

**A REPORT ON THE EXHUMATION OF  
HUMAN REMAINS FROM AN HISTORIC CEMETERY  
AT THE MARINA RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT,  
V&A WATERFRONT**

Prepared for

**V&A Waterfront**

February 2000



Report prepared by:

**D.J. Halkett**

**Archaeology Contracts Office**

Department of Archaeology

University of Cape Town

Private Bag

Rondebosch

7701

Phone (021) 650 2357

Fax (021) 650 2352

E-mail: [DJH@Beattie.uct.ac.za](mailto:DJH@Beattie.uct.ac.za)

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Large scale earthworks have been in progress on Marina Residential site since mid-1999 in preparation for residential and other types of development. (the position of the site is shown on Figure 1). During routine police patrols of the Waterfront over the Christmas period, a human skull was observed lying next to the fence surrounding the building site, and immediately prompted an inquiry as to its origin. The site was inspected on the 26<sup>th</sup> December 1999 by representatives of the S.A. Police, National Monuments Council (NMC), State Pathologists Office, Archaeology Contracts Office (ACO), who were called in by the NMC to offer opinion, and the V&A Waterfront Company.

It was immediately evident from the concentration and state of the bone, that in cutting back towards the ring road, the earthmoving contractors had intersected a disused cemetery. The presence of copper items and copper oxide stains on bones, suggested that the cemetery dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The lack of visible coffin traces suggested the possibility of a pauper's burial ground, perhaps even a burial ground for slaves.

The ACO was appointed by the V&A Company to exhume the remains, and, as delays in construction were being incurred, the request was for it to be completed with minimum of delay.

Human remains post dating AD1652 are protected under the Exhumations Ordinance of (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980), and any exhumation requires permission from the provincial authorities. Attempts to identify who is responsible for the issuing of exhumation permits proved frustrating as nobody in the provincial structures seemed to know who was responsible for such matters. We sent through all documentation regarding the burial ground that we had in our possession at that time to the legal representative for Province, Ms. P. Moodley, but to this date have had no further word. We therefore technically did not have the necessary permissions but felt that further damage to the graveyard was likely to occur unless we took the initiative to move in and exhume.

During a site meeting with the V&A Company representatives prior to the excavations, it was suggested that after they had been studied, the bodies should be placed in individual containers and re-interred on the site in some form of crypt. The nature and position of the structure is still to be determined.

## **2. METHOD**

The site inspection showed clearly that bones tended to cluster in one particular area, with fewer occurrences on either end. This area, some 50 meters wide, was demarcated as a no-go area for unsupervised mechanical excavation, but site preparation was allowed to proceed as normal elsewhere.

Visible human remains projecting from the section of the embankment that had been cut through during excavation were numbered, and loose soil from collapses lying below was sieved to recover additional bones from these individuals. As we were fairly confident that we could identify the approximate horizon at which the burials occurred, we requested the use of a mechanical excavator to remove the sterile sandy overburden. This was achieved



**1** Site Location 

with minimum disruption to the underlying bodies and saved both considerable time and effort. Final clearing down to the bones was achieved manually, first with spades and then utilising conventional archaeological techniques with trowel and pan.

Recording the positions of the finds was achieved through the use of a Total Station, allowing the plotting of grave shaft outlines and positions of skeletons therein, and depths of the finds. Each body was described on an individual record sheet. In addition to making a drawing of the body, details of grave goods, pathologies, disturbances, coffin traces, orientation, surveying information etc. were also entered on these forms.

A photographic record of the excavation and finds was made on 35mm colour transparency and through the use of digital photography.

On removal from the ground, bones were wrapped in newspaper and placed, in most cases, in individual cardboard boxes and transported to the University of Cape Town where they will be stored during study.

### 3. BRIEF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Previous work in the area between Somerset Road and the remains of the Amsterdam Battery, have showed that this was the principal area for burial during the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> and for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There were two categories of cemeteries at that time. Official burial grounds were in use by the various church groups, while unofficial ones were “operated” for the burial of slaves and those considered to be “heathens” by the authorities. This latter category does not frequently appear on any maps of the area and their presence is detected through either location of physical remains, or through references to them in archival documents.

On first inspection, we believed that the Marina Residential (MR) cemetery was of the latter type and so efforts were concentrated in trying to establish additional context. In her thesis on the Coburn Street burials<sup>1</sup> Glenda Cox (1999:78) mentions several references to burials in this area which need to be investigated further. The first by Laidler in 1926 refers to “...*the slaves resting place was just beyond the Chavonnes Battery, an area now included within the docks...*” (1926:168); the second by Van Heyningen (1989:175), refers to a piece of land called “*the white sands....a piece of wasteland on which pauper burials took place with no registration or control...*” which was apparently known as the burial ground behind Gallows Hill. A third reference to the writings of Mentzel (1926:128) recorded the following “*..on the west side (of town) facing the bay and near to the big battery [Chavonne], near this cemetery are also found the vaults of the Chinese...slaves were also buried in the same locality close to the wheel and gibbet...*”. An unreferenced comment (Cox 1999:77) observes that criminals executed at Gallows Hill were buried on the eastern slope of the hill northwest of Ebenezer Road.

While none of these references are specific, we are given a clear indication that the area was not being used for the interment of people from the wealthier sectors of society, who we know were being buried in graveyards adjacent to Somerset Road. The archaeological evidence i.e. lack of coffins and the fairly chaotic layout, would seem to confirm that we are indeed looking at a cemetery for people from the lower echelons of Cape society.

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<sup>1</sup> Coburn Street lies is bounded by Napier, Liddle, Somerset and Prestwich Streets. The site was discovered during erection of a new building.

