# A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING MORTUARY PRACTICES IN EARLY NEOLITHIC SOUTHERN BRITAIN

by

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### **Abstract**

Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages are our best evidence for understanding the society and culture from this period. This subject has a long history of investigation and debate, mostly focused on assemblages from monumental contexts such as chambered tombs, long mounds, and more recently causewayed enclosures. In contrast, this study encompasses the whole scope of mortuary practices and variation within Early Neolithic features including those found in non-monumental contexts such as pit features as well as individuals who are not present in the archaeological record, known as the 'absent dead'.

This is achieved through a comprehensive review and comparison of all Early Neolithic features within Wiltshire County. The spatial patterns, chronology, and individual identities are considered across all site categories to interpret the specific mortuary processes represented at individual sites as well as in the whole study sample. Possible processes which might result in extant mortuary assemblages, as well as those applied to the absent dead are considered in detail.

A presence and absence case study has been undertaken in the Stonehenge World Heritage Site and around Salisbury to demonstrate the breadth of modern large-scale archaeological investigation compared to known and recovered Early Neolithic features, especially those containing human remains. This exercise suggests the lack of both extant Early Neolithic features and corresponding skeletal remains is genuine, suggesting empirically for the first time the selectiveness and exclusiveness of monumental burial during the Early Neolithic.

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## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

### 1.1. Research topic

This project brings together current evidence for burial and mortuary practices from the Early Neolithic period within Wiltshire in southern Britain to understand mortuary variation 'in the round'. Current archaeological investigation of Early Neolithic mortuary practices focuses on applying new scientific analytical methods (e.g. DNA analysis) to mortuary assemblages from a selective sample of well-known sites (cf. Fowler et al 2021). These studies generate in-depth knowledge of a few mortuary assemblages, disproportionately representative of chambered tombs (ibid.; Bayliss et al 2007a; Bayliss et al 2007b; Whittle et al 2007b), whilst relatively little is known about other mortuary assemblages and mortuary practices at other site categories (e.g. pits). The holistic approach of this study analyses the full range of mortuary practices within clearly defined geographic and temporal parameters by including all features from Early Neolithic contexts for comparison. This approach addresses pre-existing research biases towards burials in monuments by including non-monumental contexts such as pit features and, crucially, will consider processes which may render a body archaeologically invisible, considering the 'absent dead'. This approach allows for a more detailed interpretation of mortuary variability in which all mortuary practices are considered, giving equal consideration to processes which have been previously understudied. Relationships between differing processes as well as their potential meaning and significance to past societies are identified. This brings together interpretations of a range of practices in a more integrated and broader interpretive manner and has scope for significant contributions towards understanding of Neolithic mortuary practices.

A range of post-mortem body treatments are manifest within Early Neolithic assemblages which resulted in articulated, disarticulated, and fragmentary remains in a range of contexts. Mortuary assemblages in Early Neolithic contexts are intrinsically tied to significant social and cultural changes which took place in Britain at the onset of the Neolithic (Bradley 2019: 34-35) and, due to lack of domestic evidence from this period, are thought to be the best evidence for understanding them.

This project focuses on Early Neolithic evidence within the modern county boundary of Wiltshire (Swindon included) dated to 3800-3400 BCE. The sample for this project is the result of a review of all known sites which fall within these parameters. Although it is acknowledged

that modern county boundaries have no relationship to Early Neolithic lifeways and society, the area of Wiltshire encompasses well documented examples of all relevant mortuary contexts to conduct an effective review of mortuary practices in Southern Britain. Wiltshire offers a range of Neolithic contexts including causewayed enclosures, chambered tombs, long mounds, and pit features. A range of topographic, geological, and environmental settings are also represented including lowland vales, river valleys and downland areas. However, by limiting the scope of this project to Wiltshire, some sites with significant recent findings have necessarily been excluded including, for example, Wayland's Smithy (Whittle *et al* 2007a), Hazelton North (Saville 1990; Fowler *et al* 2021), and Hambledon Hill (Mercer & Healy 2008). Whilst these sites are not included in detailed analysis, they will be referenced in parallel for relevant interpretations.

### 1.2. National significance

Wiltshire is integral to our understanding of British prehistory due to its history of intense archaeological investigation over several centuries, marking it as one of the most intensively and extensively studied regions in Britain (Section 2.3). This long history of recorded projects provides a rich backdrop of information concerning British Neolithic mortuary practices and enables continued study. The Wiltshire area continues to attract high quality interpretational research due to the richness, quality, and quantity of evidence inherited from early excavations. New, detailed assessments of Early Neolithic evidence, whilst regionally specific, are considered nationally important (Whittle *et al* 2007: 117-118). Mortuary assemblages from Wiltshire continue to be regularly referenced and form the basis for interpretation of Early Neolithic mortuary practices nationally (e.g. Thomas 1999: 163-183, 199-220; Cunliffe 2013: 150-151; Bradley 2019: 69-74).

Early archaeological studies focused mainly on monumental mortuary contexts such as chambered tombs or long mounds and form the basis of interpretation for mortuary practices during the Early Neolithic. Remains from these monuments have been continually assessed and reassessed revealing inconsistencies in original interpretations and demonstrating the importance of continually reviewing and updating interpretations (e.g. Thomas & Whittle 1986; Bayliss *et al* 2007a). For example, recent radiocarbon dating analysis from chambered tomb assemblages undermined previous interpretations by demonstrating the duration of their use was confined to a few generations rather than several centuries as previously thought (Bayliss *et* 

al 2007a; Wysocki et al\_2007b). The development of new or refined scientific techniques often motivates reassessments because new data can be extracted from well-known assemblages and compounded with existing data, creating a rich basis on which updated interpretations can be founded. For example, developments in DNA and isotopic analysis have recently been applied to a chambered tomb assemblage from Hazleton North, further informing current archaeological debates concerning race, cultural identity, and population mobility (Neil et al 2016; Fowler et al 2021). New, emerging information is crucial to our understanding of Early Neolithic culture and society and the application of new scientific techniques significantly enhances interpretations by grounding them in detailed data.

However, focusing on monumental structures is partially an inherited bias from early archaeologists who prioritised visible monumental sites assuming they were intrinsically more valuable than non-monumental or domestic features. By choosing to reinvestigate wellrecorded chambered tomb assemblages, modern interpretation continues to reinforce this assumption and has formed a profound bias towards selected sites (e.g. Piggott 1958; Piggott 1962; Thomas & Whittle 1986; Bayliss et al 2007b). This has created a significant contrast in available data between sites that have been reassessed and sites which have not. This further encourages the reassessment of well recorded sites and reinforces bias. In turn, this bias serves to obscure the 'bigger picture' by pulling all focus for interpretation towards data derived from only a handful of sites. Whilst widespread variation in Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages is regularly acknowledged, the existing bias means that interpretations are ultimately founded on a small sample and are therefore not representative of the full scope of mortuary variation. It is therefore crucial that a more inclusive assessment of Early Neolithic mortuary evidence is made to go some way to reducing the contrast between well-researched and not well-researched sites and features. This is especially vital due to the broader ramifications that interpretations for this area have on national understanding of Early Neolithic lifeways.

### 1.3. Research Aims

The detail recent studies can afford is invaluable in understanding the identities of those represented, as well as the mortuary practices which were applied to their bodies (Brace *et al* 2019; Wysocki *et al* 2007: 81-82). These studies are regularly cited, and details are often extrapolated and applied to interpret other Early Neolithic assemblages which are considered

similar. However, interpretations developed in this way are not representative of the whole scope of Early Neolithic mortuary practices. These research aims demonstrate a holistic approach by including all Early Neolithic sites, features, and mortuary assemblages for consideration.

- 1. Identify the full range of mortuary practices evident in Wiltshire during the Early Neolithic (3800-3400BCE).
  - a. Which archaeological contexts contain human remains in Wiltshire during the Early Neolithic dated 3800-3400 BCE (e.g. chambered tomb, long mound, causewayed enclosure, pit)?
  - b. What can mortuary assemblages and their contexts tell us about specific body treatments applied to Early Neolithic bodies?
  - c. In what ways were different person kinds treated differently (in terms of age and sex) both generally (e.g., relative frequency, presence/absence) and in terms of specific kinds of body treatment?
- 2. How does applying a holistic approach agree with or challenge current interpretations of Early Neolithic mortuary practices?
  - a. How does including mortuary assemblages from non-monumental sites affect interpretations of Early Neolithic mortuary practices?
  - b. What body treatments are represented at monumental versus non-monumental sites?
  - c. Did mortuary practices change over time during the Early Neolithic?
  - d. Are there identifiable patterns in how mortuary practices were influenced by person kinds (e.g. age, sex, identity)? What is the social/cultural significance of this?
- 3. What do presence/absence patterns of human remain deposits from Early Neolithic sites in Wiltshire indicate about Early Neolithic mortuary practices?
  - a. What body treatment processes might contribute to archaeologically visible human remain deposits? What are some possible treatments that might render a body absent from the archaeological record?
  - b. What proportion of Early Neolithic features contain human remains deposits? What proportion do not? Does this change over time?
  - c. What do presence/absence patterns within this sample suggest about the purposes of monumental and non-monumental sites and features?

d. How might these conclusions challenge current interpretations about the purposes of Early Neolithic monuments in Britain?

### 1.4. Methodology

The research aims of this project will be met using the following methods.

- 1. Identify Early Neolithic sites and features in Wiltshire dated 3800-3400BCE.
  - I. Identification will involve a systematic review of the journals including *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, the Wiltshire County HER records, and grey literature using key words such as 'Early Neolithic', 'Neolithic', 'long barrow', 'pit', 'Early Neolithic Pit', 'causewayed enclosure' and 'human remains'.
  - II. Sites and features will also be identified in published books, journals, ejournals and published excavation reports from the University libraries.
- 2. Information about each site will be recorded in two separate databases. Information will be recorded in a mixture of written information, tables, pictures, and graphic representations and will be consistent to aid analysis and comparison in later stages of this process. The two databases are:
  - I. **Site overview** (Appendix 1). This includes:
    - Site name
    - Site type
    - Description
    - Site location
    - Site plan
    - List of artefacts
  - II. **Detailed human remains information** (Appendix 2). This includes:
    - site name
    - details of individual human remain deposits (locations, spatial relationships, plan drawings, pictures etc.)
    - Graphic representations of human remain deposits.
- 3. In each case the mortuary evidence was analysed in terms of its spatial distribution, site types, the person kinds represented, and chronology. The approach taken in each case as was follows:

### I. Spatiality:

This will show how mortuary processes in Wiltshire vary spatially, both at a macro and micro-scale. Each site will be added to a map using QGIS. This shows overall geographic patterns for known Early Neolithic features including monumental sites and non-monumental features.

A presence and absence case study was undertaken in two case study regions. A detailed assessment of archaeological projects within the case study regions was undertaken to establish the presence or absence of Early Neolithic human remains within site boundaries. Geographic positions of recorded Early Neolithic features were compared with site excavation plans and cross referenced with their topographic settings (Section 5.3). Selected sites are shown in more detail to show spatial patterns of Early Neolithic features at a site level (Section 5.4).

### II. Site type:

This aims to gain a deeper understanding of the function and purposes of different types of Early Neolithic site. This will include a simple assessment to establish the number of sites where human remains occur compared to those that do not contain human bone. For sites that contain human remains, bone states indicative of body treatments with be considered and compared. Bone representations will also be considered to understand possible relationships between site categories.

### **III.** Person kinds:

Simple statistical analyses will be undertaken to determine possible correlations between age, sex, and mortuary context (site type) with the types of body treatments applied to each body.

### IV. Chronology/time:

This aims to understand continuity and change of mortuary processes across between 3800-3400 BCE. First, accurate and reliable dates derived from human bone will be identified. Relevant dates will be plotted into probability graphs using OxCal 3.2 to establish a chronology for the sample, as well as for individual sites. Previously published radiocarbon dating schemes will also be considered. This information will then be cross referenced with information about person kinds and body treatments to understand possible variations in mortuary treatments over time.

This methodology is structured to collect data and provide analysis to reach all the research aims. This has enabled reasoned and results-based interpretive arguments to explain the evidence, as well as revealing data gaps in archaeological data and suggestions for further study.

### 1.5. Thesis structure

The following thesis is structured as follows:

In Chapter 2, previous interpretations of Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages and mortuary practices will be discussed, as well as key contemporary themes applied to interpret the evidence.

Chapter 3 will present the study area, spatial analysis of Early Neolithic sites within the study area, and other overarching themes.

Chapter 4 focuses specifically on Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages from the study area, especially the processes which might result in extant archaeological evidence. Four key sites are discussed.

Chapter 5 presents a presence versus absence case study of Early Neolithic features.

Chapter 6 drawers on previous chapters and presents a discussion of the data.

Chapter 7 will present the conclusions of this project and assess the success of the project based on the original aims, giving suggestions for further study.

# Chapter 2: Early Neolithic mortuary evidence: previous interpretations

### 2.1. Introduction

Mortuary practices have been one of the main drivers for Early Neolithic studies in Britain (Carr 1995: 105-106). Investigation and recording of Early Neolithic monuments have been undertaken since the 17<sup>th</sup> century in Britain. This is due in part to the density of visible prehistoric monuments such as chambered tombs and long mounds which often contain well-preserved deposits of human bone and other artefacts (Piggott 1958: 235-236). This long legacy of interest provides a wealth of data which is continually being reassessed and interpreted using developing scientific technologies and contemporary social/cultural themes (Fowler 2010; Whittle *et al* 2007a). Continued detailed analysis persists to reveal the complexity and variation in Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages.

This chapter aims to highlight this complexity by introducing three main themes. First, mortuary evidence from the Early Neolithic, second, a summary of previous interpretational theories applied to mortuary evidence, and finally, current interpretations and scientific developments that aid archaeological analysis.

### 2.2. Nature of the material evidence: bone states

Early Neolithic human skeletal remains are found in many contexts throughout Britain and represent a variety of body treatment processes. Such contexts include chambered tombs, long mounds, causewayed enclosures, pit features and cave burials (Whittle *et al* 1999; Piggott 1962; Cunnington 1914; Chamberlain 2013). This section will discuss skeletal evidence from the Neolithic – focussing on human bone assemblages from Early Neolithic contexts.

Osteoarchaeology is a useful interpretive tool regularly applied to Early Neolithic mortuary material (Crozier 2016: 725-726). The disarticulated and comingled nature of Early Neolithic bone assemblages pose a complex problem for osteoarchaeologists, especially when poorly recorded (*ibid.*). Detailed osteoarchaeological analysis has become substantially more systematic and rigorous in the last 10-15 years and is essential to our current understanding of the physical evidence. Utilisation of zonation, high powered microscopes, and other techniques

can reveal valuable insights concerning the health, diet, lifestyle, and trauma experienced by Neolithic populations (Crozier 2016: 733; Crozier 2018: 25-26).

Generally, human remains are divided into three main categories – articulated, disarticulated, and fragmented remains. In the context of the Early Neolithic these categorisations carry connotations suggestive of body treatment processes.

Articulation - bones are recovered with articulating (moving) joint parts intact (Sprague 2005: 79). This can apply to an entire skeleton or to a section of skeleton. Articulation indicates that soft tissue or ligaments were intact at the time of deposition and implies a short time between the death of an individual and deposition (Knüsel & Robb 2016: 657).

*Disarticulation* - complete and/or incomplete bones are recovered in isolation or in positions that are not anatomically correct (Knüsel & Robb 2016: 358). This indicates that human bone was deposited in a dry state without soft tissue attached (Fowler 2010: 7). Disarticulation suggests a longer period between death and deposition or dismemberment before burial.

*Fragmentation* - individual bones are not complete. Many processes may result in the fragmentation of individual bones, including poor preservation, natural degradation, animal burrowing, and soil movement. Sometimes bones are deliberately fragmented (Knüsel & Outram 2004: 85-86; Crozier 2016: 732).

When exposed to natural elements such as weather or animal interference, a human body will quickly disintegrate. Even if covered or buried, most natural environments will result in complete decomposition of a burial deposit. A fully articulated inhumation is therefore relatively rare if no preservative action is taken.

The majority of skeletal remains from the Early Neolithic are disarticulated, perhaps the result of excarnation – the practice of leaving a body in the open air to decompose, before dry, defleshed elements were collected for secondary practices. Evidence commonly used to interpret excarnation include disarticulation, weathering (discolouration and root marking), and animal interference such as canid or rodent tooth marks. However, disarticulated remains can be the result of a range of processes including deliberate defleshing and dismemberment (Knüsel & Robb 2016: 662-663; Sprague 1968: 480). Some Early Neolithic mortuary deposits include bones displaying chop marks consistent with butchery (Smith & Brickley 2009: Table 4; Crozier 2016: 732; Mercer & Healy 2008: 512-514). Evidence from chambered tombs often suggests that bodies were initially deposited whole and left to decompose. The disarticulated

state of many of these deposits is due to deliberate manipulation and reorganisation of dry bone after decomposition (Crozier 2016: 732).

Burnt bone is found in Early Neolithic contexts and is sometimes attributed to the rite of cremation. Cremation is the transformation of a body through immolation (Fowler 2010: 10). Sometimes burnt bone from the Early Neolithic relates to bodies stored and deliberately burned inside timber mortuary structures (Fowler 2010: 10-11). However, incidental burning of human bone is relatively common in British prehistoric contexts and not all heat altered bone should be considered a result of cremation (McKinley 2013: 151).

### 2.3. Nature of the material evidence: 'mortuary' contexts

Next, contexts which commonly contain Early Neolithic skeletal evidence will be discussed. A full synthesis of mortuary deposits for Britain should account for regional and temporal variations which this short section cannot cover in full. Instead, this section provides an overview.

### 2.3.1. Causewayed enclosures

Causewayed enclosures are a site type which consist of one or more irregular, ovate, or subcircular ditch and bank earthworks periodically segmented by causeways (Oswald *et* al 2001; Albreecht 2014: 1; Figure 2.2.). These are often large earthwork projects intended to demarcate space within the landscape in a visible and durable manner (Cunliffe 2014: 162). Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of causewayed enclosure sites in Britain demonstrating they are concentrated in Southern and Eastern England.

Causewayed enclosures have been recognised since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century but recent excavations by Mercer (2008) at the Hambledon Hill complex and the reassessment of Smith and Keiller's (1965) excavation by Whittle *et al* (1999) at Windmill Hill demonstrated the potential for large human remains assemblages found in the ditches, thus emphasising their importance. Other important works include *Gathering Time* by Whittle *et al* (2011) which uses comprehensive dating schemes to construct chronologies for tempo and change throughout the Neolithic. This work is essential to our understanding of causewayed enclosures as important sites for the deposition of the dead during the Early Neolithic. Causewayed enclosure sites demonstrate a range of type and volume of human remains deposits. Excavations revealing significant bone assemblages such as that at Offham Hill led to the perception that the function

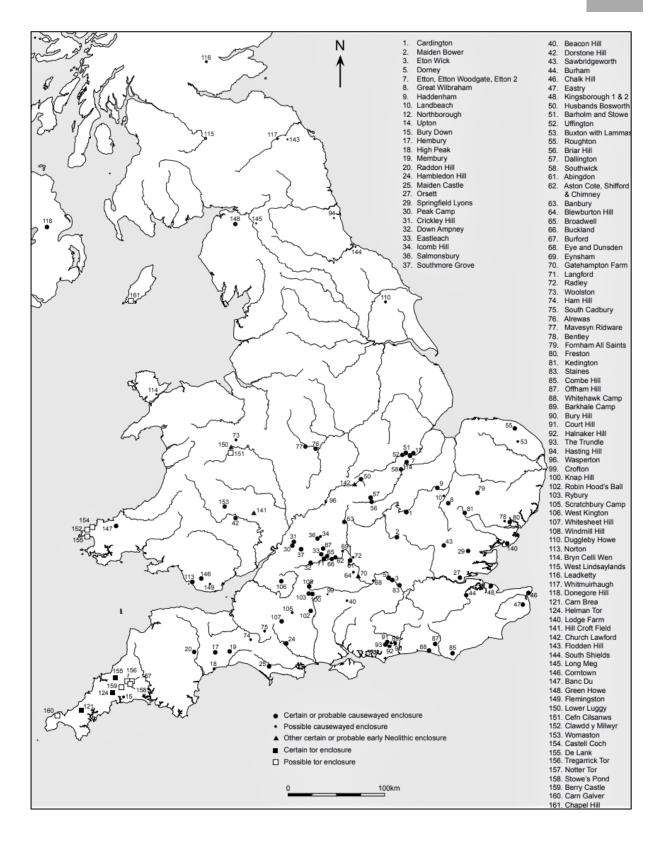


Figure 2.1. Distribution of certain, probable, and possible Early Neolithic causewayed enclosures, tor enclosures, and other enclosures in Britain (Whittle et al 2011: Figure 1.2.)

of causewayed enclosures are closely linked to mortuary practices (Drewett *et al* 1977: 225-226). Large human bone assemblages, like at Hambledon Hill (Mercer & Healy 2008), allow

for detailed analysis and comparison, and serve to reinforce this perception. Sites containing human remains display a complex array of mortuary processes and body treatments including articulated inhumations, deliberate display of body elements (mainly skulls), and large concentrations of disarticulated and fragmented material. Bones display examples of chop marks, gnaw marks, charring, and weathering (Mercer & Healy 2008: 512-514). Associations between human and animal bone have been posited based on proximity of separate elements that have undergone similar body treatment processes (Whittle *et al* 1999: 89-90). The range and complexity of mortuary deposits found at these sites implies the deposition of human remains formed an important part of their function.

However, despite this pervasive perception, many other causewayed enclosure sites have produced either low or no mortuary evidence (Pietrzak 2015: 17-18), for example, Knap Hill (Connah 1965: 18-19). Meaning the evidence to support the interpretation of causewayed enclosures as mortuary monuments is limited to a small number of well-known sites. Whilst many causewayed enclosures have been subject to relatively small-scale excavations, this cannot entirely account for all sites which lack mortuary evidence. Therefore, the perception of causewayed enclosures as places for the deliberate deposition and manipulation of the dead is becoming increasingly ambiguous (Oswald *et al* 2001: 126-127).

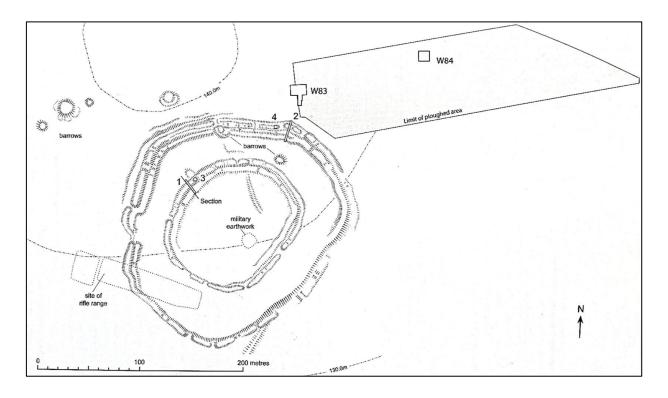


Figure 2.2. Plan drawing of Robin Hood's Ball causewayed enclosure (Whittle et al 2011: Figure 4.49.)

#### 2.3.2 Chambered tombs

Chambered tombs are megalithic monuments constructed using stone and covered with a cairn or earthen mound. These structures divide space(s) within them to hold human remains. Chambered tombs were often left open for a period before being sealed. Examples of chambered tombs include West Kennet, Wayland's Smithy and Ascott-Under-Whychwood (Wysocki *et al* 2007; Whittle *et al* 2007; Benson & Whittle 2007). Chambered tombs have been one of the main focuses of Neolithic mortuary study for centuries due to their abundance of mortuary evidence and complex assortment of body treatment processes. The study area contains an abundance of well-researched and dated chambered tombs which have paved the way for recent osteoarchaeological and systematic scientific research projects including analysis of samples for radiocarbon dating and DNA analysis (Wysocki *et al* 2007a; Wysocki *et al* 2007b; Fowler *et al* 2021).

These assemblages represent a range of body treatment processes displaying examples of disarticulation, articulated inhumations, cremation, and animal gnawing (Benson & Whittle 2007: 206; Wysocki et al 2013). Most bone material in chambered tombs is disarticulated, with examples of articulation. The disorderly appearance of chamber assemblages has often been noted (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 125; Piggott 1962: 6). Lawrence (2012) suggests a jumbled and incomplete appearance could be a result of disturbance after deposition. This interpretation is common for assemblages where groupings of long bones or skulls indicate that they have been deliberately arranged after bodies have decomposed (Saville 1990: Whittle et al 2007). A combination of disarticulated and articulated material in some chambered tombs suggests that bodies were deposited in sequence (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 126). The open nature of chambered tombs perpetuates opportunities for access to human remains and makes sequenced deposition and bone manipulation possible (Wysocki et al 2007: 77). Human bone assemblages in chambered tombs can vary in size and represent a range of MNIs (minimum number of individuals). Recently, chambered tomb populations have been interpreted as family groups due to reanalysis of human bone assemblages (Saville 1990: 251; Benson & Whittle 2007: 218; Sanchez-Quinto et al 2019).

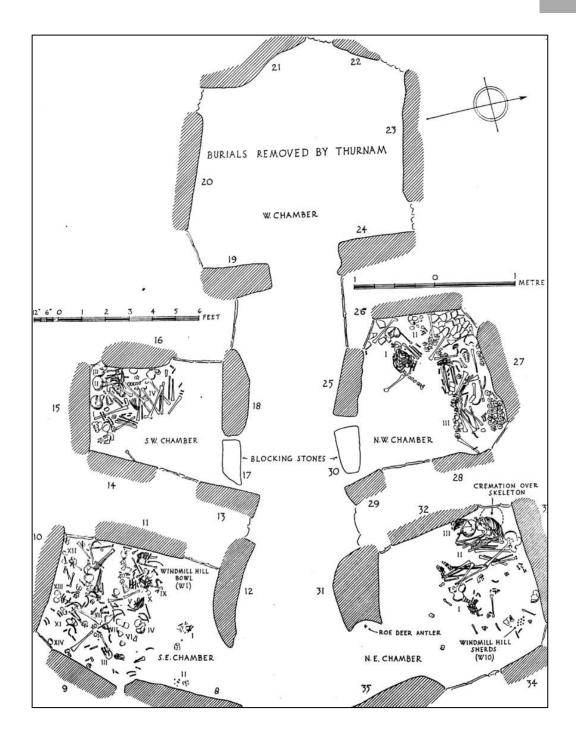


Figure 2.3. The mortuary deposits in West Kennet chambered tomb (Piggott 1962: 22)

### 2.3.3. Long mounds

Long mounds are made of stone or earth and covered with turfs, often flanked by ditches from which construction materials were excavated (Ashbee *et al* 1979: 209). Long mounds can be similar in outward appearance to chambered tombs but do not contain mortuary chambers. Instead, where applicable, mortuary deposits are sealed beneath the cairn or mound preventing future access to the bones (Carton *et al* 2016: 22-23). They have often been considered similar to chambered tombs because their distribution patterns are similar, their chronological dates,

outward aesthetic, and disarticulated mortuary assemblages (Bradley 2019: 50) despite mortuary deposits being sealed from future access. Therefore, the selection, collection and sealing of bones inside these features is indicative of mortuary processes specific to long mounds despite their many outward similarities with chambered tombs. Primary mortuary deposits are often largely lost due to modern agricultural land use (*ibid.*: 15).

Human remains assemblages in long mounds are generally small and made up of disarticulated material (Hillier 1853: 303; Cunnington 1914: 386-387, 390). Bones can be laid on the ground surface or on a small, paved platform (cf. Barker 1983: 19). There are also examples of long mounds which contain articulated bone, often in the form of a single inhumation (Cunnington 1914: 407). These inhumations can be by themselves or combined with disarticulated material (*ibid*.: 402). However, there are also well excavated examples of long mounds with no evidence of human remains. For example, neither South Street nor Beckhampton long barrows yielded a single human bone from inside the mound or in the flanking ditches (Ashbee *et al* 1979; Smith & Evan 1968).

### 2.3.4. Isolated pits/pit groups

Isolated pits/pit groups are non-monumental features considered to be purposeful features excavated with the intention (in some cases) to accommodate deposited material (Garwood 2011: 390). Pit features are common for all time periods and are therefore not ascribed to the Early Neolithic unless proven. However, Early Neolithic pits are increasingly considered a prolific part of British Neolithic archaeology due to increased accuracy and routine utilisation of scientific dating methods (Cooper 2011: 334).

Many Early Neolithic pits do not contain human remains. For example, a group of six pits near Knook were excavated, yielding Early Neolithic pottery, Neolithic style worked flint and animal bone (Mason 2011: 26). This is a typical Early Neolithic pit assemblage. Others contain human remains but only fragmentary pieces. For example, a pit east of the Drayton South cursus contained a group of complete and fragmentary skulls and other bones. This suggests deliberate collection and deposition of bone from another source (Garwood 2011:389-40). Rarely, Early Neolithic pits contain single articulated skeletons. Examples include three flat graves at Radley Hills (Barclay & Halpin 1999: 30-33) and a flat grave under the bank at Windmill Hill (Whittle *et al* 1999: 81). These collectively suggest a possible Early Neolithic mortuary tradition (Garwood 2011: 389; Barclay & Halpin 1999: 276; Dunning 1966: 11).

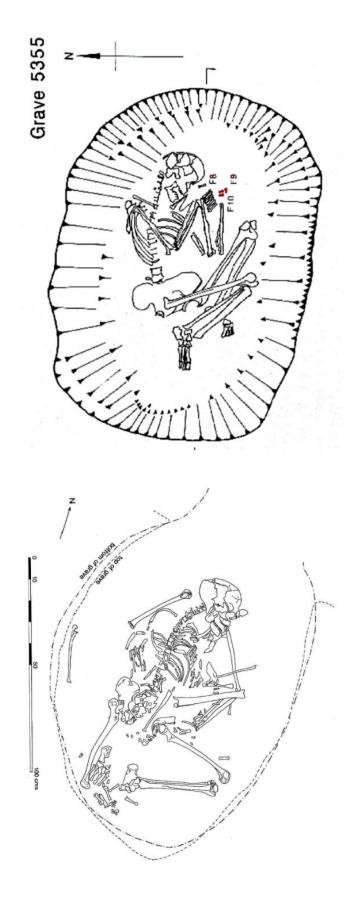


Figure 2.4. Plans of the Early Neolithic articulated inhumations at Raadley Hills Grave 5355 (above, Barclay & Halpin 1999: Figure 15.2) and Windmill Hill, Grave 707, Trench BB (below, Whittle et al 1999: Figure 76)

In many cases it is assumed that items contained in a pit deposit pertain to a single depositional event because the act of backfilling literally seals the contents in the earth, preventing or hindering future access (Garwood 2001: 390). A range of practical processes are represented by fragmentary, disarticulated, and articulated human remains found in pit features, each potentially intended to convey a different message using body treatment processes (Garwood 2011: 289-290; Ekengren 2013: 178). Isolated pits and groups are not currently well understood but an increasingly high number of well dated examples provides the opportunity to analyse their topographic locations and the mortuary practices related to them.

## **2.4.** Previous approaches and interpretations of Early Neolithic mortuary evidence 2.4.1. 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries

Funerary archaeology in prehistoric Britain is driven by the assumption that mortuary contexts are the visible results of social, political, and economic devices from past societies and that they provide insights into ancient social structures, culture, religion, and ideology (Carr 1995: 107-108). Archaeological investigation initially grew out of the intellectual curiosity of the 17<sup>th</sup> century where one main interest was to extract valuable materials from ancient grave sites. To fulfil this aim, antiquarians focused on the graves of 'the mighty' – visible monuments such as barrows (Stout 2013: 17). Investigators such as William Stukely made extensive records and drawings of visible monuments enabling us to track the preservation and/or degeneration of known monuments over time (Whittle 1994: 3; Piggott 1962: 1-3). At the onset of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was more of a desire to understand the societies represented by ancient graves. This is reflected especially in the works of John Thurnam who opened and recorded many known barrows in Britain.

Thurnam extracted skulls from ancient sites to compile craniometry profiles which organised and classified ancient societies by the racial and behavioural characteristics evident on their skulls (Thurman 1867; Piggott 1993: 1-3). This practice was developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was used to legitimise notions of colonial superiority based on racial traits (Goodrum 2016: 391-392).

Whilst the eugenicist interpretations of Thurnam's work are not used today, the value of his work, and others like him, should not be diminished. They recorded, excavated, and published their work making pioneer research widely available (e.g., Thurnam 1859). Many of the monuments recorded in this way have been destroyed or damaged since. Their records form the

foundation of current archaeological inquiry concerning monumental mortuary contexts in Britain especially for sites where subsequent destruction renders further interpretation impossible.

### 2.4.2. Early 20th Century

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the notion that archaeological fieldwork could be approached as a scientific process led to increased standardisation of archaeological investigative and recording methods, many of which are largely still used (Westman 1994).

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, 'culture historical' theories became widely adopted. This approach aimed to deduce ethno-cultural categorisations through mortuary evidence and was heavily influenced by contemporary historical ethnography. Culture historical theories were characterised by the work of Gordon Childe who believed that ethnic groups could be identified through a 'recurrent assemblage of distinctive relics' (Childe 1947: 218-224; Childe 1956: 123). Culture historical views helped develop the invasion hypotheses in which indigenous populations were replaced and geographically marginalised by new invading ethnic groups due to superior technologies (Stout 2013: 20). These theories were exploited in line with nationalist racial politics to legitimise the long history of nation states (Shennan 1994: 7; Stout 2013: 21).

Within the context of these theories, highly influential British archaeologists such as Alexander Keiller and Maud Cunnington were undertaking research in the Salisbury Plain and Avebury area. Keiller carried out several high-quality excavation projects which included detailed, systematic recording and publication (Smith 1965). Similarly, Maud Cunnington was a highly competent archaeologist with the funds to sponsor high quality excavation projects (Cunnington 1914; 1929; 1930). By producing comprehensive and detailed excavation reports, Keiller and Cunnington have contributed a wealth of data concerning prehistoric monuments and other mortuary contexts.

### 2.4.3. 1960s-1980s – Processual interpretations

During this time interpretations were mainly processual in nature – a movement which called for interpretation based on empirical evidence and scientific methods (Chapman 2013: 48). These interpretations focused mainly on social structure and assumed a direct relationship between evidence and its meaning (Ekengren 2013: 174-175). Binford posited a direct variation in funerary rituals based on the social persona of an individual (e.g., sex, age, social position)

including the size and grandeur of the burial space and grave goods (Binford 1971; Parker Pearson 1999: 28). Ucko concluded: 'one society will undertake several different forms of burial and...these forms will often be correlated with the status of the deceased' (Ucko 1969: 270). Therefore, the disarticulated, grouped mortuary deposits often seen in Early Neolithic contexts were interpreted as representing an egalitarian society with low social stratification (Darvill 2010: 114).

Alongside this, several 'hard' scientific analytical processes were developed including the invention of radiocarbon dating and environmental archaeological analysis (Linick *et al* 1989: 1; Murphy & Fuller 2017: 1-2). These scientific methods revolutionised archaeological post-excavation analysis by rooting interpretations in empirical evidence. These processes demonstrated how drastically scientifically produced data could shift contemporary perceptions.

### 2.4.4. 1980s-1990s - post-processual interpretations

Archaeological interpretations of the 1980s and 90s were characterised by a reactionary movement coined 'post-processualism' (Parker Pearson 1999: 32). Simple associations between physical evidence and social/cultural practices were rejected, viewed as reductionist and dehumanising (*ibid*.). This new movement caused great tension between processual and post-processual theorists, leading to strident archaeological debates.

New post-processual theories focused on interpreting possible symbolic meanings (Kus 2013: 69). Symbolic interpretations assume that mortuary contexts, especially graves, grave goods, and mortuary architecture, are a form of communication intended to influence the viewer by conveying a specific message (Ekengren 2013: 176). Furthermore, these theories consider the active role of living communities in mortuary processes in which the living can manipulate the dead to communicate their own interests (Parker Pearson 1982) therefore, burial processes could not be assumed as mechanical reflections of status, rank, and power (Chapman 2013: 53). Detailed analysis of human remains was undertaken at several long barrows (Shanks & Tilley 1984; Thomas 2015: 139) demonstrating that great care was taken to conduct secondary mortuary practices which were interpreted in ideological and cosmological terms (cf. Thomas 2000; Brück 2001). These more nuanced interpretations were often critical of 'processual' interpretations but were still concerned with societal structure, especially social hierarchy (Chapman 2013: 51-52).

The visible topographic location and intervisibility of monuments was used to suggest that their locations were intended as tangible, divisive territorial markers for individual communities (Tilley 1994; Scarre 2005: 17-19). Burials inside these monuments were therefore interpreted as symbolic statements of legitimacy in which interred remains represented the community and marked ownership through their elevated group status as community ancestors (Goldstein 1981; Morris 1991). Theories which became prevalent. The absence of long bones and skulls in long mounds and chambered tombs was interpreted as evidence for bone relic circulation within the living community (Thomas 2000: 661-662).

### 2.4.5. 1990s-2000s – interpretations

Interpretive approaches from the 1990s and 2000s are the foundations for current archaeological approaches and debates. Popular themes of the 1980s, such as the proliferation of the 'ancestors' and the increased concern with cosmology and symbolism, informed interpretive developments concerning memory, identity, ancestor worship, and developments in scientific analytical methods (Thomas 1999: 34-36; Whittle 2003). Many current theories are continuations of debates posited during this time.

Ancestor veneration was used during the 1990s and 2000s to explain a plethora of archaeological features and theoretical interpretations (Whitley 2015: 119; Tilley 1999: 238; Edmonds 1999: 21; Parker Pearson & Ramilisonina 1998: 318). Exploring concepts around ancestor veneration provided the opportunity for archaeologists to engage with increasingly theoretical concepts such as memory (Williams 2003: 9-10). This was interpreted as the way living communities perpetuated conscious engagement with ideologies (such as the veneration of ancestors) by manipulating their environments to trigger memories (Cummings 2003: 35; Fowler 2003).

The concept of identity was also explored in much more depth. These interpretations were concerned with how Neolithic people viewed themselves and others (Fowler 2011: 133). Graves themselves became viewed as constructed communication from the living about the dead, recognising the complex nature of meaning and significance ascribed to objects within grave contexts (Ekengren 2013). These approaches interrogate relationships between the living and the dead, especially what symbolic messages signify about the identity of the deceased and their living counterparts (Parker Pearson 1999: 3-6).

During this period, British archaeological and analytical methods continued to become more advanced, allowing for a wider variety of affordable and easily available high-quality field work and post-excavation analysis. Radiocarbon dating, isotopic analysis, DNA analysis, environmental analysis, and high quality osteoarchaeological analysis became much more precise, accurate and accessible (Eriksson 2013; Ekengren 2013). Findings from 'hard' scientific techniques have become hugely influential in current archaeological debates (Sheridan & Pétrequin 2014; section 2.4).

### 2.5. Current approaches to mortuary evidence – social and cultural interpretation

Current approaches to mortuary evidence are characterised by intensifications on many familiar themes and debates from the 1980s onwards. In many ways, current archaeological debate serves to prove or disprove 'legacy views' developed and reiterated during the last 40 years. Themes include identity, ethnicity, personhood, ancestors, and population mobility. New data produced using cutting edge technological methods is often relied upon to achieve this aim.

### 2.5.1. Symbolism, memory, and the ancestors

Symbolic interpretations are imbedded into all aspects of current archaeological interpretation, whether based on evidence from 'hard' scientific methods or not. Current symbolic interpretations rest wholly on the interpretations and assumptions developed in the 1980s, meaning they reject processual notions of a simple relationship between physical evidence and their meaning, seeking the complexity of implicit nuance. (Section 2.3.4). For example, Harris' study of the emotional and mnemonic geographies of Hambledon Hill (2010) aimed to explore the emotions evoked by the relationships between people and objects. Skulls were left in the open allowing people to touch, feel, and handle human bone which acted as a symbolic representation of past experiences (Harris 2010: 365).

One of the most regularly used symbolic interpretation is the concept of the ancestors which has been prevalent in archaeological interpretations since the 1980s. Ancestors were central to social, individual, and religious identification in the Neolithic and have been posited as the stimulus for a host of activities ranging from the construction of monuments, burial practices, ceremonial rites, and the meaning of topographic features (Tilley 1996: 210; Tilley 1999: 238; Edmonds 1999; Parker Pearson & Ramilisonina 1998: 318; Barrett 1994). A few examples

include stone as a construction material, interpreting ceremonial meanings, and understanding Neolithic engagement with the landscape (Whitley 2015: 119; Tilley 1999: 238; Edmonds 1999: 21; Parker Pearson & Ramilisonina 1998: 318). Ancestor veneration theories are closely tied with 'memory', aimed at understanding how past people 'actively seek out, appropriate, and engage with [human] remains of distant times' (Williams 2003: 9-10). Cummings argues that by constructing stone monuments associated with the dead, ancient societies created new 'biographies of place' intended to reference distant memory of cultural histories connected with a Neolithic worldview (Cummings 2003: 35.). In this way, the bodies of ancestors were stored in monuments where they represented a homology between tomb, body, and community (Fowler 2010: 12).

However, the prevalence of ancestral interpretations has been criticised by Whitley (2002) who argues they are the remnants of imperialist and nationalist hypotheses used to justify the uniqueness of British archaeology (Whitley 2002: 120-121). Current archaeological thought fully engages with debates concerning the rejection of anthropocentrism and human exceptionalism, arguing that Neolithic populations may not have perceived their environment in ways that are easily reconcilable with a modern western worldview (Kirk 2006: 336-8; Thomas 2015: 1288). This necessarily facilitates questioning of how ancient populations perceived themselves in the context of their environment and interactions with each other.

### 2.5.2. Identity and personhood

Ancestral interpretations are often closely linked to discussions of personhood. An interpretive approach focused on personhood interrogates forms of identity which differ from the 'traditional' modern western view. These theories assume an ideological transformation in tandem with the decay of a cadaver which incorporates an individual into a collective quasi-afterlife called 'the ancestors' (Crozier 2016: 733). This is significant because the ideological transformation to 'ancestor' negates the individual identity of the person(s) during their lifetime, becoming a collective group whose bones are venerated and manipulated after death (Crozier 2018: 20, 23, 25).

Identification with the self and one's environment is referred to as personhood (Fowler 2001: 138-139). The types of personhoods that emerged in the Neolithic are perceived to have been multi-faceted, contingent, and subject to transformation (Kirk 2006: 343). This idea is heavily influenced by the idea of 'dividuality' – defined by Fowler (Fowler 2004: 7). 'A person is a composite being, with distinct yet interwoven aspects' (Fowler 2011: 133) including age,

gender, sex, or family group. Dividual personhood refers to comparative relationships between a 'self' and 'other'. Relationality is generally aligned with dividuality, creating a tension between fixed (individual) and relational (dividual) personhood (Fowler 2016: 397; Brück 2001: 655).

Discussions about personhood and individuality in Neolithic populations reflect a desire to engage with the 'other'. However, the exact nature and expression of personhood as seen through the archaeological record is hotly contested among scholars. Although mortuary evidence is at the centre of these debates many of these ideas have become untethered from physical evidence and are mainly hypothetical, rendering a direct application to mortuary archaeology unclear.

### 2.5.3. Scientific analytical techniques

In reaction to this, developing scientific methods are increasingly utilised to ground discussions concerning Neolithic identity in empirical evidence. Radiocarbon dating, isotopic analysis, DNA analysis, and osteoarchaeology have all significantly advanced in the last 10 years, meaning a broader variety of specimens can regularly yield accurate and precise results (Eriksson 2013; Ekengren 2013; Sheridan 2020). Furthermore, these methods are now less destructive to sampled specimens (Bramanti 2013: 100). These methods yield valuable information about the lives (and deaths) of individuals in Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages including health, diet, mobility, physiological appearance, sex, ethnic background, and familial relationships (Eriksson 2013: 123; Fitzpatrick 2013: 188-90; Hofreiter *et al* 2014: 286; Sanchez-Quinto *et al* 2019: 9473; Brace *et al* 2019: 769). Evidence of this nature applies directly to discussions concerning social status, gender, and ethno-cultural identity including how all these facets might affect how individuals were treated in death.

For example, DNA and isotopic analysis has been used to measure the mobility of individuals during their lifetime, which has led to discussions on the relative ethno-cultural identities of Early Neolithic communities, especially during the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition (Brace *et al* 2019). In some areas is has been suggested that indigenous populations were replaced or displaced by continental European populations at the time of the adoption of farming technologies in Britain (Sanchez-Quinto *et al* 2019). Strontium isotope analysis suggested those who met for feasting at the Coneybury 'Anomaly' were from a variety of locations and lifestyles (Gron *et al* 2018). These types of studies are important because they are indicative of individual cultural identities and their relationships with others. Detailed osteoarchaeological

analysis can also measure the comparative health of individuals to assess relative access to fundamental resources and nutrition (Roberts 2013: 88). Although this approach has not been applied to Early Neolithic populations, examples of this type of project has shown variations in health and burial practices according to social status (Brickley *et al* 2006).

Major reassessments of Early Neolithic interpretations are currently being stimulated by significant new data from DNA analysis of ancient populations. Slightly older methodologies include the determination of the sex of an individual through DNA analysis of the peptides in tooth enamel, meaning the sex of individuals can now theoretically be determined in specimens from all age categories (Stewart *et al* 2017). This has significant implications for future archaeological study as sex determination of skeletal material has previously been exclusive to adult specimens in instances where the necessary body elements are present - rare circumstances in Early Neolithic contexts due to high proportions of disarticulation, fragmentation, and poor preservation (*ibid.*). This, combined with more rigorous osteoarchaeological analysis, now presents the opportunity to analyse how gender and age might affect body treatment after death.

Ancient DNA can now be processed in large batches, rather than individually, allowing for the DNA analysis and comparison of larger samples (Orlando et al 2021). One project focused on populations from several different Early Neolithic chambered tombs from Denmark, Scotland, and Ireland (Sanchez-Quinto et al 2019). This project suggested that individuals selected for burial in megalithic tombs were biologically related to each other (*ibid*.: 9470). Even more recently, the remains of 35 individuals from the Hazleton North chambered tomb were analysed demonstrating 27 were from a single, multigenerational family (Fowler et al 2021). These findings confirm long-held theories that Early Neolithic monumental burials represent family groups (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 147-148; Thomas & Whittle 1986: 136-137). It also reinforces the idea that burial within these spaces was highly selective, limited to a small number within living communities (ibid.). Fowler et al (2021) further confirms the findings of Bayliss et al (2007) and Wysocki et al (2007a-b) which demonstrated that some chambered tombs were in active use for only a short period (c.2-5 generations). These studies add empirical evidence to strident debates about immigration, mobility, and ethnic identity. However, despite the 'hard' evidence these studies present, data can often be interpreted in several ways and beg more questions than can be answered with a single study. Due to the cost and multi-disciplinary nature of many of these studies, they tend to represent very small sample sizes. Information and

interpretations derived from these singular studies are then regularly applied to other sites, thus obscuring the representativeness of the original studies.

### 2.6. Regional analysis and interpretation

Many of the national interpretations applied to Early Neolithic mortuary practices are derived from evidence from Wiltshire, however some posited theories are more regionally specific. Many of these theories relate to land use and the possible social or political reasons for the spatial distribution of Early Neolithic mortuary monuments. For example, in the 1970s, Colin Renfrew posed an interpretation in which causewayed enclosures were described as political and economic centres for individual competitive cheifdoms where the division of resources such as livestock was overseen by a powerful individual (Renfrew 1973: 544, 549). In this context, burial spaces such as long barrows and chambered tombs were interpreted as burial spaces for politically powerful individuals, i.e., chiefs and their family members (*ibid.*: 553). Whilst a more politics-centric interpretational approach has largely been replaced by interest in the social factors and drivers which result in archaeological evidence, remnants of such interpretations persist in popular literature with the emergence of new evidence.

Whittle offered a more socially focused interpretation in the late 1980s based on more secure chronologies. He used environmental sequences and radiocarbon dating schemes to pinpoint the tempo of change during the Neolithic (Whittle 1993: 31). Each phase, lasting approximately 300 years or twelve generations, was characterised by specific social change which formed the motivation for an archaeologically visible shift such as the introduction of monumental architecture (ibid.: 35). Stages B and C are most relevant to this study, characterised by the onset of the Neolithic lifeway (B), and the introduction of monumental architecture and localised deforestation (C). Whittle interpreted pit features as religious sanctuaries marking significant locations which were later elaborated, noting that several pre-existing pits were positioned underneath long mounds, e.g., Horslip, Windmill Hill (ibid.: 31). Phase C was more ideologically linked with ancestors, hence the incorporation of human bone material into monuments such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures (*ibid*.: 43). With this study, Whittle outlined a series and tempo of changes during the Neolithic that remains largely undisputed albeit with some revisions. For example, Whittle assumed that pit features were characteristic of the earlier phases of Neolithic activity and developed into more elaborate features, whereas more examples and new radiocarbon dates demonstrate pits were built and

used throughout the Early Neolithic period and therefore their use should not be viewed as a predecessor of monumental constructions.

General lack of settlement evidence around Early Neolithic monuments led to theories of spatial zonation in which different activities are dedicated to specific areas. This theory implies the physical separation of locations deemed appropriate for certain activities. For example, the dedication of long mounds and chambered tombs as ceremonial/religious spaces can partially account for the lack of domestic/settlement evidence in their immediate vicinity (Richards 1984: 182). Strict zonation theories have been criticised for being too reductive. Ethnographic examples have been used to demonstrate the fluidity between so-called domestic and religious/ceremonial activities (Thomas 1999: 169) suggesting the strict categorisations of material and activities is improper. However, there is still very little recognisable archaeological evidence for domestic and settlement settings from the Early Neolithic in Wiltshire despite further extensive investigation. This presents a range of issues with interpreting Early Neolithic lifeways as we have little evidence for how and where every day social practices were occurring. The main evidence available to us remains to be the mortuary remains of a few selected individuals in mainly monumental contexts.

The ancestor concept is strongly linked with mortuary practices and is integrated into all analytical and interpretation theories discussed above. The incorporation of human remains into monumental spaces is considered a conceptual link between living communities and the dead in which communities are unified in commemorating a collective dead community (Webster 2007: 92). In this sense, the ancestors, or the action of honouring the ancestors through commemoration, serves as the interpreted motivation and justification for constructing monumental and non-monumental features (Whittle 1993: 47-48). The ancestors are therefore considered to be a pervasive and powerful influence on the actions of living Early Neolithic communities. The ancestor concept relies heavily on the collective perception from living communities that deceased society members are part of a mythicised, semi-deified group that require veneration through ceremony in exchange for social cohesion (Fowler 2001: 145; Fowler 2011: 145). Furthermore, this concept could be engineered by political leaders or groups through claim to kinship to justify their position in power (Bradley 1984: 16, 21). This concept has been near-universally accepted in archaeological interpretation of Early Neolithic evidence and is regularly used to explain the social motivations for nearly all archaeological activity. This is perhaps somewhat due to the lack of 'domestic' data which undermines purely functional interpretations of Neolithic evidence. Shrouding evidence in the mythical and

ceremonial allows interpretations to go beyond merely descriptive language. Ancestor veneration has become a widely accepted explanation for the building and deposition of human remains in chambered tombs and long mounds for decades. Current interpretations incorporate ideas of personhood and transformation in which interred individuals go through a physical and metaphorical transformation from a living person into a changed, dividual identity achieved through the degeneration and disintegration of the physical body (Crozier 2018: 18-20; Fowler 2003: 49, 52). Ancestral interpretations are frequently theoretical in nature and are often used to bridge the gap between descriptive, empirical evidence and theoretical social debates within archaeology.

Regional theories applied to mortuary evidence in Wiltshire are repeatedly extrapolated and applied to other regions of Britain. This is partially due to the plethora of well-preserved archaeological data produced through a long history of investigation. This area provides well-researched and empirically grounded interpretations of the types of evidence that can also be recognised in other regions and therefore, in many ways, defines national interpretations of the Early Neolithic. This includes chronologies derived from extensive radiocarbon dating programmes such as Whittle *et al* (2011) and interpretations of chambered tomb assemblages (e.g., Wysocki *et al* 2007).

# 2.6. Summary

This chapter has reviewed Early Neolithic mortuary evidence demonstrating wide-ranging variation. Much effort has been expended quantifying the nature of these deposits, although the specific processes and social/symbolic motivations for the nature of these assemblages remain unclear. This serves to emphasise the complexity of issues relating to the interpretation of Early Neolithic mortuary practices. Many complex questions persist relating to the processes which result in bone assemblages, the identity of the dead, and how we confront new empirical evidence.

Current archaeological interpretations are firmly grounded in 'legacy views' which persist from the 20<sup>th</sup> century including a pronounced bias towards the study of chambered tombs mounds as well as a preoccupation with social status and identity. Current approaches are substantially enhanced by a burgeoning supply of scientific methods which provide a wealth of diverse data on many aspects of Neolithic life and death. Whilst new information gained is valuable, many

of these studies are applied to a very small number of well-researched monumental assemblages. Therefore, interpretations made based on these findings should not be universally applied to our understanding of Neolithic lifeways.

It is not possible to effectively tackle all these issues at once. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce scope to a more focused geographic and chronological 'region'. This will reduce cultural variability within the study area whilst sufficiently encompassing the full scope of mortuary variation for questioning.

# Chapter 3: Mortuary practices in the study area

# 3.1. Introduction to the study area

#### 3.1.1. Location

This study encompasses Early Neolithic archaeological features within the modern Wiltshire County boundary (Figure 3.1). This geographic limitation is arbitrary but designed to encompass several archaeologically significant portions of the Wessex region, including both the Stonehenge and Avebury landscapes. Whilst a county boundary is a modern phenomenon with no reference to Early Neolithic lifeways and culture, current archaeological services are often county bound along with corresponding record keeping (for example, the Historic Environment Record). By restricting the scope of this study to a single county, but encompassing the whole of it, this project serves as a valuable aid to the Wiltshire Archaeological Service by producing an amalgam record of all Early Neolithic features within their area. Furthermore, Wiltshire continues to be an area of intense archaeological study with the focus well within county lines therefore this study includes most of the substantial recorded projects for the local area. There is plentiful, far-reaching data concerning Early Neolithic mortuary deposits available within the Wiltshire County boundary for compilation and analysis.

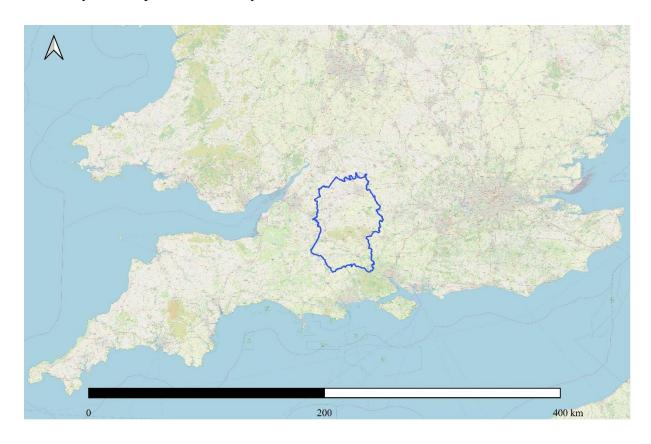


Figure 3.1. Location of the study area (Author)

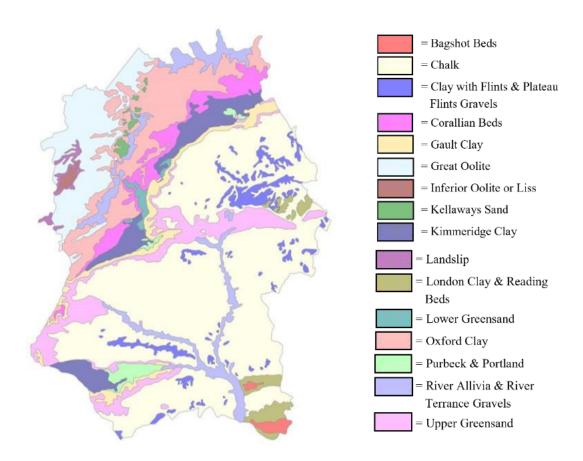


Figure 3.2. Simple geology map of Wiltshire County (Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre)

## 3.1.2. Geology and topography

This area is dominated by chalk geology (a combination of Upper and Middle Chalk) which is occasionally cut into by lowland river valleys such as the Vale of Pewsey and the Vale of Wardour (Figure 3.2). North and South of the chalk bank within Wiltshire there are also areas of Clay, with London and Reading Clay in a small band to the south and bands of Kimmeridge, Oxford and Oolite stretching from the West into the North of the region. The topography of the region is dominated by the chalk uplands with smooth, shallow hills overlooking a series of river valleys. The elevation of the Salisbury Plain is an average 120m above sea level, although peaks around Imber reach 162m and 179m.

The domination of chalk geology is significant because waterways are generally less numerous than other areas in Britain, therefore restricting access to water. This is because chalk is an extremely porous rock type which, especially in upland areas, is overlaid with thin soils (Wheater *et al* 2007). This means rainfall is easily absorbed into the bedrock instead of forming overground flows. Surface water mainly occurs when the water table intersects with low points in the topography (Lamontagne *et al* 2014.). This also results in areas with seasonal waterways such as winterbournes and springs due to varying water table levels which result in seemingly

spontaneous running surface water (Berrie 1992; Furse 1977). Although waterways are less numerous, they can be considered reliable sources of water for livestock watering, agriculture, and human consumption (Barnsley 2021: pers.comms). Figures 3.2. and 3.3. show the correlation between geology and topography within the study area, as well as waterways. Both factors have been studied extensively in relation to Early Neolithic mortuary practices and some scholars believe there is a demonstrable link between the location of Early Neolithic sites with high points in the landscape as well as waterways (Field 2008: 69, 112).

