

New School Site,  
Boscombe Down, Wiltshire:  
Archaeological excavation

Assessment report

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*Wessex Archaeology*

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*November 2003*

**NEW SCHOOL SITE, BOSCOMBE DOWN,  
WILTSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by J.S. Bloor Homes (Newbury) and Persimmon Homes (South) to undertake Strip and Record works on land south-east of Amesbury, Wiltshire. The Site is approximately centred on SU 165 405. The investigation was undertaken in advance of a planning application for the construction of a new school and its access road and a distributor road, the latest stages in an ongoing programme of developments in the area. This report assesses the significance of the findings, their potential for analysis, and makes recommendations for further work and publication.

The works followed a staged programme of archaeological works including desk-based assessment, air photograph transcription, geophysical survey and evaluation. These surveys indicated that a Wessex linear ditch of later prehistoric date and a Romano-British trackway, both of which had been examined previously in excavations nearby, and an undated enclosure, would be impacted by the development.

Approximately 2.45 ha were stripped under archaeological supervision. The main focus of investigation was centred on the site of the proposed new school.

Two unidentified Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' burials were discovered. One of these, 'The Amesbury Archer' proved to be the most well furnished burial of this date yet found in central and western Europe. Oxygen isotope analysis has shown that he was an incomer from continental Europe.

SU 145E169

The undated enclosure was found to enclose a 4<sup>th</sup> century Romano-British inhumation cemetery (Cemetery 1) that contained 32 burials that were predominantly aligned east - west. Most burials were interred in coffins and several were furnished with graves goods, including coins, knives, shears, bone combs, and pots.

SU 145E 354

Cemetery 2 lay approximately 100 m to the west. As the impact of the proposed development on this site was uncertain, the full extent of the cemetery was established in order to provide the basis for a mitigation strategy that would ensure that it could be preserved *in situ*. Up to 30 possible burials were exposed along with a square enclosure and a possible pyre. One of the first graves identified was recorded to confirm the dating and a second badly plough damaged one was excavated. Both were certainly or probably of Romano-British date.

SU 145E 353

A small enclosure 150 m north-east of Cemetery 1 also proved to contain a Romano-British inhumation burial. The full extent of the enclosure was not exposed in the access road.

The Wessex Linear ditch appeared to have been flanked by timber posts on one side, and its course was subsequently followed by smaller Romano-British ditches. The route of the Romano-British trackway was confirmed and four small pits of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age were also found.

SU 145E 775

## Acknowledgments

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The project was directed in the field by Niels Dagless assisted by Dave Norcott. The remainder of the field team were; Doug Murphy, Laura Cassie, Kirsten Egging, Nathalie Barrett, Sue Clelland, Steve Beech, Gary Whale, Gareth Owen, Pete Fairclough Chris Reese Jenni Keen, Dave Murdy, Rob Court, Caroline Appelton, Katie Pack, Gareth Chaffey and Neil Hawkins.

As two of the burials contained gold objects, an Inquest was held under the Treasure Act and the assistance of the Coroner for South Wiltshire, David Masters and his staff, especially Mike Pratt, Dr Stuart Needham of the British Museum and Martin Wright of Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum is also acknowledged.

This report was compiled by Niels Dagless, Lisa Brown and A.P. Fitzpatrick. The illustrations are by S. E. James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by A. P. Fitzpatrick.

**NEW SCHOOL SITE, BOSCOMBE DOWN,  
WILTSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bloor Homes (Newbury) Ltd and Persimmon Homes (South) Ltd to undertake archaeological recording of land adjacent to Boscombe Road, Boscombe down, Wiltshire. The area, hereafter referred to as 'The Site' covered some 2.45 ha and was centred on NGR SU 165 405. The investigation was undertaken in advance of a planning application for the construction of a new school and distributor road network, the latest part of a series of development in the area.
- 1.1.2 The site lies within a much larger, c. 100 hectares, study area which was originally the subject of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1993) and subsequently an Environmental Statement (O'Rourke 2003).
- 1.1.3 Written Schemes of Investigation that were intended to provide standard working practices for a variety of archaeological methods were put in place earlier in the archaeological works and they were followed, amended as appropriate, in the current stage of work (Wessex Archaeology 1996).
- 1.1.3 The fieldwork took place between the 4<sup>th</sup> of March and the 28<sup>th</sup> of May 2002.
- 1.1.4 The discovery in this stage of fieldwork of the burial of the 'The Amesbury Archer', the most well furnished Beaker burial yet found in central and western Europe, has diverted the assessment stage of the project from its normal course.
- 1.1.4 The holding of a Treasure Inquest, the acquisition of the grave groups declared to be treasure at that inquest, the desire to ensure that these important finds are made accessible to the public, and the considerable public interest in the finds have all resulted in some stages of analysis being brought forward. However, this report assesses the results of all the discoveries made during this stage of fieldwork.

**1.2 The Site**

- 1.2.1 The Site forms part of a larger possible development area bounded to the north by housing, to the east and south by the perimeter road of the airbase at Boscombe Down and to the west by the A345 (Fig. 1)(Terence O'Rourke 2003).
- 1.2.2 The Site lies wholly upon deposits of Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 Drift Series, Sheet 298). It is

situated on the west facing slope of a low hill and across the now dry valley of a stream bed between approximately 106-16 m aOD.

- 1.2.3 In recent years the land has been set aside from agricultural use but before this it was used for arable.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A detailed appraisal of the known archaeological background of the area is contained in the Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1993) and was summarised in Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996. Accordingly, only a brief summary is presented here.
- 2.1.2 Four kilometres to the north-west of the Site is Stonehenge, lying within the UNESCO designated *Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site* that contains over 450 archaeological monuments of national importance (Richards 1990).
- 2.1.3 The chalk downlands to the south and east contain many monuments and sites from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Palmer 1984), including an enclosed Iron Age settlement at Boscombe Down West (Richardson 1951) and elements of the network of Wessex Linear Ditches, thought to date to the later Bronze Age or early Iron Age (Bradley *et al.* 1994).
- 2.1.4 The Desk-Based Assessment identified over 40 sites of archaeological interest within or close to the area that was subsequently the subject of the Environmental Statement, mostly recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These included an area of intensive settlement of probable Iron Age date on Southmill Hill (McOmish 1989) and several ring ditches and linear ditch systems.

### **2.2 Previous work**

- 2.2.1 To the north of the Site the recent residential developments of Butterfield Down and The Rowans have revealed a Romano-British settlement along with activity of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996; Wessex Archaeology 2000)(known archaeologically as Boscombe Down I). A Wessex linear ditch of late prehistoric date and a late Romano-British inhumation burial cemetery aligned along a trackway were also excavated to the east of the Site in advance of the building of new sports fields (Wessex Archaeology 1997)(known archaeologically as Boscombe Down II).
- 2.2.2 Prior to that work, a detailed aerial photographic survey of the whole potential development area was undertaken by the Air Photographic Unit of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM 1994). The air photographs indicated the presence of a linear feature within the present site, probably one of the Wessex Linear Ditches of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date, which is intersected by a second ditch which may be of similar date. The



air photographs also indicated several enclosures and possible round barrows in the area.

- 2.2.3 A small part of the northern margin of the present Site was included in evaluation for the phase 1 housing (Wessex Archaeology 1995a; 1995b), from which it was subsequently omitted. The whole Site was the subject of three separate geophysical surveys, undertaken in response to these changing plans for the possible layout of the first phase of proposed house building (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford 1994; GSB Prospection 1999; 2001). Scanning and detailed surveys were undertaken which confirmed the presence of some archaeological features that could be correlated with the cropmarks, but did not reveal any significant new features.
- 2.2.4 With the exception of a Wessex linear ditch of later prehistoric date and a Romano-British trackway, both of which had been examined previously in the excavation in advance of the New Sports Fields, and an undated enclosure, none of the known archaeological sites appeared to be impacted by the building of the new school and the first stage of the distributor road.
- 2.2.5 Because of the high archaeological potential of the area it was decided that archaeological mitigation works should take the form of Strip and Record works which allow flexibility in response rather than restricting the mitigation to specified excavation areas of the known sites. The site is known archaeologically as Boscombe Down III.

### 3 METHODS

- 3.1.1 The route of the first phase of the distributor road and the site of the new school and its access roads were stripped of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological supervision using two 360° excavators equipped with toothless buckets. The subsoil was removed to the top of the archaeological deposits or to the top of the underlying geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.1.2 As well as the anticipated discovery of the Wessex linear ditch and some other smaller features of prehistoric date, two Romano-British cemeteries were uncovered. The enclosures associated with the first of these cemeteries, Cemetery 1, had been identified by geophysical survey but no the graves were not detected. The unenclosed Cemetery 2 was not detected at all.
- 3.1.3 It was necessary to excavate Cemetery 1. The presence of the second, Cemetery 2, which might lie under the sports fields for the new school, was hinted at by the discovery of a small group of burials. The full extent of Cemetery 2 was exposed subsequently so that a design solution that would ensure its preservation *in situ* could be established (section 4.3 below).
- 3.1.4 Sections, usually no more than 10% by length, were excavated across all linear features to establish their date and function. All intersections between features were excavated and the terminals of all linear features were also excavated.

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- 3.1.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were generally 50% excavated by half-section. Total excavation was undertaken when individual features or groups of features were considered to be of particular significance. With the exception of Cemetery 2, all features regarded as certain possible burials were completely excavated.
- 3.1.6 A full suite of samples was taken from each grave to ensure the collection of smaller bones, ossified tissue, foetal bones, gall stones *etc.* Samples were taken from the head, thorax, pelvis, hands and feet and from beneath the skeleton after it had been lifted.
- 3.1.7 Bulk 10 litre soil samples were taken from well-dated and uncontaminated contexts for the recovery of carbonised remains, plant macrofossils, small animal and fish bones and small artefacts. Mollusc samples were also taken from the Wessex linear ditch and from a selection of tree throws.
- 3.1.8 All features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard *pro forma* recording system. All features were planned at a scale of 1:20 (with the exception of the burials which were planned at 1:10) and sections/profiles drawn at 1:10. All features and sections along with the limit of excavation were also recorded using a Topcon GTS-210 Total Station.
- 3.1.8 To complement the manual planning of graves, a programme of planning using photo rectification was undertaken in order to assess the relative merits of each method in terms of time and quality of results. Each skeleton was digitally photographed along with 2 'planning points' that were digitally located using the Total Station. The photographs were then geo-referenced within AUTOCAD using the planning points and traced around to produce a digital plan of each skeleton.
- 3.1.10 A full photographic record of the project was maintained using a digital camera and both colour transparencies and black and white negatives on 35 mm film.
- 3.1.11 Following the discovery of a small group of burials, the extent of Cemetery 2 was initially defined by excavating a closely spaced array of evaluation trenches to the west. The topsoil over the cemetery was then removed and the burials and other features were surveyed, covered with a layer of geotextile, and then covered again with topsoil. The location of the burials will be used to assist in the development of a design solution that will ensure the preservation of the cemetery. A small number of features that appeared likely to be damaged by the recovering of the site were excavated, including one further burial. The design solution will be presented in a separate report.
- 3.1.12 Much of the fieldwork was filmed by Topical TV during the making of series of television programmes entitled 'Past Finders' that featured the work of Wessex Archaeology and which was broadcast in the autumn of 2002. As a result of this involvement, Topical also made a separate documentary programme on the Amesbury Archer, entitled 'King of Stonehenge,' which was broadcast in 2003.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The stripping revealed topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural chalk. With the exception of a burnt flint spread (1446) protected from ploughing in a dry valley, all archaeological remains were deposits filling features cut into the chalk.

### 4.2 Early Bronze Age burials

#### *Grave 1289*

4.2.1 Grave 1289 grave was 2.35 m long, 1.77 m wide, 0.58 m deep and almost oval in plan. A band of rammed chalk around the edge of the grave suggest that there was a mortuary chamber of wood or wicker. Although there is no surviving evidence to suggest that the grave was covered by a barrow, the excavated spoil from the grave could not have been backfilled because of the chamber and as the barrows that surmount a number of Early Bronze Age burials are small, it is considered likely that a small earthen barrow surmounted the grave. Su145E 169

4.2.2 The man lived to be between 35-50 years old. His mourner's buried him in a flexed position on his left hand side and with his face to the north. Buried alongside him were the accoutrements of a hunter or warrior, and other symbols of status (Table 1).

4.2.3 Some of the objects found in the grave hint at how he was dressed or adorned when he was buried. On his forearm there was a slate 'wristguard' or 'bracer', perhaps to protect his arm from the recoil of the bow; perhaps a symbol of status. Next to the wristguard was a bone pin that may have held a leather cloak or mantle. Partly covered by his torso was a tanged copper knife that may have been worn in a sheath on the chest.

4.2.4 Within touching distance of the dead man's face were two Beaker pots decorated with plaited cord, a spatula for working flints made from red deer antler, boar's tusks, a cache of flints, a nodule of iron from a strike-a-light, and another smaller tanged copper knife. The cache of flints included tools, such as knives, scrapers as well as arrowhead blanks and unused flint flakes. Some, perhaps all, of these things are likely to have been in a small bag or container.

