Poulton *Research Project*

Analysis of Human Skeletal Material from the Poulton Research Project: 1995–2008

by

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1. Introduction

Poulton is a multi-period site in Western Cheshire which has been the subject of an archaeological research programme since 1995: see [Emery et al, 1996], [Emery, 2000] and [Poulton Research Project, 2009]. A major focus of investigation has been the remains of a medieval chapel and the surrounding graveyard, which has been found to contain hundreds of burials.

An analysis of the human skeletal material excavated up to the end of 2002 has been previously published in [Carpenter and Crane, 2003]. Since then, considerably more material has become available for analysis as a result of the ongoing research and training excavations at Poulton. This current report covers both sets of material and is intended to stand on its own as an analysis of all the material available to the end of 2008. However, some of the background information in the original report (for example, details of the IT systems used) is not repeated here.

Between the start of the Poulton Research Project in 1995 and the end of 2008, 362 human skeletons[1] have been excavated, together with considerable quantities of disarticulated bone. A breakdown by year of excavation is shown in Table 1.

Year	Number of Skeletons Excavated
1995	2
1996	1
1997	16
1998	11
1999	2
2000	11
2001	17
2002	23
2003	6
2004	65
2005	49
2006	27
2007	45
2008	82
Unknown	5

Table 1 – Breakdown of skeletons excavated by year

Some of the numbers for the earlier years differ from those reported in [Carpenter and Crane, 2003], in particular:

- Following a review of all the available evidence and a stricter approach to the identification of articulated inhumations, two burials from the 1996 season, six from 1997 and three from 1998 have been re-classified either as collections of disarticulated bones or as multiple burials which cannot be separated with sufficient certainty[2]. These burials are not considered further in this analysis.
- Skeleton 54 was originally shown as excavated in 1999, since this was when the skull was lifted. The rest of this skeleton was lifted in 2001 and it is now included in the total for that year.

It is important to note that this set of skeletons, although significant in number, may not be a fully representative sample. The selection of which skeletons to excavate has been driven primarily by the requirements of the overall research programme, and consequently large parts of the Poulton Chapel site have not yet been fully excavated.

Some of the earlier skeletal material has been subjected to detailed analysis by osteoarchaeologists outside the Project, and the results published as listed below:

- Skeleton 1 from 1995: [Quinney, 1996].
- All the material from the 1996 and 1997 excavation seasons, including 17 skeletons (see note above), as reported by [Owens, 1998].
- Skeleton 53 from 1998: [Roberts, 1998].

Relevant data from these reports has been incorporated into the analysis presented in this paper, and is acknowledged at the appropriate points in the text.

Some of the earlier skeletal material was unfortunately sent for re-burial without being subject to any recording or analysis, and is no longer accessible. This left 322 skeletons available for analysis by the authors. Of these, 48 were excavated prior to 2003 and have been previously reported in [Carpenter and Crane, 2003]: the remaining 274 are reported here for the first time.

No attempt has been made to estimate the overall Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) represented by the

1 We have defined a 'skeleton' as either (a) a recognisable, articulated inhumation, or (b) a skull together with other associated bones (if any). Each skeleton has been assigned a consecutive number, which is used in this report where it is necessary to identify individual skeletons, as well as a context number.

2 These burials were originally assigned the following skeleton numbers: 4, 5 (both 1996); 11, 18, 21, 27, 31, 36 (all 1997); 43, 44 and 52 (all 1998).

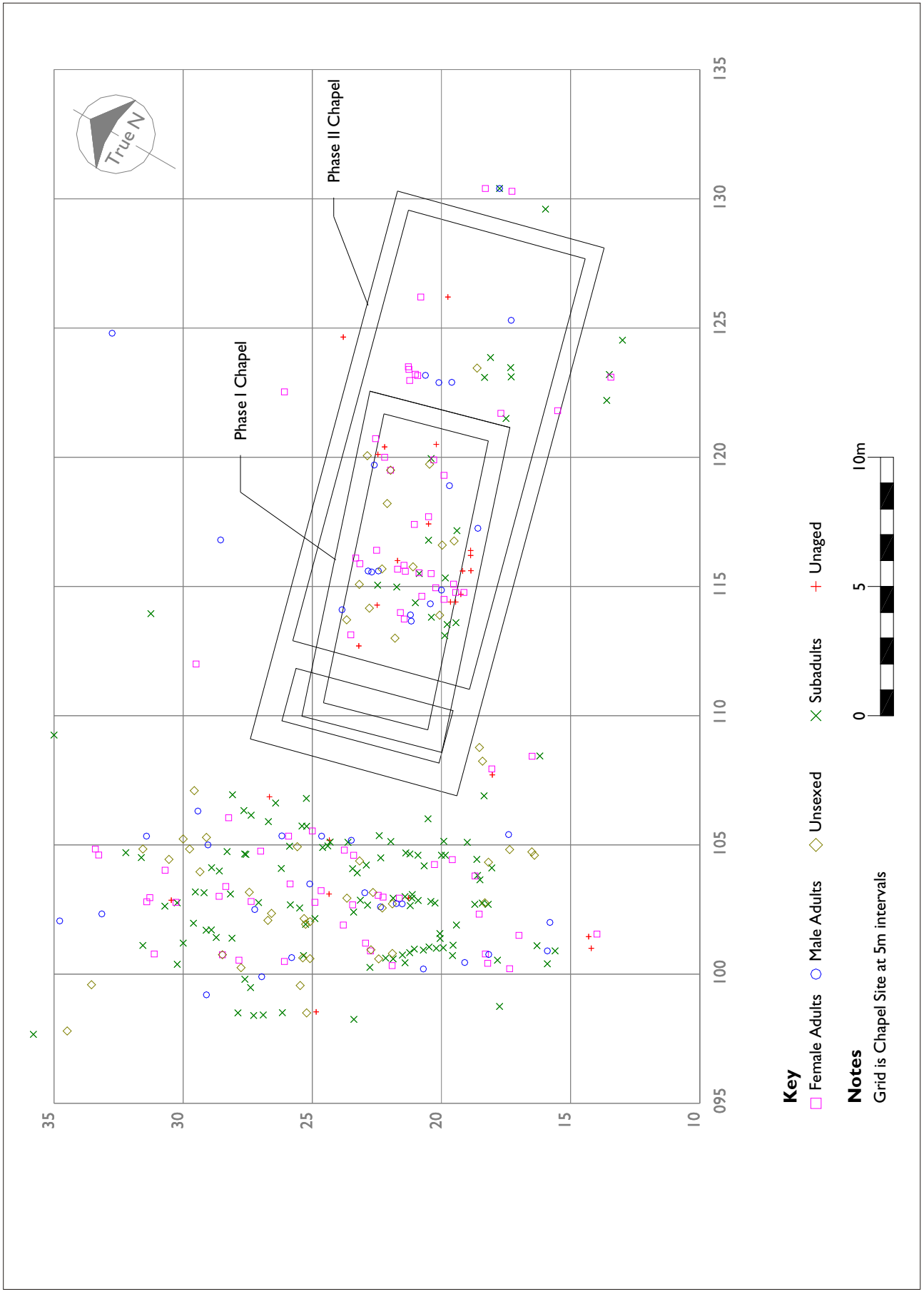


Figure 1 – Location of burials

currently excavated material. We suspect that the true number of individuals is significantly higher than the 362 identified skeletons, based on the large volumes of disarticulated bone.

