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**Supplementary Information**

**Previously Unknown Migration into Britain in the Context of a  
Peak of Mobility in Late Bronze Age Europe**

14 **SI Section 1: Archaeological context**

15

16 **AUSTRIA**

17 **Pottenbrunn, St. Pölten municipal area, Lower Austria, Austria**

18 The cemetery is located in the south-west of Pottenbrunn, on plot “Steinfeld”  
19 (15°41’05”/48°13’55”). Discovered in 1930, it had already yielded objects dating to the early  
20 La Tène period. In 1981, road construction revealed further finds which initiated rescue  
21 excavations by the Bundesdenkmalamt (State Office for Protection of Historical Monuments)  
22 under the guidance of J.-W. Neugebauer (Ramsl 2002a, 13) in 1981 and 1982. A total of 42  
23 graves with 45 burials (single and double inhumations, and cremations) have been  
24 documented. Some burials were severely disturbed (by ancient activities such as grave  
25 robbing and/or contemporary construction work), and some were set within fenced enclosures  
26 (“Grabgärten”). Three (of 22) samples of charcoal and bone fragments taken by Peter Stadler  
27 (Department of Prehistory, Natural History Museum Vienna) in the course of the FWF-  
28 project “Absolute Chronology for Early Civilisations in Austria and Central Europe” returned  
29 AMS dates of 410–200 cal BCE (grave 520), 550–200 cal BCE (grave 565) and 380–350 cal  
30 BCE (grave 1005) (Ramsl 2002b, 359).

31

32 The cremation burials were not included in the initial osteological analysis, but 31 inhumed  
33 individuals were studied (Gerold 2002). Petrous bones from three of these were successfully  
34 analyzed for aDNA. Sample I11699 (female) derived from an individual (inv. no. 26.238)  
35 aged c. 20 years in grave 89 which, despite disturbance in antiquity, was accompanied by  
36 fibulae and ceramic vessels.

37

38 Sample I11701 (male) derived from an individual (inv. no. 26.249) aged c. 18 years in grave  
39 570, which also included shears, fibulae, and ceramic vessels. Evidence for bone porosity in  
40 the mandible and maxilla suggest possible Vitamin C deficiency, while enamel hypoplasia  
41 points to malnutrition or illness during childhood.

42

43 Sample I11708 (female) derived from an individual (inv.no. 26.250) aged c. 25–35 years in  
44 grave 574/2, who was richly adorned with fibulae, bronze, iron and silver-rings, an amber  
45 ring, a bracelet, a glass bead, and a worked bone artefact.

46

47 Source of samples: Maria Teschler-Nicola (samples taken by Ron Pinhasi), Department of  
48 Anthropology, Natural History Museum Vienna

49 Author of entry: Maria Teschler-Nicola

50 References:

51 Gerold, F. 2002. Anthropologische Auswertung der latènezeitlichen Skelettreste des  
52 Gräberfeldes Pottenbrunn (Niederösterreich) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der  
53 krankhaften und degenerativen Veränderungen, in P.C. Ramsl, *Das eisenzeitliche Gräberfeld  
54 von Pottenbrunn. Forschungsansätze zu wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen und sozialen Strukturen  
55 der latènezeitlichen Bevölkerung des Traisentalles, Niederösterreich. Fundberichte aus  
56 Österreich, Materialheft A 11*, 303–331. Vienna: Berger.

57

58 Ramsl, P.C. 2002a. *Das eisenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn. Forschungsansätze zu  
59 wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen und sozialen Strukturen der latènezeitlichen Bevölkerung des  
60 Traisentalles, Niederösterreich. Fundberichte aus Österreich, Materialheft A 11*, 11–248.  
61 Vienna: Berger.

62

63 Ramsl, P. C. 2002b. Die Radiocarbonaten aus dem Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn, in P.C.  
64 Ramsl, *Das eisenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn. Forschungsansätze zu*  
65 *wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen und sozialen Strukturen der latènezeitlichen Bevölkerung des*  
66 *Traisentales, Niederösterreich. Fundberichte aus Österreich, Materialheft A 11, 359–361.*  
67 Vienna: Berger.

68

## 69 **CHANNEL ISLANDS**

### 70 **The Common, Herm, Channel Islands**

71 A number of megalithic sites on the Common at the north end of the island of Herm were  
72 investigated by the Lukis family in the mid-nineteenth century (Kendrick 1928, 198–221).  
73 More recently Professor Chris Scarre carried out four seasons of fieldwork on the Common,  
74 combining excavation with a programme of coring, soil sampling, micromorphology,  
75 palynology and OSL dating (Scarre and French 2013). His work suggests that the oldest of  
76 the tombs date to the fifth or early fourth millennium BCE, contemporary with similar  
77 monuments in Brittany and Normandy (Scarre and French 2013, 14). Evidence for settlement  
78 and agricultural practices was spread widely across the Common, in some cases very close to  
79 the megalithic monuments, and there were indications of attempts to improve the quality of  
80 the soil by manuring with midden-derived material persisting from the fourth to the late  
81 second millennium BCE (Scarre and French 2013, 10).

82

83 A tooth (GMAG 3167a) from a mandible recovered during Lukis's excavation of the 'new  
84 cromlech at foot of Petit Monceau' in 1841 yielded sample I16435 (male); this is Kendrick's  
85 tomb no. 12 (1928, 208–210), better known now as Robert's Cross (Scarre and French 2013,  
86 12–13). Scarre (pers. comm.) obtained a radiocarbon date of 4817±28 BP (MAMS-14945;  
87 3655–3526 cal BCE) for the mandible from which this tooth was extracted. The sample has  
88 been excluded from the analysis due to low data coverage.

89

90 DNA was also successfully extracted and analysed from a tooth (GMAG 3171d) from a  
91 mandible excavated by Lukis on Le Grand Monceau in 1840, which yielded sample I16436  
92 (male). This appears to be Kendrick's tomb no. 6 (1928, 205–206). The mandible from which  
93 this tooth originated was radiocarbon dated to 5050±29 BP (MAMS-14949; 3941–3795 cal  
94 BCE; Scarre pers. comm.). The sample has been excluded from the analysis due to low data  
95 coverage.

96

97 Source of sample: Phil de Jersey, Guernsey Museum

98 Author of entry: Phil de Jersey

99

100 References:  
101 Kendrick, T.D. 1928. *The archaeology of the Channel Islands. Volume I: The Bailiwick of*  
*Guernsey.* London: Methuen & Co.

102 Scarre, C. and French, C. 2013. The palaeogeography and Neolithic archaeology of Herm in  
103 the Channel Islands. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 38, 4–20.

### 104 **Le Déhus, Vale, Guernsey, Channel Islands**

105 The passage grave of Le Déhus was first excavated by Frederick Corbin Lukis, and other  
106 members of his family, between 1837 and 1847. Lukis left a reasonably detailed account of  
107 his investigations and upwards of two hundred pieces of human bone from his work are  
108 preserved in Guernsey Museum (Schulting et al. 2010, 149–158). Five pieces of bone, all of  
109 adults, from the Lukis excavations were radiocarbon dated for the programme described by  
110 Schulting et al. (2010, 160). Three mandibles from chambers C and D – and a tooth, sampled  
111 to confirm the date for mandible sample 98 – relate to the primary use of the tomb, in the late  
112 fifth millennium BCE. A cranium from chamber B is from one of two skeletons which were

113 reportedly found in a kneeling position, and is clearly later, falling within the Late Neolithic.  
114 Pottery from the tomb also indicates that it was still in use at this time. Palaeogenetic samples  
115 included in this study come from eight disarticulated teeth: I16434 (206; male); I16444 (97;  
116 male); I16425 (65; female); I16443 (116; female); I16438 (61; male); I16437 (101; female);  
117 I16429 (63; male); and I16427 (119; male). None of these samples have been dated directly  
118 but their position in the tomb and state of articulation suggests they date to the primary use of  
119 the tomb in the late fifth millennium BCE (c. 4300–3900 BCE).

120 Source of sample: Phil de Jersey, Guernsey Museum

121 Author of entry: Phil de Jersey

122 Reference: Schulting, R., Sebire, H., and Robb, J. 2010. On the road to Paradis: new insights  
123 from AMS dates and stable isotopes at Le Déhus, Guernsey, and the Channel Islands Middle  
124 Neolithic. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 29, 149–173.

125

### 126 **Longis Common, Alderney, Channel Islands**

127 In June 2017 contractors digging an electricity cable trench along the Rue des Mielles, on the  
128 south-west side of Longis Common, Alderney, began to uncover quantities of human bone. A  
129 team of archaeologists from Guernsey Museum cleaned up the trench and identified  
130 numerous features in situ, including several stone cists, a cremation burial and an inhumation  
131 (Monaghan and de Jersey 2017–18). The inhumation (context LON17/86) was radiocarbon  
132 dated to 174–19 cal BCE (Beta-476135) and the cremation (context LON17/98) to 198–47  
133 cal BCE (Beta-476136).

134 Palaeogenetic data from three other burials are included here, a sample from an infant or  
135 neonate humerus (LON17/45): sample I16431 (male; 200–50 BCE); a petrous portion of a  
136 temporal bone in a partial cranium removed from a damaged stone cist (LON17/83, Skull 1;  
137 200–50 BCE): sample I16430 (female; 200–50 BCE); and a 1st metatarsal from another  
138 inhumation (LON17/60): sample I16505 (female; 200–50 BCE).

139 Excavation in the field adjacent to the cable trench took place in 2018 and 2019, and  
140 confirmed the presence of a substantial Iron Age cemetery, overlain by Gallo-Roman  
141 settlement dating from the early second century to the late fourth century CE (de Jersey  
142 2018–19; 2019–20).

143 Source of sample: Phil de Jersey, Guernsey Museum

144 Author of entry: Phil de Jersey

145 References:

146 de Jersey, P. 2018–19. Excavations in Paddock by Coastguards, Longis. *Alderney Society*  
147 *Bulletin* 53: 69–83.

148 de Jersey, P. 2019–20. Excavations in the Paddock Field, Longis, 2019. *Alderney Society*  
149 *Bulletin* 54: 87–104.

150 Monaghan, J., and de Jersey, P, 2017–18. Discoveries from the Longis cable trench. *Alderney*  
151 *Society Bulletin* 52: 78–81.

152

### 153 **ENGLAND, UK**

#### 154 **Amesbury Down, Wiltshire, England, UK**

155 Amesbury Down comprised a rich and extensive prehistoric mortuary landscape (c. 1.15km  
156 north–south and 1km east–west) immediately east of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.  
157 Small groups of graves or dispersed single graves lay within six topographic zones and  
158 included several extraordinarily rich burials (‘Amesbury Archer’, ‘Companion’ and  
159 ‘Boscombe Bowman’). The mortuary deposits recovered included the remains of a minimum  
160 of 32 in situ inhumation burials and one partial articulated body, and six cremation burials.  
161 Other material was redeposited, accidentally or by design, in various graves and pits, and one  
162 ditch. A minimum of 57 individuals are represented in the overall assemblage (MNI): three

163 Late Neolithic (two unburnt and one cremated), 39 Beaker–Early Bronze Age (31 unburnt  
164 and eight cremated), five Middle and one Mid–Late Bronze Age (unburnt), four Early and  
165 four Middle Iron Age (unburnt), and one unphased prehistoric (unburnt). Remains were dated  
166 on the basis of artefactual material (recovered from 17 graves) and via a substantial  
167 programme of radiocarbon analysis undertaken on 38 samples of unburnt human bone and  
168 eight of cremated bone. Mortuary activity included the use of ‘communal’ or ‘shared’ graves,  
169 grave reuse, the revisiting of graves with human manipulation of remains including curation,  
170 rearrangement, removal and replacement of skeletal elements. The small groups of Iron Age  
171 inhumation graves were found in relatively close proximity to earlier prehistoric single graves  
172 in two of the topographic zones.

173  
174 Three human teeth and one long bone deriving from individuals dating to the Early Bronze  
175 Age were successfully analyzed for aDNA. The teeth yielded sample I14200 (male) from  
176 individual 50875\_1291 (‘Archer’), dating to 3895±32 BP (OxA-13541; 2480–2280 cal BCE);  
177 sample I2565 (male) from individual 50875\_1238 (‘Companion’), dating to 3829±38 BP  
178 (OxA-13562; 2470–2140 cal BCE); and sample I2598 (male) from individual 56244\_12134,  
179 dating to 3664±30 BP (NZA-32494; 2140–1940 cal BCE). The long bone yielded sample  
180 I2419 (female) from individual 56240\_10288, dating to 3812±25 BP (NZA-32486; 2340–  
181 2140 cal BCE).

182  
183 Four human teeth and one petrous bone deriving from individuals dated to the Iron Age were  
184 successfully analyzed for aDNA. The petrous bone yielded sample I19287 (female) from  
185 skeleton 62020, dating to 2468±26 BP (SUERC-53039; 670–400 cal BCE). The teeth yielded  
186 sample I16600 (male), from skeleton 61409, dating to 2358±34 BP (SUERC-49184; 520–380  
187 cal BCE); sample I16602 (female), from skeleton 62017, dating to 2415±25 BP (SUERC-  
188 53042; 540–400 cal BCE); sample I16599 (male), from skeleton 61394, dating to 2303±34  
189 BP (SUERC-49183; 490–350 cal BCE); and sample I16601 (female), from skeleton 61508,  
190 dating to 2111±34 BP (SUERC-49181; 350–40 cal BCE).

191  
192 Source of samples: Wessex Archaeology

193 Author of entry: Jacqueline McKinley, Pippa Bradley and Ian Armit

194 References:

195 Powell, A.B. and Barclay, A.J. forthcoming. *Between and Beyond the Monuments:*  
196 *Prehistoric Activity on the Downland South-East of Amesbury.* Salisbury: Wessex  
197 Archaeology Monograph 36.

198  
199 Fitzpatrick, A.P. 2011. *The Amesbury Archer and the Boscombe Bowmen: Bell Beaker*  
200 *burials at Boscombe Down, Amesbury, Wiltshire.* Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology Report 27.

## 202 **ARES site, Babraham Research Campus (ARC05), Cambridgeshire, England, UK**

203 An excavation undertaken as part of the continued expansion of the Research Campus, to the  
204 south of Cambridge, exposed the remains of riverside settlement established during the Late  
205 Iron Age/Conquest period and continuing throughout the Roman period (Armour 2007).  
206 Samples were taken from two inhumation burials dated to the early–mid first century CE.  
207 Burial F.137 was accompanied by two complete vessels (a Late Iron Age pedestalled tazza  
208 and a mini carinated cup) and a Colchester-type brooch was positioned on the sternum (Evans  
209 et al. 2008, 12, fig. 1.10). Burial F.138 was not accompanied by any grave goods. Other  
210 potentially contemporary features excavated at the site included a short-lived rectangular  
211 building within a ditched enclosure, with a well and rubbish pits located nearby. A human

212 petrous bone from F.137 yielded sample I11155 (female), whilst a phalanx from burial F.138  
213 yielded sample I19047 (male).

214

215 Source of samples: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

216 Author of entry: Jonathan Tabor

217 References:

218 Armour, N. 2007. *The ARES Site: Babraham Research Campus, Cambridgeshire. An*  
219 *Archaeological Excavation*. Unpublished, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 752.

220

221 Evans, C., with Mackay, D. and Webley, L. 2008. *Borderlands: The Archaeology of the*  
222 *Addenbrooke's Environs, South Cambridge*. CAU Landscape Archives: New Archaeologies  
223 of the Cambridge Region Series Vol. I. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

224

### 225 **Aveline's Hole, Somerset, England, UK**

226 Aveline's Hole is a cave located near the village of Burrington in the Mendip Hills of  
227 northern Somerset. The cave was first discovered in 1797. The presence of a large  
228 assemblage of human remains was noted from the time of its discovery and it is clear that this  
229 deposit was disturbed and diminished until it was excavated by the University of Bristol  
230 Spelaeological Society (UBSS) in 1912–1914. As well as human bones, the deposit included  
231 stone tools and faunal remains, some of which showed signs of butchery. Perforated  
232 periwinkle shells were found scattered through the deposits and may have been grave goods.  
233 Post-excavation assessments of the human remains suggested that there were around 50  
234 individuals represented. Unfortunately, the UBSS collections were damaged by an air-raid on  
235 Bristol in 1940, destroying a large proportion of the Aveline's Hole assemblage. The extant  
236 human bone assemblage represents the remains of at least 21 individuals. Early accounts may  
237 be of questionable reliability, but indicate that at least some skeletons were in correct  
238 anatomical articulation, suggesting that fleshed bodies had been placed in the cave soon after  
239 death. There was also some suggestion from early accounts describing discovery of the cave  
240 that a large stone slab had sealed the entrance.

241

242 One programme of radiocarbon dating produced results that are consistent with one  
243 continuous phase of Early Mesolithic burial activity from 8460–8290 cal BCE to 8260–8140  
244 cal BCE (95% probability), lasting only 70–180 years (68% probability). The number of  
245 bodies that were deposited in Aveline's Hole over this relatively short period of time had  
246 suggested that the site was a place where disparate groups met to inter their dead. However,  
247 further radiocarbon dating of human bones suggests that Aveline's Hole was later reused for  
248 the deposition of human remains, possibly limited to crania, in the early fourth millennium  
249 BCE (the Early Neolithic). Palaeogenetic data from four bones, two dating to the Early  
250 Mesolithic and two dating to the Early Neolithic, were reported by Brace et al. (2019).  
251 Sample I3007 (female) reported in this paper was taken from a femur (SB347B2, 1A.115)  
252 which probably belonged to the Early Mesolithic phase of deposition.

253

254 Source of sample: Linda Wilson and Graham Mullan, University of Bristol Spelaeological  
255 Society

256 Author of entry: Tom Booth

257 References:

258 Schulting, R.J. 2005. 'Pursuing a rabbit in Burrington Combe': new research on the Early  
259 Mesolithic burial cave of Aveline's Hole. *Proceedings of the University of Bristol*  
260 *Spelaeological Society* 23(3): 171–265.

261

262 Schulting, R.J., Booth, T., Brace, S., Diekman, Y., Thomas, M., Barnes, I. and Meiklejohn,  
263 C. 2019. Aveline's Hole: an unexpected twist in the tale. *Proceedings of the University of*  
264 *Bristol Spelaeological Society* 28(1): 9–63.

265

266 **Barton-Stacey Pipeline, Hampshire, England, UK**

267 Three Middle Iron Age inhumation graves were excavated in Mitigation Area 5, during  
268 archaeological works associated with the construction of a pipeline from Barton Stacey to  
269 Lockerley in Hampshire (HMCMS:A2006.92; McKinley 2013). A human petrous bone from  
270 Skeleton 25043 was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I13717 (female),  
271 dating to 2270±30 BP (SUERC-26240; 400–200 cal BCE).

272

273 Source of sample: Wessex Archaeology

274 Author of entry: Ian Armit

275 Reference: McKinley, J.I. 2013. Human bone, in R. De'Athe, R., *Early Iron Age*  
276 *metalworking and Iron Age/Romano British settlement evidence along the Barton Stacey to*  
277 *Lockerley gas pipeline: finds and environmental reports to accompany publication text in*  
278 *Hampshire Studies* 68, 8–11. Wessex Archaeology: online report:  
279 [https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/sites/default/files/field\\_file/Barton%20Stacey.pdf](https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/sites/default/files/field_file/Barton%20Stacey.pdf)

280

281 **Bevendean, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

282 In 1931, workmen digging a trench by the roadside on the Bevendean Estate in Brighton  
283 uncovered a grave containing the skeleton of a male aged 25–30 years, and buried in a highly  
284 flexed position on his right side with his head to the south, facing north. No grave goods were  
285 recorded. The petrous portion of the temporal bone of this burial (R3428) yielded sample  
286 I6619 (male), which produced a Middle Iron Age date of 2173±31 BP (SUERC-76361; 361–  
287 118 cal BCE).

288

289 Source of Sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

290 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

291

292 **Blackberry Field, Potterne, Wiltshire, England, UK**

293 The site of Blackberry Field, Potterne, Wiltshire, forms part of an extensive midden dating to  
294 the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Lawson 2000). It is one of a series of such sites that  
295 appear to relate to communal gatherings and feasting in this part of Wessex, and may  
296 represent depositional activity for up to 500 years. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal distributed  
297 through the midden produced dates from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Lawson 2000).  
298 Disarticulated human remains (alongside large quantities of faunal remains) were recovered  
299 from midden deposits up to 2m deep, extending over an area of more than 3.5 ha (of which  
300 only around 0.75% has been subject to excavation). Recent radiocarbon dating of human  
301 bone from the earlier deposits has produced dates in the Late Bronze Age (Booth and Brück  
302 2020); a cranial fragment dating to 2768±27 BP (BRAMS-1590; 996–837 cal BCE), a human  
303 frontal fragment dating to 2701±26 BP (BRAMS-1582; 901–809 cal BCE), a mandible  
304 fragment dating to 828±27 BP (BRAMS-1298; 1054–908 cal BCE), and a frontal bone dating  
305 to 2689±27 BP (BRAMS-1587; 897–806 cal BCE). Apart from a single burial, the  
306 assemblage is represented by disarticulated bones or bone fragments (McKinley 2000).  
307 Several of the bones from the assemblage of 139, especially skulls and long bones excavated  
308 from the same spit, represent joining fragments.

309

310 Seven human teeth and one long bone fragment were analyzed for aDNA. The teeth yielded  
311 sample I12608 (female; SF901), dating to 2828±27 BP (BRAMS-1298; 1054–908 cal BCE);

312 sample I12610 (male; SF1119), dating to 2475±20 BP (PSUAMS-7611; 764–516 cal BCE);  
313 sample I12614 (female; 2951); sample I12611 (female; 314); sample I12612 (female;  
314 SF1921); and sample I12613 (female; 2979). The latter three samples have been excluded  
315 from the analysis due to their low coverage, while sample I12609 (indeterminate sex; SF462)  
316 has been excluded from analysis due to its low yield. The long bone, from an infant, yielded  
317 sample I12624 (female; 2747). An adult human frontal bone (818) from the same context has  
318 been radiocarbon dated to 2689±27 BP (BRAMS-1587; 897–806 cal BCE).

319

320 Source of samples: Wiltshire Museum

321 Author of entry: Ian Armit

322 References:

323 Booth, T. J. and Brück, J. 2020. Death is not the end: radiocarbon and histo-taphonomic  
324 evidence for the curation and excarnation of human remains in Bronze Age Britain. *Antiquity*  
325 94(377): 1186–1203.

326

327 Lawson, A. 2000. *Potterne 1982–5: animal husbandry in later prehistoric Wiltshire* (Wessex  
328 Archaeology Reports No. 17). Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology.

329

330 McKinley, J.I. 2000. Human bone, in Lawson, A., *Potterne 1982–5: animal husbandry in*  
331 *later prehistoric Wiltshire* (Wessex Archaeology Reports No. 17), 95–101 . Salisbury:  
332 Wessex Archaeology.

333

### 334 **Black Rock, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

335 In 1931, workmen digging a sewer trench near the old Blackrock Coastguard Station in  
336 Brighton uncovered a burial containing the skeleton of a female probably aged less than 25  
337 years. The skeleton had been buried at least three feet into the chalk and covered by a layer or  
338 cairn of flint nodules. The woman had been buried in a crouched position with her head to the  
339 south. No grave goods were reported from the site. A tooth from this skeleton (R3330)  
340 yielded sample I16617 (female), which has produced an Early Iron Age date of 2496±30 BP  
341 (SUERC-70743; 784–519 cal BCE).

342

343 Source of Sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

344 Author of Entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

345

### 346 **Bradley Fen, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, England, UK**

347 Two inhumations, both mature adult males, were excavated on a fen-edge settlement dating  
348 to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age. The context of the burials was a linear occupation  
349 scatter that skirted the south-eastern margins of the Flag Fen Basin, a small fen-embayment.  
350 The settlement was characterized by a swathe of roundhouses, four-post structures and  
351 watering holes. One of the burials (F.613, 331) was interred in the top of the posthole of a  
352 dismantled four-post structure, whilst the other (F.781, 445) was found prone in a shallow  
353 grave (Knight and Brudenell 2020, 303–377). As with the majority of the settlement-related  
354 features, the fills of the posthole and the shallow grave included metalworking debris.

355

356 Human petrous bones were sampled from each of two inhumation burials: Burial F.613 (331)  
357 yielded sample I11156 (male), dating to 2223±26 BP (BRAMS-1695; 377–211 cal BCE); and  
358 Burial F.781 (445) yielded sample I11997 (male), dating to 2213±26 BP (BRAMS-1691;  
359 367–202 cal BCE).

360

361 Source of samples: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

362 Author of entry: Mark Knight

363 Reference:

364 Knight, M. and Brudenell, M. 2020. *Pattern and Process, Landscape Prehistories from*  
365 *Whittlesey Brick Pits: The King's Dyke and Bradley Fen Excavations 1998-2004*. CAU Must  
366 Farm/Flag Fen Basin Depth & Time Series Vol. I. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for  
367 Archaeological Research.

368

369 **Broom Quarry, Bedfordshire, England, UK**

370 Excavations at Broom Quarry, Bedfordshire, identified extensive Middle Iron Age settlement  
371 remains dating to 425–200 BCE. Six crouched inhumations had been deposited in grain  
372 storage pits (Tabor 2013; Evans et al. 2018, 295, fig. 4.85). Two human petrous bones and a  
373 tooth from three of these inhumations were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Petrous bones  
374 from burials 610 and 1858 respectively yielded samples I11150 (male), dating to 2215±28 BP  
375 (SUERC-86441; 371–202 cal BCE), and sample I11151 (male). The tooth, from burial 1971,  
376 yielded sample I16597 (male), dating to 2288±28 BP (SUERC-86447; 405–232 cal BCE).

377

378 Source of samples: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

379 Author of entry: Rob Wiseman

380 References:

381 Evans, C., Lucy, S. and Patten, R. 2018. *Riversides: Neolithic Barrows, a Beaker Grave, Iron*  
382 *Age and Anglo-Saxon Burials and Settlement at Trumpington, Cambridge*. CAU Landscape  
383 Archives/New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region Series, Vol. I. Cambridge: McDonald  
384 Institute for Archaeological Research.

385

386 Tabor, J. 2013. *Archaeological Investigations at Broom Quarry, Bedfordshire, Phases 11-13*.  
387 Unpublished, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1213.

388

389 **Bury Wood Camp, Wiltshire, England, UK**

390 Bury Wood Camp is a large multivallate Iron Age hillfort on the southern edge of the  
391 Cotswolds in Wiltshire. Small-scale excavations in 1959–60 by Denis Grant King recovered  
392 a small number of human remains amongst a much larger faunal assemblage (Grant King  
393 1962). A human tooth was successfully analyzed for aDNA, providing sample I13686 (male),  
394 dating to 2185±26 BP (SUERC-95001; 360–176 cal BCE).

395

396 Source of sample: Wiltshire Museum

397 Author of entry: Ian Armit

398 Reference: Grant King, D. 1962. Bury Wood Camp, Colerne, excavations, 1960. *Wiltshire*  
399 *Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 58: 185–208.

400

401 **Cadbury Castle, Somerset, UK**

402 The multivallate hillfort of South Cadbury was occupied throughout the Iron Age and  
403 abandoned probably in the second century CE (Barrett et al. 2000). There is evidence for  
404 violent conflict with the Roman army towards the end of the site's occupation. Many  
405 disarticulated human remains are associated with this period, frequently displaying signs of  
406 violence (Jones 2008). Aside from this 'massacre' deposit, human remains, including burials,  
407 have also been identified on other parts of the site. It is currently not possible to relate the  
408 individuals sampled for aDNA analysis to specific excavated contexts.

409

410 A human petrous bone from a perinate (2209) was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding  
411 sample I11995 (female), dating to 2409±30 BP (SUERC-94992; 736–401 cal BCE).

412  
413 Three further petrous bones from 76.AA.165/4086, and from Group V burials  
414 76.AA.165/3674 and SCK 614 (76AA165/3557), belonging to the Episode X reconstruction  
415 of the ramparts in the second half of the first century CE (Barrett et al. 2000, 108), have been  
416 sampled for aDNA but have not yet been analyzed.

417  
418 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service

419 Author of entry: Ian Armit

420 References:

421 Barrett, J.C., Freeman, P.W. and Woodward, A. 2000. *Cadbury Castle Somerset: the later*  
422 *prehistoric and early historic archaeology*. London: English Heritage.

423  
424 Jones, S. 2008. *Slain at the gate: a reassessment of the 'massacre' deposits from Cadbury*  
425 *Castle, Somerset*. Unpublished MSc dissertation, Bournemouth University.

426

### 427 **Carsington Pasture Cave, Brassington, Derbyshire, England, UK**

428 Carsington Pasture Cave is located in the southern Peak District, around 1km east of  
429 Brassington village, Derbyshire (Chamberlain 1999; 2001; Papakonstantinou 2004). The cave  
430 was originally explored and excavated in 1998 by members of the Pegasus Caving Club and  
431 archaeologists from the University of Sheffield, revealing three successive chambers joined  
432 by near-vertical passages. More recent explorations by cavers have periodically produced  
433 more finds.

434

435 Large quantities of disarticulated human and faunal bone have been recovered from all  
436 chambers and adjoining passages. The human bone was mostly concentrated in the second  
437 chamber and represents the remains of at least 20 individuals, mostly mature adults and  
438 neonatal infants. The neonatal infant remains were found mostly complete, in partial  
439 articulation and concentrated in the centre of the second chamber, suggesting that this area  
440 was reserved for primary deposition of young infants. The adult bones were dispersed  
441 through the three chambers although skeletal part representation suggested that whole bodies  
442 were originally interred, with sediment and carnivore action (as indicated by gnaw marks on  
443 a small proportion of bone surfaces) distributing the remains through the chambers over time.  
444 Very few dateable finds were recovered from the cave, but a bone pin and a worked antler  
445 fragment dating typologically to the Bronze Age and Neolithic respectively were found in the  
446 second chamber. Radiocarbon dating of human remains from the cave have produced Early  
447 Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Iron Age dates. All of the neonatal skeletons that have been  
448 dated so far have produced dates in the Early to Middle Iron Age, suggesting that they  
449 represent a specific depositional horizon. Two disarticulated adult human bones from the  
450 second chamber have also produced Iron Age dates.

451

452 Palaeogenetic data obtained from twelve petrous portions of temporal bones were included in  
453 this study. Six of these petrous temporals belonged to partially articulated and articulated  
454 neonatal skeletons included as part of the deposit in the second chamber: I12778 (male;  
455 CPC98-011), dating to 2230±20 BP (PSUAMS-8289; 380–206 cal BCE); I12781 (male;  
456 TB109; CPC15-051; 400–100 BCE); I12775 (male; TB103, CPC-98-018), dating to 2200±20  
457 BP (PSUAMS-8287; 360–200 cal BCE); I12776 (female; TB104; CPC15-058), dating to  
458 3515±20 BP (PSUAMS-8288; 1907–1765 cal BCE); I12779 (female; TB107; CPC98-018b),  
459 dating to 2210±20 (PSUAMS-8290; 361–203 cal BCE); and I12770 (female; SB476;  
460 CPC02Y3-039), which has been directly dated to 2217±44 BP (UBA-30798; 389–184 cal  
461 BCE).

462

463 The other six samples came from disarticulated adult temporal bones recovered from various  
464 parts of the cave. Two have been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Iron Age, contemporary  
465 with the infant burials: I12774 (male; CPC-02-Y-062, 500–100 BCE); I12773 (male; CPC-  
466 99-31; 500–100 BCE); I12780 (male; CPCY-08-093; 500–100 BCE); I12777 (male; CPC03-  
467 070; 500–100 BCE); I12771 (male; SB479; CPC99-029), dating to 2321±36 BP (UBA-  
468 32284; 490–232 cal BCE); and I3014 (female; CPC-2014), dating to 2209±31 BP (UBA-  
469 30432; 371–198 cal BCE).

470

471 Palaeogenetic data included here add to data from three individuals from Carsington Pasture  
472 Cave dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age which were published in Olalde et al. (2018)  
473 and Brace et al. (2019).

474

475 Source of Sample: Andrew Chamberlain, University of Manchester

476 Author of entry: Tom Booth

477 References:

478 Brace, S., Diekmann, Y., Booth, T.J., van Dorp, L., Faltyskova, Z., Rohland, N., Mallick, S.,  
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482 Barnes, I., 2019. Ancient genomes indicate population replacement in Early Neolithic Britain.  
483 *Nature Ecology and Evolution* 3, 765–771.

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485 Chamberlain, A.T. 1999. Carsington Pasture Cave, Brassington, Derbyshire: a prehistoric  
486 burial site. *Capra* 1.

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488 Chamberlain, A.T. 2001. Radiocarbon Dates from Carsington Pasture Cave, Brassington,  
489 Derbyshire. *Capra* 3.

490

491 Olalde, I., Brace, S., Allentoft, M.E., Armit, I., Kristiansen, K., Booth, T., Rohland, N.,  
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516 *District: an osteoarchaeological and taphonomic approach*. Unpublished MSc dissertation,  
517 University of Sheffield.

518

#### 519 **Catcote, Hartlepool, County Durham, England, UK**

520 Catcote is an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site which lies on a south-east facing  
521 slope near Hartlepool. It was discovered in the 1960s during landscaping work for a school  
522 playing field. Excavations were carried out by Cliff Long of the University of Durham (Long  
523 1988) and again in the 1980s by Cleveland County Archaeology Section (Vyner and Daniels  
524 1987). More recently (between 1998 and 2008) Tees Archaeology ran a series of excavations  
525 as training exercises for Durham University students. The latter campaign of excavation is as  
526 yet unpublished and it was during this work that the sampled skeleton was discovered.

527

528 The settlement seems to have been established in the later Iron Age and on numismatic  
529 evidence continued into the early 4th century CE. The settlement comprised a series of  
530 enclosures containing roundhouses, with a transition to the construction of rectilinear  
531 buildings by the 4th century CE. While the quantity and quality of artefacts is not  
532 exceptional, the site has yielded a significant number of coins when compared to other  
533 regional indigenous settlements. On the basis of this, and the longevity of the settlement, it is  
534 suggested that it may have had a significant administrative role locally and been engaged in  
535 trade with Roman vessels landing on the sandy beaches less than 2miles (2.89km) away.

536

537 Fourteen inhumations and one cremation are known from the site to date. These are  
538 distributed around the settlement site and there is no defined cemetery. The petrous portion of  
539 a temporal bone from the Skeleton 2 (context 23) found in Grave 21 yielded sample I16620  
540 (female). This represents one of two burials found close together to the immediate south-west  
541 of the main settlement. Grave 21 was sub-rectangular with steep sides and a flat base, except  
542 at the north end where there was a deeper, rounded profile. It measured 1.16m by 0.7m and  
543 was 0.14m deep, increasing to 0.22m in the deeper north end. The fill of the grave (context  
544 22) was a pale grey brown sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles. The skeleton was  
545 in a crouched position on its left side with the head at the south end, and its feet on the edge  
546 of the deeper part of the grave. A bronze fibula was found adjacent to the feet and may have  
547 been fastening something deposited in the deeper part of the grave, rather than an item of  
548 clothing around the body. The burial has not been radiocarbon dated but the associated  
549 bronze pin would suggest a date in the 1st century CE.

550

551 Source of Sample: Tees Archaeology

552 Author of entry: Robin Daniels, Tees Archaeology

553

554 References:  
555 Long, C.D. 1988. The Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Catcote, Hartlepool.  
*Durham Archaeological Journal* 4: 13–36.

556 Vyner, B.E. and Daniels, R. 1989. Further excavations at the Iron Age and Romano-British  
557 Settlement at Catcote, Hartlepool, Cleveland 1987. *Durham Archaeological Journal* 5: 11–  
558 34.

559

#### 560 **Cleavelands, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, England, UK**

561 Two areas totalling 5.3 hectares were excavated in Cleavelands in the village of Bishop's  
562 Cleeve by Cotswold Archaeology on behalf of Persimmon Severn Valley (Cotswold  
563 Archaeology 2019). A ditched enclosure dating to the late first to second century CE was  
564 located in the south-eastern part of the site. A group of three burials was recovered within 9m  
565 of each other near the ditch forming the western extent of the enclosure. The burials were all  
566 positioned parallel with the ditch in a north-east/south-west alignment. Sample I2927 (male;  
567 Skeleton 11323) came from the petrous temporal of an adult male in a crouched posture on  
568 his left side. The burial was accompanied by a Colchester-derivative brooch dating  
569 typologically to the late first–second century CE. Sample I12932 (female; Skeleton 10538)  
570 came from the petrous temporal of the highly flexed skeleton of an older adult placed on her  
571 left side. Sample I12931 (male; Skeleton 10540) was taken from the petrous temporal of a  
572 highly flexed individual placed on his left side. The presence of nails in the grave of Skeleton  
573 10540 suggest that the body had been placed in a coffin.

574

575 Source of sample: Sharon Clough, Cotswold Archaeology

576 Author of entry: Tom Booth

577 Reference: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. *Cleavelands (Phase 1a/2a, Phase 1–4b, Pond D*  
578 *and Swales), Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation*. Unpublished  
579 Cotswold Archaeology report 18495.

580

#### 581 **Cliffs End Farm, Kent, England, UK**

582 Cliffs End Farm was a later prehistoric mortuary complex on the Isle of Thanet, Kent, with  
583 three distinguishable phases of funerary activity in the eleventh–ninth, fifth and fourth–third  
584 centuries BCE (McKinley et al. 2014). The site comprised three main features (themselves  
585 set amongst a series of Early Bronze Age barrows): two (Northern and Central) enclosures,  
586 which seem to have facilitated communal gatherings, and a 'Mortuary Feature' where most of  
587 the human bone was concentrated. The human bone assemblage falls into four main groups:  
588 in situ articulated remains recovered from graves and pits, partial articulated remains,  
589 dispersed semi-articulated remains and isolated skeletal elements or parts thereof. The  
590 remains represent those of at least 42 individuals (13 articulated skeletons and 39 amongst the  
591 disarticulated and commingled bones). The in situ burial remains date to all three periods of  
592 mortuary activity (Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age). Seven of these  
593 were located within 'Burial Pit 3666' in the northern part of the Mortuary Feature, which was  
594 the focus for deposition in the Late Bronze Age, with the rest—deposited in the Early–  
595 Middle Iron Age—forming a dispersed E–W group across the width of the southern portion  
596 of the Mortuary Feature. The majority of disarticulated redeposited bone recovered  
597 predominantly from Burial Pit 3666 and midden-like deposits associated with the Northern  
598 Enclosure, appear to date to the Late Bronze Age, with a few outliers of Early and Middle  
599 Iron Age date dispersed across the southern section of the Mortuary Feature.

600

601 Sixteen human petrous bones and four human teeth were successfully analyzed for aDNA;  
602 two further teeth produced too low a yield for inclusion in the analysis, while a sample from  
603 an additional tooth was found to contain evidence of contamination and was also excluded.

604

#### 605 *Late Bronze Age: Northern Enclosure*

606 Sample I14742 (tooth; male), derived from a cranium recovered from the remodelled  
607 terminal (3699) of the enclosure ditch. The fill of the original terminal (2469) contained  
608 pottery dating to 2807±29 BP (PR784; OxA-18447; 1040–890 cal BCE). Other finds from  
609 the terminal fills included worked bone objects and a copper alloy pin as well as human and  
610 animal bone.

611

612 *Late Bronze Age: Burial Pit 3666*

613 Sample I14745 (tooth; female), dating to 2677±30 BP (OxA-17805; 900–790 cal BCE),  
614 derived from in situ burial remains 3675. This elderly woman represented the earliest  
615 surviving in situ remains within Burial Pit 3666 and had suffered extensive peri-mortem  
616 sharp force weapon trauma to the back of her head. There was some formality to her  
617 deposition, since in her left hand she held a piece of chalk up to her face, while the index  
618 finger of her right hand appears to have been placed to point south-west towards one of the  
619 barrows. Two neonatal lambs were also placed in her lap. Sample I14744 (tooth;  
620 indeterminate sex), dating to 2754±27 BP (OxA-18597; 980–820 cal BCE), which has been  
621 excluded from the analysis due to low yield, was derived from burial remains 3674. This was  
622 a non-local individual of around 10–11 years of age whose left foot and elbow overlay the  
623 right arm of the elderly female (3675). Sample I14864 (petrous; female), dating to 2750±35  
624 BP (GrA-36002; 979–818 cal BCE), derived from burial remains 3680. The head of this  
625 individual had been laid on an articulated cattle skull whilst her torso overlay the feet of the  
626 elderly woman (3675). Sample I14862 (petrous; female), dating to 2745±35 BP (GrA-36000;  
627 980–810 cal BCE), derived from the remains of a juvenile (burial remains 3676). The hands  
628 of this individual may have been tied under the chin, and the head had been manipulated to  
629 ‘face’ a large fragment of pottery. Sample I14358 (petrous; male), dating to 2710±30 BP  
630 (GrA-37966; 920–800 cal BCE), and sample I14377 (petrous; female), dating to 2790±30 BP  
631 (GrA-37751; 1020–840 cal BCE), derived from discrete deposits of disarticulated human  
632 remains recovered from one of the fills overlying the in situ burial remains. The isotopic  
633 signatures for both individuals represented by these bones suggest (different) non-local  
634 origins. Sample I14861 (petrous; male), dating to 2713±29 BP (OxA-17804; 920–800 cal  
635 BCE), derived from the bundled remains of articulated body parts (3673) comprising the  
636 head, part of the axial skeleton/?thorax and left upper limb. With an isotopic signature  
637 suggesting a non-local origin, the remains had been deposited on top of an articulated cattle  
638 foot (ON 627) and were associated with a composite polished bone and copper alloy pendant  
639 (ON 607). Sample I14379 (petrous; female), dating to 2698±27 BP (OxA-18429; 910–800  
640 cal BCE), derived from burial remains 3649, the burial apparently having been made within  
641 the shallow ring ditch (3703) cut through the upper fills of burial pit 3666 to mark the main  
642 focus of its location. Sample I14865 (petrous; female), dating to 2735±30 BP (GrA-37713;  
643 970–810 cal BCE), derived from a fragmentary cranium; ON 556) recovered from the area  
644 adjacent to burial pit 3666 amongst a group of other redeposited bone.

