



## Pro Cathedral, Park Place, Bristol

### Report on the Excavation of Human Remains





**PRO CATHEDRAL, PARK PLACE,  
BRISTOL**

**Report on the Excavation of Human Remains**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

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**\* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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**Contents**

Summary .....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Background .....	1
1.2 Site location, topography and geology .....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 FIELDWORK RESULTS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
5.1 Stratigraphic sequence.....	3
5.2 Grave 1 - Roderick O'Connor .....	3
5.3 Grave 2 - Hannah Mary Herson .....	4
<b>6 FINDS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>7 HUMAN BONE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
7.1 Introduction.....	5
7.2 Method.....	5
7.3 Results.....	5
7.4 Disturbance and condition .....	5
7.5 Demography .....	5
7.6 Stature and morphological variation .....	6
7.7 Pathology.....	6
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>9 ARCHIVE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
9.2 Copyright .....	8
9.3 Security Copy .....	8
<b>10 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 – HUMAN BONE ARCHIVE REPORT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2 – OASIS RECORD FORM .....</b>	<b>15</b>

**List of Figures and Plates**

- Figure 1** Site location plan  
**Front** View of the south-western end of the Pro Cathedral taken from the south-east, depicting the south-eastern entrance to the crypt – the plastic red road barrier visible beyond the left hand doorway marks the location of the burials. The row of town houses to the rear of the shot is Meridian Place, where Hannah Mary Herson resided.
- Plate 1** View of graves 1 & 2 prior to excavation, from the south-east  
**Plate 2** The crucifix located within Hannah Mary Herson’s grave

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**Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Vinci Construction UK Ltd to carry out the archaeological excavation of two inhumation burials within the crypt of the Pro Cathedral, Park Place, Clifton, Bristol, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 357733 173206.

Both inhumations were interred in 1855 and their exhumation was required ahead of development at the site which will comprise the conversion of the existing buildings into student accommodation.

Both internments were found to be in a badly disturbed state, which made detailed archaeological recording impractical, and ultimately of little value. However, where practicable, archaeological measurements were taken, and a detailed photographic record of the exhumation process was maintained.

Given the confused and jumbled nature of the remains, all deposits encountered within the graves were hand sieved to retain the maximum possible material for re-internment.

Despite the disturbance, the recovered disarticulated skeletal remains were generally in an excellent condition, which allowed useful human bone analysis to be conducted

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**Acknowledgements**

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Wessex Archaeology is especially grateful to Marc Gouldsworthy, Clint Mayor and Stephen Welch of Vinci Construction Ltd for their assistance during the project.

Thanks are also due to John Kenneally of the Clifton Diocese for his assistance during the fieldwork.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr. The fieldwork was conducted by Stephen Beach with the assistance of Thomas Burt, and the human remains were analysed on site by Kirsten Dinwiddy. This report was compiled by Stephen Beach, Kirsten Dinwiddy and Sue Farr. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman.

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**PRO CATHEDRAL, PARK PLACE,  
BRISTOL****Report on the Excavation of Human Remains****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Vinci Construction Ltd (the Client) to undertake the archaeological excavation of two inhumations within the crypt of the Pro Cathedral, Park Place, Clifton, Bristol (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 357733 173206, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 Both inhumations were interred in 1855 and their exhumation was required ahead of development at the Site, and will comprise the conversion of the existing buildings into student accommodation.
- 1.1.3 The fieldwork was conducted between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> April 2012.

