval pottery (post *c*. 1770 dated) fits in with the development of this area of Southwark, although, like the whole assemblage, it is rather mundane.

Potential of the collection

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts the finds were found in and demonstrate the presence of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity on the study area but peripheral to the main Southwark development before the late 18th-century. The assemblage contains typical pottery types and forms recorded in Southwark and nothing is extraordinary to merit further avenues of research. Although residual, the single Saxon sherd adds to a growing body of material of similar date in the immediate vicinity and is of some interest. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, although the Saxon sherd should be confirmed to fabric type. If a publication text is required then the information can be taken from this report. With the exception of the Saxon sherd, the entire assemblage can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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APPENDIX 9: POST-ROMAN SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

In total, some seventy post-Roman metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations, along with four pieces of slag. These finds are all listed in the catalogue below, and will be discussed here by phase.

Phase 3: post-Roman soil formation to the mid-17th century

Twenty-three objects came from Phase 3 contexts. They include some structural fittings, notably nine nails but also a near-complete iron staple (SF 36). Dress accessories are represented by three sturdy copper-alloy pins, one complete with a wound-wire head cramped into globular shape (SF 28). The pins were associated with pottery dating from 1550–1580, a period when this type of pins appear to come into fashion. Unlike finer and longer pins, they would have been used for head dresses and to pin up skirts and clothing, much like dress hooks of the same period (Egan and Forsyth 1997, 224; cf. Gaimster *et al.* 2002). Of particular interest is a complete copper-alloy mount fitted with a long suspension loop (SF 2). The mount has an oval plate with a lug for fixing at the top and a similar lug for the suspension loop at the bottom; both lugs retain rivets with large domed heads. There are traces of gilding on the plate. A possible interpretation for the mount might be that it is from a horse harness accessory, as numerous horse harness pendants, often gilded and sometimes enamelled, are known from the late medieval period (cf. Ashley 2002; Griffiths 1995). However, while the mount was associated with pottery dating from 1240–1400, it bears little resemblance to known harness suspension mounts from this period which would normally have parallel lugs for a transverse pin fixing the pendant (cf. Griffiths 1995, fig. 52). No parallels to the Suffolk House mount are currently known, including among Roman objects (pers comm J. Shepherd), but it is likely to have been attached to a belt or other leather strap. Two further significant finds from this phase are presented by coins in the form of rose farthings minted under Charles I (1625–1649; SF 1 and 4).

Phase 4: horticultural activities in the late 17th to early 18th centuries

This phase produced twenty-seven metal and small finds. Again, iron nails dominate the assemblage with fourteen examples along with some corroded and undiagnostic iron fragments. Some of the finds, such as copper-alloy wire and sheet strips and offcuts, may indicate metalworking on or near the site. This may also be supported by the presence of copper-alloy vessel fragments (SF 34 and 41) which could have been intended for melting down. Most of this material appears to be associated with pottery dating from the late 15th and 16th centuries. In addition, there are two pieces of bone-working waste, both associated with pottery dating from 1480–1500. The only dress accessory is represented by a

complete copper-alloy pin (SF 35) of the same sturdy type as those recovered from Phase 3. A thin and heavily corroded coin was also recovered, potentially the remains of a farthing (SF 27).

Phase 5: urban development in the mid-18th to late 19th centuries

Twenty-one finds were recovered from this phase, almost all from the fill of Soakaway [57]. The assemblage include dress accessories such as a small copper-alloy suspender button (SF 29), minute glass beads and fragments of copper-alloy pins and lace-chapes along with the broken-off teeth of a bone comb and the remains of a possible gaming piece of bone. Besides this group of finds, two objects associated with textile and textile production also came from this phase. One is the flattened remains of a two-disc lead cloth seal (SF 7) while the other is a copper-alloy sewing ring (SF 31). Sewing rings, unlike the more common domed thimbles, have openings at both ends but are otherwise similar in style and function; they are known from the late medieval period and into more modern times (cf. Read 2018, 7–20).

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. For the Suffolk House site, the potential medieval suspension mount would be a significant object in itself but also a selection of early modern objects from Phase 3 and 4, such as dress pins and potential copper-alloy working waste would be of interest, in particular the two metal vessel fragments. Some interest should also be given to the 19th-century finds in light of the long-standing research aims to integrate domestic material culture in studies of Londoners in the 18th and 19th centuries (cf. Nixon *et al.* 2002, 70–71). For the purpose of publication, some objects – in particular the copper-alloy suspension mount and the two metal vessel fragments - will require further research to establish a fuller identification. Following publication, iron nails and undiagnostic or fragmented metal objects may be discarded before the site is archived.

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Catalogue

PHASE	CTX	SF	DESCRIPTION	NO. ITEMS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
PH 0	0		Copper-alloy sheet disc/mount; incomplete and corroded; one small rivet hole extant; diam. 22mm	1	n/a	discard
PH 3	38		Copper-alloy wire; short looped length; gauge 1.4mm; loope diam. 12mm	1	1480–1550	
PH 3	46	1	Copper-alloy coin; Charles I rose farthing; complete; diam. 13mm	1	1630–1680	
PH 3	47	28	Copper-alloy pins; three of sturdy wire; gauge 1.75-1.85mm; one complete Caple Type C; L 43mm;	3	1550–1580	
PH 3	47	36	Iron staple; near-complete U-shaped; W 38mm; L 50mm+	1	1550–1580	
PH 3	47		Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded; L 40-50mm	3	1550–1580	discard
PH 3	47		Iron ?strap; heavily corroded undiagnostic fragment only; W 35mm; L 55mm+	1	1550–1580	discard
PH 3	47		Copper-alloy sheet; two twisted and heavily corroded fragments; W 10mm; L 30 and 35mm	2	1550–1580	
PH 3	64		Lead melting waste; small run only; L 20mm	1	1340–1400	
PH 3	66	2	Copper-alloy pendant mount; complete 17 x 25mm oval body with opposing lugs for rivets with large domed heads; lower lug fitted with long narrow suspension loop; L 65mm; rivet diams 9mm; traces of gilding	1	1240–1400	further identify
PH 3	66		Copper-alloy mount; broken off oval lug with single central rivet hole; possibly from pendant mount like SF 2	1	1240–1400	
PH 3	74		Bone-working waste; rectangular-section piece of secondary waste or blank, likely from cattle longbone; cut and snapped at one end and worked on all four sides; one cut mark across on one side; W 7–9mm; L 55mm+	1	?15th-16th centuries	
PH 3	74		Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded; L 35-80mm	3	?15th-16th centuries	discard
PH 3	76	4	Copper-alloy coin; Charles I rose farthing; complete; diam. 13mm	1	n/a	
PH 3	77		Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded; L 25-75mm	3	1240–1400	discard
PH 4	34		Bone-working waste; cattle metatarsus sawn near distal end and then split lengthways; L 70mm+	1	1480–1500	
PH 4	39		Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1	1480–1600	discard
PH 4	39		Slag; one lump only	1	1480–1600	discard
PH 4	208		Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 90mm; curved from extraction	1	1550–1700	discard
PH 4	211		Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 45mm	1	1630–1700	discard

PHASE	CTX	SF	DESCRIPTION	NO. ITEMS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
PH 4	212		Copper-alloy wire; gauge 1.4mm; L 95mm+	1	n/a	
PH 4	213		Iron strap; incomplete and heavily corroded; undiagnostic; W 10mm; L 55mm+	1	1500–1550	discard
PH 4	213		Copper-alloy sheet strip; W 3-4mm; L 220mm+	1	1500–1550	
PH 4	220	27	Copper-alloy coin; complete but heavily corroded; thin flan; diam. 22mm	1	n/a	further identify
PH 4	236		Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded; L 30-55mm	3	1550–1700	discard
PH 4	236		Iron ?strap; heavily corroded undiagnostic fragment only; W 23mm; L 55mm+	1	1550–1700	discard
PH 4	240		Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded; L 40-60mm	3	1630–1700	discard
PH 4	250	34	Copper-alloy vessel; cast fragment of straight body with bevelled edge present; vessel diam. 310mm	1	1820–1900 (mostly 1480–1600)	
PH 4	250		Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 55mm	1	1820–1900 (mostly 1480–1600)	discard
PH 4	253		Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 40mm	1	1580–1700	discard
PH 4	253		Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 45mm	1	1580–1700	discard
PH 4	255	41	Copper-alloy vessel/plate; fragment only with 5-mm thickened edge; vessel diam. 160mm	1	1480–1500	
PH 4	255		Bone-working waste; cut proximal end of cattle metatarsal	1	1480–1500	
PH 4	255		Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded; L 50-95mm	3	1480–1500	discard
PH 4	255		Lead window came; ?cast fragment only; W 6mm; L 60mm+	1	1480–1500	
PH 4	255		Copper-alloy sheet; thin triangular offcut; W 3-20mm; L 75mm+	1	1480–1500	
PH 4	264	35	Copper-alloy pin; complete Caple Type 3 of sturdy wire; gauge 1.65mm; L 36mm; slightly bent from use	1	n/a	
PH 5	26		Slag; small lump only	1	1820–1900 (mid-19th century)	discard
PH 5	35		Iron nail; heavily corroded; L 80mm+	1	1580–1700	discard
PH 5	35		Copper-alloy sheet; tapering strip; corroded and in three pieces; W 3-10mm; L 50mm+	1	1580–1700	
PH 5	56	29	Copper-ally suspender button; complete but heavily corroded with four eyes for fastening; diam. 14mm; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	56		Iron nails; five heavily corroded pieces; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	discard
PH 5	56		Slag; handful of small lumps and pieces, including coal; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	discard
PH 5	56		Copper-alloy fragments; numerous, including at least three pins, two lace-chapes and sheet; from Sample <1>	5	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	56		Glass beads; five complete; one translucent white diam. 7mm; four minute in blue, red and brown diam. 2-3mm; from Sample <1>	5	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	56		Bone comb; three broken-off teeth only; L 15mm; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	

