

In the Shadow of the Church

Burial practices in the Wessex heartlands

c.600-1100 AD

Part 3

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Gazetteer of early medieval, and possible early medieval sites within the study area

Sites are grouped by county, with the counties listed alphabetically, and the sites are arranged alphabetically within each county. Sites are referred to by the name most commonly used, within in a few cases alternatives given. Many sites in the gazetteer have not been published in full. In these cases, the only published reference takes the form of a short note in a local archaeological journal or in *Medieval Archaeology* and when this happens the name of the periodical and not the author is often given. Finally, in accordance with the wishes of several SMRs, no OS grid references are given in this work.

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BERKSHIRE

Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston

Unknown

SMR No: WB16162
NMR No: SU 56 SE 26
Parish: Aldermaston
Date: Late Saxon?

Cemetery?
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Parts of a skull was discovered during building work at Aldermaston Court site, c.1883-5. The position of the skull suggests the burial was aligned S-N and possibly lay on its side facing east. An iron nail lay adjacent to the skull, possibly from a coffin. Stratigraphic evidence suggests a Saxon or earlier date for the burial. The burial lay just outside the present churchyard Anglo-Saxon suggesting a possible contraction of the churchyard.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Chadwick 1983-5:84

Burghfield

Middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 01267.01.00
NMR No: SU67 SE74
Parish: Burghfield
Date: 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 50 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1995, 50 graves associated with a ring ditch within a Bronze Age barrow cemetery were excavated at Burghfield. Seventeen of the burials contained grave goods, including knives, spearheads, shears, shield bosses, buckles and fittings for a wooden casket. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for the cemetery. Four burials contained wood stains indicative of coffins or planks within the grave. Skeletal preservation was poor and body position could only be determined for one burial, which was supine with one leg flexed and the other extended. It was also difficult to determine the orientation of the body within the grave, but the majority of graves within the cemetery were either aligned west-east or north-south.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Butterworth & Lobb 1992

Cookham, Cock Marsh

Early-middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 00508.02.00
NMR No: SU 88 NE15
Parish: Cookham
Date: late 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1874, four Bronze Age barrows were excavated on Cock Marsh. In one barrow, a secondary inhumation was found accompanied by a knife, a shield boss, a pot, animal bones-

including a dog, and a flint arrowhead and flint flakes. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:45

Cookham, Noah's Ark Field **Early-middle Saxon**

East Berkshire SMR No: 00505.00.00	Cemetery
NMR No: SU88 NE11	No. of burials: 6 inhumations
Parish: Cookham	Associated church: No
Date: late 5 th to 7 th century	Associated barrow: No

In c.1854, six inhumation burials were found during the construction of a railway between Maidenhead and Cookham, approximately half a mile to the north of Cookham. The burials were accompanied by grave goods which included a sword, 2 spearheads, a knife and parts of two shield bosses. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:45

Cross Barrows, East Ilsley I **Saxon**

West Berkshire SMR No: WB1536	Isolated burial
NMR No: SU58 SW2	No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: East Ilsley	Associated church: No
Date: Early-middle Saxon?	Associated barrow: Yes

Cross Barrows, a barrow group consisting of four barrows, near Ilsley was excavated in 1843. One of the barrows was found to contain a crouched inhumation burial, presumed to be a primary interment. The burial lay with its head aligned to north-east and was accompanied by an iron object thought to be a knife. The grave goods and the location of the inhumation suggest an early medieval date for this burial.

Included in burial database: No – may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:45; Geake 1997:145; Hewlett 1844:153-4

Cross Barrows, East Ilsley II **Unknown**

West Berkshire SMR No: WB1536	Isolated burial
NMR No: SU58 SW2	No. of burials: 6 inhumations
Parish: East Ilsley	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: Yes

Cross Barrows, a barrow group consisting of four barrows, near Ilsley was excavated in 1843. One of the barrows was found to contain six extended, presumably secondary inhumations, just below the top of the barrow. A bronze pin, some sherd of pottery, some ochre beads and horse teeth were found in association with the burials. There is insufficient

information about any of the finds associated with the burials to determine a date for the inhumations, but given their location an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:45; Geake 1997:145; Hewlett 1844:153-4