While investigating the Chavonne Battery, a plan showing the area of land between Signal Hill and the coastline in front of the Chavonne was discovered<sup>2</sup>. A detail from the plan is shown in Figure 2. As both the Anglican cemetery and the Chavonne Battery are shown, we know that we are looking at a date of sometime between 1832 and 1870. A large burial ground (not enclosed) appears immediately in front of Gallows Hill in a position consistent with some of the earlier descriptions. While the northern portion of the burial ground is shown as having been marked by posts, the southern end is marked by what appear to be more solid features (although what these are is unclear). A small area on the north-eastern edge is indicated as being enclosed. The walled area is already shown on the Snow Survey of 1860. The larger burial ground is also shown but is neither is labeled.

Another plan dating to c1900<sup>3</sup> shows a walled feature at the location of the enclosure labeled as an “old burial ground” (Figure 3). The fact that it has been labeled as “old burial ground” suggests that it was no longer being used at that time. Closer examination also shows the outline of the larger unenclosed cemetery, almost completely obscured by details of the harbour board extensions. Though not explicitly stated, one would assume that this was also no longer used for burial.

Further investigation produced a photograph of the harbour taken from the slopes of Signal Hill in c1878<sup>4</sup> (Plate 1). In the foreground, one can see amongst other things, the Harbour Board wall, Victorian dockworkers cottages and, to the left of the entrance to the harbour, a walled enclosure which we believe is the “old burial ground” which appears on the aforementioned plan. Gallows Hill appears as a prominent feature at center. At the scale of enlargement of the photograph, it is not possible to see any details of the larger graveyard except that there does appear to be a small, enclosed area with a building attached visible under magnification.

Having accurately surveyed the positions of the MR burials, as well as certain fixed points on the site, we were able to produce an overlay utilising the current site plan and the c1890 map. This shows where the historic features were located in relation to the present landscape (Figure 4).

The Medical school contains several sets of human remains that have been exhumed during the excavation of service trenches in and around the Gallows Hill traffic department. The question must be raised as to the possibility that the MR specimens and those from Gallows Hill at medical school are from the same graveyard. The context of the Gallows Hill burials needs to be more closely interrogated to determine if there are any similarities in the nature of burial (if this recorded).

#### **4. SUMMARY OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS**

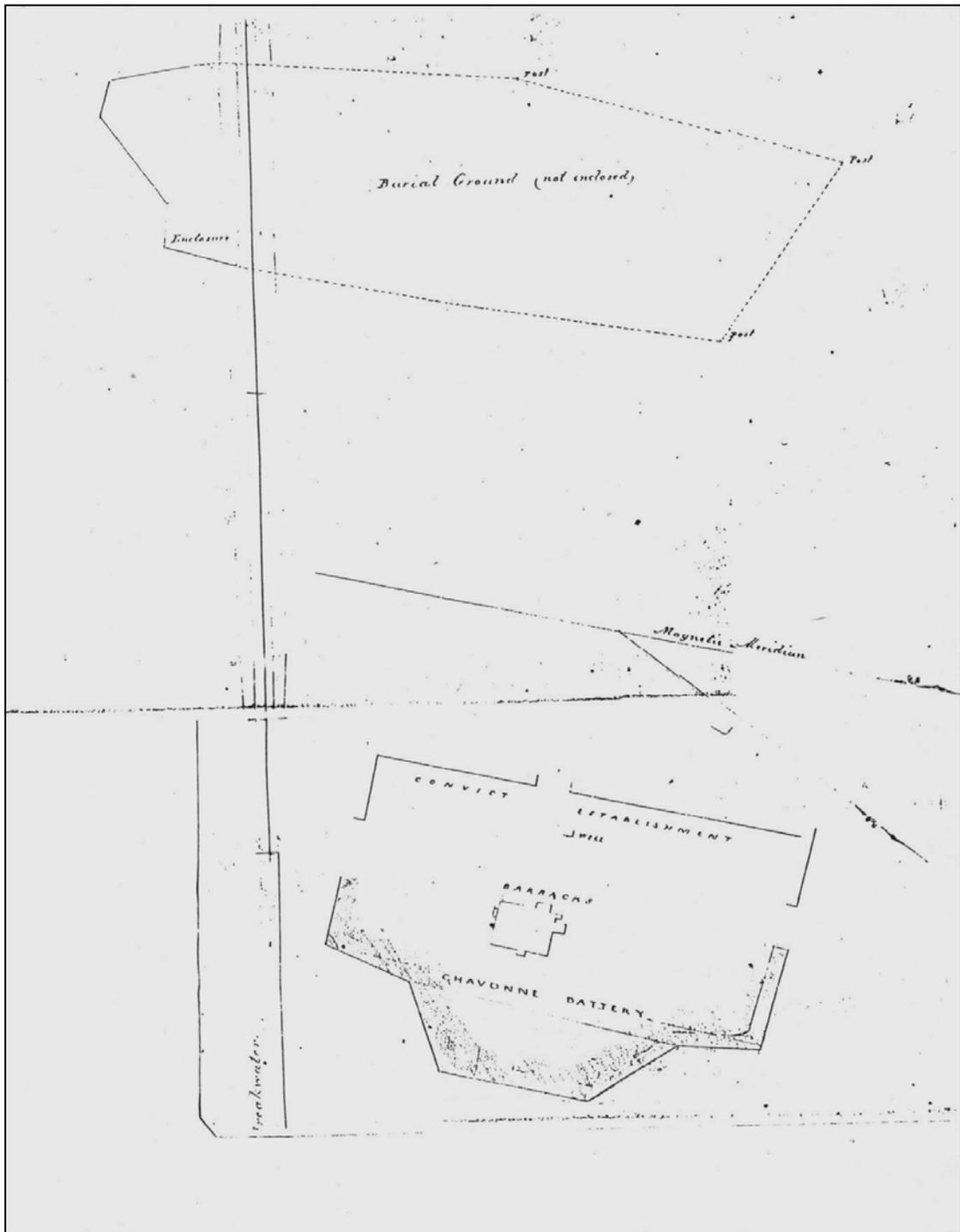
A table of all observations made during the exhumation is presented in Appendix 1. As it is quite detailed, only some aspects of the findings are discussed below. The positions of the burials in both plan and section are shown on Figure 5.