645

646 *Early Iron Age: Mortuary Feature*

647 Sample I14381 (petrous; female), dating to 2405±27 BP (OxA-18430; 730–390 cal BCE),  
648 derived from complete in situ burial remains 3656. The isotopic signature of this mature adult  
649 woman suggests that she might have been born non-locally but moved to the area during her  
650 lifetime. Sample I14857 (petrous; female), dating to 2365±35 BP (GrA-35980; 520–380 cal  
651 BCE), derived from burial remains 3616 (a teenager). Sample I14746 (tooth; indeterminate  
652 sex) derived from a mandible fragment forming part of a bone deposit. This sample has been  
653 excluded from the analysis due to its low yield. Sample I14743 (tooth; male), dating to  
654 2502±30 BP (SUERC-95002; 755–412 cal BCE), derived from the semi-articulated dispersed  
655 skeletal remains (3614) of an adult, comprising parts of the skull, axial skeleton and upper  
656 limbs. The sample was found to contain evidence of contamination and is not included in the  
657 analysis.

658

659 *Middle Iron Age: Mortuary Feature*

660 Sample I14378 (petrous; female), dating to 2275±30 BP (GrA-37911; 400–210 cal BCE),  
661 was taken from burial remains 3563, which lay at the far east of the group of graves  
662 stretching E–W across the southern half of the Mortuary Feature. Sample I14866 (petrous;  
663 male), dating to 2215±30 BP (SUERC-24071) and 2244±27 BP (OxA-20795), with a  
664 weighted mean of 2231±21 BP (390–200 cal BCE), derived from the disarticulated remains  
665 (context 243204) of an apparently non-local individual. Sample I14747 (tooth; female),  
666 dating to 2375±25 BP (OxA-20796) and 2350±30 BP (SUERC-24072), with a weighted  
667 mean of 2365±20 BP (415–390 cal BCE), derived from bone deposit 203007. Sample I14860  
668 (petrous; female), dating to 2225±30 BP (GrA-37686; 390–190 cal BCE), was from burial  
669 remains 3662. Isotopic analysis suggests that she was non-local. Sample I14859 (petrous;  
670 male), dating to 2250±35 BP (GrA-35998; 400–200 cal BCE), derived from burial remains  
671 3660, whose isotopic signature suggests a non-local origin. This individual was placed in the  
672 grave over the partial remains of a horse. Sample I14380 (petrous; male), dating to 2237±28  
673 BP (OxA-17802; 400–200 cal BCE), was taken from burial remains 3651. This individual,  
674 whose isotopic signature suggests that he was non-local. Sample I14858 (petrous; female),  
675 dating to 2265±30 BP (GrA-37707; 400–200 cal BCE), was taken from burial remains 3644;  
676 this woman’s isotopic signature suggests a non-local origin. Sample I14863 (petrous;  
677 female), dating to 2198±26 BP (OxA-18432) and 2205±30 BP (GrA-37687), with a weighted  
678 mean of 2201±20 BP (370–195 cal BCE), derived from burial 3677. This individual, possibly  
679 of non-local origin.

680  
681 Source of samples: Wessex Archaeology

682 Author of entry: Lindsey Büster and Jacqueline McKinley

683 Reference: McKinley, J.L., Leivers, M., Schuster, J., Marshall, P., Barclay, A.J. and  
684 Stoodley, N. 2014. *Cliffs End Farm, Isle of Thanet, Kent. A mortuary and ritual site of the*  
685 *Bronze Age, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon period* (Wessex Archaeology Report 31). Wessex  
686 Archaeology: Salisbury.

687

### 688 **Constantine Island, St Merryn, Cornwall, England, UK**

689 Excavations at Constantine Island revealed a barrow containing an adult male crouched  
690 inhumation burial and some disarticulated bones. The barrow seems to have been constructed  
691 in the Early Bronze Age but the inhumation burial appears to be from the Middle Bronze  
692 Age, a time for which very few human remains are known from Cornwall and no other  
693 barrow-associated burials are currently recorded. The petrous temporal of the crouched  
694 inhumation yielded sample I16454 (male; Cist 8), dating to 2985±35 BP (SUERC-16818;  
695 1378–1089 cal BCE).

696

697 Source of sample: Andy Jones, Cornwall Archaeology Unit and Sophie Meyer, Royal  
698 Cornwall Museum

699 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

700 Reference: Jones A. 2009–2010. Excavation of a barrow on Constantine Island, St Merryn,  
701 Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* 48–49: 67–97.

702

### 703 **Cow Down, Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire, England, UK**

704 The site at Cow Down is an Early Iron Age settlement consisting of a series of enclosures and  
705 associated roundhouses dating broadly to between the ninth and sixth centuries BCE, and a  
706 large number of pits, dating to approximately the fifth to early third centuries cal BCE  
707 (Brown 2012, 67). Several of these pits contained human remains, which appear to have been  
708 largely disarticulated, although some articulated burials were recovered. A human tooth from

709 a disarticulated mandible fragment found in Pit 21 was successfully analyzed for aDNA:  
710 sample I16595 (female), dating to 2238±27 BP (SUERC-95000; 387–206 cal BCE).

711

712 Source of sample: Wiltshire Museum

713 Author of entry: Ian Armit

714 Reference: Brown, L. 2012. The Enclosure II pits, in Hawkes, C., Brown, L. and Hawkes, S.  
715 C. 2012. *Longbridge Deverill Cow Down: an early Iron Age settlement in West Wiltshire*,  
716 65–73. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology.

717

### 718 **Dalton Parlours, West Yorkshire, England, UK**

719 Dalton Parlours is the site of an extensive Iron Age settlement complex, later replaced by a  
720 Roman villa and its outbuildings (Wrathmell and Nicholson 1990).

721

722 A crouched burial (Burial 2; SF602) in a shallow grave without grave goods was recovered  
723 from the north-west corner of Enclosure III (ibid., 17). A human tooth from this burial was  
724 successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded sample I14837 (female), dating to 2140±70 BP  
725 (HAR-6715; 378–2 cal BCE).

726

727 Source of samples: Leeds Museums and Galleries

728 Author of entry: Ian Armit

729 Reference: Wrathmell, S. and Nicholson, A. 1990. *Dalton Parlours Iron Age Settlement and*  
730 *Roman Villa*. Yorkshire Archaeology 3. Wakefield: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

731

### 732 **Danebury, Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England, UK**

733 Danebury (HMCMS:A1979.1) is an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire, southern England. The  
734 site was excavated by Professor Barry Cunliffe in 1969–1988 and yielded large numbers of  
735 roundhouses, rectangular structures and storage pits. Moreover, about 300 individual deposits  
736 of human remains were found, most frequently placed in disused grain storage pits. The  
737 human remains fall into six categories of deposition ranging from whole bodies, placed singly  
738 or in groups, to individual bones or bone fragments (Cunliffe 1995; Cunliffe et al. 2015).

739

740 Ceramic typology (corroborated by later radiocarbon dating) showed that there were four  
741 broad phases of Iron Age activity at Danebury, each separated by significant events. The first  
742 phase (470–310 BCE) ended in destruction by fire; the second phase (310–270 BCE) ended  
743 with blocking of the western gate; the third phase lasted from 270–50 BCE, followed by a  
744 period of abandonment; with the fourth and last phase dating to 50 BCE–CE 50 (Cunliffe et  
745 al. 2015). Direct radiocarbon dates were obtained from six human bones from the site. Five of  
746 the bones produced dates ranging from 363–55 cal BCE (Cunliffe et al. 2015), whilst the  
747 sixth (from deposit D3) was slightly older, producing a date of 716–395 cal BCE (OxA□  
748 25953) (Cunliffe et al 2015, Table 1).

749

750 Here we report aDNA data from six individuals. Samples I16612 (female; A1979; Deposit 3;  
751 pit 37) and I16613 (male; DA76; Deposit 33; pit 923) were obtained from molars. The other  
752 four samples were obtained from petrous bones and correspond to samples I17263 (female;  
753 DA75; Deposit 27; pit 807), I17624 (male; DA75; Deposit 28; pit 829), I17266 (female;  
754 DA82; Deposit 214; pit 1993) and I17267 (female; DA76; Deposit 40; pit 923). A femur  
755 from Deposit 214 has been radiocarbon dated to 2162±27 BP (OxA-25956; 359–111 BCE;  
756 Cunliffe et al 2015: Table 1).

757

758 Source of samples: Ross Turle, Hampshire Cultural Trust

759 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer  
760 References:  
761 Cunliffe, B. 1995. *Danebury: An Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire. Vol. 6: A Hillfort*  
762 *Community in Perspective*. York: Council for British Archaeology.

763  
764 Cunliffe, B., Farrell, P. and Dee, M. 2015. A happening at Danebury hillfort – but when?  
765 *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 34: 407–414.

766

767 **Dibbles Farm, Christon, Somerset, England, UK**

768 Dibbles Farm, Christon was excavated on the route of the M5 motorway in 1970, revealing a  
769 farmstead dated to the Early and Middle Iron Age associated with a series of burials (Morris  
770 1988). Six human petrous bones and three teeth were successfully analyzed for aDNA. The  
771 petrous bones yielded sample I17015 (female) from Pit XLVI(b), dating to 2215±27 BP  
772 (SUERC-94983; 369–202 cal BCE); sample I17014 (male), dating to 2213±30 BP (SUERC-  
773 94982; 371–201 cal BCE), from an individual lying face down in Pit XVII and wearing an  
774 iron spiral armlet; sample I11148 (female), from Pit XXXVII, dating to 2297±30 BP  
775 (SUERC-94981; 406–233 cal BCE) and buried with a perforated boar tusk; sample I11147  
776 (female) from Pit X, dating to 2248±30 BP (SUERC-94978; 384–232 cal BCE) and buried  
777 with a small bronze hook; sample I17017 (female) from Pit XXI, dating to 2087±30 BP  
778 (SUERC-94988; 194–41 cal BCE) and buried with a pottery vessel; and sample I17016  
779 (male) from Pit XVI, dating to 2210±30 BP (SUERC-94984; 371–199 cal BCE). The three  
780 teeth yielded sample I16591 (male) from Pit A, dating to 2305±27 BP (SUERC-94979; 401–  
781 374 cal BCE); sample I13685 (female) from Pit XLIV, dating to 2276±30 BP (SUERC-  
782 94980; 402–211 cal BCE) and buried with two dogs; and sample I16592 (male) from Pit  
783 XXXIX(b).

784

785 A further sample (petrous; I17018) was found to be from the same individual as sample  
786 I16592 (a juvenile male around 12–14 years of age at death), and produced an AMS date of  
787 2227±30 BP (SUERC-94989; 381–204 cal BCE), though curiously, it derived from a  
788 different pit (XIII).

789

790 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service

791 Author of entry: Ian Armit

792 Reference: Morris, E. L. 1988. The Iron Age occupation at Dibbles Farm, Christon.  
793 *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society* 132: 23–81.

794

795 **Ditchling Road, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

796 Widening of the eastern side of Ditchling Road, Brighton in 1921 encroached on a small  
797 platform barrow, around 500m south of Old Boat Corner. Excavation of the barrow  
798 uncovered a central grave. Fragments of human skull, parts of a humerus, an ulna and the  
799 head of a femur representing at least one individual were found strewn through the grave fill.  
800 It was assumed that the burial had been disturbed in antiquity, resulting in the scattering of  
801 human remains from the primary burial through the fill. The association with the platform  
802 barrow suggests that the burial probably dated to the Chalcolithic or Early Bronze Age  
803 (2450–1600 BCE). The petrous portion of a temporal bone found amongst the skull fragments  
804 (R2315/2) yielded sample I14543 (female). The data from this individual adds to that  
805 obtained from another Bronze Age burial near Ditchling Road reported in Olalde et al.  
806 (2018).

807

808 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

809 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

810

### 811 **East Kent Access Road, Kent, UK**

812 Oxford Wessex Archaeology (OWA) Joint Venture undertook 48ha of archaeological  
813 excavations in advance of construction of the East Kent Access Road (Phase II)  
814 predominantly between November 2009 and September 2010 (Andrews et al 2015). The road  
815 cut a substantial transect across Thanet, which (as the result of inundation of the Wantsum  
816 Channel in the Late Mesolithic) existed effectively as an island from perhaps the Early  
817 Bronze Age to the fifteenth century CE. The multi-period landscape included Early Bronze  
818 Age ring-ditches, Middle Bronze Age inhumations, at least three Late Bronze Age  
819 settlements, together with a cremation cemetery and four metalwork hoards, and extensive  
820 evidence for Iron Age activity in the form of settlements (including pit burials), enclosures,  
821 field systems and trackway. Roman trackways respected the former Iron Age landscape and  
822 were again associated with settlements, enclosures and field systems, but now also  
823 cemeteries. A substantial ditch was too dug in the first century BCE to enclose this  
824 strategically important area, possibly in response to the threat of conquest. Two areas of  
825 early-mid Saxon settlement (and associated cemeteries; sixth–eighth centuries CE) were also  
826 identified, as were several Medieval farmsteads dating to the eleventh–fourteenth centuries  
827 CE.

828

829 A total of twenty-one petrous bones and two teeth were sampled for aDNA.

830

#### 831 *Middle and Late Bronze Age Graves*

832 Seven human petrous bones from Middle/Late Bronze Age individuals were successfully  
833 analyzed for aDNA. Sample I13710 (male), dating to 3040±35 BP (SUERC-40714; 1410–  
834 1200 cal BCE), derived from burial 126181 (in grave 126180), which occupied a central  
835 position within barrow 232168 in Zone 21.

836

837 Samples were also taken from a series of Middle Bronze inhumations placed in and between  
838 the ditches of the Early Bronze Age barrows in Zone 13. Sample I19915 (female), dating to  
839 3210±30 BP (SUERC-40300; 1530–1410 cal BCE), derived from and 35–45-year-old  
840 individual in burial 221016 (grave 221014) located between the ditches of Barrow 1. The  
841 partially-silted ditch of Barrow 2 was cut by grave 200090, containing the burial (200089) of  
842 a 60–80-year-old, who yielded sample I19913 (female), dating to 3055±30 BP (SUERC-  
843 40297; 1420–1220 cal BCE). Sample I13714 (male), dating to 3210±35 BP (SUERC-40723;  
844 1610–1410 cal BCE) derived from a mature individual (burial 290482), aged >55 years, in  
845 grave 290481, which had been inserted into the north-eastern part of the ditch surrounding  
846 Early Bronze Age barrow 193123 (Andrews et al. 2015, 60).

847

848 Six unaccompanied inhumation burials in Zone 21 (five attributed to the Late Bronze Age  
849 and one dated to the Early Bronze Age) lay on a north-east/south-west alignment (Andrews et  
850 al 2015, 102 and Fig. 3.19); significantly, all contained the single burials of adult males.  
851 Three of these were sampled for aDNA. Burial 136102 (in grave 136103) yielded sample  
852 I13711 (male), dating to 2830±20 BP (PSUAMS-7667; 1044–922 cal BCE). Sample I13712  
853 (male) derived from an individual aged over 50 years in burial 153065 (in grave 153066),  
854 dating to 2815±15 BP (PSUAMS-7613; 1008–919 cal BCE). Sample I13713 (male), dating  
855 to 2810±35 BP (SUERC-40719; 1060–840 cal BCE), derived from a 24–29-year-old  
856 individual in burial 275009 (in grave 275007).

857

858 One further petrous bone from a mature adult (aged >55 years) in burial 198244 (grave  
859 198245) in Zone 24 yielded sample I13715 (female), dating to 2840±35 BP (SUERC-40724;  
860 1120–910 cal BCE) but is not included in the analysis due to low coverage.

861

#### 862 *Early–Middle Iron Age Isolated Graves/Pit Burials*

863 Six human petrous bones and four teeth from Iron Age individuals were also successfully  
864 analyzed for aDNA.

865

866 A series of pits and quarry scoops lay to the north-west of trapezoidal enclosure 134099 in  
867 Zone 13. Interspersed with these were a series of grave-cut and pit burials. Sample I13730  
868 (male), dating to 2240±30 BP (SUERC-40301; 390–200 cal BCE), derived from the petrous  
869 of an individual aged >45 years in burial 246012 (grave 246011) located within an  
870 intercutting complex of pits and quarry scoops. To the west of burial 246012, and also  
871 located within the pit/quarry scoop complex, was grave 126127, containing the burial  
872 (126128) of an individual aged 25–33 years, whose petrous yielded sample I19912 (female),  
873 dating to 2200±30 BP (SUERC-40289; 380–180 cal BCE). Sample I13731 (male), dating to  
874 2255±30 BP (SUERC-40302; 400–200 cal BCE), derived from the petrous of an individual  
875 (burial 248091) aged 15–16 years in pit 248090, to the east of the quarry scoops. Sample  
876 I13616 (female), dating to 800–200 cal BCE, derived from the tooth of a flexed inhumation  
877 in burial 200066 (pit 200062). The pit burial, which also contained c. 0.8g of cremated  
878 remains from, an individual aged >13 years, was accompanied with a biconical pottery vessel  
879 (ON583), two clay spindlewhorls (ON1500, ON1504), a shale armlet (ON1501), a shale  
880 armlet fragment (ON4654), and an iron rod (ON1503) (ibid., Fig. 3.51). Sample I19914  
881 (female), dating to 2230±30 BP (SUERC-40299; 390–200 cal BCE), derived from the  
882 petrous of an individual aged 14–16 years (burial 220093) in grave I220092, located among  
883 another cluster of pits to the north of the trapezoidal enclosure.

884

885 An inhumation burial (205108; grave 20511) was made in a disused bell-shaped storage pit  
886 (205106) in Zone 19 and contained the remains of an individual, aged 45–55 years,  
887 accompanied by a polished and pierced cattle carpal (ON1808; possibly an amulet). A  
888 petrous bone from this individual yielded sample I13732 (male), dating to 2280±30 BP  
889 (SUERC-40712; 410–200 cal BCE).

890

#### 891 *Middle Iron Age Cemetery*

892 The remains of a Middle Iron Age (c. 400–200 BCE) cemetery were found in Zone 12,  
893 comprising a group of ten inhumations (five adults, two adults/subadults, two juveniles and  
894 an infant) aligned and adjacent to hollow-way 190163 (which must have been in use at the  
895 time) and a further three more isolated graves (Andrews et al 2015, 154–5, Fig. 3.45). Sample  
896 I19872 (female), dating to 2285±30 BP (SUERC-40287; 410–210 cal BCE), derived from the  
897 petrous of an individual (burial 136034), aged 25–29 years, in grave 136033; a small iron nail  
898 was recovered from the grave fill. Sample I19907 (female) derived from the petrous of an  
899 individual (burial 166004), aged 45–55 years, in grave 166005. This individual wore an iron  
900 armlet (ON2) around their left humerus, and the grave fill contained iron nail fragments.  
901 Sample I19911 (male), derived from the petrous of an individual (burial 153054), aged 35–45  
902 years, in grave 53055. Sample I19909 (male), dating to 2215±30 BP (SUERC-40288; 380–  
903 200 cal BCE), derived from the petrous of an individual (burial 153027), aged 40–50 years,  
904 in grave 153028, which lay to the south-west of the main group of graves. Isotopic analysis  
905 on teeth from individuals yielding samples I19872, I19907, I19911 and I19909 suggest that  
906 they spent part of their childhood elsewhere (ibid., 156).

907

908 Sample I19873 (male) derives from the petrous of a c. 7–9-year-old (burial 153039) in grave  
909 153040, which lay on an east–west alignment, at the far north of the main grave group.  
910 Sample I19874 (female), derives from the petrous of a c. 11–13-year-old (burial 153042) in  
911 grave 153043. Sample I19908 (female), derived from the petrous of a c. 13–14-year-old  
912 (burial 153012) in grave 153011. Sample I19910 (female), derived from the petrous of an  
913 individual (burial 153047), aged 40–50 years, in grave 153048, which lay to the south-west  
914 of the main group of graves, east of grave 153028. Sample I13615 (male), derived from the  
915 tooth of an individual (burial 126013), aged 21–25 years, in grave 136049.

916

917 Source of samples: Wessex Archaeology

918 Author of entry: Lindsey Büster

919 References:

920 Andrews, P., Booth, P., Fitzpatrick, A. P. and Welsh, K. 2015. *Digging at the Gateway:  
921 Archaeological Landscapes of South Thanet (2 volumes)*. Oxford Archaeology: Oxford.

922

923 Kent Highway Services (KHS). 2008. *East Kent Access Phase 2, Vol. 2f Archaeology (3<sup>rd</sup>  
924 Revision, 27 February 2009)*. Unpublished report, Kent County Council, Maidstone.

925

926 Oxford Wessex Archaeology. 2011. *East Kent Access (Phase II), Thanet, Kent, Post-  
927 excavation Assessment*. Unpublished report, Oxford Wessex Archaeology.

928

### 929 **Elbolton Cave, Cockerham, North Yorkshire, England, UK**

930 Elbolton cave was excavated in the late nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century,  
931 and yielded pottery and human remains corresponding to at least 11 inhumations and one  
932 cremation. Three substantially complete articulated skeletons were found in seated positions,  
933 covered by stone cairns and accompanied by fragments of food vessels of likely Neolithic  
934 date (Gilks 1973). Some of the disarticulated human bone showed evidence for carnivore  
935 scavenging, possibly indicating the subaerial exposure of bodies (Lord and Howard 2015).  
936 Sample I16643 (male) derives from the petrous temporal of one of the seated burials  
937 (Individual 1), while sample I16402 (male) derives from a disarticulated petrous temporal  
938 (F208).

939

940 Source of sample: Rachel Terry, Craven Museum

941 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

942 References:

943 Gilks, J.A. 1973. The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery from Elbolton Cave,  
944 Wharfedale. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 45: 41–54.

945

946 Lord, T. and Howard, J. 2013. Chapter 16: Cave archaeology. In T. Waltham and D. Lowe  
947 (eds.), *Cave and Karst in the Yorkshire Dales: Volume 1*, 239–251. Buxton: British Cave  
948 Research Association.

949

### 950 **Fin Cop Hillfort, England, UK**

951 Fin Cop hillfort occupies a commanding position on the crest of a hill with a deep and steep-  
952 sided limestone valley wrapping around two of its sides. It has a long period of occupation  
953 with evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and post-medieval activity  
954 (Waddington 2012; Waddington and Montgomery 2017). The hillfort defences date to the  
955 mid-Iron Age, having probably been constructed 435–390 cal BCE (68% probability)  
956 (Waddington 2012, 201). The human remains from the site were all recovered from within  
957 the same destruction deposit within the main hillfort ditch. The bodies had been thrown, or

958 fallen, into the ditch, and the walls of the fort were then systematically destroyed, with the  
959 stone thrown on top of the bodies. The people had all entered the ditch from its outer lip,  
960 suggesting people had been lined up along its outer edge before being killed. The evidence  
961 for bruising on some of the bones and no healing suggests some of the bodies entered the  
962 ditch with warm blood, perhaps not yet dead, when the large rocks from the fort wall were  
963 thrown onto them. This points to a massacre event following an attack on the hillfort. For  
964 each metre of ditch excavated a human body was found. Given that there is at least 400m of  
965 ditch, it is likely that several hundred people are buried within it.

966  
967 A total of 14 skeletons were excavated, with osteological analysis showing that some  
968 skeletons were broadly complete individuals, while others were represented by commingled  
969 bones where they had fallen through voids in the rock fill or been moved by small mammals,  
970 scavengers or predators. Following osteological analysis, it was realised that the remains of  
971 Neonate 6 in fact represented at least two individuals due to certain bone duplications, hence  
972 the division between Skeletons 6(1) and 6(2). Seven of the skeletons (1, 3, 4, 5, 6(1), 6(2), 7  
973 and 8) have been radiocarbon dated.

974  
975 Fifteen human bones and teeth, one from each of the burials within the hillfort ditch, were  
976 analyzed for aDNA, of which fourteen yielded sequence data for further analysis. A tooth  
977 from Skeleton 1 (CE052), aged 25–35 years, yielded sample I20620 (female), and produced  
978 AMS dates of 2198±27 BP (OxA-21387) and 2285±35 BP (SUERC-26419), with a  
979 combined calibration of 403–174 BCE; a cranium from a neonate/young infant (Skeleton 2;  
980 CE053) yielded sample I20621 (female); a left petrous from Skeleton 3 (CE054), aged 20–25  
981 years, yielded sample I20622 (male) dating to 2165±30 BP (SUERC-31494; 375–59 cal  
982 BCE); a right petrous from a perinate/neonate (Skeleton 4; CE055) yielded sample I20623  
983 (female); a tooth from Skeleton 5 (CE056), aged 20–30 years, yielded sample I20624 (male)  
984 dating to 2166±24 BP (OxA-23358; 355–108 cal BCE); a long bone from neonate Skeleton  
985 6(1) (CE057) yielded sample I20625 (male), dating to 2120±30 BP (SUERC-31498; 342–49  
986 cal BCE); a long bone from neonate Skeleton 6(2) (CE058) yielded sample I20626 (male),  
987 dating to 2135±23 BP (OxA-23359; 345–54 cal BCE); a left petrous from a young infant  
988 (Skeleton 7; CE059) yielded sample I20627 (female), which produced AMS dates of  
989 2247±24 BP (OxA-23360) and 2190±30 (SUERC-40141), with a combined calibration of  
990 388–165 BCE); a right petrous from Skeleton 8 (CE060), aged 15–16 years, yielded sample  
991 I20628 (male) dating to 2140±30 BP (SUERC-31499; 350–51 cal BCE); a tooth from  
992 Skeleton 11 (CE062), aged 25–35 years, yielded sample I20630 (indeterminate sex); a left  
993 petrous from a perinate (Skeleton 12; CE063) yielded sample I20631 (female); a long bone  
994 from a perinate/neonate (Skeleton 13; CE064) yielded sample I20632 (male); a left petrous  
995 from a perinate/neonate (Skeleton 14; CE065) yielded sample I20633 (indeterminate sex);  
996 and a long bone from neonatal Skeleton 15 (CE066) yielded sample I20634 (male).

997  
998 A long bone from adult Skeleton 10 (CE061) yielded sample I20629 (indeterminate sex),  
999 which was excluded due to low coverage.

1000  
1001 Samples I20632 (Skeleton 13; CE064) and I20633 (Skeleton 14; CE065) are genetic  
1002 duplicates. This could suggest that they represent material from the same individual, but since  
1003 they appear to derive from two different neonatal skeletons, it could also indicate the  
1004 presence of identical twins. For the purposes of the current analysis, the data have been  
1005 merged under sample I20632. Samples I20623 (Skeleton 4; CE055) and I20627 (Skeleton 7;  
1006 CE059) are second or third degree relatives.

1007

1008 Source of samples: Buxton Museum  
1009 Authors of entry: Clive Waddington and Ceiridwen J. Edwards  
1010 References:  
1011 Waddington, C., P. Beswick, J. Brightman, C. Bronk Ramsey, A. Burn, G. Cook, L. Elliot, L.  
1012 Gidney, S. Haddow, A. Hammon, K. Harrison, K. Mapplethorpe, P. Marshall, J. Meadows,  
1013 R. Smalley, A. Thornton and Longstone Local History Group. 2012. Excavations at Fin Cop,  
1014 Derbyshire: An Iron Age hillfort in conflict? *Archaeological Journal* 169: 159–236.  
1015  
1016 Waddington, C. and Montgomery, J. 2017. Further excavations at Fin Cop and Stable Isotope  
1017 analysis of the skeletons. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 137: 22–65.  
1018

### 1019 **Gargrave, North Yorkshire, England, UK**

1020 Archaeological excavations in advance of development on High Street in Gargrave, North  
1021 Yorkshire uncovered evidence of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman inhumation cemetery  
1022 comprising six burials. Iron Age inhumation cemeteries are unusual in this part of Britain,  
1023 and the female burials from Gargrave are particularly unusual in showing evidence for having  
1024 been very tightly bound, with two burials having been placed on top of one another. Four  
1025 samples were collected and successfully analyzed for aDNA. Sample I16042 (female) derives  
1026 from the petrous temporal of Skeleton 11, which produced a radiocarbon date of 2020±60 BP  
1027 (Beta-187628; 189 cal BCE–cal CE 117); this individual was tightly flexed and may have  
1028 been bound for burial. Sample I16506 (female) derives from a petrous temporal of Skeleton  
1029 12, who was placed on their right side in a flexed position, with their head towards the north-  
1030 west. Sample I16440 (female) derives from the petrous temporal of Skeleton 3, which dated  
1031 to 1950±40 BP (Beta-187626; 41 cal BCE–cal CE 129) and which may also have been  
1032 bound. Sample I16399 (male) derives from Skeleton 4, a flexed burial with head to the north,  
1033 which dates to 2050±70 (Beta-187627; 351 cal BCE–cal CE 86).  
1034

1035 Source of sample: Rachel Terry, Craven Museum  
1036 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer  
1037 Reference: McCluskey, B. and Martin, L. 2004. *Land at High Street, Gargrave, North*  
1038 *Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation. Report No. 1234.* Leeds:  
1039 Archaeological Services WYAS.  
1040

### 1041 **Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, England, UK**

1042 Gravelly Guy is a multi-period settlement in the Thames Valley with occupation from the  
1043 Late Neolithic to the Saxon period (Lambrick and Allen 2005). One of the major features of  
1044 the site is an extensive Iron Age settlement comprising roundhouses, enclosures and  
1045 numerous pits. Human remains were recovered from a minority of these pits and appear to  
1046 cover the whole period of Iron Age settlement. They comprise principally neonatal  
1047 individuals and mature adults.  
1048

1049 Three human petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA, all dating to around 800–  
1050 400 BCE. These yielded sample I20582 (female), dating to 2190±30 BP (SUERC-95003;  
1051 361–178 cal BCE), from a crouched adult burial (502/B/1) with a copper alloy strip; sample  
1052 I20583 (infant, male), dating to 2231±30 BP (SUERC-95004; 366–98 cal BCE), from the  
1053 crouched burial (1220/C/1) of a baby around 1–2 months old at death, deposited towards the  
1054 base of a pit; and sample I20584 (female), dating to 2153±30 BP (SUERC-95008; 357–92 cal  
1055 BCE), from the disarticulated bones of a neonatal individual (2118), found in a pit with a  
1056 perforated dog tooth.  
1057

1058 Source of samples: Oxford Archaeology  
1059 Author of entry: Ian Armit  
1060 Reference: Lambrick, G. and Allen, T.G. 2005. *Gravelly Guy: Excavations at Stanton*  
1061 *Harcourt*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology.

1062

1063 **Greystones Farm, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, England, UK**

1064 Greystones Farm is located within the Salmonsbury Camp hillfort, on the north-eastern edge  
1065 of Bourton-on-the-Water. Salmonsbury Camp was excavated in the 1930s, with smaller  
1066 excavations taking place from 2003. Two of the recent excavations were conducted by  
1067 Cotswold Archaeology and Rubicon Heritage as part of plans to develop the site into a  
1068 Conservation Site of Excellence (Barclay et al. in prep). These excavations focused on the  
1069 interior of the hillfort and uncovered the remains of a roundhouse, several storage pits, and  
1070 other features dating to the Roman period. Pottery recovered from the storage pits suggests  
1071 that the site was occupied in the later Middle Iron Age, specifically the first–second centuries  
1072 BCE. Articulated and disarticulated human remains were also recovered from some of the  
1073 storage pits.

1074

1075 The petrous portions of temporal bones from two of these individuals were successfully  
1076 analyzed for aDNA. Sample I12785 (male) derives from Skeleton 285: a complete articulated  
1077 individual aged 6–11 years, who was deposited in a shallow pit with their hands over their  
1078 pelvis and flexed so that their legs splayed awkwardly (with ankles pressed against lower  
1079 legs). Sample I12791 (male) derives from Skeleton 259, belonging to an individual aged 33–  
1080 46 years who was deposited within the fill of a storage pit, with their head touching the pit  
1081 side and their legs drawn up to their chest. Neither of the skeletons have been directly dated  
1082 using absolute methods but, based on their associations, they are thought to date to the first–  
1083 second centuries BCE.

1084

1085 Source of sample: Sharon Clough, Cotswold Archaeology  
1086 Author of entry: Tom Booth  
1087 Reference: Barclay, A., Busby, P. and Roper, S. in prep. Greystones Farm, Bourton-on-the-  
1088 Water, Salmonsbury, Gloucestershire. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire*  
1089 *Archaeological Society*.

1090

1091 **Ham Hill**

1092 Ham Hill, near Yeovil in Somerset, is the largest hillfort in Britain (>88ha). The hill was  
1093 enclosed as early as 800 BCE; its major multivallate ramparts were established around 400  
1094 BCE, with at least three phases of remodeling until the Early Roman Period. Human remains  
1095 were recovered from the hill's north 'spur' during quarrying in the nineteenth century and in  
1096 excavations by Harold St George Gray in the early twentieth century (Brittain 2016). More  
1097 human remains have been recovered elsewhere from recent excavations of the hillfort's  
1098 ramparts and interior, mostly dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age, around 400–100 BCE  
1099 (McKinley 1999; Brittain et al. 2016).

1100

1101 Five samples (four human petrous bones and a tooth) obtained from the antiquarian  
1102 excavations were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Samples I19854 and I11994 derive from  
1103 Gray's excavations but were archived as miscellaneous bone and their trench derivation is not  
1104 known. The remainder come from the hill's north 'spur' quarry works for which general  
1105 locations are recorded, but as incidental *ex situ* finds. The petrous bones yielded sample  
1106 I19854 (female); sample I11993 (female); sample I11994 (female) and sample I19855  
1107 (male). An archival note attributes the latter sample to an 'infant found with pot in stone cist'

1108 (see Hensleigh Walter 1924). The tooth yielded sample I16593 (female), dating to 2216±30  
1109 BP (SUERC-94990; 375–201 cal BCE).

1110

1111 Seven petrous bones and a tooth from the recent excavations of the hillfort's interior were  
1112 also successfully analyzed for aDNA. Six of the petrous bones derived from semi-articulated  
1113 and disarticulated body elements from the backfill of an enclosure ditch and yielded sample  
1114 I19652 (female; context 5627; SF1296), dating to 2257±32BP (SUERC-73829; 397–209 cal  
1115 BCE); sample I19653 (male; context 5627; SF1299) and sample I19654 (female; context  
1116 6116), both dating stratigraphically to around 400–200 BCE; sample I19655 (female; context  
1117 5867) dating to around 400–1 BCE, which has not been included in the analysis due to  
1118 mitochondrial contamination; and sample I19656 (male; context 6115) dating to 2226±30 BP  
1119 (SUERC-73828; 203–48 cal BCE), with evidence of blunt-force trauma. The remaining  
1120 human petrous bone derived from a crouched inhumation cutting the basal silts of the  
1121 enclosure ditch, and yielded sample I19657 (female; context 1061), dating to 2163±29 BP  
1122 (SUERC-73827; 359–112 cal BCE). The tooth, from the backfill of the enclosure ditch  
1123 (context 1057) that overlay the inhumation, yielded sample I13680 (male), dating to 2203±26  
1124 BP (SUERC-73822; 362–199 cal BCE). The petrous bone that yielded sample I19856  
1125 (female; context 58) came from a storage pit within a cluster of pits near to the enclosure and  
1126 is dated by pottery to around 400–200 BCE.

1127

1128 A further petrous bone from a crouched inhumation (context 5631) from within another  
1129 cluster of pits, dating to 2080±27 BP (SUERC-74473; 181–39 cal BCE), awaits analysis.

1130

1131 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service/Cambridge Archaeological Unit

1132 Author of entry: Marcus Brittain

1133 References:

1134 Brittain, M. 2016. *Iron Age Human Bone in the Somerset Heritage Centre. An Interim*  
1135 *Assessment*. Unpublished report.

1136

1137 Brittain, M., Sharples, N. and Evans, C. 2015. *Excavations at Ham Hill, Somerset 2011–*  
1138 *2013. Post-Excavation Assessment*. Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.  
1139 1318.

1140

1141 Hensleigh Walter, R. 1924. Some recent finds on Ham Hill. *The Antiquaries Journal* 4(1):  
1142 51–53.

1143

1144 McKinley, J.I. 1999. Excavations at Ham Hill, Montacute, Somerset 1994 and 1998.  
1145 *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Society* 142: 77–137.

1146

#### 1147 **Harlyn Bay, St Merryn, Padstow, Cornwall, England, UK**

1148 Harlyn Bay is the site of an Iron Age stone cist cemetery excavated between 1900 and 1906.  
1149 Although not fully published, the site can be approximately dated from between 800 BCE  
1150 and CE 43 based on the style of brooches recovered from the graves. The cemetery is  
1151 exceptionally large, containing around 100 individuals buried in stone cists. Radiocarbon  
1152 dating of two of the skeletons as part of this project produced Early Iron Age dates.

1153

1154 Later excavations, in 2014, exposed an Early Bronze Age cist containing the skeleton of a  
1155 young woman. The cist was stone capped and possibly covered by a low mound of earth and  
1156 sand (Jones and Mikulski 2015). No artefacts were recovered, but a large quartz-rich stone  
1157 was found in the pit into which the cist was set.

1158

1159 Here, we report data for nine individuals: one Bronze Age and eight Iron Age in date. A  
1160 petrous temporal from Skeleton 1, dating to 3751±32 BP (SUERC-55908; 2284–2038 cal  
1161 BCE), yielded sample I16424 (female). The Iron Age individuals yielded samples I12772  
1162 (petrous; male; SB553; 1900-36-9); I16439 (petrous; female; TRURI 1900-36-15); I16442  
1163 (neonatal or infant petrous; female; TRURI 1900-36-12); I16441 (petrous; female; TRURI  
1164 1900-36-14); I16440 (petrous; male; TRURI 1900-36-10); I16388 (petrous; female; TRURI  
1165 1900-36-11); I16380 (petrous; male; TRURI 1900-36-13); and I6769 (neonatal or infant  
1166 petrous; male; SB511A; TRURI 1900-36-5; 2455±25 (BRAMS-1321; 754–415 cal BCE)).

1167

1168 Source of sample: Sophie Meyer, Royal Cornwall Museum; Andy Jones, Cornwall  
1169 Archaeology Unit

1170 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

1171 References: Jones M.A. and Mikulski R. 2015. After the storm: an Early Bronze Age cist  
1172 burial at Harlyn Bay, Cornwall, 2014. *Cornish Archaeology* 54, 139–156.

1173

### 1174 **Hazleton North, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire**

1175 Hazleton North is a lateral chambered long cairn (SP 0727 1889) and is one of a pair of  
1176 monuments (with Hazleton South). The northern long cairn was fully excavated between  
1177 1979 and 1982 (Saville 1990). Each of its two L-shaped chambers (northern and southern)  
1178 were connected by short passages to entrances in the side wall (Meadows et al. 2007).

1179

1180 Modelling of the radiocarbon dates by Meadows et al (2007: 61) suggests that activity  
1181 associated with the construction and use of the stone cairn began in 3710–3655 cal. BCE  
1182 (95% probability), or in 3705–3670 cal. BCE (68% probability). The end of the principal  
1183 Neolithic use of the monument for burial was in 3635–3605 cal. BCE (95% probability; end  
1184 of cairn phase: Fig. 8), or in 3635–3615 cal. BCE (68% probability), probably in the 3620s  
1185 cal. BCE. Burial occurred in the chambers for 15–75 years (95% probability), or for 30–65  
1186 years (68% probability), probably for two or three generations.

1187

1188 Over 9000 human bones and bone fragments were recovered from the Hazleton North  
1189 excavations, representing a minimum number of 41 individuals (22 adults and 19 children).  
1190 These comprised 8 adults and 8 children from the north chamber (including two articulated  
1191 male skeletons, together with the burnt bones of at least one other adult male and a sub-adult  
1192 in the north entrance), and 14 adults and 11 children from the south chamber (Rogers in  
1193 Saville 1990: 182–7). The sub-adults from the chambers included one foetus each (Meadows  
1194 et al. 2007: 46).

1195

1196 The predominant burial rite, until the later phases of activity, appears to have been the  
1197 inhumation of complete bodies, which were periodically disturbed and disarticulated as  
1198 subsequent bodies entered the tomb (Saville 2010: 13). Two skeletons from the north  
1199 entrance were the only articulated bodies from the site: one was virtually complete (Skeleton  
1200 1; aged 30–40 years), while the other was missing large portions of the torso and the  
1201 mandible (Skeleton 2) (Rogers 1990: 182). During post-excavation, loose bones in and  
1202 around Skeletons 1 and 2 were attributed to a further adult (Individual A) and a child of six  
1203 months (Individual B) (ibid.: 184).

1204

1205 In the north chamber, the children ranged from 6 months to 3–4 years, whilst in the south  
1206 chamber they ranged from 1–15 years (Saville 1990: 186 and table 53). Meanwhile, in the  
1207 north chamber, adults ranged from 17–45 years and in the south chamber from 25–45+ years

1208 (ibid: 196 and table 55). Sex was difficult to determine within such a disarticulated  
1209 assemblage, but a combination of pelvic and cranial assessment suggests the presence of  
1210 between 2 and 3 males and 1 or 2 females in the north chamber, and 8 males and 2 females in  
1211 the south chamber (ibid: tables 57 and 58).

1212  
1213 Fifteen petrous bones and four teeth were successfully analysed for aDNA. The petrous bones  
1214 yielded samples I12437 (male; 4684); I12438 (male; 8754); I12439 (male; 5907); I12440  
1215 (male; 10192); I13888 (female; 9851); I13890 (male; 7403); I13891 (male; 11062); I13895  
1216 (male; 4018); I13897 (male; 5120); I13899 (male; 8336); and I13889 (female; 10213), which  
1217 derived from a correctly juxtaposed skull and mandible in the south chamber (context 412;  
1218 ibid.: 95).