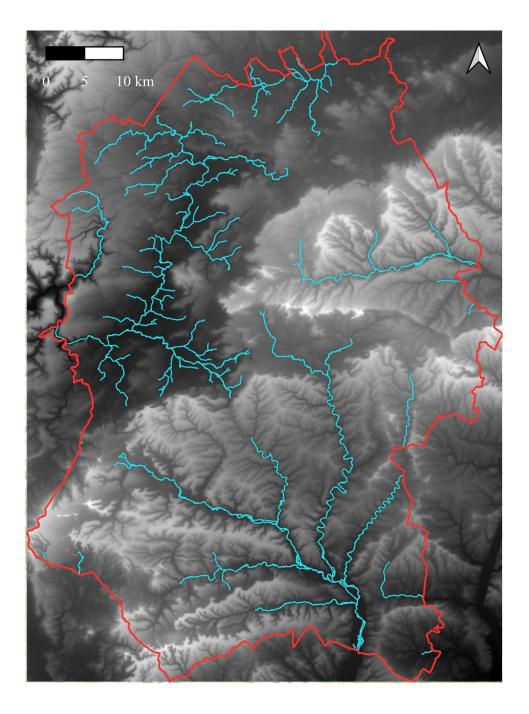


Figure 3.3. Greyscale terrain map of Wiltshire County (dark = lower land, light = higher land), also showing rivers and waterways in the area (Author)

# 3.4. Distribution of Early Neolithic features

### 3.4.1. Preservation

A high concentration of well-preserved prehistoric sites in the study area was one main factor which attracted early antiquarian investigation. Several factors contribute to monument and bone preservation including land use, soil pH, and urbanisation.

There is a strong correlation between the location and density of extant sites and chalk bedrock geology. In Wiltshire, many chalk geology regions are upper downland areas which do not provide favourable conditions for agriculture due to thin soils. As a result, many of these areas have been used for grazing therefore protecting prehistoric sites from destructive processes such as ploughing (English Heritage 2015: 10). Lower lying plains and river valley terraces within Wiltshire have high agricultural potential which coincides with the destruction and truncation of archaeological sites through agricultural land use (e.g., Appendix 1:19, 20, 36).

The Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA) is designated MOD land and has limited permissions for agricultural land use and farming. This area (Figure 3.4) contains a high concentration of extant Early Neolithic sites, the preservation and protection of which is subject to land use by the military. Although some sites have been partially destroyed, regular surveys of archaeological sites within the SPTA demonstrate that the exclusive use of the land by the military has contributed to preservation (Crutchley 2000: 2-3). The Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site Research Frameworks, which are regularly updated, focus on the preservation of archaeological features within the SPTA and impose stringent land use regulations to protect recorded features (Simmonds & Thomas 2015).

Soil types also contribute to the preservation of archaeological material. Soil types in the study area have relatively high pH levels (Figure 3.5) which provide alkaline conditions favourable to the preservation of bone which degrades more quickly in acidic environments. Therefore, mortuary assemblages are more likely to be preserved in this region than in other areas in Britain.

Finally, this region displays little evidence for urban settlement in the past and continues to have generally low urbanisation. Smaller settlement sizes reduce the area of land where potential archaeological sites may be affected by settlement and infrastructure further contributing to the preservation of Early Neolithic sites. Recent development projects have provided the opportunity for the archaeological investigation of large areas and have greatly



Figure 3.4. Location of SPTA within Wiltshire (from Crutchley 2000: Figure 1)

contributed to the local archaeological data base. Projects include the A303 development and Army Basing Programmes (Highways England 2019a-f; Leivers 2021).

### 3.4.2. General distribution

Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of all sites in this study. There are some clear concentrations in the overall distribution. For example, the areas around Stonehenge near Salisbury, and Avebury near Marlborough both have clusters around them. The region within the SPTA is also represented by a concentration of sites. These concentrations represent a bias in archaeological investigation in areas historically associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age burial monuments. Interestingly, there is also a lack of Early Neolithic sites in lowland areas such as river valleys and the lowland vales (e.g., Vale of Pewsey) where agricultural land use is more common. Therefore, the visible distribution of extant Early Neolithic sites may not be indicative of areas

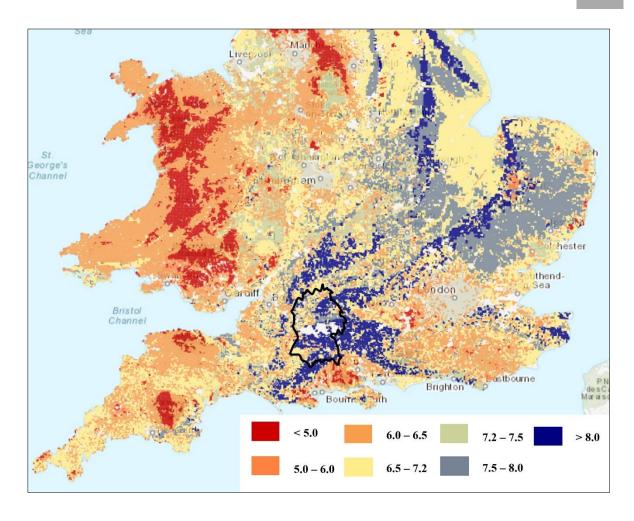


Figure 3.5. Soil pH for southern Britain showing outline of the study area (UK Soil Observatory, edited by author)

of genuine Early Neolithic activity, rather, they reflect modern biases of archaeological investigation and land-use practices.

## 3.4.3. Long mounds

Monuments are listed as long mounds if there is no record of them containing stone burial chambers. Therefore, all unopened barrow sites are recorded as long mounds making up the much of the total sample. The distribution of long mounds (Figure 3.7) follows the overall pattern of the general distribution, with concentrations in the Stonehenge and Avebury landscapes as well as in the broader region represented by the SPTA. There is a notable concentration in the southern portion of Wiltshire. This is in line with expected patterns where chambered tombs are more common in the northern region of Wiltshire, and long mounds in the south (Thomas 1999: 203-204).

### 3.4.4. Chambered tombs

Chambered tombs are distributed exclusively in the northern half of the region with a main cluster around Avebury World Heritage Site. This region is where large sarsen stones occur naturally, enabling construction of megalithic tombs (Gillings & Pollard 2016: 537). The southernmost example is Tidcombe Great Barrow. Although in this Figure Tidcombe looks like an outlier it is surrounded by five long mounds so is part of a broader monumental landscape (see Figure 3.8).

### 3.4.5. Causewayed enclosures

Causewayed enclosures are generally widely spaces in the landscape. However, some could arguably come in groups, for example Windmill Hill, Knap Hill, and Rybury in the Avebury monumental landscape (Figure 3.9). It has been proposed that causewayed enclosures are regional landmarks for varying communities to gather for exchange purposes (Neil *et al* 2018: 185). Therefore, these monuments do not ascribe to the same spatial patterns of intervisibility, proximity, and frequency as long barrows and chambered tombs. Even so, the distribution of causewayed enclosures in this sample conforms to the general concentrations around the Stonehenge and Avebury monumental landscapes.

### 3.4.6. Isolated pits/pit groups

Early Neolithic pits and pit groups (Figure 3.10) have the most varied spatial distribution and conforms the least to the concentrations seen in the general distribution pattern. This is perhaps due to pits being considered non-monumental rather than monumental, meaning their locations are not bound to established monumental landscapes. Even so, the main concentration of pit features occurs near the Stonehenge, SPTA, and a little further south to the Salisbury region. This could be partially accounted for by the extensive investigation undertaken in these areas, particularly large-scale projects like the Stonehenge Environs Project (Richards 1990).

## 3.5. Nature of mortuary evidence in the study region

### 3.5.1. General: sites containing human remains

This project includes a sample of 180 Early Neolithic sites within the study region, including causewayed enclosures, chambered tombs, long mounds, and isolated pit/pit features. Site categories are not represented equally in this sample (Table 3.1). The proportion of sites representation does not indicate importance within Early Neolithic society or correlate with

frequency of occurrence within the study area. For example, long mounds and chambered tombs are large-scale, monumental undertakings but occur more frequently that pit features, which require far fewer resources to create. Regardless of scale, all contexts are used to mark locations as significant spaces, and human remains are one material incorporated into selected features to create meaning (e.g., Cherhill: Evans & Smith 1983). Although human remains are present in all site types, some categories contain human bone more frequently. For example, 10 out of 11 chambered tombs with recorded excavations contained a mortuary assemblage compared to only 6% of excavated pit features.

Of the 180 sites in this sample, only 49 contain human remains (27%). This seems a small proportion, considering all contexts (perhaps excluding isolated pits) have strong associations with mortuary practices. A general lack of human remains can only partly be accounted for by scale of excavation - the extent to which a site has been investigated by archaeological excavation. Nearly three quarters of sites have been excavated, leaving only 28% with no recorded intervention. Most unexcavated sites are long mounds, with 33 unopened. The disparity in unexplored sites can be explained by the motivations of modern archaeological agendas in which great emphasis is put on preserving known archaeology, therefore invasive field methodologies are not often utilised on known monuments (Simmonds & Thomas 2015: 178). Long mounds and chambered tombs have been at the forefront of detailed archaeological investigation for centuries; therefore, opening new sites is not deemed necessary for overall understanding of these contexts. However, causewayed enclosures are of relatively new interest, and therefore new small-scale investigations have been undertaken at several sites over the past few decades. In contrast, pit features are often discovered as part of open area, multiperiod projects due to modern infrastructure developments (e.g., Taylor 2016: 3). Their discovery can often be considered the biproduct of such projects.

Table 3.1. Percentage of sites containing human remains

Site type	Total no.	otal no.   w/ human remains	
Long mound	87	32	36%
Chambered tomb	15	10	66%
Causewayed enclosure	6	2	33%
Isolated pit	75	5	6%

## 3.5.2. General: nature of the evidence

Mortuary evidence in the study region largely conforms to the expected pattern of Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages outlined in Section 2.2, where much of the material is disarticulated and fragmentary in nature, with a few examples of articulated material, and the occasional articulated inhumation (Table 3.2). Most human remains assemblages relate to group assemblages in which elements or whole bodies from more than one individual are deposited together, such as the dumps at Windmill Hill or the remains at West Kennet chambered tomb (Whittle *et al* 1999: 89-98; Piggott 1962: 22). Occasionally, articulated inhumations occur in pit features and under long mounds (Leivers 2021; Cunnington 1914: 401). Most Early Neolithic mortuary practices seem to be concerned with, or result in, the separation of a human body, emphasising the transformation from an intact body to a separated one (Crozier 2016: 725). Mostly, this separation is as the result of natural decay processes rather than deliberate human action (indicated by the presence of chop marks).

Table 3.2. shows the state of human remains as they were found at excavation and implies the types and combinations of body treatment processes that were utilised in the study area. This table shows how frequently a bone type occurs but not the volume—for instance, the Windmill Hill assemblage contained examples of articulation, disarticulation, and inhumation but the volume of disarticulated material was greater than the articulated or inhumed material (Whittle et al 1999: 344-346). This table shows that some site types display greater variation in types of mortuary practices. For example, pit features nearly exclusively contain articulated inhumation burials, whilst causewayed enclosures display a variety of different bone states, indicative of a broader range of body treatment processes. There is also a slightly higher occurrence of articulation and inhumation practices at long mounds versus chambered tombs. Continued access and subsequent manipulation of body parts in chambered tombs often results in the disarticulation of bone elements, a process that is prevented by the sealing of bone assemblages under long mounds. However, there is also a high occurrence of only disarticulated material at long mounds (e.g., Fussell's Lodge), suggesting these sites contained elements brought from elsewhere which in some cases could relate to assemblages from pre-barrow features (Ashbee 1970: 57; Wysocki et al 2007: 77).

### 3.5.3. General: Absent dead

Only 27% of the Early Neolithic features included in this study include human remains. The estimated minimum number of individuals accounted for across all sites comes to a total of c.300 –clearly not numerous enough to account for an entire population over four centuries

(3800-3400 BCE). Furthermore, collectively these assemblages do not represent a full demographic – for instance, there is a relative lack of sub-adult remains, and several assemblages with majority male populations (e.g., Easton Down, Lanhill, West Kennet).

Table 3.2. State and frequency of mortuary assemblages at sites where human remains are present

State of	Long	Chambered	Causewayed	Pit	Total
assemblage	mound	tomb	enclosure	feature	
Articulation	2	0	0	0	2
Disarticulation	15	4	0	1	20
Inhumation	6	2	0	4	12
Burnt	6	0	0	0	6
Art/Dis	8	2	0	0	10
Art/Dis/Inh	2	1	1	0	4
Art/Inh	3	0	0	0	3
Dis/Inh	0	1	0	0	1
Dis/Burnt	0	2	0	0	2

By extension, this suggests there is a proportion of the Early Neolithic demographic which were subject to mortuary processes which rendered their bodies archaeologically invisible – referred to as the absent dead.

This project aims to understand Early Neolithic mortuary practices and processes 'in the round'. The absent dead account for a large portion of bodies during the Early Neolithic period and it is therefore essential to consider their impact in the process of an interrogation of mortuary practices. The exact processes and treatments of these invisible bodies cannot be accurately described. Understanding the attached meanings to such processes is beyond our capacity. Due to the lack of overtly domestic Early Neolithic features, many interpretations of Early Neolithic contexts are concerned with memorialising and referencing spaces by incorporating materials which will imbue meaning and significance for living communities (Thomas 1999: 206, 208). Therefore, a presence versus absence study will be conducted in Chapter Five. This includes a spatial analysis of locations referenced without using human remains and can effectively indicate where human remains are *not*, adding to our well documented understanding of where human remains *are*. By comparing the differences and/or similarities between sites using different materials, an appreciation of how sites were memorialised and referenced can be gained. This can further indicate the ideology and symbology used to reference the absent dead, who were so much a part of Early Neolithic mortuary practices.

# 3.6. Mortuary interpretations

The regional analyses and interpretations considered above encompass a broad range of theories and topics. Long barrows and chambered tombs are considered consistently in literature as centres of mortuary, religious, and domestic practices, and territorial markers over essential resources (Thomas 1999: 220; Field 2008: 99; Renfrew 1973; Whittle 1993: 43-46; Hey & Barclay 2011: 263). However, a greater proportion of chambered tombs have been investigated to a high degree of detail and accuracy whereas many long mounds are unopened with a large portion recorded with very little detail, therefore providing very little useful information. Causewayed enclosures are now almost universally considered liminal or neutral spaces concerned with gathering and exchange (Hey & Barclay 2011: 289; Anderson 2015: 808). Although their association with mortuary practices is undeniable, interpretations concerning the relationship between these sites' assumed function and their association with human remains is still ambiguous. Isolated pit features, whether they contain human remains or not, are too often excluded from interpretations or considered only briefly. Interpretations concerning these features and their association with mortuary practices have not yet reached maturity. Overall, a detailed holistic study of Early Neolithic features is necessary to connect and relate past and current theories together.

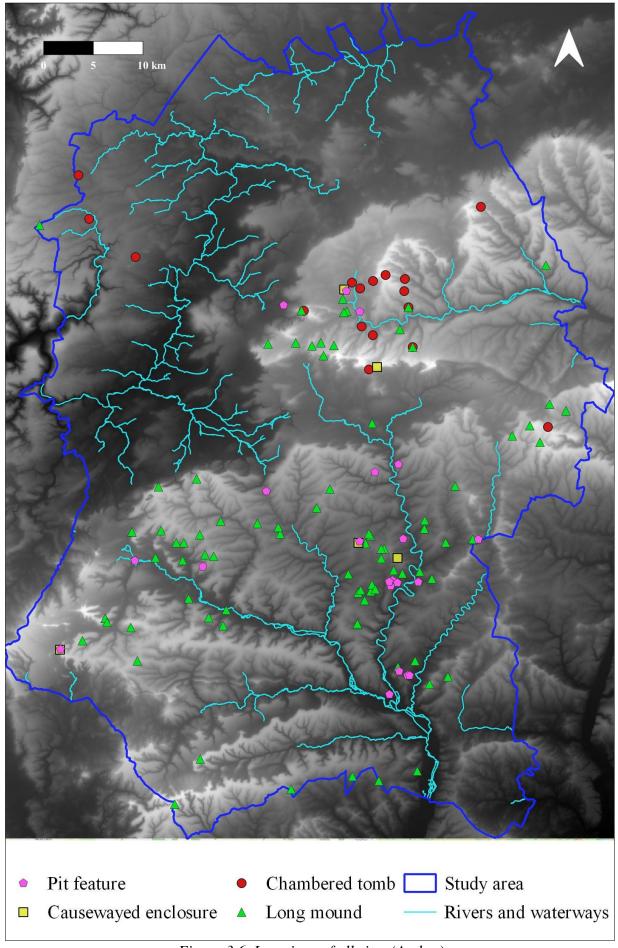
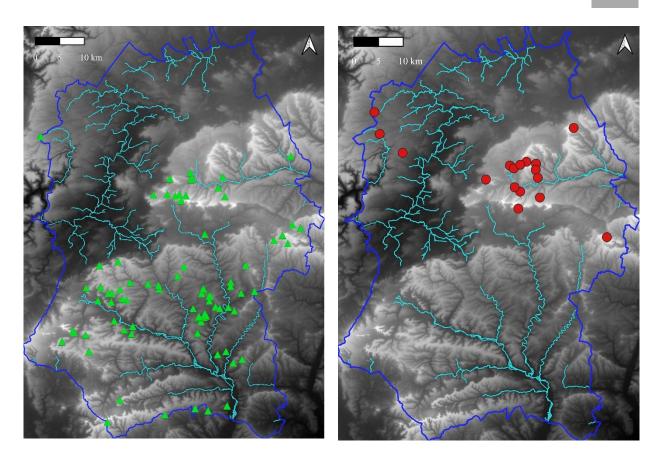


Figure 3.6. Locations of all sites (Author)



Figure~3.7.~Locations~of~long~mounds~(Author)

Figure .8. Locations of chambered tombs (Author)

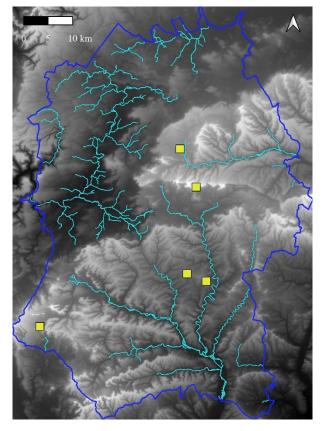
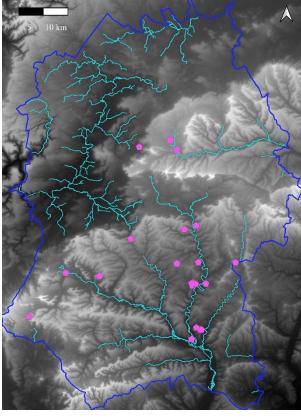


Figure 3.9. Locations of causewayed enclosures (Author)



Figure~3.10.~Locations~of~pits~features~(Author)

# **Chapter Four: Mortuary processes**

### 4.1. Introduction

There are many processes which result in the archaeological deposits which make up our evidence base for Early Neolithic mortuary practices. Mortuary assemblages are characterised by variation and are complex interpretive challenges. Yet despite the degree of variation often presented these assemblages can be classified quite simply at a basic level. This chapter considers processes which might have been applied to Early Neolithic bodies and which might have contributed to the types of archaeological assemblages form this period. This includes how bodies were treated before deposition, types of depositional practices, and post-depositional processes. Next, where possible, the age and sex of remains from the evidence base is considered to understand how these traits might have influenced the types of processes a body was subject to. Then, radiocarbon dates are analysed to pinpoint how mortuary practices might have changed during the Early Neolithic. One case study from each site category is discussed in detail to present a sample of Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages.

## 4.2. Pre-depositional processes

Pre-depositional processes occur between death and deposition. Anthropological examples show this window accounts for a myriad of possibilities which are chronologically, geographically, and culturally specific. Pre-depositional processes can range from washing and dressing a cadaver to exposure and dismemberment (Gramsch 2013: 462-265). Each process, and their combinations, may carry significant cultural and social meaning, however many have outcomes which are archaeologically invisible. Pre-depositional processes which are regularly referenced in Early Neolithic literature include: excarnation, the practice of defleshing through exposure (Whittle *et al* 2007b: 103-104); dismemberment, the deliberate separation of body elements from a fleshed or decomposing body (Corzier 2016: 732); defleshing the practice of cleaning soft tissue off bone normally using a flint tool (Smith & Brickley 2009: 49); and cremation, the practice burning a body (Noble & Brophy 2017: 238).

Dismemberment, defleshing, and excarnation are all evident through surface alterations to individual bones such as chop, cut, and scrape marks and root etching. Dismemberment and defleshing are regularly referenced in association with Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages. Notable examples include Hambledon Hill causewayed enclosure and Coldrum chambered tomb (Harris 2010: 365; Wysocki *et al* 2013). However, a recent reassessment of material from West Tump chambered tomb revealed that only one element displaying chop and scrape marks was Early Neolithic in date (Smith & Brickley 2009: 49-50). Furthermore, no examples of bone displaying chop, cut and scrape marks have been found within the study area, suggesting these practices were not widespread in this region.

Root etching and animal tooth marks are common surface alterations which indicate exposure (e.g., Leivers 2020: 145-146). For example, the skeleton in Grave 707 at Windmill Hill displayed evidence of root etching and was accompanied by thousands of amphibian and rodent bones showing that the pit cut was left open for a time (Whittle *et al* 1999: 80). However, not all examples of root etching indicate the intentional practice of excarnation, rather, some examples simply denote exposure to natural elements. Widespread disarticulation and the general absence of Early Neolithic human remains has been used to suggest that excarnation was a widespread mortuary practice. Whilst exposure was undoubtedly common, and often resulted in disarticulated material, this could be the result of a range of processes and does not exclusively suggest excarnation.

There is also widespread evidence for cremation practices. There are many examples of mortuary assemblages with evidence of burnt bone (Piggott 1958: 238; Corcoran 1970: 42; Barker 1983: 19). Cremated or burnt bone is often found in combination with disarticulated and articulated material in long mound and chambered tomb assemblages. These examples afford little detailed information about specific mortuary practices other than confirming that cremation was utilised during the Early Neolithic.

## 4.3. Modes of deposition

### 4.3.1. Articulated bodies

Inhumation burials relate to individuals who were deposited whole and covered. An inhumation burial could occur in a pit, perhaps made for the purpose of depositing a body, or on the ground surface and covered with a mound. Sometimes, whole bodies are deposited in combination with other materials, including grave goods. Examples of inhumation burials

in sub-surface features (i.e., pits) from this study include Grave 433 at Bishopdown, and Bulford pit 9237 (Wessex Archaeology 2014: 5; Leivers 2020: 23). These circumstances denote the deliberate deposition of a human cadaver in a way that keeps the body intact and protected from animal action. This may not have been the specific intention, but results in a body preserved whole. The individual in Bulford 9237 was laid on top of a surface of chalk rubble covering a layer of burnt and unburnt animal bone (Leivers 2020: 23). The patterns of charring on the animal bone are indicative of roasting meat joints on an open fire (Leivers 2020: 91). This could suggest this burial was accompanied by a social event in which people gathered for the purpose of commemorating the disposal of a body with feasting. Most examples of inhumation burials form this period contain a single individual, however, Grave 433 at Bishopdown had a duplicate ulna bone, indicating the remains of 2 separate individuals (Wessex Archaeology 2014: 5-6).

Articulated burials also occur under long mounds. Many excavations of long mounds were undertaken by antiquarian archaeologists such as John Thurnam and William Cunnington. As a result, there are examples of long mounds containing articulated burials but very little more is known about them (e.g., Old Ditch and Tilshead Lodge, Appendix 1:101-102). The modes of deposition for inhumation burials under a long mound and in pit features are similar. Both processes involve the excavation of soil, the deposition of a body (often with other materials) and sealing underneath the excavated soil. One major difference is that long mounds are monumental due to their scale, and the overt, visible mark they create within the landscape (Thomas 1999: 46). One purpose of long mounds is to visibly mark a culturally significant space and their overt visibility contributes to the perpetuated memorialisation of the dead individuals and groups incorporated within them (Edmonds 1999: 7). Despite the obvious differences in visibility, it could be argued that the social motivations for articulated burials within long mounds and pit features are very similar. These events help dedicate the spaces where they occur as significant spaces through the acting out of important social events and the deposition of human bone.

### 4.3.2. Articulated body parts

Articulated bones can relate to whole bodies as well as portions of bodies with intact articulating joints. Articulating bones sometimes occur in chambered tombs where there is a combination of inhumation, articulated and disarticulated material. It is generally thought that whole bodies were deposited in chambered tombs and then disturbed or moved post-deposition (Thomas & Whittle 1986: 130), therefore the degree of articulation can vary

within individuals and between bodies. Articulation can also occur when a body is deliberately dismembered when still fleshed and the sinews are intact. There are no known examples of deliberate dismemberment indicated by cut marks on human bone from this study area, although there are on animal bone (Whittle *et al* 1999: 89-90) and in other regions of Britain (Crozier 2018: 25).

### 4.3.3. Disarticulated/fragmentary remains

Fragmentary and disarticulated material accounts for much of the Early Neolithic human bone evidence and there are many different processes which might result in the disarticulation and/or fragmentations of bone in mortuary assemblages (Fowler 2010: 6-10; Thomas 1999: 136-138). Disarticulated bone relates to a body where soft tissue is removed from the bone, either through manual or natural processes (Thomas 1999: 136). Most disarticulated material from Early Neolithic contexts relate to secondary deposits. This means individual bone elements were collected or selected from a decomposed body and deposited in a secondary location. Disarticulated bone assemblages can therefore be indicative of bodies which have been subjected to multiple mortuary processes which could include exposure, dismemberment, curation, circulation, caching, transportation and redeposition. Similarly, disarticulated material can represent a body which was deposited whole but disturbed post-deposition, suggesting continued access. For example, at chambered tombs post-depositional disturbance could be the result of animal action or anthropological interference. Finally, disarticulated and fragmentary material can be the result of deposits in which human bone is moved and re-deposited through natural processes such as erosion, ploughing action, alluvium and colluvium, and animal disturbance.

## 4.4. Post-depositional processes

## 4.4.1. Post-mortem body manipulation

Post-mortem body manipulation relates to instances where bodies and elements of bodies are deliberately manipulated by the living post-deposition. In most cases, a body (or bodies) is left to decompose sufficiently for soft tissues to disintegrate before bones are moved and manipulated. This separation of soft and hard tissue could represent a necessary physical transformation before manipulation can appropriately take place. There are instances of bone groupings inside chambered tombs such as the North-West chamber at West Kennet where there was a collection of vertebrae and long bones against the rear wall (Piggott 1958:

238). In other cases, elements from distinct bodies were rearranged to look like articulating elements. For example, at Lanhill skulls and mandibles from separate individuals were combined (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 125). Similarly, elements from two female bodies at Fussell's Lodge were arranged to look like an articulated skeleton (Ashbee 1966: 51). The manipulation of body elements post-deposition and post-decomposition is part of a process of transformation in which bodies of individuals are disintegrated and integrated with elements from others, representing the partible elements of identity.

Combinations of bones from different contexts could also represented the importance of relationships during life, perpetuated after death. One circumstance that has attracted scrutiny is a juvenile human humerus inserted into a cattle humerus at Windmill Hill (Whittle *et al* 1999: 346). It is difficult to know the true meaning and significance behind this circumstance, however, animal bone and human bone are often found in similar contexts. Cattle bones, in particular, are found in monumental contexts associated with mortuary assemblages (e.g., Fussell's Lodge) and sometimes even in place of human bone, as has been suggested at Beckhampton Road (Ashbee *et al* 1979: 247). The combination of human and animal bone could symbolise the symbiotic relationship between humans and their livestock in which neither population can survive without the other.

## 4.4.2. Post-depositional disturbance

This refers to material that is incidentally disturbed through human action. Many assemblages in chambered tombs were described as jumbled and disarticulated. Previously, it was thought that disarticulated bones were deposited in chambers which would account for missing skeletal elements (Piggott 1962: 23). However, the presence of small bones from hands and feet suggest that fleshed corpses were deposited in a series of deposits in which earlier burials were disturbed during later interments (Thomas & Whittle 1986: 130; Carton *et al* 2016: 24). This results in a jumbled, disarticulated appearance of mortuary deposits where bodies are mixed. These kinds of deposits are normally found in chambered tombs where body manipulation is also evident. It is thought the jumbled nature of these deposits indicates a lack of preoccupation with the integrity of individual bodies and identities. These mortuary assemblages are often associated with the ancestors in which dead individuals are considered and venerated collectively rather than individually (Fowler 2010: 17-18; Crozier 2018: 25).

There are also examples of mortuary assemblages which have been disturbed in later historic periods (i.e., not Early Neolithic). The motivations of these disturbances are interpreted differently to those which occurred during the main use of these monuments. This type of disturbance is assumed to be incidental to other actions and therefore disruption of the human remains is not viewed as the main objective. There are also examples of chambered tombs which have been deliberately destroyed to allow more efficient agricultural land-use during which the human bone assemblages were greatly disturbed. Examples include Millbarrow and Temple Bottom (Whittle 1994: 3; Cunnington 1914: 14). This phenomenon is particularly prominent among mortuary assemblages in chambered tombs due to their stone structures which might damage agricultural equipment.

## 4.4.3. Deliberately redeposited material

Deliberately redeposited material is a circumstance in which human bone material was taken from one setting and deliberately deposited in another location – this is a 'secondary burial process' (Metcalf & Huntingdon 1991). As a result, most deliberately redeposited material is disarticulated and possibly fragmentary. Disarticulated assemblages underneath long mounds (barrows without chamber structures) are examples of deliberately redeposited material in which bones were collected and selected from a primary location(s) and brought to the site for the purpose of deposition. Bones were placed on a surface, either the ground or a constructed pavement (Hoare 1812; Cunnington 1914: 392, 393, 396, 404; Piggott 1958: 238), and then physically sealed into the monument with a cairn, soil and turf. Unlike at chambered tombs, further access to the bodies was prevented. Therefore, mortuary assemblages under long mounds which were disarticulated and jumbled at the time of excavation must have been deposited in a disarticulated, jumbled state. Examples of disarticulated assemblages from long mounds include Woodford G2 (Corton *et al* 2016), East Down (Cunnington 1914: 403), Shepherd's Shore (Barker 1983: 19), and Norton Bavant 13 (Cunnington 1914: 397).

As a result, the jumbled, disturbed state of assemblages from chambered tombs and the disarticulated redeposited human bone sealed under long mounds should be considered fundamentally different, and separate interpretations should be offered. Much of the interpretive analysis applied to mortuary assemblages in chambered tombs and long mounds are similar. However, the respective *chaine operatoire* for mortuary assemblages within long mounds and chambered tombs are wholly different and should not be compared.

Some material from causewayed enclosures could also be considered deliberately redeposited, although only from stratigraphic locations where human remains were part of a deliberately constructed deposit. A particular example was the cranium of a sub-adult (3-4 yrs) that was placed at the base of the ditch next to a *Bos* frontlet (Figure 4.1). There is also the previously mentioned sub-adult humerus inserted into the *Bos* humerus (Whittle *et al* 1999: 346). These represent examples of human bone that was intentionally manipulated and placed within the ditches at Windmill Hill. Much of the bone material at Windmill Hill and Larkhill was disarticulated and fragmentary, suggesting bodies were decomposed before deposition and elements were redeposited on site (Whittle *et al* 1999: 346; Leivers *et al* 2020: 20, 22).

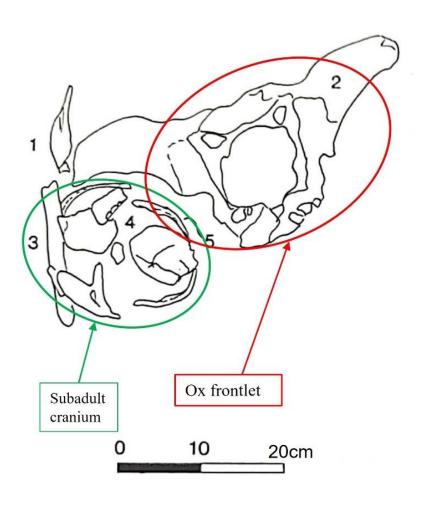


Figure 4.1. sub-adult cranium placed next to a Bos frontlet at the base of Trench A at Windmill Hill (Whittle et al 1999: Figure 82, edited by author)

There are also a few examples in which disarticulated human bone was deliberately deposited within pit features. The function of these pits might not have been entirely for human bone deposition, and other materials are often found in combination with human bone such as animal bone and pottery. For example, pit 25628 at Larkhill contained the redeposited bone of four individuals, including a context containing 15% of a skeleton (Leivers *et al* 2020: 248-9). The concentration of human bone within this feature suggests intention, however the low body representation, even within the grave context, implies this material was redeposited.

### 4.4.4. Redeposited material

This category refers to material that has been redeposited through processes not directly influence by human action. This could include erosion, weathering, or animal action. For example, at the Larkhill causewayed enclosure most of the human bone material found in the enclosure ditches were in secondary or tertiary fill layers (Leivers *et al* 2020: 19). It seems that these stratigraphic layers relate to natural erosion in which the sides gradually filled the base of the ditch (*ibid.*). This was also identified as the primary ditch infilling method at Windmill Hill (Whittle *et al* 1999: 87, 91, 94). This could suggest that human bone included in these layers were placed either near or at the edges of causewayed enclosure ditches and subsequently eroded into the ditches over time. Human bone within the ditch fills at Larkhill are often poorly eroded and fragmentary (Leivers *et al* 2020: 246-250.). Furthermore, only a small quantity of human bone was found within the excavated sections. All these factors strongly suggest this material was not deliberately deposited.

The inhumation burial in Pit 9237 at Bulford was disturbed post-deposition. The position of the lower long bones in a cuboid position suggest they were disturbed after the decomposition of soft tissues (Figure 4.2). The excavator interpreted this disturbance as anthropological (Leivers 2020: 23). However, there was no evidence to suggest this feature was recut to exhume the skeleton. Therefore, it is more likely this burial was disturbed through animal action such as burrowing. Other features such as long mounds are subject to damage through animal burrowing, and the movement of soil as a result can disturb and move archaeological deposits, confusing the original stratigraphy (e.g., Amesbury 14, Wessex Archaeology 1993).

Some human bone can be redeposited as the result of erosion or sediment movement caused by alluvium and colluvium or ploughing processes. Where material is present, this is quite common. For example, scattered bones were found in the vicinity of the Horslip Windmill Hill barrow where they had been disturbed by ploughing (Ashbee *et al* 1979: 212). However, there

is surprisingly little intrusive Early Neolithic human bone found in features from later periods, or natural hollows etc. If the majority of Early Neolithic bodies were subject to natural decomposition through excarnation more examples of intrusive Early Neolithic human bone could be expected.



Figure 4.2. Photo of disturbed inhumation in Bulford, pit 9237 (Leivers 2020: Figure 3)

### 4.4.5. Summary

Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages represent a range of practices and processes which have been recorded in a range of monumental and non-monumental contexts. Mortuary assemblages as they were recorded at excavation can also be the result of deliberate actions (e.g. bone arrangement) or be incidental (e.g. human bone in silting layers of causewayed enclosure ditches). Most Early Neolithic material is disarticulated and redeposited and suggest that primary mortuary processes allowed the degradation of bodies into separate parts. In many cases, it is unknown whether redeposited material comprises different aged bones or how many primary locations bones were brought from. This could suggest that bones were stored, cached, or circulated before redeposition. Inhumation burials and material from chambered tombs contrast with this as they represent primary processes involving whole bodies.

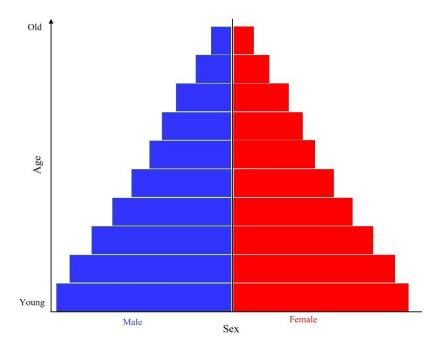


Figure 4.3. Generic expansive population pyramid as would be expected for a growing population

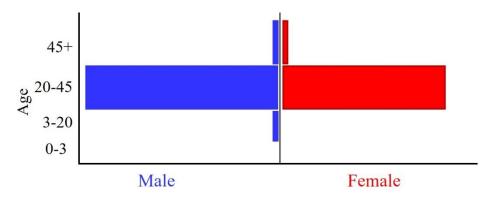


Figure 4.4. Population pyramid for Early Neolithic population according to the archaeological record where both age and sex is known

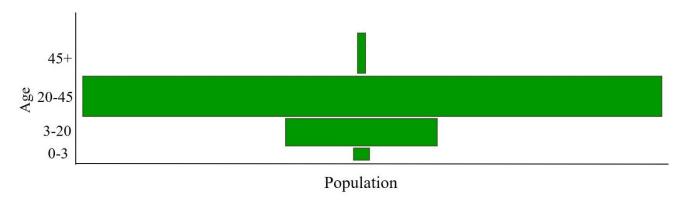


Figure 4.5. Population pyramid for Early Neolithic population according to the archaeological record split by age but not sex

## 4.5. Age and sex of human remains

One aim of this project is to identify possible patterns in how person kinds might affect the mortuary processes an individual was subject to. The collective mortuary assemblage from all Early Neolithic sites in the study area includes a predicted 311 individuals. This number was derived from MNIs (minimum number of individuals). At sites where there was no MNI prediction, but human remains were found, one individual was counted towards the total (e.g. – Tinhead, Appendix 1:89). Therefore, it is likely this number is underestimated as an MNI prediction could be inconsistent with the actual number of bodies represented at any given site.

Even so, it is clear from this estimate that the number of individuals represented from the whole study area is extremely low and cannot represent the entire living population over four centuries. Assuming that a generation is approximately 20 years, the years between 3800-3400 BCE would cover 20 generations. With a predicted population of 311 from known archaeological contexts, this would mean that c.15.5 people were alive at one time in the whole of Wiltshire during the Early Neolithic. Of course, known archaeological contexts do not account for all Early Neolithic evidence, nevertheless, this rough estimation serves to demonstrate that known evidence is unlikely to be representative of the whole population.

The genetic replacement of hunter gatherer genomes with early farming genomes suggest that Early Neolithic communities were thriving, and population numbers were growing (Brace et al. 2019: 770). These patterns would likely display an expansive population pyramid in which increased birth rates are reflected in a 'bottom heavy' demographic distribution with more young people than adults and mature adults (Saroha 2018: 59; Figure 4.3). However, bodies that have been aged and sexed from the archaeological record do not conform to this demographic distribution and show a marked bias towards the representation of adults for burial in archaeologically visible contexts (Figures 4.4-4.5). Furthermore, there is a distinct lack of infants with only four identified examples (Table 4.1.). Infant and subadult skeletal remains are easily identifiable because they are clearly distinct from adult and subadult remains. If historic infant mortality trends are applied to the Early Neolithic (Wood 1997: 75-77), we could expect a relatively high infant mortality rate which is not reflected in the archaeological record. Whilst all age and sex categories are represented at least once within the sample, most bones relate to adults, a pattern which deviates from expected demographic distributions. Visible archaeological remains often represent circumstances where actions were taken to place human remains in contexts where they were preserved. As is evident by the small total number and unusual demographic distribution it is likely that qualification for these

processes was highly selective and applied to the vast minority of bodies dated to between 3800-3400BCE.

Selection for these processes could be determined through many cultural and socially determined factors of identity such as age, sex, kinship, biological family group, social status etc. Whilst ancient DNA analysis of ancient populations has been used to determine the biological relationships between those in Hazleton North chambered tomb (Fowler *et al* 2021), this method of analysis is not yet readily available and has not yet been applied to many sites. However, analysis of human remains is routinely undertaken and can readily determine the age and sex of individuals from Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages given favourable preservation (Stewart *et al* 2017: 13649). When compared, this information might reveal patterns which could aid understanding of what factors might have qualified individuals for certain mortuary processes.

However, Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages display broad variation which could obscure overall patterns. The majority of Early Neolithic assemblages are also disarticulated and badly degraded, meaning accurate determination of sex and age is often problematic even with detailed scientific analysis (Stewart *et al* 2017: 13649). As a result, over half of the sample are listed as 'unknown' sex (Table 4.1.). This description also applies to cases where detailed analysis of human bone has never taken place, so the age and sex of represented individuals has not been determined. This most commonly applies to sites excavated by antiquarian archaeologists whose reports provide very little detail (e.g., Thurnam 1868). Even so, remains of infants and sub-adults are visually distinct from adult remains, so broad estimations of age categories are possible and regularly stated.

All age groups and sexes have been identified in most site types. The exception is pits where only male remains have been positively identified although some examples are too degraded for identification (Leivers 2021; Whittle *et al* 1999: 79). Despite the small number of examples available to us, this pattern could be genuine. Pit inhumation relates to a small minority of individuals even within the context of highly selective Early Neolithic mortuary practices. These individuals are generally buried in isolation from other bodies (apart from Bishopdown grave 433 (Wessex Archaeology 2014)). This practice is clearly distinct from other Early Neolithic mortuary practices and only applied to very few individuals, often male. It is not clear what qualified these individuals for such distinct treatment. Analysis of these individuals has not revealed any examples of severe illness, injury or deformity which might visually separate these individuals from others whilst living. These individuals could have held a status,

occupation or identity which required them to be separated from the community in death, for example shaman, or criminal.

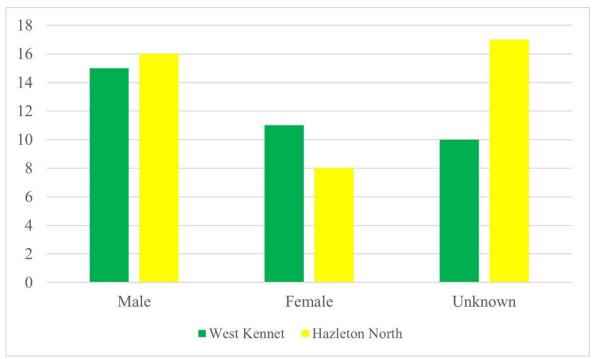


Figure 4.6. Comparison of populations from West Kennet and Hazleton North

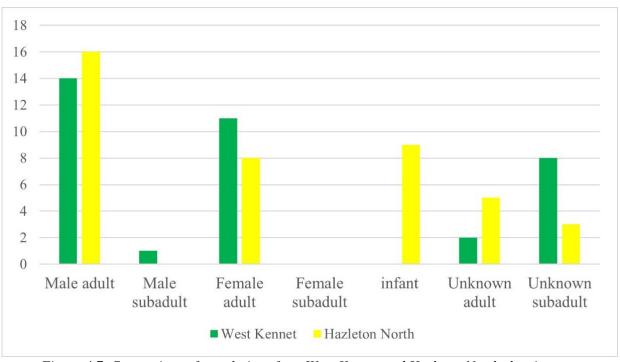


Figure 4.7. Comparison of populations from West Kennet and Hazleton North showing age denominations (age ranges same as in Table 4.1.)

The general pattern at chambered tombs and long mounds is very similar. Both site categories display a slight general majority of male adults, compared to adult females and subadults which are similar to each other. Long mounds account for more individuals in total but very few sites can produce useful information concerning age and sex due to the circumstances of their excavation. A recent study by Fowler *et al* (2021) found the assemblage from Hazleton North chambered tomb comprised a 'family' group primarily determined through the patriline. This study found that fewer females were present in this tomb and suggested this could be due to patrilocal exogamy – the practice in which females marry outside their family group and join the community of their sexual partner (Fowler *et al* 2021: 3). Although DNA analysis has not been undertaken at West Kennet, the broad pattern of male to female and adult to subadult comparisons are similar to that at Hazleton North (Bayliss *et al* 2007b). Whilst broad comparisons should be avoided, it has long been suggested that access to burial in chambered tombs could be determined through kinship relationships (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 147-148).

Table 4.1. Age and gender of mortuary assemblages in the study area

Person kind	Long mound	Chambered tomb	Causewayed enclosure	Pit	Total number
Mature adult male (c. 45+yrs)	0	1	0	0	1
Adult male (c. 20-c.45yrs)	19	23	0	3	45
Mature adult female (c. 45+yrs)	0	1	0	0	1
Adult female (c.20-c.45yrs)	15	19	0	0	34
Unknown adult (c.20-50+yrs)	42	24	0	0	66
Sub-adult male (c.3-c.20yrs)	0	1	0	0	1
Sub-adult female (c.3-c.20yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown sub-adult (c. 3-20yrs)	13	16	3	4	37
Unknown infant (0-c.3yrs)	2	1	2	0	4
Unknown age and sex	61	42	4	2	109
Total	152	128	9	9	298

A combination of adults, subadults and infants are represented within the assemblages at causewayed enclosures. Subadult and infant remains seems to relate to circumstances of deliberate depositions more commonly such as the craniums at the base of ditches and articulated burials. Adult remains are mostly found in a disarticulated state within the ditch silt fills (Whittle *et al* 1999: 346; Leivers *et al* 2020: Table 5). This pattern is corroborated in the

remains of sites from outside the study area such as Hambledon Hill – at this site, subadult remains were found in inhumation contexts and crania at the base of ditches (Harris 2010: 357-8, 365; Fowler 2010: 8). Whilst adult and subadult remains are both present at these sites, this could suggest that different age remains were utilised through different mortuary processes at causewayed enclosures.

The overall impression from this sample is that archaeologically visible mortuary processes undertaken during the Early Neolithic do not represent enough bodies and are not representative of a whole population demographic with groups such as infants and mature adults severely underrepresented. This confirms that Early Neolithic mortuary processes which were applied to the majority of bodies resulted in their disintegration and dissolution, rendering them archaeologically invisible.

# 4.6. Chronology

New data is continually being added to our current collection of published radiocarbon dates, meaning that narratives for interpretation are constantly being adjusted. Large-scale dating schemes such as *Gathering Time* (Whittle *et al* 2011) model a series of existing and newly attained dates to gain a deeper understanding of the timing and tempo of change during prehistory. Radiocarbon dating projects like this are essential for our current understanding of the Early Neolithic. Dating samples from human bone are particularly pertinent to this project as they directly pinpoint date ranges for individual deaths. This, combined with a consideration of archaeological context, can indicate processes which result in archaeological mortuary deposits as well possible changes over time.

In total, 56 radiocarbon dates were obtained from seven separate sites (Appendix 4). Most dates came from samples at West Kennet (24 dates) and Fussell's Lodge (20 dates) because of a series of papers dedicated to detailed chronologies at Neolithic burial mounds (including Bayliss *et al* 2007a; 2007b; Wysocki *et al* 2007; Benson & Whittle 2007; Whittle *et al* 2007). This programme demonstrates the extent and detail of information available from well-preserved mortuary assemblages. Such detailed study, however, is rare. Only seven sites from a total of 183 produced radiocarbon dates from human remains. This is the combined result of pre-radiocarbon excavations, lack of human remains, and sampling programmes which prioritise other materials and/or different archaeological periods. This analytical exercise should not be viewed as representative of all Early Neolithic mortuary practices. Instead, these

are dated examples of *some* Early Neolithic mortuary practices, processes, and materials which can provide an indication of the dating of others of similar kinds.

The mortuary deposit at West Kennet represents 36 individuals. Samples from 25 bodies were radiocarbon dated and modelled by Bayliss *et al* (2007b) showing that they were all broadly statistically consistent (Figure 4.8.). This suggests the monument was used for primary mortuary depositions for only 10-30 years (Bayliss *et al* 2007b: 85). Therefore, this is not useful for tracking changes in mortuary practices over time but represents a 'time slice' in which we know that adult men and women, as well as children, were selected for deposition within chambered tombs.

In contrast, the mortuary deposit at Fussell's Lodge demonstrated significant chronological inconsistencies (Figure 4.9.), suggesting the bodies deposited there represented a period of 2-5 generations, c. 3750s-3630s cal BCE (Wysocki et al 2007: 78). The chronological age of the bone was broadly reflected in the spatial position of the bone, with the older bone generally furthest from the 'entrance' (Wysocki et al 2007: 77). This implies that the age of the bone, and perhaps the individuals they represented, was considered during the arrangement of the mortuary remains. Modern observations support Ashbee's interpretation that bones from Fussell's Lodge were redeposited (*ibid*.: 69). This presents two main possibilities. Either the timber structure interpreted by Ashbee (1966: 30) provided prolonged access to a chamber in which bodies were placed in a series of deposits or there was a single depositional event and bones of different ages were buried together. The latter interpretation is favoured. Age and sex do not seem to be of primary consideration for burial within this long mound, nor for spatial positioning within the assemblage. However, the only two sub-adult bodies are dated relatively early in the chronological sequence (Appendix 4: OxA-12278, GrA-28174). Given the lack of comparative samples, the potential significance of this is unknown but might be indicative of a change in practices over time for this site.

The mortuary deposit at Millbarrow was confused and disturbed due to the deliberate destruction of the mound in the 20<sup>th</sup> century so detailed contextual information and interpretation is problematic (Whittle 1994: 3, 20). The dates from Millbarrow display significant chronological variation (Whittle *et al* 2011: 107) like at Fussell's Lodge. However, radiocarbon dates from Millbarrow have broad date ranges which overlap (Figure 4.10). This lack of accuracy obscures whether earlier date ranges are genuine. Even so, a series of features survived under the location of the mound, some of which were interpreted as pre-mound due to

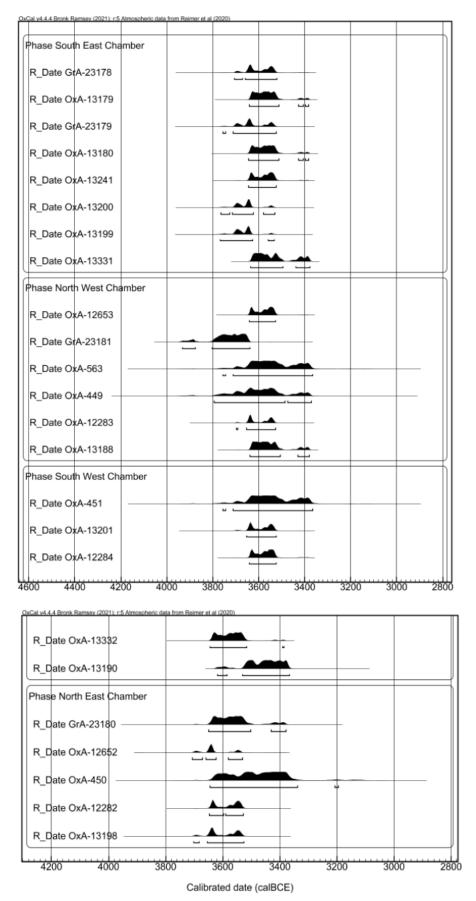


Figure 4.8. Posterior densities of radiocarbon dates derived from human bone at West Kennet chambered tomb

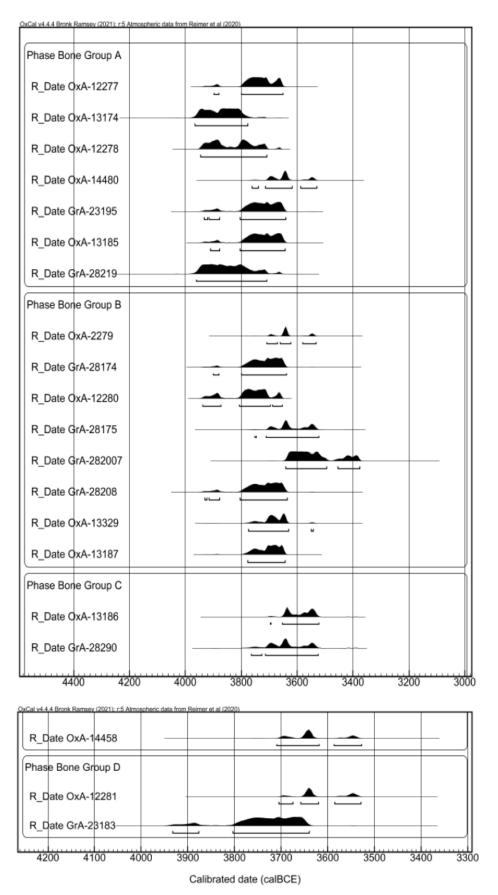


Figure 4.9. Posterior densities for radiocarbon dates derived from human bone at Fussell's Lodge long mound

their potential early date (*ibid*.: 16-17, 36). This could suggest that some mortuary deposits occurred before the mound was built. Alternatively, as at Fussell's Lodge, chronological variation derived from the radiocarbon samples could relate to a single deposition event using bone of different ages.

Two articulated inhumation burials are securely dated. Chronologically, these examples serve to demonstrate that the practice of single inhumation took place throughout the Early Neolithic with the earliest example at Bishopdown dated to 3770-3638 cal BCE (SUERC-54826) and the latest at Bulford dated to 3519-3371 cal BCE (SUERC-80712). This suggests inhumation burials were taking place before, during and after the main monumental phase of the Early Neolithic, suggesting the rationale for this burial practice was separate from monumental burial practices.

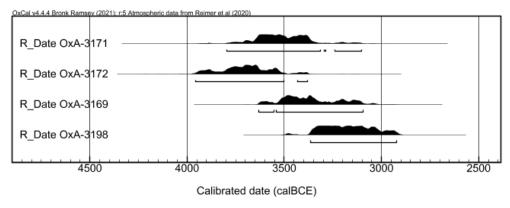


Figure 4.10. Posterior densities for radiocarbon dates derived from Millbarrow chambered tomb

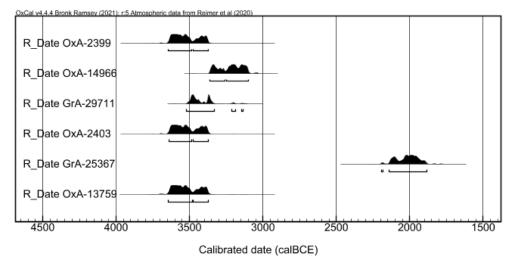


Figure 4.11. Posterior densities for radiocarbon dates derived from human bone at Windmill Hill

The radiocarbon dating programme at Windmill Hill by Whittle et al 2011 was extensive but due to the disarticulated and fragmentary state of most of the human bone, there are relatively few radiocarbon samples acquired from human bone (Whittle et al 2011: Table 3.2). Stratigraphically, human bone in the causewayed enclosure ditches was often found in layers indicative of erosion processes, meaning radiocarbon dates from this redeposited material may not be useful for determining the time of deposition (Whittle et al 1999: 87, 91, 94; Whittle et al 2011: 80). Despite this, there are a few examples of human bone found at the bottom of ditches or in deliberate deposits where a radiocarbon date might provide more useful information. Although the circuits at Windmill Hill contained a plethora of adult bone material, the material deemed appropriate or useful for radiocarbon samples came exclusively from subadult remains. In one case an articulated body laid on the bottom of the ditch, dated 3362-3099 cal BCE (OxA-14966), and the other a cranium positioned inside a Bos frontlet dated 3644-3372 cal BCE (Figure 4.1; OxA-2399). These bodies were chosen for samples due to their secure stratigraphic position and articulated state. These two events were not contemporary and demonstrate the long use of causewayed enclosures as spaces where human bone was deposited.

In summary, the radiocarbon dates within this sample indicate a general agreement with known dates of mortuary practices within the Early Neolithic. Namely, that the general use of chambered tombs, long mounds, and causewayed enclosures as burial spaces took place from c.3700BCE. However, evidence from both Fussell's Lodge and Millbarrow could suggest that some human bone was cached or curated for an extended period before deposition.

All ages and both sexes are represented within the archaeological record, but there is a distinct bias towards adult remains, suggesting adults were more likely to be selected for burial/deposition in monumental contexts. There are not enough radiocarbon dates within the sample to confidently determine patterns for change over time, but there is a possible indication that the deposition of sub-adult remains became less common towards the end of the Early Neolithic. Inhumation burials took place throughout the Early Neolithic and therefore does not follow the same chronological pattern as monumental sites, whose main use occurred between c.3700-c.3500 cal BCE (Whittle *et al* 2011: 719, 722; Appendix 6). Inhumations seem to have been exclusively of adult males. The circuits at Windmill Hill contained a plethora of human bone, although redeposited material was not included in the sampling strategy. Further sampling of redeposited bones from secondary and tertiary layers at causewayed enclosures could provide valuable insights into possible practices of bone circulation and caching by

indicating whether there is a correlation between the use of causewayed enclosures and the time of death of individuals represented by redeposited material.

# 4.7. Site-specific mortuary assemblages

#### 4.7.1. Introduction

One site from each category has been selected for detailed description. The selected sites have been excavated relatively recently and some have been subject to reanalysis meaning there is a plethora of detailed information. Collectively the selected sites display examples of all types of mortuary deposit described in Section 4.4 and can be considered representative of the types of mortuary processes seen at Early Neolithic sites. Whilst each individual mortuary deposit is unique in terms of their specific context and construction, some processes applied to Early Neolithic bodies recur. These processes are represented collectively within the mortuary assemblages from the selected sites below.

#### 4.7.2. Windmill Hill

Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure has been the focus of archaeological investigation from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and has been subject to three major excavation projects. The monument was first excavated 1925-1929 by Alexander Keiller after he purchased the land for its protection (Smith 1965). Isobel Smith later recut Keiller's trenches in 1957-1958 to corroborate his findings before publishing his and her work (*ibid.*). Finally, it was excavated by Whittle in 1988 for the purpose of confirming previous work and gathering samples for environmental and dating purposes (Whittle *et al* 1999). During these extensive excavations the remains of at least 19 individuals were found in the ditch fills. One adult male was found in a pit feature underneath the bank of the outer circuit (Whittle et al 1999: 79-81; Appendix 1:181). Two infant inhumations were found in the ditch fills of the outer circuit, and 3 subadult craniums in various locations within the three circuits (ibid.: 345). Otherwise, disarticulated bone scatters, spreads, and groups occur in the outer and inner circuits. Disarticulated bone at Windmill Hill represents a range of pre-deposition processes.

