

Steeple Church, Dundee

*Archaeological Rescue Excavation: September 2011 – March 2012
Data Structure Report*

for

Dundee Steeple Church, Church of Scotland



Addyman Archaeology

Building Historians & Archaeologists

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects
St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
Telephone 0131 555 4678 Facsimile 0131 553 4576
admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

Archaeological Rescue Excavation: September 2011 – March 2012

Data Structure Report

(project AA. 0465)

by Ross Cameron

with Dave Henderson

Edited by Tom Addyman

Contents

Executive Summary

- 1. *Introduction***
 - i. *General*
 - ii. *Ecclesiastical Exemption*
 - iii. *Setting*
- 2. *Historical summary***
- 3. *Methodology***
- 4. *Excavation results***
 - i. *Trench 1*
 - a. *S Area*
 - b. *N Area*
 - ii. *Trench 2*
 - a. *Bays 5 and 6*
 - b. *Bay 7*
 - c. *Bay 8*
 - iii. *Trench 3*
 - a. *Bay 3*
 - b. *Bays 1 and 2*
- 5. *Finds assessment – Human bone (Dave Henderson)***
 - i. *Introduction*
 - ii. *Preservation and Burial Practice*
 - iii. *Demography*
 - iv. *Pathology*
 - a. *Growth Disturbance*
 - b. *Infection*
 - c. *Trauma*
 - d. *Arthritis*
- 6. *Re-interment of skeletal material***
- 7. *Summary and discussion (with David Henderson)***
- 8. *Mitigation and recommendations***

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register
Appendix B – Photographic Register
Appendix C – Drawing Register
Appendix D – Finds Register
Appendix E – Photographic thumbnails
Appendix F – Proposed DES entry

The Steeple Church, *City of Dundee*

Rescue Excavation: September 2011 – March 2012

Executive Summary

In May 2011 Addyman Archaeology were contacted to undertake recording and recovery of a significant quantity of human remains encountered during work in the Steeple Church in Dundee. Under the guidance of Simpson and Brown Architects the Church is being renovated and a new wall is to be constructed along a N-S axis at the E end of the sanctuary. In advance of this development, two engineering test pits were excavated – it was in the second of these that two articulated skeletons were encountered. In addition to the remains recovered from in and around the test pit, work undertaken previously in the area of the boiler room had revealed a large quantity of human bones. These were collected and the area of the boiler room assessed. The discovery and assessment of these remains led to the appointment of Addyman Archaeology to oversee the archaeological mitigation of the development and undertake all ground breaking works during the project.

Two areas were identified for excavation. The first in the area currently occupied by offices to the E of the Sanctuary was excavated prior to the insertion of a lift shaft and whilst archaeological features and human bone were encountered, no inhumations were disturbed during this work. However, excavation of a large, N-S aligned foundation trench across the E end of the sanctuary uncovered 15 *in situ* skeletons, all of which were recorded and reburied as close to their point of origin as possible.

A record of the excavation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal-113706) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

The Steeple Church in the centre of Dundee has a long and complex history and remains a site of historical, architectural and spiritual significance. Founded c.1198, parts of the current edifice date from the 15th century to the present day and archaeological excavations have shown the area around the Church to have contained a medieval cemetery (NMRS Number NO 4016 3009).¹

Simpson and Brown Architects were commissioned to oversee renovations of The Steeple Church. This work involves the insertion of a new N-S aligned cross-wall, stretching across the E end of the sanctuary area and requiring substantial foundation trenches to be excavated.

In advance of the structural works and insertion of new foundations, two trial pits were excavated by contractors without archaeological guidance or supervision. During these excavations a large quantity of human bones were truncated and removed from the interior of Trial Pit 2 (see *figure 2*) and stored in a plastic bag. As the density of bones increased, excavation was halted and the discovery subsequently reported to the Police and Dundee City Council. As a division of project architects, Simpson and Brown, Addyman Archaeology were asked to attend site and assess the remains and

¹ SUAT City Churches, Dundee – Grey Literature Report

extent of mitigation required. This preliminary fieldwork was undertaken on the 10th May 2011 and demonstrated the current church edifice to be constructed atop an area of dense inhumations and continuation of the cemetery discovered in the early 1990s.²

The present project required Addyman Archaeology to excavate a series of foundation trenches, recording and removing any human remains encountered. These were studied and analysed before being returned to as close to their point of origin as possible. Addyman Archaeology also undertook the re-interment of the skeletal remains recovered during the evaluation phase.

ii. Ecclesiastical exemption

Located within a working church, the site has an ecclesiastical exemption from planning legislation and is not under the jurisdiction of Dundee City Council Archaeology Service.

The Archaeology Service for Dundee City Council is provided by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd., and Rathmell were informed of the developments as a matter of courtesy (contact Thomas Rees). Although the council could not insist upon archaeological mitigation, the existence of the cemetery protected the site under the Scots Law known as ‘Violation of Sepulchres’. Thus, it was agreed with The Church of Scotland and The Steeple Church steering group that Addyman Archaeology would undertake all intrusive excavations within the floor of the Church and record the archaeological remains encountered.

Due to issues regarding the extent of the archaeological remit, Addyman Archaeology agreed to produce a basic report with the minimum recording required to satisfy archaeological integrity. The methodology as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, and in close consultation with Rathmell Archaeology and Historic Scotland guidelines, comprised a compromise between normal standard archaeological practice and the legal difficulties presented by a situation where no Council Archaeologist had jurisdiction.

The Effect of this is the inclusion of fewer site drawings than Addyman Archaeology would normally recommend, less detailed interpretation and contextualisation of the site than would be normal practice and less background historical research. This report is thus primarily restricted to an account of what was encountered archaeologically on site.

² Cameron, R (Addyman Archaeology) *Steeple Church, Dundee: Archaeological Evaluation: May 2011*

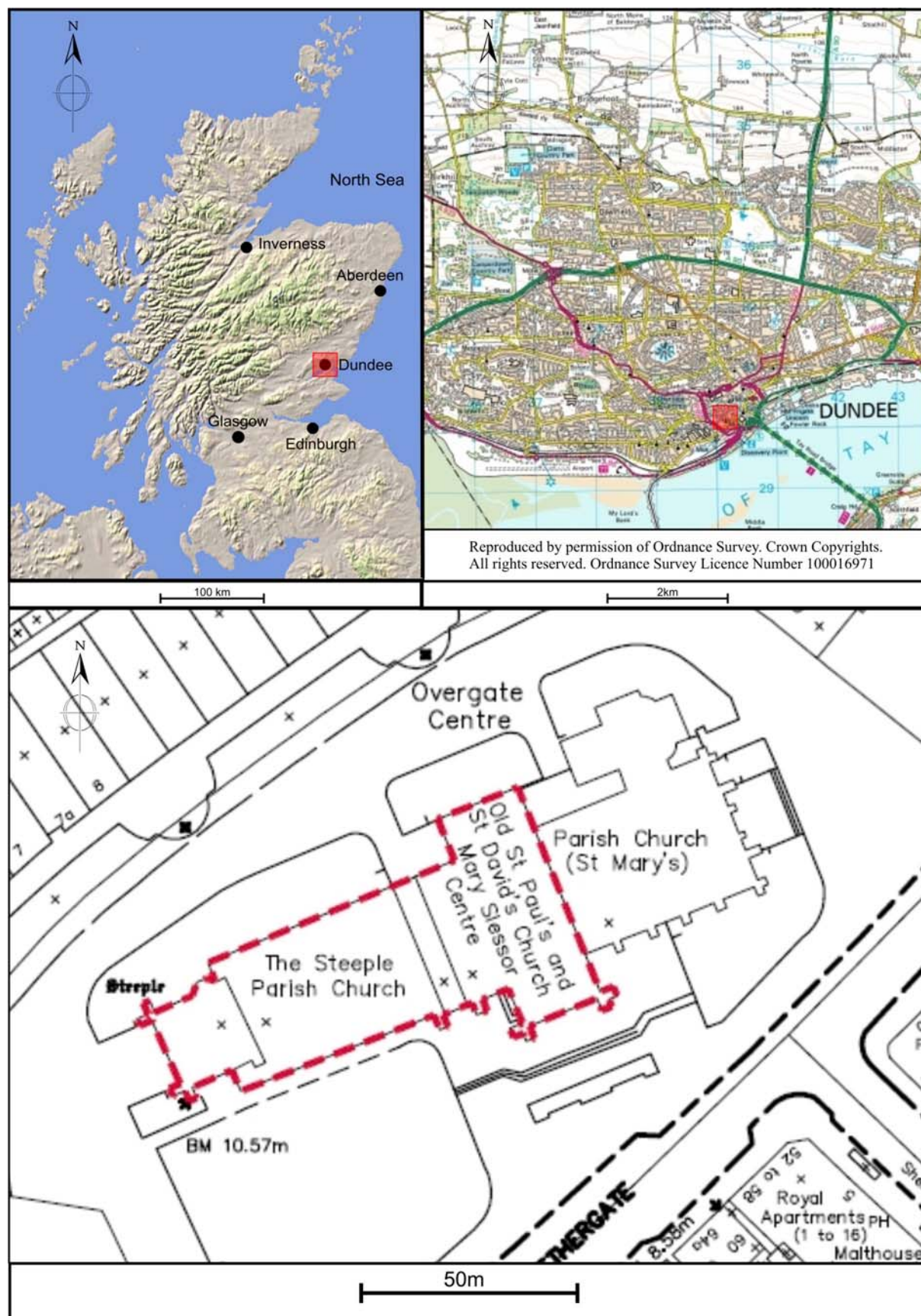
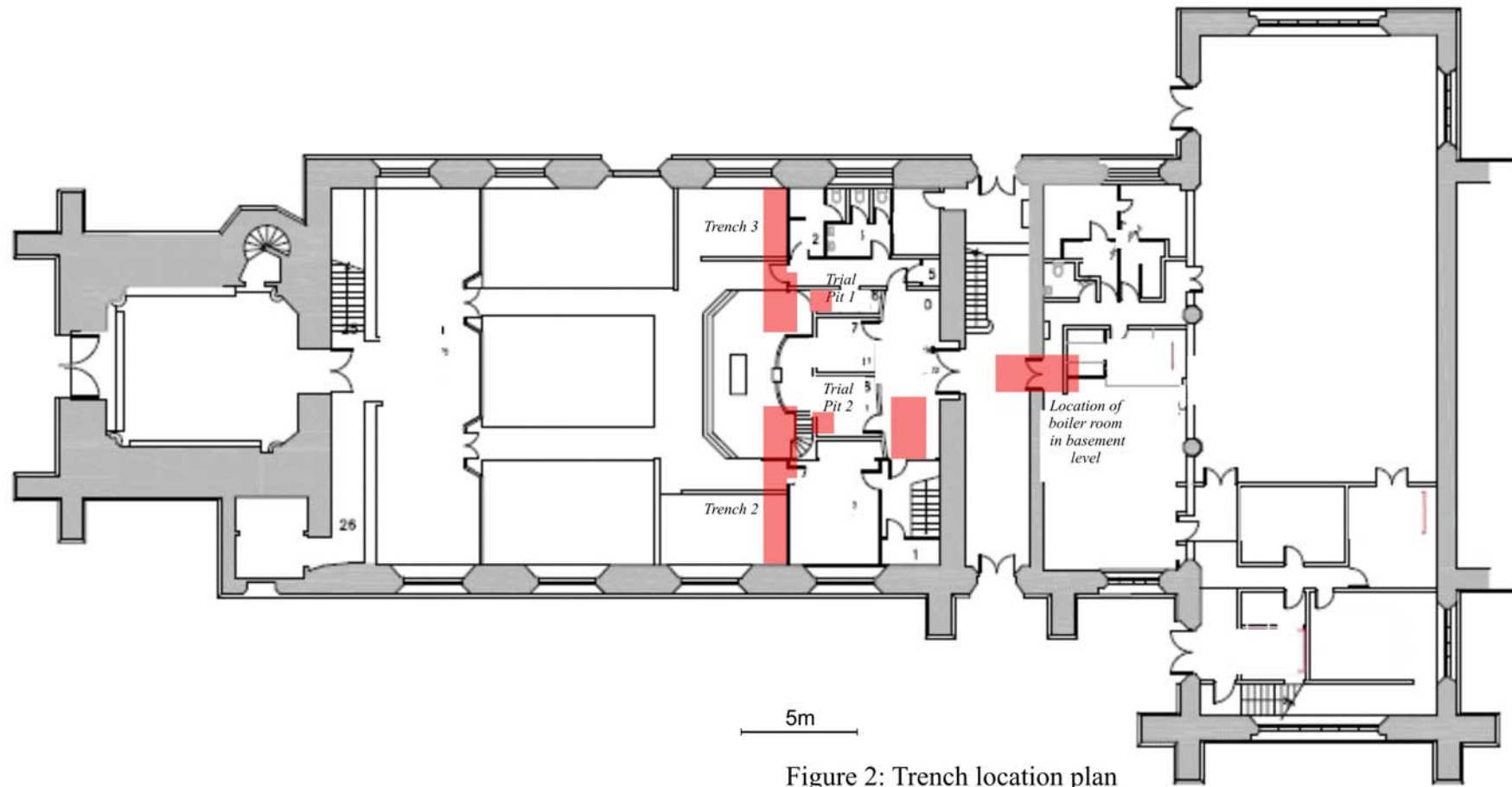


Figure 1 Site Location



iii. Setting (figure 1)

The Steeple Church is located in the heart of historic Dundee, bordered to the S by the Nethergate and to the N by the Overgate Shopping Centre – site of the street known as the Overgate (see *figure 1*). The site is centred on NO 40136 30121.

Trench 1 was excavated within a hallway at the E end of the Steeple Church prior to the insertion of a new lift. This Trench lies immediately W of ‘The Counting House’, part of the complex of small offices and storerooms constructed in the E end of the Nave at some point in the 1960s. It was within ‘The Counting House’ that the contractors had revealed a large volume of human bone, assessed by Addyman Archaeology as originating from a minimum of one *in situ* inhumation.

Trenches 2 and 3 were located within the Sanctuary itself, immediately adjacent to, and beneath the eastern wall delimiting this area from ‘The Counting House’. Initially planned as a single linear Trench running N-S across the Church, this was subsequently split in two, with Trench 2 occupying the S third of the width of The Steeple Church, and Trench 3 the N third. No excavation was undertaken in the area between the two.

The underlying bedrock geology is midland valley siluro-devonian mafic intrusion suite-porphyrific microdiorite, with superficial raised marine deposits, devensian clay silt and gravel. Immediately S of the site the superficial geology consists of reclaimed intertidal deposits of silt and clay.³

2. Brief Historical Summary

The geological makeup of the area suggests that the site was initially coastal, with much of the area to the S consisting of reclaimed land.

The Church of St. Mary’s was reputedly founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon in 1198 to celebrate his safe arrival in Dundee by sea. None of the physical fabric of this church remains and the history of the early foundation is obscure due to destructive incursions by the English in both the 14th and 16th centuries. The earliest surviving fragment of the medieval church is the magnificent medieval Steeple Tower, dating to around 1462.

Tradition dictates that the area around the Church was never used as a cemetery and that any human remains encountered related to the massacre of the populace by General Monck in 1651. This is known to have taken place in the grounds of St. Mary’s. However excavation undertaken from 1992-93 revealed the existence of an extensive graveyard around the S and W of the Church. This was accepted as having come into usage between 1191 and 1450, being replaced by the graveyard known as the Howff in 1564. Despite continued occupation of the site as a place of worship, no burials are likely to have taken place after this date.⁴

³ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>

⁴ SUAT City Churches, Dundee – Grey Literature Report

3. Methodology

Due to the difficulties presented by the legal anomaly of excavating on a site with no input nor mitigation from a council archaeologist, the methodology for excavating within The Steeple Church was a compromise between established standard archaeological practice (as advocated by Addyman Archaeology) and the constraints of the project budget whilst abiding by Scots Law.

Addyman Archaeology consulted widely on the issue and continually appraised Tom Rees, representing Dundee City Council Archaeology Service on progress, and sought his advice on best practice.

Both Trenches 2 and 3 were aligned N-S across the heart of the medieval church. Christian inhumations are traditionally orientated W-E and this was seen to be the case during the Evaluation of the truncated remains in Trial Pit 2. The widths of the proposed trenches varied, but were such that it was unlikely skeletons could be removed whole without some degree of truncation, or further excavation into the sections to retrieve and record further articulated bones.

Historic Scotland guidelines regarding the exhumation of human remains state:

Where human remains are discovered truncated by excavation i.e. where part of the remains lie outside the excavation trench, in cases where a significant proportion of the remains lie within the trench or the site is threatened with destruction, we would normally expect that the trench would be extended so that the remains can be fully excavated and completely removed.⁵

Addyman Archaeology firmly argued for the removal of all inhumations truncated by the foundation trenches, but this was not accepted by the client. Instead a compromise agreement was reached where the trenches would be excavated slightly larger than required and those remains recovered and recorded during excavation were to be reinterred adjacent to the *in situ*, articulated remains not removed for the foundation.

It was on this methodology that Addyman Archaeology commenced excavation, but the project engineer subsequently confirmed that it was unacceptable from an engineering perspective to extend trenches and re-bury the human remains adjacent to the new foundations. Once again a compromise was found where the majority of the skeletons recovered could be reburied within the redundant foundation cuts for the upstanding 1960s work. Addyman Archaeology excavated these redundant trenches and recovered the charnel dating to their placement in the 1960s.

The excavations were undertaken well in advance of the contractor commencing on site, with the foundation trenches prepared to as great an extent as was possible given the presence of sleeper walls and services. Two significant areas beneath existing sleeper walls remained unexcavated, with the contractor agreeing to support/remove the existing wall prior to excavation undermining these. However, upon arrival on site it was decided excavation here was unnecessary from an engineering and design perspective and concrete was poured into the foundation trenches without the knowledge of Addyman Archaeology. This not only precluded the re-burial of truncated remains in immediate proximity to the remainder of the inhumation, but also filled the redundant foundations in which the majority of the skeletons were to be re-interred. Clearly the contractor had realised their error and managed to shovel a quantity of semi-set cement from the northerly of the two (in Trench 3), but this was insufficient to hold all the bone from that trench. All articulated skeletons from Trench 3 were re-interred in this location, while all other bone was placed in a re-excavated Trial Pit 2 alongside those remains already re-interred. This was not an ideal situation, but given the circumstances of the project seemed an acceptable solution to the problem.

⁵ *Ibid*, 14

In all such cases these re-burials were appropriately recorded and occurred in as close proximity as possible to where the rest of the articulated skeleton lay. All skeletons excavated and recorded were treated with the utmost respect and recorded as appropriate to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) standards.

To aid recording of skeletons and charnel material, the placement of the sleeper walls running W-E across the N-S aligned trenches allowed the site to be divided into 8 separate bays with Trench 2 encompassing Bays 5-8, and Trench 3 containing Bays 1-3. Bay 4 sat between the two and remained unexcavated.

4. Excavation results

Prior to arrival on site Addyman Archaeology insisted that the locations of the foundation trenches was laid out by the client in close consultation with the project engineers and architects. The client also removed all floorboards from the area of the trenches and ensured that service pipes and cables were cut off.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets (); structural features are recorded in irregular brackets { }; and cuts within squared brackets []. The first number in each context number indicates the Trench in which it was recorded.

i. Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the E end of what now comprises The Steeple Church, immediately adjacent to the room known as ‘The Counting House’ in which Trial Pit 2 was excavated by the contractors and subsequently assessed by Addyman Archaeology.⁶

The initial deposit to be removed comprised an accumulation of fine grain dust and modern detritus. Recorded as (1001), this deposit was very dry and light, consisting almost wholly of dust and broken angular stones and building rubble. The depth across the Trench varied but in no place was deeper than 0.15m. Letters, newspapers and cigarette packets indicate work was undertaken in 1964, coinciding with the construction of the Overgate Centre and re-working of St. Clements Church, known today as The Steeple Church. At this time the N porch of the Steeple Church at the entrance was removed and the congregation reordered to face E, as it does today. A small quantity of charnel recovered from (1001) also indicated that this 20th century work had disturbed human remains, whether *in situ* inhumations or charnel.