1219  
1220 Sample I13896 (female) from a petrous bone, and sample I20819 (female), from a tooth, both  
1221 derived from the skull (12527) of a child, aged 6–9 years, which displayed evidence of  
1222 *cribria orbitalia* (Saville 1990: Fig. 193), and was embedded in pre-cairn soil on the floor of  
1223 the south chamber. The mandible lay adjacent to the skull, with the left condyle and coronoid  
1224 process lying inside the right eye socket, indicating that the bones had been deliberately  
1225 placed in this position after disarticulation of the mandible from the skull; a serrated-edge  
1226 flint tool lay close by (ibid.: 94). Since the samples represent genetic duplicates they have  
1227 been merged for the purposes of reporting and analysis.

1228  
1229 Samples I13893 (male; 5037-1), from a petrous, and sample I20820 (male; 5037), from a  
1230 tooth, both derive from Skeleton 1 (5307; context 267) in north entrance, while sample  
1231 I13898 (male; 5199) derived from Skeleton 2 (ibid.: Fig. 118, 119), the lower portion of a  
1232 disturbed crouched inhumation, also located in the north entrance (see above). A right femur  
1233 (5037-32) from Skeleton 1 returned dates of 4600±120 BP (OxA-643) and 4820±70 BP  
1234 (OxA-902) (Saville 1990: 237, Fig. 179), which, together with a further date of 4800±50  
1235 (GrA-24504; Meadows et al 2007: Table 1), combine to give a calibration of 3650–3380 cal  
1236 BCE. Meanwhile, a left femur (6672-16) from Skeleton 2 returned a date of 4840±60 BP  
1237 (OxA-903) which, together with a further date of 4850±50 BP (GrA-24508; Meadows et al  
1238 2007: Table 1), combine to give a calibration of 3700–3530 cal BCE. Sample I13892 (male;  
1239 5142), derived from Individual G (aged 3–4 years) in the north chamber (context 336)  
1240 (Saville 1990: Fig. 130 and Appendix 10), whose right femur (5463) yielded a date of  
1241 4940±50 (GrA-24506; 3910–3630 cal. BCE) (Meadows et al. 2007: Table 1). Since samples  
1242 I13893 and I20820 represent genetic duplicates they have been merged for the purposes of  
1243 reporting and analysis.

1244  
1245 The remaining two teeth yielded sample I20821 (male; 7656); and sample I20818 (male;  
1246 4077/4169), from an articulated mandible (4077) and maxilla (4169) in the south entrance,  
1247 adjacent to the fragmentary remains of an associated skull (4228; context 354) (ibid.: 95).

1248  
1249 Eleven of the individuals represented by the samples have genetic relationships with other  
1250 sampled individuals: I12437 and I13888 are father and daughter, and both are second or third  
1251 degree relatives of I12438, I12439, I13891 and I12440 (who are all second or third degree  
1252 relatives of each other. I12437 is a second or third degree relative of I13896 (who is a second  
1253 or third degree relative of I13890, I12438, I13891 and I12440) and I13898 (who is a second  
1254 or third degree relative of I13888) and I13892 (who is a second or third degree relative of  
1255 I13890) and I13895. I13890 is also a second or third degree relative of I12438.

1256  
1257 Source of samples: James Harris (Corinium Museum) and Vicki Cummings

1258 Authors of entry: Lindsey Büster and Vicki Cummings  
1259 References:  
1260 Meadows, J., Barclay, A. and Bayliss, A. 2007. 'A short passage of time: the dating of the  
1261 Hazleton long cairn revisited', *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 17(1): 45–64.  
1262  
1263 Saville, A. 1990. *Hazleton North, Gloucestershire, 1979–82: The Excavation of a Neolithic*  
1264 *Long Cairn of the Cotswold-Severn Group*. Swindon: English Heritage Archaeological  
1265 Report no 13.  
1266  
1267 Saville, A. 2010. 'Anatomising an archaeological project: Hazleton revisited', *Transactions*  
1268 *of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 128: 9–27.  
1269  
1270 **Hay Wood Cave, Mendip, Somerset, England, UK**  
1271 Excavations at Hay Wood Cave yielded artefacts from the Mesolithic to the Romano-British  
1272 periods along with 560 identifiable human bones corresponding to at least to ten individuals  
1273 (eight adults, one adolescent under 15 years old and one child). The human remains were,  
1274 however, not directly associated with the artefacts. The results of an AMS dating programme  
1275 (Hedges et al. 1997; Schulting et al. 2013) place the human remains in the Early Neolithic  
1276 period. Here we report data for sample I6748, a juvenile right tibia associated with Cranium 1  
1277 (male; SB410B3), dating to 5052±32 BP (OxA-19914; 3955–3775 cal BCE), though the data  
1278 are excluded from the analysis due to mitochondrial contamination.  
1279  
1280 Source of sample: Margaret Chapman, Axbridge Museum  
1281 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer  
1282 Reference:  
1283 Hedges, R.E.M., Pettitt, P., Bronk Ramsey, C. and van Klinken, G.J. 1997. Radiocarbon  
1284 dates from the Oxford AMS system: Archaeometry datelist 24. *Archaeometry* 39: 247–262.  
1285  
1286 Schulting, R.J., Chapman, M. and Chapman, E.J. 1991. AMS 14C dating and stable isotope  
1287 (Carbon, Nitrogen) analysis of an earlier Neolithic human skeletal assemblage from Hay  
1288 Wood Cave, Mendip, Somerset. *Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological*  
1289 *Society* 26(1): 9–26.  
1290  
1291 **Highsted, Sittingbourne, Kent, UK**  
1292 Highsted is a large Late Iron Age inhumation cemetery excavated by D.T.A. Ponton in 1955.  
1293 The excavation took place under emergency rescue conditions due to the imminent threat of  
1294 chalk quarrying, with contemporary local newspaper articles recording that 20 inhumations  
1295 and six cremation burials were recovered (Anon 1955). Shortly after excavation, however,  
1296 most of the records, site photos, and associated finds were stolen (Kelly 1978, 267). The site  
1297 was never published and the human remains were thought to be lost (Whimster 1981, 326). In  
1298 1987, the human remains were located and sent to Kent County Museums service, an  
1299 accompanying letter outlining a provisional assessment of the material (Baxter 1987), but this  
1300 too was never published and the material again forgotten. During data collection for doctoral  
1301 research, however, skeletal remains from multiple individuals were identified at Maidstone  
1302 Museum and reanalyzed (Legge forthcoming). The remains were boxed, but had become  
1303 mixed, with an MNI of 18 based on right femora.  
1304  
1305 Five human bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I18598 (petrous; male;  
1306 K2114/G); sample I18600 (petrous; male; K2114/i), dating to 1915±20 BP (PSUAMS-7859;  
1307 cal CE 30–130); sample I18599 (metacarpal; female; K2114/H), dating to 1990±25 BP

1308 (PSUAMS-7826; 44 cal BCE–cal CE 64); sample I19567 (phalanx; female; K2114/GII); and  
1309 sample I19566 (phalanx; female; K2114/B1). This last sample (I19566) is not included in the  
1310 analysis due to low coverage.

1311

1312 A phalanx (K2114/10) was also analysed and found to represent the same individual as  
1313 sample I18598 (K2114/G).

1314

1315 Source of sample: Maidstone Museum

1316 Author of entry: Michael Legge

1317 References:

1318 Anon. 1955. Quarry yielded 26 skeletons: late discovery prolonged excavation work. *East*  
1319 *Kent Gazette*, 9<sup>th</sup> September 1955.

1320

1321 Baxter, R. 1987. *Letter to Miss J. Vale of Kent County Museums service, from Dr. R. Baxter*  
1322 *of Sittingbourne Archaeological Group*. 29<sup>th</sup> July 1987. Maidstone Museum archives.

1323

1324 Kelly, D.B. 1978. Archaeological notes from Maidstone Museum, researches and discoveries  
1325 in Kent. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 94: 255–278.

1326

1327 Legge, M. forthcoming. *The Lost, the Buried, the Scattered and the Curated: A*  
1328 *Multidisciplinary Approach to the Uncremated Dead in the Iron Age of Eastern England*.  
1329 Unpublished PhD thesis, Cardiff University.

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1331 Whimster, R. 1981. *Burial Practices in Iron Age Britain: A Discussion and Gazetteer of the*  
1332 *Evidence c. 700 BC–AD 43*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 90.

1333

#### 1334 **Kingsdown Camp, Mells Down, Somerset, England, UK**

1335 Kingsdown Camp is a small, univallate, quadrilateral enclosure at Buckland Dinham,  
1336 Somerset (Lewis and Mullin 1997, 177). Excavations during the 1920s indicated occupation  
1337 during the Iron Age and early Roman periods, terminating in the second century CE (Gray  
1338 1930). Human remains were recovered from the ditch and elsewhere, some representing  
1339 formal burials, along with a significant number of pre-Roman Iron Age objects. A burial was  
1340 also found under a mound outside the hillfort (Gray 1930). A human tooth from this latter  
1341 context (Skeleton M4) was successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I13682 (male), dating to  
1342 2527±30 BP (SUERC-94972; 796–543 cal BCE).

1343

1344 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service

1345 Author of entry: Ian Armit

1346 References:

1347 Gray, H. St G. 1930. Kingsdown Camp, Somerset, 1927. *Proceedings of the Somerset*  
1348 *Archaeological and Natural History* 73: 130–132.

1349

1350 Lewis, J. and Mullin, D. 1997. Buckland Dinham, Kingsdown Camp, in Webster, C.J. and  
1351 Croft, R.A. 1997. Somerset Archaeology. *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and*  
1352 *Natural History* 141: 171–192(177).

1353

#### 1354 **Margett's Pit, Kent, England, UK**

1355 Margett's Pit is an extensive site with evidence for human activity spanning a broad temporal  
1356 range from the Neolithic (a single pit), though the Middle to Late Bronze Age (mortuary and  
1357 industrial activity), and into the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period, with evidence for

1358 settlement. The remains of both cremation and inhumation burials of Bronze Age date were  
1359 recovered; samples were taken from three of the inhumation burials for aDNA analysis.

1360

1361 A human petrous bone and tooth were successfully analyzed for aDNA. The petrous bone,  
1362 from burial 984, yielded sample I13716 (female), dating to 3019±31 BP (SUERC-49774;  
1363 1391–1131 cal BCE); and the human tooth, from burial 409, yielded sample I13617 (female),  
1364 dating to 2946±27 BP (SUERC-49770; 1260–1050 cal BCE) and 2920±25 BP (PSUAMS-  
1365 7561; 1210–1028 cal BCE).

1366

1367 A metacarpal from Skeleton 412 was also successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I13618  
1368 (female), dating to 2956±28 BP (SUERC-49769; 1260–1056 cal BCE). This sample has been  
1369 excluded from the analysis due to its low coverage.

1370

1371 Source of samples: Wessex Archaeology

1372 Authors of entry: Jaqueline McKinley, Matt Leivers and Ian Armit

1373

1374 **Marshall's Jaguar Land Rover New Showroom (JLU15), Cambridgeshire, England, UK**

1375 Excavations on the eastern side of Cambridge recorded the remains of a significant Early–  
1376 Middle Iron Age settlement site (Evans et al. 2018, 427–30, fig. 6.22; Tabor 2019).  
1377 Potentially representing an unbroken sequence of occupation, at least three distinct phases of  
1378 activity representing a shift from Early Iron Age open settlement to Middle Iron Age  
1379 enclosed settlement were identified. Amongst the site's features, some 488 pits produced  
1380 large pottery and animal bone assemblages as well as human remains (both articulated burials  
1381 and disarticulated elements).

1382

1383 Two human teeth and a phalanx from three burials contained within circular storage-type pits  
1384 were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Skeleton 583 (Burial F.226) was laid in a prone  
1385 position with its legs tightly flexed and was accompanied by a complete pottery vessel; a  
1386 tooth from this individual yielded sample I19044 (male). Skeleton 1134 (Burial F.476) had  
1387 been disturbed by later features but may originally have lain in a flexed position; a tooth from  
1388 this individual yielded sample I19045 (male). The phalanx, from another disturbed but  
1389 probably originally flexed individual (Skeleton 1226; Burial F.511), yielded sample I19046  
1390 (male).

1391

1392 Source of samples: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

1393 Author of entry: Jonathan Tabor

1394 References:

1395 Evans, C., Lucy, S. and Patten, R. 2018. *Riversides: Neolithic barrows, a Beaker Grave, Iron*  
1396 *Age and Anglo-Saxon Burials and Settlement at Trumpington, Cambridge*. CAU Landscape  
1397 Archives/New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region Series, Vol. I. Cambridge: McDonald  
1398 Institute for Archaeological Research.

1399

1400 Tabor, J. 2019. *Excavations at The Marshalls Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge 2015–16.*  
1401 *An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment*. Unpublished, Cambridge Archaeological  
1402 Unit Report No. 1423.

1403

1404 **Meare Lake Village West, Somerset, England, UK**

1405 Meare Lake Village West is one of three Iron Age settlements constructed in the wetlands of  
1406 the Somerset Levels (Bulleid and Gray 1948; Gray and Bulleid 1953; Gray 1966; Minnitt and  
1407 Coles 1996). The site was first excavated in the early decades of the twentieth century and

1408 has been subject to more recent, smaller-scale excavation (Orme et al. 1981; Brunning 2013).  
1409 It appears to date from 265–60 cal BCE, and comprises a series of mounds built along the  
1410 edge of a raised bog (Cunliffe 2004, 269; Marshall et al. 2020). A human petrous from  
1411 individual M17 was successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I11146 (male). Two human  
1412 teeth were also successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I13684 (female) from individual  
1413 M12, dating to 2373±30 BP (SUERC-94974; 483–398 cal BCE); and sample I13683 from  
1414 individual M1 (female), dating to 2263±27 BP (SUERC-94973; 398–210 cal BCE). The latter  
1415 sample has been excluded from the analysis due to its low coverage. The tooth of M12 ‘was  
1416 found deep under mound XXXIV’ (Gray and Bulleid 1953, 407), which probably explains  
1417 the early date.

1418  
1419 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service

1420 Author of entry: Ian Armit

1421 References:

1422 Brunning, R. 2013. *Somerset’s Peatland Archaeology: Managing and Investigating a Fragile*  
1423 *Resource*. Oxford: Oxbow.

1424 Bulleid, A. and Gray, H.S.G. 1948. *The Meare Lake Villages, volume I*. Taunton Castle.  
1425 Privately printed.

1426 Cunliffe, B.W. 2004. *Iron Age communities in Britain* (4<sup>th</sup> edition). London: Routledge.

1427

1428 Gray, H.S.G. 1966. *The Meare Lake Village, volume III*. Taunton Castle: Privately Printed.

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1430 Gray, H.S.G. and Bulleid, A. 1953. *The Meare Lake Village, volume II*. Taunton Castle:  
1431 Privately printed.

1432

1433 Minnitt S. and Coles, J.M. 1996. *The lake-villages of Somerset*. Taunton: Somerset Levels  
1434 Project.

1435

1436 Marshall, P., Brunning, R., Minnitt, S., Bronk Ramsey, C., Dunbar, E. and Reimer, P.J. 2020.  
1437 The chronology of Glastonbury Lake Village. *Antiquity* 94(378): 1464–1481.

1438

1439 Orme, B.J., Coles, J.M., Caseldine, A.E. and Bailey, G.N. 1981. Meare Village West.  
1440 *Somerset Levels Papers* 7: 12–69.

1441 **Mile Oak, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

1442 Excavations at Mile Oak Farm were undertaken by Archaeology South East in 1989 to  
1443 sample and date a series of presumed Iron Age and Romano-British field lynches and identify  
1444 associated settlements. Amongst other things, the excavations revealed a series of terraces cut  
1445 to accommodate structures, including roundhouses. One of these sites (Area D) included a pit  
1446 (2705) that had been truncated by the terrace cut. The pit contained the unaccompanied  
1447 complete articulated skeleton of an individual aged 17–35 years, buried in a highly flexed  
1448 posture on their left side (Skeleton 2707; HA210862 (DUP)), from which the tooth was  
1449 sampled for aDNA (sample I16616; female). The skeleton has been radiocarbon dated three  
1450 times: to 2810±70 BP and 2960±100 BP (GU-5675, GU5691), with a combined date of  
1451 1216–897 cal BCE; and to 3057±28 BP (SUERC-95020; 1408–1231 cal BCE). The  
1452 stratigraphy of the site suggested that the pit had originally been used for storage when the  
1453 associated roundhouse structure was in use. The woman may have been buried in the pit at  
1454 the time the roundhouse was abandoned.

1455

1456 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

1457 Author of entry: Tom Booth

1458 Reference: Russell, M. 2002. Excavations at Mile Oak Farm. In D. Rudling (ed.) *Downland*  
1459 *Settlement and Land-Use: The Archaeology of the Brighton Bypass*, 5–81. London: Archtype  
1460 Publications.

1461

1462 **Moulsecomb, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

1463 Excavations during road building to the east of Wild Park in Moulsecomb in 1928  
1464 uncovered the skeleton of an unaccompanied adult male (estimated at the time by Arthur  
1465 Keith to be 60 year old). He had been buried 3–3.5 feet below the modern surface in a  
1466 crouched position on his left side, facing north-east. The body had been placed on a sloping  
1467 surface within ‘chalk drift’. The knees of the skeleton were touching a saucer-shaped hearth  
1468 comprising charcoal covered by burnt chalk and flint nodules. The apparent presence of a  
1469 hearth and the fact that the chalk drift had not been disturbed by the burial led to speculation  
1470 that the body was originally placed on the sunken floor of a hut. The petrous portion of the  
1471 temporal bone of this skeleton (R3207) yielded sample I14552 (male), which produced a Late  
1472 Iron Age date of 2012±30 BP (SUERC-70741; 92 cal BCE–cal CE 63).

1473

1474 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

1475 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

1476

1477 **Neats Court, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, England, UK**

1478 Neats Court is located on the Isle of Sheppey, on the northern coast of Kent (Morley and  
1479 Booth 2015), and comprises a round barrow with construction and use in the Early and  
1480 Middle Bronze Age. Following marine inundation in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age,  
1481 the site was modified to make it less susceptible to inundation and at least two more burials  
1482 were inserted into the mound and surrounding ditch. Later quarries from the Late Iron Age or  
1483 Early Roman period are also in evidence. Finally, a single articulated extended burial was  
1484 inserted in the barrow in the Early Medieval period.

1485

1486 Excavation recovered the burial of 14 individuals, including both inhumations and  
1487 cremations, the latter associated with Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery. Most of the  
1488 inhumations in the barrow mound were buried in a crouched posture, suggesting they were  
1489 broadly contemporary with the cremations. Radiocarbon dating of three of the crouched  
1490 burials produced Early Bronze Age dates. Skeleton 3666, which had been buried within the  
1491 marine transgression materials in the surrounding ditch, and plough-truncated Skeleton 2326  
1492 from the top of the mound produced Middle Iron Age radiocarbon dates. Here we report data  
1493 for a petrous portion of a temporal bone (sample I1774; male) of an articulated but tightly  
1494 contracted Skeleton 3545/2545 (>45 years) buried in the mound and dating to 3437±36 BP  
1495 (UBA 28373; 1833–1658 cal BCE).

1496

1497 Source of sample: Geoff Morley (MOLES Archaeology), Paul Wilkinson (Swale and  
1498 Thames Archaeology)

1499 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

1500 Reference: Morley, G. and Booth, T.J. 2015. Neats Court: Report on the scientific analyses of  
1501 the inhumations from the Area C mound. Unpublished Swale and Thames Archaeology  
1502 report, Faversham.

1503

1504 **New Buildings, Stockbridge, Hampshire, England, UK**

1505 The site of New Buildings (HMCMS:A1990.30) was first recognised in 1969 and 1976, and  
1506 excavated in 1992 by Professor Barry Cunliffe. Excavations yielded northern and southern

1507 linear ditches systems, a southern road, three enclosures, an alignment of pits and three ring-  
1508 ditches.

1509

1510 Some features appear to pre-date the earliest enclosure and/or linear ditches (Period 0), with  
1511 the first concentrated activity (Period 1) represented by the Late Bronze Age construction of  
1512 sub-rectangular Enclosure B and the southern road. Period 2 is dated from the Late Bronze  
1513 Age or the Early Iron Age (c. eighth–seventh centuries BCE) and is represented by the  
1514 northern linear ditch system. Period 3 (sixth century BCE) saw the extension of Enclosure B  
1515 and the construction of Enclosure A. There is no evidence for activity after the fifth/fourth  
1516 centuries BCE.

1517

1518 Excavations also yielded human remains of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date. The  
1519 Late Bronze Age human remains are represented by articulated bones, as well as three intact  
1520 bodies. The Early Iron Age assemblage comprises isolated bones in pits, comparable to those  
1521 recovered from Danebury. Eleven of the 13 excavated pits excavated yielded 47 structured  
1522 deposits in total, with eight of the pits containing multiple deposits and three containing  
1523 single deposits.

1524

1525 Here we report aDNA data derived from the petrous bones of three Iron Age individuals.  
1526 Skeleton 3 (NB92 F108 (2)) yielded sample I17258 (female), Skeleton NB92 F 117 (2) Tr 2  
1527 yielded sample I17259 (male), and Skeleton NB92 P 121 (1) Tr 2 yielded sample I17260  
1528 (male).

1529

1530 Source of sample: Thomas Booth

1531 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

1532 Reference: Cunliffe, B. W. and Poole, C. 2000. *The Danebury Environs Programme: The*  
1533 *Prehistory of a Wessex Landscape. Volume 2 - Part 4: New Buildings, Longstock, Hants*  
1534 *1992 and Fiveways, Longstock, Hants, 1996.* Oxford: English Heritage and Oxford  
1535 University Committee for Archaeology Monograph No. 49.

1536

### 1537 **North Perrott Manor, North Perrott, Somerset, England, UK**

1538 Three Iron Age skeletons were excavated in 1997 in advance of construction of a sports hall  
1539 at Perrott Hill School (formerly North Perrott Manor), Somerset. They appear to be  
1540 associated with an industrial or craft-working area within a much larger Middle–Late Iron  
1541 Age settlement (c. 450–100 BCE; Hollinrake and Hollinrake 1997). Petrous bones from two  
1542 mature adults (>45 and 50 years respectively), buried in shallow circular pits, have been  
1543 successfully analyzed for aDNA: that from Skeleton 2 yielded sample I11144 (male), dating  
1544 to 2035±30 BP (SUERC-94968; 160 cal BCE–cal CE 50); whilst that from Skeleton 3  
1545 yielded sample I11145 (male), dating to 2064±30 BP (SUERC-94969; 171 cal BCE–cal CE  
1546 2).

1547

1548 A further petrous bone, from badly plough-disturbed Skeleton 1, is awaiting analysis. Cranial  
1549 fragments from a possible infant discovered in a pit (426) on the same site have not been  
1550 sampled.

1551

1552 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service

1553 Author of entry: Lindsey Büster

1554 References:

1555 Anon. 1880. Donations. *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History*  
1556 *Society* 26: 86.

1557  
1558 Hollinrake, C. and Hollinrake, P. 1997. *An archaeological excavation at Perrott Hill School,*  
1559 *North Perrott: fieldwork report.* Unpublished report, Glastonbury.

1560

1561 **Nunburnholme Wold, East Riding of Yorkshire, UK**

1562 Nunburnholme Wold is a prominent hilltop on the western escarpment of the Yorkshire  
1563 Wolds near Pocklington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. A cemetery of around 50 square-  
1564 ditched barrows was revealed through aerial and geophysical survey to the east of and  
1565 associated with a palimpsest of enclosures connected by drove ways, surrounding an ovoid  
1566 open area of some 250x150m, at the hilltop's highest point (Halkon 2019). This feature was  
1567 interpreted as a central meeting place for a whole region. Excavation was undertaken here in  
1568 2014 and 2015. A square-ditched barrow excavated in 2014 (Halkon et al. 2014) contained  
1569 the skeleton of a female aged 45+ years, tightly crouched with her head to the north, placed  
1570 within a box-like wooden structure with the remains of a suckling pig at her feet. This burial  
1571 was dated to 2100±30 BP (Beta-516926; 197–47 cal BCE). A petrous bone from this  
1572 individual (Barrow BE) was successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded sample I5503  
1573 (female).

1574

1575 In 2015, a further square-ditched barrow was excavated, 7m to the north of the 2014 burial,  
1576 which contained the skeleton of a male aged between 17 and 22 years (Halkon et al. 2015). It  
1577 too had been placed within some kind of wooden box or shuttering. With its head to the north  
1578 and facing east, the corpse had been placed on its back and the knees may have been raised.  
1579 Part of a young pig had been laid across this individual's lap. The provision of pork is usually  
1580 taken as a mark of high status within Arras Culture burials. As in 2014, the bones themselves,  
1581 which initially appeared to be quite robust, were found to be very fragile on lifting. This  
1582 skeleton was dated to 2090±30 BP (Beta-520210; 195–42 cal BCE). A petrous bone from this  
1583 individual (Barrow D) was successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded sample I5502  
1584 (male).

1585

1586 Source of samples: Nunburnholme Community Heritage Project/University of Hull; AMS  
1587 dating funded by Malcolm Lillie

1588 Authors of entry: Peter Halkon, Malcolm Lillie and James Lyall

1589 References:

1590 Halkon, P. 2019. Recent research on the Arras Culture in its landscape setting, in D.C.  
1591 Cowley, M. Fernández-Götz, T. Romankiewicz and H. Wendling (eds) *Relating Buildings,*  
1592 *Landscape, and People in the European Iron Age*, 57–69. Leiden: Sidestone.

1593

1594 Halkon, P., Lillie., M.C. and Lyall, J. 2014. *The Archaeology of Nunburnholme Wold: An*  
1595 *Interim Report 2015.* Nunburnholme Community Heritage Project and University of Hull.

1596 <http://www.nunburnholmewithkilnwickpercypc.co.uk/nun2014interimwithcover.pdf>

1597 Halkon, P., Lillie., M.C. and Lyall, J. 2015. *The Archaeology of Nunburnholme Wold: An*  
1598 *Interim Report 2015.* Nunburnholme Community Heritage Project and University of Hull.

1599 <http://www.nunburnholmewithkilnwickpercypc.co.uk/nunburnholmeexcavation2015.pdf>

1600

1601 **Pocklington (Burnby Lane), East Riding of Yorkshire, UK**

1602 The Iron Age cemetery at Burnby Lane, Pocklington was excavated by MAP Archaeological  
1603 Practice between October 2014 and February 2017 in advance of a residential development.  
1604 The site is situated in a valley bottom at the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds dip slope, at an  
1605 elevation of c. 33m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). In total, 85 ditched barrows were

1606 excavated at Burnby Lane, and 172 inhumations were recovered (Stephens and Ware 2020,  
1607 17). The inhumations themselves were generally poorly preserved and fragmented (ibid., 27).

1608

1609 The site is a palimpsest of burial activity spanning the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Anglian  
1610 periods. Eighty-three barrows were identified in the Iron Age cemetery (Period 2), placing  
1611 this site amongst the larger excavated cemeteries of the Arras culture. Whilst the barrows  
1612 themselves were mainly square or rectangular in shape, seven circular barrows were also  
1613 recorded. Additional detail in relation to the typological characteristics of the barrows at  
1614 Pocklington can be found in Stephens and Ware (2020, 20–21), but, in summary, barrows of  
1615 Groups 1–3 (after Dent 2010; Halkon 2013) were recorded, with Group 2 barrows  
1616 numerically dominant (48 examples). A total of 72 primary burials survived, mainly interred  
1617 in the crouched position but with both flexed and tightly contracted burials also identified.  
1618 Coffin-like structures were identified in a number of cases, identified by sharply defined  
1619 edges within grave features. These have been interpreted as self-supporting shuttered boxes.  
1620 Grave goods were identified in 27 of the excavated graves, with brooches, bracelets, beads,  
1621 and a single ‘food offering’ all recorded (Stephens and Ware 2020, 24–25).

1622

1623 In addition to the items above, a number of weapons burials were also identified at Burnby  
1624 Lane. These included the burial of a (male?) individual (36–45? years old) who was placed  
1625 on top of a rectangular shield; a (male) speared-corpse burial of an individual aged 18–25  
1626 years, interred with sword; and a cart or chariot burial with two mature ponies in association  
1627 (ibid., 26–7). The AMS dating of one of these ponies indicates barrow construction c. 250 cal  
1628 BCE.

1629

1630 Petrous bones from 35 individuals have been successfully analyzed for aDNA, providing  
1631 samples I11033 (female; Sk89); I11034 (female; Sk90); I12411 (female; Sk23a); I12412  
1632 (female; Sk2); I12413 (male; Sk3); I12414 (female; Sk93); I12415 (female; Sk95); I13751  
1633 (female; Sk80); I13752 (female; Sk82); I13753 (male; Sk86); I13754 (male; Sk87); I13755  
1634 (female; Sk100); I13756 (female; Sk107); I13757 (female; Sk109); I13758 (male; Sk116);  
1635 I13759 (male; Sk129); I13760 (male; Sk142); I14099 (female; Sk 11); I14100 (male) from an  
1636 individual (Sk26) aged 36–45 years, dating to 2302±29 BP (SUERC-78040; 407–235 cal  
1637 BCE); I14101 (female; Sk55); I14102 (male; Sk56a); I14103 (male; Sk58); I14104 (male;  
1638 Sk59); I14105 (male; Sk61); I14106 (female; Sk63), dating to 188–39 cal BCE; I14107  
1639 (male; Sk66); I14108 (female; Sk62); I5504 (female; Sk110); I5505 (male; Sk113); I5506  
1640 (female; Sk119); I5507 (female; Sk121); I5508 (male; Sk57); I5509 (male; Sk78); I5510  
1641 (female; Sk83); and I5511 (male; Sk85)

1642

1643 Sample I12412 is a second or third degree relative of I12415 and I5506. Sample I14105 is a  
1644 second or third degree relative of I13751 and I5508, who is a second or third degree relative  
1645 of I14108. Sample I12411 is a second degree relative of I5507 and a second or third degree  
1646 relative of I13758 and I13759. Samples I14102 and I5509 are second or third degree  
1647 relatives. Samples I13752 and I5511 are siblings.

1648

1649 Source of samples: MAP Archaeological Practice/University of Hull

1650 Authors of entry: Mark Stephens, Paula Ware and Malcolm Lillie

1651

References:

1652 Dent, J.S. 2010. *The Iron Age in East Yorkshire*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports,  
1653 British Series 508.

1654

1655 Halkon, P. 2013. *The Parisi: Britons and Romans in Eastern Yorkshire*. Stroud: The History  
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1658 Stephens, M. and Ware, P. 2020. The Iron Age cemetery at Pocklington and other  
1659 excavations by MAP, in P. Halkon (ed.), *The Arras Culture of Eastern Yorkshire –*  
1660 *Celebrating the Iron Age. Proceedings of ‘Arras 200 – Celebrating the Iron Age’, Royal*  
1661 *Archaeological Institute Annual Conference, 2017*, 17–31. Oxford: Oxbow.

1662

1663 **Over, Cambridgeshire, England, UK**

1664 Disarticulated human remains from at least 16 individuals dating to the Iron Age were  
1665 recovered on Godwin’s Ridge: one of three, low-lying sand ridges on the floodplain of the  
1666 River Great Ouse (Evans 2013; Evans et al. 2016, 513–24). During the Bronze and Iron  
1667 Ages, these ridges were low-lying islands, surrounded by fen, and a palaeochannel ran by the  
1668 western end of Godwin’s Ridge. During the Late Bronze Age, a major ditched enclosure  
1669 system was established on the ridge, along with five roundhouses, and considerable spreads  
1670 of midden and pottery were deposited. Subsequent Iron Age activity appears to have retreated  
1671 to the western edge of the ridge by the channel, which was also where most of the  
1672 disarticulated human bone was recovered. Iron Age activity was focused around an L-shaped  
1673 ditch enclosing a roundhouse and a cluster of shallow pits, with a large midden deposit  
1674 nearby. A human petrous bone from one of the Iron Age bone scatters (10219) was  
1675 successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I11152 (male) dating to 2160±27 BP  
1676 (OxA-24641; 358–111 cal BCE).

1677

1678 Source of sample: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

1679 Author of entry: Christopher Evans and Rob Wiseman

1680

1680 References:

1681 Evans, C. 2013. Delivering bodies unto waters: a Late Bronze Age mid-stream midden  
1682 settlement and Iron Age ritual complex in the Fens. *Antiquaries Journal* 93, 55–79.

1683

1684 Evans, C., Tabor, J. and Vander Linden, M. 2016. *Twice-Crossed River: Prehistoric and*  
1685 *Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge:  
1686 McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

1687

1688 **Patcham, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

1689 Widening of the eastern side of London Road, Brighton in 1922 uncovered a burial 3 feet  
1690 below the chalk surface near Dale Hill/Wayfield Park Farm. The burial contained the fragile  
1691 skeleton of a young male. At the time of discovery, the ‘long-headed’ shape of the cranium  
1692 suggested to F.G. Parsons that the skeleton dated to the Neolithic. He was buried on his left  
1693 side in a ‘doubled-up’ position, with his head to the south, facing west. No grave goods were  
1694 recovered with the burial. The petrous portion of the temporal bone of this skeleton (R2430)  
1695 yielded sample I14545 (male), which produced a Late Bronze Age date of 2938±30 BP  
1696 (SUERC-70738; 1230–1031 cal BCE). It has been excluded from the analysis due to low  
1697 coverage.

1698

1699 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

1700 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

1701

1702 **Putney Foreshore, River Thames, London, UK**

1703 Hundreds of human crania have been dredged from the River Thames, particularly during the  
1704 Victorian period, with most recent finds deposited in the Museum of London or the Natural

1705 History Museum (Bradley and Gordon 1988; Knüsel and Carr 1995). There are notable  
1706 clusters of find spots for human crania along the river, the most prolific being Mortlake,  
1707 Hammersmith and Kew, Walthamstow and Battersea. These foci partly relate to the  
1708 frequency of dredging activity, but also parts of the river with high sedimentation rates or  
1709 tight bends that ‘catch’ loose crania. Crania are highly mobile in an aquatic environment; it is  
1710 difficult therefore to assess the significance of their disassociation from the post-cranial  
1711 remains. They could reflect the remnants of various mortuary rites, including ‘water burial’  
1712 (involving the deposition of whole bodies in the river), the erosion of burials from the  
1713 riverbank, or deposition of defleshed crania. Since most crania were not recovered from their  
1714 original depositional contexts, they were not usually accompanied by dateable material,  
1715 although in a few cases crania were tentatively associated with metalwork or stone tools.  
1716 Radiocarbon dating programmes targeting the Thames skull collections have produced dates  
1717 ranging from the Neolithic to historical periods (Knüsel and Carr 1995). There is, however, a  
1718 concentration of later prehistoric dated crania, particularly from the Middle–Late Bronze Age  
1719 and Iron Age.

1720 Palaeogenetic data were obtained from sample I3083 (male; SB413B; 2004.97) deriving  
1721 from the petrous portion of a disarticulated cranium recovered from Putney Foreshore  
1722 (2004.97), which produced a Middle Iron Age date of 2232±29 BP (OxA-14730; 386–204 cal  
1723 BCE). This adds to palaeogenetic data from two Bronze Age crania from the River Thames  
1724 reported by Olalde et al. (2018).

1725 Source of sample: Rebecca Redfern, Museum of London  
1726 Author of entry: Tom Booth

1727 References:

1728 Bradley, R. and Gordon, K. 1988. Human skulls from the River Thames, their dating and  
1729 significance. *Antiquity* 62: 503–509.

1730

1731 Knüsel, C.J. and Carr, G.C. 1995. On the significance of the crania from the River Thames  
1732 and its tributaries (with comment by Richard Bradley). *Antiquity* 69: 162–9.

1733

1734 **Raven Scar Cave, North Yorkshire, England, UK**

1735 Raven Scar Cave is located close to the summit of Ingleborough Hill in the North Yorkshire  
1736 Dales. Substantial human and faunal bone assemblages were recovered from the cave floors  
1737 (Lord 2013; Leach 2015). At least 15 individuals are represented amongst the human bone  
1738 assemblage, but only 4 are represented by post-cranial material. This pattern of deposition  
1739 suggested that cranial bones specifically had been selectively deposited in the cave. The  
1740 largest proportions of human remains were recovered from the Main Chamber located  
1741 immediately behind the cave entrance. Part of the Main Chamber had been deliberately  
1742 sectioned off with large stones forming a cist-like structure. A narrow, twisting passage leads  
1743 from the back of this chamber into the hillside.

1744 The assemblages from the Main Chamber and front were dominated by juvenile cranial  
1745 remains, particularly loose teeth. Eight disarticulated mandibles were distributed through the  
1746 Main Chamber and passageway. At least two discrete depositional processes were suggested  
1747 to be represented in these deposits. A limited number of whole bodies were subaerially  
1748 exposed, possibly in the cave entrance or in a location outside the cave, before bones were  
1749 transported to the rear passage. The overrepresentation of juvenile cranial elements,  
1750 particularly teeth, suggests that heads of juveniles decomposed in the cave entrance before  
1751 defleshed crania were removed, leaving the anterior dentition and mandibles behind. The  
1752 mandibles were then distributed through the chamber and passageways through scavenger  
1753 action. A discrete deposit of two disarticulated femora showing evidence for early post-  
1754 mortem breakage may represent a third discrete depositional practice.

1755 Finds (metalwork, pottery, stone tools) dating typologically to prehistoric and Roman periods  
1756 were found throughout the cave, although it is unclear whether they were associated with the  
1757 mortuary activity. Two human bones have been radiocarbon dated: a human humerus from  
1758 the ‘carnivore accumulated’ assemblage which exhibited sharp-force trauma caused by a  
1759 metal blade, and an isolated tooth from the Main Chamber. The bones produced statistically  
1760 indistinguishable Late Bronze Age dates of 2808±29 BP (OxA-13536) and 2832±29 BP  
1761 (OxA-13535), which produce a combined calibrated date of 1025–911 cal BCE. This study  
1762 includes palaeogenetic data from three teeth taken from disarticulated mandibles found on the  
1763 floor of the Main Chamber and presumably dating to the same period. They yielded samples  
1764 I12936 (female; SB486D, Mandible 5); I16467 (male; Mandible 2); and I16469 (male;  
1765 Mandible 1). The first two samples have been excluded from the analysis due to data quality  
1766 issues. These add to palaeogenetic data from a disarticulated cranium (Skull 1a) from the  
1767 Main Chamber previously reported in Olalde et al. (2018).

1768 Source of Sample: Tom Lord, Lower Winskill Farm

1769 Author of entry: Tom Booth

1770 References:

1771 Lord, T. C. and Howard, J. 2013. Cave archaeology. *Caves Karst Yorkshire Dales* 1, 239–  
1772 251.

1773 Leach, S. 2015. *Going underground: an anthropological and taphonomic study of human*  
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1800

### 1801 **Roedean Crescent, Brighton, Sussex**

1802 Workmen digging a trench at the rear of 12 Roedean Crescent, Brighton (immediately north  
1803 of Brighton Marina) in 1937 uncovered the skeleton of an adult male. The grave had been  
1804 badly disturbed by the works, but the skeleton was believed to have been crouched on his

1805 right side with his head to the south-west, facing south-east, and his hands in front of his face.  
1806 No grave goods were recovered. The petrous portion of the temporal bone of this skeleton  
1807 (R4267) yielded sample I14553 (male), which produced an Early Bronze Age date of  
1808 3535±33 BP (SUERC-76360; 1951–1756 cal BCE).

1809

1810 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

1811 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

1812

### 1813 **Rowbarrow, Wiltshire, England, UK**

1814 The site of Roundbarrow, Wiltshire was excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2011–12. It  
1815 yielded Early and Middle Bronze Age burials from a ploughed-out barrow, and an adjacent  
1816 Early Iron Age inhumation cemetery, likely associated with the contemporary settlement of  
1817 Little Woodbury, 200m upslope.

1818

1819 Four human petrous bones from Middle Bronze Age burials were successfully analyzed for  
1820 aDNA. The first, from an individual (4645) aged 30–40 years, laid in an extended south-  
1821 east/north-west orientation on his right side under a densely packed deposit of flint nodules,  
1822 yielded sample I19857 (male), dating to 3213±28 BP (SUERC-41692; 1530–1420 cal BCE).  
1823 The second, from an individual (4672) aged 40–50 years, laid in a flexed north–south  
1824 orientation on his right side, yielded sample I19858 (male), dating to 3222±28 BP (SUERC-  
1825 41699; 1610–1420 cal BCE). The third, from the flexed burial of an infant (4663) aged c.  
1826 2.5–3.5 years and laid on its right side in a north-east/south-west orientation, yielded sample  
1827 I19859 (male), dating to 3173±29 BP (SUERC-41695; 1510–1400 cal BCE). Finally, the  
1828 petrous of an infant (4679), aged 2–3 years and laid flexed on its right side in a north–south  
1829 orientation, yielded sample I19860 (female), dating to 3169±28 BP (SUERC-41700; 1500–  
1830 1400 cal BCE).

