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An Early Bronze Age Barrow and Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Barrow Clump, Figheldean, Wiltshire

Interim Assessment Report on the 2012 Operation Nightingale Excavation

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AN EARLY BRONZE AGE BARROW AND ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT BARROW CLUMP, FIGHELDEAN, WILTSHIRE

Interim Assessment Report on the 2012 Operation Nightingale Excavation

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Interim Assessment Report on the 2012 Operation Nightingale Excavation

Contents

Tables

Figures

Plates

AN EARLY BRONZE AGE BARROW AND ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT BARROW CLUMP, FIGHELDEAN, WILTSHIRE

Interim Assessment Report on the 2012 Operation Nightingale Excavation

Summary

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation, with the support of Wessex Archaeology, undertook a six-week long archaeological excavation on the Scheduled Monument at Barrow Clump, Figheldean, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid reference (NGR) SU 1655 4690. Codenamed 'Exercise Beowulf', the excavation formed part of Operation Nightingale, a project which uses archaeology as a means to aid the recovery of soldiers injured in recent conflicts.

Earlier work at Barrow Clump by English Heritage in 2003 and 2004 revealed that the upstanding barrow mound sealed deposits containing Neolithic worked flint and pottery as well as a Beaker ring-ditch and associated burial. The Beaker monument was subsequently incorporated into a large Early Bronze Age bell barrow. Much later, in the 6th century, the berm and ditch of the Bronze Age barrow were the locations for a series of Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials. The primary aim of the English Heritage investigations was, however, to assess the amount and type of damage caused by burrowing animals, particularly badgers, to the Bronze Age barrow and other archaeological remains.

The principal archaeological aim of the excavation in 2012 was to recover additional data from the site in the light of the ongoing disturbance caused by badgers and other burrowing animals and, in particular, to excavate further Anglo-Saxon burials which are most at risk to such damage. Further objectives included clarifying the construction sequence of the Beaker monument and Early Bronze Age barrow and establishing the extent of the Saxon cemetery. Thorough excavation and recording of the site, over the three seasons planned, would also allow the removal of the monument from the Heritage at Risk list.

Four areas were excavated, mainly in the south-eastern part of the monument, linking with those excavated by English Heritage in 2003-4. The 2012 excavations broadly confirmed the layout and sequence established earlier, and also demonstrated that badgers were continuing to cause considerable disturbance, particularly to the Anglo-Saxon graves. A further part of the Neolithic land surface was investigated and this produced a small assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint. An additional short length of the Beaker ring-ditch was excavated, and cut into the upper fills were several stake-holes forming part of a hitherto unrecognised stake-circle. More of the Early Bronze Age barrow ditch was excavated and this showed further evidence of having been re-cut, whilst inserted into the chalk-capped turf mound was a cremation burial, comprising two individuals, accompanied by a bone pin, a bone bead, and possibly part of a re-used Beaker wristguard. Twenty-five Anglo-Saxon graves were excavated in 2012, all of probable 6th century date, bringing the overall total of burials to 37. As far as has been established so far, the graves appear to be mainly confined to the southern half of the barrow, and comprise male and female adults and subadults, many accompanied by weapons or jewellery, as well as juveniles and infants. Of particular note is one of the male burials which was accompanied by a spearhead and a very well preserved bucket. Several possible groupings have been tentatively identified within the cemetery, but further assessment and analysis await the completion of excavations in 2013-4.

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Acknowledgements

First of all we would like to thank all the servicemen and servicewomen who took part in the Barrow Clump project in 2012 (Exercise Beowulf) and made it such a success, achieving considerably more in archaeological terms than perhaps any of us had originally envisaged. Their enthusiasm and quality of work means that we can confidently assert that the excavation has been carried out to a very high standard that stands comparison with any research or commercial project.

Many of the military personnel who participated in the exercise are acknowledged below with, in addition, Dave Hart, Jake Watts, Rhys Davies, Alex Bauer, Paul Joce, Chris Kneller, Lewis Jones, Paul Turner, Nicholas Brownie, Davey Averill, George Pas, Tyler Christopher, Alex Price, Adam and James Tong, Charlie Sladden and a team from 4 Rifles based at Bulford.

The inspiration for Operation Nightingale came from Richard Osgood (Defence Infrastructure Organisation), Sergeant Diarmaid Walshe and Corporal Steve Winterton, and without their involvement and commitment the Barrow Clump project, initiated by Richard Osgood, could not have happened. It is refreshing to record that throughout the project there has been unstinting support from a variety of organisations and individuals who have contributed in various ways to ensure that the excavation went ahead and achieved a positive result for all concerned.

The Ministry of Defence granted permission for the excavation to take place, improved access to the site and provided various facilities and equipment. The programme of archaeological work in 2012 was generously funded through Defence Training Estates (REES funds) obtained by Richard Osgood, with additional support given by Care for Casualties and The Rifles through the efforts of Corporal Steve Winterton. Landmarc administered the funds for the excavation and post-excavation work and Esther Smeardon helped with several matters in this respect. Tents, tables, beds and canteen/cooking equipment, vital to the welfare of the team, were provided by 6 Rifles, Mike Smith (The Rifles Casualty Officer at Peninsular Barracks) helped in various ways, and Wessex Archaeology contributed more generally to the running of the project through all its stages.

The fieldwork strategy was developed by Richard Osgood (DIO), who obtained all the necessary consents, and Phil Andrews (Wessex Archaeology), in conjunction with Jonathan Last (English Heritage) who directed the 2003 and 2004 excavations at the site. Scheduled Monument Clearance was arranged by Amanda Chadburn, who also monitored the project for English Heritage, whilst Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger monitored the work on behalf of Wiltshire Council.

Initial clearance of scrub covering much of the site was undertaken by the Landmarc Support Services, and subsequent removal of tree branches to allow machine access was also arranged through Landmarc. Mark Farwell Plant kindly provided a machine and operators to open the excavation trenches, and Ian Barclay is particularly thanked for his skill in ensuring a neat and tidy job was done within the restricted space available. Jonathan Last helped direct topsoil stripping and his knowledge of the site from previous work was especially helpful. David Trump of Natural

England monitored the machine excavation to ensure that no badgers were disturbed during the course of this work, and also gave guidance on areas where damage to setts should be avoided. Landmarc provided a machine and operator for backfilling the excavation trenches and monument reprofiling following the completion of fieldwork.

The excavation was directed by Phil Andrews and Richard Osgood, with invaluable assistance from Dave Murdie and Angus Forshaw (both of Wessex Archaeology, the latter funded through a Council for British Archaeology placement). Corporal Steve Winterton and Sergeant Diarmaid Walshe provided vital logistical and supervisory support, and a number of others lent their archaeological expertise to help run the fieldwork and pass on their skills. Amongst the latter are Peter Buxton, Al McCluskey, Giles Woodhouse, Mike Kelly, Rowan Kendrick and Harry Buxton, all from the military. To these can be added Dan Bashford (EH), Peter Addison (EH), Dan Miles (EH), Kathy Garland, Bryony Lalor, Melissa Conway, Allison Saxton, Catriona Gibson and Roger Collins, and without Stephanie Vincent we would have struggled to keep up with the recording and lifting of the larger number of burials than anticipated. Further help was provided by several students from Leicester University, particularly Sam Nord and James Spry who were present for the duration of the excavation, Kerry Rapson and Archie Forrest.

Members of the 135 Indep Geo Sqn RE (V) led by Al McGrath and Len Windle carried out the GPS site survey and Richard Milwain, Ruth Panes, Paul Cripps and Grace Flood (all Wessex Archaeology) undertook subsequent processing of the data to convert it to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates.

Geoff and Lesley Burr carried out the preliminary metal detector survey of the site and, with other members of the West Kent detectorists group and Paul Marks, undertook further metal detecting throughout the course of the fieldwork.

Many of the finds were processed on site by Renzo Savage and Natasha Brett, both of whom also carried out preliminary sorting of the worked flint (under guidance from Phil Harding), and assisted Katie Marsden in the lifting, identification, recording and packing of the various objects and materials recovered. The Anglo-Saxon bucket was block lifted, excavated and conserved by Lynn Wootton, conservator at Wessex Archaeology, who also undertook the X-raying of the other metalwork (at Southampton Museums). The bucket was X-rayed on site by an Army medical team using their portable X-ray equipment, the arrangements for the provision of this facility made by Peter Buxton.

Danny, our dedicated chef, ensured the team was regularly and well fed, and Louise Winterton, in particular, Michelle Kendrick and Denam Nicholas all helped behind the scenes in various ways.

Project Florence, the outreach element of the Barrow Clump project, was initiated by Sarah Phillips and supported through a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Laura Joyner subsequently took over the running of the project and was involved, along with Angus Forshaw, in all of the many aspects of the community programme which were undertaken during the fieldwork and the post-excavation phase which followed.

The making of a Time Team programme during the course of the fieldwork provided an opportunity to extend the excavation area and address some additional research questions, undertake further geophysical survey in the vicinity of Barrow Clump and also bring the project (as well as Operation Nightingale) to a wider audience. Tim Taylor, Jim Mower and Sian Price of Videotext Communications, together with Richard Osgood, instigated and made the necessary arrangements for the programme's development.

A variety of specialists provided advice and training on site including Ruth Pelling and Polly Baker from English Heritage and Phil Harding, Jackie McKinley and Lorraine Mepham from Wessex

Archaeology. Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy and Lynn Wootton undertook further training sessions during the post-excavation programme.

Checking and completion of the archive was undertaken by Angus Forshaw, Steve Winterton and Rowan Kendrick. Steve Winterton also processed the environmental samples, under guidance from Nikki Mulhall, and sieving of the grave samples was carried out by Steve Winterton, Rowan Kendrick and Project Florence volunteers, especially Kathy Garland and Roger Collins.

The human bone and the finds not processed on site were dealt with subsequently at the offices of Wessex Archaeology by Steve Winterton, Rowan Kendrick and a dedicated team of Project Florence volunteers including Margaret Melsom, Kathy Garland, Roger Collins, Briony Lalor, Claire McHardy, Eleanor Salkeld, Dan Rendall, Janet Reedman and Olivia Robson. Laura Joyner and Angus Forshaw organised and looked after this part of post-excavation work and Sue Nelson provided help with the finds recording database for the project.

Others at Wessex Archaeology who have been involved at various stages of the project or who have commented on the finds include Sue Davies, Andrew Fitzpatrick, Nikki Cook, Matt Leivers and Alistair Barclay.

This report has been prepared by Angus Forshaw and Phil Andrews, incorporating information provided by Jonathan Last in the introductory section and Nick Stoodley in the discussion. The grave catalogue was compiled by Steve Winterton and Rowan Kendrick. Finds specialists who have contributed to this report are named in the appropriate sections below, and the illustrations are by Liz James.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) and Wessex Archaeology (WA) undertook further excavations on a scheduled Bronze Age barrow and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Barrow Clump, near Figheldean, on the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA), Wiltshire. Barrow Clump, also known as Figheldean 25 (Grinsell 1957), is centred on National Grid reference (NGR) SU 1655 4690 (hereafter 'the Site'; **Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The barrow (scheduled as a bowl barrow; no. 1009697) is a heritage asset on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk' (HAR) list. It is in poor and declining condition (as shown by the Scheduled Monument Condition Surveys conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2005 and 2010), threatened by continued and extensive burrowing by badgers.

1.1.3 The barrow and cemetery were investigated in 2003 and 2004 as part of a wider English Heritage (EH) project to examine the nature and extent of the damage caused by burrowing animals (Last 2004 and 2005). This investigation also informed a joint EH and DIO (formerly Defence Estates) project to design methods of protection for archaeological sites against burrowing animals and to monitor the success of implemented regimes. This also formed part of the Ministry of Defence's examination of its obligations under 'Heritage at Risk', and the English Heritage National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) 2011 has recently considered the importance of studying the effects of burrowing animals.

1.1.4 From 2003 protection measures have been installed on the Site in an attempt to exclude the badgers and improve the condition of the monument. However, badgers have subsequently tunnelled beneath the mesh of the chainlink exclusion fence, which has been tampered with (and repaired, at considerable cost) on several occasions, and the badger sett has grown in area since initial work by EH. A site visit in November 2011 by the DIO resulted in the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon spearhead (drawn by Rifleman Bauer at Wessex Archaeology) and disturbed human remains in the spoil cast out from a recently dug sett entrance.

1.1.5 Tampering with the fence, badger gates etc appears not to be associated with any nighthawking activity, though the known presence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (see below) renders the Site vulnerable to illicit metal-detecting.

1.1.6 Therefore, given the failure of protection measures at Barrow Clump, it was felt that resources for such measures would be better targeted at sites with a more realistic chance of successful long-term preservation. At Barrow Clump, the rapid and inevitable continuous destruction of the monument has led to the conclusion that excavation was the only viable solution, with the existing form of the barrow being subsequently re-created.

1.1.7 The excavation at Barrow Clump in the summer of 2012 provided an ideal subject for Operation Nightingale, a project which has been developed by Sgt Diarmaid Walshe and Richard Osgood (Senior Historic Advisor, DIO) to use archaeology as a means to aid the recovery of troops wounded in Afghanistan and Iraq. In particular, there is a close correlation between some of the skills required by the modern soldier and those of the professional archaeologist, for example surveying, geophysics, ground scrutiny, site and team management, mapping, navigation and the physical ability to cope with hard manual work in often inclement weather conditions. A pilot project in 2011 focussed on the early Iron Age deposits at East Chisenbury on Salisbury Plain, with follow-up work based around placements within the commercial sector of cultural heritage organisations, including Wessex Archaeology (Walshe *et al*. 2012). At Barrow Clump, soldiers formed an integral part of the excavation team which was led by professional archaeologists (**Back Cover**).

1.2 The site

1.2.1 The Site is located on the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA), within Figheldean parish, *c*. 6km north-east of Stonehenge (**Fig. 1**). It lies east of the village of Ablington, about 1km from the River Avon and on a slight spur at a height of *c*. 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The ground slopes gently down from east to west towards the river, whilst to the north it slopes somewhat more steeply into a small dry valley.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey map for the area (1:50,000 Solid and Drift Series, sheet 282) indicates that the underlying geology of the Site consists of Upper Chalk.

1.2.3 The surrounding area comprises arable and pasture fields, but Barrow Clump itself is covered by a number of mature beech trees and sycamores, perhaps a remnant of a late 18th century plantation. There are several sycamores on what survives of the barrow mound, though others were felled in 2003 prior to the start of English Heritage fieldwork on the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The 'Barrow Clump group', comprising at least 20 round barrows / ring-ditches, is one of a number of (mostly plough-levelled) barrow cemeteries on the slopes above the settlements on the east bank of the River Avon (McComish *et al*. 2002, 46). Only a single earthwork survives of this group, within Barrow Clump itself, and this example (Figheldean 25; F25) (Goddard 1913; Grinsell 1957), was the Site of the 2003-4 and 2012 excavation.

2.1.2 The first record of F25 is on Andrews and Drury's map of 1772 where it is named as the 'Circencutt Barrow', the absence of any others in the vicinity suggesting that they had been levelled by this date.

2.2 Investigations pre-2003 / 2004

2.2.1 At the end of the 19th century, shortly before the land was sold to the War Office, a number of prehistoric barrows on Brigmerston and Syrencot Downs (including F25), along with others near Bulford, were investigated by Lt-Col William Hawley. At F25 he found a flexed inhumation of an old man with a Beaker and flint knife, as well as four secondary burials (three adults and an infant) associated with a Food Vessel (Hawley 1910; Newall 1929). There is little published information about the extent of Hawley's excavation, but the results of the recent investigations (which showed no evidence of previous investigation in the south-western part of the mound) and the fact that he did not record

any Anglo-Saxon graves suggests that Hawley's work focused on a small area within the central (and possibly north-eastern) part of the mound (see below).

2.2.2 Hawley (1910, 623) also notes of F25 that:

'It had been partly destroyed and some of the oldest villagers remember much of the earth being taken from it and spread over the land near by. I should not be surprised if an attempt had been made then to explore it, as it had been much disturbed and rabbits had been at work on it also.'

2.2.3 No further archaeological took place until 2003, but finds brought to the surface as a result of animal activity include a Saxon spearhead found in 1935 (Grinsell 1957, 175) and the human remains and a further spearhead recovered more recently.

2.3 English Heritage investigations 2003 / 2004

2.3.1 Investigations undertaken in 2003-4 by EH comprised an initial geophysical survey, followed by a trial excavation, and then a subsequent phase of topographic survey, further geophysical survey and more extensive excavation (Last 2006).

2.3.2 A fluxgate magnetometer survey was undertaken in August – October 2003 to map the remains of the plough-levelled barrows (previously recorded from aerial photographs) in the vicinity of Barrow Clump. This proved very successful and revealed up to 20 ring-ditches of a variety of forms and sizes, a series of linear boundary ditches and a curving alignment of pits. Two areas were also investigated by magnetometer within Barrow Clump itself, one in 2003 on the north-west side to locate a further plough-flattened barrow prior to trial excavation (see below), and the other in 2004 during excavation in an attempt to locate the ditch of F25 and define the extent of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. However, geophysical survey of the latter area proved unsuccessful due to the quantity of recently-deposited ferrous material on the Site.

2.3.3 The trial excavation (trench A) in 2003 of the ring-ditch recorded in the magnetometer survey (and on earlier aerial photographs) revealed a section of what was interpreted as the inner ditch of the barrow and several undated (but assumed to be prehistoric) pits.

2.3.4 A topographic survey of the mound of F25 was undertaken prior to excavation commencing in 2003. Although its full extent was difficult to define, particularly around the southern and eastern sides, it was thought to have had a diameter of 40 - 45m and a surviving height of 1.3m. No trace of a surrounding ditch survived, but an arc of trees on the west side and a concentration of animal burrows some 20-25m from the centre of the mound hinted at its location, confirming the estimated diameter of 40-50m (**Fig. 1**).

2.3.5 Excavations on F25 began in 2003 and continued in 2004, following the removal of some of the trees on the mound and the monitoring of badger activity. Four trenches (B-E) were laid out in radial fashion around the south-western half of F25 (**Fig. 1**), with the aim of eventually excavating the whole of the southern half of the mound. However, the complexity of the site and the better than expected preservation of surviving deposits meant that excavation was confined to these four trenches, anticipating that the remainder of the mound would be subject to protection measures that would prevent further damage by burrowing animals. Altogether, the four trenches totalled approximately 400m² in area, though less than 350m² were fully excavated.

2.3.6 Sealed beneath the surviving mound material was an earlier, Neolithic occupation site, represented by large numbers of struck and burnt flints and a few sherds of Middle

Neolithic Peterborough ware, which dates the activity to the centuries around 3000BC. This horizon had generally suffered quite badly from animal disturbance, no doubt infiltrating the softer ground of the turf and soil core of the overlying mound.

2.3.7 A Beaker burial (in trench B) on the edge of the mound marked the earliest Bronze Age activity (see **Fig. 2**), and comprised a child surrounded by flint nodules and accompanied by a Beaker. A small ring-ditch at the centre of but pre-dating the mound may have surrounded another burial, possibly that excavated by Hawley in the late 19th century (see above).

2.3.8 Excavation of the mound and surrounding ring-ditch indicated a date of construction in the first half of the second millennium BC, and also showed that the monument was a bell barrow rather than a bowl barrow as had previously been thought. A berm approximately 7m wide separated the mound (which had subsequently spread) from the ring-ditch which was *c*. 50m in diameter, 3 – 4m wide and 1m deep. No burials were found that were contemporary with the construction of the bell barrow.

2.3.9 A small quantity of Late Iron Age / Romano-British pottery came from the upper fills of the ring-ditch and there is sufficient to suggest the possibility of occupation in the vicinity at this time.

