



Boscombe Down Phase V Excavations, Amesbury, Wiltshire 2004

Post-excavation Assessment Report
and
Proposals for Analysis and Final Publication



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**BOSCOMBE DOWN PHASE V EXCAVATIONS,
AMESBURY, WILTSHIRE 2004**

**Post-excavation Assessment Report
and
Proposals for Analysis and Final Publication**

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BOSCOMBE DOWN PHASE V EXCAVATIONS, AMESBURY, WILTSHIRE 2004

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by J.S. Bloor Homes (Newbury) and Persimmon Homes (South) to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a housing development on a 16ha block of land to the south-east of Amesbury, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 416540 140420.

A ten-year long programme of archaeological investigation has already identified a considerable archaeological potential within the excavation area and its environs. The archaeological investigation took the form of six open area excavations (4ha) and a surrounding strip and record area (12ha). The fieldwork was undertaken between the 26th April and the 22nd October 2004.

A large number of significant archaeological features were excavated across the site, ranging in date from the Middle Neolithic through to post-medieval, with a particular concentration of Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age and Late Roman features.

Of particular significance was a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit Circle, defined by at least 32 pits and 63m in diameter. This monument is likely to be associated with a similarly dated Mortuary Enclosure, into which an Early Bronze Age barrow and ring ditch were later inserted. Both the Pit Circle and Enclosure were associated with a large number of pits, shafts and other features, which contained a mixture of both general domestic debris (struck and burnt flint, animal bone) and more formal structured deposition (complete pots, animal and human remains, placed assemblages of artefacts etc.).

Post-dating the final decline of the monuments, a small Middle/Late Bronze Age settlement was identified in the south-eastern part of the Site, and a Late Bronze Age Wessex Linear Ditch, which extended east-west across the northern extent of the site. During the Late Roman period, areas within or to the south of the Wessex Linear Ditch became the foci for funerary activity. Three cemeteries were identified, with a small number of isolated burials, containing 59 inhumation burials and a minimum of 10 cremated burials. All remains appear to date to the latter half of the 4th century AD. One of these cemeteries demonstrates mixed funerary rites, with a series of cremations overlying ditch inhumations.

The results, together with previous fieldwork within and adjacent to the site, have demonstrated that the site was the focus for significant Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, which echoes many of developments taking place in the wider area at such sites as Stonehenge, Woodhenge and Durrington Walls. The Late Romano-British cemeteries have made a significant addition to the existing evidence for Late Romano-British rural burial and customs.

This assessment of the results of the Boscombe Down V excavations also contains proposals for further analysis, leading to a combined publication, incorporating all previous work within the Boscombe Down area.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bloor Homes and Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to undertake the Phase V fieldwork within land on Boscombe Down, Amesbury. Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge and thank Martyn Clarke (Bloor Homes), Paul Bedford (Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd.) and Martin Miller (Terence O'Rourke) for their help and support during the course of the fieldwork. Help and assistance from other members of the development team is also gratefully acknowledged, including Gary Rider, (Tetlow King), Alastair McShane (MJA Consulting) and Richard Tisdall and Jason Holmes (Tisdall King). Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Helena Cave Penney (Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service) who monitored the fieldwork and provided valuable additional information.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning. The team was directed in the field by Catriona Gibson and supervised by Steve Beach, Nick Best, Becky Fitzpatrick, Neil Fitzpatrick and Dave Norcott. Initial summary reports for the excavation areas were prepared by Steve Beach, Becky Fitzpatrick and Dave Norcott, while the main assessment report was written by Catriona Gibson and Andrew Manning.

The excavation team comprised Andy Baines, Laura Cassie, Laura Catlin, Gareth Chaffey, James Cheetham, Emma Crockett, Alex Denison, Pete Fairclough, Liz Hargreaves, Graceiela Hernandez, Katie Keife, Rowan McAlley, Cat McHarg, Alan Marshall, Cai Mason, Lousie Munns, Tim Murphy, David Parry, Jemma Pyne, Jane Roberts, Andy Sole, Ian Travers, Karen Tyson and Gemma White. Additional survey was undertaken by Doug Murphy.

The post-excavation finds assessment was co-ordinated by Rachael Seager-Smith, who also assessed the pottery, metal finds, burnt flint assemblages and miscellaneous finds. Worked flint was assessed by Matt Leivers and coins were assessed by Nick Cooke. The human bone was assessed by Jacqueline McKinley and animal bone by Stephanie Knight.

The Environmental assessment was co-ordinated by Michael Allen. Samples were processed by Hayley Clarke and assessed by Chris Stevens, Sarah Wyles and Michael Allen, who also assessed the snails samples. The mineralised wood was assessed by Rowena Gale and David Norcott and Michael Allen produced the geoarchaeology assessment. The illustrations were prepared by SE James.

BOSCOMBE DOWN V

INTERIM ASSESSMENT REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bloor Homes and Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd. to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation. The fieldwork was undertaken in advance of the construction of new housing on Boscombe Down, which lies immediately south of Underwood Drive, at the southern edge of the town of Amesbury, Wiltshire. This area, hereafter referred to as 'the Site', covered some 15.4 hectares and was centred on NGR 416540 140420 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site consists of the northern section of a wider 100ha development area proposed for housing, and which was the subject to a desk-based assessment in 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 1993), which formed part of an Environmental Statement, covering the outline planning application.

1.1.3 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken between April and October 2004.

1.2 The Site: Location, Land-use, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is bounded to the north by housing, to the east by the Stockport Road and to the south and west by a by way, former farmland and the A345 Salisbury to Amesbury Road (**Figure 1**). Although now largely set aside land, the Site and surrounding open land was originally used for arable farming.

1.2.2 The majority of the Site is located on the upper slopes and edge of a broad well-defined plateau, between 115m to 108m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), which overlooks the river Avon. To the north-west and south-east of the main excavation area, the land dips sharply into two small dry valleys (**Figure 2**). The Site lies wholly upon deposits of Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period (Geological Survey 1976). The soils within the Site are typically thin rendzinas, becoming thicker with accumulated colluvial material on the slopes and within the dry valleys.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed appraisal of the known archaeological background of the area was made in the desk-based assessment covering the wider development area (Wessex Archaeology 1993) and later published reports of the excavations at Butterfield Down, immediately to the north of the Site (Rawlings and

Fitzpatrick 1996). Therefore, it is intended at this stage to present only a brief summary.

2.2 Archaeological Background: The Wider Context

- 2.2.1 The Site at Boscombe Down is situated within a rich archaeological landscape. The Site lies immediately to the east of the limits of the UNESCO designated Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site, which together with Stonehenge contains over 450 monuments of national importance (Richards 1990).
- 2.2.2 Many significant prehistoric monuments are located in close vicinity, including Durrington Walls and Woodhenge, less than 3km to the north of the Site and Stonehenge, the Stonehenge Greater and Lesser Cursus and Avenue within 4km to the west.
- 2.2.3 The desk-based assessment identified in excess of 40 sites of archaeological importance within or adjacent to the Site, including 22 cropmarks, including several ring ditches from aerial photographs and numerous findspots.
- 2.2.4 Recently, an archaeological watching brief, in advance of road improvements within Amesbury (WA 2005a), less than 500m to the north of the Site, has revealed a number of graves and cremated bone, dating to the Early Bronze Age. The most significant of these graves contained the remains of six male Early Bronze Age inhumations (the 'Boscombe Bowmen'), with associated grave goods including Beaker pots and barbed and tanged arrowheads. These burials may not be all contemporary, but may have been interred over a period of time.
- 2.2.5 Late Iron Age and Roman settlements were revealed during the construction of Boscombe Down Airfield (Richardson 1951), which lies immediately to the east of the Site. Extensive Cropmarks have also been noted on Southmill Hill and are likely to represent a substantial Iron Age settlement (McOmish 1989).
- 2.2.6 Settlement and burial activity relating to the Romano-British period is also well attested within the area. The Late Roman settlement at Butterfield Down to the north of the Site has been extensively excavated and may have originally covered at least six hectares (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996). More recent excavations at New Covert (**Figure 2**) revealed more of this settlement and associated corn driers and field systems (Wessex Archaeology 2000). Furthermore, excavations at Boscombe Sports Field (Wessex Archaeology 1996) immediately adjacent to the Site, revealed a Late Roman unenclosed inhumation cemetery (3rd-4th century AD). Thirty-six inhumation burials, along with redeposited remains of four other inhumations and a cremation burial were identified.
- 2.2.7 The main focus of post-Romano-British activity in the Amesbury area, at present, appears to have been focused in the northern edge of modern Amesbury. Evaluation on land at Countess East, approximately 1km north of the Site, identified a possible Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement (Wessex

Archaeology 2003a). Less than a few hundred metres to the south, several Anglo-Saxon graves were uncovered in the 19th century in London Road, Amesbury, approximately 500m to the north of Boscombe Down. Recently a grave of a likely Late Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon date was also found in London Road (Wessex Archaeology 2004a). As well as the graves, Anglo-Saxon finds have also uncovered, including the discovery of a fifth century AD gold coin hoard within a New Forest Beaker from the settlement of Butterfield Down and a fourth-fifth century hoard of coins and finger rings from New Covert, North Amesbury.

2.3 Archaeological Background: The Site

2.3.1 The Site and its immediate environs have been subject to a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1993), most notably at the Romano-British settlement at Butterfield Down (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996) to the north of the Site and the Romano-British Cemetery on Boscombe Sports Field (Wessex Archaeology 1996) to the east of the Site. In addition, a detailed photographic survey of the whole proposed development area was undertaken by the Air Photographic Unit of the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHM 1994), trenched evaluation for the first phase of housing (Wessex Archaeology 1995a and b) and a watching brief during geophysical trial pitting (Wessex Archaeology 2001).

2.3.2 This work clearly demonstrated that both the Site and adjoining land contains considerable archaeological potential (**Figure 1**). Aerial photographs indicated the presence of a substantial east-west aligned ditch, crossing the northern half of the Site for a distance of over 300m, a second similar ditch was noted to the south-west of the Site. These features forms part of an extensive system of boundary markers, created in the later Bronze Age and normally classified as 'Wessex Linear Ditches'.

2.3.3 Other features identified from cropmarks included;

- Five circular earthworks, potentially relating to ring ditches or ploughed out round barrows
- A small oval enclosure with a western entrance, forming a possible enclosed cemetery
- A large irregular enclosure partly enclosing one of the ring ditches, suggesting a possible prehistoric date
- Numerous linear trackways and field systems along the eastern fringes of Boscombe Down,

2.3.4 Based on these results, a series of rapid and detailed geophysical survey was undertaken across the Site, which confirmed the presence of many of the archaeological features identified from cropmarks (GSB 1994; 1995; 1999 and 2001) (**Figure 1**).

- 2.3.5 In 2002, the first excavations took place on the Site, focused on the stripping and recording of the proposed area of a new School site and associated roads (Boscombe Down: Phase III; Wessex Archaeology 2002). As well as identifying and recording a number of isolated prehistoric features, sections of the Wessex Linear Ditch and two enclosed and unenclosed Late Roman cemeteries (both containing approximately 30 burials each), the most significant finding was the identification of two adjacent Early Bronze Age (Beaker) graves, dating to approximately 2,300BC. One of the graves belonged to a late 30s/early 40s man (who was found to have originated from the Alps) later dubbed the 'Amesbury Archer', the other grave being that of a local man in his mid 20s, who appears to have been directly related.
- 2.3.6 The Amesbury Archer's grave proved to be the richest Beaker burial ever found in Britain, with over 100 objects. These included some of the earliest gold and copper objects seen in Britain (Fitzpatrick 2002). Although the role of the Amesbury Archer in life is unclear, whether as a metalworker or leader, the grave is clearly of international importance. Together with the discovery of the Boscombe Bowmen, these remains are making a significant addition to our understanding of the Early Bronze Age and the emergence of the important contemporary monuments at Stonehenge, Woodhenge and Durrington Walls.
- 2.3.7 In 2003, the remaining area of the Site and adjacent areas to the north and east were subject to archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2003b). This evaluation (Boscombe Down IV) comprised 133 trenches that were opened over an area of 32 hectares. As expected, the evaluation identified a wide range of archaeological features across the Site, dating from the Late Neolithic through to the Second World War.
- 2.3.8 The results of the evaluation were used to design the mitigation strategy to be used in the final phase of wide-scale archaeological fieldwork. This strategy was laid out in a Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2004b), which was subsequently approved by Wiltshire County Council before the commencement of fieldwork.
- 2.3.9 An assessment of the results are presented in this report, together with proposals for further work and publication.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 The objectives of the proposed fieldwork were to;

- *To investigate and establish the full extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the site*
- *To preserve by record any archaeological remains and to enable a programme of assessment and further analysis to seek a better understanding of the activity within the Site and the wider area*

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Based on the results of the evaluation and previous work and after consultation with the Archaeological Section of Wiltshire County Council (ASWCC), a programme of archaeological fieldwork within the Site was detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was subsequently approved by ASWCC (Wessex Archaeology 2004b).

3.2.2 In addition, the sample survey of a number of World War II Air-raid shelters within a former caravan park to the north-west of the Site was also undertaken (**Figure 1**).

Excavation Areas 1-6

3.2.3 The Site was divided into six excavation areas (Areas 1-6; **Figure 2**) roughly covering a total area 3.75ha. The excavation areas were targeted on zones of known/high archaeological potential that had been identified from a combination of cropmarks from aerial photographs, anomalies from geophysical survey and archaeological features revealed during evaluation trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2003b).

Strip and Record

3.2.4 With the exception of the School Site investigated in 2002, the remaining area of the Site (11.65ha) was subject to Strip and Record- where topsoil and subsoil were stripped under archaeological supervision, followed by excavation and recording of revealed features.

3.2.5 Subsequently, additional work areas were added to those areas proposed for Strip and Record, including the route of the Wessex Water pipe trench, and haul roads (**Figure 2**).

Survey of World War II Air-raid Shelters

3.2.6 The position and extent of each of the shelters was accurately located by GPS and plotted on an OS base map at an appropriate scale. A photographic survey was carried out of the existing remains. A detailed EDM/hand plotted drawn plan was prepared of the well-preserved shelter, health and safety considerations allowing.

Methodology

3.2.7 The excavation areas were completed first, followed by the Strip and Record zones, a final investigation area totalling 15.4 ha.

3.2.8 The methodology used, included:

- Excavation and strip and record areas were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil or the top of the archaeological deposits, whichever was higher, using a 360-mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision
- All archaeological deposits or features were characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample. All discrete archaeological features were subject to a minimum of a 50% sample. Sufficient lengths of all ditches, linear boundaries *etc* were excavated in order to elucidate the date, character, relationships and function of the features. All ditch/enclosure terminals were investigated
- All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned an unique number.
- A full graphic record was maintained. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights The limits of all excavation and strip and record areas, together with all archaeological features were accurately surveyed by GPS and hand-planned at an appropriate scale
- A full photographic record was maintained, using digital cameras, colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film)
- Bulk environmental samples of 10 litres was be taken from well-sealed and dated features following Wessex Archaeology's standard Environmental and Artefact sampling policy
- All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts unless they are of undoubtable modern origin, in which case a written note will be kept in the context record. Any artefacts requiring immediate conservation will be treated following Wessex Archaeology's Finds Processing Manual and First Aid for Finds
- Wessex Archaeology notified the Home Office and obtained a Burial Licence (No. A5156) for the removal of human remains. The conditions attached to the licence were observed, with the remains examined and reported on, following Wessex Archaeology's standard human remains policy, by Jacqueline McKinley of Wessex Archaeology.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The fieldwork within the Boscombe Down V area has uncovered a highly significant archaeological landscape, comprising a large number of archaeological features, cemeteries, settlement structures and monuments demonstrating a wide range of ritual, agricultural, military and domestic activity (**Figure 2**).

4.1.2 The activity dates from the Middle Neolithic (3,350-2,900 BC) through to the present day, with a particular concentration of prehistoric and Roman-British features.

4.2 Middle Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (3,350-1,500 BC)

4.2.1 The excavations uncovered approximately 300 features across the Site, ranging from isolated pits with possible ritual deposits, burials and monumental features, which are likely to date to this broad period and which comprises one of the main phases of activity within the Site (**Figure 3**).

4.2.2 A large number of these features do not contain any material which can be closely dated, although they are likely to be of prehistoric origin (**Figure 3-undated**). The identified features show a notable concentration along the eastern and northern edges of the plateau. The most significant features are discussed below.

Middle Neolithic

4.2.3 A small quantity of Peterborough Ware pottery of Middle Neolithic date (3,350-2,900 BC) was recovered in features dispersed throughout the landscape. These included two tree throws, one located on a high ridge in Area 6 (**8013**) and one (**9083**) found within a haul road, at the base of a dry valley.

4.2.4 A small pit (**7481**) adjacent to Area 4, situated near a cluster of Grooved Ware features, contained an abraded sherd of Peterborough pottery. In Area 2, a Mortlake style rim sherd was retrieved from the enclosure ditch (Group **6302**) surrounding the large barrow.

Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age Activity

4.2.5 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features show a wide distribution throughout the landscape of Boscombe Down, many of which contained rich deposits of artefacts and ecofacts.

4.2.6 In Area 1, three pits (**5048**, **5050** and **5052**), were located in a small cluster, with two further isolated pits/tree throws (**5266** and **5100**) to the south (**Figure 3**). Pits **5048** and **5266** both contained Grooved Ware pottery, while **5052** produced a sherd of Early Prehistoric pottery. Although a sherd of Beaker pottery was retrieved from pit **5050**, it was small and abraded and may be intrusive.

- 4.2.7 A shallow scoop or truncated pit (**6306**) was situated directly to the north of Enclosure Ditch **6302**, and this also contained 10 sherds of Grooved Ware pottery, and may have relate to activities associated with the enclosure ditch around the barrow.
- 4.2.8 At the eastern edge of the Site, to the east of the dry valley, two pits (**8021** and **8326**) were found in Area 6. Although the pottery from **8021** was too abraded to date with certainty (and has only been ascribed as Early Prehistoric), the nature of the deposits in this pit are very similar to those of a Late Neolithic date. To the east of this pit, a rectangular pit (**8326**) contained something rather unusual: the articulated skeleton of a juvenile aurochs, or wild cow (**8287**), the placing of which suggested a deliberate burial practice (**Figure 6**). Placed animal remains were also evident in a large isolated Early Bronze Age pit, **9508**, found near to Area 4, close to the south edge of the Site (**Figure 6**). Material from this pit included a sherd of Beaker pottery in conjunction with a cattle skull and worked flint flakes and core fragments.
- 4.2.9 Two further rich Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits (**7450** and **7452**) were identified in Area 4, to the south-east of a later settlement. Pit **7452** contained a large quantity of finds, including 37 sherds of Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery, a fossil stone (that may have been deliberately curated) and a large assemblage of worked flint, animal bone and charred plant remains. Posthole **7206** lay immediately west of these pits and likely forms part of roundhouse **7244**. However, it contained a small sherd of Beaker pottery, which is most probably residual, but highlights the presence of Beaker activity in this part of the Site.
- 4.2.10 Located at the north-east edge of the site, another particularly rich Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age feature, Pit **10484**, was found in close proximity to, and possible association with, a significant monument, a Pit Circle **10526** (discussed below). This pit was cut and then immediately backfilled with large quantities of finds, including a large flint assemblage that ranged from knapping debris to finished tools, daub fragments and 13 sherds of prehistoric pottery.
- 4.2.11 Approximately 100m further to the south, a group of three elongated Early Bronze Age pits (**10150**, **10151**, **10152**) and a small posthole (**10202**) were arranged in a linear north-east – south west orientation (**Figures 3** and **4**). The spatial association and alignment of these four features and the nature of finds and fills contained within them, implied a close chronological association. The southern and central pits of this group (**10150** and **10151**) each contained a single deposit, backfilled over a complete Beaker pot. In both cases the Beaker pot had been placed in the centre of the pit, with the mouth of the vessel pointing directly north-east. Pit **10152** and posthole **10202** lacked any datable finds, but did contain human remains.
- 4.2.12 Thirty-five metres to the west of this pit group, another unusual complex of features was encountered. This comprised a possible four-poster surrounding a central deep pit (**10178**). The posts were set at intervals *c.* 2m apart forming a square (**Figure 3**), and may have formed some sort of structure covering the pit. The only finds retrieved from this feature complex came from the

central pit which produced fragments of animal bone, including a horn core, in association with Beaker pottery.

- 4.2.13 Three other pits to the south of pit group 10178 imply a focus of Beaker activity within its immediate vicinity. These include pit 10042, which contained sherds of Beaker pottery in association with a large quantity of burnt flint and animal bone. To the south, pits 10016 and 10278 also contained Beaker sherds. The latter feature also produced fragments of burnt animal and human bone, perhaps associated with activities of a non-domestic nature. Approximately 100m further south from pit 10016, a shallow scoop (9607) produced a fairly large finds assemblage that included comb-decorated Beaker sherds with white inlaid paint, several pieces of struck flint and stone rubbers. These objects were contained within a dark organic soil that was rich in cereal grains, and may represent rubbish discard, or else be associated with activities of a less utilitarian nature.
- 4.2.14 Approximately 70 m to the north-east of the main focus of Beaker activity represented by Group 10178 and Beaker pits 10150-10152, an elongated pit or ditch segment (Group 10395) was cut by the Wessex Linear. It contained Beaker pottery in association with Neolithic flint flakes and a quern fragment (S.F. 9319), possibly relating to residues of domestic activity. Further evidence of possible rubbish discard may come from pit 10283 situated 80m directly south of ditch 10395, which produced large quantities of animal bone, burnt flint and sherds from at least three different Domesticated Beaker vessels. A few metres further south pit 10021 contained a large assemblage of flints, including blades, scrapers and an oblique arrowhead. Although the associated pottery suggests a later prehistoric date, the flint assemblage is more in keeping with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.
- 4.2.15 Two isolated pits (9432 and 9436) containing Collared Urn were also found in the northern and west parts of the Site (Figure 3). Pit 9432 contained two burnt dump deposits associated with fragments of a semi-complete Collared Urn. Pit 9436 was situated at the northern edge of Area 1 and consisted of a shallow scoop containing a complete Collared Urn vessel.
- 4.2.16 A small number of other significant features are also worthy of note. Although they lacked any datable finds, they are likely to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. These features include a conical shaft pit 10031, 1.2m in diameter and 1.6m in depth, and located to the north of Area 4. This feature is similar to a second Beaker shaft pit 9500, less than 70m to the south-west, which contained human remains. The shaft pit contained a number of flint artefacts and fragments of animal bone, including an antler tine and it appears unlikely that it was dug for purely practical reasons, for instance as a well, since the water table is likely to have been at least 8m below the current ground level.
- 4.2.17 As well as the aurochs (pit 8326), two further undated animal burials were also identified close to a late Middle Bronze Age settlement (Figures 3, 5 and 6), which may also be associated with rituals carried out in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Both animals were placed in relatively shallow

pits. Pit 7563 contained the remains a goat, while pit 7570 contained a cow. These animals were both buried as fully articulated and complete (Figure 6).

The Pit Circle (Group 10526)

- 4.2.18 Located on the edge of the plateau at the north-eastern edge of the Site, one of the main components of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age landscape would have been a large Pit Circle monument (Group 10526) (Figure 4). The Pit Circle comprised at least 32 pits, with a diameter of approximately 63m. The northern section of the monument extends beyond the limits of the Site onto land occupied by modern housing.
- 4.2.19 The diameter of the pits ranged from 0.4 – 1.4m and the depths from 0.07-0.7m, with a noticeable increase in pit size along the southern and eastern section of the monument. The spacing between the pits ranged between 3 and 4m, with the exception of the western of the structure, where a gap of over 5m may signify an entrance.
- 4.2.20 Artefactual material was recovered from all but five of the pits. The majority of the recovered material comprised struck and burnt flint and animal bone, although four pits contained separate deposits of pottery, including Grooved Ware (pit 10444), Beaker (pits 10228 and 10226) and Collared Urn (pit 10274), indicating possible continual use from the Late Neolithic into the Early Bronze Age.
- 4.2.21 Only a small number of the pits contained evidence of containing timber posts. Two pits (10274 and 10418) contained clear post pipes, while a further two pits (10433 and 10435) were associated with worn ramps, likely to be related to post erection or removal. The majority of the pits that comprised the monument contained no evidence of post pipes, and the profiles were more consistent with pits.
- 4.2.22 In terms of size, evidence for post settings and concentration of finds, the most significant pits were found along the southern and eastern perimeter of the Pit Circle.

The Enclosure (Group 6302)

- 4.2.23 Approximately 100m to the south of the Pit Circle and located on the eastern edge of the plateau, was a large irregular open-ended enclosure, enclosing a space at least 0.7ha in size (Group 6302) (Figures 3 and 4). The ditch, which defines this enclosure, was variable in character. Starting from its southern terminus, the ditch ran north-westwards for a distance of 74m the ditch, before turning sharply, almost at right angles, and continuing in a south-westerly direction for 62m. At the western end of the ditch, the last 40m of the ditch became segmented into three short interrupted ditches.
- 4.2.24 The enclosure ditch was relatively shallow throughout its full length, being between 1.25-1.5m in width and 0.25-0.53m in depth, the deeper sections being recorded at its western extent, particularly where segmented. There was no firm evidence to indicate a preference for an internal or external bank, except in one intervention along the south-westerly section of the ditch,

which appeared in indicate possible bank deposits silting from the southern (internal) side of the ditch.

- 4.2.25 Finds contained within the various segments of the ditch are mainly indicative of general and sporadic waste discard – small quantities of animal bone, burnt flint and small sherds of pottery. Intriguingly, all the pottery retrieved from interventions placed through this ditch date to the Middle and Late Neolithic, suggesting that the enclosure ditch may be contemporary with the Pit Circle. A placed deposit of animal bone in the southern terminus of the ditch may relate to a specific event, emphasising the ritual importance of this ditch.
- 4.2.26 In the absence of a clear southern boundary, the full extent of the enclosure is unclear. What is noticeable is that two segmented ditches (7292 and 7476) were uncovered immediately to the south of Area 4. While these ditches are undated and may be associated with a later settlement in that area, they are very similar to the segmented ditches found at the western end of the enclosure, 200m to the north.
- 4.2.27 The interior of the enclosure contains approximately 100 separate pits and other discrete features. No obvious pattern in these features can be discerned. The enclosure also contains two significant Early Bronze Age features, a barrow and a small ring ditch. The relationship between these features and the enclosure ditch is interesting. While the enclosure ditch appears to respect the two features, the dating of the enclosure ditch, together with the possible existence of an internal bank, suggests that the barrow and ring ditch may have been inserted into a pre-existing enclosure.

The Barrow (Group 6037)

- 4.2.28 Sited in the eastern corner of the enclosure 6302, the barrow 6037 was represented by a comparatively small sub-circular penannular ditch, approximately 16m in diameter, with a very narrow 0.60m wide entrance on the western side. The penannular ditch enclosed a single large sub-oval grave 6012, which comprised the primary burial associated with the barrow (Figures 3 and 4).
- 4.2.29 In profile, the penannular ditch was steep-sided and flat-bottomed, approximately 1.15m in width and on average 0.67m deep. Approximately 75% of the ditch was excavated and no evidence was found for any secondary interments. The ditch comprised three main deposits; the basal fill related to primary silting deposits, the middle fill comprised of silty redeposited natural, while the upper fill of organic clay silts contained with a high quantity of large flint fragments and nodules.
- 4.2.30 There was no obvious consistent evidence of slumping from either the interior or exterior sides of the ditch throughout its circumference, which may imply that this monument was a bell barrow with both an external bank and internal berm and bank. This would account for the symmetry in ditch silting events with bank material derived from both sides. The only feature evident within the penannular ditch was a single small pit, within the north-

west side of the ditch, which was cut into the basal fill of the ditch, and subsequently sealed by the secondary ditch fill.

- 4.2.31 Other features contained within barrow enclosure ditch 6037 included 28 stakeholes. These features indicate possibly four or five concentric stake-hole rings. These may have been associated with the original construction of the barrow, as supporting elements for the central cairn, or else to form a circular wooden fenceline around the central grave pit.
- 4.2.32 The large sub-oval grave comprised of a steep-sided pit 6012, approximately 2.5m by 2.2m and 1.73m in depth. A possible step appears to have been inserted in the north-eastern edge of the pit, 0.65m in width and 0.35m deep, which may have been intended to aid the original pit excavators, and for the ease of lowering the burial into place. At the base of the pit, a rectangular chamber had been cut. This chamber contained traces of a timber rectangular coffin (6028), 1.66m by 1.02m and 1.73m in depth, which contained the primary inhumation, the semi-articulated skeleton of an adult female (6033), aged between 25 and 35. (Figures 3 and 4). Traces of decomposed wood indicated by black organic staining were identified, and samples taken suggest the coffin was originally made of oak. The coffin was much smaller than grave cut, the surrounding space being backfilled with redeposited chalk (6030).
- 4.2.33 There was evidence for disturbance of the grave, which appears to have taken place soon after the woman had been interred. A deep disturbance pit 6035 cut into the south-western part of burial pit and extended into the burial chamber, disturbing the primary burial. The primary burial was rearranged during this activity, the skull being placed in the south-west corner of the grave and the torso moved to the central part of the grave. While some of the skeleton appears to have been removed, the semi-articulated nature of the rearranged remains suggest that the robbing/revisiting may have occurred while parts of the body were still fleshy and hence shortly after the burial had been interred (Figure 4).
- 4.2.34 Some grave goods were left behind, including a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (Object 8009). Beaker pot sherds were found in the fill of the disturbance pit, suggesting that at least two Beakers may also have formed part of the original grave good assemblage. A number of flint tools (including scrapers) and fragments of antler were also retrieved.
- 4.2.35 Also found in the fill of the disturbance pit were a number of disarticulated human bone. While some of these undoubtedly belonged to the original burial, bones from a neonate, and one or two other young adults were also recovered.

Ring ditch (Group 6395/6373)

- 4.2.36 Situated immediately to the west of the enclosure's eastern terminus and 8m to the south of the barrow was a small segmented ring ditch 6395/6373, 7m in diameter, 0.5m in width and 0.05m in depth. Given the relatively shallow depth to which the feature survives, it is plausible that the original feature was circular with only a single entrance at the south-east, where the terminals

are most convincing. No other structural components, such as postholes, were identified in association with the ring ditch.

- 4.2.37 At the southern edge of the ring ditch, a grave (6406) was identified, although the stratigraphic relationship between the grave and the southern segment of the ring ditch could not be clearly discerned. The grave 6406 was 1m in diameter and 0.35 m in depth and contained the crouched inhumation of a child (6445) (Figure 4). The body had been buried lying on its right side, orientated roughly north-east – south-west with the head pointing north.
- 4.2.38 A dense chalky backfill (6407) comprising at least 50% shaped flint nodules had been backfilled over the inhumation. These shaped nodules were found to have been carefully arranged around the burial, although it is unclear whether undertaken for religious or merely practical ends. The volume of flint placed into the grave would certainly have been sufficient to construct a small cairn. No grave goods were buried with the child inhumation, and no other dating evidence was recovered from the pit fills or from any of the fills of the ring ditch. However, the form of the ring ditch and the form of the burial are consistent with a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age date.

Other graves and features containing human remains

- 4.2.39 A further three burials were identified (Graves 10025, 5290 and 5293), as well as partially articulated human remains from other features (10177, 10152, 10202 and 9500). While these features are not within the Pit Circle 10526 or mortuary enclosure 6302, they are located in close proximity.
- 4.2.40 The grave of a crouched adult female (10025) was located less than 30m to the west of the Pit Circle. The body lay tightly crouched in the base of the grave, which measured 1.22m by 1m. The body had been orientated south-west – north-east, with the head pointing south-west. The body had been placed on its right hand side with the upper legs pointing straight out to the left of the body, although the lower legs and feet were missing.
- 4.2.41 The grave may have been disturbed at a later date since the skull had been dislodged and replaced upside down on top of the cervical vertebrae. The upper fills of the pit contained organic and finds rich deposits, that included Beaker pottery (mainly Rusticated Ware), semi-articulated animal bone (including the feet of a falcon-like bird) and a large flint assemblage, ranging from knapping waste and cores through to finished tools (mainly scrapers).
- 4.2.42 Two further graves (adult male- grave 5290 and a juvenile-grave 5293) were identified within Area 1. Although neither grave contained any grave goods or other finds, both are likely to date to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age period on the basis that both burials were crouched inhumations. The two graves lay immediately adjacent to each other, both cutting the same tree throw, perhaps deliberately utilising a soft spot. No trace of an enclosing ring ditch could be identified and the shallow nature of both graves and the surviving remains indicate significant disturbance from ploughing.
- 4.2.43 As already noted, human remains were recovered from pit 10152 and partly within posthole 10202, which were elements of the Early Bronze Age

pit/posthole arrangement (10150-52 and 10202). These remains consisted of a femur and other disarticulated human bone fragments from pit 10152, while an upturned human skull was found at the junction between this pit and posthole 10202.