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<sup>2</sup> Port Captains Office: no ref

<sup>3</sup> Urban Conservation Unit: Surveyor General compilation

<sup>4</sup> CA. AG4122



**2**

Detail from a plan c1832-1870



Detail from the plan showing the location of the burial ground (shaded blue)

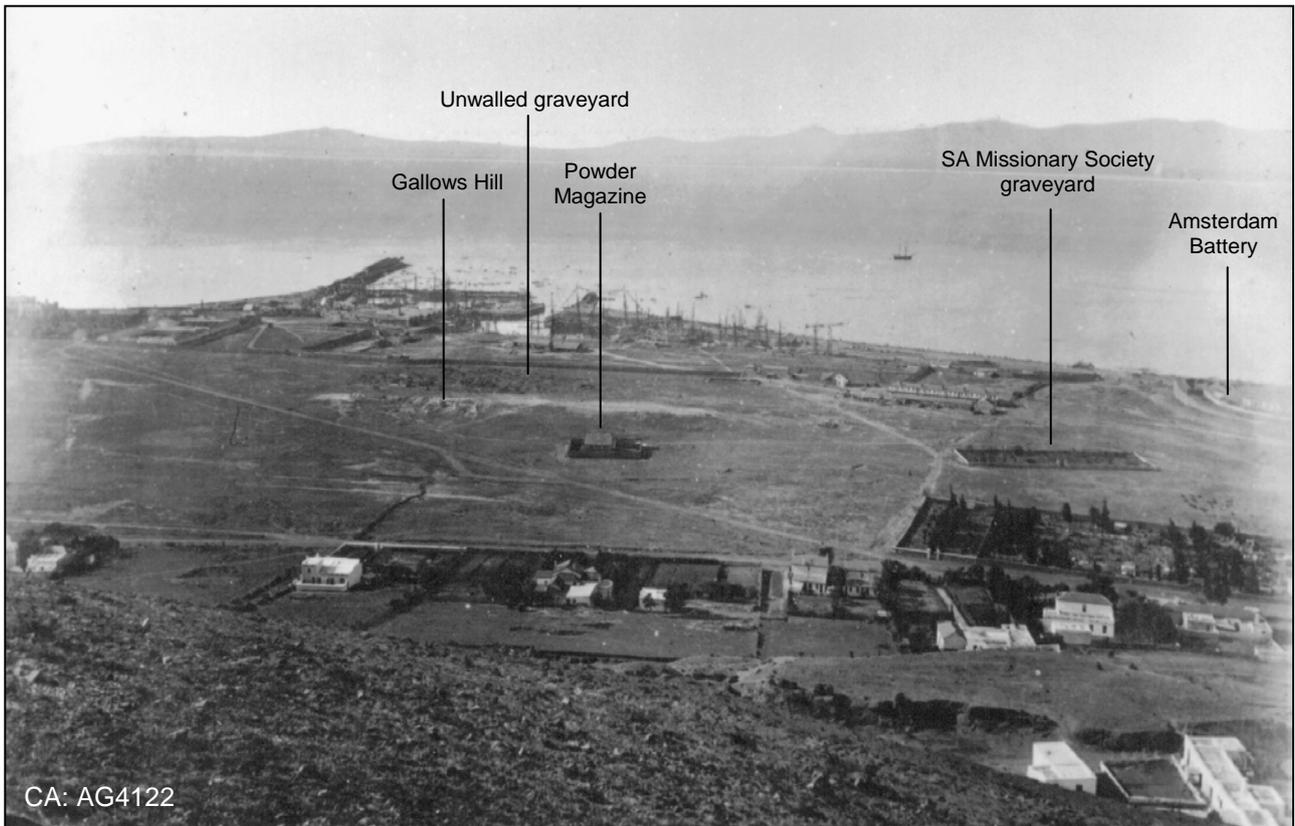


**3**

Plan of harbour area c1889-1900

Surveyor General compilation  
Urban Conservation Unit:  
City Planners Dept





**Plate 1** View of the harbour from the slopes of Signal Hill c1878



**4**

Overlay of historic features on the present landscape



## 4.1 Stratigraphy

Plate 2 shows the basic stratigraphy found in the embankment immediately behind the main concentration of burials at the western part of the site. Apart from a portion at the eastern side where bedrock lay at a relatively high elevation, this section is representative of the whole site. Broadly speaking, three stratigraphic zones were recognised. The uppermost, approximately 1 meter thick, consists of disturbed deposits including the remains of road surfacing and other structural debris. This almost certainly resulted from the preparation of the original roads and buildings that existed here in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Amongst the debris are found occasional artefacts including refined earthenware that date to that period.