The inhumation, Grave 707, Trench BB, was found at the base of the pit in a crouched position underneath the outer bank of the outer circuit (Whittle *et al* 1999: 79-80; Figure 4.12.). The position of the feature as well as the radiocarbon date extracted from the human bone (*ibid*.: 91) demonstrate this burial occurred before the construction of the outer circuit (3685-3610 cal

BCE) and possibly before the inner (3685-3635 cal BCE) and middle circuits (3655-3605 cal BCE; Whittle *et al* 2011.: 91). It is likely the outer circuit of the causewayed enclosure was constructed within a century of the burial, so it is possible enclosure construction took place in living memory of the burial. The only artefact that could be interpreted as a grave good is a single flint flake found with the body (Whittle *et al* 1999: 79-80.). In the same layer as the inhumation were thousands of amphibian bones (*ibid.*). This, along with the slight disturbance of the skeleton itself— for example, the bones of the lower left arm were scattered—indicate that the body was laid in the ditch whole but remained exposed for a period leaving it susceptible to animal disturbance (*ibid.*). A concentration of animal bone in the secondary layer (context 733) has been interpreted as evidence of deliberate deposition, suggesting the body was intentionally covered with earth and other artefacts after exposure (*ibid.*: 79)

There were also two infant inhumations found in the fills of the causewayed enclosure ditches. One was aged 2-3 years and was found on the surface of Outer Ditch III (Smith 1965: 136). Smith commented there was no grave feature or grave goods to accompany the skeleton, but it was undisturbed so predicted it was covered with fresh rubble post-deposition (*ibid.*). This compares to practices at Hambledon Hill where some subadult inhumations were covered with small cairns (Mercer & Healy 2008: 513) perhaps to protect the skeletons from animal action. Despite this, the other infant inhumation at Windmill Hill was that of an individual ages 7-7 ½ months placed within the rubble fill of Outer Ditch V (Smith 1965: 136). The skeleton of this individual was badly disturbed, probably from animal action indicating it was not covered post-deposition.

Three subadult craniums were also found in the ditch fills. One of these skulls was found in Trench A and was 'nestled' next to the intact frontlet of an ox (Figure 4.1) against which was placed an ox spine, scapula, and distal tibia (Whittle *et al* 1999: 89). Cutmarks on the ox frontlet suggest the skin was removed before deposition (*ibid*.). This is also a good example of human and animal bones being deliberately juxta posed (cf. Whittle *et al* 1999: 362). Figure 4.12 shows that animal bones were placed in proximity to deliberately placed human bone deposits. It has been suggested that in deliberately placed assemblages the body elements of animal and humans are similar, for example the use of skulls in Trench A (*ibid*.). The other two subadult craniums were found within the fills of the ditches and could be considered incidental inclusions as part of material eroded into the ditches from the banks (*ibid*.: 67, 353).

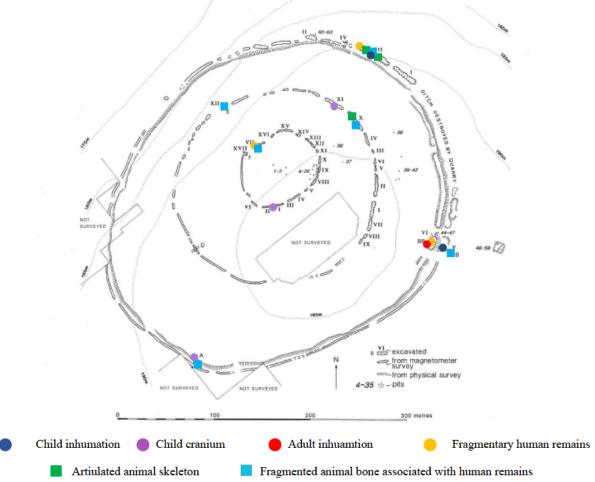


Figure 4.12. Plan of Windmill Hill with locations of human and animal remains (Whittle et al 2011: Figure 3.2, edited by author)



Figure 4.13. Photo of child burial Outer Ditch III (Smith 1965)

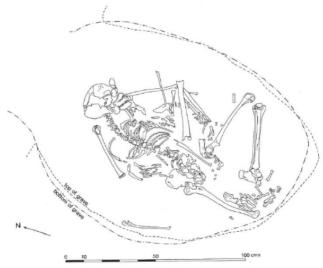


Figure 4.14. Plan drawing of Grave 707, Trench BB (Whittle et al 1999: Figure 76)

Table 4.2. List of human bone found in causewayed enclosure ditches at Windmill Hill during all three phases of excavation

Bone	Location	Stratigraphy	Deposit
Child inhumation	OD III	Ditch base	Deliberate deposit
Child inhumation	OD V	On rubble, secondary fill	Deliberate deposit
Infant skull	MD XI	In the slope of the south edge of the North terminal	Redeposited, silting
Infant skull	ID I	Ditch base	Deliberate deposit
Complete humerus	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
Humerus fragment	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
humerus fragment	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
Skull fragment	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
Skull fragment	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
vertebra	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
Femur fragment	OD III	Lower silting level, section C	Redeposited
Femur fragment	MD X	Primary rubble	Redeposited
Skull fragment	MD X	Upper level	Redeposited
Skull fragment	MDXI	Primary fill Redeposi	
Skull fragment	MDXI	Primary fill	Redeposited
Jaw fragments (x2)	MD XI	Upper primary and secondary Redepo	
Skull fragment	ID I	Base of ditch	Deliberate deposit
Ulna	ID I	West terminal, primary layer Redeposite	
Humerus fragment	ID I	West terminal, primary layer Redeposite	
Adult male skeleton	Trench BB, pre-bank	Base of pit	Deliberate deposit
Child cranium (3-4yrs)	Trench A, context 112	Primary deposit, base of ditch	Deliberate deposit
Child femur (5-7yrs)	Trench F	Secondary fill	Deliberate deposit
Tooth	Trench BB, pre-bank	Pre-bank surface	Redeposited
Tibia fragment	Trench BB, pre-bank	Pre-bank surface	Redeposited
Skull fragment	Trench BB, pre-bank	Pre-bank surface Redeposit	
Tooth	Trench BB, pre-bank	•	
Ulna fragment	Trench B	Secondary fill	Redeposited
Skull fragment	Trench B	Secondary fill Redeposite	
Tibia fragment	Trench B	Secondary fill Redeposite	
Ulna fragments (10)	Trench B	Secondary fill Redeposite	
Skull fragment	Trench F	Secondary fill Redeposite	

Examples of disarticulated human bones are found twice in the outer circuit and once in the inner circuit (Figure 4.12.). Deliberate bone deposits are an integral part of the use of causewayed enclosures. Whittle *et al* argues that bone bundles, such as that found in Trench A and F, were bound together with organic materials (Whittle *et al* 1999: 357). There is no doubt from the evidence that human bodies and elements were deliberately placed within the ditch fills of the causewayed enclosure. However, the stratigraphy from the ditch fills suggests the primary mode of ditch filling was erosional silting form the outer banks (Smith 1965: 18; Whittle *et al* 1999: 353). It is therefore possible that disarticulated human bone material found in secondary and tertiary fills were eroded from the outer banks with other material. This is also a recognisable process at the Larkhill causewayed enclosure where human bones are included in secondary and tertiary fills (Leivers *et al* 2020: Table 5).

In summary, a range of processes which result in human bone entering the archaeological record are present and Windmill Hill, some of which are intentional human action. Human bone accounted for by intentional human action represent complex patterns of deposition, potentially over several centuries. However, whilst it is true that relative to other Early Neolithic features, there is a concentration of mortuary deposits and activity in some causewayed enclosure ditches, compared to animal bone and other materials, human bone contributed a small volume. At Windmill Hill, the human bone assemblages accounts for an estimated minimum of 19 individuals – less than is found at a single chambered tomb such as West Kennet (Piggott 1962). Therefore, whilst it is undoubtable that complex patterns of human bone deposits and mortuary activity take places at some causewayed enclosures, their status as mortuary monuments could be overstated.

#### 4.7.2. West Kennet

West Kennet chambered tomb contained one of the most influential and significant mortuary assemblages from the Early Neolithic. It was first explored by Thurnam in 1859 when he discovered and removed the assemblage from the West (End) Chamber (Piggott 1956: 235). Thurnam recorded the disarticulated and partially articulated state of the assemblage and removed the skulls of four individuals for further analysis (Piggott 1962: 21). In 1955-56 Stuart Piggott excavated and recorded the undisturbed material from the other four chambers (Piggott 1962). Much of the information from the Thurnam investigation has now been lost, but the material from the Piggott investigation has been repeatedly assessed and reassessed (e.g., Thomas & Whittle 1986; Bayliss *et al* 2007b).

A range of mortuary processes are represented in the mortuary assemblage from West Kennet. A predicted MNI of 36 individuals were interred in the chambers and included male and female skeletons, as well as adults and subadults. The assemblage represents a slight majority male population, although adult females are also well represented (Table 4.2.). Radiocarbon dates from the primary mortuary deposits (Figure 4.8.) indicate that dates from all individuals are consistent, meaning they could all have died within a 1-2 generation time frame (Bayliss *et al* 2007: 94). The people interred in West Kennet relate to 'known, remembered and countable generations' (*ibid.*: 99).

Despite the consistency of the radiocarbon dates, the contextual information of the mortuary assemblage suggests a sequence of deposition events in which older bodies were moved, disturbed, and manipulated. Figure 2.3. shows the human remains in all chambers are visibly concentrated towards the back of each chamber, suggesting they could have been pushed aside to make room more recent interments, or perhaps deliberately arranged into those positions. For example, there is a row of three skulls against the back wall of the South-West chamber. No chop marks are found on the bones contained within West Kennet, suggesting bodies were left to decompose naturally before manipulation. This theory is supported by the presence of some articulating elements, such as the articulated male adult in the North East chamber with a flint arrowhead *in situ* between the vertebrae of the neck (Piggott 1958: 238).

The presence of articulating elements, combined with evidence for post-decomposition manipulation and the presence of small bones such as those from the hands and feet (Thomas & Whittle 1986: 132), suggest that bodies were deposited in the chambers at West Kennet whole. This is significant because these events would represent a primary deposition in a multi-phase process. Therefore, the disturbed and disarticulated state of the mortuary deposit can be accounted for by secondary processes such as disturbance, manipulation, and possibly bone removal (cf. Thomas & Whittle 1983: 132). This contrasts with other Early Neolithic mortuary deposits such as those at many long mounds (e.g. Fussell's Lodge). Although disarticulated bone is present in other Early Neolithic deposits, those assemblages often represent redeposited bone which is a secondary (or tertiary etc.) process.

Table 4.3. Sex and age of mortuary assemblage in West Kennet chambered tomb

Chamber	Adult male	Adult female	Unknown	Subadult	Infant
West Chamber	3	0	0	1	0
South-West chamber	5	6	0	2	0
North-West chamber	3	3	1	1	0
South-East chamber	1	1	0	5	0
North-East chamber	1	1	1	0	0
Total	13	11	2	9	0

## 4.7.3. Fussell's Lodge

Fussell's Lodge long barrow was first discovered by Keiller and Crawford in 1924 as part of their aerial survey of Wiltshire (Ashbee 1966: 1). It was later excavated by Ashbee in 1957 who investigation nearly the entire mound structure and a portion of the surrounding ditch (*ibid*.: 2). Ashbee found evidence of a timber structure, in which human remains were placed, that subsequently collapsed (*ibid*.: 4). This timber structure could have remained open and provided prolonged access to the inside of the structure, like a chambered tomb, allowing for a series of depositions (though see Simpson 1968). Similarly, timber construction could have been contemporary with the mound, therefore the mortuary assemblage was sealed underneath. The long mound contained 34 individuals, 26 adults and 8 children (Wysocki *et al* 2007: 67).

The pattern of bone representation would be different according to the whether the timber structure was used as a pre-mound chamber, or was contemporary to mound construction. As at West Kennet, if bodies were deposited whole and left do decompose *in situ* before manipulation, you would expect small bones, such as hand and foot bones, to be relatively well represented (Thomas & Whittle 1983: 132). In contrast, if the mortuary assemblage is made up of redeposited material, you might expect long bones and skulls to be best represented. Long bones and those relating to the skull are the most easily collected and transported from a primary site to a secondary site because they are the most visible and most likely to survive after decomposition and possible exposure practices. Bone representation for Fussell's Lodge (Figure 4.17) was calculated by estimating the number of bones which would be expected from the estimated MNI (e.g. 34 individuals produce 68 humeri) compared with the actual number recorded from the mortuary assemblage. The pattern of bone representation at Fussell's Lodge (Figure 4.17.) shows that long bones (e.g., humerus and femur) and mandibles are the best represented, whilst small bones from the hands and feet are not. This could be due to natural

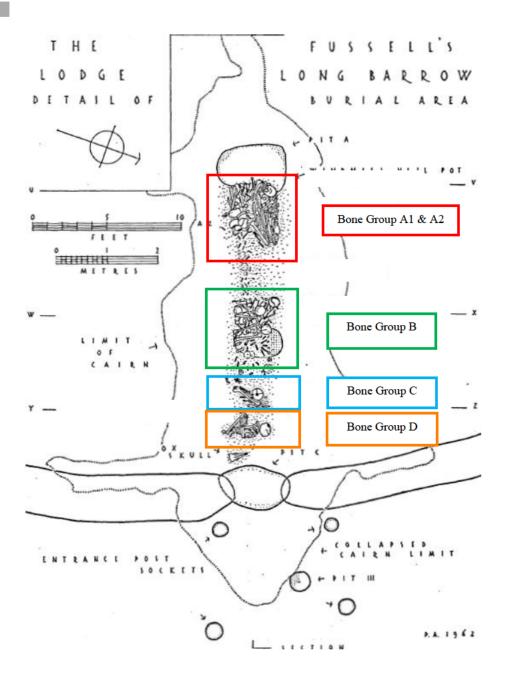


Figure 4.15. Plan of mortuary assemblage at Fussell's Lodge (Ashbee 1966: Figure 4, edited by Author)

variances in preservation as well as collection and recording at excavation, but this pattern is also consistent with material that has been redeposited. This suggests the bones could have been brought from a separate, primary, location to be deposited as part of the Fussell's Lodge assemblage and supports the theory that the timber structure was not used as a pre-mound chamber.

The mortuary assemblage at Fussell's Lodge was placed in four distinct groupings (Figure 4.15.), some of which were placed in internal pits (Group B). All bones were disarticulated,

further suggesting their final positions were the results of secondary deposition. The dating programme for the human remains suggests the bones relate to individuals who died over a significant period (Figure 4.9.). Wysocki *et al* (2007) suggest that some individuals from bone group A1 and A2 could have died before the construction of the monument (Wysocki *et al* 2007: 78) implying that some bones could have been cached or curated, potentially for generations, before being selected, deposited, and sealed inside the long mound. Due to the dates of these individuals, it is possible that they did not exist within living memory of those who selected them for burial alongside recently deceased individuals. Variation in the age of bone material at Fussell's Lodge further strengthens the interpretation that this bone is redeposited, once again highlighting the key difference between mortuary assemblages at long mounds and chambered tombs.

The placement of bodies within the assemblage demonstrates a general trend where older bodies were deposited the further from the alleged entrance and newer bodies proximal to it (*ibid.*: 77). This suggests a level of intention for the arrangement of the mortuary assemblages where the age of the bones was taken into consideration. Deliberate arrangement and placement of human remains is well documented among Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages, although the rationale for such arrangements can be difficult to determine. At Fussell's Lodge, two females (Group D) were arranged to look like a single, articulated skeleton. One body was older at death than the other, demonstrated by osteoarthritis in the lower spine, offering the tempting possibility that they could be biologically related but from different generations (i.e., mother and daughter/granddaughter), although the possibility that they were contemporaries cannot be discounted. This blending of bodies could be interpreted as a recognition of a link that existed between the women in life (e.g., family group or social position). It could also represent a more general blending of identity after death in which individuality is superseded in importance by a group identity.

Overall, the mortuary deposit at Fussell's Lodge is indicative of redeposited bone that has been brought to the site and arranged before being sealed under a mound. The placement of the bones could suggest that their arrangement was intentional.

# 4.7.4. Bishopdown

The excavation at Bishopdown Farm was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology to carry out archaeological mitigation work as part of the planning permission for residential development (Wessex Archaeology 2014: 1). A single Early Neolithic feature found at Bishopdown Farm, Pit

431 (Grave 433), contained the possibly crouched inhumation burial of an adult male (*ibid*.: 5) dated to 3780-3640 cal BCE. The human bone found in this feature was in a bad state of degradation (Figure 4.16). No grave goods were found with this individual, although the duplication of a single bone element (right proximal ulna) indicates this feature contained the remains of two individuals. This poses several possibilities. The excavator suggests this could have been a dual burial in which two individuals were buried in the same grave cutting (*ibid*: 6.). The grave cutting was badly truncated by ploughing and this could account for the difference in bone representation from the two individuals, especially if one body was laid on top of the other. It is also possible, due to the plough disturbance, that the bone duplicate is intrusive. Finally, it is also possible the single ulna fragment was a deliberate deposit included during the burial event of the whole individual. This bone could therefore be a curated element selected for deposition with the buried individual. The ulna fragment was not radiocarbon dated so it is unknown whether the two individuals' deaths were contemporary.

An interpretation for this instance is conjectural, but the latter theory is preferred. This would fit with an emerging pattern in which human bone is brought to a location for the purpose of incorporation within a deliberate deposit, in this case an inhumation burial.



Figure 4.16. Photo of Grave 431, Bishopdown (Wessex Archaeology 2014: Plate 1)

#### 4.7.5. Discussion

The four sites considered above demonstrate a variety of mortuary assemblages and practices. Whilst in some ways these practices cannot be compared because mortuary practices at each site is individual to that site, two main categories emerge. One the one hand, there is bone that relates to a primary deposition and mortuary practice. These relate to bones found in inhumation burials and assemblages as chambered tombs. These assemblages are similar to a degree because they relate to whole bodies which have been deposited in a feature (a pit or a chamber) and then subject to secondary processes *afterwards*. For example, the post-deposition disturbance seen at West Kennet, or the period of exposure and disturbance at Grave 707, Windmill Hill (Figure 2.3; Whittle *et al* 1999: 79-80). In contrast, bone assemblages at Fussell's Lodge and in the secondary and tertiary fills of ditches at Windmill Hill represent secondary depositions in which bone has been processed in such a way that is has become disarticulated *before* being deposited in its final archaeological context. Grave 433 at Bishopdown represents a combination of these two main themes in which a whole body has been deposited for an inhumation and accompanied by a piece of redeposited bone (Wessex Archaeology 2014: 6).

## 4.8. Summary

Despite the variation in Early Neolithic mortuary practices, after scrutiny, some patterns emerge. Overall, mortuary processes broke down the human body into separate parts, which could then be transported, arranged, and manipulated. The fragmentation of bodies was generally achieved through natural degradation and decomposition processes. Whilst there are several examples throughout Britain of the deliberate dismemberment of fleshed bodies during the Early Neolithic, this does not seem to readily apply to the study area (Smith & Brickley 2009: 49). Even so, the modes of deposition and post-depositional processes applied during the Early Neolithic display a great deal of variation. The archaeological record often records circumstances of the deliberate deposition of whole and fragmented bodies, although naturally redeposited material from causewayed enclosures ditches poses an exception. Deliberately redeposited material is indicative of secondary processes in which disarticulated remains are redeposited in a different location or rearranged in the same place. These processes are often broadly site specific, for example, the rearrangement of bodies in similar locations is regularly seen at chambered tombs such as West Kennet and Lanhill (Piggott 1958: 238; Keiller & Piggott 1938: 125), whereas redeposited, sometimes arranged, material is characteristic of long

mound assemblages. Mortuary assemblages at causewayed enclosures contain examples of both deliberately structured deposits and human bone included in erosional ditch fills (Whittle *et al* 1999: 89; Leivers *et al* 2020: 19).

Inhumation burials are unique among Early Neolithic mortuary practices because they inherently prevent the fragmentation of a body into separate parts. This practice seems to only be utilised on the bodies of adult males but are also generally badly degraded preventing detailed taphonomic knowledge that might help us to understand why these individuals were selected for such a distinctive burial process.

In many cases, all age categories and both biological sexes were represented within mortuary assemblages, although in general adult bodies are represented within the archaeological record. Where some structure within mortuary deposits can be determined, they follow rationales other than simple age and sex categorisations. For example, at Fussell's Lodge there was a correlation between the age of the bones (i.e., how much time passed since the death of the individual) and their position within the mound. Overall, the number of individuals represented throughout the study area do not represent a full population demographic and demonstrate how highly selective archaeologically visible mortuary processes are, even within monumental contexts. The number of bodies represented from excavated Early Neolithic features is not representative of an expected population, in either quantity or demographic. This suggests that mortuary processes which result in archaeologically visible assemblages was highly selective, and only applied to a portion of the lived Early Neolithic population. The focus of Early Neolithic study on mortuary assemblages can obscure the fact that these occurrences are, in fact, rare. A more rigorous assessment of the wider presence of the dead in the wider Early Neolithic social landscape would be beneficial.

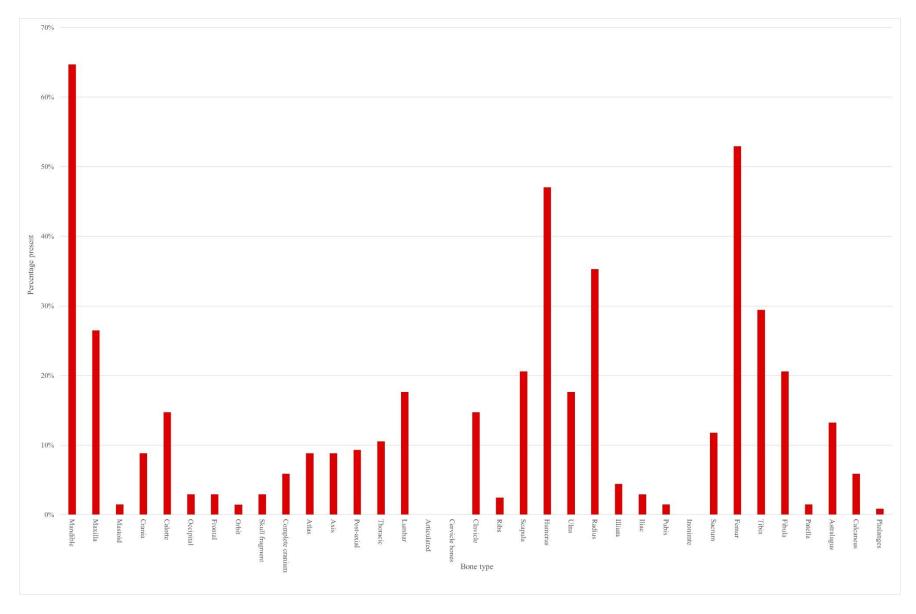


Figure 4.17. Bone representation from mortuary assemblage at Fussell's Lodge

# **Chapter Five: Presence and Absence Case Study**

## 5.1. Introduction

Current Early Neolithic mortuary studies in Britain focus on applying new scientific techniques (such as DNA analysis) to known mortuary assemblages, often from monumental sites and features (Bramanti 2013; Edwards *et* al 2004; Hofreiter *et* al 2014; Fowler *et al* 2021; Orlando *et al* 2021). These projects are intended to provide greater detail and more varied information about mortuary assemblages that are already well known. However, whilst these studies provide valuable information, this approach does not promote a holistic understanding of Early Neolithic mortuary practices. Detailed focus on mortuary assemblages from monumental contexts such as West Kennet and Windmill Hill is not representative of the full range of diversity and variation of mortuary assemblages from this period.

Chapter 4 has focused on human bone assemblages from both monumental and non-monumental contexts. This goes some way to understanding mortuary practices during the Early Neolithic, but a truly holistic approach must consider where human remains are absent from the archaeological as well as where they are present. This will help better understand the basic scale and density of the mortuary evidence that is present (or absent) within the existing archaeological record. In this instance, areas of presence and areas of absence are viewed as equally useful. A greater understanding of absence within the Early Neolithic record will provide a better contextualised perspective on the mortuary remains that are present by questioning what specific circumstances might link a location with mortuary practices beyond physical evidence of human bone. The discovery of sites like

Beckhampton Road and South Street (Ashbee *et al* 1979), which demonstrate an absence of human bone, demonstrate the need for a more sophisticated understanding of mortuary practices and how they are reflected in the patterns of presence and absence within the archaeological record at a geographical landscape scale, at individual sites, and through individual mortuary processes.

To achieve this, two case study regions have been selected within the study area. Within these regions, records of archaeological investigations have been searched to establish

presence and absence of overall Early Neolithic activity and human remains in relation to the area and intensity of archaeological investigation in the area.

# 5.2. Case study areas

An in-depth analysis of all sites that have previously been excavated and therefore have potential to produce Early Neolithic material (especially human bone) must be completed to successfully apply a presence versus absence approach. To collect such detailed and comprehensive data for the whole study area would be a significant undertaking, therefore the scope of this chapter has been limited to two smaller regions for case studies (Figure 5.1). The whole region is dominated by chalk geology – a combination of upper and middle chalk with occasional pockets of clay with flint (Parker Peason *et al* 2020: 37). This area is characterised by rolling downland chalk with subtle topographic features. Much of the landscape is shaped by waterways and the distinction between river valleys and upland slopes. The sediments of the major river valleys such as the Avon and Wylye are characterised by river alluvium and colluvium deposits (see Figure 3.2).

The northern case study area (here on referenced as CS1) encompasses much of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site as well as a large portion of the Salisbury Plain Training Area and is roughly centred on the main settlements of Amesbury and Durrington. This area stretches to Winterbourne Stoke in the west and Cholderton in the east. The whole area is noted for its high archaeological potential and the continued preservation of archaeological features and material is a high priority (English Heritage 2015: 7-10). The result of intensive archaeological investigation over many decades is that many monuments and other features have been discovered, mapped, investigated, and recorded. Over time, an overall concern has developed for the continued preservation and protection of known archaeology, as well as a consciousness for unknown sub-surface features that could be under threat (World Heritage 2013; English Heritage 2015). This has led to surveys such as those on the Salisbury Plain Training Area which regularly assess the preservation of known and protected monuments (McOmish *et al* 2002). As a result, there are several examples of recent open area, large-scale sites providing well-documented, detailed information which is collected and recorded systematically.

The southern case study area (hereon referenced as CS2) is roughly focused on the area in and around Salisbury and was selected for its contrast to CS1 in terms of landscape

geography (Figure 5.1). It is important to verify whether a concentration of Early Neolithic features in CS1 is indicative of a genuine concentration of Early Neolithic activity or other factors such as greater intensity of archaeological work. CS2 is not included in the World

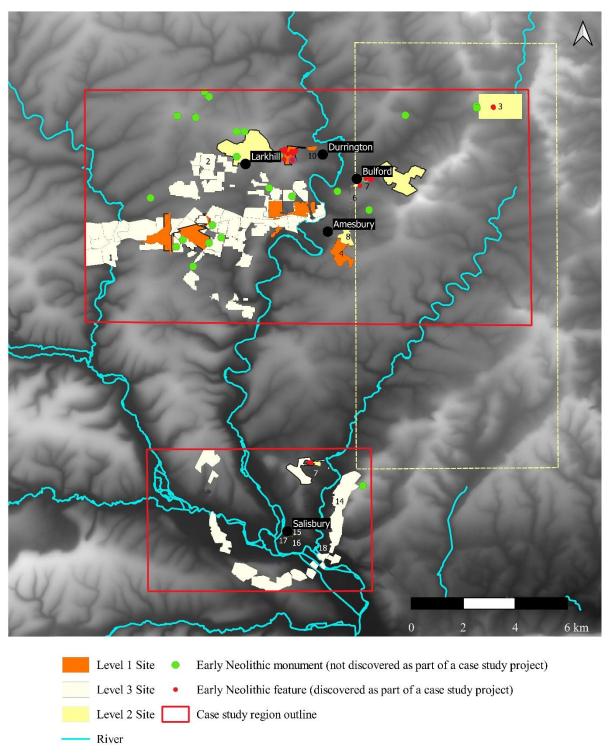


Figure 5.1. Extent of surveyed areas in the Case Study areas. Level 1 = survey including extensive excavation, recording, and post-excavation analysis; Level 2 = survey including some use of invasive methods; Level 3 = survey with no use of invasive methods (Author)

Heritage Site but should still be considered of high archaeological potential (Crutchley 2000). Key sites such as Fussell's Lodge are nearby, and Salisbury is a built-up area where you might expect regular archaeological projects to occur. Furthermore, Salisbury is located in a valley with major river confluences joining the Rivers Avon, Bourne, Nadder, and Wylye. Early Neolithic features in CS2 could give some indication as to the types of activities present in river valleys, as well their similarities and/or differences to those in higher downland locations. As a result, a presence versus absence study of CS2 could offer an important further insight into Early Neolithic activity and mortuary practices, especially those in low-lying areas where little evidence has been previously found.

Both case study areas have high archaeological potential from a range of periods including the Early Neolithic and have a recent history of large-scale archaeological investigation due to recent housing and infrastructural development projects (Cleal *et al* 1991; Highways England 2019a-f). Therefore, large portions of CS1 and CS2 have been subject to archaeological survey using a range of systematic methodologies and recording processes which maximise the potential for the discovery and recording of Early Neolithic features. These areas were selected with the intention to include a range of terrains, land-uses, and topographic settings and thus encompass a range of potential settings for Early Neolithic activity for comparison.

#### 5.2.1. Previous work in the case study areas

CS1 and CS2 have been subject to long-term, intensive archaeological investigation due to a concentration of visible monuments and recognition of their cultural significance (World Heritage 2013). More recently, large parts of CS1 have been developed as part of infrastructural improvements for army bases, housing, and road systems leading to the assessment of archaeological potential over large areas (e.g., Dindwiddy 2014; Leviers 2020; Highways England a-f). Archaeological projects occur in several phases of the planning and permissions and aim to 'preserve by record' (Huggett 2015) features that might be damaged by a proposed project. Commercial archaeology projects can cover much larger areas than would be possible for many research projects due to the scale of proposed developments and are also completed to a high standard, producing detailed reports that are readily available to the archaeological community. For example, the Army Basing Programme included the survey and excavation of areas in Larkhill, Bulford, Perham Down and Tidworth and led to the discovery of a previously unrecorded causewayed enclosure

near Larkhill (Dinwiddy 2014; Leivers 2021). Smaller development projects, such as those at the Highbury and Fisherton Manor School playground, included watching briefs (Taylor 2016). This area continues to be one of utmost interest to researchers and has attracted several multiphase projects undertaken over several years including The Stonehenge Environs Project (Richards 1999), The Stonehenge Riverside Project (Parker Pearson 2012) and The Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (e.g., Gaffney *et al* 2018). These projects combine surveys with excavation and significantly contribute to our understanding of the archaeology and environment of this area during prehistory. Different types of projects produce a range of information over a large geographical area and come together to create a comprehensive view of the types of archaeological deposits and activity represented.

## 5.2.2. Case studies: nature of the evidence

Several features from CS1 and CS2 contain human remains. Human bone material is found in 6 long mounds, 3 pits features, and 3 ditch segments from one causewayed enclosure. This material demonstrates a range of mortuary processes although the majority was found in a disarticulated state and likely relates to secondary processes. In addition, CS1 and CS2 contain most of the evidence for articulated inhumation burials from the whole study area (two out of three examples: Bulford Pit 9237 and Bishopdown, Grave 433). Six out of 26 long mounds from CS1 and CS2 are known to contain mortuary assemblages. Only two of the remaining 20 long mounds have been excavated at all, leaving the remaining 18 with no recorded opening, thus the presence or absence of human bone sealed inside them is unknown. All six long mounds which contain human remains were excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Thurnam, Hoare and Cunnington so little detail is known about individual mortuary assemblages, though most were made up of disarticulated remains. For example, the bone assemblage at Netheravon 6 was described by Thurnam as 'broken and scattered' (Cunnington 1914: 396) and at Normanton Gorse as dismembered with the skulls shattered (Cunnington 1914: 383). Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads long barrow (Winterbourne Stoke 1) contained a single inhumation which has been radiocarbon dated 3630-3360 cal BCE (SUERC-42530) although details of the burial context are unknown (Parker Pearson et al 2015: 1349). These assemblages contained relatively few individuals with MNIs predicted between 1-3 individuals although the accuracy of these predictions is not verified by modern reanalysis. Overall, this sample suggests that human remains occur with relatively high frequency among long mounds although with a small number of individuals represented. Given their well-established status as mortuary monuments, this is expected within the

context of long mounds. Human bone from pit and causewayed enclosure ditch contexts will be discussed in more detail below.

# 5.3. Methodology

#### 5.3.1. Data collection

The aim of data collections for the case studies was to first establish the extent of the area surveyed and excavated as well as the level of sampling intensity of each individual project. The presence and absence of overall Early Neolithic activity as well as human remains material can then be compared. Data was collected from all projects irrespective of materials recorded so this exercise was not limited to projects with Early Neolithic material or features. This is due to the assumption that all projects which included survey and excavation in their methodologies had *potential* for the discovery of Early Neolithic features. Projects which did not record Early Neolithic features therefore contribute to our understanding of the absence of Early Neolithic human remains. Data was collected from a range of sources including published reports, the Archaeological Data Service grey literature archive, and the Historic Environment Record for Wiltshire and Swindon districts.

The intention of this project was to include large-scale investigations that have recently been undertaken in the case study areas. Projects included in this case study for analysis were published during or after the year 1990 and covered a minimum area of 0.2ha. There are two main reasons for this rationale. Firstly, projects which cover large areas with survey, surface collection, and excavation increase the likelihood of the discovery of previously unrecorded Early Neolithic features. Each new recorded Early Neolithic feature has potential to further contribute to our understanding of the presence and absence of human remains through excavation. Secondly, large, open area sites which record features from a range of periods are a relatively recent phenomenon due to a shift in the 1970s and 80s towards developer funded archaeology, and landscape scale research projects (Richards 1990; Wessex 2014; Leivers 2020). Before that, many archaeological investigations within the case study regions focused on specific known monuments or areas of interest for a single period. These studies are useful for understanding patterns of presence in Early Neolithic features but are less useful for understanding absence. Furthermore, the regular collection of radiocarbon samples from short-life materials has become standard practice in the last 30 years and is essential for reliably establishing the date of features and materials (Guilderson et al 2005: Bayliss et al 2007a: 1-3). Therefore, recent excavations are most likely to produce reliably

dated Early Neolithic features (and human bone) due to radiocarbon dating schemes and the area they can cover.

However, prior to 1990 there are several notable projects which might be useful for this study. For example, the excavation by Wainwright and Longworth at Durrington Walls (Wainwright & Longworth 1971). This project excavated large portions of the banks and ditches at Durrington Walls as well as some of the enclosure interior. The total area included in the project was approximately 24ha, much of which was excavated and included disarticulated bone that was interpreted to be Early Neolithic, although they have never been radiocarbon dated (Wainwright & Longworth 1971: 191). There were also two phases of large-scale excavations at Stonehenge by Hawley in the 1920s and Atkinson 1950-1964, neither of which seem to have produced Early Neolithic human remains (Cleal *et al* 1995: 15-19).

Although it is possible that some smaller archaeological projects within the above stated parameters were overlooked, the researcher is confident those included in the case study analysis are a comprehensive sample which will cumulatively provide an accurate representation of the presence and absence patterns of Early Neolithic human remains within the case study regions.

# 5.3.2. Map construction

Maps were constructed using georeferencing programme QGIS 3.10 using Ordnance Survey base maps. Shapefiles extracted from sites plans show the location and scale of each project. Early Neolithic features were georeferenced and added to the map. Features were included if they were definitively dated to the Early Neolithic period (3800-3400 BCE) based on close association with diagnostic artefacts, stratigraphy, or radiocarbon dating. Early Neolithic material collected that was unstratified or not included in definitive Early Neolithic features/layers were omitted from consideration and not included. Once individual projects were correctly georeferenced, a topographic layer was added to highlight the contrast between the two case study areas.

Each project included in these case studies has been categorised in one of three 'levels' (below). These levels are extremely simplified categorisations and are used only to indicate varying scales and intensities of individual projects within the case studies. This is to reflect the variation in field methodologies which impacts the type of information that was

produced. For example, an open area site with systematic sampling schemes and detailed recording of features will produce more detailed information than another consisting of small test-pits. This in turn affects the potential of each project for the recovery of material and recording of features.

Level 1 – area subject to extensive excavation. This includes open area excavations where a large area was stripped of topsoil, mapped, and features recorded. Excavation is undertaken of all or a significant majority of archaeological features (>50%). Level 1 projects might also include systematic topsoil sampling as well as sieving, metal detecting, and visual scanning of spoil. Features are routinely mapped and georeferenced using GPS tracking and excavated.

Level 2 – large-scale evaluation project with extensive but low intensity sampling of features (e.g. 5-50%). This may include a combination of targeted excavations as well as sample test pits. In some cases, spoil excavated from features is surveyed using a combination of sieving, metal detecting, and visual scanning. Archaeological features are mapped and georeferenced using GPS.

*Level 3* – small-scale excavation within an extensive area of survey (e.g. fieldwalking or geophysical survey).

More detailed maps have been produced for sites which contained relative concentrations of Early Neolithic features and/or human remains and are presented below.

## 5.3.3. Analysis

Once maps were constructed several lines of inquiry were made.

Scale of excavation – estimates for the area surveyed and the area excavated were produced for sites individually and cumulatively. This was to calculate the total investigated area against the presence of Early Neolithic features.

Relative frequency of Early Neolithic features – the locations of Early Neolithic features were recorded and mapped. The presence of human remains in Early Neolithic contexts was also recorded. Presence of human remains from Early Neolithic features was quantified first in terms of whether a feature contained human remains (yes/no), the predicted MNI, and the percentage of skeleton that was represented. This was to indicate both presence and volume of human remains where they occur (e.g. inhumation or bone fragment). Due to favourable

preservation conditions (e.g., low acidity which help to preserve bone) there is a good possibility that human remains would survive within the case study area (English Heritage 2011). Therefore, a low frequency of Early Neolithic features and/or human remains suggests a genuine lack of sub-surface features and human remains deposits. Many of the sites included in this study also recorded valuable information about features from other periods, from prehistory to the 20<sup>th</sup> century (e.g., Leivers 2020). At each site, the time periods and types of features represented at each site was noted and briefly recorded. A comparison was then made between the frequency that Early Neolithic features occur against the types of features and periods represented at the same or other sites.

Landscape setting of Early Neolithic features – each Early Neolithic feature was reviewed within its topographic context to understand whether feature type affects where they are located. For example, long mounds are often found in high, intervisible locations within the landscape (Parker Pearson *et al* 2020: 40-42). Few studies, however, have been applied to pit features (Garrow 2006). One aspect that could improve general understanding of the function and purpose of pit features is to understand their placement within the landscape.

Analysing the results in this way will meet the research aims set out in Chapter 1. A detailed study of the presence and absence of Early Neolithic features (and human bone) provides a narrative of Early Neolithic activity. Due to favourable preservation conditions and modern excavation methodologies, it can be assumed that in excavated areas where Early Neolithic features have not been found they never occurred. The spatial pattern of evidence, and absence of evidence, could provide valuable insight into the frequency, duration, and location of Early Neolithic mortuary practices as well as other types of activity within the study area. Whilst regional nuance is inevitable, these findings are relevant and applicable to Early Neolithic sites all over Britain.

#### **5.4.** Results from all features

#### 5.4.1. Introduction

Twenty-three projects in the two case study regions have recorded a total of 87 Early Neolithic features including causewayed enclosure ditches, long mounds, and pit features. CS1 covers a large portion of the area traditionally considered a monumental landscape and has a high concentration of Early Neolithic monuments, especially those associated with the

dead. In Figure 5.1 differentiates between features excavated in the last 30 years as part of one of the case study projects, and those recorded earlier. Features, mainly monuments, that were recorded and/or excavated before 1990 are shown as green circles. All those recorded as part of one of the case study projects are a red circle. All features, regardless of the time of their recording and excavation, are included in spatial analysis. The two case study regions collectively include 51 pits, 26 long mounds, and 2 causewayed enclosures (Table 5.1). Most features are in CS1. Recent development projects in this well-protected area have provided opportunities for large-scale projects where extensive excavation and post-excavation analysis have been possible (Highways England 2019a-f; Leivers *et al* 2020; Leivers 2020). The concentration of features in CS1 can partially be accounted for by the long history of archaeological interest as well as recent extensive projects which have discovered and recorded significant numbers of previously unknown Early Neolithic features (MccOmish *et al* 2002: 13). Many newly recorded features are pits. This is unsurprising due to their sub-surface nature and generic form meaning they are less likely to be discovered unless invasive methods are utilised.

CS2, however, is not traditionally viewed as part of the significant monumental landscape. Its exclusion from the World Heritage Site reflects this. This area includes Salisbury and the land around it and, like CS1, has been subject to significant archaeological survey due to development in the last 30 years (e.g., Cleal *et al* 1991; Wessex Archaeology 2014). Developments within Salisbury have also given insight into Early Neolithic activity, albeit over much smaller areas (e.g., Allen *et al* 2000)

.

Table 5.1. Features found in case study regions

Feature	Pit	Long mound	Chambered tomb	Causewayed enclosure
Number	51	26	0	2
No. excavated	51	12	n/a	2
CS1	47	25	n/a	2
CS2	4	1	n/a	0

## 5.4.2. Scale of excavation

This chapter analyses 24 projects across both case study regions. Each project covers a different area, and some project areas overlap fully or partially. Due to the differing circumstances of every project, a range of areas are investigated in various degrees of detail and usefulness. A series of levels have been defined in Section 5.3.2 and these indicate the scale of the area covered and the intensity of the sampling scheme. Table 5.2 and Figure 5.1 show the

total area investigated within the case study regions overall. This shows that a significant area has been investigated in some manner within the last 30 years, producing useful archaeological information from all time periods. Compiling this information provides a dataset for well-informed analysis of data covering 83.14 hectares in total.

Table 5.2. List of archaeological projects and land area covered through survey and excavation (ha)

Area	Site name	Level	Surveyed area	Area excavated
CS1	A303 - Eastern Portal	1	156ha	0.31ha
	A303 - Longbarrow Junction	1	80ha	1.42ha
	Amesbury Development	1	2.45ha	2.45ha
	Bishopdown	1	5.1ha	5.1ha
	Durrington	1	2.4ha	2.4ha
	Larkhill Service Family Accommodation	1	32.9ha	32.9ha
	A303 - Western Portal	2	157ha	0.84ha
	A303 Stonehenge Improvement	2	180ha	6.5ha
	Bulford Army Basing Programme	2	120ha	0.005ha
	Bulford Service Family Accommodation	2	13.4ha	13.4ha
	Butterfield Down	2	23ha	c.10ha
	Larkhill Army Basing Programme	2	165.5ha	0.01ha
	Military Tracks - Area 7	2	157.5ha	0.1ha
	Netheravon-Durrington Pipeline	2	5.2ha	5.2ha
	Bulford-Amesbury cycle	3	0.5ha	0.5ha
	Stonehenge Environs Project		752ha	0.42ha
	Wessex Linear Ditches	3	23,100ha	0.013ha
CS2	Anchor Brewery	1	0.5ha	0.5ha
	Ivy Street	1	0.3ha	0.3ha
	Old George Mall	1	0.5ha	0.5ha
	Old Sarum Pipeline	1	4.5ha	0.013ha
	A36 Bypass	3	68.75ha	N/A
	Riverdown country park	3	55ha	0.03ha
	Salisbury Gateway	3	9.9ha	1.14ha
	Total	n/a	25,092.4ha	83.14ha

As can be seen in Table 5.2 there are great discrepancies between the area surveyed for a project and area excavated. It is also noted that Level 1 and 2 projects do not necessarily have the have the largest areas of excavation. Rather, these levels are determined by field methodologies and therefore relate to the detail of recording and information provided. For example, a level 1 project might provide precise insight to the stratigraphy of features and post-excavation analysis of material whereas a level 3 project might show concentrations of material found on the surface and give small snapshots of sub-surface features. All information

produced by all projects is useful to our general archaeological understanding, but Level 1 and 2 projects are the most useful for these case studies as they are more likely to use methodologies which uncover features containing human remains and provide in-depth analysis of material found such as radiocarbon dates or skeletal analysis.

## 5.4.3. Relative frequency of Early Neolithic features

There are 87 known Early Neolithic features in CS1 and CS2. This number accounts for all known features regardless of their time of discovery and recording. Forty of those 87 features (46%) were known and recorded before 1990. The cumulative area investigated by excavation in the last 30 years for both case study regions is 83.14ha (831,400m²). During these projects, 47 previously unknown Early Neolithic features have been recorded. Given the scale of excavation in recent years, the number of newly recorded features (representing the presence of Early Neolithic activity) seems low. Of these newly recorded features, the majority (70%) come from the site at Larkhill Service Family Accommodation which accounts for 5 causewayed enclosure ditches and 28 pits demonstrating that Early Neolithic activity (presence) is highly inconsistent across the case study regions with areas of intense concentration. This comes together to suggest that, in general, the presence of Early Neolithic activity in the case study regions was low.

Many sites in CS1 and CS2 were archaeology rich but did not contain dateable or stratified material from the Early Neolithic. Many sites recorded features and material dated from the Middle Neolithic onward through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century (e.g., Highways England 2019e: 33). Many sites also recorded material that could be Early Neolithic such as worked flint but are not themselves diagnostic and were not found in definitively Early Neolithic contexts (e.g. topsoil) so their deposition cannot be attributed specifically to the period between 3800-3400 BCE. Overall, there is a marked lack of sub-surface features that can be dated to the Early Neolithic.

This could be indicative of the type of activities that were undertaken during the Early Neolithic. Surface collection by Richards (1999) demonstrated concentrations of diagnostically early prehistoric material in ploughzone layers. It was assumed that these on-surface concentrations would correspond to sub-surface features indicative of activity. As a result, Richards located test pits in areas of concentrated surface material to find sub-surface features (Richards 1990: 61-64). However, the results of excavations by the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Parker Pearson 2012) and Stonehenge Landscapes EMI Project (De Smedt *et al* 2022) suggest there is no strong correlation between clusters of on-surface material and sub-surface

features, therefore implying this assumption is not viable. (Paul Garwood, pers. comms.). However, studies continue to show concentrations of early neolithic material in ploughzone layers which contribute a substantial proportion of new archaeological evidence for earlier prehistoric periods, the Early Neolithic included (Highways England 2019g: 16). This further contributes to the idea that Early Neolithic activity did not impact significantly below the surface in activities such as pit digging unless in exceptional circumstances.

#### 5.4.4. Landscape setting

Next, each type of Early Neolithic feature will be considered within its landscape setting to understand how site category might affect the locations of features and, by extension, human remains and mortuary practices. This will go some way to understanding the landscape setting of mortuary practices at different site categories during the Early Neolithic.

There are 26 long mounds located within this region. This area has attracted much attention, specifically the monuments themselves within their landscape settings (e.g., Parker Pearson *et al* 2020). Figure 5.1., in which all monumental features are shown as light green circles, shows that of the 26 long mounds in this region, the majority occur to the west of the Avon Valley with only five located to the east. The locations of these long mounds cover a range of landscape settings from ridge tops and localised high points in the landscape, to relatively flat or undulating ground between river valleys and coombes (Parker Pearson *et al* 2020: 40). The majority are on higher ground rather than on river valleys. It is also common for these monuments to be intervisible. According to a recent study, long mounds in the Stonehenge landscape are intervisible with between three and seven other long mounds (Parker Pearson *et al* 2020: 42). Twelve of the 26 long mounds have been excavated, of which six contain human remains, suggesting a high level of presence in upland long mound settings.

Robin Hood's Ball and Larkhill causewayed enclosures are located on low, rounded chalk hills with broad visibility over the surrounding landscape (Whittle *et al* 2011: 194; Leivers 2021) but neither are centred exactly on the highest point of the rise. Robin Hood's Ball is located south of the flat summit and is on a gentle north-south slope overlooking the Stonehenge landscape to the south with views of the northern Salisbury Plain completely obscured (Parker Pearson *et al* 2020: 48). Robin Hood's Ball is also placed in the centre of a series of six coombes which all lead off in different directions, meaning unique perspectives of the enclosure interior are afforded when approached from different directions (*ibid.*). It has also been suggested that Robin Hood's Ball was located to provide a viewpoint for the midsummer sunrise (*ibid.*).

The causewayed enclosure at Larkhill was excavated in 2016 during a developer-funded project by Wessex Archaeology (Parker Pearson *et al* 2020: 50). Only a small portion of the enclosure fell under the area affected by the development and was excavated, so comparatively little is known about its location and landscape setting (Thompson *et* al 2017; Leivers 2021). However, from the small portion that has been excavated, it is assumed that the enclosure is located off the hill summit on a gentle slope to the east and north-east, overlooking the Avon valley. The Stonehenge landscape to the south is completely obscured from view from within the enclosure interior (Thompson *et al* 2017; Parker Pearson *et al* 2020: 50). A series of post holes and a relatively wider causeway have been interpreted as an entrance to the enclosure interior, the aspect of which looks towards the highest point on the horizon, Sidbury Hill. The sun rises from behind this high point on the midsummer solstice (Leivers 2021). Given the importance of solstice orientation for later Neolithic enclosures such as Stonehenge, this positioning is considered integral to the positioning and location of the Larkhill causewayed enclosure (*ibid*.).

Human remains have not been found at Robin Hood's Ball (although it has been subjected to only small-scale excavation) (Piggott 1931; Thomas 1964) but have been recovered at Larkhill from enclosure ditches (Leivers *et al* 2020). Causewayed enclosures are generally agreed to be places linked with mortuary practices and provide another example of a setting for mortuary practices on high(er) ground.

Pits are often considered less 'monumental' than other Early Neolithic features but account for the majority of those considered in this case study. Fifty-five pits are included in the case study areas and are from a range of locations and contexts. Some are found in groups, ranging from 2-5 pits. The identification of large numbers of pits in clusters is a relatively recent phenomenon due to the use of open area sites which is beneficial for revealing archaeological features and their relationships to each other (e.g., Leivers *et al* 2020: 16-23). Early Neolithic pit features have previously been found in a range of topographic contexts (Garrow 2006: 58-59; Roberts & Marsall 2018). However, examples from this sample are consistently located on the slopes between hilltops and coombes. For instance, at the pits at Larkhill Army Rebasing site, when seen in plan view, are located on the slopes either side of a small coombe (Figure 5.2). Even isolated pits, such as that at Highbury & Fisherton Manor School, are found in similar settings on hilltop slopes overlooking a coombe (Taylor 2016). It is relatively rare for pit features to contain human remains, but those that do are in locations that agree with the general pattern.

The landscape settings of monumental sites in the case study regions have been extensively researched (cf. Richards 1990; Gaffney *et al* 2012) but little attention has been given to the locations of pit features within this context. The inclusion of pit features in landscape studies would be a beneficial addition as these features, although not considered monumental, are indicative of significant social events. Overall, this study provides a very rough outline of landscape settings but suggests a general pattern for the location of Early Neolithic features on high(er) points in the landscape including ridges, hilltops, and hill slopes.

# **5.4 Findings: Site level**

In this section, patterns of presence and absence are demonstrated from six selected sites at a site-level scale, indicating how Early Neolithic activity and mortuary practices (indicated by Early Neolithic features and human remains) are distributed. All sites and features which contained human remains are discussed. Other sites were selected due to the large area excavated and demonstrate absence of Early Neolithic activity and/or human remains.

#### 5.4.1. Larkhill

The site at Larkhill was excavated in 2016 by Wessex Archaeology ahead of developments for the Army Basing Programme which built new accommodation for Service personnel on and around the Salisbury Plain in 2019 (Leivers 2021). The site is located on Durrington field, a piece of land between Larkhill Camp and Durrington, and covered approximately 32.9 hectares. This was a complex, multi-period site which produced evidence from throughout prehistory as well as Romano-British, Medieval and Modern periods. Evidence included Bronze Age inhumation and cremation graves, 18 Bronze Age roundhouses, a Bronze Age field system, Romano-British lynchets and nearly 10 hectares of World War 1 practice battlefield (Leivers *et al* 2020: 12-69). The Early Neolithic evidence consists of 5 ditch segments of a causewayed enclosure dated to 3780-3650 cal BCE (Leivers 2021) and 22 pits, all of which have been excavated. This site demonstrates a remarkable concentration of Early Neolithic activity.

The pits at Larkhill are mostly located around a coombe situated between Durrington Field and the peak of Lark Hill. The aspect of these pits is towards the coombe and down the dry valley. All the pits contained similar types of material in their fills including animal bone, Early

Neolithic pottery and flint (Leivers *et al* 2020: 22). Of the 22 pits, only one contained human remains (pit 25628). A group of 5 pits in the south-east section of the site is isolated from the rest and is situated just the other side of the peak of Lark Hill (Figure 5.3). Pit 25628 was much larger than the others in this cluster at 3.28mx2.45m in diameter and contained 197 fragments of human bone (*ibid.*). The upper fills contained 15% of a single skeleton and was interpreted by the excavator to be a grave feature (*ibid.*). However, all human bone in this feature was fragmented and disarticulated (and therefore redeposited), suggesting this deposition related to secondary processes which are different from a primary inhumation. Furthermore, the material assemblage from this feature compared with those in the immediate vicinity (pits 25616, 25622, and 25632) are very similar, comprising worked flint, burnt flint, animal bone and prehistoric pottery (*ibid.*) Therefore, the human bone in this material assemblage form part of the fabric of a deposition practice that was already established, but whose primary purpose or function was not concerned directly with the human bone.

Table 5.1. Human bone from Pit 25628 showing context and body representation (%)

Cut	Context	Fill type	Period	Quantification	Age/sex	Preservation
25628	25630	Redeposited bone	Early Neolithic	1 Fragment	Subadult/adult >15 yrs	5+ heavily root eroded. Left tibia, mid shaft. Fresh breaks
25628	25631	Redeposited bone	Early Neolithic	15% skeleton present	Subadult/adult >15 yrs	5+ heavily root eroded. Numerous fresh breaks with no joins
25628	25625	Redeposited bone	Early Neolithic	7% skull	Subadult/adult 14-30 yrs	2-5+ heavily degraded. Cannot fully reconstruct
25628	25639	Redeposited bone	Early Neolithic	5% skull	Subadult/adult 14-30 yrs	5-5+ heavily eroded and fragmented. Not possible to reconstruct

The causewayed enclosure ditches at Larkhill were excavated using a series of segments and revealed evidence for activity during the Early Neolithic as well as subsequent periods. For example, heavy disturbance of the stratigraphy in Ditch 19292 was caused by World War 1 training trenches. Many materials were found within the fills of the enclosure ditch including worked flint, animal bone, and human remains (from three out five ditch segments) (Leivers *et al* 2020: 16-21). Archaeological materials were found throughout the ditches and ditch fills, although there was a notable concentration of deliberately deposited artefacts in ditches 19295 and 19289 which have been interpreted as the causewayed enclosure entrance (Leivers *et al* 

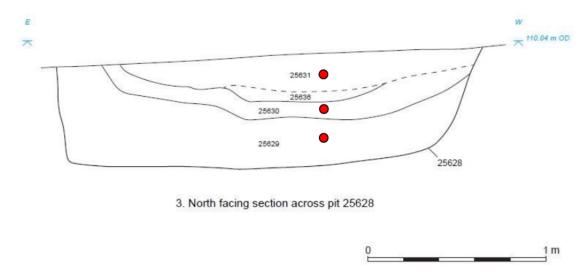


Figure 5.2. North facing section across pit 25628. The red circles denote the contexts in which human bone was recovered (Leivers et al 2020: Figure 5, edited by author)

2020: 20). A deliberate deposit of human remains in ditch 19292 consisted of ashes covered by compacted chalk, and 3 joining parts of a human humerus (*ibid*.: 19). However, despite some deliberately deposited material, the stratigraphic position of other human bone fragments in secondary and tertiary fills suggests these entered ditch segments as part of the natural erosion process (Leivers *et al* 2020: 19). Furthermore, the quantity of human bone is relatively very low. Although the human bone assemblage from the enclosure ditches represents an MNI of 4 individuals, each individual is represented by only a small volume of fragmentary bone.

The volume of Early Neolithic features at this site demonstrates a concentration of Early Neolithic activity. However, the presence of human remains at Larkhill is represented in only 14.5% of Early Neolithic features. All human bone from this site is fragmentary and redeposited. The bone assemblage from the causewayed enclosure ditches represents only a small portion of each body, suggesting each body had been through previous mortuary processes which resulted in extensive fragmentation before deposition in this location. The feature with the highest concentration of human bone at Larkhill was Pit 25628. However, even this feature contained only a minor portion of each body contained within its fills. Overall, despite the concentration of Early Neolithic activity at Larkhill, the presence of human remains is low even at and around a site typically categorised as a mortuary monument.

Table 5.2. Human bone from causewayed enclosure ditch fills at Larkhill

Ditch	Segment	Fill type	Location	Quantity	Age/sex	Preservation
19292	15985	Secondary	Upper Fill	4 fragments	Sub adult/subadult >15yr	5+ heavily root eroded, old breaks
19289	15655	Deliberate backfill	Ditch terminus	3 joining fragments, right humerus	Sub adult/adult >15yr, possibly female	5+ heavily root eroded, fresh breaks
	15655	Secondary	Ditch terminus		Temale	
	15684	Placed deposit	Base of ditch	7% skull vault	Subadult/adult 15-30yrs, possibly female	5+ heavily root eroded, heavily fragmented (fresh). Marked sutural bone distal parietals
19295	15914	Secondary	Ditch terminus	1 fragment	Subadult/adult 15-45yrs	



Figure 5.3. Larkhill site with locations of Early Neolithic features as features containing human remains (Author)

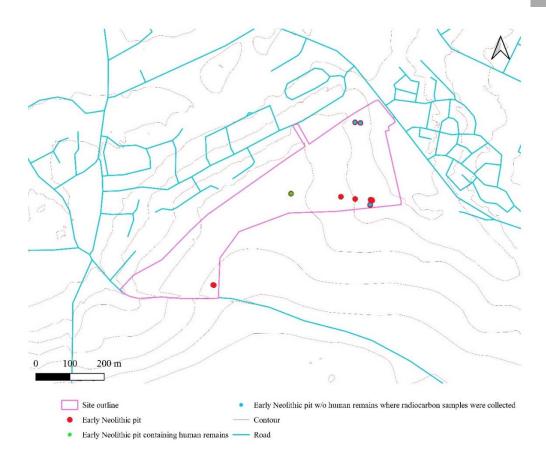


Figure 5.4. Bulford site with locations of Early Neolithic pits, as well as pits containing human remains and pits which did not contain human remains but were radiocarbon dated (Author)

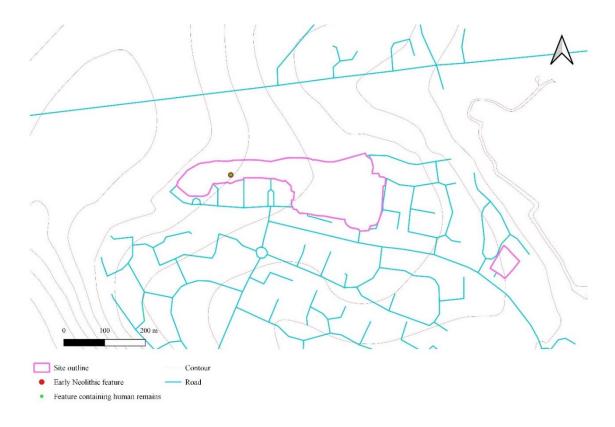


Figure 5.5. Bishopdown site with location of Pit 433 which contained a single inhumation (Author)

## 5.4.2. Bulford

The site at Bulford was excavated 2015-2017 as part of the Army Basing Programme (Leivers 2021) and is located on the south-eastern edge of Bulford village. It consisted of a triangular parcel of land approximately 13.4 hectares. This site contained evidence from many different periods including Neolithic, Bronze Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Human remains were found in a total of 149 features, mostly relating to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery with 137 grave contexts (Leivers 2020: 78). Other features at this site include two Late Neolithic hengiform monuments surrounded by Early Bronze Age ring ditches and the shallow foundations of small structures built during World War One.