Given the large amount of material, there has been no attempt to perform a detailed analysis of every individual skeleton. The authors' efforts have been concentrated on measuring the basic parameters of sex, age at death and stature, as reported in Section 3, although any obvious pathologies have also been noted. More systematic and detailed studies of some of the Poulton skeletons have been carried out by the Project's academic collaborators in the School of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology at the University of Liverpool, and in the School of Biological and Earth Sciences at Liverpool John Moores University, and it is hoped to include a synthesis of this work in a future report.

2. Cemetery Analysis

2.1 Location of Burials

Figure 1 shows the locations of all the excavated burials whose position has been recorded (a total of 323), relative to the two phases of the chapel itself (shown in outline) and to the site grid. As already noted above, the concentrations of graves are not necessarily significant, and the apparently empty spaces on the plan generally indicate areas which have not yet been excavated.

Great caution is needed when attempting to draw conclusions from this data. The relative dating of the burials and the different phases of the chapel has not yet been securely established[3], so burials which now appear to be inside the chapel may in fact have been made before the chapel was built.

Bearing this in mind, Table 2 gives a breakdown of the articulated burials by type[4], according to whether they lie within the walls of the first phase of the chapel, in between the first and second phase walls, or outside the second phase walls. The type of each burial (sex and age) was determined as described in Section 3, but note that some of the burials of known type were from unknown locations (and *vice versa*), so the figures in Table 2 are not directly comparable to those in Table 5. The percentages represent the proportion of burials in each location: the aggregate of individual figures is not always identical to the totals due to rounding.

The chi-squared test [English Heritage, 2002] was used to determine if the proportions of different burial types in each location were consistent with the overall proportions across the whole site. The burials of Unknown type were ignored for this analysis.

- Inside the Phase 1 chapel walls, the difference between observed and expected numbers of burials of each type is highly significant (at less than the 1% level). Subadults are considerably under-represented here, but this could have been affected by the sampling, preservation or excavation processes. There is also a high proportion of Unknown type burials in this area.
- Outside the Phase 2 chapel walls, the difference between observed and expected distribution is not significant at the 5% level, but this is hardly surprising as this area contains over 70% of all the burials.
- Conversely, the area between the Phase 1 and Phase 2 walls contains too few burials for a meaningful comparison to be made.

The density of burials within the chapel walls is lower

Type of Burial	Inside Phase 1		Between Phases 1& 2		Outside Phase 2		Total	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Female Adult	24	32.4%	8	42.1%	46	20.0%	78	24.1%
Male Adult	11	14.9%	4	21.1%	26	11.3%	41	12.7%
Unsexed Adult	13	17.6%	1	5.3%	37	16.1%	51	15.8%
Subadult	12	16.2%	5	26.3%	111	48.3%	128	39.6%
Unknown	14	18.9%	1	5.3%	10	4.3%	25	7.7%
Total	74	100%	19	100%	230	100%	323	100%

Table 2 - Analysis of burial location by type

3 It is hoped to carry out a programme of radiocarbon dating on a representative sample of the skeletons during 2010.

4 'Unknown' includes skeletons with insufficient material to classify them as female/male/subadult, those where the evidence is ambiguous, and those for which the material was not available.

than in those sections of the graveyard to the West which have also been fully excavated. The lower density could indicate an exclusive area reserved for higher-status burials, which would imply that these burials post-dated the construction of the chapel.

There is no obvious clustering of burials by type but further analysis is required.

2.2 Orientation of Burials

The burials have generally been aligned with the main axis of the chapel, i.e. in an approximately East-West direction with the head to the West. This is of course what would be expected in a Christian burial ground, and is further evidence that the excavated burials date from the Christian era. The alignments varied by as much as 30 degrees from the axis of the second phase chapel, although it should be noted that the latter is not precisely aligned either with the first phase chapel or with a true East-West line.

Exceptionally, two burials (Skeletons 142 and 286) were totally reversed, i.e. their heads were to the East. There appear to be no other unusual features of these burials: both are outside the chapel walls, and the first is of a subadult aged between 13 and 17 years while the second is of an adult of unknown sex aged between 40 and 49 years. This anomaly has been reported at other medieval sites: [Daniell, 1998: 149] lists several possible explanations, including simple carelessness, difficulties in identifying the orientation of a body wrapped in a shroud, head-to-toe packing of multiple burials in a restricted space, and the deliberate ill-treatment of executed criminals. Unfortunately there is no evidence to support or rebut any of these hypotheses for the Poulton examples.

One other possibility for the reversed adult burial is that it is of a priest, who would thus be expected to rise up facing his flock on the day of Resurrection. However, [Daniell, 1998: 149] states that this is a post-medieval custom, and that medieval burials assumed to be those of priests[5] faced the same way as everyone else. When taken with the location of the burial, on the very edge of the graveyard, it seems unlikely that this was in fact a priest's burial.

2.3 Attitude of Burials

The great majority of the undisturbed bodies were in the extended supine position: one burial had flexed legs, and another was resting on its left side. The position of the upper limbs varied, from straight alongside the body, to hands resting on the pelvic area, and to arms crossed over the chest: these are typical attitudes for medieval burials [Daniell, 1998: 118].

Two separate pairs of subadults (Skeletons 183 / 184, and 235 / 236) were buried side-by-side apparently holding hands. It is tempting to speculate that these represent the burials of siblings, and we hope that DNA testing can help to confirm or deny this.

2.4 Preservation of Bone and Skeletal Completeness

Where burials have remained undisturbed, the preservation of the bones is generally good, even for the bones of children, which are often very fragile. However, this only applies to a small proportion of the Poulton burials.

Unfortunately, a considerable number of the burials have been disturbed to a greater or lesser extent, for the following reasons:

- Many of the burials are very close to the modern ground surface (as little as 40cm) and have suffered from ploughing and erosion.
- During the period that the graveyard was in use, new graves were dug that intersected previous burials.
- Further damage was caused to the site in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by amateur excavations that were more akin to treasure hunting than to archaeology.