Cross Barrows, East Ilsley III

Middle Saxon

West Berkshire SMR No: WB1536

NMR No: SU58 SW2

Parish: East Ilsley

Date: 7th or early 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Cross Barrows, a barrow group consisting of four barrows, near Ilsley was excavated in 1843. The third barrow (according to Dickinson's numbering) was found to contain an inhumation burial, presumed to be a primary interment, accompanied by a bronze buckle, 2 spearheads, a group 7 shield boss and two knives. The grave goods suggest a seventh- or early eighth-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:45; Geake 1997:145; Hewlett 1844:153-4

Earley

Early Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: WK3899

NMR No: SU77 SW38

Parish: Earley

Date: late 5th to early 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 13 or 14 inhumations

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

In 1981, human remains were discovered in a ballast pit during the widening of the Great Western Railway at Earley. A total of five inhumation burials were discovered, with four of the burials being supine extended and the other crouched. All the graves were furnished, with grave goods including brooches, spearheads, knives and buckles. The remaining burials were cremations, with one urn containing fragments of a burnt comb. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:50; Peake 1931:127; Ditchfield & Page 1906:240-1

East Garston

Unknown

West Berkshire SMR No: WB 12084

NMR No:

Parish: East Garston

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1890, a skeleton with a “rude-handed cup” was found at East Garston during the construction of the Lambourn Valley Railway. The burial was orientated north-south and an early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Peake 1931:130-1; Meaney 1964:46

East Shefford

Early Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU37 SE11

Parish: Great Shefford

Date: 5th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: c.56 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1889-90, approximately 30 inhumations and urned cremations were discovered during the construction of the Lambourn Valley railway at East Shefford. Many of the inhumations were accompanied with grave goods including swords, spearheads, brooches, buckles, tweezers, beads and spindle whorls. A further inhumation, accompanied by beads, was found in 1893. In 1912, excavations conducted by Newbury Museum on either side of the railway uncovered a further 26 or 27 burials. The burials were orientated with their heads to the west or south-west. Most of the inhumations were supine often with flexed legs and their heads resting on flints or chalk ledges. Again grave goods were found with the majority of the burials, with many of the finds similar to those found in 1889-90. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:50-51; Peake 1931:129-30

Field Barn Farm, Beenham

Early Saxon

West Berkshire SMR No: WB6362

NMR No: SU 66 NW 53

Parish: Beenham

Date: 5th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 cremation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1992 at a c.75ha site at Field Barn Farm, Beenham prior to gravel extraction. A cremation urn was found in a small cut in the top fill of a ditch. The ditch is thought to be of Roman date, although there are some indications of Iron Age activity. No other cremations were recovered during the excavation, although the other trenches were machine stripped down to the level of gravel so it is possible other cremations may have been missed. The urn contained fragments of melted glass, probably from a glass bead, and fragments from 1 or 2 copper alloy pins. The urn was of a 5th century date suggesting an early Saxon date from the cremation.

Included in burial database: No – too early

Burials included: None

References:- Wessex Archaeology 1992.

Kintbury churchyard**Late Saxon?**

SMR No: 1404.01.100; 1404.01.200;
 1404.01.300; 1404.01.400;
 1404.01.500; 1404.01.800.

Cemetery
 No. of burials: Multiple burials
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

NMR No:

Parish: Kintbury

Date: Tenth century

Since the early 18th century, there have been sporadic finds of burials and human bone in Kintbury, mainly to the east of the parish church. The earliest recorded find was forty-seven tenth-century Saxon coins under a skull in the churchyard. During the 1860s and 1870s, a number of skeletons were recovered during quarrying work in the area to the east of the church, leading to the area being designated as a "Saxon Burial Ground" on early 20th century OS maps. Another skeleton was uncovered just outside the wall of the current churchyard in a trench during the laying of an electricity cable in 1929. In 1949, a skull was found during the construction of a sewage system. In the same year, a number of skeletons were uncovered by workmen digging a pit. In 1954, a number of human bones were discovered during cutting a trench as part of drainage work at St. Mary's School, which lay adjacent to the church at that time. All of these finds are thought to be from a single cemetery, which it has been suggested is of late Saxon date. Given the proximity of the finds to the parish church, it is possible that the burials were once part of the late Saxon church prior to its later reduction in size. Alternatively, they may represent a separate burial ground which lay close to the church.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: None

