

## Table of Contents

<b>List of Figures.....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>List of Tables.....</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. The Archaeology of Childhood.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1. Children in social archaeology .....	3
2.1.1. Childhood theory in social archaeology .....	3
2.1.2. Children as entities in the archaeological record.....	3
2.1.3. The archaeological visibility of socialisation and development.....	3
2.1.4. Children in the burial record.....	4
2.1.5. The archaeology of Romano-British child burials.....	4
2.2. Potentials of non-adult bioarchaeology .....	7
2.2.1. Theoretical considerations .....	7
2.2.2. Issues of preservation .....	8
2.2.3. Age and the concept of childhood .....	9
2.2.4. Sex determination .....	10
2.2.5. Growth .....	10
2.2.6. Non-adult palaeopathology.....	11
2.2.6.1. Enamel hypoplasia.....	11
2.2.6.2. Infectious disease.....	12
2.2.6.2.1. Endocranial lesions.....	12
2.2.6.2.2. Non-specific infection: periostitis, osteitis and osteomyelitis .....	13
2.2.6.2.3. Tuberculosis.....	13
2.2.6.3. Metabolic disease and nutritional stress .....	14
2.2.6.3.1. Cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis.....	14
2.2.6.3.2. Vitamin D deficiency (rickets/osteomalacia).....	15
2.2.6.3.3. Vitamin C deficiency (scurvy) .....	16
2.2.6.3.4. Anaemia .....	16
2.2.6.5. Trauma .....	17
2.2.7. Weaning stress .....	17
2.3. Roman Britons or British Romans?.....	19
<b>3. Childhood Health in Roman Britain.....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1. The palaeopathology of Romano-British children .....	21
3.2. The classical perspective: evidence for childhood health from rome.....	24
3.2.1. The family: a child's environment .....	25
3.2.2. Stages in the Roman life course.....	25
3.2.3. Childcare practices.....	26
3.2.4. Play .....	28
3.2.5. Dying young .....	28
3.4. Infanticide? .....	29
3.5. Enslavement and forced labour in Roman Britain .....	31
3.6. Summary.....	32
<b>4. Materials and Methods .....</b>	<b>33</b>
4.1. Materials .....	33
4.1.1. Introduction.....	33
4.1.2. Defining urban and rural settlement types .....	35

4.1.3. The major urban sites.....	37
4.1.3.1. Poundbury Camp, Dorchester, Dorset (3 <sup>rd</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	37
4.1.3.2. Butt Road, Colchester, Essex (4 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	37
4.1.3.3. Gloucester, Gloucestershire (2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	37
4.1.3.4. Bath Gate, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	38
4.1.3.5. Trentholme Drive, York, North Yorkshire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	38
4.1.3.6. Roman Winchester, Hampshire (1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	38
4.1.3.7. Roman London .....	40
4.1.3.8. Clarence Street, Leicester, Leicestershire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	41
4.1.4. The minor urban sites .....	41
4.1.4.1. Ancaster, Lincolnshire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	41
4.1.4.2. Ashton, Northamptonshire (4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	42
4.1.4.3. Baldock, Hertfordshire (2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	42
4.1.4.4. Queenford Farm and Queensford Mill, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	42
4.1.4.5. Great Casterton, Rutland (3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	43
4.1.4.6. Dunstable, Bedfordshire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	43
4.1.4.7. Springhead, Kent (1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	43
4.1.4.8. Chesterton, Cambridgeshire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	44
4.1.5. The rural sites.....	44
4.1.5.1. Cannington, Somerset (3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	44
4.1.5.2. Watersmeet, Cambridgeshire (4 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	45
4.1.5.3. Frocester, Gloucestershire (3 <sup>rd</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	45
4.1.5.4. Bradley Hill, Somerset (4 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	45
4.1.5.5. Owslebury, Hampshire (1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	45
4.1.5.6. Babraham Institute, Cambridgeshire (2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	46
4.1.5.7. Dorchester By-pass, Dorset (4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	46
4.1.5.8. Catsgore, Somerset (2 <sup>nd</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	46
4.1.5.9. Bantock Gypsum Mine, Nottinghamshire (2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	46
4.1.5.10. Huntsman's Quarry, Gloucestershire (2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD) .....	47
4.2.5.11. Dewlish Roman <i>villa</i> , Dorset (4 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	47
4.2. Methods .....	47
4.2.1. Overview.....	47
4.2.2. Age-at-death.....	47
4.2.2.1. Perinatal ageing .....	47
4.2.2.2. Non-adult ageing .....	48
4.2.2.3. Growth estimation .....	49
4.2.3. Dental and skeletal pathology.....	50
4.2.3.1. Dental enamel hypoplasia.....	50
4.2.3.2. Non-specific infections: new bone formation, osteomyelitis and osteitis .....	50
4.2.3.3. Endocranial lesions.....	50
4.2.3.4. Specific infections: tuberculosis .....	51
4.2.3.5. Cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis .....	51
4.2.3.6. Metabolic disease .....	51
4.2.3.6.1. Vitamin D deficiency (rickets and osteomalacia) .....	51
4.2.3.6.2. Vitamin C deficiency (scurvy) .....	51
4.2.3.6.3. Thalassaemia.....	54
4.2.3.6.4. Malaria.....	55
4.2.4. The burial archaeology .....	55
4.2.5. Statistical analysis.....	55
<b>5. Results I – The Palaeopathology .....</b>	<b>57</b>
5.1. The study samples .....	57
5.2. The combined study sample .....	57
5.2.1. Age-at-death.....	57
5.2.2. Palaeopathology.....	58
5.3. The primary study sample .....	59
5.3.1. Age-at-death .....	59