1831

1832 Five human petrous bones from the Early Iron Age individuals were also successfully  
1833 analyzed for aDNA. That from an individual (4175) aged 30–40 years and placed in a flexed  
1834 position on her right side in a north-west/south-east orientation, yielded sample I19861  
1835 (female), dating to 2506±28 BP (SUERC-41683; 790–530 cal BCE). Another, from a woman  
1836 (4243) aged 30–40 years, with an *in utero* foetus (4268) aged 32–34 weeks, yielded sample  
1837 I19862 (female), dating to 2471±28 BP (SUERC-41689; 770–410 cal BCE). She had been  
1838 laid in a flexed position on her right side, with her head to the north-west; several large flint  
1839 nodules lay on and around the skull. The third, from an individual (4513) aged 14–16 years,  
1840 laid in a flexed position on their left side, with their head to the north, yielded sample I19863  
1841 (male), dating to 2359±29 BP (SUERC-41690) and 2327±28 BP (SUERC-47739), which  
1842 produce a combined calibration of 520–380 BCE. The grave fill included a redeposited bone  
1843 from a second male aged over 18 years. The fourth petrous, from an individual (4651) aged  
1844 50–60 years, in a tightly flexed position on her left side with her head to the west, yielded  
1845 sample I19867 (female), dating to 2507±28 BP (SUERC-41693; 790–530 cal BCE). Finally,  
1846 an individual (4653) aged 35–45 years in a flexed position on their right side, with their head  
1847 to the west, yielded sample I19868 (male), dating to 2478±28 BP (SUERC-41694; 770–410  
1848 cal BCE); the grave fill included the redeposited tooth of a presumably second adult  
1849 individual.

1850

1851 Three human teeth from the Early Iron Age burials were also analyzed. The first, from the  
1852 disturbed burial of an individual (4001) aged 18–25 years, yielded sample I13688 (female),  
1853 dating to 2492±28 BP (SUERC-41682; 780–510 cal BCE). The second, from a tightly flexed  
1854 individual (4178) lying on his right side with his head to the north-west, yielded sample

1855 I13689 (male), dating to 2448±29 BP (SUERC-41684; 760–400 cal BCE). A number of flint  
1856 nodules overlay the skeleton, and the grave fill above this contained a pile of (mainly) long  
1857 bone shafts, representing c. 5% of a second individual (4180) aged 18–25 years. The final  
1858 tooth, which derived from the crouched burial of an individual (4574) aged 18–23 years,  
1859 lying on their left side with her head at the north-east, yielded sample I13690 (male), dating  
1860 to 2439±28 BP (SUERC-41691; 760–400 cal BCE). The fill of this grave also contained a  
1861 fragment of redeposited bone from a second adult individual.

1862  
1863 Source of samples: Wessex Archaeology

1864 Author of entry: Lindsey Büster

1865 Reference: Powell, A.B. 2015. Bronze Age and Early Iron Age burial grounds and later  
1866 landscape development outside Little Woodbury, Salisbury, Wiltshire. *Wiltshire*  
1867 *Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 108: 44–78.

1868  
1869 **Slonk Hill, Brighton, Sussex, England, UK**

1870 Rescue excavations on Slonk Hill, Brighton were undertaken by Brighton and Hove  
1871 Archaeological Society in 1968–1974 in advance of the building of a bridge over the River  
1872 Adur. The excavations uncovered a small enclosed Iron Age settlement with occupation  
1873 spanning the sixth–first centuries BCE and a later Romano-British settlement spanning the  
1874 first/second–fourth centuries CE, incorporating two earlier Bronze Age barrows, as well as  
1875 two Iron Age burials (Graves 1 and 2). Grave 1 comprised an oval-shaped storage pit  
1876 containing the complete articulated skeleton of a male aged c. 24 years, flexed on his left side  
1877 with his head to the north and his right hand in front of his face. The body had been placed on  
1878 top of a layer of shells, mainly mussels, but also winkles and barnacles, which covered the  
1879 bottom of the pit. The human remains were accompanied by a flint ‘Shepherd’s crown’ (a  
1880 fossilised sea urchin) and some fragments of pottery dating typologically to the Iron Age.  
1881 Further potsherds and the shaft of a small iron implement were recovered from the grave fill.

1882  
1883 Grave 2 comprised a small purpose-built grave containing the skeleton of a female aged 35–  
1884 45 years, buried flexed on her left side with her skull to the north, facing east. A shale  
1885 bracelet was found on the left forearm and an involuted iron brooch was recovered from near  
1886 her shoulder. The lower 23cm of grave fill included part of a quern stone and the right half of  
1887 an ox sacrum.

1888  
1889 The skeletons from Grave 1 and Grave 2 produced Middle Iron Age radiocarbon dates of  
1890 2246±30 BP (SUERC-70740; 393–206 cal BCE) and 2333±31 BP (SUERC-76365; 507–265  
1891 cal BCE), respectively. A tooth from the individual in Grave 1 (HATMP100001) yielded  
1892 sample I7632 (male); while a petrous bone from the individual in Grave 2  
1893 (HATMP100348.2) yielded sample I14551 (female).

1894  
1895 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

1896 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

1897 Reference: Hartridge, R. 1978. Excavation at the prehistoric and Romano-British site on  
1898 Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 116: 69–140.

1899  
1900 **Suddern Farm, Middle Wallop, Hampshire, England, UK**

1901 Excavations at Suddern Farm (HMCMS:A1991.32) took place in 1991 and 1996 and yielded  
1902 evidence for Iron Age and Roman settlement, as well as an Early–Middle Iron Age cemetery  
1903 used from the Early to the Middle Iron Age; this activity is contemporaneous with Danebury  
1904 hillfort, 5km away. Excavations revealed at least 60 individuals buried in graves but it is

1905 estimated that several hundred further burials are present in the quarry (Cunliffe and Poole  
1906 2000). The skeletons from the Suddern Farm cemetery were recovered in various stages of  
1907 articulation and were often accompanied by the partial remains of several additional  
1908 individuals (Cunliffe and Poole, 2000). Excavation also revealed some post-decomposition  
1909 gestures such as cranial removal.

1910  
1911 Here we report data for four samples. Sample I16609 (male) derives from a bone (SF96) from  
1912 F443; sample I16611 (male) was obtained from a tooth (SF96/2) from F455; sample I17261  
1913 (male) was obtained from a petrous bone (SF96/2) from F446; and sample I17262 (female)  
1914 was obtained from a petrous bone (SFF94) from F441.

1915  
1916 Source of samples: Tom Booth  
1917 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer  
1918 Reference: Cunliffe, B. and Poole, C. 2000. *Suddern Farm, Middle Wallop, Hants., 1991 and*  
1919 *1996*. Oxford: English Heritage and Oxford University Committee for Archaeology  
1920 Monograph No. 49.

1921  
1922 **Surrendon Road, Brighton, Sussex**

1923 In 1928, a skeleton was discovered at ‘Maycroft’, 110 Surrendon Road, Brighton (the  
1924 residence of a Dr M.C. Clutterbuck) during excavations for a tennis lawn. The skeleton was  
1925 of a young adult female (c. 24 years old) buried in a circular, shallow grave. She had been  
1926 buried in a contracted position on her left side with her skull to the south-east, facing north-  
1927 east. No grave goods were recovered. The petrous portion of the temporal bone of this  
1928 skeleton (R3016) yielded sample I16618 (female), which produced an Early Iron Age date of  
1929 2518±30 BP (SUERC-70739; 794–541 cal BCE).

1930  
1931 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum  
1932 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

1933  
1934 **Thame, Oxfordshire, England, UK**

1935 Excavation of an Iron Age settlement area at Thame, Oxfordshire, recovered human remains  
1936 (articulated, disarticulated and cremated) from a large number of pits, some within the main,  
1937 eastern settlement area, some from a more dispersed area of activity in the western settlement  
1938 area, and some concentrated within a nearby coombe (or dry valley) to the north. The site is  
1939 currently being prepared for publication (Ellis et al. in prep.).

1940  
1941 The site comprises three areas: the eastern settlement, the western settlement, and the coombe  
1942 area. The largest was the eastern settlement, dating to the Early Iron Age, and this included  
1943 over 280 pits, an enclosure, three penannular ditches and 10 four-post structures. Eight  
1944 features produced human remains, including articulated, disarticulated, and cremated  
1945 examples. Analyzed Skeleton 1500 (sample I14801) had been deposited in two articulated  
1946 segments that had been arranged in an unnatural position and was found with significant  
1947 animal bone and pottery deposits, together with a human tooth that has also been analysed  
1948 (sample I14810).

1949  
1950 Activity at the western settlement was more limited and dispersed and continued into the  
1951 Middle Iron Age. A Middle Iron Age jar was deliberately placed with the individual that was  
1952 sampled from the western settlement (Skeleton 505, sample I14806).

1953

1954 The coombe area can be described as a cemetery, as contemporary non-funerary activity was  
1955 very limited. The remains of probably 13 individuals were found in 10 or 11 cuts across an  
1956 area measuring c. 14m x c. 24m. Six of these individuals, from four features, could be dated  
1957 to the Early Iron Age by associated pottery. This includes sampled Skeletons 500 (sample  
1958 I14808) and 512 (sample I14809). Four different individuals, none dated by associated  
1959 pottery, were radiocarbon dated as part of this study. Bayesian modelling of these dates  
1960 estimates that the coombe cemetery began 385–210 cal BCE (95% probability), probably  
1961 305–235 cal BCE (68% probability), and ended 370–190 cal BCE (95% probability),  
1962 probably 280–210 cal BCE (68% probability). The model estimates that the cemetery was  
1963 only in use for probably one generation: 0–100 years (95% probability), probably 0–30 years  
1964 (68% probability).  
1965

1966 These spans fall largely beyond the date usually thought to be the transition between the  
1967 Early and Middle Iron Age: c. 350 cal BCE. A similar date was obtained from Skeleton 1503  
1968 (sample I14803) from the eastern settlement, and this was also associated with Early Iron  
1969 Age pottery. Recent radiocarbon dating from other sites in the Thames Valley suggest that  
1970 Early Iron Age pottery continued beyond c. 350 cal BCE (Gosden and Lock 2013; Hayden et  
1971 al. forthcoming). The Thame burials, with the exception of Skeleton 505 (sample I14806) that  
1972 was associated with Middle Iron Age pottery, belong to the ceramic Early Iron Age even if  
1973 absolute dates probably push them into the period that is elsewhere assigned to the Middle  
1974 Iron Age.  
1975

1976 Two human petrous bones from the eastern settlement area were successfully analyzed for  
1977 aDNA, yielding sample I14801 (female) from juvenile Skeleton 1500; and sample I14803  
1978 (male) from Skeleton 1503, dating to 2204±30 BP (SUERC-95011; 370–195 cal BCE). A  
1979 (juvenile) tooth from cut 15512 in the eastern settlement area yielded sample I14810  
1980 (indeterminate sex), but did not produce sufficient coverage for inclusion in the analysis. All  
1981 of these samples were associated with Early Iron Age pottery.  
1982

1983 Four human petrous bones and two teeth from pits in the coombe area were also successfully  
1984 analyzed. The petrous bones yielded: sample I14800 (male) from juvenile Skeleton 507,  
1985 dating to 2216±30 BP (SUERC-95009; 375–201 cal BCE); sample I14809 (male) from  
1986 Skeleton 512; sample I14804 (female) from Skeleton 503, dating to 2231±30 BP (SUERC-  
1987 95012; 385–204 cal BCE); and sample I14807 (male) from Skeleton 504, dating to 2247±30  
1988 BP (SUERC-95018; 394–206 cal BCE). The teeth yielded sample I14802 (female) from  
1989 Skeleton 509, dating to 2256±30 BP (SUERC-95010; 386–177 cal BCE) and sample I14808  
1990 (female) from Skeleton 500.  
1991

1992 A further human tooth from a pit in the western settlement area was also successfully  
1993 analyzed, yielding sample I14806 (female) from Skeleton 505, dating to 2224±30 BP  
1994 (SUERC-95014; 379–203 cal BCE).  
1995

1996 Source of samples: Oxford Archaeology  
1997 Author of entry: Alex Davies  
1998 References:  
1999 Ellis, C., Boothroyd, J. and Davies, A. in prep. *Early Thame: Archaeological Investigations*  
2000 *at Site F1, Thame, Oxfordshire, 2015*. Kemble/Oxford: Cotswold Archaeology/Oxford  
2001 Archaeology Monograph.  
2002

2003 Gosden, C. and Lock, G. 2013. *Histories in the Making. Excavations at Alfred's Castle 1998–*  
2004 *2000*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology  
2005  
2006 Hayden, C., Simmonds, A., Lawrence, S., Woodley, K. and Masefield, R. Forthcoming.  
2007 *Great Western Park, Didcot, Oxfordshire: Phase 1 Excavations, 2010–2012*. Oxford: Oxford  
2008 Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes.  
2009  
2010 **Totty Pot, Cheddar, Somerset, England, UK**  
2011 Totty Pot is a cave in the Mendip Hills located around 5km east of Cheddar village (Schulking  
2012 et al. 2010). The cave was excavated by Christopher Hawkes, Willie Stanton and Wessex  
2013 Cave Club between 1960 and 1965. The excavations uncovered a substantial collection of  
2014 human and faunal bones as well as a small lithic assemblage dating typologically to the  
2015 Mesolithic. A small excavation undertaken in 1998 by Gardiner and the University of Bristol  
2016 found further Mesolithic stone tools as well as a few small sherds of pottery dating to Beaker,  
2017 Bronze Age and Romano-British periods (Gardiner 2001).  
2018 Unfortunately, around half of the human bone assemblage was destroyed and the extant  
2019 collection consists of just 60 identified elements. Representation of smaller skeletal elements  
2020 as well as a lack of cortical weathering or scavenger gnawing suggests that individuals had  
2021 been deliberately interred in the cave soon after death and decomposed in situ. At least six,  
2022 but more likely seven, individuals are represented amongst the remains: three or four adults  
2023 (possibly two males and two females), an older child (around 10 years old) and two young  
2024 children (2–3 and 3–6 years old).  
2025 An adult left humerus and left femur (TP1) produced earlier Late Mesolithic radiocarbon  
2026 dates of 8180±70 BP (BM-2973) and 8245±45 BP (OxA-16457), with a combined calibration  
2027 of 7445–7080 cal BCE (Ambers and Bowman 2003; Schulking et al. 2010). However,  
2028 radiocarbon dates from a further five long bones produced dates across the Neolithic. An  
2029 adult left femur (TP6) produced an Early Neolithic date of 4706±35 BP (OxA-16458; 3630–  
2030 3370 cal BCE), whilst a right ulna from a 2–3 year old (TP2004.9/419) dated to 4498±35 BP  
2031 (OxA-16462; 3355–3035 cal BCE), an adult left femur (2004.9/68) dated to 4473±35 BP  
2032 (OxA-16459; 3340–3025 cal BCE) and a right femur from a 3–5 year old (TP'63) dated to  
2033 4442±36 BP (OxA-16461; 3335–2930 cal BCE) are Middle Neolithic.  
2034 Palaeogenetic data from an undated loose tooth from an adult right maxilla (2004.9/419;  
2035 SB403C2), yielded sample I3019 (male) which has been excluded from analysis due to low  
2036 coverage. This adds to the data from a Late Neolithic left femur (TP 2004.9/257) which was  
2037 reported by Olalde et al. (2018).  
2038 Source of sample: Wells Museum  
2039 Author of entry: Tom Booth  
2040 References:  
2041 Ambers, J. and Bowman, S. 2003. Radiocarbon measurement from the British Museum:  
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2043  
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2046  
2047 Schulking, R., Gardiner, P.J., Hawkes, C.J. and Murray, E. 2010. The Mesolithic and  
2048 Neolithic human bone assemblage from Totty Pot, Cheddar, Somerset. *Proceedings of the*  
2049 *University of Bristol Speleological Society* 25: 75–95.  
2050  
2051 **Teversham (Marshall's) Evaluation, Cambridgeshire, England, UK**

2052 A trial trench evaluation of land to the west of the village of Teversham, to the south of  
2053 Cambridge, exposed part of an Iron Age ditched enclosure (Brittain 2017). Also identified by  
2054 geophysical survey, sample excavation of the rectangular enclosure yielded small quantities  
2055 of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery. A single inhumation (Skeleton 612/F268)—a flexed  
2056 individual contained within a shallow, oval-shaped grave—was also recovered. No grave  
2057 goods were present but radiocarbon dating confirmed its broad contemporaneity with the  
2058 enclosure. A human petrous bone was successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded sample  
2059 I11149 (male), dating to 2400±30 BP (Beta-471582; 731–399 cal BCE).

2060

2061 Source of sample: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

2062 Author of entry: Marcus Brittain

2063 Reference: Brittain, M. 2017. *Land North of Cherry Hinton, Cambridge: An Archaeological*  
2064 *Evaluation*. Unpublished, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1374.

2065

### 2066 **Trumpington Meadows, Cambridgeshire, England, UK**

2067 The Early Iron Age settlement phase at the multi-period site of Trumpington Meadows was  
2068 dominated by a ‘pit cluster’ settlement, with over a thousand storage pits along with 16 four-  
2069 post structures and up to ten roundhouses (Evans et al. 2018). Twelve burials were recovered  
2070 in total: two in formal graves and the remaining ten from pits.

2071

2072 Five human petrous bones and one human tooth from six burials were successfully analysed  
2073 for aDNA. All but one of the individuals were buried in pits, whilst Skeleton 904 was interred  
2074 in a formal grave. The petrous bones yielded: sample I11153 (male), dating to 2291±29 BP  
2075 (SUERC-49492; 405–231 cal BCE), which derived from a neonate (Skeleton 938; 4785);  
2076 sample I11154 (female), dating to 2422±25 BP (SUERC-41925, 741–403 cal BCE), which  
2077 derived from the individual (Skeleton 904) interred in the formal grave (4520) and whose  
2078 grave goods included a jet pendant and an iron bracelet; sample I13727 (female), dating to  
2079 2249±20 BP (SUERC-41926; 391–209 cal BCE), which derived from Skeleton 1165 (5834);  
2080 sample I13728 (male), dating to 2214±30 BP (SUERC-49488, 378–202 cal BCE), which  
2081 derived from Skeleton 900 (4591); and sample I13729 (female), dating to 2334±29 BP  
2082 (SUERC-49494, 509–362 cal BCE), which derived from Skeleton 2327 (8540), which was  
2083 lying in an awkward position with the torso twisted. The tooth, from Skeleton 1419 (6451),  
2084 which was lying slightly prone in the pit, yielded sample I13687 (female), dating to 2200±30  
2085 BP (SUERC-49491; 376–186 cal BCE).

2086

2087 These add to existing data from this site provided by Early Bronze Age samples I3255  
2088 (Skeleton 3383) and I3256 (Skeleton 3384) and published in Oldade et al 2018.

2089

2090 Source of samples: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

2091 Author of entry: Christopher Evans, Ricky Patten and Rob Wiseman

2092 Reference: Evans, C., Lucy, S. and Patten, R. 2018. *Riversides: Neolithic Barrows, a Beaker*  
2093 *Grave, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon Burials and Settlement at Trumpington, Cambridge*. CAU  
2094 Landscape Archives/New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region Series, Vol. I. Cambridge:  
2095 McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

2096

### 2097 **Varley Hall, Coldean Lane, Brighton, Sussex, UK**

2098 The remains of a Middle–Late Bronze Age settlement were uncovered in 1992 by South  
2099 Eastern Archaeology during excavations on Coldean Lane in advance of the University of  
2100 Brighton Varley Hall development (Greig 1997). Sample I16615 (female) reported here  
2101 derives from a mandibular molar taken from an unaccompanied burial of an articulated

2102 individual aged 13–17-years in a flexed posture (HATMP100084/5). The burial was  
2103 recovered close to the Middle–Late Bronze Age occupation layers. The remains were highly  
2104 fragmentary and incomplete (<25% of the skeleton remaining), although this was likely the  
2105 result of skeletal preservation rather than post-mortem manipulation. The skeleton has been  
2106 radiocarbon dated to 2890±60 BP (BM-2919; 1257–916 cal BCE; Ambers and Bowman  
2107 2008).

2108

2109 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

2110 Author of entry: Tom Booth

2111 References:

2112 Ambers, J. and Bowman, S. 1998. Radiocarbon measurements from the British Museum:  
2113 datelist XXIV. *Archaeometry* 40(2): 413–435.

2114

2115 Greig, I. 1997. Excavation of a Bronze Age settlement at Varley Halls, Coldean Lane,  
2116 Brighton, East Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 135: 7–58.

2117

### 2118 **Wattle Syke, West Yorkshire, England, UK**

2119 Rescue excavations at Wattle Syke were undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS in  
2120 conjunction with the A1 Bramham to Wetherby Upgrading Scheme between 2007 and 2008.  
2121 A series of cropmark settlement enclosures and field systems were investigated, yielding a  
2122 total of 57 individuals whose deposition spanned a thousand years (from the fourth–second  
2123 centuries BCE to the sixth–seventh centuries CE) and are represented by: 2 skeletons from  
2124 the Middle Iron Age (Phase 2a); 16 skeletons from the Late Iron Age (Phase 2b); 10  
2125 skeletons from the Early Roman period (Phase 3a); 3 skeletons from the Late Roman period  
2126 (Phase 3b); 20 skeletons from a later phase of the Late Roman period (Phase 3b/c); 4  
2127 skeletons from the Late Roman period (Phase 3c); 1 Post-Roman skeleton (Phase 4) and 1  
2128 skeleton that could not be attributed to any particular phase (Martin et al 2013: table 37).

2129

2130 The Iron Age and Early Roman burials were predominantly confined to two groups (ibid.:  
2131 Fig. 53): eight adults were located in Enclosure 12 (SK18, 22, 36–38, 57, 58 and 201), and  
2132 another three (SK601, 636 and 721) in Enclosure 7. Meanwhile five young babies (SK50–54)  
2133 were buried in pits within, nearby or cutting the ring-gully of Roundhouse 6 (Area 1). Five  
2134 further burials (all babies) were located beneath Building 10 (Sk43), within Enclosure 10 (SK  
2135 40 and 41) and within Enclosure 5 (SK8 and SK9) (ibid., 41, 64). Interestingly, the  
2136 proportion of neonate and infant burials at the site—72.2% of the buried population in the  
2137 Iron Age (Phase 2) and all ten of the Early Roman (Phase 3a) population—is much higher  
2138 than that represented by a ‘normal sample’ (Martin et al. 2013: 219). The Late Roman burials  
2139 appeared as fairly uniform lined grave cuts distributed among a series of sunken-floored  
2140 buildings (ibid., Fig. 79).

2141

2142 Five human petrous bones, one tooth and one carpal bone from Iron Age individuals were  
2143 successfully analyzed for aDNA.

2144

2145 Two individuals were sampled from a double grave: a tooth from SK37, aged at least 46  
2146 years, dating to 2040±30 BP (SUERC-27301; 162 cal BCE–cal CE 46), yielded sample  
2147 I14360 (female); while a carpal bone from the other individual (SK38) in the grave yielded  
2148 sample I14359 (male), aged 25–36 years, assumed to date to the Late Iron Age by  
2149 association. The pair are first degree relatives. Sample I14360 has been excluded from the  
2150 analysis due to evidence of contamination. Sample I14359 has not been included in the

2151 analysis because of evidence of mtDNA contamination. The identification of these  
2152 individuals as first degree relatives is, however, secure.

2153

2154 Petrous bones from two intermingled neonatal skeletons were also sampled: that from SK40  
2155 yielded sample I14351 (female); and that from SK41 yielded sample I14352 (female). The  
2156 individuals date to 2084±30 BP (SUERC-27314; 200–30 cal BCE). The pair were sisters,  
2157 suggesting that this deposit represents the burial of neonatal twin girls. As the pair are first  
2158 degree relatives, sample I14352 has been excluded from the analysis.

2159

2160 Three further petrous bones yielded sample I14347 (male), from SK22, dating to 2205±30 BP  
2161 (SUERC-27303; 380–190 cal BCE); sample I14348 (female), from SK36, a 26–35 year old  
2162 woman who appears to have been suffering from a lung infection when she died, dating to  
2163 2200±30 BP (SUERC-27302; 360–200 cal BCE); and sample I14353 (male), SK18, dating to  
2164 2135±30 BP (SUERC-27295; 360–50 cal BCE).

2165

2166 Source of samples: Leeds Museums and Galleries

2167 Author of entry: Lindsey Büster

2168 Reference: Martin, L., Richardson, J. and Roberts, L. 2013. *Iron Age and Roman Settlements*  
2169 *at Wattle Syke* (Yorkshire Archaeology 11). Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

2170

#### 2171 **Wick Barrow, Storgoursey, Somerset, England, UK**

2172 Wick Barrow (also known as Pixies' Mound or Burrow Sidwell) is a round barrow located in  
2173 the parish of Stogoursey, Somerset. It was excavated in 1907 by the Somerset Archaeological  
2174 and Natural History Society with the Viking Club (Society for Northern Research) under the  
2175 assumption that it belonged to the Viking or Anglo-Saxon period (Gray 1908). However,  
2176 with the discovery of the first skeleton and an accompanying Beaker vessel, it became clear  
2177 that the barrow was prehistoric and dated to the Beaker period. The excavators estimated that  
2178 the barrow would have stood around 11 feet (3.3m) high and was surrounded by a stone  
2179 walled enclosure. A depression at the top of the barrow suggested that it had been disturbed  
2180 in antiquity, probably during the Roman period based on finds recovered from the barrow  
2181 mound. Fragmentary disarticulated human remains and the possible remains of a cist found  
2182 beneath this depression suggested that the primary burial had been discovered and disturbed  
2183 at this time.

2184

2185 The grave containing Skeleton No. 1 was located slightly to the east of the centre of the  
2186 barrow mound. Skeleton No. 1 was buried flexed on its left side in an earthen grave with its  
2187 head to the north-west accompanied by fragments representing three-quarters of a Cord-Zone  
2188 Maritime Beaker. The excavators believed that the Beaker had been buried incomplete.  
2189 Further sherds of 'British pottery' and scattered human teeth were found near the skull.  
2190 Slightly further north of Skeleton No. 1 was a large oval pit measuring 1.8m by 0.6m  
2191 containing the commingled disarticulated remains of five adults and one child. The cranial  
2192 fragments from this pit exhibited impressions of textile. The excavators could not discern any  
2193 order to this deposit and reburied many of these bones, considering them to be of little use.

2194 The earthen grave containing Skeleton No. 2 was located slightly to the west of the centre of  
2195 the mound and deeper than Skeleton No. 1, around 0.9m from the barrow surface. Skeleton  
2196 No. 2 was buried tightly flexed on its left side with its head to the north. The skeleton was  
2197 accompanied by a Wessex/Middle Rhine Beaker at its right shoulder and two flint knives  
2198 close to the pelvis and the lumbar vertebrae respectively.

2199

2200 Skeleton No. 3 was recovered from an earthen grave just within but above the northern  
2201 margin of the walled enclosure, around 1m below the surface of the mound. The skeleton was  
2202 highly flexed on its right side with its head to the south. It was accompanied by a  
2203 Wessex/Middle Rhine Beaker near the right tibia, as well as a group of stone tools, including  
2204 two flint scrapers located between the legs and the axial skeleton. An additional fragmentary,  
2205 incomplete and disarticulated adult female skeleton and the teeth of a child were recovered  
2206 outside the barrow about 1m south of the walled enclosure. This skeleton was accompanied  
2207 by small fragments of ‘British pottery’ and a sheep tooth. Several snail shells were recovered  
2208 from inside the long bone shafts. None of the Wick Barrow skeletons have been dated using  
2209 absolute methods, but their artefactual and monumental associations suggest that they date to  
2210 the British Beaker period (c.2400–2000 BCE). Sample I6776 was taken from a petrous  
2211 temporal from Skeleton No. 1 (male; SB616). This adds to the palaeogenetic data from  
2212 Skeleton No. 2 reported in Olalde et al. (2018).

2213

2214 Source of sample: Amal Khreisheh, Somerset Heritage Centre

2215 Author of entry: Tom Booth

2216 Reference: Gray, H.S.G. 1908. *Report on the excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey,*  
2217 *Somersetshire.* Taunton: Barnicott & Pearce.

2218

### 2219 **Windmill Fields, Ingleby Barwick, North Yorkshire, UK**

2220 The Windmill Fields site is an area of the Ingleby Barwick housing development in the valley  
2221 of the River Leven, on the southern edge of Stockton-on-Tees, North Yorkshire. It was  
2222 excavated in 1996 by Tees Archaeology in advance of a housing development (Annis et al.  
2223 1997). The excavations revealed a flat grave cemetery including six burials containing the  
2224 remains of at least eleven individuals. A diverse series of funerary traditions was represented  
2225 by these burials and radiocarbon dating of the human remains suggest that there is a broad  
2226 correlation between tradition and chronology, covering a period from the Chalcolithic to the  
2227 Early Bronze Age. The oldest remains from the site were disarticulated and placed in a  
2228 wooden cist. This style of deposition was followed by a tradition of unaccompanied single  
2229 articulated burial. The latest style of burial comprises single articulated interments with grave  
2230 goods.

2231 Disarticulated unaccompanied incomplete skeletons representing at least two adult males (Sk  
2232 3 and Sk 4) were recovered from the remains of the wooden cist. Histological analysis of  
2233 bone from Sk 3 suggested that these individuals had probably been defleshed by subaerial  
2234 exposure. A disarticulated petrous temporal associated with Sk 3 (SB444B), dating to  
2235 3785±40 (OxA-8652; 2290–2140 cal BCE) yielded sample I3028 (male), which was  
2236 excluded from analysis due to mitochondrial contamination. This adds to palaeogenetic data  
2237 from four other burials from the site which were reported in Olalde et al. (2018).

2238 Source of Sample: Robin Daniels, Tees Archaeology

2239 Author of entry: Tom Booth

2240 References:

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2242 McGormac, F., Pearson, G., Rogers, P. Rowe, P. Sedman, K. and Vyner, B. 1997. *An*  
2243 *Unusual Group of Early Bronze Age Burials from Windmill Fields, Ingleby Barwick,*  
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2245 Olalde, I., Brace, S., Allentoft, M.E., Armit, I., Kristiansen, K., Booth, T., Rohland, N.,  
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2266 Lalueza-Fox, C., Reich, D., 2018. The Beaker phenomenon and the genomic transformation  
2267 of northwest Europe. *Nature* 555, 190–196.

2268 **Winnall Down, Hampshire, England, UK**

2269 The later prehistoric settlement at Winnall Down (A1978.20), excavated in 1976 and 1977,  
2270 was occupied from the Late Bronze Age to the second century CE (Fasham 1985). During the  
2271 Middle Iron Age, the site was occupied by a series of roundhouses and appears to have been  
2272 unenclosed, although the remains of an Early Iron Age enclosure still constrained its layout to  
2273 some degree. Several inhumation burials and disarticulated fragments of human bone were  
2274 associated with this period of the settlement.

2275

2276 Three human teeth from the inhumations were successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample  
2277 I19037 (female), from Skeleton 174 (juvenile; Phase 4, pit 4475); sample I19040 (female),  
2278 from Skeleton 508 (Phase 4, quarry pit 8265); and sample I19042 (female) from Skeleton 629  
2279 (Phase 4, Grave 10312), dating to 2250±90 BP (HAR-2937; 660–70 cal BCE).

2280

2281 A further human tooth, from an unphased burial (Skeleton 650, Grave 11034) that may be of  
2282 similar date to those above, was also analyzed, yielding sample I19043 (female).

2283

2284 A further four samples produced insufficient yields for inclusion in the analysis. These  
2285 comprised a human tooth from Skeleton 505 (juvenile), which yielded sample I19039  
2286 (indeterminate sex); and three human metatarsals, sample I19036 (indeterminate sex) derives  
2287 from Skeleton 35; sample I19038 (indeterminate sex) derives from Skeleton 500; and sample  
2288 I19041 (indeterminate sex) derives from Skeleton 574.

2289

2290 Source of samples: Hampshire Cultural Trust

2291 Author of entry: Ian Armit and Derek Hamilton

2292 Reference: Fasham, P. J. 1985. *The Prehistoric Settlement at Winnall Down, Winchester*.  
2293 Winchester: Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.

2294

2295 **Woodingdean, Brighton, Sussex**

2296 In 1934, a man digging a sun terrace at his house on Woodingdean Crescent Drive South  
2297 uncovered a grave surrounded by a low dry wall of flint nodules/burnt flint. Inside the grave  
2298 was the complete skeleton of a young adult female (c. 25 years old), buried in an extended  
2299 prone position with her head turned to the right. The body had been covered in a layer or

2300 cairn of flint nodules. A few flint flakes were found in the grave itself, but no grave goods  
2301 were recovered. The petrous portion of the temporal bone of this skeleton (R3706) yielded  
2302 sample I14549 (female), which produced a Middle Iron Age date of 2279±31 BP (SUERC-  
2303 76366; 403–211 cal BCE).

2304

2305 Author of entry: Tom Booth and Andy Maxted

2306 Source of sample: Andy Maxted, Brighton Museum

2307

### 2308 **Worlebury, Somerset, England, UK**

2309 Worlebury Camp, Somerset, is a large, multivallate Iron Age hillfort, located on a coastal  
2310 promontory overlooking the Bristol Channel. It was subject to antiquarian excavations in the  
2311 1850s and 1880s and yielded a range of human remains from various contexts including  
2312 storage pits and deposits relating to a potential massacre (Cunliffe 2004, 136; Dymond 1902).  
2313 The specific contexts of the surviving human remains is unknown. Five human petrous bones  
2314 were successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I11142 (male), dating to 2103±27 BP  
2315 (SUERC-94960; 195–51 cal BCE); sample I11143 (male), dating to 2146±30 BP (SUERC-  
2316 94961; 348–115 cal BCE); sample I11991 (male; Skull 15), dating to 2133±30 BP (SUERC-  
2317 94962; 210–54 cal BCE); sample I11992 (male; Skeleton 19), dating to 2122±30 BP  
2318 (SUERC-94963; 346–51 cal BCE); and sample I13726 (male; Skeleton 18), dating to  
2319 2141±30 BP (SUERC-94964; 354–57 cal BCE). Two teeth were also successfully analyzed  
2320 for aDNA: sample I16596 (male; Archtemp 51); and sample I13681 (male; Skeleton 21).  
2321 Both these latter samples, however, have been excluded from the analysis due to their low  
2322 coverage.

2323

2324 A further tooth, also analyzed for aDNA, produced lower yields and is not included in the  
2325 analysis: sample I16598 (indeterminate sex; Skeleton 6). Three further samples which were  
2326 analyzed for aDNA were found to represent duplicates of samples I11991, I11992 and  
2327 I13726.

2328

2329 Source of samples: Somerset Museums Service

2330 Author of entry: Ian Armit

2331

2332 References:

2332 Cunliffe, B.W. 2004. *Iron Age communities in Britain* (4<sup>th</sup> edition). London: Routledge.

2333 Dymond, C.W. 1902. *Worlebury, an ancient stronghold in the County of Somerset*. Bristol:

2334 Crofton Hemmons.

2335

### 2336 **Football Field, Worth Matravers, Dorset, England, UK**

2337 Worth Matravers is a multi-period hilltop site close to Chapman's Pool on the south-central  
2338 coast of England. It was excavated by the University of Southampton between 1990 and 1993  
2339 (Graham et al. 2002), and then as a student training project by East Dorset Antiquarian  
2340 Society from 2008 to 2011 (Ladle 2018), prior to the building of community housing on part  
2341 of the site. Evidence has been found of an Early Neolithic enclosure; Bronze Age and Iron  
2342 Age settlement, including a midden deposit from the Late Bronze Age–Iron Age transition;  
2343 Roman buildings; and a post-Roman cemetery. Several inhumations were identified from the  
2344 Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman periods.

2345

2346 A lower left M1 tooth from a 'Durotrigian style' Late Iron Age crouched inhumation (Ladle  
2347 2018, 58) was successfully analyzed for aDNA. Skeleton 320 (CE049) yielded sample  
2348 I20615 (female). The skeleton was dated by context to c. 100 BCE–CE 50 (Ladle 2018, 303).  
2349

2350 Source of sample: Bob Kenyon  
2351 Author of entry: Bob Kenyon  
2352 References:  
2353 Graham, A.H., Hinton, D.A. and Peacock D.P.S. 2002. The Excavation of an Iron Age and  
2354 Romano-British settlement in Quarry Field, south of Compact Farm, Worth Matravers,  
2355 Dorset, in D.A. Hinton (ed.), *Purbeck Papers*. University of Southampton, Department of  
2356 Archaeology Monograph No. 4, 1–83. Oxford: Oxbow.  
2357  
2358 Ladle, L. 2018. *Multi-period Occupation at Football Field, Worth Matravers, Dorset*.  
2359 Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 643.

2360

### 2361 **Yarnton, Oxfordshire, England, UK**

2362 Large-scale landscape excavations at Yarnton, in the Thames Valley, Oxfordshire, revealed  
2363 multi-period settlement and funerary activity (Hey et al. 2011; 2016). Part of the area  
2364 included an extensive Iron Age settlement, comprised principally of post-built structures and  
2365 around 1000 pits, associated with a small inhumation cemetery of around 35 individuals with  
2366 dates centred on the third century BCE. Samples for aDNA were obtained from a number of  
2367 individuals from this cemetery, an earlier Iron Age inhumation nearby, and two Roman  
2368 inhumations. Information on the Iron Age and Roman burials is derived from the skeletal  
2369 report in the site monograph (Boyle 2011).

2370

2371 The Iron Age cemetery is divided into a North and South Group. Two petrous bones and four  
2372 teeth were sampled from individuals in the North Group. A petrous bone from crouched adult  
2373 inhumation 2717 yielded sample I20588 (male), dating to 2207±21 BP (UB-3778; 380–195  
2374 cal BCE), while a further petrous bone from juvenile inhumation 2714 yielded sample I20589  
2375 (male). The four teeth yielded sample I19207 (male), from crouched juvenile inhumation  
2376 2718, dating to 2234±20 BP (UB-3920; 390–205 cal BCE); sample I19210 (female), from  
2377 extended adult inhumation 2710, dating to 2168±21 BP (UB-3919; 360–165 cal BCE);  
2378 sample I19211 (male), from juvenile inhumation 2719; and sample I19208 (indeterminate  
2379 sex), from crouched adult inhumation 2569, dating to 2220±23 BP (UB-3924; 385–195 cal  
2380 BCE). This last sample (I19208) did not produce sufficient coverage for inclusion in the  
2381 analysis.

2382

2383 One petrous bone and a tooth were sampled from individuals in the South Group. The  
2384 petrous, from adult inhumation 2022, yielded sample I20586 (male); while the tooth, from  
2385 adult inhumation 2026, yielded sample I19209 (male). This latter sample (I19209) is  
2386 excluded from the analysis due to low coverage.

2387

2388 One further petrous bone was sampled from an outlier burial: an adult inhumation 1681  
2389 (unknown position and orientation), which yielded sample I20587 (male), dating to 2250±21  
2390 BP (UB-3776; 395–240 cal BCE).

2391

2392 A number of additional individuals not directly related to the cemetery were also sampled. A  
2393 petrous bone from skull 8592, buried in an Early Iron Age pit at Cresswell Field, to the west  
2394 of the main Yarnton excavations, yielded sample I20585 (female); while a tooth, from a  
2395 juvenile inhumation (2053) of probable Roman date from Yarnton itself, yielded sample  
2396 I19212 (male). This latter sample (I19212) was excluded from the analysis due to low  
2397 coverage.

2398

2399 Two additional samples from earlier periods have also been analysed. A tooth from skeleton  
2400 8784 was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I2446 (female), dating to  
2401 3815±40 BP (OxA-8807; 2456–2140 cal BCE). This individual was an adult, placed in a  
2402 shallow grave, probably crouched, with her head to the south. There was some evidence of  
2403 osteoarthritis in the thoracic vertebrae. The grave was found unexpectedly during machine  
2404 stripping, and the burial had been disturbed (Hey et al. 2016, 179). A petrous bone from  
2405 skeleton 9345 was also successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I2448 (male),  
2406 dating to c. 1500–1000 BCE). This individual was a young adult, aged 18–25 years, and was  
2407 lying tightly crouched on her right side in a shallow grave cut into the top fill of a Neolithic  
2408 long enclosure on the Yarnton floodplain. The skeleton was in poor condition and there was  
2409 insufficient collagen for a radiocarbon date. A few sherds of possible Deverel-Rimbury  
2410 pottery were found in the grave and other Middle and Late Bronze Age features lay nearby  
2411 (Hey et al. 2016, 439).

2412

2413 Source of samples: Oxford Archaeology

2414 Author of entry: Ian Armit and Gill Hey

2415 References:

2416 Boyle, A. 2011. Human remains, in Hey, G., Booth, P. and Timby, J., *Yarnton: Iron Age and*  
2417 *Romano-British settlement and landscape: results of excavations 1990-98*, 469–86. Oxford:  
2418 Oxford Archaeology.

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2420 Hey, G., Bell, C. Dennis, C. and Robinson, M. 2016. *Yarnton: Neolithic and Bronze Age*  
2421 *settlement and landscape*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology.

2422

2423 Hey, G., Booth, P. and Timby, J. 2011. *Yarnton: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement*  
2424 *and landscape: results of excavations 1990–98*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology.

2425

## 2426 **FRANCE**

### 2427 **Beg-Er-Vil, Quiberon, Morbihan, France**

2428 The site of Beg-er-Vil was a chance discovery by workers flattening a sand dune in 1886  
2429 (Nicolas 2016). The site was studied by Gustave de Closmadeuc (1886) who sketched the  
2430 stone cists and the numerous ceramic fragments that were found around them. The ceramics  
2431 were then studied by Quentin Favrel and all seem to date to the Early Bronze Age. Other  
2432 stone cists had previously been found in the area (in May 1868) and excavated by Gustave de  
2433 Closmadeuc (1868). Abbot Pierre Lavenot (1883) also led a survey campaign across the  
2434 whole Quiberon peninsula in the 1870s.

2435

2436 Three samples (all from long bones) were successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I16791  
2437 (male) derives from Skeleton 2376; sample I16792 (female) from Skeleton 2377; and sample  
2438 I16782 (male) from Skeleton 2367. The individuals from which samples I16791 and I16792  
2439 derive are first degree relatives.

2440

2441 Source of samples: Ron Pihnasi, Olivia Cheronet and Christophe Le Pennec (Musée de  
2442 Vannes)

2443 Authors of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer and Olivia Cheronet

2444

2444 References:

2445 (de) Closmadeuc, G. 1868. ‘Découverte de sept tombeaux en pierre à Quiberon’, *Bulletin de*  
2446 *la Société polymathique du Morbihan* : 9–16.