References:- Connah 1956

Kintbury -Osmington House**Unknown**

Wset Berkshire SMR No: 1404.01.600

NMR No:

Parish: Kintbury

Date: Unknown

No. of burials: 1? inhumation
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

Human remains were recovered at Osmington House Kintbury in 1927 during the construction of a horse leap. The bones were thought to come from a single extended inhumation. No evidence for the date of the burial was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Connah 1956

Kintbury Square**Saxon**

West Berkshire SMR No: 01404.02.200

NMR No:

Parish: Kintbury

Date: Saxon

Isolated burials
 No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Associated church: Possibly
 Associated barrow: No

A pit containing disarticulated human bone, representing at least three individuals, was discovered during excavations prior to the construction of a housing estate in 1995. The

pattern of deposition of the bones suggests a secondary deposit, while the presence of sherds of late and middle Saxon pottery suggests a Saxon date for the deposition.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Ford 1995; Nenck, Margeson, & Hurley 1996:243

Lambourn House, Lambourn

Unknown

West Berkshire SMR No: WB14342
NMR No: SU 37 NW 48
Parish: Lambourn
Date: Unknown, late Saxon or medieval
has been suggested

Cemetery?
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Two unfurnished E-W burials were discovered in 1984 during the building work on a housing development at the rear of Lambourn House. The badly disturbed skeletons were slightly flexed and lay on their right side. There was no dating evidence, but a late Saxon or medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Chadwick 1983-5:82.

Newtown, Hungerford

Unknown

West Berkshire SMR No: WB9878
NMR No: SU37 SW5
Parish: Hungerford
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In c.1938, a female skeleton with an iron finger ring was found at Hungerford Newtown. The skeleton was also allegedly in shackles and thought to be a slave. It has been suggested that the burial is early medieval but this date is far from secure.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:47-8

Pangbourne, Shooter's Hill

Early Saxon

West Berkshire SMR No: WB3600
NMR No:
Parish: Pangbourne
Date: 5th to 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

In 1836, burials were found during the construction of the Great Western Railway at Shooter's Hill, near Pangbourne. Finds included skeletons, cremations, spearheads, axes, spurs, horseshoes and Roman coins. The grave goods and the presence of cremations suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery. There are some suggestions that barrows may have lain in the vicinity of the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the 7th century
Burials included: None

References:-Peake 1931:129,164

Purley

Early-middle Saxon

West Berkshire SMR No: WB3620
NMR No: SU67 NE20
Parish: Purley on Thames
Date: 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1891, an isolated inhumation burial was found during work to widen the railway at Purley. The burial was accompanied by grave goods including clay and amber beads, and possibly a bronze brooch and potter. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:49-50

Reading

Middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 02092.00.000
NMR No: SU77 SW24
Parish: Reading
Date: 9th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1831 the skeletons of a man and a horse accompanied by sword were recovered from the ballast pits near some 100 yds from the engine sheds at Reading station. The sword suggests a ninth-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:50; East 1986

Reading Abbey

Late Saxon-Medieval

East Berkshire SMR No: WB 1378
NMR No:
Parish: Reading
Date: Late-Saxon-Medieval

Cemetery
No. of burials:c.40 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1906, 40 inhumation burials were discovered during drainage work. None of the burials were accompanied by grave goods in the vicinity of the site of Reading abbey. In 1987, the remains of at ten individuals all aligned with their heads to the west. It is possible that these individuals were part of the same cemetery found in 1906. It has been suggested that the burials from the 1906 excavations may be Saxon, but they may also be part of the medieval cemetery of St. Laurence's Church which stood near the abbey.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: None

References:- Peake 1931:128, 223; Ravenscroft 1907-8

Reading, Forbury Roundabout

Middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 02017.01.000

NMR No:

Parish: Reading

Date: 7th-8th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Archaeological excavations in 1987-9, in advance of construction of the Forbury roundabout in Reading, uncovered three burials. One of skeletons was a female c. 21-25 years buried in a supine position with the body orientated WSW-ENE with an associated ram's skull, while another was that of a juvenile. No dating evidence was associated any of the burials, but a female skeleton produced a radiocarbon date of 630-780 at 1 sigma confidence level.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: None

References:- East Berkshire SMR record; Reading Museum Archive – Ascension no. REDMG: 1990.68