2.3.10 Around AD 500 the Bronze Age barrow became the focus for Anglo-Saxon burial with graves, on various alignments, cut into the ditch fills and berm area. The soft grave fills had proved particularly attractive to burrowing animals which had disturbed or damaged a number of the burials. A total of 12 inhumation graves (containing 13 individuals) was excavated (see **Figs 2** and **3**), and most contained grave-goods, many of copper alloy or iron, but glass, amber and a single coral bead were also present. The copper alloy objects include a range of brooches (12 in all, including two pairs of saucer brooches, a great square-headed brooch and three Romano-British examples), two cosmetic brushes, several other personal or toilet items, and the bindings for possibly one or more small cups, whilst the ironwork includes knives, buckles, two spearheads, a shield boss and a rare horse-bit. The range of artefacts is generally typical of an assemblage from an Early Saxon cemetery in central southern England, in this case with fairly limited connections beyond the local area (though a silver alloy spoon hints at wider links). However, a variety of wealth is represented, reflected in the varying quantity and quality of grave goods deposited in individual graves. One grave in particular, that of a woman containing the square-headed brooch, one of the pairs of saucer brooches, a necklace, the spoon and the horse-bit, indicate an individual of relatively high status.

2.3.11 The analysis and publication of the 2003-2004 work has not yet been undertaken, but a detailed interim report has been prepared which includes finds and environmental data (Last 2006) and investigative conservation of the Anglo-Saxon metalwork has been completed (Peacock 2007).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General aims and objectives

3.1.1 The 2012 archaeological excavation addressed a number of the Archaeological Research Strategies identified in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008) and, although it lies outside the Stonehenge World Heritage Site, the Barrow Clump site is relevant to a number of research issues identified for the Stonehenge landscape (Darvill 2005, section 3).

3.1.2 The general aims of the excavation were to:

- Recover additional archaeological data from the Site prior to further disturbance by badgers and other burrowing animals;
- Remove the monument from the EH HAR list;
- Recover more data about the nature of damage to archaeological monuments by burrowing animals;
- Determine whether specific predictions can be made on the patterning, density and disturbance of deposits and burials across the entire Site based on the evidence from the trenches excavated in 2003-4;
- Restore the mound to a more recognisable shape following the completion of excavations;
- Provide a suitable project for 'Operation Nightingale', in that the technical and social skills involved in field archaeology are similar in various ways to those required by the modern service person, and involvement in the Barrow Clump project can help in the recovery and skill development of service personel participating.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The more specific aims of the archaeological investigation were to:

- Establish the extent and survival of the pre-mound Neolithic horizon and recover further finds and environmental data which will help date and characterise this activity;
- Identify and recover any further Beaker as well as Bronze Age burials;
- Clarify the construction sequence of the Beaker monument site and barrow;
- Establish the extent of the Saxon cemetery. For example, does it extend to the northern half of the barrow, or is it restricted to the ditch and berm on the southern side? Is there any indication that it might extend further away from the barrow?
- Recover further data from the Saxon cemetery, specifically from the human remains, the associated grave goods, and the extent, arrangement and nature of the graves. This data will contribute to our understanding of the use of earlier monuments for Saxon burial (eg Williams 1997; Osgood 1999); the age, sex, health and social structure of the people who were buried there; and allow comparison with other Wiltshire cemeteries, where the burial rite is fairly regular and structured in the 6th century;
- Identify the location and extent of the excavations undertaken by Hawley at the end of the 19th century.

3.3 Legislative and related background

3.3.1 The site of Barrow Clump is a Scheduled Monument (1009697) and although Ministry of Defence (Crown) land is still currently exempt from SM legislation, it continues to follow a parallel process (circular 02/06). As such, Crown obtained Scheduled Monument Clearance for the archaeological excavation. The monument, being Scheduled, is also denoted as being a 'sensitive' area on the Historic Environment Team sensitivity layers of the GIS system developed between the Ministry of Defence, EH and Wiltshire County Council over many years. Barrow Clump does not lie within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.

3.3.2 As with any digging on the SPTA, the proposals had to pass through an internal consent process (a TAEM 100/1 form) to avoid conflict with other site aspirations which encompass military, farming, forestry and nature conservation matters. Barrow Clump does not lie within the Salisbury Plain Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) boundary.

3.4 Excavation strategy

3.4.1 Archaeological excavations focussed on the known area of Saxon burials within the southern half of the Site and, in particular, the berm and ditch areas of the mound where the 2003 and 2004 excavations had shown graves to be concentrated. It is clear from the earlier work that the Saxon burials are suffering particularly badly from animal disturbance, and because of this and the quality of some of the grave goods these burials were treated as a priority for recording and recovery. However, other aspects of the Site, in particular, the Neolithic horizon and the ditch and mound of the Early Bronze Age barrow, were also excavated and recorded as appropriate where they were subject to or threatened by animal disturbance. The project intends to excavate the Site in totality over a period of three years, with one summer excavation season in each year.

3.4.2 Three areas which lie between the previously excavated trenches were investigated in 2012 (**Fig. 2**), and together these cover approximately 275m² in area; by way of comparison, approximately 350m² were excavated in 2003-4. A radial trench approximately 27.5m long and 2m wide (55m²) was also excavated, going from the centre and across the north-east side of the mound, in an area not previously investigated, in order to establish the presence or otherwise of Saxon burials in this part of the mound, provide a complete section through the mound (when added to the 2003-4 sections) and record the extent and degree of animal disturbance in this area. The radial trench (trench 4) was also designated as the primary focus of excavation for the Time Team's three-day visit in mid-July 2012.

3.4.3 Natural England was contacted in order to obtain a badger licence and were consulted regarding badger exclusion issues. In 2004 exclusion from the excavation area was not required as badgers were also occupying the undisturbed northern half of the Site, and this proved to be the case in 2012. In addition, a Ministry of Justice Licence for the removal of human remains was obtained prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

3.5 Fieldwork methodology

3.5.1 All work was undertaken in broad accordance with the methods set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (DIO/WA 2012), except where highlighted below. Fuller details of the various methodologies, including Health and Safety issues, are contained in the WSI.

3.5.2 Initial site clearance of scrub was undertaken by Landmarc Support Services. Before excavation began the Site was walked over and scanned with a metal detector to identify, where possible, the location of any items or fragments of ordnance and other potentially dangerous objects. This produced many items of modern debris (including blank rounds) and nothing of traditional archaeological interest.

3.5.3 The 2012 excavation for 2012 (Phase 1 of the project) comprised a single phase of fieldwork, which commenced in June 18 2012 and lasted for a period of six weeks until the end of July, with work taking place six and sometimes seven days a week.

3.5.4 Excavations were supervised by professional archaeologists and undertaken by a team comprising soldiers as well as members of the local community. Teaching sessions on Site for the team were arranged, involving staff from Wessex Archaeology, English Heritage and the DIO. These covered the archaeological excavations of 2003-2004, finds including struck flint and pottery, human bone, animal bone and archaeobotany.

3.5.5 The soldiers and other staff and participants camped adjacent to the Site during the course of the excavation, which prevented nighthawking and the looting of either artefacts or human remains.

3.5.6 Topsoil and subsoil was excavated by tracked excavator in 0.1m spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels were exposed, except in trench 3 where the presence of trees and a badger sett precluded the use of a machine. Originally, hand-excavation of all topsoil and subsoil was proposed, but it was subsequently agreed with English Heritage that this would be very time consuming and physically challenging and, furthermore, that no significant archaeological information would be lost through machining because of the very disturbed nature of the topsoil and subsoil.

3.5.7 Machine excavation was monitored at all times by a representative from Natural England to ensure that no active badger setts were unduly disturbed or badgers trapped within the setts. In the event, no badgers were seen during the course of the fieldwork.

3.5.8 The exposed surface of each machine or hand-excavated spit and all spoil was scanned with a metal detector for archaeological finds and any fragments of ordnance etc. All spoil was visually inspected for the recovery of disturbed human bone and other finds.

3.5.9 Spoil was stored adjacent to the excavation areas, but the large volume generated and restrictions on storage space caused by trees and badger setts resulted in trench 3 being considerably smaller than was originally envisaged.

3.5.10 Once the level of archaeological deposits had been exposed, cleaning of the excavation areas was undertaken by hand. Appropriate excavation of all archaeological features identified was carried out by hand.

3.5.11 The excavation areas had trench specific grids, but these were subsequently tied in to the Ordnance Survey national grid (and absolute heights established) by the 135 Geo Sqn RE survey team using GPS.

3.5.12 All graves were fully excavated, and the trench edges extended where necessary to enable the recovery of burials only partly exposed within the excavation areas. This was not achieved with one burial in trench 3, which was left *in situ*, as an extension of the trench was not possible due to the proximity of active badger setts. The volume of other features and deposits (including animal burrows) excavated was undertaken on a pragmatic basis, largely depending on their date, nature, significance and threat from burrowing animals. Precise strategies were developed or modified in consultation with English Heritage and the Wiltshire County Archaeologist.

3.5.13 Animal burrows were recorded in plan and section where they impacted on archaeological features, but for pragmatic reasons and because of time constraints they were not recorded to the same level of detail as they were in the English Heritage excavations of 2003-4.

3.5.14 Backfilling of the excavation trenches was undertaken using a wheeled-excavator and the barrow mound re-profiled to its pre-excavation form with the excavated spoil.

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded according to the WSI (DIO/WA 2012) using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Number allocations for contexts

etc were issued which continued from the numbers used for the Site in 2003-4 by English Heritage, thereby avoiding duplication.

3.6.2 As noted above, animal burrows were not recorded in the same detail as in 2003-4. Furthermore, photogrammetric recording of *in-situ* grave assemblages was not undertaken as all of this information has been included on the drawn grave plans and accompanying photographs. Digital photography forms the primary photographic archive, supplemented by black and white negatives (on 35mm film).

3.7 Artefact recovery

3.7.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists and the appropriate English Heritage specialists and Scientific Advisor. Fuller details are contained in the WSI (DIO/WA 2012).

3.7.2 All retained artefacts have been, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted, marked (as necessary), identified, and bagged or boxed in suitable containers. Initial processing and packing was undertaken on Site by members of the team, but all subsequent work has been carried out in the Wessex Archaeology Office by volunteers, assisted by relevant specialists where required.

3.7.3 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately and as far as possible on Site by members of the team involving, where necessary, Wessex Archaeology's conservator. Delicate items or groups of items were block-lifted on Site and further dealt with following the advice of Wessex Archaeology's conservator.

3.7.4 Metalwork from stratified contexts, or demonstrably historic pieces found in disturbed contexts, has been X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material.

3.7.5 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the DIO and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

3.8 Environmental sampling

3.8.1 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling were used for the sampling of archaeological and environmental deposits, with advice sought from EH specialists on strategies and methodologies. Fuller details are contained in the WSI (DIO/WA 2012)

3.8.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from what were considered to be appropriate well sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. However, it became clear during excavation, and this has been borne out by the results from sample processing, that none of the deposits sampled had escaped mixing as a result of extensive animal burrowing and tree root disturbance.

3.9 Human remains

3.9.1 All remains were fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site in compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence.

3.9.2 All excavation and post-excavation followed the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper *13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits were undertaken by Jacqueline McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

3.10 Publicity

3.10.1 No mass media publicity was issued during the course of the fieldwork, in order to discourage the attention of nighthawks and other unwanted visitors. However, Time Team did come to the site for three days to film the progress of the work and, largely through Project Florence, visits were arranged for groups from Figheldean school, the Young Archaeologists Club and a number of other local groups, including a film-making project. An Open Day was held towards the end of the excavation and, in addition, a variety of presentations, school visits and workshops have been undertaken during the course of and in the months following the completion of the fieldwork.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Trenches 1 and 2 lay between and overlapped with three of the areas (trenches B/C, D and E) excavated by English Heritage in 2003-4 (**Fig. 2**). The aim was to excavate and record all Anglo-Saxon burials and, as far as possible, all earlier features, specifically those relating to the Early Bronze Age barrow which lay in these areas. The excavation of the Anglo-Saxon graves was viewed as a priority as these relatively shallow features were vulnerable to disturbance and were clearly suffering most from animal burrowing.

4.1.2 Trench 3, extending to the west of one of the areas excavated by English Heritage (**Fig. 2**), was smaller than originally envisaged (see above), and it too was specifically aimed to excavate and record Anglo-Saxon burials in this area.

4.1.3 Trench 4 was originally intended to extend further northwards across the previously un-investigated north-east part of the barrow, but the trench location was subsequently rotated to the south to avoid a large badger sett (**Fig. 2**). Nevertheless, it provided a very informative transect across this area and was linked to the northern end of trench 1.

4.1.4 Summary details of all contexts recorded in 2012 are included in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Neolithic land surface

4.2.1 A total of approximately 10m² of this buried soil was exposed at the northern end of trenches 1 and 2 where it had been sealed and protected beneath the Early Bronze Age barrow mound (**Fig. 2**). The deposit, a very dark greyish brown silty loam approximately 0.1m thick, had been extensively disturbed by animal burrowing, particularly in trench 2, but excavation on a 1m² grid produced small assemblages of worked flint and Early Neolithic pottery. These add to the larger quantities of material of mixed Neolithic date recovered from this buried land surface in 2003-4, the majority of the pottery from the latter excavations being of Middle Neolithic date.

4.3 Beaker ring-ditch

4.3.1 Two further short lengths of the Beaker ring-ditch, estimated to measure approximately 15m in diameter, were excavated in trench 4 in 2012 (**Fig. 2**). No Beaker burials were found to add to that excavated in 2003-4, and there were no finds other than a few pieces

of struck flint. However, part of a possible stake circle was identified, cutting the upper fill of the ring-ditch, and probably of similar diameter, but apparently offset slightly to the circuit of the latter. This stake circle, not identified in the 2003-4 excavations, was represented by an arc of five small stake-holes in the limited area investigated. The stake-holes were spaced at intervals of approximately 0.5m, measured *c*. 0.06m in diameter, and were *c*. 0.1m deep.

4.4 Early Bronze Age barrow

4.4.1 Two approximately 10m-long lengths of the *c*. 50m diameter barrow ditch were excavated in trenches 1 **[2660]** and 2 **[2657]** (**Plate 1**), a 1m-wide section **[2736]** was dug to the base in trench 4, and the inner edge of the ditch was exposed in trench 3 (**Fig. 2**). The barrow ditch was generally excavated to below the level of the Saxon graves which had been cut into its fills in trenches 1 and 2, with further excavation to the ditch base in 1m wide sections in several places in both trenches. The profile of this substantial, 4 - 5m wide, 1.30m deep, flat-bottomed ditch showed relatively little variation along its length and matched that recorded in 2003-4, and the sequence of fills was also similar (**Plate 2**). The basal fill of the ditch comprised a thin, discontinuous layer of dark brown silty loam (probably eroded topsoil) mixed with some chalk and flints. Sealing the basal fill was a layer of fairly compact silty chalk, likely to represent natural silting, the chalk probably deriving from weathering and erosion of the ditch sides. Above this in the central part of the ditch was a notable concentration of flint nodules (< *c*. 0.1m in size), perhaps coming from erosion of the central mound and surrounding area. The lower deposits in the ditch were succeeded by a sequence of secondary and tertiary fills of mostly pale brown silty clay loam containing varying quantities of chalk and flint fragments, the uppermost fills being of Roman or later date (see below). In addition, there was what appears to be a 1m-deep re-cut in the fill sequence, also noted in the 2003-4 excavations, which may have continued around the entire circumference of the earlier, partly infilled barrow ditch. The recut was approximately 3m wide, of open V-shaped section, and had been cut into the top of the deposit of flint nodules near the base of the earlier ditch. Although not independently dated, the recutting of the ditch has been assigned on stratigraphic grounds to the Bronze Age, most probably the Early Bronze Age. Throughout most of the excavated sections, the various fills of the ditch and its recut, and particularly those above the basal fills, had been heavily and extensively disturbed by animal burrowing. Only in trench 4 did the degree of disturbance to the ditch fills appear to be less intense.

4.4.2 The barrow mound survived to a maximum height of approximately 0.8m, and in some places in trenches 1, 2 and 4 the individual turves making up the core of the mound were visible in both plan and section. The mound core was capped by a layer of crushed and rammed chalk, the outer edge of which survived, though it had been subject to some slumping and spreading. Whilst damage from burrowing animals made it difficult to accurately determine the thickness and extent of each layer, the surviving capping **(2645)** was approximately 0.3m thick, and the surviving turf core **(2683)** 0.5m thick.

4.4.3 The layout of the later, Anglo-Saxon burials reflects the existence of a berm at least 5.5m (and probably around 7m) wide between the outer edge of the mound (which could not be clearly defined) and the inner edge of the barrow ditch, confirming the bell-barrow form of the monument.

4.4.4 Cut into the southern edge of the barrow mound in trench 2 was a small, shallow pit **[2680]** containing an unurned cremation burial **(2679)** of probable Early Bronze Age date (see **Fig. 2**). Pit **[2680]** was oval in plan, measuring 0.8m by 0.65m, and flat bottomed with a maximum depth of 0.2m. The fill of the pit was not initially clear following the cleaning of the chalk capping as it lay below a thin spread of chalk, possibly part of the slumped

mound. Cremation deposit **(2679)** comprised a notable quantity of cremated bone (3.65kg), representing two individuals (a juvenile and a young adult, possibly male), accompanied by (fragments of) a perforated bone pin, a bone bead and part of a possible archer's stone wristguard, apparently re-used, perhaps as a pendant and/or whetstone.

4.4.5 Probable evidence for the location of Lt-Col. Hawley's early 20th century excavation trench was identified towards the west end of trench 4, represented by a rectangular cut visible in the south-facing section (see **Fig. 2**), possibly the end of a trench which extended north-west from this point through the centre of the mound.

4.5 Undated prehistoric?

4.5.1 A cluster of five circular or sub-circular features interpreted as post-holes were found towards the western end of trench 3 (see **Fig. 2**). They measured 0.28 - 0.46m in diameter and 0.10 - 0.29m deep, and all contained grey-brown sandy silt loam fills but no archaeological finds. Although these post-holes are undated, four were cut by Saxon graves **[2701]** and **[2699]**, and so it is certain that they pre-date the Saxon cemetery, and a prehistoric date is considered most likely. However, their function remains unclear, and as only a small area was exposed it is likely that other post-holes belonging to this group lie outside the excavated area.

4.6 Roman turf line

4.6.1 Approximately half way up the sequence of barrow ditch fills in trenches 1 and 2 was an indistinct and discontinuous former turf line, comprising a dark brown silty clay loam, up to 0.18m thick. This layer was cut through by several Saxon graves, and associated pottery and a coin indicates it to be of broad Romano-British date, providing evidence for continued activity on or in the vicinity of the site during this period.

4.7 Anglo-Saxon cemetery

4.7.1 The 2012 excavations investigated 25 graves, containing 24 burials, with one grave **[2727]** containing two individuals and two graves with no surviving human remains (**Figs 2** and **3**). Of the latter, grave **[2621]** in trench 2 contained only modern finds, the original fill having been entirely removed by a modern pit, whilst grave **[2764]** in trench 1 is almost certainly that of a neonate or infant of which no bone remained. The provisional results by trench, age and sex are set out in **Table 1** (no burials were present in trench 4), which also includes the burials recorded in 2003-4. A grave catalogue containing details of the graves, summary osteological data and associated finds is presented in **Appendix 2**, whilst more detailed osteological information is tabulated in **Appendix 4**.

4.7.2 Most graves were sub-rectangular or sub-oval, shallow, with varied orientations, probably largely determined by the location and topography of the extant Early Bronze Age barrow. There was only one example where graves intercut, in trench 1, where the south-east corner of grave **[2605]** (**Plate 3**) appeared to clip the north-west end of grave **[2642]** (**Plate 4**), though animal disturbance had rendered the relationship unclear.