4.2.5 Behind the man's back lay another comb-decorated Beaker pot, more boar's tusks and another cache of flints. In contrast to the cache in front of the man, many of these tools had been used. Alongside them was a cushion stone that served as an anvil and as a hammer and which was used in metalworking.

4.2.6 Scattered over the man's waist and legs but at a slightly higher level than the other grave goods were 17 barbed and tanged arrowheads. The height at which they were found suggests that they were scattered over the man's lower body and legs, and not placed on the floor of the timber chamber.

- 4.2.7 Two more Beaker pots lay by the man's bottom – an All Over Cord decorated vessel, and feet (another comb decorated vessel). By his knees there was another 'wristguard' or 'bracer', a third small tanged copper knife, a shale ring, presumably a belt ring, and two gold objects. The combination of these finds suggests that some pieces of costume or regalia were placed in the grave by the body rather than on or over it.
- 4.2.8 The gold objects, though often called 'basket-shaped earrings,' may well be hair tress ornaments.
- 4.2.9 The finds are all typologically early within the Beaker period and one of two radiocarbon samples from a thigh bone has yielded a preliminary date of 2470-2210 cal. BC (P-13852; 3890±32 BP). The second sample has a low collagen yield and while statistically indistinguishable from the first determination, it is withheld and will be resubmitted along with the samples from the grave 1236.
- 4.2.9 The burial, popularly known as 'the Amesbury Archer' is the most well-furnished Early Bronze Age burial yet found not just in Britain but in central and western Europe (Fitzpatrick 2002; 2003).
- 4.2.10 The similarity of the skulls of the individuals buried in 1290 and 1236 and the fact that they share a very rare non-metric trait in their feet suggests of two men were biologically related.
- 4.2.11 Oxygen Isotope analysis has shown that the man was raised in a colder climate, in modern central Europe, before migrating to Britain.

#### *Grave 1236*

- 4.2.10 This burial lay 5 m east of grave 1289. The grave was sub rectangular in plan, 1.86 m long, 1.05 m wide and 0.37m deep. The man had lived to the age of 25-30. His mourner's had buried him in a flexed position on his left hand side and with his face to the north.
- 4.2.11 At the time of excavation a single boar's tusk was found by the right side of the man's waist (Table 2).
- 4.2.12 During cleaning of the skeleton at the offices of Wessex Archaeology a pair of gold ornaments, one tucked inside the other, was found resting against the inside of the right hand side of the jaw. As the man's jaw had rested upon his left shoulder it is possible that the objects were originally suspended on a cord around his head rather than having been placed in his mouth.
- 4.2.13 Two radiocarbon sample from thigh bones yielded preliminary dates of 2460-2200 cal. BC (P-13853; 3859±35 BP) and 2460-2190 cal. BC (P-13854; 3852±35 BP).

4.2.14 The similarity of the skulls of the individuals buried in 1236 and 1290 and the fact that they share a very rare non-metric trait in their feet suggests of two men were biologically related.

4.2.15 Oxygen Isotope analysis has shown that this man was raised in a different environment to the Amesbury Archer, probably in southern England.

### 4.3 The Romano British cemeteries

4.3.1 The burials were located in three separate groups, each associated with an enclosure; Cemeteries 1 and 2 and Enclosure 1351/1354 (Fig. 3).

#### *Cemetery 1*

4.3.2 Cemetery 1 contained 32 inhumation burials of late Romano-British date, and the burials of two dogs. The burials were arranged within and around a group of ditched enclosures that had three phases of use. Details of the burials are given in Tables 3 and 4.

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4.3.3 The earliest phase was a square enclosure (1011) measuring c.12 by 13 m. There were no causeways in the ditch or obvious entrances.

4.3.4 A smaller, rectangular enclosure (1030) measuring 10 by 6.5 m was added to the northern side of 1011. The eastern boundary ditch of this enclosure was aligned along the eastern side of 1011 but its southern end returned just short of it, leaving a gap of 1 m, which represents an entrance.

4.3.5 Enclosure 1030 was later subdivided into two roughly equally sized enclosures by an east-west ditch, with the southern enclosure (1029) retaining the existing entrance. The subdividing ditch was later cut by two pits, 1163 and 1173. Pit 1173 contained animal bone, an iron nail and a single sherd of Roman pottery.

4.3.6 Nine inhumation burials lay in two rows in enclosure 1011. The graves were between 2.1 - 2.65 m long, 0.87 - 1.7 m wide, and 0.88 - 1.48 m deep. The graves are aligned east to west, though the position of the bodies within the graves varied.

4.3.7 Five inhumation burials and one dog burial lay within the smaller enclosures (1029/1030). Four graves were aligned east-west and the fifth, that of a child, (1186) was aligned north-south. This grave, located in the southern enclosure appeared to have been cut by grave 1189. Grave 1154 cut the terminal of the enclosure ditch.

4.3.8 There were only two graves in the northern enclosure but grave 1200 cut through 1080, leaving only the lower legs *in situ*.

4.3.9 A further 17 inhumation burials and a dog burial lay to the north and west of the enclosures. The graves nearest to the enclosures were also aligned east-west and also appeared to be laid in one or more rows, but some of the graves to the north were aligned north-south. There was more diversity in the form

and size of these graves, and in the position of the burials than in those within the enclosures. The only two prone burials were the two most peripheral of this group.

- 4.3.10 All except four of all the graves appeared to have contained coffins. Some, including 1126 produced a large number of nails, far more than would be obviously required for constructing a coffin and these may represent vaults.

#### *Cemetery 2*

- 4.3.11 Cemetery 2 was located within the area of the proposed school playing fields. It contained 30 roughly rectangular features interpreted as Romano-British graves. Four features were excavated or sampled; two burials, a pyre or pyre related feature, and part of an enclosure (section 3.1.11 above). In contrast to Cemetery 1, the graves were aligned north-west to south-east. The shallowness of some features suggests that this area had suffered considerable truncation from ploughing. Su14SW353

- 4.3.12 The burial in grave 1001, which was one of the first to be identified in Cemetery 2, was cleaned and recorded in order to ascertain its date and preservation (see section 3.1.2 above). It contained an extended supine inhumation with the head orientated to the north. The hobnails around the feet and across the right tibia showed that the burial was Romano-British in date. After cleaning and recording the burial was recovered. A one Euro coin minted in 2002 was placed in the grave.

- 4.3.13 Grave 1246 was also excavated as the skull was visible and had been damaged by ploughing. The flexed inhumation was not accompanied by grave goods but a preliminary radiocarbon date showed that it was Romano-British in date (AD 80-250 cal. BC; P-13855; 1844±30BP).

- 4.3.14 Pyre or pyre related feature 1246 was represented by a sub-rectangular pit 2 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.15 m deep. It had a concave base and irregular sides and contained evidence of *in-situ* burning sealed by a deposit of fuel ash and cremated bone. A complete New Forest beaker was found within the ashy material.

- 4.3.15 Enclosure 1270 had ditches on three sides and it seems likely that it was originally square, measuring approximately 4 m. A large fragment of a pot was recovered from the upper fill of the enclosure ditch during cleaning.

#### *Enclosure 1351/1354*

- 4.3.16 A sub-circular enclosure shown on the aerial photographs and confirmed by geophysical survey was partly exposed. The terminals of the enclosure gully (1351 and 1354) were excavated as was the only feature exposed in the interior, a grave that contained two superimposed inhumation burials (1359). The grave lay towards the centre of the enclosure. Su14SE356

4.3.17 The later grave (1359) truncated an earlier, poorly preserved burial (1376) below the waist and only the skull, lying at the north end, was identifiable. A small pot accompanied the earlier burial. The later burial (1361) was extended and supine with a coin placed near the skull, also located at the northern end of the grave. A group of hobnails was found at the feet. The quantity and location of iron nails found with the burials suggested that both were in coffins.

4.3.18 The enclosure terminals (1351 and 1354) had concave sides and irregular bases and were only 0.14 m and 0.12 m deep respectively. The edges had been heavily disturbed by root action. The fill was a clayey silt overlying a layer of weathered redeposited chalk, both naturally derived. The irregular profile and shallow nature of the feature suggest that the gully may have been flanked by a hedge rather than a palisade.

#### 4.4 Non-funerary features

##### *Pits and postholes*

4.4.1 Three pits and one posthole towards the north of the eastern distributor road were excavated (Fig. 2). Only one feature was dated, to the Early Bronze Age, but it is possible that all four features are of this date.

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4.4.2 Pit 1378 measured 0.62 m across and was 0.14 m deep. It was filled with a greyish brown silty clay and yielded a single fragment of burnt flint.

4.4.3 Pit 1381 was circular and steep sided with a flat base. It was 1.12 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep. The primary fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay that contained burnt flint, animal bone, Beaker pottery, worked flint and a charred hazelnut. The secondary fill was a greyish brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks.

4.4.4 Pit 1389 was also circular, 1.05 m across and 0.45 m deep with near vertical sides that were slightly undercut towards the flat base. The primary fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay and the secondary fill was a dark yellowish brown silty clay. Worked and burnt flints were found.

4.4.4 Feature 1388 was adjacent to pit 1389 and was an undated posthole, 0.32 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep.

##### *Burnt spread*

4.4.5 Also found on the route of distributor was deposit of burnt flints (1446) that lay in the base of the now dry stream valley (Fig. 2). The deposit was composed of large spreads of thermally cracked flints in a charcoal rich silty clay. The natural chalk below this layer was highly degraded and rutted.

## *Ditches*

### Wessex Linear Ditch

- 4.4.5 A Wessex Linear ditch of later prehistoric date (1435) that had been examined excavated previously at the New Sports Fields (Wessex Archaeology 1997), *Su14SE 775* was exposed in both the distributor road and the access road to the school.
- 4.4.6 The ditch, which ran east-west, was 2.9-3.5 m wide and 1.21-1.5 m deep. Four sections were excavated across the ditch, each revealing a symmetrical, V-shaped profile with a narrow, near vertically-sided basal slot. It is not clear how long the ditch was maintained for. A layer of compact calcareous silt formed in the base and against the sides. Several pieces of worked flint were recovered from the lower fills and Romano-British pottery in the upper fills.
- 4.4.7 Three post holes were positioned along the northern edge of the ditch (Fig. 2a). Spaced approximately 2.5 m apart and approximately 0.5 m in diameter, they had near vertical sides and irregular bases. These postholes echo those found at the New Sports Field Site but there they were sited to the south of the ditch.
- 4.4.8 Two of the sections revealed a layer of compacted cobbles in the upper fill which appeared to be quite localised and may represent attempts to stabilise the ditch fill in the Romano-British period to provide a causeway.

### Ditches 1436 and 1437

- 4.4.9 A narrower ditch (1436) ran at a slight angle to the north of Ditch 1435, and at one point in the school access road it cut the upper fills, including the cobble layer, of the earlier ditch. Ditch 1436 was 1.35 m wide and 0.45 m deep with a flat base and a pronounced step, which probably represents a recut, in the northern edge. It was filled with a naturally derived sandy loam overlying a primary silt layer. *INCLUDED IN RECORD FOR Su14SE 775*
- 4.4.10 Another ditch (1437) also truncated the cobble layer. Ditch 1437 also appeared to run almost parallel to 1436 and was 1.9 m wide and 0.65 m deep with concave sides that were slightly stepped just above a flat base. It was filled with a naturally derived silty clay containing fragments of bone and slag that overlay a primary silt.
- 4.4.11 What may have an predecessor to ditch 1437 lay to the south. Most of this ditch 1351 lay outwith the excavated area and it cannot be excluded that it was associated with the Romano-British burial enclosure 1351/1354 which lay 6 m to the east.

### Trackway 1416

- 4.4.12 A series of shallow parallel ruts cut into the chalk bedrock at the extreme south-east end of the eastern distributor road represented trackway 1416, a *Su14SE 827*



feature identified on air photographs and examined previously in the News Sports Field to the north (Wessex Archaeology 1997).

- 4.4.13 The ruts were a uniform distance apart and 0.35-0.45 m wide and up to 0.22 m deep. All had generally flat bases though the edges varied in gradient. They were filled with a light silty clay, with a layer of crushed flint metalling at the base.

#### *Enclosure 1298*

- 4.4.14 This enclosure was defined by a right angled pair of shallow ditches (1298) and lay to the south of cemetery 2. Only a single sherd that may be of later <sup>3rd/4th CE 880</sup> prehistoric date was found, but as the ditches share the same general orientation as the enclosures in both Cemetery 1 and 2, it is possible that the enclosure is Romano-British in date. There was no indication whether the enclosure was agricultural or funerary in purpose. The small grave like feature 1268 did not contain any bone or any finds and recalls similar undated features identified at the New Sports Field that might have been associated with Boscombe Down air field.

#### *Tree throws*

- 4.4.14 A large number tree throws were identified between Cemeteries 1 and 2. They were clearly identifiable because of the distinctive shape and fills and most were not excavated. However, the three within the Cemetery 1 enclosures were excavated and eleven other between the two cemeteries were half sectioned using a 360° excavator equipped with toothless bucket in an attempt to establish if the cemeteries had been placed close to a copse.
- 4.4.15 The spoil was scanned for artefacts and bulk samples taken. No dateable artefacts were recovered and the fauna only indicate that the trees stood at some time from the later prehistoric period onwards (section 8.4.12 below).