Whilst (1001) stretched across the whole of Trench 1 and beyond, the deposits beneath were neatly divided by the existence of a W-E aligned sleeper wall, bisecting the Trench. Subsequently deposits either side were recorded separately with each area categorised as N Area and S Area respectively. The wall itself appeared to have been constructed directly atop the underlying deposits, with no cut apparent.

⁶ Cameron 2011



Plate 1 Pre-excitation view of Trench 1 showing build-up of 20th century detritus (1001) (Photograph 3)

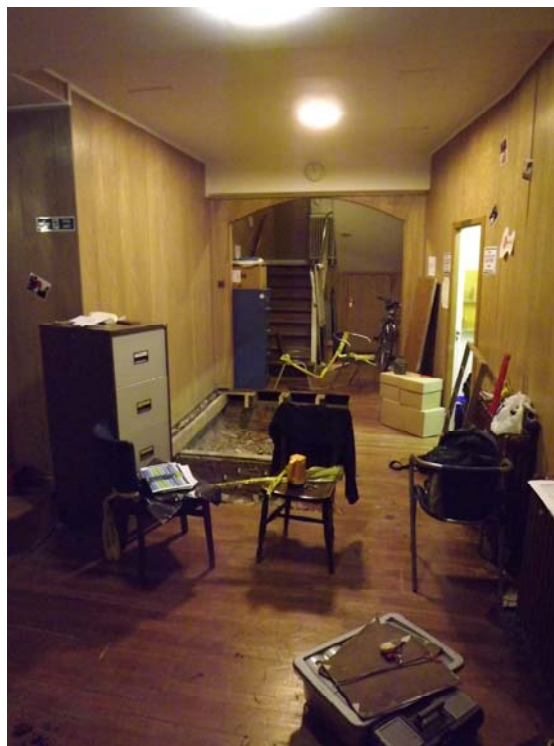


Plate 2 General view of Trench 1 as found upon arrival. Note the door to the right of the trench is 'The Counting House' (Photograph 5)

a. S Area

Within the S Area, removal of (1001) revealed a firmly compact deposit of light brown boulder clay with an element of silt and very rare small stone inclusions – (1003). Although occasional fragments of bone were recovered from near the surface of this deposit, on the whole these were an exception.

It was also clear that (1003) was cut by a N-S aligned trench running across the E half of the S Area. Subsequent excavation revealed this to comprise firmly compact mottled light grey brown and dark to mid brown mixed boulder clay and gritty silty clay with frequent small irregular and rounded stones. This deposit contained a significant quantity of human charnel material originating from more than one individual. (1003) filled [1004], the construction cut for the upstanding wall {1007} to the E of the Trench. [1004] had gradually sloping sides at a uniform angle with evidence of excavation with a 'pinch bar' cutting into the very firm (1003).

No inhumations were revealed in the S Area of Trench 1, but the volume of charnel recovered from the foundation trench [1004/1002) shows that these had been present and were likely truncated during construction of wall {1007}. It was initially assumed during excavation of (1003) to the required depth for the project, that this was an area of undisturbed natural subsoil, seemingly homogenous with very little evidence of inclusions. Assessment of the soil and any potential disturbance was made very problematic by the exceptionally hard and dry nature of the deposit. However, as the excavation of (1003) neared completion at the limit of excavation (LOE), a number of small factors indicated (1003) had indeed been disturbed at some point.

(1003) appeared to become ever so slightly softer in the centre of the trench. Very difficult to discern, but subsequently a limited spread of small angular stones was revealed in this area alongside very small flecks of what appeared to be lime mortar. The mortar flecks were exceptionally small, but brilliant in their white colour. Assessment by the project osteoarchaeologist David Henderson confirmed these were not burnt bone, but in all likelihood mortar flecks.

The location of these small inclusions in (1003) aligned on the required W-E axis for an inhumation, with two clear vertical 'cracks' in the E facing section of (1003). These cracks were the only obvious anomaly in the makeup of (1003) and taken together with the other factors described above, seem to indicate the presence of an inhumation beneath the LOE. Indeed subsequent excavation in Trenches 2 and 3 showed that in some cases where an inhumation was present, 'cracks' in the very firm burial soil were visible (e.g. Skeleton #08).



Plate 3 E facing section of Trench 1 S Area. Note the possible cuts in (1003) and small flecks of mortar in the foreground (Photograph 109)



Plate 4 N facing section of Trench 1 S Area showing [1004/1002] (left) cutting through (1003) (right) (Photograph 95)

b. N Area

Post-removal of (1001), deposits in the N Area on the other side of the sleeper wall were very different from those in the S Area.

Beneath (1001) it immediately became apparent that the firm deposits of possible natural (1003) visible in the N Area did not continue southwards. More surprisingly however, the construction cut [1004] did not appear to continue N of the cross wall. Instead removal of (1001) revealed a spread of rubble and stones consisting almost exclusively of small to large mid-blue gray angular stones with dressed facings – (1006). These stones were very firmly compacted together, but voids were clearly visible between them, extending beyond the LOE. A large quantity of modern detritus was recovered from in and around (1006), all likely dateable to 1964. However, as was noted during excavation, items could easily fall through the voids between the stones and the presence of this 20th century material does not necessarily mean (1006) was deposited in the 20th century. The presence of human bone in and around (1006) is also likely dateable to the works of the 1960s.



Plate 5 Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 N Area, looking S post-removal of (1001) showing (1006) (Photograph 63)



Plate 6 Post-excavation view of Trench 1 N Area, looking S. Note wall {1005} containing (1006) (Photograph 103)

(1006) was bordered on all but the N side by {1005}, a wall of varied angular boulders and whin stone slabs seemingly bonded with gritty lime mortar. The faces of {1005} seemed to have cement smeared across them, perhaps dating to the work of the 1960s. This cement masked a clear assessment of {1005} and its constituent parts. Within the constraints of the N Area, {1005} ran along the E facing section, measuring 1.34m southwards, before turning E directly beneath the sleeper wall for a further 1.27m, and once again returning northwards directly beneath the upstanding church wall {1007} immediately E of Trench 1.

The discovery of {1005} explains the lack of a construction cut for the sleeper wall bisecting the trench, as it seem this was built directly atop an existing wall. An assessment of the W facing elevation of the N Area also demonstrated clearly where the upstanding wall {1007} had been placed directly atop {1005}.

The date and function of {1005} is unknown, but it seems clear that is part of the earlier church complex pre-dating The Steeple Church in its current format. An assessment of the external fabric of the building showed that the location of {1005} roughly coincides with a clear construction break where the rebuilt churches of the 1840s were conjoined to the surviving building of 1788 – now the main body of The Steeple Church. It seems likely that {1005} represents the vestigial survival of either the late 18th century church destroyed by fire, or the earlier medieval predecessor.

ii. Trench 2

The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 was (2001) – loosely compact light grey brown fine grain gritty silt with accumulated dust, bricks, broken angular stones and 20th century detritus. This deposit is the same as (1001) and (3001) and survived to a depth of <0.15m.

a) Bays 5 and 6

The main proposed foundation trench straddled both Bays 5 and 6 in Trench 2, measuring 1.5m N-S by 0.6m W-E with an overall depth of c.0.6m. Removal of (2001) revealed a W-E aligned loosely compact spread of mid brown silt and construction debris (2002). Excavation of (2002) revealed the vestigial remnants of a wall {2007} set within its construction cut [2004]. The wall had been almost wholly robbed, surviving as imprints of masonry blocks in the base of [2004]. Packed around the edges of the cut, a number of small, flat stones (2006) survived, which were obviously packing around the now robbed wall. The overburden (2002) is in all likelihood comprises a build up of material within [2004] post-robbing of {2007}.



Plate 7 Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 6 looking N, post-removal of (2001). Note [2004] to the right

Reduction of (2001) at the northern end of Trench 2, yet still within Bay 5, very quickly revealed the articulated left arm of an adult inhumation at a depth of only centimetres beneath the surface. Directly overlain by the sleeper wall dividing Bays 5 and 6, this was demolished to allow access to the burial. Skeleton #5 was near wholly intact, with both left and right leg disappearing into the W facing section midway along both femurs. The bones were somewhat crushed due to the overlying sleeper walls and the skull had been almost completely scaped away by the placement of the walls in the 20th century.



Plate 8 Post-excavation view looking S of Skeleton #5 (Photograph 307)

Skeleton #5 was the most intact of the inhumations recovered in Trench 2, with all the other inhumations revealed consisting almost wholly of legs. In total four sets of legs were excavated protruding from the E facing section Bays 5 and 6.

Skeleton #3 and Skeleton #7 were located to the S of the sleeper wall within Bay 6. Skeleton #7 was uncovered at the limit of excavation at a depth of c.0.65m, the bones reasonably well preserved truncated by the section midway along the femurs. These were excavated into the section to remove the lower legs at the knee joint.

Skeleton #7 cut Skeleton #3 at a much higher level, but Skeleton #3 too only consisted of legs – this time both fibulae and tibiae were recovered with the section crossing the legs at the knees. Skeleton #3 was also cut by the robbed wall {2007}, which is interesting to consider further. If {2007} represents fragmentary remains of the medieval church, this makes it possible that Skeleton #3 provides excellent dating evidence for the construction of this wall as it predates the foundation trench [2004].



Plate 9 E facing section of Trench 2 Bays 5 and 6. Note Skeleton #3 (left) and 7 (centre)



Plate 10 View looking N over Skeleton #11. Note the skull of Skeleton #10 overlying the feet and Skeleton #12 at the rear of the Trench. Also note the well preserved coffin imprint (2029) adjacent to Skeleton #11

Removal of (2028), the fill of [2030] around Skeleton #11 also revealed an interesting architectural feature (SF064), typologically dateable to a 12th or 13th century church building (plate 10). The fragment is carved from hard fine grain sandstone, with fine droved tooling detail. The detail is preserved remarkably fresh on the flat faces, with polishing on the carved surfaces. This fragment likely comprised a corner of a cushion cap, possibly from a Romanesque style structure.



Plate 11 Detail of SF064

At the very base of Skeleton #11, the right foot was overlain by a skull. This did not directly impact upon the survival of Skeleton #11, but the skull protruded into Trench 2 and was required to be removed before the development of the foundations could continue. Investigation revealed the skull to be articulated, meaning this represented a further inhumation running eastwards into the W facing baulk. This was recorded as Skeleton #10.

Although subsequent cleaning of the base of [2030] (the cut for Skeleton #11) revealed the presence of yet a further burial upon which Skeletons #11 and subsequently 9 were stacked, this was located at sufficient depth not to require any investigation. This undisturbed burial was recorded as Skeleton #13.

b) Bay 7

On the whole excavation within Bay 7 was to be completed to a depth of 0.25m as opposed to the 0.65m deep excavation required in 5 and 6. A small area to the N of Bay 7 continued the alignment and depth of Bay 6, but this was predominantly overlain by the sleeper wall which supported the main eastern partition wall of the church. Aligned N-S with a width of 0.80m, the foundation Trench would be cutting across any burials which would almost certainly be placed in a W-E direction.

Removal of (2001) revealed a number of potential features requiring further exploration. A cut [2034] was clearly visible cutting through the natural subsoil (2049), running N-S across the western edge of the Bay 7. The material within [2034] comprised (2038), a charnel rich graveyard soil very similar to the underlying subsoil. Some bone within (2038) still seemed to have a degree of articulation, despite being *ex situ*. This indicates burials being disturbed within a short number of years after their completion, while parts of bodies remained connected by sinew and tissue. As excavation of [2034] continued southwards, this began to curve round to the E, although this change between (2038) and the natural (2049) was felt more than seen.

Within (2038), a coffin stain was visible. [2034] was too extensive to comprise the cut for the burial and as no cut could be discerned for the placement of the coffin, excavation continued within the areas limited by the coffin stain with the intention of locating the skeleton and subsequently the cut by excavating outwards from this. In contrast to surrounding (2038), the interior of the coffin was less firmly compacted with frequent flecks of sandstone and charnel from other inhumations. Skeleton #14 within the coffin was in an exceptionally degraded condition, presumably as a result of the damp interior of the coffin, with only isolated areas of survival. The upper part of the skull survived intact, although the lower and mandible had disappeared. Fragments of both left and right humerus were also retrieved as well as the sternum and isolated vertebrae. No clear cut for Skeleton #14 was located although this was tentatively assigned [2037] immediately adjacent to the coffin stain. Once again, any change here was felt more than seen and [2037] may not exist in this location. It is possible the cut was very narrow with the coffin nestled securely inside, although it is also possible [2034] represents part of the burial cut.



*Plate 12 View looking W across Skeleton #14.
Note the W-E aligned [2034] (top) and
articulated charnel material within (2038) (right)
(Photograph 396)*



*Plate 13 Detailed view of Skeleton #14 looking
W. Note imprint of coffin wood on base of burial
(Photograph 400)*

It seems likely that [2034] may be the burial cut for Skeleton #14, but also may represent further successive burial cuts, providing an isolated island of natural subsoil to the W. In addition, the depth at which Skeleton #14 was interred may indicate a phase of landscaping and down-cutting across this area of the site, as the burial was discovered very close to the surface.

Post-removal of Skeleton #14, excavation continued with the removal of (2038) to the required depth. Subsequently, very close to the limit of excavation, evidence of a further inhumation becomes apparent. As the required depth of 0.25m is reached, the coffin-staining becomes clearly visible with a number of *in situ* teeth poking through the soil alongside a mandible, with the right scapula and clavicle recorded disappearing into the section with the left humerus also detected. This burial was recorded as Skeleton #15, but remained undisturbed by the development and could remain *in situ*. The burial cut [2048] was located to the W and N where it ran into [2034]. The eastern limit of the burial was not visible. This supports the theory that [2034] represents a series of inter-cutting burial cuts, with (2038) comprising a mixture of graveyard soil and fills of burials.



Plate 14 Skeleton #015 in situ at the limit of excavation (Photograph 405)

The area to the S Skeleton #15 was characterised by a number of clear cuts and fills, all rich in human charnel material, but with their final purpose and extent unrealised. It must be assumed these are further inhumations or burial cuts which can survive free from disruption by the development. Three of these potential burials were noted in this area.

At the very limit of excavation however, one final development remained to be seen. Excavation revealed a very small and fragile set of bones, seemingly the right leg of a very young child protruding from the E facing section. Categorised as Skelton #16, a further long bone was noted in the section but no further remains were recovered and can remain undisturbed.



*Plate 15 Skeleton #16 in situ looking W. Note the bone has been sprayed to make it clearer
(Photograph 423)*

c) Bay 8

The inhumations as well as the cuts and fills interpreted as undisturbed inhumations did not appear to continue with the same density into Bay 8. Whilst a degree of charnel material was recovered from the excavated deposits in this area, no articulated skeletons were disturbed, although coffin staining was noted at the limit of excavation.

iii. Trench 3

The uppermost deposit removed from Trench 3 comprised loosely compact light grey brown fine grain gritty silt with accumulated dust, bricks, broken angular stones and 20th century detritus. Surviving to a depth of <0.15m and recorded as (3001), this deposit is synonymous with (1001) and (2001), an accumulation of modern material post-1964. Alarming however, a number of fragments of human bone were recovered from this accumulation as well as from the surface around the trench and beneath the floorboards.

a) Bay 3

The main body of Trench 3 lay in Bay 3, and removal of overburden (3001) clearly demonstrated 20th century foundations cutting through the upper deposit.

The sleeper wall to the S which divided Bay 3 from Bay 4, clearly sat within a foundation trench [3010], excavation of which revealed a modest quantity of human bone within the fill (3009). No cut was visible for the N sleeper wall between Bay 3 and Bay 2.

Investigation of material (3002) around the modern foundation to the NE of Bay 3 showed this to comprise a moderately compact mottled mid grey and black brown gravelly silt with clay inclusions and abundant small to medium angular stones. Evidently a very mixed deposit, (3002) contained a very large quantity of human bone, a significant number of which were long bones. The construction cut [3003] was excavated to the required depth of c.0.67m, which also happened to be the base of the cut. With vertical sides, and measuring >1m N-S by >0.45m W-E (within the limits of Bay 3), [3003] contained ample space for re-burying truncated skeletons after completion of the excavation.

The skeletal material removed from (3002) indicated the presence of at least one or more inhumation, truncated by the placement of the foundations. Assessment of both the E facing and N facing elevations of [3003] indicated human bone to present, the E facing section in particular appearing to contain truncated long bones.

The main deposit across Trench 3 below (3001) consisted of a very firm mottled grey, orange brown and mid brown clay silt and boulder clay (3004). Totally devoid of moisture, (3004) was very firm and difficult to excavate. Despite prior knowledge that inhumations may be present and even their potential location, cleaning of the trench revealed no obvious sign of a grave cut despite use of a water spray and careful consideration. What removal of (3001) did reveal was clear areas of bone protruding from (3004), obviously damaged and cut by the use of a pick, presumably at some point in the 1960s (*plate 17*).

However, in the NW corner of Bay 3 a cut was clearly visible as an arc of a circle curving from SW-NE. Recorded as [3007], it appeared that this was a cut through the natural subsoil (3008), which appeared to be very firm mottled yellow and white clay. The dry and firm nature of (3008) made this appear very similar to (3004), although the difference was discernible.

Working in the knowledge that inhumations were almost certainly present, excavation continued in Trench 3 with caution, removing spits of soil with a mattock. As excavation continued, (3004) revealed a large quantity of *ex situ* human bone and no sign of a grave cut. At this stage it was assumed that (3004) in actual fact may comprise the fill of a large charnel pit as represented by [3007]. In addition to the large quantity of human bone recovered, a well preserved long cross penny (SF016) (*plates 18 and 19*) was retrieved, providing possible dating evidence.



Plate 16 Mid-excavation view looking N across Trench 3 Bay 3 post-removal of (3001) and (3003) (Photograph 183)



Plate 17 Detail view of pick marks in (3004) (Photograph 185)



Plate 18 Reverse of long cross penny of unknown date (SF016)

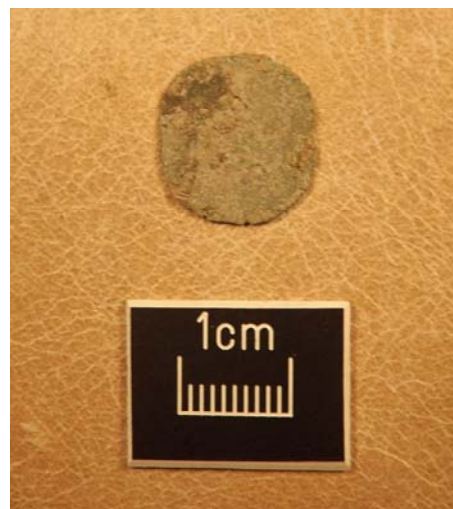


Plate 19 Unclear obverse of long cross penny (SF016)

Subsequently, a number of skulls became apparent and continued excavation showed the presence of articulated bone. The cut was still not visible, despite the guidance presented by the placement and alignment of the inhumation. Excavation continued to reveal the upper torso of a skeleton, cut by [3003/3002) across the lumbar vertebrae. The long bones noted in the section comprised the broken end of the left humerus, and the similarly cut ulna and radius of the right arm. This inhumation was recorded as Skeleton #04 with the bones in a very good state of preservation. Clearly most of the remainder of the skeleton survived as the charnel recovered from (3002). Whilst the cut remained unclear, the placement of the large quantity of charnel adjacent to Skeleton #04 indicated the line of this. Indeed careful excavation directly adjacent to Skeleton #04 revealed the very base of the grave cut [3006], where heavier stones had sunk to the base and seemed to peel off (3004) which was now accepted as general graveyard soil. The fill of the grave cut [3006] was recorded as (3005) and it must be assumed that a significant degree of the human bone recorded as having originate din (3004), must have come from (3005), although this could not be seen during excavation. In addition, the placement of the long cross penny indicates that it came from the grave fill for Skeleton #04, located just above the skeleton itself.