**1.2 Site location, topography and geology**

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises the former Roman Catholic Pro Cathedral and associated buildings, subsequently used by the Bristol Steiner Waldorf School. It is bounded by Pro Cathedral Lane to the north-east and Park Place to the north-west, residential properties fronting Meridian Place to the west and a multi-storey car park and Berkeley Place to the south and east.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of the Site is Upper Cromhall Sandstone of the Carboniferous limestone series (Geological Survey Map of England and Wales 1956). The Site has been terraced and is therefore relatively level and lies at an elevation of approximately 64m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

**2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1.1 A desk based assessment (BaRAS 2000) and subsequent addendum (BaRAS 2007) have been completed for the Site and the results of these studies are summarised briefly below and in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2012).
- 2.1.2 Construction on a church began on the Site in the 1930s, however problems of land slippage led to the project being temporarily abandoned until a new design was agreed. The church was opened in September 1848 and became a Pro Cathedral (a building taking on the function of a cathedral until a 'true' cathedral could be built) in 1850. A bishop's house was added to the south-west end of the church. Downslope of the church a convent was constructed and subsequently converted into a school.
- 2.1.3 The Pro Cathedral continued in use until a replacement, Clifton Cathedral, was opened in 1973 in Pembroke Road.

- 2.1.4 The presbytery at the south-west end of the Pro Cathedral was subject to a digital photographic survey (BARAS 2007) prior to demolition.
- 2.1.5 The Pro Cathedral continued in use until a replacement Clifton Cathedral was opened in 1973 in Pembroke Road.
- 2.1.6 The Pro Cathedral is Listed Grade II and is located within the Clifton Conservation Area.
- 2.1.7 The majority of the inhumations within the crypt at the Pro Cathedral have already been exhumed. However, two burials remained *in situ* in the south-eastern corner of the crypt.
- 2.1.8 The graves of Roderick O'Connor and Hannah Mary Herson are both recorded in the Pro Cathedral archives. Roderick O'Connor was interred in February 1855 and Hannah Mary Herson in May 1855.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:
  - Fully excavate and record two burials within the south-eastern corner of the crypt to facilitate development.
  - Produce a report which will present the results of the archaeological mitigation in sufficient detail.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1.1 All identified human remains were fully excavated and removed from the Site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence (No.12-0045) obtained by Wessex Archaeology
- 4.1.2 All excavation and post-excavation was conducted in accordance with the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper *13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*.
- 4.1.3 Appropriate specialist guidance and a Site visit was provided by Wessex Archaeology's in-house osteoarchaeologist.
- 4.1.4 In order to remain fully compliant with the wishes of the Clifton Diocese, no human remains were removed from Site by Wessex Archaeology; rapid basic recording of the human remains was conducted on Site.
- 4.1.5 Once all excavation and recording was complete, the Clifton Diocese took responsibility of the human remains. The remains were then collected by Davies Funeral Contractors at 381 Gloucester Road, Bristol, before being reinterred in the Crypt at the Holy Souls Cemetery, Brislington. The remains were not cremated prior to reinterment as stipulated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2012).



#### 4.1.6 On-Site Recording

4.1.7 Each interment was recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

4.1.8 A digital photographic record of each individual was maintained using a digital camera of 12.1 megapixels resolution

### 5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

#### 5.1 Stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 Both interments were found to be in an extremely badly disturbed state (**Plate 1**). The disturbance, which had occurred recently, appeared to have been caused by the bucket of a small machine excavator. The bucket of the excavator had apparently been drawn through each interment from the north-west (foot) end of the grave shaft to the southeast (head) end of the burial, leaving the skull of each inhumation broadly *in-situ*, but not undisturbed. With the exception of a few small basal fragments of the coffin, no single part of each burial had been left in an undisturbed state, and no articulated human remains were identified.

5.1.2 The grave of Roderick O'Connor had also been disturbed by a piling hole in the south-eastern end of the grave, which had narrowly missed his skull.

5.1.3 The badly disturbed state of the burials made detailed archaeological recording impractical, and ultimately of little value. However, where practicable, archaeological measurements were taken, and a detailed photographic record of the exhumation process was maintained.

5.1.4 Given the confused and jumbled nature of remains, all deposits encountered within the graves were hand sieved to retain the maximum possible material for re-interment.