2447

2448 (de) Closmadeuc, G. 1886. ‘Découverte de stone-cists à Bec-er-Vill (Quiberon)’, *Bulletin de*  
2449 *la Société polymathique du Morbihan*: 3–17.

2450

2451 Lavenot, Abbé. P. 1883. ‘Les îles d’Hoedic et d’Houat et la presqu’île de Quiberon. Étude  
2452 géographique et archéologique (suite)’, *Bulletin de la Société polymathique du Morbihan*: 6–  
2453 19.

2454

2455 Nicolas, C. 2016. ‘La fin d’un monde? La région de Carnac du Campaniforme à l’âge du  
2456 Bronze ancien’, *Bulletin de la Société polymathique du Morbihan* 142: 41–77.

2457

### 2458 **La Seille briquetage in Salonnnes ‘Burthecourt’, France**

2459 The site of Salonnnes ‘Burthecourt’ is characterised by a briquetage industry, which began in  
2460 the Iron Age (Hallstatt C), and lasted until the end of the Gauls’ independence. This vast zone  
2461 of the Seille valley (Saulnois) is particularly well suited for the extraction of salt, which itself  
2462 is fundamental for the preservation of foodstuffs. The vestiges of this intensive activity  
2463 (detected since the start of the seventeenth century CE by the engineer F.-F. Le Royer  
2464 d’Artézé de la Sauvagère) cover an area of around 120ha between the villages of Marsal,  
2465 Moyenvic, Vic-sur-Seille, Salonnnes, la butte de Châtry between Vic and Moyenvic and the  
2466 castle of Burthecourt in the municipality of Salonnnes.

2467

2468 The briquetage (vessels and clay sticks) and human remains assemblage, curated by the Cour  
2469 d’Or-Metz Metropole museum, were recovered during excavations in 1901. J. B. Keune, then  
2470 curator of the Metz museum, led excavation of a series of test trenches on the site of  
2471 Burthecourt that allowed for the first reconstructions of the briquetage techniques employed  
2472 (Keune 1901). This subsequently enabled Jean-Paul Bertaux, between 1969 and 1976, to  
2473 draft a typology of the salt moulds (Bertaux 1976).

2474

2475 Since the beginning of the 2000s, new research has been taking place on the site under the  
2476 direction of Laurent Olivier. One of the elements of this multidisciplinary programme, other  
2477 than to establish the spatial extent and the internal organisation of this salt production site  
2478 (Olivier 2012), is to evaluate the environmental impact of this industrial activity on the  
2479 landscape.

2480

2481 In this context, fine-grained analyses by a number of experts have provided essential data  
2482 about the daily lives of the salt workers within this environment, as well as on inter-  
2483 relationships between humans and the salt-producing environment. At the end of the 2005  
2484 field season, a residential zone in the immediate proximity of the salt production sites in  
2485 Salonnnes ‘Burthecourt’ was uncovered (Ha C–D2–3). It was revealed that the workers also  
2486 performed agricultural activities as well as the probable raising of domestic animals (sheep,  
2487 cattle and pigs).

2488

2489 In Marsal, a group of burials from ‘Bensale’ (with individuals dating from the fifth century  
2490 BCE) provided important information regarding the correlation between residences,  
2491 agricultural areas, workshops and necropolises. Older findings have revealed the existence of  
2492 burial sites in proximity to briquetage zones. Despite their earlier date (2000–800 BCE), the  
2493 human bones curated by the Cour d’Or-Metz Métropole museum could therefore be  
2494 associated with the first settlements of salt workers in Salonne “Burthecourt” at the time of  
2495 the discovery of the site’s economic potential.

2496

2497 Three individuals were successfully analyzed for aDNA. All samples were extracted from  
2498 petrous bones and correspond to samples I16184 (male; Skeleton 2547), I16185 (male;  
2499 Skeleton 2548) and I16186 (male; Skeleton 2549).

2500

2501 Source of samples: Ron Pinhasi and Olivia Cheronet

2502 Author of entry: Olivia Cheronet and Claire-Elise Fischer

2503 References:

2504 Bertaux, J.-P. 1976. L'archéologie du sel en Lorraine. "Le Briquetage de la Seille" (état  
2505 actuel des recherches), in J.-P. Millotte, A. Thevenin and B. Chertier (eds), *Livret guide de*  
2506 *l'excursion A7 Champagne, Lorraine, Alsace, Franche-Comté, 9<sup>e</sup> Congrès de l'Union*  
2507 *Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*, 64–79. Nice: CNRS.

2508

2509 Keune, J. B. 1901. Das Briquetage im oberen Seillethal, nebst einer vorläufigen Übersicht  
2510 über die Ergebnisse der durch die Gesellschaft im Sommer 1901 ausgeführten Ausgrabungen,  
2511 in *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für lothringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde*, 366–394.  
2512 Metz: Verlag von G. Scriba.

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2514 Olivier, L. 2012. The Briquetage de la Seille (Moselle, France): an Iron Age proto-industrial  
2515 salt extraction centre, in A. Kern, J. Koch, I. Balzer, J. Fries-Knoblach, K. Kowarik, C. Later,  
2516 P. Ramsel, P. Trebsche and J. Wiethold (eds), *Technologieentwicklung und-transfer in der*  
2517 *Hallstatt- und Latènezeit. Actes du colloque de l'AG Eisenzeit et du Naturhistorischen*  
2518 *Museum de Vienne de Hallstatt (2009)*, 31–44. Langenweissbach: Beier & Beran, Beiträge  
2519 zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas 65.

2520

### 2521 **Faux-Vesigneul, Chemin de Coupetz, Marne, France**

2522 Faux-Vesigneul is a site located in north-eastern France, in the Marne department. Due to a  
2523 project to build agricultural structures for animal keeping and because of legal obligations  
2524 according to French law, an archaeological excavation of the site was performed during the  
2525 summer of 2018. This archaeological operation (the final report for which is currently in  
2526 preparation) covered an area of 17,000m<sup>2</sup>. It included excavation of a funerary assemblage  
2527 from the later Iron Age, ranging from the La Tène B2/C1 period (for the inhumations) to La  
2528 Tène D (for the cremations). They are spread across two quadrangular enclosures, two  
2529 circular enclosures, one inhumation area, and a cremation area. Among these, 36 burial pits  
2530 and 9 urns were recovered. This represents a total of 30 individuals of which 25 are adults (or  
2531 of adult size), 3 are immature and 2 are of indeterminate age and sex.

2532

2533 Here we report data for 15 individuals which have been successfully analyzed for ancient  
2534 DNA. Seven samples were obtained from petrous bones: Skeleton P5957 (Burial 210b)  
2535 yielded sample I19356 (male); Skeleton P5958 (Burial 171) yielded sample I19357 (female);  
2536 Skeleton P5974 (Burial 109) yielded sample I19363 (male); Skeleton P6412 (Burial 160)  
2537 yielded sample I20816 (male); Skeleton ID P6413 (Burial 208) yielded I20817 (male);  
2538 Skeleton ID P6683 (Burial 212) yielded sample I21931 (female); and Skeleton P6411 (Burial  
2539 103) yielded sample I20815 (female).

2540

2541 Three samples came from teeth: Skeleton P5959 (Burial 108) yielded sample I19358 (male);  
2542 Skeleton P5960 (Burial 170) yielded sample I19359 (male); and Skeleton P5973 (Burial 110)  
2543 yielded sample I19362 (female).

2544

2545 Five samples were extracted from long bones: Skeleton P5961 (Burial 142) yielded sample  
2546 I19360 (male); Skeleton P5962 (Burial 138) yielded sample I19361 (male); Skeleton P6394

2547 (Burial 104) yielded sample I120811 (female); Skeleton P6395 (Burial 136) yielded sample  
2548 I20812 (male); and Skeleton P6396 (Burial 137) yielded sample I20813 (female).

2549

2550 The individuals providing samples I19358, I19362, I19360 and I19363 represent first degree  
2551 relatives. Samples I20812 and I20813 are also from first or second degree relatives.

2552

2553 Source of samples: Ron Pinhasi, Olivia Cheronet, Christèle Baillif-Ducros (Inrap) and  
2554 Sylvain Canet (Inrap)

2555 Authors of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer, Olivia Cheronet and Christèle Baillif-Ducros (Inrap)

2556

### 2557 **Ile Thinic, Saint-Pierre Quiberon, Morbihan, France**

2558 Thinic Island has yielded several archaeological sites, including a Celtic necropolis and a  
2559 stone-cist necropolis, discovered and excavated during the 1880s by F. Gaillard (1883).

2560 Inhumations in the stone-cist necropolis appear to date to the Bronze Age, but there are few  
2561 grave goods to better contextualize them. The position of the deceased corresponds to what is  
2562 observed for the Bronze Age, though the orientation of the body does not always conform to  
2563 what is expected for this period.

2564

2565 Four individuals from this cemetery were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Three petrous  
2566 bones yielded sample I15024 (male), from Skeleton 2425; sample I15025 (male), from  
2567 Skeleton 2426; and sample I15026 (male), from Skeleton 2427. Sample I16783 (female)  
2568 derives from the cranial bone of Skeleton 2368.

2569

2570 Source of samples: Ron Pinhasi, Olivia Cheronet and Christophe Le Pennec, Musée de  
2571 Vannes

2572 Authors of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer and Olivia Cheronet

2573

2573 References:

2574 Gaillard, F. 1883. Rapport sur les fouilles du cimetière celtique de l'île Thinic (15 août 1883).

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2577 Nicolas, C. 2016. La fin d'un monde ? La région de Carnac du Campaniforme à l'âge du  
2578 Bronze ancien. *Bulletin de la Société Polymathique du Morbihan* 142: 41–77.

2579

### 2580 **Moussey PLA 2018, Aube (10), France**

2581 The site of Moussey PLA 2018 is part of the “Parc Logistique de l'Aube” which is a heritage  
2582 management project led by the department of Aube. Excavation has been carried out as part  
2583 of this project since 2004, which led to the investigations at Moussey in 2018. The 7ha site  
2584 yielded several pits, which contained the remains of five individuals: four adults (Individuals  
2585 1–4) and one child aged 4 years±12months (Individual 5). aDNA was successfully analyzed  
2586 from three petrous bones: from Individual 2 (3886), yielding sample I18426 (indeterminate  
2587 sex), dating to 4650±35 BP (Poz-118848; 3520–3360 cal BP); from Individual 3 (3887),  
2588 which yielded sample I18427 (male); and from Individual 4 (3888), which yielded sample  
2589 I18428 (male). A direct radiocarbon date obtained from Individual 1 (sample I18425, which  
2590 failed analysis), yielded a further Late Neolithic date of 4615±30 BP (Poz-118849; 3512–  
2591 3344 cal BP).

2592

2593 Source of sample: Ron Pinhasi, Olivia Cheronet and Sébastien Chauvin (Inrap)

2594 Authors of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer, Olivia Cheronet, Cécile Paresys (Inrap) and Sébastien  
2595 Chauvin (Inrap)

2596

2597 **Port Bara, Saint-Pierre Quiberon, Morbihan, France**  
2598 In 1979, the skeletal remains of an adult (Skeleton 2428; c. 35 years old) were found under  
2599 flat stones on the beach at Port Bara (Andre 1979; Andre and Rollando 1981). A lack of  
2600 grave goods has not allowed for contextualization of the grave, but the area of Quiberon has  
2601 produced evidence for Iron Age activity, as represented by the inhumations from Kerne, and  
2602 a settlement, while in 1884, a series of Gallic burials were found on a small offshore islet a  
2603 few metres to the west (Gaillard 1884).  
2604 A petrous bone from this individual yielded sample I15027 (male).  
2605  
2606 Source of sample: Ron Pinhasi, Olivia Cheronet and Christophe Le Pennec, Musée de  
2607 Vannes  
2608 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer and Olivia Cheronet  
2609 References:  
2610 Andre, P. 1979. *Fouille de sauvetage à Port Bara en Saint-Pierre Quiberon (Morbihan)*.  
2611 Unpublished report.  
2612  
2613 André, P. and Rollando, Y. 1981. Le squelette de Port-Bara à St Pierre Quiberon, *Bulletin de*  
2614 *la Société polymathique du Morbihan*: 57.  
2615  
2616 Gaillard, F. 1884. ‘Les sépultures gauloises du Rocher de Port-Bara, commune de Saint-  
2617 Pierre Quiberon’, *Bulletin de la Société d’Anthropologie de Paris*: 710.  
2618  
2619 **Port Blanc, Quiberon, Morbihan, France**  
2620 The site of Port Blanc is a megalithic complex in Brittany, in the north-west of France. The  
2621 site was excavated in 1883 by F. Gaillard and yielded three architectural spaces: two corridor  
2622 graves (dolmen A and B) composed of megalithic blocks, and an annex composed of rocks  
2623 (Gaillard 1883). The two dolmens are 5m apart and parallel to one another. In the chamber of  
2624 dolmen A, two layers of human remains were discovered, separated by flat stones. The upper  
2625 layer yielded two individuals with a few grave goods, as well as five skulls that may  
2626 correspond to grave reorganisation. The lower layer included eleven skulls, one with  
2627 evidence of trepanation, together with some long bones. In dolmen B, five skeletons were  
2628 discovered in the corridor and another five skulls in the chamber. The annex also yielded  
2629 human remains, predominantly skulls.  
2630  
2631 Radiocarbon dates have been obtained on three bones (Schulting 2005): trepanned skull  
2632 (Broca 265) yielded a date of 5050±40 BP (OxA-10936; 3930–3660 cal BCE); bone  
2633 R82.31.1 yielded a date of 5070±50 BP (OxA-10615; 3950–3710 cal BCE); and bone  
2634 R82.31.25 yielded a date of 4200±45 BP (OxA-1069; 2870–2590 cal BCE).  
2635  
2636 Two petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA: Skeleton 2435 yielded sample  
2637 I15034 (female) and Skeleton 2436 yielded sample I15035 (female). The individuals who  
2638 yielded samples I15028 and I15034 are second or third degree relatives.  
2639  
2640 Source of samples: Ron Pinhasi, Olivia Cheronet and Christophe Le Pennec, Musée de  
2641 Vannes  
2642 Authors of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer and Olivia Cheronet  
2643 References:  
2644 Gaillard, F. 1883. ‘Rapport déposé à la sous-commission des monuments mégalithiques sur  
2645 les fouilles des dolmens de Port-Blanc’, *Bulletin de la Société polymathique du Morbihan*: 6–  
2646 19.

2647  
2648 Guyodo, J.-N. and Blanchard, A. 2014. ‘Histoires de mégalithes: enquête à Port-Blanc (Saint-  
2649 Pierre-Quiberon, Morbihan)’, *Annales de Bretagne et des Pays de l’Ouest* 121–2: 7–30.  
2650  
2651 Schulting, R. 2005. ‘Comme la mer qui se retire: les changements dans l’exploitation des  
2652 ressources marines du Mésolithique au Néolithique en Bretagne’, in G. Marchand and A.  
2653 Tresset (eds), *Unité et Diversité des Processus de Néolithisation sur la Façade Atlantique de*  
2654 *l’Europe (6e-4e Millénaire av. J.-C.). Actes de la table ronde, Nantes, 2002*, pp. 163–171.  
2655 Paris: Société Préhistorique française, Mémoire 36.  
2656  
2657 **Roquepertuse, Velaux, Bouches-du-Rhône, France**  
2658 The site of Roquepertuse comprises a ritual complex built into a natural amphitheatre  
2659 overlooking the Arc valley, west of Aix-en-Provence. It appears to have functioned as a  
2660 sanctuary, comprising a dense group of associated buildings set within an enclosing rampart,  
2661 in which a series of warrior statues and other carved stones were displayed (Boissinot 2004;  
2662 Armit 2012). It dates broadly from the fifth to third centuries BCE. The human remains  
2663 derive from two principal sources: a group of skulls displayed on the site as head trophies,  
2664 and neonatal burials deposited beneath buildings associated with the sanctuary (for details of  
2665 the human remains see Courtaud et al. 2016, especially Annexe 1).  
2666  
2667 A human petrous bone and three human teeth from recent excavations by Philippe Boissinot  
2668 were successfully analyzed for aDNA. The petrous, from one of the displayed human heads,  
2669 yielded sample I19916 (male), from Ensemble 9 (*Rqp. 98-zone 2*), dating to *periode 14*,  
2670 found at the base of the stair to the monumental *terrasse 1*. The teeth yielded sample I13620  
2671 (male) from Ensemble 10 (US108); sample I13621 (male) from Ensemble 13 (*Rqp 95 secteur*  
2672 *H13- Us106, Rqp Z1 rem*); and sample I13623 (juvenile male) from Ensemble 20 (*Rqp. 95*  
2673 *secteur 22, US 106 Rqp 94 rem*).  
2674  
2675 Two human petrous bones from perinatal burials, found during the recent excavations, were  
2676 also successfully analyzed for aDNA. These yielded sample I19917 (female) from Skeleton  
2677 Sep Imm 646, found in a pit dug against the base of wall 435 in *periode 12*; and sample  
2678 I19918 (female) from Skeleton Sep Imm 720, found near the foundations of wall 1199,  
2679 House 5 in *periode 10b-12*.  
2680  
2681 A further human tooth, from Ensemble 16, is not included in the analysis due to  
2682 mitochondrial contamination: sample I13720 (male). Another tooth, from Ensemble 19 (*RQP*  
2683 *97, Z1-rem*), is also excluded due to low coverage and signs of contamination: sample I13622  
2684 (sex undetermined).  
2685  
2686 Two human teeth from skull fragments recovered in excavations by Henri de Gérin-Ricard  
2687 between 1919 and 1927 were also analyzed for aDNA but are excluded from the analysis due  
2688 to low coverage and signs of contamination. These comprise sample I13619 (sex  
2689 undetermined) from Ensemble 3; and sample I13719 (sex undetermined) from Ensemble 5.  
2690  
2691 Source of samples: Philippe Boissinot  
2692 Author of entry: Ian Armit  
2693 References:  
2694 Armit, I. 2012. *Headhunting and the body in Iron Age Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge  
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2697 *d'Archéologie Méridionale* 27: 49–62.  
2698 Courtaud, P., Rousseau, E., Duday, H. and Boissinot, P. 2016. Les restes humains de l'âge du  
2699 Fer de Roquepertuse (13): fouilles anciennes et récentes. *Documents d'Archéologie*  
2700 *Méridionale* 39: 273–305.

2701

2702 **Villard, Lauzet-Ubaye, France**

2703 The tomb excavated by Gérard Sauzade is located at an altitude of 1267m (Sauzade and  
2704 Schmitt, 2020). It comprised a rectangular funerary chamber of 6 slabs and a cover slab, an  
2705 entrance corridor and a tumulus around 12m in diameter. The funerary chamber yielded 2197  
2706 human bones in a single layer. At least 25 individuals (16 adults and 9 juveniles) were buried  
2707 in the grave. Partially articulated bodies represent only 5% of the remains, with most of the  
2708 bones being disarticulated. Grave goods were scarce in comparison with the number of  
2709 individuals: two incomplete Bell Beakers vessels, a copper dagger, a wrist-guard, together  
2710 with a few lithic tools and ornaments. Three radiocarbon dates are in accordance with the  
2711 grave goods: 3895±35 BP (Ly 9995), 3725±25 BP (PSUAMS-1835) and 3655±25 BP  
2712 (PSUAMS-1834). However, a fourth radiocarbon date of 3515±40 BP (Ly 9994) indicates  
2713 that the tomb was (at the very least) reused during the Middle Bronze Age.

2714

2715 Petrous bones from six disarticulated crania from the funerary layer were sampled and  
2716 successfully analyzed for aDNA. These yielded samples I10342 (male) from a child (VL63);  
2717 and I10343 (female; VL498), I10344 (female; VL940), I10345 (female; VL1009), I10347  
2718 (male; VLR2) and I10348 (male; VLR3) from adults or adolescents.

2719

2720 Source of samples: Aurore Schmitt and Ron Pinhasi

2721 Author of entry: Aurore Schmitt

2722 Reference: Sauzade, G. and Schmitt, A. 2020. *Le dolmen du Villard, Lauzet-Ubaye (04) et le*  
2723 *contexte funéraire au Néolithique dans les Alpes méridionales: Réflexions sur le mobilier et*  
2724 *les pratiques funéraires au Campaniforme en Provence*. Aix-en-Provence: Presses  
2725 Universitaires de Provence.

2726

2727 **HUNGARY**

2728 **Dunaalmás-Kavicsbánya, Komárom-Esztergom County, Hungary**

2729 Between November 2017 and July 2018, the Kuny Domokos Museum carried out a rescue  
2730 excavation at the Dunaalmás-Kavicsbánya site under the direction of Dr Sándor Petényi.  
2731 Dunaalmás is located in the northern part of Transdanubia, on the banks of the Danube, on  
2732 the current Hungarian-Slovak border. The site is located in the field between Highway 1  
2733 (leading from Dunaalmás to Almásfüzitő) and the river. During enlargement of the local  
2734 gravel mine, an area of 1ha was surveyed, yielding 343 archaeological features from the  
2735 Middle Neolithic (5500/5400–5000/4900 BCE) and Hallstatt D1 (620–530 BCE) periods.  
2736 Currently, 63 features can fairly certainly be associated with Early Iron Age activity.

2737

2738 Petrous bones from two Early Iron Age graves (11 and 18) were successfully analyzed for  
2739 aDNA. Both graves showed evidence for disturbance, as did another three in close proximity  
2740 to these, in the south-east corner of the excavated area. The unusual upward facing position  
2741 of the shoulders of the skeleton in grave 18 indicate that it was still intact when it was  
2742 disturbed, suggesting that looting took place in antiquity, perhaps not long after interment of  
2743 the body.

2744

2745 Sample I18228 (female) derived from skeleton 289 (grave 11), whose surviving grave goods  
2746 included three spindlewhorls, a loomweight and a bone needle, together with several high-  
2747 quality black-fired ceramic vessels, some of which bore graphite geometric decoration.  
2748 Sample I18227 (male) derived from skeleton 335 (grave 18), whose surviving grave goods  
2749 included a worked bone tool, spindlewhorl and loomweight, together with two ceramic beads.  
2750 Like grave 11, the assemblage also included high-quality black-fired ceramic vessels, some  
2751 with geometric graphite decoration.

2752

2753 Source of samples: Kuny Domokos Museum, Tata

2754 Author of entry: Csilla Deminger

2755

### 2756 **Győr-Kert utca, Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Hungary**

2757 Prior to an apartment house construction project, the Rómer Flóris Museum of Art and  
2758 History in Győr performed trial and preventive excavations on the site known as Győr-  
2759 Kálvária Street (Molnár and Ujvári in press). The Iron Age cemetery recorded during trial  
2760 trenching of one of the last surviving dunes on the eastern bank of the River Rába, is part of  
2761 the same site encountered some 100m away during railway construction in the last third of  
2762 the nineteenth century. The site was heavily disturbed in the twentieth century by the  
2763 construction and demolition of industrial facilities. The recent excavations resulted in 22  
2764 graves—both cremation and inhumation burials, unfortunately mainly robbed—from the Late  
2765 Iron Age (La Tène culture) covering almost the entire excavated surface; two Roman period  
2766 graves were also recovered in the south-west of the excavated area. Beside the cemetery,  
2767 Roman, Árpád and modern period settlement features (e.g. ditches, pits and a hearth) were  
2768 also unearthed. Chipped stone tools from the subsoil and from the fill of grave 59 also attest  
2769 to an earlier phase of prehistoric occupation on the site or in its immediate surroundings.

2770

2771 The cemetery, which stretches in a north-east/south-west direction across the dune, contains  
2772 graves dating to the La Tène B period (as recovered by the recent excavations in the north-  
2773 west of the site), and graves dating to La Tène C, based on certain types of glass bracelets and  
2774 beads, sapropelit armlets, and tripartite Hohlbuckelrings (as recovered by nineteenth century  
2775 works in the south-west of the site). The entire site was probably therefore in use from the  
2776 end of the fourth century to the beginning of the second century BCE.

2777

2778 Graves S-22 and S-59 both had a surrounding ditch and were larger than the others. Grave S-  
2779 30 also had larger dimensions and was among the few unrobbed graves in the cemetery.  
2780 Among the excavated burials only two—S-55 and S-103—were cremated; the former yielded  
2781 several fibulae and a spear, the latter a bent sword and a spear.

2782

2783 Eight petrous bones and two teeth were successfully analyzed for aDNA. The petrous bones  
2784 yielded: sample I18526 (male), from a well-preserved, articulated skeleton (inv. 41) buried in  
2785 grave S-32 with an iron sword and spear, an iron fibula, and several ceramic vessels; sample  
2786 I18527 (male), from a child (inv. 205) in disturbed grave S-6, who was accompanied by an  
2787 iron fibula and two ceramic vessels; sample I18528 (female), from a heavily disturbed  
2788 skeleton (inv. 25) in grave S-21 which appeared to be accompanied by the disarticulated  
2789 bones of at least one other individual, together with two bronze fibulae, an iron fibula, a  
2790 yellow-brown bead and several ceramic vessels; sample I18529 (male), from a well-  
2791 preserved skeleton (inv. 105) in grave S-34 wearing a iron bracelet; sample I18530 (male),  
2792 from a disturbed coffin burial (inv. 130) in grave S-22, accompanied by a large assemblage of  
2793 grave goods including an iron spear, a Linsenflasche vessel, an iron knife, a bronze pin, sheep  
2794 shearers and several ceramic vessels; sample I18531 (male), from a skeleton (inv. 205) in

2795 grave S-48, disturbed by a modern utility pipe but accompanied by an iron spear, a bronze  
2796 bead and several ceramic vessels; sample I18839 (female), from a heavily disturbed skeleton  
2797 (inv. 121) in grave S-50, with grave goods including bronze fittings/fastenings, bronze and  
2798 iron fibulae, a bronze spiral ring, a silver ring and buckle, and several ceramic vessels; and  
2799 sample I18840 (female), from a well-preserved, articulated skeleton (inv. 100) in grave S-30,  
2800 who was accompanied by a large grave good assemblage including 6 ceramic vessels, 3  
2801 bronze fibulae, two bronze bracelets, and several fragmentary iron objects.

2802  
2803 The teeth yielded sample I18110 (female), from a disturbed skeleton in grave S-59, who was  
2804 accompanied by iron fibulae, a bronze fibula, two bronze armlets and three ceramic bowls;  
2805 and sample I18988 (female), from a heavily disturbed skeleton (inv. 102) in grave S-41,  
2806 containing two bronze fibulae, a blue biconical bead, fragments of a bronze chain and five  
2807 ceramic vessels. Sample 18147, from a tooth, was found to be a genetic duplicate of sample  
2808 18110 and the data have been merged under the latter sample code for analysis.

2809  
2810 The individuals represented by samples I18527 and I18839 have a second or third degree  
2811 relationship.

2812  
2813 Source of samples: Rómer Flóris Museum of Art and History, Győr

2814 Author of entry: Ferenc Ujvári

2815 Reference: Molnár, A. and Ujvári, F. in press. Adatok Győr vaskorához. Kora vaskori leletek  
2816 a Káptalandombról és kelta lelőhelyek a város területéről [Contributions to Iron Age Győr.  
2817 Early Iron Age finds from the Káptalandomb and Celtic sites from the urban area]. In: *Tomka*  
2818 *80. Ünnepi tanulmányok a 80 éves Tomka Péter tiszteletére.*

2819  
2820 **Jászberény-Cseróhalom, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County, Hungary**

2821 Jászberény-Cseróhalom in Eastern Hungary is a Late Iron Age biritual cemetery comprising a  
2822 total of 50 graves (Kaposvári 1969) and is arguably one of the most important and best cited  
2823 Celtic cemeteries in the region. The cemetery is located in the vicinity of Jászberény, not far  
2824 from the course of Zagyva River, in the heart of the Great Hungarian Plain, and lies on one of  
2825 the natural sand hills of the middle Tisza region. The hill, with a relatively low altitude of  
2826 112m, saw use for burial in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, as well as in the Iron Age.  
2827 Unfortunately, the site has been disturbed and partly damaged by sand quarrying in the  
2828 nineteenth century.

2829  
2830 Due to the intensification of sand quarrying, the Damjanich János Museum conducted a  
2831 rescue excavation on the site in 1957–59 and recovered the remaining parts of the cemetery,  
2832 after which the whole site was destroyed. The graves date to La Tène B2–C2. Objects  
2833 displaying typical Eastern Celtic characteristics include the Linsenflasche vessel from the  
2834 grave 52, iron weaponry from grave 49 and the masked bead from grave 53. Grave 17  
2835 contained two emblematic objects—a unique dragon head-shaped rhyton (drinking horn) and  
2836 an engraved iron knife—together with a pair of brooches and stamped pottery (Kovács 2017,  
2837 47–56).

2838  
2839 A few characteristics of the Early Iron Age Vekerzug culture can also be observed, such as  
2840 the barrel-shaped boss and finger-tip impressed pot from grave 121. The contracted position  
2841 of some inhumations can also be interpreted as reminiscent of the Early Iron Age  
2842 Scythian/Vekerzug cultural tradition in a Celtic context, such as in the case of grave 13.  
2843 Although local communities are almost invisible in the Late Iron Age, traces of Scythian  
2844 culture during the fourth–third centuries BC can still be recognized in some cases.

2845  
2846 Petrous bones from four individuals were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Sample I18172  
2847 (male), derives from a young child aged 10–12 years grave 66, who was accompanied with  
2848 an iron fibula and a small ceramic vessel; the bones of a small bird were found next to the  
2849 right knee. Sample I18181 (male) derives from an extended inhumation in grave 107, which  
2850 was accompanied by two large ceramic vessels and an iron fibula. Sample I18182 (female)  
2851 derives from grave 2, which appears to have been reopened soon after burial and the body  
2852 rearranged. This individual was buried with a wheelmade mug, handmade bowl, a sandstone  
2853 whetstone, an iron knife and an iron brooch. Finally, sample I18183 (female) derives from  
2854 the individual in grave 108, which was accompanied with a bronze fibula, a bronze brooch,  
2855 an iron brooch and an iron bracelet.

2856  
2857 Source of samples: Hungarian Natural History Museum

2858 Author of entry: Péter F. Kovács and Tamás Hajdu

2859 References:

2860

2861 Kaposvári, Gy. 1969. A Jászberény–cserőhalmi kelta temető [Das Keltische Gräberfeld von  
2862 Jászberény–Cserőhalom]. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* 1969: 178–98.

2863

2864 Kovács, P.F. 2017. Szkiták és kelták öröksége. *A vaskor régészete Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok*  
2865 *megyében. Szolnoki Régészeti Tanulmányok I. [Legacy of Schithians and Celts. Archaeology*  
2866 *of the Iron Age in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County. Archaeological Papers of Szolnok I].*  
2867 Szolnok: Damjanich János Múzeum.

2868

### 2869 **Kópháza-Széles földek, Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Hungary**

2870 The Rómer Flóris Museum of Art and History in Győr performed preventive excavations on  
2871 the site of Kópháza-Széles földek in north-west Hungary during the course of 2018 in  
2872 connection with the construction of an earthwork for a section of the M85 motorway (Ujvári  
2873 2019). Investigations revealed an extraordinarily intensive multi-period site, including  
2874 cemeteries, settlements and isolated graves. Trial excavations were performed in the autumn  
2875 of 2017. The removal of the topsoil was carried out alongside metal detection, and a great  
2876 number of metal artefacts were collected as a result. This method proved to be essential,  
2877 because a large number of the cremation graves were located or set high, in the topsoil, and  
2878 hardly penetrated into the subsoil; without metal detectors, many graves would have been  
2879 destroyed or highly damaged during topsoil removal.

2880

2881 This extensive site contained both settlements and cemeteries from several periods. The  
2882 cemeteries (Middle Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman period) were located  
2883 in the southern portion of the site, while the settlement area was to the north of the cemetery,  
2884 and overlapped its northern part. Interestingly, stone-packing was commonly represented in  
2885 the burials of most periods: especially in the Middle Bronze Age, and in the Early and Late  
2886 Iron Age. The constant battle with groundwater hindered the excavation of deep graves and  
2887 other features to a great extent, which was particularly true of the Middle Bronze Age and  
2888 Late Iron Age inhumation graves. Traces of Copper Age, Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age,  
2889 Roman period and Árpád period settlements were also discovered.

2890

2891 The Late Iron Age cemetery was represented by 20 graves, which were scattered over a large  
2892 area and concentrated into a southern and a northern grave group. Their common  
2893 characteristic was that they were extensively looted. Some graves were completely robbed,  
2894 with neither bones nor grave goods having survived. For these, it was merely their location

2895 and the stacked stone structure that made it possible to conclude that they were from the Late  
2896 Iron Age, since it was, for the most part, the sides of the grave that were paved with stone in  
2897 this period. When bones were found, they were in extremely poor condition. There were two  
2898 types of rites at the cemetery, as both cremation and inhumation graves have been found,  
2899 although the inhumation graves dominated. The majority of the burials were oriented to the  
2900 south-east/north-west, including several graves (both cremation and inhumation) surrounded  
2901 by rectangular ditches.

2902  
2903 In the Late Iron Age cemetery, cremation burial S-235, enclosed by ditch S-236, should be  
2904 highlighted. This small cremation burial was completely looted, with only ceramic fragments  
2905 of varying sizes being recovered during excavation. The grave and the surrounding ditch  
2906 were paved with stacked stones, and pairs of postholes observed in the upper section of the  
2907 long sides of the grave pit, as well as in the corners of the area enclosed by the surrounding  
2908 ditch, suggested an elaborate funerary structure. Based on the grave good assemblages, the  
2909 cemetery can be dated to the second half of the early phase of the La Tène culture, and it  
2910 probably continued in use during the Middle La Tène period too (LTB-C1; (end of) fourth–  
2911 third century BCE).

2912  
2913 Seven petrous bones were successively analyzed for aDNA. Sample I18833 (female) derived  
2914 from grave S-1455 (inv. 1325) which, together with grave S-1383, was surrounded by a ditch  
2915 (S-1479). The skeleton in this grave appears to have been damaged during looting, but was  
2916 accompanied by two bronze bracelets, an iron fibula, and the remains of several ceramic  
2917 vessels. Sample I18835 (male) derived from grave S-1386 (inv. 1327) which, together with  
2918 grave S-1453, were surrounded by a ditch (S-20/27). Though the grave had not been looted,  
2919 the skeleton and grave goods (which included two iron fibulae and four ceramic vessels) were  
2920 in poor condition. Sample I18836 (female) derives from grave S-1356 (inv. 1207), which was  
2921 surrounded by a ditch (S-1382) and included at least one ceramic vessel. Sample I18837  
2922 (male) derived from grave S-1370 (inv. 1401), which appears to have been looted, but which  
2923 included two ceramic vessels. Sample I18838 (male) derived from grave S-1453 (inv. 1470)  
2924 which was also surrounded by ditch S-20/27 and included sheep shearers, an iron knife, a  
2925 possible whetstone, an iron spear, several iron implements and a number of ceramic vessels.  
2926 This individual has a father-son relationship with the individual represented by sample  
2927 I18835, and indeed, the two graves were separated by only a 40–50 cm wide, 15–20 cm high  
2928 spit of earth. Given the lavish grave assemblage of grave S-1453, and the attribution of  
2929 ‘young woman’ status to the individual in grave S-1386 (suggesting a gracile or  
2930 underdeveloped skeleton), it would be tempting to interpret sample I18838 as representing  
2931 the father, and sample I18835 as the son.

2932  
2933 The final two samples derive from a heavily disturbed double grave (S-1352), with postholes  
2934 suggesting an elaborate funerary structure: the northernmost individual (3871; inv. 1395)  
2935 yielded sample I18834 (female), whilst the southernmost individual (3869; inv. 1396) yielded  
2936 sample I18832 (male). Grave goods included an iron spear, which lay next to the skull of the  
2937 southern individual, iron shears, an iron knife and fragments of another possible iron knife or  
2938 sword, together with a large number of ceramic vessels.

2939  
2940 Source of samples: Rómer Flóris Museum of Art and History, Győr  
2941 Author of entry: Ferenc Ujvári  
2942 Reference: Ujvári, F. 2019. Kópháza-Széles földek, or from prehistory to the second world  
2943 war. *Hungarian Archaeology* 8(3): 20–27.

2944

2945 **Markotabödöge-Mohos-tóra-dűlő, Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Hungary**

2946 The site of Markotabödöge-Mohos-tóra-dűlő is located on the western outskirts of  
2947 Markotabödöge (topographical number: 045/5-6), Győr-Moson-Sopron County, in north-west  
2948 Hungary. A field survey and large-scale rescue excavation were performed between 11  
2949 December 2013 and 10 November 2014, in advance of sand mining. The total excavated area  
2950 was 174.864 m<sup>2</sup>, from which a total of 2896 objects were recovered. A Celtic cemetery,  
2951 containing 127 graves, was unearthed on the north-eastern/eastern edge of the excavation  
2952 area and dated to the La Tène B2–C1 period (i.e. the end of the fourth–third centuries BCE).  
2953 On the northern and southern edge of the site, two isolated burials were also found: grave  
2954 875, with the skeleton of a child from the Avar period; and grave 1728, with the skeleton of  
2955 an adult. An extensive Árpád period settlement was also found with features including a pit, a  
2956 well, a ditch, a semi-subterranean house and a hearth.

2957  
2958 The Celtic graves were situated at the north-eastern/eastern edge of the site; however, their  
2959 location suggests that the cemetery extended beyond the north-eastern extent of the mine. The  
2960 majority of the graves were inhumation burials, but some were represented by empty tombs  
2961 and cremation burials (e.g. graves 1568, 1861, 1948, 1966, 2151, 2166, 2613); men, women  
2962 and children were represented in the burial population. The grave pits were mainly oriented  
2963 south-east/north-west, but west/east and north-west/south-east orientations were also present.  
2964 Some of the burials were framed by narrow, rectangular ditches. Unfortunately, some of the  
2965 graves were looted, but typical grave goods of men comprised iron bracelets (e.g. grave  
2966 2321), iron shears (e.g. grave 2356) and weapons, i.e. swords (e.g. grave 1168, 2356, 2357),  
2967 spearheads (e.g. grave 1477, 1548, 2357), iron knives (e.g. grave 1548) and shields (e.g.  
2968 grave 1532, 2321., 2353, 2357). The typical grave goods of women included bronze fibulae  
2969 (e.g. grave 1187, 1464, 1572), iron fibulae (e.g. grave 1184, 1464, 1516, 2334), beads (e.g.  
2970 grave 1512), iron bracelets (e.g. grave 1483, 1529, 1572), sapropelite bracelets (e.g. grave  
2971 1187, 1549, 2334), bronze bracelets (e.g. grave 1184, 1483, 1572), bronze hollow-knobbed  
2972 bracelets (e.g. grave 1533, 2334), iron belt-chains (e.g. grave 1553, 1572, 2334), bronze  
2973 anklets (e.g. grave 1464, 1483, 1529, 1533, 1549, 1572) and spindle-whorls (e.g. grave  
2974 1553). Pots accompanied children, but in two cases they were found with bronze brooches  
2975 (grave 1519, 2343).

2976  
2977 Petrous bones from two individuals were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Sample I18488  
2978 (female) derived from individual S10005 in grave 2334, who was adorned with a bronze  
2979 necklace, two iron brooches, an iron belt-chain, a bronze hollow-knobbed bracelet, a  
2980 sapropelite bracelet and two bronze anklets, and was accompanied with a jug and a bowl  
2981 containing animal bones. Sample I18490 (male) derived from individual S10008 in grave  
2982 2357, who was accompanied with an iron sword (in its sheath), an iron spearhead, a shield, a  
2983 bronze armband, and several vessels which appear to have been associated with animal bones.

2984  
2985 Source of samples: Rómer Flóris Museum of Art and History, Győr

2986 Author of entry: Krisztina Pesti

2987  
2988 **Szeged-Kiskundorozsma-Sandpit 4, Csongrád-Csanád County, Hungary**

2989 In 2009, two rescue excavations were carried out at the site of Szeged-Kiskundorozsma-  
2990 Sandpit 4. The site lies directly next to the city of Szeged, in southern Hungary, in the  
2991 vicinity of Kiskundorozsma, not far from the Tisza/Maros River confluence. The site is  
2992 situated on two low hills (northern and southern), which emerge from a wetland environment.  
2993 At one time they were surrounded by a branch of the Maty stream. Both hills were excavated,  
2994 and almost the entire site was investigated (Pilling and Ujvári 2012).

2995

2996 The Iron Age phase of the site consists of a La Tène settlement (occupying both the northern  
2997 and southern hills) and the cemetery of the Srem/Syrmian-group (lying only on the northern  
2998 hill). The settlement comprised ditches, houses, pits, ritual features, ovens, a large clay  
2999 extraction pit and numerous postholes. A total of 15 houses were excavated, the vast majority  
3000 found on the northern hill. The La Tène settlement dates to between LT C1b and LT C2/early  
3001 LT D (i.e. the last third of the third century and the end of the second/beginning of the first  
3002 century BCE).

3003

3004 The cemetery is badly plundered, so the material is very fragmentary and incomplete. Thirty-  
3005 four features were identified as “graves”, but the date and function of some are uncertain due  
3006 to the large number of cenotaphs. Twenty-three features can be confidently classified as  
3007 graves (15 “real” graves and 8 cenotaphs) and dated to the Late Iron Age. There is no strict  
3008 organisation to the cemetery, but three broad grave groups can be identified. Graves 39 and  
3009 45 belong to grave group 1. The burial rite—as in the majority of the cemeteries from the  
3010 fifth–fourth centuries BCE—was inhumation; no evidence of cremation was found. The arms  
3011 of the deceased in grave 45 were crossed above the chest/stomach, which has good analogies  
3012 in other Srem-group cemeteries in modern-day Serbia. The bodies were most likely interred  
3013 in some kind of shroud, because traces of textile are visible on the spears in graves 48 and 70.  
3014 Grave goods are typical for the period but notable finds include a necklace of ten silver  
3015 beads, and a small fragment of pottery with channelled decoration (grave 71): this is similar  
3016 to the Bosut III C phase settlement pottery, which has recently been associated with other  
3017 Srem-group cemeteries.