As a consequence, many of the bones are fragmentary and poorly preserved.

Completeness	>75%	50-75%	25-50%	<25%
Number of burials	119	63	61	119
Percentage of burials	32.9%	17.4%	16.9%	32.9%

Table 3 - Analysis of burials by completeness

The approximate completeness of the burials is summarised in Table 3.

Almost half of the skeletons are less than 50% complete, which is not surprising given the degree to which burials have been disturbed and the quantities of disarticulated bone which have been found. In the circumstances, it is perhaps more surprising (and fortunate for this analysis) that so many skeletons are still substantially complete.

2.5 Burial Practices and Finds

A number of multiple burials have been identified. Several of the burials contained assemblies of stones, predominately around the skull ('pillow stones'). These are found in burials dating from the tenth to twelfth (and ex-

5 Because they contained a chalice and/or paten.

ceptionally thirteenth) centuries, although their purpose is not clear [Daniell, 1998: 160].

Evidence for coffins is scanty as the Poulton soil does not favour the preservation of wood, but some 38 graves contained heavily corroded iron objects that may be nails or other coffin fitments (but see below). Numerous pins have also been found in and around some of the skeletons, indicating shroud burials that would probably have been more common in a poor rural community [Daniell, 1998: 44;156].

There has been very little evidence of personal items being buried with the bodies, which is more evidence for Christian burials. A belt buckle was found with one skeleton and a copper alloy 'petal mount' (probably part of some clothing decoration) with another [Emery, 2000: 56]. These suggest high-status burials, since only the wealthiest were buried clothed [Daniell, 1988: 43-44]. A small metal knife blade was found with a subadult aged 4 to 5 years.

About 10% of the grave fills contained pottery fragments from the Roman, Saxon and later medieval periods: it seems unlikely that these are all contemporaneous with the burials. Many of the grave fills contained significant quantities of charcoal and building materials including stone, plaster, mortar, glass, lead cames, slate, and roof and floor tiles. Some of the iron objects mentioned above might also be related to the structure of the building rather than to coffins. Most of this material is difficult to date, but it includes both Roman and medieval tiles. Some might be interpreted as deliberate inclusions, based on parallels from other medieval cemeteries: for example, Roman stones and tiles have been reported in London and York [Daniell, 1998: 105-106], and charcoal was commonly added to burials from the ninth to twelfth centuries [Daniell, 1998: 158-160]. However, this seems unlikely to explain all the additional material found in the Poulton grave fills.

The presence of this material in so many graves poses further questions about the relative dating of the burials and the various buildings on the site, including the structure(s) which must have existed in the Roman period but whose location and type are currently unclear. It appears that many of the burials took place after the demolition of at least one substantial building which scattered material across most of the graveyard. We hope that, in the future, radiocarbon dating of the skeletons can help to resolve some of these issues.

3. Demographic and Metrical Analysis

3.1 Sex

The sex of adult skeletons was determined using the attributes listed in Table 4.

Pelvis	Greater Sciatic Notch	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 18]
	Sub-Pubic Angle	[Mays, 1998: 34]
	Preauricular Sulcus	[Brothwell, 1981: 60]
	Ventral Arc	[Sutherland and Suchey, 1991: 502]
	Subpubic Concavity	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 17]
	Ischiopubic Ramus Ridge	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 17]
Skull	Nuchal Crest	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 20]
	Mastoid Process	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 20]
	Supra-Orbital Margin	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 20]
	Glabella	[Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 20]

Table 4 – Techniques for assessing sex

As many of these attributes as possible were assessed for each skeleton, depending on the available bones and their state of preservation. For each attribute, a score of 1 (most female) to 5 (most male) was assigned using the diagrams and charts in the appropriate reference. An overall assessment was then made, taking into account the greater reliability of some attributes [Brothwell, 1981: 62] and not simply averaging the scores. This resulted in an overall assessment of female, probable female, ambiguous, probable male or male.

In some cases, there was insufficient material to make any sex determination (shown as indeterminate in Table 5).

Normally, no attempt was made to determine the sex of subadults. Generally, any individual whose age at death was assessed at 17 or lower was regarded as a subadult. There were a few individuals whose sex appeared to be well-defined even though their age was less than 18, but these were ignored in this part of the analysis.The summarised results of the sex estimation for each of the skeletons are given in Table 5, incorporating the results of earlier analyses by external osteoarchaeologists (see Section 1).

The females (including probables) make up 61% of those skeletons which could be sexed, and males (including probables) 39%. Using the recommended chi-squared test [English Heritage, 2002], this difference between the

Estimated Sex	Number of Skeletons
Female	38
Probable Female	45
Ambiguous	24
Indeterminate	33
Probable Male	33
Male	20

Table 5 – Results of sex estimation for adult burials

sexes is significant at the 1% level[6]. This is an unexpected result for a medieval rural parish cemetery which, if anything, might be expected to exhibit a bias towards male burials, eg [Daniell, 1998: 126] and [Mays, 1998: 71]. Further investigation is required, but possible explanations at this stage include:

- A surplus of male burials in parts of the graveyard which have not yet been excavated, leading to an overall balance. If true, however, this would pose further questions about sexual bias in the distribution of burials.
- The 'standard' sexually dimorphic characteristics used to determine sex (Table 4) might not be appropriate for the Poulton population.
- Observer bias.
- Genuine imbalances in the population, for example due to migration of male adults away from Poulton.

3.2 Age at Death

Table 6 shows the range of techniques used to establish age at death for each of the skeletons examined by the authors, depending on the stage of development of the individual.

As many as possible of these attributes were assessed for each skeleton, depending on the available bones and their state of preservation, leading to an overall determination of minimum and maximum age at death.

Adults were then assigned to the following broad banded age categories [McKinley and Roberts, 1993]:

Young Adult: 18-25 years
Mature Adult: 26-45 years
Older Adult: >45 years

Subadults, who can be aged with greater precision, were assigned to the following categories:

<3 years
3-5 years
6-8 years
9-11 years
12-14 years
15-17 years

Finally, the results from previous analyses by external osteoarchaeologists (see Section 1) were incorporated to create a data set for all excavated skeletons.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of age at death for both adults and subadults irrespective of sex, while Figure 3 shows the data for adults only, subdivided by sex.

