The High Cross at Bakewell Churchyard, Derbyshire

Archaeological Excavation

Bakewell Church, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2012/27
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an archaeological excavation at the high cross at Bakewell churchyard, Derbyshire. The high cross is one of two scheduled cross shafts standing within Bakewell churchyard, and represents the most impressive piece of a collection of some 37 pieces of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian freestanding sculpture at Bakewell church.

As a Scheduled Monument, the surviving cross shaft is of de facto national significance. In comparison to many other traditions of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian stone sculpture across Britain, the sub-group of monuments in the Peak District is poorly served by historic study.

More recently, assessment of the Bakewell sculpture has reaffirmed that it may be of early 10th century date although some authorities believe it to be earlier. The wider story of the 10th century Peak District provides a suitable context for the occurrence of Northumbrian-style Anglo-Scandinavian art, as seen in the smaller scheduled cross-shaft.

The aim of the excavation was to test whether the high cross shaft is in its original location or whether it has been brought into the churchyard at a later date. The excavation was undertaken as part of a project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund to enable an informed longer term programme of conservation works to protect the stones. Knowing whether the cross is in-situ, or has been brought into its current position at a later date, is key to identifying a suitable method of conservation.

The excavation took the form of two slit trenches around part of the socket stone (Trench 1), in which the cross shaft is mounted, and along the railings (Trench 2). Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum of one metre in depth revealing the base of the socket stone with archaeological features and deposits running below the stone, including a foundation wall orientated east to west. The remains of a burial were identified beneath the foundation wall. The excavation also established the extent of the socket stone's current inclination which may have been caused by earth movement during the process of burial decomposition beneath the stone. A brick-lined grave of possible 19th century date was also perceptible abutting the socket stone.

Trench 2 contained a further section of the east/west foundation wall running slightly below, and truncated by, the socket stone. At approximately one metre below the ground level a series of well-preserved inhumations were found. One of the burials was located beneath the east/west foundation wall and comprised a female adult apparently carrying a neonate child, suggesting that they both died in childbirth and were buried together. The skeletal remain of the adult was sampled for radiocarbon dating yielding a date of 1030-1210 cal. AD (95% confidence). Towards the northern end of the eastern branch of Trench 2 there was another burial of a possible adult male with traces of flaked and corroded metal around the chest area which appeared to have been part of a coffin plate of post-medieval date.

The medieval date obtained from the inhumation provides a terminus post quem for the wall foundation, which in turn underlies the cross base. Even in the unlikely event of the three events represented by these deposits occurring in rapid succession, this dating evidence still provides proof that the cross shaft is not in its original position.

As is noted above, this investigation is part of a wider Heritage Lottery-funded project investigating the early medieval sculpture at Bakewell church in their wider context. The project is led by the PCC of Bakewell Church supported by Bakewell and District Historical Society, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 As part of the 'De-coding the Bakewell Crosses' project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in March 2012 at the high cross in the churchyard of All Saint's Church, Bakewell, Derbyshire. The excavation took place in accordance with the Scheduled Monument Consent Project Design submitted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd to English Heritage. The excavation was directed and undertaken by professional staff from Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1.2 The high cross is a Scheduled Monument (number 23344) located within the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Bakewell (NGR: SK 2157 6846, Fig. 1). The landowner and manager of the cross is the PCC of All Saints' Church. The surviving portion of the cross shaft stands to the east of the south transept mounted in a gritstone socket stone and partially supported by a later substantial chock stone to hold it in place (Fig. 2). The monument is surrounded by wrought-iron railings mounted in kerbstones of early 20th century date (Figs 3 and 4).

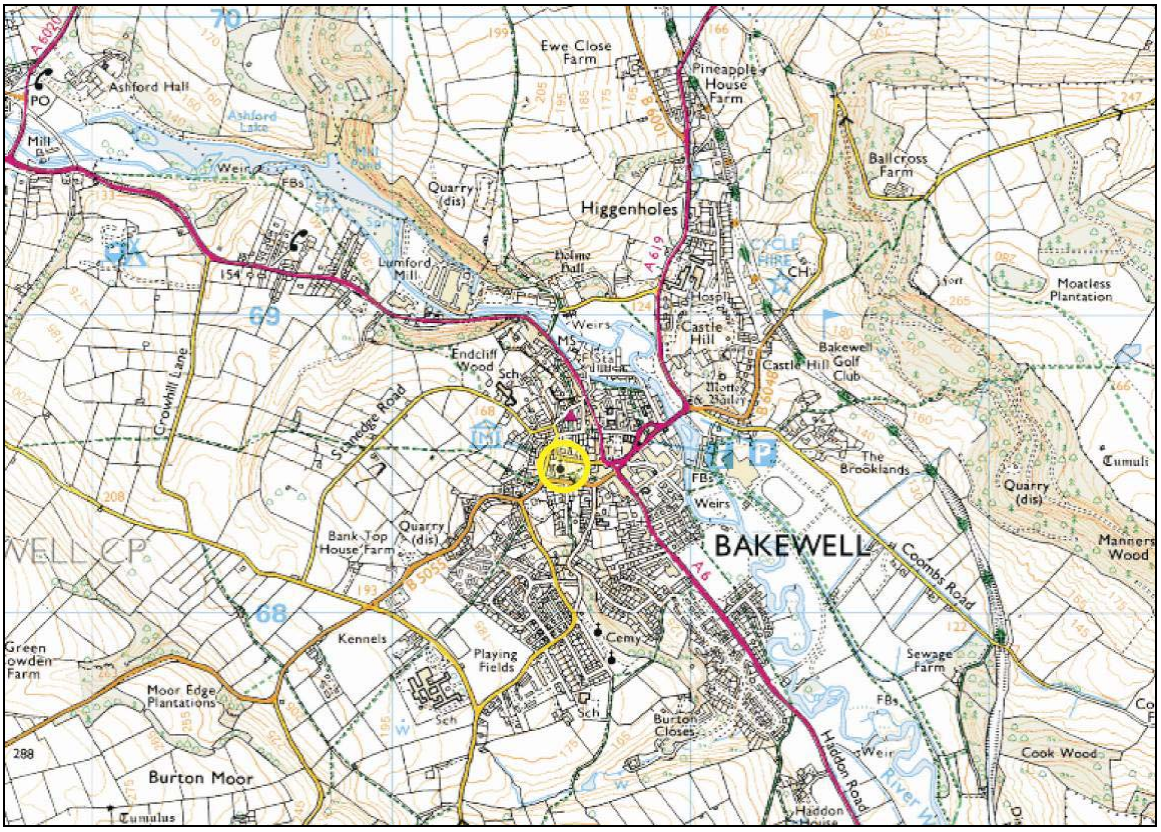

Figure 1: General site location
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Figure 2: The high cross to the east of the south transept of All Saint's Church (red arrow)

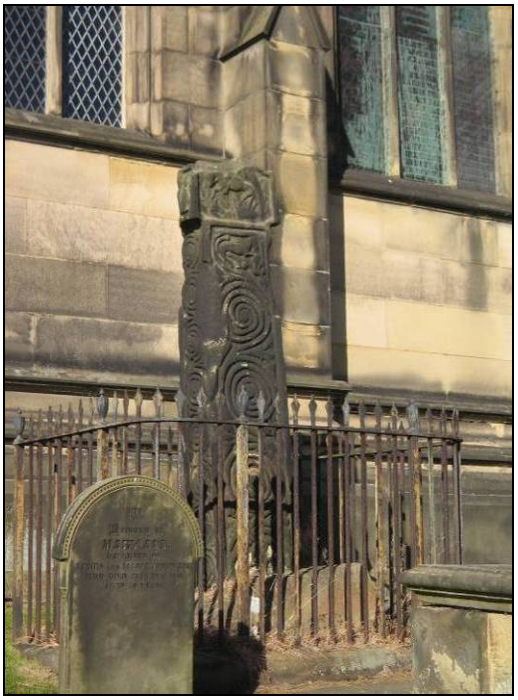


Figure 3: The high cross, looking west

Figure 4: Detail of the cross, looking south-west

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim of the excavation was to test whether the cross shaft is currently in its original location or whether it has been brought into the churchyard at a later date.
In order to deliver the aim above, the following method was employed:

- Excavation of a small evaluation trench around the base of the cross shaft whilst leaving the iron railings, their plinth and chocking stone *in situ*.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

3.1.1 A detailed project design was prepared by ARS Ltd and agreed by English Heritage. The location of the slit trenches has been described above and is shown on plan (Figs 5 and 6). All stone paving was carefully lifted by hand and stacked and labelled so that each slab goes back in the place that it come from after the excavation has been backfilled. All turf was removed by hand and carefully stacked on plastic sheets with turf laid onto turf and soil laid onto soil to prevent degradation of the turf.

3.1.2 Excavation of archaeological features were undertaken as far as was required to characterise them, identify sequences and, where possible, to establish their date.

3.1.3 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand using trowels and small tools.

3.1.4 Human burials were exposed, recorded, sampled for radiocarbon dating where appropriate, and left in-situ. Any human remains encountered were cleaned with minimal disturbance and recorded. When identified, the coroner and local police were informed immediately and their instructions followed. Archaeological Research Services Ltd complied with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort was made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

3.1.5 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts and environmental samples were stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

3.1.6 The site was accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

3.1.7 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) was made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate

3.1.8 A photographic record of all contexts was taken in digital format and monochrome print and included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs was kept.

3.1.9 The exposed areas were mapped digitally and individual sections of excavated archaeological features recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). Spot heights and those of individual features were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum (AOD).

3.1.10 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *'First Aid for Finds'* (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.

3.1.11 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations was adhered to at all times.

3.2 Environmental sampling

3.2.1 No contexts were encountered that contained significant organic components, and so no bulk sampling was required. Samples were taken of mortar from a wall foundation exposed, and assessment it awaited on this material.

3.3 Reinstatement

3.3.1 All paving stones and turfs were re-laid by hand when the trenches were backfilled. Following completion of the work, the structural scaffolding was removed.

3.4 Post-excavation analysis, publication and dissemination

3.4.1 Post excavation work comprised the following:

- Checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork.
- Production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate.
- Cataloguing of photographic archive.
- Cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation were sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds were identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

3.4.2 A report detailing the finds of the excavation was prepared on the completion of site works and consisted of:

- A title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address.
- Full contents listing.
- A non-technical summary of the findings of the excavation.
- A description of the archaeological background with reference to previous fieldwork.
- A description of the topography and geology of the area.
- A description of the methodologies used during the works.
- An interpretive account of the results of the works.
- Plans, section and photographs, as required, to illustrate the main text.
- A discussion of the results considering the site in its regional perspective.
- Specialist reports on the artefactual/ecofactual remains from the site.

3.4.3 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the IfA guidelines for Finds Work (2001) and those set out by UKIC (1990).All small finds were recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged. Vulnerable objects were specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. Assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples were carried out by approved specialists.

3.4.4 The archive will be compiled in an orderly fashion to the standards and format set out in Management of Archaeological Projects (HBMC 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). This includes the indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original records. A stratigraphy report and site matrix will accompany the primary record together with copies of all specialist reports, summary documents and photographic archive. The archive and finds will be deposited with The Old House Museum, Bakewell once all post-excavation work is completed and the final report produced.

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 Description, ownership and management of the site

4.1.1 The cross is carved from coarse-grained yellow sandstone (SAM record 23344). The Scheduled Monument record describes the Christian decoration of the cross shaft as consisting of a depiction of the crucifixion at the top with further depictions of the *pieta* and Christ in his tomb, alongside a Madonna and child below. Routh (1937, 7) identified the middle panel with a depiction of the Annunciation. Stetka's (2009) description of the Christian iconography elaborates on these earlier identifications, identifying the depiction of an angel and St. Peter holding the keys of heaven in the lower panel. The generally accepted interpretations of the figures depicted on the opposite side of the cross shaft reflect the original 8th century attribution, and are described as further Christian and/or pastoral scenes (Routh 1937; SAM record 23344). However, more recent work by Stetka (2009), reflecting the early notes of Browne (1886) and Collingwood (1927) and in line with the postulated re-dating of the crosses of the Peak by Sidebottom (1999), has provided an alternative description of the pagan iconography of this portion of the cross shaft. It is argued that the pagan sculpture, depicting *Woden* on his horse *Sleipnir*, the world Ash *Yggdrasil* and the squirrel messenger *Ratatosk*, stands in contrast to the depiction of Christ, St. Peter and an angel as a visual means of assisting in the preaching of the gospel to pagans (Stetka, Brightman and Waddington 2009).

4.1.2 It is evident that the remaining cross shaft is only a portion of the original cross, not least due to the fact that the head of the cross is missing, as noted by all commentators. Browne (1886), Routh (1937) and Stetka (2009) all note the loss of a potentially substantial portion of the base, with only the outstretched arm holding a bow and arrow now visible from what was, presumably, a full figure of an archer at one time. This loss of fabric is also noted within the SAM record. A condition report was undertaken in 2008 by Cliveden Conservation of both the cross shafts in the churchyard (Flemons 2009). The report concluded that the cross shaft was in good-fair condition and not expected to deteriorate within the next five-ten years. The report recommended a programme of five-yearly monitoring of the condition, alongside a range of contingency measures for recording the cross shaft. However, in more recent discussion of the condition of the cross, Stetka showed that the recent severe winters had caused fragments to be shed, the surface of a panel to spall and hair-line cracks to form and extend. Therefore, English Heritage suggested that the five

years be applied retrospectively, thus justifying conservation in the short-term. The level of degradation of the cross shaft suggests that the informed conservation of the monument is a much higher priority than suggested by the condition report (Stetka, Brightman and Waddington 2009).

4.1.3 The scheduled area of the monument includes the cross shaft itself, the stone setting and the ground beneath. Excluded from the scheduling are the iron railings and plinth enclosing the cross, except where the railings are set directly into the boulder, the surface of the path to the east of the cross and the surrounding graves and gravestones, although the ground beneath these features is included (Stetka, Brightman and Waddington 2009).

4.2 Historical and archaeological background

4.2.1 The high cross is one of two cross shafts standing within Bakewell churchyard, and represents the most impressive piece of a collection of some 37 pieces of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian free-standing sculpture at Bakewell church. The Scheduled Monument Record states, in brief, that the cross shaft probably dates to the 8th century (refuted by some recent reinterpretation, see below). It also provides a descriptive account of the cross shaft, its form and decoration. The issue of context is raised within the monument record as it states that "the cross's iconographic ornament and current location in a churchyard suggests a possible liturgical role though the hunting motif may indicate an alternative function". As a Scheduled Monument, the surviving cross shaft is of *de facto* national significance.

4.2.2 In comparison to many other traditions of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian stone sculpture across Britain, the sub-group of monuments in the Peak District is poorly served by historic study. Initial studies were made by Browne (1886) and Routh (1937), with the Bakewell crosses also incorporated into Collingwood's *Northumbrian Crosses of the Pre-Norman Age* (1927). Routh's study has been the standard corpus on the Peak District sculpture until recent reinterpretations have questioned the dating. This status quo led to an unchallenged acceptance of an Anglian (early 8th century) date for the high cross, which placed it in the time of the Mercian hegemony over the Peak District, a relatively obscure period.