A total of 12 Early Neolithic features were discovered during this project, all of which are pit features. Five pits are in the base of the coombe at the site's eastern limit, three on the spur immediately to the west of the group, two on the upper ground overlooking the coombe in the north-east corner of the site, two isolated features on high ground at the southwest limit of the site, and an isolated pit on the crest of the ridge (Leivers 2020: 19). Five pit features are situated in a tight cluster and have been interpreted as possibly indicating a 'house void' (Leivers 2020: 22). Five radiocarbon dates from Early Neolithic pits within this site demonstrate the 12 features are spread across the whole of the Early Neolithic and relate to several events, sometimes centuries apart (Appendix 4). Human remains were found in only one Early Neolithic feature, Pit 9237, which contained the inhumation burial of a single individual(*ibid*.).

The site at Bulford covered a large area that was intensely investigated and excavated. This project produced rich archaeological evidence from a range of periods. Despite this, Early Neolithic features within this site are relatively few and spread both geographically and chronologically, suggesting perhaps this was a significant area for a period. Mortuary evidence is limited to a single feature dated late in the series of Early Neolithic activity at the site.

## 5.4.3. Bishopdown

The excavation at Bishopdown Farm was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology to carry out archaeological mitigation work as part of the planning permission for residential development (Wessex Archaeology 2014: 1). This excavation covered an area of approximately 4.8 hectares and is a complex multi-phase site which yielded evidence from the Early Neolithic to the Romano-British period. The main concentration of activity took place during the Late Bronze Age and is represented by several round houses, a linear enclosure, a post-built structure, a linear

post setting and Iron Age pits (*ibid*.: 10-12). This site also produced pits from throughout prehistory and three Beaker/Middle Bronze Age inhumation burials (*ibid*.: 7-8).

A single Early Neolithic feature was found at this site. Pit 431 (Grave 433) contained the possibly crouched inhumation burial of an adult male individual (*ibid*.: 5) dated to 3780-3640 cal BCE. A single bone duplicate suggests this feature contained the remains of two individuals (*ibid*.: 5). The rest of the site has a notable absence of Early Neolithic artefacts. None of the pottery from the site could be accurately dated to the Early Neolithic with the earliest dateable sherd identified as Middle Neolithic (*ibid*.). Although there is a wealth of evidence from later periods, there is no evidence to suggest further activity in this area during the Early Neolithic period.

## 5.4.4. New military track – Area 7

Area 7 was a portion of an area excavated by Wessex Archaeology between 2009 and 2012 on the Defence Training Estate on Salisbury Plain (Powell *et al* 2018: 84). This project constructed 28km of new military track on the Salisbury Plain (*ibid.*) which included seven excavation sites along the proposed route, Area 7 being the most south-easterly of them and the only one included in this case study. Area 7 (Figure 5.6) contained features of Early Neolithic, Beaker/Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age date including an inverted Collared Urn cremation burial, and Late Bronze Age post-hole clusters denoting structures (*ibid.*: 99, 110-111).

Area 7 contained four Early Neolithic pits in a tight cluster which was only 5 metres in diameter. The pits ranged in size from 0.8m-1.4m wide and 0.1m-0.6m deep and contained up to three fills. All pits contained similar artefacts including pottery, worked flint, stone and animal bone (*ibid*.: 93). Three radiocarbon samples were taken from four of the five pits using charred hazelnut shells and cattle bone (Table 5.3). These radiocarbon dates demonstrate that the pits were roughly contemporary and could be the result of a single excavation event. No human remains were found at this site

Table 5.3. Radiocarbon dates derived from Early Neolithic pits in Area 7

Pit number	Sample material	Date
Pit 9645	Charred hazelnut shell	3770-3640 cal BCE
Pit 9782	Charred hazelnut shell	3720-3640 cal BCE
Pit 9650	Cattle bone	3710-3620 cal BCE
Pit 9641	None taken	N/A



Figure 5.6. Surveyed area at Military Tracks, Area 7, showing proposed trackway and the locations of Early Neolithic pits. The excavated area included the proposed trackway as well as the immediate vicinity (Author)

## 5.4.5. A303 Development

The A303 development project is a large-scale ongoing project commissioned by Highways England in lieu of developments in the route of the A303 highway between Amesbury and Winterbourne Stoke. The area included in the A303 development comprises of three separately published reports, all covering different regions but part of the same overarching project (Highways England 2019a-f). This project involved extensive geophysical and fieldwalking survey as well as test pits and trial trenches. The total surveyed area of the A303 Development is 327 hectares (Table 4.2). The project included 1628 test pits measuring 1m<sup>2</sup> and 226 trial trenches measuring 50mx1.8m or 10mx10m (Highways England 2019b: 22-23; Highways England 2019d: 19; Highways England 2019e: 24). Although these test and trial pits are

individually small, the cumulative excavated area is 2.57ha (25,700m²), which is considerable. Despite the extensive survey and excavation of this large area, no Early Neolithic features have been discovered or securely dated. The earliest dated feature comes from the Late Neolithic period. Given the thoroughness of the survey, sampling, and sieving programmes across all three projects, it is highly unlikely this lack of Early Neolithic features or well-stratified artefacts is due to archaeologist oversight. This therefore suggests the absence of Early Neolithic features is genuine. This cannot necessarily be interpreted as a lack of Early Neolithic activity, as there are numerous diagnostic Early Neolithic lithic finds recovered from the ploughzone areas (Highways England 2019g: 16) and we can be confident of Early Neolithic activity, and perhaps occupation, in this area. However, despite the large area excavated and the evidence for occupation, Early Neolithic human remains are absent.

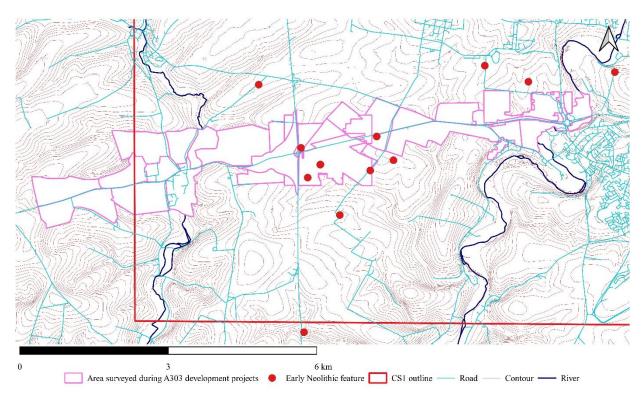


Figure 5.7. Area surveyed during several phases of the A303 development project, including Leivers & Moore 2008, and Highways England 2019 a-f (Author)

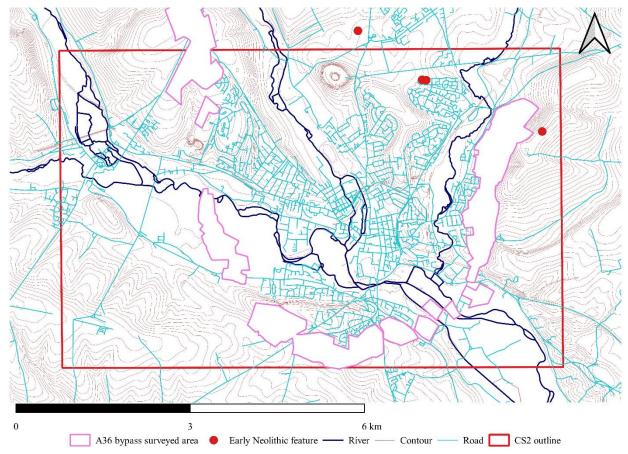


Figure 5.8. A36 Bypass surveyed area (Author)

#### 5.4.6. A36 Bypass

A large-scale survey of the area surrounding the proposed route of the new Salisbury Bypass was commissioned to determine the 'presence or absence, the extent, condition, nature, quality, and date of any archaeological deposits within the ground on which the By-Pass [was] to be constructed' (Cleal *et al* 1991: 7). This project has been labelled a level 3 project because the methodology did not include any invasive excavation. However, an extensive fieldwalking survey and surface collection survey was undertaken, and extensive earthworks and medieval field systems were mapped and recorded (*ibid*.: 21). No Early Neolithic features were found. Due to the lack of sub-surface investigation, it is not certain whether this is a genuine absence of Early Neolithic material.

### 5.4.7. Summary

Overall, the six selected sites demonstrate an uneven distribution of activity and human remains in this area during the Early Neolithic. Sites at Larkhill and Bulford recorded a high intensity of activity with the highest recorded numbers of features from both CS1 and CS2. Radiocarbon

dating samples from Bulford suggest that deposition events were sporadic and occurred throughout the Early Neolithic period. Evidence for occupation and activity is, however, indicated through the presence of diagnostic lithic material in the ploughzone which could suggest that Early Neolithic lifeways were lived in such a way that sub-surface features were rarely excavated. This emphasises the importance of sieving topsoil as the best location for finding and recording evidence for Early Neolithic occupation settings. It also points to the potentially monumental nature of Early Neolithic pit features as locations where individuals or communities made a deliberate physical impact on the landscape for the purposes of depositing material which occasionally included human bone, as at Pit 25628, Larkhill (Leivers *et al* 2020: 22).

Many of the sites discussed in Section 5.4. recorded extensive archaeological evidence of activity ranging from prehistory to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, evidence for activity during the Early Neolithic is, in comparison, remarkably scarce. Within this context, human bone deposits are even more rare and are more indicative of the absence of human remains in Early Neolithic context.

### **5.5.** Case studies summary

This presence and absence study has demonstrated that large areas have been surveyed and excavated in CS1 and CS2 using a range of methodologies. Large-scale development led projects often produce complex multi-phase archaeological evidence from a range of periods. Despite the extent and detail of previous investigation, Early Neolithic features are remarkably rare compared to later periods with only 87 features identified in over 83 hectares of excavated land. Given the large area that has been investigated and the detailed information provided through modern methodologies and reports, it can be assumed that the lack of Early Neolithic features is genuine, although there is evidence of activity in the ploughzone (Highways England 2019g: 16). Where sub-surface features were created within excavated areas, they have been identified and recorded. This distinct lack of sub-surface features, even in areas where activity is evident, could point towards an Early Neolithic lifestyle which did not impact physically upon the earth unless in exceptional circumstances of social significance, like the construction of a monument or deposition within a pit feature.

Within the context of this scarcity of evidence, human bone is present in only 7 of all known features. These features represent an MNI of 7 individuals, but where human bone has been

recorded, it is often fragmented and degraded and represents only a small portion of a whole skeleton. Two inhumation burials were recorded, representing a whole body. However, in all other cases only 15% or less of each skeleton was present, suggesting that even in rare cases where human bone is present, it generally occurs in very small quantities. This lack of Early Neolithic human remains, especially in the World Heritage Site immediately around Stonehenge, is striking given this is one of the most famous and important mortuary monumental landscapes in Britain. This area largely informs all known information about Early Neolithic mortuary practices in Britain and yet this case study empirically demonstrates a distinct lack of human remains. This further emphasises the importance of all Early Neolithic human remains to inform and enhance our understanding of the Early Neolithic.

# **Chapter Six: Discussion**

## 6.1. Mortuary assemblages in Early Neolithic Wiltshire

One considerable issue of interpreting mortuary evidence from the Early Neolithic period is the degree of variation displayed when individual assemblages are analysed in detail. When taking a holistic view this can make identifying overarching patterns problematic due to the inaccuracy of generalisations. As a result, this project has not aimed specifically to compare chambered tomb with chambered tomb, or pit inhumation with pit inhumation. Instead, this project has focused on studying bone assemblages in their archaeological contexts to get a better understanding of the specific processes individual bodies might have been subject to. When assessed in this way, overarching patterns have become apparent.

This chapter draws together themes from the previous chapters by discussing the main findings of this project. First, Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages are discussed as well how the findings from this project fit in with current interpretations concerning Early Neolithic mortuary practices. Multi-phase mortuary practices are considered, especially those which might result in absent bodies as well as recorded archaeological assemblages. This serves to highlight the complexity of archaeological interpretation from the information available to modern archaeologists. Finally, a personhood and identity interpretational approach is challenged, and some consideration is given to the possible motivations of mortuary practices which might have been practices during the Early Neolithic.

#### 6.1.1. Partible bodies and secondary processes

Living communities during the Early Neolithic were not generally preoccupied with preserving or keeping bodies whole post-mortem. The volume of disarticulated and fragmentary material suggests that many mortuary practices were intended to, or resulted in, the breaking down of the physical body over time into partible, separate elements. The lack of chop or cut marks on bones from this study area suggests that bodies were rarely, if ever, subject to deliberate deconstruction in a fleshed state but were left to degrade naturally until elements could be moved or removed ready for secondary processes. The prevalence of deliberately redeposited material in contexts such as long mounds, pits, and

some causewayed enclosure ditches, suggest that many bodies and body parts were subjected to multi-stage mortuary practices. Disarticulated and redeposited bodies such as those at Fussell's Lodge and Pit 25628, Larkhill, suggest that bodies were stored or cached for a time before redeposition in a secondary location. Radiocarbon dates from Fussell's Lodge could suggest that some bodies were stored or curated for several centuries before inclusion in the deposited material at the long mound. Therefore, extant archaeological assemblages can be considered a final stage in a series of phases.

This begs the question: where might bodies have been stored between primary and secondary deposition? Within this context, inhumation burials in pit features stand out as the anomaly. It is possible that bodies in these cases were 'stored' underground in pits to degrade before exhumation and deposition in a secondary site. This is a stage in the mortuary process recognised in some parts of rural Greece in which bodies are buried until the flesh has been removed, and then exhumed for deposition within the collective village ossuary (Danforth 1982). It is therefore possible that extant inhumations were burials intended for exhumation. Extant examples would therefore represent burials that had been left or forgotten for some reason. However, as shown in Chapter 5, sub-surface features from the Early Neolithic period are rare. This suggests that occasions when the landscape was physically impacted (for example to dig a pit feature) were significant. The installation of human bone at significant locations and during meaningful events is a well-established practice at monumental locations such as chambered tombs and long mounds. It is therefore argued that inhumation burials are one of several ways in which human material was incorporated into the monumental landscape during the Early Neolithic and should be considered a separate practice, rather than an intermediate stage.

Evident lack of Early Neolithic sub-surface features more generally further suggests that a possible bone cache or repository might have been above surface. This presents several possible scenarios. Theories in the 1980s (e.g., Thorpe 1984) suggested that bones from chambered tombs could have been removed from chambered tombs to be circulated and/or redeposited. To test this theory, bone representation patterns from West Kennet chambered tomb were compared with assemblages made up of redeposited material from Fussell's Lodge and Windmill Hill. If bone material removed from chambered tombs was redeposited at other sites, then underrepresented bones from West Kennet should coincide with well-represented or overrepresented bones from Fussell's Lodge and Windmill Hill. To calculate bone representation, the number of bones expected from the calculated MNI

was compared with the actual number present within the assemblage, and a percentage was produced. For example, an expected number of mandibles from an MNI of 100 individuals is 100. If only 80 mandibles are present, that is an 80% mandible representation for that assemblage. Bone representation patterns from Fussell's Lodge (Figure 4.7) and Windmill Hill (Figure 6.2) show that long bones and skull elements are most commonly present at these site types. This is consistent with what you might expect from redeposited material as these bones are most likely to be preserved *in situ* and are visible and easily transportable. In contrast, bone representation at West Kennet (Figure 6.3) shows no significant discrepancy in presence of any body part compared to another (e.g., similar percentages of long bones compared with ribs) suggesting if bones were removed it only applies to small numbers of specific elements. Bone representations at West Kennet chambered tomb show that whilst it is possible that long bone elements were removed from the chambers it is not likely that chambered tombs were the primary source for redeposited material at other sites.

Alternatively, mortuary houses or platforms might have been constructed to store individuals or groups of bodies in structures. This interpretation harks back to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century where similar claims were made from possible post hole evidence at monumental sites including Wayland's Smithy I and Fussell's Lodge (Atkinson 1965; Ashbee 1966). However, these interpretations suggest timber structures were a primary phase of construction at tomb and long mound sites rather than contemporary elements representing different stages in a complex mortuary process. However, it is proposed that timber structures were located separately from known monuments and were in contemporary use. This has some parallels in Europe where flat burials in the *Bandkeramik* cemetery at Elsoo were thought to have a timber or brushwood roof, forming a small timber structure over the remains (Kinnes 1965: 18). However, physical evidence for possible timber mortuary structures or platforms in Britain is rare and inconclusive. For example, the timber structure interpreted at Fussell's Lodge was quickly called into question due to the ambiguity of the function for central pits interpreted as post-holes (Simpson 1968; Ashbee 1966: 2-4). Without physical evidence to prove this theory, it must be treated as conjecture.

One other possible suggestion is that bodies were stored or cached in natural elements such as branches of trees. This might still require the construction of timber platforms but would forgo sub-surface features such as post-holes which might be archaeologically visible.

Access to these bodies could potentially be extended and might provide a space imbued

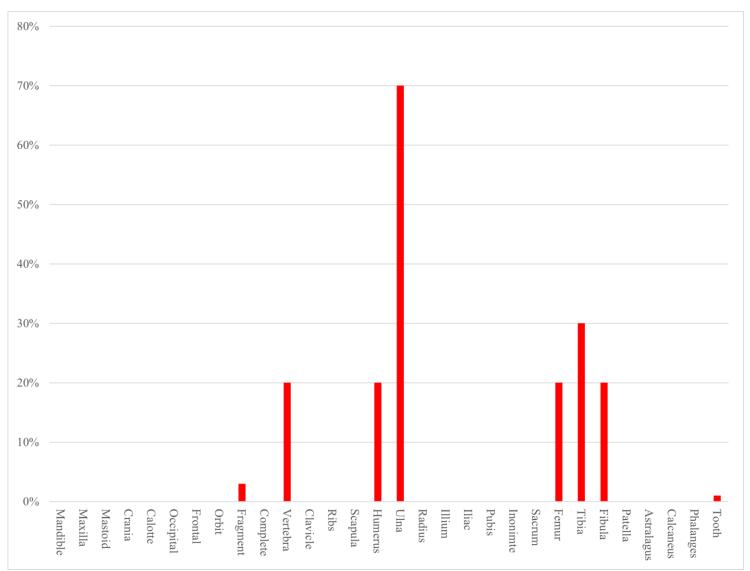


Figure 6.1. Bone representation at Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure compared to the expected number from 6 individuals, the predicted MNI at Windmill Hill

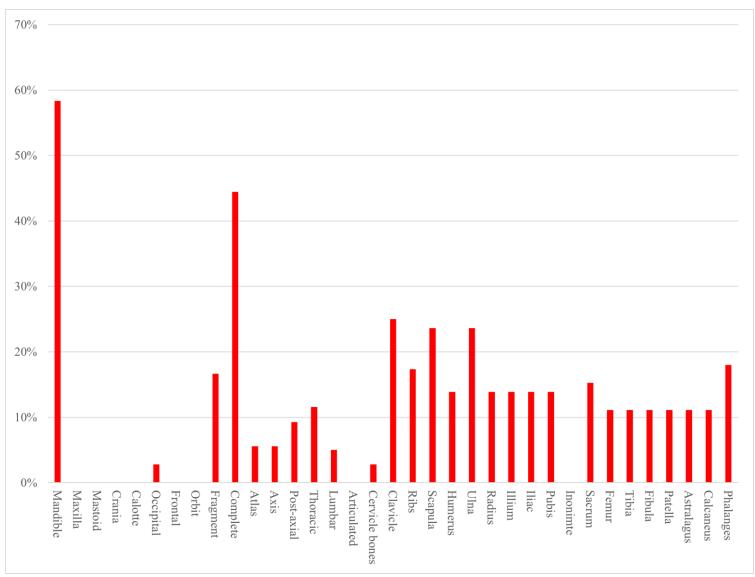


Figure 6.2. Bone representation at West Kennet chambered tomb compared to the expected number from 36 individuals, the predicted MNI at West Kennet

with symbolic meaning where various ceremonies and events could take place before individuals were removed for subsequent mortuary treatments. Storage or caching might have been far less selective than those chosen for redeposition in archaeologically visible contexts and therefore may have been applied to a wider portion of Early Neolithic populations. However, just as previously, there is no physical evidence that might confirm this theory.

In summary, the volume of disarticulated, redeposited material evident in Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages suggests that many assemblages represent secondary deposits where disarticulated bone is brought to site from elsewhere. This suggests a primary process of exposure where bodies were allowed to break down before collection and redeposition. Both inhumation burials and assemblages from chambered tombs represent primary mortuary processes in which whole bodies were deposited. However, it is not likely that inhumation burials or chambered tomb assemblages were the primary source of disarticulated bone for assemblages at other sites such as long mounds and causewayed enclosures. This author has suggested that bodies could have been stored temporarily in timber mortuary structures or in tree branches. These interpretations could be applied to most of the Early Neolithic population and would leave little evidence in the archaeological record. However, lack of physical evidence to substantiate interpretations are easily debateable and should be considered conjectural.

#### 6.1.2. Mortuary assemblages in chambered tombs

Contrary to other Early Neolithic human bone assemblages, mortuary assemblages in chambered tombs are thought to be mainly primary depositions of whole bodies. The disarticulated state of many of the bones at the time of excavation are likely to be the result of post-depositional disturbance, both anthropological and animal, during the use of the monument as well as later periods. Much of the disturbance could simply be disturbance of degraded skeletons during later deposition events (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 126). Where detailed radiocarbon dating programmes have been undertaken, use of chambered tombs is demonstrably short (Wysocki *et al* 2007b). Other disturbances are caused by body manipulation in which elements of bodies are deliberately moved to non-anatomical positions. For example, grouping long bones together or joining mandibles and crania from separate individuals to look like a single individuals like at Luckington, Giant's Caves (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 125).

Mortuary processes at chambered tombs are singular within the context of Early Neolithic mortuary practices because they relate to primary depositions of whole bodies. This contrasts with other monumental site types which mainly represent disarticulated, redeposited human bone material.

#### 6.1.3. Long mounds and chambered tombs

Interpretations applied to mortuary assemblages in long mounds and chambered tombs are largely similar. However, this is the result of long-term legacy views in which the superficial appearance of both the monuments and the mortuary assemblages themselves have resulted in conflated interpretive themes. Long mounds and chambered tombs which contain human remains were constructed for the purpose of 'housing' those remains, however, the processes by which deceased individuals were deposited in a chambered tomb compared to a long mound are fundamentally different and should not be conflated. Mortuary processes at long mounds, in many cases, must have included a primary deposition where a whole body was left to degrade before disarticulated, defleshed elements were selected for secondary deposition and sealed underneath a mound made of earth or stone. Future access to bodies under long mounds is therefore prevented rendering post-depositional body manipulation unlikely or impossible. In contrast, whole, fleshed bodies were deposited at chambered tombs. Bodies were then disturbed and manipulated post-deposition, and possibly post-skeletonisation. Furthermore, depositions at chambered tombs were made in completed chambers at sites where monument construction is finished, whereas long mounds are constructed posthumously and seal mortuary assemblages underneath them. Therefore, assemblages from chambered tombs and long mounds represent wholly different processes despite their end products appearing superficially similar.

#### **6.2. Presence and absence case study**

The presence and absence case studies undertaken during this project have produced some highly significant findings. These case studies demonstrated the extent and detail of recent archaeological investigation in the area, which is one of the most highly valued and sensitive regions of Britain. In the last 30 years large areas of land surrounding Stonehenge and Salisbury have been surveyed and excavated facilitating a high potential for the

discovery and record of Early Neolithic features. Despite these excavations relatively few new features dated to the Early Neolithic have been recorded, and even fewer contain human remains. High archaeological preservation is demonstrated through evidence from other periods, suggesting the lack of Early Neolithic features could be genuine. The results of these case studies therefore point to a general lack of sub-surface Early Neolithic features. This could be because Early Neolithic populations lived their lives 'above ground' meaning they generally did not create sub-surface features. As a result, some scholars have emphasised the importance of topsoil sampling and sieving for the extraction of Early Neolithic artefacts with the suggestions that this might be the most likely layer to find relevant material. This is emphasised in field methodologies with extensive wet and dry sieving of topsoil layers for example the Stonehenge Landscapes EMI project (De Smedt *et al* 2022).

One other possible explanation for the lack of Early Neolithic features is a form of zonation in which the Early Neolithic monumental landscapes in CS1 and CS2 are dedicated for the construction of monuments and the rites and ceremonies that surround them to the exclusion of domestic activity. This interpretation suggests that people may have travelled from other locales for events or occasions such as the construction of monuments or the burial of a community member. This implies a physical, spatial separation between spaces associated with activity for the living and activity for the dead. This interpretation would imply that domestic sites (i.e., places where communities lived and enacted their daily lives) are not located within CS1 and CS2 – an interpretation theoretically supported by lack of evidence. However, evidence for Early Neolithic domestic sites is scarce all over Britain.

Overall, the evidence from the whole of Wiltshire County accounts for an estimated 311 bodies over four consecutive centuries. The introduction of farming into Britain likely supported larger populations than was possible with a hunter-gather lifestyle (Bellwood & Oxenham 2008) therefore Early Neolithic populations were likely to be prosperous and increasing in number. Therefore, it must be assumed that hundreds, if not thousands, of individuals are missing from the extant archaeological record. These people can collectively be referred to as the 'absent dead'. This serves to emphasise two main points. Firstly, extant mortuary evidence is extremely rare and valuable. Our understanding of Early Neolithic society is founded on human remains and mortuary assemblages. Every piece of human bone from this period holds valuable information and should be a high

priority for excavation and analysis. Secondly, whilst every piece is valuable, the notion that Early Neolithic mortuary evidence, even collectively, is representative of all Early Neolithic mortuary practices (and Early Neolithic society and culture by extension) should be seriously challenged. Extant assemblages demonstrate unsustainable population demographics (Figure 4.3-4.7, Table 4.1) which can only represent a small minority of those who lived during this period.

The individuals and groups in extant mortuary assemblages are the result of highly selective mortuary processes. It is likely that selection for some of these processes were determined through kinship and power relationships in which members of powerful families and kinship groups were selected for conspicuous burial rites and interred in monumental spaces (Benson & Whittle 2007: 218; Sanchez-Quinto *et al* 2019). These theories have been posited for decades and the evidence from Hazleton North suggests this might be true for at least one chambered tomb in Britain (Fowler *et al* 2021). Although interpretations have moved away from politico-centric interpretations in which monumental structures are manifestations of coercive power of an individual or family over the majority (Parker Pearson 1999: 28-31), the selectiveness of visible mortuary processes demonstrates exclusivity, and perhaps, the *exclusion* of the majority. It is therefore more appropriate to interpret Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages and the processes that go with them as representative of only a small portion of Early Neolithic populations.

The absent dead therefore represent the majority of Early Neolithic society. Whilst the absence of evidence cannot be considered evidence, the absence of the absent dead strongly suggests that many Early Neolithic bodies were subject to mortuary processes which resulted in the eventual destruction or dissolution of their bodies. Given that visible mortuary practices result in, or are concerned with, the breaking down of bodies into smaller pieces, it follows that destructive processes were also applied to the absent dead. It is not possible to know whether complete destruction of the human body was the primary goal or whether it was simply a biproduct of the processes used. However, one motivation could have been the physical transformation of bodies to initiate an individual into another world or state. Therefore, the physical transformation of the body represents a rite of passage from the world of the living into the world of the dead (Crozier 2018: 20, 25; Fowler .2003: 59).

Therefore, possible mortuary processes which might result in absence have been considered. A primary phase of exposure, or excarnation, could account for lack of feature. This process often leaves separated elements on the ground surface vulnerable to animal action and other weathering and erosional processes. Whilst most bone material might dissolve, full skeletonisation can take some time, during which some material might be redeposited in 'bone traps' such as tree throws where it is more likely to be preserved. Excarnation has largely been dismissed as a popular theory within the context of Early Neolithic mortuary practices due to the lack of evidence, both in existing monumental and redeposited contexts (Crozier 2016: 732).

It could be possible that exposed material was collected and redeposited in other features on a much larger scale than the current archaeological record implies. However, in CS1, only two pits from 75 contain human remains, accounting for an MNI of 5 individuals. This suggests deliberate deposition of human bone in pits features is exceptionally rare and, based on existing evidence, the discovery of more examples would not account for significantly more bodies, or the portions of the demographic that are currently underrepresented in the archaeological record. It is also unlikely that sufficient bodies are left unrecorded in unopened monuments to account for all the absent dead.

Another possible process which might account for the absent dead could be river deposits in which bodies were placed in rivers or streams. This is a highly effective way of breaking down a body into small, scattered elements. Elements that might survive would likely be carried significant distances downstream and therefore be beyond the scope of this project. Some Neolithic skulls have been found in the Thames gravels, suggesting that some bodies entered waterways whether through deliberate deposition or redeposition through natural processes (Edwards *et al* 2009: 39).

Finally, cremation is a possibility. Cremation does occur within the archaeological record, so we know it was utilised occasionally (e.g., Corcoran 1970: 42). However, burned bone carbonises and becomes harder, meaning it can survive better than 'green' bone. Although burned bone is often highly fragmentary, it does survive in the archaeological record. If cremation as a single-phase mortuary process was a widespread practice, burned bone would be more widely recorded. Furthermore, if cremation was practiced ubiquitously then one might expect to find more evidence of burning or pyre sites (McKinley 2013).

Any one of the proposed mortuary processes used by itself would not consistently result in the complete destruction of a human body. Given the complex, multi-phase nature of many mortuary processes evident from the archaeological record, it is likely that mortuary processes resulting in 'absent dead' would also have involved several stages. It is possible that similar processes, and combinations of processes, were applied to individuals whose bodies entered the archaeological record, and those whose bodies became absent from it. Figure 6.3. is a flow chart showing a thought experiment designed to suggest possible combinations of mortuary processes applied to Early Neolithic bodies. These combinations show potential outcomes at every stage and result in different possible 'end points' – the final phase of mortuary processing – which might have resulted in either a body or body parts being preserved to enter the archaeological record or to become permanently absent from it. This diagram starts with 5 possible primary processes (inhumation, cremation, deposition in a chamber, dismemberment, and open-air exposure) and shows possible next phases. This diagram demonstrates why interpretation of Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages can be so complex because there are several possible outcomes at each stage. Two simplified flow charts are shown in Figures 6.4-6.5. These figures show two hypothetical sets of mortuary processes which could have been applied to an Early Neolithic body. These two flow charts show possible outcomes which might result in the absence of human bones from the archaeological record, or presence in it.

It is possible that each phase or process was associated with a significant symbolic meaning. Bodies were manipulated and transformed through each phase which prepared the body, literally and symbolically for the next phase of treatment. It is likely that this combination of processes was highly ceremonial in nature and represents a significant investment of time and energy from living communities. Each proposed combination of processes might take months or years to carry out to completion.

In summary, the presence and absence case studies in Chapter 5 show that the current human bone in the archaeological record is not representative of the entire lived population during the Early Neolithic. The absent dead relates to individuals whose bodies are absent from the archaeological record. These bodies are likely to have been subjected to multiple phases of body treatments which have destroyed their bodies in such a way that pieces of it have not been preserved underground. Given that much of the human bone material from the archaeological record is disarticulated, and in some cases redeposited, it follows that many of these bodies have also been subjected to multiple phases of body treatments.

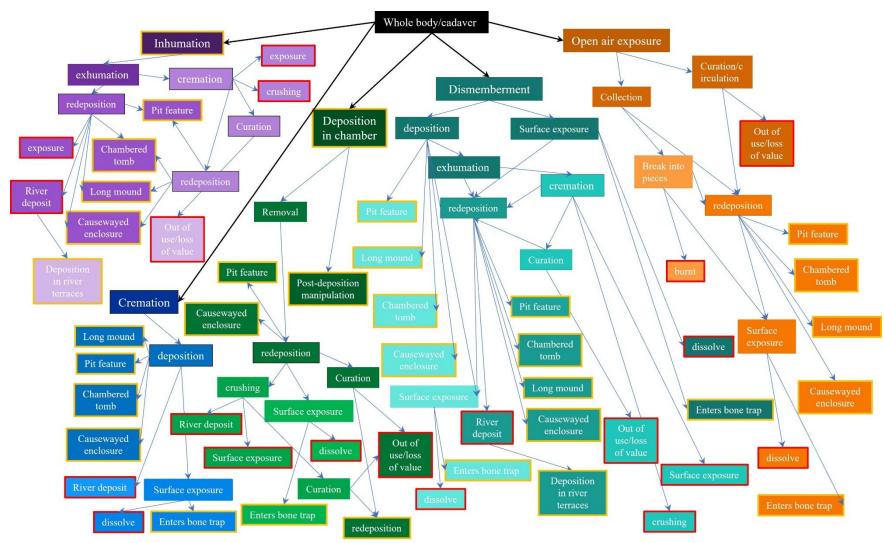


Figure 6.3. Flow chart showing possible combinations of mortuary processes applied to Early Neolithic bodies and their possible outcome. Squares outlined in yellow are possible end points where bone is preserved and could enter the archaeological record, squares outlined in red are possible end points where bone might become permanently absent from the archaeological record

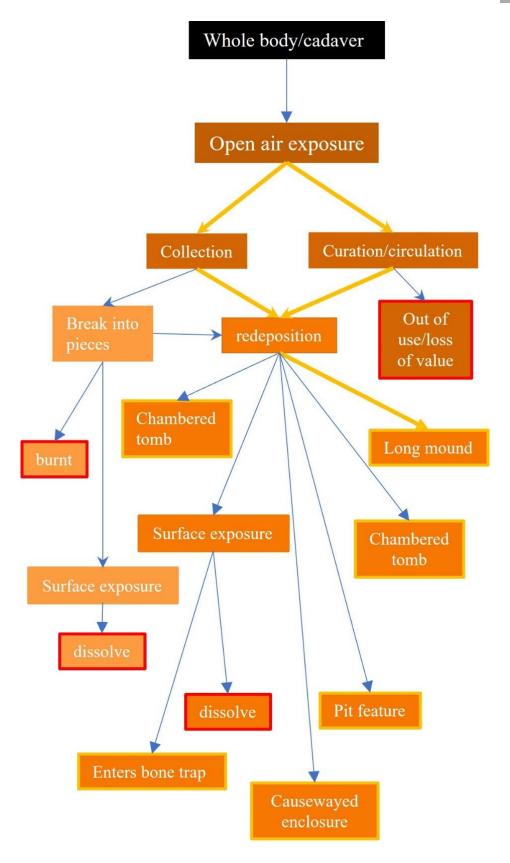


Figure 6.4. Flow chart showing a hypothetical situation in which stages of mortuary processes started with open-air exposure and ended with deposition of human bone in a long mound. Yellow arrows signify the path of mortuary processes. Squares outlined in yellow show a possible outcome where bone is preserved and enters the archaeological record. Squares outlined in red show a possible outcome where bone becomes permanently absent from the archaeological record

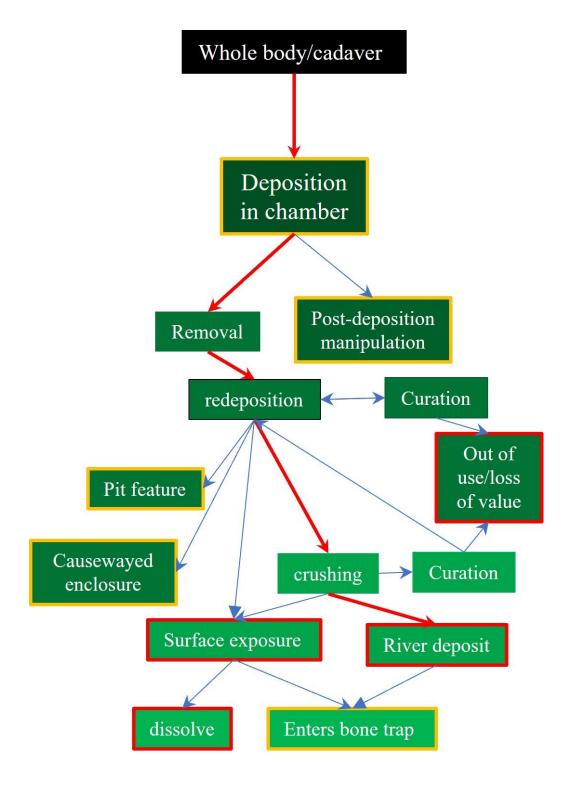


Figure 6.5. Flow chart showing a hypothetical situation in which stages of mortuary processes started with deposition in a chamber and ended with absence from the archaeological record as a result of a deposition in a river or stream. Red arrows signify the path of mortuary processes used. Squares outlined in yellow show possible end points where bone is preserved and could enter the archaeological record. Squares outlines in red show possible end points where bone becomes permanently absent from the archaeological record.

Figures 6.3-6.5 explore possible body treatments and phases that might have been applied to Early Neolithic bodies and body parts and serve to demonstrate that there are many possible routes by which visible mortuary assemblages and absent bodies might have been achieved. These diagrams highlight the complexity of interpreting Early Neolithic mortuary practices from visible assemblages. It is unlikely that only one 'pathway' was utilised. However, many intermediate stages are archaeologically untraceable, and excavations only reveal the 'end point', or final result.

## 6.2. Personhood and identity

Personhood and identity driven interpretations have become established in the last 25 years (Fowler 2016: 397) and have been used to interpret Early Neolithic mortuary practices (Fowler 2010). Overall, the findings from this project generally align with current archaeological debates concerning personhood and identity including themes of partible, dividual identity. The disarticulated nature of many Early Neolithic assemblages is posited as evidence for dividual identities, in which personhood is expressed through multi-faceted relationships with others and identity emphasises the community rather than the individual (Fowler 2016: 398; Brück 2001: 655). In these interpretations, identity facets help define an individuals' contribution to the fabric of a community and this expression can continue after death through the transformation of the body from a whole individual to separate, partible elements (Crozier 2018: 25). Separated elements therefore represent the facets of relational identity during life as well as symbolising the transformation of the person into another state through manifest physical changes. The prevalence of disarticulated and fragmentary bones in this study strongly suggests a prevalent custom of allowing a body to decompose for the purpose of separating elements. Current personhood themes offer plausible explanations for the deeper social and cultural meanings that could have been associated with these practices in which an individual's identity continues to be expressed through the post-mortem body treatments applied to their body.

A personhood approach is a useful tool for exploring new ideas, especially the social motivations and customs which might result in archaeologically visible mortuary assemblages. However, it is limited by the physical evidence and how far this evidence can support theories. Once theory has departed from direct physical evidence, its usefulness can be questioned. Furthermore, the underlying assumption of a personhood approach is that body treatment processes applied to a body inherently reflect the identity of the

individual while they were living, whether individual or dividual. Given the predominance of redeposited material in Early Neolithic mortuary assemblages, it is likely that in many instances, human bone was deposited a number of years after the individuals themselves died (Wysocki *et al* 2007: 78). This therefore undermines the suggested link between the identity of individuals and the final mortuary processes to which their body or body parts were subject. It is therefore proposed that a different approach would be more appropriate for the interpretation of Early Neolithic mortuary practices.

Instead of linking the meaning of mortuary practices to individuals, the meaning of these practices might be better understood as a different form of communication in which the human bone is used as part of the fabric of material installations at significant locations. In many locations where human remains are found, human bone is deposited alongside other materials such as animal bone and flint. This could suggest that while human bone was an important material, it was often utilised as part of a broader repertoire of materials that carried significance and meaning. This could go some way to explain the total lack of human remains at mortuary sites like South Street and Beckhampton long mounds (Smith & Evans 1968: 138; Ashbee et al 1979). In this sense, human bone could be considered a kind of currency which was spread across the Early Neolithic landscape, and regularly incorporated at monumental sites to imbue and add value. This could be because of the inherent value of the material of human bone. Alternatively, human bone could have represented the ancestors and the installation of human bone in significant or monumental locations could have carried notions of connectivity, heritage, culture, and shared genealogy. In each any case, it is suggested that many Early Neolithic mortuary practices were less motivated by the identities of the individuals whose bodies were used, and more by the social significance associated with the material of human bone. As a result, human bone was deposited and installed widely across the Early Neolithic landscape, along with other materials such as animal bone, to imbue locations with significance and add lasting value.

#### 6.3. Chapter Six summary

This project has highlighted some key themes within Early Neolithic mortuary practices which have broader implications for interpretations. Many primary mortuary practices utilised during the Early Neolithic resulted in the breaking down of bodies into smaller, partible pieces. This primary stage enabled the prominent use of disarticulated bone in

contexts indicative of secondary or tertiary mortuary processes. It is likely that during this period, the majority of bodies were subject to complex, multi-phase mortuary processes - some of which were preserved or partially preserved in the archaeological record and others were subject to processes which rendered them permanently absent from it. Some possible processes or combinations of processes are considered in Figure 6.3-6.5. These diagrams show some of the complexity presented to modern archaeologists in interpreting Early Neolithic mortuary contexts by showing there are many possibilities which might result in the kinds of assemblages which have been recorded.

These flow charts further serve to highlight the fundamental differences between processes which result in assemblages found in chambered tombs and at long mound sites. Chambered tomb assemblages mainly represent primary depositions, which have then been manipulation, and long mound assemblages mainly represent secondary depositions of redeposited material. The prevalence of redeposited material suggests a primary phase of exposure or caching in which bodies were allowed to decompose before being collected and redistributed. However, physical evidence for this primary phase remains elusive.

It is also suggested that, due to the time it takes for a body to become disarticulated, individual identities were not relevant to the mortuary processes applied to bodies or body parts. Instead, it is suggested that human bone carried inherent value as a material and was deliberately deposited across the Early Neolithic landscape at significant (often monumental) locations.

# **Chapter Seven: Conclusions**

# 7.1. Key findings

This project aimed to provide a deeper understanding of all Early Neolithic mortuary processes. To do this, an assessment of human remains material from monumental and non-monumental contexts has been completed. This has included, where possible, contextual information, radiocarbon dating analysis and skeletal information. It was hoped that a holistic understanding of Early Neolithic mortuary practices might be gleaned, including how mortuary practices might differ and/or be linked across site types, how age and gender might affect mortuary treatment, and how mortuary practices changed over time during the Early Neolithic period. A presence and absence study has also been undertaken to recognise spatial patterns in the locations of Early Neolithic features associated with human remains. This project has highlighted several key themes with significant implications for current archaeological debate and future research.

One key success of this project is the compilation of a database containing current information concerning Early Neolithic features and human remains in Wiltshire. This includes site names, types, locations, and references as well as relevant contextual information and radiocarbon dates when available (Appendix 1). This database has identified all known Early Neolithic features as well as mortuary assemblages for the purpose of interpreting mortuary practices. As this researcher is painfully aware, information about site locations and updated excavation records are not often easy to find, have rarely been updated in the last century, and generally only include monumental sites. Maude Cunnington published a synthesis of known long barrows in 1914 (Cunnington 1914). Since then, only one updated list was published in 1983 (Barker 1983), for the Avebury region. The database provided in the appendices of this project, which provides a review of the known information about Early Neolithic features from all site types within Wiltshire County, will therefore enable future study especially for sites that are less known. This synthesis serves to demonstrate what information is missing and highlights the contrast of available information between sites that have been subject to detailed analysis compared with those that have not. Despite nearly 200 known Early Neolithic sites in this study area, modern interpretations rest on information from only a handful of favourites which are revisited again and again for the

application of new scientific techniques. Whilst the value of new findings for these sites is recognised, burrowing deeper into the same select sites serves to obscure the 'bigger picture' and creates a false impression in modern scholarship that they are representative. The database in Appendix 1 addresses this bias.

The reader will notice that bias towards certain sites is maintained within this work for detailed discussion of individual sites. This is largely to do with the kinds of information that is available. For example, very few sites were available for radiocarbon analysis, and even fewer had sufficient detail to be able to deduce possible changes over time. Similarly, detailed contextual and skeletal information is only available for a handful of sites. The combination of bad bone preservation at newly recorded sites, the disarticulated state of many human bone assemblages, and reliance on 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century reports come together to create the perfect storm of limitations for detailed comparative work on human bone assemblages. As a result, only general statements about how age and gender might correlate with mortuary treatments can be reliably posited. For example, the population demographic represented at Early Neolithic mortuary contexts suggests overwhelmingly that adults were selected for treatments which preserved their bodies in archaeological contexts. Sub-adults and mature adults are severely underrepresented. Only adult males have been identified in inhumation burial contexts, and sub-adult remains at Windmill Hill were generally found in deliberate deposits.

Change over time in mortuary practices during the Early Neolithic was not reliably identified. This kind of analysis requires an intersection of data concerning radiocarbon dates and basic skeletal information. The number of sites where both datasets are available are very few and mostly relate to the use of monumental sites. In contrast, inhumation burials were utilised throughout the Early Neolithic, sometimes predating monumental construction as well as post-dating it. Radiocarbon dates suggest these types of features were used sporadically. The use of pit inhumations can be considered conceptually different from monumental depositions as their use does not seem to be linked with contemporary monumental structures. This is implied by their spatial and chronological separation from Early Neolithic monuments. Due to the disproportionate study of monumental mortuary practices, pit inhumations are not often considered within their appropriate context. However, a holistic approach achieves a direct comparison of mortuary practices from both pit features and monumental contexts and is novel among modern archaeological interpretations.

Another key outcome of this study is to demonstrate in an empirical, repeatable way, the presence and absence patterns of Early Neolithic features and human remains within two case study areas. This case study has demonstrated the relative absence of Early Neolithic features, and especially the absence of human remains. This should have significant implications for future archaeological investigation and interpretation. Firstly, this serves to emphasise the importance of curated and newly recorded human bone for further study. Every piece of human bone dated to the Early Neolithic is significant and has potential to add valuable information to our understanding of mortuary practices. Secondly, bodies recorded in the archaeological record do not represent a full population demographic, suggesting most individuals who lived during the Early Neolithic were subject to body treatments which rendered their bodies absent from the archaeological record — the 'absent dead'. Furthermore, the implication of this case study is that lack of Early Neolithic sub-surface features is genuine. This could further impact our understanding of Early Neolithic lifeways. One interpretation is that communities lived 'above ground', avoiding physical alterations to the landscape unless under exceptional conditions.

Overall, this project has successfully demonstrated the value of a holistic approach and has considered the full scope of Early Neolithic mortuary practices. By including all mortuary assemblages including non-monumental and sites with less detailed recording, this project has considered and suggested appropriate interpretations for all visible mortuary practices at all known site types as well as archaeologically invisible mortuary practices. The collation of known mortuary evidence and the presence and absence case study have come together to empirically demonstrate that extant mortuary evidence accounts for a small proportion of lived populations. The absent dead represent the majority of Early Neolithic populations. The absent dead are individuals who were subjected to mortuary treatments post-mortem which rendered their bodies archaeologically invisible. Due to the absence of their remains, the exact processes that these bodies were subject to are unknown. However, it is likely that bodies were subject to complex multi-phase processes which required considerable, sustained effort from living population to complete.

In contrast, archaeologically visible mortuary treatments should be seen to represent the minority of Early Neolithic populations and should be considered highly selective, perhaps even exclusive, processes. It has been suggested that mortuary assemblages from chambered tombs represent strict kinship groups in which strong biological links can also be identified

(Fowler *et al* 2021). Whilst this has yet to be confirmed for other such sites, this interpretation would fit with evidence from this study. Archaeologically visible mortuary assemblages often represent complex multi-phase processes in which the degradation of the human body into separate elements is nearly always the result. It is thought due to lack of evidence for deliberate dismemberment of fleshed corpses, that the main method of disarticulation is temporary storage or exposure in which bodies were allowed to naturally degrade before elements were selected and/or transported for secondary processes. Within this context, pit inhumations remain the anomaly.

Archaeologically visible and invisible burial practices during the Early Neolithic are indicative of a living society who were actively and intentionally engaged in the treatment of their dead community members. It is likely that person kinds (identity facets such as age and sex) of deceased individuals was not the main motivation for the range of mortuary processes applied to bodies. Rather it seems that human bone carried intrinsic value and was distributed throughout the landscape to contribute to the value of significant places. This could have been evocative of a shared heritage and culture, marked and memorialised through the installation of human bone.

## 7.2. Suggestions for further work

The outcomes of this study lead to two main suggestions for further research. First, the application of scientific research methods to a broader sample of Early Neolithic material would greatly enhance general understanding of Early Neolithic lifeways. This should include the identification of extant curated long mound assemblages from museum and other archives with the intention to apply radiocarbon dating and skeletal analysis among other methods if possible. This approach will help address the research bias towards chambered tombs and should serve to allow the interpretation of long mound assemblages as a distinct site type by providing essential information that is currently absent. This would require a multi-disciplinary approach and would be a considerable undertaking but would likely have a significant impact on our understanding of the use and function of long mounds as mortuary monuments in comparison to chambered tombs. Similarly, the prioritisation of radiocarbon dating of human bone in other contexts such as causewayed enclosure ditches and pit features would help develop more detailed chronologies for Early Neolithic mortuary practices and how they changed over time. Radiocarbon dating schemes applied to disarticulated,

redeposited material have not often been applied, but might help us to gain further understanding of the time take between primary and secondary mortuary treatments.

Secondly, it would be useful to compare these findings with Early Neolithic mortuary practices from another region in Britain to understand regional variation. This could give an indication of cultural differences and interactions between communities during the Early Neolithic represented through consistencies and differences in mortuary practices. The Wiltshire area is currently held up as the standard for Early Neolithic mortuary practices due to its favourable preservation conditions, visible monuments, and long history of investigation. However, understanding regional variation in social practices could give us a better indication of whether, and to what extent, mortuary evidence from Wiltshire is representative.

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## **Appendix 1: Individual site records**

This appendix contains general information on every site researched during this project, whether they contain human remains or not. This includes, when available, locations, excavation history, plan drawings, dating information, and a summary of significant artefactual finds. This appendix shows both what information is available, as well as effectively illuminating data gaps and flaws for each site.

This appendix is organised broadly by site category, beginning with causewayed enclosures, chambered tombs, long mounds, and finally pit features.

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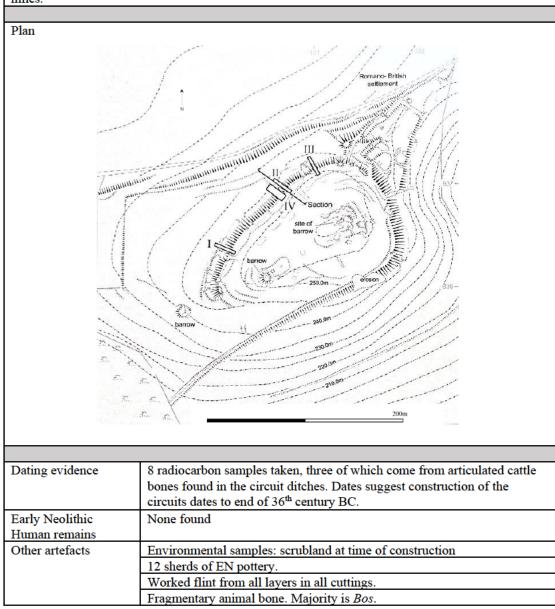
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#### Appendix 1:1 Knap Hill

	Knap Hill	Location: SU122636
Site type	Causewayed enclosure	
Excavation details	was the first recognised causewa Connah 1961 – Four relatively	small cuttings made.Three trenches to res and another over a causeway. No
Sources	Cunnington 1911; Connah 1965	; Whittle et al 2011

#### Description

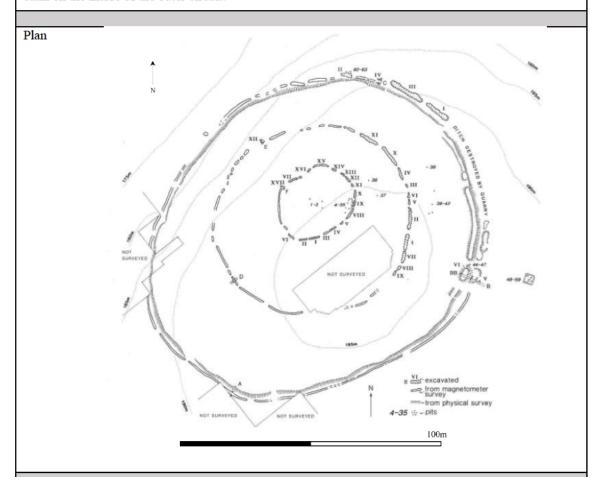
Knap Hill causewayed enclosure consists of six segments of ditch and bank separated by five causeways. To the north-east is a Roman 'plateau enclosure' as described by Cunnington. Various other prehistoric monuments are in proximity, including Adam's Grave long barrow, several round barrows within and surrounding the Causewayed enclosure and Rybury and Windmill Hill within 5 miles.



## Appendix 1:2 Windmill Hill

Windmill Hill, Wiltshire		Location: SU 087 714
Site type	Causewayed enclosure	
Excavation details	Reverend HGO Kendall 1922-2	3 – Flint collections from the south slope;
	butt of segment of outer ditch exc	avated
	Alexander Keiller 1925-29 – Ex	cavations of earthworks from all three
	circuits	
	Isobel Smith 1957-58 - For the p	ourpose of clarifying Keiller's findings
	Alistair Whittle et al 1988 - recu	ats of 5 of Smith's trenches and two
	others for the purpose of finding	environmental and dating evidence
Sources	Smith 1965; Whittle et al 1999; V	Whittle et al 2011

Description
Causewayed enclosure covering approx. 8ha of land. Earth works consist of three circuits and a single bank on the inside of the outer circuit.



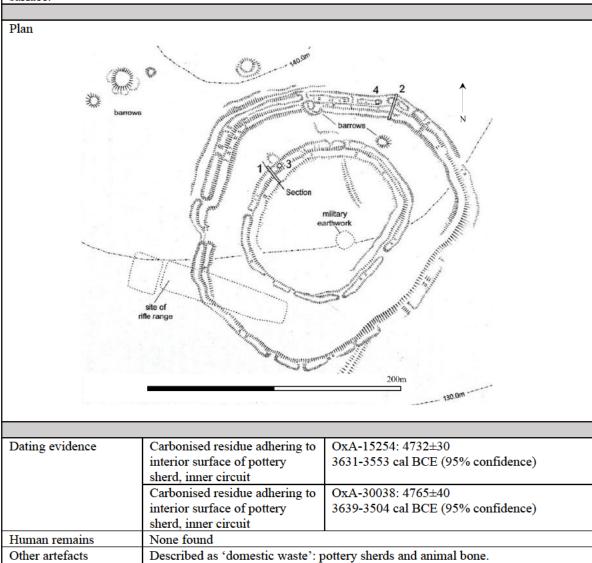
Dating evidence	See Appendix 4	
g		
Human remains	6 individuals:	
Other artefacts	Fully articulated animal inhumations (pig, goat etc.)	
	Partially articulated animal remains	
	Disarticulated animal remains	
	Fragmentary ceramic material	
	Worked flint	
	Shaped chalk items	
	Antler and horncores	

#### Appendix 1:3 Robin Hood's Ball

Robi	n Hood's Ball	Location: SU 1011 4604
Site type	Causewayed enclosure	
Excavation details	range was built. <b>Thomas 1956</b> – Small scale excawell as a small extension across the whittle et al 2011 – included in the second seco	vation. Dug two slots across both circuits as the causeway in Trench 2. the dating project <i>Gathering Time</i> . No this project, but material from the 1956
Sources	Thomas 1964; Whittle et al 2011	; Richards 1990; Oswald et al 2001

#### Description

A causewayed enclosure with two circuits covering an area of approximately 3.5ha, lying just to the south of the hill peak. The inner circuit is round but with a flattened edge to the southeast, and the outer circuit is irregular in shape, with a pronounced flattened edge on the southeast. Earthworks still visible on the ground surface.



Most of the animal bone was cattle. Sheep/goat also present. Much of the animal

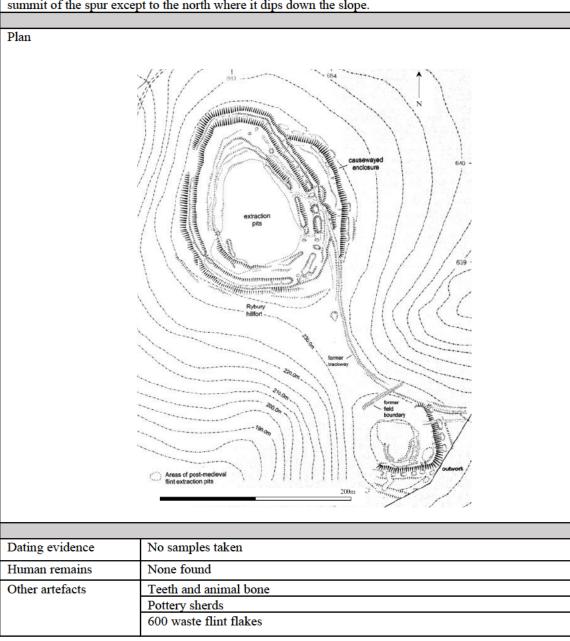
bone was fragmentary with a few examples of articulating joints.