One of the most interesting and unusual discoveries when excavating Skeleton #04 was the presence of 4 further skulls (SF024-026 and SF029) in direct proximity to the articulated skeleton. As can be seen from *plates 20-22*, these lay at the W end of the skeleton and indicate the alignment of the grave cut. Skeleton #04 was the most recent inhumation interred in the area that became Trench 3, located closest to the surface and not truncated by any subsequent burials. At this stage the graveyard soil (3004) would be rich in *ex situ* skeletal material and human charnel arising from earlier burials and truncations of graves, so when Skeleton#04 was interred, it either cut through earlier burials at a higher (now lost) level or revealed disarticulated human bone during excavation. Either way, the burial party clearly took the opportunity to re-inter these remains in the grave alongside Skeleton #04. The preponderance of skulls and long bones relates to the ease with which these are noticed and collected by the excavators. Smaller bones would undoubtedly have been lost during this process.



Plate 20 Mid-excavation view looking W of Trench 3 Bay 3 showing Skeleton #04. Note the skull adjacent to the E facing baulk (SF037), the cranium immediately E (SF034) and [3007] in the NW (immediately to the right of Skeleton #04) (Photograph 229)



*Plate 21 Charnel within [3006] (SF024-026)
(Photograph 251)*



*Plate 22 Post-excavation view of Skeleton #04
(Photograph 265)*



*Plate 23 Detailed view of SF024
(Photograph 248)*



*Plate 24 Working shot looking E showing removal of
Skeleton #04 (Photograph 273)*

A number of Fe nails were recovered from around Skeleton #04, and whilst forming no distinct pattern, the presence of these and manner in which the skeleton lies indicates the existence of a coffin. The prominent cut [3007] within the natural remains of unknown function, although hit seems likely this must be an isolated survival of undisturbed natural which has perhaps survived successive excavations in this area.

As excavation continued, it remained impossible to discern cuts within the graveyard soil (3004). A great deal of care was taken around the skull (SF037) and cranium (SF034) visible to the SW of Skeleton #04, in particular that both seemed to rest on the correct W-E alignment and SF037 was clearly articulated to a spinal column and with lower jaw bone or mandible still in place. In addition, a line of degraded timber and shadowing in the soil to the S indicated the presence of a coffin, which it was assumed represented the S edge of a grave incorporating either SF034 or SF037. However, as excavation continued, it became clear that no further articulated remains were apparent in addition to the skull and cervical vertebrae. The skull to the E however (SF034) began to appear articulated as poorly preserved skeletal remains became apparent on the correct alignment to the E. This was subsequently recorded as Skeleton #06.



Plate 25 Mid-excavation view looking W of articulated ex situ skull SF037 (top) and cranium SF034 (bottom). SF034 is the head of Skeleton #06, the cut of which can faintly be made out to both N and S of the scale (Photograph 297 cropped)



Plate 26 Skull SF037 post-removal of mandible. Note the articulated cervical vertebrae (Photograph 311)

The articulated nature of SF037 presents a number of possibilities. It is possible that the skull and vertebrae represent the vestigial remains of an inhumation truncated by the placement of Skeleton #06 to the E. However, the lack of charnel material recovered from the vicinity of Skeleton #06 makes this unlikely. What seems more likely is that during the digging of graves within the area, an inhumation was disturbed within ten or so years after it was interred. Still articulated by surviving tissue, SF037 was re-deposited, where it subsequently remained within the graveyard soil (3004).

The skull of Skeleton #06 (SF034) was in a poor state of preservation with no obvious articulation and seemed to survive at a much higher level than the articulated bones visible to the E. The sides of the cut [3011] had become faintly apparent with a coffin stain and it was unclear whether SF034 may be charnel atop the burial or part of it. As more of Skeleton #06 was revealed, SF034 became isolated at a higher level and was subsequently removed and recorded. As expected the fill of [3011] was not noticeably different from the graveyard soil (3004). This was recorded as (3012). As (3012) was peeled back it became clear that SF034 indeed constituted the head of Skeleton #06, located at a higher level possibly due to placement in a cramped coffin.

Skeleton #06 was truncated by [3003] just below the lumbar vertebrae, although the 1960s foundations had only clipped part of the burial, removing much of the left pelvis and femur. The remainder of the right leg was visible disappearing into the baulk and outwith the limits of excavation. A large number of bones which should have been present were also missing, including the hands, a number of ribs and the right arm. The smaller of these bones are likely to have degraded in the damp and humid conditions of the coffin, but it also seems that Skeleton #06 was truncated by the placement of a further inhumation to the S, possibly accounting for the loss of the right arm.



Plate 27 Coffin staining around Skeleton #06 (Photograph 321)

A coffin stain had been noted to the S during the initial investigations of SF034 and SF037 and was assumed to make up the southern limit of what became Skeleton #06. However, as excavation continued in this area it became clear that the limits of Skeleton #06 were not so wide and the southern limit of the grave in actual fact lay much closer to the bones. Continuing excavation around the stain to the S of Skeleton #06 demonstrated this to form the northern limit of a further inhumation – Skeleton #08.

Skeleton #08 lay W-E within [3016], almost wholly underneath the sleeper wall dividing Bay 3 from Bay 4 necessitating the removal of this redundant wall and extension of Trench 3 slightly to the S. The skull of the burial survived in the E facing baulk whilst the W facing baulk directly overlay the body midway along both femurs. Buried in an extended supine position with the skull rolled slightly to the S and the face pointing over the right shoulder, Skeleton# 08 was clearly buried in a coffin and was male. The left hand rested over the pelvis, while the right lay on the right hip. A number of Cu fragments were noted within the fill (3015), although these appeared to be waste material rather than artefacts.



Plate 28 Skeleton #08 in situ (Photograph 339)

b) Bays 1 and 2

Excavation within Bays 1 and 2 was much more limited in scope than in Bay 3. Here the trenches were only to be excavated to a depth of 0.25m with a width of 0.80m.

A number of archaeological features were noted, the uppermost comprising a mortar (3017) and an ash layer (3018) which indicated the presence of a flagstone floor.

During the reduction of the ground level in Bay 2, Skeleton #017 was recorded protruding from the E facing section of Bay 2. Clearly truncated in antiquity, only both tibia were visible. These were accepted by the Project Engineer as being sufficiently unobtrusive to remain unaffected by the development and left in place.

It is likely that Skeleton #017 was cut by Skeleton #018. To the immediate E of Skeleton #017, a clear coffin [3026] was noted with very well preserved wooden sides. This lay within [3023]. Excavation to the required depth did not reveal any skeletal material and Skeleton #018 was allowed to continue resting in peace. The fill (3024) remained very firmly compact, but was much darker than seen elsewhere, in this case a grey black colour. Coffin nails were clearly apparent in the corners, driven through perpendicular to the sides.



Plate 29 General view looking ESE across Trench 3 Bay 2. Note Skeleton #018 - a clear square-sided grave cut [3023]; Skeleton #017 immediately below the scale; and charnel pit [3030/3031] to the bottom right

Immediately W of Skeleton #018 two skulls were clearly visible at a depth which would be truncated by the placement of the foundations. Excavation to remove these indicated the presence of a small charnel pit [3030]. This was not readily noted, but felt during excavation and clearly visible on the E side at the base. Likewise this could be followed in the E facing section giving dimensions of >0.47m N-S by >0.25m W-E and a depth of 0.50m. As expected, the fill (3031) was remarkably similar to the surrounding graveyard soil, but contained two skulls (SF0124 and SF0125) as well as a quantity of long bones (SF0126). As with the charnel around Skeleton #04, the preponderance of skulls and long bones within the charnel pit reflects their size and ease with which they are noticed and accepted as human.



Plate 30 Charnel pit [3030] looking E including SF0124 and SF0125 (Photograph 451)

5. *Finds assessment – Human bone (David Henderson)*

Additional recording by Gillian Ramsay and Stuart Wilson.

i. Introduction

The excavations within Steeple Church yielded fifteen *in situ* inhumations as well as a large quantity of non-articulated human bone which derived from earlier graves which had been disturbed by subsequent burials. Two individuals were identified in material recovered from the non-archaeological excavation of Test Pit 2; SK1, a young adult male and SK2, an older adult female inhumation which had been disturbed by the burial of SK1. A quantity of non-articulated charnel bone was recovered non-archaeologically from the boiler room. All other *in situ* material was collected in the course of archaeological excavation from Trenches 2 and 3, to the west of Test Pit 2. Where possible, remains were left undisturbed, including partially excavated skeletons where parts of the body lay outwith the footprint of the trenches. SK17 was identified as the distal ends of a pair of tibiae in the trench section, but was not lifted. All material will be reburied as close as possible to the undisturbed portion, with incised slate markers re-buried with the remains. A full inventory of material recovered, with standard measurements and photographs is available in the site archive.

ii. Preservation and Burial Practice

Most of the bone recovered was of excellent or good preservation, most of the exceptions being from skeletons or charnel which had been disturbed by 20th Century groundworks. An exception to this was SK14, a coffined burial from trench 2, where the parts of the skull and the almost all the post-cranial skeleton in contact with the base of the grave had been eroded, apparently due to damp conditions. Similar processes had affected SK 08, though less severely. The underlying subsoil into which the graves were cut was a very hard fine silty clay. Grave cuts were difficult to discern. Several of the inhumations were coffined (see Cameron, this paper) and some wood was preserved.

The burials were all of typical Christian style, with the bodies laid extended and supine, with the heads to the West and no grave goods (except some pins used to fasten shrouds). Where it was possible to determine the position of the arms, these were straight by the sides, or (in SK8) with the left hand overlying the pelvis.

The burials were organised in rows, suggesting that some form of marker or record of position was extant in the church. Due to the angle of the trenches to these rows, Trench 2 mostly exposed the lower half of the skeletons and Trench 3 exposed the skulls and upper body of the burials.

The large quantity of disturbed remains indicate that several graves had been dug through previous burials, with the disturbed bones ("charnel") being reincorporated into the back-fill of the new grave; this was particularly evident in the grave-fill (3004) of SK4, where several skulls were placed around the head of the inhumation. Other material in this context, including articulating femurs and pelvis from a young female, may have been from the same individual represented by Skull F (3004, sf. 29), suggesting that this was the skeleton in the grave disturbed by digging Grave 4, with other material from previously disturbed burials being re-interred opportunistically at the same time.

iii. Demography

Trenches 2 and 3 and TP2 produced bone from an absolute minimum of 21 individuals, based on the most commonly recovered bone, the right parietal of the skull. Of the post-cranial skeleton, the most commonly recovered bone was the shaft of the right tibia (broadly consistent at 19 individuals); however, as none the *in situ* burials were fully excavated, if it is assumed that the unseen parts of the skeleton were still intact, both figures rise to 27 individuals. Even this figure is likely to be an underestimate of the true numbers of individuals represented, as the charnel material may have derived from many more partially disturbed skeletons.

The material from these excavations and from the pipe-run dug within the Boiler Room area are separated by some distance, so it is unlikely that bones from the same individual would be present in both samples. The Boiler Room assemblage is from a less clearly defined area, and it is unclear to what extent the material derives from *in situ* burials. A minimum of six individuals are represented (based on the number of right femurs recovered). Most of the skeletal material is from the lower parts of the skeleton (pelvis, femurs and tibiae) suggesting that the groundworks have disturbed a row of burials (although the preponderance of these large bones may indicate recovery bias, due to non-archaeological excavation). At least three sets of matching left and right bones were present, and articulating knees and hips were also represented, further suggesting disturbance of graves.

The age [estimated from tooth-wear analysis (Brothwell 1981, 72), examination of the pubic symphyses (Brooks and Suchey, 1990), the auricular surface of the ilium (Lovejoy *et al.*, 1985), and the sternal end of the fourth rib (Iskan *et al.* 1984 and 1985)], sex [assessed by examining the form of the skull and the pelvis (W E A 1980), with more emphasis being given to pelvic form] and height of the *in situ* skeletons is laid out in Table 1, below.

Skeleton #	Sex	Age	Height	Pathology
SK 01	M	YA	1.696	Schmörl's nodes
SK 02	F	?OA		
SK 03	?M	?OA	1.729	
SK 04	M	YA	1.767	
SK 05	M	MA	1.651	Sacrum fracture
SK 06	M	MA		DISH, Schmörl's nodes
SK 07	?	AD		
SK 08	M	MA	1.754	Schmörl's nodes
SK 09	?M	AD	1.691	
SK 10	F	SA		
SK 11	?	AD		
SK 13	M	OA		
SK 14	M	?OA		Fractured frontal
SK 16	?	CH (1.5 years)		
SK 17	?	AD		Unexcavated

Table 1 Demographic information of the in situ skeletons: Age codes are CH, child 1 to 2 years; SA, Sub Adult 18 -25 years; YA, Young Adult 25 - 35 years; MA, Middle Adult 35 - 45 years; OA, Older Adult over 45 years. Heights estimated from limb-bone length regression equations in Trotter and Gleser(in Bass 1987). Child age from limb bone lengths in (Scheuer and Black, 2000).

Immediately striking is the preponderance of males over females (9 to 2 where it was possible to determine sex). This ratio is reduced by adding in the charnel fraction of the assemblage, making a total of five of sixteen pelvises (paired for age and sex) and eight of 17 skulls female. All three partial right pelvises recovered from the boiler room were from male adults, along with a left pelvis fragment from an immature individual of indeterminate sex. This imbalance in the sex ratio may reflect the high status in which individuals would have to be held in order to "qualify" for burial under the floor of the church.

A further suggestion of higher status may be the level of tooth-wear found generally in the population. Where the age indicated by tooth-wear and other skeletal age indicators (including cranial suture closure) were examined, the dentition tended to give a lower suggested age than the skeleton. It may be that as higher status individuals, these people ate a more refined diet than the general population, causing lower rates of wear to the teeth.

The average height for males, this is 1.72 m (6 individuals) for the current population, identical to the average for the late Medieval cemetery in Dundee city centre (1.72 m, 15 individuals) reported in Spalding *et al.* 1996, both are distinctly taller than many contemporary Scottish assemblages. Although few identifiably female longbones were measured, the female skulls were measured, the difference in the dimensions of the skulls between the sexes was marked. As with the tallness of the males, this pronounced sexual dimorphism may be indicative that these individuals could obtain sufficient nutrition to achieve their full growth potential.

One skull (3004 Skull C) from the charnel overlying SK 04, showed certain features of the nasal area and maxilla which were possibly suggestive of (at least) partial African ancestry. This is a very tentative suggestion (although African individuals are recorded in Mediaeval Scotland) and it should be noted that when the skull measurements are plugged into the Jantz and Moore Jansen discriminant function (in Bass 1987) the results just fall into the "white" category.

iv. Pathology

Deficiency Diseases: Four of sixteen individuals displayed *cribra orbitalia*. This condition, porosity in the roofs of the eye-sockets, is a consequence of certain iron-deficiency anaemias, caused, for example, by a heavy load of gut parasites or a gastric infection interfering with uptake of iron from the diet. At over 25%, this represents a very high prevalence compared to many graveyard assemblages (see Roberts and Cox, 2003, Tables 5.4 and 6.6, average prevalence 9 to 10%).

a) Growth Disturbance

One individual from the Boiler Room material, represented by two femurs, part of the right tibia and perhaps one of the pelvis bones, showed the short, bowed bone-shafts and normal-sized bone ends typical of achondroplasia, the most common form of congenital dwarfism. Both knees also showed severe arthritic changes, common in the condition.

SK 06 (MA, male) showed symptoms of Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis, a disorder of (especially) older males where tendons and ligaments start to ossify, particularly in the spine, as here.

b) Infection

Infection of the bone was recorded in two cases, a pair of tibiae (c & d) from context (2002) and at the elbow joint of a left humerus (b) from context (2038). These may have been a result of a deep infected wound in the soft tissue, subsequently infecting the bone. Before the advent of antibiotics, such infections must often have proved fatal. Less seriously, slight infection of the periosteum (the fibrous tissue overlying the surface of a bone) was quite common, and appears to have resulted from small overlying cuts and grazes where the bone is directly overlain by skin, such as at the shin. Four individuals (including SK 09) showed such periostitis out of 16 right tibiae examined.

c) *Trauma*

Fractures were recorded on just four bones. In two cases the wound had been on the skull: SK 02, the female from Test Pit 2, showed a well healed depressed fracture of the left parietal bone, indicating a severe blow to the top of the head, just left of the midline, similarly, SK14 had a well-healed depressed fracture of the frontal bone, on the left side, just above the corner of the forehead. While it is possible that a fall or a falling object could have caused these injuries, similarly placed blows are often suggested as arising from interpersonal violence, being in a place where a right-handed opponent is likely to strike in a face-to-face encounter.

The ankle joint of a left tibia (3031 a) was broken at the anterolateral corner. The fracture was well healed and likely to have been caused by landing on the feet from a height.



Plate 31 SK 05 fractured sacrum. The articular surface for the coccyx arrowed.

SK 05 had a broken and healed sacrum. The last (5th) sacral vertebra which articulates with the coccyx was fused to the rest of the bone at an angle of about 45° to the left. The form suggests that the injury may have occurred in childhood, before the vertebrae of the sacrum fuse into a single bone, and one may imagine that before healing it would have caused some pain while sitting or walking.

d) *Arthritis*

Surprisingly little evidence of osteoarthritis was encountered in the material, especially considering that at least nine individuals were considerably over 50 years old. The most common sites for arthritic changes, the hips and hands, were under-represented in the *in situ* population (because of the angle of the Trenches in relation to the rows of burials). The only skeleton with significant spinal arthritis was SK 01, although under 35 years old. In common with SKs 06 and 08, this individual displayed large Schmorl's nodes, which are pits in the surface of the vertebral body caused by ruptures of the disc due to severe stresses on the load bearing areas of the spine.

6. *Re-interment of skeletal material*

The first task Addyman Archaeology had to complete was the re-interment of the disturbed skeletal remains from the evaluation stage.⁷ All skeletal material recovered from Trial Pit 2 were re-interred, with Skeletons #01 and #02 replaced adjacent to the remains still *in situ*. The skeletal material recovered by the Church from the Boiler Room Trench was also re-interred within Trial Pit 2. All assemblages were geographically separated and clearly marked with the use of slate panels with incised details.



Plate 32 *Re-interment within Trial Pit 2 of Skeleton #01 from the evaluation stage*

As discussed in Section 3, Addyman Archaeology originally intended to wholly excavate any skeletons disturbed by the excavation of the foundations and re-inter them elsewhere in the Steeple Church. However, due to the legal issues surrounding the archaeological presence it was agreed that only the parts of skeletons affected by the development would be recorded and removed, before being re-buried adjacent the remains still *in situ*. All disarticulated and re-deposited material would be re-buried elsewhere on site.

Excavation commenced on site working to this proposal, however subsequently the project engineer expressed misgivings about the methodology and was unwilling to allow remains to be re-interred adjacent to the foundations. This meant that having recorded and removed parts of skeletons from the line of the foundations, Addyman Archaeology were unable to re-bury these adjacent to the parts still *in situ*.

Again a compromise was reached whereby Addyman Archaeology proposed to re-bury the incomplete skeletons within the foundations put in place in the 1960s, which were rendered redundant by the new development. In Trench 2 this would allow all skeletons to be re-interred within [3003] directly adjacent to their articulated, *in situ* remains. In Trench 3, this was slightly more problematic, although it was felt [2002] was close enough to the point of origin not to present to great an issue if each re-interred skeleton was adequately labelled as to its original location.

⁷ Cameron, R (Addyman Archaeology) *Steeple Church, Dundee: Archaeological Evaluation: May 2011*

However, upon return to site to re-inter the remains, the contractor had poured concrete into all the excavated foundations including the 1960s foundations prepared for the re-interment of the skeletons and charnel. This presented Addyman Archaeology with an issue. The skeletons had to be re-buried as these could not be submitted through the treasure trove process and had been partially excavated on the premise they would be returned close to their point of origin. Further excavation to create a hole for re-burial within the Steeple Church would be hugely problematic due to the density of burials on site, while removal of the hardened concrete would be nigh impossible. Thankfully, once again, a compromise agreement was reached.

Clearly realising their error, the contractor had shovelled a small volume of semi-set cement from two areas of [3003] within Trench 3. The southern of these small areas (within Bay 3) was large enough to re-inter Skeletons #04, #06 and #08 – all the articulated skeletons from Trench 3. A number *ex situ* long bones recovered from [3003] and Bay 3 were also re-interred atop the skeletons. In addition a small volume of charnel material from Trench 3 could be re-interred within the second of the small holes in [3003] within Bay 2.