- 4.2.44 Less than 20m to the south-west of this pit/posthole arrangement, a small quantity of articulated human bones and fragments of a Beaker vessel were recovered from within a badly truncated pit 10177.
- 4.2.45 At the south edge of the Site, immediately to the west of Area 4, the basal fill of a deep shaft pit (9500), 2m in diameter and 1.48m, contained the semi-articulated remains of an adult male, buried in association with fragments of animal bone. The incomplete nature of this burial, together with the position of some of the bones, suggests that the skeleton had been to some extent defleshed prior to its deposition in the shaft pit. Although no datable material was found with the remains, a few sherds of Beaker pottery were recovered from the backfill sealing the burial.

4.3 Middle/Late Bronze Age (1,500-700 BC)

- 4.3.1 In contrast to the widespread evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity throughout the whole Site, the evidence for Middle/Late Bronze Age activity is restricted to a small settlement at the southern edge of the Site and the substantial Wessex Linear Ditch, which runs through the northern part of the Site (Figure 5).

The Middle/Late Bronze Age Settlement

- 4.3.2 The small unenclosed Middle/Late Bronze Age farmstead included one main structure 7664, a small ancillary structure 7244 and some associated pit and posthole features. It is worth noting that the location of this site, on the eastern edge of the plateau and above the dry valley, was in one of the least exposed spots in this landscape.
- 4.3.3 The main roundhouse (7664) consisted of a double post built ring structure, measuring approximately 9m in diameter, with a south-east facing entrance. The outer ring comprised 18 postholes, which ranged from 0.2-0.4m in diameter and 0.07-0.24 m in depth. The entrance to the structure was marked by a gap of 2m that was framed by two substantial postholes (7229 and 7596).
- 4.3.4 The inner ring comprised 10 postholes, which measured from 0.13-0.7m in diameter and 0.48-0.58m in depth. These measurements clearly indicate that more substantial posts formed the inner ring, and these functioned as the main load-bearing features. Evidence of post pipes and post packing were identified from the majority of the posts forming the inner ring, while a number of the outer ring posts also had evidence of post packing.
- 4.3.5 No evidence of floor surfaces, hearths or internal partitions within this structure survived. However, the structure appears to have been repaired. Posthole 7229 was an unusual dumb-bell shape, implying that it had been recut, and further repairs may be indicated by posts that are offset to the main

post rings, such as 7574, which may represent post replacement. It is also possible that the recutting of posthole 7229 may also be an isolated feature of Iron Age date.

- 4.3.6 Approximately 40m to the south-east of the roundhouse, a small ancillary structure 7244 was identified. The structure was composed of 9 postholes, which formed a small circular structure, approximately 6m in diameter, with a possible south-east facing entrance.
- 4.3.7 Relatively few finds were retrieved from the postholes of either of the structures, but included small quantities of burnt flint, struck flint and pottery. No pattern could be discerned concerning concentrations of finds (e.g. denser quantities of finds from around the entrance area).
- 4.3.8 Pottery from the ancillary structure 7244 was of Late Bronze Age date, while similar quantities of both Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery were retrieved from roundhouse 7664. In particular, a significant quantity of pottery was retrieved from posthole 7229 of this structure.
- 4.3.9 To the south and east of the roundhouse 7664, there are two concentrated posthole/pit clusters. Although these may form further structures and/or fence boundaries associated with the roundhouse, no clear pattern could be identified. Amongst the concentration of features to the east of the roundhouse, Pit 7233 contained three deliberate backfill deposits, containing broken quern fragments (Object 8650) and flint tools.

The Wessex Linear Ditch 5381

- 4.3.10 Running across the northern extent of the Site, the Late Bronze Age Wessex Linear Ditch 5381 would originally have comprised a monumental bank and ditch that is known to have extended for a distance of approximately 5km across the landscape. The Wessex Linear Ditch was exposed for a total distance of over 350 m across the excavation area (Figure 6).
- 4.3.11 Although oriented roughly east-west, it was not entirely straight and meandered off alignment, following the natural topography of the landscape. A total of eight interventions were cut through this ditch, and although no traces of a bank were noted in the fill deposition sequence, indirect evidence implies that a bank may have existed on the northern side of the ditch.
- 4.3.12 The Wessex Linear Ditch must have remained extant for some considerable time after its construction. Certainly, it was still a prominent feature in the late 4th century AD, when the ditch formed an important feature in the Romano-British landscape.

4.4 Iron Age (BC 700-AD 43)

- 4.4.1 Very little evidence for Iron Age activity was recovered within the Site. No Iron Age features were identified, although a small quantity of residual material was recovered across the Site.

4.4.2 Five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from posthole 7229, one of the two entrance postholes associated with the Middle/Late Bronze Age roundhouse 7664.

4.5 Middle–Late Roman Period (AD 150-410)

4.5.1 A small number of features produced poorly dated Roman pottery (2nd/3rd century AD onwards), and indicate activity in the landscape prior to and/or contemporary with a notable number of Late Roman cemeteries.

4.5.2 These include a double-ditched trackway (Group 8114), roughly 7m wide, in Area 6, within the south-eastern part of the site (Figure 7). This trackway followed the topography in this part of the Site, and was orientated predominantly north-south, before turning on to a more north-west/south-east alignment, and its continuation in both directions can be identified from existing cropmarks (see Figure 1). A segmented curving gully (8328) cuts the western ditch of this trackway and is probably contemporary with it, possibly performing a drainage function.

4.5.3 At the northern edge of the Site, adjacent to Area 1, a second trackway, 11m wide, was formed by two ditches (Ditches 9406 and 9398/9400). The trackway is broadly Romano-British in date, although recovered medieval pottery appears to suggest that the trackway continued in use for some substantial period.

4.5.4 Close to the point where the trackway merges with the Wessex Linear Ditch, a large number of undated postholes were encountered (Group 9451). This group of features comprised of four parallel lines of postholes located immediately on the southern side of the Wessex Linear Ditch. It is possible that these may have formed the footings for a rough bridge, allowing access across the Wessex Linear Ditch in the Romano-British period.

4.5.5 Another notable feature was a ditch (Group 5382), 1.2m in width, partially recut at least twice, which was aligned broadly east-west and ran roughly parallel to the earlier Wessex Linear Ditch. Ditch 5382 cuts across the Wessex Linear Ditch at the same point as the trackway (Figure 7). Pottery recovered from Ditch 5382 dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD. Further to the east, a small segment of a north-south aligned ditch (10396) cuts across Ditch 5382 and the Wessex Linear Ditch.

4.5.6 At the far western edge of the Site, a series of 16 intercutting quarry pits (Group 9493) where also of a broad Roman date. These pits were all roughly circular in plan, and relatively shallow, none exceeding 0.8m in depth.

4.5.7 The excavations within the Site revealed an interesting pattern of Romano-British activity. Together with the two School Site cemeteries excavated during the Phase III fieldwork, a further two cemeteries (5095 in Area 1 and 6601 within the Wessex water pipeline) and a small number of individual burials were found, totalling 59 inhumation burials. All the cemeteries lie to the south of the former Late Bronze Age Wessex Linear Ditch 5381 and date to the late 4th century AD.

Cemetery, Group 5095

- 4.5.8 This late 4th century AD cemetery, containing at least 45 inhumations and 2 examples of cremated remains, lay within the southern half of Area 1. The cemetery was comprised of a small enclosed cemetery with a significant number of additional burials inserted into the adjacent Wessex Linear Ditch **5381**, which lies immediately to the north (**Figures 7 and 8**).

Enclosed burials

- 4.5.9 The enclosure was defined by a ditch (1m wide and 0.3-0.4m in depth) which enclosed a sub-rectangular plot approximately 18 x 13m in size and abuts the Wessex Linear Ditch. The enclosure had two possible entrances, a narrow gap in the eastern side of the ditch, and a second wider gap in the north-western corner, although the second entrance may be the result of truncation, since the chalk is lower in this area.
- 4.5.10 The interior of this cemetery contained 12 graves, broadly arranged in two rows, surrounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure, with two outlying burials, one of which pre-dated the enclosure (grave **5133**). All of the graves within this cemetery contained inhumations, the majority of which had been buried in a supine and extended position, within coffins (**Figure 8**). With two exceptions, these were single interments, the exceptions being a female and a neonate (grave **5122**) and two adults (grave **1359**). The majority of the graves were oriented north-south.
- 4.5.11 The graves were rectangular in plan, with vertical sides and flat bases. The cuts themselves were quite substantial, averaging 2.3m long by 1.1m wide by over one metre deep, all cut through solid chalk. The burials were generally quite well appointed for a rural cemetery of this date. In general, the burials within the enclosed cemetery were single coffined inhumations, buried wearing hobnailed boots and with a few grave goods, typically comprising a pottery drinking vessel and/or coin(s), the majority of them Valentinian in date (AD 364-375). Personal ornaments or jewellery were also present, including: copper alloy finger rings; brooches and bone combs.
- 4.5.12 Three of the graves in the cemetery are particularly unusual (**Figure 8**). One burial was contained within a large iron-bound coffin or casket (grave **5076**), whilst another grave (**5119**) contained an unusually high quantity of jewellery. This burial of a young woman was found to have a fine silver pin near the head (seemingly broken before deposition) and a bone/ivory bracelet worn on the lower left arm. In addition an ornate jewellery box (constructed of yew with copper alloy and iron fittings) was found by the feet. This box held many items including: four copper alloy bracelets; three silver finger rings (threaded onto one of the bracelets); a bone comb; a broken copper alloy brooch and the remains of at least one necklace consisting of two ?silver clasps and in excess of 180 beads made variously of amber, glass, coral and copper alloy.

Wessex Linear Ditch Burials

- 4.5.13 Excavation of the Wessex Linear Ditch **5382**, which lay immediately to the north of the enclosed cemetery, identified a further 16 graves containing the remains of at least 31 individuals (several of them disarticulated). Some of

the graves had been recut several times to accommodate new burials, often disturbing the remains of the original occupants, which were then reinterred with the next inhumation (**Figure 8**). Approximately 100m further to the east, a single isolated inhumation grave with associated cremated remains (**5245**) was also uncovered (**Figure 7**). On the basis of coins and other grave goods, these graves can be dated to the late 4th century AD, contemporary with the burials within the enclosed cemetery.

4.5.14 With the exception of grave **5245**, all of these graves were concentrated along a 35m stretch of the Wessex Linear Ditch. The graves were all apparently cut from the same level, approximately halfway down the section of the ditch, indicating that the ditch was open and still a relatively substantial feature when the burials were undertaken. At least five of the graves had been recut at least once, all of these recuts seemed to have been precisely targeted on an earlier grave, indicating the possibility that the graves may have been marked in some way, although no evidence was found to support this.

4.5.15 The burials within the Wessex Linear exhibited a greater variety in posture than those in the enclosed cemetery (see **Figure 8**), although this may be partly be a consequence of the fact that only three of the burials within the Wessex Linear Ditch were coffined.

4.5.16 No pottery vessels were found with any of the burials in the Wessex Linear Ditch, and overall the quantity and quality of grave goods tended to be poorer than found in the enclosure burials. While a majority of the burials were buried wearing hobnailed boots, only one burial was found with jewellery (a copper alloy ring on burial **5189** in grave **5169**) and two with coins (burials **5200** in grave **5208** and burial **5173** in grave **5171**). However, a number of iron objects were found as grave goods. An iron knife or dagger had been placed in the hands of burial **5225** (grave **5213**) and an iron object resembling a chisel alongside burial **5204** (grave **5181**).

Wessex Water Cemetery, Group (6601)

4.5.17 This cemetery was partly uncovered during a watching brief on stripping along the line of a Wessex water pipeline. The western half of the cemetery remains unexcavated (**Figure 9**).

4.5.18 The uncovered section of the cemetery comprised a rectangular enclosure ditch, at least 8m by 5m, the interior of which contained a single empty 'grave' **6632**, which may have been intended to function as a cenotaph, representing a 'missing' burial.

4.5.19 The primary fill of the enclosure ditch comprised material slumping from the exterior of the enclosure, which included pottery, burnt flint, bone and iron objects. This deposit continued around the outside edge of the ditch and is possibly deriving from an external bank.

4.5.20 The next phase of activity associated with the enclosure consisted of the insertion of at least four inhumation graves (**6745**, **6751**, **6756** and **6667**), which cut through the slumped deposits within the ditch. These burials were

all cut from the same level, before the final silting of the ditch, and hence are all roughly contemporary. All of these burials lacked both coffins and grave goods, with the exception of hobnail boots.

- 4.5.21 The final phase of activity within this cemetery consisted of a final silting of the ditch containing topsoil derived deposits, with no clear direction of silting. Quantities of material culture were retrieved from this fill including pottery, human and animal bone, burnt bone (both human and animal), burnt flint, iron nails and hobnails, worked flint, burnt flint, oysters, shell, charcoal and non-local stone. Pottery and burnt bone were the most frequent elements of material culture.
- 4.5.22 A series of cremated remains and probable pyre debris, associated with a number of ceramic vessels were placed into this final silting fill. At least 14 separate deposits of cremated material were associated with this final phase of deposition.
- 4.5.23 Only two pit cuts could actually be identified into which cremated remains and pots had been clearly deposited. Pit 6757 was located on the south side of the enclosure and was cut from the top of the final ditch fill. Pit 6695, cut into the deposit half way through the deposition process, is sealed by later deposition. In both cases, it appeared that cremated remains were placed around the ceramic vessels rather than contained within them.
- 4.5.24 No associated cuts or pits could be detected for any of the remaining cremation-related deposits, rather, they appeared as lenses within the final fill of the ditch. This may be because the cuts were impossible to see, or because the cremated material had simply been deposited into the upper ditch fills. However, in the majority of cases, the bulk of the cremated material was placed around the base of the associated vessels, with more material surrounding them. This may suggest that the pots had been placed on the existing surface of the topsoil derived deposit, and were then subsequently covered with cremation debris and sealing deposits.
- 4.5.25 Thirteen of the definite cremations were associated with ceramic vessels and were spaced fairly evenly throughout the extent of the enclosure ditch. Most of the complete pots associated with the cremation deposits were narrow necked jars, jugs and indented Beakers, in other words mainly closed vessel types, unsuitable for containing bone. Thus, in the majority of cases, the cremated bone was unurned, although possibly bagged, and the vessels served as grave goods.
- 4.5.26 To the north and north-east of the enclosure, an additional eight inhumations were uncovered (graves 6625, 6630, 6622, 6663, 6621, 9366, 6603 and 6762). The richer graves were 6630 and 6663, both of which contained at least three separate items of grave furnishing. The former contained three pots – a jar, a bowl and a ribbed beaker while the latter contained two pots and a spindle whorl. In general all the graves were relatively shallow, on average only 0.37m in depth.

Isolated burials

- 4.5.27 A small cluster of four burials (graves 9631, 9634, 9637 and 9640) was identified approximately 80m to the south of cemetery 5095 (Figure 7). They were all buried in relatively deep rectangular shaped grave cuts, averaging 2.2m in length, 1m in width and 0.8m in depth and aligned east-west. Although three of the burials were coffined, all lacked hobnails and grave goods, but on the basis of form and the presence of coffins, they are probably roughly contemporary with the other Roman cemeteries in the vicinity.
- 4.5.28 One additional isolated coffined burial (grave 7005) was discovered in Area 5, approximately 120m to the south-east of the School Site cemeteries.

4.6 Medieval Period (AD 1066-1500)

- 4.6.1 Few features or finds can be attributed to activity after the Romano-British period. However, a small number of abraded pot sherds were retrieved from the trackways located to the east and north of the Site (Figure 7).
- 4.6.2 Possibly contemporary was a narrow hollow way (8342) together with a number of cart ruts (Group 8252) that cut across Roman trackway 8114 within Area 6. Other medieval features include Ditch 7665, within Area 5, at the southern edge of the Site, which was aligned north-east-south-west and forms part of an ancient field boundary.

4.7 Second World War (AD 1940+)

Second World War- Air Raid Shelter

- 4.7.1 As part of the fieldwork, a rapid survey was undertaken of one of the surviving air raid shelters located on the former caravan park, to the north-west of the Site (Figures 1 and 10).
- 4.7.2 Constructed in 1940, the shelter was associated with a complex of over 58 separate buildings on the site, which comprised a wide range of standard building types, including Nissen, Laing and Magnet huts, a NAAFI building and concrete shower blocks. These buildings formed part of the Boscombe Down Lower Camp, which was associated with the airfield, further to the west.
- 4.7.3 The complex survived until 1952, at which point the site was largely demolished and the site reused as a caravan park. While very little of the majority of the buildings remains, beyond their concrete bases which were reused as caravan stands, the more substantial air-raid shelters (approximately 9 in all) appear to have been left relatively intact, although partly buried under rubble.
- 4.7.4 The examined air-raid shelter was a standard double brick-lined trench form, internally measuring 10m by 2.70m and 2.60m in depth. The shelter was roofed with a series of concrete slabs, 3m by 1.3m and 0.30m, laid on the top of the brick walls (Figure 10). The shelter was partly sunk to a depth of 1m

below the original ground level, with a sloping spread of spoil laid around the structure to add additional protection.

- 4.7.5 The 1m wide main entrance was situated at the northern end of the shelter, with a thin internal concrete partition, protecting the rest of the shelter. A small 0.6m square escape hatch was built into the south-east corner of the roof, accessed by a simple metal ladder, fixed to the southern wall.

4.8 Undated

- 4.8.1 A large number of undated features were excavated across the Site (**Figure 2**). These include a number of shallow and truncated gullies adjacent to Area 5, which are likely represent relict field boundaries of medieval/post-medieval date. The largest group of undated features excavated relates to tree throws (220 examples). In addition, roughly 60 small scoops or pits and 160 postholes also lacked pottery. However, it is likely that the majority of these features relate to activity of prehistoric date, either Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age or Middle-Late Bronze Age.

5 FINDS

5.1 The Finds

Introduction

- 5.1.1 Where appropriate, all the artefacts have been washed, marked and quantified by material type using both the number and weight of pieces for each context. This information is summarised in **Table 1**.
- 5.1.2 The artefacts have also been scanned to establish the condition, nature and date range of the assemblage; this information is presented by material type below. Finds recovered during the processing of the artefact and environmental samples have also been quantified (this information is incorporated into **Table 1**) and scanned alongside the rest of the assemblage from the same context, although the items themselves remain separately bagged.

Table 1: Finds totals by material type (number/weight in grammes)

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metalwork:		
silver	4	6
copper alloy	123	561
iron	4410	11453
Worked flint	748	-
Burnt flint	936	-
Pottery	1516	15834
Peterborough ware	8	18
Grooved ware	49	475
Beaker	343	1890
Collared urn	70	684
Middle-Late Bronze/Early Iron Age	80	476
Middle-Late Iron Age	8	63
Unassigned prehistoric	27	203
Roman	906	11881
Medieval	12	79
Post-medieval	11	65
Coins		
Romano-British	22	-
Post-medieval	1	-
Glass	181	114
Ceramic building material	72	1054
Stone	46	16608
Wood	36	19
Shell	22	262
Fired clay	5	4
Amber	5	5
Slag	4	204
Clay tobacco pipe	3	7
Shale	1	23
Fibre/textile	1	1

5.1.3 Once excavated, a complete glass beaker, the jewellery box and its contents all required urgent stabilisation and conservation. This work has already been completed but none of the other metalwork (iron and copper alloy) has yet been X-radiographed and no further conservation treatments have been undertaken.

5.2 Metalwork

Coins

5.2.1 In total, some 23 coins were examined from the excavations. All of these bar one are Roman in date, and comprise copper alloy *folles* of the 4th century AD. The one exception was a copper farthing of Charles I, which was recovered unstratified (context 5000).

5.2.2 The majority of the coins were recovered from Late Roman burials within the enclosure cemetery or cut in to the fills of an adjacent prehistoric boundary ditch (Group 5095). All of the coins recovered from these graves

appear to have been deliberately deposited as grave goods, with none apparently accidental losses. In general the coins are in fair condition, but many have suffered corrosion, and a number also show signs of pre-depositional wear. None are unusual as site finds in Britain, although it is notable that the assemblage is dominated by coins of the second half of the 4th century, and that coins of Valentinian II and Theodosius I are amongst those recovered. The presence of these confirms that the cemetery continued in use beyond the end of the Valentinian period, and possibly into the 5th century.

- 5.2.3 Two of the coins could not be closely dated. One of these was recovered from the fill of a cremation burial (layer 6729, Object 9243). Although it cannot be closely dated, largely due to the corrosion and concretion which now cover it, its size and shape indicate that it was struck during the 4th century AD. The second, Object 6977, also dates to the 4th century, and was recovered alongside a coin of Constans, dated to AD 346 – 50 (context 5077).
- 5.2.4 The earliest dated coins from the site are Constantinian coins dating to the AD 330's – a *foliis* of Constantius II, as found in layer 9320 in ditch 9319, and a contemporary copy of a Constantinopolis coin, probably struck between AD 330 and 345. Such contemporary copies are not unusual as site finds, and may have been struck semi-officially to make up for shortfalls in official coin supply. The latter was recovered from the fill of grave 5218, one of the graves dug into the fills of the prehistoric boundary ditch. Although this coin shows little wear, this does not necessarily indicate that the coin was deposited shortly after being struck, merely that it had not circulated heavily prior to its deposition. This may indicate that the first burial in this area was enacted within the fills of this ditch, and that the adjacent enclosure was slightly later in date.
- 5.2.5 Three coins were struck in the 340s AD. The latter two of these were both recovered from the same grave (5122), one recovered from the mouth of the individual. The closeness in date between these two coins strongly suggests that the grave dates to the late AD 340s or early 350s. Grave 5122 lies at the western end of the central row of burials within the mortuary enclosure. The third coin came from grave 5076, which lay within the northernmost row of the graves within the enclosure.
- 5.2.6 The three coins found within grave 5208 all date to the same period. All were placed by the right foot of the burial. All three are copies of the *Fel Temp Reparatio* 'Fallen Horseman' coinage. These issues were extensively copied, often in a very stylistic fashion, during the AD 350s. Their presence within the grave, and the absence of any Valentinianic coins, probably dates the burial fairly closely to the AD 350s or early 360s.
- 5.2.7 Eleven of the excavated coins are Valentinian in date. The majority of these were recovered from graves, where they had been used as grave goods. Three coins of this date were recovered from grave 5056, where one had been placed by the head of the burial, whilst the other two lay beneath the right femur. Grave 5056 lay at the western end of the northernmost row of graves

within the mortuary enclosure, and also contained a glass vessel and a pottery beaker. Valentinianic coins may have remained in circulation for some time due to the erratic nature of coin supply to Britain from the 380s onwards. In view of this, graves containing coins of this date should be viewed as dating to the last third of the 4th century AD, but no closer.

- 5.2.8 This point is amply illustrated by the three coins recovered from grave **5059**. Two of these are Valentinianic, whilst the third is a coin of Theodosius I. An antler comb recovered from this grave is also likely to date to the last quarter of the 4th century. The position and alignment of this grave within the enclosure – as one of the peripheral graves and being dug on a different alignment to that predominant within the enclosure – is also suggestive of this being late in the sequence of graves. Grave **5138**, which occupies a similar position within the south-western corner of the enclosure also had coins placed as grave goods with the burial – two coins were placed by the right hand. The first of these, a coin of Valentinian I, dated to AD 364 – 78, whilst the second was struck by Valentinian II and dated to AD 383 – 392.
- 5.2.9 Graves **5171** and **5181** each contained offerings of two Valentinianic coins. Both were cut into the partially silted prehistoric ditch to the north of the mortuary enclosure. The presence of dated graves within this group in the ditch indicate that burial was taking place both within the enclosure and within the ditch fills contemporaneously. The latest coin in both graves indicates that the burials belong to the last quarter of the 4th century.
- 5.2.10 This identification and assessment of the coins from Boscombe Down has established that the cemetery excavated in Phase 5 probably dates to the second half of the 4th century. Coin evidence suggests that burial began in both the mortuary enclosure and in the partially silted prehistoric boundary ditch at roughly the same time, with the earliest coin dated grave being one of those cutting the ditch (grave **5218**). The majority of graves containing coins date to the last third of the 4th century AD.

Silver and Copper Alloy

- 5.2.11 The silver and the majority of copper alloy objects from this site were all associated with the jewellery box (Object **7313**) from grave **5119**. The yew wood of the box itself was reinforced with four copper alloy corner brackets, an ornamental plate on its (probably sliding) lid and a square lock plate. An iron S-shaped fixture or fitting also appeared to be part of the locking mechanism. In addition, approximately 25 copper alloy studs probably provided an additional decorative element to the box, possibly fixing a leather or textile (one tiny piece was found inside the box) covering over the surface of the wood. It is broadly comparable to other examples from 4th century graves at Poundbury (Cool 1993, 96, fig. 69) and the Butt Road cemetery, Colchester (Crummy 1983, 85-7).
- 5.2.12 A silver pin with a faceted cuboid head, paralleled in grave 336 at Lankhills (AD 350-70; Clarke 1979, fig. 89, 331) and in the main 4th century cemetery at Poundbury (Cool 1993, fig.68, 37), was amongst its contents. One segmented and two plain silver finger rings were also found, threaded onto a twisted copper alloy cable bracelet with a hook and eye terminal, a common

type throughout the Roman period. Other copper alloy items comprised seven other copper alloy bracelets, a finger ring, two clasps (cf Clarke 1979, fig 93, 339 dated to *c.* AD 370-90) probably from necklaces made up from the glass, coral and amber bead (see below) and ten pieces of copper alloy sleeving wrapped around bone, the fastenings for bracelets. A trumpet-headed brooch was also included, a type mainly dated to the Flavian-Trajanic period; its pin was missing, perhaps further supporting evidence that this item as an heirloom at the time of its deposition.

- 5.2.13 A Nauheim derivative brooch was also found in the fill of Grave 5237, which contained an adult male. Although sometimes found in contexts of 1st century BC date, in southern England brooches of this type were most common during the pre-Flavian period (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 312; Brailsford 1962, 7, c18-c26; Cunliffe 1971, 100). Part of a hinged strip-bow brooch, found in layer 5001, was also of 1st century AD date. A large copper alloy finger ring with slightly flattened terminals also came from grave 5169. A crenellated armlet was also found with the adult female in grave 6603 and can be paralleled at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 40, fig. 43, 1659).
- 5.2.14 A post-medieval (probably 17th century AD) rowel spur was found in posthole 9314 while the remaining copper alloy items consisted of miscellaneous fixtures, fittings and fragments.

Iron

- 5.2.15 The exact number of iron objects is difficult to estimate, as many of the nails, especially the hobnails, were very fragmentary; **Table 1** gives the maximum number of objects/fragments. At least 713 nails were recovered; the majority from graves although small numbers of nails/nail fragments were also found in layer 5000, posthole 9311, cut 8145, gully 8275, ditch 5343 and pits 10177 and 10459. Nails were found in 32 graves, in numbers ranging from one to 40 per grave. Most have preserved mineral-replaced wood and probably represent coffin nails although those from graves 5084, 5178, 5186, 5193, 5196, 5237, 5247, 5289, 6622, 6625 and 9640 (each containing fewer than ten) may have been accidentally incorporated. Although there was some variation in size, all the nails belonged to the ubiquitous round-headed type (Manning 1985, 134, type 1).
- 5.2.16 In addition to nails, the coffin in grave 5076 also had a variety of other iron fittings including angle brackets, strap hinges, plates, split-spiked loops, studs, rivets and bindings. Mineral-preserved wood on some of these fittings suggested that at least some of the planking used was between 40-60 mm thick. Similar coffin fittings occur at Poundbury (Mills and Tylecote 1993, 117-27) and Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 336-7) although, so far, this coffin is unique in the Boscombe area. The presence of such fittings, however, may indicate that the wood was being reused as much Roman woodwork was strengthened and protected by iron plate and binding (Manning in Frere 1972, 188-90).
- 5.2.17 Twenty-nine sets of hobnails were also identified, accompanying both inhumed and cremated individuals. Only three of these sets (graves 5073,

5171 and 5181) were associated with cleats although one of these (grave 5171) contained ten in all.

- 5.2.18 Iron objects were also deposited as grave goods. These comprised a chisel, a pair of shears, four knives and a brooch. The chisel, from grave 5181, can be paralleled at Hod Hill, Dorset (Manning 1985, 9, pl.5, A22) and was probably a smith's, mason's or carpenter's tool. One of the knives (the example with a bone handle), and the shears accompanied the adult male in grave 5129. Two of the other knives had also been deposited with adult males, in graves 5073 and 5213 while another was found in cremation-related deposit 6602. The brooch, of Nauheim derivative type with a D-shaped bow (Feugère 1985, type 4b) was found amongst the redeposited bone in grave 5169.

5.3 Pottery

- 5.3.1 In total, 1516 sherds, 15,834g of pottery were recovered, providing the main dating evidence for this site. The sherds spanned the period from the Middle/Late Neolithic to post-medieval periods although there was only limited evidence for Iron Age and medieval activity and none at all for the Saxon. In general, the assemblage survived in good condition, the average sherd weight was 10.4g.
- 5.3.2 The earliest pottery comprised fragments of sparsely flint-tempered Peterborough Ware of Middle Neolithic date (broadly 3350-2900 BC). These sherds were found in ditch 6321, posthole 7481, tree throw 8013 and cut 9083. The rim from ditch 6321 was of the Mortlake substyle. Grooved ware sherds, dated to c. 2950-2400 BC, occurred in predominantly grog-tempered fabrics, some including sand and fine flint. These were found in pits 5048, 5100, 5266, 6306, 6323, 7229, 7547 and 10435, ditches 6425, 6469 and 6481 and robber trench 6035. The base sherd, with internal residues, from pit 10435 was of the Durrington Walls substyle but with vertical grooves rather than applied strips separating the panels of decoration.
- 5.3.3 Beaker sherds were more numerous, occurring in a range of fabrics containing various combinations and amounts of quartz sand, flint, grog and calcareous inclusions. While the majority belonged to the predominantly oxidised, fine, thin-walled, highly decorated vessels generally associated with burials and characteristic of the 'Beaker' material culture, at least 134 of these sherds were from the less commonly found, coarser 'domestic' vessels. These sherds occurred in small numbers in layer 10350, pits 7452, 10000, 10016, 10042, 10147, 10228, 10247, 10248, 10283 and 10480 and the fills of late Roman graves 6012 and 6762, but were most common in pit 10026 where 95 sherds (539g) were found. Sherds from this feature derived from at least three vessels, one with a slightly out-turned, externally expanded, rounded rim and the second, a large (c. 180 mm in diameter) vessel with an upright, round-topped rim and paired, plastic finger-nail impressed decoration. The third vessel was also a large (c. 200mm diameter) open form with a grooved cordon beneath the rim, circular impressions above it and paired plastic finger-nail pinched decoration beneath. This group in particular have all the hallmarks of the 3rd millennium BC (Ros Cleal pers. com.).