## **5 HUMAN BONE**

### **5.1 Methods**

- 5.1.1 All of the bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess its condition, the age and sex of individuals, the potential for indices recovery and the presence of pathological lesions. Assessment was based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994)(Table 3).

### **5.2 Results**

- 5.2.1 The Early Bronze Age burials from graves 1236 and 1290 have already been reported on in full in advance of radiocarbon dating and isotope analysis and the results are summarised in section 4.2 above.
- 5.2.2 The condition of the unburnt bone of Romano-British date was highly variable, both between the remains of different burials and across individual

skeletons. Most showed some root marking and some degree of erosion (Table 3: scales 1-5), with preferential or total loss of trabecular bone. The condition is also reflected in the percentage of skeletal recovery, the majority (63%) of the burials being represented by >50% of the skeleton, with 11 having more than 90% and only four with less than 20%. Currently there are no obvious patterns in terms of different burial conditions to illustrate factors affecting the condition of the bone. Several skulls were slightly warped and some skulls and long bones were fragmented. Whilst it will be possible to reconstruct some skeletal elements, others are too fragmentary or incomplete.

- 5.2.3 The remains of 35 individuals were identified from the inhumation graves, including 1246 in Cemetery 2, and they included one neonate, four infants, three juveniles, five subadults and 22 adults ranging from 18-65+ years. Individuals of both sexes were identified, with a minimum of 16 females and 13 males. The cremated bone from pyre or pyre-related feature 1246 represents the remains of a single unsexed adult.
- 5.2.4 Sexual dimorphism was fairly distinctive. The females were generally small and gracile, though none of the greater sciatic notches are particularly obtuse. At least two of the males were particularly large and robust, none having pronounced brow ridges or broad supra-orbital margins and none of the mental processes of the mandibles were strongly squared. The gonion region of both male and females mandibles tended to be flared.
- 5.3.5 Six individuals possess a distinctive metopic suture (non-fusion frontal suture) which in each case joined the coronal slightly to the right of the sagittal line (Table 3). Although in general a relatively common trait, this distinctive variation suggests a genetic link between the individuals. Tooth wear was generally light, suggestive of a diet largely free of abrasive agents. Pathological lesions were observed in the remains of 29 individuals including various forms of dental disease, deficiency disease, infection, trauma and joint disease.
- 5.3.6 Much of the cremated bone was black, blue or grey in colours indicative of incomplete oxidation of the bone. No cremated animal bone or other from 1246 goods were observed in the scan.

## **6 THE FINDS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 Where appropriate, all artefacts were washed, marked and quantified by material type using both the number and weight of pieces for each context. This information is summarised in Table 4. The artefacts were scanned to establish the condition, nature and date range of assemblages. The information is presented by material type below. Finds recovered during the processing of the artefact and environmental samples have also been quantified (Table 4) and scanned alongside the rest of the assemblage from the same context. The metalwork (iron and copper alloy) was X-radiographed to provide a basic

archive and as an aid to identification but no further conservation treatments have yet been undertaken.

- 6.1.2 Most of the finds come from the Romano-British burials, though are exceptionally important finds from Early Bronze Age burials 1236 and 1269.

## **6.2 Early Bronze Age finds from burials 1236 and 1269**

- 6.2.1 The grave goods deposited with these burials have been summarised above and are listed in Tables 1-2.

- 6.2.2 The objects from 1269, the burial of 'the Amesbury Archer' represent the largest assemblage from a single grave of this period in central and western Europe. While they are almost all typical finds of this period, in almost every regard the number of finds of any single category is the largest yet found, for example beakers (5), copper knives (3) and arrowheads (17).

- 6.2.3 Typologically, the finds are all early. The beakers are all All Over Ornamented and falling within Clarke's All Over Corded or European groups (Clarke 1970). Preliminary petrological analyses indicates that the vessels were all manufactured locally. The simple tanged copper knives stand at the beginning of the development of these objects and the same is true of the wristguards, belt ring and gold ornaments.

- 6.2.4 Preliminary metallurgical analyses of the copper knives indicates that they come from the Atlantic province; one from western France and two from northern Spain.

- 6.2.5 The cushion stone, or metalworker's tool, is only the second example from a grave of this period in Britain.

## **6.3 Objects of copper alloy from other contexts**

- 6.3.1 Copper alloy was not well represented at this site. Nineteen coins were recovered, 18 representing offerings in Romano-British graves 1081 (2), 1097 (2), 1112 (2), 1126 (3), 1145 (2), 1157 (1), 1189 (5), and 1359 (1). The last coin was an unstratified find.

- 6.3.2 Other items included a small, roughly square buckle plate, an amphora-shaped strap end with ring-and-dot-decoration and the copper alloy fittings on an iron knife (described more fully below) from Grave 1154.

- 6.3.3 The buckle plate resembles Hawkes and Dunning (1961) type 1, apart from the absence of loop and pin. Evidence from the Lankhills, Hampshire, cemetery suggests that rectangular plates became more common towards the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Clarke 1979, 272). Such items are usually interpreted as belt-fittings and were relatively rare in late Roman Britain. In some instances they may have been used to designate military or official positions. The amphora shaped strap end is also likely to be of a similar date.

6.3.4 Additionally, a small sheet metal fragment, a rectangular strap stiffener or harness fitting and part of a necklace or armlet made from two strips of flat wire wrapped around a circular-sectioned wire were unstratified. The sheet metal is of uncertain date, but the other two objects are likely to be Romano-British.

#### 6.4 Objects of iron

##### *Coffin fittings*

6.4.1 At least 512 nails were recovered, the majority from graves. The precise number of iron objects was difficult to estimate, as many of the nails, especially the hobnails, were very fragmentary. Nails were found in 32 graves, in numbers ranging from one to 38. Most preserved mineral-replaced wood and probably represent nails from coffin and possibly vaults, though the nails from graves 1045 and 1055 may have been accidentally incorporated.

6.4.2 A fragment of mineralised plant stems, perhaps hay, straw or reeds, found in association with nail 6441 in grave 1145, may suggest that that particular coffin or grave was lined with organic materials.

6.4.3 The majority of nails belonged to the ubiquitous round-headed type (Manning 1985, 134, type 1) but 22 with flat triangular heads and rectangular-sectioned tapering stems (*ibid.* type 2) were found in addition to round-headed nails in graves 1157, 1180 and 1200. If aligned with the grain of the timber, these nails could have been driven so far into the wood that they were not visible from a distance and may, therefore, represent sophisticated carpentry. Small fragments of mineral-replaced wood from graves 1078 and 1186 probably derived from coffins, as both also contained coffin nails.

6.4.4 Single nails/nail fragments were also found in ditches 1005, 1306 and 1435, and pit 1173.

##### *Footwear*

6.4.5 Sixteen sets of hobnails were found, including one from pyre or pyre-related feature 1246. Only three sets (from graves 1048 and 1112 and pyre or pyre-related feature 1246) were associated with cleats, although one of these (grave 1048) contained seven in all, ranging from 25-65 mm in length.

##### *Tools*

6.4.6 Iron tools were also deposited as grave goods. These included four pairs of shears, an agricultural or woodworking tool, three knives and a sewing needle.

6.4.7 All the shears were of small to medium size (up to 213 mm long) and probably served a variety of domestic and personal uses. One pair, from grave 1087, had a tight, omega-shaped spring and mineral-replaced textile was preserved on the surfaces. The same grave, containing an adult male of at least 45 years, produced an agricultural or woodworking tool. The other shears all had simple

u-shaped springs. One set was found in grave 1112 (adult male over 40 years) along with a knife, one in grave 1123 (adult male over 18 years) and another in grave 1189 (adult male 25-35 years).

- 6.4.8 As well as the complete bone-handled iron knife from grave 1112 (cf Mills and Tylecote 1993, 98, fig.70, 1 and 3), a knife with a copper alloy collar and fragmentary wooden handle was found in grave 1154 (adult ?male c. 18-22 years) and a third, with a narrower blade and a wooden handle came from grave 1200. A fine sewing needle with a slit-shaped eye (cf Clarke 1979, 249, grave 152) was also deposited in this grave, accompanying an adult female (over 45 years).

## 6.5 Pottery from other contexts

- 6.5.1 A total of 103 sherds of pottery weighing 1113 g. was recovered, the small quantity reflecting the largely non-domestic nature of activity on the site.
- 6.5.2 The earliest sherds were two joining fragments of a zonally comb-decorated beaker in a grog, sand and flint tempered fabric from pit 1381. These date from the late third or early part of the second millennium BC. Two unstratified sherds may represent 'domestic' beakers, while two others in sand with fine flint-gritted fabrics from Romano-British grave 1254 in Cemetery 2 and enclosure 1298 to the south if it, probably belong within the first millennium BC.
- 6.5.3 The remainder of the assemblage was Roman in date. Five vessels were deposited as grave goods. These were four New Forest colour-coated ware globular beakers, three plain (Fulford 1975, 54, type 30) from graves 1081 and 1387 and the pyre or pyre-related feature 1246, and one with painted decoration (*ibid.* 56, type 41) from grave 1126. Although globular beakers were made throughout the 4<sup>th</sup> century, Fulford notes that the plain forms became more common after c AD 340-50. The fifth vessel, a miniature imitation Black Burnished ware jar with a thick, flaring rim, was found in grave 1129.
- 6.5.4 The other Roman pottery came from ditches and gullies. Sandy grey coarsewares from a variety of sources predominated, with lesser quantities of Black Burnished ware from the Wareham/Poole Harbour region of Dorset. A lead-glazed bead-rim beaker sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> century date, probably from north Wiltshire and a small piece of Central Gaulish samian suggest that the assemblage spans the entire Romano-British period (1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) although the majority of datable coarseware sherds suggested a preponderance of later Roman material, contemporary with the cemeteries.

## 6.6 Worked flint from other contexts

- 6.6.1 A small assemblage of worked flint consisting of 58 pieces weighing 1052 g. was recovered. The most significant groups were from pits 1381 and 1389, which were certainly (1381) or probably (1389) of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. These features contained six and 35 pieces of worked flint

respectively, including two chisel arrowheads, a broken backed knife, three utilised and/or retouched knives, an end scraper, two cores and a variety of flakes and broken flakes.

- 6.6.2 In addition, a group of five flints (one retouched piece and four flakes) from ditch 1367 (context 1396) resembled and may have been contemporary with, the material from pits 1381 and 1399. The remainder of the assemblage was represented by very small groups of material (fewer than three pieces) occurring as residual pieces in the fillings of graves, ditches and other features.

## 6.7 Burnt flint

- 6.7.1 A total of 155 pieces weighing 9790 g. of burnt flint was retained, mostly occurring as small quantities (i.e. fewer than five pieces) in a variety of features across the site.
- 6.7.2 Approximately 69% of the burnt flint, however, derived from burnt spread 1446 and this represents only a tiny percentage of the total present within this deposit. This material was unusual in that it appeared to have been heated to such high temperatures that individual pieces tended to break up when handled. After quantification, all of the burnt flint was discarded.

## 6.8 Worked bone from other contexts

- 6.8.1 Three worked bone objects were recovered, two Romano-British combs deposited as grave goods and a perforated gouge made from a sheep or goat tibia from ditch 1425. This item can be paralleled at the hillfort of Danebury, Hampshire (Sellwood 1984, fig.7.33 and 7.34) and belongs to a type generally considered to be Iron Age in date.
- 6.8.2 The two bone combs were both dateable to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Fragments from composite, double-sided comb with iron rivets, a decoratively profiled connecting plate and an elaborately carved, denticulated end tooth segment was found in grave 1094. The second comb, from grave 1296, was also composite and double-sided with iron rivets, with a flat connecting plate with beveled edges. The end tooth segments were sinuously shaped but undecorated while notches from cutting the teeth were visible on the connecting plates. Both were found with adults, one a female (grave 1296), the sex of the other (in grave 1094) has not yet been identified.

## 6.9 Other finds

### *Glass*

- 6.9.1 A single piece of pale blue/green vessel glass was found in ditch 1005. It was probably Roman but was too small for the vessel type to be identified.

### *Marine shell*

- 6.9.2 Three shell fragments from a single valve of a large muscle shell (60 mm long) found in the fill of grave 1045 that contained a subadult female of approximately 15 to 17 years. Although not clearly a deliberate deposit, muscle shells are not common in this area and Philpott (1991, 202) notes that mollusc shells in Romano-British inhumations occur most frequently with children and suggests that they may have been amulets or playthings closely associated with the deceased.

### *Ceramic Building Material*

- 6.9.3 All of the ceramic building material was unstratified. Fragments included a piece from the flange of a Romano-British *tegulae* and four pieces from peg-hole roof tiles, probably of post-medieval date.

### *Fired Clay*

- 6.9.4 The fired clay fragments were featureless and probably of structural origin.

### *Slag*

- 6.9.5 Pieces of slag were found in ditch 1369 and although indicative of some form of pyrotechnical activity, occurred in insufficient quantities for identification.