PHASE	CTX	SF	DESCRIPTION	NO. ITEMS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
PH 5	56		Bone ?gaming piece; two fragments only of disc with row of perforations inside edge; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	56		Bone button; incomplete button stiffener with single central hole; diam. 14mm; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	56		Textile; three fragments of woven clot; from Sample <1>	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	142	7	Lead cloth seal; complete but heavily corroded two-disc item; flat and unfolded; diam. 15mm; L 37mm	1	n/a	
PH 5	229	31	Copper-alloy sewing ring; complete but squashed; short collar and regular indentations; ht. 11mm	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	
PH 5	229		Copper-alloy ?strap; undiagnostic sheet fragment only; W 12mm; L 20mm+	1	1830–1900 (mid-19th century)	discard
PH 5	248		Slag; one lump only	1	1550–1700	discard

APPENDIX 10: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A report on the clay tobacco pipes recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2019) and this assessment considers the finds recovered from contexts [17] to [236]. A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the finds were collected by hand, except for those additionally recovered from a single environmental sample. The material is generally not abraded and in a good condition. Three bowls were, however, determined to be residual. The clay tobacco pipes, therefore, appear to have been deposited under mostly secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in only 13 contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The bowls have a date range of *c*. 1610–80 and *c*. 1820–80: late 17th-18th century types are absent.

The assemblage of clay tobacco pipes consists of 57 fragments, of which one was unstratified. The assemblage is comprised of 19 bowls and 38 stems. The finds are discussed by their types (The Assemblage) their distribution.

Methodology

All the clay tobacco pipes were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). A small number of the bowls have been redated according to Higgins (2004; 2016). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish, including the level of burnishing and the degree of milling of the rims (recorded in quarters) has been noted on the 17th-century types. The stems were broadly dated according to the thickness and more pertinently the size of the bore. The information was entered into a database format.

The Assemblage

The bowl types recorded are as follows:

1610–1640

AO5: one flat heeled rounded profile type, full rim milling, poor finish, context [211]
AO6: one spurred rounded profile type, no rim milling, average finish, unstratified

1640–1660

AO9: one spurred rounded profile type, three-quarters rim milling, poor finish, context [17]
AO10: one heeled rounded profile type, full rim milling, good burnish/finish, context [35]

1660–1680

AO13V: one heeled barrel-shaped type, three-quarters rim milling, average finish, context [229]
AO15: one spurred rounded profile type, no rim milling, good finish, context [17]

1770–1845

AO27: one square profiled heeled bowl with a straight-back (facing the smoker) and rounded front. Initialled **I I/T** on the heel. The front of bowl is missing. The top of the second initial is truncated. context [26]

1820–1850

AO28: five tall spurred bowls with a straight back and rounded front. All of the bowls have marks on the sides of the heels:
*** ***: two bowls with stars on the sides of the heel, one example has leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and is poorly finished, while the second bowl as wheat ear borders on the front and back of the bowl and the two parts of the moulds made to make the bowl were poorly aligned. Both bowls were recovered from context [56].
J O: one bowl with wheat ear borders on the front and back of the bowl. Context [17]. Probably made by either John A. Oare/Ore (1), 26 Ewer St., Union St., Borough, 1847-71 Oswald (1975).
? W: one bowl surviving as mostly the spur and showing evidence for a leaf border on the back of the bowl, context [56].
W W: one example surviving as the spur and lower part of the bowl and evidence for an uncertain type of leaf border, context [26]. Probably made by William Williams (1), 1822–58 or his son William Maurice Williams (2), 1841–64, both working at Kent Street, Borough (Tatman 1994, 145–6).

1840–1880

AO28S: two short spurred bowls with a straight back and rounded front and only found in context [56]. Both of the bowls have marks on the sides of the heels:
J C: one poorly moulded example with wheat ear borders on the front and back of the bowl. Probably made by either James Critchfield, (1), 1823/24–54, or his son James Critchfield, (2), 1854–91, both working in Snowfields and other areas of Bermondsey (Hammond and Jarrett 2020).

J W: one poorly moulded example with wheat ear and grass leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Possibly made by John Williams (3), Kent St. Borough, 1828-42 although many 19th-century London pipe makers shared these initials (Oswald 1975, 148).

AO29: three heeled bowls with a characteristic slanting rim, none of which are maker marked and all were found in context [56]. Two bowls have wheat ear borders on the front and back of the bowl and are poorly moulded: one bowl is missing its heel. The third bowl is missing its heel and is moulded in the shape of an acorn with leaf borders.

Distribution

Table 2 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes and for each context these finds occur in is shown the cut number where relevant, the phase, the size of the group, the number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and LD), the types of bowls present etc., together with a spot date for each context. The finds occur in Phases 3–5 and are discussed below.

Context	Fill of	Phase	Size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl form (makers etc.)	Spot date
0				1			x1 AO6	
17		5	S	4	1820	1845	x1 AO9, x1 AO15, x1 AO28 (**J O**), X1 stem	1820–1850
26	24	5	S	6	1820	1845	x1 AO10, x1 AO27 (**I I/T**), x1 AO28 (**W W**), X4 stems	*c*. 1820–1845
35	37	5	S	1	1640	1660	x1 AO10	1640–1660
46		5	S	3	1580	1910	X3 stems	17th century
47		3	S	2	1580	1910	X2 stems	17th century
56	58	5	S	28	1840	1880	X3 AO28 (x2 *** ***, **? W**), x2 AO28S (x1 **J C**, x 1 **J W**), X3 AO29, X20 stems	1840–1880
87	88	4	S	1	1580	1910	X1 stem	17th century
103	101	5	S	4	1580	1910	X4 stems	c. 1730–1910
125	127	5	S	1	1580	1910	X1 stem	c. 1730–1910
211	212	4	S	1	1610	1640	X1 AO5	1610–1640
225	226	4	S	1	1580	1910	X1 stem	17th century
229	230	5	S	2	1660	1680	X1 A13V	1660–1680
236	237	4	S	1	1580	1910	X1 stem	17th century

Table 1. SFK18. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

Phase 3: Post-Roman soil formation to mid-17th century

Quantity: two fragments; stems
No. of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: one.

In this phase clay tobacco pipe fragments were only recovered from a single deposit, the post-medieval agricultural layer [47]. The fragments consist of two medium thick stems with wide bores that can only be broadly dated to the 17th century.

Phase 4: late 17th to early 18th century (horticultural activity)

Quantity: four fragments; two bowls, two stems
No. of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: four.

Only single stems with wide bores broadly dated to the 17th-century were found solely in fill [87] of horticultural feature [88], fill [225] of small pit [226] and fill [236] of gully [237]. A 1610–40 dated AO5 bowl was solely recovered from fill [211] of the horticultural feature [212].

Phase 5: Mid-18th to late 19th century (urban development)

Quantity: 49 fragments; 15 bowls, 34 stems
No. of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: 8.

Clay tobacco pipes from this phase were recovered from layers and the fills of masonry soakaways, a cellar and a robber cut.

Recorded in this phase were a number of deposits that produced only clay tobacco pipe stems. The agricultural layer produced three thin-medium thickness stems with wide bores that could only be dated to the 17th century. Two deposits produced as the latest datable item thin stems with wide bores that could only be broadly dated to *c*. 1730–1910: fills [103] and [125] of the soakaways [100] and [126].

An AO10 bowl dated 1610–40 was solely present in the upper fill [35] of post-med feature [37]. One deposit, backfill [229] of robber cut [230], produced a single AO13V bowl dated 1660–1680.

Three deposits recorded in this phase produced 19th-century bowl shapes. Layer [17] produced two residual mid-17th century bowls in the form of AO9 and AO15 shapes, whilst the latest bowl was a *c*. 1820–50 dated AO28 bowl initialled **J O** on the spur.

Backfill [26] of the masonry cellar [24] produced two damaged bowls in the form of an AO27 bowl initialled **I I/T** on the heel and an AO28 bowl initialled **W** on the spur and together the bowls indicate a deposition date of *c*. 1820–45.