5.3.2. The perinates.....	60
5.3.3. Growth profiles .....	60
5.3.4. Palaeopathology.....	61
5.3.4.1. Overview of total of skeletal lesions .....	61
5.3.4.2. Palaeopathology overview across the site types.....	61
5.3.4.3. Indicators of non-specific stress .....	66
5.3.4.4. Metabolic disease .....	72
5.3.4.5. Thalassaemia .....	81
5.3.4.6. Specific infectious diseases .....	81
5.3.4.7. Tuberculosis and non-specific respiratory disease .....	82
5.3.4.8. Trauma .....	82
5.3.4.9. Dislocation.....	85
5.3.4.10. Embryotomy .....	85
5.3.4.11. Congenital conditions .....	85
5.4. The primary study sample in comparison with iron age and Post-medieval data .....	86
5.4.1. Palaeopathology across Roman Britain and Late Iron Age Dorset .....	86
5.4.2. Comparative analysis with post-medival London .....	87
<b>6. Palaeopathology And Burial Data.....</b>	<b>93</b>
Were children with pathological conditions treated differently in death? .....	93
<b>7. Discussion .....</b>	<b>95</b>
7.1. Scope of the study.....	95
7.2. Perinatal and infant mortality – reality or mirage?.....	96
7.3. Growth .....	98
7.3.1. Growth in Roman Britain and post-medieval London .....	98
7.3.2. Urban versus rural growth .....	100
7.3.3. Pathology and growth .....	100
7.4. The weanling’s dilemma? .....	101
7.5. Evidence for stress in the romano-british children.....	102
7.6. Risk of infection .....	104
7.6.1. Endocranial lesions .....	104
7.6.2. New bone formation .....	104
7.6.3. Tuberculosis and other respiratory infections .....	105
7.7. Hunger and restricted access - evidence for metabolic disease .....	105
7.7.1. Cribra orbitalia.....	105
7.7.2. Vitamin C and D deficiencies: no fresh fruit or sunlight? .....	106
7.8. Thalassaemia .....	109
7.9. Trauma .....	110
7.10. Congenital conditions .....	110
7.11. Adolescence and working lives .....	111
7.12. Romano-british childhood health in context .....	112
7.13. Pathologies of power – is there evidence for rural exploitation? .....	114
<b>8. Conclusions And Final Thoughts .....</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>123</b>