- 5.3.4 The 'classic' Beaker assemblage was predominantly comb decorated although sherds with cordons, slashed and stabbed decoration, herringbone, horizontal and diagonal incised lines and impressed wedge-shaped decoration were also noted. Traces of inlaid white paste survived in two of the comb-decorated sherds from pit **9607**. Sherds from two more or less complete vessels, both of the Wessex/Middle Rhine type, were found in pits **10150** and **10151**; the former with all-over, fine, irregular lightly incised horizontal line decoration, the latter with zonal combed decoration.
- 5.3.5 The Collared Urn sherds, also of Early Bronze Age date, were mainly found in pits **9432** (40 sherds, 258g) and **9436** (28 sherds, 417g). Those from pit **9432** were from the base and lower part of a single vessel while those from pit **9436** included a rim with cord-impressed decoration and three slightly carinated body sherds with rows of impressed dots above and below the carination. The remaining sherds were found singly in grave **5213** and pit **10226**, but were less confidently assigned to this ceramic tradition on fabric grounds alone.
- 5.3.6 The Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds occurred largely in a variety of flint-gritted fabrics, with smaller quantities of sandy and calcareous wares. A single thick walled sherd in a moderately coarse flint-gritted fabric from ditch **6182** probably from Deverel-Rimbury vessel and as such is likely to be of Middle Bronze Age date. Similarly, sherds probably from a Globular urn were found in posthole **7200** although the calcareous and flint-gritted fabric was coarser than is usual for vessels of this type. Relatively few featured sherds occurred amongst the post-Deverel-Rimbury material, comprising only a flat-topped rim from a tripartite jar from grave **5245**, shouldered jar sherds decorated with incised slashes on the shoulder from posthole **7300** and a finger-pinched base from posthole **7620**. The others, dated on fabric grounds, were found in layers **7247** and **9032**, graves **5073**, **5181**, tree throw **5359**, ditches **6159**, **6177**, **6363**, **8058** and **9347**, cut **6300**, postholes **7212**, **7544** and **7574** and pit **7229**.
- 5.3.7 Five flint-tempered sherds of Middle Iron Age date, including two saucepan pot sherds decorated with finely burnished acute-angled lattice, were also found in pit **7229** and probably indicate the date of this feature. Three sherds of Late Iron Age date were found singly in layer **5107**, and the fills of the later graves **5181** and **5205** probably representing 'background noise' from the nearby settlement, presumed to be of Iron Age date, on Southmill Hill.
- 5.3.8 Small numbers of undiagnostic body sherds in a range of flint-, calcareous and sand with shell tempered fabrics were assigned a general prehistoric date on fabric grounds alone. These comprise sherds from pits **5052**, **8021** and **10484**, ditches **6156** and **6190** and tree throw **6558**.
- 5.3.9 Almost two-thirds of the pottery was of Romano-British date. Thirty-eight vessels were deliberately deposited as grave goods, accompanying both cremated and inhumed individuals. All were of Late Roman date, extending well into the second half of the 4th century AD and included both full-sized and miniature vessels in Black Burnished ware, sandy greyware and New

Forest colour-coated ware fabrics. Information concerning these vessels is summarised in **Appendix 3**.

- 5.3.10 The remaining sherds were mostly found in the fillings of ditches, with fewer than 20 sherds from pits, tree throws and natural features. The assemblage spanned the entire Romano-British period, although the emphasis was very definitely on the later 3rd to 4th centuries AD, coinciding with the florit of the adjacent settlement. The range of fabrics included grog-tempered, oxidised and grey wares from a variety of sources and Black Burnished ware as well as products of the New Forest and Oxfordshire kilns and small quantities of samian, all common within the area.
- 5.3.11 Medieval sherds were found in ditches **6131, 6410, 7014, 8052** and **8181**, layer **9333** and unstratified in Area D. Most were featureless body sherds in a variety of moderately coarse sandy and calcareous wares although one rim from a cooking pot was found in ditch **8181**. The small quantity of post-medieval sherds included red and buff earthenwares of Verwood and other relatively local types, a jasper-type ware handle from layer **9332** and a pinched base sherd in a grey stoneware fabric from ditch **6321**.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.4.1 With the exception of one Romano-British flat fragment from the fill of grave **5174**, all the ceramic building material was either of medieval/post-medieval or indeterminate date. The medieval/post-medieval fragments consisted entirely of roof tile and house brick fragments.

5.5 Worked Flint

Introduction

- 5.5.1 The worked flint assemblage consisted of 748 pieces. Generally the flint is dark grey with a white cortex. The source of the material is doubtless local: obtained from the upper chalk during the digging of pits and ditches or during cultivation. Condition varies, but many pieces (particularly those from topsoil or residual contexts) are heavily patinated, and show the edge damage typical of ploughzone assemblages. Flint from stratified features tends to be in better condition and less heavily patinated.
- 5.5.2 The most significant groups were from the central grave and surrounding ditch of barrow **6037**, which had Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Beaker associations. These features contained 65 and 90 pieces of worked flint respectively, including single Transverse and Green Low-type barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, eight scrapers of various forms, a utilised and retouched knife, three cores, two core rejuvenation tablets, a hammer stone, and a variety of flakes and blades.
- 5.5.3 Fills of the mortuary enclosure ditch (sections **6373, 6395, 6398**) had a low number of generally undiagnostic pieces (17 flakes, one scraper, one core, one blade, two chips).

- 5.5.4 Pit **9432** contained a group of six end or end-and-side scrapers of Late Neolithic or (more probably) Early Bronze Age type.
- 5.5.5 Pit **10021** contained an assemblage including 33 flakes, three blades, a core fragment, large quantities of unworked burnt flint, a group of five large scrapers and a single oblique arrowhead. This group is likely to be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, contemporary with the Beaker-associated material.
- 5.5.6 Several features contained flakes, scrapers and other pieces with Beaker ceramic associations, generally in small numbers. Some of the features defining the Pit Circle contained struck flint, but these were generally limited to small numbers of flakes without secondary working or use. Grave **10025** contained a broken/incomplete Transverse arrowhead, ten scrapers, six other tools, over 100 flakes, blades and bladelets, ten cores, a rejuvenation flake and a crested flake.
- 5.5.7 Material with earlier ceramic associations was recovered from pits **5100**, **5266** and **5048** (which contained Grooved Ware). **5100** contained six flakes. **5266** contained flakes (some utilised and/or retouched) and a scraper. **5048** may represent a single knapping episode, including utilised flakes, two end scrapers, and a number of flakes and blades.
- 5.5.8 The tools and other utilised pieces, together with flake morphology and technology (broad, squat flakes struck using hard hammer technique, some with hinge fractures), are likely to be largely of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date, with a smaller component exhibiting a technology and typology that is consistent with an Late Bronze or Iron Age date. These latter include a group of flakes and tools (a serrated flake and three scrapers) from a Romano-British grave **5169**, within the Wessex Linear Ditch.

5.6 Burnt and Unworked Flint

- 5.6.1 The burnt flint was found in 206 contexts from all areas of the site, mostly occurring in small quantities. Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable but is generally interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity. Only sixteen contexts produced more than 1kg of burnt flint, including Early Bronze Age pits **9508**, **10000**, **10025** and cut **8301**, the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit **10021**, Late Roman cremation burial **5247** and undated pits **10027**, **10042** and posthole **10484**. All the burnt flint was discarded after its initial processing.

5.7 Stone

- 5.7.1 Portable stone objects consisted of seven quern fragments, four rubbers or grinders, a possible weight and part of an object of unknown type with highly polished, concave surfaces. One of the querns, from pit **7233**, (within the Middle – Late Bronze Age settlement area in Area 5) was clearly of the saddle variety and made from sandstone while three of the others, associated with pottery of Late Neolithic (ditch **6481**; sarsen) and Early Bronze Age (pit **10025**; sarsen and ditch **10147**; micaceous sandstone) date, are also likely to

be of this form. Pieces from two different Greensand querns, both of rotary type, were found in the area of the Wessex Water cemetery (unstratified and context 6697) while the seventh piece, in a coarse, gritty sandstone, was found in ditch 9212, associated with Roman pottery, but was too small to indicate type.

5.7.2 The stone rubbers were all roughly fist-sized; the examples from pits 9607 and 10025 and ditch 9299 were associated with Early Bronze Age and Roman pottery respectively while the fourth was from undated pit 9568. The possible sandstone weight was from posthole 7445 while the micaceous sandstone fragment with polished concave surfaces was from pit 9432, associated with sherds of Collared Urn.

5.7.3 The remaining stone fragments showed no obvious signs of working. Rock types included sarsen, Greensand and various sand and limestones probably from the Chilmark/Tisbury outcrops of the Portland/Purbeck Beds. Iron pyrites nodules were found in six features, including grave 5059, while a fossilised sea urchin (echinoid) and an unidentified fossil fragment were found in pit 7452 and ditch 8181. Items such as these occur naturally within the chalk, but their presence in graves such as that of the 'Amesbury Archer' and in some of the Roman burials on the site of the new MoD sports fields at Boscombe Down, suggests that they may have been deliberately deposited.

5.8 Glass

5.8.1 In addition to the 176 small glass (and coral- but these have not yet been separately quantified) beads found inside the jewellery box in grave 5119, four fragments and one complete glass vessel were recovered. The complete vessel, a footed, conical beaker with trailed decoration, a variant of Isings form 106, was deliberately deposited in grave 5060. Locally, its closest parallel was found at Lankhills, Winchester (Harden 1979, 215, fig.27, 633) in a grave dated to *c.* AD 370-90. Tiny pieces of translucent and pale blue vessel glass were found in ditch 7128 and grave 5059. The latter is certainly of Roman date, the clear fragment was too small to be sure. The two remaining pieces, from pit 9341 and ditch 7116 were both of post-medieval/modern date.

5.9 Amber and Shale

5.9.1 The amber consisted of five 'cottage-loaf' shaped beads, all from the necklace(s) contained within the jewellery box from grave 5119.

5.9.2 A shale spindle whorl, comparable to an example from the Lankhills cemetery (Clark 1971, 248, grave 89, dated to *c.* AD 310-357/70) was found in context 6704.

5.10 Worked Animal Bone

5.10.1 A maximum of 12 worked bone objects was recorded, consisting of one comb and 11 bracelet fragments although some of these may join. All had been deposited as grave goods.

- 5.10.2 The bone comb belongs within the second half of the 4th century AD and had been deposited with an adult female in Grave 5059. It was of the composite, double-sided type with iron rivets and two stepped convex marginal mouldings on each long side of the connecting plate.
- 5.10.3 Ten of the bone bracelet fragments were contained within the jewellery box buried with an adult female in Grave 5119 and probably represent rather fewer bracelets although no attempts have been made at this stage to join them. The remaining fragment was found amongst a group of redeposited bone representing at least two adult females and one adult male, in the fill of Grave 5181. The outer face of this bracelet was decorated with two transverse grooves in contrast to the others that were all plain. Bone bracelets of this type, fastened with copper alloy sheaths can be paralleled at Lankhills (dated to AD 350-70; Clarke 1979, 313-4) and in 4th century AD graves at Poundbury (Greep 1993, 105-6).

5.11 Human Bone

Methods

- 5.11.1 All the bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, potential for indices recovery and the presence of pathological lesions. Any deposits comprised entirely of animal bone were separated-out for assessment by the archaeozoologist. All the cremated bone was weighted by individual context or sub-context (**Appendix 1**).
- 5.11.2 Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone preservation according with McKinley (2004a, figure 6).

Introduction

- 5.11.3 Cremated and unburnt human bone was recovered from a total of 120 contexts across the site, including the remains of minimum of 67 *in situ* inhumation burials and a minimum of 10 cremation burials (**Appendix 1**). The majority (89%) of contexts are of Late Romano-British date (69 contexts containing unburnt and 38 cremated bone) and the rest are Early Bronze Age (11 containing unburnt and two cremated bone).
- 5.11.4 The Bronze Age bone was recovered from five locations spread across the eastern side of the area of excavation (**Figure 3**). The contexts included the remains of a minimum of four *in situ* inhumation burials. Redeposited unburnt bone was recovered from a variety of features and probably derived from disturbed burials in the immediate vicinity in each case. Redeposited cremated bone was recovered in association with an Early Bronze Age inhumation burial.
- 5.11.5 The Late Romano-British bone was recovered from five locations, all different from those of the Bronze Age deposits, distributed across the site; most derived from deposits in Area 1 within the enclosure burials (17 contexts) and the adjacent Wessex Linear Ditch burials (40 contexts), with a further 44 contexts from the Wessex Water Pipeline Cemetery. The contexts included the remains of 48 *in situ* inhumation burials, many of them coffined;

34 from the enclosure and adjacent ditch Cemetery, nine from the Wessex Water Cemetery, four from small grave group in central area of site and a single burial from Area 5.

- 5.11.6 A substantial quantity of unburnt bone was also redeposited in grave and ditch fills, some of which could be linked to disturbed *in situ* burials and others representative of fully disturbed burials. Most of the cremated bone (33 contexts) was recovered from the upper fill of the enclosure ditch of the Wessex Water cemetery 6601, with a small amount (five contexts) from the Area 1 ditch burials. The latter included the remains of two burials. The deposit types represented within the Wessex Water Cemetery group is currently unclear but includes a minimum of eight burials and a considerable quantity of redeposited pyre debris.

Results

- 5.11.7 A summary of the results from the unburnt bone is presented in Table 2. Most of the prehistoric deposits had been subject to disturbance either due to ancient interventions, such as with Barrow 6037, or post-medieval ploughing cutting into shallow graves, resulting in the removal or *in situ* destruction (crushing) of the bone. More than 50% of the skeleton survived in only two deposits with a maximum of 80%. The low percentage of skeletal recovery is chiefly due to disturbance, but some trabecular bone has probably also been lost due to poor bone preservation, most surviving bone being graded between 3-4.

Table 2: Summary of the demographic data from the unburnt bone assemblage (* adults only)

	Bronze Age/ prehistoric	Late Romano-British				
		Area 1: Enclosure burials	Area 1: Wessex Linear Ditch	Wessex Water Cemetery	Central Burial Group	Others
Total number	8	14	31	9	4	1
Immature	3 (38%)	1 (7%)	2 (7%)	1 (11%)	1 (23%)	
Adults	5 (62%)	13 (93%)	29 (93%)	8 (89%)	3 (75%)	1
Females*	2	9 (69%)	9 (31%)	3 (37%)	2	1
Males*	3	4 (31%)	19 (65%)	5 (62%)	1	

- 5.11.8 There had been limited disturbance to the Romano-British deposits other than in the Area 1 cemetery, where intense use of the length of ditch adjacent to the enclosure had lead to the full disturbance and redeposition of a probable ten burials, and intercutting between several of the extant graves. Bone survival within the Romano-British graves was generally good, with a range of 12-99% skeletal recovery, 50% or more of the skeleton surviving in 83% of graves and 90% or more in 38% of graves. Although some low skeletal survival is due to disturbance, the variable recovery largely reflects poor skeletal preservation. The preservation of bone from the Wessex Linear Ditch was noticeably better and less variable than that seen elsewhere (generally grades 1-2) and is reflected in the higher percentages of skeletal survival (Appendix 1). There was considerable variation in bone preservation both within and between graves from both the enclosure and

Wessex Water cemeteries (grades generally 3-4). Several skulls were warped due to soil pressure.

- 5.11.9 Some reconstruction will be necessary to enable measurements to be taken and various skeletal indices to be calculated. Poor preservation and low percentages of skeletal survival in some cases will limit data recovery from the prehistoric remains, but it should be possible to calculate indices from the majority of the Romano-British bone. Potential
- 5.11.10 The cremated bone was in good condition with no visible signs of weathering. Relatively little trabecular bone was apparent within the assemblage, however, and the bone fragments were generally rather small with a large majority <30mm.
- 5.11.11 A minimum of 67 individuals is represented amongst the unburnt bone assemblage, eight from prehistoric contexts and 59 from the Late Romano-British. Viewed as a whole, the Bronze Age assemblage has the appearance of a 'normal' domestic population with 38% immature individuals including a neonate, a juvenile and a subadult, and adults of both sexes (**Table 2**). Most of the adults appear to fall within the younger age categories with none appearing to have survived over 45 years.
- 5.11.12 The demographic distribution within the Romano-British assemblage appears very different from the prehistoric with a substantially higher proportion of adults (91%); the discrepancy between adults and immature individuals being particularly noticeable in the enclosure and Wessex Linear Ditch cemetery in Area 1. Only three immature individuals, one neonate and two subadults, were recovered from this cemetery, comprising an unusually low proportion of the population.
- 5.11.13 At the adjacent contemporaneous cemeteries of Boscombe Phase III (McKinley 2003) and Boscombe Sports Field (McKinley 1996) the percentage of adults within the assemblages was 63% and 73% respectively. The absence of immature individuals from the Boscombe Phase V assemblage is unlikely to reflect loss due to poor preservation and, given the position of the two main cemeteries towards the central area of the site, the graves of immature individuals from this population are clearly not buried separately within the immediate vicinity.
- 5.11.14 The relative paucity of immature individuals either reflects the nature of the population group using the cemetery (e.g. low fertility rate) or deliberate exclusion for cultural reasons. Relatively few young adults (<30 yr.) appear to be represented within the assemblage as a whole, *approximately* 72% seem to have been over 30 years old, a substantial proportion being over 40 years. The disparity in the sex ratios between the enclosure and Wessex Linear Ditch elements of the cemetery suggests males may have preferentially been deposited in the latter (**Table 2**).
- 5.11.15 A minimum of 11 individuals were identified from amongst the cremated bone assemblage, including a minimum of one prehistoric adult (redeposited), one Romano-British subadult/adult (>13 yr.) and nine adults

(>18 yr.). In this rapid scan sex could be suggested for only three individuals including one male and two females (**Appendix 1**).

- 5.11.16 Pathological lesions were observed in the remains of a minimum of 48 inhumed individuals, including 12% (one) of the Bronze Age and 80% of the Romano-British. A range of conditions are indicated including minor traumas, non-specific infections, dental disease and various degenerative joint diseases. Minor pathological conditions were also observed in three of the cremated individuals.
- 5.11.17 Much of the cremated bone was black, blue or grey in colour indicative of incomplete oxidation of the bone. Pyre goods in the form of cremated animal bone and/or iron hobnails were observed in five Romano-British burials.

5.12 Animal Bone

Methods

- 5.12.1 The potential of the assemblage to provide information about husbandry patterns, population structures and consumption practices was ascertained from the number of bones that could give information on the age and sex of animals, butchery, burning and breakage patterns. The number of bones that could provide metrical information was also counted.
- 5.12.2 Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion. Whole animal skeletons were given a count of 1 for the same reason, although the bone elements present and total number of fragments was noted. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. No attempt was made to identify ribs or vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) to species, although large numbers of these bones were noted where they occurred.
- 5.12.3 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, with 1 indicating very poor condition, 2 poor, 3 fair, 4 good and 5 very good. The numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks.

Condition

- 5.12.4 In total 6507 bone fragments were assessed, of which 2669 were from five animal skeletons. When adjusted to take account of this, by giving each skeleton a count of one, almost three thousand bones were recovered by hand, and just under a thousand extracted from samples. A very high proportion of bones were in very poor or poor condition (**Tables 3 and 4**), the higher proportion of bones in fair condition in the sample material a result of the many samples taken from two (possibly modern) calf skeletons. A higher proportion of bones in fair condition is recorded in the Romano-British material than in the earlier and undated phases, a reflection perhaps of the shorter period of time that these fragments had spent below ground. Fragmentation has also affected the assemblage, with frequent modern breaks. The proportion of loose teeth, at 32% of the identified bones, is high

and also indicates fragmentation, probably through poor preservation. Together these result in a very low 22% of hand recovered and 2% of sample recovered bones being identified to species.

Table 3: Condition of hand-recovered bone

Date	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Mixed	Total
Neo-EBA	976	759	26	1		1762
Later Prehistoric	89	14				103
Romano-British	189	309	263	1	58	820
Mixed	67	36				103
Undated	128	8	3			139
Total	1449	1126	292	2	58	2927

5.12.5

5.12.6 The poor condition of bones was caused by chemical erosion that had in many cases completely eroded the bone surface, and where erosion was less severe, distinct evidence of rootlet damage was apparent. The rootlet action has probably caused the erosion, by introducing more acidic water to the burial environment, and/or providing a habitat in which bacteria could thrive. In some cases the erosion was so pronounced that only a thin core of the bone remained, and it is likely that some of the less robust and smaller elements have been completely destroyed. The incidence of erosion is highly localised, and in one feature two articulating horse bones are very differently preserved, presumably indicating that those bones that were not in direct contact with roots were generally well preserved.

Table 4: Condition of sample-recovered bone

Date	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Total
Neo-EBA	174	174		348
Later Prehistoric	3			3
Undated	562	42	586	1190
Total	739	216	586	1541

5.12.7 There is very little evidence of modifications, such as gnawing (N=3) or butchery (N=39), due to the erosion of potentially marked areas of the bone surface rather than reflecting the original incidence of canine or butchery activity. Assessment of bone element part frequency and fracture patterns would be able to inform to an extent on these practices.

Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

5.12.8 Over half of the animal bones from the site were dated to this phase, most of which originated from pits including graves, with a smaller proportion from the barrow enclosure and ring ditch.

5.12.9 The species list is quite wide (**Appendix 2**). As with other Late Neolithic sites in southern England, cattle and pig are most common, although cattle may be over-represented due to their large size for reasons explained above, and demonstrated by the sample-recovered material where the margin is less pronounced. Sheep/goat bones are the third most frequent, with smaller numbers of dog and red and roe deer. Dog bones were found in only three

contexts, a pit, grave and shaft pit containing teeth, metapodials and limb bones respectively. All of the deer elements were antler, and while most were shed, several were still attached to the skull, which confirms that while deer may not have been frequently hunted, some parts at least of deer carcasses were brought onto site.

- 5.12.10 Bird bones were all from grave **10025** and all appeared to be from one *Falconiformes* foot, of buzzard size, but not yet definitely identified. Small mammal bones are found in three contexts, two graves and a shaft pit, the last with a minimum number of individuals of three. In some or all cases they may be natural and/or intrusive inclusions, as may the amphibian bones.
- 5.12.11 The number of ageable and measurable bones is relatively small, considering the size of the assemblage, and the number of butchery marks observed is very small. The 46 burnt bones include one discoloured and cracked red deer skull that may have been heated. Burnt bones are present in the pit grave deposit in conjunction with helical fractures that indicate the breakage of the bone when fresh.
- 5.12.12 Some of the deposits are not what would be regarded as typical domestic waste. The central grave of the barrow contained numerous large red deer antler tines but only one piece of beam, from an immature individual, which had been burnt midshaft. Antler fragments were found in many features, especially tines and burrs, two parts that are often waste offcuts from antler working.
- 5.12.13 Other unusual deposits include a left and right pig mandible in a pit from two different animals of the same sex, age and relatively large size, and a cattle skull in another pit. The bovid skeleton in feature **8287** is very young and its large size indicates it is wild (aurochs) rather than domestic cattle. Some marks on the ribs were noted but need to be analysed in more detail before a cultural or natural origin can be ascribed to them. The absence of the upper limb bones and placement of the lower limbs next to the head indicates a deliberate and unusual selection and deposition practice. Other articulating parts include a cattle tibia, astragalus and metatarsal in pit grave **10025**, dog metapodials and raptor foot bones in pit grave **10025**. One fish scale and small amphibian bone from the flots is not quantified here but noted in the environmental section.

Later Prehistoric

- 5.12.14 Several ditches and pits/postholes could not be precisely dated, but the animal bone from them amounts to only 103 bone fragments, and further stratigraphic analysis may be able to date them more accurately to particular periods.
- 5.12.15 Only 19 bones could be identified, of which cattle were the most common, with sheep/goat, pig and deer also present in small numbers. Twelve could be aged, including some neonatal cattle and sheep/goat, and six measured. No butchery, burning or gnawing was noted.

Romano-British

- 5.12.16 Most of the 820 animal bone fragments dated to this phase were from grave fills, with approximately a third from ditches and pits. It is likely that a large amount of material from graves within the Wessex Linear Ditch was reworked when the graves were cut. However a quantity of burnt bone was retrieved from the upper fills of the square barrow in the Wessex Water Pipeline area, and these may have been deliberately placed as part of the cremation burial rite.
- 5.12.17 Cattle are again the most common species represented, but in contrast to the previous phases, horse bones are almost as common as sheep/goat, with pig bones fairly rare. Deer are again represented mainly by antler fragments although a fairly complete radius was also recovered. However as most of these fragments were from graves cut into the Wessex Linear Ditch it is possible that they date to an earlier period and have been reworked. Conversely, the presence of what seems to be a domestic fowl bone in one of these graves indicates that some of the animal bone was certainly contemporary with the inhumation, as this species post-dates the Bronze Age, and is rare until at least the Late Iron Age in Britain. Small mammal (mainly mouse) and amphibian bones are found in small numbers, and may be natural casualties; in grave 5073 several bones from a single immature individual were found.
- 5.12.18 Fifty bones can provide evidence of age, and 18 can be measured to indicate animal size. Butchery evidence was more common than in the earlier periods, and this is probably due to the better condition of the bone surface.
- 5.12.19 Several articulating horse bones in grave fill 5091 may be the disturbed remains of an earlier horse burial. However it is also possible that some bones may be the remains of activity associated with the human burial, such as feasting or sacrifice. Identifying these archaeologically is difficult but spatial position and bone element combinations can indicate particular practices. The presence of three almost whole cattle radii, two with associated ulnae, in grave 5160 might suggest deliberate selection of these bones, or the meat carried by them, although they do not occur in isolation and may simply be the remains of an earlier butchery deposit.
- 5.12.20 Most of the bone in the Wessex Water cemetery dates to the Romano-British period and originates from the cemetery enclosure ditch. All the bone has here been considered as one assemblage, but where appropriate contextual differences have been described. Of the 210 bone fragments, 53% were in poor and 45% in very poor condition, with only three bones in fair condition. The bone had been eroded by rootlet/acid action to such an extent that in many cases the surface was completely destroyed. The absence of butchery and gnawing marks therefore reflects the poor condition of bone rather than the methods of carcass manipulation or scavenger activity in the Romano-British period.
- 5.12.21 The small proportion of bones identified to species, at 15%, is also likely to be related to poor condition, which means bones are thinner and more fragile than usual so more likely to break. This may have favoured larger bone

elements, with the possible effect of over-representing larger species such as cattle, which are by far the most common species in this assemblage. Horse, sheep/goat and dog are present in small numbers, but as most of these elements are loose teeth, they do not necessarily represent direct deposits. Loose teeth may be residual from earlier phases, becoming separated from the mandible when deposits are reworked. However, as teeth survive far better than bone, they may simply be the only remains of these species that have not been completely eroded.

- 5.12.22 Small mammal bones were not recovered by hand but three were found in a sample taken from context 9182 and may be from natural casualties trapped during the burial of human remains.
- 5.12.23 Twelve bones could be aged, and while very young animals may be under-represented as their bones are more fragile and may not survive, cattle bones and showed a predominance of young adults, while a worn dog tooth suggested a mature individual. Pathological conditions on two large mammal long bone fragments indicate infection.
- 5.12.24 Burning was noted on three undiagnostic long bone fragments (of domestic pig dimensions) from 6662, and other burnt animal bone (not quantified here) found with cremated human bone. While this may have been associated with cremated human remains, it could have originated from other processes (meat cooking, disposal of waste in hearths, *etc.*) before deposition in this feature. Later reworking when the cremated human remains were deposited may have disturbed this material.
- 5.12.25 Some of the cattle bones originated from the articulated remains of an immature individual found in a colluvial layer (6772), and may be from an animal that died naturally, perhaps from a fall. In the cemetery ditch, mandibles from cattle, horse and dog seemed to be over-represented, which may be a taphonomic bias due to their dense structure rather than deliberate bone element selection. The apparent bias towards the radius noted in other excavations of Romano-British funerary contexts at Boscombe Down might also be the case here, with this element present in contexts 6602 and 6629, although again the proximal part of the radius is a dense constituent.
- 5.12.26 There does not appear to be any clear pattern in the distribution of species in the Wessex Water cemetery enclosure ditch, although all horse, sheep/goat and dog bones were located in the north east section with cattle mainly in the north, south and south-east areas.

Mixed and Undated

- 5.12.27 Most of the mixed material originated from the Wessex Linear Ditch, and became disturbed during recutting. The composition of the assemblage is superficially similar to the Neolithic/Bronze Age material with a predominance of cattle and small numbers of sheep, pig and red deer, but the numbers are too small for real meaning to be drawn from them.
- 5.12.28 Most of the undated animal bones were from pits, tree throws and animal burials that could not be dated by ceramic association. Two of the animal

burials are suspected to be of modern calves, due to their unusually good condition, as until relatively recently stillborn animals were often buried on farmland. However burials of domestic animals are frequently found on Bronze Age or Romano-British sites of this date. A goat skeleton in **7563** was of a mature, probably female individual with hind limbs at right angles to the spine in a very straight alignment, a posture that seems likely to have been deliberately effected rather than resulting naturally. A juvenile/young adult cattle skeleton was recovered from **7570**, which also had very straight hind limbs.

- 5.12.29 An articulating cattle distal humerus and proximal radius in pit **10479** and two articulating dog metapodials in tree throw **9386** are the only other deposits of note in this material. Cattle are the most commonly represented in the disarticulated material, with small numbers of sheep and pig. The very large numbers of unidentified fragments in the sample-recovered assemblage reflect the high degree of fragmentation due to poor condition, not any specific butchery or deposition behaviour.

5.13 Other Finds

- 5.13.1 All other material types occurred in very small quantities. Fragments of mineral-replaced wood from grave **5119** indicate that the associated jewellery box was made of yew and the coffin of oak. Other fragments from graves **5076** and **5128** probably also derived from coffins; samples from **5076** indicate that it too, was made from oak. The tiny fragment found in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit **10021** was probably from a hazelnut shell.
- 5.13.2 Of the 22 shell fragments, two were limpets found in Early Bronze Age pit **9432**, one from a mussel from context **6707** while the others were all oyster. These were found in the backfills of graves **5084** and **5177** and contexts **6629**, **6667** and **6698**, while the others were from ditches **9243** and **10036** and layer **9332**. All these are likely to be food remains derived from the nearby Romano-British settlement.
- 5.13.3 The four fired clay fragments were all featureless and were found in tree throw **6447** and pit **6035**, the latter associated with Early Bronze Age pottery. Slag was found in layer **5000**, context **6754** and ditch **9212**, and although indicative of pyrotechnical activities, occurred in insufficient quantities for them to be identified. The three pieces of clay tobacco pipe consisted of two stems and a tiny bowl fragment from layer **5000** and ditch **5336**.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Aims

6.1.1 Samples were taken to assess their potential in aiding our understanding of archaeological events, activities and economy, and how these fitted into and affected the local landscape. Assessment of the palaeo-environmental remains was considered in relation to archaeological context, preservation of material and significance of the archaeological questions they can address.

Table 5: List of Environmental samples

Phase	Area	Bulk	Creem	Charcoal/ Artefact	Skeleton	Mollusc	Handpicked	Total
LNEO/EB A	Area 1	4	0	0	11	3	0	18
LNEO/EB A	Area 2	24	0	2	2	3	0	31
LNEO/EB A	Strip and record	103	0	4	10	0	0	117
EBA	Area 2	29	0	0	8	15	0	52
M-LBA	Area 4	32	0	13	0	0	0	45
?M-LBA	Strip and record	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Prehistoric	Area 6	14	0	4	0	2	0	20
Romano- British	Area 1	12	5	0	255	1	0	273
Romano- British	Area 5	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Romano- British	Area 6	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Romano- British	Strip and record	4	0	9	24	0	0	37
Romano- British	Wessex Water cemetery	1	41	3	65	1	3	114
Medieval	Area 6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Undated	Area 3	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Undated	Area 6	6	0	0	0	6	0	12
Undated	Haul Road	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Undated	Area 3	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Total		234	46	35	388	51	3	757

6.2 Samples Taken and Palaeo-environmental Evidence

6.2.1 A series of 280 samples of up to 20 litres were taken from a range of feature types (234 bulk samples and 46 cremation deposits) and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal (**Table 5**). A further 35 samples were processed for the retrieval of charcoal and artefacts and three hand-picked samples of charcoal were collected. In addition to these samples, 51 samples were taken specifically for molluscs or sub-sampled from bulk sample and were processed and 388 samples were processed for human bone

6.2.2 Categories of palaeo-environmental evidence comprised:

- Charred plant remains
- Charcoal
- Land snails
- Sediment description
- Mineralised wood identification

6.3 Assessment Results; Methods and Data

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

6.3.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flots retained on a 0.5mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.

6.3.2 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (**Appendix 3**), to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.

6.3.3 The flots were of varying quantities (average size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with generally a high percentage of rooty material, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement.

Taphonomy

6.3.4 Many flots also contained seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*). As uncharred seeds of these species resemble charred species identification as modern and hence intrusive or ancient is problematic without destroying the seed itself. It is however probable that all are modern intrusive elements.