#### 5.2 Grave 1 - Roderick O'Connor

5.2.1 Grave 1 was constructed against the south-western wall of the crypt, close to the south-eastern entrance. The grave shaft was brick lined, using a simple stretcher bond, to a depth of 1.18m. The internal dimensions of the grave shaft measured 2.22m (northwest-southeast) × 0.70m (northeast-southwest). The base of the grave was formed by beaten earth and sandstone rubble.

5.2.2 Grave 1 was separated from Grave 2, by a single brick width wall, constructed in the stretcher bond style.

5.2.3 During interment the coffin was placed directly on to the beaten earth and sandstone rubble base, with any cavities remaining between the sides of the coffin and the grave shaft wall being in-filled with more beaten earth and sandstone rubble, up to but not covering the lid of the coffin. The entire burial was then covered with a smooth hard mortar/cement layer c. 0.02m thick. Various coffin studs and a shield shaped copper alloy coffin plate were found embedded into fragments of the mortar/cement layer; this proved that the coffin had been directly mortared/cemented over, but unfortunately masked any inscriptions potentially present on the coffin plate. This

arrangement would have left enough space within the grave shaft for a secondary burial.

- 5.2.4 Although no longer *in situ*, it is understood the entire grave shaft was covered by a slate grave marker, (which had been previously removed), and was not observed by the excavating team.

### 5.3 Grave 2 - Hannah Mary Herson

- 5.3.1 Grave 2 was constructed adjoining the north-eastern side of Grave 1. The grave shafts shared and were separated by a single brick width wall, constructed in the stretcher bond style.

- 5.3.2 Grave 2 was slightly shorter at 2.10m (northwest-southeast), but a similar width (0.68m, northeast-southwest) to Grave 1. The difference in width of the two grave shafts probably indicates they were not excavated and constructed at the same time. Grave 2 being constructed at later date utilising the north-eastern wall of Grave 1. Grave 2 was 1.13m deep.

- 5.3.3 The internment process observed in Grave 2 was identical to Grave 1. The coffin was placed directly on a beaten earth and sandstone rubble base, any cavities between the coffin and the shaft wall being in-filled with compacted beaten earth and sandstone rubble up to but not covering the coffin lid. Similarly to Grave 1 a smooth mortar/cement layer covered the grave; the whole arrangement leaving enough space within the grave shaft for a secondary burial.

- 5.3.4 A brief search of the historical documentation available on-line ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)), revealed that Hannah Mary Herson resided at 22 Meridian Place, Clifton, and passed away on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1855 at that same place of residence. The front door of 22 Meridian Place is less than 100m walk from the Pro Cathedral, and the property itself actually backs on to the Cathedral plot. Hannah Mary Herson was therefore interred less than 50m away from her final place of residence.

## 6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 No finds were removed from either of the graves, all finds including coffin nails, tacks, coffin handles and fabric were retained with the burial to be reinterred with the skeletal remains. Of particular note was an illegible shield shaped copper alloy coffin plate associated with Roderick O'Connor's coffin (Grave 1), and a silver plated crucifix (c. 0.04m high, **Plate 2**) on a satin ribbon (not depicted) found with the remains of Hannah Mary Herson (Grave 2). All coffin handles, nails and tacks were of a standard design, although a slight pattern was detected on the coffin handles of Roderick O'Connor's coffin.

## **7 HUMAN BONE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The skeletal remains of two named individuals (Mr. Roderick O'Connor and Mrs. Hannah Mary Hernon), both buried in 1855, were subject to assessment on Site, prior to reburial. The remains, thought to have been cleared in a previous archaeological investigation were found during ground works within the crypt of the Clifton Pro-Cathedral, Bristol.

### **7.2 Method**

7.2.1 The assemblage was rapidly scanned to assess the age and sex of the individuals (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). The skeletal completeness was quantified, and the degree of bone erosion was noted (McKinley 2004, fig. 7.1-7). Measurements were taken to allow the estimation of stature (Bass 1987; Brothwell, D and Zakrzewski S, 2004; Trotter and Gleser 1952; 1958). Notable morphological variations (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978) and gross pathological changes were also recorded.