4.2.3 More recently, Stetka (1999; 2009) has undertaken an assessment of the Bakewell sculpture, in which he discusses and supports an early 10th century date for the Bakewell sculpture suggested by Collingwood (1927) and, most-recently, also argued by Sidebottom (1999) in the wider context of Peak District cross sculpture. The wider story of the 10th century Peak District provides a suitable context for the occurrence of Northumbrian-style Anglo-Scandinavian art that depicts both Christian and pagan iconography. King Edward the Elder, son of King Alfred, constructed a stronghold or *burh* near to Bakewell in AD920, as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles (Swanton 1996). This was at a time when the Peak District, the historical buffer kingdom of the *Pecsaetan* or 'peak-dwellers', was on the fault line between the Saxon- and Viking-controlled areas of what was shortly to become England. The lands around Bakewell were purchased from the Danes by Ealdorman Uhtred, a Northumbrian lord, and confirmed to him by Edward's son Athelstan in AD926. The existence of a Northumbrian Ealdorman in the borderlands between Christian Anglo-Saxons and pagan Norsemen provides a context for the emergence of a school of sculpture depicting these two disparate elements, in a revival of earlier Northumbrian style.

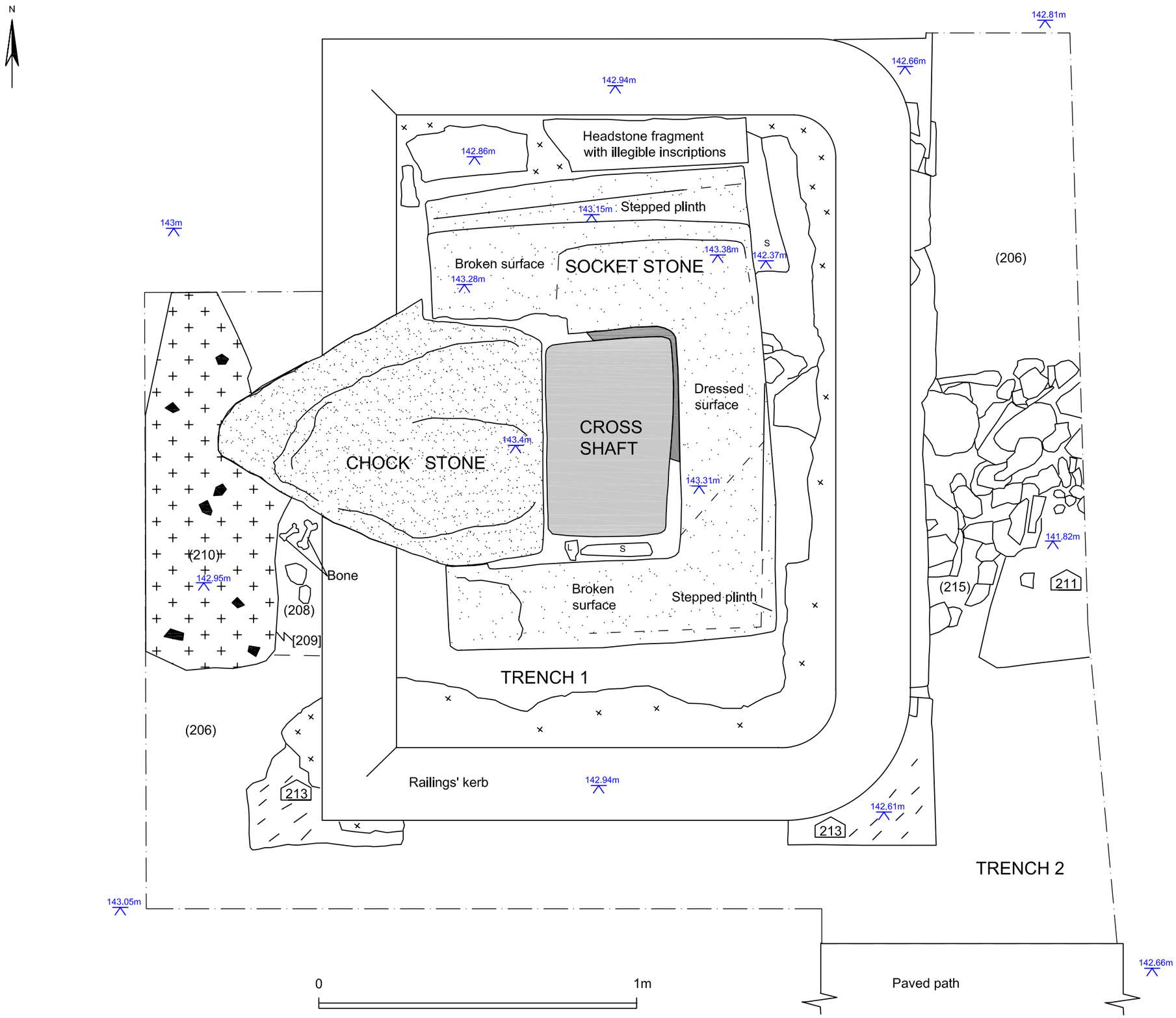
4.2.4 The dearth of a comprehensive overview of the Peak District Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian sculpture will be answered, in part, by the forthcoming publication of the

Derbyshire and Staffordshire volume of the *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture* (Hawkes *et al.* forthcoming).

5 RESULTS

The investigation comprised the excavation of two slit trenches (*c.* 300mm in width) forming an 'L-shape' along the eastern and southern side of the socket stone of the high cross (Trench 1) and a parallel analogous trench along the outer side of the railings' kerbstone (Trench 2). Trench 2 was subsequently extended in order to enable further investigation, as approved by English Heritage. Detailed plans and sections of the excavated trenches are shown below (Figs 5 – 9). Detailed summary of the trench records are presented in Appendix I.

The archaeological excavation was led by Jim Brightman (MIfA) and carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, Dr. Gillian Eadie, Kate Mapplethorpe and Paul Flintoft in March 2012. An on-site assessment of articulated skeletal human remains was undertaken by Kate Mapplethorpe, osteologist at ARS ltd, as the remains were left *in situ*.



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Drawing Ref:
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Scale: as shown

Figure 5:

Plan 1 showing wall (211) and mortar platform (210)

Key

S sandstone
L limestone
B brick
x mortar
level AOD
Ashford black marble

Notes:

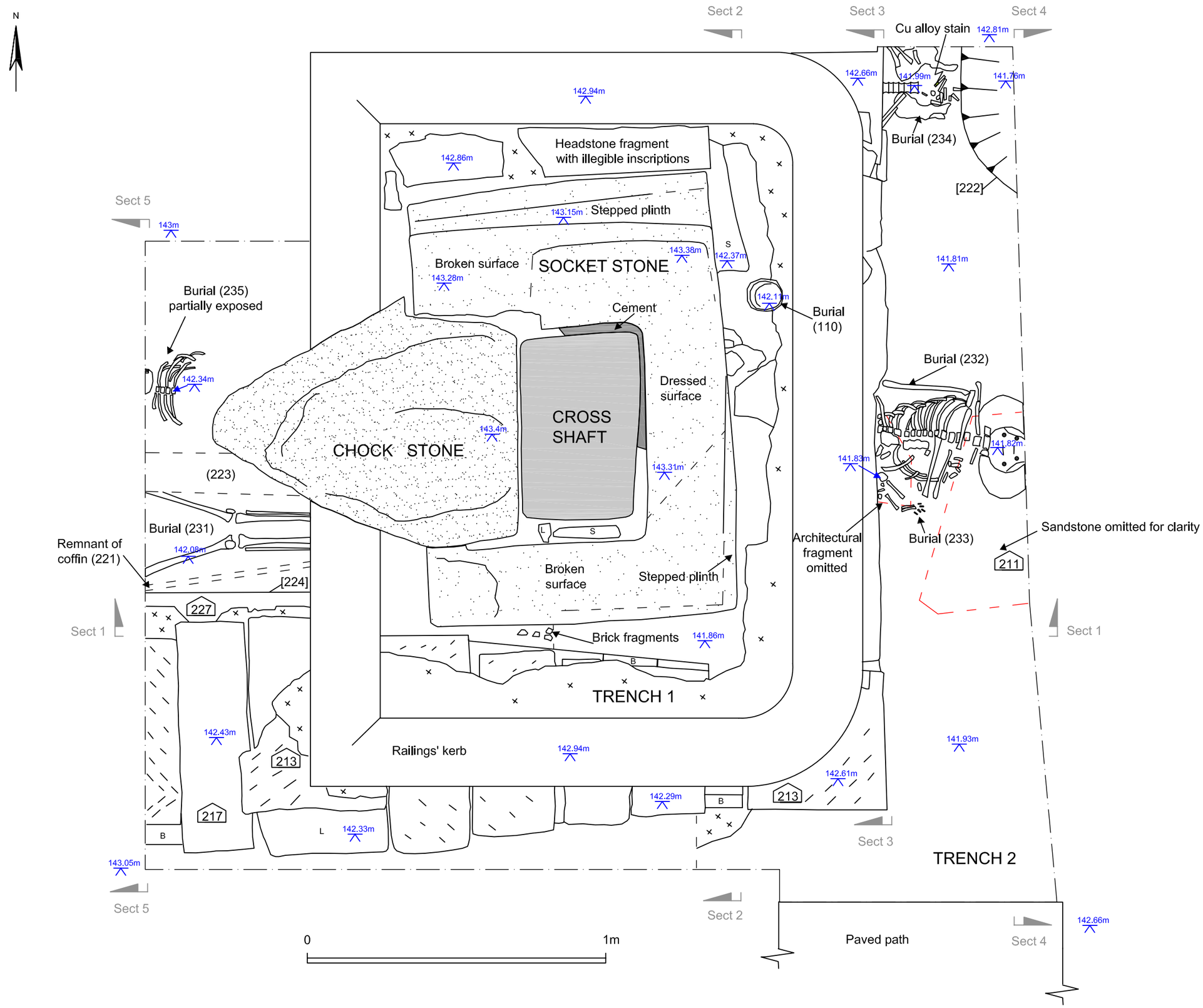

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Figure 6:

Final plan showing the location of cross-sections

Key

S sandstone
L limestone
B brick
x mortar
level AOD

Notes:

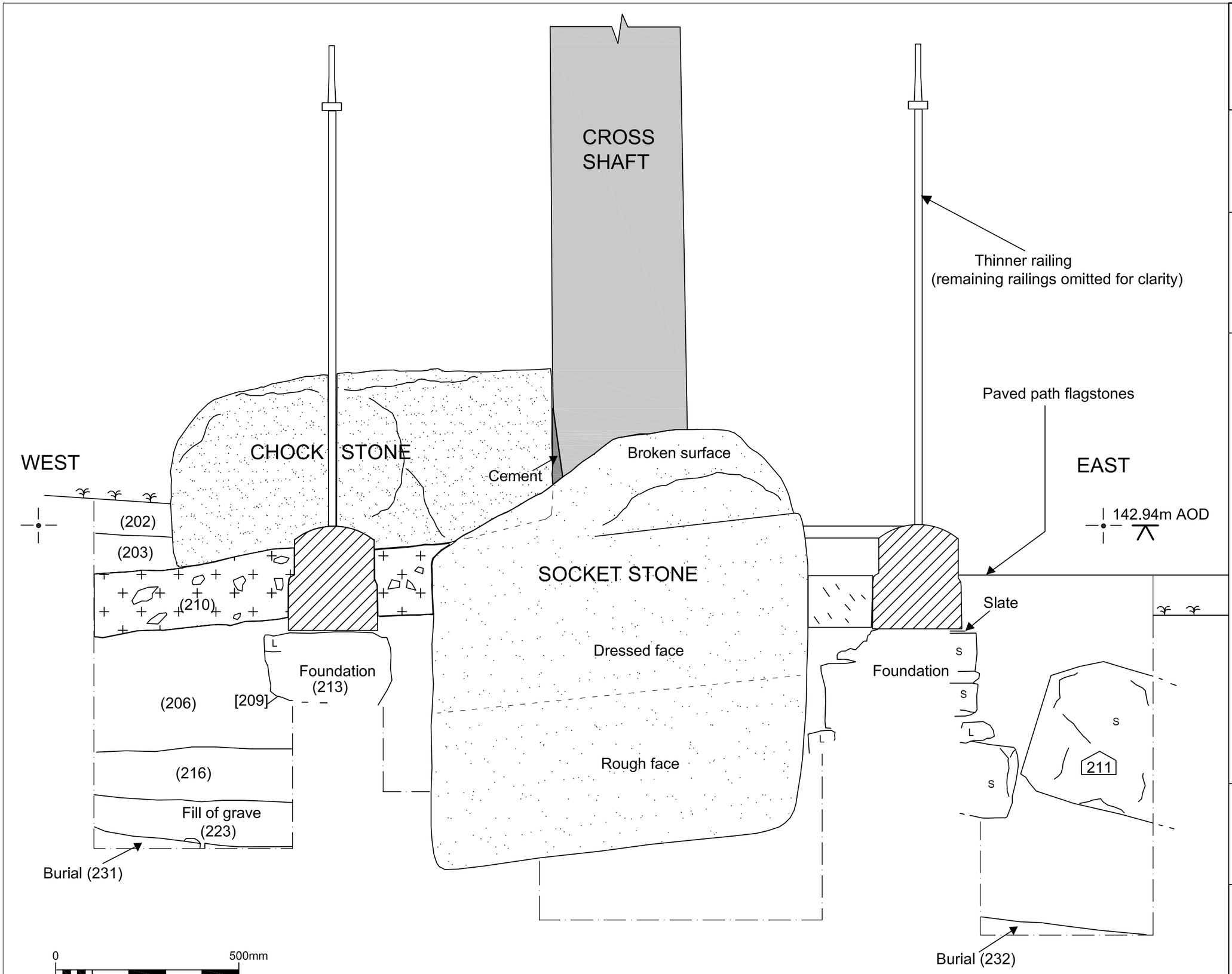

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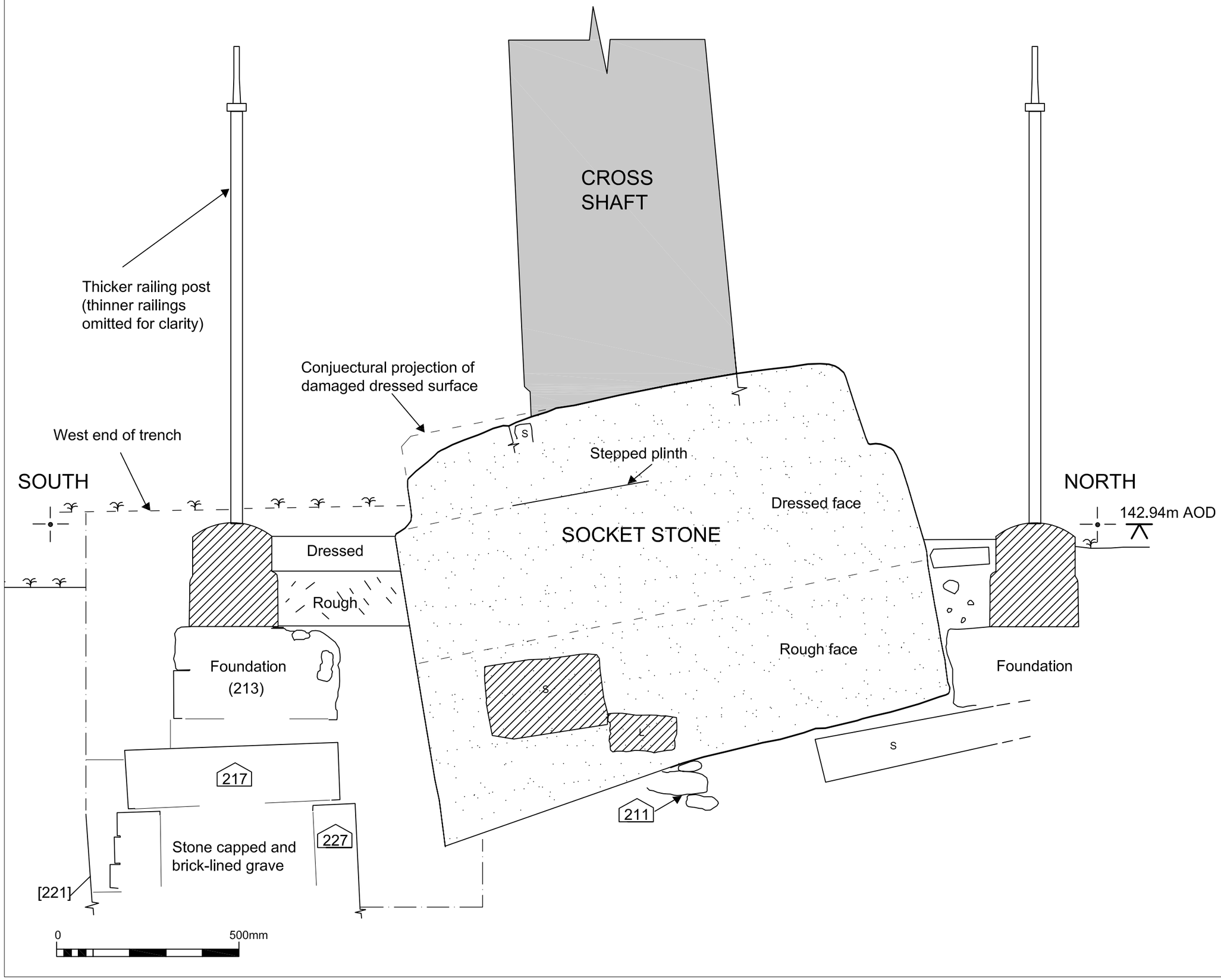
Figure 7:

Section 1:
South facing sectional elevation across the socket stone and adjacent trenches

Key

S: sandstone
L: limestone
B: brick
x: mortar
▨ sectional view

Notes:



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Scale: 1:10

Figure 8:

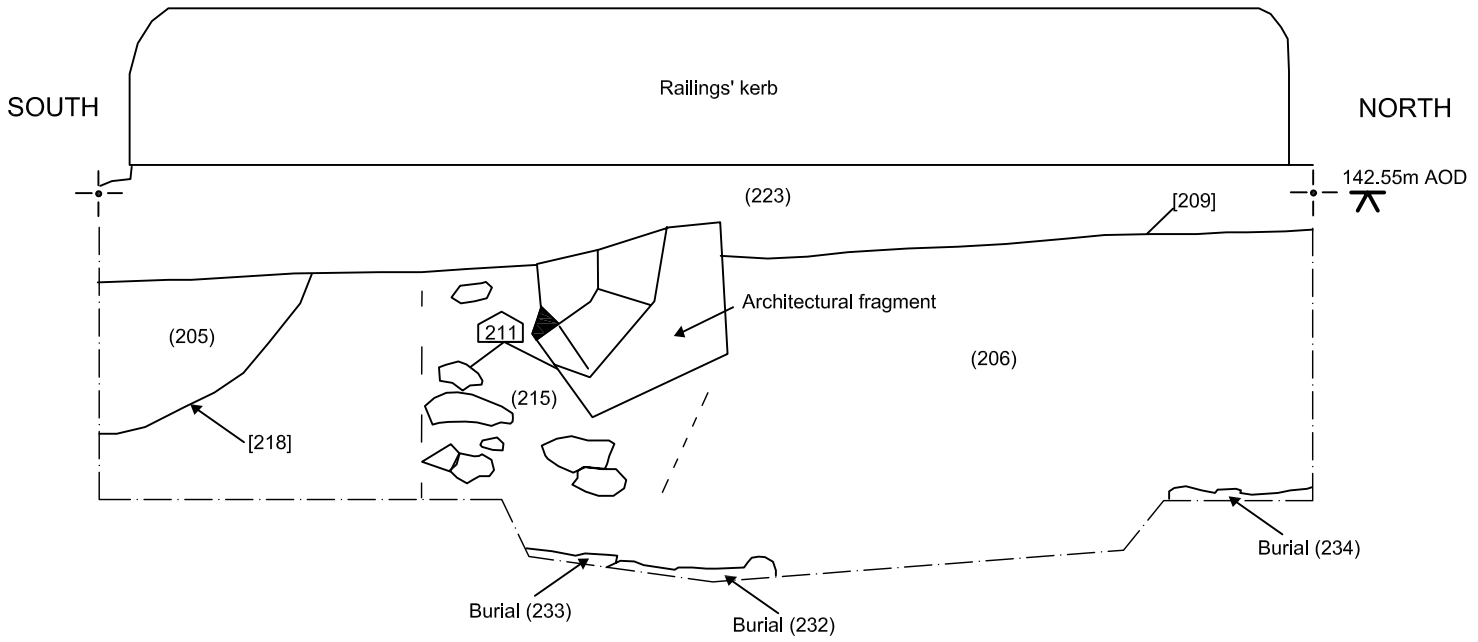
Section 2:
East facing sectional elevation across the socket stone and adjacent trenches

Key

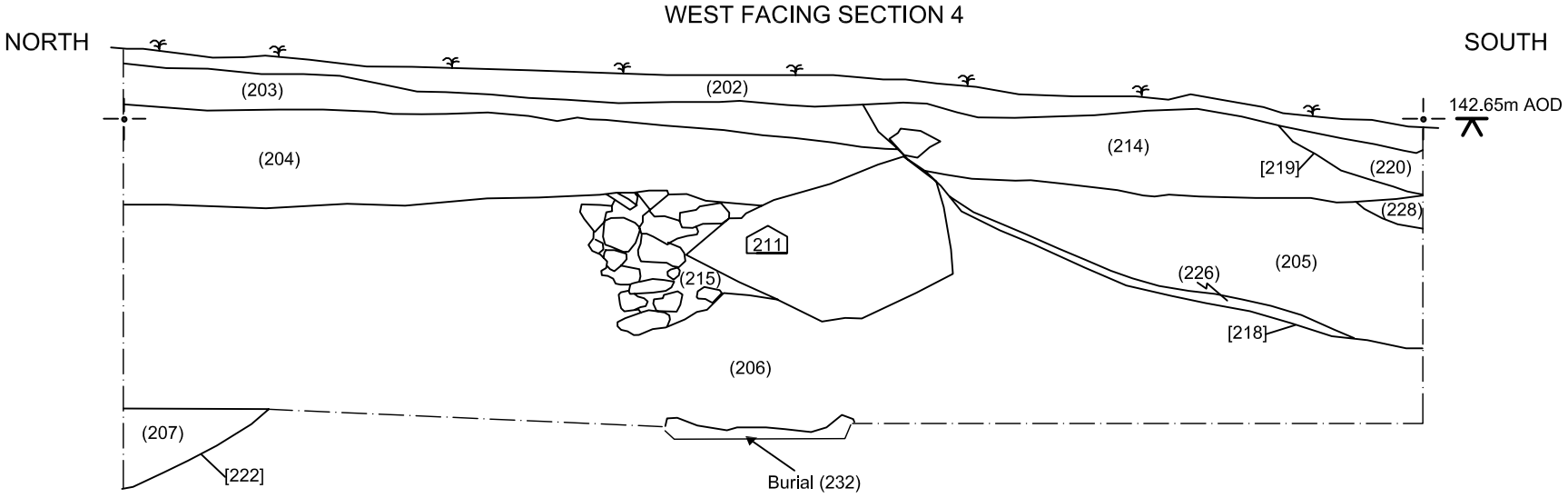
S: sandstone
L: limestone
B: brick
x: mortar
▨ sectional view

Notes:

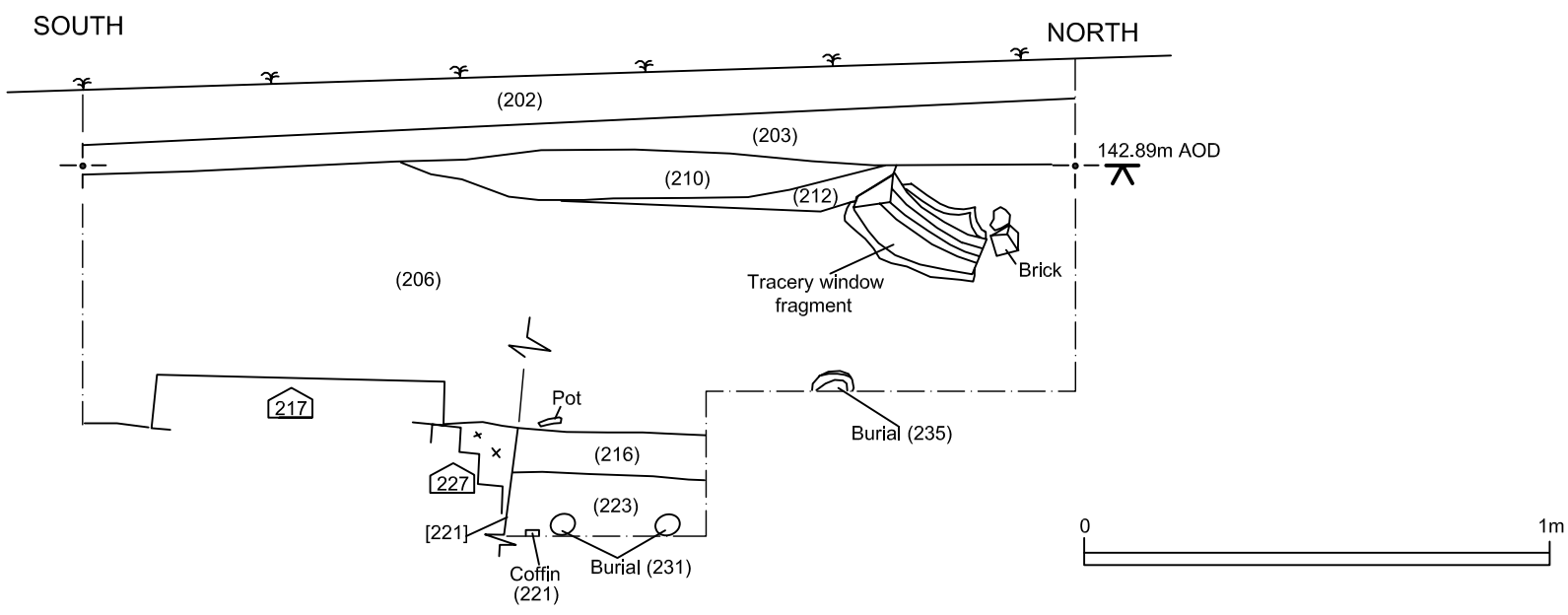
EAST FACING SECTION 3



WEST FACING SECTION 4



EAST FACING SECTION 5



Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	Figure 9: Sections 3, 4 and 5	Key:	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420
Site Code: BAKE'12 Drawing Ref: Date: 13 April 2012 Drawn: AMO Scale: as shown	Notes:		

5.1 Trench 1

5.1.1 Trench 1 was located along the eastern and southern side of the socket stone (a large squared coarse gritstone boulder in which the high cross is mounted) forming an 'L'-shape which measured 2 metres (N/S) x 1.35 metres (E/W) in length, varied in width from 300mm to 200mm and reached a maximum depth of *c.* 1 metres along the southern branch.

5.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a thin paved surface (101) composed of gravestones fragments with pockets of topsoil (102), over a sub-base layer (103) composed of mortar hardcore (*c.* 250mm thick including the paving). The railings' kerbstones were fully exposed which were overlying a substantial foundation of roughly hewn sandstone blocks, some of which included tooled marks suggesting that they have been re-used from former masonry structures. The foundation was bonded with a very compacted mortar matrix. The kerb's foundation trench [105] cuts a silty clay layer (106) which abutted and underlay the socket stone, and a compacted mortar layer to the west end which appears to have been laid as a sub-base/make-up for the later chock stone (a substantial coarse gritstone boulder) supporting the west side of the cross shaft.

5.1.3 The foundation was only partially removed in order to allow further excavation. Despite the limited space between the socket stone and the foundation for the railings' kerbstone, it was possible to excavate to a maximum depth of *c.* 1 metre reaching a level of 142.86 metres AOD. The excavation exposed the base of the socket stone yielding an overall dimension for the entire socket stone of 1.45 metres in length (N/S), 1.05 metres in width and 1.05 metres in height or thickness. The exposure of the socket stone also ascertained the present slant angle which was identified as 100° southwards. This implies that the stone has dropped *c.* 10° along the southern side which may be regarded as a substantial subsidence. The cause of the subsidence is unknown although, considering the amount of burials identified beneath the base of the socket stone, earth movement might have taken place during the process of burial decomposition below the stone. It was also noticed that the lower section of the stone (400mm thick) was roughly worked whereas the remaining upper section (*c.* 700mm thick) was dressed and included a stepped plinth although somewhat asymmetrical in places. This suggests that the upper section, or at least most of it, was intentionally prepared to be exposed as an elegant pedestal for the cross shaft whereas the lower part was designed to be below ground level.

5.1.4 Along the eastern side of the trench a series of stones were identified against and slightly under the socket stone. This feature was further exposed in Trench 2 and was recognised as a foundation wall running approximately east to west which was partially truncated by the erection of the socket stone (Fig. 10). A fine grained sandstone block beneath the socket stone located towards the northern end of the trench, might have also been an element of the foundation wall; implying that the wall may have projected to the north-west.

5.1.5 Beneath the foundation wall an intact skull (110) of an adult human was found at a height of 142.1 metres AOD (Fig. 11). Although no further associated skeletal remains were identified within the adjacent Trench 2, it is likely that the skull represents an *in situ* burial. Indeed, its intact state may indicate that the burial was deliberately laid within its present position and the remaining parts of the body might have been disturbed by possible later grave pits as observed throughout Trench 2. If the skull was instead a disarticulated piece removed from its original position, it would have been unlikely to survive complete, as demonstrated by the rest of fragmented skull pieces retrieved from other archaeological contexts within the site.

5.1.6 Along the southern side of the trench a brick-lined and stone-capped grave was identified at a height of 142.29 metres AOD. The grave was inserted within a pit excavated alongside the socket stone and backfilled with some brick fragments utilised as packing against the socket stone (Figs 12 – 14). The grave extended towards the southern branch of Trench 2 where it was further exposed.

Figure 10: Eastern side of Trench 1 along the socket stone, looking west (scale 300mm)

Figure 11: Surviving skull of burial (110) within the eastern side of Trench 1, looking east (scale 300mm)

Figure 12: Southern side of Trench 1 along the socket stone, looking north (scale 1m)

Figure 13: Brick-lined and stone-capped grave along the southern side of the socket stone (scale 300mm)

Figure 14: Detail of brick-lined and stone-capped grave within Trench 1, looking south (scale 300mm)

5.2 Trench 2

5.2.1 Trench 2 was initially laid parallel to Trench 1 along the outer side of the railings' kerbstone. However, due to its limited size it was decided to widen and extend it with an additional western branch creating a 'U'-shaped trench. Its overall dimensions measured 2.90 metres (N/S eastern branch) x 3 metres (E/W southern branch) x 2.10 (N/S western branch). The eastern and western branches measured 550mm in width whereas the southern branch was only 300mm. The maximum depth reached was *c.* 1 metre below the present ground level yielding a height of 141.81 metres AOD within the eastern branch and 142.08 metres AOD within the western side.