6.3.5 It was noticeable throughout the assessment that many samples contained occasional grains of highly degraded cereals. Most of these were unidentifiable but sometimes resembled free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l) or barley (*Hordeum vulgare* s.l). Given the amount of rooting and high presence of modern seeds of even large seeded species such as *Veronica hederifolia*, it is quite possible that such material has been worked into the features and so intrusive and some may even be reworked from earlier activity. The material as such can be regarded as a general background component and so not necessarily directly related to the features.

6.4 Charred Plant Remains

Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

6.4.1 Almost all the features examined from this phase were pits or postholes. Cereal remains were generally sparse, and consisted mainly of occasional grains of wheat or barley. Some of these grains are intrusive rather than being securely associated with the feature. Remains of chaff from this period consisted of five finds of glume bases from hulled wheats emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). These came from pit **5266** in Area 1, three from the early Bronze Age barrow ditch in Area 2, and one from posthole **10418**.

As with the grain and given its small size it is possible that such material may be intrusive.

- 6.4.2 The most ubiquitous remains from these phases were fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). Single finds of hazelnut fragments were common within many of the features (as with grain) and may represent reworked material. In several cases numerous fragments were found together and appeared to show less signs of reworking and are more probably directly associated with the feature. Such remains were commonest in pits, but no noticeable variation occurred between the areas.
- 6.4.3 Most of the pits from Area 1 and in the strip and record area contained numerous fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), in particular within pits 5266 and 9508 and pits 10021 and 10313. The features from Area 2 in general contained only occasional fragments, and the Early Bronze Age barrow ditch and ring-gully contained almost no such remains. In addition occasional fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) were also recovered from a number of pits.
- 6.4.4 Remains of wild foods, in particular sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) are common finds in Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sites in Wiltshire (see for instance Powell 2005; Hinton 2004; Carruthers 1990) and indicate that such foods formed a significant part of the diet during these periods (Moffett *et al.* 1989). The importance of cereals during the Neolithic and early Bronze Age is less clear and has been widely debated within archaeological literature (e.g. Robinson 2000; Jones 2000; Rowley-Conwy 2004). Unfortunately it is difficult to be certain if the cereal grains recovered are Neolithic in date or later intrusive material. At least one feature, pit 9607- 50m to the north of Area 5, produced a great enough quantity of grains to suggest that they were unlikely to be intrusive.
- 6.4.5 Area 2 also produced a great frequency of cereal grains per feature than the remainder of the site. This might be a genuine reflection of 'settlement' activity in particular of an Early Bronze Age date in association with the barrow. However, it may be that this area of the site was under medieval or later ploughing and the charred material was introduced with manure mixed with general settlement waste. The material subsequently becoming incorporated into the shallow features.

Middle to Late Bronze Age

- 6.4.6 All of the samples assessed from this period came from Area 4. Most were from the postholes of roundhouses although a further six samples came from three pits and an animal burial. As with many of the other samples finds of cereals, these mainly consisted of single finds of badly degraded grains, and may be entirely comprised of 'background' rework or intrusive material. As such they may have a similar origin to those suggested for the Early Bronze Age features above.
- 6.4.7 Identification of the grains to species was rarely possible, although most resembled wheat (*Triticum* sp.). No chaff was present and no weed seeds other than single finds of vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.) from pit

7229, and posthole 7213 were recovered. Like the grain this material may be either reworked or intrusive.

- 6.4.8 Other remains included occasional fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), these came from a few features but were seldom found in sufficient quantities to suggest that they hadn't been reworked i.e. were residual.
- 6.4.9 Many Middle Bronze Age sites, like those of the Neolithic continue to produce fragments of hazelnut shell and relatively few remains of cereals. Given that most of the samples are from postholes it is also unlikely that such features would necessarily receive many carbonised grains.

Romano-British

- 6.4.10 Almost all the Romano-British samples came from cremations. Most of these were from Area 1 and the Wessex Water cemetery. Several of these samples produced quite high quantities of cereal grain, both barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sL), and probable spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). In particular these came from cremation deposits 5247 and 6601. The pot fills were generally devoid of grains and both chaff and weed seeds were very poorly represented with occasional seeds of buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Several of the cremations from 6601 also contained corms or tubers of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum*).
- 6.4.11 Remains of onion couch grass (=false-oat grass) are in particular common from Bronze Age cremations and may represent grasses hand-pulled for tinder (Robinson 1988). It is also probable that such material would be collected when creating a fire-break for the pyre and demonstrates that the cremation took place within long-relatively ungrazed grassland. If such cremations took place within the vicinity of the burial itself then it would indicate that long relatively ungrazed grassland may have dominated this area of the site during the Romano-British period.
- 6.4.12 The grains are perhaps more unusual. The finds of cereal and crops remains is not unknown from cremations in Roman Britain (Davies 2000). Here, as at Boscombe, remains of chaff were very rare and while the material may have represented waste used as tinder it was suggested that they might also represent pyre goods. The presence of very clean, well-preserved cereals, in the cremations at Boscombe as opposed to processing waste that given the cereals preservation would have been expected to survive, may indicate that they were deliberately included in the pyre.

Medieval

- 6.4.13 No charred remains were present.

Unphased

- 6.4.14 Several of the samples came from features that were unphased. In particular, a large number of features in Area 6 could only be ascribed as prehistoric. Several of these contained quite high proportions of hazelnut fragments. The richest came from pit 8301 and also contained several fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*). The high number of hazelnuts and sloe fragments would

tend by comparison with other dated features in the region suggest a Neolithic date. Pits 8021, 8027 and 8033 are also by analogy likely to be of a Neolithic date. As with the other Neolithic samples, fragments of grain occurred within most of the features but never in significant quantities. The remaining unphased features from both Area 6 and the haul road contained very little charred material.

6.5 Charcoal

6.5.1 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 3**.

6.6 Land Snails

6.6.1 Fifty-one samples of up to 2000g were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. The flots (0.5mm) were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x10 - x 30 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quasi-quantified (**Appendix 4**).

6.6.2 The shell preservation and species representation of molluscs was also recorded from the bulk samples (**Appendix 4**), and these were also considered where specific mollusc samples or subsamples had not been taken, or where snail numbers from key contexts or phases were low.

6.6.3 The preservation of shells was not uniform and can in part be explained by the relict drift deposits over the site creating more acidic conditions less conducive to shell survival. The Neolithic assemblages generally included higher proportions of shade-loving species, but all indicate that open conditions had been established by the Late Neolithic period.

6.6.4 In the Bronze Age context, more open country assemblages dominated by *H. Itala* are common, indicating pasture or arable land, and the presence of *Truncatellina* is particularly noteworthy as it enjoys very open dry ground. Although we would expect open conditions to reveal throughout the Bronze Age and Roman periods, specific features seem to contain a much higher density of shade-loving species than expected. This indicates local vegetation regeneration, with the presence of mesic habitats within the vicinity of the features.

6.7 Sediments

6.7.1 A programme of recording the colluvial sediments in Area 3 was specifically made, and this is detailed with the geoarchaeological assessment (**Appendix 5**).

6.8 Mineralised Wood

Introduction

6.8.1 Ten samples of mineralised or partially mineralised wood were recovered from the Romano-British cemetery in Area 1. These included a jewellery box

(7313) from grave 5119, a coffin 5077 from grave 55076 and a few loose fragments within grave 55076. These were examined and identified to genus level.

Methods

6.8.2 The samples varied from heavily mineralised and very friable (mostly the coffin samples) to fibrous and only partially mineralised (box samples). Transverse and longitudinal surfaces were prepared using standard methods (Gale and Cutler 2000). Anatomical structures were examined using incident light on a Nikon Labophot-2 compound microscope at magnifications up to x400 and matched to prepared reference slides of modern wood. When possible, the maturity of the wood was assessed (i.e. heartwood/sapwood).

Results

6.8.3 The results are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Taxa identified from mineralized wood samples

Sample	Context	Description	Taxon identified	Comments
<i>Samples from jewellery box 7313</i>				
7320	5120	Top or base plate of box	1 x <i>Taxus</i> sp., yew	-
7325	5120	Carved top of box	1 x <i>Taxus</i> sp., yew	-
7329	5120	Box corner	1 x <i>Taxus</i> sp., yew	-
7373	5120	Box corner	1 x <i>Taxus</i> sp., yew	-
<i>Samples loose in context 5121</i>				
7310	5121	Loose sample - ?box or coffin	2 x <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak	Heartwood
7311	5121	Loose sample - ?box or coffin	3 x <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak	Heartwood
<i>Samples from iron bound coffin 5077</i>				
6912	5077	Coffin	1 x <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak	Heartwood
6917	5077	Coffin	1 x <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak	Heartwood
6968	5077	Coffin	1 x <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak	Heartwood
6974	5077	Coffin	1 x <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak	Heartwood

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological excavations within the Boscombe Down V area has uncovered a highly significant archaeological landscape, comprising a large number of archaeological features demonstrating a wide range of ritual, agricultural, military and domestic activity (**Figure 2**).

7.2 Overview

7.2.1 The revealed activity found across the Site dates from the Middle Neolithic (3,350-2,900BC) through to the present day. The main phases of activity are concentrated within the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Late Romano-British periods.

7.2.2 The most significant findings included;

- Middle Neolithic pits
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit Circle
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age mortuary enclosure
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits
- Early Bronze Age barrow and ring ditch
- Middle/Late Bronze Age Settlement
- Late Bronze Age Wessex Linear Ditch
- Late Romano-British Cemeteries.

Middle Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

7.2.3 The earliest activity found within the Site comprises the small number of Middle Neolithic pits spread across the highest areas of the Site, within Areas 1 and 6. Similar remains are well attested, both in close proximity to the Site on the area of high ground to the east of the eastern dry valley (Wessex Archaeology 2005b) and in the wider landscape (Cleal *et al.* 1995).

7.2.4 In the Late Neolithic, a Pit Circle, which contained a number of timber settings, was constructed on the highest part of this landscape. This monument appears to have established a focal point for ceremonial activities during this time and into the succeeding Early Bronze Age. Physically this monument was designed to define and enclose space within the landscape. However, it was also integrated within a living landscape of the later Neolithic, and through its topographical location and sight lines, it undoubtedly referenced, and was referenced by, other monuments and features within the immediate and wider landscape.

- 7.2.5 Whether contemporary, or constructed soon afterwards, a large open-ended enclosure was situated nearby, on the edge of the eastern dry valley. This enclosure, the full extent of which is unclear, formed part of a wider monumental complex. The Pit Circle and mortuary enclosure appear to have continued in use for some time and this is shown by the reuse of the mortuary enclosure as a setting for the Early Bronze Age barrow and the smaller ring ditch and associated burial.
- 7.2.6 Surrounding these monuments and enmeshed within the landscape are a large concentration of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features that hint at rituals on a smaller, more personal scale. Ceremonial events undertaken within or in association with the monuments were likely communal affairs, which promoted larger gatherings of the wider community. The Pit Circle and the open-ended enclosure ditch should be understood within this context of inclusive ritual behaviour. Although the relative chronologies of these and other components are not yet completely clear, the builders of these monuments were repeatedly drawn to the Boscombe landscape to construct further round barrows, and inter members of their community. It is in this context that the burials of 'Amesbury Archer' and the 'Boscombe Bowmen' should be seen.
- 7.2.7 The deposits within a number of pits and the form of some of the structures (the four-poster and central pit) are more indicative of everyday domestic activities. While these may be related to ceremonial practice, it is possible that they may relate to possible occupation of the Site, although whether during or post-dating the period of use of the monuments is unclear, at the present.
- 7.2.8 This possibility of settlement within the Site can not be ruled out. Recent evaluation of the new link road, just beyond the eastern and southern limits of the Site, identified two domestic roundhouses within two high land areas to the east of the eastern dry valley. Both structures, with central hearths, produced a large quantity of Early Bronze Age pottery, mostly consisting of Collared urns, although apparently within a domestic setting (Wessex Archaeology 2005b). While a small number of Beaker sherds were recovered from the area while stripping, the evidence would seem to indicate possible post-monument complex settlement, if not during its decline.
- Middle-Late Bronze Age*
- 7.2.9 By the Middle-Late Bronze Age, the ceremonial nature of the Site had been finally superseded by domestic and agrarian activity, as represented by the small Middle-Late Bronze Age settlement in the southern less-exposed part of the Site. This settlement was small, comprised one main round house and associated with an ancillary structure and pens, post-built fencelines and a possible paddock. The settlement does not appear to be long-lived and by the Late Bronze Age and continuing through the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, there is little evidence of activity within the Site, with the exception of the large Wessex Linear boundary ditch, at the northern limits of the Site. This monumental earthwork forms a component of a larger programme of boundary demarcation within the wider area (Bradley,

Entwistle and Raymond 1994). This demarcation may have been constructed to serve a number of functions - political, economic, territorial and social.

- 7.2.10 It must be assumed that the main focus of settlement activity had moved elsewhere. Enclosed Iron Age settlement has been revealed within the area of the present Boscombe Down Airfield, to the east of the Site (Richardson 1951). In addition, the major cropmark complex on Southmill Hill, immediately to the north-west of the Site, has been interpreted as being likely to relate to Iron Age settlement (McOmish 1989).

Romano-British period

- 7.2.11 The Wessex Linear Ditch continued to be a dominating and imposing feature of the landscape well into the Late Roman period, when its boundary clearly continued to be respected and used to organise the Romano-British landscape. With the exception of the broadly dated quarry pits at the western edge of the Site, settlement at New Covert and Butterfield Down and agrarian activities appear to be restricted to the north of the ditch, while the ditch itself and the area to the south preserved as a burial zone.
- 7.2.12 Three main Late Romano-British cemeteries were revealed during the course of the excavations; comprising the enclosed cemetery and ditch burials in Area 1, the Wessex Water cemetery and the small group of unenclosed burials to the south of Area 1. Three further isolated burials were also found.
- 7.2.13 Together with the previously excavated cemeteries uncovered in the Boscombe Down III and Sports Field excavations, this comprises a significant and rare find and will be valuable in extending our understanding of the people who occupied the area in the Late Romano-British period and their burial customs.
- 7.2.14 The grave goods from the cemeteries imply that they are, with a small number of exceptions, roughly contemporary, approximately in the latter half of the 4th century, between AD 360 and AD 400. The cemeteries display some differences in form, layout and burial practice. The initial assessment has highlighted differences in apparent lifestyle, the range and status of goods buried with the deceased and the age and gender profiles of the different cemeteries. This may imply that the burial location was governed by formal criteria: perhaps by family or kinship group, and/or by social status or perhaps belonging to separate communities.

Post-Romano-British Activity

- 7.2.15 After the Late Roman period, there is little evidence for activity during Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. During Anglo-Saxon times, the focus of settlement moved away from this relatively exposed part of the landscape. Two former Romano-trackways were still in use during the medieval period, evidenced by the extensive cart rutting associated with small quantities of abraded medieval period. However, these features are indicative of movement through the landscape, reusing established routes along the ridges of the dry valleys.

Conclusion

- 7.2.16 This work has fully justified the expectations which arose from previous archaeological work within the Boscombe Down area. The results of the recent excavation and previous work clearly indicates a wealth of archaeological information, as well as highlighting a high archaeological potential for those areas of Boscombe Down, which have yet been intensively investigated.
- 7.2.17 The Site also lies within a wider archaeological landscape of major importance, which has been detailed elsewhere (Wessex Archaeology 1993; Richards 1990). It is obvious that the activities which took place within the Site did not take place in isolation. The periods of construction, remodelling, use and eventual disuse of Stonehenge, Durrington Walls, Woodhenge and many other significant elements of the wider archaeological landscape are mirrored in the prehistoric activity within Boscombe Down. It is intended that these links would be fully explored in the subsequent phase of post-excavation work.
- 7.2.18 It is interesting, that some 2000 years after the final decline of the prehistoric monuments, the Site returned once more to a ceremonial landscape. Whether by design, or coincidence, this is a remarkable example of continuity.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 The Excavations

- 8.1.1 The excavations have confirmed, and greatly extended upon, the significant multi-period activity, which were previously identified in previous fieldwork, both within the development area (School Site-Phase III) and in close proximity (Boscombe Sports Field, New Covert/Butterfield Down and watching briefs throughout Amesbury).
- 8.1.2 The combined results of this work will contribute a highly valuable source of information on prehistoric and Late Romano-British activity. This information will not only be of use in extending our present understanding of the archaeological activity within the Site, but also of the wider archaeological landscape, including that of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site.
- 8.1.3 In general, this information will contribute to:
- 8.1.4 The understanding of the nature, development, period of use and function of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monuments and associated features
- 8.1.5 An understanding of the extent, nature and date of pre and post-monument complex prehistoric activity
- 8.1.6 An understanding of the nature and form of burial practices and age/gender and lifestyle profiles of the burials within the Romano-British cemeteries.

8.2 Finds

Artefactual Analysis

8.2.1 The artefacts recovered from this site can be conveniently divided into four groups:

- Artefacts from the prehistoric features – pottery, worked and burnt flint
- Romano-British grave goods – items deliberately included in the burials as offerings, personal possessions or items worn by the deceased – pots, coins, jewellery, bone combs, iron knives, other tools and hobnails
- Items representing coffins or other funerary structures – nails and mineral-replaced wood.
- All other items accidentally incorporated into the fillings of graves and other features.

Prehistoric artefacts

8.2.2 The range and quantity of prehistoric artefacts from this site far outweighs those from any other part of the Amesbury development area and as such, will provide an important contribution to the 'everyday' archaeological record for these periods, which are dominated by monumental, ritual and funerary sites.

8.2.3 The presence of 'domestic' Beaker pottery occurring alongside the finer, predominantly oxidised and highly decorated 'funerary' Beakers is particularly unusual and provides further evidence for the lives of the Amesbury Archer, his companion and the Boscombe Bowmen.

8.2.4 The worked flint, particularly from the barrow and grave 10025, merits further analysis, both in terms of assessing variations in scraper form and to assist with the final phasing of features.

Romano-British Grave Goods

8.2.5 While the majority of the recovered material is unexceptional and is well attested elsewhere, the collection will allow important comparisons to be made between the excavated Boscombe Down cemeteries. Together with the results from the analysis of the human remains, the collection will also be useful information on the status, nature and form of the burial rites undertaken within the separate cemeteries.

8.2.6 This particularly applies to the coins, which although too small a collection to merit statistical analysis, has considerable potential for further analysis of their deposition within the graves and their potential significance as grave goods.

8.3 Human Remains

- 8.3.1 The human remains from previous fieldwork have already been analysed (37 individuals from Boscombe Sports Field, McKinley 1996) whilst those from the School Site (Boscombe Down III) have been assessed but are currently awaiting analysis (35 individuals from Boscombe III, McKinley 2003).
- 8.3.2 Analysis will provide more detailed demographic data with regard to the number, age and sex of individuals. With limited reconstruction, metric data – including stature estimates and cranial indices - can be recovered. This data will assist in assessing intra- and infra-cemetery homogeneity and broad genetic links between individuals, and may reflect health and status. A study of the pathological lesions will enable assessment of the health and, by inference, potentially the status of individuals. Comparison of this data with that from the wider region may shed light on the nature and variations between the communities.
- 8.3.3 Data from the analysis of the cremated remains, used in corroboration with the site data and that from the environmental analysis, should inform on the deposit types (many of which are currently unclear) and aspects of the mortuary rite. The form and nature of the cremation-related deposits will be considered in their regional and national contexts.
- 8.3.4 This assemblage was the largest from the site and despite its generally poor condition and the low proportion of identified bones, should be able to provide important information on animal husbandry and deposition practices when full analysis is carried out. Evidence of butchery practice is limited but analysis of the positions of fractures would be able to offer some idea of the division of the carcass. Some unusual bone deposits should be further investigated with reference to similar deposits on other sites of this period, in respect of their possible ritual or special nature, or their ability to directly reflect specific consumption and deposition activities. In particular, the aurochs skeleton, subject to confirmation of species with an external specialist, should be fully investigated, described and illustrated, with any parallels for this very unusual type of deposit.

8.4 Animal Bone

- 8.4.1 The small size, poor preservation and imprecise dating of a large part of the prehistoric assemblage means that the majority of the assemblage is not suitable for further study.
- 8.4.2 If further stratigraphic work and radiocarbon dating is able to better provide dates, or at least to confirm a prehistoric date, for this material, then the assemblage would have some potential for further study. This would be true for the burials of complete animal remains, such as the aurochs, goat and cow burials in Areas 6 and 5. This would provide some important information as most food animal burials of this date are of older, although not often elderly, animals and therefore these identified burials would represent a large amount of meat, a 'wasted' resource that has been used to argue for the special nature of these burials.

- 8.4.3 The animal bone from Romano-British contexts has more potential, with the highest proportion of bones in fair condition, and is large enough to enable some analysis of animal husbandry and consumption practice. The animal bone assemblage will complement the material recovered from other excavated sites within the Boscombe Down Area

8.5 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

Charred plant remains

- 8.5.1 The charred plant remains have the potential to examine aspects of the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age economy. This includes the exploitation of the local environment for wild food resources. Such potential is however limited by the uncertainty of whether the cereal grains found within these features are intrusive. While it is hoped that some further light may be shed on this during analysis the ubiquity of grains with a similar poorly preserved appearance means it is possible all are intrusive.
- 8.5.2 The Roman samples have the potential to examine the importance of cereal remains within these deposits and any significance within their relationship to the pyre.

Charcoal

- 8.5.3 The presence of charcoal has been recorded, but this does indicate the potential in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age to examine the nature of the existing natural woodland, the selection of timber for specific activities, and evidence of management of the woodland. The wider nature of the woodland is particularly important with regard to the larger landscape soil erosion events defined by the geoarchaeological assessment (**Appendix 5**).
- 8.5.4 The changing nature of use, exploitation and management of woodland can be seen from the Neolithic to Roman period. In particular the selection and availability of wood for cremations can be determined and has the potential to help determine aspects of pyre technology and funerary process.

Land Snails

- 8.5.5 The molluscs allow detailed understanding of the wider development of the landscape over time, and in this way are directly allied to the geoarchaeological assessment. A number of hypothesis and landscape events are proposed, and nature of these *changing* land-use that instigated erosion can be augmented and defined where stratified *sequences* of snails survive in dated or datable colluvial horizons. Thus here land snail analysis is directly a part of the geoarchaeological understanding of the landscape development (Allen 1988; 1991; 1992; 1994; 1995a). Although shell numbers are relatively low (**Appendix 4**) subtle changes in species composition can be detected. More importantly the composition within the open country species may help define phases of tillage versus phases of pasture.
- 8.5.6 The other aim was to examine the changing land-use mosaic *within* the site as has been attempted for Stonehenge (Allen 1997), and more recently from Cranborne Chase (Allen 2002). A number of species typical of mature woodlands are present (*e.g. Ena*) and are present predominately in the

Neolithic samples, but continue in low presence and isolated occurrences in the assessed flots in later phases. In contrast, very open country, xerophillic species such as *Truncatellina cylidracea* is present in surprisingly early contexts, suggesting early establishment of open land. This species is well recorded in the Avon valley (see Allen and Wyles 1993) and Durrington Walls. This confirms the mosaic of land-use and indicate the necessity of spatially and temporally separated samples, and that single sample sequences (cf. Evans 1972) provide a general picture of generalised changes through time which cannot always be taken to reflect the whole study area (Allen 2000).

- 8.5.7 It is clear, for instance, that the tree throws (**Appendix 4**) contained sediment derived from one ground. Assessment of these assemblages, not analysis is warranted. The shells here show a defined change with shade-loving element being high in Neolithic through to Early Bronze Age contexts and occasionally in Romano-British context (**Appendix 4**). Here the analysis of samples from each area and phase will help determine the mosaic of land-use patterns, the onset of clearance, the presence of tillage or of pasture. More significantly, it will help define the period of use and abandonment of the monuments. The shade-loving species in ditches may indicate vegetation grown in the ditches and over the bank which may aid an archaeological interpretation of the monument (see for instance Buckskin, Hants., Allen *et al.* 1995, and Round-the-Down, East Sussex, Allen 1995b)
- 8.5.8 This high-resolution interpretation is only made possible by the tight dating, the discrete events and the analysis of samples from bulk samples (**Appendix 3**) as well as those from land snail samples (**Appendix 4**). The results have the potential to 'paint a picture' of the landscape for each of the main defined periods and thus help determine the major and local events, activities and define the lived-in landscape.

9 PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The excavations within the Boscombe Down V area have achieved the aims set out in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2004b) with regard to the identification of the nature, extent, character and date of activity highlighted by previous fieldwork.
- 9.1.2 It is proposed to conduct further analysis on a wide range of finds and palaeoenvironmental material. Further detailed proposals for each class of material are listed below.
- 9.1.3 The results of these analyses will be correlated with the stratigraphic and structural data recovered during the excavation and will allow a review of the preliminary phasing. The descriptions of the stratigraphic/structural evidence, with the results of the analysis of the finds and environmental evidence, will form the basis of the publication text.

9.1.4 A report on the results of the post-excavation analysis work, combined with that of previous fieldwork within Boscombe Down, will be produced, with additional discussion on the wider significance of the results.

9.1.5 It is proposed that the report will take the form of a series of Wessex Archaeology monographs. It is anticipated at this stage that the monographs would include volumes dedicated to; the Amesbury Archer and Boscombe Bowmen, The prehistoric remains of Boscombe Down and The Romano-British and later remains of Boscombe Down.

9.2 Aims and Objectives

9.2.1 The aims for the analysis and publication phase are as follows;

9.2.2 To carry out an agreed programme of post-excavation analysis and reporting following the procedures set out in MAP2

9.2.3 To produce an integrated and synthesised report on the findings, and an interpretation and discussion of them, for dissemination as an academic publication commensurate with the significance of the data recovered

9.2.4 To ensure the long-term curation of the data recovered and its dissemination in a form appropriate to its significance and academic value.

9.3 Proposals for Further Work

Stratigraphic and structural proposals

9.3.1 Further works on the pottery assemblage will probably not refine the dating significantly. However, it is anticipated that a review of the worked flint- the major find class found in many of the 'undated' features- will provide better information on early and later prehistoric activity. Accordingly, dating and phasing of the Site will be reviewed and amended.

9.3.2 Particular attention will be made to a number of specific areas, aided by a comprehensive programme of radiocarbon dating, the spatial distribution of finds and other material analysis. These areas will include:

- Consideration of the date of construction and use of the Pit Circle, mortuary enclosure and barrow/ring ditch
- The wider regional and national context of the monuments
- The nature and function of the Pit Circle and mortuary enclosure
- The temporal, spatial and functional relationship between the monuments and the significant number of surrounding features
- The date and possible associations of the primary and secondary Beaker barrow and ring ditch burials with other Beaker burials in the wider Boscombe

- Consideration of the prehistoric burial rites with wider regional and national patterns
- Romano-British burial rites and consideration of health, status and age and gender profiles.

Finds proposals

- 9.3.3 Full fabric and form analysis, where necessary incorporating petrological and residue analysis, is recommended for the pottery and metrical and technological analysis of the flints will be undertaken. It is intended to review the flint recovered from 'undated' features and to assign pieces from these features to broad periods on the basis of technology. The artefacts from the prehistoric features will be described and discussed in their local and regional contexts. These features and their associated finds will be published as closed groups.
- 9.3.4 It is recommended that further work be undertaken on the coins in order to examine the similarities and differences in the use and deposition of coins within the different cemeteries and establish how this changes over time.
- 9.3.5 The Romano-British grave goods, following x-radiography and specialist conservation treatment to clean and stabilise selected iron and copper alloy objects, will be briefly described and germane parallels sought to confirm their identification and the date ranges suggested. Descriptions of the Roman pottery vessels will be linked with the descriptions of the assemblage from the nearby settlement site (Millard 1996). The hobnails and cleats will be examined, described and compared with those found in the other nearby cemeteries. With the exception of the hobnails and cleats, all the grave goods will be illustrated and the jewellery box and its contents will be the subject of computerised reconstructions.
- 9.3.6 The nails from the Romano-British burials will be classified following established type series (such as Manning 1985; Mills and Tylecote 1993). Specialist identification of the mineral-replaced wood and other plant remains will also be required.
- 9.3.7 Using this information, together with the 3-dimensional recording data, an attempt will be made to identify and describe the coffins and any other funerary structures present. These will be compared with other small Romano-British cemeteries in the immediate area locality (*e.g.* Graham and Newman 1993; McKinley and Heaton 1996), in particular the adjacent cemetery on the New Sports Ground site (Fitzpatrick and Seager Smith *in prep*) and Boscombe III as well as the larger regional groups such as Lankhills (Clarke 1979) and those in the Dorchester area (Farwell and Molleson 1993; Smith et. al. 1997, Davies et. al. 2002).
- 9.3.8 No further analysis is proposed for any of the other remaining finds. However, where appropriate, the results of the scan will be incorporated into the structural report.

Human remains

- 9.3.9 Analysis of the cremated bone will follow the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-6; 2004b). All unsorted <4mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual.
- 9.3.10 Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The minimum number of individuals (cremated and inhumed) will be assessed following McKinley 2004a. The age of individuals will be assessed using standard methodologies (Brothwell 1972; Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Sex will be ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Where possible a standard suite of measurement will be taken (Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004) and non-metric traits recorded (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978).
- 9.3.11 Pathological lesions are recorded in text and via digital photography; several lesions are likely to warrant photographing for publication purposes. It will be necessary to make X-radiographs of skeletal elements showing evidence of trauma and infection to ascertain as far as possible the full nature of the lesions.

Animal bone

- 9.3.12 If dates can be assigned to the prehistoric material, this will be fully described and combined with the larger assemblages. Analysis of animal husbandry and consumption practice of securely dated features will be undertaken. Some deposits that are definitely Romano-British in origin will be fully described with reference to deliberate deposition practice associated with inhumation burials. In particular, the perceived over-representation of the radius of domestic species in Romano-British graves should be quantified in order to detect patterning that might indicate any past activity favouring certain bone elements.
- 9.3.13 If radiocarbon dating of the complete animal burials confirms a prehistoric date, then these remains will be more fully described including the age, size and sex of the individual where known, and comparison with other sites.

- 9.3.14 Palaeo-environmental proposals

Charred plant remains

- 9.3.15 It is proposed to analyse fifty-three samples in detail, the break down of these samples by area and phase is given in **Appendix 5A**. The majority of these samples are from Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features, with twelve from Roman features. Five samples were also chosen from Middle-late Bronze Age features for comparison with the other samples.

Charcoal

9.3.16 The selection for charcoal analysis are presented in **Appendix 3**. These includes the identification of the charcoal source of;

- 18 samples from features of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date
- 4 samples from features of Middle/Late Bronze Age date
- 3 features of a broad prehistoric date, and
- 5 features or deposits of Late Romano-British date.

Land snails

9.3.17 Samples have been selected from complete columns through hillwash despite low numbers in some parts to enable change through time to be examined. These are augmented with carefully selected samples across both space and time. Where tree hollows produced low numbers, the assessment alone shows the nature of the open environment.

9.3.18 The samples include;

- 17 samples from features of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date
- 2 samples from features of Middle/Late Bronze Age date
- 1 features of a broad prehistoric date, and
- 2 features or deposits of Late Romano-British date.

Radiocarbon Dating Proposal

9.3.19 Up to 22 deposits for radiocarbon dates are proposed to order to refine overall dating and comparative dates with previous work. These are outlined in **Table 7**.