The largest group of clay tobacco pipes recorded in the assemblage came from fill [58] of the soakaway [57]. Three tall spurred AO28 bowls were noted, two of which have stars on the sides of the spurs and another bowl is initialled **? W**. There are four bowls dated 1840–80 that date the context. Two of these

bowls are of the short AO28 type and are initialled either **J C** or **J W.** The other two bowls recorded are of the AO29 type and do not have any makers' marks surviving. All of the bowls recovered from fill [56] are either poorly finished or moulded and indicates that the pipes were associated with a low socio-economic group.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance as the assemblage is small, fragmentary and has little meaning. The bowl types and decoration catalogued are frequently recorded in the Greater London and Southwark area (Jarrett 2020).

Potential

The clay tobacco pipes do have the potential to date the contexts these items were recovered from. The poor quality of the 19th-century bowls indicate that theses finds were associated with redeposited material. There are no recommendations for further work on the pipes and if a publication report is required then the info can be taken from this report. The assemblage can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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APPENDIX 11: POST-ROMAN GLASS

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

Glass recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2019) and this report considers those finds recovered from contexts [26] to [333]. A small sized assemblage (less than one box) of glass was recovered mostly by hand except for that from an environmental sample. The glass dates solely to the post-medieval period. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or discard and represents mostly secondary deposition. Natural weathering resulting from the burial conditions was noted upon several fragments. The assemblage is in a largely fragmentary state but comprises mostly diagnostic pieces.

The assemblage consists of 72 fragments, 26 MNV, 1.014kg, of which none was unstratified. The glass was recovered from ten contexts as only small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments). The assemblage is discussed by its forms (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

METHODOLOGY

The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight and was recorded in a database format, by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique. Rim finishes on 19th-century finishes were catalogued according to Lindsey (2021).

THE ASSEMBLAGE

The quantification of the different forms is as follows:

Bottle: 2 fragment, 2 MNV, 17g
Bottle, sectioned: 2 fragments, 1 MNV, 8g
Bottle, cylindrical section: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 27g
Bottle, flat octagonal section: 4 fragments, 1 MNV, 63g
Bottle, octagonal section: 4 fragments, 1 MNV, 58g
Bottle, oval section: 7 fragments, 1 MNV, 286g
Drinking vessel, pedestal base: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 9g
English wine bottle:4 fragments, 1 MNV, 11g
English wine bottle, cylindrical section: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 1g

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type, squat: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 377g
Glass working waste: 2 fragments, 2 MNV, 1g
Phial: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 6g
Phial, cylindrical type: 4 fragments, 1 MNV, 40g
Oil lamp chimney: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 15g
Tumbler: 13 fragments, 1 MNV, 25g
Vessel glass: 4 fragments, 3 MNV, 13g
Window glass: 18 fragments, 5 MNV, 22g
Window glass, diamond quarry: 2 fragments, 1 MNV, 7g
Wine glass: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 43g

Bottles are the most frequent form (10 MNV/38.5%) recorded in the assemblage with those that could only be assigned to general liquid storage use being more frequent (7 MNV/26.9%). The least datable bottle fragment was made in green-tinted glass and was dated only to the 18th-19th century (deposit [333]). The rest of the liquid storage bottles were found only in context [56] and were made in a Ricket's-type mould and therefore date to after *c*. 1810. These items consisted of the base of a cylindrical bottle, made in green-tinted glass and two flat octagonal section bottles, one made in pale green glass of a medium size that survives as the base, while a clear glass example has a fire rounded rim attached to a cylindrical neck, a low rounded shoulder and the base has a concave underside with a pontil scar. Additionally, there is recorded an oval section bottle made in blue-green tinted glass that has on the underside of the concave base the name of the bottle maker edge 'AIRE & CALDER BOTTLE CO' embossed around the edge. Two fragmentary bottles could not be assigned to a type and survives as a deep thin walled concave neck and a panelled wall fragment: both vessels were made in green tinted glass. Alcohol storage serving vessels were poorly represented in the assemblage (3 MNV/11.5%) and survive only as fragments of wine bottles. There are two vessels made in dark olive-green glass that could not be easily assigned to a wine bottle type. The first example, found in context [56], survives as the heel from a possible post *c*. 1760 dated cylindrical type and the item is burnt and is partially dichromic appearing as an opaque blue colour. It is possible that this is refuse from a local glass house (see below). The second item occurs as a small wall sherd that is derived possibly from a 19th-century late cylindrical type (context [119]). There are two definite cylindrical wine bottles recorded. One example, made in olive-green glass, has an applied cavetto profile string-finish above a poorly formed flat cordon attached to a conical neck. Dumbrell (1983, 38) dates this string finish to *c*. 1790 but could be later. The second cylindrical wine bottle is recorded as a moulded dark olive-green/black squat type which is intact except for its missing rim and probably dates to the late 19th century (context [56]).

Window glass is the second largest group of glass recorded in the assemblage: six panes/23.1% MNV. The earliest fragment is a slightly weathered diamond-shaped window quarry surviving as two apexes and is of a 17th-century date but could represent a later replacement (context [103]). Fragments of mostly clear window glass, that were too small to determine the manufacturing technique and are mostly of a 19th-century date were noted in deposits [56], [103], [238] and [248].

Three vessel glass items (11.5% MNV) were associated with alcohol consumption. The earliest was a *c*. 1500–1650 dated elite glass drinking vessel (Wilmott 2002) that survived only as the low pedestal base of a beaker or other such vessel and was made in pale olive-green glass and has a folded hollow edge (context [46]). Two other clear glass vessels came from context [56] and dated to the 19th century. The first vessel consisted of a plain flared tumbler with a rim diameter of 50mm and a rounded heel of 45mm in diameter. The second vessel was a wine glass with evidence for a bucket-shaped bowl surviving that is attached to the baluster-type stem by a merese and the stem has a disc shaped knob.

Two pharmaceutical cylindrical phials were noted, both of which were moulded 19th-century examples and both were recovered from context [56]. Both phials have flat narrow prescription-type rims and short necks. One example was made in clear glass and the other was made in blue-green glass and has part of a business name embossed vertically on the wall that survives as '…D' and 'E…'.

Two fragments of glass working waste were noted, both of which were recovered from deposit [56]. Both items are recorded as globular pieces with trails and were made in either clear or dichromic olive-green/dark blue glass. These items could have been derived from Southwark glass houses that were mostly located to the west of Borough High Street and close to the Thames.

Three fragments of vessel glass were noted. Two items could only be dated to the post-medieval period and survives as a clear glass narrow tubular neck (deposit [79]) and a blue-green/amber dichromic burnt and warped base of a probable small bottle. The item recovered from deposit [79], however, was recovered from a Roman grave and may represent a grave good of that date. The most interesting piece of vessel glass survives as a clear fragment with vertical trails of a dark blue band sandwiched between single white lines and may represent a vessel made in 16th-early 17th-century dated *Facon de Venice* (Context [136]).

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, then the feature the context filled, the trench it was located in, the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV), weight, the forms and a spot date is shown. Glass was recovered from Phases 2.1–2 and 5 dated deposits.

Phase 2.1: 1st century (Roman cemetery)

Quantity: two fragments, 2 ENV, 1g
Number of contexts containing glass: 1

Two small fragments of dark olive-green wine bottles were recovered from layer [119] and are deemed to be intrusive.

Context	Fill of	Phase	No. of frags	ENV	Weight	Forms	Spot date
26	24	5	1	1	377	English wine bottle, cylindrical, late. Squat	1810–1900
46		5	1	1	9	pedestal drinking vessel	1500-1650
56	58	5	56	14	594	Bottle: sectioned; cylindrical; flat octagonal section; octagonal section, English wine bottle, glass working waste; phial, including a cylindrical type, tumbler, wine glass	Late 19th century
79	80	2.2	1	1	9	Vessel glass	Post-medieval
103	101	5	4	2	9	window glass, including a diamond quarry	18th-19th century
119		2.1	2	1	2	English wine bottle	?19th century
136	137	5	2	1	1	Vessel glass	16th-mid 17th century
238	239	5	2	2	4	Vessel glass, window glass	Post-medieval
248	249	5	1	1	1	Window glass	?19th century
333	347	2.2	2	2	8	Bottle, English wine bottle, cylindrical	?19th century

Table 1. Distribution of the glass showing for each context the feature it filled, the trench and phase it occurred in, the number of fragments (No. frags), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight in grams, the forms present and a spot date for the context based upon the dating of the glass.

Phase 2.2: Late 1st to early 2nd century (Roman cemetery)

Quantity: three fragments, 3 ENV, 17g
Number of contexts containing glass: 2

The skeleton [79], from grave [80] has associated with it a piece of vessel glass surviving as a clear glass tubular neck and was broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Fill [333] of grave cut [347] produced two glass bottles, firstly as a wall fragment of a green-tinted glass item of a 18th-19th century date and secondly as a wine bottle with a cavetto profile string finish dated c. 1790. Both items are deemed to be intrusive.