5.2.2 The upper stratigraphy corresponds to the topsoil layers and a paved path which runs north to south. The path was constructed over a series of later deposits. Towards the south end of the eastern branch there was a deep pit [218] measuring between 500 to 600mm in depth. The initial excavation exposed the foundation of the railings' kerbstone which contained projecting quoin-like stone pads at each corner. Across the centre of the eastern branch there was a foundation wall (211) running east to west which corresponded with the same feature observed within Trench 1 (Fig. 15). Subsequent to the findings, the trench was widened in order to fully explore the nature of the wall foundation.

5.2.3 The east/west foundation wall (211) was composed of several courses of irregular medium sub-angular limestone rubble as well as two large fine grain sandstone blocks (Figs 16 – 18). The wall was carefully excavated yielding a thickness of *c.* 300mm. No cut for the foundation trench was recognised however it was established that the wall contained degraded whiteish mortar (215) as a bonding agent amongst the rubble. Once carefully dismantled it was revealed that the large fine grain sandstone blocks, projecting from the east facing section 3, was an architectural fragment with a niche-like feature and a small mortice (Figs 19 and 20).

5.2.4 The main lower layer (206), composed of mid brownish grey firm silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular limestone rubble, contained mixed artefacts including clay pipe fragmented stems and pottery, of which two sherds appear to be medieval. It also contained a large number of human bone fragments. The chronologically mixed artefacts together with the fragmented state of the bones indicate that the layer has been substantially disturbed. However, at approximately 1 metre below the ground surface a largely intact horizon was encountered containing several inhumation interments (Fig. 21). The graded and disturbed nature of deposit (206) means that it is difficult to include it within a definitive sequence of contexts for the site.

5.2.5 Approximately 250mm beneath the east/west foundation wall (211) there were two burials which appear to have been laid concurrently. Burial (232) consisted of a well-preserved skeleton which appears to be a complete articulated adult, although it extends beyond the trench edges and only the upper body was exposed from the cervical vertebrae to the sacrum. The skeletal remains can be tentatively identified as a female adult of 20 – 30 years of age, who was placed in a supine position, with the lower arms flexed towards the lumbar vertebrae where both hands joined (Fig. 22). The orientation of the burial was consistent with Christian interments with the head orientated towards the west and the feet to the east. The left radius was sampled for radiocarbon dating. The determination returned a date of cal AD 1030-1210 at 95.4% confidence (910±30 bp, Beta-320051 (see section 7).

5.2.6 Immediately over the right humerus of burial (232), there was an additional burial (233) corresponding to a neonate child of indeterminate sex, also orientated east/west and in

supine position although this too extends beyond the western edge of the trench exposing only the lower limbs and pelvis (Figs 22 and 23). The skeleton had the legs slightly flexed inwards and it appeared to be within the same context as burial (232), indicating therefore that they both died in childbirth and were buried together. No sign of coffin or grave was recognised. Both burials were found at 141.83 metres AOD.

5.2.7 Towards the northern end of the eastern branch of Trench 2 there was another well-preserved burial (234) which appeared to be a possible adult male, placed in supine position with the hands over the pelvis (Fig. 24). This burial also extends beyond the trench edges and only the lower part of the upper body was extant as the lower limbs appeared to have been truncated by a possible grave cut [222]. Amongst the finger bones there was a proximal phalange with a green corroded stain around it which is likely to have been produced by the decomposition of a copper alloy ring (Fig. 25). Around the lower section of the thoracic vertebrae there were traces of flaked and corroded metal which appeared to have been part of a coffin *departum* or breast plate. These types of coffin plates were ubiquitous from the mid 18th century to 19th centuries (Litten 1991). The position of the burial was consistent with the rest of the interments.

5.2.8 The brick-lined and stone-capped grave identified within Trench 1 was further exposed along the southern branch of Trench 2. The grave was not disturbed although it was identified that the construction corresponded to a single burial within a single leaf of six courses of red bricks (227) bonded with yellowish lime mortar and capped with large flagstones (217) some of which included tooled marks suggesting that they have been re-used from former masonry structures. The flagstones were also bonded with mortar and the internal face of the brickwork was lime-washed. Brick-lined graves were generally introduced to burial grounds from the 18th century onwards protecting them being dug up in overcrowded churchyards. The brick type, and particularly its size, can be a tool for dating. The type used in the grave was consistent with the bricks made after 1803 when a brick tax was levied on larger bricks (after the first tax in 1784) reducing the size to 9" x 4½" x 3" (Cunnington 2002, 147, Iredale and Barrett 2002, 22).

5.2.9 The mortar layer used as a sub-base for the chock stone identified in Trench 1 was also further exposed within the western branch of this trench consisting of hard yellowish mortar with frequent and fairly sorted small angular limestone rubble and Ashford black marble stones (Fig. 26). The layer was approximately 1.20 metres in length (N/S) and 150mm in thickness. The width was approximately 500mm within this trench although it extends slightly beyond the western edge of the trench.

5.2.10 The excavation along this western branch reached 900mm below the ground level where an additional burial was encounter adjacent to the northern side of brick-lined burial (Fig. 22). Burial (231) consisted of a skeleton which appears to be a complete articulated adult in supine position, although it extends beyond the trench edges and only the part of the lower limb bones were exposed (Fig. 27). The burial was of indeterminate sex although it appeared to have wide hips suggesting a female association. The age was unknown due to lack of ageing attributes revealed although at least an age of 15 + years old was recognised. The burial was well preserved, including patellae in place, and was located within a coffin (221) whose vertical timber plank was partially identified although fairly decomposed (Fig. 28). The grave fill (223) consisted of dark brownish grey soft silty clay with frequent small sub-angular medium limestone rubble. The burial was found at a height of 142.08 metres AOD.

5.2.11 Towards the north end of the western branch of Trench 2 an additional burial (235) was identified at a height of 142.34 metres AOD. Due to the limited space between the chock

stone and the trench edges, this burial was not fully excavated. However, the mandible and part of the rib cage of an articulated adult in supine position extending beyond the trench edges were noted (Fig. 29).

5.2.12 Within the east-facing section 5 of the western branch of Trench 2 a tracery window fragment was identified projecting out at approximately 300mm below the ground level (Fig. 30). This architectural fragment may have been part of the former medieval south transept which might have been dropped when the structure was demolished/dismantled and re-erected in the mid 19th century. The window fragment was retrieved during the backfilling of the trench in order to be deposited in the local museum.

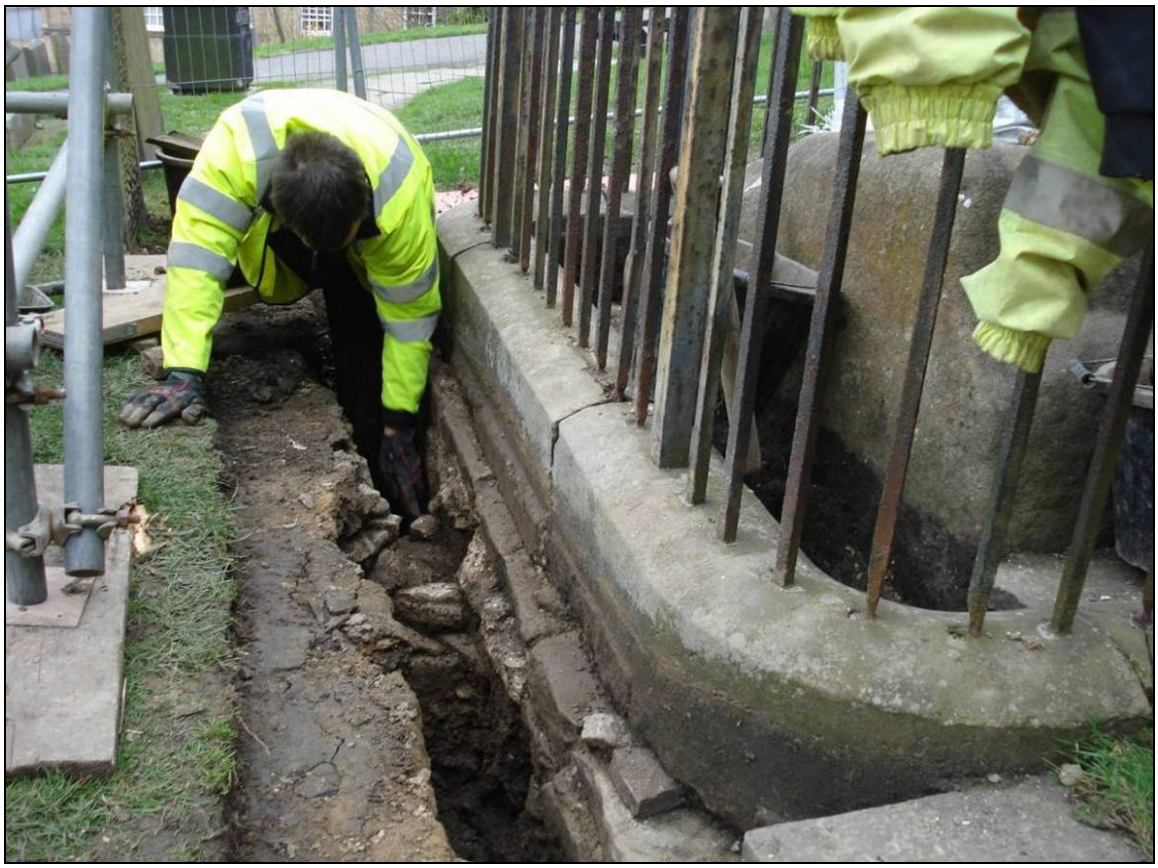


Figure 15: Initial excavation along the eastern side of Trench 2, looking south

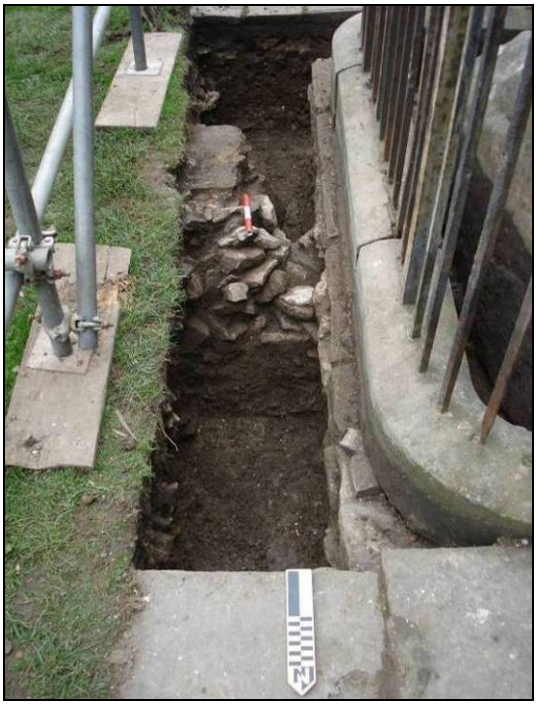


Figure 16: Wall (211) within the widened Trench 2, looking south (scale 300mm)

Figure 17: Wall (211), looking north (scale 300mm)

Figure 18: Detail of the upper course of wall (211), looking west

Figure 19: Architectural fragment within wall (211) projecting from the west facing section 3 (scale 1m)

Figure 20: Detail of carved architectural fragment within wall (211), looking west (scale 100mm)

Figure 21: Eastern side of Trench 2 with burials (232), (233) and (234), looking west (scale 1m)

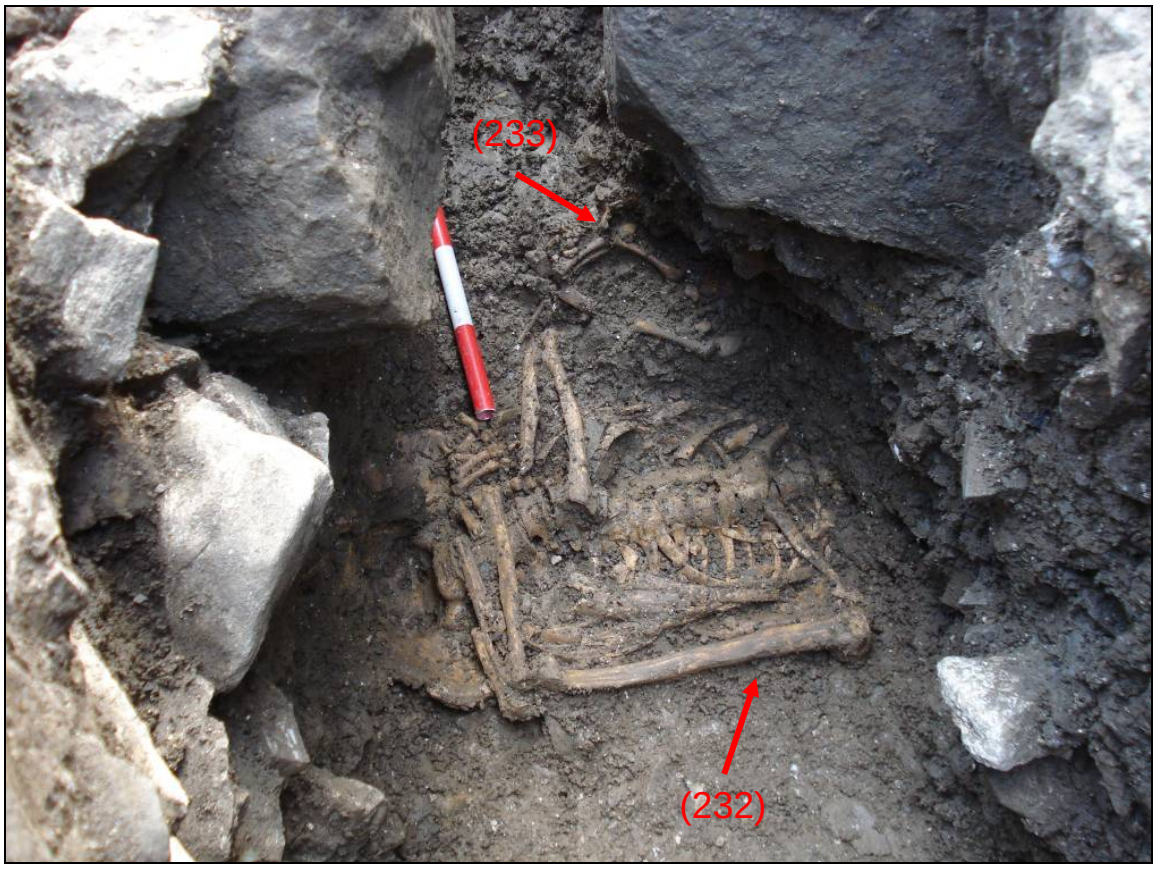


Figure 22: Detail of burials (232) and (233) beneath wall (211), looking south (scale 300mm)

Figure 23: Detail of lower limbs bones and pelvis of burial (233), looking south (scale 300mm)

Figure 24: Burial (234) partially truncated by grave pit [222] (scale 300mm)

Figure 25: Detail of finger bones with copper alloy stain around a proximal phalange (scale 100mm)

Figure 26: Chock stone overlying a mortar layer (210), looking east (scale 300mm)

Figure 27: Western side of Trench 2 with stone-capped grave abutting burial (231) to the north (scale 300mm)

Figure 28: Detail of burial (231), looking south (scale 300mm)

Figure 29: Burial (235) towards the north end of the western side of Trench 2 (scale 300mm)

Figure 30: Tracery window fragment projecting from the west facing section 5 (scale 300mm)

6 RADIOCARBON DATING

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The left radius bone of burial (232) was sampled and submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. for radiocarbon measurement. The burial was found *in situ* at the base of Trench 2 within an undisturbed stratigraphic horizon which predated the remaining deposits above it providing therefore; a *terminus post quem* for the socket stone. The samples were measured by AMS as described by Zondervan and Sparks (1997).