### *Stone*

- 6.9.6 All of the stone recovered was ironstone or pyrites fragments, all of which occur naturally in the chalk. A flat, oval ironstone fragment from Early Bronze Age pit 1381, however, may have been modified or utilised.

## **7 Palaeo-environmental Evidence**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 Samples were taken and processed to determine the presence, preservation and diversity of relevant palaeo-environmental materials. These data were recorded to assess their value and use for aiding with understanding of the nature of the activities on the Site, the use of resources and the character of the local landscape.
- 7.1.2 Some 31 bulk samples of generally 10 litres (but varying between 0.05 and 10 litres) were processed from a range of feature types for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal (Table 5).
- 7.1.3 A further 229 samples were processed for the retrieval of artefacts, human bone and charcoal.

7.1.4 Nineteen samples for mollusca were taken from ditches 1367, 1368 and 1369 and a further 11 bulk samples from tree throws were sub-sampled for snails (see sections 4.1.14-15 above).

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

7.1.6 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Table 6), to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and assess their potential.

## **7.2 Charred plant remains**

7.2.1 The flots varied in size (the average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 ml) with between 10-80% rooty material and low to high numbers of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement.

### *Grave 1269*

7.2.2 Small quantities of charred grain fragments were retrieved from two samples from Grave 1269. Low to moderate numbers of charred weed seeds and hazelnut fragments were observed in seven samples and hazelnut fragments were retrieved from one of the artefact samples. A few charred pea/bean fragments were recorded in a single sample.

7.2.3 A small number of charred grain fragments and a large quantity of weed seeds were recorded in Early Bronze Age pit (1381) sample and hazelnut fragments were present in the artefact sample.

7.2.4 Seven of the 10 bulk samples from Romano-British features contained charred grain fragments in small to moderate quantities. A few charred weed seeds were observed in two samples.

7.2.5 The 12 undated samples from tree throws produced low to moderate numbers of charred grain fragments. Small quantities of charred weed seeds were recovered in five samples. Pea/bean fragments and fruit stones were observed in single samples.

7.2.6 Grave 1269 (that of the Amesbury Archer) contained sparse remains of cereals that are relatively rare from Beaker contexts, with some charred weed seeds and a possible charred pea/bean. The remains from Early Bronze Age pit 1381 are similar, but often the taphonomy is slightly clearer.

## **7.3 Charcoal**

7.3.1 Charcoal, mostly large wood fragments, was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 6. Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were retrieved in large quantities from three of the bulk samples of Romano-



British date, three of the Romano-British artefact samples and one undated sample.

- 7.3.2 The largest samples came, not surprisingly, from the Romano-British pyre or pyre-related feature 1246.

#### 7.4 Land snails

- 7.4.1 Samples were taken as columns of contiguous samples through the Wessex Linear ditch 1435 and the enclosure of Romano-British Cemetery 1 (ditch 1369). Spot samples were taken from an auxiliary small ditch (1268). Single spot samples were taken from 11 tree throws.

- 7.4.2 Samples of 1000 – 2000 g. were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. The flots (0.5 mm) were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 - 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 (Tables 7-8). Molluscs were also recorded in the majority of bulk samples.

#### 7.5 Animal bone

- 7.5.1 Animal bone was recovered from graves, ditches and pits.

##### *Graves*

- 7.5.2 Romano-British grave 1087 in Cemetery 1 contained parts of a fused cattle proximal tibia (the animal was aged over 42 months at death) and a pelvis fragment in very poor condition. Seven unidentified pieces were probably additional fragments of these bones. Grave 1387 also in Cemetery 1 contained crushed fragments of cancellous bone that could be human. Grave 1254 in Cemetery 2 contained part of a distal cattle metapodial from an animal over two years of age. Black staining on the epiphysis may have been caused by iron (or manganese) oxide.

- 7.5.3 Dog burial 1135 in Cemetery 1 contained most of the skeleton of a mature animal (over 18 months) of hunting-dog rather than a lap-dog size and morphology. The second dog burial, 1257, may have been disturbed as only ten bone fragments remain (a humerus, ulna, tibia, metapodials, astragalus and phalanges). This individual was smaller but it too was aged over 16 months so was likely to be a smaller breed rather than just a younger dog.

##### *Other features*

- 7.5.3 Of the 127 bones recovered from other features, only 29 (23%) could be identified, of which the majority were of cattle (N = 17), with smaller numbers of sheep/goat, horse, pig and dog. Sixteen percent of bones could be aged, but only one percent could be measured, a symptom of the poor preservation. The only evidence of butchery was found in the form of two helical fractures,

(indicating breakage for marrow) on cattle bones from the pit 1389, which is probably of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze date.

- 7.5.4 A high proportion of the bone elements were mandibles and teeth; these are robust elements that survive well and this probably accounts for their predominance, but they are often found together, indicating relatively little post-depositional disturbance. Metapodials were also common, but these are dense bones and the level of occurrence need not imply deliberate deposits of head and foot material as seen, for example, as butchery waste in Romano-British ditches in Exeter, Devon (Maltby 1979).

## **8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND OBJECTIVES**

### **8.1 Structural evidence**

- 8.1.1 The Early Bronze Age burials 1236 and 1269 are of international importance and must be analysed in full.
- 8.1.2 The Romano-British Cemetery 1 provides evidence that complements the earlier work on the New Sports Field Cemetery. The two cemeteries have both been excavated in their entirety, which in combination with Cemetery 2 and the other burials, and their association with the different areas of the village examined at The Rowans and Butterfield Down makes them of national importance. Rural cemeteries of Romano-British date have been examined much less intensively than urban ones.
- 8.1.3 The evidence from the settlement related features; the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits, the Wessex Linear ditch and the Romano-British trackway and ditches has much less potential as it largely confirms what was known previously. Only the prehistoric pits have a limited potential for further analysis and much of this is by virtue of their proximity to the Early Bronze Age burials.

### **8.2 Human Bone**

- 8.2.1 The human bone has the potential to provide detailed demographic data. Age ranges can be achieved for the adults once the tooth wear patterns for the population have been established. Data compiled from skeletal indices will assist in assessing intra- and infra-cemetery broad genetic/regional links between individuals, and may reflect health and status. Similarly, a study of the pathological lesions will enable assessment of the health and, potentially, the status of the individuals.
- 8.2.2 The excavated graves appear to represent a complete discrete group, but only one of a group of contemporary small cemeteries in the immediate vicinity. A similar sized group (37 individuals), situated within view of the Site to the north-east, at the New Sports Field was excavated in 1995 and analysed in 1997. Comparisons between these two groups may provide evidence of socio-economic factors to explain the separation of the cemeteries and morphological factors demonstrating links or variations between the two.

Comparison with other cemeteries from the wider region and nationally may shed further light on the nature and variations between the communities burying their dead within these small cemeteries, on their health and, by inference, social status.

- 8.2.3 The form and nature of the cremation-related deposits (pyre or pyre-related feature and associated debris) will be considered in its regional and national contexts.

### **8.3 Finds**

- 8.3.1 As Cemetery 1 is one of the very few late Romano-British rural cemeteries completely excavated in Britain. It provides not only the opportunity to contribute to our knowledge of late Romano-British burial practices in general, but also has the potential to enhance understanding of the immediate locality in the period.

- 8.3.2 At least some of the people buried here may well have been residents or neighbours of the known contemporary settlement on Butterfield Down (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996; Seager Smith and Fitzpatrick in preparation) and there is the potential to compare and contrast finds assemblages between that settlement and the cemetery of the New Sports Field. This is of regional and national importance.

- 8.3.3 The finds have the potential to contribute to an improved understanding of the funerary practice and ritual, and the beliefs of the community using the cemetery.

- 8.3.4 The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits also provide evidence for settlement related activity contemporary with the Early Bronze Age burials.

### **8.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence**

- 8.4.1 Overall, despite poor contexts for the retrieval of charred data, preservation was good, and there is some potential to provide important information about the prehistoric to Romano-British activity on Boscombe Down. The cereal remains have the potential to provide important evidence of Beaker period agriculture, including a rare and early occurrence of a possible pea/bean. The charcoal can provide information about pyre technology and the utilised woodland resources. The land snails are better preserved elsewhere, and those from Romano-British ditches, although present in suitable numbers for analysis, would probably not greatly enhance our understanding of the site. Land snails from the tree throws, however, enable us to discuss the potential of a Romano-British copse and provide some crude date bracket for these features.

### *Charred plant remains*

- 8.4.2 Grave contexts are not ideal for the recovery of charred plant remains, as the origin and taphonomy of those remains (and thus the date) is not always secure or known.
- 8.4.3 Grave 1269 and Early Bronze Age pit 1381 both contained sparse remains of cereals that are relatively rare from Beaker contexts, with some charred weed seeds and a possible charred pea/bean, with the taphonomy of those from the pit being slightly clearer. If both are considered to be accidentally incorporated into the backfill and derived from the activity in the vicinity then they have the potential to define some information about the Early Bronze Age economy and land-use.
- 8.4.4 The charred remains have the potential to indicate the range of cultivars while the weed seeds may provide information about the type of soil cultivated and the time of year of harvest (autumn or spring). The record of pea/bean is of some significance. If this is indeed Celtic bean (*Vicia faba minor*) then it is potentially the earliest evidence in the United Kingdom of the cultivation of legumes. Rare occurrences have been found in southern Britain. The charred hazelnuts do not necessarily indicate their gathering for food.
- 8.4.5 In contrast charred remains are not present in the Romano-British graves, but are common in the pyre debris, almost entirely comprising cereal grains. These have the potential of providing limited evidence of the Romano-British cultivated crops.
- 8.4.6 The undated tree throw features contain relatively high numbers of cereal grain which indicating that the fills, if not the features themselves, are likely to be later than the Early Bronze Age.

### *Charcoal*

- 8.4.7 Charcoal was present but sparse in the Beaker and Bronze Age contexts. Due to both the sparse presence and taphonomic concerns, there is relatively little potential to provide significant information about woodland resources utilised.
- 8.4.8 Charcoal is present in much greater quantities in the Romano-British pyre debris. There is the potential for these remains to aid in confirming that these are pyre-related, i.e. that these are specifically selected large timbers of oak and other species that burn at high temperatures.
- 8.4.9 Amongst this debris may be other remains of roundwood and twigs might aid in determining the nature of the more local woodland; i.e. its composition, structure and any evidence of management (coppicing, pollarding etc.).

### *Land snails*

- 8.4.10 The flot assemblages from all three ditches are dominated by open country species. In none of the ditches is there evidence of major change in the local

environment during their infilling. The numbers of shells in the linear ditch (1367) are generally low to moderate. It is clear that this ditch was cut in a pre-existing open downland environment with little tree cover locally. Analysis may have the potential to define the precise nature of that open landscape and land-use, but these assemblages are less well preserved than previous interventions through the same or similar ditches (Seager Smith and Fitzpatrick in preparation).

- 8.4.11 The Romano-British ditch (1369) seems to contain, in general terms, similar assemblages. That is ones dominated by open country. Shell numbers are, however, higher here than in the linear ditch. This may be due to increased calcium carbonate content due to soil degradation in the latter, leading to better shell preservation. Although there is the potential to attempt define the precise nature of the local conditions (arable, vs grazed grassland, vs longer grazed grassland vs trampled ground), this information will not significantly enhance our understanding of the Romano-British cemetery and local activities.
- 8.4.12 A number of tree throws that may represent a copse were also sampled. The assemblages from all of these features suggest that there fills relate to largely open country, with some local shade (trees). None of the assemblages are dominated by shade-loving species and thus none are likely to represent Neolithic woodland.
- 8.4.13 These assemblages are similar in character to both Bronze Age and Romano-British ditch assemblages. There are no chronologically diagnostic species present, and the assemblages could belong from anywhere between the Bronze Age and post-Roman periods. The small Romano-British ditch (1368) shows similar flint assemblages and levels of preservation as those from the deeper Romano-British ditch 1369.

#### *Animal bone*

- 8.4.12 A combination of the small size of the assemblage and the poor condition of the bone surface means that the potential for further analysis is limited. The data on the dog burials in Romano-British cemetery 1 have the potential to contribute to an improved understanding on the role of animals and animal sacrifice in funerary rituals and to provide a better indication of the size of species.