Phase 5: Mid 18th to late 19th century (urban development)

Quantity: 67 fragments, 22 ENV, 995g
Number of contexts containing glass: 7

Glass in this phase was recovered from a layer, a construction cut, a horticultural feature and the backfills of masonry soakaways.

The post-medieval agricultural layer [46] produced the 16th-early 17th-century dated pedestal base of a drinking vessel. Of a similar date was the fragment of *Facon de Venice* glass with a blue and white trail that was recovered from fill [136] of the horticultural feature [137].

The chalk foundation [238] within construction cut [239] produced the burnt and warped dichromic base of a possible bottle and a small fragment of clear window glass that could only be dated to the post-medieval period.

Fill [103] of the masonry soakaway [100] only produced fragments of 18th-19th-century dated window glass as well as the diamond quarry. A piece of window glass, probably of a 19th-century date, was the sole glass find from fill [248] of construction cut [249].

The backfill [26] of the cellar [24] produced only the squat moulded late cylindrical English wine bottle dated c. 1810–1900 but probably of a late 19th-century date.

The largest quantity of glass (56 fragments, 14 MNV/594g) was recovered from fill [56] of masonry soakaway [57] and contained mostly moulded 19th-century forms, particularly as that of bottles, which included cylindrical; flat octagonal section; octagonal section shapes. A few fragments of wine bottles were noted while other alcohol drinking vessels consisted of a tumbler and a wine glass. Two pharmaceutical cylindrical phials were recorded, besides, two fragments of glass working waste derived from an off site local glass house. The glass forms suggest a late 19th-century deposition date.

SIGNIFICANCE

The glass has little significance at a local level, despite the occurrence of early post-medieval elite glass (the pedestal base drinking vessel and the fragment of *Facon de Venice*) which were almost certainly derived from nearby off site high socio-economic residences and dumped as refuse on to the study area. The vessel shapes from the other deposits in the assemblage are frequently recorded in Greater London glass assemblages and compares fairly well to that recovered from elsewhere in Southwark (e.g., Scott and Jarrett 2020).

POTENTIAL

The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. Except for the possible fragment of Roman glass (context [79]), which should be shown to a specialist in glass for that period, there are no recommendations for further work on the glass. The glass assemblage can be largely discarded at the archive stage of the project, except for the early post-medieval pedestal base drinking vessel (context [136]) and the fragment of *Facon de Venice* (context [56]) that should be retained for the archive.

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APPENDIX 12: ANIMAL BONES

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site was situated on the north side of the eastern half of Great Suffolk Street, some 50m from the junction with Borough High Street. During the Roman period it was located just south of the Borough channel separating the South Island from the mainland, within an area designated as the Roman 'Southern Cemetery' (see Hall 1996, 74-83 and Ridgeway, Leary and Sudds 2013, 6-7). It was no great surprise, therefore, that this site provided the remains of numerous Roman burials as well as a small number of cremations, this usage of the area dating from the 1st through to the 4th centuries. The cemetery deposits were overlain by two phases of post-medieval soil horizons, the latter including horticultural features and the former partly coinciding in date with the nearby Tudor Palace at Brandon House, 170-94 Borough High Street: and thence by brick structures representing the development of this area in the 18th and 19th centuries.

A proportion of the animal bones were recovered from the earlier phase, mainly from grave fills but also from a variety of other cut features. However, the majority was taken from the post-medieval levels and notably from the sieved contents of a 19th-century soakaway featuring a large concentration of fish bones. These and other fish bones found at this site are quantified in this report but are yet unidentified to species. Note that the site assemblage described herein incorporates the bones recovered at the evaluation stage, following Deighton (2019).

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

This site provided a total number of 470 bones from hand collections and a further 776 from the sieved bulk samples. These can be allocated to Phase 2 (The Roman cemetery, divided into 5 subphases, allocated in Tables 1 and 2 into Early Roman – phases 2.1 to 2.3, and Late Roman – phases 2.4 and 2.5; corresponding to 1st-2nd and 3rd to 4th centuries AD respectively), Phase 3 (post-Roman to mid-17th century), Phase 4 (late 17th to early 18th century horticultural activity) and finally Phase 5 (the 18th/19th century development). The great majority of the bones from these phase collections are relatively well preserved and feature no more than a moderate level of fragmentation. While a certain level of redeposition is to be expected concerning the bones from grave fills and various soil deposits, this is not obviously apparent from the state of the majority of the bones in these collections.

Phase 2 (Roman)

The Roman collection was divided between those taken from grave fills and an assortment of other cut features, these dating from the 1st through to the 4th centuries (see Tables 1 and 2). There are insufficient quantities, taken from individual features or indeed in combination, to provide meaningful information concerning animal usage in this area at this time. In addition, none of the grave fill assemblages can be categorically interpreted as grave goods although there may be some potential candidates (see below). It can be supposed that most of the bones were redeposited from adjoining (predating or perhaps roughly contemporary) general food waste dumps, as no doubt also found within the other cut features. These include for example the 6 animal bones noted as situated adjacent to the supine human skeleton in grave cut (43) Phase 2.2, comprising a cattle skull fragment, three sheep/goat limb bones (a tibia and two radii, unlikely from the same individual) as well as a cattle-size long bone fragment and sheep-size rib. These certainly do not correspond to the partial bird or pig articulations found at other Roman burial sites in London, although there is always the possibility that these few bones or indeed those from the other grave fills could relate to graveside feasting, either during or post-dating the burial of the deceased (see Barber and Bowsher 2000, 130-2 and Sidell and Rielly 1998, 96). None of the pig bones were from grave fills, while the three chicken bones were taken from graves (340) and (352), both in Phase 2.5, the former with an ulna and femur (maybe the same adult bird) and the latter with a tibia. These could conceivably represent in situ or redeposited ritual remains. Also of potential interest is the moderate quantity of fish bones (50 fragments) associated with a small number of other bones from the fill of Burial 18 (grave cut [80]) Phase 2.2 as well as some 20 or so fish bones from the backfills of cremations Groups 61, 63, 68 (Phase 2.2), Group 89 (Phase 2.3) and in Burial 69 (Phase 2.5). It is undoubtedly unusual to find fishbones in London cemetery sites, although a small quantity, mainly herring and eel, were recovered from cremations located within the east London cemeteries. It has been suggested that such finds may well relate to ritual activity (after Barber and Bowsher 2000, 319 and Locker 2007, 152).

Phase 3 (early post-medieval)

This small hand collected assemblage was divided into the 32 bones from Ditch 4 (cut [65]) with fills dating to the 13th/14th centuries and then from several layers (the remaining 36 bones), generally described as 'agricultural' soils, dating between the 15th and 17th centuries, although most of these bones were derived from more closely dated deposits – 16th century - as [38] and [47]. Though the ditch is apparently earlier than the layers, the stratigraphic associations suggest these deposits should all be placed within the early post-medieval era. The bones are principally composed of a mix of cattle, sheep/goat and pig skeletal parts (ditch fills and layers) with single instances of equid, dog and rabbit, the former representing a rather small animal (probably a small pony) from layer [38], while the other two were derived from ditch fill [77]. The dog radius is clearly from a rather large animal, perhaps within the size range of a mastiff. This could conceivably represent a guard dog for some local townhouse or commercial establishment.

Phase 4 (later post-medieval)

This phase provided the largest hand collected assemblage, deriving, as with the previous collections from a variety of cut features and layers. The major contributor concerning the latter context type is the 15th century demolition layer [255] with 52 bones, while most of the former bones were taken from a series of gullies and horticultural features (as shown in Table 1), generally dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. The collections throughout are mainly composed of cattle and sheep/goat bones with a minor quantity of pig. There is a good range of other food species including fallow and roe deer, rabbit, chicken and duck. lt is conceivable that the deer bones are indicative of waste from a high-status household or fine dining establishment. However, the fallow deer is represented by part of an antler (taken from the demolition deposit), thus indicative of working rather than food waste, this also shown by a series of saw cuts.

While this collection is not large, the domesticate assemblage includes a high proportion of ageable bones, some measurable and many butchered items.

Phase 5 (18/19th century development)

Most of the bones dating to this phase were taken from the brick soakaway, also incorporating a large, sieved assemblage, with much of the remainder from a small number of pits. The latter features appear to have a rather mixed post-medieval date range while the soakaway is well dated to the latter half of the 19th century. Numerous sawn bones were identified within the latter assemblage confirming the late date, whereas no such items were observed amongst the other Phase 5 collections, thus perhaps suggesting they predate the late 18th/early 19th century introduction of the saw as a butcher's tool (and see Rielly 2020, 593). There is an overall preponderance of cattle and sheep/goat amongst the domesticate collections (here including the sieved bones), however, a notable proportion of the sheep bones (principally taken from the soakaway) are composed of phalanges. In combination with a concentration of sheep-sized caudal vertebrae, it can be proposed that most of the sheep bones are derived either from a local skin working establishment (tawyers) or perhaps from a butcher's shop/abattoir. The feet and tail bones are generally removed with the skin in this initial part of the butchery process, the skins then sent on to the tanner/tawyer (and see Serjeantson 1989).