6.2 Results

6.2.1 The sample provided suitable material for an accurate measurement. The radiocarbon results are given in Table 1, and are quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Kra 1986). They are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977).

Laboratory Number	Feature Number	Material & context	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	$\delta^{13}C$ (‰)	Calibrated date range (95% confidence)
Beta – 320051	145	Human bone - humerus	910 ± 30	-19.7	cal AD 1030-1210

Table 1: Radiocarbon dating analysis

6.2.2 The calibrations of the results, relating the radiocarbon measurements directly to calendar dates, are given in Table 1 and in Figure 31. All have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al* (2004) and the computer program OxCal v4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 1995; 1998; 2001; in press). The calibrated date ranges cited in the text are those for 95% confidence. They are quoted in table 1 in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The most likely date for the sample lies between cal. AD 1030 to 1210, placing the deposition of the burial during the Norman period around the 11 – 12th century.

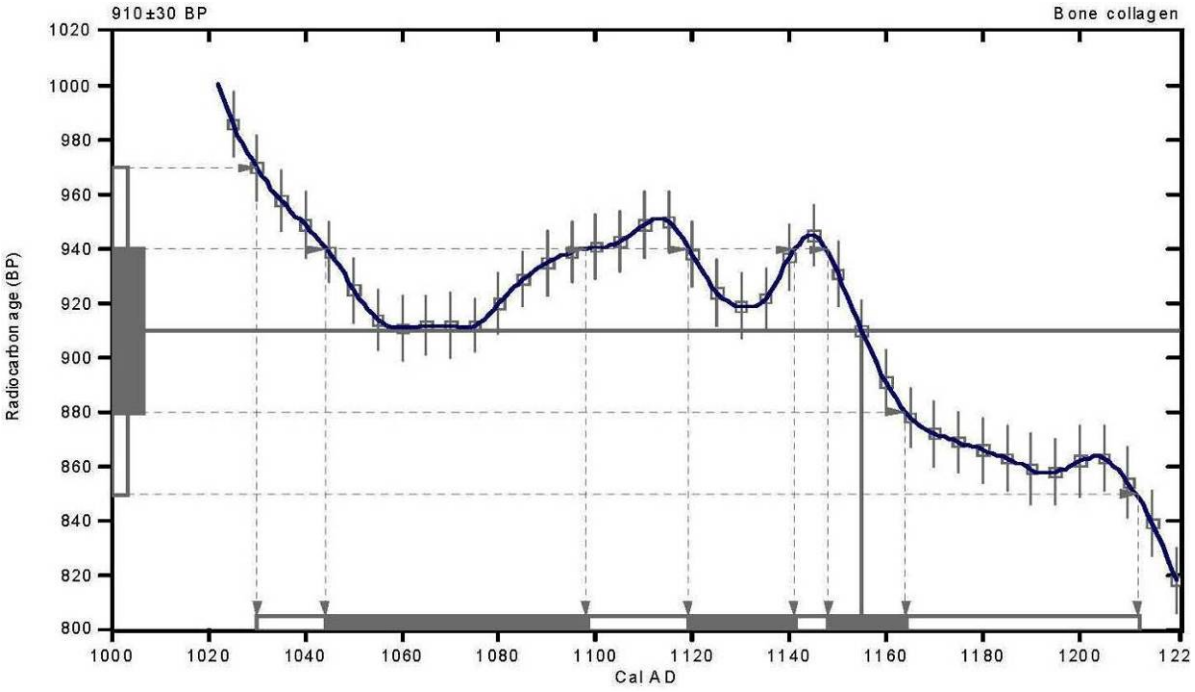


Figure 31: Calibration graph of radiocarbon age to calendar years

7 FINDS ASSESSMENT

7.1 Disarticulated Human Remains

Kate Mapplethorpe – Archaeological Research Services Ltd

7.1.1 Human remains were recovered from several contexts during the excavations around the Bakewell cross. All articulated burials were assessed in the field and observations of these are incorporated in the stratigraphic description above. Disarticulated human bone was recovered and has been subject to a rapid assessment in order to provide an overall character of the assemblage.

7.1.2 Each bone fragment was identified and sided where possible, and any pathology was noted. The results were logged in a table (Appendix I). Fragments that were too small or generic to be identified were not included within the table.

7.1.3 A small amount of bone (13 fragments) was recovered from (103) including two fragments of juvenile rib along with the adult rib fragments. There were no pathologies noted on any of these remains. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) in this assemblage was two.

7.1.4 Context (106), a heavily disturbed deposit, yielded a large amount of human bone, 128 fragments in total. A large proportion of the assemblage consisted of fragments of long bone shaft which were not identifiable beyond this level. A large amount of rib fragments were also recovered, however by far the largest amount of fragments consisted of skull. Three of the skull fragments showed evidence of porotic hyperostosis, a condition caused by lack of iron in the diet. There were also several teeth in the sample, all of which showed some degree of wear, and several of which showed calculus and caries. The MNI in this assemblage is three, although there were so many small fragments that this number may be substantially higher in reality.

7.1.5 Context (111) contained only three fragments of human bone, none of which showed any pathologies. None of the fragments were duplicated so the MNI here is one.

7.1.6 Context (113) contained 15 fragments of bone, none of which were duplicated, giving a MNI of one. One tooth in this assemblage showed evidence of heavy wear and calculus deposition.

7.1.7 20 fragments were recovered from context (202), most of which were either rib, skull or teeth. Only the teeth showed any pathologies, with each one having some form of dental disease present, and in one case (a molar), decay that extended far into the pulp cavity. The MNI in this sample was one.

7.1.8 Context (203), a layer of made ground below the topsoil of Trench 2, yielded a large amount of bone, 119 fragments in total. There was minimal pathology viewed on the bones, with the majority being of dental disease. There were, however, one humerus and one long bone shaft which both showed evidence of new bone growth in reaction to an infection, most likely of the soft tissue. Also, one fragment of skull showed evidence of porotic hyperostosis. The MNI in this assemblage is two.

7.1.9 23 fragments were recovered from context (204), a small layer between the foundation for the railings and the sandstone blocks. The majority of these fragments were skull fragments, although there were also a large proportion of long bone fragments. One malleus (a tiny auditory ossicle) was also recovered. One tooth from this assemblage showed extreme non-symmetrical wear extending below the gum-line, along with a large carious lesion. The MNI for this sample is one.

7.1.10 Context (205), a layer of mixed material, yielded 41 fragments of bone. These were again mostly skull and rib fragments, which a large proportion of long bone fragments included also. One rib appeared to have been broken and had healed well, indicating that this happened a period of several years before the individual's death. Two teeth showed evidence of dental disease. The MNI in this assemblage is two.

7.1.11 Context (206) contained by far the largest amount of bone, with 281 fragments recovered. The MNI in this assemblage is four, and no major pathologies were present. One clavicle had evidence of a break that was in the process of healing at the time of death, and one mandible showed considerable thickening of the bone with an overly smooth surface, indicating a healed break. Two vertebrae also showed Scmorl's Nodes, a dimple in the vertebral body surface caused by a 'slipped disc'. Context (206) is a disturbed layer of material below the foundations of the railings and also extending beneath the wall foundation. The disturbed nature of this deposit and (106), as is noted in the stratigraphic description above, means that few definite conclusions can be drawn about its nature. It is likely that the deposit

represents successive centuries of disturbance and remodelling of the graveyard, and this would account for the substantial volume of fragmentary human bone.

7.1.12 Context (208) contained 11 fragments of bone, none of which showed any major pathologies. The assemblage consisted mainly of skull and long bone fragments, with ribs conspicuously absent. The MNI for this sample is one.

7.1.13 24 fragments of bone were recovered from context (214). As has been the case with most of the assemblages, the majority consisted of long bone, skull and rib fragments. There was evidence of dental disease on one tooth, and in the ante-mortem tooth loss in one mandible. No other pathologies were observed. The MNI for this sample was two.

7.1.14 Context (215) contained eight fragments of bone, all of which were skull, long bone or rib fragments. No pathologies were observed. The MNI in this sample was two.

7.1.15 Context (216) contained 15 fragment of bone, none of which showed pathology except one tooth with excessive wear. The fragments consisted mostly of long bone and skull fragments, and due to the inclusion of two different aged juveniles within the sample, the MNI is three.

7.1.16 12 fragments of bone were recovered from context (224). These consisted of a mixture of skull, vertebrae, ribs and phalanges. No pathologies were observed, although one mandible showed evidence of ante-mortem tooth loss. The MNI for this assemblage is one.

7.1.17 Context (229) contained 9 fragments of bone, only one of which showed any pathology: one vertebra showed a small amount of degenerative joint disease. The MNI for this assemblage is two.

7.2 Miscellaneous Small Finds

Paul Flintoft – Archaeological Research Services Ltd

7.2.1 Further artefacts recovered were examined in context groups. An assessment was undertaken and the results are provided below. The results were logged in a table (Appendix I).

- Context 101: revealed a comparatively low frequency of finds. The finds included two fragments of thin carbon rod of uncertain usage, and three fragments of glass weighing 6.1g. The presence of well pronounced writing on the exterior of the glass indicates that it is part of a modern milk bottle.

- Context 102: a religious pilgrimage badge/medallion bearing the image of the Virgin Mary and the inscription of 1830 was found in context (102). Despite the 19th century date the artefact is thought to have been manufactured in the 20th century. The medal may have been a casual loss or perhaps deliberately deposited at or in a grave, or perhaps the cross shaft as an act of worship. Three small pieces of glass bottle of indeterminate date weighing 9.6g were also found within this context.

- Context 103: finds from context (103) include ceramics, glass, slag and animal bone. The glass assemblage, totalling 17 fragments and weighing a combined total of 57.4g, consisted of 10 fragments from various bottles, and 7 individual pieces which appear

to be from panes of glass. One of the potential bottle fragments displayed an iridescent staining suggesting lower quality production values. Three pieces of bloomery slag weighing 122.2g were recovered from (103). The presence of this material may suggest iron working in the vicinity of the church, though this is far from certain. No date can be ascribed to the material. The single ceramic fragment appears to be post-medieval or early modern and the piece of animal bone is from an unidentified species of bird.

- Context 106: two fragments of wood which appear to have been stained by close association with leached ferrous materials were discovered within (106). The leaching of the mineral content has preserved the wood and fossilized it giving it a very firm exterior. It may be possible that the wood was once part of a coffin and some form of iron coffin furniture has been responsible for the leaching. Further ferrous materials recovered from this context include a thin iron vessel which appears to have been manufactured in a regular shape. The vessel has been crushed and the metal work has become eroded. No date can be reliably ascribed to the vessel. Totalling 487.5g, the ceramic assemblage from this context comprised 8 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), 5 fragments from larger vessels and 3 fragments of clay pipe. All of these are believed to be post-medieval in date.

- Context 111: a single piece of tobacco clay pipe was recovered from context (111). The pipe exhibited particularly thick walls suggesting an earlier date.

- Context 113: further slag was discovered in context (113). The slag, weighing 55.7g, appears to be from a bloomery furnace suggesting iron working was occurring in proximity to the church. A single fragment of early modern or post-medieval pottery was also recovered from this context.

- Context 202: nine fragments of glass from various different vessels were discovered during the excavation of context (202). These vessels include bottles, possible window panes, a spherical 'stopper' and part of an ornate bottle or vase. All pieces of glass are believed to be post-medieval or later. An iron handle and a nail which were discovered in close proximity to each may be badly corroded coffin furniture. Another ferrous object, which does not appear to be associated with a coffin, was also discovered. The ceramics and animal bone are badly fragmented. No reliable date can be attributed to them. Two nut shells in reasonable condition are thought to be recent in date as they do not display signs of charring or waterlogging.

- Context 203: this context produced 167.4g of slag which appears to be the post production residue from bloomery furnace activities. The 60.7g of ceramic material and the 7.7g of glass found within (203) are very badly fragmented. These remains are thought to be post-medieval or later. A single fragment of infected and butchered animal bone has been identified. Unfortunately, the species of animal can not be inferred.

- Context 204: a globular shaped fragment of vitrified glass with large air bubbles was discovered within (204). This may be the result of production waste or may have been heat affected in a fire. A total of 113.4g of ceramic material was also collected. The ceramic assemblage includes clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material. The clay pipe is thin and regular suggesting a later date for the material.

- Context 205: pottery collected from (205) is thought to vary in date from post-medieval through to the early modern. The extremely fragmented state of the material means that gleaning any further information such as form of vessel or more attuned dating is difficult.

- Context 206: fourteen irregularly shaped ferrous objects, likely to be either coffin furniture or building materials were collected from context (206). The metal work was badly corroded and no date can be ascribed to their use. A ceramic assemblage consisting of CBM, clay tobacco pipe and pottery from various fragments was recovered from this context. All of the ceramic remains from this context, with the exception of two fragments, appear to be post-medieval. The remaining two fragments display the remains of an eroded green slip, suggesting a possible medieval date.

- Context 214: this context produced a relatively low finds count. An iron object weighing 5.1g of unknown date and use and two fragments of early modern or post-medieval pottery were collected.

- Context 216: four very thin and fragile copper pins were found within (216). These may have accompanied an interred body as part of clothing or used amongst shrouds. A single piece of early modern/post-medieval pottery and five fragments of broken window pane were also discovered within this context.

- Context 224: contained five small fragments of much corroded ferrous material. These may have derived from coffin furniture or a building.

- Context 229: a fragment of animal bone, pottery and two ferrous objects were collected from context (229). The pottery appears to be early modern or post-medieval; the date of the rest of the assemblage is unknown. The ferrous objects may be part of a demolished building or may be coffin furniture.

7.2.2 The majority of the artefacts recovered were very fragmented and date, where ascertainable is mixed, though predominantly post-medieval to early modern. Such conditions might have been the result of systematic intrusion such as the excavation of grave pits throughout a long period of time. However, the lowest levels encountered during the excavation appeared to be less disturbed, containing several burials *in situ*.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 The aim of the excavation was to test whether the high cross shaft is in its original location or whether it has been brought into the churchyard at a later date. The excavation was undertaken as part of a project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund to enable an informed longer term programme of conservation works to protect the stones. Knowing whether the cross is in-situ, or has been brought into its current position at a later date, is key to identifying a suitable method of conservation.

8.2 The excavation took the form of two slit trenches around part of the socket stone (Trench 1), in which the cross shaft is mounted, and along the railings (Trench 2). Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum of one metre in depth revealing the base of the socket stone with archaeological features and deposits running below the stone, including a foundation wall orientated east to west. The remains of a burial were identified beneath the foundation wall. The excavation also established the extent of the socket stone's current inclination which may have been caused by earth movement during the process of burial decomposition beneath the stone. A brick-lined grave of possible 19th century date was also perceptible abutting the socket stone.