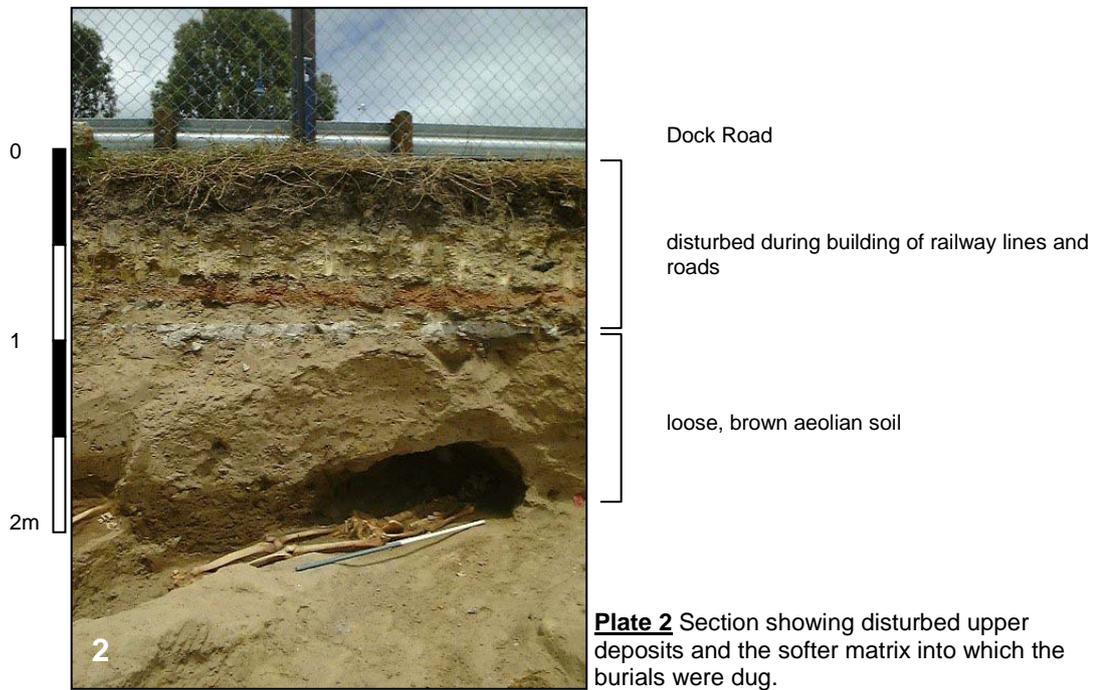
The middle zone consists of loosely compacted, brown sandy soil. This is most likely originally of aeolian origin (dunes), and colour change has been affected by introduction of organic materials. This layer was at some stage much thicker but has been reduced by landscaping to its present thickness of approximately 1 meter. The nature of the deposit is consistent except at the very base where an increase in the amount of ferruginous pebbles is noted.

The third zone consists of yellow clay. This clay formed by the decomposition of the underlying Malmsbury Shale and is found in many areas in Cape Town. It is underlain in turn by unweathered shales, forming a fourth stratigraphic zone, which has been the target of much of the blasting on the construction site.

## 4.2 Stratigraphy and burial location

The plot of relative depths of burials (Figure 5) shows that they occur mainly in a band between 1.5 and 2.0 meters below datum. Those at higher relative elevations towards the northern part of the site are the result of the proximity of bedrock to the surface. The presence of bedrock close to surface was probably known to those digging graves in this area and probably accounts for the density of burials to the south where softer soils went to greater depths. The official depth of graves in 1842 was 5 feet (Laidler and Gelfand 1971). The depth of the MR shafts (excluding those above shallow bedrock i.e. 4 shafts) is on average 5.8 feet below a datum set up next to Dock Road. We conclude therefore that the original surface from which the shafts were dug, approximates the level of the present Dock Road.

Nearly half (44.9%) of the undisturbed bodies were found in detectable grave shafts (see plates 4, 5). There are a number of reasons for shafts of the others not being detected as a result of both local geology and possibly changing landscape. When the shafts are detected it is usually as a result of them having penetrated either the compacted ferruginous soils at the interface between the loose brown sands (old aeolian deposits) and the yellow clay (decomposing Malmsbury shale), or because they penetrated the yellow clay itself. The yellow clay's underlay the sandy deposits across most of the site, except for a portion on the northern end, where decomposing Malmsbury shales were at a much higher elevation than elsewhere (the differences in the density of burials across the site can be seen clearly in Figure 4).



**Plate 3** The context of the burials on the embankment between the haul road and Dock Road.



**Plates 4,5** MR5 at left and MR31. The burial shaft of MR5 has just penetrated into the underlying yellow clay while that of MR31 has penetrated to a greater depth. MR31 was buried face down.