There is evidence for some good eating, as demonstrated by the fallow deer radius from pit [123]. This fill, however, was dated to the 15th century, perhaps then suggestive of a rather earlier diet. Otherwise, there is rabbit, chicken, goose, duck and a notable quantity of fish (from the soakaway). These are yet to be identified, with the exception of a single sturgeon skute. This fish features amongst several recipes described by Mrs Beeton (1869, 392-5), no doubt making use of local catches (see Wheeler 1979, 170) despite their decreasing numbers related to overfishing and river pollution as the 19th century progressed (after Schmölcke and Nikulina 2016, 1036**).**

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The animal bones at this site were generally in good condition, however, the quantities of bones making up the various phase collections is not large, which obviously limits the available information. Those dated to the Roman period are also likely to have undergone an above average degree of redeposition (the bones entering the fills likely to have derived from earlier levels with the potential for multiple disturbance events). However, it was noted that the condition of the bones does not readily conform to such disturbance, and it could be conjectured that the bone contents of these features is approximately contemporary with the human remains. Clearly the principal questions to be asked of this faunal material are related more to the use of the cemetery rather than more general animal usage, and regarding such queries it can be suggested that there is some potential for identification of 'ritual' deposition. This includes the presence of chicken bones in several grave fills (here following the observed use of such birds as grave goods at contemporary Roman London cemetery sites) as well as the rather unusual juxtaposition of fish bones within certain grave and cremation fills. The latter may be comparable to evidence compiled from other sites, as at the East London cemeteries (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 319), while those from the inhumation fills appear to be without precedence. The study of these fish bones combined with a thorough search for comparative information must be viewed as a priority.

There are clearly larger collections dating from the early and later post-medieval periods, the former with a greater demonstrating a greater potential for understanding major domesticate usage with notable quantities of age, size and butchery information. There are some indications in both periods for high status, perhaps suggesting that a proportion of the bones derive from wealthy households or perhaps from a local tavern/eating house. Comparisons can be made with contemporary sites in the vicinity, including Brandon House and then concerning the later material, from sites somewhat to the north as those associated with Thameslink (see Rielly 2020). Of interest in this respect is the possible evidence for tawing activity (as suggested by the sheep tail and foot bone collections from the 19th century soakaway). It was otherwise suggested that these may in fact represent butchers waste on the basis that skinning activities had moved by this later period to the east, with workshops parallel and to the south of Bermondsey Street. This appears to be confirmed by the evidence from Thameslink, with no tawing activity beyond the early 18th century (ibid 616).

It is recommended that further work should proceed with each of the collections dated to the Roman and then the Early and later post-medieval periods. Comparisons should be sought amongst the other Southern cemetery collections, as for example from nearby Lant Street (Rielly 2013), with the evidence from the fish bones of particular interest, comparing the principally small fish (eels and herring) found at the east London cemetery sites (after Locker 2007, 152). The later collections can provide general information on the various species exploited with a greater level of detail concerning the early post-medieval major domesticates. Obviously, the fish bones will need to be identified prior to completion of this further work.

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Phase:	**2.1-3**	**2.4-5**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total**
Feature type						
Grave	61	14(2)				75(2)
Grave (near skeleton)	7					7
Cremation	(32)	(6)				(38)
Pit		(20)		9	49	58(20)
Soakaway					35	35
Robber cut					4	4
Ditch	3		32			35
Gully				67		67
Soakaway					(690)	(690)
Horticultural feature				48(1)		48(1)
Cut feature	(25)					(25)
Demolition layer				52		52
Other layer	9		56	17	7	89
Grand total	**80(57)**	**14(28)**	**88**	**193(1)**	**95(690)**	**470(776)**

Table 1. Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones by phase and feature type.

Phase:	**2.1-3**	**2.4-5**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total**
Species						
Cattle	8	6(1)	25	63	18(1)	120(2)
Equid	1	1	1	3	1	7
Cattle-size	11(10)	2	33	59	25(2)	130(12)
Sheep/Goat	4	1	20	28	9	62
Sheep			1	3	(60)	4(60)
Pig	3	1	2	10	4(5)	20(5)
Sheep-size	1(11)	(2)	4	16	10(70)	31(83)
Fallow deer				1	1	2
Roe deer				1		1
Rabbit			1	4	4	9(1)
Dog	1		1		1	3
Small mammal	(3)	(1)		1(1)	1(3)	2(8)
Rat					(4)	(4)
Vole	(1)					(1)
Mouse					(1)	(1)
Small rodent					(4)	(4)
Chicken		3		2	2	7
Chicken-size				1		1
Goose					6	6
Mallard				1		1
Uniden bird					2	2
Sturgeon					1	1
Uniden fish	51(32)	(24)			10(540)	61(596)
Grand Total	**80(57)**	**14(28)**	**88**	**193(1)**	**95(690)**	**470(776)**

Table 2. Distribution of animal bones by phase and species.

APPENDIX 13: THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Jane Wheeler and Duncan Field

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of the environmental assessment of bulk samples collected from a series of features excavated at Suffolk House, Great Suffolk Street, London, to:

1. Assess the environmental results in conjunction with the hypothesis that the deposits analysed are representative of cremation remains.
2. Provide a summary of the archaeobotanical range of material from the Roman Cemetery.
3. Recommend further work to complement and develop the assessment results.

2. Methodology

21 x bulk samples (of between 1 - 42 litres in volume) were collected from a series of grave fills, potential urned/un-urned cremations and associated backfills, as well as a post-medieval soakaway (later reused as a cesspit). With the exception of several of the potential urned cremations being block-lifted during excavation and micro-excavated prior to the floatation process being undertaken, all other environmental samples were processed using a modified Siraf-type water floatation system, with material collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction (flot) and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). In addition, samples considered to be potential cremations were washed through a 5mm fraction sieve prior to floatation to extract any fragile burnt bone fragments if present. The retent was then air-dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm fractions, and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The flot (>300µm), was dried and then sub-sampled for analysis. Analysis of both archaeobotanical fractions used a low-magnification binocular stereo microscope to sort, and a stereo microscope UltraZoom-3 at 7x-63x magnification for further analysis. Sub-samples were sorted in accordance with environmental sample number and correlated with the respective archaeological context number and feature/deposit.

To establish the prevalence/abundance of environmental ecofacts, a standard non-linear scale was used for quantification, where: '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates fairly frequent occurrence (11-30 items), '3' indicates frequent presence (31-100 items); and '4', indicates abundance (>100 items). Additional organic and inorganic inclusions were also recorded. Macro-botanical identifications of seeds, chaff etc., were undertaken using standard seed and non-woody references (Cappers and Neef 2012, Cappers et al. 2012, Jacomet et al. 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (2014). Mollusc identification (land snails) follows Kerney (1999). Analysis of charcoal fragments is after Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal sub-sampling strategy follows Wheeler (2011). Identification to wood-type genus was made using modern wood keys (Schweingruber 1979, 1990; Hather 2000). Wood-type nomenclature follows Hather (2000) and Stace (2014).

3. Results

The majority of samples were collected from deposits attributed to Phase 2 - the Roman occupation of the site. The single outlier being Environmental Sample {1} which was collected from a Phase 5 (mid-18th to late 19th centuries date range) deposit. Results are presented by phase. Combined archaeobotanical abundance data are presented in Table 1.

3.1 Phase 5: mid-18th to late 19th - Environmental Sample {1} - Cesspit/Soakaway [56]

The retent contained a large and varied assemblage of animal bone, along with abundant finds and a moderate assemblage of carbonised and mineralised archaeobotanical material. The animal bone assemblage consisted of frequent fish bone and small mammal/bird bone, along with moderate quantities of large mammal bone and frequent bone fragments (some of which exhibited signs of burning). The archaeological finds assemblage was abundant and varied, containing pottery, fragmentary CBM, glass, coal, and clinker. The retent also contained lesser quantities of iron (Fe) and copper (Cu) artefacts (of varying types), clay tobacco pipe fragments, slag, worked bone, beads, fabric, worked stone, and a single coin. Charcoal from the retent provided 4 x fragments (≥4mm). All specimens were classified as Betulaceae (Birch family). The seed component produced carbonised specimens (occasional) of Rosaceae (Rose family), Apiaceae (Carrot family), Fabaceae (Pea family), and Indeterminates (due to degradation (coaling) of surface features). 5 x fragments of heat-affected bone were noted in the charcoal fraction. Non-carbonised seeds produced a fairly frequent abundance of mineralised and degraded specimens categorised as Indeterminate. *Rubus* sp. (Brambles) seeds were fairly frequent in abundance, along with a single rodent tooth.