8.3 Trench 2 contained a further section of the east/west foundation wall running slightly below, and truncated by, the socket stone. At approximately one metre below the ground level a series of well-preserved inhumations were found. One of the burials was located beneath the east/west foundation wall and comprised a female adult apparently carrying a neonate child, suggesting that they both died in childbirth and were buried together. The skeletal remain of the adult was sampled for radiocarbon dating yielding a date of 1030 – 1210 cal. AD (95% confidence). Towards the northern end of the eastern branch of Trench 2 there was another burial of a possible adult male with traces of flaked and corroded metal around the chest area which appeared to have been part of a coffin plate of post-medieval date.

8.4 The medieval date obtained from the inhumation provides a terminus post quem for the wall foundation, which in turn underlies the cross base. Even in the unlikely event of the three events represented by these deposits occurring in rapid succession, this dating evidence still provides proof that the cross shaft is not in its original position.

8.5 Apart from the burials encountered *in situ* and described above, a large amount of fragmented disarticulated human bones were retrieved from a number of contexts. The bones would have originally originated from additional burial although they would have become disturbed by subsequent interventions including the excavation of further graves. A number of artefacts were also recovered including pottery, glass, iron objects, copper pins, slag, etc. These were very fragmented and their date appeared to be fairly mixed. Such conditions might have been the result of systematic intrusion such as the excavation of grave pits throughout a long period of time.

8.6 The excavation ascertained a comprehensive chronological sequence ranging from the 11th century to the early 20th century. Radiocarbon dating of a bone sample from burial (232) indicated an overall age of 11th century. This burial was situated approximately 250mm below the east/west foundation wall (211) which in turn was partially truncated by the socket stone of the high cross shaft. It was established, therefore, that the socket stone of the high cross is not in its original location as it appears to have been erected around the late to post-medieval period.

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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank those involved in the project for their help and advice. In particular we would like to thank the Heritage Lottery Fund for funding the investigation, Jon Humble of English Heritage and Sarah Whiteley of the Peak District National Park Authority for monitoring and providing assistance throughout the project, and the fantastic support of the Parish Church, the Bakewell and District Historical Society, and the wider community within Bakewell. ARS Ltd would also like to thank the crew of BBC Countryfile, who visited and filmed part of the investigations.

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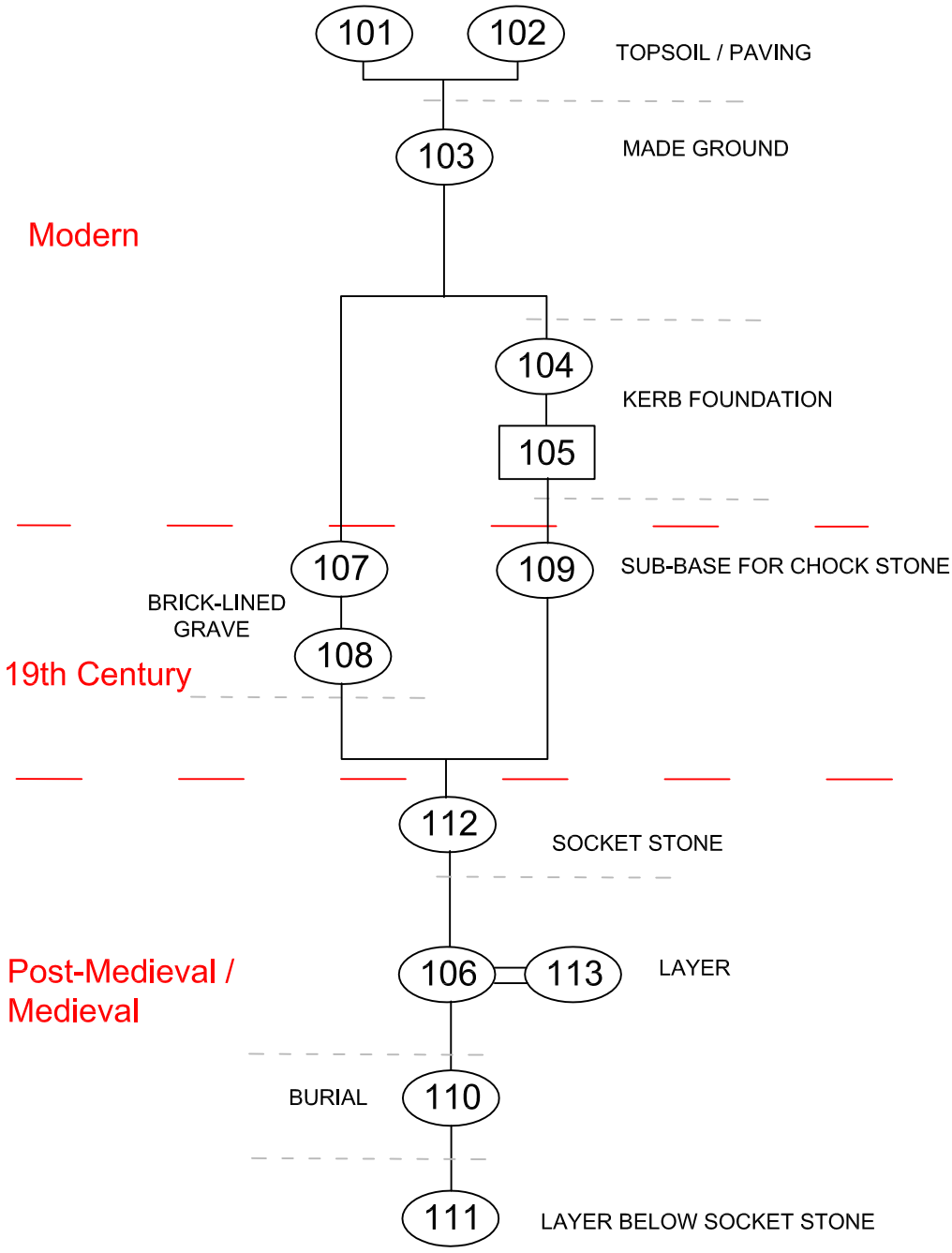
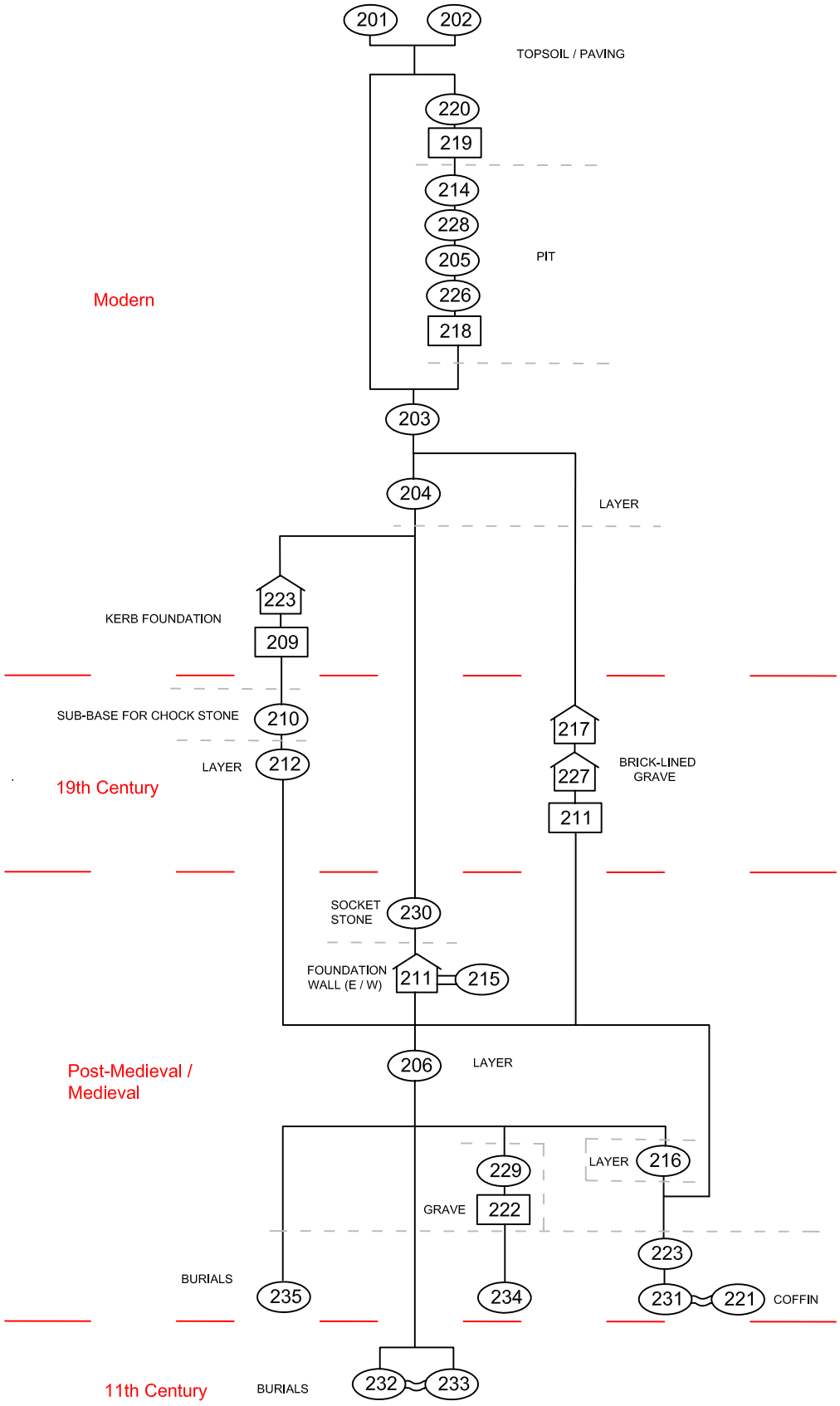
APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

HARRIS MATRIX OF TRENCH 1



HARRIS MATRIX OF TRENCH 2



CONTEXT REGISTER

TRENCH 1

Context	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation
101	Stone packing, including grave stone fragments with dates '1812' and '1845', with accumulation of topsoil within the joints	20th C	Paved/packing surface between the railing's kerbstone and the cross's socket stone
102	Medium dark brown loamy/silty clay topsoil within areas devoid of paved/packing. Finds included religious pendant from 1830 and modern glass	20th C	Topsoil surface
103	Hard yellowish mortar	20th C	Bedding layer for paving (101)
104	Foundation of railings' kerbstones	Early 20th C	Foundation
105	Foundation trench for the railings' kerbstones	Early 20th C	Foundation trench
106	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay layer with mixed artefacts due to later intrusions including burials	Post-medieval	Churchyard layer
107	Sandstone blocks running east to west only partially visible although it extends beyond towards trench 2	19th C	Stone capping of grave
108	Packing material serving as fill of grave pit for brick-lined and stone capped grave mainly exposed within trench 2	19th C	Fill of grave pit
109	Make up layer for the chock stone, compacted mortar	19th C	Layer
110	Skull part a possible burial in situ whose remaining parts have been disturbed	Post-medieval	Burial
111	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay	Post-medieval	Layer beneath the socket stone
112	Socket stone	Post-medieval/ medieval	Socket stone
113	The same as (106)	Post-medieval	

TRENCH 2

Context	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation
201	Paved path along the eastern side of the railings' kerbstones	20th C	Path
202	Dark brown loam layer containing frequent glass fragments	20th C	Topsoil
203	Mid greyish brown silty clay layer	20th C	Made ground
204	Mid greyish brown silty clay layer	20th C	Made ground below 203
205	Fill of pit 218, mid greyish brown medium silt clay	19-20th C	Fill of pit/trench
206	Mid brownish grey firm granular clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular limestone rubble	Post-medieval/ medieval	Layer
207	Fill of grave pit [222], composed of mid brownish grey firm silty clay	Post-medieval	Fill of grave
208	Fill of foundation trench [213] for railing accumulated within areas devoid of masonry, as topsoil	Early 20th C	Fill of foundation trench
209	Foundation trench for railings' kerbstones	Early 20th C	
210	Hard yellowish mortar layer with frequent and fairly sorted small angular limestone rubble and Ashford black marble stones, laid as a make up bedding for the chock stone	19-20th C	Make up layer for the chock stone
211	E/W foundation wall located within the eastern side of trench. It is composed mainly of medium sub-angular limestone rubble although it also contains two large sandstone blocks of which one is an architectural fragment with a mortice-like niche. The wall was bonded with clay and degraded whiteish mortar. It appears to run below the socket stone	Post-medieval/ medieval	Foundation wall
212	Sandstone demolition debris within a loose mortar matrix below 210 and containing a medium sandstone block	19-20th C	Layer
213	Foundation for railings' kerbstones, consisting of sandstone roughly hewn blocks within a hard yellowish mortar bedding/matrix	Early 20th C	Foundation for railings' kerbstones
214	Upper fill of pit/trench [218]	19-20th C	Fill
215	Bonding material for foundation wall 211, described within context 211	Post-medieval/ medieval	Bonding material
216	Layer below (206) noticed towards the western side of Trench 2, consisting of mid brownish grey hard clay very homogenous structure with frequent small angular limestone rubble	Post-medieval/ medieval	Layer
217	Stone capping for grave. Large squared sandstone blocks some with tooling marks probably reused masonry. There is also one limestone slab amongst the capping. Blocks over brick-lined coffin-shape grave 227	19th C	Stone capping for grave
218	Pit, concave side and base	19-20th C	Pit
219	Trench for paving path	19-20th C	Trench for paving path
220	Fill of [219], greyish brown silty clay	19-20th C	Fill of trench

Context	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation
221	Remain of coffin for burial (231)	Post-medieval/ medieval	Coffin
222	Grave pit, cuts burial (234)	Post-medieval/ medieval	Grave
223	Dark brownish grey soft silty clay with frequent small sub-angular medium limestone rubble	Post-medieval/ medieval	Fill of grave
224	Pit for brick-lined grave (227), partially perceivable	19th C	Grave pit
225	--- VOID ---		
226	Thin fill of [218], greyish brown silty clay	19-20th C	Fill of pit
227	Brick-lined grave with stone capping 217 over. Hand made red bricks standard size (9" x 4½" x 3") possibly following the 1803 tax, six courses internally	19th C	Grave
228	Fill of [218], greyish brown silty clay	19-20th C	Fill of pit
229	Fill of grave [222]	Post-medieval/ medieval	Fill of grave
230	Socket stone	Post-medieval/ medieval	
231	Burial	Post-medieval/ medieval	Burial
232	Burial	Medieval	Burial
233	Burial	Medieval	Burial
234	Burial	Post-medieval/ medieval	Burial
235	Burial	Post-medieval/ medieval	Burial

Human bones table

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
103	Cuboid		Left				
103	Proximal phalanx	Hand					
103	Rib						Small fragment only
103	Rib						Small fragment only
103	Rib						Small fragment only
103	Rib						Small fragment only
103	Rib						Small fragment only
103	Rib						Small fragment only
103	Rib				Juvenile		Small fragment only
103	Rib				Juvenile		Small fragment only
103	Skull	Orbit	Right				
103	Skull	Parietal					
103	Tibia	Distal epiphysis	Left				
106	Calcaneus		Left				
106	Calcaneus						
106	Cuboid		Left				
106	Femur	Distal end			Juvenile		
106	Femur	Distal epiphysis					
106	Femur	Femoral head	Left				
106	Femur	Shaft	Right				Iron oxide concretion on bone surface
106	Femur	Shaft					Large linea aspera
106	Femur	Shaft				New remodelled bone growth visible on surface	
106	Fibula	Distal epiphysis only					
106	Fibula	Shaft					
106	Fibula	Shaft					
106	Fibula	Shaft					