### **8.5 Objectives**

- 8.5.1 The archaeological evidence recovered during the investigations of the new school site and distributor road falls into three categories;
- The Early Bronze Age burials
  - The prehistoric settlement and landscape features
  - The Romano-British cemeteries and their setting in the contemporary landscape

- 8.5.2 The Early Bronze Age burial of the Amesbury Archer is the richest burial of its age, not just in Britain, but in temperate Europe and oxygen isotope studies have shown that the Archer came from central Europe. It is a find of international significance and renown that requires full publication and conservation to display standards.
- 8.5.3 Although only a few other prehistoric features were identified, the pits have the potential to further enhance the 'everyday' archaeological record for this period, which is dominated by monumental ritual and funerary sites. The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits can provide broadly contemporary settlement related evidence against which the funerary evidence can be set. The Late Bronze Age Wessex linear ditches and their associated features confirms and enhance work undertaken previously in the area (Bradley *et al.*; Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996, 10; Seager Smith and Fitzpatrick in preparation). These features are of regional importance but while their position in the well-studied landscape of the area raises their status to national importance they require little further work.
- 8.5.4 The results of the investigations of the Romano-British cemeteries have the potential to make substantive contributions to our understanding of the nature, extent, chronology and economy of the Late Romano-British settlement and cemeteries of Butterfield Down (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996; Seager Smith and Fitzpatrick in preparation). The excavation of a nearby and precisely contemporary cemetery (Seager Smith and Fitzpatrick in preparation) that may well also have served this community provides unprecedented opportunities to enhance our view of a complete rural community during the Late Romano-British period. This is of regional and national importance.
- 8.5.5 The principal academic objective of the post-excavation analysis is to fulfil the varied potential of the dataset which will be achieved by providing a published and accessible, interpretative syntheses of the data. This requires:
- further analysis of the primary data at varying and appropriate levels of detail as set out below.
  - the deposition of the project archive with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.
  - making the syntheses accessible at national and international levels as appropriate by preparing two reports;
- 1 a separate report on the burials of the Amesbury Archer and his companion
  - 2 a report that on the late Romano-British cemeteries and their landscape setting that can be integrated within the existing draft report on work on i) the Phase 1 housing area (New Covert), ii) the re-publication and enhancement of the Butterfield Down report (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996), iii) the excavations on the site of the New Sports Field (Wessex Archaeology 1997), and iv) the many smaller episodes of work undertaken during the course of construction.

8.5.6 The two reports will be published as part of the Wessex Archaeology monograph series.

## **9 METHOD STATEMENTS**

### **9.1 Archaeological Deposits**

9.1.1 The generation of the site summary descriptions for the assessment involved basic stratigraphic analysis, but further detailed work is required.

9.1.2 The Early Bronze Age burials will be described and analysed in full in relation to their national and international contexts

9.1.3 For the later prehistoric landscape and settlement data the features and deposits will be described to an appropriate level of detail depending on their significance. Descriptions will be supported by plans and sections. The Romano-British cemetery data will be presented in fully illustrated catalogue format, with the emphasis on interpreting the data.

### **9.2 Human Bone**

9.2.1 Full analysis of the Early Bronze Age burials has already been undertaken. Further analysis of the human bone will include examination of tooth wear patterns in order to establish closer age ranges for the adults. It is estimated that it should also be possible to calculate various skeletal indices (including cranial index and stature estimations) for about half the identified adults. This data will assist in assessing intra- and infra-cemetery broad genetic/regional links between individuals, and may reflect health and status. Similarly, a study of the pathological lesions will enable assessment of the health and, potentially, the status of the individuals.

9.2.2 Comparison with the News Sports Field cemetery excavated to the north-east of the Site will also be undertaken in order to explore factors which may explain the separation of the cemeteries and to highlight morphological factors demonstrating relationships or variations between the groups. Comparison with other cemeteries from the wider region and nationally will also be undertaken and the form and nature of the cremation-related deposits (burial and associated debris), will be considered in a regional and national context.

### **9.3 Artefactual Analysis**

9.3.1 In terms of the further analysis required, the artefacts recovered from this site can be divided into five groups:

- The Early Bronze Age grave groups
- Items from Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits 1381 and 1389
- Romano-British Grave goods – items deliberately included in the burials as offerings, personal possessions or items worn by the deceased – pots,

animal bones, coins, copper alloy belt fittings, bone combs, iron knives, other tools and hobnails

- Items representing coffins or other funerary structures – nails, mineral-replaced wood and other plant remains
- All other items accidentally incorporated into the fillings of graves and other features

#### *The Early Bronze Age grave groups*

9.3.2 The grave groups will be subject to full analysis and description. This will include;

- thin sectioning of the pottery
- residue analysis of the pottery
- minimally invasive metallurgical analysis of the metalwork
- non-invasive metallurgical analysis/scanning electron microscopy of the cushion stone
- non-invasive lithological study of the cushion stone and wristguards
- microware analysis of the flints and other tools
- oxygen isotope analysis of the boars tusks and oyster in addition to the skeletons, to determine their origin
- X-raying and x-ray fluorescence spectrometry and controlled pressure scanning electron microscopy of the shale ring
- conservation to display standard of all finds and materials in the burials

#### *Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age pits 1381 and 1389*

9.3.3 Although the artefact assemblage from these features is small, metrical and technological analysis of the flints will be undertaken while the pottery, animal bone and stone from these features will be described and discussed in their local and regional contexts. These features and their associated finds will be published as closed groups.

#### *Romano-British grave goods*

9.3.4 Following specialist conservation treatment to clean and stabilise the iron and copper alloy objects, all the grave goods 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 (Millard 1996, Seager Smith in prep.). The hobnails and cleats will be examined and compared with those found in other cemeteries.

#### *Coffins and other funerary structures*

9.3.5 The nails 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. 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 (Seager Smith and Fitzpatrick in prep) 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).

#### *Other finds*

- 9.3.6 With the exception of the worked flint, and the Iron Age bone gouge, which will be described and illustrated because very little Iron Age material has yet been found in the immediate vicinity, no further analysis is proposed for any of the other finds (burnt flint, glass, marine shell, ceramic building material, fired clay, slag, and worked stone). The results of the scan will be incorporated into the publication report.

### **9.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence**

#### *Charred plant remains and Charcoal*

- 9.4.1 It is suggested that a selection of samples is fully extracted and the charred plant remains and charcoals are analysed. These are indicated in Table 6.

#### *Land snails*

- 9.4.2 As the information that they contain duplicates existing knowledge, none of the samples from the ditches merit further analysis. However, the assessment data from the ditches and the tree throws is of use and can be discussed in its own right without any further analytical work.

#### *Animal bone*

- 9.4.3 The animal bones will be compared with those found in graves in other Romano-British cemeteries, but the poor condition of the bone and small size of the assemblage restricts the potential of this investigation. Measurement of the dog bones will be undertaken to provide a better indication of the size of species to aid comparison

### **9.5 Radiocarbon dating**

- 9.5.1 Due to the low collagen yield in the first of the samples from 1269, both the Early Bronze Age burials will be resampled for AMS dating. In view of the importance of the burials, two determinations will again be made on each skeleton. Further determination will be taken on two of the boars tusks to assess whether they are heirlooms, as was apparently the case in the later well-furnished Beaker burial at Raunds, Northamptonshire (Healy and Harding 2003, 20).

## **10 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **10.1 Conservation**

10.1.1 The finds from the Early Bronze Age burials will be conserved to display standard.

10.1.2 The other metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase, as a basic record and to aid identification. On the basis of the X-rays, the range of objects present and their site provenance, a number of artefacts have been selected for further conservation treatment, involving investigative cleaning and stabilisation.

### **10.2 Storage**

10.2.1 The finds and the skeletons from the Early Bronze Age burials are stored in specially prepared storage containers that provide the fullest possible support and protection for the finds.

10.2.2 The other finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in cardboard or airtight plastic boxes, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines.

### **10.3 Archive**

10.3.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum's procedures governing the deposition of archaeological archives and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; Museums and Galleries Commission 1994; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995).

### **10.4 Museum**

10.4.1 As the gold objects found in graves 1289 and 1236 are more than 300 years old, they and all the objects associated with them, were declared Treasure in an Inquest held under the 1996 Treasure Act in August 2002 and seized on behalf of the Crown by the Coroner for South Wiltshire. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum subsequently acquired the assemblages in 2003 on payment of the reward for which the then landowners were eligible under the Treasure Act.

10.4.2 The Early Bronze Age grave groups have already been transferred to Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

10.4.3 All the other finds will be gifted to the Museum by the current landowners, J.S. Bloor and Persimmon Homes.

## 10.5 Copyright

10.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd. Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum will, however, be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit-making.

## 10.6 Security Copy

10.6.1 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.

## 11 PROJECT TEAM

### 11.1 Project Team: Early Bronze Age burials

<i>Name</i>	<i>Specialism</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>
M.J Allen	Environmental Archaeology/radiocarbon dating	Environmental Manager	EM
F. Bertemes	Metalworking	Universität Halle/Salle	
R. Bevins	Geology/Lithology	National Museums and Galleries of Wales	
P. Budd	Isotopes	University of Durham	
C. Chenery	Isotopes	British Geological Survey	
R.M.J. Cleal	Pottery	Alexander Keiller Museum, National Trust	
M. Cowell	Metallurgy	British Museum	SPO
M. Davies	Shale analysis	National Museums and Galleries of Wales	
R.P. Evershed	Lipid analysis	University of Bristol	
A.P. Fitzpatrick		Project Manager	
P. A. Harding	Flint analysis	Senior Project Officer	SPO
T. Higham	Radiocarbon dating	Oxford University	
R. Gale	Charcoal		
J.P. Gardiner	Editor	Reports Manager	RM
L. Hurcombe	Microwear analysis	University of Exeter	
S.E. James	Illustrator	Illustrator	DO
J.I. McKinley	Osteoarchaeologist	Osteoarchaeologist/Senior Project Officer	SPO
A. Mukherjee	Lipid analysis	University of Bristol	
A. Middleton	Lithology	British Museum	
S.P. Needham	Metalwork/metallurgy	British Museum	
Niece, S., de la	Metallurgy	British Museum	
F. Roe	Lithology	Consultant	
R.H. Seager Smith	Finds	Deputy Finds Manager	SPO
A. J. Sheridan	Shale objects	National Museums of Scotland	

E. Pernicka	Metallurgy	Universität Freiburg	
C. Stevens	Charred plant remains	Palaeo-environmentalist/Senior Project Officer	SPO
E.A. Wakefield	Photography	Photographer	PO
H. Wilmott	Conservator	Conservator	External
D.F. Williams	Ceramic petrology	University of Southampton	
S.F. Wyles	Environmental processing	Environmental Technician	PO

## 11.2 Project Team: Romano-British cemeteries and settlement related features

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>
M.J Allen	Environmental Manager	EM
N.A. Cooke	Senior Project Officer	SPO
R. Gale	Consultant: charcoal	External
A.P. Fitzpatrick	Project Manager/Section Head	PM
P. A. Harding	Senior Project Officer	SPO
J.P. Gardiner	Reports Manager	RM
S. Knight	Faunal Remains/Project Supervisor	PS
S.E. James	Illustrator	DO
J.I. McKinley	Osteoarchaeologist/Senior Project Officer	SPO
R.H. Seager Smith	Deputy Finds Manager	SPO
C. Stevens	Palaeo-environmentalist/Senior Project Officer	SPO
E.A. Wakefield	Photographer	PO
H. Wilmott	Conservator	External
S.F. Wyles	Environmental Technician	PO
TBC	Archive Supervisor	PS

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Table 1: finds from Early Bronze Age grave 1289

GRAVE 1289				
Context	Material	Object Number	No.	Description
1291	Human bone	N/A	-	Flexed inhumation lying on left, orientated south-east/ north-west with head at north-west. Older adult male (35-50 years).
1290	Pottery	-	1	Beaker sherd with combed decoration.
1291	Gold	6446	1	Earring.
		6589	1	Earring.
	Copper	6598	1	Knife.
		6613	1	Knife.
		6620	1	Knife.
	Pottery	6590	37	Beaker: All Over Combed decoration.
		6596	101	Beaker: All Over Plaited cord decoration.
		6597	33	Beaker: Combed decoration.
		6609	166	Beaker: All Over Plaited Cord decoration.
		6610	242	Beaker: All Over Plaited cord decoration.
	Shale	6583	1	(?belt) ring.
	Stone	6588	1	Wristguard – red stone.
		6593	1	Cushion/polishing stone.
		6608	1	Iron pyrites nodule.
		6600	1	Wristguard – black stone.
		6576	1	Small, elongated oval stone, pointed at either end. Probably a fossil – uncertain if deliberately included.
		-	18	One small complete and 17 fragments from the outer shell of iron pyrites nodules. 1 was found during excavation, all others were from samples 7342 and 7348.
		-	20	Fossils, naturally occurring in the chalk; 15 are small, round pebbles – fossil sponges, 1 shark's tooth and 4 others; from samples 7342 and 7348.
	Shell	6623	1	Perforated oyster shell; right valve.
	Animal bone	6591	1	Boar's tusk; tip possibly trimmed.
		6592		Boar's tusk; large; tip trimmed.
		6599	4	Antler rod. Pressure flaker/? blank for a pin.
		6601	2	Pin. T-shaped head with carved terminal (one side missing).
		6607	4	Antler, or possibly bone, rod. Similar to 6599.
		6611	1	Boar's tusk; ?tip deliberately sharpened.
		6612	1	Antler spatula.
		6619	2	Probably a hand bone from the skeleton itself
		6627	1	Boar's tusk; trimmed to form a scoop or spatula.
		-	1	Degraded bone or antler fragment.
	Flint - arrowheads	6444	1	Sutton b.
		6445	1	Sutton b.
		6447	1	Sutton b.
		6448	1	Sutton b.
		6449	1	Sutton b.
		6572	1	Sutton b.
		6573	1	Triangular (probably unfinished).
		6574	1	Sutton b.
		6576	1	Conygar Hill.
		6577	1	Sutton b.
		6578	1	Sutton c.
		6579	1	Sutton b.