### **7.3 Results**

7.3.1 The results of the detailed analysis relating to each individual burial are located within **Appendix 1**.

### **7.4 Disturbance and condition**

7.4.1 The coffined burials were interred in narrow brick-lined graves 1.13-1.18m deep. A mortar layer covered Mr O'Connor's coffin, whilst a fragment of mortar with adhering hessian-type material was recovered from Mrs Hernon's grave. Both skeletons were completely disarticulated by mechanical excavation, prior to which a piling prospection shaft had truncated the male's remains (neck).

7.4.2 The bone was in good condition (grade 0-1 and 1) with slight recent fragmentation. The bones of the female were damp. Skeletal recovery was high (90% and 95%), with small bones and fragments the primary losses. Most of the bone was stained reddish-brown with darker mottling and white fungus patches. Coarse fabric, desiccated soft tissue and hair adhere to the bones; the remnants of a short, full beard and moustache remain attached to the jaws of Mr O'Connor.

### **7.5 Demography**

7.5.1 The remains are those of a medium-sized adult male, c. 40-45 years, and a gracile adult female at least 60 years of age. The sex determinations correspond to the recorded grave occupants, and the suggested age of the female is commensurate with an entry in the 1851 census (PRO H0107/1952): Mrs Mary Hernon, a c. 76 year old widow residing in Clifton, Gloucestershire. Unfortunately no information for Mr. O'Connor was available.

## **7.6 Stature and morphological variation**

- 7.6.1 The estimated statures (c. 1.70m and c. 1.58m) are consistent with the average heights for the period as calculated by Roberts and Cox (1.71m, males) and 1.60m, females); 2003, 308).
- 7.6.2 Notable morphological variations include pre-condylar tubercles (both), a supra-scapular foramen (Mrs. Heron), a probable cervical rib, the congenital absence of three third molars, and a flat, diminutive sacrum (Mr. O'Connor).

## **7.7 Pathology**

- 7.7.1 This section considers the nature and possible origin of the disease and trauma detected on the skeletal remains of both individuals.

### ***Dental***

- 7.7.2 Mrs. Heron was edentulous long before her death.
- 7.7.3 The scarcely worn teeth of Mr. O'Connor had a few caries, calculus build-up and periodontal disease, suggesting a diet dominated by soft, carbohydrate rich foods (Hillson 1986; 278). Unusual wear on two second incisors (heavy wear, upper right; concave notch, lower left) may indicate habitual pipe-smoking (Henderson and Walker, 2012; McKinley 2008, 76; Walker and Henderson 2010;).

### ***Trauma/infection***

- 7.7.4 The right fibula of Mrs. Heron was distinctly bowed, and swollen at the ankle with a patch of remodelling periosteal new bone. Possible diagnoses include osteomyelitis (marrow infection), and fracture. Alternatively, severe osteoarthritis in her leg joints (see below) may have altered her gait, potentially causing some plastic malformation through changes in biomechanical stresses. It is not possible to confirm a cause without an X-radiograph.

### ***Osteoporosis***

- 7.7.5 Many of Mrs. Heron's bones were notably light, possibly due to osteoporosis - a condition where the bone lacks density and structural integrity. It has been linked to advanced age, diet and lack of physical activity, with older females more susceptible due to post-menopausal hormonal changes (Roberts and Manchester 1997, 177-80; Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín. 1998, 314-16).

### ***Congenital***

- 7.7.6 The dorsal ankylosis of the capitate and third metacarpal in the right wrist/hand of Mr O'Connor is likely to be congenital, given the otherwise normal morphology and lack of signs of trauma or infection.

### ***Joint disease***

- 7.7.7 Slight Schmorl's nodes (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 27) are present in nine thoracic and lumbar vertebrae (Mr. O'Connor). These are normally acquired in early adulthood as a result of heavy loading and twisting of the spine (Roberts and Manchester 1997, 107).