The rate of child mortality is shockingly high by the standards of the 21st century[7]: out of all the burials for which an age could be determined, 30% are for children under 9 years and 46% for subadults as a whole. Even if we include the burials which can be classified only as subadults or adults without a more precise age (in which there is a much greater number of adults), the proportion of subadults is 41%. The true proportion may be even higher, since the remains of younger subadults may be overlooked during excavation, and are more prone to

Subadults	Development of the deciduous and permanent dentition [Brothwell, 1981: 64-65]. Fusion of the epiphyses [Mays, 1998: 48]. Diaphyseal length of the long bones [Scheuer and Black, 2000: 289;299;308;394;416;426].
Adults	Dental wear [Brothwell, 1981: 72]. In addition, the two techniques listed below have been adopted recently, and have been particularly useful where the dentition is missing or damaged: Pubic symphysis degeneration [Brooks and Suchey, 1990] and [Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 21-24]. Auricular surface degeneration [Lovejoy *et al*, 1985] and [Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994: 24-32]. .

Table 6 – Techniques for assessing age at death

6 Although [Carpenter and Crane, 2003] reported a preponderance of males (57%), this was based on a much smaller sample of 47 sexed skeletons and was not statistically significant at the 5% level.

7 In England and Wales in 2008, 0.8% of deaths occurred at ages under 9 years, 1.0% at ages under 18 and only 4.4% at ages under 45 [Office for National Statistics, 2009: Tables 4a and 4b].