Context	Material	Object Number	No.	Description
		6581	1	Sutton b.
		6582	1	Green Low.
		6584	1	Sutton b.
		6585	1	Conygar Hill.
		6655	1	Unfinished.
		6711	1	Sutton b.
		6712	1	Sutton b.
	Flint cache near beaker 6590	6567	1	Blade.
		6568	1	Flake.
		6569	1	Flake tool.
		6575	1	Broken blade.
		6580	1	Flake.
		6586	1	Plano-convex knife/fabricator.
		6587	1	Edge flaked knife.
		6592	1	Flake.
		6594	1	Flake.
		6595	1	Broken flake.
		6603	1	Flake.
		6614	1	Blade, ?knife.
		6616	1	Discoidal scraper.
		6617	1	Broken end scraper.
		6618	1	Discoidal knife/scraper.
		6621	1	Broken end scraper.
		6622	1	Flake, irregular but usable.
		6624	1	Flake, probably functional.
		6625	1	Secondary flake.
		6626	1	Cortical flake.
		6628	1	Cortical flake.
		6629	1	Retouched edge flake knife.
		6630	1	Flake.
		6631	1	Backed flake, functional.
	Flint cache near Beaker 6609	6570	1	Edge flaked knife/end scraper.
		6571	1	Edge flaked knife.
		6602	1	Edge flaked knife/dagger.
		6604	1	Discoidal scraper.
		6605	1	Flake, possible use wear.
		6606	1	Flake with use traces.
		6632	1	Naturally backed blade.
		6633	1	End scraper.
		6634	1	Flake. Knowle's arrowhead blank.
		6635	1	Flake.
		6636	1	Flake.
		6637	1	Flake. Knowle's arrowhead blank.
		6638	1	Naturally backed blade.
		6639	1	Naturally backed blade.
		6640	1	Naturally backed flake.
		6641	1	Flake. Knowle's arrowhead blank.
		6642	1	Discoidal/double side scraper.
		6643	1	Flake. Knowle's arrowhead blank.
		6644	1	Broken flake.
		6645	1	Broken flake. 'Compound' Knowle's arrowhead blank.
		6646	1	Retouched flake/scraper.

Context	Material	Object Number	No.	Description
		6646	1	Retouched flake/scrapper.
		6647	1	Flake.
		6648	1	Flake.
		6649	1	Naturally backed flake.
		6650	1	Broken flake.
		6651	1	Flake, probably 'compound' Knowle's arrowhead blank.
		6652	1	Naturally backed flake.
		6653	1	Naturally backed flake.
		6654	1	Flake.
		-	73	Flint recovered from samples – not yet assessed
	Burnt flint	-	19	Pieces recovered from samples

**Table 2: finds from Early Bronze Age grave 1236**

Grave 1236				
Context	Material	Object Number	No.	Description
1239	Human bone	N/A	-	Flexed inhumation orientated south-east/north-west with head at north-west. Adult male (25-30 years)
1238	Gold	6708	2	Pair of earrings, one inside the other.
	Animal bone	6485	16	Including boar's tusk 6485.
	Pottery	-	4	Small, featureless, oxidised sherds that could simply be fired clay.
	Flint	-	12	Not yet assessed, some tools present.

**Table 3: human bone**

Grave 1387 also in Cemetery 1 contained crushed fragments of cancellous bone that could be human

context	deposit	cut	condition	skel. rec.	age	sex	pathology	comment
1044	coffined burial	1042	good; slight erosion right UL; skull smashed (fresh breaks)	c. 99%	juvenile c. 8-10yr.	?	cribra orbitalia; mv - ossicle @ asterion	basal occipital & scapula frag. with vertebrae.
1047	prone inh. burial	1045	root marked (3-4), long bones eroded (2-3); skull smashed	c. 90%	subadult c. 15-17 yr.	female	cribra orbitalia; mv - metopic suture, slight occipital bunning	some skull reconstruction possible.
1050	prone inh. burial	1048	good; slight erosion, esp. limb bone shafts (1-2).	c. 98%	subadult c. 16-18 yr.	?male	calculus; new bone - exocranial (?small osteoma); mv - slight occipital bunning, wormian bones	
1054	coffined burial	1052	skull badly warped; badly eroded (4-5) esp. vertebrae; hands & forearms good.	c. 60%	adult c. 35-50 yr.	male	exostoses - femurs; remodeling right proximal phalanx head; remodeling left glenoid (?dislocation)	hand bones with pelvis; scapula & clavicles with spine; some right hand bones with left;
1057	inh. burial	1055	good, very slight erosion (<1) foot bones.	c. 99%	subadult c. 17-19 yr.	?male	pnb - right femur neck, min. 2 right ribs; caries; calculus; mv - metopic sutures, lambdoid wormians.	pisiform with left ribs; foot bones together, finger phalanx with foot.
1060	inh. burial	1058	heavily eroded (5+)	c. 10% s.a.u.	infant c. 2-3 yr.	?		
1063	coffined burial	1061	root marked (1-2); skull eroded (2-3) & fragmentary (some old some fresh), long bones slightly eroded (1-2).	c. 93%	adult c. 45-65yr.	female	calculus; amtl; ddd - L3-5, T1, C5-7; Schmorl's nodes - T11; anterior collapse L1 (?tumour); oa - T12-L1, T2-T8 osteoporosis; op - right & left costo-vertebra; mv - scaralisation 5th lumbar	some reconstruction possible.
1066	inh. burial	1064	heavily eroded (4-5), skull root marked (2-3).	c. 10% s.l.	infant c. 2-3 yr.	?	caries	cannot reconstruct
1080	inh. burial	1078	root marked (2-3); trabecular bone heavily eroded (3-5+)	c. 55%	adult >50 yr.	female	ddd - 5C; oa - 1C; op - atlas; amtl; abscess; ivory osteoma exocranial; mv - slight occipital bunning	mandibular condyle with right arm
1082	coffined burial	1081	eroded (4-5); heavily root marked (4)	c. 35% s.u.l.	adult c. 18-30 yr.	female	mv - wormian bone	left lower limb (exc.. foot bone) is right.
1096	inh. burial	1094	slightly root marked (1-2); remaining trabecular bone slightly eroded (1)	c. 55% s.u.l.	adult >45 yr.	?	exostoses - patellae; oa - metacarpo-phalangeal; amtl	left lower limb is right; feet together; some skull reconstruction possible.

context	deposit	cut	condition	skel. rec.	age	sex	pathology	comment
1099	coffined burial	1097	root marked (2-3); heavily eroded (3-4) except Cu-alloy stained left hand, most trabecular bone lost	c. 15% s.u.l.	adult >18 yr.	female		
1110	inh. burial	1108	croded (1-5) especially right side; root marked (1-2).	c. 20%	adult c. 30-45 yr.	female	caries; pd; aml; mv - metopic suture	'vertebrae' inc. innominate & scapula; mandibular molar root branch with carious lesion dropped down gap in dexian shelving.
1114	coffined burial	1112	heavily eroded, most upper body gone, legs & feet best preservation (2-3). Root marked (2-3).	c. 40%	adult >40 yr.	male	aml; Schmorl's nodes - 4T; fracture - right fibula	
1122	inh. burial	1120	slightly root marked (1) and eroded (2-3), trabecular bone gone. Skull smashed.	c. 35%	juvenile 9-12 yr.	?	?caries; mv - wormian bone	teeth with right ribs. Truncated by later grave.
1124	inh. burial	1123	moderately root marked (2-3); slightly croded (2)	c. 30% a.u.l.	adult >18 yr.	male	spondylolysis	left tibia with right leg. Right arm inc. frags. inferior spine. Hands inc. patella. See 1459
1128	inh. burial	1087	slightly root marked (1-2), slight crasion trabecular bone (2-3).	c. 96%	adult >45 yr.	male	exostoses - patellae, femur shaft, right coracoid process, distal humeri, olecranon, 5T spinal processes, ischial tuberosity, iliac crest; oa - 3T, 2 costo-vertebra, C3-5; l; ddd - T1, C5-7; op - right scapula, 1L, acetabular rim; pitting - acromio-clavicular joints, sterno-clavicular joints; aml; calculus; caries; abscesses; mv - metopic suture, slight occipital bunning, wormian bones	Fe staining along anterior right tibia
1130	grave fill	1129	slightly root marked (1); slightly croded (1-2)	14 frags., a.l.	juvenile			fragments right lower limb & ribs; ?= 1122
1131	inh. burial	1129	heavily eroded (3-5)	c. 1% s.	infant c. 6-9 mth.			
1134	inh. burial	1132	heavily eroded, lower limb best preserved (2-5+), trabecular bone mostly gone. Slightly root worn (1-2).	c. 60%	adult c. 18-30 yr.	female	?hydatid cyst	

context	deposit	cut	condition	skel. rec.	age	sex	pathology	comment
1138	coffined burial	1126	slight root marked (1); heavily eroded with odd exceptions (4-5+) little trabecular bone,	c. 60%	adult c. 30-40 yr.	female	ddd - 2C; caries; abscess; pnb - maxilla; pd;	some reconstruction needed.
1147	coffined burial	1145	skull warped; most trabecular bone lost. E+D33roded bone (3-4). Slightly root marked (2-3).	c. 70%	adult c. 35-55 yr.	male	exostoses - right calcanea, patellae, soleal lines, left tibia tuberosity; amlt; calculus; cribra orbitalia	
1149	inh. burial	1148	Skull shattered (fresh breaks); root marked (2-3); remaining axial & other trabecular bone slightly eroded (1-2).	c. 89%	adult >50 yr.	female	ddd - 2C; oa - 1T; amlt; cribra orbitalia; ivory osteoma; mv - metopic suture, wormian bones.	some reconstruction needed.
1152	inh. burial	1151	skull slightly warped. Root marked (1-2). Variable degrees eroded bone - right side skull (2-3); upper limb (4-5), lower limb (1); axial skeleton gone.	c. 75%	adult >40 yr.	?female	exostoses - calcanea, soleal line; cribra orbitalia; oa - left temporo-mandibular; ivory osteoma; amlt; mv -slight occipital bunning.	left distal fibula with right foot bones.
1156	coffined burial	1154	Slightly root marked (1); highly eroded, particularly the upper body (3-5), most trabecular bone gone. Foot bones good.	c. 50%	adult c. 18-22 yr.	?male		
1159	coffined burial	1157	Very heavily eroded; no trabecular bone survives, skull very poor (5+) lower limb best preserved (5).	c. 15% s.u.l.	subadult/adult c. 16-25 yr.	??female	hypoplasia; caries	
1162	inh. burial	1160	slightly root marked (1). Good, slight erosion right side vault (2-3); vault slightly warped	c. 98%	adult c. 20-25 yr.	female	Schmorl's nodes - 4T; ddd - 4T; calculus; caries; abscess; pnb - mandibular body; cribra orbitalia; mv - os acromialie (left), non-fusion S1 spinal process	
1182	inh. burial	1180	root marked (2-3); spongy bone slightly eroded (2-3).	c. 10%	adult		oa - right knee joint	disturbed by later grave, redeposited bone = 1201
1191	coffined burial	1189	Slightly root marked (1); variable erosion+D40, mostly good; left side skeleton less well preserved (2-4).	c. 95%	adult c. 25-35 yr.	male	op - right elbow joint, right shoulder joint, left acetabulum; spondylolysis; Schmorl's nodes - 3L, 5T; fractures - 2 right ribs; pnb - 3 right ribs; oa - 1 left & 1 right costo-vertebral; calculus; pd; abscess mv - os acromialie (right).	

context	deposit	cut	condition	skel. rec.	age	sex	pathology	comment
1201	disarticulated	1200	slightly root marked (2; heavily eroded but variable (2-5+))	c. 40%	adult >45 yr.	female	oa - one knee joint, left elbow joint, 1 costo-vertebral joint, right hip joint; reactive new bone - acetabulae; pitting - costo-clavicular joints; op - other knee joint, lumbar, 3T; dl - T; hyperostosis - skull vault; amlt; caries; cribra orbitalia; endocranial new bone; exostoses - femur shafts; mv - os acromialie	mostly in upper fill of grave which cuts grave 1180, ?= 1182
1202	inh. burial	1200	Slightly root marked; variable condition, right better than left, latter eroded (2-5). Little trabecular bone.	c. 70%	adult c. 25-45 yr.	male	exostoses - calcanea, femur shaft; fracture - right fibula; Schmorl's nodes - 3T	
1235	?disturbed	1160	Slightly eroded, especially trabecular bone (1-3)	c. 65%	neonate	??female		unclear if in situ but disturbed or deposited?
1256	inh. burial	1254	Badly fragmented. Heavily root marked (3-4). Heavy erosion right upper limb & right tarsals (4-5).	c. 50%	adult c. 30-40 yr.	female	calculus; pd; caries; pnb - mandible; hypercementosis; cribra orbitalia	
1313	coffined burial	1296	Slight root marks (1); Excellent condition, slight erosion skull vault (1). Skull slightly warped.	99%	subadult 17-19 yr.	female	fracture - right fibula; exostoses - solcal line; caries; mv - metopic suture	
1328	inh. burial	1186	skull slightly warped; limb bones smashed, esp. lower (fresh breaks); slightly root marked (1); slight erosion upper limb & axial skeleton (2-3).	c. 94%	infant c. 4-5 yr.		cribra orbitalia	
1361	inh. burial	1359	Slightly root worn (1-2); axial skeletal eroded (3-5); upper limb variable, left esp. poor (2-3); lower limb good, except left fibula (3-4).	c. 90%	adult c. 35-40 yr.	male	Schmorl's nodes - 1L, 1T; dl (infection?) - 2L, 1T; calculus; pd; caries; mv - impacted/unerupted maxillary canine, wormian bones	hands slightly mixed.
1376	inh. burial	1387	Root marked (1) and eroded (1-4)	c. 8% s.u.	adult c. 30-50 yr.	??female	caries	truncated, cut by grave 1359.
1459	redep.bone	1123	moderately root marked (2-3); slightly eroded (2-3)	c. 30%	adult >40 yr.	male		disturbed, redeposited bone in grave fill = 1124
1248	cremation-related	1246	slight root marked (1-2) & chalky; much blue/black	143.2g	adult	?		discrete deposit mixed burnt bone & fuel ash

**Table 4: Quantities of artefacts recovered by material type, feature and context**

The number of pieces/weight in grammes shown, except copper alloy and iron where number only is given. Human burial (skeleton) numbers are shown in bold; + indicates an inhumation, \* indicates redeposited or disarticulated human remains while the weight only is given for the cremated human remains.

