

## HEMP KNOLL: HUMAN BONE REPORT GUY GRAINGER

## THE CENTRAL BURIAL

The remains were of an adult male aged 35-45 years. Stature was calculated to be 183cms using the formulae of Trotter and Gleser.

The condition of the bone was fair, although there was considerable post mortem cranial distortion. The skeleton was entire, and although there was some erosion of the ends of the long bones and most bones were fragmented, measurements of both femora and the right tibia were possible.

								DC							
X	X	X	X	4	3	2	/	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	X
X	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	X	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

X : ante mortem loss

/ : post mortem loss

DC : dental caries

Where teeth were present a moderate to heavy degree of alveolar resorption was seen. Where teeth had been lost ante mortem the degree of resorption was generally more severe; in the molar area of the right maxilla the bone had been resorbed to the level of the floor of the nasal cavity.

Dental calculus was seen on most teeth. Some deposits were very heavy, particularly on the right mandibular teeth. Moderate deposits were seen on the occlusal surfaces of the right  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ , associated with the ante mortem loss of the upper right molars.

A moderate degree of dental hypoplasia was present with discolouration of the enamel on several teeth where the calculus had been removed. A considerable amount of <sup>post mortem</sup> splitting of the teeth was seen and was possibly associated with the hypoplasia.

A dental caries was seen on the left  $M_1$ .

A small oval lesion 7mm x 4mm, was seen inside the left orbit. The lesion took the form of a small crater with a raised rim, suggesting the lesion had been formed from inside the bone.

Wormian bones were seen at the partly obliterated lambdoid suture. Two ossicles were seen on the left side, and probably four were present on the right side.

A supra orbital notch and a supra orbital foramen were present on the left side and two supra orbital notches were present on the right side of the skull.

Small mandibular tori were present.

A sacralised lumbar vertebra fused to the sacrum on the left side, and a cervical rib were seen.

Osteoarthritis was present to a slight/moderate degree on the lumbar vertebrae and to a slight degree on the other vertebrae. It was also seen to a slight extent on the heads of the femora and the proximal articulations of most ribs. On the right side of the proximal body surface of the sacralised lumbar vertebra and the right of the distal body surface of the adjacent vertebra a bone growth was seen. It took the form of an ill-defined layer, honeycombed with small holes up to 2mm in diameter. These holes seemed to continue into the bodies of the vertebrae. There was no evidence of bone destruction, and the growth did not resemble the usual forms of osteoarthritic change.

The conditions noted point to certain changes in the spine. Functional changes were seen, with the presence of a cervical rib pointing to the thoracic nature of the seventh cervical vertebra, and the sacralisation and fusion to the sacrum of the fifth lumbar vertebra <sup>indicating its sacral function</sup>. The bone growth between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae may be connected with the changes mentioned. The arthritic changes are quite normal for an individual of this age.

THE CREMATION

Total Weight	72 gms
Long Bone	48 gms
Skull	16 gms
Rib	3 gms
Vertebra	2 gms
Unidentified	3 gms

The long bone fragments suggest that this individual was an adult. The greatest thickness of any cranial fragment was 4mm.

THE CHILD BURIAL (INHUMATION 1)

The remains examined were of a juvenile aged 3 years. The preservation of the bones was good most long bones being unbroken, and the skeleton was complete except for the left innominate bone, several epiphyses and hand/foot bones.

□ □ e d c b a		a b c d e □ -
□ □ e d c / /		a b c d e □ -

□ : unerupted

- : missing

/ : post mortem loss

The crowns of the first molars were complete, and the dentine of the second molars had started to form.

Dental hypoplasia was present, seen to a slight degree in the form of discolouration of the enamel in the deciduous teeth. The unerupted left M<sub>1</sub> was heavily discoloured and distinct bands of discolouration were visible.

Dental calculus was present to a moderate extent.

Orbital osteoporosis was seen in the right orbit to a slight degree.