Reading, Jack-of-both-sides Inn

Unknown

East Berkshire SMR No: 02095.02.00

NMR No: SU77 Sw12

Parish: Reading

Date: Saxon or Medieval?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 51 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1890, the excavation foundations for houses opposite the Jack-of-both-sides Inn, by King's Road in Reading uncovered burials. A total of 51 skeletons were recovered, found at three levels within the ground. Many of the burials on the lowest levels were found with a few iron nails. The second layer of burials were randomly orientated and contained the majority of accompanying artefacts, including a pewter pendant, pewter brooch two glass amulets, and bone draughtsmen. The upper layer included a burial accompanied by a lead plate engraved with three crosses and another with a pewter chalice. Initially the three layers of burial were thought to represent Roman, early Saxon and late Saxon burials. However, more recently it has been suggested that the burials are all post-Conquest.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Peake 1931:127-8; Wessex Archaeology undated

Reading, Kings Road

Unknown

East Berkshire SMR No: 09018.00.000

NMR No: SU77 SW144

Parish: Reading

Date: Roman?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Excavation at Kings Road, Reading in 1986 found disarticulated human remains. The remains are undated, but they may be related to the Roman burial found at a site in the vicinity.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1987:118

Reading, Oxford Road

Early-Middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No:01642.00.00
NMR No: SU67 SE19
Parish: Reading
Date: Late 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1893, an inhumation burials accompanied by a spearhead and a shield boss was found on Oxford Road, Reading. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:50; Peake 1931:128

Reading, Plummary Wall

Unknown

East Berkshire SMR No: 01022.18.00
NMR No:
Parish: Reading
Date: Late-Saxon-medieval

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

The remains of at least three in situ west-east supine extended inhumations were found in a contractor's trench to the north of St. James Church in reading. There were no grave goods or any evidence for coffins. The site lies within the area of the precinct of Reading Abbey and a late Saxon or medieval seems probable for these burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- East Berkshire SMR record; Hawkes undated

Reading, Smallmead Road

Roman-early Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 02105.00.000
NMR No: SU77 SW197
Parish: Reading
Date: 2nd to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1982, an inhumation in a coffin made from the trunk of an oak carved into a canoe-shaped boat was found by contractors off Smallmead Road in Reading. The coffin was subsequently excavated by Reading Museum and was found to contain a supine extended female skeleton covered by a layer of bark. Radiocarbon dating suggests a Roman or early Saxon date for the burial.

Laboratory	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges
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Number		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
BM-2096	1500±60 BP	440-650AD	430-650AD
BM-2096A	1750±50 BP	230-390AD	130-410AD

Included in burial database: No – burial predates the seventh century
Burials included: No

References:- Berkshire Archaeological Journal 1981-2:104

Reading, Southcote Lane

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: 01641.00.000
NMR No: SU67 SE13
Parish: Reading
Date: Early Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In c.1923, a Anglo-Saxon cremation urn containing human remains was found during the construction of a house in Southcote Lane. It is thought to have been an isolated burial as despite further excavation no other urns were recovered. The urn is dated stylistically the early Saxon period.

Included in burial database: No – pre-dates seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:50; Colyer 1924

Reading, St. Mary's Churchyard

Late Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 02101.00.00
NMR No: SU77 SW53
Parish: Reading
Date: Late Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1839, a coffin containing human remains and a late ninth-century hoard of silver pennies, dating to c.875AD, in the churchyard of St. Mary's Reading.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Blair 1996

Remenham, Aston Rise

Early-middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 00652.00.000
NMR No: SU78 SE17
Parish: Remenham
Date: late 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial?
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Human bones and associated finds such as brooches and spearheads have been found at Aston Rise in Remenham, but the exact nature of the finds is unclear. One source suggests just a skull accompanied by a spearhead and a brooch were found in the early 20th century, while other sources suggest that it was a skeleton not a just a skull. There are also various references to finds of grave goods in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries at this site. Overall, the evidence suggest that there was an early or middle Saxon cemetery at this site.