4.7.3 Of the graves, 13 had been dug into the barrow ditch, perhaps because it would have been easier to dig graves here. These graves had less distinct edges where the grave fill blended into that of the barrow ditch. The shape of these graves is therefore less well defined compared to those in the berm, though they were probably of generally similar shapes. The remaining 12 graves were dug into the natural chalk bedrock and all were sub-rectangular or sub-oval and shallow. Of these, ten were in the berm of the barrow, with two (graves **[2617]** and **[2639]**) on the edge of or outside the ditch, indicating that the cemetery continues an unknown distance to the south beyond the limit of the barrow.

4.7.4 The majority of the burials excavated in 2012 were supine and extended, though several were slightly flexed; none was prone.

Table 1: Anglo-Saxon burials ageing and sexing, based on interim assessment, associated grave goods and grave size.

	Adult male	Adult female	Adult?	Subadult male	Subadult female	Juvenile	Infant	?	*Total*
2003-4	4	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	*13*
2012 T1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	*7*
2012 T2	3	4	-	1	1	3	1	1	*14*
2012 T3	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	*5*
Total	*10*	*13*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*2*	***39***

4.7.5 Grave **[2674]** in trench 3 contained possible evidence of packing, with three large nodules of flint positioned along the right hand side of the skeleton. Similar evidence of packing was found in grave **[2642]** in trench 1, where several flint nodules lay along the north-eastern side of the grave. Grave **[2699]** was somewhat different, with evidence for a possible coffin represented by a well defined band of grey brown silt loam containing a number of moderately large angular flints (>0.1m) around the edge of the grave. This band was approximately 0.18m wide and is interpreted as the packing or backfill around the edge of what may have been a planked coffin or box. There were no associated metal fittings and either the postulated coffin was pegged together or the grave had, for example, been simply lined with planks. This was the only grave to reveal such clear evidence for a possible coffin.

4.7.6 Other noteworthy graves include **[2727]** containing the double burial of two juveniles, with grave **[2681]** containing an infant immediately to the south-east. The graves of two infants (**[2671]** and **[2701**]) and a juvenile (**[2674]**) were also found in close proximity to each other in trench 3. Other possible groups include the five adult graves (**[2653]**, **[2656]**, **[2720]**, **[6012]** and **[6013]**) buried around the barrow ditch in trench 1 and trench D immediately to the north, with possibly three others (**[2624]**, **[2632]** and **[6002]**), also adults, more widely spaced, around or close to the edge of the ditch in trench 2 and trench C.

4.7.7 Twelve (50%) of the 24 burials excavated in 2012 were accompanied by grave-goods, with five (21%) comprising weapons burials. Of the latter, one grave **[2720]** (**Plate 5**) contained a shield-boss, two spearheads and a knife, two graves (**[2632]** and **[2656]**) contained shield bosses (the latter with a possible knife), and two graves (**[2369]** and **[2668]**) contained single spearheads. The spearhead in grave **[2668]** (**Plate 6**) was placed on top of a bucket (**Front cover**) on the right side of the skull. A comparatively small spearhead was recovered from the upper fill of the barrow ditch in trench 2, unassociated with a burial, but of a type which can be assigned to the 7th century.

4.7.8 Copper alloy brooches came from two graves, with the pair from grave **[2653]** (**Plate 7**) comprising an Anglo-Saxon disc brooch paired with a Romano-British Colchester-type brooch, the latter manufactured at least four centuries earlier. Grave **[2699]** (**Plate 8**)

contained a small square-headed brooch and a pair of button brooches, along with a variety of other finds including a cosmetic brush, two finger rings of silver and copper alloy respectively, and a large number of glass, crystal and amber beads. Another relatively large group of glass and amber beads came from grave **[2648]**, with single or a small number of beads from graves **[2627]**, **[2715]** and **[2781]**. Grave **[2715]** also contained a knife, a brooch and a buckle, all of iron.

4.7.9 One group of five adult graves (**[2605]**, **[2642]**, **[6001]**, **[6005]** and **[6011]**), all aligned approximately north-east to south-west and lying in the south- east part of the berm, were unaccompanied.

4.7.10 Finds not found in graves but which are likely to derive from disturbed burials comprise a disc brooch from trench 2 and a button brooch from trench 3, both in subsoil, a small spearhead from the upper fill of the barrow ditch in trench 2, and an unstratified spearhead from a badger sett on the northern edge of the barrow.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Pottery *by Lorraine Mepham*

5.1.1 The pottery assemblage recovered from the Site amounts to 308 sherds (1986g), and this assemblage includes material of early prehistoric, late prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Romano-British, Early/Mid-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date.

5.1.2 For the purposes of this brief assessment, the pottery has been quantified (sherd count only), using either known ware types (e.g. samian), or broader ware groups linked to probable date range (e.g. Late Bronze Age flint-tempered ware). Totals by ware type/group are given in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Period	Ware type/group	Sherds
PREHISTORIC	Early Neolithic flint-tempered ware	131
	Peterborough ware	4
	Early Bronze Age grog-tempered ware	14
	Deverel-Rimbury	1
	Late Bronze Age flint-tempered ware	8
	?Iron Age sandy ware	17
	Flint-tempered ware, prehistoric unspecified	3
	sub-total prehistoric	*178*
LIA/ROMANO-BRITISH	Savernake-type ware	59
	Black Burnished ware	5
	Greyware	44
	Oxidised ware	6
	Samian	1
	sub-total LIA/Romano-British	*115*
SAXON	Sandy ware	11
	Organic-tempered ware	1
	sub-total Saxon	*12*
MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL	Laverstock-type coarseware	1
	Medieval coarseware	1
	Verwood-type earthenware	1
	sub-total medieval/post-medieval	*3*
	OVERALL TOTAL	**308**

5.1.3 It must be stated, however, that condition of the assemblage, ranging from fair to poor, has hampered the confident dating of a small proportion of the assemblage. Mean sherd weight overall is 6.5g, and most sherds are heavily abraded. There is also a scarcity of diagnostic sherds which, combined with the known longevity of many fabric types (particularly sandy and flint-tempered wares) means that dating has been achieved with varying degrees of confidence, and that some sherds can only be very broadly dated as prehistoric.

Early prehistoric

5.1.4 Contexts pre-dating the Early Bronze Age barrow (**2691**, **2703-8**, **2776-7**), and from within the barrow's turf core (**2683**) and chalk capping (**2645**), yielded a group of very abraded sherds in friable, coarsely flint-tempered fabrics. Although only two diagnostic rim sherds are present, this group can be fairly confidently dated as Early Neolithic, although more precise attribution to chronological sub-divisions of the Early Neolithic ceramic tradition is not possible.

5.1.5 Sherds from the turf core and chalk capping of the barrow are certainly redeposited, and those from the pre-barrow buried soil may also be residual here – mean sherd weight overall is 2.1g, and this decreases to 1.5g for the pre-barrow sherds.

5.1.6 Given the fairly non-distinctive nature of the early Neolithic flint-tempered fabrics, and their potential similarity to later prehistoric wares, it is possible that further Early Neolithic sherds are present, but have at this stage been misattributed, or just broadly dated as 'prehistoric'. This may be true of a single small body sherd from the barrow mound (**2770**), which was found together with three sherds of Middle/Late Neolithic Peterborough ware, including one rim sherd and one decorated body sherd; and also a tiny body sherd from the barrow's turf core (**2677**).

5.1.7 Two grog-tempered sherds also from the latter context are almost certainly Early Bronze Age, although as small, undiagnostic body sherds they cannot be assigned to specific ceramic tradition (either Beaker or Collared Urn). A similar undiagnostic grog-tempered sherd came from context **2610**, but the most diagnostic sherds from this period were unstratified, and included rim and decorated body sherds from a small Collared Urn (11 sherds).

Late prehistoric

5.1.8 One undiagnostic body sherd containing abundant, fairly well sorted flint inclusions (context **2633**) has been tentatively dated as Middle Bronze Age (Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition). Eight other flint-tempered sherds (bearing in mind the above *caveat* that some could be Neolithic) have been dated as Late Bronze Age, although there are no diagnostic sherds (contexts **2601**, **2619**, **2633**, **2635**, **2732**), while one other, from a Beaker ditch (context **2754**) is broadly dated as 'prehistoric'.

5.1.9 Seventeen sherds in sandy fabrics, some with sparse flint inclusions, are tentatively dated as Iron Age, although these are really not chronologically distinctive. In terms of provenance, all came from post-barrow contexts.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

5.1.10 This group is dominated by coarse grog-tempered wares and sandy greywares. The former fall within the local 'Savernake ware' tradition, which has its origins in the indigenous Iron Age ceramics of the region, continuing in use well into the Romano-British period. Some of these sherds seen here are probably from handmade vessel in the Iron Age tradition, while others clearly have a 'Romanised' feel. They include sherds from thick-walled storage jars.

5.1.11 The greywares are likely to include products of more than one kiln centre, including Oxfordshire and the New Forest, but the only diagnostic sherd is a bead rim jar (later 1st or 2nd century AD; context **2634**). Other diagnostic coarsewares are confined to two dropped flange bowls (later 3rd or 4th century AD) in south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (contexts **2611**, **2650**).

5.1.12 There is one sherd of samian tableware (later 1st or 2nd century AD), from context **2635**.

Saxon

5.1.13 One sherd in an organic-tempered fabric (context **2635**) is certainly of Early/Mid-Saxon date (5th to 8th centuries AD). An undiagnostic sandy sherd from the same context could be of similar date, or could be earlier (perhaps Iron Age), and the same could be true of six sherds from context **2614** and five sherds from context **2618**. There is nothing sufficiently diagnostic here to enable confident dating.

Medieval and post-medieval

5.1.14 Two medieval sherds were identified, one in a Laverstock-type coarseware from the Salisbury area (context **2692**), and another in a coarseware fabric containing chalk and patinated flint (context **2637**). A post-medieval Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset came from context **2697**.

5.2 Worked flint *by Phil Harding*

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 2232 worked flints was sorted, quantified and assessed from 26 contexts, representing approximately 55% (by weight; 21kg out of 38kg) of the total assemblage; no attempts were made to locate these contexts spatially or to assess their relationship to areas excavated by English Heritage (Last 2006). The contexts were derived from the Neolithic pre-barrow land surface, features related to the Beaker ring-ditch and material from the basal parts of the Early Bronze Age barrow ditch, three phases which correspond to those identified and designated by Last (2006) as phases 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The remaining groups of material, from the upper parts of the barrow ditch, Anglo-Saxon graves, badger setts and topsoil/subsoil, have not been quantified by number at this stage or examined to extract retouched material.

Results

5.2.2 The assemblage comprises small groups of material of contrasting character, which represent the differing activities at the site.

5.2.3 The material from the small area of the Neolithic land surface (Last phase 1) was present in relatively low density and contained flakes, blades and some retouched material. There were no apparent industrial type knapping clusters of the sort recorded by Last (2006).

The assemblage contained no cores but was characterised by flakes, blades and a number of retouched/utilised pieces including a discoidal scraper and a number of flakes with marginal edge retouch. This material was also associated with pieces that demonstrated a more controlled flaking technology, including platform rejuvenation flakes and others with faceted butts. In this respect the collection demonstrates similarities to the spread of material that was recorded in the English Heritage excavation from the area around the phase 2 Beaker ring-ditch (Last 2006). This material also included material with faceted butts with retouched material and was considered to be more domestic in character.

5.2.4 The largest groups of worked flint relate to the construction of the barrow mound and the lowest fills of the barrow ditch (Last phase 3). Contexts **2677** and **2683**, from the turf core, contained the highest concentrations of burnt flint that were catalogued. Worked flints were predominantly flake based, with low densities of retouched material. Some of the smaller groups were undiagnostic and may well have included pieces from the pre-barrow Neolithic activity. Of particular interest was a large group of industrial waste from the berm on the north-east side of the barrow in trench 4. This assemblage contained no cores, but included a sufficiently large component of microdebitage to confirm that it is largely *in situ*. It is currently unclear whether this assemblage underlies the barrow mound and therefore pre-dates it, or is contemporary with its construction, or post-dates the mound. Technologically it is apparently of Bronze Age date, being characterised by hard hammer percussion and a low level of core preparation. It seems most likely that this material is industrial and relates to blank production. It contrasts with similar groups of material from the ditch, which are similarly flake dominated, but which also contain cores and a limited number of retouched tools. It is possible that these groups represent later stages of Bronze Age activity and demonstrate aspects of blank manufacture, core and retouched tool rejection.

Discussion

5.2.5 Initial quantification of these groups of worked flints has confirmed that they do represent additional groups to those recovered by Last (Last 2006), form important components to the site and do merit more detailed study. This is unlikely to necessitate detailed metrical analysis, although additional examination would make it possible to establish quantities of primary, secondary and tertiary flakes, their proportions in relation to cores and retouched material and observed features of technology such as butt type, platform preparation and hammer mode. It is possible that some material may refit. Essential to this is the need to confirm their stratigraphic position and in so doing reaffirm their relationships to the assemblage and its phasing collected by English Heritage in 2003-4 (Last 2006). The latter assemblage contained a number of flaking clusters equivalent to those found in 2012. These individual groups of material are of sufficient quantity to construct a meaningful narrative of the use of the site as one of flint knapping activity. Most of these clusters can be related directly to phases of use of the monument, although it is possible that some also relate to later activity after the monument functioned as a funerary site. The assemblage also provided one of the largest, most controlled assemblages from a barrow excavation in Wiltshire. The additional material deserves to be added to this existing collection and placed in its chronological position.

5.3 Metalwork *by Nick Stoodley*

Introduction

5.3.1 The assemblage of metal artefacts from the Anglo-Saxon graves excavated in 2012 comprises 53 objects: 36 are iron, 16 copper alloy and one is silver (**Table 3**). In addition,

there are approximately 224 glass and amber beads, a crystal bead and a flint spheroid. A detailed description of each individual artefact is given in **Appendix 3**.

Table 3: Metal objects by material and type

Copper Alloy	Number in total	Types/ description/number			
Brooches	8	Button 3	Disc 3	Small square-headed	Romano-British
Toilet item	1	Cosmetic brush			
Finger ring	1				
Vessel	1	Complete bucket			
'Washer'	1				
Plate	2				
Buckle plate	1				
Fitting	1				
Silver					
Finger ring	1				
Iron					
Spearheads	6	Swanton C1	Swanton H1 x 2	Swanton H2 x 2	Swanton E2
Ferrules	2				
Shield bosses	3	Dickinson and Härke Type 1.1 x 2	Dickinson and Härke Type 4		
Shield fittings	4				
Knives	3	Evison type 1	Evison type 4	Unidentified 1	
Buckles	3	Simple types			
?Buckle	1				
Brooch	1	Penannular			
Fitting	1				
Plate	1				
Rod	1				
Fragments	2				
Unid. objects	8				

Range, date and condition

5.3.2 The range of artefacts recovered from the 2012 excavation at Barrow Clump is characteristic of an assemblage from an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in southern England. Moreover, the evidence is generally in keeping with what was discovered in 2003-4 and reinforces the view that this was a settlement with a typically Saxon cultural identity. The disc and button brooches provide the best indication about cultural influence with connections to other southern English sites, e.g. the disc brooches (ONs 5328, 5300 and 5335) have parallels to the north in the Upper Thames Valley and to the east in Hampshire, while the button brooches (ONs 5335 and 5373) are also of types found in surrounding Saxon areas. The general lack of Anglian and Kentish material demonstrates that this was a community with limited connections.

5.3.3 The assemblage is generally typical of finds from an early Anglo-Saxon Wiltshire cemetery (**Table 4**). They exhibit the usual variations in terms of wealth and their deposition was structured according to the burial's gender and age. There are several

burials that differ in their manner of furnishing, such as grave **[2715]**, which suggest at the very least, local variations in burial rite.

Table 4: Metal objects by grave

Grave	*Sex/age*	*Grave goods*
2605	F/Ad	
2642	M/Ad	
2653	F/Ad	Disc brooch, RB brooch
2656	M/Ad	Shield boss and fittings, buckle, ?knife
2720	M/Ad	Shield boss, 2 x spearheads, ferrule, knife, fitting, Cu plate, 4 objects
2764	n/a	
2781	?F/Ad	Ferrule, strip, bead
2617	F/Ad	?Buckle
2621	n/a	
2624	?F/Ad	
2627	F/Ad	3 amber beads [NB: badly disturbed]
2632	M/Ad	Shield boss
2639	M/Ad	Spearhead
2648	?F/Juv.	4 iron objects, 42 beads (some amber)
2668	?M/Subad.	Spearhead, bucket
2681	Infant	
2686	F/Subad.	
2715	F/Ad	Iron brooch, knife, buckle, 1 bead (glass), iron object
2727 (double)	Juv. X 2	
2774	F/Ad	
2671	Infant	
2674	Juv.	
2699	F/Ad	Small square-headed brooch, 2 x button brooches, 2 x finger rings, cosmetic brooch, fossil, 'washer', beads (amber, glass and crystal, min. total 160)
2701	Infant	
2723	Ad	[incomplete excavation]

5.3.4 Although a number of the grave goods could have been produced in the 5th century, it is questionable whether any burial was made before the 6th century. Grave **[2653]** with a disc (ON 5328) and Roman brooch (ON 5329) could be the earliest. Disc brooches date to the later 5th and earlier 6th century and coupled with a Roman brooch it is tempting to suggest a 5th-century date. However, Roman brooches were also reused as dress fasteners in the 6th century, so although it is probably one of the earliest burials it may not necessarily pre-date 500 AD. The weapon burials concur: there are objects, such as the Dickinson and Härke Group 1.1 and 4 shield bosses and Swanton Type C1 and H1 spearheads that were produced in the 5th century, but all these types continued to be deposited into the 6th century. Burial **(2699)** with, amongst other objects, its small square-headed brooch (ON 5376), pair of button brooches and large quantity of glass and amber beads, can be easily accommodated in the 6th century.

5.3.5 In 2003-4 a number of the burials had been disturbed by badgers, some quite severely (Last 2005, 20). In several cases this had resulted in the movement and breakage of grave goods, making their identification difficult, and also possibly resulting in the contamination of other features. The burials from 2012 have not been as seriously affected and most of the artefacts have been identified. Grave **[2627]** is an exception: it is badly disturbed and there may originally have been more artefacts than the three amber beads that were recovered from the burial.

5.3.6 The assemblage consists of mainly iron (68%) and copper alloy (30%) objects, plus a silver finger ring. This is typical of an assemblage of metalwork from an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Some of the ironwork is fragmentary, but many of the grave fills were sieved and it is doubtful whether any artefacts, or fragments, were overlooked. Some of the fragmentary ironwork can only be described in very general terms, e.g. a fitting or strip, and it may prove impossible to identify the form of the original artefact. Moreover, objects that had been fashioned from organic materials, such as wooden vessels, will have left little or no trace whatsoever (apart from the bucket – ON 5324); this is a particular concern for Barrow Clump where disturbance by animals and tree roots may have exacerbated the situation.

5.3.7 On the whole the copper alloy is relatively well preserved and the form of most of the artefacts is recognisable. Overall, the potential for the long-term storage of these objects can be described as good. In contrast, the iron work was more poorly preserved; yet most of the artefacts can be identified to type and subtype. Two graves produced groups of fragmentary objects and on closer examination it may be possible to reconstruct the artefact(s) from which they derived. The x-rays have helped interpretation, but suggestions for further investigative work are made below which may improve the situation. The long-term storage of the assemblage of iron objects is more problematic and will involve close monitoring.

Discussion and potential

5.3.8 The assessment of the data from 2003-4 demonstrated that badger intrusion had resulted in damage not only to the artefacts but also to the structure of the graves themselves, making the reconstruction of the burial rite problematic. It is notable, however, that the graves excavated in 2012 were less seriously affected and this data will provide a more secure basis on which to reconstruct the burial practices of the community.