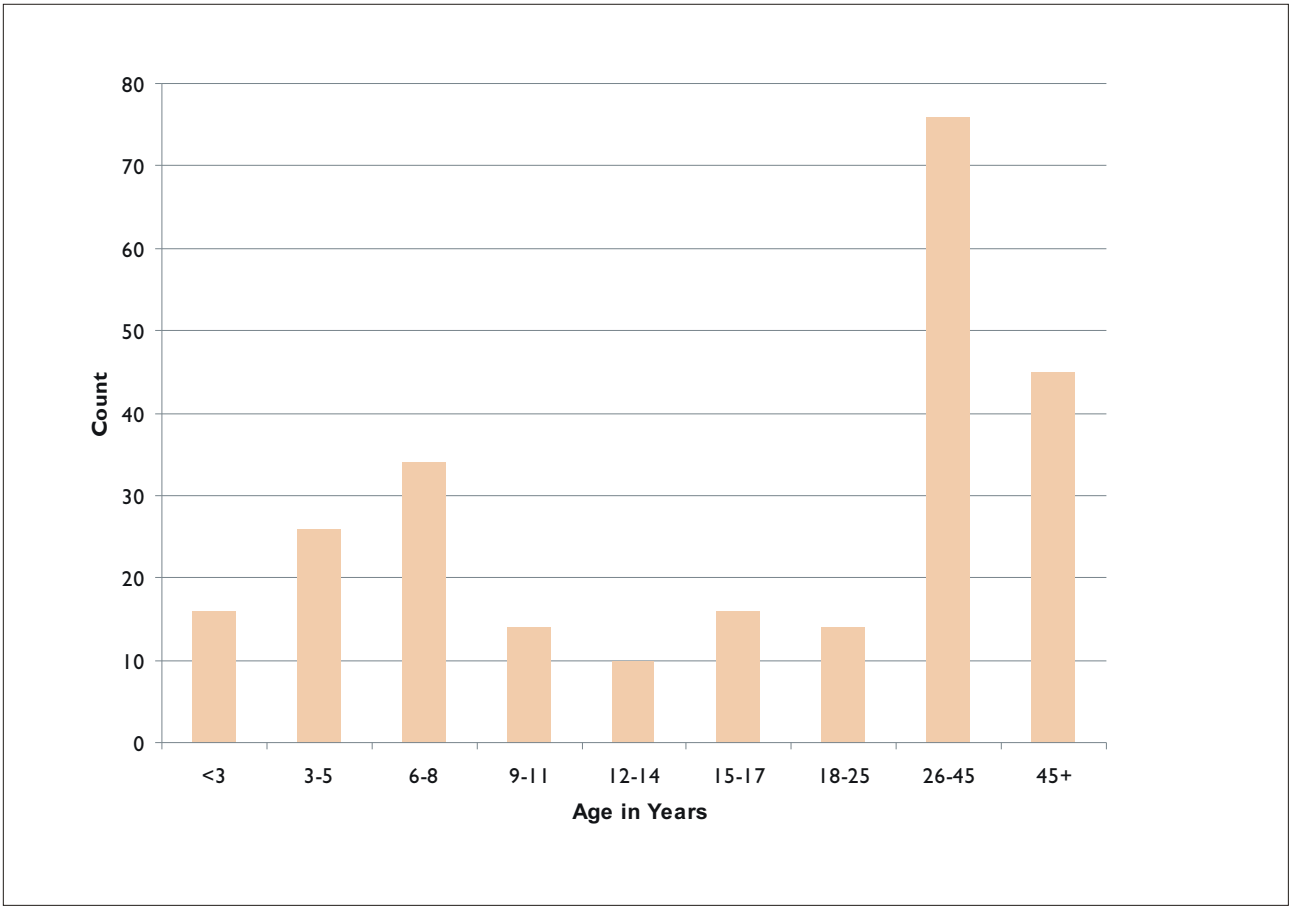


Figure 2 – Age at death for adults and subadults irrespective of sex

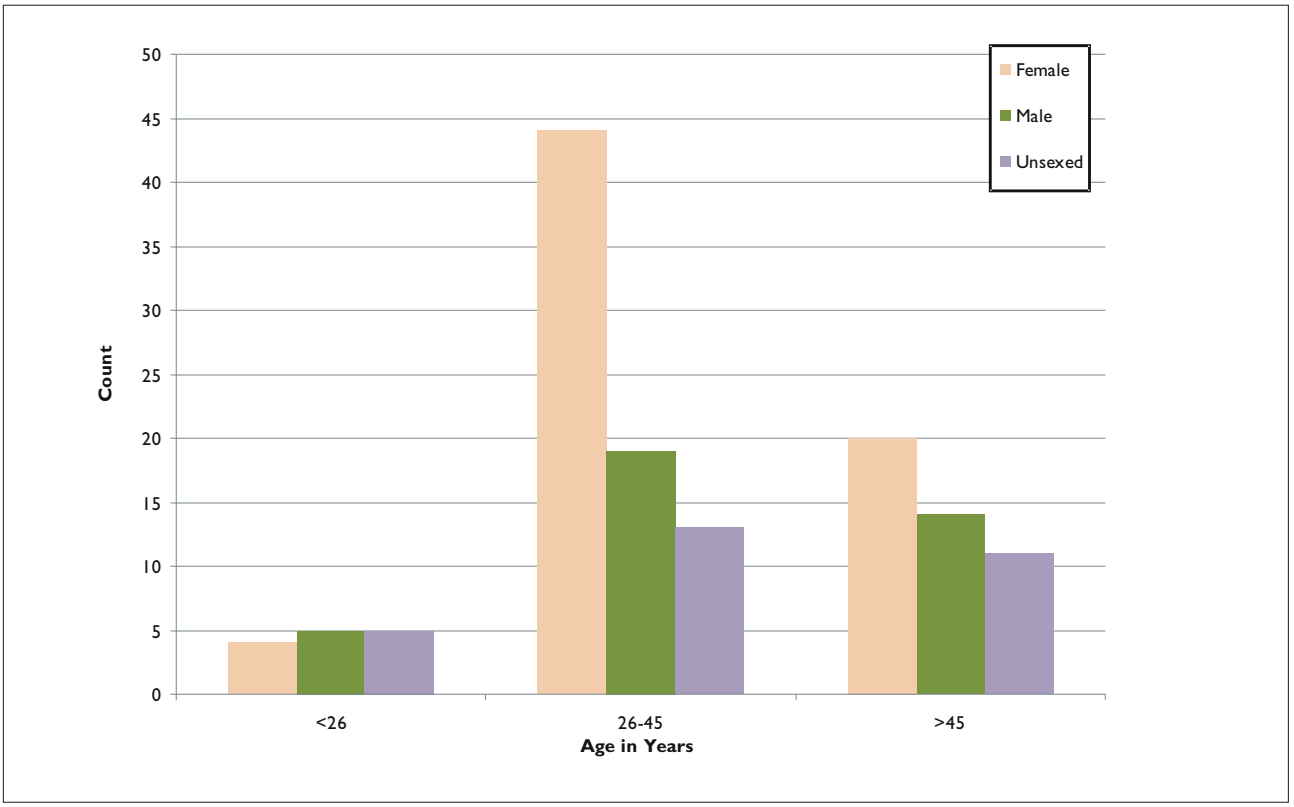


Figure 3 – Age at death for adults by sex

taphonomic damage than adult remains [Mays, 1998: 15 & 22]. However, this may not be a significant factor at Poulton since the proportion of subadults compares favourably with medieval cemetery excavations in general [Daniell, 1998: 124-125].

A reasonable number of individuals (both male and female) appear to have survived past 45 years: they make up 18% of all the burials for which an age could be determined, and 33% of all adults with an assigned age. The proportion could be even higher if, as suggested by [Molleson and Cox, 1993], the techniques used underestimate adult age at death by up to 20-30 years. These results for Poulton compare quite well with the medieval population of Wharram Percy, where 40% of the adults lived to 50+ years [Mays, 1998: 71].

3.3 Stature

For adult skeletons, stature was estimated by measuring the lengths of the long bones (femur, tibia, fibula, humerus, radius and ulna) with an osteometric board, and applying the 'American White' regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser [Brickley and McKinley, 2004: 33]. Where bones were broken but all pieces were present and fitted cleanly together, they were temporarily reassembled and measured.

The set of regression formulae used depends on the sex of the individual. For each skeleton, the stature was calculated using as many as possible of the regression formulae, depending on the available bones. The various estimates were compared to check that there were no gross errors (e.g. a mistake in taking the measurement, or the use of a bone from the wrong skeleton). The final value of the estimated stature was taken from the equation with the lowest standard error.

Although stature calculations had already been performed on some of the earliest material (as described in Section 1), statures were re-calculated for all these skeletons using the same principles as outlined above. The stature calculations reported in [Carpenter and Crane, 2003] had also been performed on a slightly different basis, and these too were re-calculated. This ensured that all the stature estimates were directly comparable.

Stature could only be calculated for 96 of the adult skeletons, for which relatively intact long bones were available, and for which the sex could be determined (since the set of regression formulae used depends on the sex of the individual).

No attempt was made to determine the stature of subadults.

Figure 4 shows the height distribution subdivided by sex and grouped into 5cm bands.

The stature data is summarised in Table 7.

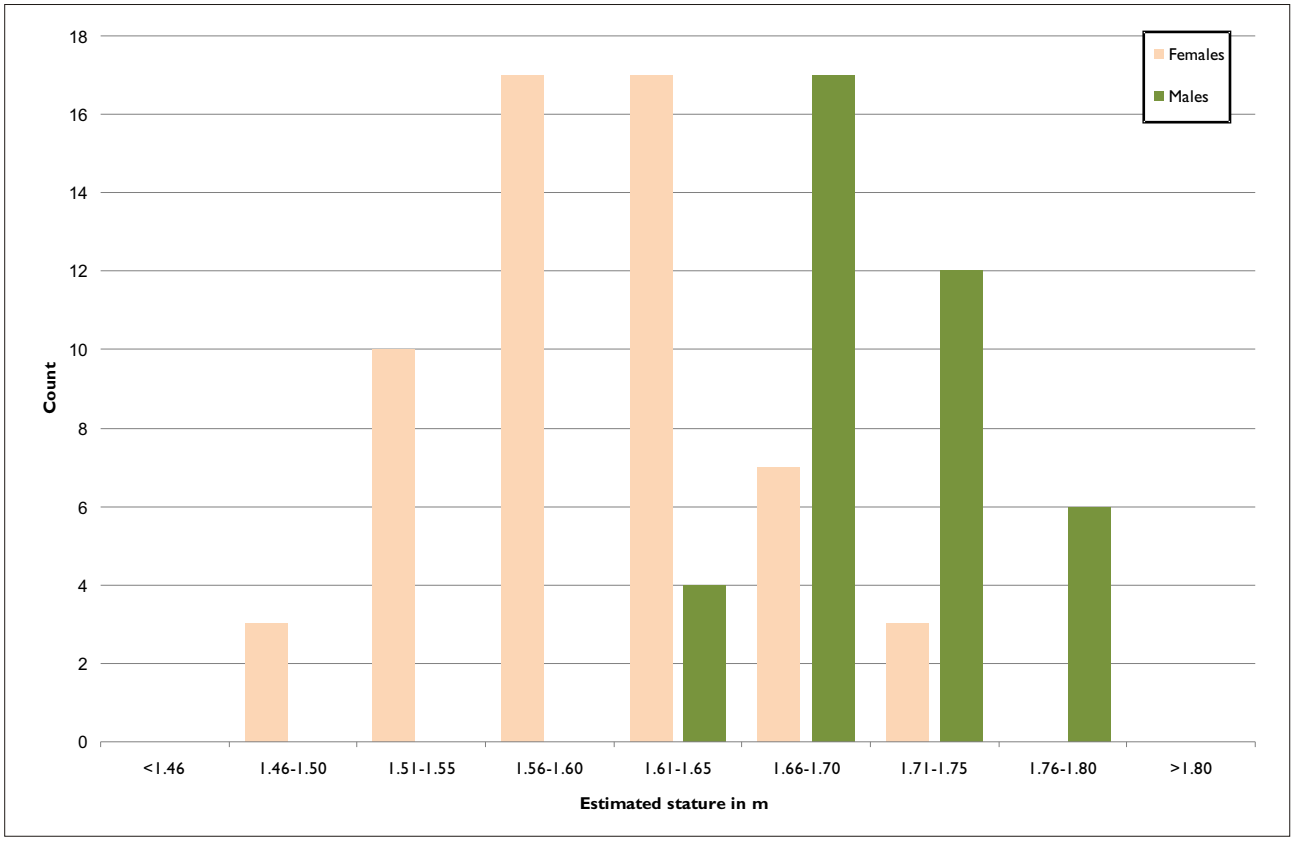


Figure 4 – Adult height

Sex	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	Number of Individuals
Male	1.71m / 5' 7"	1.62 – 1.80m	0.04m	39
Female	1.60m / 5' 3"	1.46 – 1.74m	0.06m	57