The flot produced a high quantitative abundance of charcoal. The proportion of vitrified to non-vitrified charcoal was 70:30% respectively. Vitrification being a marker for high-temperature (>800°C) burning (Hudspith and Belcher 2017). Similarly, the proportion of vitrification was reflected in the abundant seed component (both Indeterminate and Poaceae (Grasses) counts), with vitrified examples of frequent quantities of culm nodes also being noted. A frequent count of carbonised bone fragments (≤4mm) and, albeit rare, a small quantity of heat-affected bone was also recorded. The non-carbonised fraction producing an abundance of *Rubus* sp. (Brambles) seeds, in addition to prevalent and frequent counts of insect egg cases and insect body segments respectively. Lesser quantities of inclusive organic matter comprised well-preserved stem matter, and also an isolated example of a mammal bone (unidentified).

3.2 Phase 2: Roman - Environmental Samples

Grave Fills {36} & {53} [178] & [256]

Fills from around Vessels {54}, {58}, {62} & {64} [274], [280], [286] & [288]

Fills of Vessels {55}, {59}, {63}, {65}, {67}, {81}, {86} & {111} [275], [280], [292], [293], [299], [301], [334] & [350]

Un-urned and Possible un-urned cremations {56}, {57}, {66} & {74} [277], [278], [290] & [308]

Coffin fill {82} [322]

The primary consideration in assessing Phase 2 environmental sub-samples, from the retent and flot residues, was to ascertain what samples contained human bone to complement the archaeological interpretation that the majority of these deposits were cremation deposits.

(a) Samples containing burnt human bone that are confidently considered to be cremation deposits (* no burnt bone in retent or flot):

- [277] and [278] in cut [279] - Samples {56} * and {57}
- [286] and [292] in cut [287] - Samples {62} * and {63}
- [293] in cut [289] - Sample {65}
- [308] in cut [309] - Sample {74}
- [350] in cut [352] (associated with Skeleton 351) - Sample {111}

(b) Possible cremations (deposits containing cremated bone) but which could potentially be deliberately deposited quantities of bone within features and/or redeposited burnt bone within the fills of later features truncating earlier burials (* no burnt bone in retent or flot):

- [178] - Sample {36}
- [274] - Sample {54} *
- [275] - Sample {55}
- [280] - Sample {58} *
- [288] - Sample {64}
- [290] - Sample {66}
- [334] - Sample {86}.

(c) Samples not considered to be cremation deposits (* burnt bone in the flots only):

- [256] - Sample {53}
- [281] - Sample {59} *
- [299] - Sample {67} *
- [301] - Sample {81} *
- [322] - Sample {82} *

In addition to the burnt human bone fragments (see (a) and (b) above), a moderate assemblage of animal bone was present across the assemblage produced by the retent residues. Fish/amphibian bone being recorded in low quantities in Samples {55}, {56}, {58} {62}, {65}, {66} and {74}. Although present in deposits interpreted as cremations, no fish bones exhibited any evidence of burning. Small mammal/ bird bone was also present in low quantities (Samples {56}, {58}, {65} and {67}), whilst large mammal bone was present in Sample {64}. Archaeological artefacts were relatively scarce across the retent. The exception being the small-moderate quantities of Roman potsherds present in eleven of the nineteen Phase 2 sub-samples. Small quantities of fragmentary iron and glass were noted in Samples {56} and {58} respectively, along with occasional quantities of fragmentary CBM and mortar Sample {36}. No other CBM was present across the retent or flot residues from the assemblage.

Analysis was also undertaken on the archaeobotanical material from all flot residues, and selected seeds and charcoal fragments sub-sampled from the general retents. These results are presented below and complement the general retent data (see above).

3.2.1 Environmental Samples Grave fills {36} & {53} [178] & [257]

Sample {36} Context [178] - Possible Cremation – Fill of Grave Cut (Burial 48)

The flot produced charcoal of all three fraction sizes. Dominant abundancy was provided by the 2-4mm and ≤2mm fractions. Approximately 60% of the charcoal matrix was vitrified. The larger fragments could not be identified to genus or species as the wood anatomy was vitrified and also displayed a degraded pumice-like surface structure. Both anatomical changes being indicative of high-temperature burning (Hudspith and Belcher 2017). All other archaeobotanical material was carbonised, comprising a rare quantitative seed species range of Poaceae (Grasses), *Carex* (Sedges), and Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots), along with a greater prevalence of Indeterminate seeds. The latter showing a 50:50 representation of distortion through coaling and vitrification. 1 x fragment of burned bone (<2mm) was identified.

The retent produced 1 x charcoal fragment >4mm which was identified to the genus Betulaceae (Birch family).

Sample {53} Context [256] – Fill of Grave Cut (Burial 49)

The flot produced a negligible amount of archaeobotanical material. Charcoal was frequent in the ≤2mm fraction and equally weighted in proportion of coaled to vitrified particles. Seeds were rare with 5 x specimens of carbonised Indeterminate types being recorded due to surface degradation and vitrification.

The retent provided 5 x fragments of charcoal (≤4mm). 1 x specimen was identified as *Quercus* sp. (Oak family), whilst the remaining 4 x fragments were categorised as Indeterminate due to anatomical distortion caused by vitrification associated with high temperature burning (Hudspith and Belcher 2017).

3.2.2. Fills from around vessels {54}, {58}, {62} & {64} [274], [280], [286] & [288]

Sample {54} Context [275] - Urn Burial - Possible Cremation (Group 68)

Charcoal was the only archaeobotanical material from this sub-sample with frequent quantities being recorded from the two smaller fractions. The retent produced 2 x fragments (≤4mm). 1 x specimen was classified as Indeterminate due to multiple fragmentation/friability. The second fragment was identified as *Quercus* sp. (Oak family).

Sample {58} Context [280] - Fill around Vessel - Possible Cremation (Group 63)

This sub-sample was dominated with charcoal particles and flecks from the 2-4mm and ≤2mm fractions. 25% were vitrified. Occasional carbonised seeds were noted - all being vitrified and distorted in respect of surface structure. 1 x non-carbonised, and probably a contaminant, insect body segment was noted. The retent produced 25 x charcoal fragments ≥4mm. *Quercus* sp. (Oak) was the most prevalent wood-type (n=17). Equal, albeit it occasional, quantities of Betulaceae (Birch family) and Indeterminates (due to vitrification) were also recorded.

Sample {62} Context [286] - Urned Cremation (Group 67)

Small charcoal flecks (≤2mm) dominated this sub-sample. 12.5% of the charcoal fraction displayed a vitrified and heat-affected anatomical structure associated with burning at temperatures >800°C (Hudspith and Belcher 2017). 1 x fragment >4mm was identified as *Corylus* sp. (Hazel). 5 x fragments from the 2-4mm charcoal fraction displayed anatomical wood structure indicative of diffuse porous woods – such as Hazel. The seed fraction was carbonised with 1 x specimen identified as *Artemisia* (Mugworts). The Indeterminate seed component displaying vitrified and distorted surface degradation and internal structural damage. The retent produced 20 x fragments of charcoal ≤5mm. 9 x fragments were identified as Betulaceae (Birch family). Further identification to species being limited by small fragment size and juvenile wood anatomy. Similarly, 11 x fragments were recorded as Indeterminate due to wood juvenility and small fragment size. Twig-wood was recorded in 4 x specimens (1 x Betulaceae and 3 x Indeterminate).

Sample {64} Context [288] - Possible Urned Cremation [293] (Group 73)

The flot produced little archaeobotanical material. The background matrix dominated by charcoal dust (≤2mm). Carbonised seeds were heat-affected and vitrified. All were classified as Indeterminate. Small fragments of carbonised bone (<2m) were frequent in quantity - the majority (95%) being vitrified. This sub-sample also contained frequent amounts of non-carbonised stem and root matter, and the occasional insect egg and body segment. This latter material being noted as a contaminant.

The retent produced 5 x fragments of charcoal ≤4mm. 2 x Indeterminate fragments were heartwood from small twigs, and 3 x fragments were *Quercus* sp. (Oak). 1 x specimen of Oak was vitrified.

3.2.3 Fills of vessels {55}, {59}, {63}, {65}, {67}, {81}, {86} & {111} [275], [281], [292], [293], [299], [301], [334] & [350]

Sample {55} Context [275] - Possible Un-urned Cremation Deposit (Group 68)

The flot produced very little archaeobotanical matter. Charcoal dominated the organic matrix. A proportion (15%) of charcoal flecks and particles were vitrified. Seeds comprised carbonised Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots) and Poaceae (Grasses) in occasional quantities. Indeterminate carbonised seeds were fairly frequent and, as with the charcoal, were predominantly coaled in texture as opposed to vitrified and glassy. A small number (n=5) of carbonised bone fragments (<2mm) were counted.