Table 7: List of proposed radiocarbon dates and potential

No.	Feature & Context No.	Context type	Material	Potential
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit Circle and Associated Grooved Ware/Beaker features				
1	[10444], (10445)	Fill of posthole	Antler (130g)	Forms part of Pit Circle. The antler is likely a deliberate placed deposit.
2	[10439], (10442)	Fill of posthole	CPR	Forms part of Pit Circle, and this context is a charcoal lens with burnt bone that may relate to reuse of the monument
3	[10435], (10436)	Fill of posthole	Organic residue on large Grooved Ware sherd	Quite thick residue on Object 10019. Good potential. Pottery came from upper fill of post, after post removal, and may relate to final use/ abandonment of monument
4	[10484], (10485)	Fill of pit	Horn core or CPR from Samples 9001 and 9003	Flint assemblage implies Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and fill relates to a single dump event, with large quantities of material culture, possibly associated with a placed deposit. This pit is located just to the north of the Pit Circle and spatial proximity may imply contemporaneity with use of the monument.
5	[5048], (5049)	Fill of shallow pit	CPR (hazelnut) from sample 7500 or horn core	Single episode of deposition in Grooved Ware pit, and CPR shows some potential. The presence of Grooved Ware, scrapers, flakes and horn core suggests it is a placed deposit and it would be useful to refine this event/phase of activity within the Late Neolithic.
6	[5050], (5051)	Fill of shallow pit	CPR (grain) from Sample 7501	This pit one of a cluster of features, however the pottery suggests it is Early Bronze Age rather than Late Neolithic. Is the pot intrusive or was this particular location revisited over an extensive period of time for pit cutting activities?
7	[5052], (5053)	Fill of shallow pit	CPR from Sample 7502	This pit forms part of a cluster in association with pits 5048 and 5050. A single period of deposition is represented in this pit, with scrapers and pottery.
8	[5266], (5265)	Fill of irregular pit	CPR (hazelnut) from Sample 7508	CPR excellent. Single dump event in feature, containing large quantities of material culture, including Grooved Ware pottery. Is this discard event related to activities further east, represented by Grooved Ware pit cluster?
9	[10025], (10288)	Burial	Human bone	Bone in good condition. Crouched inhumation in pit, sealed by deposit containing large quantities of material culture. Pottery suggests an Early Bronze Age date; however the burial is located just west of the possible entrance to the timber circle and may be contemporary with the use of this monument.
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Mortuary enclosure, barrow and associated features				
10	[6300], (6301)	Ditch fill	Animal Bone	Possibly placed deposit of animal bone in ditch terminus, dating its construction/use. Fair potential. This ditch forms an enclosure around the barrow and pottery retrieved included both Peterborough and Grooved Ware, implying it was earlier than the barrow. The pottery may however be residual, and refining the date of the enclosure is integral to an understanding of the creation of monuments and ceremonial space.
11	[6012], (6033)	Burial	Human bone	Bone excellent. Original disturbed crouched inhumation of barrow. Dating this burial will provide a better idea of the construction of the barrow, and by association, the whole barrow complex.
12	[6035], (6029)	Later barrow disturbance	Human Bone	Bone good condition. Fragments of two skeletons, one of which may relate to the original burial. However, dating may give idea of length of time between original construction and later revisiting of central burial, which may have included interment of further (exhumated) remains.
13	[6406],	Crouched	Human Bone	Skeleton good condition. Burial lacked grave goods or any

	(6445)	inhumation		dating evidence but forms a component of the ring ditch to the south of the barrow.
14	[9500], (9508)	Shaft pit burial	Human Bone	Bone in good condition. This partially articulated burial was sealed by fills containing Beaker pottery but it would be useful to refine the date to ascertain whether it is contemporary with other ceremonial activities in the vicinity.
15	[10152], (10201)	Burial	CPR or human bone	CPR fair, bone good. This elongated pit contained disarticulated human remains and is associated with two pits to the south, each of which contained Beaker pots. How do these rather unusual features fit into the wider ceremonial and burial landscape?
16	[9508], (9509)	Rubbish pit?	CPR	CPR good (particularly hazelnuts). Isolated pit that contained large dump of material including cow skull. Pottery date is inconclusive.
Undated but likely prehistoric				
17	[8287], (8315)	Aurochs burial	Animal Bone	Bone in excellent condition. The nature of this burial (hind legs removed) implies activities of a ritual nature, and since it is an aurochs, it must be of prehistoric date. However, lacks datable finds.
18	[7563], (7562)	Goat burial	Animal Bone	Bone good. No datable finds and this burial lies in the vicinity of activities dated to the Early as well as Middle/Late Bronze. Is it contemporary with other animal burials in the vicinity?
19	[7570], (7571)	Cow burial	Animal Bone	Bone good. No datable finds and this burial lies in the vicinity of activities dated to the EBA as well as M/LBA. Is it contemporary with other animal burials in the vicinity?
20	[5290], (5289)	Crouched inhumation	Human Bone	Bone fair/weathered. This is one of two crouched inhumations that were cut into a large tree throw. The burial posture implies a prehistoric date, but both lacked grave goods.
EBA/Collared Urn Phase of Activity				
21	[9432], (9418)	Pit	CPR from Sample 8515	CPR good. This event relates to a burnt deposit associated with the placing of a Collared Urn. This feature is located very close to the Amesbury Archer.
22	[9436], (9437)	Pit	CPR from Sample 8516	This pit and its fill (burnt lens associated with Collared Urn) is similar to pit 9432, but it is located in a different part of the landscape. The dearth of Collared Urn finds in the Boscombe landscape makes dating all the more relevant.

9.4 Task list

9.4.1 Table 8 below presents the list of tasks required within the proposed programme to complete the analysis and initial draft of the publication for inclusion within the final publication. Key to Staff Grades:

OD	Operations Director
HS	Head of Section
PM	Project Manager
FM	Finds Manager
RM	Reports Manager
EM	Environmental Manager
SPO	Senior Project Officer
PO	Project Officer
PS	Project Supervisor
PI	Project Illustrator
AS	Archive Supervisor
ES	External Specialist

Table 8: Resource list- Boscombe V

Task No.	Task Programme would take approximately 12 months to complete	Staff Name	Staff Grade	No. days
1	Begin Project (milestone)			
1.1	Project Management & liaison	Post-excavation Dept.	PM	1 day
1.2	Monitoring	Post-excavation Dept./A. Fitzpatrick	PM/HS	30 days
2	Pre-analysis Tasks – Finds			
2.1	Finds Management & Liaison	R. Seager Smith	FM	3 days
2.2	X-raying of metal work	Angela Britten	PS	5 days
3	Pre-analysis Tasks – Environmental			
3.1	Environmental Management and Liaison	M. Allen	EM	3 days
	Radiocarbon preparation and dating (c. 22 samples @ £350/sample)			£7,700
4	Pre-analysis Tasks – Stratigraphic			
4.1	Stratigraphic Analysis/Preparation of Phase Plans	C. Gibson	PO	3 days
5	Prepare Briefs			
5.1	Prepare briefs for stratigraphic report	Post-excavation Dept.	PM	1 day
5.2	Prepare briefs for finds reports	R. Seager Smith	FM	1 day
5.3	Prepare briefs for environmental reports	M. Allen	EM	1 day
6	Finds analysis			
6.1	Analysis & reporting (prehistoric pottery)	M. Leivers	SPO	12 days
6.2	Analysis & reporting (Romano-British pottery)	R. Seager Smith	FM	4 days
6.3	Analysis & Reporting (coins)	N. Cooke	SPO	1 day
6.4	Analysis & Reporting (Flint)	M. Leivers	SPO	8 days
6.5	Analysis & reporting (Jewellery Box and hobnails)	R. Seager Smith	FM	6 days
6.6	Analysis & reporting (worked stone)	R. Seager Smith	FM	1 day
6.7	Residue analysis of up to 10 vessels	University of Bradford		£1,000
6.8	Petrological analysis – up to 20 samples	Kevin Hayward		£300
6.5	Edit finds reports	R. Seager Smith	FM	3 days
6.6	Conservation of metalwork	Wilts CC	Conservator	9 days
6.7	Pre-treatment of flintwork	Wilts CC	Conservator	13 days
7	Environmental reports			
7.1	Pre-analysis tasks – extraction of CPR, charcoal, snails, preparation, commissioning	S Wyles	EO	26.5 days
7.2.1	Analysis CPR and charcoal	C Stephens	SPO	17 days
7.2.2	Analysis snails: ID, tabulation, DB entry	S. Wyles	EO	14 days
7.2.3	Analysis snails: checking and report writing Analysis: geoarchaeology Radiocarbon reporting	M. Allen	EM	20 days
7.3.1	Human Bone analysis & reporting – inhumed bone and residue for scans	J. McKinley	SPO	55 days
7.3.2	Human Bone analysis & reporting – cremated bone	J. McKinley	SPO	8 days
7.4	Animal Bone analysis & reporting	TBA	PO	31.5 days
7.5	Small mammal and bird bone analysis	TBA	Specialist	1 day
8	Structural Report			
8.1	Background Research	C. Gibson	PO	5 days
8.2	Introduction	C. Gibson	PO	2 days

8.3	Middle Neolithic	C. Gibson	PO	1 day
8.4	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	C. Gibson	PO	10 days
8.5	Middle/Late Bronze Age	C. Gibson	PO	2 days
8.6	Late Romano-British	C. Gibson	PO	10 days
8.7	Discussion and Conclusions	C. Gibson	PO	6 days
8.8	Revise, edit & collate various elements	C. Gibson	PO	3 days
8.9	Edit Structural Report	A. Manning	PM	2 days
9	Illustration			
9.1	Phase plans, sections of pits and ditches, plans of monuments, roundhouses and skeletons.	SE. James	PI	15 days
9.2	Object drawing (including jewellery box)	SE. James	PI	15 days
10	Editing			
10.1	Academic editing & copy editing	Post-excavation Dept./A. Fitzpatrick	PM	5 days
10.2	Final revisions	C. Gibson	PO	3 days
11	Report Submission (milestone)			
12	Archive			
12.1	Order Archive	C. Gibson	PO	3 days
12.2	Check & prepare archive for microfilming	R. Seager Smith	FM	2 days
12.3	Microfilm archive			
12.4	Deposit archive			
13	End Project (milestone)			

10 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 Project Team

10.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The Project Manager functions as Team Leader for the entire project, taking responsibility for the project achieving its stated aims and performance targets, whether budgetary, academic or timetable related.

10.1.2 The Project Manager will achieve these targets in part, by the delegation of responsibility for aspects of the project to Key Staff who will both manage others, and have direct input into the final report.

10.1.3 The work of all project Managers is monitored by their relevant Section Head and ultimately by Wessex Archaeology's Operations Director.

10.1.4 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by team meetings at key points during the project. The Project Manager will arrange these meetings and ensure they are attended by team members relevant to each particular meeting.

10.2 Storage and Curation

10.2.1 The Site is located in Amesbury, Wiltshire, and it is recommended that the project archive be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

10.3 Conservation

- 10.3.1 Finds, which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment, comprise the metal objects, which are in a generally poor and corroded condition.
- 10.3.2 A number of objects have been selected for further conservation treatment, involving investigative cleaning and stabilisation (Copper alloy and iron grave goods, including shears, knives and brooches, 10-12 Roman coins, Copper alloy jewellery box).

10.4 Storage

- 10.4.1 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in cardboard or airtight plastic boxes, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).

10.5 Discard Policy

- 10.5.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, some categories have already been subject to selective or total discard, e.g. burnt (unworked) flint, and a few obviously modern artefacts. Categories which might be targeted for eventual discard might include undiagnostic fired clay, and iron nails. The discarding of any artefacts will be carried out only with the complete agreement of the recipient museum.
- 10.5.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines and is available upon request.

10.6 Archive

- 10.6.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the Museum's standard procedures governing the deposition of archaeological archives and in general following nationally recommended guidelines.

10.7 Copyright

- 10.7.1 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.

10.8 Security Copy

- 10.8.1 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 Monuments Record Centre (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1: HUMAN REMAINS

context	cut	phase	deposit type	skeletal recovery	age/sex	pathology	comment
<i>Area 1: Romano-British Enclosure Cemetery (internal)</i>							
5057	5056	LRB	coffined burial	c. 98%	adult c. 40-60 yr. male	exo – right elbow, innominates; pitting – clavicles; calculus; op – T & L; Sch. – T; calcified thyroid; mv – metopic	0-2 leg & foot poor; most indices – some reconstruction needed
5058	5056	LRB	?= 5057	2 frags. l.	adult		2
5060	5059	LRB	coffined burial	c. 12% s.l	adult >35 yr. ??female		1-5; no indices
5061	5059	LRB	redep.	1 frag. l.	adult		5; ?too large to = 5061?
5070	5069	LRB	coffined	c. 50% s.a.u.l.	adult c. 30-45 yr. female		few indices; 2-5
5074	5073	LRB	?coffined burial	c. 75%	adult >40 yr. ??male	op – right glenoid ; ddd – T & L; ?infection - ?L/T; amtl; calculus	stature; 2-4; Fe stain left leg
5077	5076	LRB	coffined burial	c. 75%	adult c. 35-50yr. male	fracture –left fibula; trauma – right clavicle exo – left femur; amtl; calculus; op - L	some reconstruction needed for stature; limited cranial indices; 3-5.
5110	5112	LRB	inh. burial	c. 99%	adult c. 30-35 yr. female	abscesses; caries; calculus; Sch – T; fracture – left rib	neonatal bone with right foot = 5111; some reconstruction needed. 2-3.
5111	5112	LRB	inh. burial	c. 30% s.a.	neonate		only upper part of skeleton survived – suggests some disturbance to lower half?
5118	5099	LRB	inh. burial	c. 70%	adult >45 yr. female	exo – patellae; op – glenoid, C, T, L; ddd – C, T; caries; abscesses; mv - wormian	badly smashed – no stature estimation possible cranial indices with reconstruction; 2-5
5120	5119	LRB	coffined burial	c. 55%	adult c. 25-30 yr. female		1-5. No indices; Cu-alloy staining right-side skull.
5123	5122	LRB	coffined burial	c. 55%	adult c. 40-55 yr. female		little trabecular bone; skull warped; no indices; 1-5; Cu-alloy staining left temporal.
5127	5128	LRB	coffined burial	15% s.l.	adult c. 25-40 yr. female	caries; mv – metopic suture, wormian bones, occipital bunning.	no indices; 2-5
5131	5129	LRB	coffined	c. 70%	adult c. 20-30 yr.	op – axis; calculus; mv – wormian bones	possible stature; feet 0, legs 1-3, upper

			burial		male		limb & axial 5, skull 1. Some cranial indices but warped
5135	5133	LRB	coffined burial	c. 75%	adult 20-35 yr. female ?		some reconstruction, ?indices; 3-5, loss much trabecular bone; skull warped
5140	5138	LRB	coffined burial	c. 55%	adult c. 20-35 yr. ?female	caries; calculus	most trabecular bone gone, 3-5. No indices.

Area 1: Romano-British Enclosure Cemetery (in enclosure ditch)							
5170	5102	LRB	redep.	6 frags. a.	subadult/adult		in ditch fill
Area 1: Romano-British Ditch Cemetery (Wessex Linear Ditch)							
5091	5084	LRB	redep. ?=5108	c. 50 frags. s.a.u.l.	min. 2 individuals 1) subadult 2) adult >40 yr.	exo – patella, calcaneum; ddd – C; op – T & L	3-5
5108	5084	LRB	redep.	c. 85%	adult c. 45-65yr. male	op – tali, glenoids, T & L, hips ; ddd – C; caries; calculus; abscesses; ?fracture – left clavicle; pitting – clavicles; mv – os acromialie, wormian bones.	in grave fill above burial 5125; ?original occupant of grave; recording overdone – needs some rationalisation! Some reconstruction for indices inc. cranium. 2-4
5125	5084	LRB	inh. burial	c. 99%	adult >45 yr. female	oa – right knee, C , L; secondary sinusitis; caries; abscesses; amtl; ddd – C, T, L; op – hip ; pitting – acromio-clavicular, hips; infection - ?right shoulder	bone badly smashed – stature possible; skull badly smashed – all fresh breaks, will reconstruct. 0-1.
5170	5169	LRB	redep.	3 boxes s.a.u.l.	min. 4 individuals 1) adult >45 yr. female 2) adult c. 30-40 yr. male 3) subadult/adult c. 17-20 yr. male 4) subadult c. 15-18 yr.	amtl; ?infection – meningeal (ad. female); fistula – right antrum (ad. female; calculus; op – humerus head; oa – 1C; Sch – 1T; op – several T; ?infection – auricular surface; mv – sacralisation L5	in grave fill; 0-1; should be able to sort into individuals + do indices; skulls badly smashed & will need reconstructing
5172	5171	LRB	redep.	c. 92%	adult 35-50 yr. male	exo – patella , calcaneum; op – glenoids, T; ddd – C, T; oa – C; infection? – T; amtl;	In grave fill. 0-3; some reconstruction need, most indices. Skull badly

						caries; abscesses; healed sinusitis; Sch - T ; mv - metopic suture, wormian bones	smashed, will probably reconstruct.
5173	5171	LRB	inh. burial	c. 76%	adult >45 yr. female	op - finger phalanges; amlt; infection - T, L, S1 ; ddd - T	inc. frags. from a second individual 0-1; right leg badly smashed & some other reconstruction needed; most indices possible, skull badly smashed
5175	5174	LRB	inh. burial	c. 98%	adult c. 35-50 yr. male	exo - patella., calcaneum; ddd - C, T; oa - C; caries; calculus; amlt; abscesses; op - glenoids, hips, T & L; pitting - glenoids, hips	some reconstruction needed, skull badly smashed. 0-2. Most indices possible.
5178	5177	LRB	redep.	2 frags. s.a.	adult >40 yr.	amlt; abscesses	one frag. 0; one frag. 5
5179	5177	LRB	inh. burial	c. 98%	adult >50 yr. ?male	amlt; abscess; heavy wear; calcified thyroid; exo - patellae, femurs, right humerus; op - right humerus, L, T, hips; Sch. - T ; oa - L, C ; ddd - C; pitting - left acromio-clavicular, hips; trauma - dislocation right shoulder, min. 2 left ribs fractured; spondylolysis & ankylosis - S1/L5; mv - lambdoid ossicles	some reconstruction needed, skull heavily fragmented; most indices possible. 0-2
5182	5181	LRB	redep.	3 boxes	min. 3 adults 2 females, 1 male	oa - heavy bi-lateral knees, 2 finger phalanges, S1, temporo-mandibular; amlt; pitting - acromio-clavicular; fracture - rib; exo - distal fibula, patellae; op - min. pair hips ; ddd - 1C, S1, T	in grave fill. Some old cuts to frontal skull - done to ?dry bone. Should be possible to sort some & do some indices with extensive reconstruction. 0-3
5184	5171	LRB	inh. burial	c. 90%	adult >50 yr. male	amlt; abscesses; ddd - C, T	0-1; indices, reconstruction needed, upper limb & axial skeleton crushed, skull heavily fragmented but reconstructable.
5185	5171	LRB	redep.	7 frags. u.	adult >30 yr.		0-2. In grave fill between 5173 and 5184
5187	5186	LRB	redep.	c. 20 frags. s.a.u.l.	min. 2 individuals 1) adult c. 20-30 yr. male 2) adult >35 yr.	calculus; caries; abscess; fistula (right antrum); periosteal new bone - maxilla; oa - left hip	In grave fill. 0-1. Some indices.
5188	5186	LRB	inh. burial	c. 99%	adult c. 35-50 yr.	amlt; calculus; abscess; caries; exo - patellae,	some reconstruction needed, skull

					male	calcanea, innominates; op – left distal ulna, right glenoid, T, L; oa – costo-vertebral; pitting – acromio-clavicular; ankylosis – auricular surfaces; ddd – C; Sch – T; trauma - ?cranium; mv – metopic suture	badly smashed. Indices possible. 0-1.
5189	5169	LRB	coffined burial	c. 80%	adult c. 35-50 yr. male	caries; abscess; calculus; exo – patellae, femur; trauma – left distal tibia & fibula (fracture & luxation); op – glenoids; ankylosis right auricular surface; mv – wormian bones, slight occipital bunning	some reconstruction required; 2-4, axial skeleton largely gone; copper-alloy staining left hand bones
5197	5196	LRB	redcp.	c. 12 frags. s.a.l.	adult >25 yr.	caries; trauma –luxation right thigh muscle (extensive exostoses); op – distal tibia	In grave fill. Some indices. 0-1. ?some = 5198

context	cut	Phase	deposit type	skeletal recovery	age/sex	pathology	comment
5198	5196	LRB	Inh. burial	c. 70% a.u.l. c. 15% s.	adult c. 18-25 yr. female adult >25 yr. male	Sch - T	Skull is not from same individual as the rest of the skeleton! lack of mandible and appropriate vertebrae is rather odd in a supposed 'decapitation' - there are also several other bones missing from this grave (bone in excellent condition) suggesting deliberate removal - the skull could have been repositioned as dry bone; 0-1; skull fragmented (fresh breaks) will reconstruct.
5199	5208	LRB	redep.	6 small frags. a.u.	subadult/adult		In grave fill, but by grave 5169; 0
5200	5208	LRB	inh. burial	c. 38%	adult c. 30-60 yr. female	exo - calcaneum, patellae; op - glenoid, T, L; Sch - T, L; oa - finger phalanges	?cut by grave 5169 (recording unclear); left and right lower limb wrong-way round; skull represented by single tooth; limited indices. Trabecular bone crumbly; 1-3.
5204	5181	LRB	coffined burial	c. 60%	adult >40 yr. male	amtl; abscess; infection - right temporo-mandibular; periosteal new bone - right temporal; op - proximal femur, T, L; Sch - T, L; exo - patella, calcaneum; oa - right wrist, C1-3	Mandible not from this skull - need to look carefully at deposits in this grave! 0-3
5207	5205	LRB	inh. burial	c. 98%	adult >45 yr. ?male	amtl; caries; calculus; abscess; trauma - healed depressed fracture to right temporal; exo - tibia, patellae, innominates; op - left & right elbows, left & right shoulders, T, L; oa - right carpals, C, S1, hips; infection - T; ddd - T, L, S1; pitting - sterno-clavicular; djd - left finger phalanges; calcified thyroid	some reconstruction needed, skull heavily fragmented (fresh). 0-1.
5215	5213	LRB	inh. burial	c. 97%	adult >45 yr. ?male	amtl; abscess; caries; pitting - temporo-mandibular; op - femur head, 1 st metacarpal; oa - hips, C, T; ddd - C, T	some reconstruction; most indices possible; 1

5216	5218	LRB	redep.	c. 30 frags. s.a.u.l.	adult >30 yr.	op – L; Sch – L	Grave fill cut by 5181. 0-4. Some complete bones, other fragments.
5217	5218	LRB	?coffined burial	c. 85%	adult >45 yr. ?female	calculus; aml; pitting – femur head, temporo-mandibular; op – glenoids, S1, acetabulae; oa – C; ddd – C, T; Sch – T, L	legs smashed – some reconstruction worthwhile, but limited. Skull smashed, will probably reconstruct, limited indices.
5220	5219	LRB	coffined burial	c. 50%	adult >45 yr. male	oa – right ankle, left hip, T, C1; aml; gout – left; op – right shoulder, T, L; ddd – T, L	disturbance but unclear nature? Right & left lower limbs wrong way round; Skull missing, supposedly with 5198 (which does have wrong skull, femurs in grave fill? Limited indices; 1-3.
5221	5219	LRB	redep.	4 frags. l.	adult >18 yr.		1-2
5222	5211	LRB	redep.	3 frags. a.l.	adult	exo – patella	In grave fill cut by 5171. 0
5223	5211	LRB	inh. burial	c. 95%	male	aml; op – left and right elbow, left & right shoulders; op – C, T, L; ddd – S, C, T	reconstruction required, skull smashed. Most indices possible. Trabecular bone very crumbly; 2-3
5224	5213	LRB	redep.	15 frags.	adult >30 yr.	pitting – rib facets, medial clavicle; op – T/L, patella	Grave fill between burials 5215 & 5225.
5225	5213	LRB	inh. burial	c. 80%	adult >50 yr. male	aml; caries; oa – left hip; op – tarsals, shoulders; trauma – left clavicle?, right rib fracture; ddd – L, T; Sch – T; ankylosis – 2x 2T; ; mv – partial sacralisation L5, wormian bones	Left & right lower limb wrong way round; some reconstruction needed, limited cranial indices; 2-4.
5235	5233	LRB	inh. burial	c. 95%	adult >50 yr. male	aml; calculus; caries; abscesses; trauma – left distal fibula fractured, (exo in tibia & fibula), right proximal fibula fractured; oa – left shoulder, C; ankylosis – C2-3; ddd – C, L, T; op – L, T; pitting – right medial clavicle; mv – wormian bones, occipital bunning	some reconstruction required, most indices possible; 0-2
5236	5233	LRB	inh. burial	c. 75%	adult >50 yr. female	osteomyelitis – left distal tibia; fracture – left proximal fibula; op – patella, L; pitting – temporo-mandibular; o.c. denticans – right	below 5235; stature estimate unlikely limited other indices, skull will reconstruct; trabecular bone poor

5238	5237	LRB	coffined burial	c. 60%	adult c. 30-45 yr. male	femur; ddd - T; Sch. - T, L; aml; calculus calculus; aml; caries; infection? - C; ddd - C; op - tarsals, foot phalanges, C, L	survival, 1-4. cut by machining - legs lost; 'left foot' is a totally different colour to the rest of the bone and may be from a different burial! Cranial indices; some others. 0-1
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context	cut	Phase	deposit type	skeletal recovery	age/sex	pathology	comment
5244	5245	LRB	redep	c. 95%	adult >55 yr. male	amtl; caries; abscesses; pnb – left distal tibia; exo – distal tibia, femora, calcanea; calcified thyroid; op – scapula , L; ankylosis – C2-3; ddd – C, T; Sch – T, L; oa – C, T, costo-vertebral; mv – ossicle at lambda	No record sheet for this no. Some reconstruction needed inc. skull
5373	5374		rcdep.	7 frags. 1.	adult >18 yr.		In ditch fill. 1-2.
Area 1: Prehistoric Burial Group							
5289	5290	?BA	inh. burial	c. 80%	adult c. 35-45 yr. male	amtl; exo – patella; op – C1-2	very shallow grave. some upper limb with lower, & hand with skull. Badly fragmented. Some reconstruction for stature may be possible. 2-4. Skull badly crushed but should reconstruct.
5292	5293	?BA	inh. burial	c. 45%	subadult c. 14-17 yr.	infection - mandible	Badly crushed – no reconstruction possible. 4-5.
Area 2: Barrow Cemetery							
6019	6035	EBA	redep.	2 a.l.	subadult/adult		In pit fill.
6029	6012	EBA	redep.	12 frags. a.u.l.	min. 2 individuals 1) min. 1 adult c. 18-35 yr. 2) foetus/neonate		In pit fill - ?ass. with 6032; bone i/d as 'foot' is from hand. 0-2.
6032	6012	EBA	redep.	c. 22 frags. a.u.	adult >18 yr.		In pit fill. mix hand bone & frags. 0-1.
6033	6012	EBA	redep.	c. 50%	adult >25 yr. ?female	calculus; very heavy, odd shaped skull – possible cultural manipulation &/or pathology (X-ray).	In pit fill - ?originally coffined burial within this pit/grave? Most bone in excellent condition – 0. 3 frags. Scapula in very different condition – 5, suggests different individual or wildly different burial environment. Fracture/breaks to green bone of lumbar & ribs

<i>Area 2: Mortuary Enclosure Burial</i>						
6445	6406	EBA	skeleton	c. 65%	juvenile c. 7-10 yr.	Badly smashed. 3-5. Records missing.

context	cut	Phase	deposit type	skeletal recovery	age/sex	pathology	comment
<i>56241 WWP Romano-British Cemetery</i>							
6605	6603	LRB	inh. burial	c. 75%	adult c. 30-45yr. female	?trauma – left distal ulna; ddd – C, L; oa – C, T, L; caries	Much trabecular missing - limited reconstruction; 3-4; strong pronator attachments; copper-alloy staining left forearm; skull not quite all present, prob. not worth reconstructing
6626	6625	LRB	inh. burial? ?redep.	c. 2% s.l.	infant c. 3-4 yr.		
6629	6657	LRB	redep.	8 frags. s.a.l.	1. adult >45 yr. male 2. adult >18 yr. ?female	amtl (in both).	
6661	6622	LRB	coffined burial	c. 45%	adult c. 20-40 yr. ?male	caries; mv – maxillary tori	few indices, most of skull ones; 4-5; trabecular bone gone
6665	6621	LRB	inh. burial	c. 95%	adult >45 yr. male	amtl; calculus; oa – left hip ; op – right patella, T; infection – left tarsals	skull & upper limb smashed, some reconstruction possible; 3-4
6666	6663	LRB	redep.	c. 33% s.a.u.	adult c. 20-35 yr. ??female	calculus; caries; mv – wormian bones, occipital bunning	in grave fill above feet ?= 6704; some indices esp. skull.
6704	6663	LRB	coffined burial	c. 40%	adult c. 30-50 yr. female	dl – foot phalanx	1-3; indices possible.
6746	6745	LRB	inh. burial	c. 96%	adult >45 yr. ?male	amyl; caries; calculus; abscesses; secondary sinusitis; oa – left & right knees (gross), left shoulder; op – left & left elbow, right shoulder joint; pitting – left elbow, left proximal humerus, auricular surfaces (gross) ; ddd – C, T, L, S; infection? - T ; exo – iliac crest ; mv – os acromialie	reconstruction required, most indices possible. 0-1.
6753	6751	LRB	coffined burial	c. 99%	adult c. 25-35 yr. male	amtl; abscesses; caries; cribra orbitalia; infection - ?palate; fracture? – right fibula, right rib; pnb – bi-lateral fibula & tibia ; exo –	0; all indices.

						patellae, proximal femur, proximal left femur; op – left talus, left elbow, T, L; Sch. – T, L; dl – right glenoid; oa – left hip, costo-vertebral; mv – ossicle lambda	
6755	6756	LRB	Inh. burial	c. 98%	adult c. 30-50 yr. ?female	calculus; caries; abscess; sinusitis; exo – patellae; oa – costo-vertebral; op – L; ddd – T	will reconstruct, skull all fresh breaks. 0-1

context	cut	phase	Deposit type	skeletal recovery	age/sex	pathology	comment
6763	6762	LRB	Coffined burial	c. 90%	adult >40 yr. male	amtl; calculus; caries; op – right femur head, right acetabulum, C1, L; Sch – T; fracture – right fibula, left rib; exo – patellae; oa – left 1 st Mt-P joint	most indices; skull warped, will prob. not reconstruct; 4-5+

Area 5: Singleton

7006	7005	LRB	Coffined burial	c. 75%	adult >40 yr. female	calculus; pitting – acetabulum; op – L; Sch – T; ossification lateral ligament – T; mv – metopic suture, lambdoid ossicle	Stature estimate doubtful but some reconstruction may be possible. Cranial indices.
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Area A: Wessex Linear Redeposited Bone

9234	9233	RB	Redep.	7 frags. a.u.l.	adult > 18yr.		In ditch fill. 1
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Area B: Shaft Pit Burial

9507	9500	EBA	Redep.	c. 35% s.a.	adult c. 23-29 yr. male	calculus; impacted M3; Sch – L	in pit fill, ?placed deposit. 0-1; skull smashed but will reconstruct
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Area B: Roman-British Grave Group

9633	9631	RB	Coffined burial	c. 97%	adult c. 30-35 yr. female	heavy calculus	Stature. 0-1. All but lower limb badly smashed (all fresh), skull will reconstruct
9635	9634	RB	coffined burial	c. 15% s.l.	infant c. 3-5 yr.		no trabecular bone. No indices. 1-2.
9639	9637	RB	coffined burial	c. 99%	adult c. 30-35 yr. female	calculus; caries; exo – left proximal fibula, right proximal tibia; op – T, L; spondylolysis; mv – metopic suture	Some reconstruction for stature & cranial indices. 0-2
9641	9640	RB	inh. burial	c. 93%	adult >50 yr. male	cribra orbitalia; amtl; abscess; ?healed sinusitis; exo – right distal fibula, femur shaft, calcanea; ddd – C, L; infection – S1;	some reconstruction long bones & skull; most indices. 1-3

						?rheumatoid arthritis – right wrist; trauma – right clavicle; oa – right & left hip, left Mtc-P joint; op – left knee, glenoids, T , L; mv – sternal aperture	
Area C: Prehistoric Grave Group							
10026	10025	EBA	redep.	5 frags. s.a.u.	adult >18 yr. ??female		In grave fill; 0-1
10201	10152	EBA	redep.	c. 10%	adult c. 18-40 yr. male		In pit fill. 5+ very heavily eroded & root marked.
10288	10025	EBA	inh. burial	c. 27%	adult c. 21-45 yr. female	o.c. denticans – femur; cribra orbitalia; op - L	Stature. Skull should reconstruct. 2-4.

Summary of results from scan of unburnt human bone.