### Appendix 1:4 Rybury

Rybury		Location: SU 0832 6397
Site type	Causewayed enclosure	
Excavation details	Bonney 1963 – Small survey tren	ich
Sources	Bonney 1964; Whittle et al 2011	

#### Description

The Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure is overlaid by an Iron Age Hillfort. The causewayed enclosure consists of a single circuit covering an approximate area of 2ha. The earthworks encircle the summit of the spur except to the north where it dips down the slope.

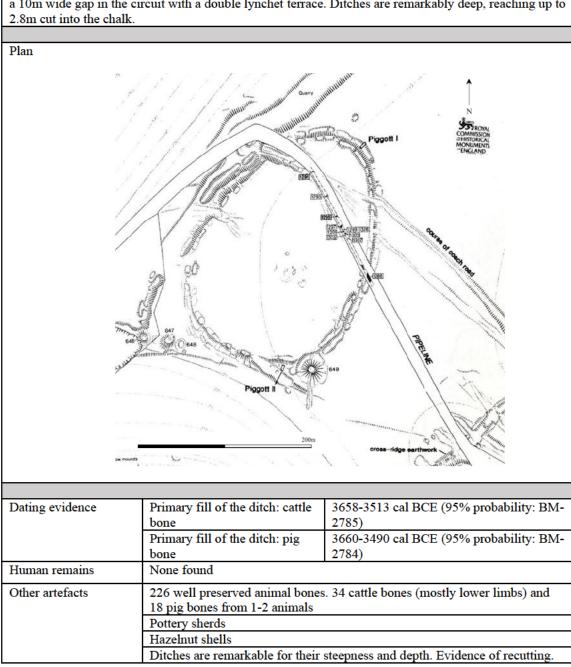


#### Appendix 1:5 Whitesheet Hill

V	Vhitesheet Hill	Location: ST 8017 3519
Site type	Causewayed enclosure	
Excavation details	20 <sup>th</sup> century  Piggott 1951 – Confirmed that it two trenches with Grinsell to reve  Rawlings 1989-1990 – Earthwork	k survey by RCHME and rescue gy. Took another cutting into the ditches
Sources	Piggott 1952; Rawlings et al 200-	4; Whittle et al 2011

#### Description

Ovoid medium-sized circuit with at least 23 ditch segments with an internal bank enclosing an area of approximately 2.3ha. There is a potential entrance 35m west of the large bowl barrow which consists of a 10m wide gap in the circuit with a double lynchet terrace. Ditches are remarkably deep, reaching up to 2.8m cut into the chalk.

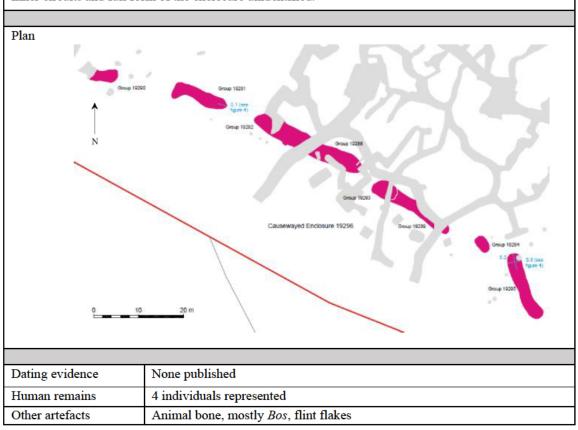


### Appendix 1:6 Larkhill

	Larkhill	Location: SU 1409 4441
Site type	Causewayed enclosure	
Excavation details		- series of project phases designed to ffected by the Army Basing Programme, and record excavation.
Sources	Thompson et al 2017; Leivers et	al 2020; Leivers 2021

#### Description

Outer circuit of a causewayed enclosures indicated by 5 ditch sections with corresponding causeways. Inner circuits and full form of the enclosure unidentified.

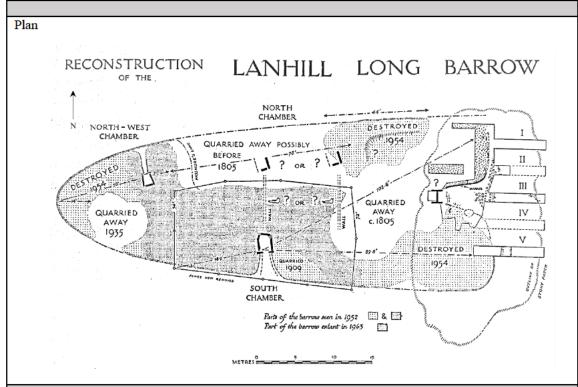


#### Appendix 1:7 Lanhill

I	Lanhill	Location: ST 877 747
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1956 – Excavated three exposed stones. Found false entrance	
	and remains of two individuals.	
	Thurnam 1909 – Excavated false entrance and the North chamber.	
	Keiller & Piggott 1935 – Extensive conservation project to clear the	
	mound. Revealed the entrance to the North-West chamber.	
	King 1963 – Small-scale rescue	excavation organised on the East side. 5
	parallel cuttings were dug into the	e of the mound.
Sources	Cunnington 1910; Keiller & Pigg	ott 1938; King 1966

#### Description

Several attempts have been made to clear vegetation off the mound (1935 & 1962) resulting in disturbances to the topsoil and construction of the mound. Mound contains three chambers with their own passage. The chambers are constructed of upright stones with dry walling and the barrow contains a false entrance. Only one pit, possibly pre-mound has been discovered.



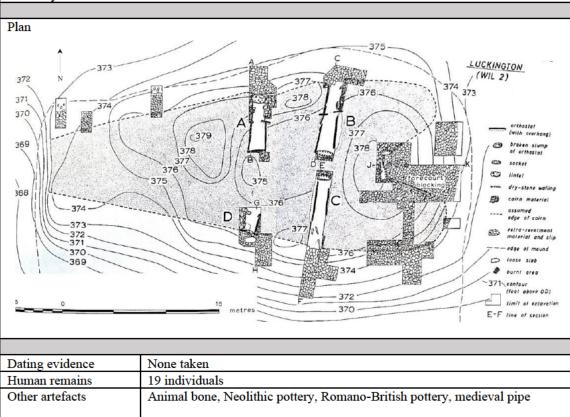
Dating evidence	None
Human remains	22-23 individuals.
Other artefacts	A small amount of pottery

Appendix 1:8 Luckington, Giant's Caves

Luckingto	n, Giant's Caves	Location: ST 8205 8287
Site type	Chambered long barrow	
Excavation details	Anon. 1646-1660 – chambers were rifled, and stone roofing removed  Passmore 1932 – 're-excavated the central area already mutilated by the  17 <sup>th</sup> century explorers'  Corcoran 1970 – Chambers excavated by Passmore were re-excavated.	
Sources	Passmore 1934; Corcoran 1970	

#### Description

This chambered tomb has four chambers, two north and two south, and a possible stone forecourt. It has been subject to extensive disturbance. Artefacts found inside the chambers indicate disturbances in the roman and medieval periods. Mortuary deposits in chamber C have been greatly disturbed but seem relatively intact in others.



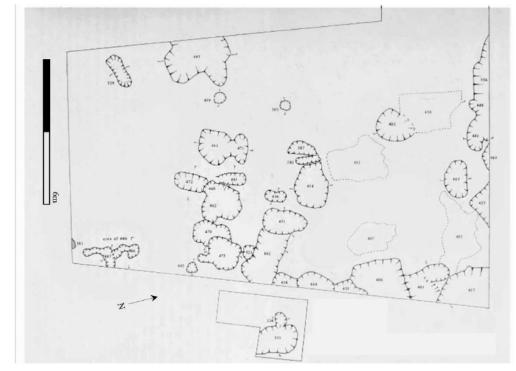
### Appendix 1:9 Millbarrow

Millbarrow		Location: SU 0943 7221
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	evidence in the ditches, following	
Sources	Whittle 1994	

#### Description

This long barrow was destroyed in the 1960s to allow for easier agriculture. This barrow had two sets of flanking ditches, an inner and outer set. It is suggested it contained at least one chamber with a passage, likely constructed from sarsen stones. Field work for this project was undertaken as part of a project looking for dating material and environmental samples from the flanking ditches.

#### Plan



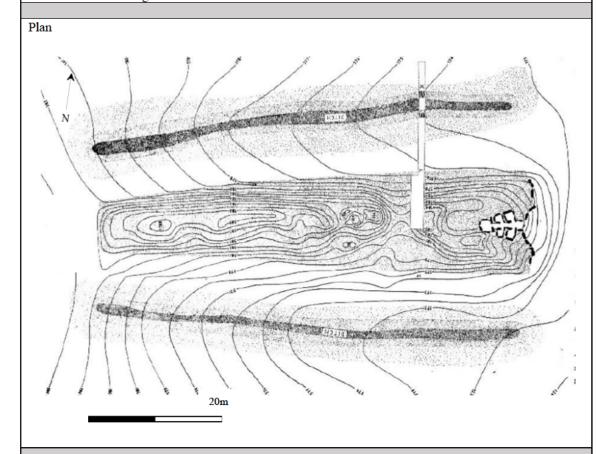
Dating evidence	8 samples taken for radiocarbon dating analysis. Suggests activity between late part of 38th century BC and early 34th century BC. 4 samples from human bone and 4 from red deer antler.
Human remains	14 individuals
Other artefacts	538 worked flints, but 75% is unstratified. Fragmentary animal bone and Neolithic pottery

### Appendix 1:10 West Kennet

West Kennet		Location: SU 10279 67793
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1859 – Excavation of the western chamber. Fill and skeletons removed.  Piggott 1955-56 – Excavation of the chamber area. Fill removed from all chambers, construction recorded, human remains removed. Reconstruction of the sarsen structure undertaken.	
Sources	Piggott 1958; Piggott 1962; Thomas & Whittle 1986; Wysocki et al 2007	

#### Description

Long barrow with 5 chambers. Chambers are constructed with a combination of sarsen boulders and dry walling with corbelled roof on the western chamber. The central passage opens to a semi-circular forecourt which was subsequently blocked off with large sarsen uprights. Long barrow is significant for its size -100m in length.



Dating evidence	See Appendix 4
Human remains	36 individuals represented
Other artefacts	Approx. 850 sherds representing 250 vessels 1 leaf shape arrowhead near neck of Skeleton II in northeast chamber, 25 worked flints. 13 bone objects: 7 pins, 1 needle, 3 perforated ox phalanges, 1 boar's tusk, 2 gouges 21 beads: 7 bone, 8 stone, 6 shell (secondary fill) Animal bone (secondary fill) 6 roman coins (secondary fill)

## Appendix 1:11 East Kennet

East Kennet Location: SU 1162 6		Location: SU 1162 6684
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	19th Century – recorded by Coalt Hoare	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description		
Trees have been plante	ed on the mound.	
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:12 Adam's Graves

Ad	lam's Graves	Location: SU 1124 6338	
Site type	Chambered tomb		
Excavation details		<b>Thurnam 1860</b> – Found a single chamber at the east end and evidence for previous disturbance. Traces of human remains	
Sources	Cunnington 1914 Barker 1983		
Description One chamber found in the east end. Chamber is made of sarsen uprights with Oolite dry stone walling. Thurnam found evidence of previous disturbance and human remains have been lost.  Plan N/A			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	Only fragmentary traces found		
Other artefacts	Flint arrowhead		

## Appendix 1:13 Old Chapel

Old Chapel		Location: SU 1288 7291	
Site type	Chambered tomb		
Excavation details	19th Century – Described by Stul	kely	
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
_	<b>Description</b> Construction unclear but contains at least one chamber. Levelled by the time of Coalt Hoare.		
DI			
Plan N/A			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:14 Temple Bottom

Ter	nple Bottom	Location: SU 1485 7251
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	Between 1864-1885 – Excavated three time by Lukis, Smith, and Spicer. Very limited information available from any of those excavations.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description Excavators found a possible 2 chambers. Human bone was found but was extremely fragmentary.  Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	Now lost	
Other artefacts	Bone gauge and sarsen rubbing ston	es

## Appendix 1:15 Shelving Stones

	Shelving Stones	Location: SU 1038 7155	
Site type	Chambered tomb	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	Hilier 1857 – an assessment of the remains. None found.	Hilier 1857 – an assessment of the chamber location to look for human remains. None found.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description  Mound was destroyed by 1849 and was mostly ploughed out by the time of Stukeley's description. The position of the stones suggests at least one chamber with dimension 2mx1m.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found	·	
Other artefacts	Unknown	<u> </u>	

## Appendix 1:16 Manton Down

I	Manton Down	Location: SU 1478 7128	
Site type	Chambered tomb		
Excavation details	Aubrey – recorded the monumen	Aubrey – recorded the monument.	
	Piggott 1955 – excavated stone h	oles and forecourt	
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
	Barker 1983		
The mound behind the chambered was levelled by the farmer in 1952. Many of the stones of the chamber were <i>in situ</i> but fallen. Stone holes were found around the perimeter of the mound suggesting peristaliths.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

## Appendix 1:17 Tidcombe Great Barrow

Tidcombe Great Barrow Locati		Location: SU 2925 5760	
Site type	Chambered tomb		
Excavation details	-	1750 - Opened in search of treasure. Found chamber	
	due to earlier disturbance.	Thurnam & Lukis – Wanted to find burials but found none, potentially due to earlier disturbance.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER	: SU25NE102	
Description  Four large sarsen blocks which form the chamber are still visible. Flanking ditches are still visible although the western ditch has been largely infilled. The mound is disfigured by a cutting through the length of it which has not been infilled.			
Plan N/A			
D (1 11	Laria		
Dating evidence Human remains	N/A None found		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:18 Liddington

Liddington		Location: SU 2250 7977	
Site type	Chambered tomb		
Excavation details	Passmore 1922 – First recorded	Passmore 1922 – First recorded	
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
12 sarsen stones are vis	<del></del>		
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	4 individuals		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

### Appendix 1: 19 Lugbury

	Lugbury	Location: ST 8307 7855	
Site type	Chambered tomb	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	Hoare 1821 – Cut a slot down the	Hoare 1821 – Cut a slot down the length of the mound	
	2010 – Geophysical survey on mo chamber found	2010 – Geophysical survey on mound and earthworks. No evidence of the chamber found	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER:	ST87NW100	
This chambered tomb is now badly plough damaged but is known to contain four chambers. One chamber was uncovered through plough damage in 1854. The landowner then made a detailed assessment of the other three chambers and the associated mortuary assemblage.  Plan N/A			
	N/A		
N/A	N/A 26 individuals		

## Appendix 1:20 Oldbury Hill

Ol	dbury Hill	Location: SU 0469 6931
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	No known formal excavations	
Sources	W.C. 1871; Barker 1983; Wiltshire HER: SU06NW105	
Description  Landowner found the chamber and skeletons when digging into the mound for materials. Skeletons were described as mutilated and many of the bones were taken as souvenirs. Thurnam examined the skulls which have been preserved.  Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	3 individuals	
Other artefacts	Pottery and flints 'abundant' in the s	soil

## Appendix 1:21 Monkton Down

Monkton Down Location: SU 1		Location: SU 1164 7230
Site type	Chambered tomb	
Excavation details	Dean Mereweather	
Sources	Cunningotn 1914	
	Barker 1983	
Description Four sarsen stones left	exposed. Excavation of the mound reveal	ed animal hone but no human
Four sarsen stones left	exposed. Excavation of the mound reveal	led animal bone but no numan.
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Ox and red deer bones found in the ce	ntre of the mound

Appendix 1:22 Amesbury 42

A	mesbury 42	Location: SU 1375 4318
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1866 – Found secondar Richards 1980s – Samples excav the mound	ry burials and the skull of an ox ation to understand the construction of
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Richards 1999	
Description		
Located near the eastern	end of the Stonehenge Cursus. Badly	damaged through 20th century land use.
Plan		
110.40	Wooded 110.500 M	95011 95011 95011 95011 95011 95011 95011 95011 95011 95011
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Flint knapping debris, animal bone	

## Appendix 1:23 Milston 40

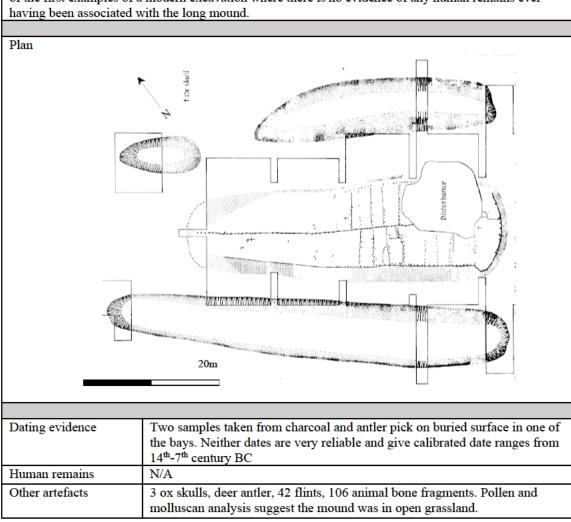
	Milston 40	Location: SU 2170 4624
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description Never been formally opened. Badly damaged by animal burrowing.		
Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

Appendix 1:24 Beckhampton Road

Beckhampton Road		Location: SU 087 691
Site type	Long barrow	
Excavation details		excavation in search of human remains.
	Extent of this excavation shown a	s 'disturbance' on plan drawing
	Ashbee et al 1964 – Full excavat	ion of the long barrow and portions of the
	flanking ditches	
Sources	Thurnam 1868; Smith & Evans 1	968; Ashbee <i>et al</i> 1979

#### Description

Excavated in the 1960s due to extensive ploughing in the area. Made of a series of timber fences dividing the mound into bays which were filled with spoil. No human remains were found, but three complete ox skulls were placed at intervals inside the mound. This site is significant because it was one of the first examples of a modern excavation where there is no evidence of any human remains ever having been associated with the long mound.

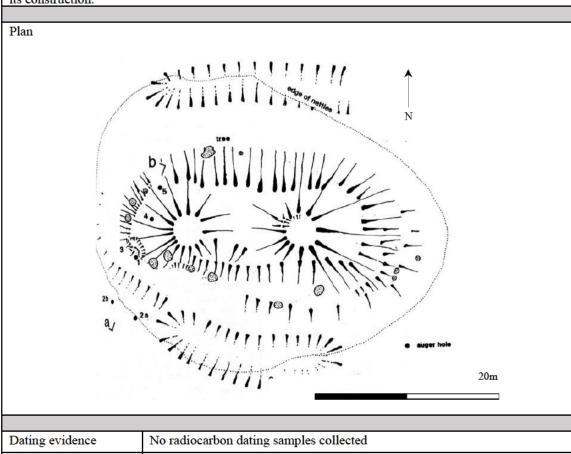


#### Appendix 1:25 Corton

	Corton	Location: ST 9308 4034
Site type	Long barrow	
Excavation details	found no human remains.  Maude Cunnington 1912 – Revelopment was constructed of a flint Allen & Gardiner 2000 – minim	cavated the east side of the mound but ealed the remains of 8 humans lying of the mound. Also showed that the cairn covered by chalk mound. ally intrusive investigation that involved imensions of the mound and collect
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Allen & Gardi	ner 2004

#### Description

A relatively small long barrow at 36.6m long. The mound housed the remains of 8 individuals laid between two ditches under a flint cairn. The flint cairn was then covered by a chalk mound quarried from two flanking ditches which were located during the 2000 auger hole survey. Environmental analysis suggests that woodland clearance occurred in the immediate vicinity of the barrow just before its construction.



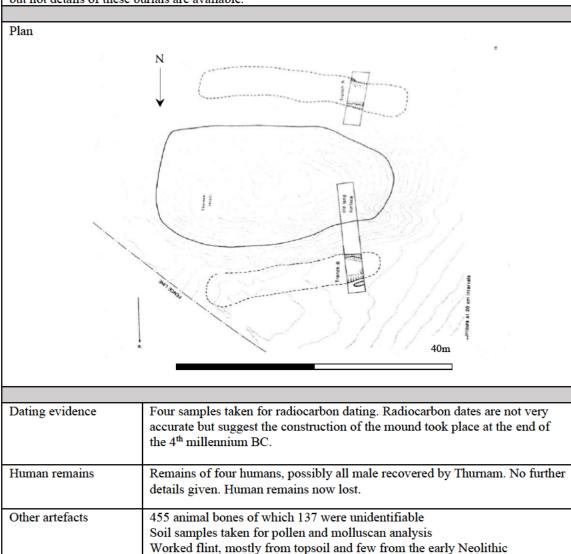
Dating evidence	No radiocarbon dating samples collected	
Human remains	Remains of 8 individuals. 7 adults and 1 child	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

#### Appendix 1:26 Easton Down

Easton Down		Location: SU 064 661
Site type	Long barrow	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1850s – Disturbed area	a of approximately 8m <sup>2</sup> at the east end of
	the mound. Purpose was to recov	er human remains.
	Whittle et al 1991 – purpose was to recover samples for radiocarbon	
	dating and environmental analysi	s as part of a wider project to construct an
	environmental sequence for the V	Vest Kennet valley. No permission given
	to excavate near the East end of t	he mound.
Sources	Thurnam 1859; Whittle et al 1993	3

#### Description

Pear shaped long barrow dated roughly to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Excavation from 1991 was undertaken for the purpose of collecting samples for radiocarbon dating and environmental data. Permission was not given to excavate near the east end where possible human remains may be found. The mound was originally wedge shapes and has two flanking ditches on North and South sides which do not reach round the front of the mound. 4 human skeletons were excavated by Thurnam in the 1850s but not details of these burials are available.



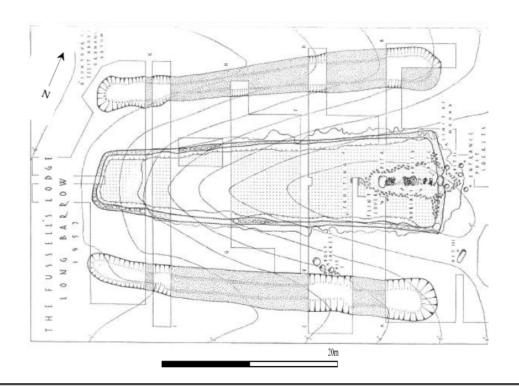
### Appendix 1:27 Fussell's Lodge

Fuss	ell's Lodge	Location: SU 1918 3247
Site type	Long barrow	
Excavation details	Paul Ashbee 1957 – Near total executation of the surrounding dit	scavation of the long mound and partial ch
Sources	Morgan & Ashbee 1958; Ashbee Wysocki <i>et a</i> l 2007	1964; Ashbee 1966; Ashbee 1970;

#### Description

Trapezoid long mound with a continuous external ditch and a possible porch-like entrance. The long barrow is oriented with the entrance roughly to the east. The barrow covers a wooden structure containing the remains of approximately 34 individuals.





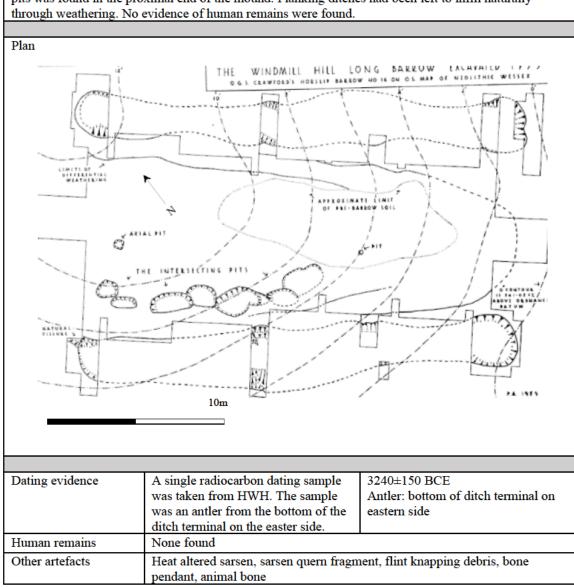
Dating evidence	Radiocarbon dates from human remains at Fussell's Lodge long barrow are generally consistent. Calibrated radiocarbon dates suggest that some remains are significantly older than the rest and that ancestral remains are confined to bone groups A & B. The trend shows that earlier remains were deposited in
	bone groups A and got progressively later towards bone group D.
	bone groups A and got progressively later towards bone group D.
Human remains	34 individuals
Other artefacts	2 Windmill Hill pots, 1 ox skull, flint knapping waste material

Appendix 1:28 Horslip, Windmill Hill

Horlsip, Windmill Hill		Location: SU 085 704
Site type	Long barrow	
Excavation details	Ashbee et al 1959 – total excavat flanking ditches. Rescue excavati	-
Sources	Ashbee <i>et al</i> 1979; Ashbee & Sm Ashbee & Smith 1966	ith 1960; Connah & McMillan 1964;

#### Description

Long barrows on the slopes of Windmill Hill, not far from the causewayed enclosure. The mound had been badly plough-damaged and only features below the ancient soil surface were preserved. An arc of pits was found in the proximal end of the mound. Flanking ditches had been left to infill naturally through weathering. No evidence of human remains were found.

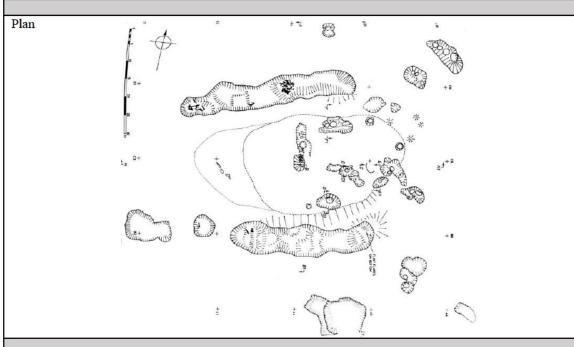


### Appendix 1:29 Kingston Deverill, G1

Kingston Deverill G1		Location: ST 846 383
Site type	Long barrow	
Excavation details	Harding et al 1986 – Total excav	vation of the mound and ditches
Sources	Harding et al 1986	

#### Description

Ploughing and animal disturbance had caused considerable damage. Evidence of a mortuary chamber would have been destroyed by ploughing, but two post-holes in the east end of the mound could be from a timber mortuary chamber. No human remains were found in the surrounding ploughsoil.



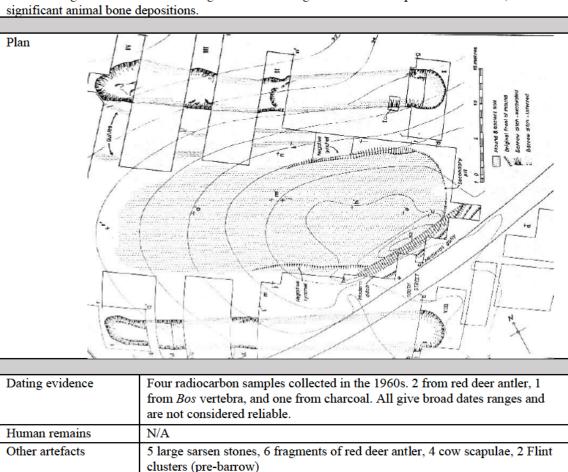
Dating evidence	None taken
Human remains	None found
Other artefacts	85 pottery sherds and 11 pieces of red deer antler.

#### Appendix 1:30 South Street

South Street		Location: SU 0900 6927	
Site type	Long barrow	Long barrow	
Excavation details	identified by the farmer. Soil sam analysis	Smith 1964-1965 – Inspection of small area of near surface sarsens identified by the farmer. Soil samples taken from the ditch environmental analysis  Ashbee, Smith, Evans 1966-1967 – Total excavation of the mound and	
	partial excavation of the flanking ditches.		
Sources	Smith & Evans 1968; Ashbee, et al 1979		

#### Description

Long barrow situated north of South Street and 120m west of the Longstones. Badly damaged by cultivation starting in the Bronze Age (with evidence for Roman and Medieval cultivation as well). No human remains were found and the extensive excavation at this site confirms that no human remains were deposited under this mound. Constructed using a timber fence system making bays which were infilled using material from the flaking ditches. Five large sarsen stones deposited at the front, but no significant animal bone depositions.

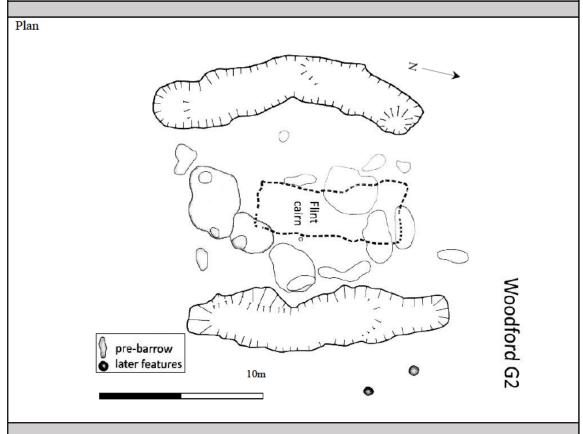


Appendix 1, Table 31. Woodford G2

Woodford G2		Location: SU 1007 3772	
Site type	Long barrow	Long barrow	
Excavation details	prior to the scheduled levelling of of the land.	Vatcher 1963 – total excavation of the long barrow to record information prior to the scheduled levelling of the mound to facilitate agricultural use of the land.  Carton et al 2016 – Post-excavation analysis of the human and animal	
Sources	Harding et al 1986; Carton et al 2	Harding et al 1986; Carton et al 2016	

#### Description

A small long barrow (measuring 20.4m x 13.7m x 1.2m high) which, prior to it's total excavation in 1963 was relatively well preserved – the mound and both flanking ditches were visible at this time. The mound was being levelled to facilitate land cultivation. The excavation revealed a flint cairn covering human remains under a chalk mound. The excavation report was not published until 1986 based on excavation notes from the Vatchers' notebooks, although detail was limited. Due to constraints in funding, no post-excavation analysis was undertaken on the human remains collected during the excavation.



Dating evidence	None collected	
Human remains	4 individuals	
Other artefacts	Small amounts of animal bone (one antler pick and one bone point from a bovine tibia), 30 sherds of pottery and some worked flint.	

## Appendix 1:32 Giant's Grave

Gia	nnt's Grave	Location: SU 1610 2300	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914 Wiltshire HER: SU12SE100		
Description	Description		
Unopened long mound in	excellent condition.		
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:33 Grimsditch

C	Grimsditch	Location: SU 1221 2200
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU12SW101	
Description		
Unopened. No record		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:34 Northwest of Camp Plantation

Northwest of Camp Plantation		Location: SU 1008 3772
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Vatcher 1963	
Sources	Vatcher 1964	
Evidence for several phases of activity including pre-mound timber structures. Flint cairn built over fragmentary human bone		
Plan N/A		
N/A		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	At least 1 individual	
Other artefacts	No details given	

## Appendix 1:35 Hand barrow

Hand barrow		Location: SU 1587 3404
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Stone 1936 – Originally thought to be two round barrows but determined it was one through excavation.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914 Stone 1937	
Description Trees have been planted on the mound. A quantity of material have been removed from the centre of the mound.		
Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	No records	

## Appendix 1:36 King barrow

King barrow		Location: ST 8976 4445
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Cunnington & Coalt Hoare 19th	<sup>1</sup> Century
Sources	Cunnington 1914 Wiltshire HER: ST84SE100	
Description  Material taken away by the landowner who intended to level it for land use.		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	No record	

## Appendix 1:37 Rocks Hill

Rocks Hill		Location: SU 1407 3347
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Geophysical survey	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU13SW106	
<b>Description</b> Geophysical survey published in 2020 suggested the long mound was constructed over an enclosure.		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:38 Sheer barrow

Sheer barrow		Location: SU 1686 4822
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Geophysical survey 1995	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU14NE100	
Description		
Reduced to a soil mark bu	it recorded in Stonehenge World Her	itage Site Mapping Project
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	None	
Human remains	None	
Other artefacts	None	

## Appendix 1:39 North of Milston Firs

North of Milston Firs		Location: SU 1895 4597
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltsthire HER: SU14NE101 Crutchley 2001	
Description  Mapped as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Programme and seen in aerial photography in 1970.  Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:40 Barrow Clump

Ba	rrow clump	Location: SU 1682 4735
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU14NE782	
Description Mound has been levelled but was visible in aerial photography in 1981.		
Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:41 Knighton Barrow

Kni	ghton Barrow	Location: SU 1278 4535
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
	Wiltshire HER: SU14NW102	
<b>Description</b> No recorded excavation but irregular shape of the mound suggests that it has been dig into before.  Ditches are remarkably deep.		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:42 Robin Hood's Ball clump, South

Robin Hood's Ball clump, South		Location: SU 1142 4667	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Thurnam 1864 – no details of ex	Thurnam 1864 – no details of excavation, one primary interment	
Sources	Cunnington 1914 Wiltshire HER: SU14NW108		
<b>Description</b> Primary interment described as nearer the centre of the mound than normal. Bones were badly preserved or perhaps badly weathered.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	1 individual		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

## Appendix 1:43 Robin Hood's Ball Barrow

Robin Ho	ood's Ball barrow	Location: SU 1089 4587
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam – opened by Thurnam	
Sources	Thurnam 1868	
	Wiltshire HER: SU14NW108	
Description		
Thurnam found a primary interment.		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	1 individual	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

## Appendix 1:44 Longbarrow clump

Longbarrow clump		Location: SU 1635 4305	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER	: SU14SE103	
Description	Description		
There are no records so is apparently unopened. Trees have been planted on the mound and the land			
around is has been ploughed right up to the base.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1: 45 Knighton Down barrow

Knighton Down barrow Location: SU 1278 45		Location: SU 1278 4535	
Site type	Long mound	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	Unopened	
Sources	Pugh 1957; Wiltshire HER: SU14	4SW100	
	n other than dimensions given as 43m lo	ong, 13m wide, and 1m high	
Plan N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:46 Fargo Road

Fargo Road Location: SU 1460		Location: SU 1460 4285
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Geophysical survey Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project – Labelled as number 15. Survey shows timber structure	
S	•	
Sources	Gaffney et al 2012; Wiltshire HE	K: SU14SW10W
Description		
Levelled by ploughing. Surveyed during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project.		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:47 Wilsford Down 34

Wilsford Down 34		Location: SU 1039 4118	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details		Thurnam 1865 – Put a trench through the entire east side and 16 holes in	
	the mound. Found human remain	the mound. Found human remains but they didn't seem to be primary.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SU14SW126		
Description	Description		
Mound shows no signs of extensive excavation.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:48 Normanton Gorse

Normanton Gorse		Location: SU 1154 4173	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Thurnam 1866 – found 3 primar	Thurnam 1866 – found 3 primary skeletons	
		Wessex Archaeology 1993 – opened two trenches to determine damage.	
		Barrow made up of chalk rubble overlying dark brown humic soil throught	
	to be the original soil level. Dama	to be the original soil level. Damage extended nearly 12m into the barrow.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wessex Arche	Cunnington 1914; Wessex Archeeology 1993; Wiltshire HER:	
	SU14SW127	SU14SW127	
Human remains found by Thurnam were described as 'dismembered' with 'shattered' skulls, suggesting the bones were in a disarticulated and fragmentary state when found. Recent excavation shows that human damage to the mound is extensive, with extensive animal burrowing and evidence for a concrete post.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	3 individuals		
Other artefacts	Fragments of deer antler		

## Appendix 1:49 Wilsford 13

Wilsford 13		Location: SU 1187 4128
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER	: ST84SE100
Description		
Cunnington reported th	nat the ditches were still evident	
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

#### Appendix 1:50 Lake Group Plantation

Lake Group Plantation		Location: SU 1079 4016
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SW14SW133	
<b>Description</b> Southeast to northwest orientation with long deep side ditches		
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

#### Appendix 1:51 Longbarrow crossroads

Longbarrow crossroads Location: SU 1015		Location: SU 1015 4087	
Site type	Long mounds		
Excavation details	0.	Wessex Archaeology 2017 – evaluation trenches for part of the A303	
	development investigation. Confi	rmed the existence of a long mound.	
Sources	Powell 2017; Wiltshire HER: SU	J14SW997	
Description			
Excavation shows there is	Excavation shows there is no surviving mound or residual mortuary deposit.		
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	No record		

#### Appendix 1:52 Cat's Brain

Site type	Long mound		
	2	Long mound	
Excavation details	Jim Leary 2019(?) – Mound has been ploughed out so only sub-surface features are available for investigation. Excavation revealed a flanking ditch and a series of post-holes suggesting a timber longhouse. Undertaken by the University of Reading		
Sources	Leary et al 2020		

#### Description

Located in the Vale of Pewsey. Post holes denoting a timber building surrounded by crescent shaped flanking ditches. Few finds were found from the building itself and soil samples suggest that the lack of finds is because the building itself was kept empty. The flanking ditches are generally similar in shape which could suggest a deliberate design. No human remains were found on site and there is no suggestion human remains were ever present at this site. The presence of the timber building and lack of human skeletal evidence is interpreted to suggest this was not intended as a mortuary monument.

#### Plan Available in Figure

Available in Figure 1.2, Leary et al 2020

Dating evidence	
Human remains	None found
Other artefacts	2 chalk blocks with deliberate incisions found at the bottom of a posthole

# Appendix 1:53 White Barrow

White Barrow Location: SU 1436 674		
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Cunnington & Hoare – no human re	mains found
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description This long mound has now been destroyed by plough damage and exists as a crop mark only. Flanking ditches and a few small pits are still visible. The original excavation found the ancient ground surface and some deer antler  Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
EN Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Deer antler	

# Appendix 1:54 Fox Covert

	Fox Covert	Location: SU 7808 7792	
Site type	Long mound	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	WAM Vol 48; Wiltshire HER: ST77N	E100	
Unopened long mound discovered by Passmore in 1939. Described as partly ploughed in 1939 and last visited by Ordnance Survey in 1967.  Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:55 Botley Copse

	Botley Copse	Location: SU 2941 5994
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SU2	5NE100
<b>Description</b> Cunnington noted this monument was covered in undergrowth and had been damaged by a cavity in the south end. Pugh described it as well defined with shallow ditches.		
Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
EN Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:56 Tow barrow

	Tow Barrow	Location: SU 2742 5774	
Site type	Long mounf	Long mounf	
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU25NE101		
Description Survives as an earthwork. Flanking ditches are partly infilled but still visible (1991)  Plan N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:57 Fairmile Down

	Fairmile Down	Location: SU 2565 5672	
Site type	Long mound	ong mound	
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SUZ	25NE103	
<b>Description</b> Appears to be in good condition as it is not on ploughed land. Uneven mound surface suggests it has been previously dug into, but there is no record of an excavation.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A	_	
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:58 Scotspoor Barrow

S	Scotspoor Barrow	Location: SU 2845 5608
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Passmore 1934 – no details known	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU25NE104	
Description		
An oval shaped barro	w, destroyed to the northwest with not ex	tisting evidence of a ditch.
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
EN Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:59 Ballards Copse

	Ballads Copse	Location: SU 2906 7389	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU27SE101	Wiltshire HER: SU27SE101	
<b>Description</b> Flanked by ditches which have been infilled. The mound itself survives to a heigh of approximately 1.2m.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:60 Smay Down

Smay Down Location: SU 3103 5924			
Site type	Long mound	ong mound	
Excavation details	Unknown		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SU3	35NW100	
Description Cunnington states that skeletons were found during an excavation but there is no record of this event and no details are known. This monument was scheduled in 1992 and was described as a low earthwork, rectangular in plan.  Plan None found			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	No details known		
Other artefacts	No details known		

## Appendix 1:61 Pertwood Down

Pertwood Down Location: ST 8726 3744			
Site type	Long mound	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: ST8	33NE100	
<b>Description</b> This long mound is in a remote position so is in good condition. It survives at 45m long and a height 1.8m with a berm between the mound and the side ditches.			
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	e N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:62 Whitesheet Hill

	Whitesheet Hill Location: ST 9424 2419		
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: ST9	92SW102	
Description This long mound has a disturbance in the centre which could be the result of an unrecorded excavation  Plan N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:63 Sherrington Barrow

	Sherrington Barrow Location: ST 9686 391		
Site type	Long m	nounf	
Excavation	Cunnin	ngton 1804 – no primary interments for	and but several secondary interments
details	Thurns	<b>am 1856</b> – no Early Neolithic human re	mains recorded
	Geophy	ysical survey 2002 – Magnetometer an	d auger survey
Sources	Cunning	gton 1914; Wiltshire HER: ST93NE10	)2
Description			
Not much kno	wn about	the mound itself. A magnetometer sur-	vey in 2002 showed the flanking ditch
was present or	was present on the west and south side. One auger position contained burnt material.		
Plan	Plan		
None found	None found		
Dating eviden	ice	None taken	
EN Human re	Iuman remains No Early Neolithic human remains		
Other artefac	ts	No details known	

# Appendix 1:64 Imber Church long barrow

Imber Church long barrow Location: ST 9614 48		Location: ST 9614 4816
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: ST94NE100	
Description		
Described as ploughe	d out by 1957	
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
EN Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:65 Knook Barrow

Knook Barrow Location: ST 9562 446			
Site type	Long mound		
<b>Excavation details</b>	Cunnington 1801 – found charred hun	nan remains on a stone pavement	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: STS	94NE101	
Description			
William Cunnington	found charred human remains under a sto	ne cairn. The bones were laid on a stone	
pavement and accomp	panied by burnt animal bone and burnt w	ood. There was also a pit in the centre of	
the mound which con	the mound which contained bone fragments and charred wood.		
Plan			
N/A	N/A		
Dating evidence	None take		
EN Human remains	Charred, fragmentary remains of 8 i	ndividuals	
Other artefacts	Charred animal bones, burnt wood		

## Appendix 1:66 Bowls Barrow

	В	owls Barrow	Location: ST 9420 4677
Site type	Long mo	Long mound	
Excavation details	_	Cunnington 1801 – found disarticulated human remains contained within a stone cairn Thurnam 1864 – found the same remains left by William Cunnington	
details	1	ston 1885 – found another 6 skulls	by william Cumington
Sources	Cunning	ton 1914; Wiltshire HER: ST94NW1	00
Description Human remains found under a cairn, bones were described as disordered and were disarticulated.  Plan			
N/A			
Dating evider	Dating evidence None taken		
EN Human r	emains	Remains of 20 individuals	
Other artefac	ther artefacts Details unknown		

# Appendix 1:67 Bratton Camp

	Bı	ratton Camp	Location: ST 9003 5160
Site type	type Long mound		
Excavation	Cunnign	ton 19 <sup>th</sup> Century – no Early Neolith	ic human remains found
details	Thurnar	n 1866 – found the remains of two in	dividuals on the floor of the barrow
Sources	Cunning	ton 1914; Wiltshire HER: ST95SW1	00
Description	·		
The mound itse	elf is not d	amaged by ploughing, but the monun	nent is located on cultivated land so the
flanking ditche	es are no lo	onger visible. Thurnam found the rem	ains of two adults on the floor of the
barrow and des	barrow and described them as 'imperfectly burnt, or rather charred'.		
Plan			
None	None		
Dating eviden	ce	None taken	
EN Human re	remains Remains of 2 individuals		
Other artefac	ts	No known details	

# Appendix 1:68 Cold Kitchen Hill

Cold Kitchen Hill Location: ST 8468 3837			
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: ST8	33NW101	
<b>Description</b> In good preservation condition with evidence of slight sinking which could be the sites of interment or perhaps historic openings.			
Plan N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:69 Cold Kitchen Hill, East

Col	d Kitchen Hill, East	Location: ST 8486 3795
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Vatcher 1964 – Found evidence of post holes with evidence of a timber facade and a mortuary house but with no evidence of human remains.	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: ST83NW100	nce of numan femanis.
Description  No human remains found during the 1964 excavation. The mound was described as mutilated by Ordnance Survey in 1970.  Plan  None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
EN Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	No details of other artefacts found, a above.	lthough structural features are described

# Appendix 1:70 Rodmead Penning

Rodmead Penning Location: ST 8250 359			
Site type	Long mound	Long mound	
Excavation details	Hoare – found the remains of skeletons	'previously disturbed'.	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: ST83NW103		
Description			
Hoare found the rema	ins of several skeletons 'previously distu	rbed' – taken to mean they were in a	
disarticulated state. The	disarticulated state. The monument was destroyed by 1957.		
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	ing evidence N/A		
EN Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	efacts N/A		

# Appendix 1:71 Toyd Clump

Toyd Clump		Location: SU09572244	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Pugh 1957		
Description			
This long mound is orie	This long mound is orientated east/west and is approximately 54m long with flanking ditches on both		
sides which are an aver	sides which are an average of 0.6m deep.		
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:72 Vernditch Chase

	Vernditch Chase	Location: SU 0340 2114	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU02SW101		
Description			
Mound oriented east	/west. Ordnance Survey in 1974 stated tha	at the south ditch was obliterated.	
Plan			
N/A	N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:73 Willoughby Hedge

Willoughby Hedge		Location: ST 8793 3406
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: ST83SE102	
Description		
The long barrow is o	riented Southeast/Northwest	
Plan		
N/A	N/A	
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:74 Roughridge

Roughridge Location: SU 0546 65		Location: SU 0546 6578	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Barker 1983; Wiltshire HER: SU06NI	Barker 1983; Wiltshire HER: SU06NE104	
Description The flanking ditches were visible in aerial photography in the 1950s. Mound is 70m long, 40m wide and 2.5m high. The west end of the mound is damaged and shortened by ploughing.			
Plan N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:75 Longstones

	Longstones	Location: SU 0871 6915	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	No recorded opening	No recorded opening	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Barker 1983; Wiltsh	ire HER: SU06NE107	
Description			
The mound had been damaged by chalk digging by the time of Stuekeley's recording. Cunnington states that the mound is misshapen and that there is no record of a systematic mound opening but that burials have been found during partial deconstruction. However, no further details are known of the mound, or the human remains.  Plan None			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	At least 1 individual		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

# Appendix 1: 76 East Down

	East Down	Location: SU 0596 4946
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1863 – found the remains of	8 disarticulated individuals
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SU(	04NE100
	m states that the mound was covered with trees at the time of his excavation, so was most likely ed. The mound contained the remains of approximately 8 individuals, male, female, and	
Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	8 individuals	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

#### Appendix 1: 77 Winterbourne Stoke 53

shepherds and cowherds for shelter.

Winterbourne Stoke 53		Location: SU 0916 4279
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	<b>Hoare &amp; Cunnington 19<sup>th</sup> century</b> – Found burnt human bone and flint with a flint pavement and/or cairn. The pile of flint was described as a 'shapeless mass, wide and flat'.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SU04SE100	
Description  The side ditches are vague and the mound itself is badly damaged. The cremation was mixed with chalky marl. It is deduced that the mound itself has been damaged extensively and dug into by		

#### Plan

None found

Dating evidence	None taken
Human remains	At least 1 individual
Other artefacts	No known record

#### Appendix 1:78 Ell Barrow

Ell barrow		Location: SU 0730 5136
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 19 <sup>th</sup> century – found fragmentary human remains.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Wiltshire HER: SU0SE100	
75 1 11		

#### Description

It was assumed at the time of Thurnam's excavation that the mound had been previously disturbed due to the fragmentary nature of the human remains assemblage. However, this cannot be verified due to the lack of contextual information about the excavation or the human remains assemblage. Ordnance Survey states that the mound has been severely damaged by shell fire and structure built on it.

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None found

Dating evidence	None taken
Human remains	At least 1 individual
Other artefacts	No known record

#### Appendix 1:79 Kitchen Barrow

Kitchen Barrow Location: SU 0668		Location: SU 0668 6479
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 19 <sup>th</sup> Century – found skeletons in the Northeast end of the mound and described them as previously disturbed, here taken to mean they were disarticulated and fragmentary	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Barker 1983; Wiltshire HER: SU06SE101	
D 1.41		

#### Description

Mound survives to a height of 2m when viewed from the southwest. The flanking ditches also survive at 0.5m deep. The mound shows signs of previous excavation. No details of the human remains assemblage is known. Location of this mound has been confused with Horton. This mound was described by Thurnam and in Cunnington 1914 as Horton, but another mound was discovered near Horton village by Passmore. This is therefore *not* Horton, as described in Barker 1983, page 20.

Plan	
Not found	
Dating evidence	None taken
Human remains	At least 1 individual
Other artefacts	Unknown

## Appendix 1: 80 Horton Down

	Horton Down	Location: SU 0768 6580	
Site type	Long mound	Long mound	
Excavation details		Thurnam 19th century – found skeletons although no further details are known.	
	A collection of flints from the mound e	excavation are held at Devizes Museum.	
Sources	Barker 1983; Wiltshire HER: SU06NE	115	
Description  The mound was under plough in the latter half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, so is now 'spread' and barely perceptible with no evidence of the side ditches. Thurnam found human remains.  Plan  None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	At least 1 individual		
Other artefacts	43 pieces of worked flint		

# Appendix 1:81 King's Play Down

King's Play Down Location: SU 0106 659			
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	1907 - Opened in 1907 which revealed the articulated skeleton of one		
	individual in the crouched position		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Barker 1983; Wiltsh	ire HER: SU06NW107	
Description			
The mound is rough	ly 30m long and is ovate in shape. The flar	nking ditches were not visible in a survey	
from Ordnance Surv	from Ordnance Survey in 1968. The crouched inhumation was found on the old ground surface and		
bracketed by post ho	bracketed by post holes. There was also traces of decayed wood or charcoal around the inhumation,		
suggesting perhaps a	suggesting perhaps an organic structure.		
Plan			
Not found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	1 individual		
Other artefacts	Flint flakes found around the inhumation		

## Appendix 1:82 Shepherd's Shore

	Shepherd's Shore	Location: SU 0387 6608
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	M. Cunnington 1926 – Oolite slabs were formed to make a pavement on which	
	were laid the remains of 4 disarticulated	d individuals and some burnt bone. The
	burnt and unburnt bone were mixed and	d there is no evidence of burning in situ
Sources	Barker 1983; Wiltshire HER: SU06NW	7109
Description		
The rubble had been	disturbed previously to the excavation by	Cunnington. Human remains were found
on a stone pavement. The human remains were disarticulated and fragmented with a mixture of burnt and unburnt bone.		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Dating evidence Human remains	None taken MNI 5 individuals	

# Appendix 1:83 Arn Hill

	Arn Hill	Location: ST 8737 4706	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Hoare 1802 – found the remains of 3 is	ndividuals on a stone pavement under a	
	stone cairn		
Sources	Wiltshire HER: ST84NE100		
Description	Description		
Human remains four	Human remains found on a pavement and under a stone cairn. There was also a large sarsen stone,		
approximately 1.5m	tall, found at the south of the mound.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	MNI 3 individuals		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

# Appendix 1:84 Cockey Down

	Cockey Down	Location: SU 1733 3174
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Wiltshire HER: SU13SE101	
<b>Description</b> Reportedly, this mou	and had been ploughed out by 1932	
Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

## Appendix 1:85 Amesbury 59

	Amesbury 59	Location: SU 1756 4233
Site type	Long mound	
<b>Excavation details</b>	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description The ditches were still visible in 1914. Situated near a round barrow, which is touching the south end of the long mound.  Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:86 Calne Without

	Calne Without	Location: SU 0455 6933	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	No recorded opening		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Barker 1983		
Description			
Recorded as a possib	Recorded as a possible long barrow, rather than a certain one. The mound has been cut into by stone		
diggers. There are no records, and little is known about this monument.			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 1:87 Donhead St Mary

	Donhead St Mary	Location: ST 9168 1965
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description Appears to have been dug into. Described as in 'fair condition' and does not seem to have been subjected to extensive ploughing.  Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:88 Durrington Down

	Durrington Down	Location: SU 1246 4438	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description			
The mound has been	The mound has been planted with trees and is in the middle of a military camping ground. Has been		
described as in a poor state of preservation			
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A	_	

# Appendix 1:89 Tinhead

	Tinhead	Location: ST 9388 5239
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 19th century – found fragme	ents of human bone as we as Early
	Neolithic pottery	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description The mound is located on ploughed ground and planted with trees. There are also hollows in the mound where material had been removed.  Plan N/A		
IVA		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	_

# Appendix 1:90 Weather Hill

	Weather Hill	Location: SU 1988 5167	
Site type	Long mounds		
Excavation details	Thurnam 19th century – no record of the excavation, although there is record		
	of one skull		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description			
The mound had beer	The mound had been disturbed before Thurnam's opening. One skull is found, possibly female.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	At least 1 individual		
Other artefacts	Cow and red deer bones		

# Appendix 1:91 Heytesbury North Field

Heytesbury North Field Location: ST 9250 44		Location: ST 9250 4418
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Cunnington 1800 – found a 'great many skeletons', but the number was not ascertained due to poor preservation of the bones	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description The mound itself has been badly damaged and spread around. No further details known of the human remains assemblage		
Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	At least 1 individual	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

## Appendix 1:92 Knook 5

	Knook 5	Location: ST 9476 4477
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	1801 – under the mound there are three	skeletons and another a little to the west.
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description		
Described by Maude	Cunnington as in fair condition. The skel-	etons were found under a stratum of
black earth indicative of the bodies having been covered by turves.		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	MNI 4 individuals	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

## Appendix 1:93 Silk Hill

_	Silk Hill	Location: SU 1896 4598
Site type	Long mound	
<b>Excavation details</b>	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Plan N/A	ng by the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:94 Milston 39

Milston 39 Location: SU 2169 463			
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description			
The mound is in goo	The mound is in good condition as it is not damaged by land cultivation.		
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

## Appendix 1:95 Netherhaven 6

	Netherhaven 6	Location: SU 1122 4687	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details		Thurnam 1865 – skull profiles are provided for those found during the	
	excavation, but there is no extant record of the excavation		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description	Description		
The mound itself was described as badly plough damaged by Cunnington in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.			
Thurnam describes t	Thurnam describes the human remains as broken and scattered and is predicted to represent 2 skeletons.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	MNI 2 individuals		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

# Appendix 1:96 Norton Bavant 13

	Norton Bavant 13 Location: ST 9259 459	
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1866 – on the ground surface were the remains of 18 skeletons. One of the skeletons was laid a little away from the others and had the most complete skull. The lack of long bones in the bone assemblage was noted. The skeletons were laid underneath a stone cairn.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
ground surface with	efly constructed from chalk rubble. The hu a a stone cairn constructed over the top. A v nortuary assemblage.	_
Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	MNI 18 individuals	
Other artefacts	Red deer antler; a large flint nodule; blac	k ceramic pot with two handles

# Appendix 1:97 Norton Bavant 14

	Norton Bavant 14	Location: ST 9184 4596
Site type	Long mound	
<b>Excavation details</b>	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description		
The mound has been	n damaged and shortened by ploughing.	
Plan		
N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:98 Sherrington 4

	Sherrington 4	Location: ST 9510 3842
Site type	Long mound	
<b>Excavation details</b>	Unopened	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description Cunnington states that material was taken from the mound to repair a nearby trackway  Plan N/A		
Dating evidence	N/A	
Human remains	N/A	
Other artefacts	N/A	

# Appendix 1:99 Stockton

	Stockton	Location: ST 9656 3762
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Hoare and Cunnington – very little detail of the excavation known. The only comment is: 'a long barrow, which we opened, and found similar to those of the same class'. This is assumed to mean that human remains were found, although this cannot be verified.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914	
Description Described by Cunnington as in good condition.  Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	Not verified	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

# Appendix 1:100 Kill Barrow

	Kill Barrow	Location: SU 0001 4790	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Thurnam 1865 – Found charred human bone material, some tinged blue and green. The burnt bone was found on the ground level and was mixed with burnt flint and sarsen chips.		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description  Little is known about the mound or its construction. Human bone assemblage seems to have been made up exclusively or partially of burnt material.			
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	At least 1 individual		
Other artefacts	Burnt flint; sarsen chips		

# Appendix 1:101 Old Ditch

	Old Ditch Location: SU 0231 468		
Site type	Long mound	ng mound	
Excavation	Cunnington 1802 – cut two sections to the east	st and west of the mound. Found	
details	secondary cremations near the surface of the m	nound.	
	Thurnam 1865 – found Early Neolithic huma		
	Cunnington's original section. The mortuary a		
	There was one inhumation in a crouched positi	on along with disarticulated, fragmentary	
	material. There was also burnt bone mixed wit	terial. There was also burnt bone mixed with burnt flints.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description	Description		
Excavated twice in the 19th century. Maude Cunnington stated that the mound was in an excellent			
_	condition of preservation. The mound is located near a bank and ditch feature which curves around the		
mound to avoid it.			
Plan	Plan		
None found			
Dating eviden	ce None taken		
Human rema	ins MNI 4 individuals		
Other artefac	ts Unknown		

### Appendix 1:102 Tilshead Lodge

	Tilshead Lodge	Location: SU 0211 4752	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation	Hoare and Cunnington – Found secondary by	rials but no primary	
details	<b>Thurnam 1865</b> – found the remains of 2 indiv		
	the mound. The two skeletons looked roughly	•	
	although one had been disturbed so the long bo	ones were not in the correct position	
	relative to the skull.	lative to the skull.	
Sources	Cunnington 1914;		
Description			
The mound is	The mound is located on cultivated land and the height has been considerably lowered. A cow skull was		
placed near the	placed near the human remains, and another was found under the west side of the mound.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating eviden	nce None taken		
Human rema	ins MNI 2 individuals		
Other artefac	ts 2 cow skulls		

# Appendix 1:103 Oxendean Down

	Oxendean Down	Location: ST 9030 4718	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Cunnington 19 <sup>th</sup> century – at the south end of the mound there was a large upright sarsen and near it were the remains of three individuals. Human remains were placed on a marl pavement and covered with a stone cairn. No details are known about the state of the human remains assemblage (e.g., articulated, disarticulated etc.).		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description			
	Hoare described the mound as 'recently planted', although Maude Cunnington described the mound in good condition despite the potential for damage.		
Plan			
None taken			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	MNI 2 individuals		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

## Appendix 1:104 Warminster 6

	Warminster 6	Location: ST 8737 4706	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Cunnington and Hoare – found a ske	leton in the centre of the mound in a cut	
	below the ancient ground surface		
	Thurnam – did not find any further human remains		
Sources	Cunnington 1914		
Description			
No details known ab	No details known about the mound itself. No details known about the state of the skeleton (e.g.,		
disarticulated or arti-	culated).		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	MNI 1 individual		
Other artefacts	A cup of 'rude British pottery' found in t	he pit feature under the mound.	