5.3.9 Taken in conjunction with the information from 2003-4 the evidence from 2012 has the potential to answer a number of important questions and to permit both local and regional comparisons of the evidence.

5.3.10 An overall assessment can be made of the nature of the burial rite, followed by a consideration of the community that buried their dead at Barrow Clump. The range of grave goods has been classified by material and then by type and subtype (see **Appendix 3**). Drawing on this knowledge, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the grave goods will permit a comparison to be made between burials within the site which will inform on other issues.

5.3.11 For example, a distributional analysis of the grave goods can be conducted in order to reconstruct how the original burials were structured and to examine such patterns both spatially and temporally.

5.3.12 An especially important aspect of the analysis of the grave goods focuses upon female costume. Several of the burials (graves **[2653]**, **[2715]** and **[2699]**) have produced a range of dress accessories and it should be possible to reconstruct the style(s) of costume being worn at burial. Costume provided an important medium through which individual, local and regional identity was articulated (Brush 1993; Stoodley 2005) and it also has the potential to comment on the range of social identities adopted at both a horizontal and vertical level in this community.

5.3.13 In addition to the grave goods, it has been possible to extract evidence about the other aspects of the burial rite (**Table 5**) and again this will permit both local and regional

analysis. On the whole the evidence does seem to be consistent with other early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Wiltshire (Stoodley 2006 and 2010).

Table 5: Burial practice

Grave	*Disturb -ance*	*Number of burials*	*Orientation*	*Deposition*	*Grave structure*	*Gender (by grave goods)*
2605		1	W-E	Extended		
2642		1	SE-NW	Extended	Flint lining	
2653		1	SSW-NNE	Extended		Feminine
2656		1	SSW-NNE	Extended		Masculine
2720		1	SW-NE	Extended		Masculine
2764		0	NW-SE			
2781		1	SE-NW	Extended		
2617		1	SW-NE	Extended		
2621		0	ENE-WSW			
2624		1	WSW-ENE	Extended		
2627	High	1	WSW-ENE	unknown		?Feminine
2632		1	WSW-ENE	Extended		Masculine
2639		1	SE-NW	Extended		Masculine
2648		1	NNW-SSE	Extended		Feminine
2668		1	SSE-NNW	Extended		Masculine
2681		1	ESE-WNW	Extended	?Flint under skull	
2686		1	SSE-NNW	Extended		
2715		1	SE-NW	Extended		?Feminine
2727		2	SSW-NNE	Extended x 2		
2774		1	S-N	Extended		
2671		1	WNW-ESE	unknown		
2674		1	WNW-ESE	Extended		
2699		1	W-E	Extended	?coffin	Feminine
2701		1	WNW-ESE	Extended		
2723		1	NW-SE	unknown		

5.3.14 Taken together, the evidence from the grave goods and the wider aspects of the burial rite, plus what information can be garnered about the layout of the site, will allow important inferences to be made about the community that used Barrow Clump, with special attention being paid to the social structure. It is quite clear that the burials contain a range of wealth, as indicated by the quantity of deposited grave goods and their quality, and this seems to reflect notions of vertical status divisions. Particularly noteworthy is grave **[2699]** with, amongst other items, a small square-headed brooch, pair of button brooches, large necklace and cosmetic brush, and grave **[2668]** with spearhead and bronze-bound bucket.

5.3.15 Where possible, individual artefacts have been provenanced in the catalogue and a summary has been given in **Table 3**. The potential exists, however, to extend this study and to identify in greater detail the cultural associations that the artefacts demonstrate. The brooches and weapons offer the greatest potential, although further work can be done on the glass beads.

5.3.16 The fragmentary artefacts may require detailed analysis. Because of the nature of this rapid assessment it was not possible to try to reconstruct the form of these artefacts. But

progress should be made with the benefit of additional time and information, such as burial plans and photographs. In addition, a much wider corpus of material, i.e. evidence from early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries from throughout the country, will be consulted to further this study.

5.3.17 To support the archaeological data, a full osteological analysis of the skeletal remains will be undertaken in order to provide demographic information (sex and age), in addition to observations on general health and wellbeing. This data is important for the interpretation of the archaeology: studies have shown that certain aspects of burial practice were constrained by both the sex and age of the individual (Stoodley 1999, 2000). The skeletal remains might also be studied for non-metrical traits that might disclose biological relationships, which could help understand the principles on which the cemetery was organised, i.e. the use of family burial plots (Sherlock and Welch 1992). It is notable, therefore, that an examination of the cemetery plan (**Fig. 2**, with graves from 2003-4 and 2012 plotted) reveals several clusters of graves that contained men, women and subadults.

5.3.18 Analysis should be carried out on fragments of textile preserved on artefacts, especially the brooches. When integrated with the evidence from 2003-4 this will contribute to our understanding of the character of the costume. It may also provide insights into textile manufacture and technology.

5.3.19 Artefacts such as the spearheads and shield bosses will require analysing for traces of wood from the haft and board respectively in order to facilitate identification of species.

5.3.20 Evidence for other organic material, such as leather which may have covered the shield board, and other soft furnishings should also be considered and may prove crucial to the overall reconstruction of artefacts.

5.3.21 The potential of the dataset from Barrow Clump in terms of research priorities is mainly centred on the grave goods and the assemblage from 2012 will need to be considered alongside the evidence from 2003-4 (plus evidence from the subsequent seasons of work). The collection of artefacts contains several objects that are of regional significance. In particular, the button brooches (ONs 5373 and 5388) from grave **[2699]** are of a type that is poorly represented from closed grave contexts. This was a wealthy grave and the contextual information provided by the associated grave goods may help to clarify the dating of this type. The Romano-British brooch (ON 5329) is also important, especially when considered with the three from 2003-4. While the deposition of these brooches in early Anglo-Saxon burials is not particularly unusual, the presence of four in such a small number of graves is significant and suggests contact and involvement with old Romano-British sites in the area. The fact that they seem to have acquired such fine brooches, which are also of generally similar form, indicates that they may have deliberately sought out such designs, perhaps to imitate early Anglo-Saxon bow brooches that could not be obtained (White 1990). It is interesting, therefore, that in grave **[2653]** and B6013 (2003-4) the brooches were found over the upper body and were probably functioning as dress fasteners. The iron penannular brooch (ON 5343) from grave **[2715]** is a rare find of which only a few examples are known from sealed grave contexts from Wiltshire.

5.3.22 The information recovered about necklaces is important, especially as the associated object ('washer', ON 5379) with grave **[2699]**, indicates the possibility of a quite elaborate piece of jewellery, consisting of more than just beads. Such a discovery is of importance for our understanding of the adornment of the female body in this region.

5.3.23 An unusually complete copper-alloy bound wooden vessel or 'bucket', was recovered from grave **[2668]** (ON 5324) (**Front Cover**). The information that the artefact can provide about the construction of such vessels is important regionally. Information deriving from scientific analysis about the species of wood and also possibly the contents of the vessel will be of value regionally.

5.4 Beads *by Angus Forshaw*

5.4.1 An estimated total (some of the beads are fragmentary) of 225 glass, amber and crystal beads were recovered from five Anglo-Saxon graves (**Table 6**), all females, by hand excavation and wet sieving of the grave fills. The beads are quantified by grave and type in **Table 6**, with the largest group coming from grave **[2699]** in trench 3. All but two of the glass beads are monochrome, the exceptions being two polychrome (yellow, green and red) beads from grave **[2699]**. The other glass beads from grave **[2699]** are spherical, the 92 tiny green examples having a diameter of *c*. 2mm, their distribution indicating that they were probably sewn to clothing rather than being, for example, part of a necklace or bracelet. This may also be the case for some of the group of segmented and other beads from grave **[2648]**.

Table 6: Bead totals from graves

Grave	Spherical	Spherical (green)	Segmented	Other	Amber	Crystal	*Total*
2627 (T2)	-	-	-	-	3	-	*3*
2648 (T2)	-	-	15	1	25	-	*41*
2699 (T3)	44	92	-	-	35	1	*172*
2715 (T2)	-	-	1	1	6	-	*8*
2781 (T1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	*1*

5.5 Other finds *by Phil Andrews and Nicholas Cooke*

5.5.1 Approximately half of what is thought to be an archer's wristguard (ON 5318) came from probable Early Bronze Age cremation burial **[2180]** (fill **2679**). Against the object's interpretation as a wristguard is the fact that it is rather narrow and would have had single rather than pairs of perforations at either end. The stone, as yet unidentified, is greenish grey in colour, hard, smooth and fine grained. The fragment is approximately rectangular and measures 59mm long by 20mm wide and is a maximum of 5mm thick. It is perforated centrally at one end, has slightly chamfered edges, and the broken end shows evidence of having been smoothed, perhaps for re-use as a pendant and/or through use as a whetstone. There is no indication that the stone has been burnt, suggesting that it was added to the cremated bone after this had been collected together, rather than having been burnt with the body on the pyre.

5.5.2 Also from probable Early Bronze Age cremation burial **[2180]** (fill **2679**) came a tubular bone bead 11mm long and fragments of a bone pin with a perforated head, the perforation 3mm in diameter. Both objects have been burnt and are made from sheep metapodials (identifications by Lorrain Higbee). Bone pins are not unusual in Early Bronze cremation burials, but the bone bead is a rare find.

5.5.3 A possible chalk lamp (ON 5371) came from one of the upper fills of the Early Bronze Age barrow ditch in trench 4. The object has been roughly fashioned from a flat piece of chalk and is sub-oval (48 x 44mm) and 22mm (max) thick, with the inside carved out to leave a relatively thin base and sides.

5.5.4 Two coins were recovered, both small copper alloy coins struck in the Late Roman period. The earlier of the two (ON 5337), from context 2635, the Romano-British turf line in the barrow ditch in trench 1, is a Gloria Exercitus issue of the House of Constantine, struck between AD 335 and 341. The second (ON 2729), a topsoil find from trench 4, is a very small copy of a Fel Temp Reparatio ('Fallen Horseman') issue, probably struck between *c.* AD 350 and 360. These were copies of 'official' coinage, probably struck to compensate for gaps in supply of coinage to Britain and to provide sufficient small change for the provinces needs. It is unclear whether these copies were officially sanctioned, if at all, but they are not uncommon as site finds, and seem to have circulated in the same fashion as officially struck coins.

5.6 Unburnt human bone *by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy*

5.6.1 The unburnt human bone from the Anglo-Saxon graves has been subject to basic assessment, with the results summarised in **Table 1** (see above) and tabulated (by trench and skeleton/grave number) in more detail in **Appendix 4**. In addition, disarticulated, redeposited human bone from other contexts has been assessed and the results are also included in **Appendix 4**. Much of this latter group of material came from the upper fills of the early Bronze Age barrow ditch and derives from Anglo-Saxon graves which had been subject to animal disturbance.

5.7 Cremated human bone *by Jacqueline I. McKinley*

5.7.1 The 3365g of bone from probable Early Bronze Age grave **[2680]** (context **2679**) represents the well preserved remains of a minimum of two individuals, a juvenile (*c*. 6-12 yr.) and a young adult (*c.* 20-30 yr.), possibly male. The bone is generally well oxidised, though there is some evidence of incomplete oxidation, and there is no evidence to suggest any unusual post-cremation pre-burial manipulation of the remains. The very high yield and presence of skeletal elements from all areas of the skeleton, including tooth roots and the small bones of the hands and feet, indicate a thorough recovery of the remains from the pyre site for burial. Fragments of several worked bone artefacts - a pin and a bead - were observed in the scan; no unworked animal remains were observed.

5.8 Animal bone *by Lorrain Higbee*

5.8.1 Animal bone was recovered from 56 separate contexts including a preserved Neolithic land surface, Beaker ring-ditch, Early Bronze Age barrow and several Saxon graves. The assemblage comprises 1169 fragments of hand-recovered animal bone, 58% (679) of which are identifiable to species and skeletal element.

5.8.2 The assemblage includes several partial skeletons from animals such as foxes, badgers and rabbits that have burrowed into the archaeological deposits. This intrusive material is well-preserved and accounts for 41% (278) of identified fragments. The rest of the material (400 fragments) is poorly preserved and of probable prehistoric, Romano-British and/or Saxon date. Identified species include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and red deer.

5.8.3 The cattle bone assemblage from prehistoric contexts shows a slight bias towards skull fragments and foot bones. This suggests that skins rather than meat joints were deposited. This type of deposit, so called 'head and hoof deposits' have been noted from

a number of barrows in the region (see for example Serjeantson 2011, 72) and are thought to represent token offerings to the dead.

5.8.4 Horses were extremely rare in Early Bronze Age Britain (see for example Bendry 2010, 12), therefore the 19 horse bones recovered from the Barrow Clump barrow ditch are potentially very important. Some of these bones are from the upper fills of the ditch, above or within the Romano-British turf line, but those from the lower fills (2649 and 2650) may be of Early Bronze Age date, if not disturbed and redeposited due to animal burrowing. However, radiocarbon dating would be necessary to confirm that the bones are contemporary with the barrow.

5.8.5 The sheep/goat and pig bone assemblages include mostly limb bones and it is assumed that these are food remains or offerings. Dog skull fragments were recovered from the barrow ditch, as were several red deer skeletal elements. The deer elements include two small pieces of antler, a distal fragment of metatarsal and fragment of mandible.

5.8.6 Almost all of the fragments recovered from Saxon graves are loose teeth from livestock species. The elements are unlikely to represent grave goods, and were probably just represent residual fragments in the backfill of the grave.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 147 soil samples were taken during the course of the 2012 excavation, 135 of them from graves for the recovery of human bone and small artefacts, specifically beads. A further five samples comprised the entire contents of Early Bronze Age cremation burial **[2680]** (fill **2679**), which were processed for the recovery of cremated bone.

6.1.2 Seven bulk environmental samples were also taken, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, charcoal and small animal bones. These samples were taken from what were considered to be appropriate well sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. However, it became clear during excavation, and this has been borne out by the results from sample processing, that none of the deposits sampled had escaped mixing as a result of extensive animal burrowing and tree root disturbance.

6.2 Charred plant remains and charcoal

6.2.1 The seven samples included two from the buried Neolithic land surface in trench 1, two from the fill of the Early Bronze Age barrow ditch in trench 1, and three from a group of undated (but pre-Saxon, and probably prehistoric) post-holes in trench 3.

6.2.2 Processing of these seven samples revealed modern finds (for example, silver foil) in several, indicating that they had been disturbed to varying degrees, largely as a result animal burrowing. Virtually no charred plant remains or charcoal was present.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Overall, the excavation undertaken in 2012 has proved extremely successful. The archaeological aims and objectives have predominantly been achieved with, in particular, a significant amount of data gathered from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

7.1.2 The excavation has also proved to be a very suitable project for Operation Nightingale, with the military personnel involved benefiting from the experience, both in terms of archaeological knowledge and in terms of recovery.

7.1.3 Along with the military personnel, the excavation attracted a number of volunteers with a wide range of archaeological experience and skills. The volunteers have taken part in both the excavation and post-excavation stages of the project, and are proving a considerable asset to the team.

7.1.4 The continuing disturbance caused by badgers and other burrowing animals to the archaeological deposits and human remains has been demonstrated. Whilst animal burrows were not individually recorded in the same detail as in the English Heritage excavations of 2003-2004, they have been recorded where they impacted on archaeological features, particularly graves.

7.1.5 Further areas of the barrow and surrounding area will be targeted for investigation in 2013, principally in order to clarify the extent, layout and density of Anglo-Saxon graves revealed in 2003–4 and 2012.

7.2 Prehistoric sequence

7.2.1 The small quantity of pottery recovered in 2012 from the buried Neolithic land surface sealed beneath the Bronze Age barrow mound is of Early Neolithic date, whilst Middle and Late Neolithic sherds were also recovered during the 2003-4 excavations. This, together with some of the worked flint, suggests activity, possibly settlement, on the site at various times throughout the Neolithic period.

7.2.2 The projected extent of the Beaker ring-ditch was confirmed in 2012, indicating it to have been approximately 15m in diameter. No further graves were found, but what is interpreted as a short length of a previously unidentified stake-circle was identified. This was later and slightly offset from the course of the ring-ditch, but may have perpetuated the use of the Beaker monument in a different form, and perhaps in a different way.

7.2.3 Further sections excavated in 2012 through the Early Bronze Age barrow ditch revealed a consistent profile and fill sequence, as well as a recut which had also been recorded in 2003-4 and which may have extended around the circumference of the monument. The precise course of the northern part of the barrow ditch remains to be clarified in future work, and this will establish the diameter of this substantial bell barrow, which on current estimates is approximately 50m across, with a berm up to 7m wide. A turf line recorded approximately half way up the sequence of fills on the barrow ditch has been assigned to the Roman period, and indicates the level to which the ditch had silted up and stabilised by this time. It was probably from this level or just above that the Anglo-Saxon graves were dug.

7.2.4 No Early Bronze Age burials were found beneath the turf core of the surviving mound in 2012 and Hawley's discoveries in the centre of the barrow appear to be the only ones made so far that relate to this phase of use. However, the discovery in 2012 of a unurned cremation burial made in a cut in the chalk capping to the turf core of the mound represents a significant discovery. This burial is likely to be of Early Bronze Age date, and this can be confirmed by future radiocarbon dating. The substantial quantity of cremated bone is unusual and is derived from two individuals, accompanied by a bone pin and a rare bone bead.

7.2.5 Finally, it appears that the south-east end of Hawley's previously un-located excavation trench of the 1890s may have been identified, at the west end of trench 4. The location and projected extent towards the centre of the mound would certainly fit with what would be expected.

7.3 Anglo-Saxon cemetery

7.3.1 The 2012 excavation recorded 25 graves, containing 24 burials, with one grave containing two individuals and two graves with no surviving human remains. When added to those excavated by English Heritage in 2003-4 (12 graves containing 13 burials) this makes a total of 37 Anglo-Saxon graves with, overall, 37 burials.

7.3.2 The grave goods from the 2012 excavation are generally indicative of a 6th century AD date for the cemetery, which supports the date suggested from the grave goods excavated in 2003-4. Although a small number of brooches and weapons could have been manufactured as early as the late 5th century, they were probably deposited in the 6th, while two or three of the spearheads have a currency which extends into the 7th century but were probably manufactured in the 6th.

7.3.3 The absence of graves in trench 4, or at least within the relatively narrow strip excavated, suggests that burials were largely confined to the southern side of the barrow, perhaps in sight of a contemporary (but as yet undiscovered) settlement further to the south in the bottom of Avon valley, most likely in the vicinity of Ablington but possibly to the north of this, nearer Figheldean. The extent of the cemetery is yet to be confirmed, and two graves on the outer edge or south of the barrow ditch in trench 2 provide evidence that the cemetery may extend some distance beyond the edge of the Bronze Age monument in this direction.

7.3.4 Only two graves intercut, in trench 1, and here this was at their edges. This may indicate that the graves were marked in some way, even the smallest graves of infants, possibly by wooden markers or mounds of earth. This lack of intercutting also suggests that burial may have taken place over a relatively short period within the 6th century, possibly spanning no more than a few decades.

7.3.5 With the full extent of the cemetery not yet clear and further excavations planned, it would be premature at this point to begin to make comparisons with other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Wiltshire and also to look in too much detail at any possible patterning in the layout of the cemetery. Nevertheless, several apparent groupings have been noted above and these can be repeated and expanded upon here.

7.3.6 Within the relatively small area of trench 3 there appears to be a distinct grouping of two infants (**[2671**] and **[2701]**) and a juvenile (**[2674]**) in this part of the barrow berm. Further to the east, within the barrow ditch in trench 2, there is a further group of young or relatively young individuals comprising an infant (**[2671]**), the two juveniles in grave **[2727]** and another (female) juvenile (**[2648]**), only the latter with grave goods (beads). To this second group may be added a male and a female subadult (**[2668**] and **[2685]**), the former accompanied by a bucket and spear, and grave **[2621]**, which though it has been recently disturbed and contained no human remains, was of relatively small size.