**Plate 6** Multiple burials showing one of the deeper shafts having cut through shallower burials.



**Plate 7** Burials MR51 (right) and MR53. The burial at left was buried at a later stage.



**Plate 8** Burial shaft of MR46 dug deep into the yellow clay.

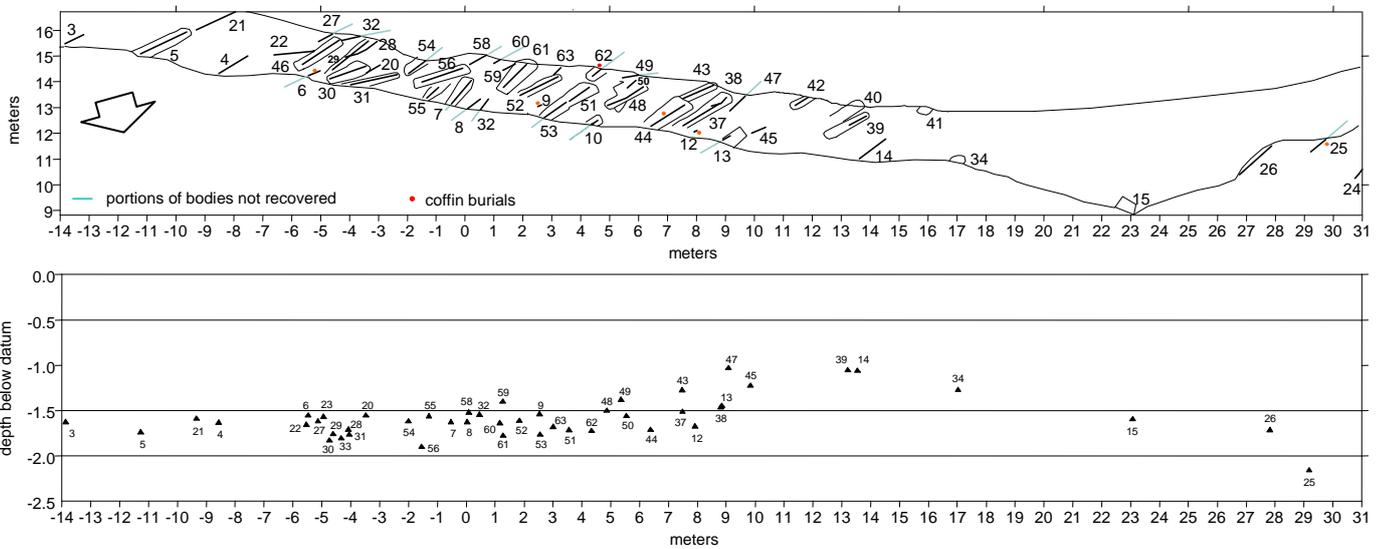
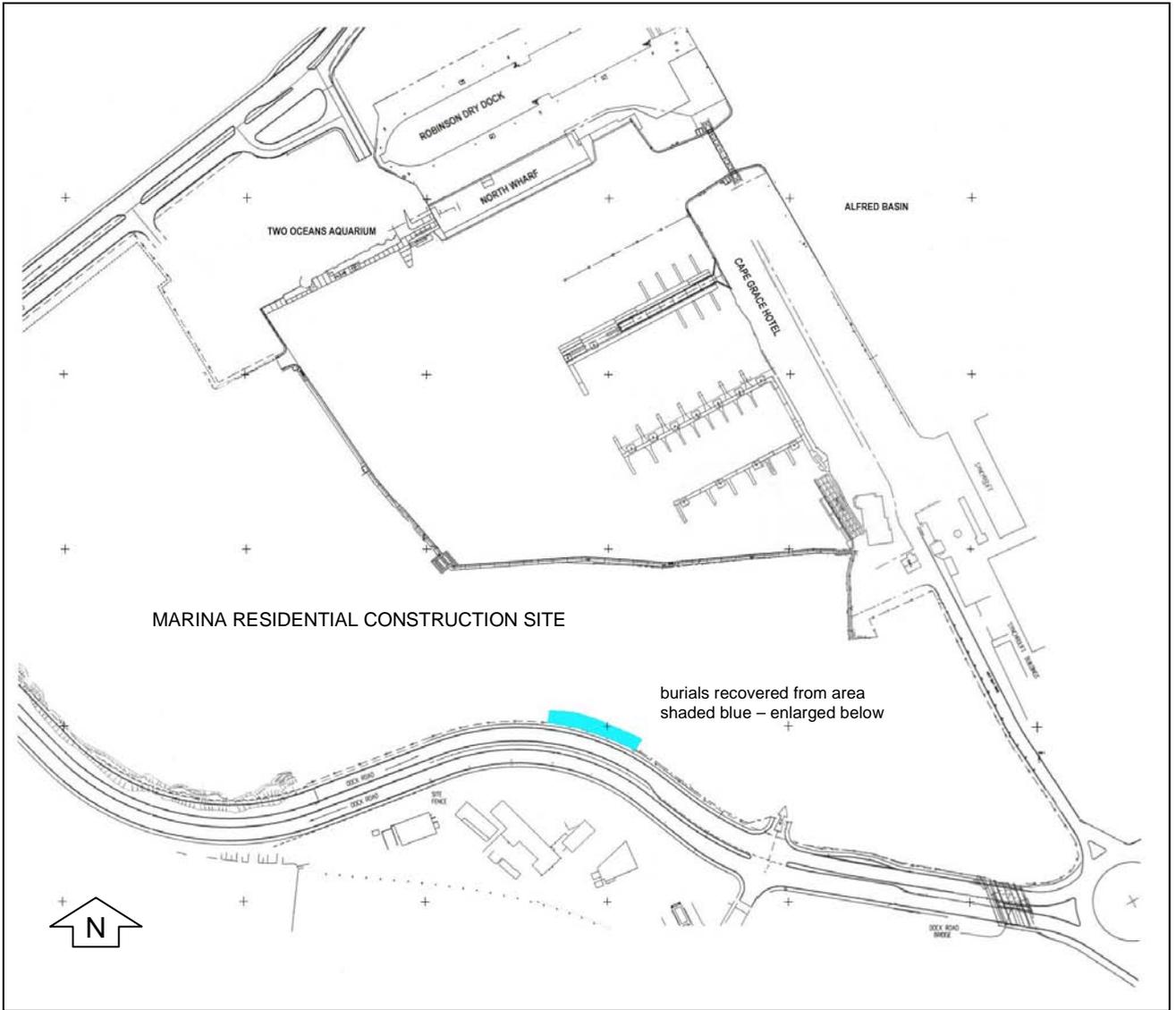


**Plate 9** Detail of the head of MR46 which shows traces of autopsy.



**Plate 10** MR8 was interred wearing several items of jewelry. Visible here are two copper bangles, on the RHS wrist. The bangle that was exposed during earthmoving was also from this individual. Copper earrings were also found below the skull.