3018

3019 Dating is based predominantly on the presence of Certosa brooches (end of the fifth century–  
3020 end of the fourth century BCE, c. 420–300 BCE) and the double pin (second half of the sixth  
3021 century–end of the fourth century BCE, c. 550–300 BC, and sporadically after the third  
3022 century BCE). It should be emphasized that there is no evidence of a direct connection  
3023 between the cemetery (displaying mixed cultural material dating roughly to 420–300 BCE)  
3024 and the Celtic settlement (c. 230–100 BCE). Based on the predominant inhumation burial rite  
3025 and analogues of certain artefacts (such as the Certosa brooch, silver beads and burnished  
3026 graphite decorated vessel), the cemetery can be linked culturally to the Srem group. However,  
3027 there are also some elements (e.g. the contracted burial rite) that suggest connections with the  
3028 Early Iron Age Vekerzug culture and finds of Balkan origin (such as the omega-  
3029 shaped/double pin), which have analogies in the Celtic milieu. In summary, the cemetery can  
3030 be associated with the younger phase of the Srem-group/Bosut III C phase/late LT A–LT B1  
3031 (c. 420–300 BCE).

3032

3033 Two individuals were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Sample I18258 (male) was taken  
3034 from the tooth of an individual aged 35–39 years (obnr 31), who was interred in double grave  
3035 39 with an infant aged 4–5 years. Sample I18259 (female) derived from the petrous bone of a  
3036 mature female aged 50–55 years (obnr 36) in grave 45, who wore two brooches and an  
3037 unusual necklace comprising ten silver beads.

3038

3039 Source of samples: Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged

3040 Author of entry: Zoltán Pilling and Ferenc Ujvári

3041 Reference: Pilling, Z. and Ujvári, F. 2012. Iron Age settlement and cemetery from  
3042 Szeged–Kiskundorozsma: some new data on Iron Age burial rite at the southern part of the  
3043 Great Hungarian Plain, in S. Berecki (ed.) *Iron Age Rites and Rituals in the Carpathian*

3044 *Basin. Proceedings of the International Colloquium from Târgu Mureș, 7–9 Oct. 2011, 217–*  
3045 *248. Târgu-Mureș: Mega.*

3046

3047 **Tiszavasvári-Városföldje, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary**

3048 In 1983–5 and 1989, rescue excavations in advance of sand mining were undertaken by  
3049 Eszter Istvánovits (Museum András Jósa, Nyíregyháza) at the southern slope of a more or  
3050 less north-east/south-west orientated sandhill near Tiszavasvári, in north-east Hungary. Part  
3051 of a multi-period site, with burials from the Early Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Imperial  
3052 Age, and settlement from the early Migration Period, were recovered (Istvánovits 1990;  
3053 1999; Dani 1997; Almássy 1998).

3054

3055 The sandhill was not high and rose only slightly above the surrounding watercourses. A total  
3056 of 20 La Tène graves were excavated: 12 inhumations (one with the skeleton in a contracted  
3057 position) and 8 cremations (1 inside an urn and 7 without urns). The rest of the cemetery had  
3058 largely been destroyed by sand extraction. Based on the finds and the funeral rite, the dead  
3059 buried here belonged to a community that, in addition to the La Tène culture, also showed  
3060 Early Iron Age characteristics (in this region the so-called Scythian period or Vekerzug  
3061 culture of the north-eastern part of the Carpathian Basin).

3062

3063 The petrous bone of an individual aged 32–36 years (inv. 2001.11.2) in Grave 5 (Szathmáry  
3064 1990) was successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded sample I18226 (female). Grave  
3065 goods included typical La Tène bracelets, anklets and a composite-belt, but bronze “buttons”  
3066 found around and under the head are not common in the La Tène repertoire.

3067

3068 Source of samples: Museum András Jósa, Nyíregyháza

3069 Author of entry: Katalin Almássy

3070

3070 References:

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3073

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3076 (1995–1996): 51–71.

3077

3078 Istvánovits, E. 1990. A Felső-Tisza-vidék legkorábbi szarmata leletei. 2–3. századi sírok  
3079 Tiszavasváriból [The earliest Sarmatian finds of the Upper Tisza region. 2nd–3rd century  
3080 burials in Tiszavasvári]. *Nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve* 27–29 (1984–1986):  
3081 83–133.

3082

3083 Istvánovits, E. 1999. Tiszavasvári-Városföldje, Jegyző-tag: a settlement of the 5th century.  
3084 [Hunkori település maradványai Tiszavasváriban, a Városföldjén]. *Nyíregyházi Jósa András*  
3085 *Múzeum Évkönyve* 41: 173–254.

3086

3087 Szathmáry, L. 1990. A tiszavasvári emberi csontvázletek vizsgálatának előzetes  
3088 eredményei. [Previous results of examination of human skeleton finds from Tiszavasvári].  
3089 *Nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve* 27–29 (1984–1986): 135–149.

3090

3091 **Túrkeve-Burkus-halom, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County, Hungary**

3092 During a preventive excavation at the Túrkeve-Burkus-halom site in eastern Hungary in  
3093 2005, a rectangular sunken floored building was excavated; this represents the first published  
3094 Iron Age building from the Nagykunság area (a characteristic historical and geographical  
3095 sub-region of the Great Hungarian Plain). The slightly irregular rectangular construction had  
3096 markedly rounded corners, and sloping benches on its side walls. No traces of plastered floor,  
3097 nor hearth were found. The finds assemblage included 32 fragments of hand-made pottery, 50  
3098 wheel-made sherds, 2 fragments of grinding stones made from volcanic rock, large amounts  
3099 of burnt clay (many with branch impressions) and animal bones. The ceramics show a mix of  
3100 local Early Iron Age traditions and La Tène ceramic styles. Based on the diagnostic finds, the  
3101 building can be dated to the middle La Tène period, between the LT B2–C1 (Kovács 2018,  
3102 95–98).

3103  
3104 The skeleton of an individual, aged 30/40 years (Szeniczey and Hajdu 2018, 115–118), lay in  
3105 an oval pit under the floor in the south-east corner of the building. From the position of the  
3106 skeleton (legs curved backwards, arms crossed in front of the chest), it seems as if the  
3107 individual had been tied and was thrown into the pit. The anthropological examinations  
3108 revealed no traces of trauma on the skeleton, though irregularly-positioned skeletons have  
3109 been interpreted as the result of unusual events or acts, such as homicides or sacrifice  
3110 (Kovács 2018, 97–98). A petrous bone from this individual (3121; Obj. 2/S13, 38205) was  
3111 successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded sample I18220 (female).

3112  
3113 Source of samples: Damjanich János Múzeum

3114 Author of entry: Péter F. Kovács

3115 References:

3116 Kovács, F.P. 2018. La Tène-kori településrészletek a Közép-Tisza-vidékről: Tiszapüspöki–  
3117 Holt-Tisza-part, Túrkeve-Burkus halom, Szolnok-Vegyiművek körzet [La Tène Age  
3118 Settlement Sections from the Middle Tisza Region Tiszapüspöki – Holt-Tisza part, Túrkeve –  
3119 Burkushalom, Szolnok – Vegyiművekkörzet (Szolnok-Chemical factory district)]. *Tisicum*  
3120 26: 93–114.

3121  
3122 Szeniczey, T. and Hajdu, T. 2018. A Túrkeve-Burkus halom környéke – MOL 3. lelőhelyen  
3123 feltárt kelta kori nő embertani vizsgálatának eredményei. *Tisicum* 26: 115–118.

3124

## 3125 **ISLE OF MAN**

### 3126 **Strandhall, Rushen, Isle of Man**

3127 The sampled remains were found in a short cist, of which many have been found on the Isle  
3128 of Man. The site (Manx National Heritage NMHER 57) was excavated in 1983 by Larch  
3129 Garrad who prepared two reports lodged with the Manx Museum Library along with notes  
3130 and photographs from the excavation. The reports remain unpublished.

3131

3132 The cist is situated on a ‘low hill with a surprisingly wide view’ (Garrad, n.d.a) and was  
3133 discovered when a plough displaced the capstone. A course of stones to the south of the cist  
3134 may derive from a kerb, with a projected arc implying a mound 10m in diameter, though no  
3135 mound was extant at the time of excavation. The cist was 1.05m long and 0.4m wide,  
3136 oriented north-north-east/south-south-west. It contained c. 5% of the unburnt skeletal remains  
3137 of a 10–13 year old child (accession number 1983-65; Gamble 2017). The excavator  
3138 considered the remains to be part of a crouched inhumation, but the finders had moved some  
3139 of the bones prior to the excavation. A thumbnail scraper, flint flakes, and shells from land  
3140 snails (possibly intrusive) were found in the cist. A tooth from the child has been radiocarbon  
3141 dated to 3685±28 BP (OxA-37603; 2195–1973 cal BCE).

3142  
3143 Beyond the projected kerb, roughly 2m east of the cist, and sharing the same alignment, was  
3144 a stone-lined trench c. 0.75m wide and 7m long. A substantial amount of cremated bone  
3145 (accession 1983-0201) was found at the south end. A sherd of an Early Bronze Age Cordoned  
3146 Urn along with shells from limpets, winkles, and common garden snails (the latter possibly  
3147 intrusive) lay within the trench (Garrad n.d.b.). The bone could derive from a single  
3148 individual and a tooth suggests an age at death of c. 16–22 years, based on wear (though this  
3149 is tenuous). A sample of long bone was radiocarbon dated to 3859±29 BP (OxA-36596;  
3150 (2459–2206 cal BCE).

3151  
3152 Sample I8582 (female) derives from the left first maxillary molar of the child in the cist  
3153 (1983-65). The tooth has also yielded stable isotope readings of -20.65 for  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and 11.8  
3154 for  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ . These results reflect diet before the age of 10 years and the nitrogen value suggests  
3155 some consumption of marine foods (Ashley Coutu, pers. comm.). The site will be reported on  
3156 fully in a monograph summarizing the work of the Round Mounds of the Isle of Man project.

3157  
3158 Source of sample: Allison Fox, Manx Museum  
3159 Author of entry: Chris Fowler and Michelle Gamble

3160 References:

3161 Gamble, M. 2017. Strandhall, Rushen. Human osteology report. Unpublished manuscript,  
3162 Manx National Heritage.

3163 Garrad, L. n.d.a. Cist at Strandhall, Rushen. Unpublished manuscript, Manx Museum  
3164 Library.

3165 Garrad, L. n.d.b. Excavation at Strandhall, phase II. Unpublished manuscript, Manx Museum  
3166 Library.

3167

## 3168 **SCOTLAND, UK**

### 3169 **Applecross, Highland, Scotland, UK**

3170 An Iron Age multiple grave at Applecross, on the west coast of Scotland, contained the  
3171 remains of at least four adult males, buried within and below a low mound of beach cobbles.  
3172 Radiocarbon dates suggest that the dead were deposited over several centuries, and many of  
3173 the bones had become disarticulated, leading to some uncertainty over the original number of  
3174 burials.

3175

3176 Three human petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA yielding: sample I3566  
3177 (male) dating to 2070±31 BP (SUERC-73990; 176 cal BCE–cal CE 2); sample I3567 (male)  
3178 dating to 2075±31 BP (SUERC-73991; 181–1 cal BCE); and sample I3568 (male), dating to  
3179 1980±28 BP (SUERC-73992; 43 cal BCE–cal CE 72).

3180

3181 Source of sample: Applecross excavation archive

3182 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3183 Reference: Dagg, C. 2015. *Applecross Old Estate Office. Archaeological Investigation.*  
3184 Unpublished Data Structure Report.

3185

### 3186 **Auldhame, East Lothian, Scotland, UK**

3187 Excavation of a monastic settlement, church and cemetery at Auldhame, East Lothian,  
3188 recovered the grave of an adult male, aged 26–35 years, buried with Viking-style grave  
3189 goods. It was speculated that this man could have been Olaf Guthfrithsson, the Viking ruler  
3190 of Dublin and Northumbria, who died in CE 941, or else someone who had died as a  
3191 consequence of Olaf's attacks in the area (Crone et al. 2016). A petrous bone from this

3192 individual (Skeleton 752) was successfully analyzed for aDNA yielding sample I16414  
3193 (male), dating to 1175±35 BP (SUERC-13292; cal CE 730–968).

3194

3195 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3196 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3197 Reference: Crone, A., Hindmarch, E., and Woolf, A. 2016. *Living and Dying at Auldham:*

3198 *the Excavation of an Anglian Monastic Settlement & Medieval Parish Church*. Edinburgh:

3199 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

3200

### 3201 **Balevullin, Tiree, Scotland, UK**

3202 A skeleton recorded as deriving from Balevullin, Tiree, is held by the Hunterian Museum in

3203 Glasgow. The eroding sand dunes around Balevullin have yielded evidence for multi-period

3204 activity including Neolithic burial and Iron Age settlement (Armit et al. 2015). The

3205 radiocarbon date suggests that the present individual (Skeleton X; B.1951.2014), yielding

3206 sample I2858 (female) and dating to 1940±29 BP (SUERC-68707; cal CE 1–129), may be

3207 associated with the latter, but its find-spot and the circumstances of its discovery are

3208 presently unknown.

3209

3210 Source of sample: Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow

3211 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3212 Reference: Armit, I., Shapland, F., Montgomery, J. and Beaumont, J. 2015. Difference in

3213 death? A lost Neolithic inhumation cemetery with Britain's earliest case of rickets, at

3214 Balevullin, western Scotland. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 81: 199–214.

3215

### 3216 **Broxmouth, East Lothian, Scotland, UK**

3217 Broxmouth hillfort was a complex, long-lived settlement on the East Lothian coastal plain,

3218 south-east Scotland, occupied between approximately 600 BCE and CE 200 (Armit and

3219 McKenzie 2013; Canmore ID 58800). The human remains from the site fell into four groups:

3220 a small inhumation cemetery located outside the northern ditch of the hillfort; three isolated

3221 inhumations within the hillfort interior; disarticulated human remains from various contexts;

3222 and a single, later inhumation that post-dates the abandonment of the site.

3223

3224 Six human petrous bones from the burials within the inhumation cemetery were successfully

3225 analyzed for aDNA. These yielded sample I16422 (male) from Skeleton 12, dating to

3226 2180±30 BP (SUERC-24252; 370–160 cal BCE); sample I2693 (male) from Skeleton 5,

3227 dating to 2095±30 BP (SUERC-24248; 195–45 cal BCE); sample I2695 (male) from

3228 Skeleton 7, dating to 2180±30 BP (SUERC-21990; 361–168 cal BCE); sample I2696

3229 (female) from Skeleton 9, dating to 2155±30 BP (SUERC-24250; 357–95 cal BCE); sample

3230 I16416 (male), from Skeleton 10, dating to 2130±30 BP (SUERC-21991; 350–52 cal BCE);

3231 and sample I16503 (male) from Skeleton 14, dating to 2135±30 BP (SUERC-24257; 351–55

3232 cal BCE). The last two samples were shown to be father and son: from their context, within a

3233 double burial, it is apparent that Skeleton 10 was the father and Skeleton 14 (a juvenile) the

3234 son. As a result, sample I16416 has been excluded from the analysis.

3235

3236 Two further human teeth from the inhumation cemetery were also analyzed for aDNA but

3237 were excluded from the analysis as they were found to contain evidence of contamination.

3238 The teeth yielded sample I16417 (male) from Skeleton 6, dating to 2150±30 BP (SUERC-

3239 24249; 360–90 cal BCE); and sample I16421 (male) from Skeleton 13, dating to 2215±30 BP

3240 (SUERC-24256; 390–190 cal BCE).

3241

3242 Two human petrous bones and a tooth deriving from the individual inhumations within the  
3243 hillfort interior were successfully analyzed for aDNA. The petrous bones yielded sample  
3244 I2692 (female) from Skeleton 1, dating to 2395±30 BP (SUERC-21988; 729–398 cal BCE);  
3245 and sample I2694 (female) from Skeleton 3, dating to 2175±30 BP (SUERC-24247; 361–121  
3246 cal BCE). The tooth yielded sample I16498 (female) from Skeleton 2, dating to 2430±30 BP  
3247 (SUERC-24246; 750–405 cal BCE).

3248

3249 A human tooth from a disarticulated human skull found within the hillfort interior was also  
3250 analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I16504 (male) from Fragment 19, dated on stratigraphic  
3251 grounds to 100 BCE–CE 210. Data quality from this sample was not sufficient, however, to  
3252 merit inclusion in the analysis.

3253

3254 A human petrous bone from an isolated later Anglian burial in the hillfort interior was also  
3255 successfully analyzed for aDNA. It yielded sample I2822 (male) from Skeleton 4, dating to  
3256 1590±30 BP (SUERC-21989; cal CE 406–542).

3257

3258 A tooth from the inhumation cemetery yielded sample I16423 (indeterminate sex) from  
3259 Skeleton 11, dating to 2110±30 BP (SUERC-24251; 204–46 cal BCE). This was not included  
3260 in the analysis due to its low coverage.

3261

3262 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3263 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3264 Reference: Armit, I. and McKenzie, J. 2013. *An Inherited Place: Broxmouth Hillfort and the*  
3265 *South-East Scottish Iron Age*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

3266

### 3267 **Bu, Orkney, Scotland, UK**

3268 Excavation of a large stony mound at Bu in 1978 revealed the remains of a massive drystone-  
3269 walled Atlantic Roundhouse dating to the mid-first millennium BCE (Hedges 1987; Canmore  
3270 ID 1483). Following the disuse of the main structure, a semi-subterranean souterrain was  
3271 constructed against the exterior of its east wall. The eventual collapse of this structure filled  
3272 the interior with rubble (Phase IIIb), within which were found the partial remains of two adult  
3273 individuals and isolated bones belonging to at least two children and an infant (Hedges 1987,  
3274 123–4). A petrous bone from one of the adults (OM 1982.330.321 Bu 78, 13, 5) was  
3275 successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I2982 (male). This skeleton had been dated  
3276 to 2260±29 BP (SUERC-68733, 397–208 cal BCE). A second petrous, from a neonatal  
3277 individual (OM 1982.330.330 Bu 78, 31, 2), was also successfully analysed, providing  
3278 sample I2983 (female). This individual dates to 2271±33 BP (SUERC-69075, 401–209 cal  
3279 BCE).

3280

3281 Source of sample: The Orkney Museum

3282 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3283 Reference: Hedges, J.W. 1987. *Bu, Gurness and the Brochs of Orkney. Part 1: Bu*. Oxford:  
3284 British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 163.

3285

### 3286 **Caisteal nan Gillean I, Oronsay, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, UK**

3287 Caisteal nan Gillean I is one of several Mesolithic shell middens on the small Inner  
3288 Hebridean island of Oronsay (Anderson 1898; Bishop 1914, 54, 55, 85; Mellars 1987, 153–5;  
3289 Canmore ID 37820). The mound formed by the midden was almost entirely removed during  
3290 antiquarian excavations between 1879 and 1882 (Bishop 1914; Saville 2014) and the finds  
3291 were acquired by the predecessor organization of National Museums Scotland. Among the

3292 finds were several disarticulated human bones, recognized for the first time after material that  
3293 had been crated up at the beginning of the Second World War was unpacked (Sheridan  
3294 2015); the two featured here were spotted by Dr Darko Maricevic of the University of  
3295 Reading (Sheridan et al. 2017).

3296  
3297 These two human bones, which were in significantly better condition than the others, were  
3298 successfully analyzed for aDNA. A femur (NMS X.EZ 4.6) yielded sample I6649 (female),  
3299 dating to 1382±29 BP (SUERC-75919; cal CE 607–677). A humerus (NMS X.EZ 4.7)  
3300 yielded sample I6650 (male), dating to 799±26 BP (SUERC-75920; cal CE 1218–1389). The  
3301 dates indicate that there were several episodes of funerary activity at this mound, extending  
3302 into the Medieval period.

3303  
3304 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3305 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan

3306 References:

3307 Anderson, J. 1898. Notes on the contents of a small cave or rock-shelter at Druimvargie,  
3308 Oban; and of three shell-mounds in Oronsay. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of*  
3309 *Scotland* 32 (1897–98): 298–313.

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3311 Bishop, A.H. 1914. An Oronsay shell-mound – a Scottish pre-Neolithic site. *Proceedings of*  
3312 *the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 48 (1913–14): 52–108.

3313  
3314 Mellars, P.A. 1987. *Excavations on Oronsay: Prehistoric Human Ecology on a Small Island*.  
3315 Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

3316  
3317 Saville, A. 2014. William Galloway and the Caisteal nan Gillean shell midden on Oronsay,  
3318 western Scotland. *Mesolithic Miscellany* 22(2): 56–69.

3319  
3320 Sheridan, J.A., Cook, G., Naysmith, P., Tripney, B., Dunbar, E., Reich, D., Olalde, I., Armit,  
3321 I., Hunter, F.J., Farrar, S., Ritchie, G., e Mitchell, J., Romera, A. and Herman, J. 2017.  
3322 Radiocarbon dates associated with the Scottish History and Archaeology Department,  
3323 National Museums Scotland, 2016/17. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 18: 209–14.

3324  
3325 **Carding Mill Bay II, Oban, Scotland, UK**

3326 At Carding Mill Bay II (56°24'30"N, 5°29'31"W), shell midden deposits filling a narrow  
3327 crevice at the base of a relict sea cliff were excavated between 1991 and 1993. Cultural  
3328 remains from the midden deposits included Neolithic pottery, bones of domestic livestock  
3329 and disarticulated human remains (Bartosiewicz et al. 2010).

3330  
3331 Six human bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA, providing the following samples:

3332 I12313 (female), tooth, undated

3333 I12314 (female), metacarpal, 4830±25 BP (PSUAMS-5772; 3651–3528 cal BCE)

3334 I12315 (female), scapula, 4840±30 BP (PSUAMS-5773; 3701–3528 cal BCE)

3335 I12316 (female), vertebra, 4830±25 BP (PSUAMS-5774; 3651–3528 cal BCE)

3336 I12317 (male), tooth, 4725±25 BP (PSUAMS-5775; 3629–3377 cal BCE)

3337 I12318 (female), phalanx, 4830±25 BP (PSUAMS-5776; 3651–3528 cal BCE)

3338 Samples I12314, I12315, I12316 and I12318 were found to be genetic duplicates of one  
3339 another and the data have been merged under sample I12314 for the purposes of reporting  
3340 and analysis. The individuals represented by samples I12313 and I12314 are possibly first  
3341 degree relatives.

3342 Source of sample: University of Edinburgh  
3343 Author of entry: Clive Bonsall  
3344 Reference: Bartosiewicz, L., Zapata, L. and Bonsall, C. 2010. A tale of two shell middens:  
3345 the natural versus the cultural in ‘Obanian’ deposits at Carding Mill Bay, Oban, western  
3346 Scotland, in A.M. VanDerwarker and T.M. Peres (eds) *Integrating Zooarchaeology and*  
3347 *Paleoethnobotany: A Consideration of Issues, Methods, and Cases*, 205–225. New York:  
3348 Springer.

3349

3350 **Conepark Cairn (Cist 1), Stirling, Scotland, UK**

3351 This is an Early Bronze Age short cist (Canmore ID 46189), set within a mound, containing  
3352 the partial remains of an adult male under 30, probably around 24 years of age (Individual A),  
3353 along with fragments of a skull and mandible from a second individual (Individual B),  
3354 described in the published report as ‘female or small, delicately-boned male’ aged c. 21–23  
3355 years or older (Dorothy Lunt in Thomson 1978, 8; contra Archibald Young’s identification of  
3356 Individual B as a child, on the same page). There were traces of burning on two bones of the  
3357 right leg of Individual A, and on the mandible of Individual B. Unfortunately, the discoverers  
3358 did not record the position of the remains. The cist and mound were discovered in January  
3359 1879 during gravel quarrying. No artefacts were found. A petrous temporal from Individual  
3360 A was successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I16412 (male). This individual has been  
3361 directly dated to 3679±28 BP (SUERC-80274; 2141–1966 cal BCE) and 3634±28 BP  
3362 (SUERC-80275; 2266–2034 cal BCE). It has not been included in the analysis due to its low  
3363 coverage. A skull fragment from Individual B has been dated to 524±28 BP (SUERC-80279;  
3364 cal CE 1325–1441) but this may be an aberrant date.

3365

3366 Source of sample: The Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum

3367 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan

3368 Reference: Thomson, J.K. 1978. A Bronze Age cairn at Conepark, Stirling. *Glasgow*  
3369 *Archaeological Journal* 5(1): 1–8.

3370

3371 **Cumledge (Auchencraw Park), Scottish Borders, Scotland, UK**

3372 This Iron Age short cist, orientated NW–SE, was excavated in 1950 (Calder 1950; Canmore  
3373 ID 58574). It contained the remains of a contracted skeleton of a young adult, osteologically  
3374 identified as a female, lying on the left side (but disturbed by the finders). A large ring of  
3375 cancellous coal or shale was found in the area of the upper half of the skeleton (NMS X.FN 186).

3376

3377 A molar from the skeleton was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I5474  
3378 (female). The skeleton dates to 2030±35 BP (GrA-27298; 161 cal BCE–cal CE 54; Sheridan  
3379 2004, 176).

3380

3381 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3382 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan

3383 References:

3384 Calder, C.S.T. 1950. Report on a Bronze Age grave discovered on Cumledge Estate near  
3385 Duns. *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club* 32(1): 46–8.

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3387 Sheridan, J.A. 2004. The National Museums’ of Scotland radiocarbon dating programmes:  
3388 results obtained during 2003/4. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 5: 174–6.

3389

3390 **Embo, Highland, Scotland, UK**

3391 The site at Embo is a Neolithic passage tomb of Orkney-Cromarty type (Canmore ID 15376),  
3392 featuring two chambers, their passages facing away from each other (Henshall and Taylor  
3393 1957; Henshall and Wallace 1963; Henshall and Ritchie 1995, 135–40 and Appendix 2).  
3394 There is also evidence for Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age activity at the monument, in the  
3395 form of a cist inserted between the chambers (Henshall and Taylor 1957) and a second cist  
3396 constructed in the southern chamber (Chamber I; Henshall and Ritchie 1995, 138).

3397  
3398 Four human bones that are assumed to be of Neolithic date (including one whose Neolithic  
3399 date has been confirmed through <sup>14</sup>C dating) have been analyzed for DNA (Sheridan et al.  
3400 2018), with three being part of a Wellcome Trust-funded project at the Natural History  
3401 Museum (Olalde et al. 2018; Brace et al. 2019); the fourth, GENLAB295 (NMS X.unreg.;  
3402 NMS sample Embo 5, Box 3, Ch IIa, Sk h), is reported here, and consists of the right petrous  
3403 temporal of an adult, aged around 30. This skull fragment was found in the southern chamber,  
3404 among material relating to a second phase in its use (Chamber Ib), and was allocated to  
3405 Skeleton ‘h’ by osteologist R.G. Inkster (Henshall and Ritchie 1995, Appendix 2). Note that  
3406 the provenance for this, and for another sample from skeleton ‘h’, is incorrectly stated as Ch  
3407 IIa on the sample label (and in Sheridan et al. 2018, 7). It was selected for analysis to check  
3408 whether it was indeed from the same individual as a left petrous temporal from an adult male  
3409 (the sex determined from DNA analysis) labelled as ‘skeleton h’, as seems likely (Sheridan et  
3410 al. 2018, 7: NMS sample Embo 4, Wellcome sample Embo 2, SB516A3/I6765). The results  
3411 of DNA analysis of this petrous, sample I19286 (male; GENLAB295, NMS sample Embo 5),  
3412 dating to 4455±22 (SUERC-95467; 3330–3022 cal BCE), demonstrate that it does not belong  
3413 to the same individual.

3414  
3415 Other bones from Embo have been dated to between the 35<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Sheridan and  
3416 Schulting 2020) and around the 22<sup>nd</sup> century cal BCE (Henshall and Ritchie 1995, 75), with  
3417 the other DNA-analyzed bone (sample I6765) from ‘skeleton h’ providing a date of 4403±31  
3418 BP (SUERC-67259; 3263–2877 cal BCE) (Bownes 2018, 191).

3419  
3420 Source of samples: National Museums Scotland

3421 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan

3422 References:

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3478 version, <https://archaeologyscotland.org.uk/join-us/discovery-and-excavation-scotland/>)  
3479
- 3480 **Galson, Isle of Lewis, Scotland, UK**
- 3481 Coastal erosion at Galson, on the north-west coast of Lewis, has revealed the remains of a  
3482 cemetery of Iron Age date, forming part of a large multi-period settlement mound (Canmore  
3483 ID 4357). Sporadic excavations since the 1940s have recovered at least fourteen inhumation  
3484 graves, but others are known to have been destroyed without record (summary in Neighbour  
3485 et al. 2000, 576–7). The inhumations were all contained in long cists and lacked grave goods,  
3486 with the single exception of Gals 93, which was buried in a simple grave with a pottery  
3487 vessel, bone pin and a corroded iron pin or brooch. Dates for the cemetery are concentrated in  
3488 the first half of the first millennium CE.  
3489

3490 Samples were taken from two adult skeletons excavated during the 1940s (Stevenson 1952).  
3491 A tooth from Skeleton IV (NMS X.unreg) yielded sample I2697 (female), dating to 1909±24  
3492 BP (OxA-27368; cal CE 25–137; Sheridan et al. 2013). Strontium isotope analysis of this  
3493 individual suggests that she did not spend her childhood on Lewis (Montgomery et al. 2003,  
3494 650). Analysis of a metatarsal, sample I2698, from Skeleton II, dating to 1852±39 BP (OxA-  
3495 16469; cal CE 70–250; Sheridan and Higham 2006, 203), was unsuccessful and is not  
3496 reported here. This latter individual, osteologically identified as a woman, appears to have  
3497 been local to Lewis and was over 40 at the time of her death (Montgomery et al. 2003, 650).

3498  
3499 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3500 Author of entry: Ian Armit

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3522  
3523 **Hornish Point, South Uist, Scotland, UK**

3524 Excavation of an eroding coastal midden at Hornish Point, South Uist, in 1984, revealed the  
3525 remains of several superimposed drystone buildings and associated features of broadly Iron  
3526 Age date (James and McCullagh 2003; Canmore ID 9913). The incomplete remains of a  
3527 juvenile skeleton were distributed between four pits under the floor of a wheelhouse-like  
3528 building, along with parts of two cattle and two sheep, all young. This individual, aged 12  
3529 years±20 months at death, displayed diagonal chop-marks to the fourth and fifth lumbar  
3530 vertebrae, made with a sharp blade (Barber et al. 1989; Lee 2003). That these two sharp-force  
3531 blows to the lower back are likely to have been the cause of death (Tucker 2012, 518), rather  
3532 than relating to the post-mortem division of the body, is suggested by the fact that vertebrae  
3533 adjacent to the cut ones were present, in articulation, in the pit in question. The body appears  
3534 to have decomposed substantially before being placed into the pits, suggesting that this  
3535 individual had been subject to complex and protracted mortuary rituals prior to eventual  
3536 burial (Armit 2012, 204–8). Histomorphological examination of the right femur shaft by Dr  
3537 Tom Booth revealed that the body probably retained some soft tissue when deposited in the  
3538 pits (unpublished report in NMS; see also Booth 2016). The animal deposits, which show

3539 butchery marks, are likely to represent the debris of ritualised feasting activity associated  
3540 with the foundation of the building.

3541

3542 A left metacarpal from the juvenile individual was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding  
3543 sample I2699 (male). The skeleton is dated to 2050±30 BP (SUERC 24241, 166–20 cal  
3544 BCE).

3545

3546 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3547 Authors of entry: Ian Armit and Alison Sheridan

3548

References:

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3552 Barber, J., Halstead, P., James, H. and Lee, F. 1989. An unusual Iron Age burial at Hornish  
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3571

### 3572 **Howe of Howe, Orkney, Scotland, UK**

3573 Excavation of a large stony mound known as the Howe of Howe, from 1978–82, uncovered  
3574 the remains of a multi-phase Iron Age broch tower overlying a Neolithic chambered tomb  
3575 (Ballin Smith 1994; Canmore ID 1731). Numerous human remains were recovered from the  
3576 Iron Age deposits, ranging from complete and partial bodies to disarticulated elements. None  
3577 appear to represent formal burials. One metatarsal and two teeth from three individuals  
3578 stratified in Phase 7 deposits were successfully analyzed for aDNA. These all relate to  
3579 individuals deposited after the main use of the broch tower, during a period when its  
3580 structural fabric had become unstable.

3581

3582 A tooth, from the skeleton of an adult aged around 35–45 years at death, buried in rubble  
3583 within the rampart cell of the North-West Building Yard (OM 1978–82, HH81, SF4546,  
3584 1251), yielded sample I2799 (male). This individual is dated to 2052±26 BP (SUERC-68732,  
3585 166 cal BCE–cal CE 16), and is stratigraphically the earliest of the three sampled individuals.  
3586 A second tooth, belonging to a young child whose remains were found within ash deposited  
3587 in the yard between the North-West Rampart Cell and the West Wall (OM 1978–82, HH81,  
3588 S. Area, SF5445–1727), yielded sample I2798 (female). This individual is dated to 1946±25

3589 BP (SUERC-68731, cal CE 2–125). The metatarsal, from a group of disarticulated human  
3590 remains (OM 1978–82, HH80, S. Area, SF3454, 1046), found within material relating to the  
3591 late Phase 7 alteration of the South-East Building yielded sample I2797 (female). This  
3592 individual is dated to 1901±29 BP (SUERC-68727, cal CE 28–212). It is stratigraphically the  
3593 latest of the three.

3594

3595 Source of sample: The Orkney Museum

3596 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3597 Reference: Ballin Smith, B. (ed.) 1994. *Howe. Four Millennia of Orkney Prehistory: Excavations 1978–1982*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series 9.

3599

#### 3600 **Law Road, North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland, UK**

3601 Excavation of a substantial square cist at Law Road, North Berwick, uncovered the remains  
3602 of four inhumations of Late Iron Age date (Richardson et al. 2005). Two adult males  
3603 (Skeletons C46 and C51) and a female around 16–18 years of age at death (Skeleton C50)  
3604 appeared to have been displaced for the burial of an adult female (Skeleton C47), wearing an  
3605 iron brooch. One of the males (C46) had been buried with a bone-handled iron knife.

3606

3607 Four human petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I16418  
3608 (male), from Skeleton C46, an ulna from which dated to 2019±30 BP (SUERC-94959; 105  
3609 cal BCE–cal CE 59); sample I16499 (male), from Skeleton C51, a humerus from which dated  
3610 to 2103±30 BP (SUERC-94958; 200–47 cal BCE); sample I16413 (female), from Skeleton  
3611 C47, a humerus from which dated to 1987±29 BP (SUERC-94954; 46 cal BCE–cal CE 72);  
3612 and sample I16495 (female), from Skeleton C50, dating to 2091±30 BP (SUERC-94953;  
3613 195–43 cal BCE).

3614

3615 Source of samples: National Museums Scotland

3616 Author of entry: Ian Armit

3617 Reference: Richardson, P., Suddaby, I. and White, R. 2005. *Law Road/St Andrews Street, North Berwick, East Lothian. Archaeological excavation and human bone recovery, Tynefield Farm, Dunbar, East Lothian*. Unpublished Data Structure Report No. 1053, CFA Archaeology Ltd.

3621

#### 3622 **Leat(h) Hill, Moredun, City of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK**

3623 An Iron Age short cist, discovered in 1903 (Coles 1904; Canmore ID 51695), contained the  
3624 remains of two individuals associated with iron dress accessories; the remains of one (NMS  
3625 X.EQ 277.2) lay above those of the other (NMS X.EQ 277.1). Just over half of the skull of  
3626 NMS X.EQ 277.1 – the better preserved of the two individuals – was found at the east end of  
3627 the cist, and this individual is associated with a projecting ring-headed pin and a penannular  
3628 brooch, both of iron (Coles 1904, figs 4 and 5). The remains of individual NMS X.EQ 277.2  
3629 are less well preserved; these were almost certainly associated with a Late Iron Age bow  
3630 fibula (*ibid.*, fig. 3), with traces of mineralised textile attached, as the fibula was found near  
3631 the centre of the cist (*ibid.*, fig. 1). Radiocarbon dating of both individuals (for Sophia  
3632 Adams' *Setting Artefacts Free* project) suggests that they were probably buried within a few  
3633 years of each other; the dates are consistent with the known currency of the pin and brooch  
3634 types.

3635

3636 A human petrous bone from the better-preserved skeleton (NMS X.EQ 277.1) failed to  
3637 produce adequate results and is not included in the analysis: sample I16517 (female), dating  
3638 to 1975±29 BP (SUERC-87812; 43 cal BCE–cal CE 77).

3639  
3640 In addition, the publication by Fred Coles (1904, 432) refers to the discovery of loose teeth  
3641 on the floor of the cist. One of the three loose teeth that are stored in one of the Leat Hill  
3642 boxes was analyzed for DNA and was radiocarbon-dated; the date is much later than those  
3643 for the two individuals, and so either this is from a much later insertion into the cist (of which  
3644 only teeth survive, or were deposited) or else the loose teeth stored in the box are not from  
3645 Leat Hill at all. One of these teeth was successfully analyzed for aDNA: sample I5475  
3646 (male), dating to 1637±29 BP (SUERC-75918; cal CE 339–535).

3647  
3648 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3649 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan

3650 References:

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3652 *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 38: 439–445.

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3654 Coles, F.R. 1904. Notice of the discovery of a cist of the Early Iron Age, on the estate of  
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3662 list of Scottish archaeological human remains that have been sampled/analysed for DNA as  
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3664 version, <https://archaeologyscotland.org.uk/join-us/discovery-and-excavation-scotland/>)

3665

### 3666 **Macarthur Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, UK**

3667 Macarthur Cave is located at the foot of cliffs in the modern town of Oban, where it was  
3668 discovered during quarrying operations in 1894 (Canmore ID 23066). Although the blasting  
3669 associated with these works caused such damage that it is difficult to determine the original  
3670 size or shape of the cave (which cannot now be traced and may have been entirely destroyed),  
3671 it seems to have been a minimum of around 10m deep by 6m wide (Anderson 1895). Human  
3672 bone representing a minimum of four individuals was recovered, at least some of which  
3673 appears to have been disarticulated (Anderson 1895: 216; Turner 1895: 437; Saville and  
3674 Hallén 1994: 719). Radiocarbon dating has shown that, although there is artefactual material  
3675 of Mesolithic date within the cave, some of the human remains date to the Middle Iron Age  
3676 (Saville and Hallén 1994).

3677

3678 Two human metacarpals were successfully analyzed for aDNA but were initially thought to  
3679 derive from the same adult male individual. One of these (sample I12657) produced a  
3680 surprisingly early (Neolithic) date of 5052±30 BP (SUERC-68701; 3952–3781 cal BCE).  
3681 This sample was reported in Olalde et al. 2018. However, further analysis has revealed that  
3682 the second metacarpal (sample I12568; male) is in fact likely to be a first degree relative of  
3683 the first individual. It is thus likely to be of broadly similar date. The two individuals have  
3684 different mitochondrial haplogroups and thus cannot be brothers; they appear, therefore, to be  
3685 father and son. Sample I12568 is reported here but not included in the main analysis due to its  
3686 close familial relationship to sample I12657.

3687

3688 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland

3689 Author of entry: Ian Armit  
3690 References:  
3691 Anderson, J. 1895. Notice of a cave recently discovered at Oban, containing human remains,  
3692 and a refuse-heap of shells and bones of animals, and stone and bone implements.  
3693 *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 29: 211–30.  
3694  
3695 Saville and Hallén, A and Y. 1994. The ‘Obanian Iron Age’: human remains from the Oban  
3696 cave sites, Argyll, Scotland. *Antiquity* 68: 715–23.  
3697  
3698 Turner, W. 1895. On human and animal remains found in caves at Oban, Argyllshire.  
3699 *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 29: 411–38.  
3700  
3701 **Northton, Isle of Harris, Scotland, UK**  
3702 A multi-period coastal erosion site at Northton, on the Toe Head peninsula on the south coast  
3703 of Harris, was excavated by Derek Simpson in 1965 and 1966, revealing occupation deposits  
3704 interleaved with layers of blown sand dating from the Neolithic to the Late Iron Age  
3705 (Simpson et al. 2006; Canmore ID 10502). A number of inhumations and disarticulated bones  
3706 were recovered from the Iron Age layers, though their broad date range does not suggest the  
3707 presence of a coherent cemetery. Several of the Iron Age human remains were discovered in  
3708 contexts thought initially to date to significantly earlier periods (ibid., 180), suggesting that  
3709 the stratigraphy of the site was substantially disturbed.  
3710  
3711 A fragmentary cranium (‘Find no. 35, Sk II’; Simpson et al. 2006, 183), was successfully  
3712 analyzed for aDNA. The left petrous temporal of this individual (NMS X.unreg) yielded  
3713 sample I2824 (male). The cranium is dated to 1977±29 BP (SUERC-68706, 43 cal BCE – cal  
3714 CE 76). It appears to derive from an intrusive or mixed context (Simpson et al. 2006, 160).  
3715  
3716 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland  
3717 Author of entry: Ian Armit  
3718 Reference: Simpson, D. D. A., Murphy, E. M. and Gregory, R. A. 2006. *Excavations at*  
3719 *Northton, Isle of Harris*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 408.  
3720  
3721 **Seacliff, Cliff Hut Site (1949), East Lothian, Scotland, UK**  
3722 In 1948, construction work following the acquisition of land at Seacliff by the Admiralty  
3723 resulted in the discovery of human remains and sherds of Medieval pottery (Appendix to  
3724 Crone et al. 2016; Canmore ID 57854). In 1949, J.R.C. Hamilton, Ministry of Works,  
3725 undertook exploratory excavations. He undertook further work in April 1949 and reported on  
3726 the results in a memo dated 23 July 1954, five years after the excavation. The works relate to  
3727 the same cemetery later excavated and published as Auldhame (Crone et al. 2016).  
3728  
3729 The individual analyzed for ancient DNA comes from skeletal remains labelled ‘Seacliff  
3730 1954 DB 56/11’, osteologically identified by Angela Boyle as an adult male. A petrous bone  
3731 yielded sample I16415 (male). The individual is probably of Medieval date.  
3732  
3733 Source of sample: National Museums Scotland  
3734 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan, with additional information from Angela Boyle  
3735 Reference: Crone, A. and Hindmarch, E. with Woolf, A. 2016. *Living and Dying at*  
3736 *Auldhame: The Excavation of an Anglian Monastic Settlement and Medieval Parish Church*.  
3737 Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
3738

3739 **Thurston Mains, Innerwick, East Lothian, Scotland, UK**

3740 A trapezoidal short cist containing the tightly contracted remains of two adult females, buried  
3741 with their heads at opposite ends of the cist, was excavated in 1939 (Stevenson and Low  
3742 1940; Canmore ID 58918). Osteological examination by Low concluded that Skeleton 1  
3743 (lying on its left side) was that of a female aged around 30 years (NMS X.EQ 479A), while  
3744 Skeleton 2 (lying on its right side) was around 35 years old (NMS X.EQ 479B). The position  
3745 of the skeletons shows that the bodies were buried simultaneously. A flint knife and a short-  
3746 necked Beaker were found in the cist. Both skeletons have been sampled for aDNA and,  
3747 given problems of contamination associated with the initial analysis of both skeletons,  
3748 multiple samples have been taken from both.