- 7.7.8 Osteophytes (bony growths) are often associated with age-related wear-and-tear, though other factors may be involved (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 25-6). Examples were observed in both individuals, being more advanced and widespread in Mrs. Hernon (most vertebral bodies, occipital condyles, chest, elbows, wrists, hands, fingers, and feet). The occipital condyles, atlas (facet), ribs, knees and right wrist (scaphoid) of Mr. O'Connor were affected, with the latter location potentially associated with the congenital ankylosis.
- 7.7.9 Severe osteoarthritic lesions (Rodgers and Waldron 1995, 43-44), featuring glassy polish (eburnation), grooves and disfigurement of the joint surfaces are manifest in several of Mrs Hernon's joints, comprising four cervical and one thoracic vertebrae, the left temporo-mandibular joint, right hip and both knees. The condition had led to a pathological fracture of the acetabular rim (pelvis).

#### ***Miscellaneous***

- 7.7.10 Advanced age is the most likely primary cause of calcified rib and sterno-clavicular cartilage seen in Mrs. Hernon's remains (McKinley 2008, 97). The same is probably true of the general distribution of enthesophytes (bony growths at connective tissue attachment sites) in the elderly female.

#### ***Human Bone - Conclusions***

- 7.7.11 Despite the disturbance noted to the graves, the human bone is in excellent condition and, should the occasion arise, would allow the majority of standard osteological observations and measurements to be taken. It would be interesting to see how these individuals compare with the previously excavated crypt occupants.
- 7.7.12 This assessment has indicated that current osteological methods of ageing can lead to an underestimation in the age of elderly adults, especially in post-medieval material where dental wear is somewhat unreliable.
- 7.7.13 It is of interest that a man who had participated in the habit of pipe-smoking, considered 'a sign of the vulgarity of the labouring classes' at the time (Henderson and Walker 2012; Walker and Henderson 2010), was interred in a Cathedral crypt.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1.1 Despite both internments being found in an extremely badly disturbed state which made detailed archaeological recording impractical, the recovered disarticulated skeletal remains were generally in an excellent condition, which allowed useful human bone analysis to be conducted.

## **9 ARCHIVE**

- 9.1.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records and photographic records, will be prepared following standard conditions for acceptance of material by Bristol City Council's Museums and Archives Service, and following nationally recommended guidelines.
- 9.1.2 The project archive was also completed in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English

Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

9.1.3 All archive elements are marked with the site code (85090), and a full index has been prepared. The archive comprises the following:

- 1 A4 File
- Photographs

## 9.2 Copyright

9.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

## 9.3 Security Copy

9.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a .pdf file.

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**Online Resources:**

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)



## APPENDIX 1 – HUMAN BONE ARCHIVE REPORT

The bone was rapidly scanned to assess its condition, the age and sex of the individuals, potential for indices and the presence of pathological lesions. The bone was quantified by percentage of skeletal recovery. Assessment of age and sex was based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone preservation follows McKinley (2004, fig 6).

### **GRAVE 1 – RODERICK O'CONNOR**

Brick-lined shaft vault within Cathedral crypt (against wall); completely disarticulated through during groundwork machining as thought to have been removed in previous clearance episode (c. 10-15 yrs. earlier). Located below a wooden floor – possibly explains why missed?

**SKULL:** Small, neat, slightly angular; supra-orbital ridge (2); supra-orbital margin (2-3); external occipital protuberance (5); mastoid process (4);

*Sutures* – closed, coronal & saggital partially obliterated

*Maxilla* – medium to narrow; slight calculus (most teeth); caries (l. M1, crown destroyed leaving three roots)

*Mandible* – small arch; robust ramus & TMJ, flared & robust goniae; mental eminence (2-3); sl – moderate calculus on most teeth, most on lingual side; periodontal disease (3) at l. C to M1

*Attrition* - overall very light, little dentine exposure on most, especially molars; comparatively heavy wear maxillary r. I2 (secondary dentine); notch – mandibular l. I2, smooth wide curving (probably a pipe smoker).