Feature no.	Feature type	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Flint	Human Bone	Copper Alloy	Iron	Pottery	Other materials
<b>Cemetery-related features:</b>										
1042	Grave	1043		2/186				31		1/10 fired clay
		<b>1044</b>				+				
1045	Grave	1046						14		3/7 shell
		<b>1047</b>				+				
1048	Grave	1049						1	2/64	
		<b>1050</b>				+		98		
1052	Grave	1053						23		
		<b>1054</b>				+		78		
1055	Grave	1056						1		
		<b>1057</b>				+				
1058	Grave	<b>1060</b>				+				
1061	Grave	1062						7		
		<b>1063</b>				+				
1064	Grave	1065						12	1/4	
		<b>1066</b>				+				
1078	Grave	1079						8		2/1 wood/charcoal
		<b>1080</b>				+		86		
1081	Grave	<b>1082</b>				+		3		
		1083						2	9	1/177
1087	Grave	1088	10/25					15		
		<b>1128</b>				+		13		
1094	grave	1095	6/8					12		
		<b>1096</b>	19/6			+		11		

Feature no.	Feature type	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Flint	Human Bone	Copper Alloy	Iron	Pottery	Other materials
1097	grave	1098						1	19	
		1099				+		1	39	
1108	grave	1109							24	7/102
		1110				+			1	
1112	grave	1113							23	
		1114				+	2		84	
1120	grave	1122				+				
1123	grave	1124				+			112	
		1125							10	
		1459				*				
1126	grave	1127						3	47	1/73
		1138				+			79	
1129	grave	1130				*			13	1/194
		1131				+				
1132	grave	1133							27	
		1134				+				
1145	grave	1146							30	
		1147				+	1			
1148	grave	1149				+				
		1150							25	
1151	grave	1152				+			1	
		1153							53	
1154	grave	1155					2		169	
		1156				+				
1157	grave	1158							16	
		1159				+	1			
1160	grave	1161							24	
		1162				+			13	
		1235				+				



Feature no.	Feature type	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Flint	Human Bone	Copper Alloy	Iron	Pottery	Other materials
1180	grave	1181						19		
		1182				+				
1186	grave	1314			2/10			21		1/1 wood/charcoal
		1328				+		100		
1189	grave	1190						32		
		1191		3/86		+	5	149		
1200	grave	1201				*		17		
		1202				+				
1246	pyre site feature	1248		18/225		143g		1	8/123	12/135 fired clay
1254	grave	1255	1/10						1/1	
		1256				+				
1296	grave	1297						19	1/2	
		1313	19/19			+				
1359	grave	1360	4/81				1	123	3/6	
		1361				+				
1387	grave	1375	4/3					4		
		1376				+		1	1/116	
1135	Animal burial (dog)	1136						9		
		1140	137/552							
1257	Animal burial (dog)	1259	12/14							

Feature no.	Feature type	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Flint	Human Bone	Copper Alloy	Iron	Pottery	Other materials
Non-cemetery features:										
1005	ditch	1006		1/49				1	1/1	1/1 glass
1007	ditch	1008	2/2							
1016	ditch	1018		1/35						
		1019								1/1 wood/charcoal
		1037			1/29					
1024	ditch	1025	30/55	1/74					1/4	
1028	ditch	1027	4/39							
1092	ditch	1093						1		
1102	ditch	1103		1/20						
1116	ditch	1117								1/10 stone
		1245	15/47							
1163	ditch	1164		2/70					4/6	
1165	ditch	1166							1/1	
1194	ditch	1197	28/265							1/44 stone
1208	ditch	1209							2/18	
1212	ditch	1214		2/22						
1252	ditch	1251	1/1		1/1				35/94	
1306	ditch	1307						1	3/8	
		1308	3/82							
		1309	56/272							
1362	ditch	1366							1/6	
1367	ditch	1396	7/11		5/94					
1369	ditch	1393	20/126						1/2	
		1399	2/2							4/27 slag
1417	ditch	1423							1/2	
		1424	5/34		1/20					2/6
1425	ditch	1426	3/19	1/1					2/7	
1427	ditch	1429	1/5							

Feature no.	Feature type	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Flint	Human Bone	Copper Alloy	Iron	Pottery	Other materials	
1435	ditch	1371	75/182	1/84				1	8/14		
1370	causeway	1372	11/9					1	2/14		
1298/9	gully	1300							1/6		
1351	gully	1352							1/4		
1354	gully	1355							1/1		
1173	pit	1174	53/317					1	1/24		
1378	pit	1377		1/7							
1381	pit	1380	7/16		6/182				2/8	1/24 stone, 1/1 wood/charcoal	
1389	pit	1391		4/61	13/120						
		1392	14/116	6/72	22/545						
1446	burnt spread	1446		107/8486	2/29						
1009	post hole	1010								3/36 wood/charcoal	
1077	subsoil	1077		1/2							
1445	subsoil	1445			1/9						
Unstratified			6/40	3/280	3/12			4	1	6/26	5/166 ceramic building material, 1/34 stone
Total			555	155	58	39	24	1733	103	5/166 CBM, 1/1 glass, 13/145 fired clay, 3/7 shell, 1113	4/27 slag, 4/112 stone, 8/40 wood/charcoal
			2412	9790	1052						

**Table 5: environmental samples by chronological period**

Period	No of bulk samples		Artefact samples		Total vol
	no	vol (L)	no	vol (L)	Vol (L)
Early Bronze Age: funerary	8	39.5	29	1107.5	1147
Early Bronze Age: domestic	1	10	1	15	25
Romano-British	10	60.25	198	969.7	1029.95
Undated	12	98	1	18	116
Total	31	207.75	229	2110.2	2317.95

**Table 6: assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal: sieved samples with charred remains only**

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Flot		Seeds Charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Residue Charcoal >5.6mm	analysis
							Weed Uncharred	Seeds Charred					
Early Bronze Age burials													
Grave 1289													
1289 ob 6597	1290	7180	1.5	5	<sup>0.75</sup>	C	-	C	C	C	Moll-t (A)	-	C
1289 ob 6590	1290	7181	1.5	3	<sup>1</sup>	-	-	C	-	C	Moll-t (A)	-	
1289 ob 6609	1290	7182	1.5	5	<sup>2.5</sup>	-	-	C	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1289 ob 6610	1290	7183	3	5	<sup>1.25</sup>	-	-	C	C	-	Moll-t (A) P/beans (C)	-	P
1289 ob 6596	1290	7184	2	3	<sup>0.6</sup>	C	-	C	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1289 sk 1291	1290	7342	10	10	<sup>2.5</sup>	-	-	C	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1289 sk 1291	1290	7345	10	15	<sup>4.5</sup>	C	-	C	B	-	Moll-t (A)	-	P
1289 sk 1291	1290	7346	10	15	<sup>6</sup>	C	-	C	C(h)	-	Moll-t (A)	-	P
1289 sk 1291	1290	7348	452	Artefact sieved								1 hazelnut	
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits													
Pit													
1381	1380	7063	10	50	<sup>30</sup>	C	-	a*	A	C	Moll-t (A)	-	P
1381	1380	7063A	15	Artefact sieved								1 + 1 hazelnut	
Romano-British burials													
Grave													
1081 ob 6181	1083	7217	0.1	1	<sup>0.5</sup>	-	-	C	-	-	Moll-t (C)	-	
1126 ob6295	1127	7060	0.05	1	<sup>0.1</sup>	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	
1129 ob6248	1130	7061	0.1	1	<sup>0.2</sup>	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	
Cremation vessels and ?Pyre pits													
1252 ob 6192	1251	7124	10	30	<sup>24</sup>	C	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1252 ob 6192	1251	7124A	10	Artefact sieved								-	
1246	1247	7280	10	40	<sup>24</sup>	C	-	b	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1246	1247	7280A	10	Artefact sieved								-	
1246	1248	7277	10	50	<sup>25</sup>	C	-	a	-	A	Moll-t (A)	-	
1246	1248	7277A	8	Artefact sieved								40 ml	
1246	1248	7278	10	175	<sup>17.5</sup>	C	-	c	-	A	Moll-t (A)	-	C
1246	1248	7278A	25	Artefact sieved								350 ml	C
1246	1248	7279	10	175	<sup>35</sup>	B	-	b	-	A	Moll-t (A) Smb (C)	-	P
1246	1248	7279A	30	Artefact sieved								50 ml	
1246	1249	7282	2	10	<sup>6.5</sup>	C	-	b	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1246	1260	7281	8	50	<sup>25</sup>	B	-	b	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	

Table 6 continued

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Flot		Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Residue		analysis
							Weed Uncharred	Seeds Charred			Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	
Undated													
Tree throw													
1329	1330	7157	8	20	<sup>5</sup>	B	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A) Fruit stone (C)	-	
1331	1332	7158	8	15	<sup>10.5</sup>	C	-	a	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1333	1334	7159	8	40	<sup>30</sup>	C	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1335	1336	7160	8	10	<sup>2.5</sup>	B	-	a*	C	-	Moll-t (A) P/bcans (C)	-	
1337	1338	7161	8	10	<sup>3</sup>	C	-	a	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1339	1340	7162	8	15	<sup>4.5</sup>	C	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1341	1342	7163	8	25	<sup>7.5</sup>	C	-	a	C	C	Moll-t (A)	-	
1343	1344	7164	8	15	<sup>7.5</sup>	C	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1345	1346	7165	8	10	<sup>4</sup>	C	-	a*	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1347	1348	7166	8	15	<sup>9</sup>	C	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	
1349	1350	7167	8	10	<sup>6</sup>	C	-	B	-	-	Moll-(A)	-	
Undated Burnt spread													
	1446	7349	10	60	<sup>12</sup>	C	-	A	C	A	Moll-t (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: <sup>1</sup>flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. <sup>2</sup>Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

Table 7. Land snail flot assemblages from Wessex linear ditch 1367 and Romano-British ditches, 1369 and 1368.