7.3.7 Around the inner half of the barrow ditch on the south-east side was a series of five adult male and female graves in trenches 1 and D (**[2653]**, **[2656]**, **[2720]**, **[6012]** and **[6013]**), including two of the weapons burials with shields (**[2656**] and **[2720]**), lying broadly end to end. This group also included the two burials each with a Roman brooch and a Saxon brooch worn as a pair (**[2653**] and **[6013]**). To these might be added grave **[6002]**,

another weapons burial with a shield, in trench C, and graves **[2624**] and **[2632]** further to the south-west in trench 2, the latter the only other weapons burial with a shield. In contrast, the outer half of the barrow ditch had only one grave (**[2621]**) parallel to the ditch edge, most of the others being radially oriented. The presence can be noted here of grave **[6000]**, the relatively rich burial in trench C which included the great square-headed brooch, two saucer brooches, a penannular brooch, a necklace, a rare horse-bit and a silver alloy spoon.

7.3.8 Finally, one group of five graves (**[2605]**, **[26542**, **[6001]**, **[6005]** and **[6011]**) aligned south-east - north-west, and two further probable infant or neonate graves (**[2764]** and **[6014]**), lay within the barrow berm in trench 1 and the adjacent trenches C and D. None of these had grave goods (except for a fragment of bead in **[6011]**), and the burials may represent a relatively impoverished group, or possibly reflect a chronological difference.

7.3.9 The practice of focussing early Anglo-Saxon graves and cemeteries around earlier monuments is a widely attested phenomenon within Wiltshire (Eagles 2001; Meaney 1964, 264-79; Osgood 1999; Semple 2003; Williams 1997) and sufficient comparative data exists for the significance of Barrow Clump to be assessed – certainly within the regional context.

7.4 Current and future work

7.4.1 Post-excavation work continues on the archive and material excavated in 2012, mainly undertaken by a small team of volunteers and soldiers organised through Project Florence, with other input from staff at Wessex Archaeology and elsewhere. The long-term aim is to bring together and assess the results from 2012 and two further proposed seasons of excavation under the aegis of Operation Nightingale and, eventually, to integrate and publish these along with the results from the English Heritage excavations of 2003–4, which have been subject to an interim assessment (Last 2006).

7.4.2 The foci of fieldwork in 2013 will be on the area between trench 4 and English Heritage trench D to the south, on the east side of the barrow, and the area around trench 3 on the west side of the barrow, though the presence of trees and other constraints may limit investigations to some degree in this area. Excavation in both areas will, in particular, provide more information on the extent, layout and density of Anglo-Saxon burials within the limits of the barrow monument. As suspected, the graves investigated by English Heritage formed part of a larger group centred in the south-east part of the barrow. The excavation in 2012 demonstrated that the cemetery certainly extends westwards, but the limit has not yet been reached. The work showed that although the graves appear to thin out on the eastern edge this limit has also not been found. A further, radial trench is proposed to cross the northern half of the barrow, an area so far not investigated (other than perhaps by Hawley at the end of the 19th century), to establish whether further Anglo-Saxon burials may lie in this part of the barrow, as well as providing further information on the prehistoric sequence. Interestingly, an unstratified Anglo-Saxon spearhead was discovered on the northern edge of the barrow in 2011, which hints at the presence of graves in that area. A small trench is also proposed outside and to the south-west of the barrow, to attempt to establish whether the Anglo-Saxon cemetery extended very far in this direction as part of a much larger burial ground that surrounds the Scheduled Monument.

7.4.3 Future, distributional analysis of the graves can be undertaken to inform on the layout and structure of the excavated part of the cemetery. It should aim to determine why certain individuals were interred here by considering evidence for zoning of graves based on archaeological and skeletal data. This was attempted for 2003-4 (Stoodley 2007), but with

the larger sample of graves that is now available, a more accurate understanding will be possible, and will further improve when the data from the planned work in 2013 and 2014 becomes available. The proposed analysis will also will also assess the relationship of the group of early Anglo-Saxon graves to the Bronze Age barrow to try to discover the reasons why the cemetery site was sited here. A particularly interesting question is the relationship, both spatially and chronologically, of the graves within the berm to those in the barrow ditch – some differ not only in terms of their location, but also in their burial rite. It is possible that these might belong to an earlier period of usage, such as the Roman era (Williams 1998), though this is considered very unlikely, or alternatively date to the final-phase - a period when the practice of placing grave goods was in decline. With regard to the former suggestion, the intermittent use of the site over many centuries, whether for burial or some other purpose, may have played an important decision in determining the location of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Williams 1997) – were the Anglo-Saxons following an established tradition of use? If so, this raises important issues concerning the integration of earlier landscapes into the early medieval world.

7.4.4 A comparison of the Barrow Clump data to other Wiltshire cemeteries is proposed. An important research priority will be to integrate the data regionally to compare and contrast the site and its burial practices thus leading to a clearer understanding of Barrow Clump's place within the county. Wiltshire does have a fairly regular and structured burial rite in the 6th century (Stoodley 2006, 2010) and it will be of interest to learn whether Barrow Clump confirms or modifies this understanding.

7.4.5 The small sample of graves excavated in 2003-4 limited what could be said about the importance of the site. With the addition of the 2012 data it is clear that the cemetery's value lies in terms of regional and local research priorities. The county of Wiltshire boasts a relatively high number of early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries that span the later 5th to 7th century AD and which encompass a range of different sites: community burials grounds of the 5th and 6th century to high-status burials, often reusing earlier monuments, of the 7th (Eagles 2001). Thus the regional context of the Barrow Clump site can be reconstructed with a certain degree of certainty. But what these studies have shown is that the practice of siting an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery around a prehistoric monument is more commonly encountered in the 7th century. Barrow Clump is thus an important earlier example and is of important academic value especially considering the recent interest that there has been in this topic (Williams 1997; Thate 2005).

7.4.6 Finally, the site is also important in terms of the recent interest in the early medieval landscape and especially how cemeteries may have been used to demarcate boundaries and territories in Wiltshire (Bonney 1966; Semple 2003). The potential certainly exists for Barrow Clump to be integrated into such studies.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The Site falls within the collecting area of the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes. It is proposed, therefore, that all finds and the accompanying records be deposited there following the completion of assessment and analysis, subject to the museum accepting archaeological archives.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive from the 2012 excavation, which includes paper and digital records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts (**Table 7**), will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated

archaeological material by Wiltshire Heritage Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011). It will eventually form part of the consolidated archive for the Barrow Clump project which is proposed to be deposited at Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

8.2.2 The archive is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury under the project code 85370.

Table 7: Site archive

WA Project Code	File No.	Details	No of sheets	Format
78840	1	Index to archive	1	A4
78840	1	Interim report	70	A4
78840	1	Number record	1	A4
78840	1	Graphics register	4	A4
78840	1	Photo register	13	A4
78840	1	Survey records	13	A4
78840	1	Context records	184	A4
78840	1	Finds records	5	A4
78840	1	Environmental register	8	A4
78840	1	Environmental records	12	A4
78840	1	Graphics	47	A4
78840	2	Graphics	18	A3
78840	Roll	Graphics	7	A1
78840	-	B & W photographs		-
78840	-	Colour slides		-
78840	-	Digital photographs	257	CD
78840	-	Finds boxes	XX-	boxes

8.3 Conservation

8.3.1 Immediate conservation requirements were dealt with in the field. Finds which were subsequently identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of conservation treatment have been subject to limited cleaning, stabilisation and packed appropriately.

8.4 Storage

8.4.1 The bulk of the material archive is currently stored by material and context in cardboard boxes, with metalwork and other small finds kept in individual plastic containers, sealed and with silica gel added where necessary.

8.5 Discard policy

8.5.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, no discard policy has been implemented.

8.6 Copyright

8.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing

that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

8.6.2 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.7 Security Copy

8.7.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared in electronic form (PDF file).

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Excavation context summary

			Type:	Excavation
Dimensions:		**Max. depth:**	**Ground level:**	
Context	**Description**			**Site Sub Div.**
2600	*Topsoil*	Trench 1 topsoil		1
2601	*Topsoil*	Trench 2 topsoil		2
2602	*Fill*	Upper fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch		2
2603	*Spoil*	Spoil from badger activity		3
2604	*Fill*	Upper fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch		1
2605	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2606, 2607)		1
2606	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2605)		1
2607	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2605)		1
2608	*Cut*	Cut of modern pit (fw 2609)		1
2609	*Fill*	Fill of modern pit (fo 2609)		1
2610	*Layer*	Disturbed/slumped ground		2
2611	*Fill*	0-10cm of Bronze Age barrow ditch		2
2612	*Fill*	0-10cm of Bronze Age barrow ditch		1
2613	*Spoil*	Spoil from badger activity		General
2614	*Fill*	10-20cm of Bronze Age barrow ditch		2
2615	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2617)		2
2616	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2617)		2
2617	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2615, 2616)		2
2618	*Fill*	20-30cm of Bronze Age barrow ditch		2
2619	*Fill*	30-40cm of Bronze Age barrow ditch		2
2620	*Fill*	Grave fill (modern) (fo 2621)		2
2621	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2620)		2
2622	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2624)		2
2623	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2624)		2
2624	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2622, 2623)		2
2625	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2627)		2
2626	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2627)		2
2627	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2625, 2626)		2
2628	*Fill*	Fill of badger disturbance (fo 2629)		2
2629	*Cut*	Badger activity (fw 2628)		2

2630	*Fill*	Grave fill (fw 2632)	2
2631	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2632)	2
2632	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2630, 2631)	2
2633	*Fill*	40-50cm Bronze Age barrow ditch	2
2634	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	1
2635	*Layer*	Fill of ditch	1
2636	*Fill*	Flint layer within Bronze Age barrow ditch	2
2637	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2639)	2
2638	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2639)	2
2639	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2637, 2638, 2643, 2644)	2
2640	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2642)	1
2641	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2642)	1
2642	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2640, 2641)	1
2643	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2639)	2
2644	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2639)	2
2645	*Layer*	Chalk capping	1
2646	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2648)	2
2647	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2648)	2
2648	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2646, 2647)	2
2649	*Layer*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	1
2650	*Layer*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	1
2651	*Fill*	Grave backfill (fo 2653)	1
2652	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2653)	1
2653	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2651, 2652)	1
2654	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2656)	1
2655	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2656)	1
2656	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2654, 2655)	1
2657	*Cut*	Section of Bronze Age barrow ditch	2
2658	*Fill*	Primary fill at east side of section	1
2659	*Fill*	Primary fill at west side of section	1
2660	*Cut*	Bronze Age barrow ditch	1
2661	*Fill*	Fill of barrow ditch	2
2662	*Fill*	Fill of barrow ditch	2
2663	*Fill*	Fill of barrow ditch	2
2664	*Fill*	Fill of barrow ditch	2
2665	*Fill*	Fill of barrow ditch	2
2666	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2668)	2

2667	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2668)	2
2668	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2666, 2667)	2
2669	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2671)	3
2670	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2671)	3
2671	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2669, 2670)	3
2672	*Fill*	Grave fill (fw 2674)	3
2673	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2674)	3
2674	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2672, 2673)	3
2675	*Layer*	Chalk natural	1,2,3
2676	*Layer*	Chalk capping of barrow	2
2677	*Layer*	Turf core of barrow	2
2678	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2681)	2
2679	*Fill*	Cremation deposit (fo 2680)	2
2680	*Cut*	Cremation cut (fw 2679)	2
2681	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2678, 2682)	2
2682	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2681)	2
2683	*Layer*	Turf core of barrow	1
2684	*Fill*	Fill (fo 2686)	2
2685	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fw 2686)	2
2686	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2684, 2685)	2
2687	*Cut*	Cut (fw 2688)	3
2688	*Fill*	Fill (fo 2687)	3
2689	*Cut*	Cut (fo 2690)	3
2690	*Fill*	Post-hole fill (fw 2689)	3
2691	*Layer*	Layer – pre-barrow turf	1
2692	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2699)	3
2693	*Cut*	Post-hole cut (fw 2695)	3
2694	*Cut*	Post-hole cut (fw 2696)	3
2695	*Fill*	Post-hole fill (fo 2693)	3
2696	*Fill*	Post-hole fill (fo 2694)	3
2697	*Layer*	Subsoil	3
2698	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2701)	3
2699	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2692, 2761, 2700)	3
2700	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2699)	3
2701	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2698, 2702)	3
2702	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2701)	3
2703	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1

2704	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2705	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2706	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2707	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2708	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2709	*Cut*	Post-hole cut (fw 2710)	3
2710	*Fill*	Post-hole fill (fo 2709)	3
2711	*Cut*	Badger activity (fw 2712)	2
2712	*Fill*	Badger activity (fw 2711)	2
2713	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2715)	2
2714	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2715)	2
2715	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2713, 2714)	2
2716	-	-	-
2717	*Layer*	Dump of chalk natural	1
2718	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2720)	1
2719	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2720)	1
2720	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2718, 2719, 2721)	1
2721	*Fill*	Disturbed grave fill (fo 2720)	1
2722	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2723)	3
2723	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2722, 2724)	3
2724	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2723)	3
2725	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2727)	2
2726	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2727)	2
2727	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2725, 2726, 2728)	2
2728	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2727)	2
2729	*Layer*	Topsoil	4
2730	*Fill*	Sub-division of 2636	2
2731	*Fill*	Sub-division of 2636	2
2732	*Fill*	Badger activity (fo 2732)	2
2733	*Cut*	Badger activity (fw 2732)	2
2734	*Layer*	Slumped mound	4
2735	*Layer*	Bronze Age surface	4
2736	*Cut*	Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2737	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2738	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2739	*Fill*	Animal activity	4
2740	*Fill*	Backfill of Hawleys trench?	4

2741	*Cut*	Hawleys trench?	4
2742	*Layer*	Mound spread	4
2743	*Layer*	Turf core of Bronze Age barrow	4
2744	*Cut*	Cut of small pit/post-hole (fw 2745)	4
2745	*Fill*	Fill of small pit/post-hole (fo 2744)	4
2746	*Cut*	Cut of small pit (fw 2747)	4
2747	*Fill*	Fill of small pit (fo 2746)	4
2748	*Fill*	Fill of small pit (fo 2749)	4
2749	*Cut*	Cut of small pit (fw 2748)	4
2750	*Cut*	Recut of Bronze age barrow ditch	4
2751	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2752	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2753	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2754	*Fill*	Fill of Bronze Age barrow ditch	4
2755	*Cut*	Beaker ring-ditch	4
2756	*Layer*	Upcast from ring-ditch	4
2757	*Layer*	Buried land surface	4
2758	-	-	4
2759	-	-	4
2760	-	-	4
2761	*Fill*	Outer fill of grave cut (fo 2699)	3
2762	*Cut*	Cut into charcoal area (fw 2763)	1
2763	*Fill*	Fill of cut into charcoal area (fo 2762)	1
2764	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2765)	1
2765	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2764)	1
2766	*Fill*	Lower flint fill of Bronze Age ditch	1
2767	*Layer*	Neolithic land surface	2
2768	*Fill*	Badger activity (fo 2769)	2
2769	*Cut*	Badger activity (fw 2768)	2
2770	*Layer*	Component of Bronze Age mound	1
2771	*Layer*	Midden deposit	1
2772	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2774)	2
2773	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2774)	2
2774	*Cut*	Grave cut (fw 2772, 2773)	2
2775	*Layer*	Topsoil	3
2776	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2777	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1

2778	*Layer*	Neolithic buried soil	1
2779	*Fill*	Grave fill (fo 2781)	1
2780	*Skeleton*	Inhumation (fo 2781)	1
2781	*Cut*	Grave fill (fw 2779, 2780)	1
2782	*Fill*	Fill of ring-ditch	4
2783	*Fill*	Fill of ring-ditch	1
2784	*Stake holes*	Group of 5 stake-holes	4

10.2 Appendix 2: Grave catalogue

Trench 1

GRAVE 2605 (SK 2606)
Figure #: N/A
West - east, sub-rectangular cut with vertical, irregular sides and a flat base – 2.05m x 0.65m, 0.55m deep. Dark brown silt loam fill with some chalk and occasional flint inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 60% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2642 (SK 2641)
Figure #: N/A
South-east – north-west, rectangular cut with vertical sides and a flat base - 2.45m x 0.65m, 0.45m deep. Light brown sandy silt loam fill with some chalk and flint inclusions. Several large flint nodules around edge of grave indicate probable flint lining.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 85% skeletal recovery. Adult male.
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2653 (SK 2652)
Figure #: N/A
South-south-west – north-north-east, sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and an undulating base – 1.95m x 0.67m, 0.22m deep. Mid brown sandy silt loam fill with common angular and sub-angular flints and some chalk inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial with head angled to the left, *c*. 65% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods:
ON 5328: Cu alloy disc brooch, on top of left clavicle.
ON 5329: Cu alloy Roman fibula brooch, on top of upper ribs on right side.

GRAVE 2656 (SK 2655)
Figure #: N/A
South-south-west – north-north-east, sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and an undulating base – 1.04m x 0.60m, 0.20m deep. Light grey brown sandy silt loam fill with common chalk and some flint fragments.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial with head angled to the left, *c*. 65% skeletal recovery. Adult male.
Grave Goods:
ON 5330 & 5331: Iron belt buckle fragments. ON 5330 on the right side of the pelvis, ON 5331 on left side of the pelvis.
ON 5332 & 5333: Iron shield fittings. ON 5332 found above right shoulder, ON 5333 found above left shoulder. Probably associated with ON 5348.
ON 5346 & 5347: Iron shield fittings. ON 5346 found near ON 5332, with ON 5347 found near ON 5333. Probably associated with ON 5348.
ON 5348: Iron shield boss, found covering mandible; point intact.
ON 5359: Iron knife, fragmentary, from above left pelvis.

GRAVE 2720 (SK 2719)
Figure #: N/A
South-west – north-east, sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides and a flat base – 2.00m x 0.60m, 0.20m deep. Mid brown sandy silt loam fill with moderate chalk and flint inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 80% skeletal recovery. Adult male.
Grave Goods:
ON 5354: Cu alloy fitting.
ON 5355: Iron fitting, from neck of SK2720.
ON 5356: Iron object, from fill directly above SK2720.
ON 5357: Iron object from outside of right humerus, possibly related to ON5358 and ON 5364.
ON 5358: Iron object from outside of right humerus, possibly related to ON5357 and ON 5364.
ON 5364: Iron object from outside of right humerus, possibly related to ON 5357 and ON 5358.
ON 5365: Iron ferrule, found to left of the left lower limb.
ON 5366: 2 iron spearheads, found to the right above the body.
ON 5367: Iron shield boss, found where the skull would have been expected. Badger run along left of skeleton probably responsible for missing skull.
ON 5368: Iron knife, found under right ribs of skeleton.

GRAVE 2764 (SK --)
Figure #: N/A
North-west – south-east, 1.00m x 0.45m, 0.25m deep. Light – mid-brown sandy loam fill with some small chalk and flint inclusions.
Human Remains: No surviving human bone.
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2781 (SK 2780)
Figure #: N/A
South-east – north-west, approx 1.7m x 0.8m, no discernable edge to grave cut but it has a flat base. Mid brown sandy silt loam fill with moderate chalk and flint fragments.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 90% skeletal recovery. Adult ?Female.
Grave Goods:
ON 5394: Copper alloy strip, pierced.
ON 5395: Iron ferrule, found near left wrist.
ON 5396: 1 amber/glass bead.

Trench 2

GRAVE 2617 (SK 2616)
Figure #: N/A
South-west – north-east, sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 1.98m x 0.80m, 0.4m deep. Light greyish brown silt loam fill with abundant sub-angular chalk and some flint fragments. Considerable tree root disturbance.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 65% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods:
ON 5313: Iron C-shaped buckle?, near left knee.