Table 7 – Summary of adult stature

Both male and female average heights are typical for the medieval period [Boylston and Weston, 2001; Roberts and Manchester, 1995: 27; Daniell, 1998: 134].

4. Conclusions and Suggestions for Further Research

Three hundred and sixty-two human skeletons have been excavated at the Poulton chapel site between 1995 and the end of 2008, together with large quantities of disarticulated bone. They are all believed to date from the medieval period, though precise dates have not yet been determined.

Many of the burials have been considerably disturbed, often by other burials, making analysis and interpretation more complex. All of the undisturbed burials are aligned approximately East-West, generally in an extended supine position: all but two have their head to the West.

There is some evidence for shroud burials, and many of the grave fills contained significant quantities of building material from Roman and medieval periods which is not easy to explain. There is very little evidence of personal items being buried with the bodies.

Basic osteological data was already available ([Owens, 1998], [Quinney, 1996] and [Roberts, 1998]), or was generated by the present authors, for 341 skeletons. Sex, age at death and stature were assessed for all those skeletons for which the necessary material was available. A summary of the skeleton population is shown in Figure 5.

All results should be treated with some caution because of potential sampling errors. However, key points include:

- Amongst the adults there is an overall predominance of females which is statistically significant but as yet unexplained.
- 41% of deaths were subadults.
- 18% of those whose age could be determined lived more than 45 years.
- Average adult stature was 1.71m for males and 1.60m for females.

There are opportunities for further research in several areas:

- A carefully selected sample of skeletons should be ^{14}C dated in order to relate the burial sequences to the historical record.
- The underlying causes of the imbalance between male and female burials (Section 3.1) should be investigated through a combination of further excavation in other parts of the graveyard, and a review of the techniques used to determine sex and how they have been applied at Poulton.
- The burial locations should be subjected to a cluster analysis to determine whether there are any areas with unusual concentrations of female adults, male adults or subadults.
- All the available remains should be systematically examined to assess the extent of dental disease, skeletal pathology, trauma, infection, and metabolic diseases.
- A detailed catalogue of all the skeletons should be compiled, including dental records.
- Continued efforts should be made to extract and

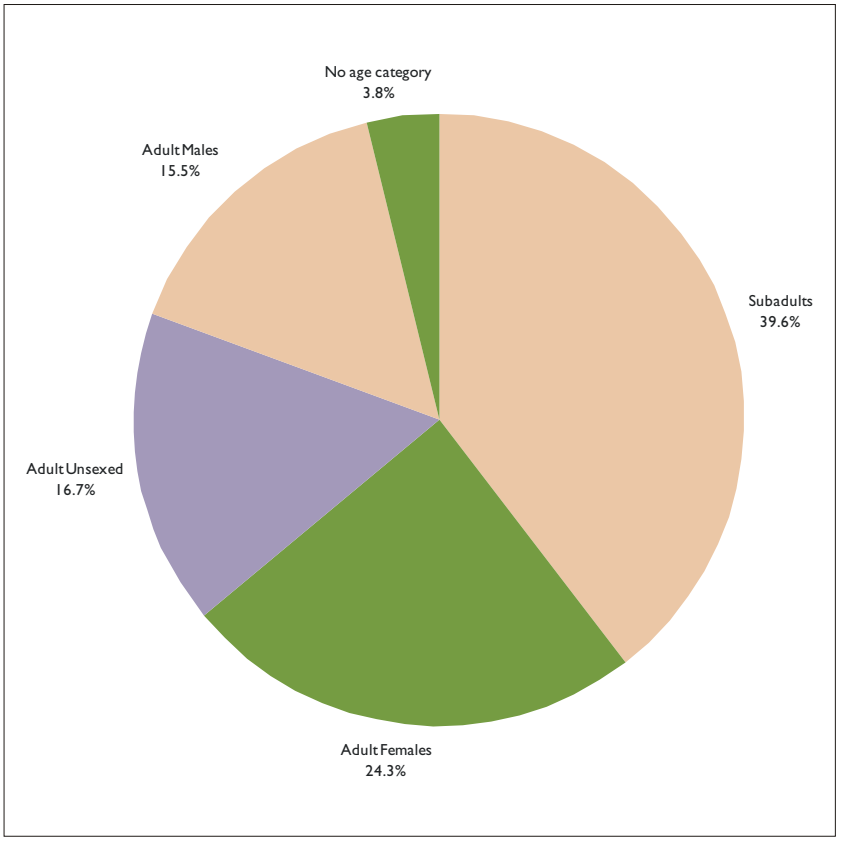


Figure 5 - Summary of excavated skeletons

amplify DNA from selected skeletons, in order to address questions such as the kinship between individuals in multiple burials.

- Analysis should be carried out to determine sexual metrics for the Poulton population (e.g. using femoral head diameter and sacral index), and hence to attempt the sex determination of otherwise unsexed skeletons.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Results of Basic Skeletal Analysis

The results for all excavated skeletons are summarised in Table 8.