# Appendix 1:105 Winterbourne Stoke 1

Winterbourne Stoke 1 Location: SU 1040 41		Location: SU 1040 4118
Site type	Long mound	
Excavation details	Thurnam 1863 – found a crouched inhumation accompanied by a natural flint nodule with a few flakes knocked off	
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Parker Pearson et al 2015; Wiltshire HER: SU14SW125	
The mound has been damaged by chalk quarrying.		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	From human bone: 3630-3360 cal BCE,	SUERC-42530; 4680±29 BP
Human remains	MNI 1 individual	
Other artefacts	A flint nodule accompanied the inhumati	on

# Appendix 106: Devil's Den

	Devil's Den	Location: SU 1520 6965	
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Unopened		
Sources	Cunnington 1914; Barker 1983		
Description			
The mound has been	destroyed and has been reduced to a dolm	en which could be a chamber from a	
chambered tomb.	chambered tomb.		
Plan			
N/A			
Dating evidence	N/A		
Human remains	N/A		
Other artefacts	N/A		

# Appendix 107: West Woods

	West Woods Location: SU 1569 65		
Site type	Long mound		
Excavation details	Meux 1880 – sunk a whole in the centre of the mound and removed the capstone. Found 'black matter' but no artefacts such as human bone or pottery		
Sources	Barker 1983	Barker 1983	
Description Seems to be irregular. It was first recorded by Coalt Hoare as a round barrow, but has flanking ditches so has been reinterpreted as a long mound.  Plan None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

# Appendix 108: Salisbury Plain, Area 1. 11520

Salisb	Salisbury Plain, Area 1. 11520 Location: SU 0095 5110	
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 – excavated as part of a survey ahead of the development of a new military track. Feature 100% excavated.	
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description Subcircular pit feature, 1.6m in diameter and 0.3m deep, with moderately steep sides, a flat base and a single fill.		
Plan		
None		
Dating evidence	Undated	
Human remains	None	
Other artefacts	58 flint flakes, 15 flint chips	

Appendix 109: Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8892

Salish	bury Plain, Area 2. 8892	Location: SU 1191 5312
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - exc	avated as part of a survey ahead of the
		eature 100% excavated. All pits in Area 2
~	were less than 1m apart in a line orient	ated northeast to southwest
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description Oval/subcircular feature 0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep, with 3 fills. Located in a small cluster of pits (8892, 8898, 8866) which were less than 1m apart in a line orientated northeast to southwest.  Plan and section  W  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Worked flint; burnt flint; animal bone	

Appendix 110: Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8898

	ry Plain, Area 2. 8898	Location: SU 1191 5312
C!4- 4		Location. 50 1171 3312
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - excavated as part of a survey ahead of the development of a new military track. Feature 100% excavated.	
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description Subcircular pit 1.1m in diameter and 0.6m deep with 5 fills. Located in a small cluster of pits (8892, 8898, 8866) which were less than 1m apart in a line orientated northeast to southwest.  Plan and section  E  8899  W  160.41m OD  8903  8904  8904  8913		
	Cereal grain: 3770-3650 cal BCE (SUER	CC-4175, 4928±29 BP)
	None found	
Other artefacts P	Pieces of stone; worked flint; burnt flint; animal bone	

Appendix 111: Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8866

Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8866 Location: SU 119		Location: SU 1191 5312
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - exc	avated as part of a survey ahead of the
	development of a new military track. F	eature 100% excavated.
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
	een 0.8-1.1m wide and 0.3-0.6m deep with which were less than 1m apart in a line ori	n 6 fills. Located in a small cluster of pits entated northeast to southwest.
Plan and section		
Plan and section  E 8867 W 160.43m OD 8907 8906 8906 1m		
D (1)	F	OCE (CHERC 4172 4000   40 PP)
Dating evidence Human remains	Fragment of cattle skull: 3660-3530 cal BCE (SUERC-4173, 4800±29 BP)  None found	
Other artefacts	Pieces of stone; worked flint; burnt flint; animal bone	

Appendix 112: Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8918

Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8918		Location: SU 1241 5314
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - exc	•
	development of a new military track. F	eature 100% excavated.
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description		
This pit was located	580 ENE on the same ridge as pits 8892,	8898 and 8866. It contained 1 fill.
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Pottery; animal bone	

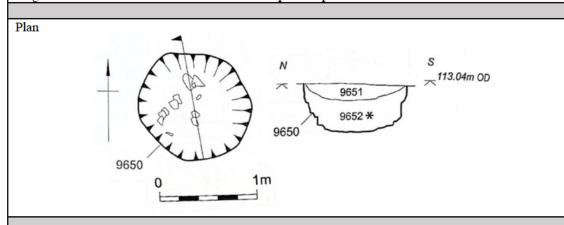
Appendix 113: Salisbury Plain, Area 3. 9019

Salisbury Plain, Area 3. 9019 Location: SU 1419 5		Location: SU 1419 5389
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - excavated as part of a survey ahead of the development of a new military track. Feature half sectioned.	
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description		
Oval pit which conta	ined 3 fills	
Plan	9019 0 1m	Tree-throw hole 9023
Dating evidence	Charred hazelnut shells: 3940-3750 cal E	BCE (5066±29 BP)
Human remains	None found	,/
Other artefacts	8kg of burnt flint, one flint blade, charred	d hazelnut shells

#### Appendix 114: Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9650

Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9650 Location: SU 22		Location: SU 2222 4629
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - excavated as part of a survey ahead of the development of a new military track. Feature 100% excavated. Consistent radiocarbon dates from three pits in the cluster suggest a date between 3770-3650 BCE	
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description		

Pit found in a tight cluster approximately 5m across (including pits 9645, 9641 and 9782). The pits ranged from 0.8m-1.4m wide and 0.1m-0.6m deep with up to three fills.



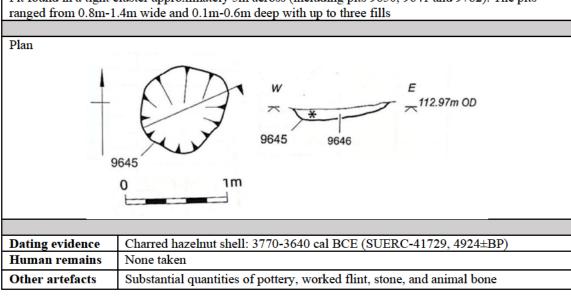
Dating evidence	Cattle bone: 3710-3620 cal BCE (SUERC-41724, 4847±29 BP)
Human remains	None found
Other artefacts	Substantial quantities of pottery, worked flint, stone, and animal bone

Appendix 115: Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9645

Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9645 Location: SU		Location: SU 2222 4629
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - excavated as part of a survey ahead of the development of a new military track. Feature 100% excavated. Consistent radiocarbon dates from three pits in the cluster suggest a date between 3770-3650 BCE	
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
December 41 and		

#### Description

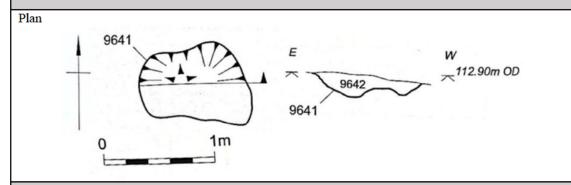
Pit found in a tight cluster approximately 5m across (including pits 9650, 9641 and 9782). The pits



Appendix 116: Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9641

Salisbury Plain. Area 7. 9641 Location: SU 2222 462		
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - exc development of a new military track. F radiocarbon dates from three pits in the 3650 BCE	eature 100% excavated. Consistent
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description		

Pit found in a tight cluster approximately 5m across (including pits 9650, 9645 and 9782). The pits ranged from 0.8m-1.4m wide and 0.1m-0.6m deep with up to three fills



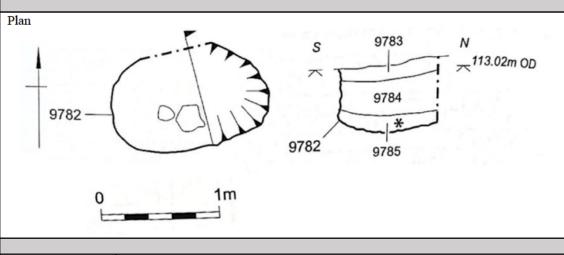
Dating evidence	None taken
Human remains	None found
Other artefacts	Substantial quantities of pottery, worked flint, stone, and animal bone

#### Appendix 117: Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9782

Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9782 Location: SU 2222 4		Location: SU 2222 4629
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2009-2012 - excavated as part of a survey ahead of the	
	development of a new military track. Consistent radiocarbon dates from three	
	pits in the cluster suggest a date between 3770-3650 BCE	
Sources	Powell et al 2018	
Description		

#### Description

Pit found in a tight cluster approximately 5m across (including pits 9650, 9645 and 9641). The pits ranged from 0.8m-1.4m wide and 0.1m-0.6m deep with up to three fills



Dating evidence	Charred hazelnut shell: 3720-3640 cal BCE (SUERC-41725, 4905±BP)
Human remains	None found
Other artefacts	Substantial quantities of pottery, worked flint, stone, animal bone, and charred hazelnut shells

# Appendix 118: Old Dairy, Amesbury

Old Dairy, Amesbury Location: SU 16200 4200		
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – area excavated ahead of the redevelopment of the Old	
	Dairy on London Road, Amesbury which is only 830m from the Stonehenge	
	boundary.	
Sources	Roberts & Marshall 2019	
Description		
Excavation revealed	avation revealed a range of features from the Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, and Anglo-Saxon	
periods. This pit was	the only Early Neolithic feature recorded	, dated by material assemblage
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

# Appendix 119: Knook Reservoir

Knook Reservoir Location: ST 94511 4356		
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Context One Archaeology – A watching brief was undertaken ahead of the construction of a new reservoir adjacent to the pre-existing facility at Knook.	
Sources	Mason 2011	
struck flint.		
Plan		
None		
Dating evidence	No samples collected	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, Early Neolithic	worked flint, and animal bone

# Appendix 120: King Barrow Ridge, 440

King Barrow Ridge, 440 Location: SU 13598 42168		
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Vatcher 1967 – Excavated as part of a watching brief on the route of the A303	
Sources	Richards 1990; Cleal & Allen 1994	
Description		
Sub-circular pit 0.56m wide and 0.69m deep which contained Early Neolithic pottery		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	3 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery	

Appendix 121: Coneybury Anomaly

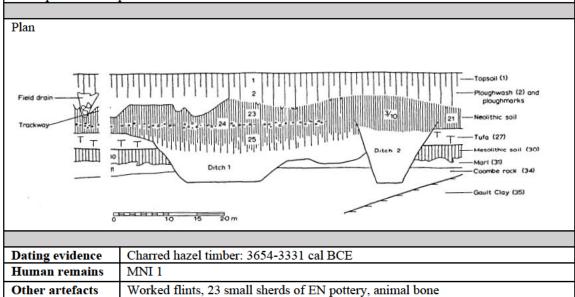
Site type Pit  Excavation details Richards 1980-1981 – total excavation of the pit over two seasons  Gron et al 2018 – re-evaluation of the material from the original excavation of the pit over two seasons or the material from the original excavation of the pit over two seasons or the pit ov			ybury Anomaly	Appendix 121: Coney
Excavation details  Richards 1980-1981 – total excavation of the pit over two seasons  Gron et al 2018 – re-evaluation of the material from the original excavation  Sources  Richards 1990; Gron et al 2018  Description  An isolated pit site that showed as a strong anomalous reading during a magnetometer survey of Coneybury Hill in 1980. This pit is unique due to the combination of domesticated and wild animits fill and the high proportion (24%) of flint tools, mainly blades and bladelets. There are no comparable pits in Britain. It is also dated to the pre-monument phase of the Early Neolithic.  Plan	42 4160	Coneybury Anomaly Location: SU 1342 416		
Gron et al 2018 – re-evaluation of the material from the original excavation Sources  Richards 1990; Gron et al 2018  Description  An isolated pit site that showed as a strong anomalous reading during a magnetometer survey of Coneybury Hill in 1980. This pit is unique due to the combination of domesticated and wild animits fill and the high proportion (24%) of flint tools, mainly blades and bladelets. There are no comparable pits in Britain. It is also dated to the pre-monument phase of the Early Neolithic.  Plan			Pit	Site type
Description  An isolated pit site that showed as a strong anomalous reading during a magnetometer survey of Coneybury Hill in 1980. This pit is unique due to the combination of domesticated and wild animits fill and the high proportion (24%) of flint tools, mainly blades and bladelets. There are no comparable pits in Britain. It is also dated to the pre-monument phase of the Early Neolithic.  Plan	tion.			Excavation details
An isolated pit site that showed as a strong anomalous reading during a magnetometer survey of Coneybury Hill in 1980. This pit is unique due to the combination of domesticated and wild animits fill and the high proportion (24%) of flint tools, mainly blades and bladelets. There are no comparable pits in Britain. It is also dated to the pre-monument phase of the Early Neolithic.  Plan			Sources	
'Anomaly'	Description  An isolated pit site that showed as a strong anomalous reading during a magnetometer survey of Coneybury Hill in 1980. This pit is unique due to the combination of domesticated and wild animals in its fill and the high proportion (24%) of flint tools, mainly blades and bladelets. There are no			
'Anomaly'				
0 10 20 30 metres				Plan

#### Appendix 122: Cherhill

Cherhill		Location: SU 02651 69874
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Evans & Smith 1967	
Sources	Evans & Smith 1983	

#### Description

Sequence of deposits ranging from the Late-glacial to the present produced detailed evidence of environmental changes indicative of climactic fluctuations and human activities. Early Neolithic features include Ditches 1 & 3 and the pits cut into them. These ditches are interpreted as quarry ditches to extract building material and were quickly backfilled with domestic waste from a nearby settlement. The tops of the two pits were lined with sarsen boulders.



Appendix 123: C Crossing, Salisbury Plain Training Area

C Crossing,	C Crossing, Salisbury Plain Training Area Location: SU 14680 46350		
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – excavation of l	and west of the C Crossing ahead of	
	proposed planting as woodland.		
Sources	Roberts & Marshall 2019		
Description			
Pit 404 in Trench 4 lay centrally between two parallel ditches and contained placed antlers and a large			
amount of debitage	and flint tools		
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	Carbonised hazelnut shell fragments: 353	5-3370 cal BCE (UBA-34946,	
	4702±BP)		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Carbonised cereal grains, flint tools, flint	debitage, deer antler	

# Appendix 124: Waden Hill

Waden Hill Location: SU 1030 6925			
Site type	Pit	Pit	
Excavation details	1913 – Excavated by workmen digging for a new water pipeline		
Sources	Thomas 1956		
Description		_	
An isolated pit on Waden Hill excavated by workmen. The contents of the pit suggest it is Early			
Neolithic in date			
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Sarsen hammer stone, 41 flints (including sherds	g 2 scrapers and a cortex), 6 pottery	

# Appendix 125: W83 Robin Hood's Ball

W83 Robin Hood's Ball Location: SU 1029 4608		
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Richards 1984 – a test pit was excavated during an intensive surface collection survey adjacent to Robin Hood's Ball causewayed enclosure.	
Sources	Richards 1990	
Description		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	Animal bone: 3640-3370 cal BCE (OxA-	-1400)
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Animal bone, worked flint	

# Appendix 126: Stonehenge Avenue, East

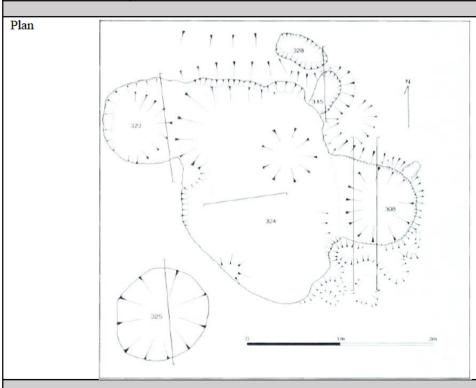
Sto	Stonehenge Avenue, East Location: SU 1410 419	
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Vatcher 1959 – excavated a Bronze Age round barrow to the east of the	
	Stonehenge Avenue	
Sources	Vatcher 1960	
Description  A Bronze Age round barrow was excavated. Underneath the barrow, in the centre of the mound was a pit feature 1.88m wide and 0.6m deep containing Early Neolithic pottery and antler. The Early Neolithic pit was cut by a smaller pit contemporary with the barrow.		
Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, antler	

Appendix 127: Windmill Hill, Area D

Windmill Hill, Area D		Location: SU 0893 7131
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Whittle et al 1992-3 - field survey, geophysical survey and test pit survey in the	
	area immediately around Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure	
Sources	Whittle et al 2000	

#### Description

A total of three features. The first features is pit 324 which is cut by pits 308 and 323. Pit 324 is oval in plan, 2.4m wide in maximum diameter and up to 0.47m deep. Pit 308 was sub-circular in plan with a thin basal fill. Pit 323 was oval/circular 0.9m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It had steep sides. Pit feature 315 was located nearby.



Dating evidence	None taken
Human remains	None found
Other artefacts	324: edges disturbed by animal burrow; chalk rubble had been backfilled soon after being dug 308: thin basal fill covered by a dark grey-brown soil which contained Early Neolithic sherds, antler, animal bone and a sarsen quern 323: uniform fill containing Early Neolithic sherds, flints and sarsen 315: high concentration of burnt cereal grains

Appendix 128: Whitesheet Hill pit 1291

Wi	nitesheet Hill pit 1291	Location: ST 80192 35255
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constru	
	enclosure ditch and bank features. This	excavation revealed internal features
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description		
Sub-circular feature	with a wider upper part and a central steep	-sided cut.
Plan		
		KEY
	(Traffith	Silty loam
* w	E 231,64mO.D	B Silty clay loam
Clay loam		
	3110	Chalk silt
1291		Charcoal
1291	Solution feature	Filmt Ash
	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	✓ Worked flint
c - d Line of profile	The state of the s	Chalk
0	1	1291 Sørsen
Dating evidence		
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Later prehistoric pottery sherds	

#### Appendix 129: Whitesheet Hill 1293

_		
<u> </u>	Whitesheet Hill 1293	Location: ST 80192 35255
Site type	Pit	
<b>Excavation details</b>	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constru	
	enclosure ditch and bank features. This	excavation revealed internal features
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description		
Shallow sub-circular	r feature 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. The fe	ature contained two sub-circular possible
cuts, the tops of whi	ch might have been obliterated by pit 1293	3.
Plan		
SE 212 66mO.D  1293  Sity clay loam  Slity clay loam  Clay loam  Chalk silt  Worked flint  Worked flint  Sarsen		
0		Worked flint  Burnt flint  Chalk
Dating evidence	None taken	Fiint Ash  Worked flint  Schalk
Dating evidence Human remains	None taken None found	Fiint Ash  Worked flint  Schalk

Appendix 130: Whitesheet Hill 1295
Whitesheet Hill 1295

V	hitesheet Hill 1295	Location: ST 80214 35225
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed	
	enclosure ditch and bank features. This	excavation revealed internal features
Sources	Healy 2004	
<b>Description</b> Pit 1295 was 1.0m in present in its base.	diameter with steep sides and a flat base.	A series of solution and pipes was
Plan  NW  SE  233,41mO.D  SE  3720-3300 cal BC (4750+90 BP)  3640-3370 cal BC (4740+35 BP)  Solution leature  Solution leature  Solution leature  REY  Sitty clay loam  Clay loam  Charcoal  Charcoal  Fint  Worked flint  Charcoal  Sarsen		
O m		
Dating evidence	Pig bone: 3720-3300 cal BCE (BM-2821, 4750±BP) Charred hazelnut: 3640-3379 cal BCE (BM-2823, 4740±BP)	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Basal fill contained pieces of chalk and ashy material, and sarsen blocks. Pig bone, charred hazelnut	

Appendix 131: Whitesheet Hill 1297

V	Vhitesheet Hill 1297	Location: ST 8022 3520
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed	
	enclosure ditch and bank features. This	excavation revealed internal features
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description		
Found within feature	e 1352. Steep sided hollow.	
D1		
Plan		
A N 1297/1330	S 233.53 B Solution	3mO.D
Silty loam Silty clay loam Clay loam Clay loam Clay Chalk silt	Pottery  O Bone  Charcoal	1297
Worked flint  Worked flint  Burnt flint  Chalk  Sarsen	A-B Line of section	B
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Flint, chalk, earlier Neolithic pottery	

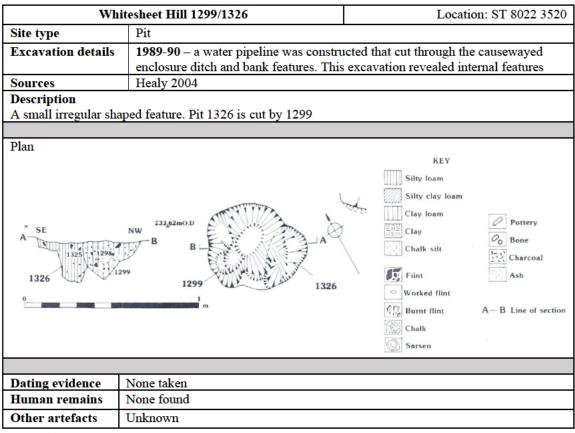
Appendix 132: Whitesheet Hill 1301

v	Whitesheet Hill 1301 Location: ST 8022 352	
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed enclosure ditch and bank features. This excavation revealed internal features	
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description An internal feature at the Whitesheet hill causewayed enclosure		
Plan		
None found	None found	
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

Appendix 133: Whitesheet Hill 1305

V	Vhitesheet Hill 1305	Location: ST 8022 3520
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed enclosure ditch and bank features. This excavation revealed internal features	
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description		
An internal feature a	An internal feature at the Whitesheet Hill causewayed enclosure	
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

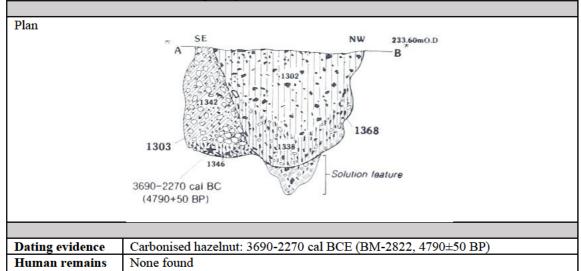
Appendix 134: Whitesheet Hill 1299/1326



#### Appendix 135: Whitesheet Hill 1303

Whitesheet Hill 1303		Location: ST 8022 3520
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed enclosure ditch and bank features. This excavation revealed internal features	
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description		
Culturate and a mit 1 1 m 1 m 0 0 m mid 1 m 1 0 5 m 4 m mid immed a model and a flat base		

Sub-rectangular pit 1.1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep, with irregular undercut sides and a flat base. The basal fill contained a considerable quantity of charcoal and burnt flint as well as more than a hundred sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery



100+ sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery, carbonised hazelnut, burnt flint

#### Appendix 136: Whitesheet Hill 1307

Other artefacts

V	Vhitesheet Hill 1307	Location: ST 80216 35220
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed	
	enclosure ditch and bank features. This	excavation revealed internal features
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description		
Internal feature at the	e Whitesheet Hill causewayed enclosure	
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

## Appendix 137: Whitesheet Hill 1288

V	Vhiteshhet Hill 1288	Location: ST 8024 3516
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	1989-90 – a water pipeline was constructed that cut through the causewayed enclosure ditch and bank features. This excavation revealed internal features	
Sources	Healy 2004	
Description Internal feature at the Whitesheet Hill causewayed enclosure		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

# Appendix 138: Grave 433, Bishopdown

Grave 433, Bishopdown		Location: SU 1532 3259
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology 2013-2014 – archaeological mitigation works for a residential development at Bishopdown.	
Sources	Wessex Archaeology 2014	
Description	1: Bit 401	



Dating evidence	Human bone: 3770-3638 cal BC (SUERC-54826, 4910±36)	
Human remains	MNI 2 individuals	
Other artefacts	No grave goods	

## Appendix 139: Damask Way

	Damask Way	Location: ST 8766 4421	
Site type	Pit	Pit	
Excavation details	AC Archaeology – excavation due to p	proposed development on land east of	
	Damask Way		
Sources	HER record: MW175280		
Description			
A sub-circular pit wi	th a diameter of 0.4m		
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	69 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery from	ı two vessels	

## Appendix 140: Henford House

**	Henford House	Location: ST 8766 4417
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	AC Archaeology – excavation due to proposed development on land east of	
	Damask Way	-
Sources	HER record: MW175282	
Description		
A sub-circular pit with a diameter of 0.4m by 0.6m		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Struck flint	

## Appendix 141: Bulford 9237

	Bulford 9237	Location: SU 1746 4352
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out a phased programme of	
	archaeological investigations ahead of the proposed Service Family	
	Accommodation development on the land south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020; Leivers 2021	
Description	_	

An inhumation burial in a circular pit measuring approximately 1.25m in diameter and 0.37m deep with concave sides and a base.





Dating evidence	Human bone: 3519-3371 cal BCE (SUERC-80712; 4671±25)
Human remains	MNI 1 individual
Other artefacts	No grave goods. The feature contained burnt and unburnt animal bones and flints

## Appendix 142: Bulford 9965

	Bulford 9965	Location: SU 1720 4326	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out a phased programme of	
	archaeological investigations ahead of	the proposed Service Family	
	Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020		
Description			
A small circular pit	in the south west region of the site boundar	ry in proximity to one other pit (9939).	
Pit measures 0.65m	wide and 0.24m deep.		
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, bone, worked fli	nts, and burnt flints, sarsen hammer	

## Appendix 143: Bulford 9939

	Bulford 9939	Location: SU 1720 4326
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out a phased programme of
	archaeological investigations ahead of	the proposed Service Family
	Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire
Sources	Leivers 2020	
Description		
A small pit in the so	outh-west region of the site boundary in pro	eximity to one other pit (9965). Pit
measures 0.9mx0.86	measures 0.9mx0.86m in diameter and 0.23m deep.	
Plan		
None found	None found	
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, animal bone, wo	rked flint, burnt flints

## Appendix 144: Bulford 10106

	Bulford 10106	Location: SU 1762 4374
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	
	archaeological investigations ahead of	
	Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire
Sources	Leviers 2020	
Description		
An isolated pit locate	ed at the east end of the site on the contour	r on the ridge where it overlooked a
coombe. Measured 1	.09m in diameter and 0.24m deep	
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	Animal bone: 3750-3620 cal BCE (OxA-	-37383, 4793±33)
Human remains		
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, sarsen, antler	

## Appendix 145: Bulford 9344

	Bulford 9344	Location: SU 1762 4374	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned to carry out a phased programme of		
		archaeological investigations ahead of the proposed Service Family Accommodation development on the land south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leviers 2020		
<b>Description</b> A sub-circular isolated pit in at the east end of the site in the contour on the ridge where it overlooked the coombe. Measured 1.02mx0.92m in diameter and 0.32m deep.			
the coombe. Wedsared 1.02mx0.92m in diameter and 0.32m deep.			
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	Animal bone: 3810-3750 cal BCE (OxA-	-37382, 4993±33)	
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, sarsen, antler		

## Appendix 146: Bulford 9538

	Bulford 9538	Location: SU 1758 4354	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out a phased programme of		
	archaeological investigations ahead of	the proposed Service Family	
	Accommodation development on the la	Accommodation development on the land south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020	•	
Description	Description		
Isolated pit at the so	uth side of the site. Pit measured 0.94m in	diameter and 0.3m deep	
•			
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery (68 sherds), sarse	n, burnt animal bones	

## Appendix 147: Bulford 9575/9590

Bulford 9575/9590 Location: SU 1764 43		Location: SU 1764 4353
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out a phased programme of archaeological investigations ahead of the proposed Service Family Accommodation development on the land south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020	
Description  An oval shaped pit measuring 1.08m long, 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep. Located on the spine of a low spur overlooking a coombe with concave sides and a concave base.  Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Burnt animal bone, cattle maxilla	

## Appendix 148: Bulford 9995

<b>Bulford 9995</b> Location: SU 1769 435		
Pit		
Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out a phased programme of	
archaeological investigations ahead of	the proposed Service Family	
Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Leivers 2020		
f a natural coombe in the southeast corner	r of the investigation area. Part of the	
ndicative of a house void. The pit measure	es 0.8m in diameter and 0.57m deep	
None found		
Animal bone: 3510-3430 cal BCE (UBA	-36393, 4590±32)	
None found		
Sheep/goat tibia		
	Pit  Wessex Archaeology – commissioned archaeological investigations ahead of Accommodation development on the la Leivers 2020  f a natural coombe in the southeast corneradicative of a house void. The pit measure Animal bone: 3510-3430 cal BCE (UBA None found	

## Appendix 149: Bulford 9994

	Bulford 9994	Location: SU 1769 4351	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned to carry out a phased programme of	
	archaeological investigations ahead of	the proposed Service Family	
	Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020		
Description			
Located in the group	that has been interpreted as indicative of	a house void. Oval shaped pit measuring	
0.83mx0.43m wide	and 0.26m deep.		
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, worked flints		

## Appendix 150: Bulford 9846

	Bulford 9846	Location: SU 1769 4351	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	0.0	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out a phased programme of	
		archaeological investigations ahead of the proposed Service Family Accommodation development on the land south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020		
Description  An irregular oval feature located at the southeast. Included in the group that has been interpreted as indicative of a house void. Measured 0.96mx0.77m wide and 0.4m deep.  Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Burnt flint, Early Neolithic pottery, work	ted flints, sarsern rubber	

## Appendix 151: Bulford 9834

	Bulford 9834	Location: SU 1769 4351	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details		Wessex Archaeology - commissioned to carry out a phased programme of	
	archaeological investigations ahead of		
	Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020		
Description			
A circular shaped pi	A circular shaped pit at the southeast of the site boundary. This is included in a group of five pits that		
have been interprete	d as indicative of a house void. Pit measur	red 0.7m in diameter and 0.4m deep.	
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	3 sarsen hammers, 65 sherds of Early Ne animal bone	polithic pottery, retouched flint tools,	

## Appendix 152: Bulford 9831

	Bulford 9831	Location: SU 1769 4351	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out a phased programme of	
	archaeological investigations ahead of		
	Accommodation development on the la	and south of Bulford, Wiltshire	
Sources	Leivers 2020		
Description	Description		
Circular feature mea	suring 1.2m in diameter and 0.49m deep.	Located at the southeast of the site	
boundary and is incl	boundary and is included in a group of 5 pits interpreted as indicative of a house void.		
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, retouched flint to	ools, animal bone	

## Appendix 153: Larkhill 18337

	Larkhill 18337	Location: SU 1413 4446	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description			
Circular pit located	at the western extent of the site boundary r	neasuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.43m	
deep.	ep.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Sarsen hammer, flint debitage, flint blade	es, Early Neolithic pottery,	

## Appendix 154: Larkhill 18353

	Larkhill 18353	Location: SU 1414 4446	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at		
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description			
Circular pit measuri	ng 0.9m in diameter and 0.52m deep. Pit is	s located in the southwestern extent of the	
site boundary	site boundary		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Flint scraper, flint hammerstone, Early N	Teolithic pottery,	

## Appendix 155: Larkhill 18502

	Larkhill 18502	Location: SU 1420 4454	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp		
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description	Description		
Located in the south	west of the site boundary, north of the caus	sewayed enclosure ditch segments.	
Plan	Plan		
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Unknown		

## Appendix 156: Larkhill 15830

	Larkhill 15830	Location: SU 1417 4458
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Circular pit located in the southwest of the site boundary measuring 0.69m in diameter and 0.11m deep		
Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Flint scraper, antler pick, 66 sherds of Ea	arly Neolithic pottery

### Appendix 157: Larkhill 15832

	Larkhill 15832	Location: SU 1423 4458
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Isolated pit located in the west of the site boundary measuring 1.25m in diameter and 0.28m deep. This pit contains a single fill.		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Flint bladelets, wood charcoal,	

## Appendix 158: Larkhill 15853

	Larkhill 15853	Location: SU 1417 4464	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	-	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description	Description		
Located on the west	ern boundary of the site and measuring 0.6	om in diameter and 0.25m deep with two	
fills. Primary fill sug	ggests the pit was left open for some time		
Plan			
None found	None found		
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Pottery, hammer stone,		

### Appendix 159: Larkhill 18245

	Larkhill 18245	Location: SU 1432 4457
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Circular pit in the western portion of the site. Measured 1.3m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Contains fills indicative of deliberate backfilling  Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	

## Appendix 160: Larkhill 15419

	Larkhill 15419	Location: SU 1435 4467
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Pit located in the northwestern portion of the site.		
Plan		
None found	None found	
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Unknown	

## Appendix 161: Larkhil 15152

	Larkhill 15152 Location: SU 1435 44	
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Small pit which measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Contained a single fill and was backfilled deliberately.		
Plan		
None found	None found	
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Tip of a leaf shaped arrowhead, flint deb	itage, charred plant material,

## Appendix 162: Larkhill 15150

	Larkhill 15150	Location: SU 1435 4467
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
C		the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
<b>Description</b> Isolated pit located in the northwest portion of the site boundary. Measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep		
NI		
Plan		
None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Charred plant remains, flint debitage,	

## Appendix 163: Larkhill 15154

	Larkhill 15154	Location: SU 1435 4467
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family  Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Circular pit located in the northwest portion of the site boundary. Measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Contained a single backfill.  Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None found	
Human remains	None taken	
Other artefacts	Flint debitage	

Appendix 164: Larkhill 20250

	Larkhill 20250	Location: SU 1443 4449
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	the site of proposed new developments	to carry out archaeological mitigation at of Larkhill Service Family f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
	n the centre of the site boundary. Delibera 6m in diameter and 1.07m deep.	tely backfilled, though not all the way to
Section drawing		
W		E
	20251	20275 20291 20250
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Burnt flint, 744 pieces of struck flint, car	inated havel carron hamman ani1
Other arteracts	bone, burnt animal bone,	mated bowl, sarsen nammer, animal

Appendix 165: Larkhill 20221

	Larkhill 20221	Location: SU 1460 4461
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Ovoid pit measuring 1.67mx0.86m wide and 0.67m deep. Located in the northeast portion of the site		
Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Vessel with burnt residue, worked flint, o	charred plant material,

## Appendix 166: Larkhill 20269

	Larkhill 20269	Location: SU 1473 4463	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leviers et al 2020		
Description			
Pit measuring 0.7mx	x0.58m wide and 0.22m deep and located is	n the northeast portion of the site.	
Contained a single f	Contained a single fill indicative of a deliberate backfill layer.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Charred plant remains, flint debitage (<2	5 pieces),	

## Appendix 167: Larkhill 20270

	Larkhill 20270	Location: SU 1476 4460
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Single pit located in at the northeast boundary of the site. Single, deliberate fill. Pit measured 1.1mx1m wide and 0.2m deep.  Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Worked flint (<75 pieces), flint scraper, material,	flint microdenticulate, charred plant

## Appendix 168: Larkhill 20313

	Larkhill 20313	Location: SU 1472 4457	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details		Wessex Archaeology - commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	•	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leviers et al 2020		
Description			
Single pit located in	Single pit located in the northeast of the site boundary measuring 0.74m in diameter and 0.1m deep.		
Contained a single, o	Contained a single, deliberate backfill		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Charred plant remains, flint debitage (<2	5 pieces)	

## Appendix 169: Larkhill 10209/15138

Larkhill 10209/15138 Location: SU 1464 44		Location: SU 1464 4458	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at		
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leviers et al 2020		
Description			
This pit was largest of the Early Neolithic pits at this site measuring 2.8mx1.42m wide and 0.67m deep			
but contained very little material.			
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Retouched flint,		

## Appendix 170: Larkhill 20143

	Larkhill 20143	Location: SU 1460 4453
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
Description Single pit located in the northeast of the site boundary. Pit measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.29m deep  Plan None found		
Dating evidence	None taken	
Human remains	None found	
Other artefacts	Early Neolithic pottery, sarsen stone, cha	arred plant remains

## Appendix 171: Larkhill 20140

	Larkhill 20140	Location: SU 1468 4452	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description			
Located on the north	east portion of the site in a group of three	pits (20135 & 20148). Measuring	
0.82mx0.76m wide a	0.82mx0.76m wide and 0.3m deep. Contained a primary fill indicative of the pit being left open.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Charred plant remains, flint debitage,		

## Appendix 172: Larkhill 20148

	Larkhill 20148 Location: SU 1468 445		
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at		
	the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family		
	Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp		
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description	Description		
Located in the north	east portion of the site in a group of three p	pits (20140, 20135). Pit measured	
0.95mx0.82m wide	0.95mx0.82m wide and 0.2m deep.		
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Charred plant remains, flint debitage, but	rnt flint knife	

## Appendix 173: Larkhill 20135

	Larkhill 20135	Location: SU 1468 4452	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details		to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	Leivers et al 2020	
Description			
Circular pit measurir	Circular pit measuring 1m in diameter and 0.35m deep. Located in the northeast portion of the site		
boundary in a line of	three pits (20140, 20148). The primary fi	ll shows this pit was left open to weather	
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	Heated flint nodule, flint bladelet, flint premains,	rojectile point, flint cleaver, charred plant	

## Appendix 174: Larkhill 20089

	Larkhill 20089	Location: SU 1462 4449		
Site type	Pit			
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp			
Sources	Leviers et al 2020			
Description				
0.78mx0.68m wide a	and 0.2m deep. In the northeast portion of the	e site.		
Plan	Plan			
None found	None found			
Dating evidence	None taken			
Human remains	None found			
Other artefacts	Flint flake core, 42 flint debitage pieaces, 75 chips, 2 flint projectiles			

### Appendix 175: Larkhill 25632

Larkhill 25632		Location: SU 1462 4425	
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out archaeological mitigation at	
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family	
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020		
Description			
Pit located in the sou	theast portion of the site in a group of fou	r pits (25616, 25622, 25628). Measuring	
1.2mx1.3m wide and	10.33m deep. Contained only one fill and	was devoid of finds.	
Plan			
None found			
Dating evidence	None taken		
Human remains	None found		
Other artefacts	No finds		

### Appendix 176: Larkhill 25622

	Larkhill 25622	Location: SU 1462 4425		
Site type	Pit			
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out archaeological mitigation at		
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family		
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp		
Sources	Leivers et al 2020			
Description				
Located in the south	east portion of the site in a group of four p	its (25616, 25632, 25628). Measuring		
0.96m in diameter ar	nd 0.69m deep. The fills of this pit are indi	cative of deliberate backfills		
Plan	Plan			
None found	None found			
Dating evidence	None taken			
Human remains	None found			
Other artefacts	2.3kg of burnt flint, 7 flint scrapers, potte	2.3kg of burnt flint, 7 flint scrapers, pottery representing 4 vessels		

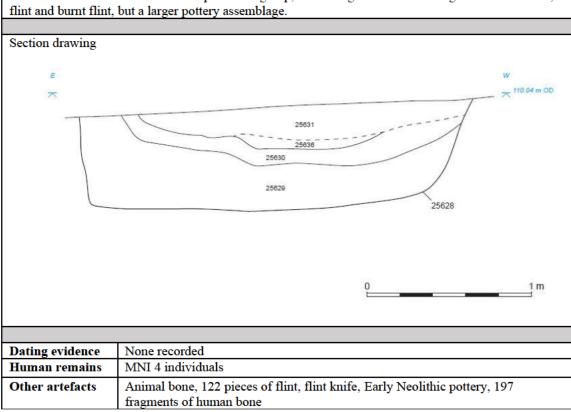
### Appendix 177: Larkhill 25616

Tr	ippendix 177. Edikimi 23010				
	Larkhill 25616	Location: SU 1462 4425			
Site type	Pit				
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology - commissioned	to carry out archaeological mitigation at			
	the site of proposed new developments	of Larkhill Service Family			
	Accommodation on land to the north of	f the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp			
Sources	Leivers et al 2020				
Description					
Located in the south	east portion of the site in a group of four p	its (25632, 25628, 25622). Measuring			
1.19mx1m wide and	1.19mx1m wide and 0.47m deep				
Plan					
None found	None found				
Dating evidence	None taken				
Human remains	None found	_			
Other artefacts	Flint microdenticulate, 136 pieces of flin	t,			

### Appendix 178: Larkhill 25628

Larkhill 25628		Location: SU 1462 4425
Site type	Pit	
Excavation details	Wessex Archaeology – commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation at the site of proposed new developments of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation on land to the north of the Packway and east of Larkhill Camp	
Sources	Leivers et al 2020	
<b>Description</b> Located in the southeast portion of the site in a group of four pits (25632, 25616, 25622). This pit was		

Located in the southeast portion of the site in a group of four pits (25632, 25616, 25622). This pit was by far the largest in the group measuring 3.28mx2.45m wide and 0.64m deep. The fills of this pit were different in character from the other pits in the group, containing smaller assemblages of animal bone, flint and burnt flint, but a larger pottery assemblage.



### Appendix 179: Highbury and Fisherton Manor School

Highbury and Fisherton Manor School Location: SU 1330 30			
Site type	Pit		
Excavation details	Thames Valley Archaeological Service 2013 – archaeological mitigation was undertaken ahead of a housing development. The site produced data from the Neolithic, Iron Age, and Roman periods.		
Sources	Whittle et al 2000; Taylor 2016; Wiltsl	hire HER: MW174976	
Description Single isolated pit with a bowl-shaped profile measuring 0.75m wide and 0.44m deep Plan			
None found			
Data the late to a serie actor in DOD (VDA 2005)			
Dating evidence Human remains	Hazel nut: 3775-3648 cal BCE (UBA-29276)  None found		
Other artefacts	86 sherds of pottery, 49 struck flint, hazelnut shells, animal bone fragments, sarsen cobble		

Appendix 180: Grave 707, Trench BB, Windmill Hill

Grave 707, Trench BB, Windmill Hill Location: SU 08822 71391				
Site type	Pit			
Excavation details	Whittle et al 1988 – excavation of Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure as part of wider research investigation into the Neolithic sequence and environment of the area, and into the context in which Neolithic monuments were built, used and abandoned.			
Sources	Whittle et al 1999; Whittle et al 2011			
Description	ing 1.7m long, 1.1m wide and 0.75m de			
Plan				
2	Anion of date	100 cms		
Dating evidence	Human bone: 3642-3372 cal BCE (Ox.	A-2403: 4745+70)		
Human remains	MNI 1 individual	1 2TOJ, T/TJ±/0)		
Other artefacts	Animal bone including several thousan with the skeleton, Early Neolithic potte			

# **Appendix 2: Mortuary assemblages**

This appendix contains detailed information concerning mortuary assemblages from sites where this is relevant. This includes detailed descriptions of individual groups of bones (e.g., a summary of the assemblages from each chamber in a chambered tomb) as well as pictures and plan drawings where available. This appendix also provides a list of all bones recovered from each site where this information is published to show bone representation. This appendix is organised to coincide with the same order as appendix 1 – starting with causewayed enclosures, chambered tombs, long mounds, and finally pit features.

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Appendix 2:6 West Kennet

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Appendix 2:8 Temple Bottom

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Appendix 2: 11 Lugbury

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Appendix 2: 15 Fussell's Lodge

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Appendix 2: 17 Robin Hood's Ball clump, south

Appendix 2: 18 Robin Hood's Ball barrow

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Appendix 2: 20 Smay Down

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Appendix 2: 22 Bowls Barrow

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Appendix 2: 49 Grave 707, Windmill Hill

Appendix 2:1. Windmill Hill, causewayed enclosure

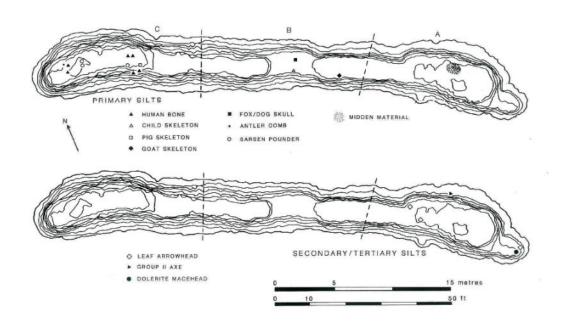
MNI: 6 individuals	Excavation code(s):	Excavation code(s):		
	Smith 1957-58:	Smith 1957-58: Whittle <i>et al</i> 1988: WH-		
	WH-SM57	W88		

### **Site summary**

Complex site with several different types of deposition including 3 'complete' inhumations, 3 sub-adult crania, and several deposits of fragmentary human bone. Deposits occur exclusively in the ditches of the two outer circuits and are often in proximity to animal bone. In both human and animal bone deposits skulls are disproportionately represented.

### WH-SM57-1: Child inhumation

- Bottom of Outer Ditch III
- Aged 2-3 years
- Crouched, placed on right side, head to the east
- No evidence of grave feature. Likely placed at the bottom of the ditch and covered by fresh rubble (Smith 1965: 136)
- Near a fox/dog skull
- In same ditch as two complete animal skeletons: a pig and a goat as well as other human bone and a sarsen pounder (see Figure)



Appendix 2:1, Fig 1 Finds distribution in OD III (Whittle et al 1999: 31)



Appendix 2:1, Fig 2 Child burial in Outer Ditch III. Picture from Smith excavation 1957-59

### WH-SM57-2: Child inhumation

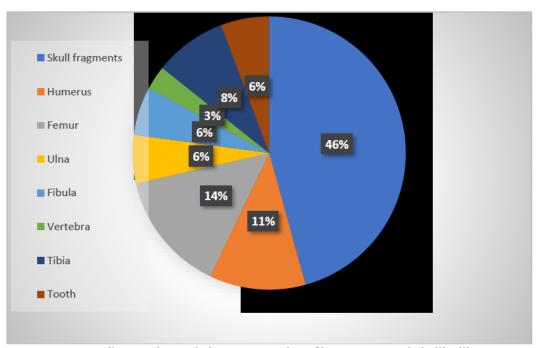
- Placed on rubble half-way down filling out Outer Ditch V
- Aged 7-7<sup>1/2</sup> months
- Lay on right side with head to east
- Bones were disturbed so original body position undetermined
- No indication of a greave feature

No plan or picture available

Appendix 2:1, Table 1 Listing human remains found at Windmill Hill during excavations by Smith and Whittle  $et\ al$ 

Human remains					
Number (f = fragmentary) Type Location					
WH-SM57-1	Child inhumation	OD III			
WH-SM57-2	Child inhumation	OD V			
WH-SM57-3	Infant skull	MD XI			
WH-SM57-4	Infant skull	ID I			
WH-SM57-5	Complete humerus	OD III			
WH-SM57-f6	Humerus fragment	OD III			
WH-SM57-f7	humerus fragment	OD III			
WH-SM57-f8	Skull fragment	OD III			
WH-SM57-f9	Skull fragment	OD III			
WH-SM57-10	vertebra	OD III			
WH-SM57-f11	Femur fragment	OD III			
WH-SM57-f12	Femur fragment	MD X			
WH-SM57-f13	Skull fragment	MD X			
WH-SM57-f14	Skull fragment	MDXI			
WH-SM57-f15	Skull fragment (adolescent)	MDXI			
WH-SM57-f16	Femur fragment	MD XI			
WH-SM57-f17	Skull fragment	ID I			
WH-SM57-18	Ulna	ID I			
WH-SM57-f19	Humerus fragment	ID I			
WH-W88-1	Adult male skeleton Trench BB, pre-bank				
WH-W88-2					
WH-W88-3	Child femur (5-7yrs)	Trench F			
WH-W88-f4	Tooth	Trench BB, pre-bank			
WH-W88-f5	Tibia fragment	Trench BB, pre-bank			

WH-W88-f6	Skull fragment	Trench BB, pre-bank	
WH-W88-f7	Tooth	Trench BB, pre-bank	
WH-W88-f8	Ulna fragment	Trench B (2 <sup>nd</sup> fill)	
WH-W88-f9	Skull fragment	Trench B (2 <sup>nd</sup> fill)	
WH-W88-f10	Tibia fragment	Trench B (2 <sup>nd</sup> fill)	
WH-W88-f11	Ulna fragments (10)	Trench B (2 <sup>nd</sup> fill)	
WH-W88-f12	Skull fragment	Trench F (2 <sup>nd</sup> fill)	



Appendix 2:1, Fig 4 Relative representation of bone types at Windmill Hill

Appendix 2:2. Larkhill, causewayed enclosure

MNI: 4 individuals	Excavation code(s):
	Leivers et al 2020

#### Site summary

A complex site with evidence from many different time periods. Some of the causewayed enclosure ditches are intersected with World War I training trenches. Five sections of causewayed enclosure ditches were excavated, three of which contain human remains. All the human remains found were disarticulated, and most were redeposited material. There is evidence of deliberate deposits in the ditches, for example, in ditch 19289.

### **Ditch 19292**

Segment	Fill	Fill type	Location	Quantification	Age/sex	Preservation
15985	15991	Secondary	Upper Fill	4 fragments	Sub adult/subadult >15yr	5+ heavily root eroded, old breaks

Dimensions: 26.1m long x 3.9m wide x 1.41m deep

Near vertical concave sides and a flat, undulating base. Heavily disturbed by WW1 training trenches. Series of longitudinal and straight profile slots

Several spreads of worked flint on the base of the segment incorporated into the primary fills indicating deposition of this material occurred soon after the initial excavation of the ditch. 2875 worked flints and 43 pieces of animal bone

Human bones from the upper fill associated with pottery from EN to Roman period and human bone is redeposited. Date and original location are unknown

### **Ditch 19289**

Segment	Fill	Fill type	Location	Quantification	Age/sex	Preservation
15655	15663	Deliberate	Ditch	3 joining	Sub	5+ heavily
		backfill	terminus	fragments,	adult/adult	root eroded,
15655	15660	Secondary	Ditch	right humerus	>15yr,	fresh breaks
			terminus		possibly	
					female	
15684	15686	Placed	Base of	7% skull vault	Subadult/adult	5+ heavily
		deposit	ditch		15-30yrs,	root eroded,
					possibly	heavily
					female	fragmented
						(fresh).
						Marked
						sutural bone
						distal
						parietals

Dimensions: 23.3 m long x 3.6m wide x 1.85m deep

Steep straight sides and a flat base and had been heavily disturbed by WW1 features. Investigated through 4 slots

Chalk-rich primary fills derived from the initial weathering and erosion of the ditch sides. Secondary deposits were also erosional, possibly from an internal bank

3 fragments of a humerus were recovered in a compacted chalk layer which was a deliberate cover over a thin ashy layer. The compact chalk also contained 14 sherds of EN pottery

Human bone containing the skull fragments, rib, eft arm bone and a phalange were covered with a fill which contained worked flints, 19 fr. animal bones and 10 sherds of EN pottery. Animal teeth were deliberately placed in a semi-circle in this fill.

### **Ditch 19295**

Segment	Fill	Fill type	Location	Quantification	Age/sex	Preservation
15914	15915	Secondary	Ditch	1 fragment	Subadult/adult	
			terminus		15-45yrs	

Dimensions: 15.3m long x 3.08m wide x 0.93m deep

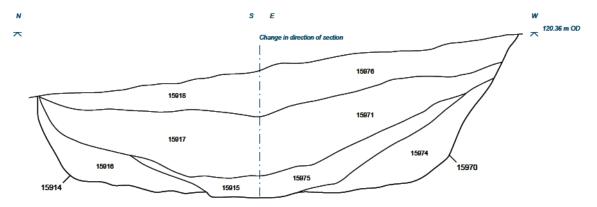
14.5m away from 19289 and this wide gap is assumed to be the exit/entrance of the causewayed enclosure in the centre of which was a large shallow pit

Deep straight sides and a flat base. Investigated through 7 cuts

Deposits indicate that shortly after the ditch was cut there was a significant artefact deposition in the northern terminus. Some finds had been placed directly on the base of the feature and sealed by a mix of loose chalk which had been trampled and compacted by activity within the segment

Deliberately placed struck flint, pottery and human remains focused around the northern terminus Towards the centre of the segment fragments of Hembury Ware vessel were recovered from the primary fill at the base of the feature accompanied by struck flint

Appendix 2:2, Fig 1 Section drawing. West and north facing section across slot 15914 in causewayed enclosure



S2: West and north facing section across slot 15914 in Causewayed Enclosure ditch 19295

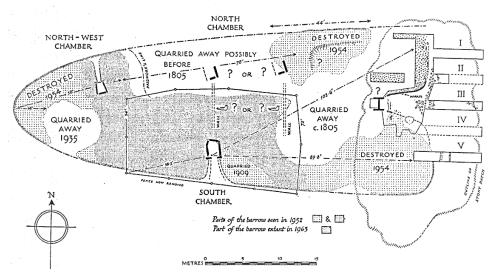
ditch 19295

### Appendix 2:3. Lanhill, chambered tomb

Lanhill				
MNI: 23 individuals	MNI: 23 individuals Excavation code(s):			
	Thurnam 1856:	Cunnington 1909:	Keiller & Piggott 1935:	King 1963:
	LAN-TH-56	LAN-CN-09	LAN-KP-35	LAN-NG-63

#### **Site Summary**

This site has undergone significant damage from various projects and investigations. The human remains have been discovered in three separate projects, recorded with varying detail. Site consists of three known burial chambers, all of which contained human inhumations. Most of the material is disarticulated, with the exception of a single articulated inhumation in the North-West chamber.



Appendix 2:3, Fig 1 Plan drawing of Lanhill long barrow showing extent of damage to mound and chambers.

### North Chamber:

- Excavated by Thurnam 1856
- Contained remains of 2 individuals, probably both adult males

### **South Chamber:**

- Excavated by Maude Cunnington in 1909
- Contained remains of 11-12 individuals, all disarticulated

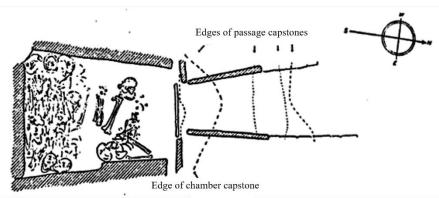
Some construction material had collapsed into the chamber, damaging the human remains contained inside. This was given as the reason why so many of the long bones were broken when recorded. Collapse fill was removed by workers who removed some human remains, damaging a few of them in the process.