The retent produced 6 x fragments of charcoal (≥4mm) which (x 5) were identified to Betulaceae (Birch Family and 1 x specimen (due to degraded/coaled anatomical structure) was classified as Indeterminate. All specimens identified to genus were vitrified and indicative of exposure to temperature >800°C (Prior and Alvin 1983).

Sample {59} Context [281] - Fill of Vessel (Group 63)

The flot produced ~0.01ml of archaeobotanical material. Charcoal (≤2mm) was frequent in abundance, with 25% of the overall count being vitrified woody fragments indicative of high temperature burning (Hudspith and Belcher 2017). Fairly frequent fragments of carbonised bone fragments and splinters (n=19) were recorded. All seeds were carbonised with a rare count (n=3) of Indeterminate specimens noted. Identification was hindered by poor surface structure and size (<25µm). Inclusions comprised occasional counts (n=3) of insect body segments and a fractured insect egg case. These inclusions, not being carbonised but well-preserved, were recorded as contaminants.

5 x charcoal fragments (≤4mm) were provided by the retent. All five fragments were *Quercus* sp. (Oak). All displayed anatomical change indicative of high temperature burning (coaling and vitrification).

Sample {63} Context [292] - Possible Urned Cremation (Group 67)

The flot produced very little (0.01ml) archaeobotanical material. The charcoal matrix (<2mm) was a dusty mix of small flecks with the occasional vitrified particle. 1 x carbonised (Indeterminate) seed was present (<25µm). Identification was hindered by the degradation of surface features and structure. 4 x fragments (2-4mm) of human bone were identified.

Sample {65} Context [293] - Urned Cremation Deposit (Group 73)

The background charcoal matrix produced abundant and frequent quantities of the ≤2mm and 2-4mm fractions respectively. There was a relatively equal mix of vitrified to non-vitrified particles. All seeds, whilst occasional in presence, were carbonised, with the majority (80%) being vitrified. This hindered identification but examples of Poaceae (Grasses) were recorded. Carbonised human bone fragments were frequent quantitatively (n=36) and displayed structural vitrification indicative of high-temperature burning (Absolonová et al. 2012).

5 x fragments of charcoal (≥4mm) were produced by the retent. Small fragment size limited identification to genus – 2 x Betulaceae (Birch family), with 3 x fragments being classified as Indeterminate due to vitrification and associated distortion of wood anatomy.

Sample {67} Context [299] - Pot Fill (Group 62)

The flot provided a negligible quantity of archaeobotanical material. The background matrix being dominated by small fragments and particles from the 2-4mm and ≤2mm charcoal fractions. All seeds were carbonised, rare quantitatively, and classified as Indeterminate due to coaled surface degradation. 1 x carbonised culm node was noted. A small quantity of carbonised human bone (<2mm) was also recorded.

8 x fragments of charcoal ≤4mm were collected from the retent. Whilst all fragments comprised small flakes, 5 x were identified as *Quercus* sp. (Oak), 2 x as Indeterminate (due to small fragment size), and 1 x as Betulaceae (Birch family).

Sample {81} Context [301] - Pot Fill (SF13 in Burial 54)

The flot was negligible. Carbonised matter comprised charcoal flecks and dust (2-4mm and ≤2mm), a single vitrified seed (Indeterminate), and 15 x fragments of vitrified human bone. 3 x non-carbonised *Rubus* sp. (Brambles) seeds were recorded. The latter most probably a contaminant.

3 x fragments (≤4mm) of charcoal were produced by the retent comprising 2 x *Quercus* sp. (Oak) and 1 x Indeterminate specimen. The latter fragment displaying immature growth pores reminiscent of juvenile Oak.

Sample {86} Context [334] - Pot Fill - Possible Cremation (Group 58)

Material from the flot was negligible comprising charcoal dust and small fragments (<2mm) of vitrified human bone. 1 x carbonised seed was identified as Poaceae (Grasses).

The retent produced 8 x fragments of charcoal (≤4mm), comprising 5 x fragments of *Quercus* sp. (Oak), 2 x Indeterminate (due to small fragment size and anatomical distortion due to vitrification), and 1 x Betulaceae (Birch family).

Sample {111} Context [350] - Pot Fill - Urned Cremation (SF21 in Burial 59)

This sub-sample (0.01ml) produced little archaeobotanical material from the flot. The charcoal matrix comprised small flecks (≤2mm) of which 62% were vitrified. The seed component comprised 1 x carbonised glassy (vitrified) Indeterminate specimen. The only other organic material of note was the fairly frequent occurrence (n=11) of carbonised human bone fragments (<2mm).

4 x fragments of charcoal (4mm) were collected from the retent. Small fragment size and the friable structure of the material limited identification. 2 x fragments were identified as *Corylus* sp. (Hazel) and 2 x fragments as Indeterminate.

3.2.4 Un-urned/Possible Un-urned Cremations {56}, {57}, {66} & {74} [275] [277] [290] & [308]

Sample {56} Context [277] - Un-urned Cremation (Group 61)

The background matrix of this sub-sample was dominated by charcoal particles of the smaller fractions. 50% of these were vitrified. The carbonised seed component comprised rare counts of Chenopodiaceae

(Goosefoots) and Poaceae (Grasses), with a greater and fairly frequent proportion of Indeterminate specimens (displaying an equal representation (50%) of coaled/pitted to vitrified examples). Non-carbonised inclusions included occasional seeds and insect eggs/body segments. The latter material noted as contaminants.

5 x fragments of charcoal (≥4mm) were produced by the retent. 4 x were identified as *Quercus* sp. (Oak). 1 x specimen being classified as Indeterminate due to anatomical degradation.

Sample {57} Context [278] - Un-urned Cremation (Group 61)

The flot produced 0.015ml of material. Relatively equal frequent abundances of charcoal (2-4mm and ≤2mm) were recorded. 25% being vitrified. The only other archaeobotanical material present was 2 x specimens of Indeterminate seeds (<25µm). 3 x fragments of charcoal were produced by the retent (≤4mm). As a result of small fragment size and the vitrification and coaling of the 3 x specimens they were classified as Indeterminate.

Sample {66} Context [290] - Possible Un-urned Cremation (Group 89)

The flot produced little archaeobotanical material. Small charcoal fragments and particles being the most abundant material. Carbonised seeds were predominantly Indeterminate due to vitrification. 3 x specimens of Poaceae (Grasses) were recorded. Carbonised human bone fragments (<2mm) were frequent with 80% being vitrified. Inclusions of non-carbonised material comprised root matter, a Chenopodiaceae seed (Goosefoots) and *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) samara/seed. The latter all appeared to be contaminants.

4 x fragments of charcoal (≤4mm) were produced by the retent. Small fragment size hindered identification. 2 x fragments were classified as Betulaceae (Birch family). 3 x fragments were recorded as Indeterminate due to vitrification (x 2) and friability (x 1).

Sample {74} Context [308] - Un-urned Cremation (Group 72)

The most abundant material comprised charcoal particles and dust from the 2-4mm and ≤2mm fractions respectively, being equally proportioned in vitrified and coaled textural counts. Carbonised seeds comprised occasional specimens of Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots) and Poaceae (Grasses), with Indeterminate counts (due to predominantly coaled surface texture but also vitrification hindering identification). Small vitrified human bone fragments (<2mm) were frequent quantitatively. Non-carbonised material comprising rare counts of Chenopodiaceae and *Rubus* sp. (Brambles) seeds, along with inclusions of stem matter and insect egg cases and body segments. The latter appear intrusive.

The retent produced 16 x charcoal fragments (≤4mm), 1 x splinter of human bone (≤2mm), and 1 x carbonised Indeterminate seed. The latter being heavily degraded and split - hindering identification. Charcoal fragments comprised 12 x *Quercus* sp. (Oak), 1 x Betulaceae (Birch family), and 1 x Indeterminate specimen.

3.2.5 Coffin Fill {82} [322]

Sample {82} Context [322] - Coffin Fill (Burial 46)

The flot was negligible. All material being occasional in terms of abundance and carbonised i.e. charcoal particles, 2 x Indeterminate vitrified seeds, and 4 x bone fragments (≤1mm). 4 x fragments of charcoal (≤4mm) were provided by the retent - comprising 1 x *Quercus* sp. (Oak), 1 x Betulaceae (Birch family), and 2 x Indeterminate specimens (due to small fragment size).

4. Summary

The mid-18th to late 19th century cesspit/soakaway has been classed as an archaeological outlier in the context of the Roman Cemetery and its cremations and burials. The archaeobotanical and archaeological material recorded from this Phase 5 context illustrates predominant modern historic materials deposition – both organic and inorganic.

With the exception of Samples {59}, {67} and {81} (not interpreted as cremation deposits), all Phase 2 (Roman) environmental samples have been associated with grave and urned/un-urned cremation fills. However, burnt human bone was recorded as being present in the flot residues for the three flagged exceptions (i.e. {59}, {67} and {81}). In comparison, the absence of burned human bone in flot and retent residues was noted in Samples {54}, {56}, {58}, {62} – all interpreted as cremation deposits. All other Environmental Samples contained varying abundances of burned bone fragments. Whilst the presence and absence of burnt human bone fragments across the environmental assemblage do not correlate with the simple hypotheses that: “if bone is present - that sample is representative of a cremation deposit” or “if bone is absent - that sample is not representative of a cremation deposit”; it does serve to illustrate inter-feature/context truncation and cross-deposit mixing.