Included in burial database: No – burials may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:44; Peake 1931:127

Roden Downs

SMR No: WB3197
NMR No:SU58 SW7
Parish: Compton
Date:4th to 5th century

Roman-Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 10 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1944-5, excavations were carried on the site of a square enclosure on Roden Downs, which contained two smaller rectangular enclosures. A small inhumation cemetery of 10 burials, one of which lay in a lead coffin, was uncovered. Three of the graves contained fourth-century Roman coins suggesting a late Roman date for the cemetery. One burial contained five “minims” and it has been suggested that this may point to a fifth-century date for this burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hood & Walton 1948

Seven Barrows, Upper Lambourn Downs

West Berkshire SMR No: WB 1679
NMR No: SU 38 SW 10
Parish: Lambourn
Date: Middle Saxon

Middle Saxon

Isolated burials ?
No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

The Bronze Age barrow cemetery of Seven Barrows, which containing c.36 barrows, was subject to a number of archaeological investigations during the secondary half of the 19th century. A Saxon buckle was found during excavations in 1879. This buckle dates to c.700AD and is thought to have been found with a secondary burial. Other secondary burials are said to have been found at Seven Barrows, but not other information is available.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient data
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:48; Peake 1931:131; VCH 240.

Shaw – cum– Donnington St. Mary’s Church

West Berkshire SMR No: WB 6721
NMR No:
Parish: Shaw-cum-Donnington
Date: Late-Saxon – Post-medieval

Late Saxon-Post medieval

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1995, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at St. Mary’s Church, Shaw-cum-Donnington prior to the extension of the church. Three groups of human remains were

uncovered. No dating evidence was recovered in association with any of the remains, but the high levels of dental caries may point to a late medieval or later date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Howell 1995

Slough, Upton Court

Late Saxon-medieval

East Berkshire SMR No: 00152.00.00
NMR No:
Parish: Slough
Date: Late Saxon – medieval

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Three superimposed skeletons were found during the excavations which formed part of the restoration of the manor at Upton Court between 1987-9. It is assumed that the burials pre-date the twelfth-century manor. The present boundary of St. Lawrence's churchyard lies less than 15m from the manor and it is thought that the burials may have once been part of the churchyard. The current church contains elements of early twelfth-century date and it is possible that there was an earlier phase. Overall the evidence suggests a late Saxon or Norman date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hawkes & Trott undated

Sonning, Bull Inn

Late Saxon-Medieval

SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Sonning
Date: 9th to 12th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 25 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 2001, excavation at the Bull Inn in Sonning led to the discovery of 25 west-east inhumation burials. The site lies very close to the Church of St. Andrews and it is thought that these burials once lay within the churchyard. Radiocarbon dating of two of the burials suggests a late Saxon or medieval date for the burials.

Laboratory reference	Uncalibrated radiocarbon date (BP)	Calibrated date with a confidence level of	
		1σ (AD)	2σ (AD)
SWAN 559	930±50	1030-1160	1010-1220
SWAN 560	1010±50	970-1160	890-1170

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Berkshire SMR *pers. comm.*; Foundations archaeology *pers. comm.*

Speenhamland, Speen

Unknown

West Berkshire SMR No: WB16096
NMR No:

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: Newbury
Date: Unknown

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1929, a skeleton was discovered at Craven Dean, Speenhamland during digging drains. The skeleton was supine extended, unfurnished and aligned NW-SE. There were no datable artefacts, but the burial lay in an alluvial deposit thought to date from between 200AD to the medieval period.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Parsons 1933; Meaney 1964:51.

Streatley, Southbury Farm

Middle Saxon

West Berkshire SMR No: 01248.06.00
NMR No: SU58 SE 6,9 & 40
Parish: Streatley
Date: Late 6th to 7th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An isolated inhumation burial accompanied by a spearhead, knife and buckle was found on Southbury Farm, Streatley in 1932. The grave goods suggest a late 6th or 7th century date for the burial. Several extended inhumation burials, aligned with their heads to the east, were reported found on the farm prior to 1812.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:52

St. Thomas' Church East Shefford

Late Saxon-Medieval

West Berkshire SMR No: WB 12084
NMR No:
Parish: Great Shefford
Date: Late-Saxon-Medieval

Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Excavation in St. Thomas' Churchyard prior to the installation of a new drainage system uncovered a brick-lined tomb and some disturbed bone.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Berkshire Archaeological Unit 1977.