KEY: s. – skull, a. – axial skeleton, u. – upper limb, l. – lower limb (only where all areas not represented): exo – exostoses, op- osteophytes, Sch – S; mv - morphological variation, ddd - degenerative disc disease, aml - *ante mortem* tooth loss, oa - osteoarthritis
T – thoracic, L – lumbar, C – cervical, S – sacral

APPENDIX 2: ANIMAL BONE

Date	Horse	Cattle	Sheep /Goat	Pig	Dog	Deer	Bird	Small Mammal	Amphibian	Unidentified	Total	Loose Teeth	Gnawed	Age	Measure	Butchery	Burnt
Neo/EBA	0	170	37	43	14	19	11	10	3	1393	1762*	118	0	79	30	17	46
Later Prehistoric	0	8	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	84	103	5	0	12	6	0	0
Romano-British	33	92	35	11	2	6	1	3	1	608	820	66	3	50	18	22	10
Undated	0	27	11	3	2	1	0	0	0	192	242**	20	0	13	7	0	1
Total	33	297	86	60	18	27	12	13	4	2277	2927***	209	3	154	61	39	57

Hand recovered bone: Species list (NISP) and number of bones with the potential to inform on husbandry, butchery and disposal practice.* one aurochs skeleton of 682 fragments is counted as 1; ** four animal burials of 273, 245, 212 and 627 fragments respectively are counted as 4; *** total with fragments from skeletons is 4966.

Date	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Unidentified	Total	Loose Teeth	Gnawed	Age	Measure	Butchery	Burnt
Neo-EBA	3	4	3	338	348	8	0	1	0	0	36
Later Prehistoric	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undated	17	3	3	542	565*	4	0	6	1	0	0
Total	20	7	6	883	916*	12	0	7	1	0	36

Sample-recovered bone: Species list (NISP) and number of bones with the potential to inform on husbandry, butchery and disposal practice.* 630 fragments from four animal burials are counted as 4.

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: GENERAL

Feature Type	F. no	Context	Sample	Vol	Flot Size	Roots	Grain	Chaff	Seeds	Charcoal	Charred remains Notes	Moll	Analysis
Area 1													
LNEO/EBA													
Pit	5048	5049	7500	19	130	60	C	-	A	C	?Barley + Triticum frags, hazelnut frags, ?sloe frag, Veronica ,Chenopodium	A**	P M
Pit	5050	5051	7501	18	150	70	B	-	A	C	?Barley ?Triticum frags, hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A**	P M
Pit	5052	5053	7502	10	130	80	B	C	A	B	Triticum and ?barley. Triticum glume base. Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A**	C P M
Pit	5266	5265	7508	20	200	80	C	-	A*	C	Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	P
ROMAN													
Cremation	5167	5168	7641	20	500	8	A	-	-	A**	?Triticum grain frags	A**	C P
Cremation	5247	5246	9396	8	50	25	A	-	-	A	Triticum and barley grain frags	A*	P
		5248	9397	9	60	15	B	-	C	A	Triticum and barley grain frags, Chenopodium	A*	
		5249	9398	20	300	10	A*	-	C	A*	Triticum and barley grains, veronica, Chenopodium	A*	C P
		5370	9399	18	100	15	A*	-	-	A	Triticum and Barley grains	A*	
Grave	5073	5074	7549	0.5	5	50	C	-	C		?Triticum frags, Ranunculus	A*	
Pot Fill	5056	5058	7528	0.2	1	10	-	-	-	-			
		5058	9401	0.3	2	20	-	-	-	-			
Pot Fill	5059	5060	7529	0.1	1	10	-	-	-	-			
		5060	7531	0.6	10	90	-	C	-	-	glume base		P
Pot Fill	5073	5074	7526	0.2	1	25	-	-	-	-		B	
Pot Fill	5076	5077	7527	0.25	1	10	-	-	-	-		C	
Pot Fill	5112	5110	7532	0.25	1	50	-	-	-	-			
Pot Fill	5119	5120	9400	0.1	2	5	-	-	-	-			
Pot Fill	5122	5123	9402	0.2	1	50	-	-	-	-		C	
Pot Fill	5128	5127	7530	0.15	1	20	-	-	-	-			

Pot Fill	5247	5370	9403	0.5	3	50	C	-	-	-	frag	A*	
Area 2													
LNEO/EBA													
Ditch	6300	6301	7685	10	30	50	C	-	C	C	?free threshing wheat + frags, Polygonaceae, Chenopodium	A	
Enc Ditch	6307	6308	7682	8	60	80	C	-	C	-	grain frags, Chenopodium	A*	
Enc Ditch	6307	6309	7683	8	40	80	C	-	-	-	grain frags	A	
Grave	6406	6446	7694	6	25	30	C	-	B	-	Veronica	A*	
		6407	7709	20	60	50	A	-	B	C	Triticum and Barley grains and frags, veronica, Chenopodium	A**	P M
		6582	7724	6	5	30	C	-	C	C	grain frags, veronica	A	
Pit	6027	6025	7651	6	25	30	-	-	A	B	hazelnut fragments	A*	C P
Pit	6306	6305	7684	10	40	60	C	-	B	-	Triticum grain + ? Frags, veronica, hazelnut frags	A*	P
Pit	6323	6322	7687	10	40	70	C	-	B	-	grain frags, veronica, hazelnut frags	A*	M
Pit	6515	6516	7697	10	30	15	C	-	C	C	Triticum frags, hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	M
Ring-Gully	6318	6319	7710	7	40	80	C	-	-	-	?Triticum frags. probably free-threshing grain	A	
Ring-Gully	6375	6376	7711	10	50	75	B	-	C	-	?Triticum and barley frags, grass type, Chenopodium	A*	P M
Ring-Gully	6377	6378	7712	3	15	90	C	-	-	-	grain frags	A	
Ring-Gully	6379	6380	7713	10	40	75	C	-	B	-	?Barley and Triticum grain frags, Polygonaceae, Chenopodium	A*	
Ring-Gully	6381	6382	7714	10	60	75	C	-	B	-	?Triticum + frags, Veronica, Polygonaceae, Chenopodium	A	
Ring-Gully	6383	6384	7715	10	50	75	B	-	C	C	Barley and Triticum grains and frags, veronica	A	
Ring-Gully	6385	6386	7716	8	50	80	B	-	C	C	?Triticum and barley frags, veronica	A	
Ring-Gully	6387	6388	7717	20	100	85	A	-	C	C	?Triticum (? free-threshing wheat and hulled wheat), veronica	A	P
Ring-Gully	6389	6390	7718	5		0	-	-	-				
		6390	7718	20	100	75	C	-	A	C	barley frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	
Ring-Gully	6396	6397	7719	8		0	-	-	-				

		6397	7719	20	60	85	C	-	B	-	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
Ring-Gully	6398	6399	7720	2	15	80	C	-	-	-	?grain frags	A	
Ring-Gully	6400	6401	7721	6	40	75	B	-	-	-	Triticum and barley grain frags	A	
Ring-Gully	6402	6403	7722	10	60	65	C	-	B	C	Barley + Triticum grain frags, veronica, Chenopodium	A	
Ring-Gully	6404	6405	7723	8	35	70	B	-	C	-	Triticum grains probably free-threshing frags, veronica	A	
EBA													
Barrow Ditch	6052	6047	7686	0.3	20	10	-	-	-	-	lots of uncharred Polygonaceae	C	
Barrow Ditch	6053	6056	7690	8	5	20	-	-	-	-		A	
Barrow Ditch	6053	6054	7691	2	3	0	-	-	-	C		B	C
Barrow Ditch	6062	6061	7706	8	50	40	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
		6065	7707	8	10	35	C	-	C	-	?Triticum, veronica	A	
		6072	7708	8	5	50	C	-	-	-	?Barley	A	
Barrow Ditch	6095	6096	7698	8	60	90	A	C	C	C	Triticum grains and 1 glume base, grain frags, veronica, chenopodium	A*	P
Barrow Ditch	6095	6128	7699	8	20	60	C	-	-	-	grain frags	A*	
		6129	7700	8	15	65	-	-	-	-		A	
Barrow Ditch	6156	6154	7703	5	3	20	-	-	-	-		C	
		6152	7704	8	10	35	C	-	C	C	?barley, ?grass type	A	
		6151	7705	8	40	40	C	-	C	C	?Triticum, veronica	A*	
Barrow Ditch	6174	6172	7701	8	50	60	B	-	C	C	Triticum and barley grains, veronica	A**	
		6173	7702	8	25	40	C	-	C		grain frags, ?Vicia/lathyrus		
Barrow Ditch	6190	6192	7696	10	50	70	B	C	B	C	triticum grains + ?frags, 2 glumes, Hazelnut frags, veronica, grass type	A*	C P
Grave	6012	6023	7654	8	5	15	-	-	C	B	hazelnut fragments	A*	
		6021	7656	18	15	25	-	-	-	B		A	
		6020	7658	18	20	15	C	-	C	B	?Triticum, hazelnut frags	A**	C
		6022	7659	8	10	30	C	-	C	B	scrappy grain frags, veronica	A*	
		6030	7664	4	5	10	C	-	-	B	scrappy grain frag	A	

Robber pit	6035	6015	7652	18	70	40	C	-	B	C	?Triticum, hazelnut frags	A**	
		6013	7653	8	50	50	C	-	C	C	?Triticum, veronica	A**	
		6018	7655	18	150	5	C	-	C	A*	?Barley, veronica, hazelnut frag	A**	C
		6014	7657	8	35	50	-	-	B	C	Hazelnut fragments, Veronica, chenopodium	A**	
		6019	7660	18	80	10	B	-	B	A	?Triticum and ?barley grains, hazelnut frag, veronica	A**	P
		6016	7661	8	10	25	-	-	C	C	hazelnut frags	A*	
		6017	7650	20	150	60	C	-	C	A*	chenopodium	A**	M
Timber box	6012	6028	7725	1	5	5	-	-	-	-			
		6028	7662	1	25	5	-	-	-	C			

Area 4													
M-LBA													
Animal Burial	7570	7571	8373	7		0	-	-	-				
Pit	7225	7223	8389	10	30	50	-	-	C	-	Chenopodium	A	
Pit	7229	7227	8385	10	10	50	-	-	C	C	Vicia/Lathyrus	A	
Pit	7233	7230	8391	10	50	60	-	-	C	-	Veronica, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	7452	7451	8350	60		0	-	-	C		Hazelnut frags		
		7451	8350	20	150	75	C	-	A	B	grain frags- ?Barley, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	C P M
		7451	8353	0.5	3	65	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frag, hazelnut frag	B	
Posthole	7206	7209	8366	10	50	75	C	-	A	C	?Triticum frags, chenopodium	A*	C
Posthole	7207	7210	8367	10	40	65	B	-	A	-	?Triticum frags, chenopodium	A	P
Posthole	7213	7219	8368	10	60	85	-	-	A	-	Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7214	7220	8369	10	75	80	-	-	A	-	Chenopodium	A*	
Posthole	7215	7221	8370	5	50	70	-	-	A	-	chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7202	7203	8387	5	30	60	-	-	B	-	grain frags, veronica, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7503	7640	8390	7	25	65	C	-	B	C	grain frags, hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A	CP
Posthole	7249	7250	8384	5	20	70	C	-	B	C	grain frags, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7266	7262	8382	10	20	60	C	-	C	-	Triticum and barley frags, chenopodium	A	

Posthole	7299	7303	8380	10	60	80	C	-	C	C	?Triticum, veronica, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7318	7316	8388	7	40	85	-	-	C		Chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7321	7326	8383	10	5	50	-	-	-	-		A	
Posthole	7333	7345	8381	10	20	75	C	-	-	C	?Triticum frag	A	
Posthole	7337	7471	8375	10	40	70	C	-	C	C	?Triticum, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7393	7394	8356	12	15	70	C	-	B	-	Triticum grains, chenopodium	A*	
Posthole	7415	7416	8394	6	30	50	C	-	C	C	Triticum frag, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7433	7434	8357	5	30	60	-	-	C	-	chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7450	7449	8352	10	100	85	C	-	A	C	grain frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	CP
Posthole	7481	7482	8351	8	40	60	-	-	A	-	chenopodium	A*	
Posthole	7485	7528	8376	8	100	85	-	-	A	-	Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	M
Posthole	7495	7496	8354	15	40	60	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, polygonaceae	A*	
Posthole	7544	7545	8379	5	30	85	C	-	-	C	?Triticum frag	A*	
Posthole	7567	7566	8393	10	10	35	C	-	C	-	?Triticum frags, veronica, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7577	7578	8378	6	20	70	-	-	B	C	Chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7596	7592	8386	10	30	75	C	-	C	C	Triticum and barley frags, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	7364	7363	8355	4	10	80	-	-	-	C		A	
Area 6													
PREHISTORIC													
Animal burial	8287	8288	8020	20	20	25	-	-	-	-		C	
Pit	8021	8023	8017	19	40	60	C	-	A	C	triticum frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	P
Pit	8027	8029	8000	10	40	80	C	-	B	C	grain frags, Veronica, hazelnut frags	A*	
		8031	8001	20	60	60	C	-	A	-	grain frags, Veronica, hazelnut frags	A*	P
Pit	8033	8034	8002	10		0	-	-	-				
		8037	8003	5		0	-	-	-				
		8034	8002	20	75	70	-	-	B	-	Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	
		8037	8003	20	100	40	-	-	A	C	Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A**	
		8062	8005	5	40	40	C	-	A	C	grain frag, hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A*	M

Pit	8082	8038	8004	4	30	30	-	-	A	A	hazelnut frags	A*	CPM
		8085	8006	10	40	70	C	-	-	-	grain frags	A*	
		8083	8008	5	25	40	C	-	C	C	grain frag, hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A*	P
		8084	8007	7	40	50	-	-	C	C	hazelnut frags	A*	P
Pit	8301	8316	8018	45		0	-	-	A*		Lots of Hazelnut frags and sloe frags		P
Pit	8301	8316	8018	20	60	60	-	-	A**	A	Lots of Hazelnut frags, Sloe frags, Chenopodium	A*	CP
Pit	8323	8324	8015	9	40	80	C	-	B	A	grain frags, hazelnut frags, veronica	A*	CP
		8325	8016	9	50	80	-	-	B	B	Hazelnut frags, Veronica	A*	

MEDIEVAL													
Ditch	8181	8183	8027	1.5	3	85	-	-	-	-		C	
UNDATED													
Ditch	8189	8191	8025	10	3	80	-	-	-	-		A	
Ditch	8199	8202	8026	10	15	75	-	-	C	-	Veronica	A	
Gully	8255	8256	8013	9	60	80	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Vicia/Lathyrus	A	
Tree-Throw	8326	8341	8022	18	50	85	-	-	C	C	Veronica, Vicia/Lathyrus	A	
		8338	8023	8	10	75	-	-	-	-		C	
		8327	8024	8	10	50	-	-	-	-			
Haul Road													
UNDATED													
Hollow Posthole	9083	9084	8313	6	10	20	-	-	-	B		A	
	9063	9062	8300	6	30	75	C	-	A	C	grain frag, chenopodium	A*	
S+R Area A													
LNEO/EBA													
Pit	9201	9200	8500	10	60	80	B	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	M
Pit	9203	9202	8501	10	50	75	B	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	9432	9418	8515	25		0	-	-	C		Hazelnut frag		
		9417	8514	2	10	65	-	-	C	C	Hazelnut frags	A	
		9418	8515	20	100	75	C	-	A	A	grain frag, Hazelnut frags, Veronica	A	CP

Pit	9436	9437	8516	4		0	-	-	-				
		9437	8516	20	130	80	C	-	A	A	?Triticum and barley frags, Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A	CP
		9437	8517	8	60	85	C	-	A	C	?Triticum frags, Hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A	
ROMAN													
Ditch	9299	9298	8502	10	40	25	C	-	C	B	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	P
Pit	9274	9277	8512	10	10	50	C	-	-	C	grain frags	A*	
Pit	9283	9284	8513	10	15	65	C	-	-	C	?Barley frags	A*	PM

S+R Area B													
LNEO/EBA													
Ditch	9512	9513	8660	10	60	80	C	-	-	-	grain frag	A*	
Ditch	9546	9545	8658	10	40	75	C	-	A	-	grain frags, chenopodium	A*	
Enclosure Ditch	9535	9536	8661	10	20	80	C	-	-	-	?Barley frags	A*	
Pit	9508	9509	8656	20	100	75	C	-	A*	C	triticum frag, Hazelnut frags, Veronica	A*	CPM
Pit	9521	9522	8655	10	60	80	C	-	A	C	?Triticum frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	9548	9547	8657	10	10	85	C	-	A	C	?Triticum frags, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	9568	9569	8662	10	60	80	C	-	A	-	grain frags, hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A*	P
Pit	9607	9608	8663	10	90	80	A*	-	C	-	Triticum and barley frags, grass type, chenopodium	A*	PM
Posthole	9523	9524	8659	8	50	85	C	-	A	-	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
S+R Area C													
LNEO/EBA													
Ditch	10110	10111	8867	20	50	60	C	-	B	-	grain frag, chenopodium	A*	
Ditch	10122	10134	8888	10	50	80	-	-	B	-	Chenopodium	A*	
Ditch	10124	10140	8889	10	50	85	C	-	A	-	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
Ditch	10127	10253	8890	10	50	70	C	-	A	-	?Triticum frags, Veronica, grass type, Chenopodium	A*	P
Pit	10000	10006	8850	10	15	35	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frag, Chenopodium		

		10006	8851	10	40	15	C	-	B	C	Grain frags, Vicia/lathyrus, Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10016	10017	8852	10	40	50	B	-	B	C	Triticum and Barley frags, Hazelnut frags, Vicia/lathyrus	A*	P
Pit	10021	10023	8854	10		0	-	-	-				
		10022	8853	10	40	60	C	-	C	-	Barley and Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A*	
		10023	8854	20	50	50	C	-	A*	A	?barley and ?Triticum frags, Hazelnut frags, grass type, chenopodium	A*	CPM
Pit	10024	10032	8857	10	50	80	C	-	C	-	grain frags, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10025	10030	8861	20	60	70	C	-	B	-	grain frags, chenopodium	A	
		10026	8864	20	40	0	C	-	A	C	?Triticum frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A	P
		10026	8905	17	35	20	C	-	C	C	Triticum frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica	A*	

Pit	10025	10026	8906	6	10	20	C	-	C	C	grain frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A	M
		10026	8907	10	25	25	C	-	C	A	grain frags, hazelnut frag	A*	C
		10026	8911*	3	15	20	C	-	-	B	grain frag	A	
		10026	8911	0.1	5	15	-	-	-			C	
Pit	10031	10049	8858	20	60	50	-	-	B	C	Veronica and Chenopodium	A**	
		10050	8859	20	60	60	-	-	A	C	Vicia/Lathyrus, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
		10052	8860	10	10	60	-	-	C	C	Veronica	A	
		10112	8866	10	20	25	-	-	C	C	Hazelnut frags	A*	
Pit	10042	10044	8862	8	20	65	C	-	C	C	Triticum, Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	
		10043	8863	10	40	60	-	-	B	-	Hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A*	P
Pit	10054	10053	8870	10	30	60	C	-	C	-	?Triticum and barley frags, grass type	A*	
Pit	10095	10105	8882	10	25	60	-	-	C	C	Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10101	10102	8891	10	50	75	C	-	A	C	grain frags, hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A*	P
Pit	10128	10129	8868	10	50	70	C	-	B	-	Triticum and barley frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10142	10143	8931	7	60	80	C	-	A	-	Triticum grain frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A	

Pit	10150	10166	8874	10	100	80	C	-	B	-	?Barley, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10151	10183	8880	10	120	85	C	-	A	-	grain frags - ?barley, Chenopodium	A**	
Pit	10152	10201	8886	10	100	80	B	-	A	-	Triticum and barley frags, Arrhenatherum elatius, Chenopodium	A*	P M
Pit	10177	10176	8876	8	100	80	C	-	B	-	?Triticum grain frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Veronica, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10185	10184	8881	10	40	75	C	-	C	C	grain frags, ?bromus/avena, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10206	10207	8921	10	40	75	-	-	C	C	Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10223	10224	8922	9	50	75	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Chenopodium + Veronica	A*	
Pit	10226	10227	8918	10	40	60	C	-	C	C	grain frags, chenopodium	A*	
		10312	8919	10	30	70	C	-	C	-	grain frag, chenopodium, veronica	A*	
Pit	10261	10262	8894	10	40	50	C	-	A	C	Triticum frags, chenopodium	A*	
		10263	8895	10	20	50	C	-	A	C	?Barley frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
		10264	8896	10	30	35	-	-	A	C	Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	P

Pit	10265	10266	8897	10	60	65	C	-	A	C	grain frags, hazelnut frags, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10274	10368	8916	10	40	65	-	-	B	C	Vicia/Lathyrus, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	M
		10275	8917	10	90	80	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Hazelnut frag, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10278	10276	8899	20	40	25	C	-	B	-	?Barley frags, Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10283	10297	8901	10	40	30	C	-	A	A	grain frags, Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	C
Pit	10284	10299	8900	10	50	75	C	-	B	-	grain frags, Hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10313	10314	8902	10	175	80	C	-	A*	A	Triticum, lots of Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Grass type, Chenopodium	A*	C P
Pit	10324	10323	8904	10	50	80	-	-	A	-	?Sloe frag, Chenopodium	A	P
Pit	10327	10328	8912	10	60	80	C	-	B	-	grain frag, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10348	10350	8914	10	20	40	-	-	C	C	Veronica	A*	
		10349	8915	10	20	30	-	-	B	C	Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10179	10180	8877	10	20	65	-	-	C	C	Veronica	A*	
		10181	8878	10	50	70	C	-	A	C	Triticum frags, Hazelnut frags , Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	P
		10182	8879	10	60	85	-	-	A	C	Chenopodium	A	

Posthole	10027	10028	8855	2	10	50	B	-	-	C	?Triticum and ?Barley frags	A	
		10029	8856	6	30	80	C	-	C	C	grain frags, chenopodium	A*	
Posthole	10070	10069	8871	3	10	60	C	-	A	-	grain frags, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10086	10085	8872	3	30	75	C	-	C	-	grain frags, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10144	10145	8869	7	20	60	C	-	C	C	grain frags, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10156	10157	8875	8	15	40	C	-	A	C	grain frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	P
Posthole	10161	10160	8873	6	40	70	-	-	-	-		A	
Posthole	10222	10221	8885	10	50	30	C	-	A	C	?Triticum frag, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
Posthole	10292	10291	8903	10	60	80	-	-	A	C	Chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10343	10342	8913	6	20	80	C	-	C	-	Barley grain, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10370	10369	8920	5	10	40	-	-	C	C	Chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10103	10104	8865	10	40	70	C	-	A	C	?triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
Pot Fill	10150	10166	8934	0.8	10	75	-	-	C	C	Veronica, Chenopodium	A	
Pot Fill	10151	10183	8935	0.5	10	80	C	-	-	-	grain frag	A	

S+R Area D													
LNEO/EBA													
Pit	10404	10405	9008	10	20	60	C	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10407	10413	9004	10	30	80	C	-	C	C	?Triticum and barley frags, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10408	10414	9005	10	100	80	B	-	C	C	?Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10410	10416	9006	10	60	80	B	-	C	C	Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A	
Pit	10425	10426	9016	10	10	25	B	-	C	-	Barley and Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10439	10442	9011	10	85	10	C	-	C	A*	free threshing wheat, Hazelnut frags, Veronica	A*	C P M
		10443	9012	3	5	20	-	-	-	B		A*	
Pit	10444	10445	9014	10	30	70	C	-	C	-	Barley and Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A	
		10446	9015	10	40	70	B	-	C	-	Barley and Triticum frags, Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10450	10451	9017	10	40	75	C	-	-	C	grain frags	A*	
Pit	10466	10467	9010	10	60	80	B	-	B	C	?Triticum frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10470	10471	9000	10	60	85	B	-	B	C	Triticum and barley frags, Hazelnut frags,	A	

											Veronica		
Pit	10479	10486	9002	10	60	85	-	-	A	C	Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A	P
Pit	10488	10489	9020	10	15	55	B	-	A	-	grain frags, Hazelnut frags, Vicia/Lathyrus	A	
Pit	10501	10502	9009	10	30	75	B	-	B	C	Barley+Triticum frags, vicia/lathyrus, hazelnut frags, veronica, chenopodium	A*	
Pit	10503	10504	9013	10	50	65	C	-	C	C	grain frags, Hazelnut frags	A	
Pit	10509	10510	9021	10	20	75	-	-	C	C	Hazelnut frag, Chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10400	10401	9007	6	40	65	C	C	C	C	Triticum and Barley frags, glume base, chenopodium	A	
Posthole	10418	10420	9018	8	30	65	C	-	C	C	Barley and Triticum frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	
		10419	9019	5	15	75	C	-	C	C	?Triticum grain, Veronica, Chenopodium	A	
M-LBA?													
Pit	10484	10485	9001	20	175	85	C	-	A	C	Triticum and barley frags, Hazelnut frags, Veronica, Chenopodium	A*	P
		10485	9003	10	50	65	C	-	C	B	?Barley, Hazelnut frags, Veronica	A	CM
?ROMAN													
Pit	10459	10460	9022	10	50	70	C	-	C	C	grain frags, hazelnut frags, Chenopodium	A*	

Wessex Water Cemetery													
ROMAN													
		6740	8833		40	0	-	-	-	A*			
Colluvium		8772	8314	7	15	40	-	-	C	-	Chenopodium	A	
Cremation		6674	8774	10	50	35	A	-	B	A	Triticum and ?barley grain frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	P
Cremation		6722	8795	1.5	10	35	-	-	C	B	Arrhenatherum elatius, Chenopodium	A	
Cremation		6731	8797	20	75	40	B	-	B	C	Triticum frags, Galium, grass type, Chenopodium	A*	
Cremation		6678	8832		20	0	-	-	-	A			
Cremation	6695	6690	8779	2	40	30	-	-	C	B	Vicia/Lathyrus	A	
Cremation	6742	6749	8798	10	100	30	A	-	B	A	Triticum grain frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	P

Cremations	6601	6600	8758	5		0	-	-	-				
		6729	8796	6		0	-	-	-				
		6600	8758	20	150	70	A	-	A	B	Triticum frags, vicia/lathyrus, arrhenatherum elatius, veronica, chenopodium	A*	C P M
		6650	8762	17	175	75	C	-	C	B	grain frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	
		6651	8763	2	40	60	C	-	B	B	Grain frags, Arrhenatherum elatius, Chenopodium	A	P
		6682	8776	5	20	50	-	-	-	C		A	
		6684	8777	10	60	75	B	-	C	A	Triticum grain frags, Arrhenatherum elatius, Chenopodium	A*	P
		6679	8778	2	10	40	C	-	C	C	grain frags, Arrhenatherum elatius	A	
		6688	8780	5	30	30	C	-	-	B	?Triticum frag	A	
		6710	8787	5	30	50	C	-	-	C	grain frag	A	
		6729	8796	20	140	65	C	-	B	A	grain frag, Arrhenatherum elatius, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A*	P
Cremation	6669	6668	8765	20	220	10	C	-	C	A*	?Triticum frags, chenopodium	A*	C
Cremation	6757	6741	8807	20		0	-	-	-	A*			
		6741	8807	20	1500	5	B	-	C	A**	Triticum frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Veronica	A**	C
Cremation	6602	6712	8788	1	10	40	-	-	C	B	Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium	A	
Grave	6657	6654	8831		15	0	-	-	-	A			

Pot Fill		6729	8837	3.8	15	50	-	-	-	C		A*	
Pot Fill		6686	8847	0.3	5	5	-	-	-	B		A	
Pot Fill		6674	8938	0.3	1	60	-	-	-	-		C	
Pot Fill		6674	8939	0.3	2	65	-	-	C	C	Vicia/Lathyrus	B	
Pot Fill		6674	8940	0.4	5	15	-	-	-	C		B	
Pot Fill		9102	8941	0.2	2	10	-	-	C	C	Polygonaceae	B	
Pot Fill	6630	6631	8942	0.4	2	35	-	-	-	C		A	
		6631	8943	0.1	2	50	-	-	-	-		C	
		6631	8945	0.5	10	75	-	-	-	C		B	
Pot Fill	6663	6666	8937	0.3	2	10	-	-	-	-		B	

Pot Fill	6695	6690	8848	0.5	5	40	-	-	-	B		B
		6690	8849	0.3	3	20	-	-	-	C		B
Pot Fill	6742	6749	8844	0.4	2	10	-	-	-	C		B
Pot Fill	6757	6741	8835	0.3	3	20	-	-	-	B		B
		6741	8836	3.5	15	0	-	-	-	A		C
Pot Fill	Group 6601	6650	8838	2.2	15	50	-	-	C	C	Chenopodium	A
		6600	8839	2.2	5	60	C	-	-	C	?barley frag	A
		6600	8840	4.4	10	50	C	-	-	C	Triticum grain frags	A
		6600	8842	2.1	15	75	C	-	-	C	Triticum frag	A*
		6682	8843	1	5	40	-	-	-	C		A
		6710	8845	0.2	2	10	-	-	-	C		B
		6729	8846	0.3	5	70	-	-	-	C		A
		6684	8936	0.7	5	0	-	-	-	-		A
		6650	8944	0.5	10	75	-	-	-	C		A

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f freshwater molluscs; Analysis, C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

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APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: MOLLUSC

Sample series 7665

Analyse/assess	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
CONTEXT	eroded VG	EBA brown earth			LBA/EIA gravel fan	LBA/EIA stony colluvium		colluvium/ploughwash	
CONTEXT	22907	22906			22902		22901		
SAMPLE	7666	7667	7668	7669	7670	7671	7672	7673	7674
DEPTH (cm)	87.5-92.5	77.5-82.5	72.5-77.5	67.5-72.5	62.5-67.5	52.5-57.5	42.5-47.5	32.5-37.5	27.5-32.5
WEIGHT (g)	836	884	800	123 3	155 2	1393	129 3	104 5	679
Open country species									
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	-	-	-	C	C	C	-	-	-
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	-	-
<i>Helicella itala</i>	-	B	C	B	C	C	B	B	C
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	C
Catholic species									
<i>Cepaea</i> spp	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Shade-loving species									
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
Burrowing species									
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
Approx totals	1	10	20	50	50	15	35	12	7

A = analyse; ass = write up from this assessment data KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present

Land snail assessment from colluvium in Trench 3

Sample series 8301 Trench 3 (excavated and finds distribution)

Analyse/assess	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
CONTEXT TYPE	brown earth 1		eroded VG	EBA brown earth			gavel fan		colluvium / ploughwash		
CONTEXT	9035		9034	9033			9032		9031		
SAMPLE	8302	8303	8304	8305	8306	8307	8308	8309	8310	8311	8312
DEPTH (cm)	97.5	90-95	80-85	70-75	65-70	60-65	52.5-57.5	42.5-47.5	37.5-42.5	32.5-37.5	27.5-32.5
WEIGHT (g)	400	200	200	185	200	2000	200	200	200	160	150
		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Open country species											
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	-	-	-	C	+	C	-	C	C	C	C
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	+	C	-	-	-	C	C
<i>Helicella itala</i>	-	-	-	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	B
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	C	-	-	A	A	A	C	B	A	A	A
Intro. Helicellids	-	-	-	C	C	C	C	C	C	-	-
Catholic species											
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	C	+	-	-	-	-	-
Shade-loving species											
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxychilus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
Burrowing species											
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Approx totals	1	0	0	20	30	40	6	13	23	25	35

A = analyse; ass = write up from this assessment data KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present

Land snail assessment from undated tree throws and spot samples

Analyse/assess	ass	ass	ass	ass	ass	ass	
SITE AREA	6	6	6	6	6	6	1
FEATURE TYPE	Tree Throws						coll
FEATURE	8109	8128	8130	8138	8321	8326	5317
CONTEXT	8110	8129	8131	8140	8322	8327	5319
SAMPLE	8009	8010	8011	8012	8014	8021	7581
DEPTH (m)	Spot	Spot	Spot	Spot	Spot	Spot	Spot
WEIGHT (g)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1500
Open country species							
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	-	C	-	-	C	-	-
<i>Helicella itala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	C	C
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
Intro. Helicellids	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
Catholic species							
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shade-loving species							
<i>Oxychilus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vitrea</i>	C	C	-	-	-	-	-
Burrowing species							
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	-	C	-	-	C	-	A
Approx totals	2	2	0	0	3	1	7

A = analyse; ass = write up from this assessment data
 KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present

Analyse/asses				A	A							A			A	A						A	A	
SITE AREA	1	1	1	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
FEATURE TYPE	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Cairn pit	Robber trench						Barrow trench						Enc. ditch					
FEATURE	5048	5050	5052	8082	8082	6027	6012	6035	6035	6035	6035	6035	6035	6036	6095	6095	6095	6095	6174	6174	6062	6062	6307	6307
CONTEXT	5049	5051	5053	8084	8083	6025	6020	6015	6013	6018	6014	6019	6016	6045	6096	6128	6129	6172	6173	6061	6072	6308	6309	
SAMPLE	7500	7501	7502	8007	8008	7651	7658	7652	7653	7655	7657	7660	7661	7692	7698	7699	7700	7701	7702	7706	7708	7682	7683	
DEPTH (m)	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	
WEIGHT (g)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1100	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	
Open country species																								
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	+	-	-	B	C	C	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	-	A	C	-	A	-	B	-	A	C	
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	-	
<i>Helicella itala</i>	A	A	A	C	B	A	C	A	A	B	B	C	C	-	A	B	-	A	-	B	C	A	B	
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	A	A	B	A	A	B	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	A	B	C	A	C	A	C	A	A	
<i>Truncatellina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	
Intro. Helicellids	C	B	B	C	C	C	-	-	C	C	-	-	C	-	C	-	-	C	-	C	-	C	C	
Catholic species																								
<i>Trichia hispida</i>	C	-	-	C	B	-	-	C	B	C	C	B	-	-	C	C	-	C	-	C	C	C	C	
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	+	-	B	C	-	B	C	B	-	-	-	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	C	-	-	B	B	-	-	-	C	C	C	C	C	-	C	-	-	C	-	C	-	C	C	
<i>Cepaea</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	B	C	C	-	-	C	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	C	
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	-	C	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shade-loving species																								
<i>Carychium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	B	C	B	C	B	-	-	B	C	C	B	C	C	-	-	B	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	C	-	-	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	-	C	-	-	B	C	C	C	-	-	
<i>Acanthimula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
<i>Oxychilus</i>	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	C	B	A	A	A	C	C	-	C	-	C	-	C	-	-	C	
<i>Aegopinella</i>	C	-	-	C	C	-	-	C	C	C	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	C	
Clausiliidae	+	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	C	B	C	C	-	-	C	C	-	C	-	-	-	C	C	
<i>Vitrea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	C	C	C	C	C	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	
Burrowing species																								
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	
Approx totals	35	50	25	100	80	40	12	75	60	85	70	100	25	2	65	30	3	65	6	60	10	85	75	

A = analyse; ass = write up from this assessment data KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present

Land snail assessment from Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age features

APPENDIX 5: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Geology and Topography

The Site lies on upper chalk, with localised relict patches of clay-with-flints *sensu lato* mapped on higher areas and at or near breaks of slope during this fieldwork. The area under investigation (c. 1.2km x 1 km, centred around OS 416354 140200) is dominated by a wide sloping chalk ridge running NNE-WSW through the middle of the site, which slopes downwards toward the west. This ridge is flanked by two dry valleys; the southernmost of which is the largest being between 100-200m wide, with over 1km of the valley lying within the study area. It is a bifurcated valley U-shaped at its head and tributary and becomes V-shaped past its confluence. Only the head (175m) of the northernmost dry valley is within the study area. It is U-shaped and runs parallel to the larger valley about 650m to the north. Nevertheless, even near its head it is 100-150m wide. The two valleys converge several hundred metres to the west outside the Site area.