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
106	Humerus	Humeral head					
106	Humerus	Shaft	Left				
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
106	Long bone	Shaft					
106	Mandible	Ramus	Right				
106	Medial cuneiform		Left				
106	Metacarpal	2nd	Right				
106	Metacarpal	3rd	Right				
106	Metacarpal	Distal epiphysis					
106	Metacarpal	Shaft					
106	Metatarsal	4th	Right				
106	Pelvis	Ischium					
106	Pelvis				Infant		
106	Phalanx	1st hand					
106	Phalanx	Foot shaft					
106	Phalanx	Hand					
106	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
106	Radius	Distal epiphysis	Right				
106	Radius	Shaft					
106	Radius	Shaft					
106	Rib	Vertebral end					
106	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib				Infant		
106	Rib				Infant		
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib						
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib						Small fragment only
106	Rib						Small fragment only

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
106	Rib				Juvenile		Small fragment only
106	Scapula	Blade					
106	Scapula	Glenoid cavity	Left				
106	Scapula		Left		Infant		
106	Skull	Frontal				Slight porotic hyperostosis	
106	Skull	Frontal					
106	Skull	Frontal				Slight porosity on ectocranial surface	
106	Skull	Frontal					
106	Skull	Mandible	Centre			Evidence of missing teeth with gum resorption, and movement of remaining teeth into the spaces made, creating a crooked tooth line.	
106	Skull	Mandible - ramus	Right	Female		3rd molar lost pre-mortem, gum almost resorbed. Evidence of infection around socket	
106	Skull	Maxilla	Left			Ante-mortem tooth loss resulting in gum resorption. Crooked tooth line	
106	Skull	Maxilla	Right				
106	Skull	Occipital					Large muscle attachment, slight green staining
106	Skull	Occipital					
106	Skull	Occipital			Juvenile		
106	Skull	Occipital					
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal				Infection visible on ectocranial surface	
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal					Dark brown linear staining on endocranial surface
106	Skull	Parietal				Slight porotic hyperostosis	
106	Skull	Parietal				Slight porotic hyperostosis	
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal			Juvenile		
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Parietal					
106	Skull	Patietal					
106	Skull	Petrous pyramid	Left				
106	Skull	Petrous pyramid	Right				
106	Skull	Temporal-mandibular fossa					
106	Skull				Neonate		
106	Skull						
106	Skull				Juvenile		

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
106	Skull						
106	Skull						
106	Skull				Infant		
106	Skull						
106	Skull						
106	Skull						
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Skull						Small fragment only
106	Sternum						
106	Tibia	Proximal end			Juvenile		
106	Tibia		Right		Infant		
106	Tooth	Lower premolar	Left		35+	Severe asymmetrical wear into dentine resulting in cracking of enamel	
106	Tooth	Upper canine			20-30	Shallow carious lesion below the cemento-enamel junction on the labial surface, slight amount of wear	Mortar concretion on root surface
106	Ulna	Distal epiphysis	Left				
106	Ulna	Shaft					
106	Ulna	Shaft					
106	Vertebra	Sacrum				Schmorl's nodes visible on upper disc surface	
106	Vertebra	Thoracic				Degenerative joint disease visible on disc surface resulting in spicules	
106	Vertebra	Thoracic lamina and spinous process					
106	Vertebra	Vertebral body					
111	Skull	Parietal					Arachnoid granuloma on endocranial surface
111	Vertebra	Lumbar					
111	Vertebra	Thoracic					
113	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
113	Metatarsal	1st	Left				
113	Metatarsal	2nd	Left				
113	Metatarsal	Distal end					
113	Radius	Shaft					
113	Radius	Shaft					Small fragment only
113	Rib						Small fragment only
113	Scapula	Blade					
113	Skull	Mandible	Left				
113	Skull	Parietal					
113	Skull	Parietal					
113	Skull						Small fragment only
113	Tibia	Shaft and distal end	Right				Concretion on bone surface

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
113	Tooth	Lower molar				Heavily worn into dentine, calculus deposit around cemento-enamel junction	
113	Tooth	Upper 2nd molar					No wear or calculus
113	Vertebra	Atlas					
202	Humerus	Distal shaft					
202	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
202	Long bone						Shaft fragment only
202	Metacarpal						
202	Phalanx	Hand					
202	Phalanx	Proximal hand phalanx			<15		Proximal epihpysis not yet fused
202	Rib						Small fragment only
202	Rib						Small fragment only
202	Rib						Small fragment only
202	Rib						Small fragment only
202	Rib						Small fragment only
202	Skull	Occipital					
202	Skull	Parietal					Small fragment only
202	Skull						
202	Skull						
202	Tibia	Proximal end	Right				
202	Tooth	Lower 2nd molar			10-12	Slight brown staining around meiolingual/mesiobuccal cusp	Staining may be congenital
202	Tooth	Lower premolar	Right		30-40	Excessive wear, carius lesion on mesial cemento-enamel junction	
202	Tooth	Molar				Extreme decay extending into the pulp chamber, resulting in post-mortem cracking of the tooth.	
202	Tooth	Upper 1st Incisor	Right		>25	Large amount of wear intruding into dentine, small caroius lesion slightly below cemento-enamel junction	
202	Vertebra	Atlas			Juvenile		
203	Clavicle	Acromial end	Left				
203	Clavicle						Small fragment only
203	Clavicle						Small fragment only
203	Femur	Shaft					
203	Femur	Shaft			Infant		
203	Fibula	Shaft					
203	Fibula	Shaft					
203	Humerus	Distal end	Left		Juvenile	New bone growth visible around coronoid fossa	
203	Humerus	Proximal end	Left				
203	Humerus	Shaft	Left				
203	Humerus	Shaft					
203	Hyoid	Body					
203	Long bone	Shaft				Striated bone growth on bone surface	
203	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
203	Metacarpal	3rd	Left				
203	Metacarpal	Distal end					
203	Patella		Left				
203	Patella		Left				
203	Pelvis	Acetabulum					
203	Pelvis	Ilium	Left				
203	Pelvis	Sciatic notch					
203	Phalanx	Distal hand					
203	Phalanx	Hand					
203	Phalanx	Intermediate foot					
203	Phalanx	Intermediate foot					
203	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
203	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
203	Radius	Distal end	Left				
203	Radius	Distal epiphysis	Left				
203	Radius	Left					
203	Radius	Proximal end					
203	Radius	Shaft					
203	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
203	Rib	Vertebral end			Infant		

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
203	Rib				Juvenile		
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib				Infant		Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Rib						Small fragment only
203	Scapula	Scapular spine	Left				
203	Skull	Frontal					
203	Skull	Frontal					Concretion on sinus surface
203	Skull	Frontal					
203	Skull	Mandible	Left				Contains 2nd molar which shows small amount of calculus on lingual surface and slight wear
203	Skull	Mandible	Left			Second molar lost ante-mortem with gum resorption, 3rd molar not yet erupted but slightly visible through bone surface	
203	Skull	Mandible		Male(?)			
203	Skull	Occipital					Dark linear staining on endocranial surface
203	Skull	Parietal				Porotic hyperostosis visible on ectocranial surface	
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal				Slight porosity on ectocranial surface. Button osteoma on endocranial surface	
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietal					
203	Skull	Parietals					Dark brown staining on endocranial surface
203	Skull	Temporal					
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						
203	Skull						Small fragment only

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull						Small fragment only
203	Skull					Slight porotic hyperostosis	Small fragment only
203	Skull				Juvenile		Small fragment only
203	Talus		Right				
203	Tibia	Shaft					
203	Tooth	Lower 2nd molar	Left		5-10	Narrow carious lesion on buccal surface	
203	Tooth	Lower canine				Shallow carious lesion on labial surface of root. Very lightly worn	
203	Tooth	Upper 1st incisor	Right		15-25	Severe calculus concretion on labial surface, slight wear	
203	Vertebra	Axis					
203	Vertebra	Lamina					
204	Auditory ossicle	Malleus	Left				
204	Femur	Femoral head					Small fragment only
204	Femur	Shaft					Very well defined linea aspera
204	Femur	Shaft					
204	Fibula	Shaft					
204	Fibula	Shaft					
204	Long bone	Shaft					
204	Pelvis	Pubic Symphysis	Left		19-34		
204	Phalanx	Proximal hand					
204	Scapula	Scapular spine					Small fragment only
204	Skull	Mastoid process	Left	Male			
204	Skull	Occipital					Small fragment only
204	Skull	Parietal					
204	Skull	Parietal					Small fragment only
204	Skull	Parietal					Small fragment only
204	Skull	Petrous pyramid	Left				
204	Skull	Temporal					
204	Skull						Small fragment only
204	Skull						Small fragment only
204	Tibia	Shaft					
204	Tibia	Shaft					Small fragment only
204	Tooth	Upper molar				Extreme non-symmetrical wear extending below the cemento-enamel junction, indicating continual eruption as the tooth to compensate. Large carious lesion also present on the lingual surface	
204	Ulna	Distal epiphysis	Left				
204	Vertebra	Spinous process					Probably lumbar
205	Calcaneus		Left				
205	Clavicle	Acromial end					Evidence of post-mortem tool marks, probably from a spade blade

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
205	Femur	Shaft and distal end	Right		Infant		
205	Fibula	Shaft					
205	Long bone	Shaft					
205	Long bone	Shaft					
205	Long bone	Shaft					
205	Long bone	Shaft					
205	Long bone	Shaft					
205	Metacarpal	4th	Right				
205	Metatarsal	1st	Right				
205	Metatarsal	2nd	Left				
205	Metatarsal	Proximal end					
205	Pelvis	Acetabulum					
205	Pelvis	Ilium - auricular surface					Small fragment only
205	Pelvis	Ischium			Infant		
205	Radius	Shaft					
205	Rib	Vertebral end					
205	Rib					Broken and well healed	
205	Rib						Small fragment only
205	Rib						Small fragment only
205	Rib						Small fragment only
205	Rib						Small fragment only
205	Rib						Small fragment only
205	Scapula	Lateral border					
205	Scapula	Scapular spine	Left				Post-mortem tool damage
205	Scapula	Scapular spine	Left		Juvenile		
205	Skull	Frontal				Evidence of infection on endocranial surface	
205	Skull	Frontal - orbit	Right				
205	Skull	Mandible	Right				
205	Skull	Parietal				Slight porosity on ectocranial surface	
205	Skull				Juvenile		
205	Skull						Small fragment only
205	Tibia	Shaft				Evidence of periostitis	
205	Tibia	Shaft					
205	Tooth	Upper 1st incisor	Left			Slight wear into dentine	
205	Tooth	Upper 1st molar			Juvenile	Large carious lesion in occlusal surface, resulting in post-mortem breakage. Calculus around cemento-enamel junction	
205	Tooth	Upper canine	Left				
205	Ulna	Shaft			Juvenile		
205	Ulna	Shaft					Small fragment only
205	Ulna	Shaft					
205	Vertebra	Thoracic vertebral body					
206	1st metacarpal		Right				
206	1st Metatarsal	Distal end					

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
206	2nd Metatarsal		Right				
206	3rd Metatarsal		Right				
206	4th Metacarpal		Right				
206	4th Metatarsal		Right				
206	5th metacarpal	Left					
206	5th Metacarpal		Right				
206	Calcaneous	Calcaneal tuberosity					
206	Calcaneous		Left				
206	Calcaneus		Left				
206	Calcaneus		Right				
206	Capitate		Left				
206	Clavicle	Acromial end	Left				
206	Clavicle	Acromial end					
206	Clavicle	Sternal end	Right			Broken and set, in the process of healing	
206	Clavicle		Left				
206	Cuboid		Left				
206	Femur	Distal end only	Left				
206	Femur	Distal epiphysis			Infant		
206	Femur	Distal epiphysis			Juvenile		
206	Femur	Distal epiphysis			Infant		
206	Femur	Distal epiphysis					
206	Femur	Distal shaft			Infant		
206	Femur	Distal shaft			Infant		
206	Femur	Femoral head	Left				
206	Femur	Femoral head			Juvenile		
206	Femur	Femoral head and trochanters	Left		Infant		
206	Femur	Greater trochanter	Left				
206	Femur	Lateral condyle	Right				
206	Femur	Medial condyle			Juvenile		
206	Femur	Proximal end only			Infant		
206	Femur	Proximal shaft					
206	Femur	Proximal shaft			Infant		
206	Femur	Shaft	Right				
206	Femur	Shaft					Small fragment only
206	Femur	Shaft				Rugged muscle attachment site	
206	Femur	Shaft			Juvenile		
206	Femur	Shaft					
206	Femur	Shaft and distal end	Left				
206	Femur	Shaft and distal end	Right				
206	Fibula	Distal epiphysis	Left				
206	Fibula	Shaft					Small fragment only

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
206	Humerus	Distal end and shaft	Left				
206	Humerus	Distal end and shaft	Left			Raised lesion on medial border	Concretion on anterior surface
206	Humerus	Distal end and shaft	Right				
206	Humerus	Distal shaft					
206	Humerus	Humeral head	Right			Porous surface with black staining	
206	Humerus	Humeral head					Small fragment only
206	Humerus	Proximal shaft					
206	Humerus	Shaft	Right			Slight bone growth within the obturator externus groove	
206	Humerus	Shaft				Striated new bone growth visible on surface	
206	Humerus	Shaft					Black linear staining visible on surface
206	Humerus	Shaft					Small fragment only
206	Hymerus	Humeral head					
206	Ischium						
206	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Juvenile		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Juvenile		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Infant/neonate		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Neonate		
206	Long bone	Shaft					
206	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		
206	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		
206	Lunate	Right					
206	Medial cuneiform		Right				
206	Medial cuneiform		Right				
206	Metacarpal	Proximal					
206	Metacarpal	Proximal end and shaft					
206	Metacarpal	Third	Right				
206	Navicular		Right				
206	Navicular		Right				
206	Patella		Right			Spicule of bone on lateral edge - congenital	
206	Patella						
206	Pelvis	Acetabulum				Acetabular crease visible	
206	Pelvis	Iliac crest	Right				
206	Pelvis	Iliac crest			Infant		
206	Pelvis	Ilium	Right		Neonate		
206	Pelvis	Ilium					
206	Pelvis	Ilium					Small fragment only
206	Pelvis	Ilium					
206	Pelvis	Ilium					
206	Pelvis	Ilium					Small fragment only