The archaeobotanical seed component (generally weedy species and grasses), and its common species spread, is represented across all Phase 2 grave and cremation features. The admixture of identifiable carbonised seeds being reflective of damp, disturbed and rough ground. However, the actual count dominance of Indeterminate seeds, resulting from high-temperature burning causing vitrification and coaling to seed surface structures (thus hindering identification), may be attributed to the burn temperatures required to ensure cremation (Absolonová et al. 2012). This is a pattern also noted in the charcoal assemblage - with the higher representation of Indeterminate to identified genus and species wood-types being reflective of vitrification and coaling as a result of high-temperature burning ≥1000°C (Wheeler 2007). Again, this can be attributed to the cremation process. The range of wood-types identified from the charcoal assemblage was 3: Oak, Birches, and Hazel (quantifiably in that order). Whilst it is recognised that both charcoal fragment size and sample-set sufficiency were small, species diversity being low (<4) does imply high human selectivity of preferred wood-type species. Interestingly, Oak has a high calorific value, and is commonly mixed with Hazel to achieve burn temperatures ≥1000°C (Wheeler 2007). The charcoal wood-type to seed species representation and mix may be an indicator, therefore, of: (i) the source environment of the raw material along with seeds from that location; or, (ii) selected fuel-wood transported from source to mix with seeds/grass seeds growing at the site of cremation.

5. Recommendations for Further Environmental Work

The assessment of the abundance of archaeobotanical material, complemented with actual counts, have maximised the potential, and also illustrated the statistical limitations, of this data-set. Preservation is quantitatively low. This being the result of high-temperature burning and the concordant degradation of surface structures of seeds, along with the anatomical distortion of charcoal fragments. Small seed (<25µm) and charcoal fragment size (predominantly <4mm) has limited identification and hindered classification to a greater weighting of Indeterminate specimens. Where species have been identified, at least in respect of the charcoal component of this assemblage, small fragment size and "rare" actual numerical counts (≤10) has produced valuable data to support our interpretations of the statistically constrained environmental archive. As the data-set has been maximised for this assessment, no further recommendation is therefore proposed for further work to be undertaken on this assemblage.

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Environmental Sample No.		1	36	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	82	83	84	86	87	88	91	92	95	111
Context No.		66	178	266	274	276	277	278	280	281	286	292	288	293	290	299	308	301	322	334	350
Feature Type		Cess pit/ Soakaway [67]	Grave Cut [180] &Kl79	Grave Cut [267]	Urn Burial	Urn Burial	Cremation	Cremation	Cremation	Ragon	Cremation	Cremation	Cremation	Cremation	Cremation	Pot Fill	Grave	Pot Fill	Pot Fill	Pot Fill	Pot Fill
Deposit Type		Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Interpretation		Cess pit / Soakaway Fill	Grave Fill / Possible un-urned cremation	Grave Fill	Possible urned cremation	Possible un-urned cremation	Possible un-urned cremation	Possible un-urned cremation	Fill around vessel [281]	Fill of vessel - not cremation	Backfill around urned cremation [292]	Urned cremation	Backfill around urned cremation [293]	Urned cremation	Possible un-urned cremation	Fill of vessel - not cremation	Un-urned cremation	Fill of vessel - not cremation	Fill of coffin (320)	Fill of vessel - possible cremation	Urned cremation
Phase/Date		6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6
Area		110/210	106/210	100/210	100/220	100/220	100/220	100/220	106/220	106/220	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	106/220	N/A	100/210	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sample Vol (Litres)		21	9	6	1	17	18	2	41	1	6	1	9	19	35	2	42	4	4	1	11
Volume of Flot (ml)		40	7	0.016	0.016	3	0.5	0.016	0.5	0.016	0.1	0.01	1	0.75	0.25	0.25	5	0.5	0.01	0.016	0.01
Process Method		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT																					
Charcoal	Common Name																				
>4mm fraction							1				1										
>4mm *Corylus* sp.	Hazel										1										
2-4mm fraction		4	4	1	3	3	3	3	4		2			3	3	2	4	2	1		
>2mm fraction		4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3
Carbonised seeds																					
Artemisia	Mugwort										1										
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoots		1			1	1										1				
Carex	Sedges		1																		
Poaceae	Grasses	2	1			1	1							1	1		1				
Indeterminate		4	2	1		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1		1
Carbonised Chaff																					
Culm nodes (indeterminate)		3														1					
Non-Carbonised Seeds																					
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoots														1		1				
Rubus sp.	Brambles	4															1	1			
Biological Remains																					
Insect Eggs		3	1				1			1			1				1				
Insect Remains - Body Segments		4	1				1		1	1			1				1				
Intrusive Matter																					
Mammal bone - unidentified		1																			
Rodent teeth		1																			
Plant Stem Matter		3											3				1				
Plant Root Matter													3		2						
Acer pseudoplatanus Key/seed	Sycamore														1						
Bone																					
Carbonised bone fragments		3	1			1				2		1	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	2
Heat-affected bone fragments		1										1									
RETENT																					
Carbonised Plant/Charcoal Remains																					
Charcoal >4mm		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
Charcoal>2 to 4mm			2		2	2			3	1	3		2	2	2			1			
Charcoal <2mm					3	3			4				3	2	3						
Carbonised Seeds																	1				
Mineralised Seeds		2																			
Bone																					
Human Bone				1				1												1	4
Animal bone																					
Large Animal		2											1								
Small mammal/bird		3					1		1					1		1					
Fish/amphibian		4				1	1		2		1			1	1		2				
Fragments		3	1	1		1		3	3		1			1					1		4
Burnt fragments		1	1		2	3	4	2	1		1	4	2	4	2		3	1		2	4
Shell																					
Marine bivalve		3																			
Fragments		1									1						1				
Building Material																					
CBM		4	1																		
Mortar			1																		
Worked Stone		1																			
Archaeological Finds																					
Pottery		4		1	1	1	2		2	1	1		1	2	2		2			1	
Clay tobacco pipe		2																			
Iron (Fe)		1							1												
Cu (Copper Alloy)		2																			
Glass		4					1														
Coin		1																			
Worked bone		1																			
Beads		1																			
Fabric		1																			
Flint-Burnt						1			1								1				
Industrial residues																					
Coal		4																			
Clinker		4																			
Slag		2		1																	
RETENT - SELECTED MATERIAL																					
Charcoal																					
Betulaceae	Birch family	1	1			1			1		2			1	1	1	1		1	1	
Corylus sp.	Hazel																				1
Quercus sp.	Oak family			1	1	1	1	2	1				1			1	2	1	1	1	
Indeterminate				1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seeds																					
Carbonised seeds																					
Apiaceae	Carrot family	1																			
Fabaceae	Pea family	1																			
Rosaceae	Rose family	1																			
Indeterminate		1															1				
Non-Carbonised Seeds																					
Rubus sp.	Brambles	2																			
Indeterminate		2																			
BONE																					
Heat-affected bone fragments		1																			
Bone fragment/splinter																	1				

Key : 1 Occasional/Rare, 2 Fairly Frequent, 3 Frequent, 4 Abundant/Prevalent

Table 1. Combined Retent and Flot Abundance Data

APPENDIX 14: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-425778

Project details

Project name	Excavation at 127-129 and 131 Great Suffolk Street, London SE1 1PP
Short description of the project	The footprint of a new proposed basement was archaeologically excavated. The excavation confirmed the archaeological potential of the site for the Roman period. A total of 64 inhumations, five cremations together with five further possible cremations were recorded. The Roman cemetery developed from the second half of the first century until the early 4th century around very strict boundaries. In fact 63 out of the 64 inhumation were located in the western half of the excavation trench and alongside the north LOE, whist the cremations were located in the northwest corner. During the post-Roman period the site was in use as agricultural land until the late post-medieval period when the site was developed with the construction of soakaways and a basement located in the southern half of the excavation trench.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2020 End: 31-07-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SFK19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Zone
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	INHUMATIONS Roman
Monument type	CREMATIIONS Roman
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCHES Roman
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Roman
Significant Finds	LEAD RING WEIGHT Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Suffolk House, 127-120 and 131 Great Suffolk Street
Postcode	SE1 1PP
Study area	2085 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3244 7978 51.500920361255 -0.091691013649 51 30 03 N 000 05 30 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.18m Max: 2.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Archaeology Collective
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	RI Design and Build Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Unpublished Text","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Excavation at Suffolk House, 127-129 and 131 Great Suffolk Street, London SE1 1PP
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso, I.
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 book
Entered by	Ireneo Grosso (igrosso@pre-construct.com)
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