*Pathology & MV* - occipital condyles – osteophytes & pre-condylar tubercles; congenital absence maxillary M3 (l.) & both mandibular M3s

**AXIAL:** Pelvis – greater sciatic notch (4); (no pubis); pre-auricular sulcus (absent); auricular surface – mostly dense with some granularity; slight marginal lipping, phase 5-?6 (40-49 yr., younger end)

*Ribs* – slight enthesophytes & osteophytes on 1 x lower rib (l.)

*Vertebrae* – C1 – osteophytes at articular surface for dens

*T6-11* – slight Schmorl's nodes – mostly shallow, circular-crescent & healed; Some anterior/posterior linear lesions with posterior breach of margin

*L1-3* – slight Schmorl's nodes, circular & central to crescent. No trabecular bone exposure & healed

*MV* – possible cervical rib – 12<sup>th</sup> ribs short, but this one is much smaller, and has the appearance of a cervical rib. No C7 to confirm.

*Sacrum* – very short (c. 100mm) and flat – barely any curve at all.

**UPPER LIMB:** Scaphoid (r) – slight osteophytes

*Right capitae & MtC3* – congenital fusion, dorsal side only, non-proliferative, otherwise normal morphology

*Left humerus*: 32cm long

**LOWER LIMB**: Femora – knees - osteophytes – slight, superior & anterior; MV - short necks; Poirier's facets

*Talus* – double inferior facet

*Left femur*: 45.4cm long

*Left tibia*: c. 36.0cm long

**STATURE**: c. 1.70m

**ESTIMATED AGE**: Adult c. 40-45 years

**SEX**: Male

**COMPLETENESS**: c. 95%; missing C4-7 (probably in piling prospection shaft), 3 l. ribs, bits of ilium, l. patella, a few hand & foot bones, sternum and a few teeth.

**CONDITION**: 0-1; surface very good to excellent; minimal fragmentation & damage, mostly new & result of machine contact

**COMMENT**: Medium sized & robustness; Dark reddish-brown colour with abundant dark blackish mottling (fungal); White fungal growth on lower limbs, pelvis & feet; Fabric (shroud & coffin lining), desiccated soft tissue & hair still adhering in places (incl. beard);

**REAL AGE**: unknown

**OCCUPATION**: unknown

**GRAVE 2 HANNAH MARY HERNON**

Brick-lined shaft vault within Cathedral crypt (single brick width from Grave 1); completely disarticulated during groundwork machining as thought to have been removed in previous clearance episode (c. 10-15 yrs. earlier). Located below a wooden floor – possibly explains why missed?

**SKULL:** small, neat, gracile; bilateral flat spots/pinched at normal location of parietal eminences; Adentitious – significant remodelling and loss of height in both mandible and maxilla (latter asymmetric with noticeable greater loss on left side). All teeth lost a substantial time prior to death; mastoid process (1); external occipital protuberance (1); supra-orbital ridge (0); supra-orbital margin (1);

*Sutures* – all closed and substantially obliterated; Coronal suture very convoluted

*Pathology and MV* – osteoarthritis – I. TMJ – pitting & eburnation; osteophytes – occipital condyles; precondylar tubercles;

**AXIAL:** Light in weight (osteoporosis) – lumbar vertebrae, innominates

*Vertebrae* – C1 & C2 – osteoarthritis (dens, with eburnation); C3-4 apj – gross osteoarthritis (grooves, enlarged & eburnation)

*T1* – (apj & c-v), includes eburnation. no C7;