Weathercock Stables

Unknown

West Berkshire SMR No: WB12363
NMR No:
Parish: Lambourn
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An adult skeleton was discovered during the excavation of foundations for stables at Weathercock House in 1990. The extended inhumation was aligned NNE-SSW with its head

raised to a semi-vertical position. Sarsen stones had been placed on either side of the skull. There was no dating evidence.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Higgott 1990

Wolley Downs, Chaddleworth

Unknown

West Berkshire SMR No: WB3241

NMR No: SU38 SE 6

Parish: Fawley

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 2 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1933, the Newbury District Field Club excavated the three Barrows on Wolley Downs. A double grave was uncovered cutting across the ditch of the third barrow. The grave was unfurnished and contained the bodies of an adult male and a juvenile, c.12 years. The male had been decapitated with its skull and mandible lying above the torso of the juvenile burial. Sarsen stones were found at either end of the grave. There is no dating evidence for the burials but a Saxon date was suggested by the excavators.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Peake & Padel 1934.

Wraysbury

Middle Saxon

East Berkshire SMR No: 00036.05.000

NMR No: TQ07 SW65

Parish: Wraysbury

Date: late 6th to 7th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1984, a skull was found in a foundation trench at Wraysbury County Combined School. Subsequent excavations identified three inhumation burials. One of the burials lay on its right side and the others were supine extended. One of the burials was accompanied by a seax. An early or middle Saxon date has been suggested for the cemetery, but the presence of a seax in one of the graves may point to a late sixth to eighth century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Carter & Cram 1983-5

DEVON

Barnstaple Castle

Late Saxon

Devon SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Barnstaple

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 105 inhumations

Associated church: Probably

Date: Late Saxon

Associated barrow: No

Between 1972-5, rescue excavations on the site of Norman Castle in Barnstaple uncovered 105 unfurnished graves, all orientated approximately west-east. The date of the cemetery is based on stratigraphy with most of the burials are sealed beneath the bailey bank of the Norman castle. Evidence for the use of coffins, in the form of nails and coffin stains, and the use of pillowstones were observed in some graves. Small numbers of river worn pebbles and quartz were seen above and around a number of the burials. There is no archaeological evidence for a church associated with the cemetery, but the site was not completely excavated and one is postulated to have been present. Other skeletons from this cemetery were also found in the vicinity of the 1970s excavations in 1882 and 1927.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:-Miles 1986; Oliver 1928.

Breakwater Quarry, Creston

Unknown

Devon SMR No: SX55 SW075

NMR No:

Parish: Plymouth/Plymstock

Date: Unknown

Isolated inhumation

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

A stone coffin containing a female skeleton with a stone ring on her finger was found during quarrying at Breakwater Quarry, Creston.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.

Burials included: None

References:- Devon SMR records

Chapel Lane, Plymouth

Unknown

Devon SMR No: SX45 SE172

NMR No:

Parish: Plymouth

Date: Unknown

Isolated inhumation

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: Unlikely

Associated barrow: No

Human remains were found below a limestone slab during work on a building on Chapel Street in 1989. While St.Luke's Church (Charles Chapel) lies in the vicinity no burials have been found so far removed.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.

Burials included: None

References:- Devon SMR records

Churston Common, Torbay

Unknown

Devon SMR No: SX85 NE026

NMR No:

Parish: Churston/Paignton

Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery??

No. of burials: 5

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Bones were seen protruding from the side of a trench cut for a pipe at Windy Corner on Churston Common. The poorly preserved bones, representing the remains of five individuals, some incomplete, were randomly interred with no evidence of grave goods or grave structures. There was no dating evidence found.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.
Burials included: None

References:- Devon SMR records

Exeter Cathedral I

Early Saxon

Exeter SMR No:10221&10265
NMR No:
Parish: Exeter
Date: 5th century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 6
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Rescue excavations were conducted in 1971 following the demolition of the parish Church of St. Mary Major and the development of the site as a sunken car-park. The discovery of the Roman and early medieval buildings and burials led to a further four seasons of excavations. Six unfurnished burials cut into the remains of the Roman forum and basilica were uncovered during these excavations. Two of the burials were radiocarbon dated to the 5th century and were probably part of a much larger cemetery, largely destroyed by later grave digging. Four of the graves were arranged in a row suggesting they were part of an orderly cemetery. The burials were all orientated north-west to south-east, the same alignment as the demolished Roman buildings, and it is possible that grave orientation was determined by extant features or structures beyond the excavated area.