GRAVE 2621
Figure #: N/A
East-north-east – west-south-west, sub rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 1.4m x 0.5m, 0.4m deep. Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam fill with common sub-angular chalk and occasional flint fragments and nodules. Grave contained modern backfill of military rubbish including trip flare cases, hexi-burners and blank 7.62mm rounds.
Human Remains: None
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2624 (SK 2623)
Figure #: N/A
West-south-west – east-north-east, sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 1.84m x 0.65m, 0.44m deep. Mid greyish brown silt loam fill with common sub-angular chalk and occasional flint fragments.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial. Left forearm possibly flexed over the hip. *c*. 40% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods: N/A.

GRAVE 2627 (SK2626)
Figure #: N/A
West-south-west – east-north-east, sub-rectangular cut with steep, truncated sides and a flat base – 1.8m x 0.7m, 0.4m deep. Light greyish brown silt loam fill with abundant sub-angular chalk and occasional flint fragments and nodules.
Human Remains: Supine? Exact posture unknown due to extensive disturbance by badgers. *c*. 20% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods:
ON 5316: 3 amber beads.

GRAVE 2632 (SK 2631)
Figure #: N/A
West-south-west – east-north-east, rectangular cut with vertical sides and an undulating base – 2.09m x 0.63m, 0.46m deep. Light greyish brown silt loam fill with common sub-angular chalk and occasional flint fragments and nodules.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 35% skeletal recovery. Adult (male).
Grave Goods:
ON 5361: Shield boss, placed over the chest area.

GRAVE 2639 (SK 2638)
Figure #: N/A
South-east – north-west, sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 2.06m x 1.00m, 0.50m deep. Light yellow/brown silt loam fill with common sub-angular chalk and occasional flint fragments.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 85% skeletal recovery. Adult male.
Grave Goods:
ON 5360 Spearhead, near the right hand side of the skull.

GRAVE 2648 (SK 2647)
Figure #: N/A
North-north-west – south-south-east, narrow rectangular cut with curved ends, straight sides and a flat base – 1.92m x 0.51m, 0.49m deep. Light greyish brown silt loam fill with common sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and some flint inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 88% skeletal recovery. Juvenile ?female.
Grave Goods:
ON 5317: 26 beads, possibly amber.
ON 5319: Iron object, right hand side.
ON 5320: Iron object, right hand side.
ON 5321: Iron object, left hand side.
ON 5322: 8 beads in a cluster, near left upper arm.
ON 5325: Iron object, left hand side.
ON 5326: 8 beads – found on removal of grave fill.

GRAVE 2668 (SK 2667)
Figure #: N/A
South-south-east – north-north-west, rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 2.03m x 0.63m, 0.30 deep. Light medium brown silt loam fill with moderate chalk and flint inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 88% skeletal recovery. Subadult ?male.
Grave Goods:
ON 5323: Spearhead, on top of bucket ON 5324 on the right hand side of the skull.
ON 5324: Bucket/drinking vessel, found on the right hand side of the skull.

GRAVE 2680 (Early Bronze Age cremation burial)
Figure #: N/A
Sub-circular with irregular sides and base - 0.8m x 0.65m, 0.2m deep. Pale grey silty loam.
Human Remains: Cremated bone (approx 3365g).
Grave Goods:
ON 5318: Stone wrist-guard (?), possibly reused as pendant/ whetstone, approx half of original ('Beaker') object.
ON XXXX: Bone bead.
ON XXXX: Bone pin fragments.

GRAVE 2681 (SK 2678)
Figure #: N/A
East-south-east – west-north-west, sub-rectangular cut with moderate sides and a rounded base - 1.03m x 0.51m, 0.13m deep. Medium brown sandy silt loam fill with some chalk and flint inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 35% skeletal recovery. Skull possibly supported by flint. Infant.
Grave Goods: N/A.

GRAVE 2686 (SK 2685)
Figure #: N/A
South-south-east – north-north-west, rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 1.76m x 0.60m. Light tan/light medium brown silt loam fill with some chalk and sparse sub-angular/angular flint.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 73% skeletal recovery. Subadult/Adult female.
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2715 (SK 2714)
Figure #: N/A
South-east – north-west, sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base – 1.78m x 0.66m, 0.23m deep. Light yellowish brown silt loam fill with common chalk and occasional flint fragments and nodules.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 85% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods:
ON 5341: Iron knife, found near left hand side of pelvis.
ON 5342: Iron buckle, found near right hand side of pelvis.
ON 5343: Iron penannular brooch, found near right hand side of skull.
ON 5344: 1 glass bead, found under the jaw.
ON 5345: Iron object.

GRAVE 2727 (SK 2726 AND SK 2728)
Figure #: N/A
South-south-west – north-north-east, sub-oval cut with moderate, irregular sides and a concave base – 1.66m x 1.00m, 0.10m deep. Light greyish brown silt loam fill with common chalk and occasional flint fragments.
Human Remains: Contains two burials, side by side.
Sk 2726: Extended supine burial with left arm extended across the body and the right arm folded over the chest, *c*. 60% skeletal recovery. Juvenile.
Sk 2728: Extended supine burial, *c*. 50% skeletal recovery. Juvenile.
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2774 (SK 2773)
Figure #: N/A
South – north, sub-rectangular cut with shallow side and a flat base – 1.60m x 0.60m, 0.10m deep. Light greyish brown silt loam fill with common chalk and rare flint fragments.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 55% skeletal recovery. Adult female.
Grave Goods: N/A.

Trench 3

GRAVE 2671 (SK 2670)
Figure #: N/A
West-north-west – east-south-east, sub-oval cut with steep, irregular sides and a flat base – 0.96m x 0.42m, 0.32m deep. Mid brown sandy silt loam fill with common chalk and sparse large flints.
Human Remains: Unknown posture due to very small quantity of remains present. <2% skeletal recovery. Infant.
Grave Goods: N/A.

GRAVE 2674 (SK 2673)
Figure #: N/A
West-north-west – east-south-east, oval cut with vertical sides and a flat base – 1.44m x 0.70m, 0.42m deep. Light brown sandy silt loam fill with some chalk and rare flint inclusions.
Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 60% skeletal recovery. Juvenile.
Grave Goods: N/A

GRAVE 2699 (SK 2692)

Figure #: N/A

West – east, sub-rectangular cut with steep/vertical sides and a flat base – 2.09m x 0.90m, 0.46m deep. Dark brown sandy silt loam fill with common small chalk and some flint inclusions. The distinctly rectangular plan and different nature of the central fill of grave 2699 suggest the possibility of a coffin, with chalk rubble backfill around the edges.

Human Remains: Extended supine burial with head tilted over right shoulder and facing right, *c*. 70% skeletal recovery. Adult female.

Grave Goods:

ON 5362: 4 green glass beads, found in the chest area. Plus 2 green glass beads and 2 amber beads from chest sample
ON 5369: 9 amber beads, found between lower legs.
ON 5372: 1 green glass bead, found behind head.
ON 5373: Cu alloy button brooch, found in the chest area (see also ON 5388).
ON 5374: 12 beads (incl. 1 polychrome glass, yellow/green/red), found between upper legs.
ON 5375: 1 crystal bead, found between femurs.
ON 5376: Small, square-headed cu alloy brooch, found on top of right hand side shoulder.
ON 5377: Cu alloy ring, found on finger bone of left hand near pelvis.
ON 5378: Cu alloy cosmetic brush, found in thorax area above the pelvis.
ON 5379: Cu alloy 'washer', found on the right hand side of left clavicle, below the jaw bone.
ON 5380: Large amber bead, found on the outside of the right hand side of the body.
ON 5381: Silver ring, found on finger bone of left hand near pelvis.
ON 5382: Glass bead, found on top of the pelvis.
ON 5383: 1 bead, found outside of right lower leg.
ON 5384: Small flint spheroid, found above left clavicle.
ON 5385: 2 amber beads, found lying on chalk by left lower leg.
ON 5386: 1 glass bead (polychrome, yellow, green and red) found by the fingers.
ON 5387:1 glass bead, found under left hand.
ON 5388: Cu alloy button brooch, found under left hand side of pelvis (see also ON 5373).
ON 5389: 2 amber? beads, found under left pelvis.
ON 5390: 8? amber beads, found under lower vertebrae.
ON 5391: 58 tiny glass beads (green), found around skull. A further 27 green glass beads, 25 brown glass beads, 4 black glass beads, 4 amber beads and 2 other beads, along with 3 pieces of amber, came from the soil sample from around the skull.
ON 5392: 3 beads (dark red/purple), found around skull.
ON 5393: Glass bead, found alongside the vertebrae.

GRAVE 2701 (SK 2698)

Figure #: N/A

West-north-west – east-south-east, sub-oval cut with steep sides and a rounded base, 1.65m x 0.64m, 0.52m deep. Dark greyish sandy silt loam fill with common chalk and occasional flint fragments. Animal disturbance indicated by modern iron rim (ON 5350).

Human Remains: Extended supine burial, *c*. 10% skeletal recovery. Infant.

Grave Goods: N/A.

GRAVE 2723 (SK 2722)

North-west – south-east; only south-east end partly investigated – irregular, vertical sides, 0.9+m long x 0.85m wide, 0.6m deep. Fill of light greyish brown silty loam, with chalk and some flint.

Human Remains: Unknown posture and completeness due to incomplete excavation, where only the lower legs were exposed. Adult.

Grave Goods:

ON 5398: worked bone/bone offcut (probably from fill, rather than a grave good).

10.3 Appendix 3: Catalogue of metal objects

The catalogue (prepared by Nick Stoodley) lists and describes the artefacts recovered from the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Barrow Clump in 2012. It is structured by material and within each material group it is divided by type of object and then subtype (where applicable). The form of each artefact is described plus any decoration. For each artefact maximum measurements are given, but these may change for objects that undergo cleaning and conservation. Where possible, parallels are cited and a date is given. There are several groups of iron fragments for which only a general identification has been possible.

Copper alloy

Brooches

Disc brooch (SK 2652; Grave 2653; ON 5328)

The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy, and is in fair condition. In one place there is minor damage to the leading edge of the rim. The front was originally silvered, although much of this has now worn away. It is decorated by eight irregularly placed single ring-and-dot motifs and one central motif of the same design. The artefact has a diameter of 34 mm.

The pin arrangement is no longer intact: the pin catch and hinge-lug are present; a corroded fragment of the pin is associated with the hinge-lug. The pin was probably made from iron, while the hinge-lug and catch plate are of copper alloy being cast in one with the brooch. Organic remains associated with iron pin fragment.

Distribution of disc brooches centred predominantly on Saxon areas, especially the Upper Thames Valley, Wessex and Sussex. Date: 450-550.

Disc brooch (unstratified; ON 5300)

The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy, and is in fair condition, but in several places there is minor edge wear. Much of the detail of the face is concealed beneath a layer of earth and copper carbonate. It appears that the front was originally silvered. It is decorated by four double ring-and-dot motifs and one central motif of the same design and is notched around the edge. The artefact has a diameter of 38 mm.

The pin arrangement no longer survives intact: the pin catch has broken off; the hinge-lug is present and contains a corroded fragment of the iron pin. The hinge-lug is copper alloy being cast in one with the brooch.

Distribution of disc brooches centred predominantly on Saxon areas, especially the Upper Thames Valley, Wessex and Sussex. Date: 450-550.

Disc brooch (unstratified; ON 5335)

The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy, and is in fair condition with minor edge wear. Much of the detail of the face is concealed beneath a layer of earth and copper carbonate. It

is decorated by possibly four double ring-and-dot motifs and a number of single ring-and-dot motifs. In the centre is a single dot. The artefact has a diameter of 39 mm.

The pin catch is fragmentary; the hinge-lug is present and contains a corroded fragment of the iron pin. The pin catch and lug are copper alloy being cast in one with the brooch.

Distribution of disc brooches centred predominantly on Saxon areas, especially the Upper Thames Valley, Wessex and Sussex. Date: 450-550.

Button brooch (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5373)

Unidentical pair with ON 5388. The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy, and is in good condition. There is very slight wear to the edge of the rim. The front was originally gilded and much of this finish survives. The artefact has a diameter of 18 mm and a maximum rim height of *c*. 4 mm.

The pin lug and catch were probably cast in one with the brooch and are extant. The iron pin is *in situ* and complete. Mineral remains adhere to the pin.

Surface decoration consists of a human mask that is separated from the rim by a pair of rings. Avent and Evison Group Class Bii; second half of 5th century. The distribution of button brooch of this type is centred on Sussex with outliers in Hampshire and Kent.

Button brooch (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5388)

Unidentical pair with ON 5373. The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy, and is in good overall condition. The front was originally gilded and much of this finish still survives. The artefact has a diameter of 21 mm and a maximum rim height *c*. 4 mm.

The pin lug and catch were probably cast in one with the brooch and are extant. The iron pin is *in situ* and complete. Mineral remains adhere to the pin.

Surface decoration consists of a human mask that is separated from the rim by a ring. Avent and Evison Group A misc; date 500-535. The distribution of button brooches of this type is the Upper Thames Valley.

Button brooch (unstratified; ON 5336)

The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy, and is in good overall condition. Surface decoration largely obscured by layer of earth. The artefact has a diameter of 20 mm and a maximum rim height *c*. 3 mm. The pin lug and catch were cast in one with the brooch; the pin is missing.

Surface decoration consists of a human mask that is separated from the rim by a ring. Unidentified Avent and Evison Group.

Small square-headed brooch (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5376)

The brooch has been cast in one piece out of copper alloy. It is in good condition and consists of a head-plate, bow and foot-plate. The front of the brooch was originally gilded all over, and much of this finish still survives. The artefact has an overall length of 36 mm and maximum width of 14 mm (head-plate).

The pin arrangement, cast in one with the brooch, is intact: catch on footplate and hinge-lug on head-plate securing an iron pin.

The head-plate exhibits chip-carved ornamentation. Rectangular head-plate with raised moulding, flattened on the surface; in the moulding is a single raised line following the same outline. In the centre is a horizontal raised line. Fluted bow: carinated in front, probably flat behind, divided vertically, each field containing a raised vertical line in a rectangular recess. Expanded foot tapering in outline towards the terminal. In the centre is a cruciform-shaped moulding. In the upper corners of the foot-plate are the eyes of a rudimentary Style I mask; the upper arms of the cross creating its nose and mouth; the latter is punctuated by a 'tongue'. The terminal is rectangular containing three vertical lines. Date 500-575. Common throughout southern England.

Roman brooch (SK 2652; Grave 2653; ON 5329)

An almost complete early Roman Colchester brooch with copper alloy pin. The bow and crossbar have been cast in one piece out of copper alloy; there is a catch-plate, with perforation, placed centrally behind the foot. The spring is held by a central lug behind the head. A moulded line runs down the entire length of the bow. Crossbar is simply decorated: two inscribed lines at one end; the other end has broken away at the terminal. The artefact has a height of 38 mm; extant width (head-plate) 19mm.

Vessels

Copper alloy and timber vessel (SK 2667; Grave 2668; ON 5324)

A largely intact copper-alloy bound wooden bucket. It comprises three hoops and four uprights all of which are decorated by rows of repoussé dots along the margins. A separate U-shaped section rim holds the upper edge of both the hoop and wooden staves in place and is secured by five U-shaped clips each of which is held in place by a rivet. Four of the clips are similar and are regularly placed but the fifth is a larger clip and of a different form. A fragmentary hoop encircles the girth of the vessel, while there is a further one around the base. The ends of both the bottom and median hoop overlap and although the rivets are missing, holes demonstrate that they were riveted together. No evidence for the handle survives but the upper terminals of two opposing uprights are broken indicating where the handle lugs would originally have been located. Further evidence that these uprights supported the lugs is provided by the fact that they are more substantial than the other pair and are also outside the upper hoop - not secured beneath it as is the case with the other two. The uprights are secured by three split-pins. Height of vessel: 95mm; diameter 103mm. Width of upper hoop 22mm; middle hoop 19mm; base hoop 12mm. Width of uprights (handle) 18mm; other two uprights 15mm. An iron fragment that originally belonged to a spearhead, which rested on the vessel, is corroded onto the upper surface of the rim. Date 5th - 6th century.

Miscellaneous objects

Cosmetic brush (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5378)

A copper alloy 'cosmetic brush' handle attached to a copper alloy knotted wire suspension ring through a hole in its top. Handle is 46 mm in length with a maximum diameter of 8 mm. In good overall condition. The handle is made from folding a strip of copper to make a cylinder. The ring has a diameter of 19 mm. No obvious decoration.

These toilet items are found throughout early Anglo-Saxon England, although they record concentrations in Wessex, the Upper Thames Valley and the Midlands (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 227) and in contexts ranging from the 5th to later 7th century.

Two examples found in 2003/04: handle and attachment ring (context 2192; burial 6003; SF 4485); handle and fragmentary attachment ring (context 2457; burial 6012; SF 4981).

Finger ring (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5377)

A small copper alloy finger ring fashioned out of a strip of metal. Spiral band, flat section, with pointed terminals. Diameter 17 mm; width of ring 4 mm.

Buckle plate (Context 2697; ON 5370)

Fragmentary copper alloy buckle plate. Tongue-shaped strip with central moulding and a series of tiny dots along part of one edge. Originally bent around loop with slot for tongue. Length 32 mm; width 10 mm.

'Washer' (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5379)

Small copper alloy perforated disc. Diameter 10 mm; diameter of perforation 4 mm. Possibly part of necklace from this grave.

Fitting (SK 2719; Grave 2720; ON 5354)

Fragmentary circular fitting. Diameter 33 mm.

Plate (Topsoil 2601; ON 5311)

Fragment of copper alloy plate, perforated with one rivet intact. Length 27; width 23 mm.

Plate (SK 2780; Grave 2781; ON 5394)

Fragment of pierced strip. Length 21; width 15 mm; diameter of perforation 3 mm.

Silver

Finger ring (SK 2692; Grave 2699; ON 5381)

A small cast silver ring with abutting ends. Flat section. Diameter 21 mm; width of ring 2 mm. Possible finger ring: associated with finger bone.

Iron

Weapons

Spearhead (SK 2638; Grave 2639; ON 5360)

Iron spearhead (cleft socket). It has a length of 195 mm and a maximum width of 26 mm (at the blade angle). Appears to be an angular straight-sided spearhead, which if correct, identifies it as Swanton Type E2; 6th – 7th century with a wide distribution. No decoration visible on the x-ray but possible rivet through socket.

Spearhead (SK 2667; Grave 2668; ON 5323)

Iron spearhead (cleft socket). It has a length of 233 mm and a maximum width of 31 mm (at the blade angle). It is an angular concave-sided spearhead of Swanton Type H2; date range 5th century to early 7th, with a wide distribution. No decoration visible on the x-ray, but possible rivet through socket.

Spearhead (SK 2719; Grave 2720; ON 5366)

Two iron spearheads (cleft sockets).

A) It has a length of 195 mm and a maximum width of 26 mm (at the blade angle). It is an angular, probably concave-sided spearhead, of Swanton Type H1: date range 5th century to mid 6th, with a wide distribution. No decoration visible on the x-ray.

B) It has a length of 223 mm and a maximum width of 32 mm (at the blade angle). It is an angular blade with concavity, of Swanton Type H2; date range 5th century to early 7th, with a wide distribution. No decoration visible on the x-ray.

Spearhead (unstratified; ON 5301)

Iron spearhead (cleft socket containing remains of spear shaft). It has a length of 220 mm and a maximum width of 42 mm (at the blade angle). It is an angular blade with marked concavity of Swanton Type H1, date range 5th century to mid 6th, with a wide distribution. No decoration visible on the x-ray.