#### **North-West Chamber:**

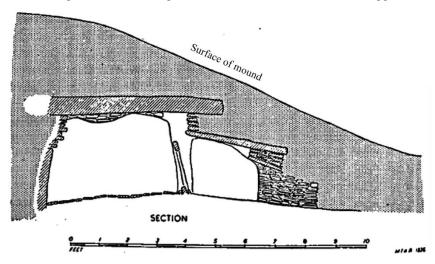
- Excavated by Keiller and Piggott in 1963
- Contained the remains of 9 individuals. 8 disarticulated, 1 articulated
- Human remains arranged in a near symmetrical pattern within the chamber
- No dating sample taken

Appendix 2:3, Table 1 Details of human remains in North-West chamber

Skeleton	Sex	Age	Articulated/	Comments
No.			disarticulated	
1	M	45+	Disarticulated	Missing upper limbs
2	F	45+	Disarticulated	Mature woman
3	M	30-40	Disarticulated	Missing spinal column and pelvis
4	Sub-adult	12-13	Disarticulated	N/A
5	F	c. 30	Disarticulated	N/A
6	M	c. 30	Disarticulated	Identified by long limbs
7	M	45+	Articulated	Healed trauma on left elbow which immobilised his
				left arm from childhood. Left arm bones
				underdeveloped.
8	M	c. 20	Disarticulated	Missing skull and lower limb bones
9	Unknown	Infant	Disarticulated	Represented by fragmentary right femur only



Appendix 2:3, Fig .2 Plan drawing of North-West chamber and passage (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 126) Appendix 2:3, Fig 3 Section drawing of North-West chamber (Keiller & Piggott 1938: 126)



Human remains			
Number (f = fragmentary)	Туре	Location	
LAN-TH-56-1	Remains of 2 skeletons (probably adult male)	North chamber	
LAN-CN-09-1	Femur: 3 complete	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-f2	Femur: 5 fragmentary	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-3	Tibia: 6 complete	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-f4	Tibia: 8 fragmentary	South chamber	
LAN0CN-09-5	Humerus: 5 complete	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-f6	Humerus: 14 fragmentary	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-7	Radius: 2 complete	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-f8	Radiu: 13 fragmentary	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-9	Ulna: 2 complete	South chamber	
LAN-CN-09-f10	Ulna: 11 fragmentary	South chamber	

I ANI COL CO 11	F1 1 2 1 .	
LAN-CN-09-11	Fibula: 3 complete	South chamber
LAN-CN-09-f12	Fibula: 14 fragmentary	South chamber
LAN-CN-09-13	Clavicle: 6 complete	South chamber
LAN-CN-09-14	Sacrum: 2 complete	South chamber
LAN-CN-09-15	Mandible: 9 complete/near complete	South chamber
LAN-CN-09-16	Skull: 1 complete	South chamber
LAN-CN-09-f17	Skull: 5 fragmentary	South chamber
LAN-KP-35-1	Skull	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-2	Mandible	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-3	Vertebra: 7 cervical, 3 thoracic, sacral	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-4	Sacrum	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-5	Innominate bones	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f6	Sternum, fragment	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f7	Ribs, fragmentary	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-8	Radius (right only)	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-9	Ulna (right only)	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-10	Femur: 2	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KF-35-10 LAN-KP-35-11	Tibia: 2	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-12	Fibula: 2	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-13	Foot bones: (right only)	Skeleton 1: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-14	Skull	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-15	Mandible	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-16	Vertebra: 3 cervical, 5 lumbar, 2 sacral	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
	fragments	
LAN-KP-35-17	Sternum	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-18	Clavicle (right only)	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f19	Scapula: 2, fragmentary	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f20	Innominate bones, fragmentary	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-21	Humerus: 2	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-22	Radius	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-23	Ulna	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-24	Femur: 2	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-25	Tibia	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-26	Fibula	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-27	Foot bones	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f28	Ribs, fragmentary	Skeleton 2: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f29	Skull, fragmentary	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-30	Mandible	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-31	Vertebra: 6, damaged	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-32	Clavicle: 2	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-33	Scapula: 2	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-34	Humerus: 2	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-35	Ulna (left only)	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-36	Femur: 2	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-37	Tibia: 2	Skeleton 3; NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-38	Fibula: 2	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-39	Foot bones	Skeleton 3: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-40	Skull, fragmentary	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-40	Mandible Mandible	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-42	Vertebra: axis, 1 cervical, 7 thoracic, 3	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
ZAN IN 35 42	lumbar, 2 sacral	Shoroton 4.1177 Chambon
LAN-KP-35-43	Clavicle (right only)	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-43 LAN-KP-35-44	Scapula (right only)	Skeleton 4: NW chamber  Skeleton 4: NW chamber
		Skeleton 4: NW chamber Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-45	Humerus: 2 Radius: 2	Skeleton 4: NW chamber Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-46		
LAN-KP-35-47	Ulna: 2	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-48	Metacarpals and phalanx	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-49	Innominate bones	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-50	Femur: 2	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-51	Tibia: 2	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-52	Fibula	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-53	Foot bones	Skeleton 4: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-54	Cranium	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-55	Mandible	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-56	Complete vertebral column	Skeleton 5: NW chamber

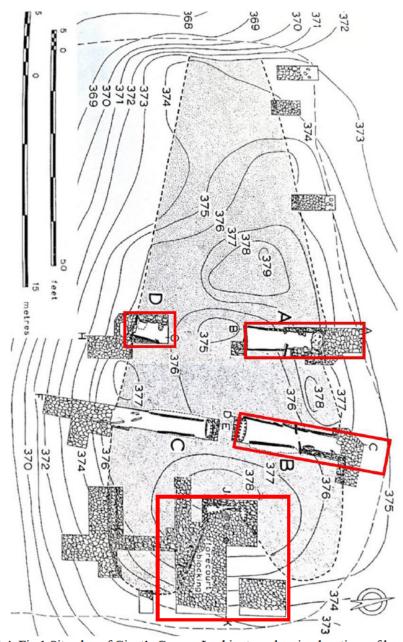
LAN-KP-35-57	Sternum	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f58	Ribs, fragmentary	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-59	Clavicle: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-60	Scapula: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-61	Humerus: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-62	Radius: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-63	Ulna: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-64	Femur: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-65	Tibia: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-66	Finula: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-67	Patella: 2	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-68	Innominate bone: 1	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-69	Foot bones	Skeleton 5: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-70	Cranium, damaged	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-71	Mandibular condyle (left only)	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-72	Vertebrae	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f73	Ribs, fragmentary	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-74	Clavicle: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-75	Scapula: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-76	Humerus: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-77	Radius (right only)	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-78	Ulna (right only)	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-79	Innominate bones: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-80	Femur: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-81	Tibia: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-82	Fibula: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-83	Astralagi: 2	Skeleton 6: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-84	Skull	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-85	Vertebral column, complete	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-86	Ribs	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f87	Clavicles, fragmentary	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-88	Scapula: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-89	Humerus: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-90	Radius: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-91	Ulna: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-92	Finger phalanges	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-93	Innominate bones: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-94	Femur: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-95	Tibia: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-96	Fibula: 2	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-97	Foot bones, metatarsals, and toe	Skeleton 7: NW chamber
	phalanges	
LAN-KP-35-98	Vertebral column (incomplete)	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-99	Ribs	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f100	Sternum, fragmentary	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-101	Clavicle (left only)	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-102	Scapula (left only)	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-103	Humerus: 2	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-104	Radius: 2	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-105	Ulna: 2	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-106	Innominate bones: 2	Skeleton 8: NW chamber
LAN-KP-35-f107	Femur (right only)	Skeleton 9: NW chamber
LAN-NG-63-1	Cervical vertebra	Forecourt
LAN-NG-63-2	Upper right incisor	Forecourt
LAN-NG-63-f3	Ulna fragment	Forecourt
LAN-NG-63f4	Cervical vertebra fragments	Forecourt

Appendix 2:4 Luckington, Giant's Cave, chambered tomb

MNI: 19 individuals	Excavation code(s):
	Corccoran 1970:
	LKT-COR70

#### **Site Summary**

Mortuary deposits suffered disturbances on several occasions in the historical period. Deposit from Chamber C was supposedly entirely removed before the 1932 excavation, although Corcoran suggests the original ground surface was not found. Extant mortuary deposits were highly fragmentary and disarticulated, some of the fragmentation is attributed to the collapse of the chamber rooves and historical disturbances.

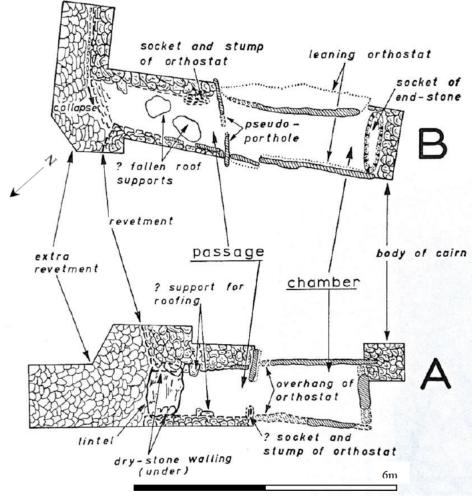


Appendix 2:4, Fig 1 Site plan of Giant's Graves, Luckington, showing locations of human remains.

#### Chamber A

Remains of 6 individuals, predicted to be 2 females, 3 males and 1 sub-adult No plan drawing of the mortuary deposit available

Human remains found in the chamber as well as in the passage and entrance



Appendix 2:4, Fig 2 Detailed plan drawing of Chambers A and B showing the construction

#### Chamber B

Remains of 6 individuals, predicted 1 female, 3 males and 1 sub-adult Human remains found in the chamber as well as in the passage and entrance

#### Chamber C

Only animal bone found. Human remains assumed to have been removed in previous disturbances

### Chamber D

Remains of 7 individuals, predicted 3 females, 1 male and 3 sub-adults

### **Forecourt**

A mixture of human and animal bone was found in the forecourt

Human remains			
Number (f = fragmentary)	Type	Location	
LKT-COR70-1	Atlas	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-f2	Cranial fragments	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-f3	Fragment of mandible x2	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-4	Metacarpal and metatarsal bones	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-5	Phalanges	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-f6	Long bone fragments	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-7	5 adult teeth	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-f8	Fibula fragment	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-9	Sub-adult mandible fragment x2	Chamber A	
LKT-COR70-f10	Sub-adult atlas fragment	Chamber A	

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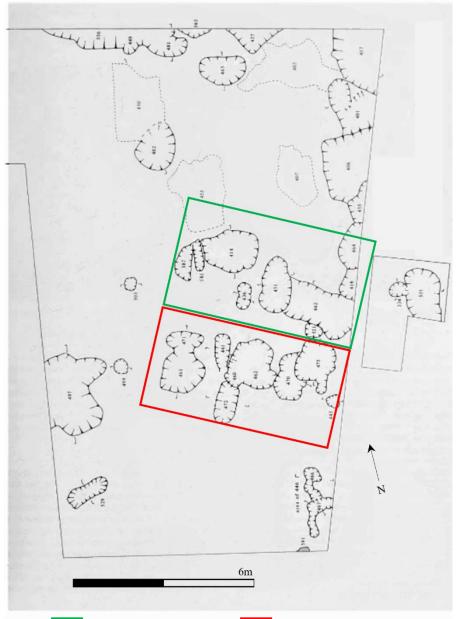
LKT-COR70-f11	Sub-adult rib fragments	Chamber A
LKT-COR70-f12	Mixture of male., female and sub-adult	Chamber A: passage
	remains	
LKT-COR70-13	5 loose adult teeth	Chamber A: passage
LKT-COR70-f14	Burnt bone	Chamber A
LKT-COR70-15	Metacarpal x5	Chamber B
LKT-COR70-16	Phalanges x5	Chamber B
LKT-COR70-f17	Head of a humerus	Chamber B
LKT-COR70-f18	Scapula fragment	Chamber B
LKT-COR70-f19	Mandible fragment	Chamber B
LKT-COR70-20	Adult teeth	Chamber B
LKT-COR70-21	Innominate bones	Chamber B: passage
LKT-COR70-22	Sub-adult femur	Chamber B: passage
LKT-COR70-f23	Cranial fragments	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-24	Adult teeth	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f25	Mandible fragments	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-26	Innominate bones x4	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-27	Sacrum	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-28	Clavicle x3	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f29	Scapula fragment x3	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-30	Femur	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f31	Femur fragment	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f32	Tibia fragment	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-33	Humerus x2	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-34	Ulna x4	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-35	Radius x4	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-36	Vertebrae x16	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f37	Rib fragments	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f38	Fibula fragments	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f39	Sub-adult cranial fragments	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-40	Sub-adult femur	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-41	Sub-adult tibia x2	Chamber D
LKT-COR-42	Sub-adult Ulna	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-43	Sub-adult scapula fragment	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-f44	Sub-adult vertebra fragment	Chamber D
LKT-COR70-45	Long bone shaft	Forecourt
LKT-COR70-f46	Inniminate bone	Forecourt
LKT-COR70-47	Vertebrae	Forecourt
LKT-COR70-f48	Fibula fragment	Forecourt
LKT-COR70-f49	Radius fragment	Forecourt
LKT-COR70-50	Clavicle	Forecourt
LKT-COR70-51	Sub-adult humerus fragment x2	Forecourt

Appendix 2:5 Millbarrow, chambered tomb

MNI: 14 individuals	Excavation code(s):
	Whittle 1989: MLB-WH89

### **Site Summary**

Approximately 14 individuals, of which 6 were children, were found at this site. The material was all fragmentary and very disturbed from the destruction of the site in the 1960s, making it difficult to stratify deposits. Some individual features were interpreted as pre-mound features and therefore the human remains from them are also interpreted as earlier. The radiocarbon dates from this site offer broad date ranges but could support this interpretation. 20 pieces of heat modified bone were found in several places on site, which could be indicative of deliberate cremation. There is a single skull fragment with a possible healed example of double trepanation – this could support evidence from Fussell's Lodge long barrow, although both examples from Fussell's Lodge and Millbarrow are too fragmentary to be conclusive.



Appendix 2:5, Fig 1 North Asombibility is in a hand be a rea of by author) Million walong barrane (Whittle 1994: 15; edited by author)

### **Pre-mound features:**

3 possible individuals, 1 sub-adult

### Northern part of chamber area

Although there are many fragments, this group may represent only 1 adult. At the most it is representative of one adult male and one adult female. There are at least 2 immature individuals, one is newborn.

### Southern part of chamber area

Minimum of 3 adults and 3 children represented in this group.

Human remains			
Number (f = fragmentary)	Туре	Location	
MLB-WH89-f1	Skull, 95 pieces: 3 frontal, 18 parietal, 10 occipital, 10 temporal, 2 zygomatic and 1 maxilla	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-HW89-2	clavicle	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f3	Scapula: 5 pieces (MNI:1)	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f4	Humerus: 5 pieces (MNI:1)	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f5	Radius: 1 piece	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f6	Hand: 6 pieces	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f7	Innominate bones: 21 (MNI: possibly 3)	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f8	Femur: 20 pieces (MNI: 2)	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-9	Patella: 1	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f10	Tibia: 15 pieces (MNI: 2)	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f11	Foot: 15 pieces	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f12	Sub-adult skull: 7 pieces	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f13	Sub-adult ulna: 1	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f14	Sub-adult phalanx	Pre-mound feature	
MLB-WH89-f15	Skull, 67 pieces: 5 frontal, 12 parietal, 2 occipital, 5 temporal, 2 sphenoid, 1 zygomatic, 1 nasal (MNI: 1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f16	Vertebrae: 20 pieces, 3 cervical, 3 thoracics (MNI: 6)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f17	Clavicle: 1 piece	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f18	Scapula: 1 piece	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f19	Humerus: 5 fragments	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f20	Ulna: 3 pieces (MNI: 1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f21	Radius: 3 pieces (MNI:1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f22	Hand: 15 pieces	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f23	Ribs: 28 pieces	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f24	Innominate: 8 pieces	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f25	Femur: 8 pieces	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f26	Fibula: 3 pieces (MNI: 1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f27	Tibia: 8 pieces (MNI: 1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f28	Foot: 15 pieces (MNI:1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f29	48 fragments of unidentified bone	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f30	Sub-adult skull: 5 pieces, one from a newborn infant	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f31	Sub-adult vertebrae: 4 pieces (MNI: 1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f32	Sub-adult innominate: 2 pieces (MNI: 1)	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f33	Sub-adult clavicle: 1 piece	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f34	Sub-adult hand: 1 carpal	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f35	Sub-adult rib: 1 piece	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f36	Sub-adult epiphysis	North part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f37	Skull: 73 pieces, 4 frontal, 21 parietal, 6 occipital, 5 sphenoid, 1 maxilla, 1 temporal, 1 mandible (MNI: 3 possible)	South part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f38	Vertebrae: 45 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f39	Clavicle: 1 piece	South part of chamber	
MLB-WH89-f40	Scapula: 6 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber  South part of chamber	

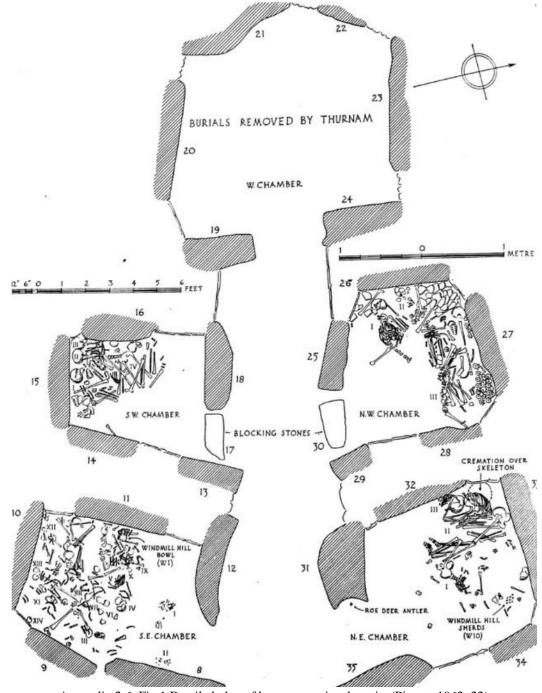
MLB-WH89-f41	Humerus: 1 piece	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f42	Ulna: 2 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f43	Ribs: 33 fragments (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f44	Innominate: 4 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f45	Femur: 10 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f46	Fibula: 2 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f47	Tibia: 13 pieces	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f48	Foot: 13 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f49	Radius: 3 pieces (MNI: 1)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f50	Hand: 23 pieces (MNI: 2)	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f51	26 unidentified pieces of bone	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f52	Sub-adult skull: 19 pieces	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f53	Sub-adult vertebrae: 4 pieces	South part of chamber
	(representing possible 2 individuals)	
MLB-WH89-f54	Sub-adult clavicle: 2 pieces	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f55	Sub-adult humerus: 1 piece	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f56	Sub-adult ribs: 4 fragments	South part of chamber
	(MNI: 1)	
MLB-WH89-f57	Sub-adult radius	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f58	Sub-adult hand: 2 phalanges	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f59	Sub-adult foot: 1 metatarsal	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f60	Sub-adult femur: 3 pieces	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f61	Sub-adult tibia: 2 pieces	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f62	Sub-adult innominate: 1	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f63	3 pieces of unidentified sub-adult bone	South part of chamber
MLB-WH89-f64	20 fragments of heat modified bone	7 pieces from the north part of chamber;
		11 pieces from southern part of
		chamber; 1 from possible pre-mound
		features

### **Appendix 2:6 West Kennet**

MNI: 36 individuals	Excavation code(s):	
	Thurnam 1859:	Piggott 1955-56:
	WKT-TH59	WKT-PG-55

### **Site Summary**

Remains of 36 individuals found in 5 chambers built within the long barrow. Radiocarbon dates suggest that the initial phase of mortuary deposition took between 10-30 years. Therefore, ancestral/curated deposits are not present in this long barrow. There was a combination of articulated and disarticulated remains, although it is suggested that disturbance occurred during the process of backfilling the chambers and passage (potentially a century after primary mortuary deposits). Human remains were also included in the fill material.



Appendix 2:6, Fig 1 Detailed plan of human remains deposits (Piggott 1962: 22)

#### W Chamber

4 ♂: 17–25 yrs (1 Child)

#### SW Chamber

5 Adult ♂: 20–50 yrs 1 Subadult ♂: 16–21 yrs 6 Adult ♀: 20–40 yrs 1 Subadult: 12–15 yrs

#### SE Chamber

1 Adult ♂: 25–35 yrs 1 Adult ♀: 25–35 yrs 5 Children: 3–6 yrs

### NW Chamber

3 Adult  $\emptyset$ : 25–45 yrs 3 Adult  $\emptyset$ : 25–45 yrs 1 Adult: 25–45 yrs 1 Child: 3–4 yrs (mandible and cranial fragment only)

#### **NE Chamber**

1 Adult ♂: 30–40 yrs 1 Adult ♀: 20–25 yrs 1 Adult ?♀: ?35+ yrs

Appendix 2:6, Fig 2 Demographic and distribution of human remains in the chambers of the West Kennet long barrow (Wysocki *et al* 2007: 87)

#### **West Chamber:**

Excavated by Thurman in 1859. 4 skulls have been preserved, but the rest of the bones have not been curated. All male: 4 adults and 1 child.

- Crouched burial of young male
- Articulated adult male
- Articulated adult male with displaced mandible
- Fragmentary adult male: occipital, temporal, mandible, cervicle vertebrae, bones of a single arm present
- Skull of a child (fragmentary)

#### **South-West Chamber**

- Three skulls against the south wall (Burials I-III): 1 child (Burial I), young woman with scaphocephalic deformation (Burial II), 1 older female (Burial III)
- Disarticulated remains. Difficult to make association with confidence
- Only Burial IV was partially articulated complete from the waist downwards

### **North-West Chamber**

- Paving of sarsen slabs over burials
- Burial I complete down to the waist
- Three mandibles represented without skulls. Several femurs and tibiae also missing

### **South-East Chamber**

- Noticeably more fragmented material in this chamber compared to the others
- Two adult burials towards the western wall of the chamber with a Windmill Hill Bowl placed between them
- Fragmentary adult skulls are present
- Skeleton of a 1-year old child found in the chalk fill of this chamber

#### **North-East Chamber**

- Cremated remains of 2 individuals overlaying articulated burials
- Burial II is an adult male. Laid on a platform made of sarsen slabs with a leaf arrowhead in the region
  of his neck possible cause of death. Also displayed a fractured left radius and a cavity at the head of
  the left humerus consistent with a wound through the left deltoid muscle.
- Articulated burial of an older femal

	Human remains	
Number (f = fragmentary)	Туре	Location
WKT-TH59-1	Adult male skull	W chamber
WKT-TH59-2	Adult male skull	W chamber
WKT-TH59-3	Adult male skull	W chamber
WKT-TH59-4	Adult male skull	W chamber
WKT-TH59-5	Fragmentary child skull	W chamber
WKT-PG55-1	Child skull (Burial I)	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-2	Female skull with scaphocephalic	SW chamber
	deformation (Burial II)	
WKT-PG55-3	Adult female skull (Burial III)	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-4	Subadult complete from waist down	SW chamber
	(Burial IV)	
WKT-PG55-5	3 probably male mandibles	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-6	2 female mandibles	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-7	'ribs'	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-8	'long bones'	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-9	2 sacra	SW chamber
WKT-PG55-10	Adult male complete down to pelvis	NW chamber
WKT-PG55-11	Adult male skull (broken)	NW chamber
WKT-PG55-12	Adult female skull (broken)	NW chamber
WKT-PG55-13	3 mandibles, probable females	NW chamber
WKT-PG55-14	Vertebrae, long bones, foot bones, adult	NW chamber
WKT-PG55-15	Mandible and cranial fragment of child	NW chamber
WK1-1 G55-15	age 3-4 years	1000 Chambor
WKT-PG55-16	Adult male skeleton (missing left femur,	SE chamber
	left tibia, right fibula)	
WKT-PG55-17	Adult female skeleton (missing right	SE chamber
	tibia and right fibula)	
WKT-PG55-18	Adult left clavicle	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-19	Adult left scapula	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-20	Adult left ulna	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-21	Adult male pelvic fragment	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-22	Fragmentary mandible (several)	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-23	Adult vertebrae	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-24	2 child skulls	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-25	4 child mandibles	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-26	Bones representative of an infant	SE chamber
WKT-PG55-27	Skeleton 1-year infant	SE chamber – secondary fill
WKT-PG55-28	Adult female skeleton	NE chamber
WKT-PG55-29	Adult male skeleton	NE chamber
WKT-PG55-30	Adult female skeleton (missing skull	NE chamber
	and mandible)	TIL CHAIROCI
WKT-PG55-31	Arthritic cervicle vertebrae	NE chamber
WKT-PG55-32	Adult left clavicle	NE chamber
WKT-PG55-33	Frontal, temporal and occipital bone of	Between uprights on east wall of NE
	infant	chamber

### Appendix 2:7 Adam's Grave, chambered tomb

#### Unknown MNI.

Only disarticulated fragments found by Thurnam. No further information available

### Appendix 2:8 Temple Bottom, chambered tomb

#### **Unknown MNI**

Supposedly contained 2 chambers. The mound was destroyed and only small, disarticulated human bones left behind such as hand bones, feet bones and teeth. Fragments of skull were also present. A bone implement (bone gouge) was also found on site. It is assumed that the location and state of the bones at excavation was at least partially due to the mound destruction.

### Appendix 2:9 Tidcombe Great Barrow, chambered tomb

#### **Unknown MNI**

Opened circa 1750 in search of treasure. Those who opened the mound are said to have found a single chamber built of sarsen stones on the east end and the remains of one skeleton. This monument was reopened by Thurnam and Lukis, neither of whom reported finding human remains. No further details of the mortuary assemblage are known (Cunnington 1914: 400)

### Appendix 2:10 Liddington, chambered tomb

#### MNI: 4

This monument was first identified in 1922 by Passmore. It was subsequently opened and the remains of four individuals were recovered. One skeleton was forwarded to St Thomas' Hospital, but all remains have now been lost. No further taphonomic details are known about the human remains (Barker 1983: 27)

### Appendix 2:11 Lugbury, chambered tomb

#### **MNI: 26**

Monument opened by Hoare in 1821 who cute a trench down the length of the mound and found a single inhumation on the ground surface with a small flint tool (described as small and pointed by Cunnington). In 1854 the chamber was discovered by the landowner whilst ploughing who then made a full assessment and found three more chambers on the south side. The chambers held the remains of nine, seven, and 10 skeletons respectively with the fourth empty.

No further details are known about the mortuary assemblages from either occasion, so we are left to speculate on the relationship between the single inhumation and the mortuary assemblages inside the chambers. It is possible the inhumation was an intrusive burial from a later period, or perhaps, as at Wayland's Smithy, the inhumation related to an earlier phase of Early Neolithic deposition and the chambers were added later.

### Appendix 2:12 Oldbury Hill, chambered tomb

#### MNI: 3

Disturbed in 1864 by chalk digging when human remains were uncovered. The mortuary assemblage contained three individuals with heads facing east in a small grave surrounded by a small sarsen chamber. None of the bones showed signs of burning although there were charcoal and wood ashes at the base of the cavity. Thurnam examined the skulls and predicted the assemblages related to 1 male and 2 female skeletons. Another chamber was found in the centre of the mound, but no human remains were found there and contained 'woody ashes'. Due to the presence of wood remains in both chambers, this has been interpreted as a timber mortuary structure, although this is not confirmed.

### Appendix 2:13 Corton, long mound

#### **MNI: 8**

Very little detail is provided about the mortuary deposit in Corton long barrow. William Cunnington excavated in 1801 finding a secondary interment, a further 8 individuals (7 adults and 1 child) were uncovered during Maude Cunnington's excavation in 1912.

A brief description is provided in Cunnington 1914: 'beneath a large heap of flints, marl stones, etc. ... eight skeletons were found [at the east end] "lying in several directions, as though they had been thrown on a heap without ceremony." Seven were those of adults, and one of a child from seven to eight years of age.' (Cunnington 1914: 386). This description suggests the mortuary assemblages was disarticulated. No further detail is provided.

## Appendix 2:14 Easton Down, long mound

#### **MNI: 4**

Little detail of the human remains is given in Thurnam's report of his excavation. Approximately 4 individuals were excavated from the centre of the mound, probably all male. Thurnam predicts this deposit contained 2 adult males and 2 juveniles. No description of the mortuary deposit was given in his report, so the nature of the mortuary deposit is unknown. The original human remains are lost.

## Appendix 2:15 Fussell's Lodge, long mound

Fussell's Lodge (FL)		
Approx. 34 individuals  Excavation code(s):  Ashbee 1957: FL-ASH57		

### Site summary

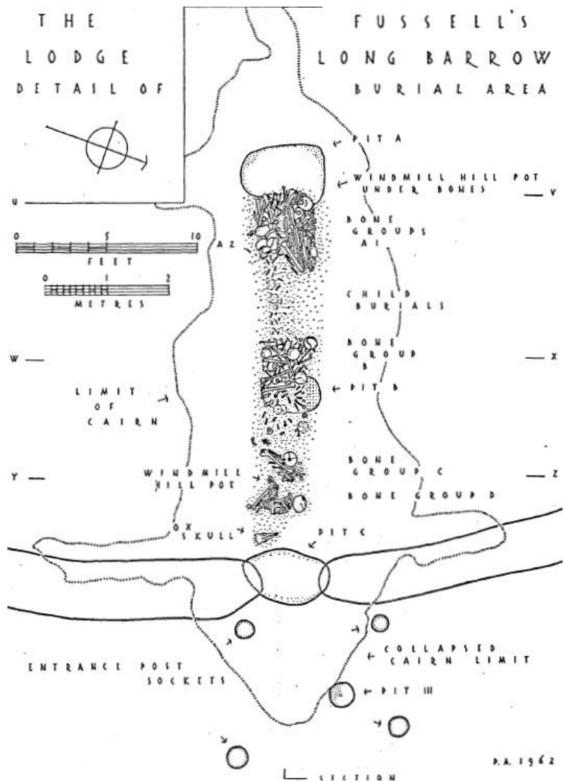
The remains of 34 individuals found in 4 bone groups. Radiocarbon dates suggest that material deposited in bone groups A & B could be older than those deposited in groups C & D. Much of the material was fragmentary at the time of deposition, suggesting that some individuals were subject to secondary burial in Fussell's Lodge, implying ancestral deposits. Groups C & D contained the remains of two individuals and were arranged to look similar to articulated burials. Ox bones were left in proximity to human remains, both at the entrance and on the primary structure at the time of barrow construction.

#### **Bone Group A:**

- Consists of Group A1 & A2
- All disarticulated and mostly broken material
- Placed at distal end of primary structure, away from the entrance
- Radiocarbon dates generally suggest that human bone is older at this end of mortuary deposit



Appendix 2:15, Fig 1. Photograph of Bone Group A1 and A2 with Pit A



Appendix 2:15, Fig 3, Detailed plan of human remains at Fussell's Lodge long barrow (Ashbee 1966: 13)

### Bone Group B:

- Covers (and partially infills) Pit B
- Separated from Groups A by scattered fragmentary human remains (sub-adult)
- · Made up of disarticulated and mostly broken material
- 8 radiocarbon dates produced from samples from this group



Appendix 2:15, Fig 4. Photograph of Bone group B

# **Bone group C:**

- Representative of 2 female individuals
- Group of long bones with single skull laid next to it
- Individuals were a similar age at death
- 3 radiocarbon dates produced from samples from Group C



Appendix 2:15, Fig 5. Photograph of Bone Group C

### **Bone Group D:**

- Positioned at proximal end of the mortuary deposit, near the entrance of the primary structure
- Ox skull placed between this group and the entrance of the mound
- Contains skeletons of two adult females arranged to look like an articulated deposit
- Individuals that form this deposit were different ages at death
- Older individual displays signs of osteoarthritis in jaw and lower back
- 1 radiocarbon date produced from sample taken from this group



Appendix 2:15, Fig 6 Bone group D

### **Bone group E:**

- Fragmentary bones from undetermined number of individuals scattered around Groups A-D
- Confined to the area contained within the primary structure
- No sample taken for radiocarbon dates

Human remains					
Number (f = fragmentary)	Location				
FL-ASH57-1	7 madnibles: adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-2	2 maxilla: adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-3	1 calotte: adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-4	1 complete skull (basal missing): adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-5	3 mandibles: sub-adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-6	1 occipital: sub-adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-7	1 mastoid: sub-adult	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-8	1 atlas	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-9	5 post-axials	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-10	15 thoracic	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-11	14 lumbar	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-f12	3 fragments of sacrum	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-f13	4 scapulae	Group A1			
FL-ASH57-14	2 complete humeri	Group A1			

FL-ASH57-f15	Humeri: 6 left, 4 right; one pair	Group A1
FL-ASH57-16	4 clavicles: 2 left; 2 right	Group A1
FL-ASH57-17	complete radius	Group A1
FL-ASH57-f18	Radii: 4 left, 4 right	Group A1
FL-ASH57-19	Pair of Ulnae	Group A1
FL-ASH57-f20	Pelvic fragments	Group A1
FL-ASH57-21	Complete left femur	Group A1
FL-ASH57-f22	Femur fragments: 6 left, 3 right	Group A1
FL-ASH57-23	2 complete pairs of tibiae	Group A1
FL-ASH57-f24	Tibia fragments: 1 right, 2 left	Group A1
FL-ASH57-f25	5 left fibulae	Group A1
FL-ASH57-f26	15 phalanges	Group A1
FL-ASH57-27	1 calotte: adult	Group A2
FL-ASH57-28	1 calotte with mastoid &	Group A2
12 / 10113 / 20	mandible: adult	Group 712
FL-ASH57-29	1 maxilla: adult	Group A2
FL-ASH57-30	1 madnible: sub-adult	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f31	Skull fragments	Group A2
FL-ASH57-32	1 axis	Group A2
FL-ASH57-33	1 thoracic	Group A2
FL-ASH57-34	2 scapulae	Group A2
FL-ASH57-54 FL-ASH57-f35	Humerus fragments: 3 left	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f36	Radius fragments: 1 pair	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f37	Ulna fragments: 1 pair	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f38	Ilium fragments	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f39	4 femurs: 2 pairs	Groups A2
FL-ASH57-40	1 Patella	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f41	1 Tibia	Group A2
FL-ASH57-f42	1 fibula	Group A2
FL-ASH57-43	2 mandibles: adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-f44	2 maxilla: adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-f45	2 crania: adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-46	4 calotte: adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-f47	1 jaw: adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-f48	8 mandibles: sub-adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-49	3 maxilla: sub-adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-50	1 left orbit: sub-adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-51	1 frontal: sub-adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-f52	Skull fragments: sub-adult	Group B
FL-ASH57-53	1 atlas	Group B
FL-ASH57-54	1 axis	Group B
FL-ASH57-55	11 post-axial cervicals	Group B
FL-ASH57-56	19 thoracic	Group B
FL-ASH57-57	14 lumbar	Group B
FL-ASH57-58	1 sacrum	Group B
FL-ASH57-59	2 manubrium	Group B
FL-ASH57-f60	Approx. 20 rib fragments	Group B
FL-ASH57-f61	6 scapulae: 4, left, 2 right	Group B
FL-ASH57-62	5 clavicles: 3 left, 2 right	Group B
FL-ASH57-f63	15 humeri: 7 left, 8 right	Group B
FL-ASH57-f64	12 radii: 7 left, 5 right	Group B
FL-ASH57-f65	4 ulnae: 4 left	Group B
FL-ASH57-66	2 innominate bones	Group B
FL-ASH57-f67	2 Iliac fragments	Group B
FL-ASH57-68	Pubis: right	Group B
FL-ASH57-f69	Femur: 1 pair, 2 left, 4 right, 10 others	Group B
FL-ASH57-f70	Tibia: 1 pair, 5 left, 3 right	Group B
FL-ASH57-f71	Fibulae: 5 left, 1 right	Group B
12 13013 / 1/1	Trouter o fort, I fight	Oloup D

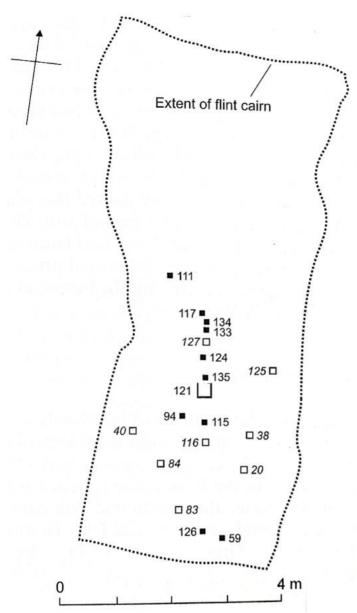
FL-ASH57-72	Astragali: 4 left, 3 right	Group B
FL-ASH57-73	3 calcanea: 3 left	Group B
FL-ASH57-74	1 complete skull: adult	Group C
FL-ASH57-f75	Scapula: left	Group C
FL-ASH57-76	1 Clavicle	Group C
FL-ASH57-77	2 Humeri: corresponding pair	Group C
	(complete)	_
FL-ASH57-f78	Ulna: left	Group C
FL-ASH57-79	Complete femur	Group C
FL-ASH57-80	1 astralagus	Group C
FL-ASH57-f81	Scapula: right	Group C
FL-ASH57-82	Complete radius	Group C
FL-ASH57-f83	Ulna: right	Group C
FL-ASH57-f84	Pelvic bones	Group C
FL-ASH57-f85	Tibia: 1 left	Group C
FL-ASH57-f86	Fibula: 1 left	Group C
FL-ASH57-87	astragali	Group C
FL-ASH57-88	calcanea	Group C
FL-ASH57-89	1 mandible, cranium & maxilla:	Group D
	adult	
FL-ASH57-90	atlas	Group D
FL-ASH57-91	axis	Group D
FL-ASH57-92	3 arthritic cervicales	Group D
FL-ASH57-93	8 thoracic	Group D
FL-ASH57-94	2 lumbar	Group DFe
FL-ASH57-95	Complete femur: 1 left	Group D
FL-ASH57-96	Complete fibula: 1 left	Group D
FL-ASH57-f97	Ulna: 1 right	Group D
FL-ASH57-f98	Pelvic bones: corresponding pair	Group D
FL-ASH57-f99	Femur: corresponding pair	Group D
FL-ASH57-f100	Tibia: 1 left	Group D
FL-ASH57-101	Phalanges	Group D

Appendix 2:16 Woodford G2, long mound

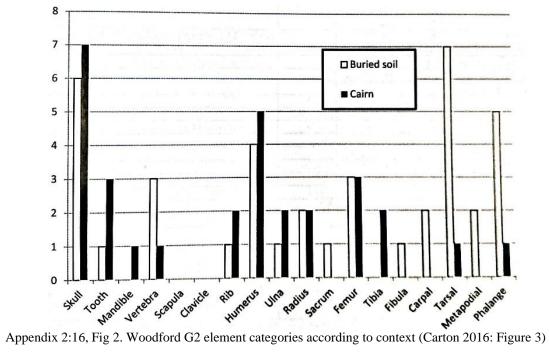
Approx. 4 individuals	Excavation code(s):
	Carton et al 2016:
	WFG-CAR16

### **Site Summary**

No post-excavation analysis was undertaken after the human remains were collected in 1963. The human remains were analysed for an undergraduate dissertation circa 50 years later and the results were published in 2016. This project reviewed the excavation report from 1986. The human bone assemblage had not been washed post-excavation and permission was not granted for a thorough washing of the bones prior to analysis (although large clumps of mud were removed by hand) and sufficient detail was visible to reveal potential cut marks of peri-natal fractures.



Appendix 2:16, Fig 1. Showing distribution of human bones on the buried soil (solid black squares) and within the cairn (open square) of Woodford G2 long barrow (Carton 2016: Figure 4)



Human remains				
Number (f = fragmentary)	Туре	Location		
WFG-CAR16-1	Skull fragment: 7	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-2	Tooth: 1	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-3	Rib fragment: 1	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-4	Humerus fragment: 4	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-5	Ulna fragment: 1	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-6	Radius fragment: 2	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-7	Sacrum fragment: 1	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-8	Femur fragment: 3	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-9	Fibula fragment: 1	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-10	Carpal: 2	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-11	Tarsal: 10	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-12	Metapodial: 2	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-13	Phalange: 5	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-14	Unidentified fragments: 7	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-15	Unidentified longbone fragment: 3	Buried soil		
WFG-CAR16-16	Skull fragments: 7	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-17	Tooth: 3	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-18	Vertebra: 1	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-19	Rib fragment: 2	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-20	Humerus fragment: 5	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-21	Ulna fragment: 2	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-22	Radius fragment: 2	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-23	Femur fragment: 6	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-24	Tibia fragment: 2	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-25	Tarsal: 1	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-26	Phalange: 1	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-27	Unidentified fragment: 4	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-28	Unidentified long bone fragment: 4	Cairn		
WFG-CAR16-29	Tooth: 1	East ditch		

# Appendix 2:17 Robin Hood's Ball clump, south, long mound

#### MNI: 1

This mound was opened by Thurnam in 1864 who reported finding an interment of a single, disarticulated individual. Thurnam also found a beaker burial. The primary interment was described as nearer the centre of the mound than normal and the bones were described as 'remarkable for their peculiarly eroded character' (Cunnington 1914: 391), suggesting they were either badly preserved or in an advanced state of weathering at the time of deposition. No specific taphonomic details are known.

## Appendix 2:18 Robin Hood's Ball barrow, long mound

#### MNI: 1

Thurnam opened this mound and found one interment. No further excavation or taphonomic details are known.

### Appendix 2:19 Normanton Gorse, long mound

#### MNI: 3

This mound was opened by Cunnington and later by Thurnam in 1866. Thurnam found three skeletons. The bodies were described as dismembered with shattered skulls. The bones were likely deposited disarticulated in a disarticulated state and the skulls crushed by the weight of the mound. At least one of the primary interments was a sub-adult. No further taphonomic details are known.

## Appendix 2:20 Smay Down, long mound

#### **Unknown MNI**

Maude Cunnington reports that there were human remains found during an excavation but states there is no record of the excavation or mortuary assemblage. (Cunnington 1914: 398)

## Appendix 2:21 Knook Barrow, long mound

#### **MNI: 8**

This mound was opened by William Cunnington in 1801 who found charred human remains predicted to represent 8 individuals. The mound was later reopened by Thurnam, but no further human remains were found. No further details of the bones were known.

## Appendix 2:22 Bowls Barrow, long mound

#### MNI: 20

This mound was opened by William Cunnington in 1801. At the base of the barrow was a flint pavement on which were laid the remains of several disarticulated bodies and covered with a stone cairn. Although the bones were disarticulated, the MNI is calculated on the number of skulls found. Cunnington found 14 skulls and a subsequent excavation in 1885 found a further 6 skulls.

### Appendix 2:23 Bratton Camp, long mound

#### MNI: 2

Opened by William Cunnington who found secondary but no primary burials. Thurnam reopened the mound in 1866 and found the remains of two adult skeletons on the floor of the barrow. The bones displayed evidence of charring. No more details are known.

### Appendix 2:24 Rodmead Penning, long mound

#### **Unknown MNI**

Hoare opened this mound and described the mortuary assemblage as 'previously disturbed', meaning they were disarticulated and jumbled at excavation. No further information is known.

### Appendix 2:25 East Down, long mound

#### MNI. 8

Opened by Thurnam in 1863 who found the remains of approximately 8 individuals. Thurnam predicted the assemblage represents 3 males, 3 females, and 2 infants. No other details are known.

## Appendix 2:26 Winterbourne Stoke 53, long mound

#### **Unknown MNI**

This mound was opened by Hoare and Cunnington. A health altered flint cairn covered burnt human bone. It is suggested that the bones were still hot when the flint was placed on top. The mortuary deposit was described as a 'shapeless mass, wide and flat' but no further details are known.

## Appendix 2:27 Ell Barrow, long mound

#### Unknown MNI

Thurnam opened this mound. The mortuary assemblage was disarticulated – Thurnam described it as disordered and fragmentary and assumed it had been previously disturbed.

## Appendix 2:28 Kitchen Barrow, long mound

### **Unknown MNI**

Opened by Thurnam who found human remains in the Northeast end of the mound and describes them as previously disturbed, although no further details are given. It is likely that the mortuary assemblage was disarticulated at the time of deposition.

### Appendix 2:29 Horton Down long barrow, long mound

#### **Unknown MNI**

Opened by Thurnam who reported finding human remains. No further details are known.

# Appendix 2:30 Kings Play Down, long mound

#### MNI:1

Opened in 1907 and contained the articulated skeleton of one individual in a crouched position. The individual is described as male, and the skull was fragmented (curated in the Devizes Museum). The skeleton lay on the ground surface surrounded by turf which contained traces of either decayed wood or charcoal. This, and the presence of post holes surrounding the inhumation are interpreted as a possible timber structure constructed over the body and under the mound.

# Appendix 2:31 Shepherds Shore, long mound

#### **MNI: 5**

Excavated by Maude Cunnington in 1926. Onlite slabs placed on the floor to form a pavement, on which the remains of 5 individuals were found. Mortuary assemblages represented 3 adults, 1 sub adult and the mixed, burnt remains of at least one other individual. The remains of the sub-adult and the burnt bone were mixed. All the remains were disarticulated and fragmentary and there was no evidence of burning *in situ*.

### Appendix 2:32 Arn Hill, long mound

#### MNI: 3

Excavated by Coalt Hoare who found remains of approximately 3 individuals on a stone pavement and placed underneath a stone cairn. No further details are known.

# Appendix 2:33 Tinhead, long mound

#### **Unknown MNI**

Thurnam found fragments of human remains under the mound. No further details are known.

### Appendix 2:34 Weather Hill, long mound

#### **MNI: 1**

Opened by Thurnam but there are not existing records of the excavation itself. The skull was possibly female.

### Appendix 2:35 Heytesbury North Field, long mound

#### Unknown MNI

Opened by William Cunnington in 1800 who found the disarticulated remains of a 'great many skeletons' (Cunnington 1914: 393) but a predicted number was not ascertained due to poor preservation.

## Appendix 2:36 Knook 5

#### **MNI: 3**

Opened in 1801 and contained the skeletons of approximately 3 individuals. No further details are known.

## Appendix 2:37 Netherhavon 6, long mound

#### MNI: 2

Opened by Thurnam but there are no surviving excavation notes. However, there are two skull profiles completed by Thurnam relating to this site. The mortuary deposit was disarticulated and fragmentary. MNI is deduced from the skulls.

### Appendix 2: 38 Norton Bavant 13, long mound

#### **MNI: 18**

Opened by Thurnam in 1866. On the ground surface were the remains of approximately 18 individuals. The population was predicted to be 8 males, 5 females, and 5 sub-adults. One of the skeletons was laid a little away from the other bones and had the most complete skull. The lack of long bones was noted by the excavator, suggesting at least some of the assemblage was disarticulated. Human remains were on the ground surface.

## Appendix 2:39 Kill Barrow, long mound

#### **Unknown MNI**

Opened by Thurnam 1865 who found a human remains assemblage covered by a cairn. Piles of burnt bone mixed with flint were found on the ancient ground surface. No further details of the mortuary assemblage or taphonomic details are known.

## Appendix 2:40 Old Ditch, long mound

#### MNI: 3

Originally opened by Cunnington in 1802, but he didn't find any primary interments. Thurnam also excavated in 1865 and found a mortuary assemblage. The remains were covered by a flint cairn. The mortuary assemblage consisted of a primary interment and mixed, disarticulated bones.

# Appendix 2:41 Tilshead Lodge, long mound

#### MNI: 2

Opened by Hoare and Cunnington and then reopened by Thurnam in 1865. Thurnam found the remains of approximately 2 individuals on the ancient ground surface. The 2 skeletons looked roughly articulated in the crouched position, but at least one looked as if it had been disturbed, perhaps by animal burrowing.

### Appendix 2:42 Oxendean Down, long mound

#### **MNI: 3**

Opened by William Cunnington in 1802. The remains of approximately 3 individuals were placed on a marl pavement and covered with a stone cairn. No further details of the mortuary assemblage or human bones are given.

### Appendix 2:43 Warminster 6, long mound

### MNI: 1

Opened by Cunnington and Hoare who found an interment in the centre of the mound in a cut below the ancient ground surface. This could relate to a pre-mound feature with a mound constructed over the top (like Grave 707 at Windmill Hill), or the body could have been placed in a pit before the mound was built.

# Appendix 2:44 Winterbourne Stoke 1, long mound

#### **MNI: 1**

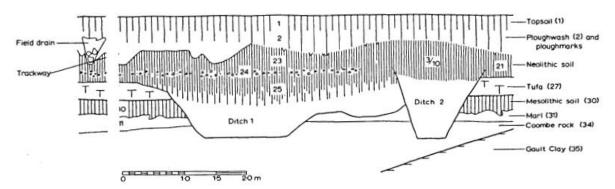
Opened by Thurnam in 1863. A single inhumation was found in a crouched position accompanied by a natural flint nodule. No further details are known.

Appendix 2: 45 Cherhill, pit

MNI: 1-2	Excavation code(s):
	Evans & Smith 1967: CHR-ES67

### **Site Summary**

Two damaged bones found. No evidence of deliberate breaking or chop marks. Neither of these bones have been radiocarbon dated but are in contexts associated with either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Material is mixed with animal bones and other waste materials from a settlement site that constitute the fills of Ditches 1 & 2.



Appendix 2:45, Fig 1. Section drawing of Ditch 1 and 2 at Cherhill (Evans & Smith 1983)

Human remains				
Number (f = fragmentary) Type Location				
CHR-ES67-f1	Ulna fragment	Primary fill ditch 1		
CHR-ES67-f2	Cranium fragment	Ditch 2		

# Appendix 2:46 Grave 433, Bishopdown, pit

MNI: 2

### **Site Summary**

There are only 2 Early Neolithic features on the whole site. Pit 431, Grave 433 contained the remains of 2 individuals. The bones were poorly preserved and the feature was truncated from ploughing, rendering the form of the deposit unclear. The grave was cut and backfilled with acific clay-with-flint (the natural soil). One duplicate bone (right proximal ulna) suggests this cut contains the remains of more than one person, possibly as a dual burial in which one body is laid on top of another. It could also represent a curated piece of bone that was deposited with the inhumation burial.



Appendix 2:46, Fig 1. Photograph of Grave 433 and mortuary remains assemblage (Wessex Archaelogy 2014)

Cut	Context	Fill type	Period	Quant.	Age/sex	Preservation	
431	433	Unknown	Early	20%	2 adults	4-5. Heavily fragmented, very	
			Neolithic		(MNI)	little reconstruction possible.	
						Several bags from samples to sort	

# Appendix 2:47 Bulford 9237, pit

MNI: 1

### **Site Summary**

Inhumation burial was in a pit on the crest of the ridge. The body was placed on a mound of chalk and then covered with a deposit which contained animal bone. The primary deposit of the pit contained burnt and unburnt bone animal bone and flint which could be indicative of feasting. There were no grave goods accompanying the inhumation. The 'box' shape of the lower limb long bones suggests the bones have been disturbed.



Appendix 2:47, Fig 1. Photograph of Pit 9237 with inhumation burial

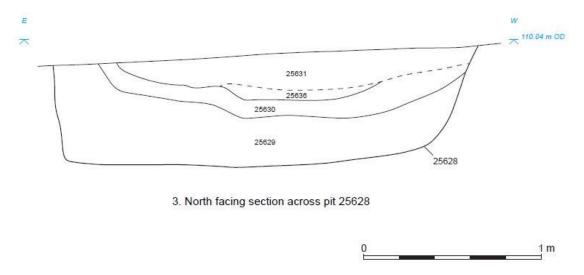
Cut	Context	Deposit type	Quantification	Age/sex	Preservation
Pit 9237	9260	Flexed/crouched burial	c. 90%	Adult 25-30 yrs, male??	2-4, root marking. Ancient and recent fragmentation (most is recent). Some reconstruction required. Heavy tooth wear.

Appendix 2:48 Larkhill pit 25628, pit

MNI: 4

### **Site Summary**

This pit was found in association with other pits but was much larger than the other pits in the group. It contained smaller amounts of worked flints, burnt flint and animal bone but a larger pottery assemblage of 76 sherds. It also contained 94 fragments of human bone. A further 103 fragments were recovered from upper fills and described as grave feature. The pit contained the remains of approximately 4 individuals, and the bones were all disarticulated and fragmentary, thought to be redeposited bone.



Appendix 2:48, Fig 1. Section drawing of north section of pit 25628

Cut	Context	Fill type	Period	Quantification	Age/sex	Preservation
25628	25630	Redeposited	Early	1 Fragment	Subadult/adult	5+ heavily
		bone	Neolithic		>15 yrs	root eroded.
						Left tibia,
						mid shaft.
						Fresh breaks
25628	25631	Redeposited	Early	15% skeleton	Subadult/adult	5+ heavily
		bone	Neolithic	present	>15 yrs	root eroded.
						Numerous
						fresh breaks
						with no joins
25628	25625	Redeposited	Early	7% skull	Subadult/adult	2-5+ heavily
		bone	Neolithic		14-30 yrs	degraded.
						Cannot fully
						reconstruct
25628	25639	Redeposited	Early	5% skull	Subadult/adult	5-5+ heavily
		bone	Neolithic		14-30 yrs	eroded and
						fragmented.
						Not possible
						to
						reconstruct

# Appendix 2:49 Grave 707, Windmill Hill, pit

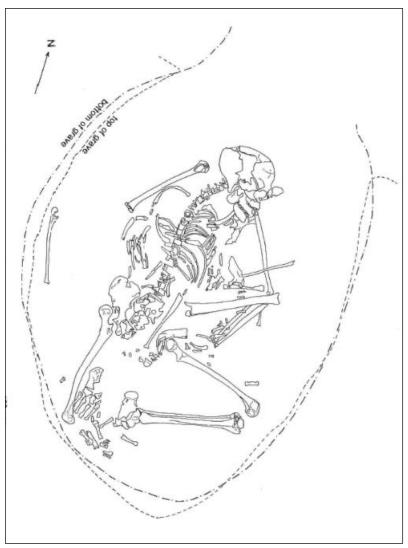
MNI: 1

### **Site Summary**

Single inhumation of an adult male found in a crouched position. The body was placed at the base of the pit feature and the body was largely complete and mostly articulated, although there was evidence of some disturbance. The presence of rodent and amphibian bones suggest the grave was left open for a period before backfilling. The inhumation pit was placed under the outer ditch.

### WH-W88-1: Adult male inhumation:

- Pre-bank section of Trench BB
- Aged 35-45 years
- Placed on the base of a pit feature (context 707)
- Placed on right side, orientated north/east-south/west
- Evidence of osteoarthritis at four cervicals, and an old, healed fracture in the right clavicle
- Calibrated age range (from rib of skeleton) 3610-3580BC or 4320-3380B



Appendix 2:49, Fig 1 Plan drawing photograph of Grave 707, Trench BB (Whittle et al 1999: 81)



Appendix 2:49, Fig 2. Photograph of burial in Grave 707, Windmill Hill (Whittle et al 1999: 81)

# **Appendix 3: Case study projects**

Appendix 3 provides details of each site included in the case study projects. This includes information concerning specific sources from which information was extracted as well as a summary of the field methodologies employed at each project. In coms cases, published plan drawings are provided to demonstrate discrepancies between the total areas surveyed and the total area excavated. This appendix is organised in the same order as Table 5.2.