DATE TYPE	Bronze Age/Iron Age										Romano-British								
FEATURE TYPE	Bronze Age/Iron Age Ditch – column 7168										R-B Ditch – column 7311				Ditch				
FEATURE	1367										1369				1368				
CONTEXT	1397	1397	1396	1396	1396	1396	1396	1395*	1402	1400	1398	1399	1393	1393	1393	1394	1394	1401	1401
SAMPLE	7300	7301	7302	7303	7304	7305	7306	7307	7308	7309	7310	7312	7313	7314	7315	7197	7198	7199	7200
DEPTH (m)	0.85-1.02	0.70-0.85	0.6-0.7	0.5-0.6	0.4-0.5	0.3-0.4	0.18-0.3	0.14-0.18	0.0-0.13	spot	spot	0.35-0.5	0.25-0.35	0.15-0.25	0.05-0.15	spot	spot	spot	spot
WEIGHT (g)	1500	2000	1600	1500	1830	1600	2000	1170	2000	1900	1700	1900	1700	1350	1900	1000	1320	1600	1470
<b>Open country species</b>																			
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	C	B	C	A	B	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	C	-	C	A	A	-	C	C	C
<i>Helicella itala</i>	C	C	C	B	B	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
<b>Catholic species</b>																			
<i>Trichia hispida</i>	C	C	C	C	C	-	-	C	C	B	B	-	-	B	C	-	-	C	B
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	C	B	B	+	-	-	C
<i>Cepaea</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Shade-loving species</b>																			
<i>Carychium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	C	B	-	-	-	C
<i>Oxychilus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aegopinella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vitrea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clausiliidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Burrowing species</b>																			
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	C	C	C	B	B	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Approx totals	14	19	13	23	21	16	35	24	80	60	80	75	100	100	100	40	55	100	100

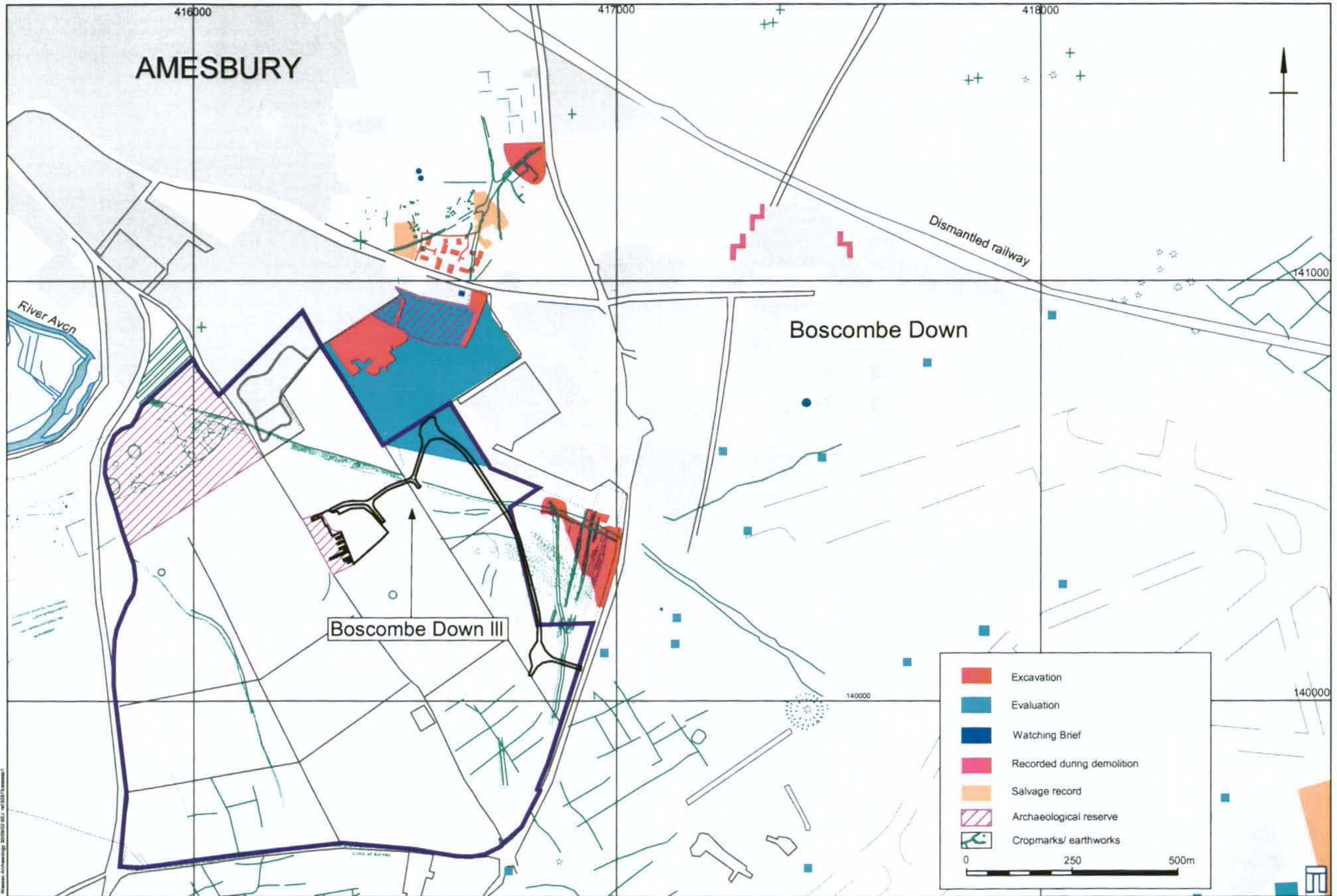
KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present trackway

Note \* context = Romano-British

**Table 8. Land snail flot assemblages from spot samples from undated tree throws**

FEATURE TYPE	Tree throws										
FEATURE	1329	1331	1333	1335	1337	1339	1341	1343	1345	1347	1349
CONTEXT	1330	1332	1334	1336	1338	1340	1342	1344	1346	1348	1350
SAMPLE	7157	7158	7159	7160	7161	7162	7163	7164	7165	7166	7167
DEPTH (M)	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot	spot
WEIGHT (G)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
<b>Open country species</b>											
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	C	C	B	C	-	-	C	C	C	C	-
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helicella itala</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	C
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	-	A	A	C	B	C	A	C	B	C	C
<b>Catholic species</b>											
<i>Trichia hispida</i>	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	C	-	-
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cepaea</i> spp	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Shade-loving species</b>											
<i>Carychium</i>	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	-	-	-
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	C	-	C	-	C	C	A	-	-	-	-
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	C
<i>Oxychilus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-
<i>Aegopinella</i>	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	-
<i>Vitrea</i>	-	-	-	-	C	C	C	-	-	-	-
Clausiliidae	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	-	-	-
<b>Burrowing species</b>											
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Approx totals	5	27	21	4	18	10	45	7	17	8	7

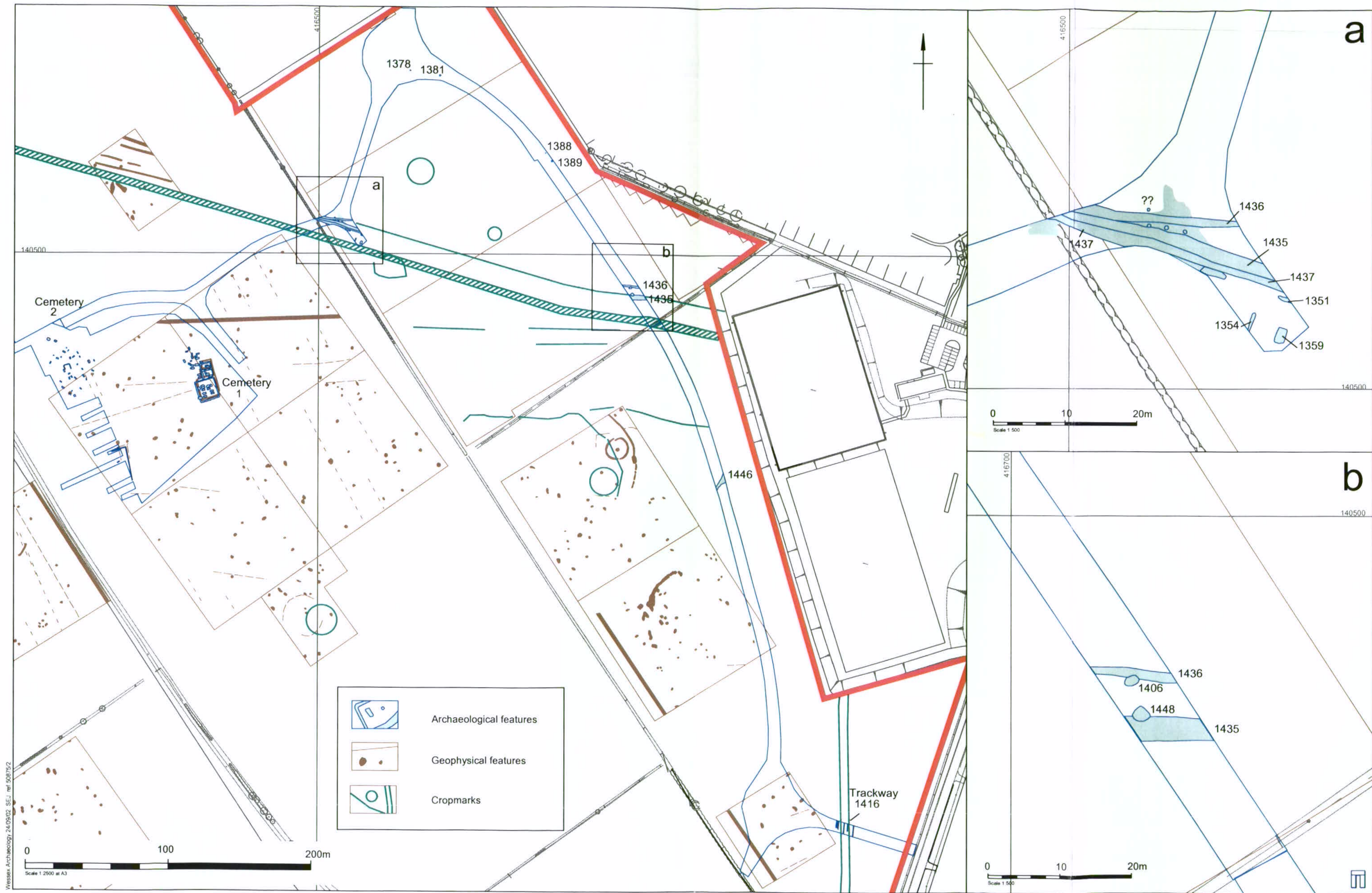
KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present



Site location.

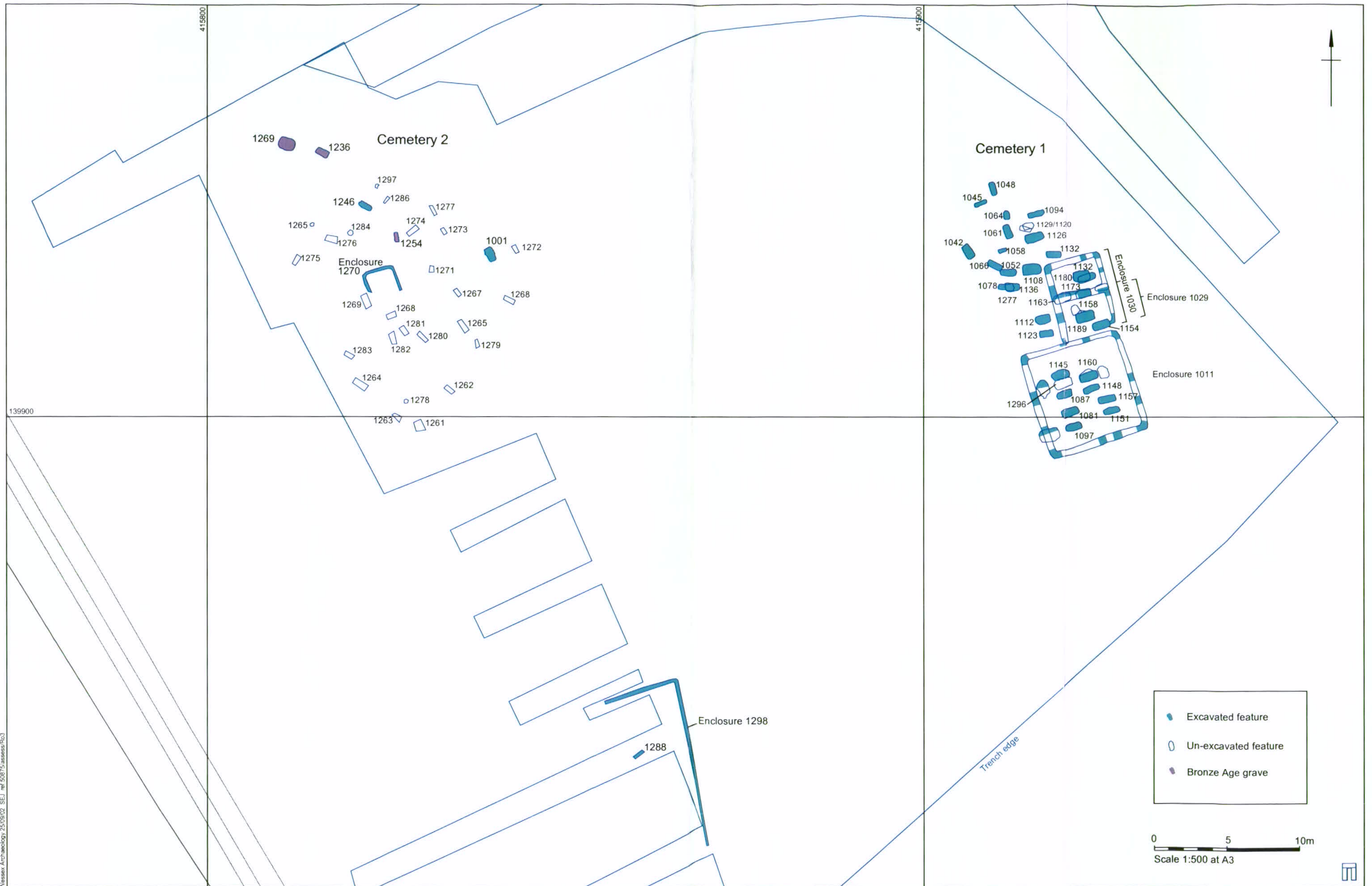
Figure 1





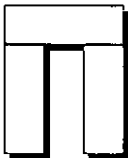
Trench plans showing all features.

Figure 2



Plan of Cemeteries 1 and 2 showing all features.

Figure 3



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