# 5

## Location of burials, details of layout and depth

### **4.3 Quantity and nature of burial of the human remains**

57 complete or nearly complete burials were exhumed. This number increases to 69 if one counts partial remains and the 12 or so individuals who were buried in a box on the western edge of the site, and the total, including disturbed remains that were spread across the site as shaft fill due to disturbances, will probably be in the order of 80-90 individuals (when the analysis is completed – expected to take approximately one year).

Of the 69 individuals, 8 (11.9%) were buried in coffins. Some were wrapped in material prior to burial (as evidenced by the numerous pins that have been recovered), while some others were obviously buried wearing clothing (as evidenced by the numerous buttons recovered). Some bodies had neither of these two artefacts present and one can only speculate as to the circumstances of their interment.

Two of the individuals were buried face down or on their sides. It is unclear at this stage if this style of burial has any social significance.

The unusual burial on the western edge of the site, MR15, appeared to have taken place in a square box (could have been thin sheet metal with a wooden lining?) The burial is unusual because the box contained between 12 and 14 individuals. We believe that these individuals had been exhumed elsewhere, placed in the box, and reburied at this site as the bones are very jumbled. Amongst the bones is one showing traces of an amputation, that since it showed no signs of bone resorption, probably occurred shortly before death.

### **4.4 Sequence of burials**

We believe that graveshafts that penetrated into the yellow clay are the most recent in the sequence, borne out by the fact that they often cut through earlier burials which lay at a higher elevation (see plates 6 and 7 for examples of this). We can only speculate about the possible reasons for change in shaft depth. One possible explanation is that some changes to the surface had occurred between the earliest and latest burials, possibly through wind erosion (as no major landscaping took place until much later), so that effectively, while shaft depth remained reasonably consistent, the physical result was manifested in a relatively deeper shaft base.

In some cases it would appear that whole burial shafts were re-used. In such cases the previous burial was unceremoniously removed, and re-interred as part of the shaft fill of the subsequent burial. There is evidence that in some cases the burials that were disturbed were recent and must still have had at least ligament attachment, indicated by the fact that some of the disturbed bones were still in articulation.

The fact that newer burials often cut through previous ones, suggest that the older ones were not well marked at the surface, or were of such an age that traces of the grave had disappeared. We would assume that if the graves had been marked, it would have been much easier to identify and dig up existing shafts for re-use. This is perhaps a clue to the status of the individuals who were buried in this area in that they did not erect elaborate permanent grave markers of the type common in some of the other burial grounds along Somerset Road

## 4.5 Age of the remains

Few of the artefacts recovered in primary context are of a type unique enough to be immediately datable. The coins which we believe covered the eyes of one of the disturbed burials were unfortunately never recovered as these would have given us some indication of age. Radiocarbon dating of bone within the relatively recent past is not reliable and so is not really considered to be an option in assisting with age. Instead, we must rely on deductions based on the written observations and maps to ascertain the duration and use of the burial ground and hence the age of the burials. While a detailed examination of the relevant archival information will still be conducted in tandem with the study of the anatomical features, a preliminary study has been completed. Based on this we conclude that the bulk of the burials certainly predate the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are comments from 18<sup>th</sup> century visitors to the Cape (e.g. Otto Mentzel – mid 18<sup>th</sup> C) that burial was taking place in this vicinity at that time, but we have no precise locations. It is entirely likely that the demarcated burial area shown in Figure 2, and on other plans, was an attempt by the British authorities to bring some authority to bear on an existing uncontrolled burial ground that had been in use for a great length of time. All considered, it seems possible that some burials in the graveyard could have dated back to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and that it continued to be used to at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C.

## 4.6 Pathologies and other features

We can only make some very general statements about pathology until the detailed study of the anatomy is completed. Perhaps the most common pathologies that are easily recognisable are those which pertain to the teeth and where bones have been broken. Numerous examples of both are present in the sample. In some cases broken bones have healed and would have had little or no lasting affect while in others, breaks have healed badly and have led to fusion. Two examples of broken lower legs where fusion has occurred are present and both would have produced lasting painful conditions. Arthritis was common across a variety of joints and possibly points to the population having done heavy labour during their lives. Fused vertebrae were also observed and could have been the result of injury or disease. Dental disease was extremely common across the sample and is manifested as severe decay and/or tooth loss. We believe that some deliberate dental modification is present. This is where incisors are filed or chipped into specific shapes.

Dental modification was recently identified on a group of slaves of Mozambican or central African extraction who drowned after the Portuguese sailing vessel, *the Paquet Real*, on which they were being transported to Brazil, was wrecked in Table Bay in 1818. They were buried next to Fort Knokke (where the Culemborg railyards are today) and were exhumed during the 1950's when new railway lines were being installed (Cox 1995), and three individuals were also identified at the Coburn Street burial ground (Cox 1999). Cox's studies have therefore identified a group of people who are known to have practiced dental modification and who were most likely to have been slaves. It will be necessary to determine through further detailed study to see if there are any other anatomical similarities between the individuals at the MR site and those from the previous studies.