Spearhead (unstratified; ON 5334)

Small iron spearhead (cleft socket). It has a length of 120 mm and a maximum width of 20 mm (at the blade angle). It is a leaf-shaped spearhead of Swanton Type C1, date range 5th century to mid 6th, possibly into 7th century, with a wide distribution. No decoration visible on the x-ray.

Ferrule (SK 2719; Grave 2720; ON 5365)

Cleft iron spear ferrule, length 65 mm, diameter (hole) 20 mm.

Ferrule (SK 2780; Grave 2781; ON 5395)

Cleft iron spear ferrule, length 53 mm, diameter (hole) 19 mm.

Shield boss (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5348)

Iron shield boss and fragmentary grip. A low boss with a height from rim to top of apex of 85 mm, and a diameter of *c*. 157 mm. The cone has a straight profile with overhanging carination and the profile of the wall is concave. The apex is of a small disc-headed type (diameter 17 mm). It belongs to Dickinson and Härke Group 1.1, a mid 5th to mid 6th century form with a distribution centred on the Upper Thames Valley and Wessex; less well represented in other Saxon areas (Dickinson and Härke 1992, 12-13). The rim originally had four rivets. There are fragments of the timber shield board adhering to the underside of the boss. One end of a grip with an expanded terminal survives: length 47 mm, width of grip 19 mm, width of terminal 25 mm. Dickinson and Härke Group Ia 1.

Shield boss (SK 2719; Grave 2720; ON 5367)

Iron shield boss and fragmentary grip. A low boss with a height from rim to top of apex of 92 mm, and a diameter of *c*. 170 mm. The cone has a straight profile with overhanging carination and the profile of the wall is concave. The apex is of a disc-headed type (diameter 32 mm). It belongs to Dickinson and Härke Group 1.1, a mid 5th to mid 6th century form with a distribution centred on the Upper Thames Valley and Wessex; less well represented in other Saxon areas (Dickinson and Härke 1992, 12-13). The rim originally had five rivets. There are fragments of the timber shield board adhering to the underside of the boss and on the grip. The grip probably had expanded terminals, surviving length 130 mm, width of grip 22 mm. Dickinson and Härke Group Ia 1.

Shield boss (SK 2631; Grave 2632; ON 5361)

Iron shield boss and fragmentary grip. A low narrow boss with a height from rim to top of apex of 100 mm, and a diameter of *c*. 132 mm. The cone has a straight profile with no carination and the profile of the wall is straight. The apex is pointed. The rim originally had four rivets (fragments of shield board associated with one rivet). It belongs to Dickinson and Härke Group 4, a 5th to earlier 6th century form with a distribution centred on the Upper Thames Valley and neighbouring areas of Wessex and the West Midlands (Dickinson and Härke 1992, 17-19). The grip has expanded terminals, length *c*.119 mm, width of grip 13 mm, width of terminal 32 mm. Dickinson and Härke Group Ia 1.

There is a copper-alloy diamond-head rivet (29 mm x 25 mm) that probably decorated the board.

Shield board fitting (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5332)

Circular iron fitting with fragmentary iron rivet *in situ*. Diameter 38 mm.

Shield board fitting (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5333)

Circular iron fitting with fragmentary iron rivet *in situ*. Diameter 39 mm.

Shield board fitting (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5346)

Circular iron fitting with fragmentary iron rivet *in situ*. Diameter 38 mm. Also associated are two small fragmentary rivets.

Shield board fitting (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5347)

Circular iron fitting with fragmentary iron rivet *in situ*. Diameter 38 mm.

Knives

Knife (SK 2719; Grave 2720; ON 5368)

Fragmentary knife. Tang is angled up to back of blade and down to cutting edge. The blade appears to have a curved back and cutting edge which if correct identifies it as a Böhner (1958) Type A or Evison (1987, 113) Type 1. The overall surviving length is 172 mm; height 30 mm; width of blade 7 mm. X-ray reveals line where tang and blade join. Organic material collected from vicinity. Widely distributed form, dated later 5th to 7th century.

Knife (SK 2714; Grave 2715; ON 5341)

Fragmentary tang and blade. Tang is angled up to back of blade and slopes down to cutting edge. The knife blade has an angled back and a curved cutting edge which identifies it as a Böhner (1958) Type C or Evison (1987, 113) Type 3. Length is 135 mm; height 24 mm; width 5 mm. Widely distributed form, dated late 6th to 7th century. Soil etc adhering to object.

Knife (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5359)

Fragmentary knife: parts of blade and tang. Tang slopes up to back of blade and down to cutting edge. Back of blade possibly curving down to cutting edge. Possible weld line where blade joins tang. Overall surviving length 117 mm; height 19 mm; width 4 mm. Type unidentified.

Buckles

Buckle (SK 2616; Grave 2617; ON 5313)

Possible fragmentary iron buckle loop. Height 27 mm.

Buckle (SK 2655; Grave 2656; ON 5330 and 5331)

ON 5330: Fragmentary buckle and plate. The iron buckle and pin are intact; the rectangular plate has broken away. Two rivets can be discerned on the plate. The overall length of the artefact is 50 mm; length of plate *c*. 28 mm; width of plate 20 mm. The plate was folded around the loop and the tongue is wrapped around the loop. Marzinzik Type II 19.a: wide date range and distribution.

ON 5331: Fragmentary buckle and plate. The iron buckle, pin and rectangular plate are all fragmentary. Four rivets can be discerned on the plate and a further two on the part of the plate still attached to the buckle loop. The overall length of the artefact is *c*. 80 mm; length of plate 59 mm; width of plate 20 mm. The plate is folded around the loop and the tongue is wrapped around the loop. Marzinzik Type II 19.a: wide date range and distribution.

Buckle (SK 2714; Grave 2715; ON 5342)

Fragmentary iron buckle loop. Part of loop and tongue survives. Height of loop *c*. 34mm.

Miscellaneous objects/fragments

Brooch (SK 2714; Grave 2715; ON 5343)

Iron pennanular brooch with pin. Pin is looped around ring and rests on opposite side of ring. Diameter 31 mm. Unidentified type.

Objects (SK 2647; Grave 2648; 4 objects: ON 5319, 5320, 5321 and 5325)
These four objects could have been associated with the beads or comprise a toilet set.

ON 5319: Fragmentary iron shaft, possible pin, right hand side. Length 30 mm x 3 mm.

ON 5320. Fragmentary iron shaft, ?perforated terminal, possible pin. Length 55 mm, width 7 mm.

ON 5321. Fragmentary iron rod, bent back on itself creating looped terminal, possible tweezers. Length 20 mm, width 4 mm.

ON 5325. Fragmentary iron rod, left hand side. Length 36 mm, width 7 mm.

Objects (SK 2719; Grave 2720; 5 objects: ON 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358 and 5364)
The five objects could have been associated with the pair of spearheads (ON 5366), perhaps securing and or ornamenting a wrapping.

ON 5355. Iron fitting, from neck of SK2720 (not seen).

ON 5356: Iron rivet with possible silver cap, from fill directly above SK2720. X-ray appears to shows a clip (to secure a cap) on one edge of the artefact? Diameter 19mm. Possible decorative fitting for spearheads or wrapping associated with them.

ON 5357. Iron object from outside of right humerus, possibly related to ON5358 and ON 5364. Diameter *c.* 25 mm.

ON 5358. Spiral of iron wire from outside of right humerus, possibly related to ON5357 and ON 5364. Diameter 17 mm.

ON 5364. Iron object from outside of right humerus, possibly related to ON 5357 and ON 5358. X-ray appears to show a small rectangular-shaped object attached to an oval-shaped object. Possibly a small buckle with attached plate, length *c*. 20 mm x 12 mm.

Object (Context 2607; ON 5310)

Fragment of iron plate: 20 mm x 20 mm.

Object (Context 2614; ON 5312)

Fragment of iron ?vessel and rim (54 mm x 30 mm) with two small rim sections (25 x 6 mm and 19 x 6 mm).

Object (SK 2714; Grave 2715; ON 5345)

Probable fragment of buckle tongue: length 28 mm.

Object (Context 2691; ON 5349)

Fragmentary iron rod: 59 mm x 10 mm.

Object (unstratified; ON 5351)

Fragment of iron (53 mm x 39 mm)

10.4 Appendix 4: Summary of unburnt human bone

KEY: s, a, u, l – skull, axial, upper & lower limbs (where not all skeletal regions are represented); C, T, L, S – cervical, thoracic, lumbar & sacral vertebrae; af – articular facet; apj – articular process joint; as – articular surface; bsm – body surface margin; tpj – transverse process joint

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
TRENCH 1 (2012)							
2606	2605	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 60%	adult >50 yr. female	?destructive lesion/plastic change – endocranial occipital; endocranial vessel impressions; osteophytes – right knee; enthesophytes – left ulna	grade 3-5; mostly 3-4; root & erosion – ?taphonomic damage to exocranial parietal; moderate old & fresh breaks; badger disturbance (left upper limb & torso); several cranial & few post-cranial indices (no stature); some reconstruction required; some articular surfaces; iron staining proximal right femur; small individual
2641	2642	a) inh. burial b) redep.	E-AS	a) *c.* 85% b) *c.* 2% u.	a) adult >45 yr. male b) adult > 18 yr. ?female	a) *ante mortem* tooth loss; apical voids; calculus; periodontal disease; degenerative disc disease – Cs; Ts, Ls/S1; Schmorl's nodes – T; osteoarthritis – Cs, Ts, distal right ulna & radius; osteophytes – Cs, Ts (bsm, tpj, apj), Ls, S1 (apj); glenoids, acetabulae; pitting Cs, Ts; enthesophytes – ribs, manubrium, rotator cuff & proximal humeri; cortical defects – clavicles; plastic changes – manubrium; ossified cartilage (thyroid, ribs, manubrium) b) -	a) 2-4; mostly 2-3; trabecular bone poorest; less badger activity than most, some roots; most cranial indices with reconstruction; several post cranial indices (?no stature); flint nodules around body & on chest; upper body very robust b) 3; no ends, eroded; few observations, no indices

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
2652	2653	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 65%	adult *c.* 30-40 yr. female	*ante mortem* tooth loss; dental caries; calculus; enamel hypoplasia; Schmorl's nodes – 1L; osteophytes – Ls (apj); pitting – left sterno-clavicular; enthesophytes - rotator cuff left humerus	grade 1-3; mostly 1-2; moderate fragmentation mostly fresh breaks; badger & roots; a few cranial & post cranial indices incl. stature; pinkish purple & red staining (mandible; ?fungal), bright blue/green on left clavicle & 2nd rib, r. upper rib); legs slightly flexed to left
2655	2656	inh. burial		*c.* 65%	adult *c.* 20-25 yr. male	calculus; enamel hypoplasia; Schmorl's nodes – Ts; plastic changes – bowed left ulna shaft; enthesophytes – ribs cortical defect – clavicles	1-5; mostly 3-4 with localised erosion; moderate fragmentation old & new; badger & roots; some cranial & a few post cranial indices (no stature); skull will reconstruct; iron staining anterior mandible; shield boss over neck
2719 incl. 2718	2720	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 80%	adult *c.* 35-45 yr. male	spondylolysis – L5; Schmorl's nodes – Ls; osteophytes – right ribs; morphological variation - ?sagittal plane lumbosacral hemivertebra, or gradual posterior compression?	2-4; mostly 2; slight-moderate fragmentation, mostly new; badger (skull & left humerus gone) & roots; most post cranial indices incl. stature; iron staining right humerus head
2780	2781	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 90%	adult *c.* 30-40 yr. ?female	calculus; osteophytes – 2T (apj), 1L, S1 (bsm), scaphoids; enthesophytes – ischial tuberosities, calcanea; cortical defect – right proximal radius; morphological variation – accessory sacral facet	grade 2-3; slight fragmentation, mostly new breaks; root etched; several post cranial indices incl. stature; black & green staining 2 upper T vertebra body; rodent gnawing (left tibia); very marked muscle attachments (humeri & clavicles)
TRENCH 2 (2012)							
2615	2617	redep.	E-AS	*c.* 2% s.u.	juvenile *c.* 9-10 yr.	calculus	1-5; tooth 1, shaft fragments 4-5; eroded with old breaks; frags & C1 from 2616 in here too

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
2616	2617	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 65%	adult *c.* 40-50 yr. female	dental caries; lamellar new bone - ?infection – S1; degenerative disc disease – 1C, S1; osteoarthritis – L1-5; osteophytes – C1 (as), right patella; enthesophytes – ischial tuberosities; cortical defect – right clavicle, right patella	4-5; mostly moderate & some heavy fragmentation old & new; badger & roots; no cranial & some post cranial indices (no stature); large individual
2623	2624	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 40%	adult >35 yr. ?female	calculus; hypercementosis; fracture – 1T (apj); spondylolysis – L5; osteoarthritis – Ts & Ls; osteophytes – Ls (apj); right proximal ulna, right patella; enthesophytes – humerus	4-5; eroded & root etched; old & new breaks; badger & roots; a few post cranial indices (no stature); slight pinkish purple staining trabecular bone
2626	2627	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 20% s.a.l.	adult *c.* 40-50 yr. female	osteoarthritis – S1; osteophytes – C1 (as); acetabulum	grade 4-5+; heavily fragmented, old & new breaks; heavily disturbed by badgers; no indices, few articular surfaces; purple staining trabecular bone; rodent gnawing – pelvis, right femur shaft
2631	2632	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 35% a.u.l.	adult >18 yr. ?male	-	grade 4-5; mostly long bone shafts & fragments of axial; old & new breaks (check distal left femur – very straight break ?truncation); eroded; badgers & roots; a few post cranial indices (no stature); Time Team grave
2638	2639	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 85%	adult. *c.* 30-45 male	dental caries; calculus; enamel hypoplasia; periodontal disease; degenerative disc disease; ??polio – atrophy right tibia & possibly femur; osteoarthritis – right temporo-mandibular joint; enthesophytes – right hand phalanx	2-3; slight to moderate fragmentation mostly fresh breaks, some ends gone; badger & roots; several cranial & post cranial indices (no stature); skull should reconstruct; pinkish purple staining (trabecular lower limbs); rodent gnawing (lower limbs)
2647	2648	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 88%	juvenile *c.* 11-12 yr. ?female	calculus; enamel hypoplasia; *cribra orbitalia*; *spina bifida occulta* (lower S); sacralisation	2-5; skull 2-4, rest mostly 4 eroded; badger, roots; some post cranial indices; slight pinkish-purple staining (trabecular)

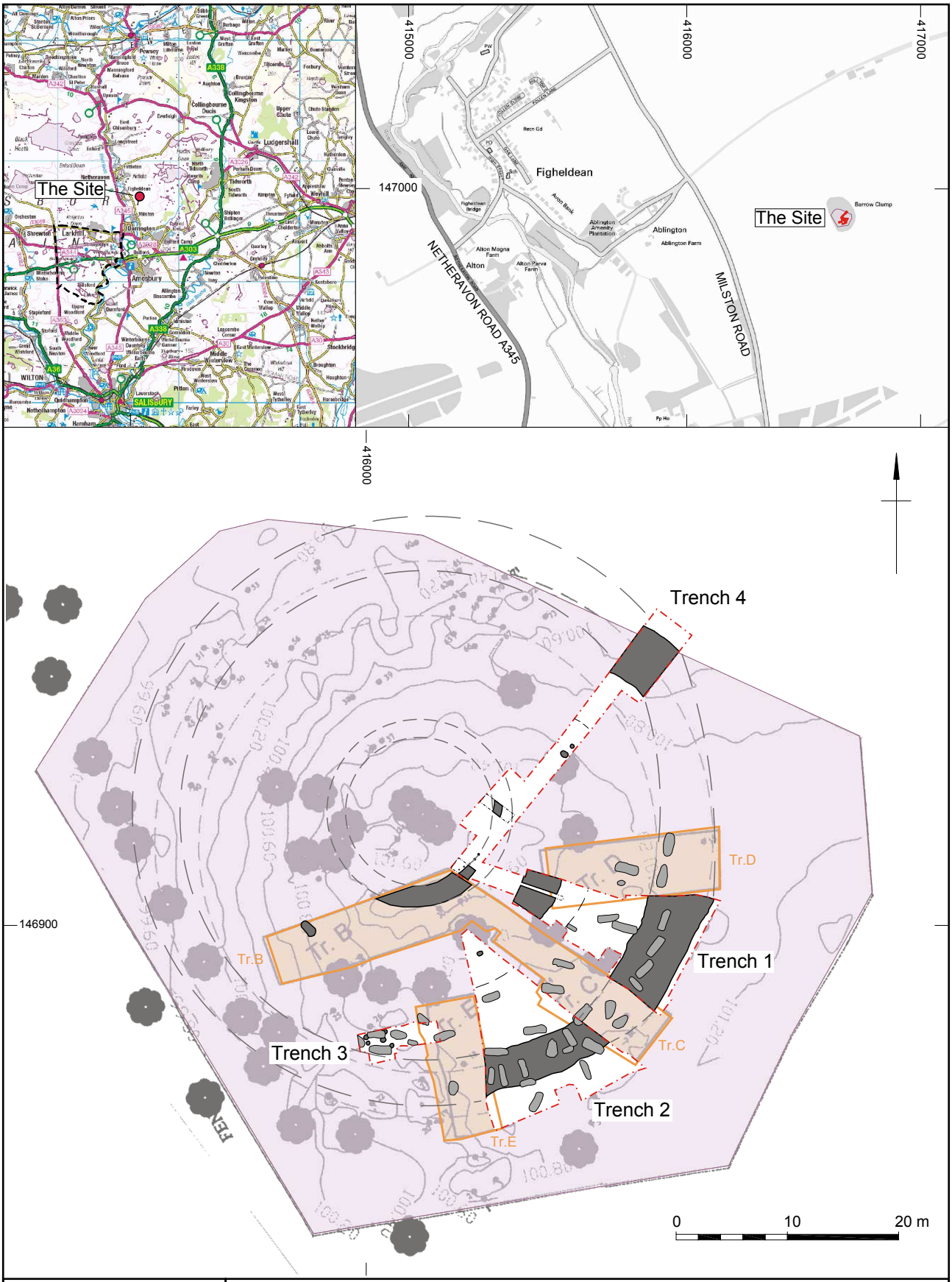
context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
2667	2668	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 88%	subadult *c.* 15-17 yr. ?male	calculus; enamel hypoplasia; Schmorl's nodes – T, Ls; morphological variation - additional m&ibular right molar	4-5; eroded & root etched; badger & roots; slight fragmentation, mostly old; several cranial & post cranial indices incl. stature; skull should reconstruct; head propped up then rolled to left; bucket by head
2678	2681	a) inh. burial b) redep.	E-AS	a) *c.* 35% b) 1 bone l.	a) infant *c.* 2 yr. b) adult >18 yr	-	3-5; skull best but heavy fragmentation, old & new breaks; root etching; pinkish purple staining on most trabecular; flints below skull b) 4; fresh breaks; large
2685	2686	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 73%	subadult/adult *c.* 16-18 yr. female	*cribra orbitalia*; calculus; enamel hypoplasia	3-5; mostly 4; skull eroded; some fragmentation; root etching, badger; most cranial & some post cranial indices (no stature); some reconstruction; very female; head propped up
2714	2715	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 85%	adult *c.* 50-60 yr. female	*ante mortem* tooth loss; calculus; dental caries; enamel hypoplasia; osteoporosis; fractures - ??left rib, left ulna shaft (parry & Colles'); Schmorl's nodes – Ts; osteoarthritis – 2Cs, 2Ts, 1L, left rib, 1st meta-phalangeal (left hand); osteophytes – L5 (bsm), right ribs, right 1st metacarpal, proximal interphalangeal (right hand); ossifiec cartilage (thyroid); morphological variation - ?cervical rib	grade 2-4; mostly 3; moderate to heavy fragmentation; old & new breaks; badger (esp. feet) & roots; some cranial & post cranial indices incl. stature; reconstruction of skull & others required; small, gracile individual; animal tooth with teeth; X-ray left ulna
2726	2727	inh. burial	E-AS	a) *c.* 60% b) <2% u(?).l.	a) juvenile *c.* 10-11 yr. b) adult >18 yr.	a) calculus b) -	2-4; mostly 3-4; minimal fragmentation; skull incomplete & warped; badgers & roots; some post cranial indices; pinkish grey staining & precipitate; rodent gnawing (right femur); double grave with 2728 b) 4-5; heavily root etched; old breaks