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
206	Pelvis	Ilium			Neonate		
206	Pelvis	Ilium					
206	Pelvis	Ilium			Neonate		
206	Pelvis	Ilium			Neonate		
206	Pelvis	Ischium					
206	Phalanx	Distal hand					
206	Phalanx	Foot					
206	Phalanx	Hand					
206	Phalanx	Hand					
206	Phalanx	Hand					
206	Phalanx	Intermediate foot					
206	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
206	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
206	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
206	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
206	Phalanx	Intermediate hand					
206	Phalanx	Medial hand					
206	Phalanx	Proximal hand					
206	Phalanx	Proximal hand					
206	Phalanx				Juvenile		
206	Radius	Distal end only					Small fragment only
206	Radius	Distal epiphysis	Left				
206	Radius	Proximal end	Right				
206	Radius	Proximal shaft			Infant		
206	Radius	Proxmal end	Right				
206	Radius	Radial head	Left			Large radial tuberosity	
206	Radius	Shaft					Small fragment only
206	Radius	Shaft			Infant		
206	Radius		Right				
206	Rib	Sternal end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Sternal end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Sternal end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Vertebral end					
206	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
206	Rib	Vertebral end					
206	Rib	Vertebral end					
206	Rib	Vertebral end					Small fragment only
206	Rib						
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib				Infant		
206	Rib				Infant		

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
206	Rib				Infant		
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib				Infant		
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						
206	Rib						
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib				Infant		
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Rib						Small fragment only
206	Scapula	Glenoid cavity	Left				
206	Scapula	Inferior angle	Left				
206	Scapula	Lateral border					
206	Scapula	Lateral border					
206	Scapula	Scapular spine	Left				
206	Skull	Ethmoid					
206	Skull	Frontal	Right				
206	Skull	Frontal					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Frontal					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Frontal					
206	Skull	Frontal					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Frontal					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Frontal					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Frontal					
206	Skull	Frontal			Infant		
206	Skull	Frontal			Juvenile		
206	Skull	Frontal - orbit	Right				
206	Skull	Frontal - orbit					
206	Skull	Frontal sinus					
206	Skull	Mandible	Right	Female		Mandibular body is thickened and the bone surface is smooth indicating a possible break with remodelling. Several of the teeth have been lost ante mortem and the sockets resorbed. Slight green staining on oblique line.	Possible evidence of interpersonal violence
206	Skull	Mandible	Right	Male			
206	Skull	Mandible				Loss of 3rd molar ante-mortem with resorption	

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
						of the gum	
206	Skull	Maxilla	Left				
206	Skull	Maxilla	Right		Juvenile		Enamel of permanent 2nd upper incisor visible through socket
206	Skull	Maxilla	Right		35-45	Excessive asymmetrical wear on first molar, 2nd premolar worn to lesser degree	Includes 2nd premolar and 1st molar
206	Skull	Maxilla with 2nd premolar				Tooth has small amount of calculus. Slightly worn.	
206	Skull	Navicular					
206	Skull	Occipital					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Occipital					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Parietal	Left				
206	Skull	Parietal					
206	Skull	Parietal					
206	Skull	Parietal			Juvenile		unusual purple staining on ectocranial surface
206	Skull	Parietal				Slight porosity on ectocranial surface	
206	Skull	Parietal					
206	Skull	Parietal					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Parietal				Iron oxide concretion on endocranial surface. Green staining on ectocranial surface.	
206	Skull	Parietal/occipital					
206	Skull	Parietals				Area of infection on endocranial surface	
206	Skull	Petrous pyramid	Left		Juvenile		Porosity on surface
206	Skull	Petrous pyramid	Left				
206	Skull	Petrous pyramid					Small fragment only
206	Skull	Petrous pyramid					
206	Skull	Temporal					
206	Skull	Temporal					
206	Skull	Temporal			Infant		
206	Skull	Temporal					
206	Skull	Zygomatic	Right				
206	Skull	Zygomatic					
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull					Green staining present	Small fragment only
206	Skull						
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull					Evidence of infeaction on endocranial surface	
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Skull						Small fragment only
206	Talus		Right				
206	Talus		Right				
206	Talus						
206	Tibia	Distal epiphysis	Right				
206	Tibia	Proximal shaft					
206	Tibia	Shaft	Left				
206	Tibia	Shaft			Infant		
206	Tooth	Lower premolar				Calculus around the cemento-enamel junction, slight wear	
206	Tooth	Mandibular 1st molar			Juvenile	Slightly worn	
206	Tooth	Mandibular incisor				Double root	
206	Tooth	Mandibular premolar				Mild calculus deposit on lateral surface. Slight flattening (by wear) of small area on mesial surface with brown staining. Slight wear to occlusal surface	
206	Tooth	Maxillary 1st incisor			Juvenile		Root not yet fully formed
206	Tooth	Maxillary 2nd molar			Juvenile		
206	Tooth	Maxillary canine	Right			Slight wear on occlusal surface	
206	Tooth	Maxillary canine				Slight wear on occlusal surface	
206	Tooth	Maxillary molar					Crown only - root has not yet formed. Likely not erupted at time of death
206	Tooth	Maxillary molar				Excessive brown staining around cemento-enamel junction. Carious lesions on occlusal surface, mesial surface and lateral surface. Several of the lesions are square or triangular on shape. The roots show enamel pearls and a 'folding' of the base of one of the roots.	
206	Trapezium		Left				
206	Ulna	Distal end only	Right				
206	Ulna	Proximal end	Right				
206	Ulna	Proximal end and shaft	Left				

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
206	Ulna	Proximal end and shaft	Left				
206	Ulna	Proximal epiphysis					
206	Ulna	Proximal epiphysis					
206	Ulna	Proximal epiphysis and shaft	Right				
206	Ulna	Shaft	Right		3-6 months		
206	Ulna	Shaft					
206	Vertebra	Altas					
206	Vertebra	Cervical					
206	Vertebra	Lamina			Infant		
206	Vertebra	Spinous process			Infant		
206	Vertebra	Spinous process					
206	Vertebra	Spinous process					
206	Vertebra	Thoracic				Schmorl's node, some osteophyte formation around margin indicating degenerative joint disease	
206	Vertebra	Transverse process					
206	Vertebra	Transverse process					
206	Vertebra	Vertebral body					
206	Vertebra	Vertebral body				Irregular compression of inferior surace resulting in the formation of spicules.	
206	Vertebra	Vertebral body					
206	Vertebra	Vertebral body - thoracic				Schmorl's node present	
206	Vertebra	Vertebral body and transverse process					
208	1st metatarsal	Distal epiphysis	Right				
208	Femur	Distal epiphysis					Fragmentary
208	Femur	Shaft					Fragment only
208	Humerus	Humeral head					
208	Humerus	Shaft	Right				
208	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		Iron oxide concretion on bone surface
208	Pelvis	Ilium					Mostly trabecular bone
208	Pelvis	Ischium					Mortar concretion on bone surface
208	Skull	Parietal					Small fragment only
208	Skull	Parietal					
208	Tooth	Upper 2nd premolar				Small amount of wear on buccal cusp. Small degree of calculus build-up	
208	Vertebra	Sacral					Fragmented
214	Calcaneus	Talar facets			Juvenile		Small fragment only
214	Clavicle	Acromial end			Juvenile		

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
214	Femur	Greater trochanter					
214	Femur	Lateral condyle	Left				
214	Femur	Shaft					
214	Fibula	Shaft					
214	Humerus	Humeral head					
214	Long bone	Shaft					
214	Mandible	Mental eminence		Female		Ante-mortem tooth loss of right premolars with complete resorption, and right and left 1st incisors with partial resorption	Loss of front teeth several days before death
214	Pelvis	Ilium					Small fragment only
214	Phalanx	Hand					
214	Radius	Shaft					
214	Rib						Small fragment only
214	Rib						Small fragment only
214	Rib						Small fragment only
214	Rib						Small fragment only
214	Skull	Frontal			Juvenile		
214	Skull	Parietal				Excessive arachnoid granulomas on endocranial surface	
214	Skull	Parietal					
214	Skull	Parietal					Small fragment only
214	Skull	Petrous pyramid	Right	Female			Iron oxide concretion on ectocranial surface
214	Skull	Temporal					
214	Tooth	Lower molar				Congenital enamel pearls visible on roots, along with root extension. Severe wear into dentine.	Roots appear fattened and bobbly
214	Ulna	Radial notch and upper shaft	Left				
214	Vertebra	Sacral ala					
215	Humerus	Shaft					Crushed post-mortem
215	Long bone	Shaft			Infant		
215	Rib						Small fragment only
215	Rib						Small fragment only
215	Skull	Frontal					
215	Skull	Petrous pyramid					
215	Skull	Temporal					
215	Skull						
216	Humerus	Shaft					
216	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
216	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
216	Metacarpal	3rd					
216	Metacarpal	Shaft					
216	Pelvis	Ilium			Juvenile		
216	Pelvis	Ilium			Juvenile		
216	Rib				Infant		Small fragment only
216	Rib				Juvenile		Small fragment only
216	Scapula	Scapular spine	Left				
216	Skull	Frontal					
216	Skull	Occipital					
216	Skull						Small fragment only

Context	Bone	Element	Side	Sex	Age	Pathology	Comments
216	Skull						Small fragment only
216	Tooth	Lower molar			30-40	Worn to dentine, calculus on cemento-enamel junction	
216	Vertebra	Lamina					
224	Phalanx	Proximal hand					
224	Phalanx	Proximal hand					
224	Phalanx	Proximal hand					
224	Rib						Small fragment only
224	Rib						Small fragment only
224	Rib						Small fragment only
224	Rib						Small fragment only
224	Skull	Basilar bone					Iron oxide concretion present on bone surface
224	Skull	Mandible	Left			Ante-mortem tooth loss with resorption of the gum	
224	Skull						Small fragment only
224	Skull						Small fragment only
224	Vertebra	Coccyx					
224	Vertebra	Vertebral body					Small fragment only
229	Femur	Shaft					Root etching visible
229	Long bone	Shaft					Small fragment only
229	Rib						
229	Skull	Frontal					
229	Skull	Occipital					
229	Skull	Parietal					
229	Skull						
229	Vertebra	Atlas			Juvenile		
229	Vertebra	Lumbar				Degenerative joint disease visible on ventral arch resulting in spicules	

Artefact table

Context	Object	Combined Weight	Count	Prov. Date	Description	Interpretation				
101	Charcoal	0.1	2	E. mod/p med	Thin and firm	Carbon rods				
101	Glass	6.1	3	Modern	Fragmented	Milk bottle				
102	Religious medal	0.6	1	C20	Virgin mary appears, 1830 inscribed on front	Religious medal				
102	Glass	9.6	3	Med or later	Fragmented	Bottles				
103	Ceramic	3.9	1	E. mod/p med	Very fragmented	Part of larger vessel				
103	Animal bone	0.7	1	Med or later	Fragile bone	Bird bone				
103	Slag	122.2	3	Med or later	Large pieces of irregular rough slag	Bloomery slag				
103	Glass	57.4	17	Med or later	1 piece (see I) may be earlier	Bottles and building materials	7 panes 13.1g	10 bottle 44.3g. One piece iridescent staining		
106	Animal bone	0.03	1	Med or later	Fragile bone	Unknown				
106	Ferrous objects	92.2	8	Med or later	Thin, regular shaped iron vessel	Couldren/bowl				
106	Wood	5.5	2	Med or later	Irregular fragements	Iron leached part of coffin?				
106	Glass	3.4	3	Med or later	Broken pane of thin glass	Building material	Panes of glass			
106	Ceramics	487.5	16	Post med	Various fragmented ceramics	Appear to be post med	8 CBM 467.7g. Bricks	5 vessels 15.46g. E mod/ P med	3 clay pipe 4.5g. Narrow, well formed	
111	Clay pipe	4.4	1	Post med	Thick walled clay pipe	Earlier piece of clay smoking pipe				
113	Slag	55.7	1	Med or later	Large piece of irregular rough slag	Bloomery slag				
113	Pottery	15.6	1	E. mod/p med	Very fragmented	Part of larger vessel				
202	Ceramic	1.5	2	E. mod/p med	Very fragmented	Part of larger vessel				
202	Animal bone	7	1	Med or later	N/A	Unknown				
202	Ferrous object	112.6	1	Med or later	Rectangular piece of corroded metal	Unknown				
202	Animal bone	7.1	1		N/A	Unknown				
202	Nut shells	0.3	2	E. mod/p med	Small, sub rounded and uncharred	Not charred or waterlogged. Recent				
202	Iron handle and nail	24.5	2	Med or later	Large nail and small nail	Coffin furniture				
202	Glass	62.1	9	Med or later	Fragmented vessels	Ornate vessel may have been flower vase	4 from bottle 32.9g	2 thin panes 1.6g	1 stopper 1.1g	2 ornate vessel 19.4g
203	Ferrous and slag	167.4	7	Med or later	Large irregular fragments	Bloomery slag				
203	Animal bone	12	1	Med or later	Infected and butchered animal bone	Unknown				
203	Ceramics	60.7	12	Post med or later	Fragmented remains	Various waste materials	2 cbm 21.6g	10 vessel 39.1g		
203	Glass	7.7	3	Post med or later	Fragmented remains	Various waste materials	1 pane 5.1g	2 bottle 2.6g		
204	Glass	16.8	1	Med or later	Irregular vitrified fragment	Production waste or heat affected glass				
204	Ceramic	113.4	5	Med or later	Clay pipe suggests later date	Building waste and rubbish	2 clay pipe 5.1g	3 CBM 108.4g		
205	Pottery	3	2	E. mod/p med	Very fragmented	Part of larger vessel				
205	Pottery	15.5	5	Med or later	Fragmented vessels	Unknown				
206	Ferrous objects	134.5g	14	Med or later	Irregular shaped corroded iron	Coffin furniture or building materials				
206	Animal bone	24.3	1	Med or later	Long bone, butchery at one end	Unknown				
206	Charcoal	0.9	1	Med or later	Tang split piece of charred wood	Single piece, unlikely to indicate fire on site. Production waste				
206	Animal bone	1.8	3	Med or later	Very fragmented	Unknown				
206	Glass	31	8	MED and later	Fragmented. Vitrified frag very irregular shape	Bottles window panes and vitrified fragment. Fire or production waste?	2 Bottle 7.6g	1 Vitrified glass 15.5g	5 Panes	
206	Ceramics	152.9g	20	E. mod/p med	Fragemented remains	Various waste materials	5 clay pipe 12.4g	6 cbm 108.3g	9 pottery 32.5g	
214	Iron object	5.1	1	Med or later	Corroded fragment of iron	Unknown				
214	Pottery	3.5	2	E. mod/p med	Very fragmented	Part of larger vessel				
216	Pottey	0.2	1	E. mod/p med	Very fragmented	Part of larger vessel				
216	Glass	3.3	5	Med or later	Fragmented thin pane of glass	Window pane				
216	Copper pins	0.15	4	Med or later	Thin and fragile	Dress pins				
224	Ferrous objects	3.5	5	Med or later	Very fragmented	Unknown				

Context	Object	Combined Weight	Count	Prov. Date	Description	Interpretation				
229	Animal bone	1.1	1	Med or later	Single small fragement	Unknown				
229	Pottery	0.9	1	E. mod/p med	Small fragment	Part of larger vessel				
229	Ferrous objects	2.3	2	Med or later	Complete nail and irregular fragment	Coffin furniture or building materials				

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-124734

Project details

Project name	The Anglian high cross at Bakewell Churchyard, Derbyshire -- Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation around the Anglian cross socket stone
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2012 End: 20-03-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Research project
Monument type	CROSS Medieval
Significant Finds	CROSS Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Conservation/ restoration

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BAKEWELL bakewell church
Study area	10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 2157 6846 53.2124796434 -1.67696962306 53 12 44 N 001 40 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Jim Brightman
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The High Cross at Bakewell Churchyard, Derbyshire. Archaeological excavation
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