One individual MR46 showed an unexpected *post mortem* modification in that the top of the cranium had been detached in the style of an autopsy, and had been replaced in position when the individual was buried. A detail of the skull showing the cut is shown in Plate 9. This is most unusual and is the first indication that has been described from an early Cape Town burial ground. This may be an indication that there is a connection to the earlier Somerset

Hospital<sup>5</sup> or some other medical facility (possibly even the Chavonne Battery which at the time was used as a hospital) and is unlikely to have been done before the British occupation

## 5. CONCLUSION

An immediate and striking comparison can be drawn with the burial ground at Coburn Street, where, despite the fact that those interred there were slaves, burial was undertaken in coffins and had clearly been done with care presumably by friends or family. Numerous personal items were contained within the coffins. No such impression was gained from the Marina Residential burials where the impression is of disposal with minimum of effort and possibly conducted by the authorities rather than family.

Given all the observations that have so far been made, there seems to be no doubt that the recovered bodies were originally buried in the pauper's burial ground below Gallows Hill, and probably date between 1750 and 1850.

Even presuming a degree of inaccuracy of the 19<sup>th</sup> century surveying methods, superpositioning of the outline of the old burial grounds on the current site plan suggests that many other burials would have been encountered during earthmoving operations (over and above those lost to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century harbour developments). Precisely why the presence of human remains was not reported to the authorities is unclear and it seems likely that if it had not been for the vigilance of the SAP over the builder's holidays, all trace of this historic site would have been removed.

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<sup>5</sup> The original Somerset Hospital was located between Alfred, Chiappini, Prestwich and Hospital Streets.

## 6. PROFESSIONAL TEAM

Report  
Excavation crew

Dave Halkett  
Dave Halkett, Tim Hart, Glenda Cox, Jayson Orton, Mzuzima Mjikaliso, Mzwondile Sasa, Shaun Spreckley, Thalassa Mathews, Mary Patrick, Debbie Constant, Terence Hawley, Sylvia Rainier, Virginia Saunders.

## **Appendix 1**

Human remains excavated at the Marina Residential development site: Observations made during fieldwork and initial inspection

excavation date	burial #	indiv	all indiv	coffin	shaft	artefacts	oxide staining	visible pathology	sequence	other	shaft fill bone	slump from embankment
21.01.2000	MR1									animal bones		
21.01.2000	MR2									animal bones		
20.01.2000	MR3	1	1					2 fused cervical vertebrae			loose bone close to MR3, also some of MR2 animal	
21.01.2000	MR4	1	1			pin - 15cm away from right hand (not found during sort - see "other")	Cu right femur			pin could be in loose bone packet	loose bone near MR4	X
21.01.2000	MR5	1	1		X			left tibia and fibula fused near ankle			loose bone found 1m south of MR5's feet	X
21.01.2000	MR6	1	1	X?	X	Buttons x3 - above rhs ribs 1, adj rhs clavicle 1, adj rhs elbow;						X
01.02.2000	MR7	1	1		X	Buttons x3				unfused epiphyses		X
21.01.2000	MR8	1	1			Cu bangle x2 - rhs wrist; Cu bangle lhs wrist; Cu ring - rhs finger; Cu pins x2 on head; Cu earring?-below lhs head	Cu lhs and rhs lower radius and ulna; Cu mastoid processes; rhs fingers					X
28.01.2000	MR9	1?	1	X?		coffin nails?						X
28.01.2000	MR10	1	1		X	Cu earring x2 - lhs and rhs of head					X	X
	MR11									only minor bone frags seen in section		X
27.01.2000	MR12	1?	1	X?		Coffin nails and wood frag	Cu stain on rhs temporal bone				long bone frag found close to MR12	X
25.01.2000	MR13	1	1								loose bone around MR13	X
27.01.2000	MR14	1?	1								fragments from 2m south MR14	X
19.01.2000	MR15		12	box	X	wood and metal frags from box; Pin x1.		yes		12-14 individuals in a squarish wooden and metal box. Possibly exhumed elsewhere and reburied here.	loose bone in shaft?	X
	MR16	1?	1				lhs clavicle			isolated bones in disturbed material		
	MR17	1?	1				Cu stains around eye sockets (coins?)			Isolated skull - the one that was spotted by police inside fence - some facial tissue preserved by Cu oxide. No provenance.		X
	MR18									There is no #18. At first we thought that there were 2 burials in shaft of MR15 and the upper would have been 18.		
	MR19									There is no record of a #19		
21.01.2000	MR20	1	1				Cu stains on lhs fibula/ribs?; lhs clavicle				loose bone around and above MR20	
24.01.2000	MR21	1	1					ossified thyroid?			loose bone associated with MR21	
24.01.2000	MR22	1	1			bone? buttons x4 - lhs hip 1, rhs arm 2, near feet 1;			cut by shaft MR46	1 button found in shaft fill between MR27 and MR23	between 22,23. Also bone bag G. Tooth 50 cm left MR22.	
25.01.2000	MR23	1	1			bone? Buttons x6, rhs hip 1			cut by shaft MR46		Between 23,27 incl cranium which could be MR22. Also bone bag E. Loose tibia north of MR23.	X
24.01.2000	MR24	1	1	X?						Pulled out of position by machine.		
24.01.2000	MR25	1	1	X		mother of pearl button 2 - on neck 1, adj lhs wrist; Fe coffin hardware handles and nails;				1 button found on spoil heap in front of MR25		X
24.01.2000	MR26	1	1			smoking pipe fragment in shaft fill above		peridental disease		buried face down - shaft burial?	X	
01.02.2000	MR27	1	1						cut by shaft MR33 and MR46 - don't know which came first?		X	
26.01.2000	MR28	1	1		X	Cu ring - lhs finger	Cu stain on lhs finger			x2 buttons in loose bone bag A	from MR29? Also bone bags A,C,D	
27.01.2000	MR29	1	1		X	Cu button x2 - lhs ankle 1, lhs of neck; Fe button x3 - above rhs clavicle; bone button x1 - lhs of neck; x3 buttons from sieving;			disturbed by MR28	x2 buttons from loose bone pile? Animal bones?		
26.01.2000	MR30	1	1		X	Cu pin x2 - above lower lumbar 1, adj rhs shoulder; x1 unidentified (button?)	Fe stain - mid thoracic; Cu stain -lhs lower ribs; rhs lower tibia	possible neck break pre-mortem?	shaft cuts through MR20		bone bag B, loose bone near head (MR20?)	
26.01.2000	MR31	1	1		X					buried face down		
26.01.2000	MR32	1	1									
01.02.2000	MR33	1	1					pipe wear on teeth; possible filing of teeth?	buried after MR46??		loose bone above MR33	
26.01.2000	MR34	1	1							possibly buried face down?		
26.01.2000	MR35	1	1		X?	Tea-pot lid next to head - check provenance, coffin nails				youngster - left in section??		
26.01.2000	MR36	1	1	X	X?					left in embankment		