Plate 33 Looking E across Skeleton #04 being re-interred within [3003] (Photograph 465)



Plate 34 Charnel material re-interred within [3003] (Photograph 471)]



Plate 35 Charnel from Grave #04 re-interred within Bay 2 (Photograph 474)

This left a significant volume of charnel material and all the inhumations from Trench 2 requiring re-burial. Trial Pit 2 from the evaluation stage provided the solution. Located immediately E of Trench 2, Addyman Archaeology had previously re-interred the skeletal remains from the evaluation stage and backfilled the Trench. This was re-excavated and all the bone material placed within. As with earlier re-internments, all assemblages were kept as geographically separate as possible and marked with incised slate recording their original location, the date of disturbance and record number. The Trench was re-instated and a cairn of stones and spoil placed atop to prevent any further intrusion.



Plate 36 Looking N across Skeleton #05 re-interred within Trial Pit 2 (Photograph 465)



Plate 37 Skeletons re-deposited within Trial Pit 2 (Photograph 471)

Whilst the re-internment of the remains recovered from the Steeple Church was by no means ideal and not strictly in keeping with Historic Scotland guidelines, the circumstances of this job made the excavation and reburial very difficult. It is felt the best possible solution was reached from a very difficult situation.

7. *Summary and discussion (with David Henderson)*

The archaeological investigations undertaken by Addyman Archaeology at the Steeple Church were necessarily limited in scope and were the result of a compromise agreement between the client and the archaeological contractor.

Addyman Archaeology were firmly in favour of removing any skeletons affected or truncated by the development and overseeing the reburial of these within the confines of the church. However, the legal issues of excavating within a working church presented a difficulty in enforcing normal archaeological practice and a compromise was reached. Addyman Archaeology agreed to excavate the affected parts of the skeletons and rebury the remains directly adjacent to the parts of the skeleton still *in situ*. Events conspired at a late stage to render this approach impossible, although all parts of *in situ* inhumations removed were adequately recorded to established standards and re-interred adjacent to the Trenches from which they were removed. Each inhumation was also marked with an identifying record scratched on slate, identifying their original location and origins.

The excavation assemblage recovered from the Steeple Church provides a fascinating insight into the history of medieval Dundee. The site obviously continues to have enormous potential archaeologically and any future ground-breaking development should be in no doubt the church sits upon a multi-phase medieval cemetery.

The study of the bones revealed a number of important points regarding the make-up and health of the assemblage and subsequently the population of medieval Dundee. The predominance of males over female burials (9 to 2 in those where sex could be determined) indicates the high status of the burials in a time when the importance of an individual in a male dominated society could be determined by the proximity of their burial to the centre of the church. This point is substantiated by the lack of wear to the teeth of the burials, perhaps indicating a higher status and better diet than the lower orders. In addition the average height of the skeletons was taller than other contemporary assemblages, arguably demonstrating the better nutrition of the higher orders facilitating the growth of bone.

The cemetery assemblage provides a valuable addition to the corpus of medieval cemetery and population studies already undertaken in Scotland, but two individuals stand out as being of particular note. During the evaluation recovery of *ex situ* bones disturbed during previous excavation by the client revealed one individual to have suffered from congenital dwarfism – a very rare discovery from a Scottish medieval cemetery. Likewise analysis of SF024, one of the disarticulated skulls from the backfill of Skeleton #4 revealed the real possibility that this individual had some degree of African ancestry.

Further study would perhaps reveal more about the age and context of these skeletons, as well as valuable insights into the high status population of medieval Dundee. However in agreement with the client, this falls outwith the scope of the current remit.

Overall this project provides an instructive case study as to the utter inadequacy of current legislation and guidelines in Scotland in relation to archaeology and the excavation of human remains within the interior of ecclesiastical buildings. The exemption that applies essentially means there is no effective control over ground-breaking works in areas that have been the primary focus for intensive human religious activity for centuries, or even millennia. Unfairly it often falls to the individual Kirk Session

to ensure a responsible, and in the case of human remains, respectable attitude is taken to such sites. Sadly this often does not prove to be the case and irreversible damage can be caused to the archaeological resource by the lack of archaeological mitigation or the compromise methodology reached.

8. *Mitigation and recommendations*

No further archaeological mitigation should be required during the present development. All inhumations affected by the foundations have been removed, recorded and re-interred nearby. As was demonstrated by the discovery of worked stone possibly dating to the early church from Trench 2 and the robbed foundation wall, significant evidence for this important early structure may still survive beneath the current edifice alongside subsequent inhumations.

Addyman Archaeology strongly recommends an archaeological presence is costed and maintained as part of any future project at Dundee Steeple Church and that an approved contractor is on site during any future ground-breaking works.

Acknowledgements

The archaeological intervention at The Steeple Church in Dundee was an exceptionally difficult and problematic project to arrange due to the legal anomaly presented by the discovery of human remains within the Church. In light of discussion with the client about the correct course of action, Addyman Archaeology took wide-ranging council from the archaeological community on best practice, but in particular must express our gratitude to Tom Rees of Rathmell Archaeology. In his role as Dundee City Council Archaeology Officer, Tom agreed to provide his advice to both the client and the contractor in an attempt to reach a compromise. We are very grateful for both the time and effort given freely and under no obligation.

Bibliography

Historic Scotland ‘The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology: Historic Scotland Operational Policy Paper 5’

SUAT City Churches, Dundee – Grey Literature Report

SUAT St. Mary’s Church Skeleton Report – Grey Literature Report

www.bgs.ac.uk

For bone analysis

Bass W M 1987 *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual*. 3rd Edition. Missouri Archaeological Society.

Brooks S and Suchey J M 1990 Skeletal age determination based on the os pubis: a comparison of the Acsadi-Nemeskeri and Suchey-Brooks methods, *Human Evolution* Vol. 5, No. 3: 227 - 238.

Brothwell D R 1981 *Digging Up Bones* British Museum (Natural History) and Oxford University Press.

Iscan M Y, S R Loth and R K Wright 1984 Age estimation from the ribs by phase analysis: White males. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 29: 1094 - 1104.

Iscan M Y, S R Loth and R K Wright 1985 Age estimation from the ribs by phase analysis: White females. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 30: 853-63.

Lovejoy C O, R S Meindl, T R Pryzbeck and R P Mensforth 1985 Chronological metamorphosis of the auricular surface of the ilium: a new method for determination of adult skeletal age at death. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* 68: 15 - 28.

Roberts, C and Cox, M 2003 *Health and Disease in Britain from prehistory to the present day*, Sutton.

Spalding RN, Sinclair DJ, Cox A *et al.* 1996 Dry Bones: A palaeopathological study of skeletal remains from a Medieval graveyard in Dundee. *Scot Med J* 41:56 - 9.

Appendix A:

Context Register; Dundee Steeple Church – Archaeological Evaluation

Trench 1:

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	1	Deposit	12/09/11	RC	Loosely compact light grey brown (very dry) fine grain silt and accumulated dust inter-mixed with 20 th century detritus, broken angular stones and building rubble. Dimensions: Accumulated depth of up to c.0.15m	Accumulated dust and modern detritus. Letters and newspapers indicate work undertaken in 1964. Human bone recovered from within this deposit.
1002	1	Fill	12/09/11	RC	Firmly compact mottled light grey brown and dark to mid brown gritty sand and silt with frequent small to medium irregular and rounded stones. Dimensions: Depth – Unrealised, >0.45m. Width 1.03m W-E by >1.50m N-S.	Fill of [1004]. Containing large volume of human chanel material from more than one individual.
1003	1	Deposit	12/09/11	RC	Very very firmly compact light brown fine grain silty sand with very rare to frequent small rounded stone inclusions. Very small flecks of mortar. Dimensions: Depth – Unrealised, >0.45m. Width >1.06m W-E by >1.50m N-S.	Very small quantity of chanel recovered high in the context. Possible undisturbed natural, but indications point to the existence of an inhumation beneath LOE.
1004	1	Cut	12/09/11	RC	c.N-S linear cut, with irregular W side. Dimensions: Depth – Unrealised, >0.45m. Width – 1.03m W-E. Length - >1.50m N-S	Construction cut for upstanding church wall {1007} forming E side of trench. Marks within (1003) showing evidence of excavation with a 'pinch bar'.
1005	1	Structure	12/09/11	RC	Series of three conjoined linears running 1.34m S, 1.27m E and subsequently returning 1.34m N. Constructed of varied stone blocks bonded with gritty lime mortar, but subsequently smeared with cement. Dimensions: Width – c.0.46m	Walling of unknown date. Location of walling aligns with construction break on the N facing façade of the Church building. Walling pre-dating current Church building.

1006	1	Fill	12/09/11	RC	Infilled deposit of firmly compact small to large, angular mid blue grey, dressed rubble stones (c.90%) alongside very loose accumulated light grey to mid brown fine grain silt. Dimensions: Depth – Unrealised, >0.45m. 1.34m N-S by 1.27m W-E.	Contained 20 th century (incl. 1960s) detritus and human bone. These could easily have fallen through the many voids in the rubble stone.
1007	1	Structure	12/09/11	RC	Existing c. N-S aligned cross wall of Church, constructed from varied angular, rounded boulders and slabs bonded with concrete.	Existing wall foundation of Church cross-wall, built atop and incorporating {1005}.

Trench 2:

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
2001	2	Deposit	06/10/11	KM	Loosely compact light grey brown fine grain gritty silt with accumulated dust, debris, brick, broken angular stones and 20 th century debris. Dimensions: Depth <0.15m	Accumulated dust, debris and modern detritus containing human bone. Very dry. Same as (3001).
2002	2	Cut	12/10/11	KM	Square cut with sharp, vertical sides and a roughly flat base.	Cut for modern foundations. Filled by (2003).
2003	2	Fill	12/10/11	KM	Moderately compact mid grey and black brown gravelly silt with clay inclusions and an abundance of small to medium angular stones and human bone.	Fill of [2002], packed around 20 th century iron and concrete foundation.
2004	2	Cut	12/10/11	KM	W-E aligned linear cut with only N side and base exposed. Depth: 0.15m	Cut for wall foundation pre-dating the current church structure. Overlies [2009] for Sk#03.
2005	2	Fill	12/10/11	MK	Very loosely compact deposit of gravelly rubble. Feels modern.	Loose backfill of robbed wall foundation [2004]. Possibly left open following robbing with deposit built up over time.
2006	2	Structure	06/10/11	KM	Series of small flat stones packed along the side of [2004]. No evidence of bonding material.	Packing around the subsequently robbed stones (2007).
2007	2			KM	Imprints of masonry blocks in base of [2004] demonstrating cut to be robbed of stones.	Wall foundation sitting below and predating mid 18 th century church.
2008	2	Fill	06/10/11	KM	Loose to firmly compact mixed deposit of mid to dark brown clays and gravel.	Fill of [2009]. Mixed backfill of grave cut.
2009	2	Cut	06/10/11	KM	W-E aligned cut with vertical sides and sloping E end onto a roughly flat base.	Truncated to S by [2004] and N by [2013] containing Sk#07.
2010	2	Deposit	06/10/11	KM	Firmly compact layer of clay over iron panned rock solid gravel and sands. Upper 0.15m feels more broken up, possibly weathered and lightly disturbed – also indicated by a small quantity of charnel.	<i>In situ</i> natural subsoil.
2011	2		07/10/11	KM	Sk#05	

2012	2		05/10/11	KM	Sk#03	
2013	2	Cut	06/10/11	KM	W-E aligned linear cut with rounded E end, vertical S side and sloping E end onto a flat base. Dimensions: 0.50m N-S. Depth: 0.70-1m W-E	Cut for Sk#07.
2014	2	Fill	06/10/11	KM	Moderately loose to solid light orange to dark brown gritty clay with bone, Fe nails and mortar fragment inclusions.	Fill of [2013]. Includes often very solid lumps of re-deposited lumps of natural clay
2015	2	Cut	06/10/11	KM	Cut for Sk#05	Cut for Sk#05
2016	2			KM	Firmly compact mix of orange brown clays and silts.	General number applied to graveyard soil to N of Trench until underlying grave cuts became apparent. Actually a mix of (2014) and (2022).
2017	2				VOID	Same as [2023].
2018	2	Cut	07/10/11	KM	W-E aligned linear cut with only E edge and S side defined.	Cut for Sk#09, filled with (2022).
2019	2		10/10/11	KM	Sk#07	
2020	2	Deposit	10/10/11	KM	Evidence for a coffin around Sk#09. Visible clearly at E end where <i>in situ</i> nails have wood attached.	Coffin for Sk#07.
2021	2				VOID	
2022	2	Fill	12/10/11	KM	Very firmly compact mix of packed clay.	Fill of [2018]. Contains large quantities of charnel.
2023	2	Fill	12/10/11	KM	Loose to firmly compact mix of clays with degraded humic content.	Fill of [2015]. Same as [2017].
2024	2		11/10/11	KM	Sk#09	
2025	2		12/10/11	KM	Sk#010	
2026	2		12/10/11	KM	Sk#011	
2027	2		12/10/11	KM	Sk#012 - Unexcavated	
2028	2	Fill	12/10/11	KM	Firmly compact mix of clay and gravels.	Fill of [2030].
2029	2	Deposit	12/10/11	KM	Evidence for coffin indicated by nails on the base with wood attached and the imprint of the wood on the S side.	Coffin for Sk#011.
2030	2	Cut	12/10/11	KM	Only left side visible with a flat base.	Cut for Sk#011.
2031	2		12/10/11	KM	Sk#013 - Unexcavated	
2032	2	Cut	12/10/11	KM	Cut for Sk#13.	Cut for Sk#13. Unexcavated.
2033	2	Fill	12/10/11	KM	Fill of [2032].	Fill of [2032]. Unexcavated.
2034	2	Cut	14/10/11	RC	N-S aligned roughly linear cut, curving to the E at the W end. Extent unrealised.	Early cut of unknown date and function. Perhaps a combination of truncated grave cuts.
2035	2		17/10/11	RC	Sk#014	

2036	2	Fill	14/10/11	RC	Loose to moderately compact mottled mid brown and light grey brown mixed gritty silty clay with frequent flecks of stone and occasional medium sandstone fragments. Dimensions: >0.58m W-E (unrealised) by c.0.38m N-S	Fill of [2037] packed around Sk#014. Contains charnel from other skeletons.
2037	2	Cut	14/10/11	RC	W-E aligned linear/rectangular cut with near vertical sides and a roughly flat base. Dimensions: >0.58m W-E (unrealised) by c.0.38m N-S	Cut for Sk#014. Filled by (2036).
2038	2	Fill	14/10/11	RC	Firmly compact mid orange brown clay.	Fill of [2034]. Graveyard soil. Likely same as (2050).
2039	2	Deposit	14/10/11	TR	Loosely compact rubble deposit with slightly compact surface/top layer and abundant lime mortar fragments. Depth: 0.05m	
2040	2	Deposit	14/10/11	TR	Very loosely compact mid brown gritty deposit with occasional loose mortar fragments (c.70%). Depth: 0.20m	Contains large quantity of human bone and some loose coffin nails.
2041	2	Cut	14/10/11	TR	W-E aligned cut with vertical side a W end. Dimensions: 0.20-0.25m W-E	Truncated by later [2042].
2042	2	Cut	14/10/11	TR	W-E aligned cut with steep sides of which only small section survives where it cuts (2045). To W end of trench where it cuts (2040) the angle is much more sloping (E end of trench).	Cut filled by (2043). For wall of church foundations/repair.
2043	2	Fill	14/10/11	TR	Loosely compact rubble deposit abundant in mortar and lime fragments. Depth: >0.25m	
2044	2	Deposit	14/10/11	TR		
2045	2			TR	Very firmly compact sandy clay with abundant stone fragment inclusions.	General graveyard soil containing <i>ex situ</i> coffin nails and charnel.
2046	2			RC	Sk#015 - Unexcavated	
2047	2	Fill	17/10/11	RC	Moderately compact mid orange grey brown gravelly silt clay abundant in clumps of natural boulder clay and abundant in flecks of stone. Dimensions: 0.59m N-S by >0.34m W-E. Depth: >c0.09m	Fill of [2048].
2048	2	Cut	17/10/11	RC	W-E aligned linear/rectangular cut with vertical sides. Dimensions: 0.59m N-S by >0.34m W-E. Depth: >c0.09m	Cut for Sk#015. Filled by (2047).
2049	2	Deposit	21/10/11	RC	Very very firmly compact orange light brown lumpy boulder clay with occasional small to medium rounded stone inclusions. Dimensions: (Unrealised) >1.10m N-S by >0.33m W-E. Depth >0.25m	Probable undisturbed natural.

2050	2	Deposit	21/10/11	RC	Firmly compact mid orange brown fine grain clay silt abundant in small to medium angular stones and pebbles. Depth: >0.25m	Charnel rich graveyard soil. Truncated in various places. Likely same as (2038).
2051	2	Fill	21/10/11	RC	Moderate to firmly compact mottled mid brown and mid grey brown gravelly clay silt with slight orange hue and frequent to abundant small round stone inclusions. Dimensions: (unrealised) >0.58m N-S by >0.38m N-S. Depth >0.25m	Fill of [2052]. Charnel rich.
2052	2	Cut	21/10/11	RC	N-S aligned curvilinear (extent unrealised) with near vertical sides. Dimensions: (unrealised) >0.58m N-S by >0.38m N-S. Depth >0.25m	Filled by (2051). N extent was unclear.
2053	2	Fill	21/10/11	RC	Moderately compact mottled mid brown and mid grey brown clay silt gravel with slight orange hue and frequent small round stones. Dimensions: >0.40m N-S by >0.29m W-E. Depth: >0.25m	Fill of [2054]. Date and function unclear, but likely an inhumation.
2054	2	Cut	21/10/11	RC	N-S aligned curved cut (within Trench – true extent unrealised) with near vertical, slightly sloping sides. Dimensions: >0.40m N-S by >0.29m W-E. Depth: >0.25m	Cut for (2053). Presumably an inhumation cut through (2050).
2055	2		20/10/11	RC	Sk#016	
2056	2	Fill	21/10/11	RC	Firmly compact orange brown fine grain clay silt with frequent small stone inclusions. Dimensions: 0.28m N-S by >0.34m W-E. Depth: c.0.27m	Fill of [2057]. Not readily distinguishable from (2050).
2057	2	Cut	21/10/11	RC	WSW-ESE aligned curvilinear (?) shaped cut with only N side visible as near vertical onto a sloping N-S base. Dimensions: 0.28m N-S by >0.34m W-E. Depth: c.0.27m	Cut for Sk#015. Filled by (2056). N edge cut through natural (2049) and is very clear in section and base. E and S edges were not visible and may be truncated by [2054]?
2058	2	Cut	21/10/11	RC	W-E aligned linear cut with only W side visible as rough and undulating. Full extent and depth not realised.	Filled by (2059). Confusing cut, very clear running N-S between [2034] and [2052], but seems to be truncated by both. Likely [2058] is an earlier cut/inhumation.
2059	2	Fill	21/10/11	RC	Firmly compact mid orange grey brown fine grain clay silt abundant in small pebbles. Depth: >0.25m	Fill of [2058]. Truncated by [2034] and [2052]?