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
2728	2727	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 50%	juvenile *c.* 5-6 yr.	enamel hypoplasia	2-4; most 3-4; moderate to heavy fragmentation, old & fresh; badgers & roots; some post cranial indices; double grave with 2726; animal bone (small rodent)
2773	2774	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 55%	adult *c.* 25-30 yr. female	calculus; enamel hypoplasia; osteophytes – C1 (af) morphological variation – congenital absence third molar	4-5; most 4; root etched; moderate to heavy fragmentation, old & new; badgers; a few post cranial indices (no stature)
TRENCH 3 (2012)							
2670	2671	inh. burial	E-AS	<2% s.	infant *c.* 9 mnth. – 1 yr.	-	5+; tooth crowns 2-4, ?disturbed & decayed; purple staining of most
2673	2674	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 60%	juvenile *c.* 5-7 yr.	enamel hypoplasia; endocranial new bone & vessel impressions	1-4; skull 1-2, rest 3-4; moderate fragmentation, ends gone; root etched; pink & purple staining on most; 3 x flint nodules along right side of body
2692	2699	?coffined burial	E-AS	*c.* 70%	adult *c.* 18-25 yr. female	calculus; dental caries; enamel hypoplasia; morphological variation – metopic suture; wormian bones (Inca)	grade 3-5; root etched; ends & trabecular bone gone; slight-moderate fragmentations, mainly old breaks; cranial & a few post cranial indices (no stature); skull reconstructs; green staining on rib & pelvis; purple & grey calcareous precipitate & concretions; beads & jewellery; started by Time Team; flint & chalk packing
2698	2701	inh. burial	E-AS	*c.* 12% s.u.l.	infant *c.* 4 yr.	-	5+; heavily eroded long bone shafts & some better skull fragments; teeth 2-4; old breaks & decay; slight pinkish purple staining; calcareous precipitate
2722	2723	inh. burial (not fully excavated)	E-AS	*c.* 3% s.u.l.	adult >18 yr.	-	1-4; most 3, old & new breaks; pinkish purple staining; revealed on edge of Trench .3

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
Disarticulated / redeposited human bone (not from graves)							
2600 (T1)	topsoil	redep.	?E-AS	2 frags s.a.	adult >18 yr.	endocranial new bone	2-3; skull 3, rib 2; old & new breaks
2602 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	a) *c.* 1% s. b) *c.* 1% u. a /b) 1 frag u.	a) adult >35 yr. female b) adult >18 yr. ?male	a) *ante mortem* tooth loss; apical void; periodontal disease b) -	3-5; mandible 3; root etched & eroded; old & new breaks
2603 (-)	spoil	redep.	?E-AS	2 frags s.	adult >18 yr.	-	4-5; eroded & root etched; old & new breaks
2610 (T2)	-	redep.	?E-AS	1 frag ?	?human	-	5; eroded & root etched
2611 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	3 frags. s.a.	adult >18 yr.	-	4; root etched; mostly old breaks
2612 (T2)	2660	redep.	?E-AS	<1% s.	adult >18 yr. female	-	2; root etched; fresh break
2613 (-)	spoil	redep.	?E-AS	a) *c.* 10% l. b) *c.* 5% l. a /b) *c.* 1% s.	a) adult >18 yr. b) adult >18 yr. ?male a or b) adult >25 yr.	-	a) 1-4; one shaft much more eroded; old & fresh breaks b) 3; paler than a; root etched, old & fresh breaks; a/b) 4; root etched, old breaks; some indices (no stature); rodent &/or canid gnawing
2614 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	2 shafts u.	subadult/adult >14 yr.	-	4; root etched & eroded breaks
2618 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	2 shafts u.	subadult/adult >14 yr.	-	3-4; root etched, old breaks
2619 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	1 bone & frag s.l.	adult >18 yr.	-	3-5; root etched; fresh breaks
2628 (T2)	2629	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 2% s.	adult >25 yr.	small healed lesion/trauma – exocranial	3-4; root etched; fresh breaks
2631 (T2)	2632	redep.	?E-AS			-	
2633 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 2% s.a.l.	adult >18 yr. female	*cribra orbitalia*	3-4; root etched; old & new breaks

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
2634 (T1)	2660	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 3% s.l.	adult >18 yr.	-	4; root etched, old & new breaks
2635 (T1)	-	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 4%	adult >18 yr. ?male	*cribra orbitalia*; osteophytes – C1 (af); morphological variation – metopic suture	2-3; old & new breaks; root etched
2636 (T2)	2657	redep.	?E-AS	a) *c.* 5% s.a.l. b) tooth	a) adult >35 yr. b) juvenile *c.* 10-12 yr.	osteophytes – rib	a) 4; old & fresh breaks; root etched
2640 (T1)	2639	redep.	?E-AS	1 shaft ?u/l	foetal/neonate	-	3; fresh breaks, slight root etching & erosion
2649 (T1)	2660	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 3%	adult >45 yr. female	*cribra orbitalia*; morphological variation – metopic suture	?=2650; 1-3; foot phalanx best
2650 (T1)	2660	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 4%	adult >45 yr. female	*os acromiale*; osteophytes – proximal interphangeal (hand);	1-3; foot phalanx from a younger individual? 1 frag. animal bone
2672 (T3)	2674	redep.	?E-AS	a few scraps a.	?	-	3; old & new breaks; animal tooth fragment.
2677 (T2)	-	redep.	?E-AS	2 frags u.	adult >18yr.	-	4; old breaks; root etched; animal tooth included
2712 (T2)	2711	redep.	?E-AS	2% s.u.	subadult *c.* 15-17 yr. ?male	-	4; root etched; old breaks
2721 (T1)	2720	redep.	?E-AS	a) 8% s.u. b) 3% u.l. a/b) 2% a.u.	a) adult *c.* 35-45 yr. b) adult >18 yr. ??female	a) calculus; enamel hypoplasia a or b) osteophytes – T (apj)	a) = ?2719; 2-4; skull best; root etched; new breaks b) 3-4; root etched; iron stains on humerus shaft
2732 (T2)	2733	redep.	?E-AS	*c.* 3%	adult >45 yr.	-	4-5; root etched; old & new breaks; pinkish purple staining (trabecular); a few bits of animal bone
2768 (T2)	2769	redep.	?E-AS	a) 3% s.a.u. b) <1% s.	a) adult >18 female b) adult >30yr. female	a) – b) *cribra orbitalia*; osteoarthritis - right temporo-mandibular joint	a) 3-4; root etched; new & old breaks b) 2; fresh breaks
2770 (T1)	-	redep.	?E-AS	scraps u/l	adult >18 yr.	-	5; eroded & fragmented

context	cut	deposit type	date	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
2782 (T4)	2755	redep.	?E-AS	frag & tooth	adult >35 yr.	calculus	1
unstrat	Richard Osgood 18/12/12	redep.	?E-AS	4 shafts u.	adult >18 yr.	-	3; root etching & erosion; old & new breaks; badger & roots; slight pink staining; probably one individual (upper limb)
unstrat	-	redep.	?E-AS	2 shaft frags l.	subadult/adult >14 yr. ?female	-	4; fresh & old breaks
unstrat	-	redep.	?E-AS	1 bone l.	adult >18 yr.	-	2-3; eroded end
unstrat	-	redep.	?E-AS	2 shafts u.l.	adult >18 yr. ??female	-	2 & 4; fresh & old breaks, longitudinal splitting on poorest; possibly two individuals
unstrat	15/02/2001 SW quadrant	redep.	?E-AS	a) 1 bone l. b) 1 bone l.	a) adult >18 yr. male b) adult >18 yr. ?female	-	2-3; root etched; old and new breaks a) indices including stature b) some indices; rodent gnawing; green surface staining (tibia)
unstrat	27/02/2002 SU16557590	redep.	?E-AS	adult > 18yr.	adult >18 yr. (MNI 1)	-	2; root etched; old breaks; needs washing; minimal observations; not necessarily same individual



EH 2003/2004 excavation
2012 excavation
Scheduled Monument
Stonehenge World Heritage Site

Date:	20/12/12	Revision Number:	0
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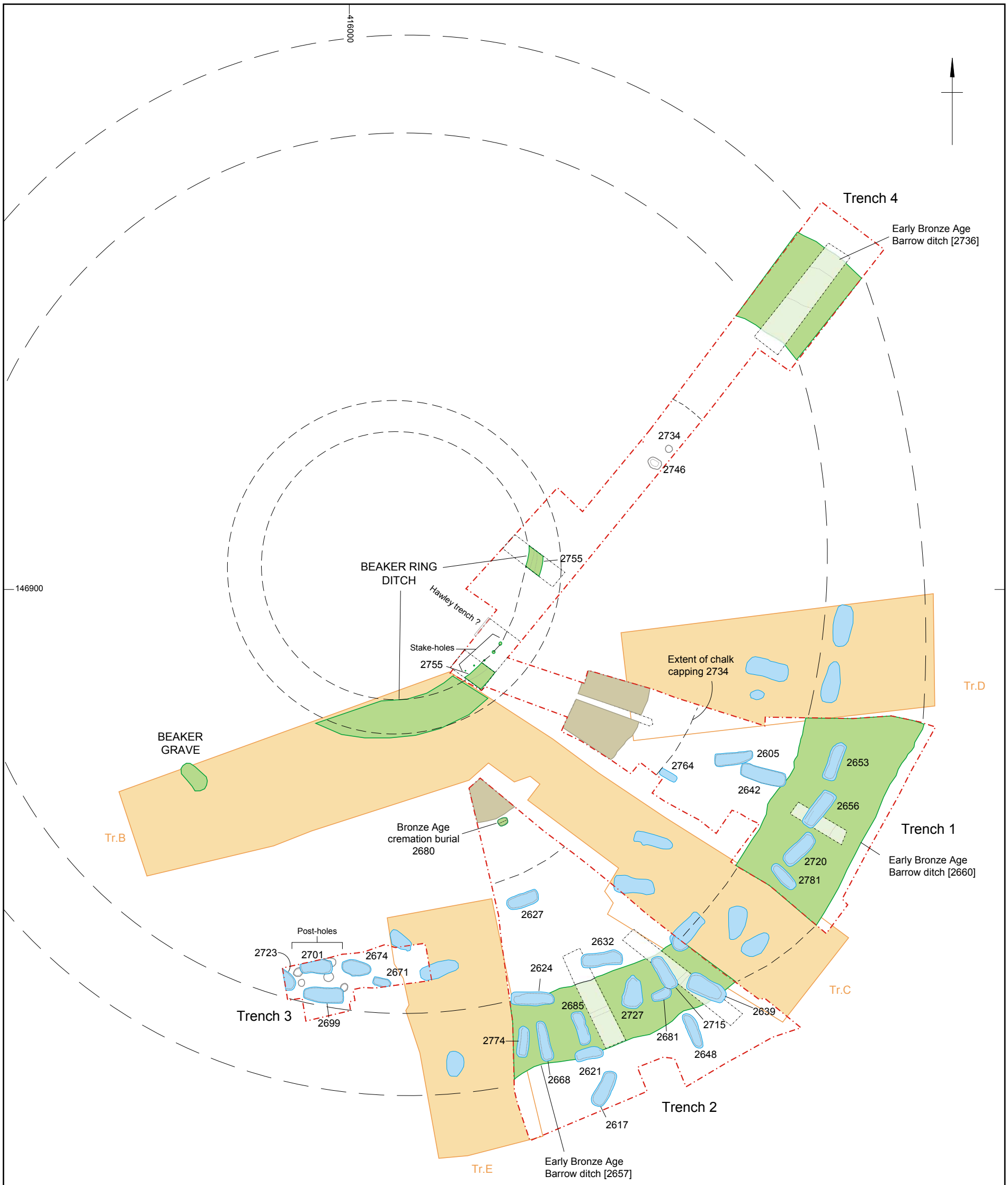
Location of Site and excavation areas

Figure 1



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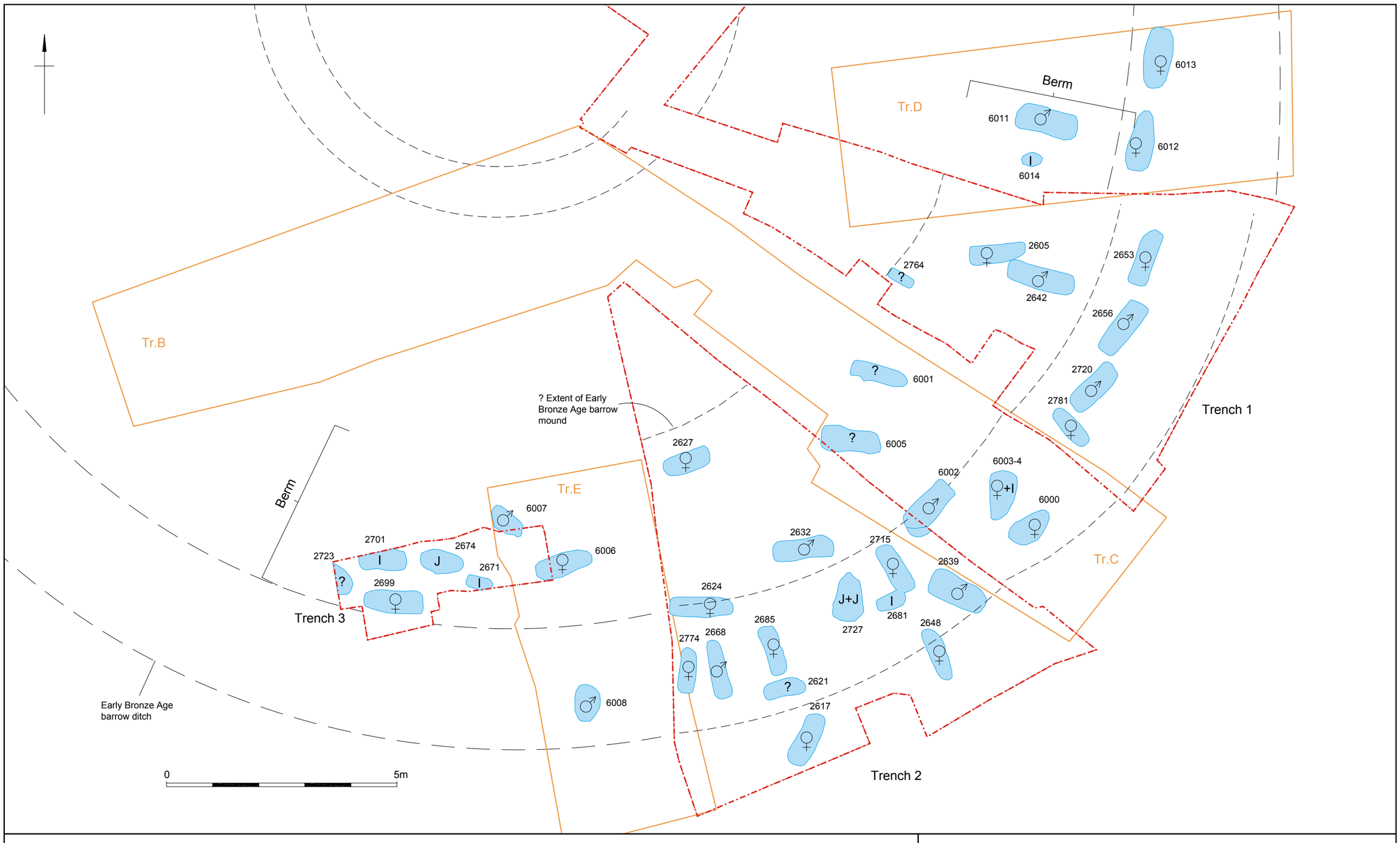
Trench plan showing archaeological features

Figure 2



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Anglo-Saxon graves

Figure 3

Plate 1: Trench 2 during excavation - Early Bronze Age barrow ditch in foreground, looking towards the centre of the surviving barrow mound (view from south-east)

Plate 2: Trench 2 - section of Early Bronze Age barrow ditch (scales = 1m + 2m; view

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
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Plate 3: Trench 1 - grave **[2605]** under excavation (view from north-east)

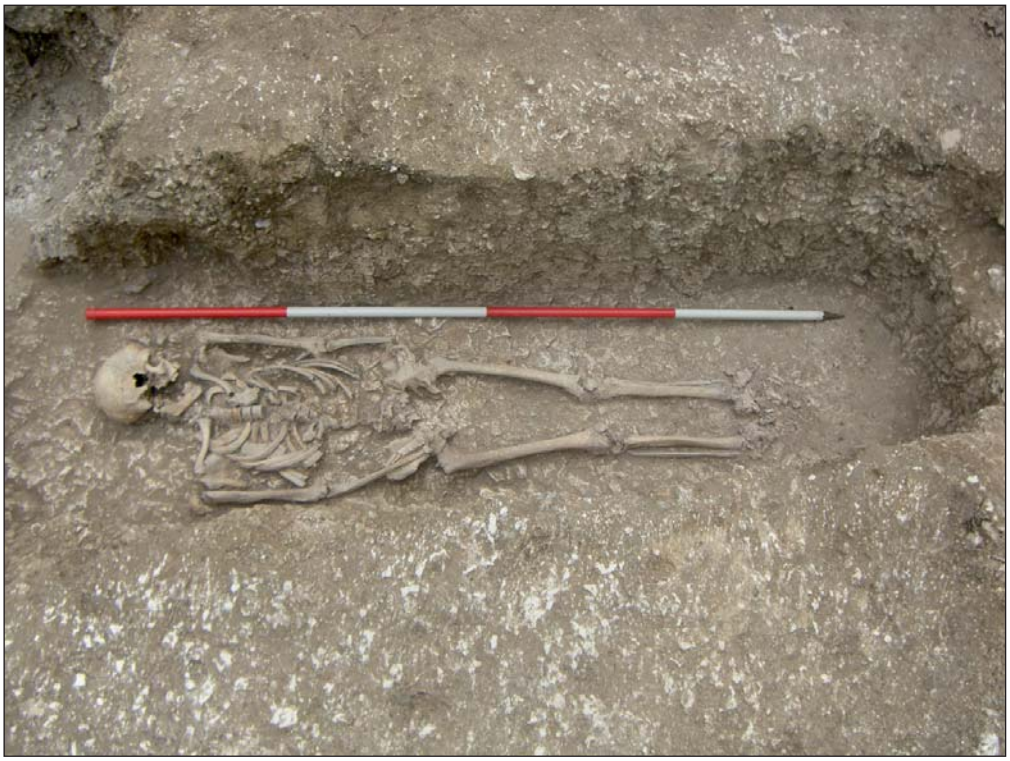

Plate 4: Trench 1 - grave **[2642]** (scale = 2m; view from south-west)

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Plate 5: Trench 1 **-** grave **[2720]**, showing shield boss and two spearheads (to right); note badger damage which has removed the left arm and skull (scale = 0.5m; view from north-west)

Plate 6: Trench 2 - grave **[2668]** under excavation, showing bucket with spearhead (top left) (view from north)

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Plate 7: Trench 1 - grave **[2653]**, upper half of skeleton showing Roman and Anglo-Saxon brooches worn as a pair; note badger damage (scale = 0.2m; view from south-east)

Plate 8: Trench 3 - grave **[2699]**, upper half of skeleton showing small long brooch (near skull), cosmetic brush (under left arm) and button brooch (near pelvis) (scale = 0.2m; view from north)

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