*Osteophytes (bsm)* – most Cs & Ts; most ribs

*Enthesophytes* – innominates; sterno-claviculars

*Pitting* – sterno-claviculars

*Pelvis* – no pubis; greater sciatic notch (2); overall wide; pre-auricular sulcus (average width & depth); auricular surface – dense with moderate macropitting & marginal lipping; slight disfiguration (phase 10+; 50+ yr.);

*R. acetabulum* – osteoarthritis – pathological fracture of a fragment of posterior margin, with porosity & eburnation

*Calcified cartilage* – rib ends (small points); manubrium (advanced)

**UPPER LIMB:** overall slight enthesophytes on many entheses

*Glenoids* – slight marginal lipping

*Clavicles* – osteophytes & pitting (sterno-claviculars); flattened & pitted I. lateral end

*Ulnae* – (prox) – slight marginal lipping - osteophytes

*Radii* – (dist) – slight lipping - osteophytes

*Hands* – osteophytes – most MtC-C joints (lipping); most prox IP (more on 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup>), 3 x dist IPs; enthesophytes along lateral sides, palmar aspect of phalanges

*MV* – I. scapular – supra-scapular foramen – very distinct, right side incipient.

*L. humerus*: 31cm long; *l. radius* 21cm long

**LOWER LIMB:**

*Advanced osteoarthritis* – both knee joints:

*Femora* – both moderate margin lipping whole periphery, grooving & severe eburnation on right, less severe on left;

*Patellae* - moderate peripheral lipping & grooving & eburnation as corresponds with femoral lesions;

*Tibiae* – moderate peripheral lipping both sides, medial & lateral condyles

*R, fibula* – ?plastic change - somewhat enlarged & 'swollen' distal shaft and end, with distinct mid-shaft bow. Gradual increase rather than distinct; some lamellar new bone at proximal shaft, and possible remodelling in swollen area but not clear due to adhering material and damp soil. No cloacae. ?osteomyelitis? non-specific infection/inflammation of preiosteum? fracture? plastic change?

*Enthesophytes* – moderate on anterior patellae & calcanea (achilles);

*Tarsals* – generalised marginal lipping

*MV* – double facets (calcanea).

*L. femur*. 42 cm long; *l. tibia*: c. 33cm long

**STATURE:** c. 1.58m

**ESTIMATED AGE:** Adult >60 years

**SEX:** Female

**COMPLETENESS:** c. 90%, missing right mandible, a few C & T vertebrae, ribs, pubis and hand & foot bones

**CONDITION:** 1; surface generally good, some decay of ends and trabecular bone. Some old & new breaks, but minimal. Soft & damp, and some very light in weight; unpleasant odour probably due to dampness.

**COMMENT:** clearly an elderly individual; dark staining and mottling (fungal), as above; fabric, hair & desiccated soft tissue still adhering – more than above

**REAL AGE:** c. 80 yr. (Mary Herson, of Clifton was 76 in 1851 census; died 1855) – sourced *after* site assessment

**OCCUPATION:** widow & undecipherable occupation on census

**APPENDIX 2 – OASIS RECORD FORM**
**Pro Cathedral, Park Place, Bristol - Wessex Archaeology**
**OASIS ID - wessexar1-123135**
**Versions**

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	13 April 2012
<a href="#">View 2</a>	2	Pete Insole	Pete.Insole@bristol.gov.uk	19 April 2012
<a href="#">View 3</a>	3	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	11 July 2012