Trench 3:

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
3001	3	Deposit	06/10/11	RC	Loosely compact light grey brown fine grain gritty silt with accumulated dust, debris, brick, broken angular stones and 20 th century debris. Dimensions: Depth <0.15m	Accumulated dust, debris and modern detritus containing human bone. Very dry. Same as (2001).
3002	3	Fill	06/10/11	RC	Moderately compact mid grey and black brown gravelly silt with clay inclusions and an abundance of small to medium angular stones and human bone. Dimensions: 1m N-S by >0.45m W-E	Fill of [3003], packed around 20 th century iron and concrete foundation. Human bone likely to contain Sk#04 and Sk#06.
3003	3	Cut	06/10/11	RC	Square cut with sharp, vertical sides and a roughly flat base. Dimensions: >1m N-S by >0.45m W-E	Cut for modern foundations. Filled by (3002). Cuts through Sk#04 and Sk#06.
3004	3	Deposit	06/11/10	RC	Very firmly compact mottled grey, orange brown and mid brown clay silt and boulder clay abundant in bone and with occasional small stones.	Due to inability to see cuts for graves all finds above the inhumations were recorded as from (3004). General graveyard soil.
3005	3	Fill	06/10/11	RC	Very firmly compact orange mid brown and mid brown slightly silty boulder clay with frequent small to medium rounded stones. Dimensions: c.0.60m N-S by c.0.65m W-E. Depth: c.0.30m	Fill of [3006]. Virtually undistinguishable from (3004). Base visible due to stone inclusions within (3005) peeling off base of [3006]. Edges not discernable. Some bones recovered from (3005) recorded as from (3006) including SF016.
3006	3	Cut	06/10/11	RC	Linear/lozenge shaped cut with gradual, undulating sides and a flat base. Dimensions: c.0.60m N-S by c.0.65m W-E. Depth: c.0.30m	Cut for Sk#04. Filled by (3005). Feature very unclear with base discernable but edges unclear and defined more by Sk#04, SF024-026 and SF029.
3007	3	Cut	07/10/11	RC	SW-NE aligned curved cut/arc of a circle with vertical sides and a flat base. Depth: 0.29m	Cut into natural subsoil (3008). Function unknown, but possibly vestigial remains of grave cut since truncated.
3008	3	Deposit	07/10/11	RC	Very firmly compact mottled yellow and white brown clay with no inclusions.	Natural subsoil cut by graves and modern works.
3009	3	Cut	07/10/11	RC	W-E aligned linear cut with gentle and gradual sides and a roughly flat base.	Cut for 1960s sleeper wall.
3010	3	Fill	07/10/11	RC	Firmly compact light grey mottled with grey brown clay silt and gravel abundant in small angular and rounded stones. Dimensions: Unrealised. >1.2m N-S by >0.80m W-E. Depth: c.0.14m	Mixed fill of [3009].

3011	3	Cut	07/10/11	RC	W-E aligned cut of unclear shape with parallel sides. Only S side clearly discernable – near vertical with a 45° break of slope at base. Dimensions: >0.61m N-S by 0.76m W-E (skull to femur)	Cut for Sk#06. S edge very clear with degraded wood coffin.
3012	3	Fill	07/10/11	RC	Mid yellow brown fine silt and clay with more lumps of clay towards the base and c.10% small stones and pebbles.	Fill of [3011] packed around Sk#06. Deposit is firm above Sk#06, but looser around and beneath.
3013	3		06/10/11	RC	Sk#04	
3014	3		07/10/11	DH	Sk#06	
3015	3	Deposit	11/10/11	DH	Yellow grey brown fine silty clay comprising 2% pebbles, 1% angular fragments and sandstone and 1% mortar fragments.	Fill of Grave#08. Firm to top of deposit and looser/voided towards base around Sk#08. Cut by 1960s wall foundation 0.25m above Sk#08. Small fragments of Cu in fill. Coffin stain surrounding body.
3016	3	Cut	11/10/11	DH	W-E aligned parallel sided linear cut with sharp vertical sides and a flat base. Dimensions: >1.32m W-E (skull to knee) by 0.52m N-S.	Cut for Sk#08. Filled by (3015). Cuts (3012) – Sk#06.
3017	3	Deposit	06/10/11	TR	Loose white and grey rubbly lime mortar rich deposit. Depth: 0.05m	Lime mortar bedding, presumably for a floor.
3018	3	Deposit	06/10/11	TR	Loosely compact grey dark brown rubbly silt abundant in stone fragments. Depth: 0.05m	Evidence of burning.
3019	3	Cut	06/10/11	TR	NW-SE aligned cut with steeply sloping sides. Extent unrealised.	Mirrors similar cut through natural [3007] in Bay 3.
3020	3	Deposit	06/10/11	TR	Very firmly compacted orange brown silt clay with individual clay lumps and small stones. Depth: >0.25m	Graveyard soil and fill of [3019].
3021	3	Cut	13/10/11	TR	NNW-SSE aligned cut of c.2m length and vertical sides.	Cut for stone rubble and large slabs clearly visible only in [3023]. Possible stone cover for grave? Later disrupted paving? Cut made to dump stones?
3022	3	Deposit	13/10/11	TR	Loosely compact mid brown grey rubbly lime mortar with stone and small lime mortar fragment inclusions.	Same as (3027). Fill surrounding stones (3025), probably from demolition/collapse of stone setting [3021] or demolished wall.

3023	3	Cut	16/10/11	TR	W-E aligned rectangular cut with vertical sides formed by coffin sides [3026]. Dimensions: 0.70m. Depth: >0.50m	Cut for Sk#08. Unexcavated. Clear coffin sides around [2023].
3024	3	Deposit	13/10/11	TR	Very firmly compact grey black silt clay with flecks of lime mortar. Depth: 0.15m	Fill of [3023]. Cut by [3021]. Unexcavated. Contains imprints of decomposed wood from coffin (3026).
3025	3	Structure	13/10/11	TR	Collapsed construction of lime mortar bonded schist slabs and smaller pinning stones.	Function unclear. Collapsed wall rubble? Stone built cover for coffin/grave? Disrupted paving?
3026	3	Deposit?	13/10/11	TR	W-E aligned rectangular void marking location of degraded coffin wood with Fe construction nails.	Coffin within [3023].
3027	3	Deposit	20/10/11	TR	Loosely compact mid brown grey rubbly lime mortar with stone and small lime mortar fragment inclusions.	Same as (3022). Fill surrounding stones (3025), probably from demolition/collapse of stone setting [3021] or demolished wall.
3028	3	Deposit	20/10/11	TR	Very loosely compact grey white lime mortar rich sand. Depth: c.0.15m	NW corner of Trench 3 Bay 2. Very similar to (3022).
3029	3		21/10/11	RC	Sk#017	
3030	3	Cut	21/10/11	RC	Cut for charnel pit containing SF0124 - SF 0126. Not recorded during excavation, yet E side visible at base, post-removal of charnel. S side faintly discernable in E facing section. N side not clear. Near vertical sides with a domed base. Dimensions: >0.47m N-S by >0.25m W-E. Depth: 0.50m	Filled by (3031). Cut for charnel pit. Difficult to discern. Charnel continues beneath Sk#17 indicating pit was cut by this burial.
3031	3	Fill	21/10/11	RC	Firmly compact mid orange brown clay silt mottled with small flecks of lime mortar and occasional small stones. Dimensions: >0.47m N-S by >0.25m W-E. Depth: 0.50m	Fill of [3030]. Very similar to surrounding graveyard soil and differentiated mainly by density of charnel and edge of this concentration.

Appendix B:

Photographic Register; Dundee Steeple Church – Archaeological Evaluation

Digital:

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	NW	Lift	(1001)	Pre-excavation view of lift shaft trench showing (1001)	12/09/11	RC
002	SE	Lift	(1001)	Pre-excavation view of lift shaft trench showing (1001)	12/09/11	RC

003	SE	Lift	(1001)	Pre-excavation view of lift shaft trench showing (1001)	12/09/11	RC
004	W	Lift	-	General location shot of lift shaft trench	12/09/11	RC
005	W	Lift	-	General location shot of lift shaft trench	12/09/11	RC
006	W	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of SE end of Sanctuary trench	12/09/11	RC
007	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench	12/09/11	RC
008	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench	12/09/11	RC
009	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of NW end of Sanctuary trench	12/09/11	RC
010	SE	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench – central area	12/09/11	RC
011	SE	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench – central area	12/09/11	RC
012	N	Trial Pit 2	-	Working shot – Assessment of remains in Trial Pit 2	12/09/11	RC
013	NW	Trial Pit 2	-	Working shot – Assessment of remains in Trial Pit 2	12/09/11	RC
014	SW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – N half	12/09/11	RC
015	SW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – N half	12/09/11	RC
016	NE	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – N half	12/09/11	RC
017	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	SW facing section of trial pit 2	12/09/11	RC
018	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	SW facing section of trial pit 2	12/09/11	RC
019	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	SW facing section of trial pit 2		
020	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	SW facing section of trial pit 2 – charnel material	12/09/11	RC
021	SE	Trial Pit 2	-	SE facing section of trial pit 2 – charnel material	12/09/11	RC
022	SE	Trial Pit 2	-	Charnel in SE facing section of trial pit 2	12/09/11	RC
023	SE	Trial Pit 2	-	SE facing section of trial pit 2 – charnel material	12/09/11	RC
024	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	Truncated inhumation within SW facing section of Trial Pit 2 - Detail	12/09/11	RC
025	SE	Trial Pit 2	-	SE facing section of trial pit 2 – charnel material	12/09/11	RC
026	SW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – S half	12/09/11	RC
027	SE	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – S half	12/09/11	RC
028	NW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – S half	12/09/11	RC
029	SW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) showing charnel (marked white) – S half	12/09/11	RC
030	NW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) showing charnel (marked white) – S half	12/09/11	RC
031	SE	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) showing charnel (marked white) – S half	12/09/11	RC
032	SE	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) showing charnel (marked white) – S half	12/09/11	RC
033	SE	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) showing charnel (marked white) – S half	12/09/11	RC
034	NW	Lift	-	Pre-excavation shot of lift shaft trench post-removal of (1001) – S half	12/09/11	RC
035	V	Lift	-	Charnel <i>in situ</i>	12/09/11	RC
036	V	Lift	-	Charnel <i>in situ</i> - Detail	12/09/11	RC
037	SW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation shot of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002] at 0.20m	13/09/11	RC

038	SW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation shot of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.20m	13/09/11	RC
039	SE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation shot of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.20m	13/09/11	RC
040	NW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation shot of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.20m	13/09/11	RC
041	SW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
042	NW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
043	SE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
044	NE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
045	SW	Lift	-	SW facing elevation of upstanding church wall {1007}	13/09/11	RC
046	SW	Lift	-	SW facing elevation of upstanding church wall {1007}	13/09/11	RC
047	SW	Lift	-	SW facing elevation of upstanding church wall {1007}	13/09/11	RC
048	SE	Lift	-	SE facing elevation of [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
049	NW	Lift	-	NW facing elevation of [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
050	NW	Lift	-	NW facing elevation of [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
051	NE/V	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing [1004/1002) at 0.45m	13/09/11	RC
052	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench NW end post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
053	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench NW end post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
054	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
055	N	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
056	SE	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
057	E	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
058	E	Sanctuary	-	Pre-excavation view of Sanctuary trench SE end post-removal of flooring and services	13/09/11	RC
059	E	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench	13/09/11	RC
060	SE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench	13/09/11	RC
061	SE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench	14/09/11	RC
062	SW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing (1006)	14/09/11	RC
063	SE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing (1006)	14/09/11	RC
064	SE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing (1006)	14/09/11	RC
065	NW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing (1006)	14/09/11	RC
066	NE	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing (1006)	14/09/11	RC
067	SW	Lift	-	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing (1006)	14/09/11	RC

068	SW	Lift	{1005}	Mid-excavation view of lift shaft trench (S half) showing {1005} visible within (1006)	14/09/11	RC
069	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
070	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
071	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
072	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
073	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
074	-	-	-	View of town cross adjacent to Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
075	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
076	-	-	-	View of exterior of Steeple Church	14/09/11	RC
077	S	Trial Pit 2	Sk#01	Skeleton 01 re-interred	15/09/11	RC
078	S	Trial Pit 2	Sk#01	Skeleton 01 re-interred	15/09/11	RC
079	-	-	-	Record of Skeleton 01 for re-interment	15/09/11	RC
080	S	Trial Pit 2	Sk#01	Skeleton 01 re-interred with record	15/09/11	RC
081	S	Trial Pit 2	Sk#01	Skeleton 01 re-interred with record - detail	15/09/11	RC
082	S	Trial Pit 2	Sk#01	Skeleton 01 re-interred with record - detail	15/09/11	RC
083	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	Working shot	15/09/11	RC
084	SE	Trial Pit 2	-	Working shot	15/09/11	RC
085	N	Trial Pit 2	-	Human bone from boiler house re-deposited with record	15/09/11	RC
086	N	Trial Pit 2	-	Human bone from boiler house re-deposited with record - detail	15/09/11	RC
087	S	Lift	-	Working shot – view of Trench 1 (Lift shaft)	15/09/11	RC
088	E	Lift	-	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 (Lift shaft) – S half	16/09/11	RC
089	N	Lift	-	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 (Lift shaft) – S half	16/09/11	RC
090	N	Lift	-	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 (Lift shaft) – general view	16/09/11	RC
091	N	Lift	-	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 (Lift shaft) – S half	16/09/11	RC
092	E	Lift	{1005}, {1007}	W facing elevation of {1005} and {1007}	16/09/11	RC
093	E	Lift	{1005}, {1007}	W facing elevation of {1005} and {1007}	16/09/11	RC
094	S	Lift	(1002), (1003), [1004],	N facing section of Trench 1 (Lift shaft)	16/09/11	RC
095	S	Lift	(1002), (1003), [1004],	N facing section of Trench 1 (Lift shaft)	16/09/11	RC
096	S	Lift	(1002), (1003), [1004],	N facing section of Trench 1 (Lift shaft)	16/09/11	RC
097	N	Lift	(1002), (1003), [1004],	N facing section of Trench 1 (Lift shaft)	16/09/11	RC
098	N	Lift	(1002), (1003), [1004],	N facing section of Trench 1 (Lift shaft)	16/09/11	RC
099	S	Lift	(1003)	N facing section of Trench 1 – S half, showing possible cuts within (1003)	16/09/11	RC
100	S	Lift	(1003)	N facing section of Trench 1 – S half, showing possible cuts within (1003)	16/09/11	RC
101	E	Lift	(1006)	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
102	E	Lift	(1006)	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC

103	S	Lift	(1006)	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
104	E	Lift	{1005}	W facing section of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
105	E	Lift	{1005}	W facing section of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
106	S	Lift	{1005}	S facing section of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
107	W	Lift	{1005}	E facing section of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
108	W	Lift	{1005}	E facing section of Trench 1 – N half	16/09/11	RC
109	W	Lift	(1003)	E facing section of Trench 1 – S half	16/09/11	RC
110	E	Lift	(1002), (1003)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 – S half	16/09/11	RC
111	SE	Lift	-	Working shot – view of excavation site and conditions	16/09/11	RC
112	SE	Lift	-	Working shot – view of excavation site and conditions	16/09/11	RC
113	SE	Lift	-	Working shot – view of excavation site and conditions	16/09/11	RC
114	NE	2 – Bays 1 and 2	-	Pre-excavation view	16/09/11	RC
115	SE	2	-	Pre-excavation view	16/09/11	RC
116	SE	2 – Bays 7 and 8	-	Pre-excavation view	16/09/11	RC
117	N	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	Pre-excavation view	27/09/11	KM
118	N/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Pre-excavation view	27/09/11	KM
119	N/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Pre-excavation view	27/09/11	KM
120	NE/V	2 – Bay 5	-	Pre-excavation view	27/09/11	KM
121	E/V	2 – Bay 4	-	Pre-excavation view	27/09/11	KM
122	E/V	3 – Bay 3	-	Pre-excavation view	27/09/11	KM
123	E	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot – Spraying in Bay 6	27/09/11	RC
124	NE	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot – Spraying in Bay 6	27/09/11	RC
125	E	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid excavation shot post-removal of (2001)	27/09/11	KM
126	E	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid excavation shot post-removal of (2001)	27/09/11	KM
127	E	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid excavation shot post-removal of (2001)	27/09/11	KM
128	NE	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot	27/09/11	KM
129	N/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 5 showing (2005)	27/09/11	KM
130	N/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 5 showing (2005)	27/09/11	KM
131	N/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 5 showing (2005)	27/09/11	KM
132	S	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
133	N	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
134	S	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
135	N	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
136	S	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
137	W	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
138	E	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
139	E	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of (3001)	27/09/11	RC
140	E/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid-excavation view of trench 2 Bay 5 post-removal of (2003)	27/09/11	KM
141	E/V	2 – Bay 6	-	Mid-excavation view of trench 2 Bay 5 post-removal of (2003)	27/09/11	KM
142	S/V	2 – Bay 6	[2002]	Post-excavation view of [2002]	27/09/11	KM

143	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003/3002]	Mid-excavation shot of [3003] showing (3002) rich in human bone	27/09/11	RC
144	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Mid-excavation shot showing [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
145	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Mid-excavation shot showing [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
146	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Detail of [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
147	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Detail of [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
148	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Mid-excavation shot showing [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
149	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Mid-excavation shot showing [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
150	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Mid-excavation shot showing [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
151	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Mid-excavation shot showing [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
152	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005]	Detail of [2004/2005]	28/09/11	KM
153	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view showing Sk#5 upon discovery	28/09/11	KM
154	S	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
155	S	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
156	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Sk#5 prior to removal of sleeper wall	28/09/11	KM
157	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view showing Sk#5 upon discovery	28/09/11	KM
158	S	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
159	S	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
160	S	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
161	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
162	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
163	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005), Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
164	E	2 – Bay 6	[2004/2005),	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
165	E/V	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Post-excavation view of [3003]	29/09/11	RC
166	E/V	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Post-excavation view of [3003]	29/09/11	RC
167	E/V	3 – Bay 3	[3003/3002]	Post-excavation view of [3003] showing human bone within (3002) in section	29/09/11	RC
168	N	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
169	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
170	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
171	W	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
172	N	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
173	N	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
174	N	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	29/09/11	RC
175	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003], (3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied - oblique	29/09/11	RC
176	S	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
177	E	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	29/09/11	KM

178	E	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
179	S	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
180	S	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
181	S	2 – Bay 6	Sk#5	Mid-excavation view of Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
182	E	3 – Bay 3	(3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 post-removal of (3001) and (3010)	29/09/11	RC
183	N	3 – Bay 3	(3004)	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 post-removal of (3001) and (3010)	29/09/11	RC
184	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04, (3004)	Detail of modern pickwork into (3004/3005) through the face of Sk#04	29/09/11	RC
185	NE	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04, (3004)	Detail of modern pickwork into (3004/3005) through the face of Sk#04	29/09/11	RC
186	NW	3 – Bay 3	(3004/3005)	E facing section of [3003] showing (3004/3005)	29/09/11	RC
187	NW	3 – Bay 3	(3004/3005)	E facing section of [3003] showing (3004/3005)	29/09/11	RC
188	NW	3 – Bay 3	(3004/3005)	E facing section of [3003] showing (3004/3005)	29/09/11	RC
189	NW	3 – Bay 3	(3004/3005)	E facing section of [3003] showing (3004/3005)	29/09/11	RC
190	SE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3	Working shot– cleaning Sk#3	29/09/11	KM
191	SE	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot	29/09/11	KM
192	S	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot	29/09/11	KM
193	S	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot	29/09/11	KM
194	S	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3, Sk#5	Post-excavation view of Sk#3 in Bay 5	29/09/11	KM
195	S	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3, Sk#5	Post-excavation view of Sk#3 in Bay 5	29/09/11	KM
196	S	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3, Sk#5	Post-excavation view of Sk#3 in Bay 5	29/09/11	KM
197	S	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3, Sk#5	Post-excavation view of Sk#3 in Bay 5	29/09/11	KM
198	S	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3, Sk#5	Post-excavation view of Sk#3 in Bay 5	29/09/11	KM
199	S	2 – Bay 5	Sk#3	Post-excavation view of Sk#3 in Bay 5	29/09/11	KM
200	E	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3. Note Sk#04 becoming visible and [3007] cutting through natural (3008) in left hand side	30/09/11	RC
201	N	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3. Note Sk#04 becoming visible and [3007] cutting through natural (3008) in left hand side	30/09/11	RC
202	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed. Note [3007].	30/09/11	RC
203	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed. Note [3007].	30/09/11	RC
204	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed. Note [3007].	30/09/11	RC
205	NW	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed. Note [3007] – Detail.	30/09/11	RC
206	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material.	30/09/11	RC
207	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material.	30/09/11	RC
208	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
209	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
210	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material.	30/09/11	RC
211	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material.	30/09/11	RC
212	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside chancel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC

213	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
214	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
215	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
216	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material.	30/09/11	RC
217	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material.	30/09/11	RC
218	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material.	30/09/11	RC
219	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material.	30/09/11	RC
220	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material.	30/09/11	RC
221	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
222	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
223	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
224	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Bay 3 showing Sk#04 being revealed alongside channel material. - Detail	30/09/11	RC
225	SW	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot – Trench 3 secured	30/09/11	RC
226	SE	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot – Trench 3 secured	30/09/11	RC
227	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
228	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
229	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
230	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
231	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
232	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
233	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 and associated channel material – Note Sk#06 just revealed to S	03/10/11	RC
234	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated channel (skulls) - Detail	03/10/11	RC
235	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated channel (skulls) - Detail	03/10/11	RC
236	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
237	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated channel (skulls) - Detail	03/10/11	RC
238	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated channel (skulls) - Detail	03/10/11	RC
239	SE	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated channel (skulls) - Detail	03/10/11	RC
240	SE	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated channel (skulls) - Detail	03/10/11	RC
241	SE	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot – planning Bay 3	05/10/11	TR
242	E	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot – planning Bay 3	05/10/11	TR

243	E	3 – Bay 3	-	Working shot – planning Bay 3	05/10/11	TR
244	N	3 – Bay 2	-	Working shot – excavation of Bay 2	05/10/11	RC
245	N	3 – Bay 2	-	Working shot – excavation of Bay 2	05/10/11	RC
246	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated charnel (skulls) SF024 – SF026 - Detail	05/10/11	RC
247	NW	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation view of Skeleton #04 prior to removal of associated charnel (skulls) SF024 – SF026 - Detail	05/10/11	RC
248	N	3 – Bay 3	-	SF024 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
249	N	3 – Bay 3	-	SF025 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
250	N	3 – Bay 3	-	SF026 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
251	N	3 – Bay 3	-	SF024 – SF026 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
252	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 and SF030 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
253	N	3 – Bay 3	-	SF029 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
254	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Skull of Sk#04 and SF029 <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
255	N	3 – Bay 2	-	Working shot	05/10/11	RC
256	N	3 – Bay 2	-	Working shot	05/10/11	RC
257	SE	3 – Bay 6	-	Working shot	05/10/11	RC
258	SE	3 – Bay 6	-	Working shot	05/10/11	RC
259	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
260	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
261	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
262	W	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
263	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
264	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
265	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
266	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
267	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
268	N	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Sk#04 pre-lifting	05/10/11	RC
269	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing Sk#04	05/10/11	RC
270	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing Sk#04	05/10/11	RC
271	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing Sk#04	05/10/11	RC
272	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#04	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing Sk#04	05/10/11	RC
273	E	3 – Bay 3		Working shot	05/10/11	RC
274	E	2 – Bay 5	[2009]	Post-excavation view of [2009] post-removal of Sk#3	05/10/11	KM
275	S	2 – Bay 5	[2009]	Post-excavation view of [2009] post-removal of Sk#3	05/10/11	KM
276	W	2 – Bay 5	[2009]	Post-excavation view of [2009] post-removal of Sk#3	05/10/11	KM
277	W	2 – Bay 5	[2009]	Post-excavation view of [2009] post-removal of Sk#3	05/10/11	KM
278	S	2 – Bay 5	[2009]	Post-excavation view of [2009] post-removal of Sk#3	05/10/11	KM
279	ENE	3 – Bay 3	(3005/3006)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing (3005/3006)	06/10/11	RC
280	NNW	3 – Bay 3	(3005/3006)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing (3005/3006)	06/10/11	RC
281	NNW	3 – Bay 3	(3005/3006)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing (3005/3006)	06/10/11	RC

282	NNW	3 – Bay 3	(3005/3006]	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing (3005/3006]	06/10/11	RC
283	NNW	3 – Bay 3	(3005/3006]	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing (3005/3006]	06/10/11	RC
284	NNW	3 – Bay 3	(3005/3006]	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 showing (3005/3006]	06/10/11	RC
285	S	2	-	Working shot of Trench 2	06/10/11	RC
286	S	2	-	Working shot of Trench 2	06/10/11	RC
287	E	2 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Pre-excavation view of Sk#05 post-removal of sleeper wall	07/10/11	KM
288	SE	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot of Trench 2	07/10/11	RC
289	SE	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot of Trench 2	07/10/11	RC
290	NE	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot of Trench 2	07/10/11	RC
291	NE	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot of Trench 2	07/10/11	RC
292	E	2 – Bay 6	-	Working shot of Trench 2	07/10/11	RC
293	E	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view showing SF034 and SF037	07/10/11	RC
294	N	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view showing SF034 and SF037	07/10/11	RC
295	W	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view showing SF034 and SF037	07/10/11	RC
296	W	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view showing SF034 and SF037	07/10/11	RC
297	W	3 – Bay 3	-	Mid-excavation view showing SF034 and SF037	07/10/11	RC
298	S	2	Sk#05	Post-excavation view	07/10/11	KM
299	N	3 – Bay 3	[3011]	Mid-excavation view of Trench 3 showing SF034, SF037 and [3011]	07/10/11	RC
300	N	3 – Bay 3	[3011]	Mid-excavation view of Trench 3 showing SF034, SF037 and [3011]	07/10/11	RC
301	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
302	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
303	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
304	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
305	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
306	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
307	N	3 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#05	Post-excavation view of Sk#05	07/10/11	KM
308	W	3 – Bay 3	-	SF034 showing <i>in situ</i> spine	07/10/11	RC
309	W	3 – Bay 3	-	SF034 showing <i>in situ</i> spine	07/10/11	RC
310	SW	3 – Bay 3	-	SF034 showing <i>in situ</i> spine - detail	07/10/11	RC
311	SW	3 – Bay 3	-	SF034 showing <i>in situ</i> spine - detail	07/10/11	RC
312	SW	3 – Bay 3	-	SF034 showing <i>in situ</i> spine - detail	07/10/11	RC
313	SW	3 – Bay 3	-	SF034 showing <i>in situ</i> spine - detail	07/10/11	RC
314	S	2 – Bays 5 and 6	[2015], Sk#05	Post-excavation view of [2015] with femurs of Sk#05 <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	KM
315	S	2 – Bays 5 and 6	[2015], Sk#05	Post-excavation view of [2015] with femurs of Sk#05 <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	KM
316	N	3 – Bay 3	SK#06	Sk#06 showing coffin <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	RC
317	N	3 – Bay 3	SK#06	Sk#06 showing coffin <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	RC
318	N	3 – Bay 3	SK#06	Sk#06 showing coffin <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	RC
319	N	3 – Bay 3	SK#06	Sk#06 showing coffin <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	RC

320	N	3 – Bay 3	SK#06	Sk#06 showing coffin <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	RC
321	N	3 – Bay 3	SK#06	Sk#06 showing coffin <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	RC
322	S	2 – Bay 6	[2015], Sk#05	Post-excavation view of [2015] with femurs of Sk#05 <i>in situ</i> post-extension of trench	10/10/11	KM
323	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#06, [3011]	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i> within [3011]	10/10/11	DH
324	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#06, [3011]	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i> within [3011]	10/10/11	DH
325	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#07	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i>	10/10/11	KM
326	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#07	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i>	10/10/11	KM
327	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#07	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i>	10/10/11	KM
328	N	2 – Bay 6	Sk#07	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i>	10/10/11	KM
329	NW	2 – Bay 6	Sk#07	Sk#06 <i>in situ</i>	10/10/11	KM
330	E	2 – Bay 5	Sk#09	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i>	11/10/11	KM
331	NE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#09	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i>	11/10/11	KM
332	NE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#09	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i>	11/10/11	KM
333	NE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#09	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i>	11/10/11	KM
334	N	2 – Bay 5	Sk#09	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i> - detail	11/10/11	KM
335	ENE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#09	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i> with <i>ex situ</i> skull in fill	11/10/11	KM
336	NE	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Working shot – excavating Sk#08	12/10/11	DH
337	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Working shot – excavating Sk#08	12/10/11	DH
338	E	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Sk#08 excavated	12/10/11	DH
339	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Sk#08 excavated	12/10/11	DH
340	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Sk#08 excavated	12/10/11	DH
341	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Sk#08 excavated	12/10/11	DH
342	S	3 – Bay 3	Sk#08	Sk#08 excavated	12/10/11	DH
343	S/V	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i>	12/10/11	KM
344	S/V	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i>	12/10/11	KM
345	SE/V	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i>	13/10/11	KM
346	N	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i>	13/10/11	KM
347	NE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11, Sk#10	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i> with Sk# 10 overlying feet	13/10/11	KM
348	N	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11, Sk#10	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i> with Sk# 10 overlying feet	13/10/11	KM
349	N/V	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11, Sk#10	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i> with Sk# 10 overlying feet	13/10/11	KM
350	N	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11, Sk#10	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i> with Sk# 10 overlying feet – detail of Sk#10	13/10/11	KM
351	WNW	1 – Bay 5	Sk#10	W facing section of Trench 2 Bay 5	13/10/11	KM
352	NE	3 – Bay 2	[3023], {3025}	Mid-excavation view of Bay 2 showing {3025} to S of Bay with disturbed burial cut [3023]	13/10/11	TR
353	NE	3 – Bay 2	[3023], {3025}	Mid-excavation view of Bay 2 showing {3025} to S of Bay with disturbed burial cut [3023]	13/10/11	TR
354	E	3 – Bay 2	[3019]	Mid-excavation view of Bay 2 showing {3025} to S of Bay with disturbed burial cut [3023] – detail of cut into natural in SW corner of Bay 2	13/10/11	TR
355	E	3 – Bay 2	{3025}, [3019]	Mid-excavation of wall {3025} with curve of cut [3019] into natural in SW corner	13/10/11	TR
356	S	3 – Bay 2	{3025}	Mid-excavation of wall {3025} N end - detail	13/10/11	TR
357	S	3 – Bay 2	{3025}	Mid-excavation of wall {3025}, wall {3021} into (3020)	13/10/11	TR

358	E	3 – Bay 2	[3021], {3025}	Mid-excavation of foundation wall {3025} cut [3021] in foreground running N-S	13/10/11	TR
359	E	3 – Bay 2	[3021], {3025}	Mid-excavation of foundation wall {3025} cut [3021] in foreground running N-S	13/10/11	DH
360	E	3 – Bay 2	[3016]	Post-excavation view of [3016] Grave#08	13/10/11	DH
361	E	3 – Bay 2	[3016]	Post-excavation view of [3016] Grave#08	13/10/11	DH
362	N	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i>	13/10/11	KM
363	N	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i> - detail	13/10/11	KM
364	NE	2 – Bay 5	Sk#11	Sk#11 <i>in situ</i>	13/10/11	KM
365	N	2 – Bay 5	(2029), Sk#12	S facing section of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
366	NE	2 – Bay 5	(2029), Sk#11	Detail of coffin staining (2029) and Sk#11	13/10/11	KM
367	S/V	2 – Bay 5	[2030]	Post-excavation view of [2030]	13/10/11	DH
368	N	2 – Bay 5	[2030], (2029)	Post-excavation view of [2030]	13/10/11	DH
369	N	2 – Bay 5	[2030], (2029)	Post-excavation view of [2030]	13/10/11	KM
370	NE	2 – Bay 5	[2030], (2029)	Post-excavation view of [2030]	13/10/11	KM
371	S	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bays 5 and 6	13/10/11	KM
372	S/V	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bays 5 and 6	13/10/11	KM
373	S/V	2 – Bays 5 and 6	Sk#12	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bays 5 and 6 showing Sk#12 <i>in situ</i>	13/10/11	KM
374	W	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	E facing section of N end of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
375	W	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	E facing section of middle of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
376	W	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	E facing section of S end of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
377	WNW	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	E facing section of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
378	WNW	2 – Bays 5 and 6	-	E facing section of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
379	N	2 – Bay 5	-	S facing section of Trench 2	13/10/11	KM
380	E	3 – Bay 1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 Bay 1	14/10/11	TR
381	E	3 – Bay 1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 Bay 1	14/10/11	TR
382	E	3 – Bay 1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 Bay 1	14/10/11	TR
383	N	2 – Bay 7	-	Bones <i>in situ</i>	14/10/11	RC
384	E	2 – Bay 7	-	Bones <i>in situ</i>	14/10/11	RC
385	E	2 – Bay 7	-	Bones <i>in situ</i>	14/10/11	RC
386	E	2 – Bay 7	-	Bones <i>in situ</i>	14/10/11	RC
387	E	2 – Bay 8	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 8	14/10/11	TR
388	E	2 – Bay 8	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 8	14/10/11	TR
389	E	2 – Bay 8	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 8	14/10/11	TR
390	E	2 – Bay 8	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 Bay 8	14/10/11	TR
391	E	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Working shot – Excavating Sk#14	14/10/11	TR
392	E	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Working shot – Excavating Sk#14	14/10/11	TR
393	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 pre-lifting	17/10/11	RC
394	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i>	17/10/11	RC
395	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i>	17/10/11	RC

396	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i>	17/10/11	RC
397	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i>	17/10/11	RC
398	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i>	17/10/11	RC
399	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i> - detail	17/10/11	RC
400	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#14	Sk#14 <i>in situ</i> - detail	17/10/11	RC
401	W	2 – Bay 7	[2037]	Post-excavation view of Grave#14 showing [2037]	17/10/11	RC
402	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15	Pre-excavation view of Sk#15	17/10/11	RC
403	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15	Pre-excavation view of Sk#15	17/10/11	RC
404	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15, [2048]	Mid-excavation view of Sk#15, [2048]	18/10/11	RC
405	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15, [2048]	Mid-excavation view of Sk#15, [2048]	18/10/11	RC
406	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15, [2048]	Mid-excavation view of Sk#15, [2048]	18/10/11	RC
407	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15, [2048]	Mid-excavation view of Sk#15, [2048]	18/10/11	RC
408	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15, [2048]	Mid-excavation view of Sk#15, [2048]	18/10/11	RC
409	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15	Sk#15 - detail	18/10/11	RC
410	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15	Sk#15 - detail	18/10/11	RC
411	W	2 – Bay 7	Sk#15	Sk#15 - detail	18/10/11	RC
412	E	2 – Bay 7	[2052], [2054]	Post-excavation view of [2052] and [2054]	19/10/11	RC
413	E	2 – Bay 7	[2052], [2054]	Post-excavation view of [2052] and [2054]	19/10/11	RC
414	E	2 – Bay 7	(2050)	Charnel in (2050)	19/10/11	RC
415	E	2 – Bay 7	(2050)	Charnel in (2050)	19/10/11	RC
416	E	2 – Bay 7	(2050)	Charnel in (2050) - detail	19/10/11	RC
417	E	2 – Bay 7	(2050)	Charnel in (2050) - detail	19/10/11	RC
418	N	2 – Bay 7	Sk#16	Mid-excavation view showing location of Sk#16	19/10/11	RC
419	N	2 – Bay 7	Sk#16	Sk#16 <i>in situ</i>	19/10/11	RC
420	N	2 – Bay 7	Sk#16	Sk#16 <i>in situ</i>	19/10/11	RC
421	N	2 – Bay 7	Sk#16	Location of Sk#16	19/10/11	RC
422	N	2 – Bay 7	Sk#16	Sk#16 <i>in situ</i>	19/10/11	RC
423	N	2 – Bay 7	Sk#16	Sk#16 <i>in situ</i>	19/10/11	RC
424	E	3 – Bay 3	(3002/3003]	Mid-excavation view of (3002/3003] showing charnel	20/10/11	TR
425	S/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave	20/10/11	TR
426	S/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave	20/10/11	TR
427	S/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
428	W/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
429	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
430	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
431	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR

432	S/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026), Sk#17, [3030/3031]	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave – detail. Note Sk#17 (bottom right) and charnel pit [3030/3031]	20/10/11	TR
433	S/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026), Sk#17, [3030/3031]	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave – detail. Note Sk#17 (bottom right) and charnel pit [3030/3031]	20/10/11	TR
434	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
435	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
436	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
437	SE	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
438	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
439	E/V	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
440	SE	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
441	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Post-excavation view of Trench 3, Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	20/10/11	RC
442	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Post-excavation view of Trench 3, Bay 3 showing [3003] emptied	20/10/11	RC
443	E	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
444	E	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
445	E	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
446	E	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
447	E	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
448	E	3 – Bay 2	[3023], (3026)	Mid-excavation shot showing undisturbed grave - detail	20/10/11	TR
449	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF124 <i>in situ</i>	20/10/11	RC
450	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF124 <i>in situ</i> - detail	20/10/11	RC
451	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF124 and SF125 <i>in situ</i>	21/10/11	RC
452	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF124 and SF125 <i>in situ</i> – bad light	21/10/11	RC
453	W/V	3 – Bay 2	-	SF124 and SF125 <i>in situ</i>	21/10/11	RC
454	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF126 <i>in situ</i>	21/10/11	RC
455	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF126 <i>in situ</i>	21/10/11	RC
456	W	3 – Bay 2	-	SF126 <i>in situ</i>	21/10/11	RC
457	NE	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Trench 3 Bay 3 prior to re-interment of human remains	07/03/12	RC
458	NE	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Trench 3 Bay 3 prior to re-interment of human remains	07/03/12	RC
459	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Trench 3 Bay 3 prior to re-interment of human remains	07/03/12	RC
460	SE	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Trench 3 Bay 2 prior to re-interment of human remains	07/03/12	RC

461	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Trench 3 Bay 2 prior to re-interment of human remains	07/03/12	RC
462	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Working shot – re-interment of human remains	07/03/12	RC
463	NE	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Working shot – re-interment of human remains within concrete deposit and [3003]	07/03/12	RC
464	-	-	-	Skeleton 4 slate record	07/03/12	RC
465	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003], Sk#04	Re-interment of Sk#04	07/03/12	RC
466	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003], Sk#04	Re-interment of Sk#04 - detail	07/03/12	RC
467	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003], Sk#06	Re-interment of Sk#06 - detail	07/03/12	RC
468	-	-	-	Slate record	07/03/12	RC
469	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Re-interment of charnel material within [3003]	07/03/12	RC
470	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Re-interment of charnel material within [3003]	07/03/12	RC
471	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	Re-interment of charnel material within [3003]	07/03/12	RC
472	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Re-interment of <i>ex situ</i> skulls and charnel from Grave #04	07/03/12	RC
473	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Re-interment of <i>ex situ</i> skulls and charnel from Grave #04	07/03/12	RC
474	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	Re-interment of <i>ex situ</i> skulls and charnel from Grave #04	07/03/12	RC
475	E	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement	07/03/12	RC
476	NE	3 – Bay 3	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement	07/03/12	RC
477	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement	07/03/12	RC
478	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement - detail	07/03/12	RC
479	E	3 – Bay 2	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement - detail	07/03/12	RC
480	SE	3 – Bay 2 and 3	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement – general location view	07/03/12	RC
481	E	3 – Bay 2 and 3	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement – general location view	07/03/12	RC
482	E	3 – Bay 2 and 3	[3003]	[3003] post-re-interment of skeletons and re-instatement – general location view	07/03/12	RC
483	SW	Trial Pit 2	-	Working shot – re-excavation of Trial Pit 2	07/03/12	RC
484	SE	Trial Pit 2	-	Working shot – re-excavation of Trial Pit 2	07/03/12	RC
485	E	Trial Pit 2	Sk#05	Re-interment of Sk#05 within Trial Pit 2	07/03/12	RC
486	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#05	Re-interment of Sk#05 within Trial Pit 2 - detail	07/03/12	RC
487	S	Trial Pit 2	-	Re-interment of skulls from Grave #04 within Trial Pit 2	07/03/12	RC
488	S	Trial Pit 2	-	Re-interment of skulls from Grave #04 within Trial Pit 2	07/03/12	RC
489	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#09	Re-interment of Sk#09 within Trial Pit 2	07/03/12	RC
490	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#10, Sk#11	Re-interment of Sk#10 and Sk#11 within Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
491	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#10, Sk#11	Re-interment of Sk#10 and Sk#11 within Trial Pit 2 - detail	08/03/12	RC
492	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#10	Re-interment of Sk#10 within Trial Pit 2 - detail	08/03/12	RC
493	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#11	Re-interment of Sk#11 within Trial Pit 2 - detail	08/03/12	RC