3749  
3750 Skeleton 1 has produced samples as follows: sample I2413 (right metatarsal; female;  
3751 GENSCOT13, subsequently re-sampled as I16446/TB185); sample I5471 (tooth; female);  
3752 sample I16447 (right tibia; female; TB186). Sample I2413 (female) is reported here and  
3753 included in the analysis. Skeleton 1 has been dated twice: 3721±33 BP (OxA-13097; 2266–  
3754 2025 cal BCE; Sheridan 2004) and 3547±29 BP (SUERC-75915; 1966–1771 cal BCE, from  
3755 the right metatarsal from which sample I2413 derives: Sheridan et al. 2018). Of these, it is  
3756 suspected that the OxA date may be the most accurate since it is closest to the date for  
3757 Skeleton 2 and is in line with dates for the type of Beaker found in the cist; there is no  
3758 obvious reason for the discrepancy between the two dates.

3759  
3760 Skeleton 2 has produced samples as follows: sample I5472 (tooth; female; subsequently re-  
3761 sampled as I16448/TB187). Skeleton 2 has been radiocarbon-dated to 3794±26 BP (OxA-  
3762 13660; 2300–2130 cal BCE, from the dentine of a maxillary tooth; Sheridan 2004). These  
3763 have been excluded from the analysis due to issues relating to data quality.

3764  
3765 Source of samples: National Museums Scotland

3766 Author of entry: Alison Sheridan

3767 References: Sheridan, J.A. 2004. The National Museums' of Scotland radiocarbon dating  
3768 programmes: results obtained during 2003/4. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 5, 174–6.

3769  
3770 Sheridan, J.A., Armit, I., Reich, D., Booth, T., Bernardos, R., Barnes, I., Thomas, M.  
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3772 Margaryan, A., Kristiansen, K., Willerslev, E., Allentoft, M., Britton, K., Noble, G., Flink,  
3773 L.G., Talamo, S., Curtis, N., Cooper, A., Cole, S. and Brown, L. 2018. A summary round-up  
3774 list of Scottish archaeological human remains that have been sampled/analysed for DNA as  
3775 of January 2019. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 19, 227–8 (227–250 in online  
3776 version, <https://archaeologyscotland.org.uk/join-us/discovery-and-excavation-scotland/>)

3777  
3778 Stevenson, R.B.K. and Low, A. 1940. Short cists in the parish of Innerwick, East Lothian, a)  
3779 Thurston Mains; b) Skateraw. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 74: 138–  
3780 45.

3781  
3782 **Ulva Cave, Isle of Ulva, Scotland, UK**

3783 Ulva Cave (56°28'04"N, 6°10'18"W), a relict sea cave on the small island of Ulva in the Inner  
3784 Hebrides, has been under archaeological investigation since 1987 (Bonsall et al. 1989;  
3785 Russell et al. 1995; Pickard and Bonsall 2009). A shell midden in the entrance area of the  
3786 cave accumulated during an extended period from Mesolithic to Iron Age. A small number of  
3787 disarticulated human remains were identified among a much larger mammalian bone

3788 assemblage. A human radius was successfully analyzed for aDNA, providing sample I12312  
3789 (male), dating to 4895±25 BP (PSUAMS-5771; 3751–3636 cal BCE).

3790

3791 Source of sample: University of Edinburgh

3792 Authors of entry: Clive Bonsall and Catriona Pickard

3793 References:

3794 Bonsall, C., Sutherland, D.G. and Lawson, T.J. 1989. Ulva Cave and the early settlement of  
3795 northern Britain. *Cave Science* 16(3): 109–111.

3796

3797 Russell, N.J., Bonsall, C. and Sutherland, D.G. 1995. The exploitation of marine molluscs in  
3798 the Mesolithic of western Scotland: evidence from Ulva Cave, Inner Hebrides, in A. Fischer  
3799 (ed.), *Man and Sea in the Mesolithic*, 273–288. Oxford: Oxbow.

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3801 Pickard C. and Bonsall C. 2009. Some observations on the Mesolithic crustacean assemblage  
3802 from Ulva Cave, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, in J.M. Burdukiewicz, K. Cyrek, P. Dyczek and  
3803 K. Szymczak (eds) *Understanding the Past. Papers Offered to Stefan K. Kozłowski*, 305–313.  
3804 Warsaw: University of Warsaw.

3805

## 3806 SLOVAKIA

### 3807 Bratislava Castle, Bratislava, Slovakia

3808 Over many years of archaeological research, a significant Late La Tène settlement has been  
3809 documented in the area of Bratislava Old Town, on the castle hill and in the castle grounds.  
3810 The intensity and structure of this settlement suggest an *oppidum* with an acropolis at  
3811 Bratislava Castle (Čambal 2004; 2014; Vrtel 2012; Musilová 2017). Besides archaeological  
3812 finds from the Late La Tène period (LtC2–LtD2; 190/175 BCE – CE 20/0) there are also  
3813 exceptional skeletal material dated to the final stages of the *oppidum*'s existence. Evidence  
3814 suggests that it was destroyed during a violent event: scattered human remains and the  
3815 charred ruins of buildings have been discovered during excavations in the so-called  
3816 destruction layer. Instead of being ritually buried, the bodies were largely randomly dumped  
3817 into pits or strewn on the ground with traces of fire. Until recently it was believed that the  
3818 randomly scattered human remains belong to the destruction layer associated with the war  
3819 waged by the Boii against the Dacians after the death of Caesar in 44 BCE. However, the  
3820 most recent discoveries indicate their possible correlation with the decline of the Roman  
3821 buildings in the castle grounds during the reign of Emperor Augustus (27 BCE – CE 14)  
3822 (Vrtel 2015).

3823

3824 Bratislava oppidum was excavated in 2008–2010 and 2013–2014 during construction works  
3825 of the Medieval castle and the so-called Northern terrace, during which the remains of seven  
3826 important Celtic-Roman masoned buildings were discovered. These were probably  
3827 constructed between the years 50/40–30/20 BC (La Tène D2).

3828

3829 A hoard of Celtic gold and silver coins with the inscriptions BIATEC and NONNOS was  
3830 found in Building I. The best-preserved was Building II, inside which were eight column  
3831 pedestals and numerous artefacts. Building VII, with two central pillars, was the largest. It  
3832 probably served as a warehouse for precious goods. High-quality plasters were preserved in  
3833 Building V and human remains, presumably from killed individuals, were found on the  
3834 mortar pavement. The buildings are currently conserved and presented under protective  
3835 structures in the Bratislava Castle area.

3836

3837 In destruction layers from the second catastrophic horizon (turn of the first century BCE/first  
3838 century CE) were seven human skeletons in various, non-formal burial positions (Musilová et  
3839 al. 2012; Musilová et al. 2014). The anthropological report on these individuals has not yet  
3840 been published.  
3841  
3842 Petrous bones from four individuals have been successfully analyzed for aDNA. The first  
3843 (individual 6/14), which yielded sample I11711 (female), was found in a crouched position  
3844 on her right side on the terrazzo pavement of Building II, Area III/7, in the south-eastern part  
3845 of the Northern terrace. The female was covered by a destruction layer up to 1m thick, sealed  
3846 by an Early Medieval layer from the eleventh century (dated by a Hungarian Arpadian coin),  
3847 and dated to the Late La Tène phase.  
3848  
3849 The other three individuals were recovered from layers SJ2304, SJ2301 and SJ2302 in the  
3850 interior of Building V, Area II/5.1, in the south-western part of the Northern terrace.  
3851 Individual 7/14, who yielded sample I11712 (male, c. 30–39 years), lay on the floor near wall  
3852 Nr. XVII. His pelvis and lower extremities were accidentally destroyed during the excavation  
3853 works. An iron fibula was under the right ribs and an iron wheel-tyre nearby. In the  
3854 destruction layer above the body were Roman amphorae sherds and Celtic pot sherds.  
3855 Individual 8/14 (c. 50–59 years), who yielded sample I11713 (male), lay in a crouched  
3856 position near wall Nr. XV in layer SJ2317. Finally, individual 9/14 (also c. 50–59 years),  
3857 who yielded sample I11715 (male), was recovered from layer SJ2318.  
3858  
3859 Source of samples: Slovak National Museum – Natural History Museum  
3860 Authors of entry: Margaréta Musilová, Branislav Resutík, Alena Šefčáková, Milan Horňák  
3861 and Andrej Žitňan  
3862 References:  
3863 Čambal, R. 2004. *Bratislavský Hradný Vrch – Akropola Neskorolaténskeho Oppida*.  
3864 Bratislava: Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea Archeológia Supplementum 1.  
3865  
3866 Čambal, R. 2014. Archeologický výskum Bratislavského hradu v rokoch 1958 až 1966  
3867 s dôrazom na neskorú dobu laténsku, in Musilová, M., Barta and P., Herucová, A. (eds.),  
3868 *Bratislavský Hrad, Dejiny, Výskum a Obnova*, 31–43. Bratislava: Mestský Ústav Ochrany  
3869 Pamiatok v Bratislave/Slovensko Národné Múzeum – Historické Múzeum.  
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3871 Musilová, M., Lesák, B. and Resutík, B. 2012. Prienik rímskej kultúry do neskorolaténskeho  
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3879  
3880 Musilová, M. 2017. Bratislavské oppidum, in Barta, P. and Musilová, M. (eds.), *Kelti*  
3881 *z Bratislavy*, 13–30. Katalóg z výstavy, anglicko-nemecká verzia. Bratislava: Slovensko  
3882 Národné Múzeum – Historické Múzeum.  
3883  
3884 Vrtel, A. 2012. Keltské oppidum v Bratislave, in J. Šedivý and T. Štefanovičová (eds.),  
3885 *Dejiny Bratislavy 1. Od Počiatkov do Prelomu 12. a 13. Storočia. Brezalauspurc na*  
3886 *Križovatke Kultúr*, 164–179. Bratislava: Slovart.

3887

3888 Vrtel, A. 2015. Bemerkungen zum Katastrophenhorizont des Bratislavaer oppidums, in S.  
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3890 *Gewalt – Krieg. Beiträge zur Internationalen Tagung der aG Eisenzeit und des IaUR –*  
3891 *Rzeszów 19.–22. september 2012*. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropa 79, 53–  
3892 69. Langenweißbach: Beirt & Beran.

3893

3894 **Kutscherfeld Palace, Hlavné námestie 7, Bratislava, Slovakia**

3895 In spring 1994 during restoration works on Kutscherfeld Palace, Main Square 7 (Hlavné  
3896 námestie 7) archaeological excavations by the Municipal Monument Preservation Institute in  
3897 Bratislava (MÚOP) recovered the body of a child aged around 5 years and dating to the La  
3898 Tène D2 period (c. 50 BCE). The skeleton, found in pit S1/94 in feature 12 at a depth of c.  
3899 2.27m, was in a nearly upright position, with the skull and a part of the spine in natural  
3900 anatomical position in the rubble of daubed walls and scorched soil. Part of the body rested  
3901 on the wall debris, with the rest buried underneath. Although burn marks were found in the  
3902 surrounding sediment, there were no signs of fire on the bones. The depositional context of  
3903 the skeleton suggests death in dramatic (perhaps violent?) circumstances (Lesák et al. 1995;  
3904 Šefčáková 1995; Musilová and Lesák 1996).

3905

3906 A petrous bone from this individual (1/94) was successfully analyzed for aDNA and yielded  
3907 sample I11710 (female).

3908

3909 Source of sample: Slovak National Museum – Natural History Museum

3910 Author of entry: Alena Šefčáková

3911 References:

3912 Lesák, B., Musilová, M. and Hoško, J. 1995. *Nálezová Správa zo Záchraného*  
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3914 Dokumentačné odd. MÚOP.

3915

3916 Musilová, M. and Lesák, B. 1996. Neskoro-laténske osídlenie na Hlavnom námestí č. 7  
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3918

3919 Šefčáková, A. 1995. Neskoro-laténske detské kostry z Bratislavy. *Zborník SNM – Prír. Vedy*  
3920 41: 59–75.

3921

3922 **Pálffy Palace, Panská 19–21, Bratislava, Slovakia**

3923 Research in 1982–1985 yielded new finds which greatly extended our knowledge of the final  
3924 stages of the La Tène settlement in Bratislava (Zachar and Rexa 1988). Found in the fill of a  
3925 pear-shaped pit 3b/85 (1.4–1.6m deep, with a diameter of 1.4m) were the dumped skeletons  
3926 of two elderly females, the incomplete skeleton of a male, and a female skull (Gomolčák  
3927 1988), interpreted as evidence of the violent destruction of the Bratislava *oppidum*. The  
3928 remains lay on the burnt wooden lining of the pit, though none showed evidence of injury.  
3929 The female skull (belonging to an individual aged around 50 years at death) had, however,  
3930 been placed in anatomical position on the post-cranial skeleton of the male (aged 35–45  
3931 years), indicating post-mortem manipulation of the remains.

3932

3933 A petrous bone from this skull (individual 1) yielded sample I11716 (female).

3934

3935 Source of sample: Slovak National Museum – Natural History Museum

3936 Author of entry: Alena Šefčáková

3937 References:

3938 Gomolčák, P. 1988. Anthropologische Charakteristik des Skelettmaterials vom keltischen

3939 Objekt 3b/85 aus der Strasse Nálepková ulica 19 – 21 in Bratislava. *Zborník SNM – História*

3940 82(28): 73–91.

3941

3942 Zachar, L. and Rexa, D. 1988. Beitrag zur Problematik der spätzeitlichen Siedlungshorizonte

3943 innerhalb des Bratislavaer Oppidums. *Zborník SNM – História* 82(28): 27–72.

3944

3945 **Chotín IA and IB, Komárno, Slovakia**

3946 In 1952–1954, 1961 and 1962, the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of

3947 Sciences in Nitra headed by M. Dušek carried out extensive rescue excavations in Chotín,

3948 located in Horná ľanová zem (Komárno District, Nitra Region), at one of the largest

3949 cemeteries not only of the Vekerzug culture but also of the Hallstatt period in the Central

3950 Danube Region. During the five-year field campaign, two large mixed-rite cemeteries, known

3951 as Chotín IA and Chotín IB, located only 120–200m from one another, were completely

3952 excavated.

3953

3954 At Chotín I, 465 inhumation and cremation burials of the Vekerzug culture were recovered:

3955 370 in Chotín IA (116 cremations and 242 inhumations, 11 cenotaphs, 1 mixed-rite multiple

3956 burial) and 95 in Chotín IB (27 cremations and 58 inhumations, 9 cenotaphs, 1 mixed-rite

3957 multiple burial). The cemeteries also included eight separate horse graves in Chotín IA and 2

3958 such graves in Chotín IB. The total number of graves from both cemeteries was thus 475. At

3959 Chotín IA, eight further features provided evidence for funeral pyres. The function of other

3960 features containing much charcoal, charred sand and ash, located over some of the

3961 inhumation burials, may have served a similar function.

3962

3963 The cemeteries at Chotín I are so far the only examples from the Vekerzug culture that have

3964 been completely excavated (Dušek 1966; Kozubová 2013a; 2013b); they are comparable only

3965 to the incompletely excavated cemetery in Tápiószéle-Szumrák (East Hungary). They thus

3966 provide the possibility of complex analysis of the grave goods and funerary customs and form

3967 the basis for the study of the costumes and social structure of the local community. Indeed,

3968 anthropological analysis of human remains from almost half of the inhumation graves and

3969 several cremation graves has been undertaken by M. Prokopec in the 1960s. There are a large

3970 number of grave goods from both cemeteries, made of metal, clay, glass, amber, stone and

3971 bone/antler, and indicate that both cemeteries date to Hallstatt D1 – La Tène A, and into La

3972 Tène B1. Some grave goods are typical gender-specific: weapons, horse harnesses, razors and

3973 whetstones for men's graves; whorls, clay seals, bone cylindrical objects, mirrors, flat worked

3974 stones, some types of ornaments (serpent-shaped hair-rings, fibulae) and miniature vessels for

3975 women's graves. Other grave goods occur with both sexes: some types of ornaments

3976 (bracelets and beads), tools (knives, awls) and pottery. Miniaturization and non-gender

3977 specific objects characterise the graves of children and adolescents.

3978 Twenty-four Iron Age individuals (20 petrous bones and four teeth) were successfully

3979 analyzed for aDNA. Chotín IA yielded 23 samples while Chotín IB yielded one sample.

3980

3981 Nineteen petrous bones were sampled from Chotín IA. Sample I12099 (male) derived from

3982 an older individual buried in a seated position in grave 6 (1952). Sample I12106 (female)

3983 derived from a crouched individual in grave 27 (1952). The grave included a cup, two small

3984 bottle-shaped vessels, iron bracelets on the wrists, a cowrie shell pendant, and the skull,

3985 femur and humerus of a second individual. Sample I12098 (female) derived from a crouched

3986 burial in grave 111 (1953), with grave goods including a cup, a vase (with another miniature

3987 version inside it), one complete pot and fragments of other vessels, glass/clay/amber/bone  
3988 beads, a wild boar tusk, 3 bronze spirals and a spindlewhorl. Sample I5287 (female) derived  
3989 from an older individual in grave 118 (1953), covered with charred sand and ash. Sample  
3990 I11719 (female) derived from an older individual in grave 121 (1953). This individual had  
3991 osteological changes consistent with so-called rider's syndrome (Šefčáková 2014) and the  
3992 grave pit contained a horse (horse burial 4/1953). Sample I12101 (male) derived from an  
3993 older individual in grave 122 (1953), who was buried with an iron knife. Sample I12107  
3994 (female) derived from an individual in grave 123 (1953), who was buried with a bronze  
3995 bracelet on the left wrist, two iron bracelets on the right wrist, and fragment of a small iron  
3996 ring. Sample I11717 (female) derived from an older individual in grave 128 (1953), buried in  
3997 a crouched position. Sample I12102 (female) derived from a child in grave 137 (1953), who  
3998 was buried with 2 glass beads and a bronze ornamental plate. Sample I12104 (female)  
3999 derived from a crouched individual in grave 141 (1953), who was buried with bronze  
4000 bracelets on left and right wrists. Sample I5288 (male) derived from an older individual in  
4001 grave 143 (1953), buried with a cup, two pottery vessels, a large vase and a decorated bone  
4002 cylinder. Sample I12097 (female) was taken from a young individual in grave 162 (1953),  
4003 whose grave goods included pottery vessels, a worked stone, two iron bracelets, a  
4004 spindlewhorl and a number of unidentified animal bones. Sample I12108 (female) derived  
4005 from grave 169 (1953), which also contained fragments of pottery vessels. Sample I12110  
4006 (male) derived from grave 198 (1954), which likewise contained fragments of pottery vessels.  
4007 Sample I12100 (female) derived from a child in grave 246 (1954), buried in a crouched  
4008 position with a number of pottery vessels, one of which contained two bronze serpent-shaped  
4009 hair-ring, a bronze bead and ochre. Sample I12105 (female) derived from grave 263 (1954),  
4010 sample I12103 (male) from an older individual in grave 237 (1954), sample I11722 (female)  
4011 from grave 243 (1954) and sample I11721 (female) from grave 275 (1954).

4012

4013 Four teeth were also sampled from Chotín IA. The first, from an older individual in grave 2  
4014 (1952), yielded sample I14465 (male). The skull of this individual had been moved after  
4015 death to the right hip and grave goods included a pottery vessel, worked stone, two  
4016 spindlewhorls, fragments of several iron pins, fragments of two small iron rings, a bronze  
4017 basket-shaped pendant, 12 clay beads and 2 cowrie shell pendants. The second, from grave  
4018 35 (1952), yielded sample I14464 (female). This mature individual (35a) formed a double  
4019 burial with a child (35b), which was covered by an oval feature of charred sand and ash. The  
4020 third, from an infant buried in grave 113 (1953) with a cup, an amber bead necklace and a  
4021 small bronze bangle, yielded sample I14467 (female). The final tooth, from grave 210 (1954)  
4022 yielded sample I14468 (male). The lower limbs of this individual were found near the head  
4023 and the grave was overlain by a feature comprising charred sand and ash. Grave goods  
4024 included one iron bracelet on each wrist, fragments of two iron pins/awls, four bronze  
4025 arrowheads, and a bronze phalera (part of horse harnesses).

4026

4027 One petrous bone, from an individual buried with pottery cups and 13 bronze arrowheads in  
4028 grave 1 (1961) at Chotín IB, yielded sample I11821 (male).

4029

4030 Source of samples: Slovak National Museum – Natural History Museum

4031 Author of entry: Anita Kozubová

4032 References:

4033 Dušek, M. 1955. Kostrové pohrebisko z X. a XI. storočia v Chotíne na Slovensku. *Slovenská*  
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4040 *Slovensku. Vyhodnotenie*. Dissertationes Archaeologicae Bratislavenses 1. Bratislava:  
4041 Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave.

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4043 Kozubová, A. 2013b. *Pohrebiská Vekerzugskej Kultúry v Chotíne na Juhozápadnom*  
4044 *Slovensku. Katalóg. S dodatkom Pohrebisko vekerzugskej kultúry v Senci-Štrkovej kolónii*.  
4045 Dissertationes Archaeologicae Bratislavenses 1. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského  
4046 v Bratislave.

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4049 Chotína, okr. Komárno (vekerzugská kultúra, doba halštatská), in P. Kmeťová, Hrob  
4050 121/1953 z pohrebiska vekerzugskej kultúry v Chotíne IA na juhozápadnom Slovensku:  
4051 doklad rituálnej obety človeka a koňa v staršej dobe železnej? (S antropologickým posudkom  
4052 A. Šefčákovvej). *Studia archaeologica Brunenzia* 19(2): 57–84 (74–79).

4053

4054

## 4055 SLOVENIA

### 4056 Dolge njive, Slovenia

4057 The Iron Age cemetery at Dolge njive forms part of one of the largest mortuary complexes of  
4058 the Early Iron Age Dolenjska group of south-east Slovenia and northern Croatia (Mason  
4059 2005; Mason and Mlekuž 2016). The complex centres on the hillfort at Veliki Vinji vrh and  
4060 comprises an estimated 145 barrows, extending over an area of more than 10km<sup>2</sup>.  
4061 Excavations at Dolge njive in 2002, in advance of motorway construction, revealed the  
4062 poorly-preserved remains of three barrows: two had been largely destroyed by a combination  
4063 of Roman settlement activity and Medieval agriculture, though both had evidently contained  
4064 at least one inhumation. Barrow 1, however, was better-preserved, covering the remains of  
4065 six graves which contained a total of seven inhumation burials.

4066

4067 Human petrous bones from four burials were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Three of these  
4068 individuals were identified as siblings: Burial 4, which yielded sample I5686 (male), dating  
4069 to 2569±30 BP (SUERC-69428; 809–557 cal BCE); Burial 1, which yielded sample I5684  
4070 (female), dating to 2531±29 BP (SUERC-69427; 797–545 cal BCE); and Burial 3a, which  
4071 yielded sample I5685 (male), dating to 2507±29 BP (SUERC-69431; 789–540 cal BCE).  
4072 Samples I5684 and I5685 have been excluded from the main analysis due to their status as  
4073 first degree relatives of higher coverage sample I5686. A further individual (Burial 6),  
4074 yielding sample I5687 (male), dating to 2525±31 (SUERC-69707; 796–542 cal BCE) was  
4075 identified as a second or third degree relative of this group.

4076

4077 Source of sample: Dolenjski muzej, Novo mesto

4078 Author of entry: Philip Mason, Matija Črešnar and Ian Armit

4079

4080 References:  
4081 Mason, P. 2005. Dolge njive near Bela Cerkev. In: Djurić, B., Prešeren, D. (eds.) *The Earth*  
4082 *Beneath Your Feet. Archaeology on the Motorways in Slovenia: Guide to Sites*: 123–125.  
4083 Ljubljana: Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.

4083

4084 Mason, P., Mlekuž, D. 2016. Negotiating space in the Early Iron Age landscape of south-  
4085 eastern Slovenia: the case of Veliki Vinji vrh, in Armit I., Potrebica H., Črešnar M., Mason

4086 P., Buster L. (eds.), *Cultural Encounters in Iron Age Europe*, 95–120. Budapest:  
4087 Archaeolingua Series Minor 38.

4088

4089 **Grofove njive, Slovenia**

4090 The site of Grofove njive, near Drnovo, consisted of a burial mound and a possible  
4091 unenclosed settlement from the later phase of the Early Iron Age (i.e. Late Hallstatt period).  
4092 The site lies in the middle of the relatively broad plain of the Krka and Sava Rivers, close to  
4093 the edge of the major Urnfield period settlement of Velike njive and in direct line of sight to  
4094 the central hillfort of Libna, located on the hills to the north-east (Pavlovič 2014). Both sites  
4095 belong to the Early Iron Age Dolenjska group, which extends over south-eastern Slovenia  
4096 and northern Croatia.

4097

4098 The burial mound, which was surrounded by a shallow ring ditch, contained five graves  
4099 containing six inhumation burials, although one of the graves had been almost completely  
4100 destroyed by later activity. The graves can all be dated, primarily on the basis of bronze grave  
4101 goods, to the Certosa horizon of the Dolenjska Early Iron Age group (second half of the sixth  
4102 and first half of the fifth century BCE).

4103

4104 Two human petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA: Skeleton 279 yielded  
4105 sample I5689 (male), while Skeleton 272 yielded sample I5690 (male).

4106

4107 Source of sample: Posavski muzej, Brežice

4108 Author of entry: Matija Črešnar, Philip Mason and Ian Armit

4109 Reference: Pavlovič, D. 2014. Drnovo, in B. Teržan and M. Črešnar (eds.), *Absolute Dating*  
4110 *of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Slovenia*, 491–504. Ljubljana: Univerza v Ljubljani/Narodni  
4111 muzej Slovenije Catalogi et Monographiae 40.

4112

4113 **Kapiteljska njiva, Novo mesto, Slovenia**

4114 The Kapiteljska njiva barrow cemetery is part of a major Early Iron Age complex at Novo  
4115 mesto located in the middle Krka valley (Knez 1993; Križ 2019). The Marof hillfort is  
4116 interpreted as the centre of this complex, although there is increasing evidence that Early Iron  
4117 Age settlement extended into the area now occupied by the historic town centre of Novo  
4118 mesto.

4119

4120 The barrow cemetery on the Kapiteljska njiva ridge, comprising at least 66 ploughed-out  
4121 barrows, is partially contemporary with a Late Bronze Age Urnfield cemetery on the same  
4122 location. A Late Iron Age flat cremation cemetery was also located on the eastern part of this  
4123 ridge, mostly avoiding the Early Iron Age barrow cemetery. A second large Urnfield  
4124 cemetery complex, comprising over 400 flat cremation graves and some flat inhumation  
4125 graves, was located on the adjacent Mestne njive ridge to the east of Kapiteljske njive. A  
4126 further large barrow cemetery was located at Kandija on the left bank of the River Krka to the  
4127 south of the historic town centre.

4128

4129 Kapiteljska njiva, grave I/16 was located within the largest barrow on the site. It contained 80  
4130 inhumation burials arranged around a central drystone burial chamber, which marks it out as  
4131 one of the earliest barrows in the cemetery. Grave I/16 is defined on typological grounds as  
4132 being a male grave, dating to the Podzemelj II phase of the Early Iron Age in the Dolenjska  
4133 region, i.e. Ha C0 (mid-eighth century BCE).

4134

4135 A human petrous from grave I/16 was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample  
4136 I5691 (male), dating to 2518±28 BP (SUERC-69417; 794–542 cal BCE).

4137

4138 Source of sample: Dolenjski muzej, Novo mesto

4139 Author of entry: Philip Mason, Matija Črešnar and Ian Armit

4140 References:

4141 Knez, T. 1993. *Kapiteljska njiva: Knežja gomila (Kapiteljska njiva: Fürstengrabhügel)*.  
4142 Novo mesto: Dolenjski muzej Carniola archaeologica 1.

4143 Križ, B. 2019. *Kapiteljska njiva: Način pokopa v starejši železni dobi (Kapiteljska njiva:  
4144 Burial Rite in the Early Iron Age)*. Novo mesto: Dolenjski muzej Carniola archaeologica 8.

4145

#### 4146 **Kongresni trg, Ljubljana, Slovenia**

4147 The Late Bronze and Early Iron Age cemetery in Kongresni trg (Congress Square) is located  
4148 in the centre of Ljubljana (Badovinac et al. 2011; Gaspari 2014; Gaspari et al. 2015). It  
4149 yielded a number of flat cremation graves and five barrows constructed of river cobbles and  
4150 soil. Although not unique, this is not the typical grave construction in this area, where flat  
4151 cremation graves were the prevalent grave type. Each of the barrows yielded one or more  
4152 cremation graves, dating to the eighth/seventh century BCE.

4153

4154 Several poorly-furnished inhumation graves were placed around the barrows. Although  
4155 inhumation was generally absent in this area in the Early Iron Age, radiocarbon dating of two  
4156 of these graves (GR 1029A and GR 1032) has confirmed that they belong to the Early Iron  
4157 Age.

4158

4159 Two human petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA: Burial 1032 yielded sample  
4160 I5692 (female), dating to 2550±15 BP (PSUAMS-3055; 798–596 cal BCE), and Burial 1029  
4161 A yielded sample I5693 (female), dating to 2550±20 BP (PSUAMS-3092; 800–571 cal  
4162 BCE).

4163

4164 Source of sample: Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana

4165 Author of entry: Matija Črešnar, Philip Mason and Ian Armit

4166 References:

4167 Badovinac, D., Bekljanov Zidanšek, I., Božinović, M., Brečić, J., Erjavec, R., Hrustel, J.,  
4168 Hvalec, S., Masaryk, R., Porenta, S., Skorupan, J., Verbič, T., and Vojaković, P. 2011. *Report  
4169 of the Archaeological Excavations on the Area of the Building of the Parking House in  
4170 Ljubljana, Congress Square, vol. I-XI*. Unpublished excavation report, Ljubljana.

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4172 Gaspari, A. 2014. *Prehistoric and Roman Emona: A Guide through the Archaeological Past  
4173 of Ljubljana's Predecessor*. Ljubljana: Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana.

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4175 Gaspari, A., Bekljanov Zidanšek, I., Masaryk, R., and Novšak, M. 2015. Augustan military  
4176 graves from the area of Kongresni trg in Ljubljana, in Istenič, J., Laharnar, B., and Horvat, J.  
4177 *Evidence of the Roman Army in Slovenia*, 125–169. Ljubljana: Narodni muzej Slovenije  
4178 *Catalogi et Monographiae* 41.

4179

#### 4180 **Obrežje, Slovenia**

4181 The Late Bronze Age (i.e. Urnfield period) cemetery at Obrežje is one of the largest mortuary  
4182 complexes of the Dobova–Velika Gorica group in the Sava valley in south-eastern Slovenia  
4183 and north-western Croatia (Mason 2005). The cemetery is located on the Pleistocene and  
4184 Early Holocene terrace of the River Breganščica and was excavated in advance of the

4185 construction of the international border crossing between Slovenia and Croatia in 2001–2003.  
4186 The mortuary complex is associated with three major open settlement loci in the immediate  
4187 vicinity. The settlement at Gorica on the Pleistocene terrace of the River Sava to the north-  
4188 east of the cemetery is dated to the Bd C/D period (fifteenth–thirteenth centuries BCE),  
4189 whilst the two loci on the Pleistocene terrace of the River Breganščica to the south-east and  
4190 east of the cemetery are dated to the Ha B (eleventh–eighth centuries BCE). The cemetery  
4191 and settlement complexes were damaged by the construction of an Early Roman vexillation  
4192 fort and road, as well as by Late Medieval settlement activity.

4193  
4194 The cemetery comprises 378 cremation graves that date to the thirteenth–eighth centuries  
4195 BCE and four flat inhumation graves. The latter are confined to the central part of the  
4196 cemetery, but are widely distributed within it. Following the results of the radiocarbon dating  
4197 of three of the inhumations, it became evident that one is contemporary with the beginning  
4198 and one with the later part of the Urnfield cremation cemetery, whilst the third dates to the  
4199 later part of the Early Iron Age, when inhumation burial under barrows was the norm in this  
4200 region.

4201  
4202 Three human petrous bones were successfully analyzed for aDNA: Burial 12623 yielded  
4203 sample I5695 (male), dating to 3086±30 BP (SUERC-69437; 1422–1271 cal BCE); Burial  
4204 3043 yielded sample I5697 (female), dating to 2693±29 BP (SUERC-69436; 900–805 cal  
4205 BCE); and Burial 2544 yielded sample I5696 (male), dating to 2281±29 BP (SUERC-69438;  
4206 404–212 cal BCE).

4207  
4208 Source of sample: Posavski muzej, Brežice  
4209 Author of entry: Philip Mason, Matija Črešnar and Ian Armit  
4210 Reference: Mason, P. 2005. Obrežje MMP (International Border crossing), in Djurić, B. and  
4211 Prešeren, D. (eds.) *The Earth Beneath Your Feet: Archaeology on the Motorways in*  
4212 *Slovenia: Guide to Sites*, 208–210. Ljubljana: Institute for the Protection of the Cultural  
4213 Heritage of Slovenia.

#### 4214 4215 **Zagorje ob Savi, Slovenia**

4216 The Early Iron Age cemetery in Zagorje ob Savi is located at the foot of the hill known as  
4217 Ocepkov hrib, where the contemporary settlement was most probably located (Draksler and  
4218 Murko 2020; Nicholls et al. 2020). It lies just above the Medija stream, a tributary of the  
4219 Sava, one of the major rivers of the south-east Alpine region. The site belongs to the  
4220 Dolenjska Early Iron Age regional group and seems to have been active only in the Late  
4221 Hallstatt period (sixth–fourth century BCE). The cemetery contains flat inhumation graves, in  
4222 a region where monumental burial mounds are much more common.

4223  
4224 The excavated area of the cemetery comprises nine flat, sub-rectangular graves. Most were  
4225 lined with large dolomitic stones, and some were covered with rubble. The skeletons were  
4226 laid out in a supine position with their arms and legs extended. The adults in graves 4, 5 and 8  
4227 in the central group were accompanied by two infant graves (6 and 7), positioned in very  
4228 close proximity to each other. Other than their smaller size, these graves were constructed in  
4229 an identical fashion to the adult graves.

4230  
4231 A human petrous bone from grave 8 was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample  
4232 I5698 (female), dating to 2499±28 BP (SUERC-69422; 781–538 cal BCE).

4233  
4234 Source of sample: National Museum of Slovenia

4235 Author of entry: Matija Črešnar, Philip Mason and Ian Armit  
4236 References:  
4237 Draksler, M., Murko, M. 2020. New Early Iron Age finds from Zagorje ob Savi and Sava  
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4239  
4240 Nicholls, R.A., Buckberry, J., Črešnar, M., Armit, I., Mason, P., and Koon, H. 2020.  
4241 Interdisciplinary study of human remains from the Early Iron Age cemetery at Zagorje ob  
4242 Savi (Slovenia). *Arheološki vestnik* 71: 487–498.  
4243  
4244 **SPAIN**  
4245 **El Espinoso cave, Spain**  
4246 El Espinoso cave is located in the easternmost coastal area of Asturias province (northern  
4247 Spain), in the town of La Franca, municipality of Ribadedeva. The cave is located on a 20m  
4248 high limestone cliff, which dominates a closed valley, near the mouth of the Cabra River,  
4249 only 200m from the present shoreline. The entrance of the cave is oriented south-west, and to  
4250 access it is necessary to climb a 4m-high cliff (González Morales 1995).  
4251  
4252 In the cave interior, Palaeolithic remains were discovered and excavated in the early 1980s  
4253 (González Morales 1995). Radiocarbon dating and lithic typology dates this occupation to the  
4254 Solutrean/Magdalenian transition (20.7k cal BP; Cuenca Solana 2013). At the end of the  
4255 cavity, in a short, small room ~40m<sup>2</sup>, only accessible through a low, narrow passage,  
4256 abundant human remains were documented over the surface of the cave floor. No grave  
4257 goods were identified. This human bone assemblage dated to the second half of the second  
4258 millennium BCE, corresponding to the Cantabrian Late Bronze Age (González-Rabanal et al.  
4259 2017a).  
4260  
4261 The anthropological study of the human remains showed that the cave was used as a  
4262 collective burial place to deposit individuals from different ages and sexes. 1230 human  
4263 remains belonging to 20 individuals of different ages were assessed: two infants (0–3 years),  
4264 four children (3–12 years), five adolescents (12–20 years), seven adults (20–50 years) and  
4265 two older adults (50+ years). Sex identification was possible in twelve individuals: seven  
4266 males and five females. Stature estimation gave an average height of 1.71m for males and  
4267 1.60m for females. Some pathologies were identified such as caries, dental calculus,  
4268 periodontal disease, osteoarthritis and antemortem fractures (González-Rabanal et al. 2017a).  
4269  
4270 Taphonomic study of the assemblage showed poor anatomical representation and high  
4271 fragmentation. The presence of short and low-density bones, such as patella, phalanges,  
4272 carpal and tarsal bones, indicates the primary character of the burials. However, skulls and  
4273 long bones are poorly represented, and they are widely fragmented. An anthropogenic origin  
4274 for differential preservation within the deposit cannot, therefore, be excluded. This could be  
4275 related to the extraction of the long bones and skulls from the cave, once the bodies had  
4276 decomposed, to carry out secondary deposition elsewhere, leaving smaller and less diagnostic  
4277 bones *in situ*. Significant post-depositional diagenetic processes related to water circulation  
4278 and the humidity typical of surface deposits in karstic systems (González-Rabanal et al.  
4279 2017b) were also present in the bone assemblages.  
4280  
4281 Three teeth were successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample I20735\_d (indeterminate  
4282 sex); sample I20736 (female); and sample I20740 (male). All represent second or third degree  
4283 relatives of one another, and can be dated to 1277–1007 cal BCE on the basis of AMS dates  
4284 obtained on other individuals within the deposit.

4285  
4286 Source of samples: Borja González-Rabanal  
4287 Author of entry: Borja González-Rabanal, Manuel Ramón González Morales and Ana B.  
4288 Marín-Arroyo  
4289 References:  
4290 Cuenca Solana, D. 2013. *Utilización de instrumentos de concha para la realización de*  
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4292 *pescadores y primeras sociedades tribales de la fachada atlántica europea*. Santander:  
4293 PuBLiCan, Ediciones Universidad de Cantabria.  
4294  
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4297 Llana (Andrin, Llanes) en 1993. *Excavaciones Arqueológicas en Asturias 1991–94*: 65–78.  
4298  
4299 González-Rabanal, B., González Morales, M.R., Marín-Arroyo, A.B. 2017a. Anthropological  
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4301 Asturias, Spain). *Current Approaches to Collective Burials in the Late European Prehistory*,  
4302 55.  
4303  
4304 González Rabanal, B., González Morales, M.R., Marín Arroyo, A.B. 2017b. La tafonomía  
4305 como marco metodológico para interpretar depósitos funerarios superficiales: estudio de la  
4306 cueva sepulcral de El Espinoso (Ribadedeva, Asturias). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 74(2), 278–  
4307 295.  
4308  
4309 **Monte Bernorio, Spain**  
4310 The fortified settlement (*oppidum*) of Monte Bernorio (municipality of Pomar de Valdivia,  
4311 province of Palencia) is located on a limestone mountain that forms part of the southern  
4312 foothills of the Cantabrian Mountains of northern Spain. The first archaeological discoveries  
4313 were made at the end of the nineteenth century, with further work carried out in the 1940s  
4314 and 1950s. The current research project (‘Monte Bernorio in its environment’) began in 2004  
4315 and has focused both on the settlement and the burial evidence (Torres-Martínez et al. 2016).  
4316 While there is some sparse evidence from the Bronze Age, occupation at Monte Bernorio  
4317 intensified during the Iron Age, particularly in the last centuries BCE, when the upper part of  
4318 the mountain was heavily fortified by a wall and ditch that enclosed an area of 28ha. Further  
4319 earthworks on the slopes and at the foot of Monte Bernorio formed a multivallate system that  
4320 extended the area of the site to c. 90ha. The site was destroyed by the Roman army during the  
4321 course of the Cantabrian Wars launched by Emperor Augustus (29–19 BCE).  
4322  
4323 Recent excavations on a settlement terrace situated on the southern side of Monte Bernorio,  
4324 next to the enclosing wall and in close proximity to one of the entrance gates of the *oppidum*,  
4325 have uncovered two large buildings interpreted as house structures. The buildings appear to  
4326 have been roughly contemporary and belong to the second half of the first millennium BCE.  
4327 A radiocarbon date obtained from the foundation level of one of the buildings provides a date  
4328 of 2428±34 BP (SUERC-75403; 750–400 cal BCE). The buildings had a width of 8–10m and  
4329 5–6 m respectively, and a rectangular shape with rounded corners. The walls had stone bases  
4330 and upper parts constructed of wattle and daub. Both buildings experienced remodelling, with  
4331 at least two episodes of rebuilding observed in House 1 and three in House 3. The houses  
4332 were finally destroyed by fire during the attack launched by the Roman legions as part of the  
4333 Cantabrian Wars, probably in 26 or 25 BCE (Fernández-Götz et al. 2018; Peralta Labrador et  
4334 al. 2019).