**Completed sections in current version**

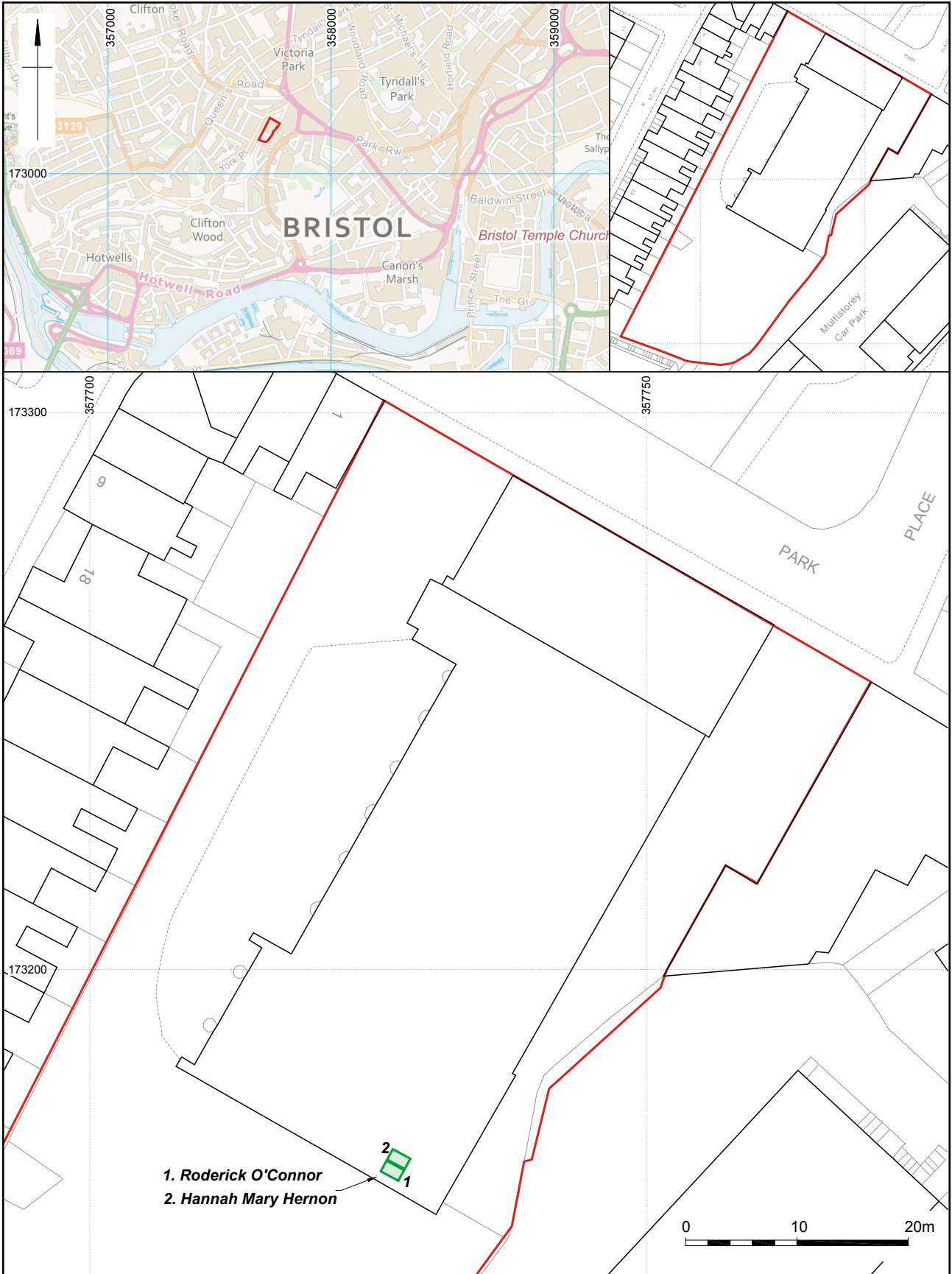
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1/1

**Validated sections in current version**


Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

**File submission and form progress**

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



1. Roderick O'Connor  
2. Hannah Mary Heron

 The Site

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Date: 03/07/12

Revision Number: 0

Scale: main plan 1:500 @ A4

Illustrator: LJC

Path: Y:\PROJECTS\85090\Drawing Office\Report figs\grave loc\12\_07\_03\85090.dwg



Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: View of graves 1 & 2 prior to excavation, from the south-east



Plate 2: The crucifix located within Hannah Mary Hernon's grave

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Date: 03/07/12

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: LJC

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