494	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#10, Sk#11	Re-interment of Sk#10 and Sk#11 within Trial Pit 2 – general view	08/03/12	RC
495	W	Trial Pit 2	Sk#14	Re-interment of Sk#14 within Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
496	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#14	Re-interment of Sk#14 within Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
497	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#03	Re-interment of Sk#03 within Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
498	N	Trial Pit 2	Sk#03	Re-interment of Sk#03 within Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
499	N	Trial Pit 2	-	General view of skeletons re-interred with Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
500	N	Trial Pit 2	-	General view of charnel re-interred with Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
501	N	Trial Pit 2	-	General view of charnel re-interred with Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
502	NNW	Trial Pit 2	-	General view of charnel re-interred with Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
503	N	Trial Pit 2	-	General view of charnel re-interred with Trial Pit 2	08/03/12	RC
504	N	Trial Pit 2	-	Trial Pit 2 post-re-interment of human remains and re-instatement	08/03/12	RC

Appendix C:
Drawings Register; Dundee Steeple Church – Archaeological Evaluation

Dwg No.	Type	Scale	Sheet	Description	Date	Drawn by
001	Plan	1:20	1	Post-excavation plan of Lift shaft trench	16/09/11	RC
002	Section	1:20	1	N and E facing sections of S half of Lift Shaft Trench	16/09/11	RC
003	Plan	1:20	1	Plan of Sk#04 and charnel <i>in situ</i>	05/10/11	RC
004	Plan	1:10	1	Sk#04	05/10/11	RC
005	Plan	1:10	1	Sk#06 and [3011]	10/10/11	DH
006	Plan	1:20	2	[2004] – robbed wall foundation	28/09/11	KM
007	Plan	1:20	2	Plan of Sk#03	29/09/11	KM
008	Plan	1:20	2	[2013] first exposed and left arm of Sk#05	06/10/11	KM
009	Plan	1:20	2	Sk#05 <i>in situ</i>	07/10/11	KM
010	Plan	1:20	2	Sk#07 exposed	10/10/11	KM
011				VOID		
012	Plan	1:20	1	Sk#08 <i>in situ</i>	11/10/11	DH
013	Plan	1:20	2	Sk#09 <i>in situ</i>	11/10/11	KM
014	Plan	1:20	2	Sk#11 and S#12 along with Sk#10 <i>in situ</i>	12/10/11	KM
015	Section	1:20	2	E facing section of Trench 2, Bay 6	12/10/11	KM
016	Section	1:20	3	Trench 3, Bay 3 running section	14/10/11	DH
017	Plan	1:20	3	Plan of Sk#014, Trench 2, Bay 7	18/10/11	RC
018	Plan	1:20	3	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 2 showing location of contexts, Trench 2, Bay 7	19/10/11	RC
019	Plan	1:20	3	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3, Bays 1 and 2	20/10/11	TR
020	Plan	1:05	3	Plan of Sk#016	19/10/11	RC
021	Section	1:20	3	E facing section of Trench 2, Bay 7	21/10/11	RC

Appendix D:
Finds Register; Dundee Steeple Church – Archaeological Excavation

<i>Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	1001	-	Bone	Assorted human bone	N Area of Trench 1	12/09/11	RC
002	1002	-	Bone	Assorted human bone	S Area of Trench 1. Large quantity of charnel	12/09/11	RC
003	1001	-	Bone	Assorted human bone	S Area of Trench 1	13/09/11	RC
004	1003	-	Bone	Assorted human bone	S Area of Trench 1	12/09/11	RC
005	1002	8	Mixed	2 fragments of window glass, 3 fragments of leather with holes inserted, 2 fragments of window glass, 1 shell, 1Fe nail and 1 small magnet.	S Area of Trench 1	15/09/11	RC
006	1006	-	Bone	Assorted human bone	N Area of Trench 1	14/09/11	RC
007	3002	-	Bone	Assorted bone from fill of modern pillar trench	Bay 3	27/09/11	RC
008	3002	-	Bone	Assorted bone from fill of modern pillar trench – long bones	Bay 3	27/09/11	RC
009	3001	-	Bone	Bone from dust and overburden	Bay 3	27/09/11	RC
010	3004	-	Bone	Skull fragments	Bay 3 - from top 0.20m spit. Likely from Sk#04	29/09/11	RC
011	3004	-	Bone	Bone	Bay 3 - from top 0.20m spit	29/09/11	RC
012	2001	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
013	2001	4	Glass	Glass sherds	Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
014	2001	4	Ceramic	Ceramic sherds	Bay 6 - Including 1 tile	29/09/11	KM
015	2001	1	Flint	Flint shard	Bay 6	29/09/11	KM
016	3004	1	Metal	Long cross penny	Bay 3 – from fill of Grave#04?	29/09/11	RC
017	3004	1	Ceramic	White gritty ceramic sherd	Bay 3	28/09/11	RC
018	2010	-	Bone	Jaw bone including teeth	Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
019	2008	-	Bone	Bone fragments	Bay 6	28/09/11	KM
020	3004	-	Bone	Bone fragments	Bay 3 – from cleaning Sk#04	03/10/11	RC
021	2010	4	Bone	Bone	Bay 6	03/10/11	KM
022	2010	1	Bone	Worked stone	Bay 6	03/10/11	KM
023	3004	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 3 - from top 0.20m spit	29/09/11	RC
024	3004	1	Bone	Skull	Bay 3	05/10/11	RC
025	3004	1	Bone	Skull	Bay 3	05/10/11	RC
026	3004	1	Bone	Skull	Bay 3	05/10/11	RC
027	3004	1	Bone	Lower jaw	Bay 3 – probably from SF024	05/10/11	RC
028	3004	3	Bone	Charnel material from around SF025	Bay 3	05/10/11	RC
029	3004	-	Bone	Skull	Bay 3 – located to NW	06/10/11	RC

					of SK#04		
030	3004	1	Bone	Sk#04	Bay 3	06/10/11	RC
031	3004	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Located beneath Sk#04	06/10/11	RC
032	3004	1	Bone	Right femur	Bay 3 - from lower 0.20m spit	06/10/11	RC
033	3004	-	Bone	Charnel	Bay 3 - from lower 0.20m spit	06/10/11	RC
034	3004	1	Bone	Articulated skull and spinal column	Bay 3 – Still articulated/fresh when truncated from rest of body	07/10/11	RC
035	2011	-	Bone	Sk#05	Bay 5/6 – located below sleeper wall. Also see SF108	07/10/11	KM
036	2012	-	Bone	Sk#03	Legs	07/10/11	RC
037	3014	-	Bone	Skull	Skull from Sk#06?	07/10/11	RC
038	3012	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 3 – from cleaning Sk#06	07/10/11	RC
039	3004	14	Fe	Fe coffin nails	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
040	3004	1	Ceramic	White gritty ware	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
041	3004	-	Cu	Cu alloy fragments	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
042	3012	2	Glass	Crystallised dark glass fragments	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
043	3012	5	Cu	Cu fragments	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
044	3012	2	Ceramic	White gritty ware sherds	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
045	3012	9	Fe	Fe coffin nails	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
046	3010	1	Cu	Cu pin	Bay 3	07/10/11	RC
047	3012	1	Fe	<i>In situ</i> Fe coffin nails	Bay 3	10/10/11	DH
048	2019	1	Bone	Legs of Sk#07		10/10/11	KM
049	3015	3	Cu	Cu objects and shroud pin	Bay 3	11/10/11	DH
050	2022	2	Metal	Pins		11/10/11	KM
051	2022	2	Ceramic	White gritty ceramic sherd		11/10/11	KM
052	2014	2	Bone	Tooth		10/10/11	KM
053	2014	2	Fe	Fe coffin nails		10/10/11	KM
054	2020	2	Fe	<i>In situ</i> Fe coffin nails		10/10/11	KM
055	2014	2	Mortar	Lumps of mortar		10/10/11	KM
056	2014	1	Metal	Pin		10/10/11	KM
057	2022	-	Bone	Charnel	Upper part of deposit	10/10/11	KM
058	2022	-	Bone	Charnel	2 bags	11/10/11	KM
059	2022	1	Bone	Skull	Possibly from Sk#09 or body cut by Sk#09	11/10/11	KM
060	2024	-	Bone	Lower legs	Sk#09	11/10/11	KM
061	2026	1	Bone	Sk#11		12/10/11	KM
062	2025	1	Bone	Sk#10		12/10/11	KM
063	2028	1	Stone	Worked stone	From grave fill	12/10/11	KM
064	2028	1	Stone	Worked stone	From grave fill	12/10/11	KM
065	2028	1	Metal	Pin		12/10/11	KM
066	2001	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 7	14/10/11	RC
067	2002	4	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 7	14/10/11	RC
068	2038	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 7	14/10/11	RC

069	2040	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 8	14/10/11	TR
070	3020	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 2 – S end	14/10/11	TR
071	3024	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 2	14/10/11	TR
072	3020	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 2 – from one individual?	14/10/11	TR
073	3024	-	Fe	Fe coffin nails	Bay 2	14/10/11	TR
074	3020	-	Pb	Pb	Bay 2	05/10/11	TR
075	3024	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bay 2	14/10/11	TR
076	2035	-	Bone	Sk#014		17/10/11	RC
077	2036	-	Bone	Assorted bone	Bone from beneath Sk#014	17/10/11	RC
078	2036	-	Fe/Wood	Fe coffin nails and attached wood fragments	From around Sk#014	17/10/11	RC
079	2038	-	Bone	Charnel		18/10/11	RC
080	2022	3	Cu	Cu fragments		10/10/11	KM
081	2023	1	Cu	Cu fragments		10/10/11	KM
082	3022	-	Ceramic	Ceramic fragments		10/10/11	KM
083	3022	-	Charcoal	Charcoal fragments		10/10/11	KM
084	3022	2	Ceramic	Ceramic fragments		14/10/11	TR
085	3022	3	Shell	Oyster shells		14/10/11	TR
086	3022	-	Bone	Assorted bone		14/10/11	TR
087	2040	2	Shell	Oyster shell		14/10/11	TR
088	2040	1	Glass	Glass fragments		14/10/11	TR
089	2040	-	Fe	Fe coffin nails		14/10/11	TR
090	2040	1	Ceramic	Glazed handle sherd		14/10/11	TR
091	2038	-	Fe	Fe coffin nails		17/10/11	RC
092	2047	-	Bone	Assorted bone	From around Sk#015	18/10/11	RC
093	2047	-	Bone	Bone from upper fill		18/10/11	RC
094	2036	2	Ceramic	White ware	Likely from (2036)	18/10/11	RC
095	2047	4	Fe	Coffin nails	From upper fill	18/10/11	RC
096	2047	1	Stone	Stone with hole	Roof slate? From upper fill	18/10/11	RC
097	2038	-	Bone	Assorted bone/charnel		18/10/11	RC
098	2038	3	Ceramic	Ceramic		18/10/11	RC
099	2001	7	Bone	Bone fragments		18/10/11	RC
100	2053	-	Bone	Bone fragments		19/10/11	RC
101	2051	-	Bone	Bone fragments		19/10/11	RC
102	2050/ 2051	-	Bone	Assorted bone		19/10/11	RC
103	2050	-	Bone	Charnel		19/10/11	RC
104	2050	1	Bone	Femur		19/10/11	RC
105	3002	-	Bone	Charnel	From 20 th century foundation	20/10/11	RC
106	2003	-	Bone	Charnel	From 20 th century foundation	20/10/11	RC
107	2003	1	Ceramic	Glazed handle and body sherd		20/10/11	RC
108	2003	2	Bone	Broken femurs	Truncated from Sk#05 – see SF035	20/10/11	RC
109	2055	-	Bone	Right leg	Sk#16	20/10/11	RC
110	Unstratified	9	Bone	Assorted bone	Likely from (2050)	20/10/11	RC

111	2038	1	Ceramic	Green glazed body sherd		20/10/11	RC
112	2050	1	Stone	Stone with hole		20/10/11	RC
113	2050	1	Ceramic	Green glazed body sherd		20/10/11	RC
114	2050	-	Fe	Fe nails		20/10/11	RC
115	2047	-	Fe	Fe nails		20/10/11	RC
116	3026	3	Fe	Fe nails	Lower fill	20/10/11	RC
117	3026	-	Fe	Fe nails	Upper fill	20/10/11	RC
118	3029	-	Bone	Left tibia	Sk#017	20/10/11	RC
119	3022	-	Bone	Juvenile foot	Likely from Sk#017	20/10/11	RC
120	3024	-	Soil	Soil with coffin lid imprints		20/10/11	TR
121	3026	1	Fe	Fe nails	From N end of coffin void [3026]	20/10/11	TR
122	3031	1	Ceramic	White gritty ware rim sherd		20/10/11	RC
123	3031	1	Fe	Fe fragments	From skull area	20/10/11	RC
124	3031	1	Bone	Skull		21/10/11	RC
125	3031	1	Bone	Skull		21/10/11	RC
126	3031	-	Bone	Charnel incl. long bones		21/10/11	RC
127	3002	-	Bone	Bone		21/10/11	TR
128	3015	6	Ceramic	Fragments of white gritty	From Grave #08	11/10/11	DH

Appendix E:
Photographic thumbnails; Dundee Steeple Church – Archaeological Excavation