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
1	108	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.50	Quinney, 1996
10	149	Adult	Male	25	25	Years	1.71	Owens, 1998
13	167	Adult	Male	38	38	Years	1.76	Owens, 1998
14	168	Subadult	Indet	2.5	8.5	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
15	169	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
16	170	Subadult	Indet	7.5	12	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
17	171	Adult	Male	47	47	Years	1.65	Owens, 1998
19	166	Adult	Female	54	54	Years	1.52	Owens, 1998
20	172	Subadult	Indet	7.5	17	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
23	194	Adult	Male	35	35	Years	1.64	Owens, 1998
24	400	Adult	Male	48	48	Years	1.70	Owens, 1998
25	403	Subadult	Indet	9.5	15.5	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
29	412	Adult	Male	40	40	Years	1.66	Owens, 1998
30	415	Adult	Male	25	25	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
32	417	Adult	Male	26	26	Years	1.73	Owens, 1998
37	440	Subadult	Indet	8	8	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
38	441	Adult	Male	55	Indet	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
39	442	Subadult	Indet	3.5	4	Years	Indet	Owens, 1998
41	455	Adult	Female	30	34	Years	1.52	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
45	470	Adult	Female	25	Indet	Years	1.63	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
46	479	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.72	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
47	485	Subadult	Ambig	12	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
48	499	Adult	Male	30	40	Years	1.66	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
49	504	Subadult	Indet	6	16	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
50	513	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.75	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
53	529	Adult	Male	40	60	Years	1.80	Roberts, 1998
54	534	Adult	Ambig	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
66	647	Subadult	Indet	8	16	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
67	648	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.61	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
81	706	Adult	Male	20	Indet	Years	1.69	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
82	707	Adult	Male	30	40	Years	1.78	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
83	708	Adult	Ambig	20	30	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
84	709	Adult	Male	35	45	Years	1.69	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
85	718	Adult	Male	16	Indet	Years	1.70	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
86	727	Adult	Female	21	Indet	Years	1.64	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
87	732	Subadult	Indet	8	16	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
88	745	Subadult	Indet	3	9	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
89	747	Subadult	Indet	2	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
90	760	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.64	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
91	763	Adult	Male	25	25	Years	1.79	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
92	764	Unknown	Indet	Indet	Indet		Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
93	765	Adult	Female	21	Indet	Years	1.58	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
94	774	Adult	Male	19	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
95	805	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.53	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
96	808	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
97	811	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.58	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
98	814	Subadult	Indet	Indet	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
100	818	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
102	822	Adult	Female	15	21	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
103	859	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.56	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
104	861	Subadult	Indet	Indet	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
105	862	Subadult	Indet	6	12	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
106	847	Subadult	Indet	Indet	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
107	860	Subadult	Indet	7	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
108	871	Adult	Female	21	Indet	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
109	872	Adult	Male	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
110	873	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
112	878	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.56	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
114	901	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
115	902	Adult	Female	16	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
116	920	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.52	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
120	930	Adult	Male	17	Indet	Years	1.69	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
121	933	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
122	934	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
123	935	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
124	936	Subadult	Indet	1.5	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
125	939	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
126	942	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2003
127	948	Subadult	Indet	Indet	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
128	945	Subadult	Indet	Indet	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
129	958	Subadult	Indet	9	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
130	961	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
131	964	Adult	Ambig	40	44	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
132	967	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.64	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
133	970	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.58	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
134	977	Adult	Indet	15	25	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
138	1104	Subadult	Ambig	15	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
139	1105	Subadult	Indet	3	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
140	1106	Adult	Male	25	35	Years	1.69	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
142	1108	Subadult	Indet	13	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
143	1109	Subadult	Indet	12	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
144	1110	Subadult	Indet	5	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
145	1111	Subadult	Indet	5	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
146	1112	Subadult	Indet	3	4	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
147	1113	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
148	1114	Subadult	Indet	7	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
149	1115	Subadult	Indet	16	32	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
150	1116	Subadult	Indet	6	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
151	1117	Subadult	Indet	6	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
152	1118	Subadult	Indet	14	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
153	1187	Subadult	Indet	Indet.	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
154	1188	Subadult	Indet	12	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
155	1119	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.72	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
156	1120	Adult	Male	30	40	Years	1.70	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
157	1121	Subadult	Indet	4	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
158	1122	Adult	Indet	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
159	1123	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
160	1124	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
161	1125	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.64	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
162	1126	Subadult	Indet	6	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
163	1127	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
164	1128	Subadult	Indet	8	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
165	1129	Adult	Female	21	23	Years	1.54	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
166	1130	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.63	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
167	1131	Subadult	Indet	0	1	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
168	1132	Subadult	Indet	2	4	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
169	1133	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
170	1189	Adult	Male	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
171	1190	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
172	1134	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
173	1135	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
174	1191	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
175	1136	Subadult	Indet	7	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
176	1137	Adult	Ambig	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
177	1138	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	1.46	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
178	1139	Subadult	Indet	15	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
179	1140	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
180	1141	Adult	Female	25	45	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
181	1142	Subadult	Indet	7	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
182	1143	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
183	1144	Subadult	Indet	4	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
184	1145	Subadult	Indet	7	9	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
185	1146	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
186	1177	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
187	1192	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
188	1193	Adult	Female	25	25	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
189	1194	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
192	1147	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
193	1171	Adult	Female	18	21	Years	1.61	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
194	1148	Subadult	Ambig	14	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
195	1174	Subadult	Indet	7	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
196	1102	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
197	1173	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
198	1156	Subadult	Indet	8	12	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
200	1163	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.71	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
201	1197	Subadult	Indet	Indet	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
202	1331	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
203	1179	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
204	1180	Adult	Male	25	35	Years	1.75	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
205	1198	Adult	Ambig	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
206	1199	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
207	1205	Adult	Male	25	Indet	Years	1.72	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
209	1206	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
210	1209	Subadult	Indet	6.5	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
212	1212	Adult	Male	30	40	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
213	1216	Subadult	Indet	5	9	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
214	1217	Subadult	Indet	1	2	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
215	1221	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.77	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
216	1226	Subadult	Indet	8	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
217	1228	Subadult	Indet	15	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
218	1230	Subadult	Indet	8	12	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
219	1234	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
220	1235	Subadult	Indet	15	19	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
221	1243	Subadult	Indet	1	2	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
222	1248	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
223	1251	Adult	Indet	21	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
224	1253	Subadult	Indet	9	15	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
225	1255	Adult	Male	16	Indet	Years	1.70	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
226	1261	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.53	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
227	1263	Adult	Ambig	30	40	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
228	1265	Adult	Ambig	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
229	1271	Subadult	Indet	7	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
230	1273	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.69	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
231	1275	Subadult	Indet	5	9	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
232	1277	Unknown	Indet	Indet	Indet		Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
233	1281	Subadult	Indet	6	9	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
234	1283	Subadult	Indet	15	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
235	1289	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
236	1290	Subadult	Indet	8	16	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
237	1293	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
238	1295	Adult	Indet	16	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
239	1299	Adult	Indet	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
240	1301	Subadult	Indet	4.5	8.5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
241	1302	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
242	1303	Unknown	Indet	15	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
243	1308	Adult	Indet	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
244	1309	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
245	1313	Subadult	Indet	8.5	13.5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