The deposits in the dry valleys were mapped by this survey as containing redeposited valley gravels and colluvium, and were noted in the field to contain periglacial solifluction material, or Coombe deposit. The involuted surface of the coombe deposit contained both clay rich material (clay-with-flints *sensu lato*/ relict solution material/ argillic Bt material) and relict brown earth soils.

The modern soils were recorded on site in the numerous interventions and mapped. This showed that the area of the Site largely supports brown rendzinas (Andover 1 association) over chalk, which dominate the higher ground except for a small area of clay rich acidic rendzina (brown or humic rendzinas of the Andover 2 or Icknield association) in the west overlying a patch of clay-with-flints *sensu lato*. The steeper slopes of the southern dry valley support thin calcareous grey rendzinas (Upton 1 association), whilst the bottom of both valleys support colluvial brownearths of the Coombe 1 and 2 association (fig. 3).

Aims

The aim of this survey was to establish a sedimentary history for the Site from the sediment archive. It attempts to chronologically link the local phases of sedimentation (and erosion) between each of the dry valleys, in order to provide a history of sedimentation and erosion events and thus landscape development. These events were dated through artefact distributions. Examination of the broader archaeological record allowed the interpreted landscape events to changes to be related to both past land-use, and to the phases of human activity.

Methods

The excavation of 100 trenches during the Boscombe V evaluation in addition to exposures during the phase IV evaluation provided over a hundred sediment sequences, distributed mainly around the dry valleys. This gave extensive coverage of the deposits in northern dry valley, and the main floor of the southern valley. The tributary (eastern extent) of the southern dry valley was explored by several trenches including a hand dug section specifically to recover artefact distributions for dating of the sediment sequence (sections 1221 & 1222).

The Geoarchaeological history

The two dry valleys contain colluvial sequences that are broadly similar. The southernmost valley contains up to a metre of largely non- or very weakly calcareous colluvium, whereas the colluvia in the northern dry valley were more calcareous.

The sedimentary sequences for each valley are summarised below; not all strata are continuous across the exposed sections.

Interpretation of the sedimentary sequences

The two sequences, although slightly different, can be seen to relate to either a similar or the same series of events. We can conclude that those 'events' are local landscape phenomena, rather than activities restricted to the individual dry valleys.

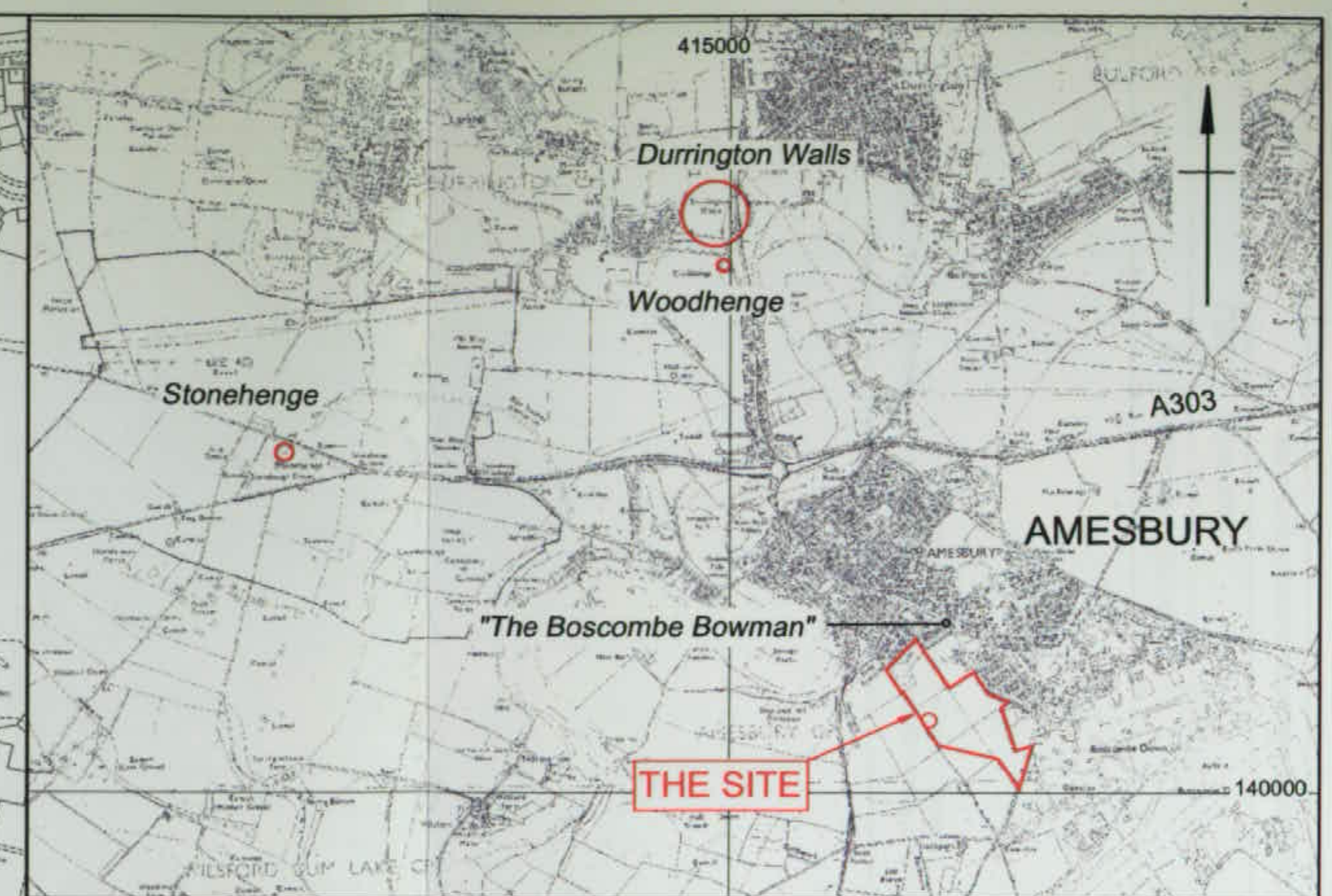
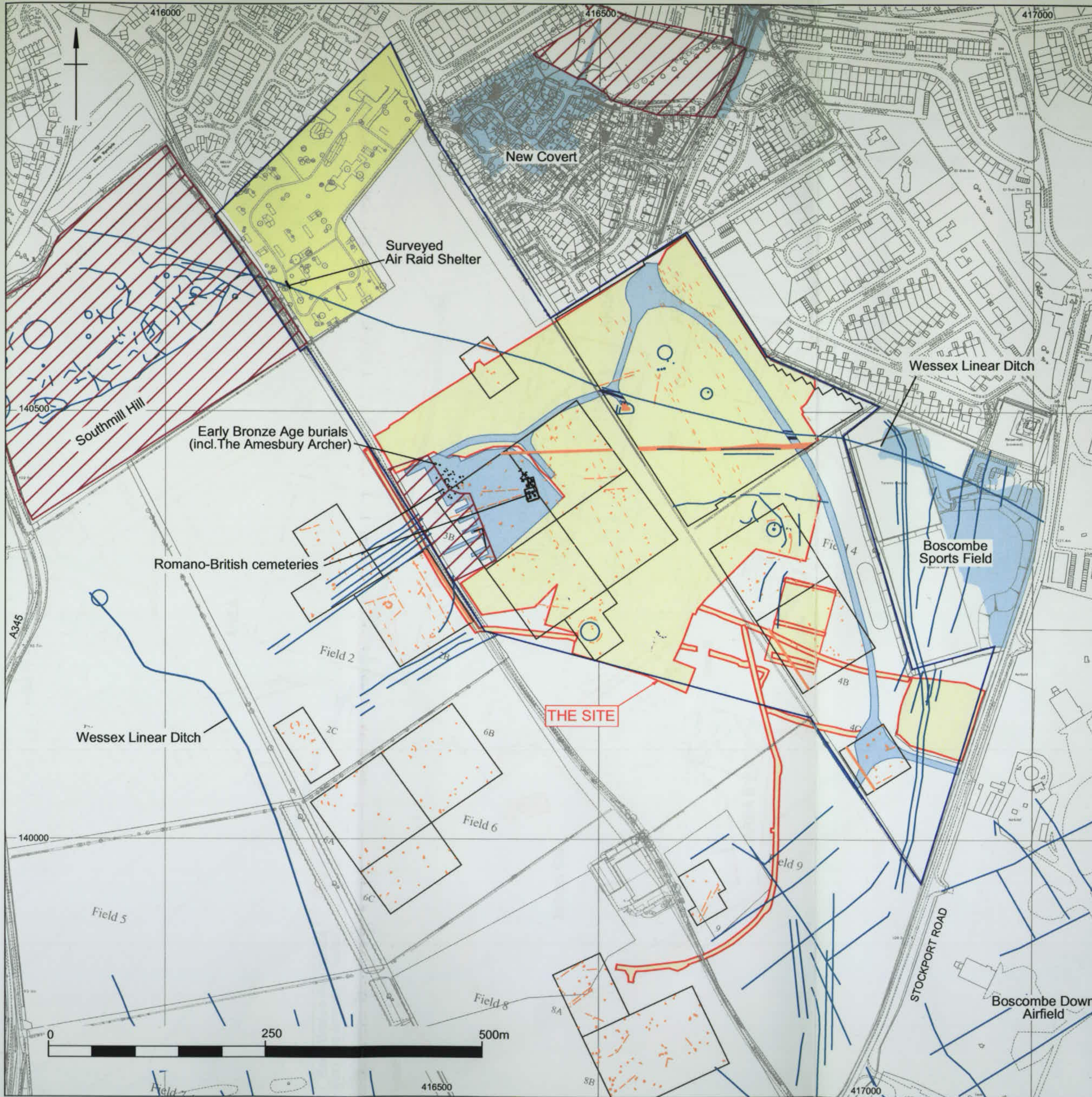
The sequences are founded on Glacial (probably Late Devensian) solifluction deposits (Coombe Deposit), formed by mass movement downslope under periglacial (freeze/thaw) conditions prior to c. 10,000 BP (c. 9500 BC). Late Devensian periglacial conditions resulted in involutions and cryoturbation of the upper Coombe Deposit surface.

The first Holocene deposits (probably Mesolithic) were patches of re-worked valley gravel (event 4); a deposit of densely packed unsorted flints deposited under high-energy fluvial conditions, presumably largely overland flow or winterbournes. These valley gravels lie on the periglacial chalk surface in the main western section of the southern dry valley.

In the eastern section of the main tributary of the southern dry valley strong brown clay rich deposits were found in scattered pockets within some of the deeper involutions in the Coombe deposit. These are likely to be the remnants of an argillic brown earth (forest soil) of which only the Bt horizon has survived (event 5) – unfortunately these deposits were not examined in sufficient detail on site to determine the presence and character of any ped coatings. This potential relict argillic brown earth was not represented in any of the excavated sections, but was exposed in plan in several places. Where it is present it is welded to the later brown earth profile. The presence of an argillic brown earth may suggest an early Neolithic woodland. More significantly, the presence of charcoal was commonly observed, and a sherd of Neolithic pottery was recovered from one involution [9083]. We can therefore tentatively suggest that this erosion and loss of the majority of the profile of the forest soil may relate to deliberate clearance and deforestation in the early to mid Neolithic period.

Above this, but overlying the Coombe deposit over most of the northern valley and the eastern half of the southern valley floor was a brown earth buried soil. This dark yellowish brown silty clay deposit had an undulating pitted boundary with the Coombe deposit, with weak blocky or prismatic structure. The worm sorted nature of this soil suggests a more open landscape possibly even mature grassland (event 7), probably dating from the Middle Neolithic.

Evidence of truncation of this profile is indicated by the abrupt upper boundary (event 8), which is overlain by a layer of densely-packed brecciated flint gravels in a similar dark yellowish-brown silty clay matrix. This is likely to represent gravel eroded from both valley sides and axis, but which has largely deposited in the valley axis by



- Key:
- Extent of Boscombe V 2004 excavations
 - Area of Evaluation 2003
 - Wessex Archaeology strip and record excavation area 2002
 - Previous archaeological excavation
 - Geophysical survey area
 - Cropmarks
 - Archaeological Reserve
 - Former caravan park

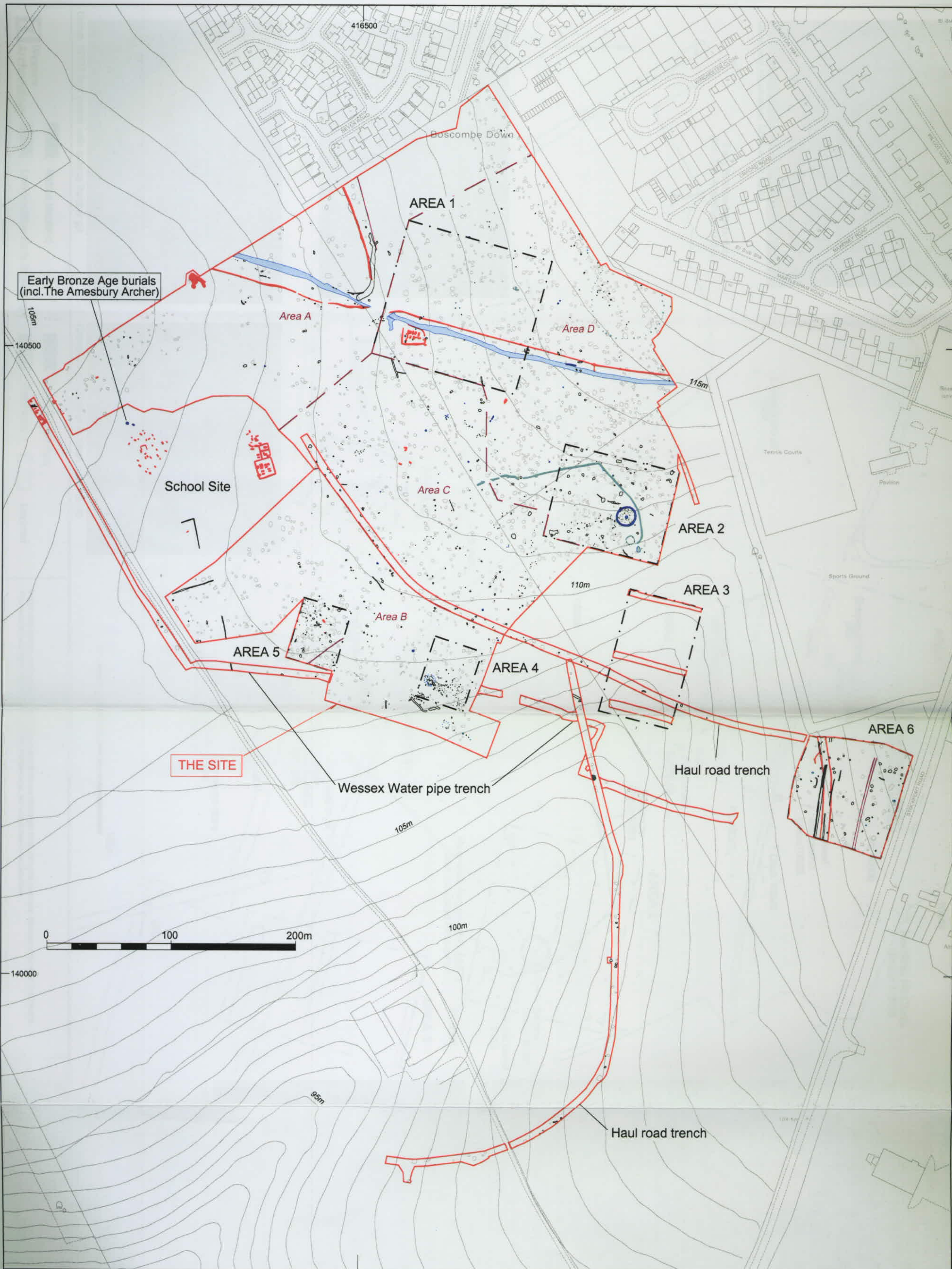
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Site location.

Figure 1



- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | AREAS 1 - 6 Excavation areas | | Middle-Late Bronze Age |
| | Extent of strip and record | | Prehistoric |
| | Strip and record areas A-D | | Romano-British |
| | Middle Neolithic | | Medieval |
| | Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age | | Undated |
| | Early Bronze Age | | Tree throw |

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Plan of all phases

Figure 2



Crouched inhumation 5289 in Pit 5290

Early Bronze Age burials (incl. The Amesbury Archer)



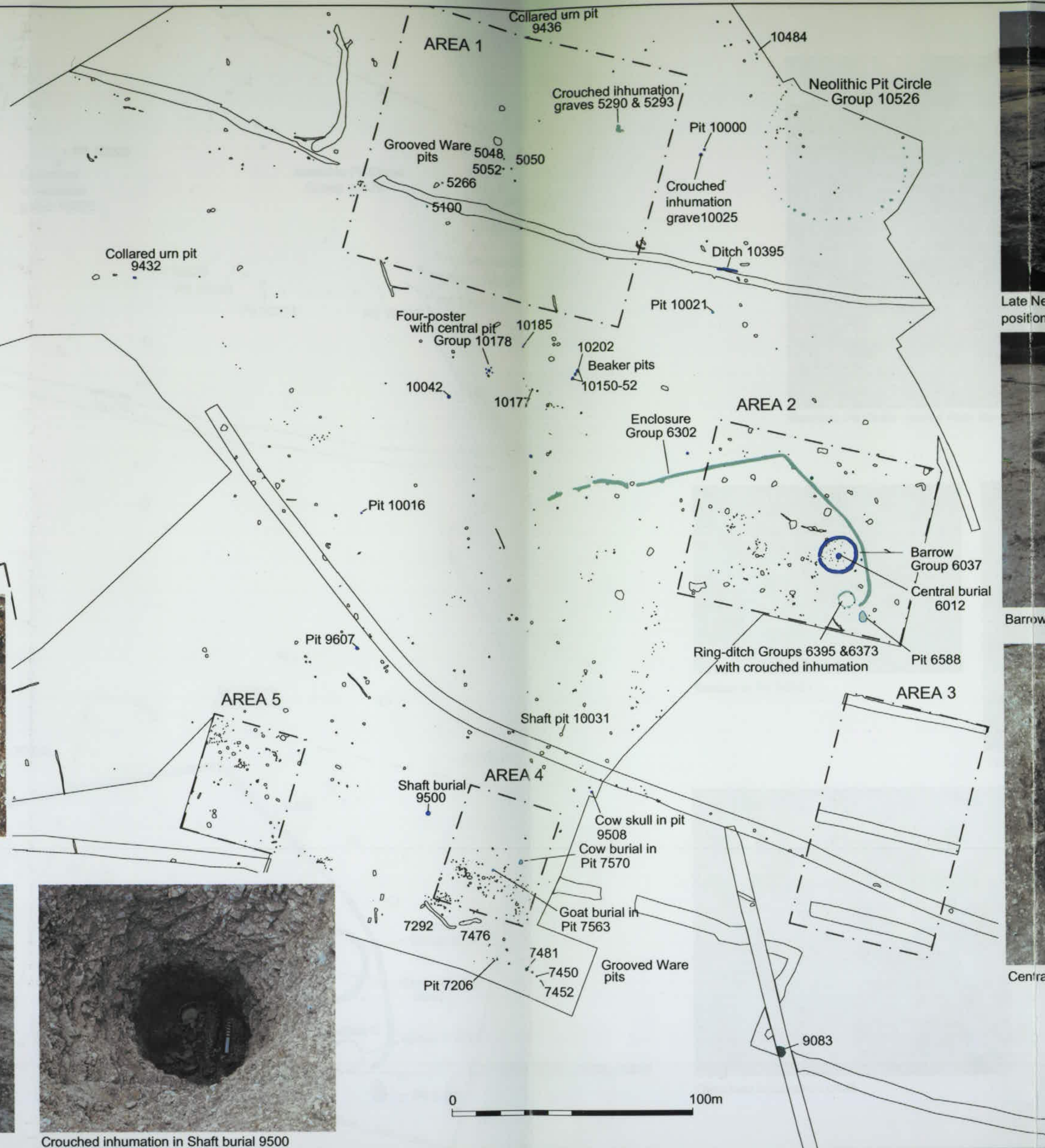
Crouched inhumation in Pit 10025



Group 10178 four poster with central Beaker pit



Crouched inhumation in Shaft burial 9500



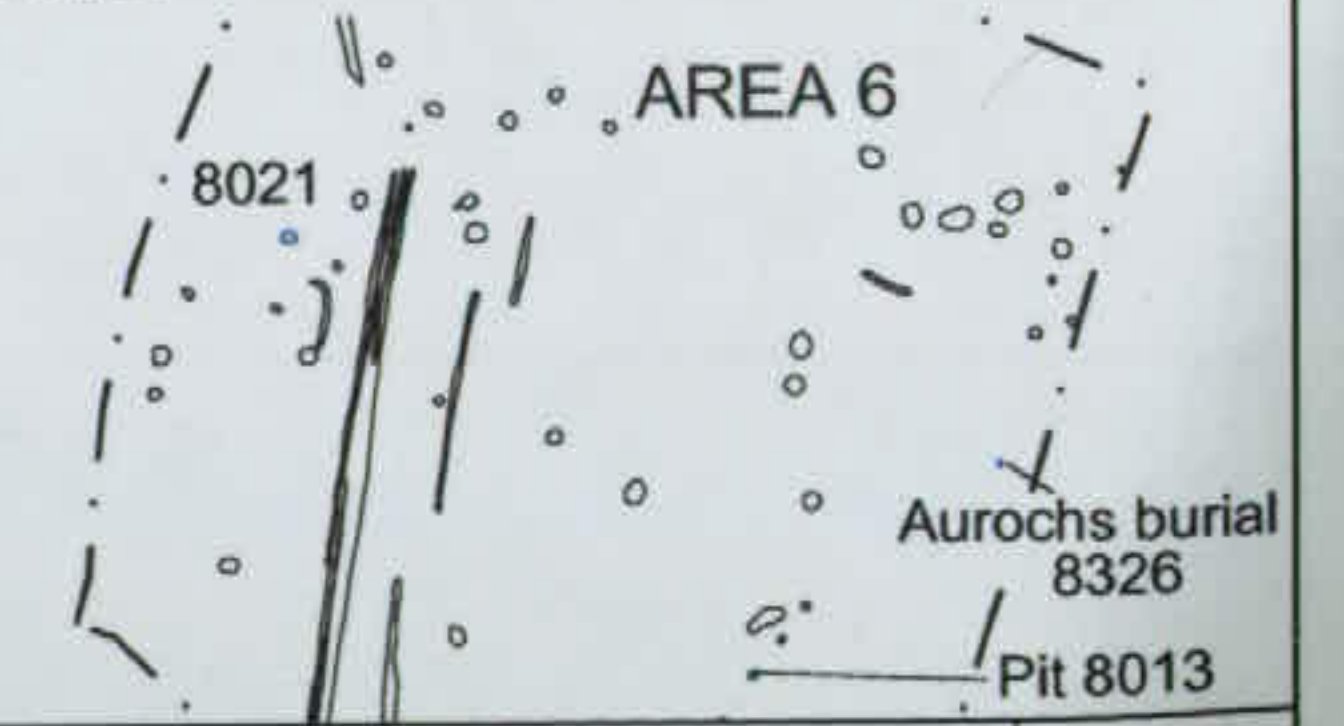
Late Neolithic Pit Circle viewed from the east with people indicating pit positions



Barrow, Enclosure and Ring-ditch viewed from the south-east



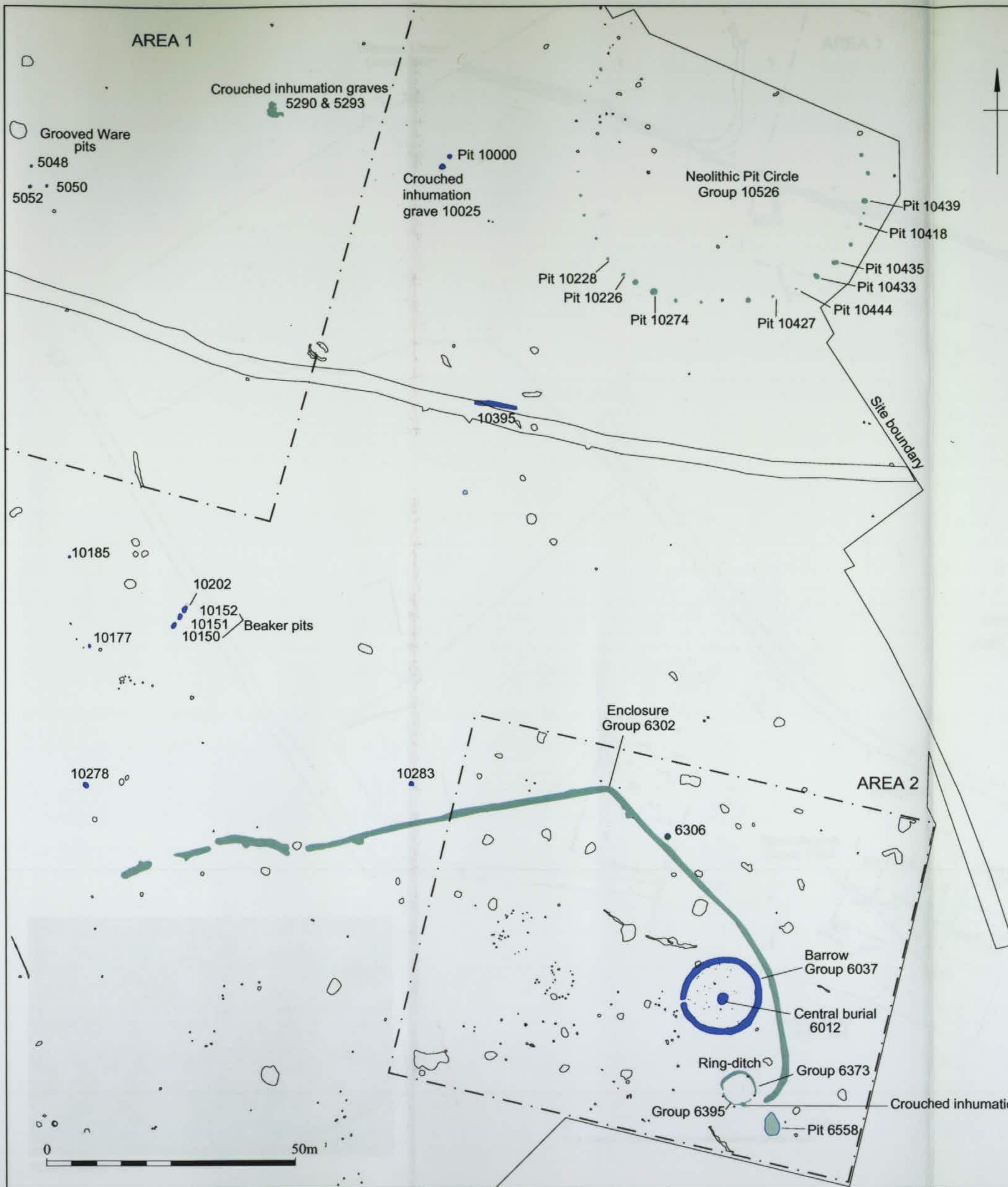
Central burial 6012 of Barrow



	Middle Neolithic		Early Bronze Age
	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age		Prehistoric
	Undated		

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Neolithic Pit Circle viewed from the south



Beaker in Pit 10151



Close-up of excavated Barrow 6037 viewed from the north-east



Crouched inhumation 6445



Central disarticulated burial from Barrow

Wessex Archaeology

Middle Neolithic	Early Bronze Age
Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age	Prehistoric
Undated	