(001).JPG



(002).JPG



(003).JPG



(004).JPG



(005).JPG



(006).JPG



(007).JPG



(008).JPG



(009).JPG



(010).JPG



(011).JPG



(012).JPG



(013).JPG



(014).JPG



(015).JPG



(016).JPG



(017).JPG



(018).JPG



(019).JPG



(020).JPG



(021).JPG



(022).JPG



(023).JPG



(024).JPG



(025).JPG



(026).JPG



(027).JPG



(028).JPG



(029).JPG



(030).JPG





(061).JPG



(062).JPG



(063).JPG



(064).JPG



(065).JPG



(066).JPG



(067).JPG



(068).JPG



(069).JPG



(070).JPG



(071).JPG



(072).JPG



(073).JPG



(074).JPG



(075).JPG



(076).JPG



(077).JPG



(078).JPG



(079).JPG



(080).JPG



(081).JPG



(082).JPG



(083).JPG



(084).JPG



(085).JPG



(086).JPG



(087).JPG



(088).JPG



(089).JPG



(090).JPG









(181).JPG



(182).JPG



(183).JPG



(184).JPG



(185).JPG



(186).JPG



(187).JPG



(188).JPG



(189).JPG



(190).JPG



(191).JPG



(192).JPG



(193).JPG



(194).JPG



(195).JPG



(196).JPG



(197).JPG



(198).JPG



(199).JPG



(200).JPG



(201).JPG



(202).JPG



(203).JPG



(204).JPG



(205).JPG



(206).JPG



(207).JPG



(208).JPG



(209).JPG



(210).JPG



(211).JPG



(212).JPG



(213).JPG



(214).JPG



(215).JPG



(216).JPG



(217).JPG



(218).JPG



(219).JPG



(220).JPG



(221).JPG



(222).JPG



(223).JPG



(224).JPG



(225).JPG



(226).JPG



(227).JPG



(228).JPG



(229).JPG



(230).JPG



(231).JPG



(232).JPG



(233).JPG



(234).JPG



(235).JPG



(237).JPG



(238).JPG



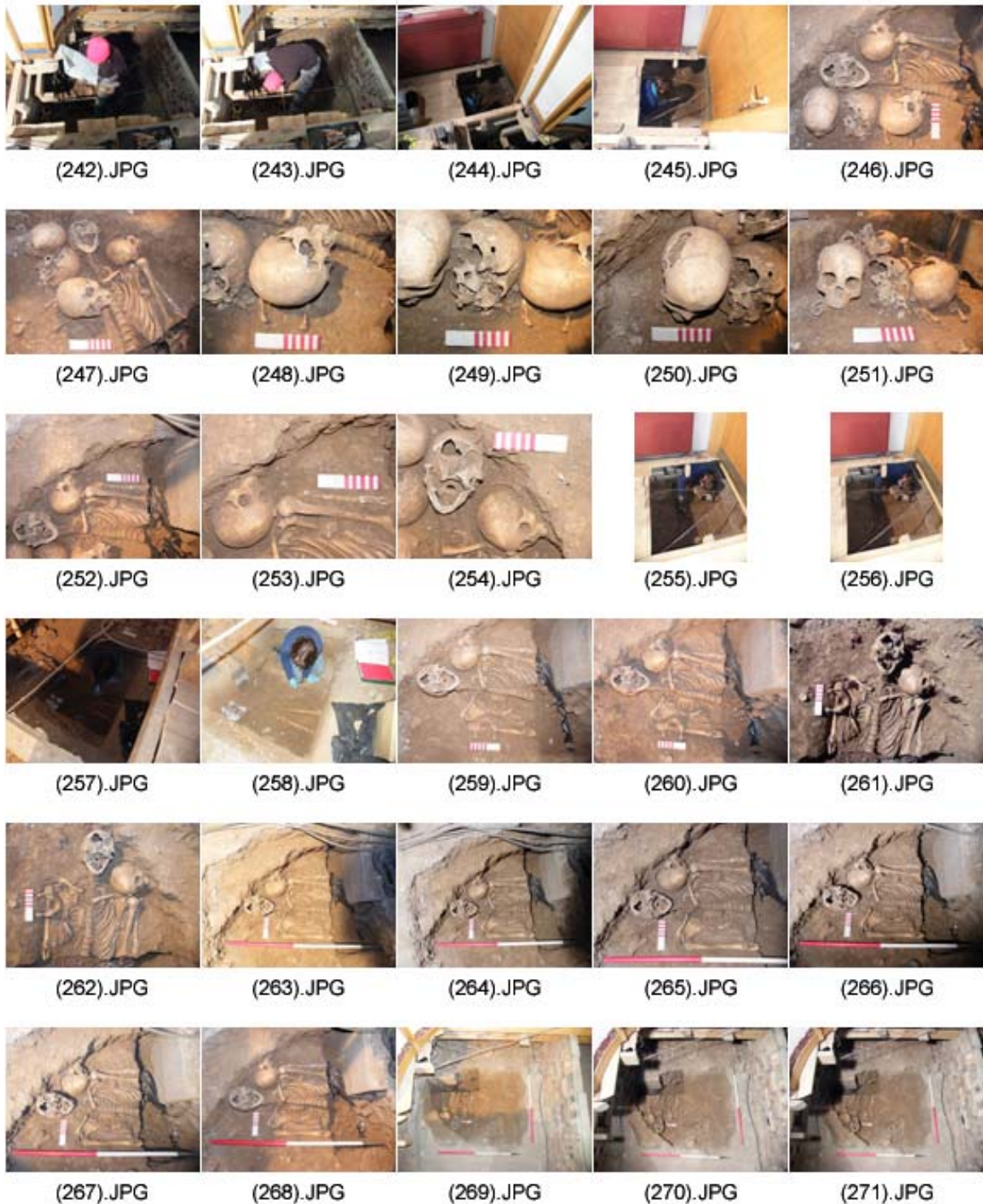
(239).JPG

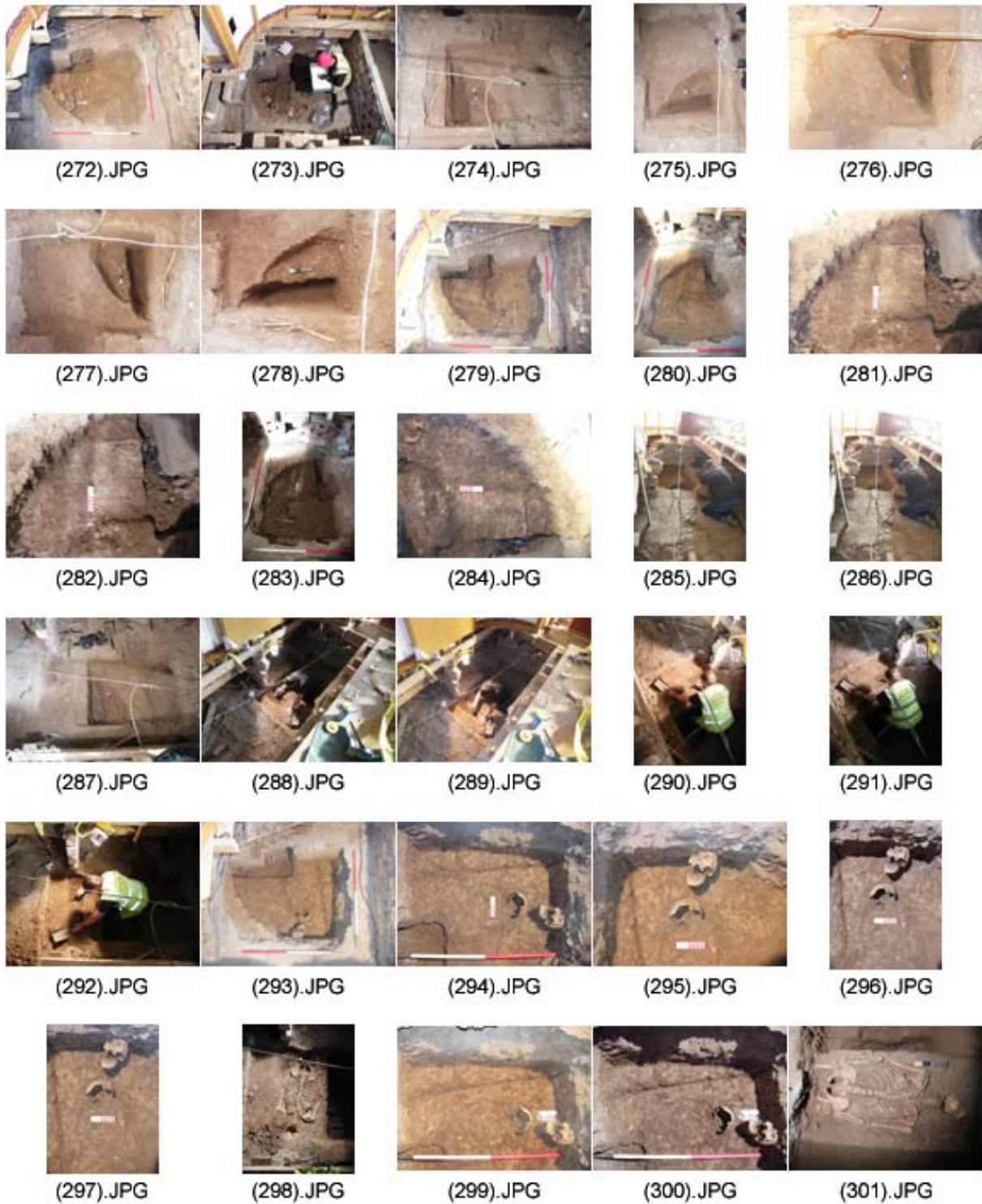


(240).JPG

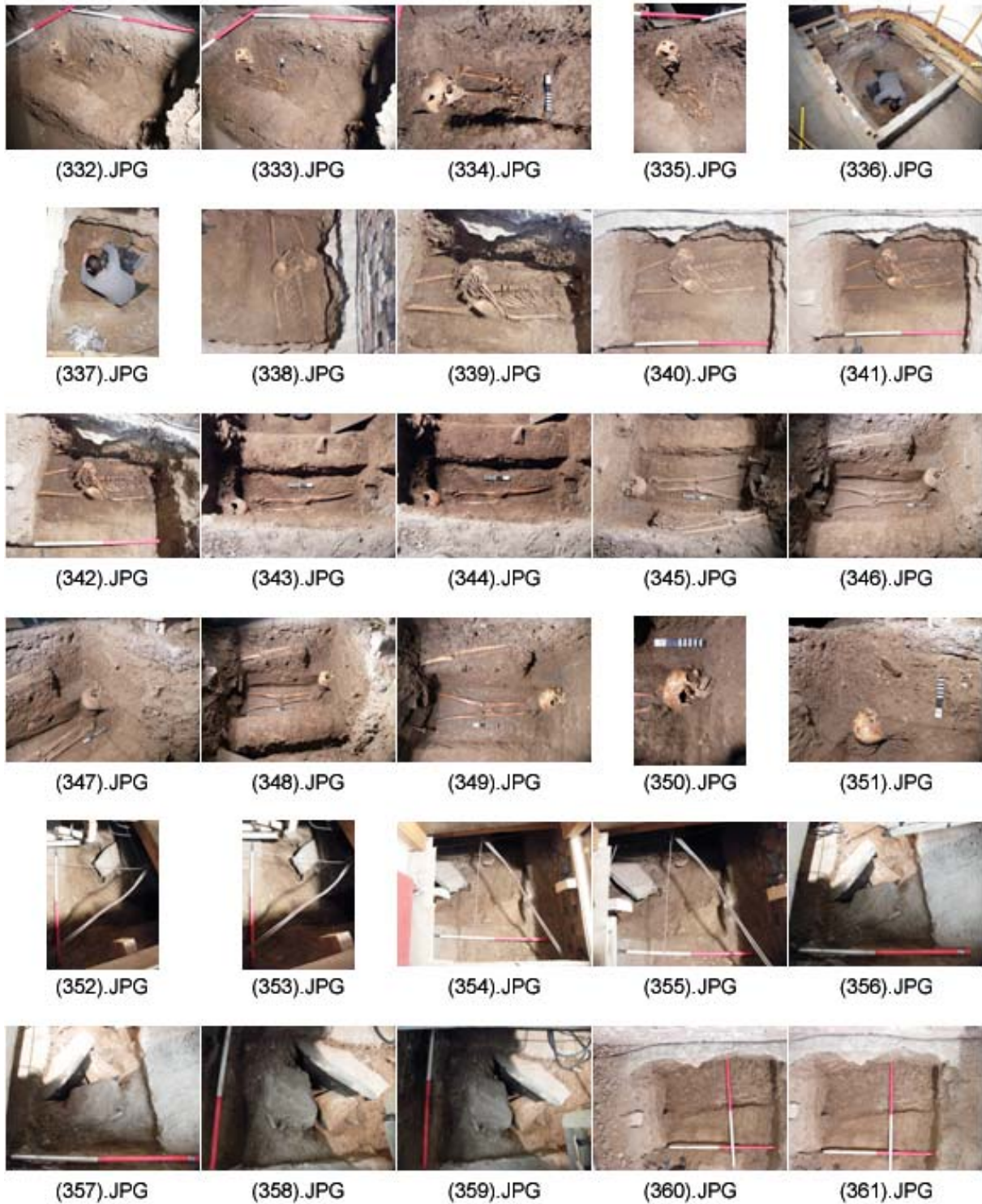


(241).JPG

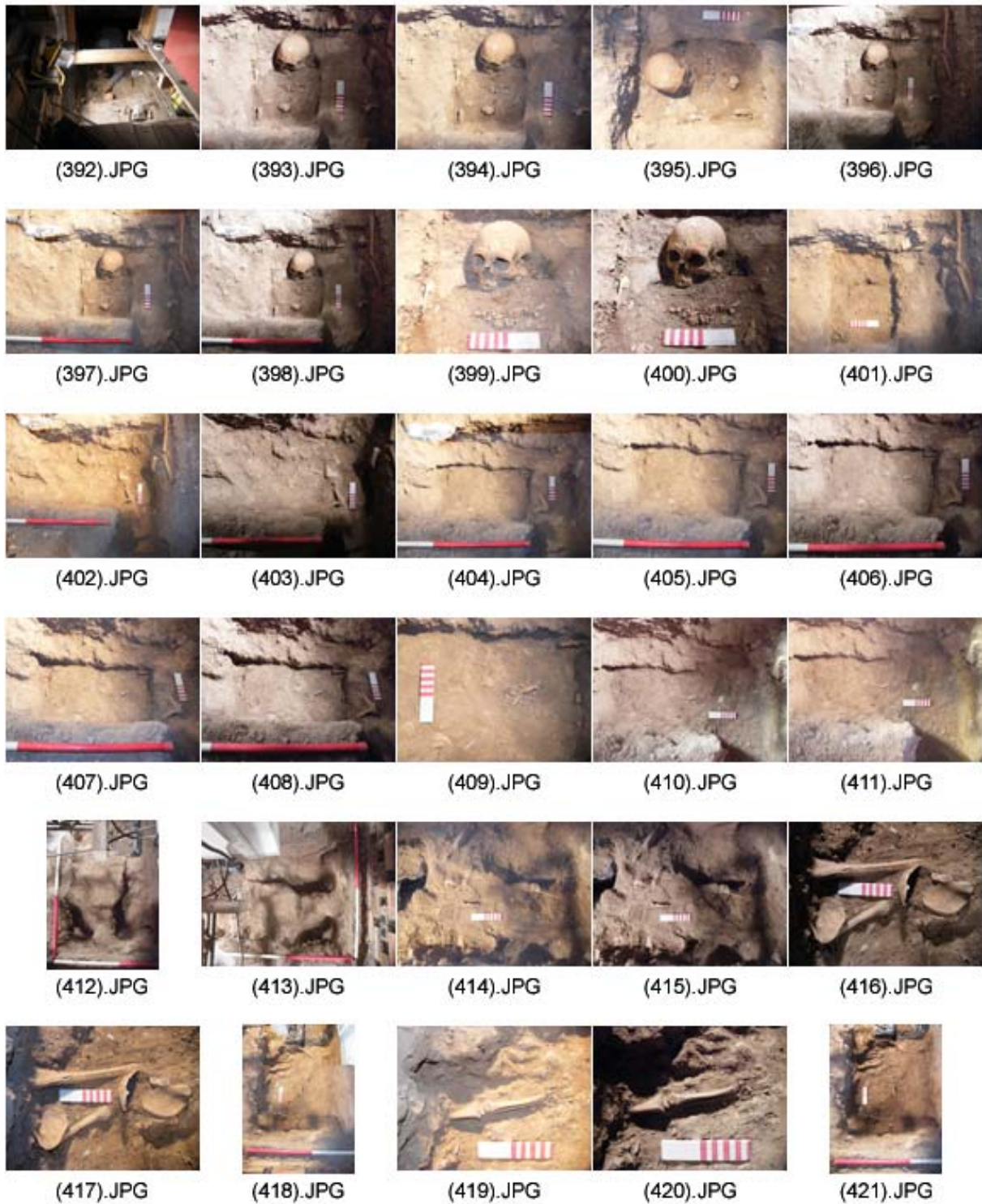


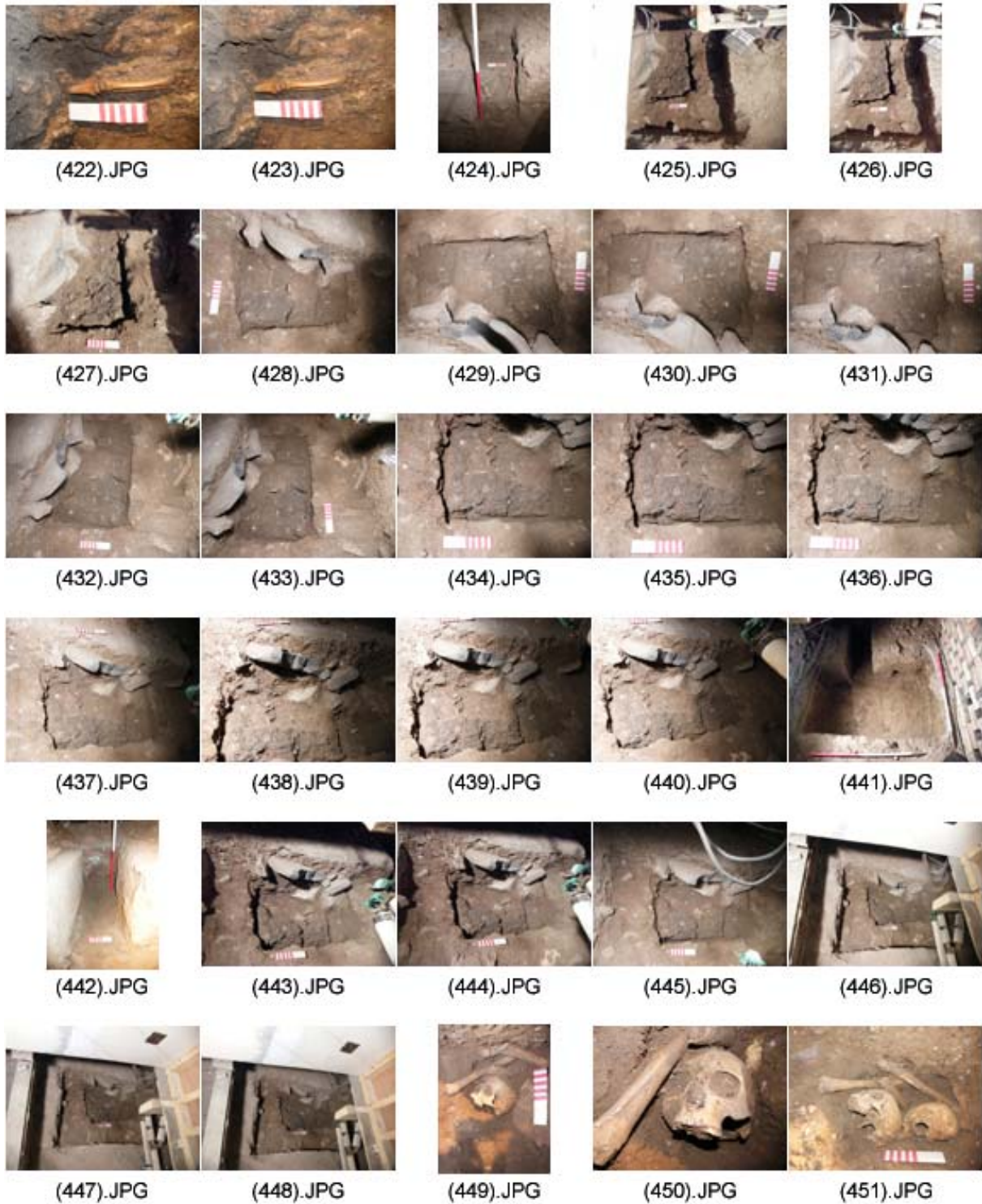


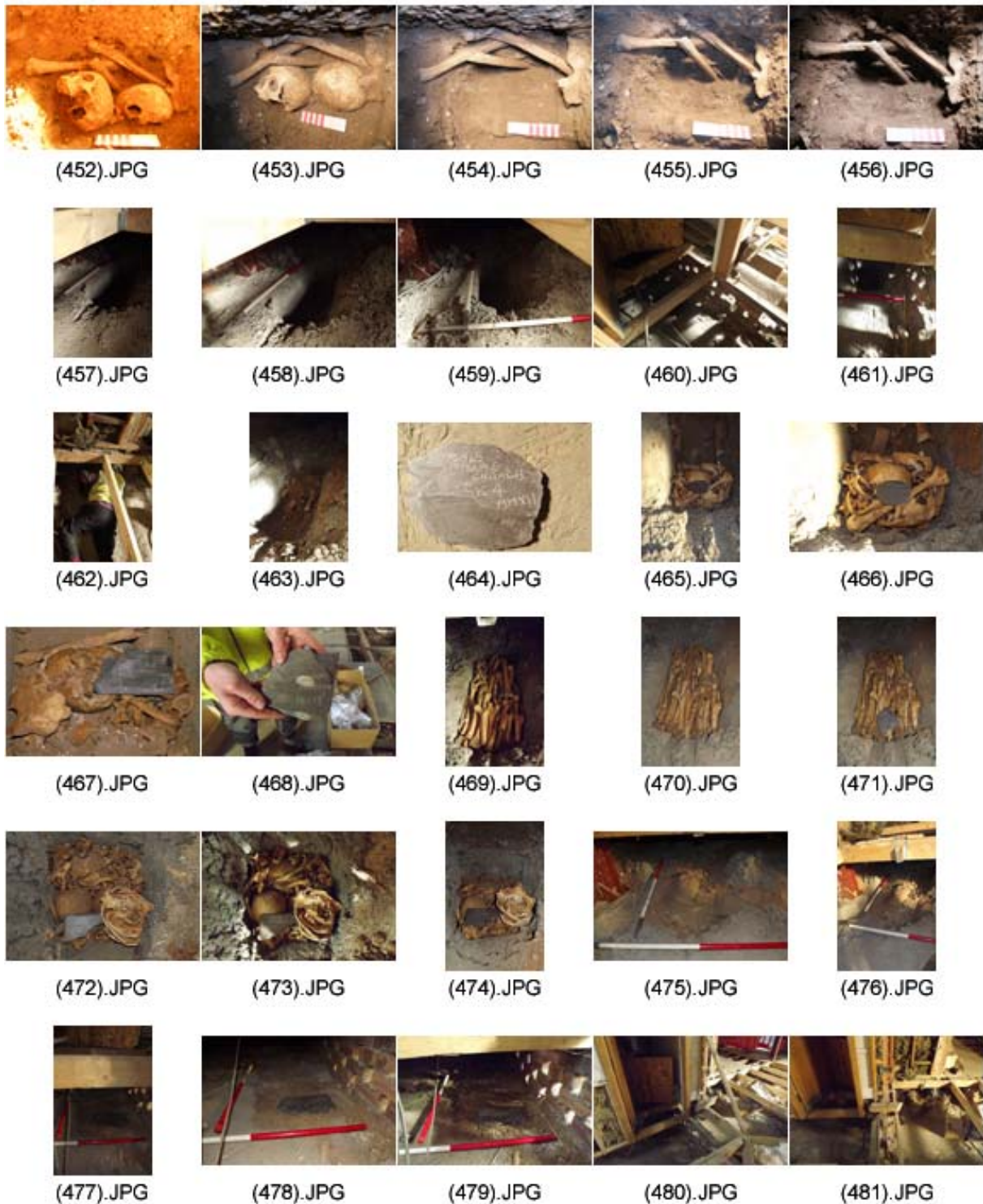














(482).JPG



(483).JPG



(484).JPG



(485).JPG



(486).JPG



(487).JPG



(488).JPG



(489).JPG



(490).JPG



(491).JPG



(492).JPG



(493).JPG



(494).JPG



(495).JPG



(496).JPG



(497).JPG



(498).JPG



(499).JPG



(500).JPG



(501).JPG



(502).JPG



(503).JPG



(504).JPG

Appendix F:**Proposed Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry; Dundee Steeple Church – Archaeological Excavation**

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dundee City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dundee Steeple Church
PROJECT CODE:	AA 0465
PARISH:	Dundee
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NO43SW 40.00
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Church
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	A number of articulated skeletons, a significant volume of human charnel, a coin and architectural fragments
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 40136 30121
START DATE (this season)	12/09/11
END DATE (this season)	08/03/12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were contacted by the Steeple Church Steering Group during renovation of the Steeple Church in the centre of Dundee. With origins in the 12th century, the oldest fragments of the current structure can be dated to around 1462, with most of the building much later. In advance of development, two engineering test pits were excavated in absence of an archaeological presence – it was in the second of these that two articulated skeletons were encountered. In addition to the remains recovered from in and around the test pit, work undertaken previously in the area of the boiler room had revealed a large quantity of human bones. These were collected and the area of the boiler room assessed. The discovery and assessment of these remains led to the appointment of Addyman Archaeology to oversee the archaeological mitigation of the development and undertake all ground breaking works during the project.</p> <p>Two areas were identified for excavation. The first in the area currently occupied by offices to the E of the Sanctuary was excavated prior to the insertion of a lift shaft and whilst archaeological features and human bone were encountered, no inhumations were disturbed during this work. However, excavation of a large, N-S aligned foundation trench across the E end of the sanctuary uncovered 15 <i>in situ</i> skeletons, all of which were recorded and reburied as close to their point of origin as possible.</p> <p>As expected from inhumations within such an historic church, analysis of the skeletal material indicated these to be of high status with a greater than average height, relatively unworn teeth and a predominance of male burials over female. One set of ex situ femurs uncovered by the client in the boiler room displayed the signs of congenital dwarfism while a re-deposited skull within a grave displayed clear signs of African ancestry.</p> <p>In addition an un-dated long cross penny and an architectural fragment perhaps of twelfth or thirteenth century date were recovered.</p> <p>The scope of the project was severely restricted by the ecclesiastical exemption the site enjoys whereby there is little formal requirement to excavate to responsible archaeological standards. It was fortunate that in this case it was possible to make an adequate, if limited and basic record of the site.</p>

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dundee Steeple Church for The Church of Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Simpson & Brown/Addyman Archaeology St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	rosscameron@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Dundee City Council HER