excavation date	burial #	indiv	all indiv	coffin	shaft	artefacts	oxide staining	visible pathology	sequence	other	shaft fill bone	slump from embankment
28.01.2000	MR37	1	1		x	Cu pin x1 - above mid thoracic region (may be from MR38?)			MR38 probably predates MR37 (see notes)	no head found, some cervicals missing? Larger amount of shaft fill bone;	some foot bones could be from MR38	
28.01.2000	MR38	1	1		x				MR38 probably predates MR37 (see notes)	seems to have been dug up during interment of MR37 while still articulated	x	
27.01.2000	MR39	1	1		x					very fragmented		
27.01.2000	MR40	1?	1		x					some of body under road		
27.01.2000	MR41	1	1		x					most of body under road		
27.01.2000	MR42	1	1		x	Cu rings x2 - on fingers	Cu staining on finger			torso and head under road		
28.01.2000	MR43	1	1		x	Cu button x1 - hip area; 'plastic' comb frag - below rhs radius					x	
28.01.2000	MR44	1	1	x	x	Cu pins x9 - lower rhs tibia1, below lhs femur1, above lhs hip 1, above lhs mid ribs 1, adj to top of head 2, above rhs hip and lower arm 3; Fe coffin hardware - handles 4 and nails	Cu on head, on rhs lower arm, lhs hip, clavicle;	Scoliosis? Healed break of clavicle?			loose bone in shaft fill	
28.01.2000	MR45	1	1							appear to be no vertebrae, but ribs appear undamaged		
02.02.2000	MR46	1	1		x	Cu pins x2 - above rhs shoulder, above rhs ribs; 1 button found after sieving soil below body		head appears to have been autopsied?		1 tooth packeted as MR29 found near MR46; long bones found below MR46;	Loose bone found below MR46.	
28.01.2000	MR47	1	1						disturbed by shaft of MR38/37	some of body under road		
28.01.2000	MR48	1	1		x				Shaft of MR48 cuts thru MR50		x	
01.02.2000	MR49	1	1		x	Cu pins x15 - all the way up lhs except head; shroud frag?	Cu staining on Lhs leg bones		MR49 partially over MR50		x	
01.02.2000	MR50	1	1		x	small greenish shale disc?			lies below MR49 and cut by MR48		x	
31.01.2000	MR51	1	1		x	brick fragment below lhs clavicle		loose tooth found near head seems to be filed	MR51 cut by shaft of MR53		x	
31.01.2000	MR52	1	1		x	Cu pins x2 - above lhs ribs 1; Glass white buttons x2 - above lumbar 1 (other could have been from another body - went into shaft fill bag); Cu buttons x2 - above lhs pelvis; Bone buttons x2 - (in bag labelled "below MR52"); Fe button above rhs rib; buckle Fe x1, above the wrist;					loose bone found below MR52	
31.01.2000	MR53	1	1		x	head resting on small shale stone			MR53 cut thru MR51		loose bone from MR51? Cranium from shaft fill.	
01.02.2000	MR54	1	1		x	bone? buttons x9? - above rhs humerus 3, above lhs ribs 2, above lhs pelvis 1; (1 found during sieving)		rhs Tibia and Fibula fused near ankle, rhs clavicle thickened?		no head found, ankles crossed when found		
01.02.2000	MR55	1	1		x				cut by shaft of MR56	only lower limbs found		
01.02.2000	MR56	1	1		x	Cu pin x1 - above lhs clavicle; Bone button x2 - adj upper femur; x4 buttons from sieving	Cu stain lhs ulna, lhs fibula;			shaft fill skull appears deliberately placed next to MR56's head	x	
02.02.2000	MR57	1	1						cut by shaft of MR49	body too deep in section to remove		
02.02.2000	MR58	1	1			Pin x1 from sieving; Hair?			cut by shaft of MR56		x	
02.02.2000	MR59	1	1			Fe lump (button?) near feet			probably cut by shaft of 61and/or 60	1 leg only	x	
02.02.2000	MR60	1	1							most of body under road		
02.02.2000	MR61	1	1		x	Cu pins x6 - above rhs tibia 2, adj lhs foot 1, adj rhs humerus 1;	Cu stain rhs clavicle, rhs ribs				x	
02.02.2000	MR62	1	1	x	x	Fe coffin hardware - handle? And nails				most of body under road		
02.02.2000	MR63	1	1					3 fused cervical vertebrae	cut by shaft MR52		x	
		58	69	10	32							
%				11.6	44.9							