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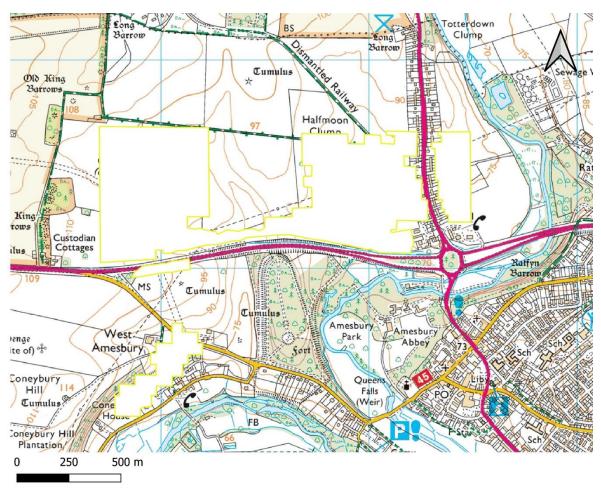
# Appendix 3:1 A303 Eastern Portal

Source: Highways England 2019c-d

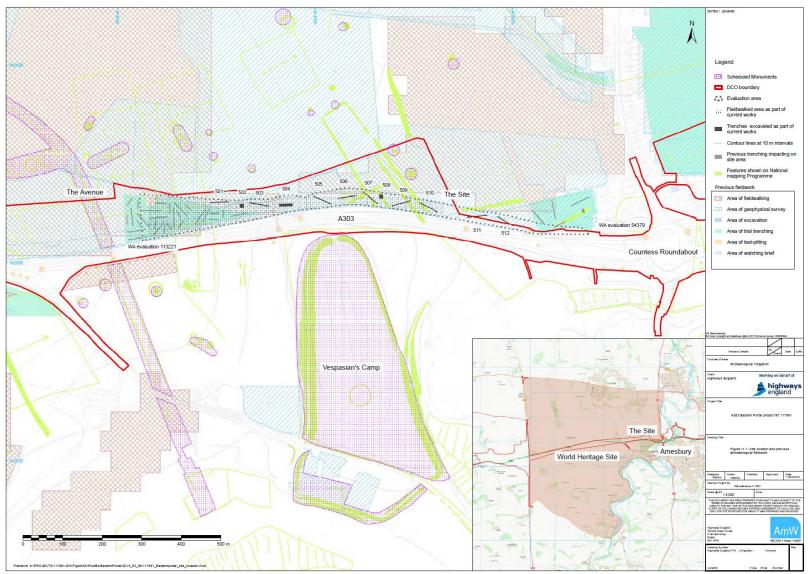
Case Study 1

Level 1

- All visible artefact picked off the surface during fieldwalking. Find locations were marked by flags and then recorded using GPS (locations as well as heights).
- Test pits (measuring 1mx1m) were responsible for 1% of all area and all topsoil was sieved. Finds were recorded with contexts numbers and archaeological features were recorded in plan.
- Bore hole survey of the environment was also undertaken.
- 13 trenches 50mx1.8m as well as 10m sq. Surfaces were stripped and all spoil was metal detected.
- 156ha covered



Appendix 3:1, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing location and extent of field walked and excavated area of A303 Eastern Portal



Appendix 3:1, Fig 2. Plan of site showing all work completed in the immediate vicinity of A303 Eastern Portal (Highways England 2019c: Fig 11.1)

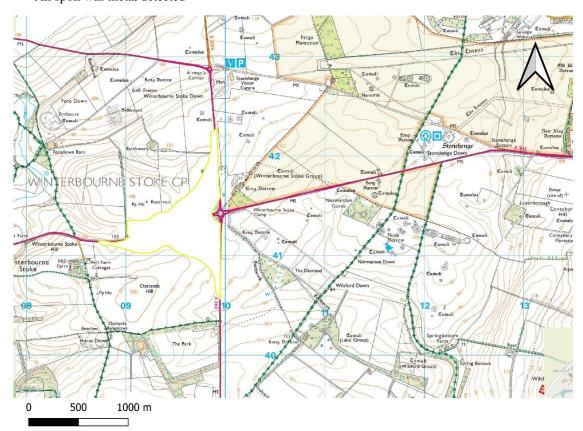
# **Appendix 3:2 Longbarrow Junction**

Source: Highways England 2019e-f

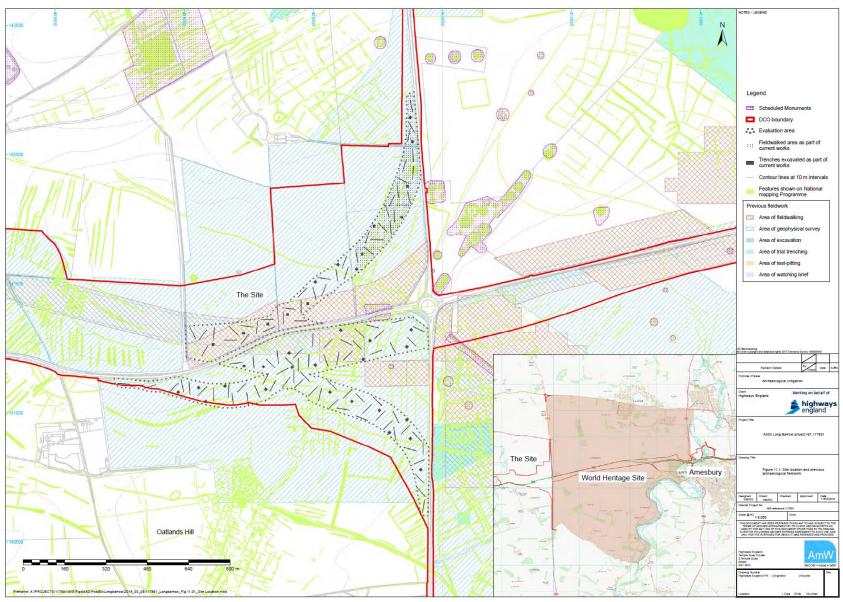
Case Study 1

Level 1

- Fieldwalking and surface collection survey included the collection of all visible artefactual material
- Plough soil sampling was incorporated in trial trenches and other trenches. A 150-litre sample of
  machined topsoil was sieved through a 10mm mesh every 5m along each trial trench. All find
  allocated a unique find number
- 142 trial trenches were excavated (combination of 50mx1.8m and 10mx10m trenches)
- Other trenches were in previously determined locations. All archaeological features were excavated by hand
- All spoil was metal detected



Appendix 3:2, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing extend of field walked and excavated area at Longbarrow Junction



Appendix 3:2, Fig 2. Plan of site showing all work completed in the immediate vicinity of A303 Longbarrow Junction (Higways England 2019f: Fig 11.1)

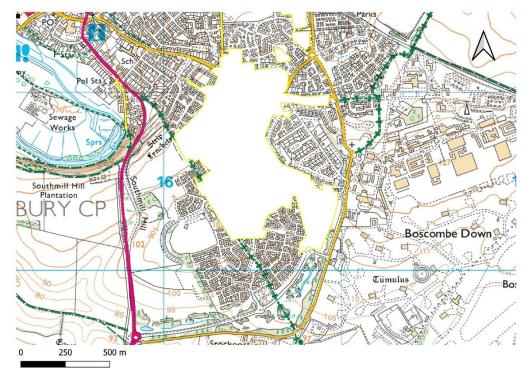
# **Appendix 3:3 Amesbury Development**

Source: Fitzpatrick 2011

Case Study 1

Level 1

- Aerial photography and geophysical survey completed before excavation commenced
- Strip, map, and record excavation undertaken for whole site area
- Some archaeological figure identified through excavation that were not identified through the geophysical survey
- The earliest feature from this site was dated to the Early Neolithic
- Regular soil samples were taken from all graves, and total sample taken from grave 1289 (Amesbury Archer) upon the discovery of a gold ornament



Appendix 3:3, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing extent of excavated area on the Amesbury Development

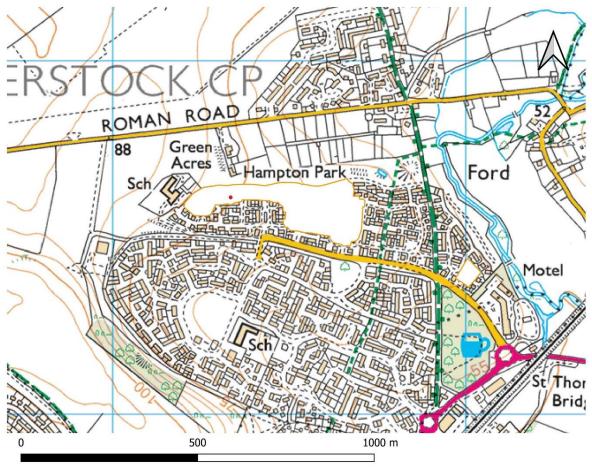
# Appendix 3:4 Bishopdown

Source: Wessex Archaeology 2014

Case Study 1

Level 1

- Area split into 3 sections (sections A, B & C). Each area was stripped, mapped, and searched
- At least 50% of each archaeological feature was hand excavated
- Full excavation of all graves or features containing human remains
- All features recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods
- A full graphic record was made including plans and sections. A full photographic record was also made



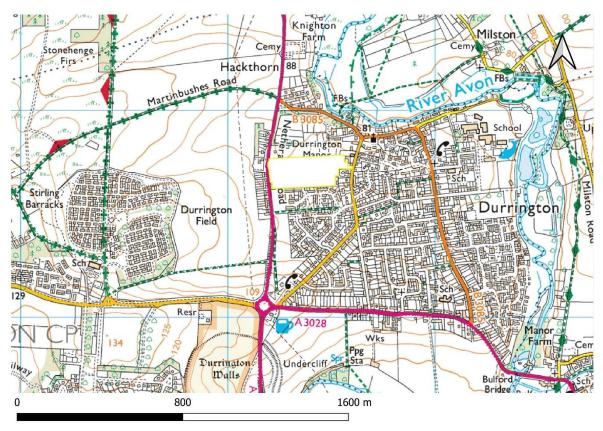
Appendix 3:5, Fig 1. OS 25k map to show location of strip, map, and search area at Bishopdown

# **Appendix 3:5 Durrington**

Source: Thompson & Powell 2018

Case Study 1
Level 1
Method:

- Whole area was stripped, mapped, and searched
- Excavation took several years and there was extensive poste excavation analysis



Appendix 3:5, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing area of excavation at Durrington MOD headquarters

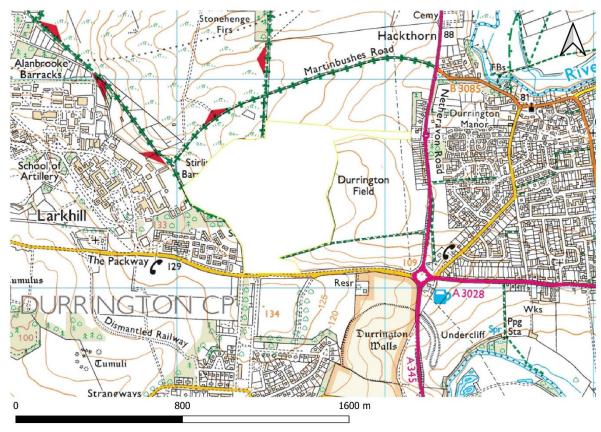
# **Appendix 3:6 Larkhill Service Family Accommodation**

Source: Leviers et al 2020

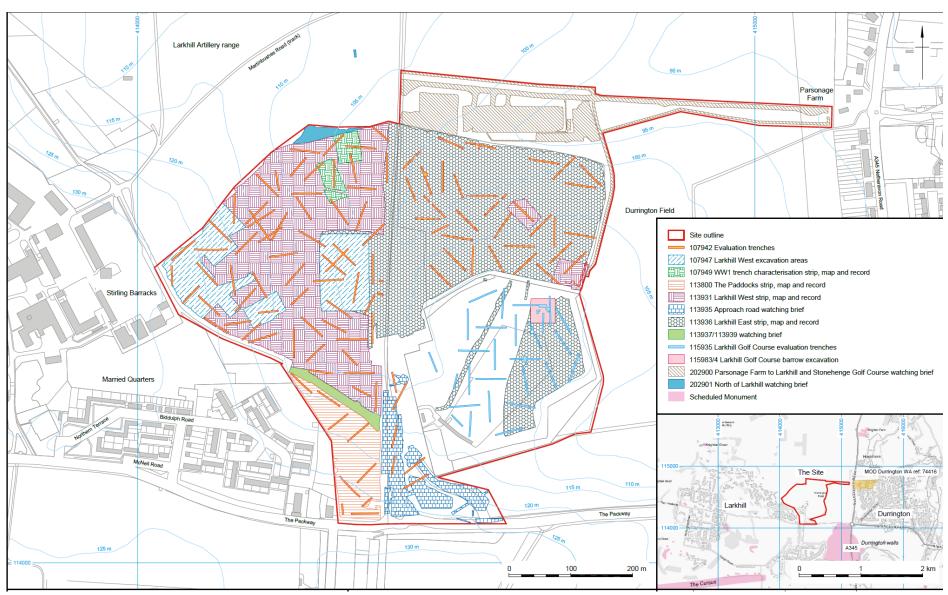
Case Study 1

Level 1

- Excavation areas were set out using GPS
- Topsoil was scanned with a metal detector
- Trenches were excavated using a machine in level spits
- · Hand cleaning was completed where necessary, and archaeological features hand excavated
- All features recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system



Appendix 3:6, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing location and outlines of the excavated area at Larkhill Service Familly Accommodation



Appendix 3:6, Fig 2. Plan of Larkhill Service Family Accommodation with locations of field methodologies used (Leivers et al 2020: Figure 1)

# Appendix 3:7 A303 Western Portal

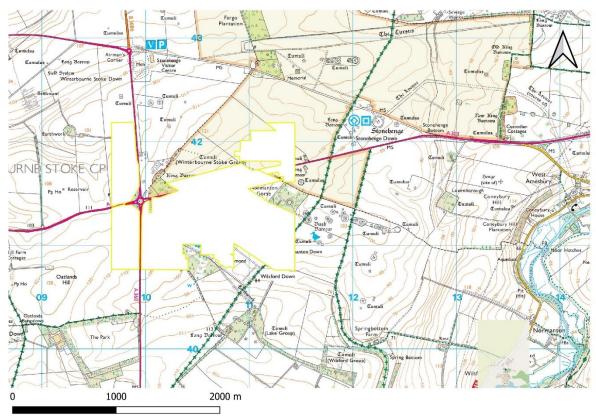
Source: Highways England 2019a-b

Case Study 1

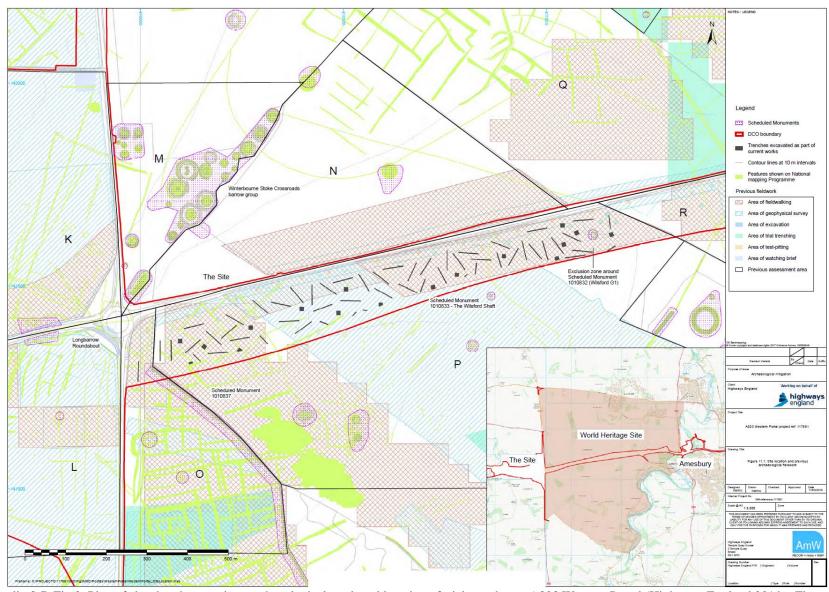
Level 2

Field methodologies:

- Ploughsoil artefact sampling was undertaken through the hand-excavation of 1281 1mx1m test pits. All excavated soil was sieved on site
- Archaeological features in test pits were identified and recorded using GPS but not excavated (as per previous agreement)
- 71 trial trenches (50mx1.8m and 10mx10m) were machine excavated until natural soil or the end of archaeological horizon, whichever occurred first
- A 150-litre ploughsoil sample was sieved through a 10mm mesh at 5m intervals in the trial trenches
- Archaeological features and deposits in the trial trenches were hand excavated



Appendix 3:7, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing location of surveyed area at A303 Western Portal



Appendix 3:7, Fig 2. Plan of site showing previous archaeological work and location of trial trenches at A303 Western Portal (Highways England 2019a: Figure 11.1)

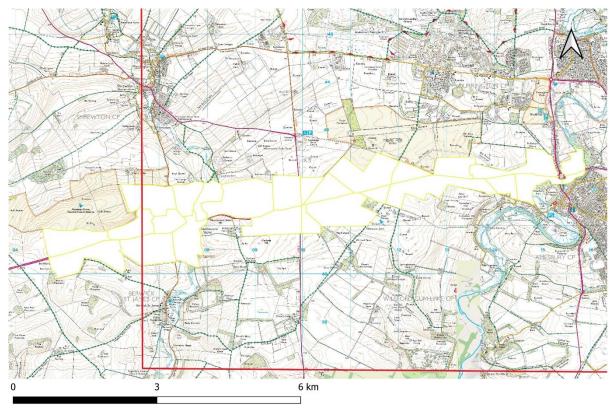
# Appendix 3:8 A303 Stonehenge Improvement

Sources: Leviers & Moore 2008

Case Study 1

Level 2

- Extensive combination of different surveys including desk based, landscape and cartographic, 8 different types of geophysical survey, and auger survey
- Fieldwalking survey completed 1992-1994
- Hand excavation of test pits 2000 and 2002
- Archaeological trial trenching of various stage 1 route options



Appendix 3:8, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing areas surveyed during Stonehenge Improvement project

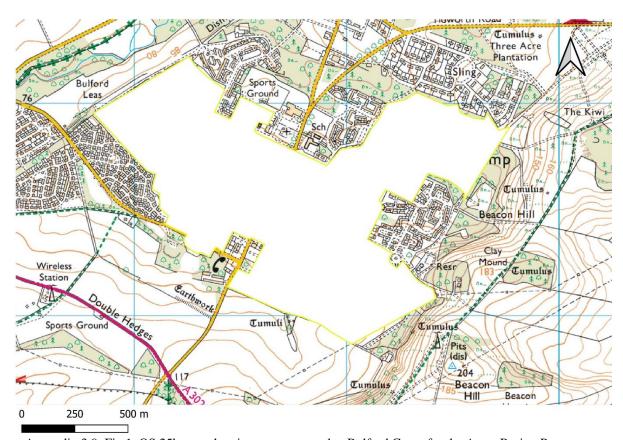
# **Appendix 3:9 Bulford Army Basing Programme**

Sources: Dinwiddy 2014

Case Study 1 Level 2

Field methodology:

Watching brief and extensive test pitting



Appendix 3:9, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing area surveyed at Bulford Camp for the Army Basing Programme

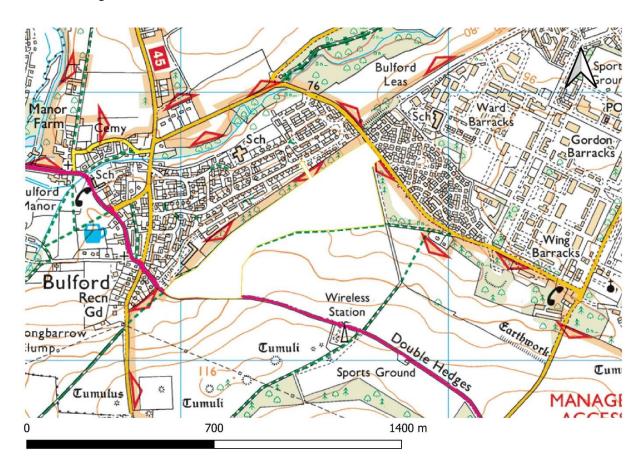
# **Appendix 3:10 Bulford Service Family Accommodation**

Sources: Leivers 2021

Case Study 1

Level 2

- Excavated using a sampling system in which a 1mx1m test pits was excavated every 10m
- Topsoil was removed using a machine excavator and all archaeological features were mapped using a GPS
- A sample of features were excavated. Selected features were hand excavated and re-recorded using GPW
- When interesting artefacts were found, all test pits were then excavated, and all excavated soil sieved through a 4mm mesh



Appendix 3:10, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing surveyed area at Bulford Service Family Accommodation

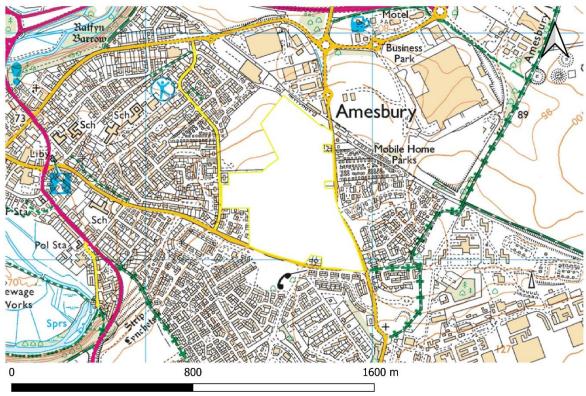
# **Appendix 3:11 Butterfield Down**

Sources: Rawlings & Fitzpatrick 1996

Case Study 1

Level 2

- Fieldwork done in several stages. Stage 1 included an extensive field walking survey
- Stages 2&3 included topsoil stripping of the whole area and a geophysical survey
- All archaeological features were cleaned and planned, a sample were excavated



Appendix 3:11, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing surveyed area at Butterfield down

# **Appendix 3:12 Larkhill Army Basing Programme**

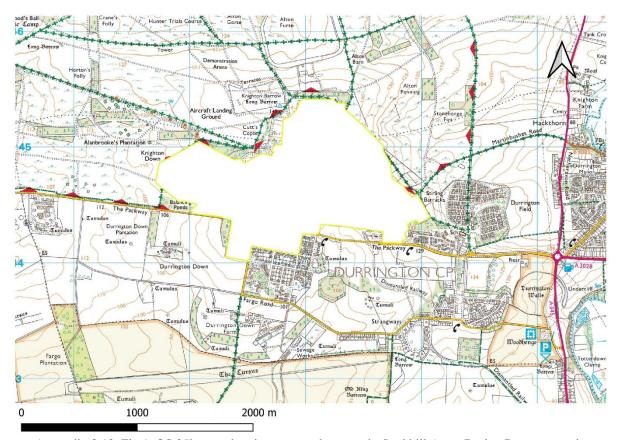
Sources: Dinwiddy 2014

Case Study 1

Level 2

Field methodologies:

• After a desk-based assessment determined no clear threat to archaeological deposits by the proposed development, a series of test pits were hand excavated over the site



Appendix 3:12, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing surveyed area at the Larkhill Army Basing Programme site

# Appendix 3:13 Military Tracks - Area 7

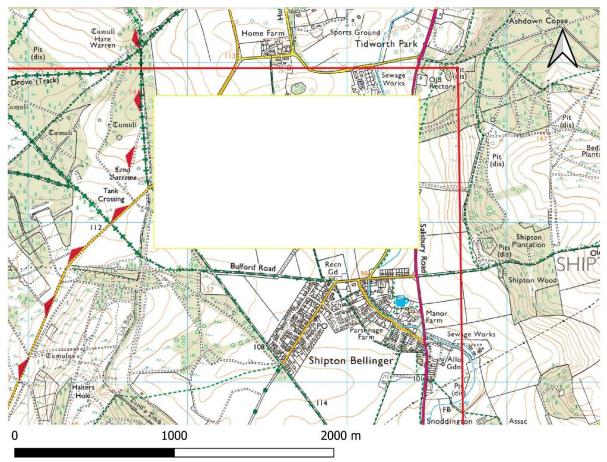
Sources: Powell et al 2018

Case Study 1

Level 2

Field methodologies:

- Extensive use of survey over the area. Surveys included desk-based assessment, walk over survey, fieldwalking, earthwork survey, geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluations along the whole 28km length of the proposed track
- Surveys identified areas of higher archaeological potential which were selected for further excavation
- Identified archaeological features were hand excavated and recorded
- Detailed post-excavation analysis of artefacts was completed, and extensive published records of features published



Appendix 3:13, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing surveyed area at New Military Tracks, Area 7

# **Appendix 3:14 Netheravon-Durrington pipeline**

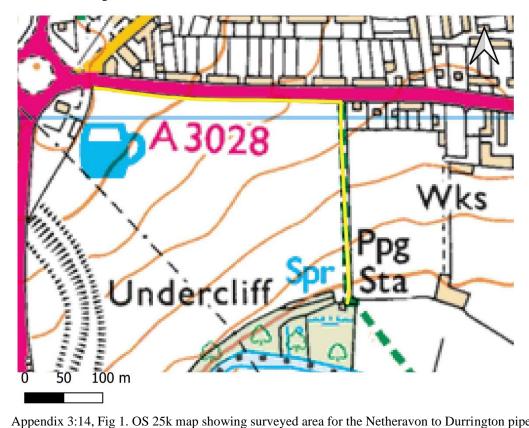
Sources: Green & Pestidge 2014

Case Study 1

Level 2

Field methodologies:

- Topsoil was machine excavated
- Stratigraphic sequences of deposits and locations of all features were recorded digitally
- An archaeological feature was hand excavated and recorded



Appendix 3:14, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing surveyed area for the Netheravon to Durrington pipeline

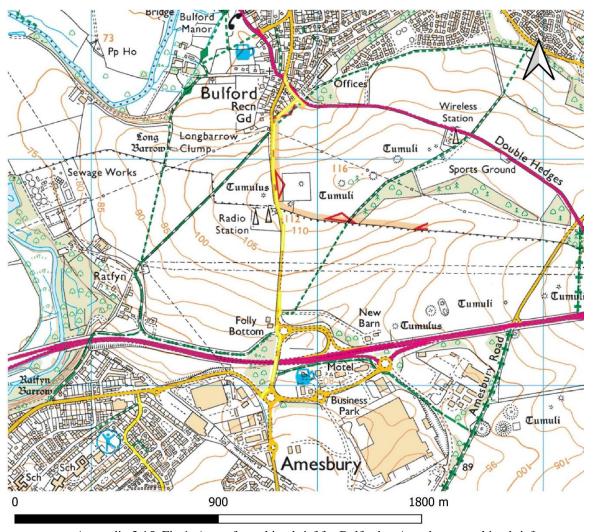
## Appendix 3:15 Bulford-Amesbury cycle path

Sources: Capps & Cleggett 2019

Case Study 1

Level 3

- Watching brief undertaken all machine excavation was overseen by an archaeologist. Where appropriate, features were hand cleaned and recorded
- Features were recorded



Appendix 3:15, Fig 1. Area of watching brief for Bulford to Amesbury watching brief

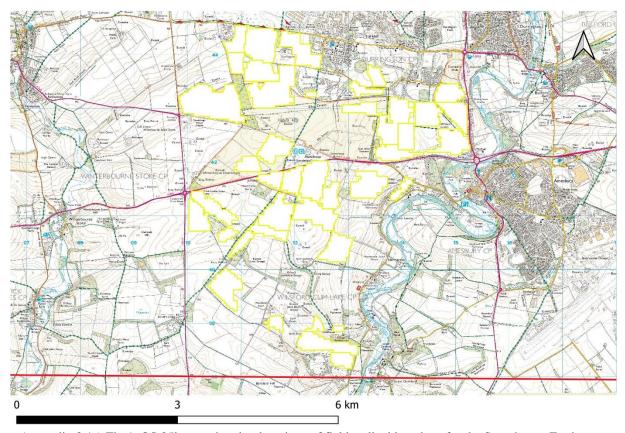
## **Appendix 3:16 Stonehenge Environs Project**

**Sources: Richards 1990** 

Case Study 1

Level 3

- Extensive field walking surveys, especially looking for and recording surface flint scatters
- Small areas of test pits around areas where flint scatters occur
- Small trial excavations at selected monuments and features



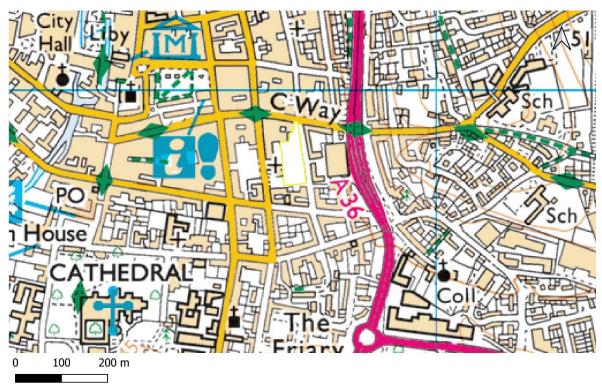
Appendix 3:16, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing locations of field walked locations for the Stonehenge Environs Project

## **Appendix 3:17 Anchor Brewery**

Sources: Barber 2005 Case Study 2

Level 1

- Open area site which was stripped, mapped and searched
- Trial trenches mapped and hand excavated throughout the site



Appendix 3:17, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing excavated area at Anchor Brewery

## **Appendix 3:18 Ivy Street**

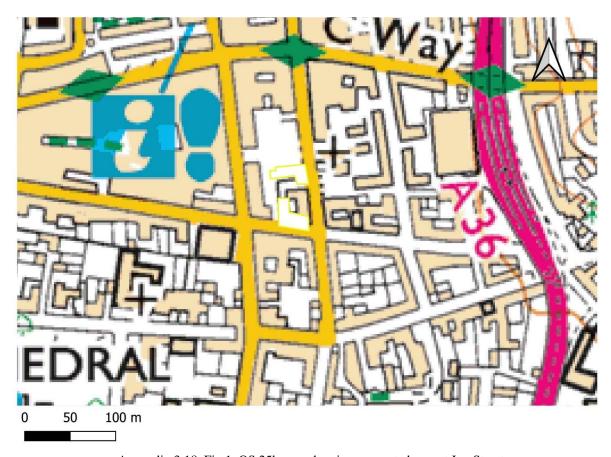
Sources: Allen et al 2000

Case Study 2

Level 1

Field methodologies:

• Open area site where all topsoil was removed until archaeological horizon was found. All archaeological features were hand excavated and recorded



Appendix 3:18, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing excavated area at Ivy Street

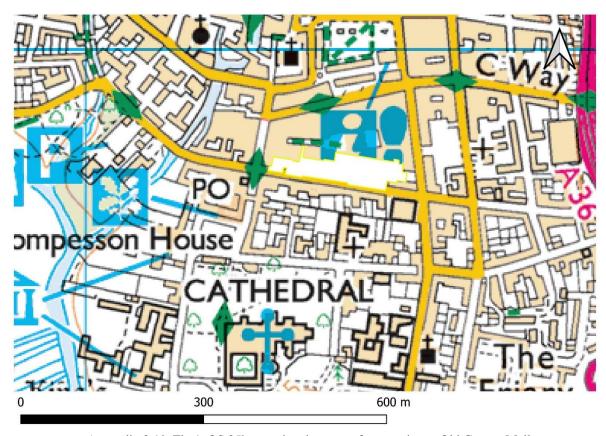
## Appendix 3:19 Old George Mall

**Sources: Butterworth 2005** 

Case Study 2

Level 1

- Open area site which was stripped, mapped, and searched
- Evaluation trenches and archaeological features were hand excavated and recorded
- Three main areas of excavation were selected but were far apart so no stratigraphic relationship between areas were determined



Appendix 3:19, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing area of excavation at Old George Mall

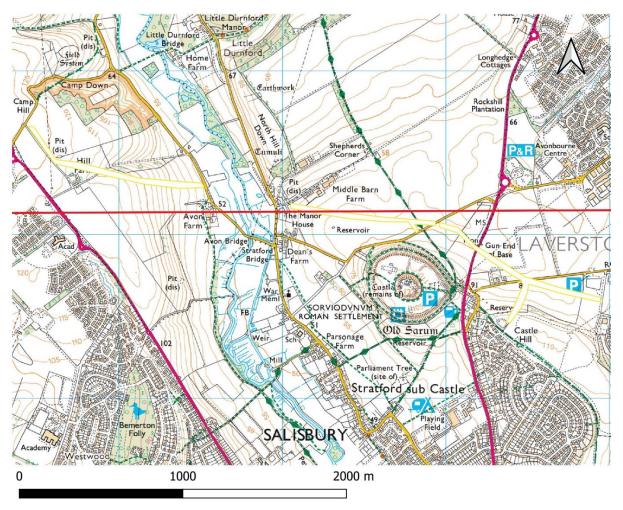
## **Appendix 3: 20 Old Sarum Pipeline**

#### **Sources:**

#### Case Study 2

Level 1

- 10m wide topsoil removal along the length of the pipeline
- Archaeological features identified, hand excavated and recorded



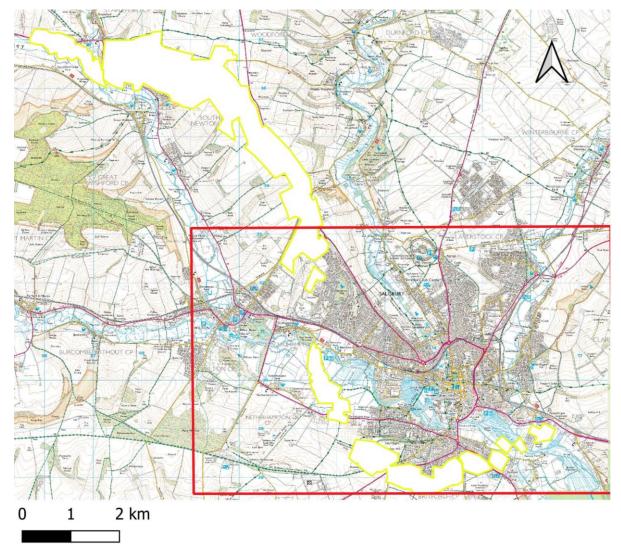
Appendix 3:20, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing area of excavation for the Old Sarum Pipeline, both inside and outside of Case Study Area 2

## Appendix 3:21 A36 Bypass

Sources: Cleal  $\it et~al~1991$ ; Farwell  $\it et~al~1992$ ; Wessex Archaeology 1992 Case Study 2

Level 3

- Large-scale geophysical survey
- Field walking survey over similar area to the geophysical survey
- Very limited test pit in specific areas



Appendix 3:21, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing surveyed areas for the A36 bypass

## **Appendix 3: 22 Riverdown Country Park**

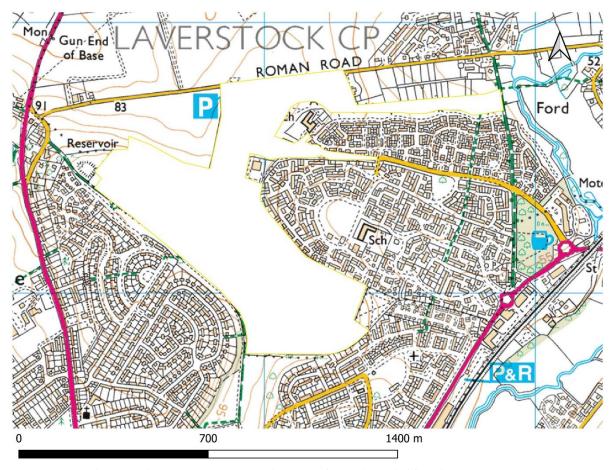
**Sources: Troake 2018** 

Case Study 2

Level 3

Field methodologies:

• Watching brief. Large-scale topsoil removal. No archaeological features identified.



Appendix 3:22, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing area of watching brief for Riverdown Country Park

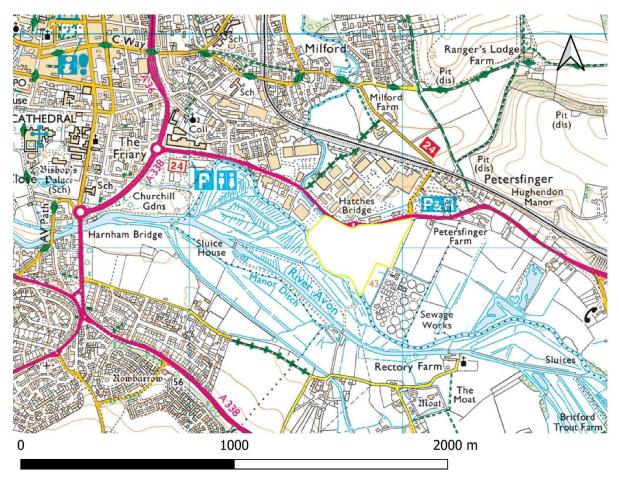
## **Appendix 3:23 Salisbury Gateway**

Sources: Pickard 2013

Case Study 2

Level 3

- Approximately 50% of stripped area was excavated through test pits
- Not all test pits were full excavated due to flooding
- Some of the spoil from the trenches were sampled for dating purposes



Appendix 3:23, Fig 1. OS 25k map showing area of watching brief at the Salisbury Gateway site

## Appendix 4. Radiocarbon dating data

Lab. number	Sample ref.	Material	Context	Radiocarbon (BP)	δ <sup>13</sup> C (%)	δ <sup>15</sup> N (%)	Wghtd mn (BP)	Cal date rng	Reference
			Windmill Hill						
OxA-2399	WH88 1710	Human bone. Cranium of 3-4 year old juvenile	Outer Ditch, Trench A, bone deposit 117, in the top layer of 112. Cranium lying between a cattle frontlet and cattle scapula and tibia fragment, approx 1m above ditch base.	4750±70	-22.3			3644-3372 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 74
OxA-14966	WH29 B209 a	Human bone. Sample from ilium of articulated skeleton of a child of 2-3 year old juvenile	Outer ditch of IIIB, spit 5. IIIB was the central part of the segment, which encompassed two subsegments and a higher ridge between them. Skeleton lay on the base of the ditch in its shallowest part, against the inner side.	4521±35	-22.1	11.9	4562±26 T'=3.1; T'(5%)= 3.8; v = 1	3362-3099 cal BC	Whittle et al 2011: 75
GrA-29711	WH29 B209 b	Replicate of OxA-14966	From same spit as OxA-14966	4615±40	-21.7			3521-3137 cal BC	As above
GrA-25367	WH57-58 B198	Human. Femur from infant skeleton 7-7.5 months old, articulated but partly disturbed by burrowing animals	Outer Ditch V, at interface of layers 4 and 3. Original section drawing in Alexander Keiller Museum, Avebury, shows location appox. Midway between outer edge and centre of ditch, at junction of lower and upper secondary fills. Does not appear to date to enclosure construction. Suggestion from excavator is this was an intrusive inclusion.	3640±50	-21.9		3698±24 T'=1.8; T' (5%)=3.8 ; v = 1	2192-1887 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 79

OxA-13759	WH57-58 B198	Replicate of GrA-25367	As above	3716±28	-20.5			3644-3371 cal BC	As above
			Millbarrow						
OxA-3171	4096	Human bone. Disarticulate bone fragment	Pit among numerous features in area formerly occupied by East chamber end of mound, possibly pre-dating it.	4750±120	-21.6			3796-3104 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 107
OxA-3172	6005	Human bone. Disarticulated bone fragment	Pit among numerous features in area formerly occupied by East chamber end of mound, possibly pre-dating it.	4900±110	-20.9			3956-3381 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 107
OxA-3169	4169	Human bone. Disarticulated bone fragment	North side of supposed chamber area	4620±90	-21.4			3632-3095 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 107
OxA-3198	5331	Human bone. Disarticulated bone fragment	From same context as OxA-3169	4480±80	-20.9			3366-2925 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 107
			Fussell's Lodge						
OxA-12277	FS2	Human bone. Disartciulated left femur from adult male	Bone group A1 from mortuary deposit	4971±31	-20.6	9.4		3899-3650 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 72
OxA-13174	FS4	Human bone. Disarticlated left femur from adult male	Bone group A1 from mortuary deposit	5075±40	-20.7	9.2		3967-3777 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 72
OxA-12278	FS6	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from sub-adult	Bone group A1 from mortuary deposit	5021±31	-20.6	9.2		3946-3709 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 72
OxA-14480	FL1	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur shaft from probable adult male	Bone group A2 from mortuary deposit	4865±39	-20.9	9.6		3763-3529 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 72
GrA-23195	FS8.2	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from adult female	Bone group A2 from mortuary deposit	4955±45	-21.8		4955±31; T'=0.0; T' (5%) = 3.8; v = 1	3932-3642 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 72
OxA-13185	As above	As above	As above	4955±42	-20.6	8.9	-	3910-3642 cal BC	As above
GrA-28219	FL2	Human bone. Disarticualted left femur shaft from a possible female	Bone group A2 from mortuary deposit	5050±50	-21.3			3961-3710 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 72

OxA-2279	FS11	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from an adult male	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4857±31	-20.8	9.6		3708-3531 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
GrA-28174	FL3	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from an older subadult	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4940±45	-21.9			3900-3638 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
OxA-12280	FL14	Human bone. Disarticualted left femur from an adult male	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4991±32	-20.4	8.5		3939-3653 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
GrA-28175	FL4	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from an adult male	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4850±45	-21.1			3753-3523 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
GrA-282007	FL5	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from an adult female	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4760±50	-21.4			3641-3377 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
GrA-28208	FL6	Human bone. Disarticulated left femur from unsexed adult	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4940±50	-21.5			3932-3637 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
OxA-13186	FS24.2	Human bone. Right ulna from an adult female (Inidvidual 1), arranged to give the appearance of articulation	Bone group C from mortuary deposit	4824±39	-20.4	10.2	4838±31; T'=0.3; T' (5%) = 3.8; v=1	3697-3523 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
GrA-28290	FL7	Human bone. Left femur from adult female (Individual 1), arranged to give the appearance of articulation	Bone group C from mortuary deposit	4860±50	-21.2			3765-3526 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
OxA-14458	FL8	Human bone. Left femur from probable adult female (Individual 2), one of several fragmentary bones from the same skeleton arranged to give the appearance of articulation	Bone group C from mortuary deposit	4859±35	-20.7	9.4		3710-3529 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
GrA-3183	FS26	Human bone. Right femur from an adult female, one of several bones from the same skeleton arranged to look like articulation	Bone group D from mortuary deposit	4950±50	-21.3		3878±26; T' = 2.9; T' (5%) = 3.8; v=1	3933-3640 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73

OxA-12281	As above	As above	As above	4850±31	-20.7	9.6		3706-3529 cal BC	As above
OxA-13329	FS28	Human bone. Disarticulated tibia shaft displaying taphonomic evidence of perimortem fragmentation	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4894±39	-20.3	9.2		3774-3543 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
OxA-13187	FS29	Human bone. Disarticulated tibia shaft displaying taphonomic evidence of perimortem fragmentation	Bone group B from mortuary deposit	4932±34	-20.6	9.6		3778-3643 cal BC	Wysocki et al 2007: 73
			West Kennet						
GrA-23178	WK2	Human bone. Left femur from 3-4 years. Skeleton disarticulated but there was sufficient material to suggest it was articualted when deposited	South East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4835±45	-21.6	10.7	4802±29; T'=0.9; T' (5%) = 3.8; v-1	3707-3521 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-13179	As above	As above	As above	4778±38	-20.8	11		3642-3383 cal BC	As above
GrA-23179	WK4	Human bone. Left femur from child c. 4-5 years old. Skeleton was disarticulated but there was sufficient material to suggest it was articulated when deposited	South East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4855±45	-21.4	10.1	4818±30; T' = 1.2; T' (5%) = 3.8; v=1	3756-3526 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-13180	As above	As above	As above	4787±41	-21.1	8.8		3646-3383 cal BC	As above
OxA-13241	WK3	Human bone. Left femur from child c. 3.5-4.5 years. Skeleton disarticulated but there was sufficient material to suggest it was articulated when deposited	South East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4806±36	-21.7	9.5		3645-3524 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90

OxA-13200	WK14	Human bone. Right femur from skeleton SE X, adult female. Skeleton disaritculated but there was sufficient material to suggest it was articulated when deposited	South East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4872±38	-20.6	9.4		3765-3532 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-13199	WK13	Human bone. Right femur from skeleton SE IX, adult male. Skeleton disarticulated but there was sufficient material to suggest it was at least partially articulated when deposited	South East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4880±38	-20.4	10.6		3769-3535 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-13331	WK23	Human bone. Disarticulated adult left femur	South East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4747±37	-21.1	10.4		3636-3378 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-12653	WK16	Human bone. Right scapula from partially articulated skeleton NW I, adult male	North West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4803±32	-19.6	11.8	4847±27; T' = 6.2; T' (5%) = 3.8; v=1	3642-3527 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
GrA-23181	As above	As above	As above	4950±50	-20.9			3933-3640 cal BC	As above
OxA-503		Replicate of OxA-12653 and GrA-23181		4780±90	-19 (assu med)			3758-3365 cal BC	
OxA-449	Eu 1.5.143	Human bone. Perietal bone from disarticulated skull II or older male	North West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4825±90	-19 (assu med)			3793-3372 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-12283	WK21	Human bone. Disarticulated right humerus from adult	North West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4835±33	-19.9	11		3697-3527 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-13188	WK22	Human bone. Disarticulated right humerus from adult	North West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4767±38	-20.4	9.4		3640-3381 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-451	38	Human bone. Partially articulated skeleton IV, sub- adult c. 16-20 years	South West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4780±90	-19 (assu med)			3758-3365 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90

OxA-13201	WK15	Human bone. Foot phalange from skeleton SW I, sub-adult c.10-14 years. Recovered disarticulated but there was sufficient material to suggest it was aritculated when deposited	South West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4827±38	-20.6	9.5		3654-3524 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 90
OxA-12284	WK 24	Human bone. Disarticulated right humerus from adult	South West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4797±31	-20.5	9.4		3641-3526 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 91
OxA-13332	WK25	Human bone. Disarticulated right humerus from adult	South West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4791±37	-21.1	9.8		3645-3386 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 91
OxA-13190	WK26	Human bone. Disarticulated right humerus from adult	South West chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4680±39	-21	11.8		3619-3367 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 91
GrA-23180	WK12	Human bone. Right femur from partially articulated contrac2ted skeleton NE III	North East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4790±50	-22.3	10.5	4838±26; T'= 1.3; T' (5%) = 3.8;	3650-3380 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 91
OxA-12652	As above	As above	As above	4856±31	-20.5	10.4		3707-3531 cal BC	As above
OxA-450	Eu 1.5.140	Human bone. Left femur from articulated seleton II, adult male	North East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4700±80	-19 (assu med)		4805±28; T' = 1.9; T' (5%) = 3.8; v=1	3646-3196 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 91
OxA-12282	WK20	Human bone. Right femur. Replicate of OxA-450		4819±30	-20.2	10.6		3647-3528 cal BC	
OxA-13198	WK11	Human bone. Right femur from partially articulated skeleton NE I, adult female	North East chamber, primary mortuary deposit	4838±37	-20.5	9.6		3702-3527 cal BC	Bayliss <i>et al</i> 2007: 91
			Bulford 9237						
SUERC- 80712		Human bone. Right femur from crouched inhumation	Pit 9237, context 9260 (burial layer)	4671±25	-20.9	9.6		3519-3371 cal BC	Leivers 2020: 160

			Grave 433, Bishopdown					
SUERC- 54826		Human bone. Left femur from inhumation burial	Grave 433	4910±36	-21.1	8.9	3770-3638 cal BC	Wessex Archaeolog y 2014: 26
			Grave 707, Trench BB					
OxA-2403	WH88 7595/90	Human bone. Rib of adult male	Grave 707, Trench BB, from articulated skeleton lying on minimal amount of chalk silt on base of grave cut through prebank soil. Some parts of the skeleton were displaced. This, numerous amphibian bones, and some rodent bones suggest the grave was left open before backfilling.	4745±70	-22.5		3642-3372 cal BC	Whittle <i>et al</i> 2011: 77
			Winterbourne Stoke 1					
SUERC- 42530		Human bone	Inhumation sealed underneath the mound	4680±29			3630-3360 cal BCE	Parker Pearson <i>et</i> <i>al</i> 2015

# Appendix 5:1. GIS mapping data

Site Name	Site category	National Grid Reference	Long. Lat.	Art.	Disart.	Inhum.	Comp.	Bnt bn	Bnt no.	M	F	Unkn	Sub- ad.	Inft	% excv
Knap Hill	Causewayed Enclosure	SU12106359	51.37178580, -1.82827242	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Windmill Hill	Causewayed Enclosure	SU087714	51.44197614, -1.87549483	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0	0	0	0	3	2	<100%
Robin Hood's Ball	Causewayed Enclosure	SU10114604	51.21271412, -1.85557291	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Rybury	Causewayed Enclosure	SU08326397	51.37477118, - 1.881783435	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill	Causewayed Enclosure	ST80173519	51.11571209, -2.28507792	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Larkhill	Causewayed Enclosure	SU14094441	51.198931, - 1.799417	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	4	0	0	33%
Lanhill	Chambered tomb	ST8773374716	51.471302, - 2.177872	N	Y	Y	N	N	0	2	0	21	0	0	<100%
Luckington, Giant's Caves	Chambered tomb	ST8200182966	51.54528971, -2.26102738	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	7	7	0	5	0	<100%
Millbarrow	Chambered tomb	SU09427221	51.44884478, -1.86576442	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	8	6	0	<100%
West Kennet	Chambered tomb	SU1045767739	51.40858500, -1.85103692	Y	Y	N	N	N	0	14	11	4	7	0	<100%
East Kennet	Chambered tomb	SU11626684	51.400585, - 1.834243	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Adam's Grave	Chambered tomb	SU11246338	51.369582, - 1.839996	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Old Chapel	Chambered tomb	SU12887291	51.455033, - 1.815600	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Temple Bottom	Chambered tomb	SU14857251	51.451381, - 1.787646	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	<100%

Shelving Stones	Chambered tomb	SU10387155	51.443005, - 1.852454	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Manton Down	Chambered tomb	SU14787128	51.440430, - 1.788658	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Tidcombe Great Barrow	Chambered tomb	SU29255760	51.316857, - 1.581630	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	<100%
Liddington	Chambered tomb	SU22507977	51.516449, - 1.677124	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	4	0	0	<100%
Lugbury	Chambered tomb	ST83077855	51.505716, - 2.245301	N	Y	Y	N	N	0	0	0	26	0	0	<100%
Oldbury Hill	Chambered tomb	SU04696931	51.422772, - 1.934056	N	Y	N	N	N	0	1	2	0	0	0	<100%
Monkton Down	Chambered tomb	SU11647230	51.449673, - 1.833731	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Amesbury 42	Long mound	SU13754318	51.187716, - 1.804995	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Milston 40	Long mound	SU21704624	51.215123, - 1.690508	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Beckhampton Road	Long mound	SU087691	51.42129937, -1.87554887	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Corton	Long mound	ST93084034	51.16231111, -2.10026949	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	0	0	7	1	0	<100%
Easton Down	Long mound	SU064661	51.39435370, -1.90868773	N	Y	N	N	N	0	2	0	0	2	0	<100%
Fussell's Lodge	Long mound	SU19183247	51.09118119, -1.72829531	N	Y	N	Y	N	0	6	6	22	2	0	<100%
Horslip, Windmill Hill	Long mound	SU085704	51.43298760, -1.87839015	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Kingston Deverill G1	Long mound	ST8469038371	51.14440016, -2.22023135	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Wilsford 30	Long mound	SU1140941067	51.16873878, -1.83819330	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
South Street	Long mound	SU09006927	51.42241640, -1.87188123	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Woodford G2	Long mound	SU10073772	51.13870887, -1.85737283	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	3	1	0	<100%

Giants Grave	Long mound	SU16102300	51.006060, - 1.771892	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Grimsditch	Long mound	SU12212200	50.997256, - 1.827147	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NW camp plantation	Long mound	SU10083772	51.139402, - 1.857404	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Hand Barrow	Long mound	SU15873404	51.105593, - 1.774597	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0%
King Barrow	Long mound	ST89764445	51.199243, - 2.148024	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Rocks Hill	Long mound	SU14073347	51.100317, - 1.799155	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sheer Barrow	Long mound	SU16864822	51.232822, - 1.759943	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
North of Milston Firs	Long mound	SU18954597	51.212709, - 1.729801	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Barrow Clump	Long mound	SU16824735	51.225219, - 1.760698	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Knighton Barrow	Long mound	SU12784535	51.207293, - 1.818555	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Robin Hoods Ball clump, south	Long mound	SU11424667	51.219303, - 1.838025	Y	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	<100%
Robin Hoods Ball Barrow	Long mound	SU10894587	51.212154, - 1.845369	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	<100%
Longbarrow Clump	Long mound	SU16354305	51.186478, - 1.767417	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Knighton Down barrow	Long mound	SU12784535	51.207299, - 1.818456	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fargo Road	Long mound	SU14604285	51.184781, - 1.792420	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Wilsford Down 34	Long mound	SU10394118	51.169807, - 1.852635	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Normanton Gorse	Long mound	SU11544173	51.174911, - 1.836291	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	2	1	0	<100%
Wilsford 13, Normanton	Long mound	SU11874128	51.170588, - 1.831461	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Lake Group Plantation	Long mound	SU10794016	51.160649, - 1.847004	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Long barrow crossroads	Long mound	SU10154087	51.167456, - 1.856265	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Cat's Brain	Long mound	SU11855789	51.320865, - 1.835526	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
White barrow	Long mound	SU14366744	51.405826, - 1.795153	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Fox Covert	Long mound	SU78087792	51.499846, - 2.317100	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Botley Copse</b>	Long mound	SU29415994	51.337586, - 1.578993	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Tow Barrow	Long mound	SU27425774	51.318197, - 1.607796	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fairmile Down	Long mound	SU25655672	51.309150, - 1.633285	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Scotspoor barrow	Long mound	SU28455608	51.303233, - 1.593231	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Ballards Copse	Long mound	SU29067389	51.463203, - 1.583109	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Smay Down	Long mound	SU31035924	51.331471, - 1.555479	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Pertwood Down	Long mound	ST87263744	51.136046, - 2.183414	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Whitesheet Hill	Long mound	ST94242419	51.017094, - 2.083285	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sherrington Barrow	Long mound	ST96863918	51.151905, - 2.046099	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	50%
Imber Church long barrow	Long mound	ST96144816	51.232321, - 2.054166	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Knook Barrow	Long mound	ST95624461	51.200545, - 2.064209	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	8	0	0	<100%
Bowls Barrow	Long mound	ST94204677	51.220129, - 2.084356	Y	Y	N	N	Y	>1	0	0	20	0	0	<100%
Bratton Camp	Long mound	ST90035160	51.263464, - 2.143965	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	0	0	2	0	0	<100%

Cold Kitchen Hill	Long mound	ST84683837	51.144384, - 2.220221	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Cold Kitchen Hill, East	Long mound	ST84863795	51.140680, - 2.217624	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Rodmead Penning	Long mound	ST82503599	51.123966, - 2.252944	Y	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Toyd Clump	Long mound	SU09572244	51.001276, - 1.864912	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vernditch Chase	Long mound	SU03402114	50.989779, - 1.952891	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Willoughy Hedge	Long mound	ST87933406	51.105801, - 2.173691	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Roughridge	Long mound	SU05466578	51.391138, - 1.922373	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Longstones	Long mound	SU08716915	51.421332, - 1.876139	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
East Down	Long mound	SU05964946	51.244274, - 1.915859	N	Y	N	N	N	0	3	3	0	0	2	<100%
Winterbourne Stoke 53	Long mound	SU09164279	51.184358, - 1.870377	N	Y	N	N	Y	1<	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Ell Barrow	Long mound	SU07305136	51.261425, - 1.896700	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Kitchen Barrow	Long mound	SU06686479	51.382195, - 1.905475	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Horton Down long barrow	Long mound	SU07686580	51.391428, - 1.890565	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Kings Play Down	Long mound	SU01066597	51.392895, - 1.985974	N	N	Y	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	<100%
Shepherds Shore	Long mound	SU03876608	51.393816, - 1.945819	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	0	0	3	1	0	<100%
Arn Hill	Long mound	ST87374706	51.222526, - 2.182253	Y	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	3	0	0	<100%
Cockey Down	Long mound	SU17333174	51.084646, - 1.753913	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Amesbury 59	Long mound	SU17564233	51.179957, - 1.750057	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Calne Without	Long mound	SU04556933	51.423039, - 1.937501	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Donhead St Mary	Long mound	ST91681965	50.976226, - 2.119872	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Durrington Down	Long mound	SU12464438	51.198550, - 1.822874	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Tinhead	Long mound	ST93885239	51.270700, - 2.088900	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Weather Hill	Long mound	SU19885167	51.263802, - 1.716053	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	<100%
Heytesbury North Field	Long mound	ST92504418	51.196771, - 2.108996	Y	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	1<	0	0	<100%
Knook 5	Long mound	ST94764477	51.202053, - 2.076742	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	3	0	0	<100%
Silk Hill	Long mound	SU18964598	51.212707, - 1.729851	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Milston 39	Long mound	SU21694633	51.215761, - 1.690805	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Netherhaven 6	Long mound	SU11224687	51.221021, - 1.840562	Y	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	<100%
Norton Bavant 13	Long mound	ST92594595	51.212804, - 2.107371	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0	8	5	0	5	0	<100%
Norton Bavant 14	Long mound	ST91844596	51.212865, - 2.118110	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sherrington 4	Long mound	ST95103842	51.145070, - 2.071338	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Stockton	Long mound	ST96563762	51.137831, - 2.050534	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Kill Barrow	Long mound	SU00014790	51.230228, - 2.001346	N	N	N	N	Y	1<	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Old Ditch	Long mound	SU02314682	51.220763, - 1.968451	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1	0	0	3	0	0	<100%
Tilshead Lodge	Long mound	SU02114752	51.226841, - 1.971165	Y	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	<100%
Oxendean Down	Long mound	ST90304718	51.223756, - 2.140202	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	3	0	0	<100%

Warminster 6	Long mound	ST87374706	51.222548, - 2.182188	Y	N	Y	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	<100%
Winterbourne Stoke 1	Long mound	SU10404118	51.169834, - 1.852572	Y	N	Y	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	<100%
Devils Den	Long mound	SU15206965	51.425700, - 1.782600	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
West Woods	Long mound	SU15696563	51.389777, - 1.776595	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Salisbury Plain, Area 1. 11520	Pit	SU00955116	51.259519, - 1.988373	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8892	Pit	SU11915312	51.276604, - 1.831623	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8898	Pit	SU11915312	51.276604, - 1.831623	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 2. 8866	Pit	SU11915312	51.276604, - 1.831623	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain Area 2, 8918	Pit	SU12415314	51.277397, - 1.823466	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 3. 9019	Pit	SU14195389	51.283679, - 1.797687	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9650	Pit	SU22224629	51.215396, - 1.682858	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9645	Pit	SU22224629	51.215396, - 1.682858	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain Area &, 9641	Pit	SU22224629	51.215396, - 1.682858	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Salisbury Plain, Area 7. 9782	Pit	SU22224629	51.215396, - 1.682858	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Old Dairy, Amesbury	Pit	SU1620042000	51.17701356, -1.76962774	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Knook Reservoir	Pit	ST9451143564	51.19127577, -2.07991964	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
King Barrow Ridge, 440	Pit	SU1359842168	51.17859150, -1.80684356	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
King Barrow Ridge, 418	Pit	SU1359842168	51.17859150, -1.80684356	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%

Coneybury Anomaly	Pit	SU13424160	51.17352853, -1.80934635	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Cherhill	Pit	SU0265169874	51.42787067, -1.96325167	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	100%
C Crossing, Salisbury Plain Training Area	Pit	SU1468046350	51.21616894, -1.79119509	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Waden Hill	Pit	SU10306925	51.421978, - 1.853129	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
W83 Robin Hood's Ball	Pit	SU10294608	51.213964, - 1.854030	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Stonhenge Avenue, East	Pit	SU14104193	51.176452, - 1.799663	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Windmill Hill, Area D	Pit	SU08937131	51.440683, - 1.872453	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Southern Electricity Board, King Barrow Ridge	Pit	SU13264204	51.177452, - 1.811440	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1291	Pit	ST8019235255	51.116225, - 2.284296	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1293	Pit	ST8020435241	51.116029, - 2.284093	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1295	Pit	ST8021435225	51.115834, - 2.283916	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1297	Pit	ST80223520	51.115635, - 2.283728	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1301	Pit	ST80223520	51.115635, - 2.283728	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1305	Pit	ST80223520	51.115635, - 2.283728	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1299/1326	Pit	ST80223520	51.115635, - 2.283728	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1303	Pit	ST80223520	51.115635, - 2.283728	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1307	Pit	ST8021635220	51.116117, - 2.284333	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%
Whitesheet Hill pit 1288	Pit	ST80243516	51.115522, - 2.283626	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	<100%

Grave 433, Bishopdown	Pit	SU15323259	51.092506, - 1.782529	Y	N	Y	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	100%
Damask Way	Pit	ST87664421	51.196882, - 2.177938	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Henford House	Pit	ST87664417	51.196670, - 2.177797	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9237	Pit	SU17464352	51.190547, - 1.751139	Y	N	Y	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9965	Pit	SU17204326	51.188237, - 1.755122	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9939	Pit	SU17204326	51.188237, - 1.755122	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 10106	Pit	SU17624374	51.192732, - 1.748785	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9344	Pit	SU17624374	51.192732, - 1.748785	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9538	Pit	SU17584354	51.190875, - 1.749494	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9575/9590	Pit	SU17644353	51.190774, - 1.749000	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9995	Pit	SU17694351	51.190687, - 1.748571	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9994	Pit	SU17694351	51.190687, - 1.748571	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9846	Pit	SU17694351	51.190687, - 1.748571	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9834	Pit	SU17694351	51.190687, - 1.748571	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Bulford 9831	Pit	SU17694351	51.190687, - 1.748571	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 18337	Pit	SU14134446	51.199176, - 1.799019	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 18353	Pit	SU14144446	51.199230, - 1.798847	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 18502	Pit	SU14204454	51.199912, - 1.798125	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%

Larkhill 15830	Pit	SU14174458	51.200046, - 1.798191	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 15832	Pit	SU14234458	51.200128, - 1.797648	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 15853	Pit	SU14174464	51.200652, - 1.798070	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 18245	Pit	SU14324457	51.200397, - 1.796233	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 15419	Pit	SU14354467	51.200313, - 1.796507	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 15152	Pit	SU14354467	51.200313, - 1.796507	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 15150	Pit	SU14354467	51.200313, - 1.796507	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 15154	Pit	SU14354467	51.200313, - 1.796507	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20250	Pit	SU14434449	51.199604, - 1.794799	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20221	Pit	SU14604461	51.200502, - 1.792561	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20269	Pit	SU14734463	51.200663, - 1.790584	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20270	Pit	SU14764460	51.200498, - 1.790171	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20313	Pit	SU14724457	51.200064, - 1.790926	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 10209/15138	Pit	SU14644458	51.200294, - 1.791394	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20143	Pit	SU14604453	51.199949, - 1.791877	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20140	Pit	SU14684452	51.199949, - 1.791015	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20148	Pit	SU14684452	51.199949, - 1.791015	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 20135	Pit	SU14684452	51.199949, - 1.791015	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%

Larkhill 20089	Pit	SU14624449	51.199476, - 1.791648	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 25632	Pit	SU14624425	51.197341, - 1.792028	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 25622	Pit	SU14624425	51.197341, - 1.792028	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 25616	Pit	SU14624425	51.197341, - 1.792028	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Larkhill 25628	Pit	SU14624425	51.197341, - 1.792028	N	Y	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	4	0	100%
Grave 707, Trench BB	Pit	SU0882271391	51.441292, - 1.874589	Y	N	Y	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	100%
Highbury and Fisherton Manor School	Pit	SU13303068	51.075376, - 1.811495	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%

## Appendix 6. List of abbreviations

% excav – Percentage of site investigated through excavation

**Art.** – Articulated

**Bnt bn.** – Burnt bone

**Bnt no.** – Burnt bone number (MNI of burnt bone)

cal. date rng – Calibrated date range (cal BP, 95.45% probability)

**Comp.** – Composite (meaning a combination of bodies)

**CS1** – Case Study 1

**CS2** – Case Study 2

Disart. - Disarticulated

**EN** – Early Neolithic

**F** - Female

**Inft** – Infant

**Inhum.** – Inhumation

**Lab. number** – Laboratory number

**Long. Lat.** – Longitude and latitude

M - Male

**MNI** – minimum number of individuals

**Sample ref.** – Sample reference

**Sub-ad.** – Sub-adult

Unkn - Unknown

WAM – Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine

Wghtd mn – Weighted mean