4335  
4336 Excavations carried out in 2006, 2007, 2013 and 2016 uncovered the remains of several  
4337 perinatal individuals under the floors of the two aforementioned buildings (cf. preliminary  
4338 study in Torres-Martínez et al. 2012). House 1 contained the remains of 4 perinatal  
4339 individuals (MB-1/2006, MB-2/2006, MB 3/2006, and MB-2013), in two areas located in the  
4340 center of the house, near the entrance and the hearth respectively. Their stratigraphic  
4341 disposition suggests that some of the remains may have been buried in one of the older  
4342 phases of the building, subsequently being removed from their original context to be reburied  
4343 together with the more recent remains.  
4344  
4345 In House 2, the remains of 5 individuals (MB-1/2007, MB-1/2016, MB-2/2016, MB 3/2016,  
4346 and MB-4/2016) were recovered from underneath the floor in the western part of the  
4347 building. The bones were found in two closely associated areas and belonged to several  
4348 individuals; the manipulation of the remains suggests that they were probably buried at  
4349 different times. Some of the remains seem to have been reburied during one of the episodes  
4350 of rebuilding of the house structure.  
4351  
4352 Finally, the remains of a sub-adult (MB 2/2007) were recovered from between the buildings.  
4353  
4354 The recovery of the infant individuals is particularly important for our understanding of the  
4355 Iron Age populations of the region. So far, they represent the only inhumations identified at  
4356 Monte Bernorio. All other human remains discovered at the site are cremation burials from  
4357 cemeteries located outside the upper wall of the *oppidum*. The practice of burying the bodies  
4358 of perinates below house floors is attested at other sites in northern Iberia during the Iron Age  
4359 (Galilea and García 2002).  
4360  
4361 Long bones from five individuals were successfully analyzed for aDNA. Three from House 1  
4362 yielded samples I19987 (female; MB-1/2006), I19988 (female; MB-2/2006), and I19989  
4363 (female; MB-3/2006); while a further two from House 2 yielded samples I19990 (male; MB-  
4364 1/2007), and I19991 (male; MB-2/2016).  
4365  
4366 Sample I19992, from the long bone of MB-4/2016, failed analysis and has not been reported  
4367 here. Sample I19988 was found to be a duplicate of individual MB-1/2006 and its data has  
4368 been combined in the analysis with sample I19987. Samples I21885 and I21886, derived  
4369 from petrous bones from two further individuals (MB-2013 and MB1/2016), are awaiting  
4370 analysis.  
4371  
4372 Source of samples: Jesús F. Torres-Martínez and Manuel Fernández-Götz  
4373 Author of entry: Jesús F. Torres-Martínez, Manuel Fernández-Götz, Silvia Carnicero-Cáceres  
4374 and Olalla López-Costas  
4375 References:  
4376 Fernández-Götz, M., Torres-Martínez, J.F. and Martínez-Velasco, A. 2018. The battle at  
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4379 *Prehistory to Late Antiquity*, 127–140. New York/Abingdon: Routledge.  
4380  
4381 Galilea, F. and García, A. 2002. Enterramientos infantiles en el poblado Protohistórico de La  
4382 Hoya (Laguardia, Álava). *Estudios de Arqueología Alavesa* 19: 150–162.  
4383

4384 Peralta Labrador, E., Camino Mayor, J. and Torres-Martínez, J.F. 2019. Recent research on  
4385 the Cantabrian Wars: the archaeological reconstruction of a mountain war. *Journal of Roman*  
4386 *Archaeology* 32: 421–438.

4387

4388 Torres-Martínez, J.F., Domínguez-Solera, S. and Carnicero-Cáceres, S. 2012. Inhumaciones  
4389 de perinatales en el área de la muralla sur del *oppidum* de Monte Bernorio (Villarén,  
4390 Palencia). Ritos de edad y rituales funerarios. *MUNIBE (Antropología-Arkeología)* 63: 199–  
4391 211.

4392

4393 Torres-Martínez, J.F., Fernández-Götz, M., Martínez-Velasco, A., Vacas-Madrid, D. and  
4394 Rodríguez-Millán, E. 2016. From the Bronze Age to the Roman Conquest: the *oppidum* of  
4395 Monte Bernorio (Northern Spain). *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 82: 363–382.

4396

#### 4397 **WALES**

##### 4398 **Big Covert, Maeshafn, Denbighshire, Wales, UK**

4399 Big Covert is a cave located in Denbighshire, north-east Wales. Excavations took place  
4400 during the 1950s and yielded archaeological and human remains (Hesketh 1955). In the main  
4401 chamber, known as the ‘Bone Chamber’, bronze artefacts, including a brooch, a ring and a  
4402 Roman period zoomorphic brooch were recovered, as well as human remains representing at  
4403 least six individuals (five adults and one juvenile). The ‘Entrance Chamber’ contained  
4404 Roman and Bronze Age metalwork but produced no human remains. Based on the  
4405 archaeological remains, activity appears to date to between 2400 BCE and CE 410. One  
4406 human petrous temporal (89.30H/11) was successfully analyzed for aDNA, yielding sample  
4407 I16408 (female).

4408

4409 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4410 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4411 Reference: Hesketh, G.E. 1955. An account of excavations in the Cave in the Big Covert,  
4412 Maeshafn, Llanferres. *Flintshire Historical Society* 15: 141–148.

4413

##### 4414 **Culver Hole Cave, Port Eynon, Gower Peninsula, West Glamorgan, Wales, UK**

4415 Excavations at Culver Hole Cave took place in 1883, and again in 1924–1931, yielding  
4416 Middle Bronze Age urns and artefacts dating also to the Roman and Early Medieval periods  
4417 (Penniman 1931; 1932). The human bone assemblage consists of at least 41 individuals  
4418 (Buxton 1932), which may (given the presence of the urns) date to the Bronze Age, though  
4419 no detailed report on the stratigraphy has been published.

4420

4421 Here we report data for two individuals. Sample I16488 (male) was derived from the  
4422 mandible of an adult (Skeleton 25.221/2.61). Sample I16476 (female) was derived from the  
4423 mandible of a juvenile (Skeleton 25.221/2.12), but is not included in the main analysis due to  
4424 problems with sex ration information. Sample I16481 (indeterminate sex) from Skeleton  
4425 25.221/2.154 and sample I16487 (male) from Skeleton 25.221/2.3 are excluded due to poor  
4426 data quality. A further sample (I5364) from this site was reported in Olalde et al. (2018),  
4427 though it was not included in the analysis due to contamination.

4428

4429 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4430 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4431 References:

4432 Buxton, L.H.D. 1932. Report on the human remains from Culver Hole. *Bulletin of the Board*  
4433 *of Celtic Studies* 6(2): 198–200.

4434  
4435 Penniman, T.K. 1931. Culver Hole Cave, Llangennith, Gower. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic*  
4436 *Studies* 6(1): 90–92.  
4437 Penniman, T.K. 1932. Culver Hole Cave and vicinity, Llangennith and Llanmadoc, Gower.  
4438 *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 6(2): 196–197.  
4439 **Dinorben, Clwyd, Wales, UK**  
4440 The Dinorben hillfort was excavated by Gardner from 1912 to 1922 and later by Hubert  
4441 Savory in the 1960s and 1970s. Radiocarbon dates obtained during the 1970s led Savory to  
4442 postulate a ninth or early eighth century BCE date for hillfort construction. A subsequent  
4443 dating programme with closely associated and securely stratified samples, however, yielded  
4444 four radiocarbon dates indicating construction in 550–400 cal BCE.  
4445  
4446 Human remains from the site comprise five articulated individuals and disarticulated  
4447 fragments including nine heads or skull fragments found on the floors of three houses, in one  
4448 of the guard chambers of the main entrance and in a ditch (Davis 2018).  
4449  
4450 Five disarticulated cranial fragments and teeth were analyzed for aDNA: I16410 (petrous;  
4451 female; 58.535(1103?)); I16513 (petrous; indeterminate sex; SB590A; 58.535[1912-22]);  
4452 I16514 (petrous; female; SB589A, 58.535[2]); I16478 (tooth; female; 58.535/1501) and  
4453 I16475 (tooth; male; 58.535/1151). I16410 and I16514 have been excluded from the analysis  
4454 due to low coverage, as has I16513, which showed evidence for contamination.  
4455  
4456 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales  
4457 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer  
4458 References:  
4459 Davis, O. 2018. Iron Age burial in Wales: patterns, practices and problems. *Oxford Journal*  
4460 *of Archaeology* 37: 61–97.  
4461  
4462 Harding, D. 2013. *Iron Age Hillforts in Britain and Beyond*. Oxford: Oxford University  
4463 Press.  
4464  
4465 **Ogof Ffynnon Ddu, Penwillt, Wales, UK**  
4466 The cave of Ogof Ffynon Ddu was first explored in 1946, is one of the deepest caves in the  
4467 UK, and is notable for its impressive main stream passage and scalloped walls. During the  
4468 exploration, a human skeleton was found on a small platform of rock at the foot of a rock fall.  
4469 The skeleton, in a poor state of preservation, lay on its right side, with the legs bent. No  
4470 artefacts accompanied the individual and it thus remains undated (Mason 1972). A tooth from  
4471 this individual (89.26H/17) yielded sample I16474 (male) but the data have not been included  
4472 in the main analysis due to low coverage.  
4473  
4474 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales  
4475 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer  
4476 Reference: Mason, E.J. 1972. Report on human skeleton discovered on 4 August 1946 in  
4477 Ogof, Ffynnon Ddu at Rhongyr Uchaf, Swansea Valley. *South Wales Caving Club Newsletter*  
4478 70: 20–1.  
4479  
4480 **Ogof yr Esgyrn, Dan-Yr-Ogof, Powys, Wales, UK**  
4481 Excavations at Ogof yr Esgyrn in 1923 and 1938–50, and later in 1972, 1978 and 1979,  
4482 uncovered both artifacts and human remains (Mason 1978). The human assemblage consists  
4483 of more than two thousand bones belonging to at least 40 individuals (14 adults and 26

4484 juveniles). The artefactual assemblage included bone pins, coins, a twisted silver ring and  
4485 pottery from the Romano-British period, as well as bronze dirks, weaving combs and a  
4486 double conical gold bead dating from the Bronze Age (Mason 1978).

4487

4488 Human bones from this assemblage have been radiocarbon dated to 3014 BP (UB-6550) and  
4489 3008 BP (UB-6551) (Branigan and Dearne 1991). Though no standard errors are quoted  
4490 (ibid.), they represent Middle Bronze Age dates of 1409–1115 cal BCE and 1409–1094 cal  
4491 BCE respectively, assuming a standard error of 50 years.

4492

4493 DNA was successfully analyzed for two individuals: sample I16485 (female) was obtained  
4494 from a tooth in a mandible from individual 97.5H/12, while sample I16492 (male) derives  
4495 from a tooth in a mandible from individual 97.5H/9.

4496

4497 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4498 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4499 References:

4500 Branigan, K. and Dearne, M.J. 1991. *A gazetteer of Romano-British cave sites and their*  
4501 *finds*. Sheffield: Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield.

4502

4503 Mason E.J. 1978. Excavations at Ogof yr Esgyrn. *South Wales Caving Club Newsletter* 89:  
4504 3–7.

4505

#### 4506 **Ogof Rhiwledyn, Little Ormes Head, Llandudno, Conwy, Wales, UK**

4507 Ogof Rhiwledyn, also known as North Face Cave, was excavated in 1962–1976 and again in  
4508 2015, yielding artefacts as well as human and animal bones (Blore 2012; 2017). Artefacts  
4509 included pebbles, slate and antler tools, and an amber bead which could be Early–Middle  
4510 Bronze Age in date (Blore 2012). The bone assemblage comprised many mammals: some  
4511 would have used the cave as refuge, some species would have been brought in by predators,  
4512 but there were also butchered remains brought in by humans (Blore 2012). The human  
4513 remains belong to at least four individuals: a 4 year old, an 8–9 year old, a 10–12 year old  
4514 and an adult (Blore 2012). Part of maxilla which could belong to the 10–12 year old  
4515 individual was recovered in 2015. It produced a Middle Bronze Age of 3065±36 BP  
4516 (SUERC-62072; 1415–1228 cal BCE; Blore 2017). This date is complemented by the  
4517 artefactual assemblage, as well as the discovery, in 1986, of a Bronze Age Copper mine less  
4518 than 5km away from Ogof Rhiwledyn.

4519

4520 Here, we report sample I16479\_d (tooth; indeterminate sex, Skeleton 2000.50H/6) but it is  
4521 not included in the main analysis due to low data coverage.

4522

4523 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4524 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4525 References:

4526 Blore J.D. 2012. *Archaeological Excavation at North Face Cave Little Ormes Head,*  
4527 *Gwynedd 1962–1976*. Wallasey, privately published.

4528

4529 Blore J.D. 2017. *Radiocarbon Date for the Human Remains from North Face Cave,*  
4530 *Little Orme's Head, Gwynedd*. Wallasey, privately published.

4531

#### 4532 **Orchid Cave, Llanferres, Denbigshire, Wales, UK**

4533 Orchid Cave was excavated in 1981, yielding Neolithic artefacts and faunal remains. It also  
4534 yielded human remains (MNI = 3), corresponding to an adult (male), a young individual and  
4535 further undetermined individual. A direct radiocarbon date of 4170±100 BP (OxA-3817;  
4536 3010–2470 cal BCE) on a pelvis bone confirms the Neolithic date. Here we report data for  
4537 I16491, a tooth found in situ in a disarticulated mandible (male; TB261, 92.23H/42). It has  
4538 not been included in the analysis due to mitochondrial contamination.

4539

4540 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4541 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4542 References:

4543 Aldhouse-Green, S. et al. 1996. Holocene humans at Pontnewydd and Cae Gronw caves.  
4544 *Antiquity* 70: 444–447.

4545

4546 Brassil, K.S. and Guilbert, G.C. 1982. Caves in Clwyd. *Archaeology in Clwyd* 4–5.

4547

4548 Davies, M. 1981. *Identification of bones from Orchid Cave, Maeshafn, Clwyd*. Unpublished  
4549 report, Nature Conservancy Council.

4550

4551 Guilbert, G. 1982. Orchid Cave. *Archaeology in Wales* 22: 15.

4552

#### 4553 **Llanmaes, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan, Wales, UK**

4554 Excavations at Llanmaes took place from 2003–2010, yielding Late Bronze Age and Early  
4555 Iron Age remains including socketed axes, and fragments from cauldrons and bowls  
4556 (Waddington et al. 2019). This site is remarkable for its high proportion of pigs, most of them  
4557 probably imported, which are interpreted as the remains of feasting. Moreover, the presence  
4558 of Armorican axes, a decorated Hallstatt bracelet and a handled cup highlight wider sea-borne  
4559 contacts and the presence of feasting participants travelling by sea as well as by land. Among  
4560 the deposits human bones were found, corresponding to at least to three individuals: two  
4561 (possibly three) juveniles and a single adult (Gwilt et al. 2016). Human bone from a  
4562 disarticulated human bone group (88 fragments) yielded a direct radiocarbon date of 2059±31  
4563 (UB-7340; cal 171 BCE–cal CE 4). Sample I16471 (female) from a human tooth (TB233;  
4564 HM04(032)A11) has been excluded from the analysis due to low coverage.

4565 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4566 Author of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4567 References:

4568 Waddington, K., Bayliss, A., Higham, T., Madgwick, R. and Sharples, N. 2019. Histories of  
4569 deposition: creating chronologies for the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age transition in  
4570 Southern Britain. *Archaeological Journal* 176(1): 841–833.

4571 Gwilt, A., Lodwick, M., Deacon, J., Wells, N., Madgwick, R. and Young, T. 2016.  
4572 Ephemeral Abundance at Llanmaes: Exploring the Residues and Resonances of an Earliest  
4573 Iron Age Midden and Its Associated Archaeological Context in the Vale of Glamorgan, in  
4574 J.T. Koch and B. Cunliffe (eds), *Celtic from the West 3. Atlantic Europe in the Metal Ages:  
4575 Questions of Shared Language*: 294–329. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

#### 4576 **Lynx Cave, Mold, Bryn Alyn, Llanarmon-yn-Ial, Denbighshire, Wales, UK**

4577 Excavations at Lynx Cave took place from 1962–2012 and revealed a small chamber with  
4578 evidence for human occupation, including mortuary activity, with artefactual material from  
4579 the Late Upper Palaeolithic to the Romano-British period. The human remains came  
4580 predominantly from a burial mound located at the back of the cave and consisted of 43  
4581 disarticulated bones and teeth, representing at least 8 individuals, suggesting that the burial  
4582 mound did not represent their primary depositional context. Some bones showed signs of

4583 carnivore gnawing and it is possible that whole bodies had been exposed outside or elsewhere  
4584 in the cave before disarticulated bones were interred in the mound. Here we report data for  
4585 sample I16472 (female), taken from a disarticulated tooth (2015.11H/42), but the data have  
4586 not been included in the main analysis due to low data quality.

4587

4588 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4589 Source of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4590 Reference: Blore J.D. 2012. *Lynx Cave, Denbighshire, 50 years of excavations 1962–2012*.

4591 Wallasey, privately published.

4592

4593 **RAF St Athan, Glamorgan, Wales, UK**

4594 Excavations at RAF St Athan took place in 2003 and yielded archaeological remains from the

4595 Bronze Age to the Medieval period, with a focus of occupation in the Middle–Late Iron Age.

4596 Archaeological remains from the Iron Age comprised a sub-square enclosure containing

4597 roundhouses, hearths and the remains of three inhumations. Two of these were excavated by

4598 machine, so little is known about their burial context of burial, whilst the third was from a pit

4599 located at the rear of the enclosure (opposite the entrance) and contained only the legs of an

4600 adolescent (Davis 2017). Two inhumations were also found outside the enclosure and

4601 contained the remains of two poorly preserved adults in flexed position (Barber et al. 2007).

4602 Direct radiocarbon dates on bones from these burials provided dates of 2263±35 BP (Wk-

4603 16365, 400–200 BCE; burial 1, Skeleton 1486) and 2235±35 BP (Wk-16366, 390–200 BCE;

4604 burial 2; Skeleton 1552). Sample I16406 (male) derives from the petrous of Skeleton 1486

4605 (2008.14H/4.1).

4606

4607 Source of sample: Jody Deacon, National Museum of Wales

4608 Source of entry: Claire-Elise Fischer

4609 References:

4610

4611 Barber, A. J., Cox, S. and Hancocks, A. 2006. A Late Iron Age and Roman farmstead at RAF

4612 St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. Evaluation and excavation 2002–03. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*

4613 155: 49–115.

4614

4615 Davis, O. 2017. Iron Age burial in Wales: patterns, practices and problems. *Oxford Journal*

4616 *of Archaeology* 37(1): 1–49.

4617

4618

## 4619 **SI Section 2: Genetic clustering and outlier detection**

4620

4621 To prepare our British dataset for analysis, we divided individuals into four time periods  
4622 based either on the means of archaeological context ranges, or the means of the 95%  
4623 calibrated confidence intervals from radiocarbon dating on skeletal elements from the  
4624 individuals we analyzed. Based on the point estimate of the time period, we then labelled the  
4625 individual as Mesolithic (before 4000 BCE), Neolithic (4000-2450 BCE), Chalcolithic/EBA  
4626 (2450-1550 BCE), MBA (1550-1250 BCE), LBA (1250-800 BCE), or IA (800 BCE - 43 CE  
4627 although in Scotland we extended this further forward in time based on the archaeological  
4628 definitions of the local Iron Age). We excluded individuals that were archaeologically  
4629 associated with Roman burial contexts. For some analyses, we classified individuals  
4630 geographically (e.g. Scotland vs. Wales vs. Isle of Man vs. Channel Islands vs. England vs.  
4631 Ireland). In the Iron Age we further subdivided into subregions within southern Britain  
4632 (Midlands, North (excluding Arras culture individuals from East Yorkshire which we treated  
4633 separately as North.EastYorkshire), North.EastYorkshire, Cornwall, EastAnglia, Southeast,  
4634 Southcentral, and Wales), and within Scotland (Southeast, West, and Orkney).

4635

4636 We carried *qpAdm* analysis by individual, using a setup for estimating proportions of ancestry  
4637 (Yamnaya-related, Western hunter gatherer-related, and Anatolian farmer-related) that we  
4638 optimized to drive down standard errors. In this setup, the left source populations were  
4639 (*Russia\_Samara\_EBA\_Yamnaya* ( $n=9$ ), *WHGA* consisting of Western Hunter-Gatherers that  
4640 were phylogenetically closest to the hunter-gatherer source population of Britain ( $n=18$ ), and  
4641 *Germany\_EN\_LBK* ( $n=69$ ). The right reference populations were (*Mbuti.SDG* ( $n=10$ ),  
4642 *WHGB* consisting of Western Hunter-Gatherers that had more Eastern Hunter-Gatherer  
4643 relatedness and were mostly from the Iron Gates region of the Danube river ( $n=41$ ),  
4644 *Russia\_Afanasiovo* ( $n=19$ ), and *Turkey\_N* ( $n=16$ ). We removed from our analysis dataset  
4645 individuals that gave a poor fit to this model at  $P<0.01$ , or were outside of the time periods of  
4646 interest for this study. We also attempted to fit Irish individuals although they failed our  
4647 modeling at a high rate plausibly due to different biases in shotgun sequencing and capture  
4648 data, and so unfortunately we could not reliably compare our results from the British time  
4649 transect study to those from Ireland. Within each time period and region, and after restricting  
4650 to a subset of samples obtained by removing first degree relatives of higher coverage  
4651 individuals in the dataset, we created a primary pool of individuals for analysis. Such pools  
4652 without outliers removed were what we used for Figure 2.

4653

4654 For each pool of individuals from a given region and time period, we identified a main  
4655 subcluster based on visually inspecting a plot of the proportions of EEF, Steppe, and WHG  
4656 ancestry. We then iterated over all individuals in the pool, testing for significant evidence of  
4657 heterogeneity relative to a sub-pool of all individuals in the main cluster (except the test  
4658 individual when it was part of the main cluster) using *qpWave* with the right set (*Mbuti.SDG*,  
4659 *WHGA*, *Germany\_EN\_LBK*, *Russia\_Samara\_EBA\_Yamnaya*). We carried out three iterations  
4660 of this process, each time identifying outliers from the main cluster individuals according to  
4661 the criterion that the *qpWave* p-value was  $p<0.005$ , and stopped when we no longer changed  
4662 cluster assignments. If outliers were at the extremes of the ancestry distribution for their  
4663 region and time period, we gave them a suffix that captured this information using a  
4664 nomenclature like “England.and.Wales\_IA\_highEEF”. We labeled groups of ancestry-  
4665 extreme outliers by sorting all individuals within each region and time period based on  
4666 ancestry proportion. We then identified the individual with the least extreme ancestry that  
4667 gave a *qpWave* p-value  $<0.005$  and where all more extreme ancestry samples were also  
4668 rejected by *qpWave* at  $p<0.05$  (for satisfying this requirement, we disregarding samples

4669 filtered out based on the quality control criteria described above). This index individual and  
4670 all with more extreme ancestry were labeled with the suffix. Individuals not in ancestry  
4671 extreme tails but with p-values of  $<0.005$  were labeled with an “\_o” suffix. Taken together,  
4672 this procedure allowed us to identify a main cluster of individuals to represent each time and  
4673 period, and significant outliers at the extremes of the distributions for their regions and  
4674 periods (red in Figure 3). The final names are given in Online Table 4.  
4675

4676 **SI Section 3: Discussion of notable family relationships.**

4677

4678 In Online Table 8 we list the 95 multi-person families detected over the time transects  
4679 analyzed in this study, which altogether comprise 281 individuals. In this section, we discuss  
4680 two families of particularly high interest.

4681

4682 *(1) Hazleton North 11 member pedigree*

4683

4684 The largest family discovered in the newly published data was excavated at the Megalithic  
4685 site of Hazleton North, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England (pedigree in Extended Data  
4686 Figure 1). This family is organized around the male I12440 and his four grandsons  
4687 descending from 3 different sons:

4688

4689 -Grandson I12439 who is the son of I12440's son with woman X.

4690

-Grandson I13891 who is the son of I12440's first son with woman Y.

4691

-Grandson I12438 who is the son of I12440's second son with woman Y.

4692

-Grandson I12437 who is the son of I12440's second son with woman Y, but whose mother  
4693 is different than I12438's mother.

4694

4695 We also identified male I13898 who is likely I12437's maternal uncle and also distantly  
4696 related to the patriarch I12440, and male I13890 who is likely a descendant of I12438  
4697 through the paternal line and a maternal relative (likely cousin) of I13892.

4698

4699 The only two women in the pedigree are I13896 who is likely I12438's granddaughter through  
4700 his son, and I13888 who is the daughter of I12437 and woman Z, who is also the mother of  
4701 I12439. This represents the same woman marrying first one of I12440's sons, and later one of  
4702 I12440's grandsons.

4703

4704 Altogether, this Megalithic family appears to be organized along the male lineage, consistent  
4705 with previous reports of patrilineal organization in Megalithic societies<sup>1</sup>.

4706

4707 *(2) Genetic relationship between I14200 (the Amesbury Archer) and I2565 (The Companion)*

4708

4709 The Amesbury Archer and The Companion have been hypothesized to be close relatives  
4710 based on the presence of a very uncommon non-metric trait (calcaneonavicular coalition) in  
4711 the feet of both individuals<sup>2</sup>, and we therefore sought to use genetic data to measure their  
4712 degree of relationship. Given the relatively poor DNA preservation as compared to other  
4713 individuals from Amesbury Down, we generated and merged data from 8 libraries from the  
4714 Archer to give a coverage of 165,912 SNPs on chromosomes 1-22; the comparative data from  
4715 the Bowman consisted of 136,956 SNPs, and the overlap was ~14,000 SNPs. We computed  
4716 allelic mismatch rate between both individuals and obtained a value of 0.256. Following the  
4717 an approach described previously<sup>3</sup>, we estimated the relatedness coefficient using a  
4718 normalization value of 0.2615 from unrelated pairs of England Bronze Age individuals. The  
4719 relatedness coefficient is 0.0405 (-0.0161–0.0971), which completely rules out 1<sup>st</sup>- or 2<sup>nd</sup>-  
4720 degree relationships, but more distant relationships are possible.

4721

4722 **SI Section 4: Proof of a new ancestry source in Britain in the LBA and IA**

4723

4724 One possibility for the genetic shift that we see that avoids any substantial movement of  
4725 people is that we are observing a reemergence of people of the British Neolithic who mixed  
4726 with migrants from the continent who arrived in the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age. In  
4727 Extended Data Table 2 we show an investigation of this possibility using *qpAdm*, modeling  
4728 British people in the Middle Bronze Age and onward as mixtures of two sources: Neolithic  
4729 and Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age (we repeated the analysis using sources both in Scotland  
4730 and in southern Britain).

4731

4732 For our set of right populations we used *Mbuti.SDG*, *Netherlands\_BellBeaker*,  
4733 *Poland\_Globular\_Amphora*, *WHGA*, *Iberia\_C*, *Czech\_EBA*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_EBA*,  
4734 *Russia\_Samara\_EBA\_Yamnaya*, *Turkey\_N*. We obtained a p-value of  $<10^{-12}$  for southern  
4735 British populations from the Late Bronze Age onward, and  $P < 0.006$  for the Middle Bronze  
4736 Age, suggesting that a new ancestry had arrived.

4737

4738 We wanted to understand why the  $f_4$ -statistics used in *qpAdm* are making British  
4739 sources for the shift essentially impossible.

4740

4741 We found that Mbuti is not unique in this analysis. Substituting any outgroup *O* with no gene  
4742 flow between *O* and Europe produces very strong p-values, and replacing Mbuti with  
4743 Karitiana (a South American group with no post-colonial admixture) gives stronger scores.  
4744

4744

4745 There is a simple argument using  $f_4$ -statistics that shows that modeling southern Britons from  
4746 the Late Bronze Age and afterward as a mixture of individuals from the Chalcolithic/Early  
4747 Bronze Age and Neolithic is infeasible. Consider an idealized population:  
4748

4748

$$P = \alpha(\text{England.and.Wales}_N) + (1 - \alpha)(\text{England.Wales}_C.EBA)$$

4750

4751 If *P* is a good model for *England.and.Wales\_IA* we should have

4752

$$f_4(\text{England.and.Wales}_IA, P; \text{Karitiana, Netherlands_BellBeaker}) \approx 0$$

4754

4755 This is the same basic idea as used by *qpAdm* but simpler and easier to understand. Extended  
4756 Data Figure 2 shows Z-scores as we vary  $\alpha$ . Very similar results are obtained using  
4757 *Scotland\_Neolithic* (not shown).

4758

4759 Informally, both *England.Wales\_Neolithic* and *England.Wales\_IA* are more closely related to  
4760 *Netherlands\_BellBeaker* than is *England.Wales\_IA*, and therefore so are all mixes of these  
4761 two sources.

4762

4763 **SI Section 5: Convergence of EEF ancestry across Europe was not due to a single source**

4764

4765 Figure 4 and Extended Data Figure 3 show ancestry differences between early and late  
 4766 populations in 5 countries of the European mainland. To investigate this formally we  
 4767 computed  $f_4(\text{Early, Late; Mbuti, X})$  where X are surrogates for Steppe, European First  
 4768 Farmers or Western Hunter Gatherers. We used Yamnaya Samara (9 individuals) as a  
 4769 surrogate for Steppe, Germany LBK (53 individuals) for First Farmers, and 18 individuals  
 4770 from a variety of locations of pre-farming Western Europe to represent Western Hunter-  
 4771 Gatherers. Some caution is required in interpreting these results, as our early and late  
 4772 individuals differ not only in date but also in location, so local geographically related genetic  
 4773 structure could confound these results. Nevertheless, the results suggest a highly significant  
 4774 increase in EEF ancestry over time in the Czech Republic (Bohemia) and a more subtle but  
 4775 similar signal in the Netherlands which is qualitatively similar to the pattern in southern  
 4776 Britain. We also observe a highly significant decrease in EEF ancestry over time in Iberia,  
 4777 combined with a different type of ancestry shift in Hungary no average signal of ancestry  
 4778 change with respect to these three components in our French samples.

4779

4780 **Table S4.1: Z-score for  $f_4(\text{Early, Late; Mbuti, X})$ .** We highlight highly significant values at  
 4781  $|Z| > 3$  (red) and moderately significant values ( $2 < |Z| < 3$ ).

	<b>Steppe</b>	<b>EEF</b>	<b>WHG</b>
Czech	-10.9	8.1	-0.6
France	-1.4	-1.7	-1.9
Hungary	1.3	0.5	-4.2
Iberia	2.5	-4.1	-5.9
Netherlands	-3.0	-0.6	-0.8

4782

4783 We wondered whether the genetic data were consistent with a scenario in which the the same  
 4784 population, G, admixed into England, Bohemia, and Iberia. The first two regions have low  
 4785 EEF ancestry in the Early Bronze Age, which admixture with G reduces. Iberia has higher  
 4786 EEF ancestry and admixture with G increases this. We can test this hypothesis. We describe a  
 4787 test for the same G mixing into the Bohemian and Iberian populations . We set on the left L

4788

4789 Early Czech

4790 Late Czech

4791 Early Iberian

4792 Late Iberian

4793 England.Wales\_C.EBA

4794 England.Wales\_IA

4795

4796 and on the right

4797

4798 Mbuti

4799 Poland Globular Amphora

4800 Germany BellBeaker

4801 WHGA

4802 Iberia\_C

4803 Yamnaya Samara

4804 Turkey\_N

4805

4806 We see that under our hypothesis the matrix  $M_{(l_1;l_2);(r_1;r_2)} = F_4(l_1; l_2; r_1, r_2)$  where we choose  $l_i$   
4807 from  $L$ ,  $r_j$  from  $R$ , will have rank 3, while for 6 arbitrary populations on the left it will have  
4808 rank 5. We can test the hypothesis that the rank is 3 using *qpWave* and obtain a p-value of  
4809  $p=0.0000357$ . We can conclude that the simple idea of a single population moving into  
4810 southern Britain, Bohemia and Iberia is unlikely to be the whole truth.

4811

4812 We caution, however, that this may be an over-stringent test, since even a small amount of  
4813 additional ancestry from another source affecting some regions more than others will affect  
4814 results. For example, North African admixture has been documented to have contributed  
4815 ancestry to some Iberian individuals in the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age periods<sup>4</sup>. If such  
4816 admixture contributed in a non-trivial way to the Late Iberian population it would explain the  
4817 failure of the *qpWave* model while still being consistent with a scenario in which most of the  
4818 convergence in EEF ancestry proportion between Bohemia and Iberia in this period was due  
4819 to admixture with the same source population.

4820

4821 **SI Section 6: Relationship of the new source of ancestry to people of mainland Europe**

4822

4823 It seems overwhelmingly probable that the genetic shift in England between the Early Bronze  
4824 Age and the Iron Age was caused by demographic movement from the European mainland.

4825 In this section we investigate the possible sources.

4826

4827 We first ran *qpAdm* with a minimal set of populations on the right:

4828

4829 *Mbuti.SDG*

4830 *Netherlands\_BellBeaker*

4831 *Poland\_Globular\_Amphora*

4832 *WHGA*

4833 *Russia\_Samara\_EBA\_Yamnaya*

4834 *Turkey\_N*

4835

4836 Here, we took *England.Wales\_IA* as the target and as sources used *England.Wales\_C.EBA*  
4837 and *X*. Here, *X* was a list of 72 populations we included as surrogates for the second source,

4838 namely (*Iberia\_Tartessian*, *Iberia\_EBA*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_MBA*, *Iberia\_C\_BA*,

4839 *Iberia\_LBA\_Cogotas*, *Iberia\_Celtiberian*, *France\_Occitanie\_EMBA.SG*,

4840 *France\_BellBeaker\_NoSteppe*, *Hungary\_EBA\_Protonagyrev*, *France\_BA\_GalloRoman*,

4841 *Czech\_EBA\_Protounetice*, *France\_HautsDeFrance\_IA2.SG*,

4842 *Germany\_CordedWare-Tauber*, *Czech\_HallstattBylany.SG*,

4843 *Germany\_BenzigerodeHeimburg\_LN*, *Netherlands\_EIA*, *Netherlands\_MBA*,

4844 *Greece\_BA\_Mycenaean*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_C\_MonteClaro*, *France\_Occitanie\_EBA.SG*,

4845 *Hungary\_IA\_Celtic*, *Italy\_Sicily\_LBA*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_IA\_Punic\_2*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_C*,

4846 *Iberia\_BA\_Cogotas*, *Hungary\_Maros\_EBA.SG*, *Greece\_Minoan\_Odigitria*,

4847 *Greece\_Minoan\_Lassithi*, *Iberia\_Roman*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_IA\_Punic\_1*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_LBA*,

4848 *Italy\_Sardinia\_LateC*, *Iberia\_Iberian*, *Iberia\_LBA*, *Hungary\_MBA\_Vatya.SG*,

4849 *France\_N\_Protohistoric*, *France\_GrandEst\_IA1.SG*, *Iberia\_IA*, *France\_Occitanie\_IA2.SG*,

4850 *France\_GrandEst\_IA2.SG*, *Germany\_EBA\_Unetice*, *Italy\_C\_BA.SG*, *Italy\_IA\_Republic.SG*,

4851 *France\_Celts*, *France\_GrandEst\_EBA.SG*, *Germany\_MBA\_Lech*, *Czech\_EBA*,

4852 *Netherlands\_BA*, *Germany\_Lech\_BellBeaker*, *Czech\_CordedWare*, *Italy\_Sicily\_EBA*,

4853 *Italy\_Sardinia\_BA\_Nuragic*, *France\_IA\_LaTene*, *Hungary\_EBA\_BellBeaker*,

4854 *Germany\_SouthernGermany\_Singen\_EBA*, *Germany\_CordedWare*, *Netherlands\_BellBeaker*,

4855 *France\_BellBeaker*, *Czech\_IA\_Hallstatt*, *Italy\_Sardinia\_EBA*, *Hungary\_IA\_LaTene*,

4856 *Czech\_EBA\_Unetice*, *Iberia\_BellBeaker*, *Germany\_Lech\_EBA*, *Czech\_BellBeaker*,

4857 *Czech\_LBA\_Knoviz*, *Germany\_BellBeaker*, *Iberia\_BA*, *Czech\_IA\_LaTene*, *Margetts\_Pit*, and

4858 *Cliffs\_End*). All of these were mainland European populations except for a pool of two

4859 outlier individuals from Cliffs End (2 individuals) and the Margetts Pit outlier (1 individual)

4860 which are dated to the early Iron Age or late Bronze Age in England and have significantly

4861 elevated EEF ancestry compared to the period average. The coefficient shown in Table S5.1

4862 is the estimated proportion of *X*, or more precisely a population descended from a group

4863 related to *X*, for all populations that pass a p-value threshold of 0.05

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**Table S5.1: Fitting models for the ancestry of English Iron Age people**

Source	N	<i>qpAdm</i> Proportion	<i>qpAdm</i> Error	<i>qpAdm</i> P-value	p-value obtained by adding each of 38 pre-1000BCE populations in turn to the reference set, then Bonferroni-correcting the lowest p- value for 38 hypotheses tested
France_Occitanie_IA2.SG	6	43.5%	3.1%	0.35	0.99
Cliffs_End	2	50.3%	5.3%	0.92	0.77
France_HautsDeFrance_IA2.SG	2	69.6%	7.8%	0.42	0.72
Margetts_Pit	1	42.6%	4.4%	0.57	0.43
Hungary_IA_Celtic	3	59.2%	8.6%	0.09	0.43
France_Occitanie_EMBA.SG	2	44.1%	3.4%	0.17	0.32
France_GrandEst_IA1.SG	5	44.7%	3.2%	0.12	0.023
Iberia_LBA	5	38.2%	2.8%	0.45	0.0092
France_BA_GalloRoman	2	44.1%	3.8%	0.12	0.0030
France_IA_LaTene	10	64.8%	4.9%	0.20	0.0016
France_GrandEst_IA2.SG	6	54.4%	4.2%	0.05	0.00084
Iberia_LBA_Cogotas	2	25.8%	1.8%	0.22	0.00053
Czech_IA_Hallstatt	13	53.6%	3.5%	0.77	0.00015
Czech_LBA_Knoviz	35	55.5%	2.5%	0.39	0
Iberia_C_BA	2	18.7%	1.1%	0.14	0
Iberia_Iberian	5	28.6%	1.8%	0.07	0
Iberia_Tartessian	2	30.6%	2.1%	0.47	0

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Note: This is an extended version of Table 2, in which we include all 17 populations that fit the basic *qpAdm* model at  $p > 0.05$ , even if the 17 populations clearly fail when we add 38 continental European populations in turn to the outgroup set and the correct the lowest p-value for the number of hypotheses tested (Table 2 in the main text only lists the six populations that pass). Reference populations for the basic *qpAdm* are *Mbuti.SDG*, *Netherlands\_BellBeaker*, *Poland\_Globular\_Amphora*, *WHGA*, *Russia\_Samara\_EBA\_Yamnaya*, and *Turkey\_N*. We run using the `allsnps:yes` option to maximize power.

4879 Some of the 17 populations listed in Table SA5.1 as producing passing models at  $p > 0.05$   
4880 have a date much too late to be proximal sources for people of the southern British Iron Age.  
4881 We wished to reduce the length of this list and chose a set Y of 38 European populations, all  
4882 dating earlier than ~1000 BCE, to explore adding to the right reference set of populations. We  
4883 then reran *qpAdm* 17x38 times, in each run using a population from X as a possible source  
4884 and adding one of the populations Y on the right. For each X in Extended Data Table 5, we  
4885 recorded the lowest P-value that emerges from this analysis, and then corrected for the 38  
4886 hypotheses tested. Only six populations survive this process with a passing Bonferroni  
4887 corrected p-value of  $> 0.05$ , and are excerpted in Table 2. These include *Margett's Pit* and  
4888 *Cliffs End*, as well as *France\_Occitanie\_IA2.SG*, *France\_HautsDeFrance\_IA2.SG*,  
4889 *Hungary\_IA\_Celtic*, and *France\_Occitanie\_EMBA.SG*. Point estimates for ancestry  
4890 proportions coming from these new populations are substantial, ranging from 42.6% to  
4891 69.6%.

4892  
4893 Some cautions are in order. It is interesting that “Cliffs End” and “Margetts Pit” score well  
4894 here as it suggests that these individuals might be early generation descendants of the  
4895 immigration to Britain. However, the standard errors on the coefficient of X are  
4896 comparatively large so our analysis has reduced sensitivity. We also caution that we are  
4897 testing a hypothesis that a descendant of a population in X is the sole proximal source for the  
4898 shift. There could easily be more than one movement into Britain from the mainland, and our  
4899 modeling will not detect that.  
4900

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