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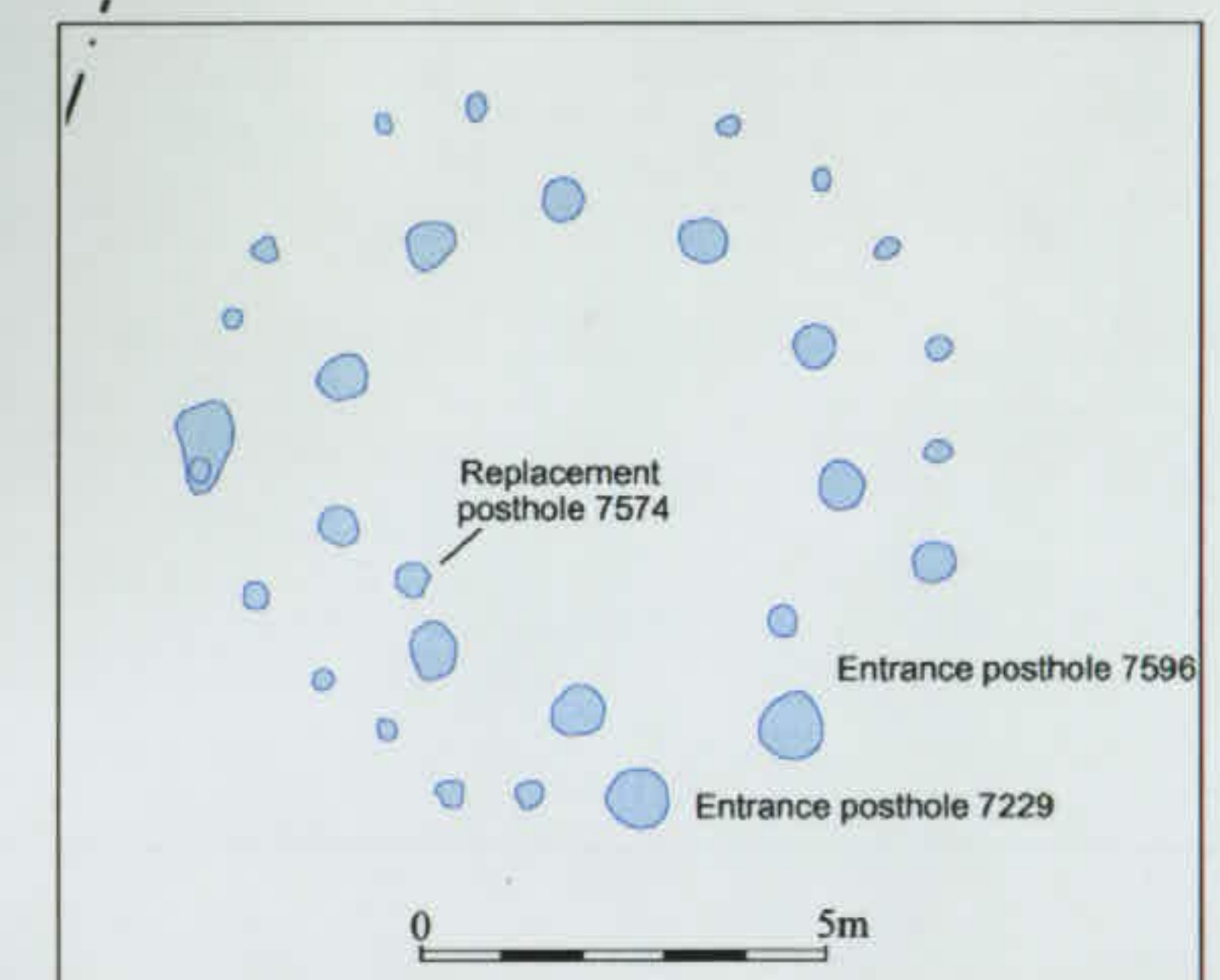
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Detail of Barrow 6037 and Pit Circle 10526

Figure 4



Pre-excavated Wessex Linear Ditch viewed from the east



Detail of Roundhouse 7664



Roundhouse 7244

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Plan of Middle-Late Bronze Age features

Figure 5



Aurochs burial 8287 in Pit 8326



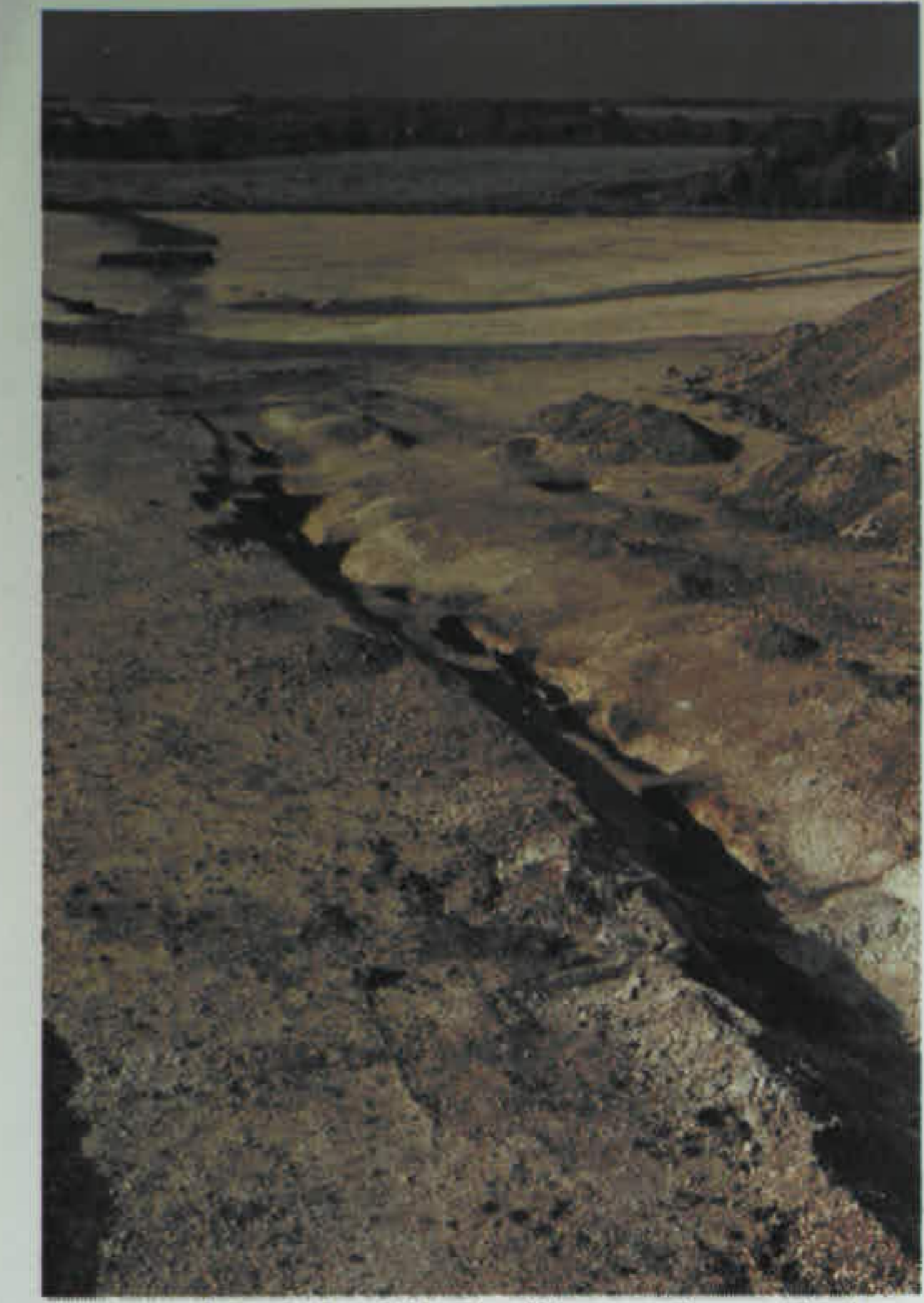
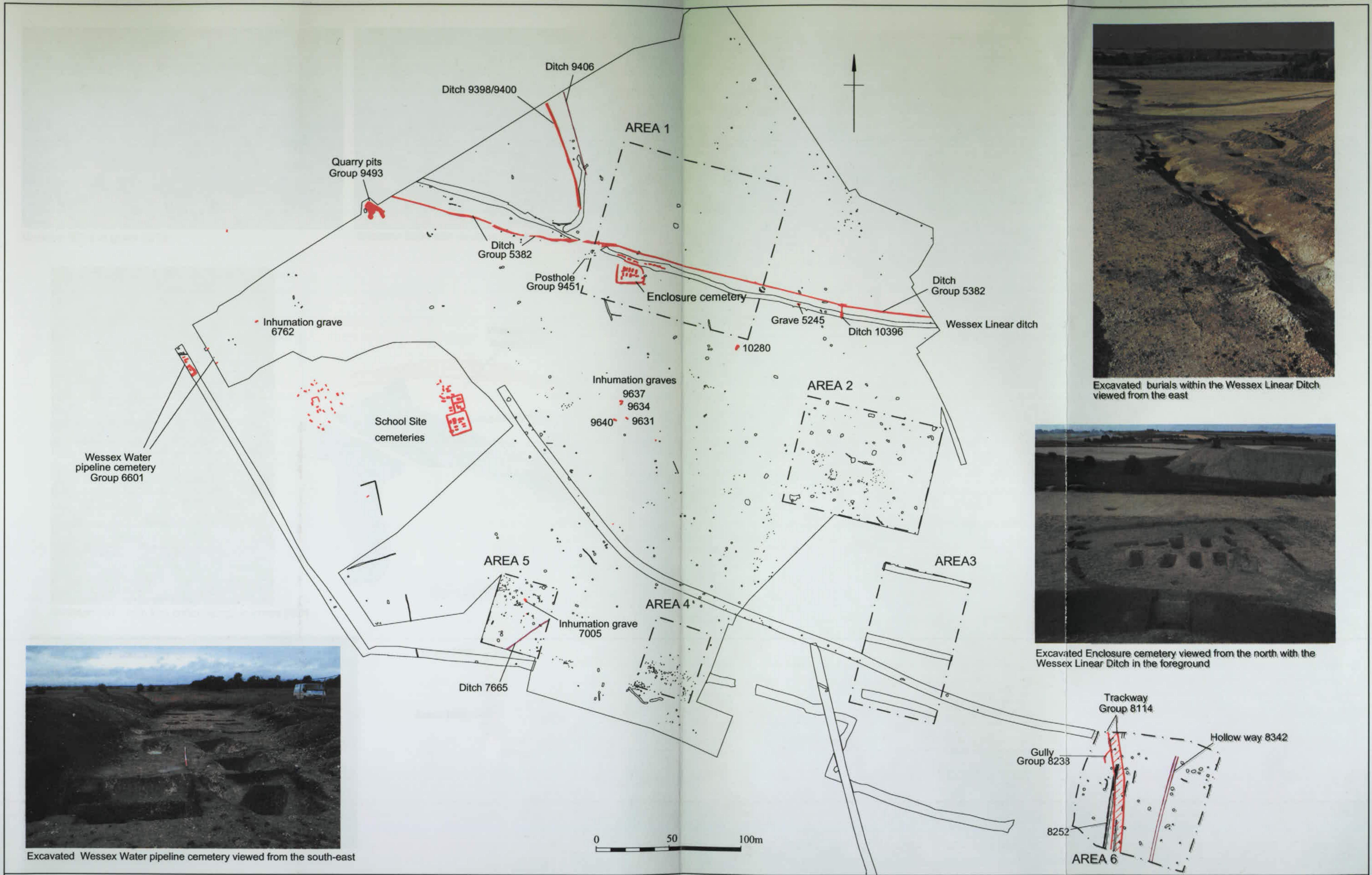
Goat skeleton 7562 in Pit 7563



Cow skull and other placed artefacts in Pit 9508



Cow burial 7571 in Pit 7570




Excavated burials within the Wessex Linear Ditch viewed from the east



Excavated Enclosure cemetery viewed from the north, with the Wessex Linear Ditch in the foreground



Excavated Wessex Water pipeline cemetery viewed from the south-east


 Romano-British
 Medieval
 Undated

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Plan of Late Romano-British and post-Roman features

Figure 7



Skeleton 5215 in grave 5213



Skeleton 5204 with skulls in graves 5218/5181



Crouched skeleton 5125 in grave 5084



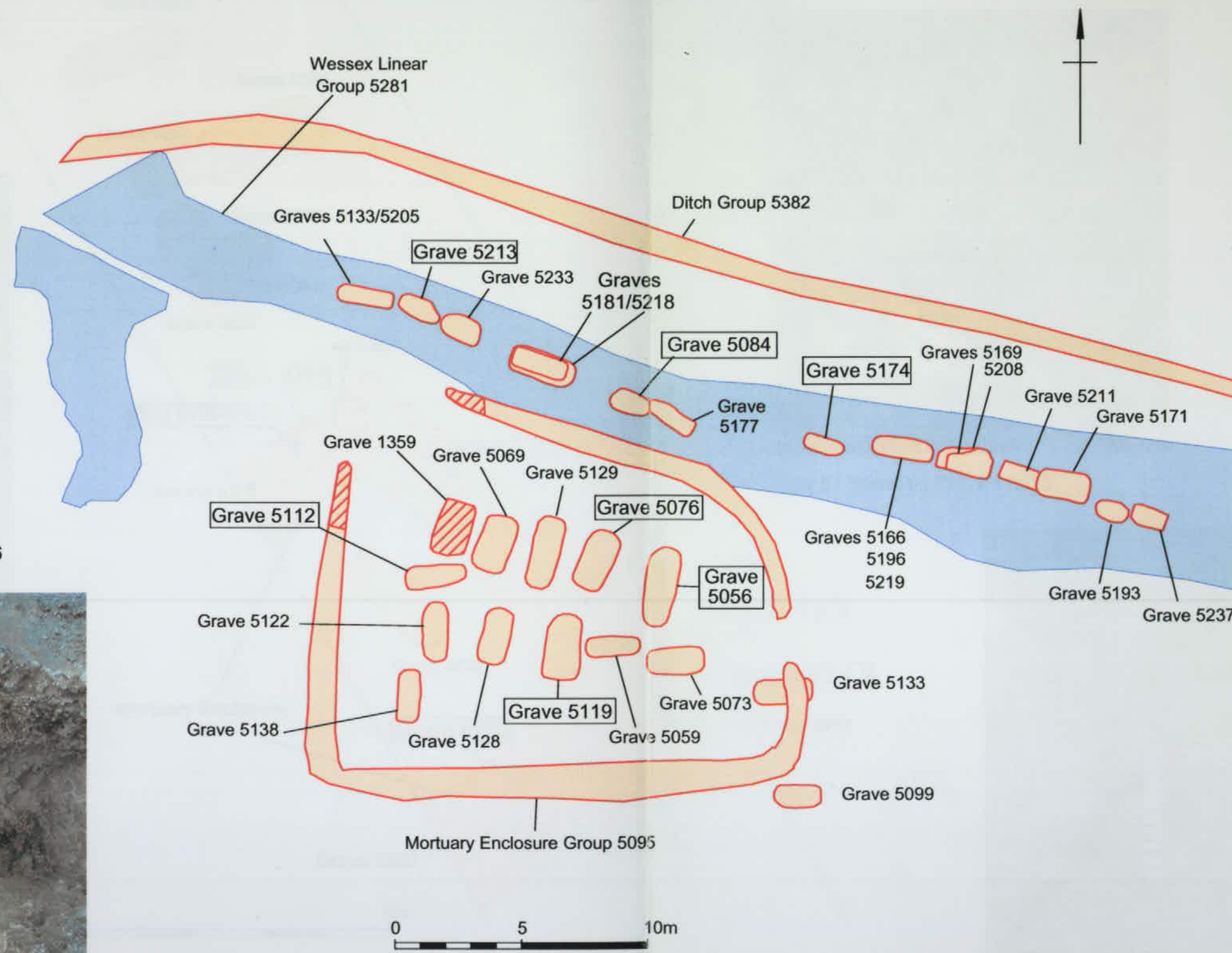
Skeleton 5175 in grave 5174



Skeleton 5077 with iron coffin fittings in grave 5076



Mother and baby in grave 5112



Skeleton 5057 in grave 5056



Jewellery box in grave 5119


 Middle-Late Bronze Age
 Romano-British
 Feature from Boscombe III excavation

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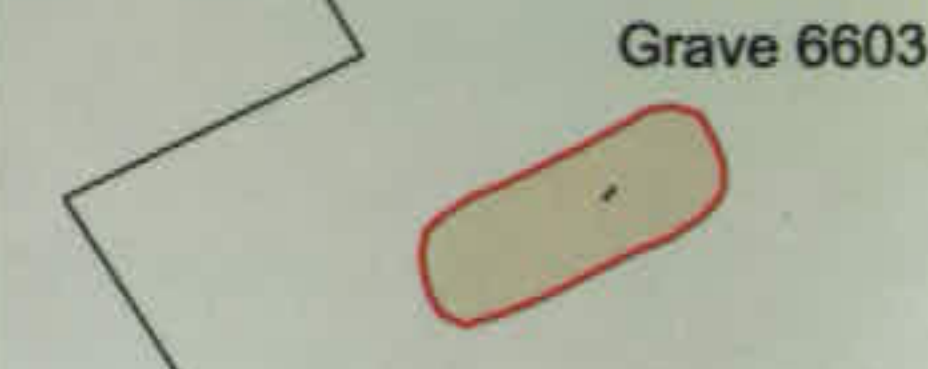
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Pots 9100 to 9103



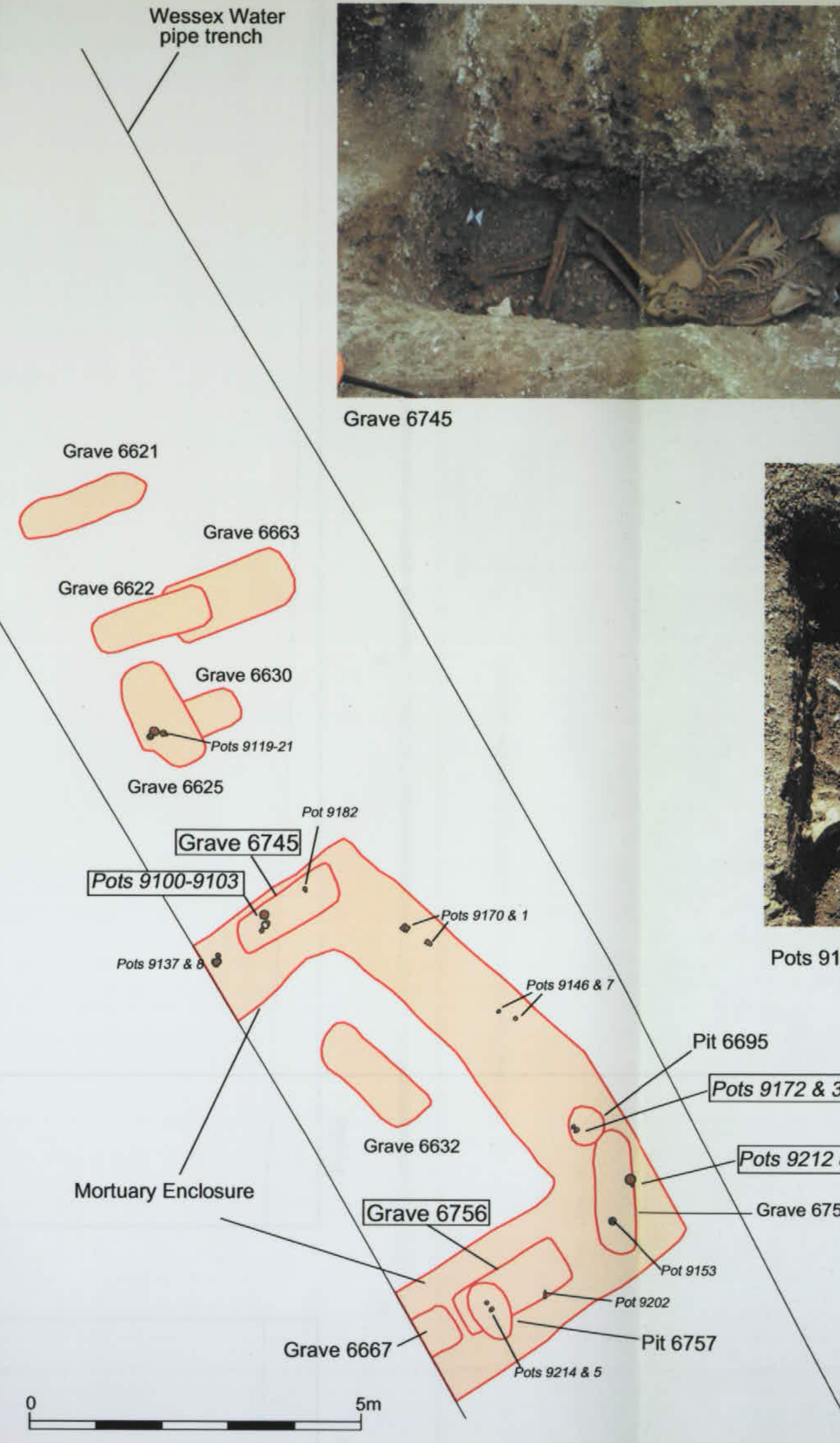
Grave 6745



Grave 6603



Skeleton 6755 in Grave 6756



Pots 9172 and 9173 in Pit 6675

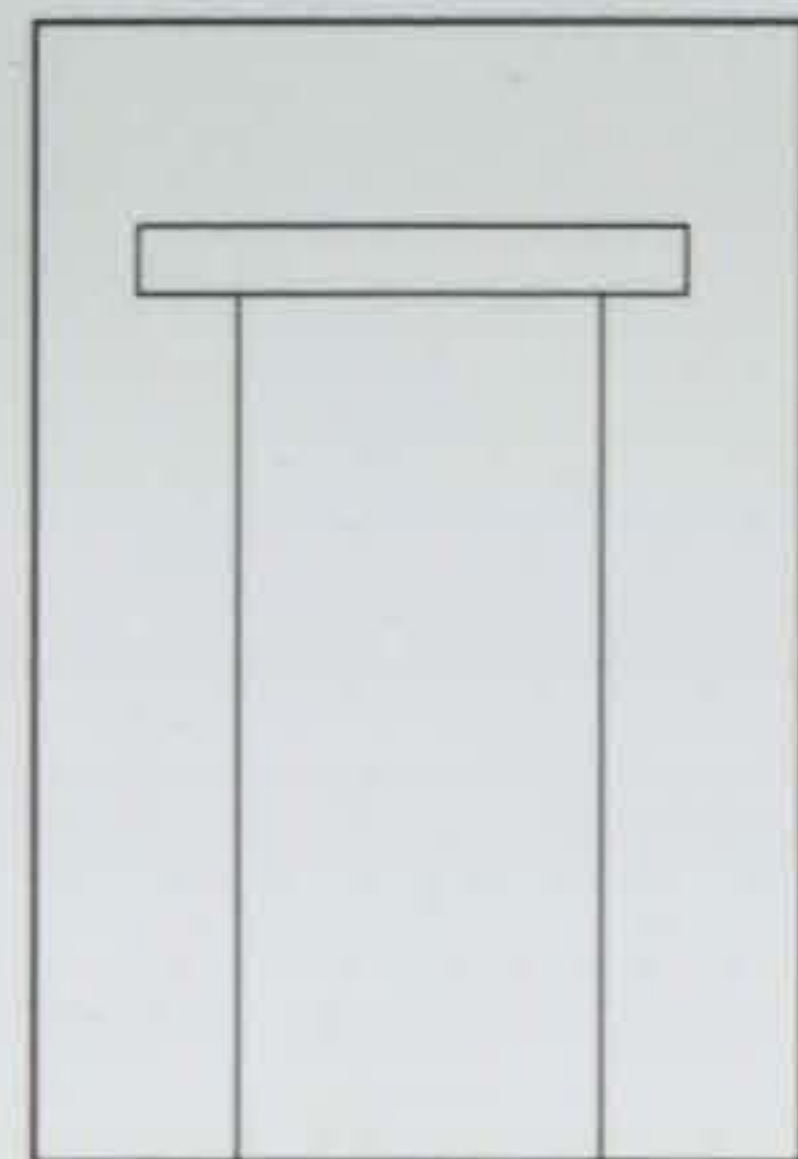


Grave 9366

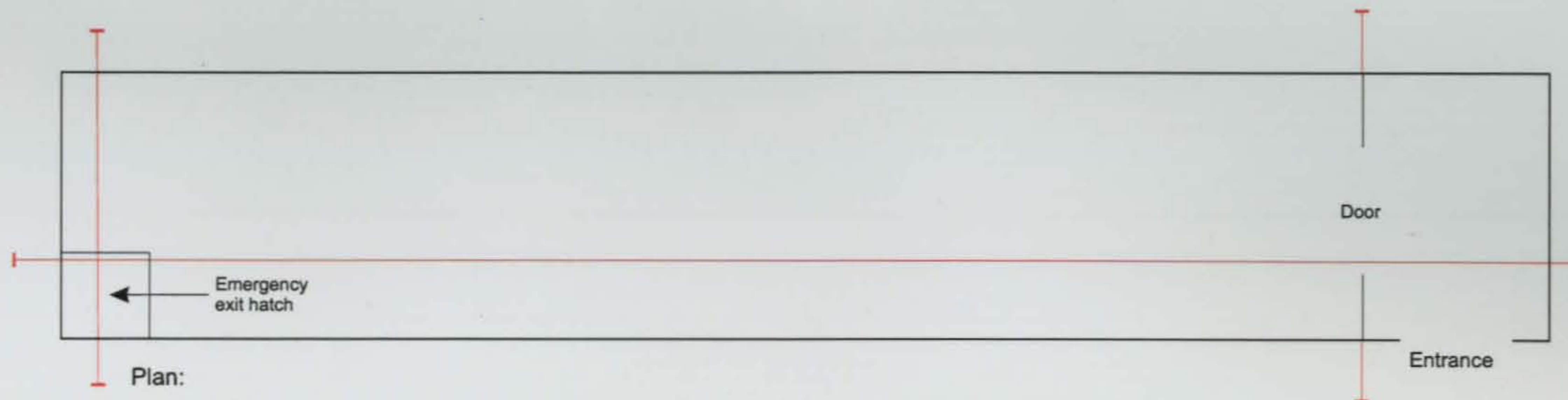


Pots 9212 & 9213

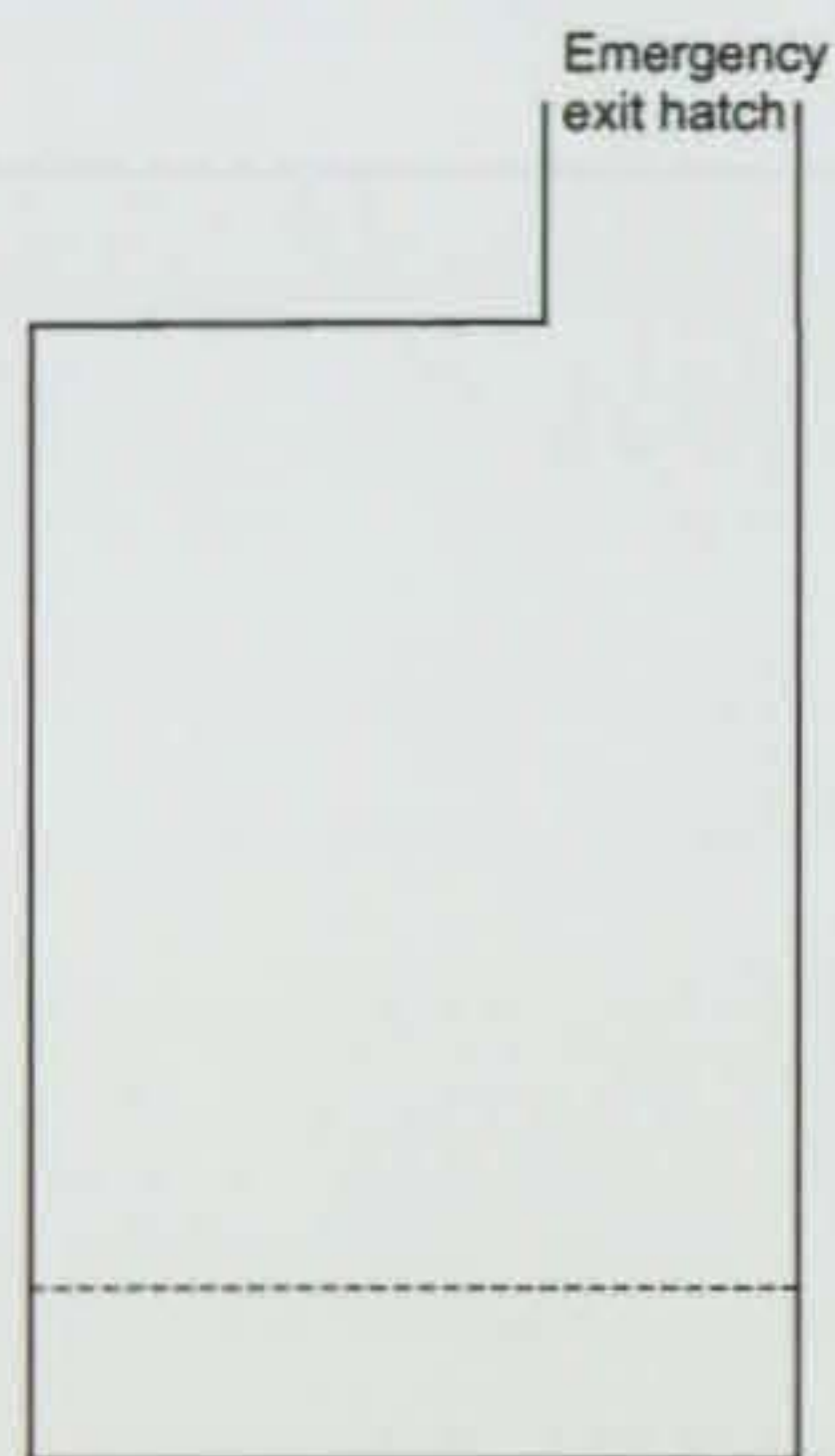




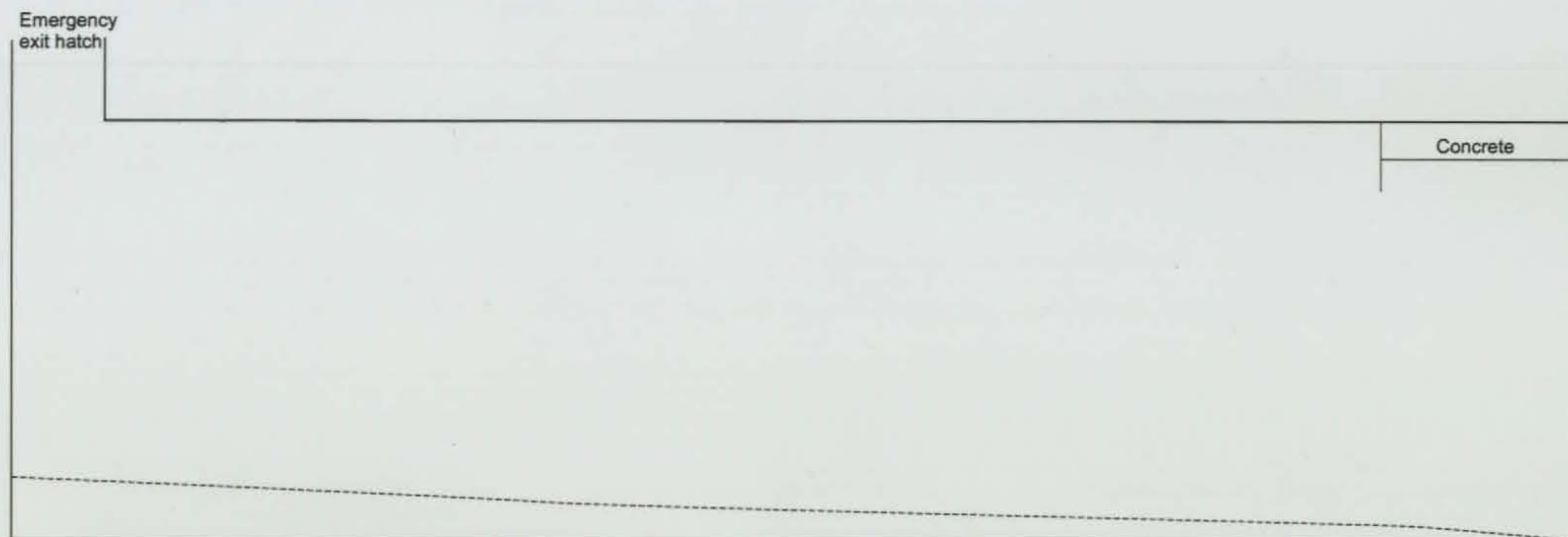
Elevation of interior door



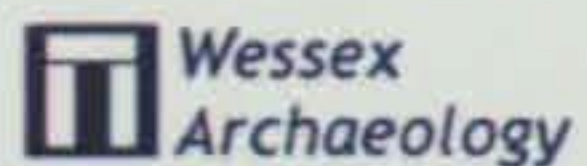
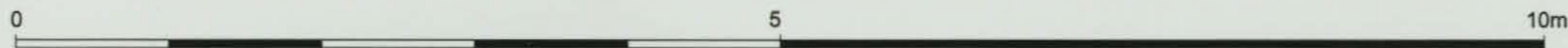
Plan:



Cross profile



Profile



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Plan and profile of Second World War Air Raid Shelter

Figure 10



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