246	1319	Adult	Indet	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
247	1321	Subadult	Indet	7	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
248	1325	Subadult	Indet	12	15	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
249	1328	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.53	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
250	1330	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
251	1335	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
252	1340	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
253	1345	Subadult	Indet.	7	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
254	1346	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
255	1354	Subadult	Indet	6	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
256	1358	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	1.59	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
257	1360	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
258	1362	Subadult	Indet	2	4	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
259	1364	Adult	Female	16	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
260	1367	Adult	Male	25	25	Years	1.67	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
261	1370	Subadult	Indet	7	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
262	1375	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
263	1377	Adult	Ambig	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
264	1379	Subadult	Indet	3	3	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
265	1389	Adult	Ambig	21	25	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
266	1391	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
267	1393	Subadult	Female	12	15	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
268	1394	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.53	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
269	1397	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
270	1411	Adult	Male	17	Indet	Years	1.72	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
271	1422	Adult	Male	35	45	Years	1.70	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
274	1429	Adult	Female	25	45	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
275	1431	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
277	1439	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	1.74	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
278	1441	Subadult	Female	15	19	Years	1.51	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
279	1443	Subadult	Indet	8	16	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
280	1450	Adult	Male	25	35	Years	1.66	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
281	1456	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
282	1460	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
283	1468	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
284	1471	Unknown	Indet	14	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
285	1473	Unknown	Indet	13	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
286	1485	Adult	Ambig	40	49	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
287	1487	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
288	1490	Adult	Male	35	45	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
289	1492	Subadult	Indet	3	9	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
290	1494	Subadult	Indet	0	0	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
291	1499	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
292	1503	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.78	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
293	1506	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.63	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
294	1508	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
295	1511	Adult	Ambig	18	25	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
296	1515	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
297	1517	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
298	1523	Adult	Male	35	45	Years	1.70	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
299	1525	Subadult	Indet	8	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
300	1531	Subadult	Indet	4	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
301	1534	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
302	1537	Subadult	Indet	12	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
303	1541	Adult	Ambig	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
304	1543	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
305	1545	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
306	1547	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.58	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
307	1549	Subadult	Indet	9	11	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
308	1566	Subadult	Indet	13	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
309	1569	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
310	1570	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.75	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
311	1572	Adult	Ambig	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
312	1576	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
313	1578	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.65	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
314	1582	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
315	1584	Adult	Indet	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
316	1587	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
317	1592	Subadult	Indet	2	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
318	1595	Adult	Male	35	45	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
319	1606	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
320	1608	Subadult	Indet	12	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
321	1615	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
322	1616	Subadult	Indet	12	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
323	1618	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
324	1621	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.58	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
325	1623	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
326	1626	Subadult	Indet	2	3	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
327	1628	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
328	1637	Adult	Ambig	16	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
329	1642	Subadult	Indet	12	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
330	1644	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
331	1646	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.58	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
332	1651	Subadult	Indet	7.5	12.5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
334	1654	Adult	Indet	21	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
335	1660	Subadult	Indet	14	16	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
336	1662	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.69	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
337	1669	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
338	1673	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
339	1676	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	1.73	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
340	1684	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.68	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
341	1687	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
342	1693	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
343	1694	Adult	Ambig	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
344	1696	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	1.53	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
345	1699	Subadult	Indet	16	32	Months	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
346	1701	Adult	Male	30	40	Years	1.65	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
348	1705	Adult	Ambig	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
349	1711	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
350	1712	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
351	1713	Subadult	Indet	2	4	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
352	1716	Adult	Male	18	25	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
353	1719	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
354	1721	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.73	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
355	1723	Adult	Female	40	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
356	1725	Adult	Ambig	50	59	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
357	1727	Adult	Indet	40	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
358	1729	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.57	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
359	1732	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
360	1734	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
361	1739	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
362	1741	Subadult	Indet	6	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
363	1743	Subadult	Indet	4	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
364	1745	Subadult	Indet	5	9	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
365	1747	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
366	1748	Adult	Ambig	18	19	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
367	1751	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
368	1753	Adult	Indet	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
369	1757	Adult	Female	30	40	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
370	1759	Subadult	Indet	6	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
371	1761	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
372	1781	Adult	Male	45	Indet	Years	1.71	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
373	1785	Subadult	Indet	6	10	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
374	1788	Subadult	Indet	15	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
375	1790	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	1.67	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
376	1792	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
377	1794	Adult	Indet	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
378	1799	Unknown	Indet	Indet	Indet		Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
380	1803	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.49	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
381	1808	Adult	Ambig	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
382	1810	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
383	1811	Adult	Female	45	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
384	1813	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
385	1814	Adult	Female	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
386	1815	Adult	Male	45	49	Years	1.71	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
387	1817	Unknown	Indet	13	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
388	1819	Subadult	Indet	3.5	7.5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
389	1821	Subadult	Indet	Indet	15	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
390	1823	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
391	1824	Adult	Female	25	35	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
392	1829	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	1.59	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
393	1830	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
394	1834	Subadult	Indet	7	8	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
395	1836	Adult	Female	40	50	Years	1.55	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
397	1843	Adult	Female	35	45	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
398	1845	Subadult	Indet	4	4	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Skeleton No	Skeleton Context	Adult/ Subadult	Sex	Age at Death			Height (m)	Source
				Min	Max	Units		
399	1848	Subadult	Indet	3	5	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
400	1850	Subadult	Indet	5	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
401	1855	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
402	1857	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
403	1859	Adult	Female	50	59	Years	1.62	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
404	1862	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
407	1871	Subadult	Indet	6	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
408	1873	Adult	Male	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
409	1874	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
410	1876	Subadult	Indet	Indet	17	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
411	1878	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
412	1884	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
413	1885	Subadult	Indet	5	6	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
414	1888	Subadult	Indet	12	18	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
418	1896	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
427	1924	Adult	Indet	18	Indet	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009
445	1962	Adult	Indet	18	Adult	Years	Indet	Carpenter & Crane, 2009

Table 8 – Results of Basic Skeletal Analysis

Notes:

a. "Indet" means Indeterminate; "Ambig" means Ambiguous.

b. Where the source is shown as 'Carpenter & Crane, 2009', this indicates that the analysis was carried out by the authors, and is published here for the first time.

c. Where the source is shown as 'Carpenter & Crane, 2003', this indicates that the analysis was carried out by the authors and was originally published in that paper, but the height data has been recalculated as explained in Section 3.3.

d. Where the source is shown as 'Owens, 1998', 'Quinney, 1996' or 'Roberts, 1998', sex and age data was taken from that source, but the height data was recalculated by the authors as explained in Section 3.3.

e. The range of skeleton numbers is greater than the total number of skeletons excavated (Section 1), because some skeletons which have been assigned numbers have not yet been excavated, and also because, in the early days of the project, skeleton numbers were assigned to some concentrations of bones which were later interpreted as 'charnel pits' or groups of elements from disturbed burials [Owens, 1998: 10].