Included in burial database: No – pre-seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Bidwell 1979; Henderson & Bidwell 1982; Allan *et al* 1984; Synder 1996.

Exeter Cathedral II

Middle-Late Saxon

Exeter SMR No: 11008
NMR No:
Parish: Exeter
Date: c.7th-12th century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 107
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Rescue excavations were conducted in 1971 following the demolition of the parish Church of St. Mary Major and the development of the site as a sunken car-park. The discovery of the Roman and early medieval buildings and burials led to a further four seasons of excavations. Burials dating from the early medieval through to the early modern period were uncovered during these excavations. 107 of these pre-date the construction of the Norman cathedral in the twelfth century. The burials were orientated approximately west-east. A number of graves contained evidence for the use of coffins or wooden lining in the form of nails or coffin fittings. Layers of charcoal of varying depths were found in the bottom of a number of graves. The gold ring found by the upper arm of one of the burials was the only grave good found in the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes.
Burials included: All the burials from Henderson's cemeteries II and III.

References:- Webster & Cherry 1972:148; Henderson & Bidwell 1982; Allan *et al* 1984; Loe

1999.

Gibbon's Field, Plymouth

Unknown

Devon SMR No: SX45 SE173
NMR No:
Parish: Plymouth
Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A number of skeletons have been found at Gibbon's Field. There is no clear dating evidence but they have been thought to be of civil war date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.
Burials included: None

References:- Devon SMR records

Kenn

Early-middle Saxon

Devon SMR No: SX98 NW183
NMR No:
Parish: Kenn
Date: Fifth- to eighth-century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 111 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A watching brief along a British Gas pipeline identified the outline of rock-cut graves near Kenn. This led to the excavation of the pipeline corridor during which 111 west-east graves identified. Only 47 graves were completely excavated, all of which were directly threatened by the pipe-laying. There was no evidence for the use of grave goods and the levels of bone preservation were exceptionally poor. Evidence for the use of timber coffins/lining was found in a number of graves. Five rectangular ditched enclosures were recorded, four containing a single grave while the fifth enclosed three graves. Radio-carbon dates suggest the cemetery was in use between the fifth and eighth centuries. The presence of an assemblage of 4th century pottery suggests the presence of a late Roman settlement close to the cemetery - possibly of high status such as a villa or a religious site rather than a farming settlement. A probable Roman ditch runs through the cemetery.

Grave number	University of Arizona laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ¹	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
620	6571556	1515±65 BP	430-620AD	420-660AD
1034	6571557	1520±70 BP	430-610AD	410-660AD
1036	6571558	1405±65 BP	560-690AD	530-780AD

Included in burial database: No – no bodies survive
Burial included: None, but rectangular ditches included in discussion of above ground markers in chapter 6

References:- Weddell 2000; Devon Archaeological Society Newsletter 1996 &1997.

¹ Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

Lundy Island

Unknown

SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Lundy Island
Date: Unknown –possible 5th-7th
century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The proposed sale of Lundy Island in the 1960s led to a series of rescue excavations and archaeological evaluations of a number of sites including the enclosed Beacon Hill burial ground in 1968 and 1969. The cemetery's standing chapel is of twelfth-thirteenth century date, but the burial ground also contained four early medieval inscribed stones dated to between the fifth and seventh century. It was postulated that the cemetery might contain graves of a similar early date. Excavation revealed a number of cist graves of granite slabs. The distribution of these graves suggested that prior to the early medieval period there was another foci to the cemetery nearer the centre of the enclosure and away from the medieval chapel. The earlier foci consisted for a small rectangular enclosure formed of upright granite slabs and boulders containing three graves, with two graves later inserted into the enclosure. The presence of granite stones may indicate the existence of a cairn of piled stones over the three graves. While it is possible that these graves are of early medieval date and contemporary with the inscribed stones, there is no independent evidence for the date of the graves.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Thomas, Fowler & Gardener. 1969; Gardener 1968.

DORSET

Abbotsbury, New Barn

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 58 SE 35B
NMR No: SY 58 SE 9
Parish: Abbotsbury
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Excavations of a barrow, presumed to be Bronze Age, at New barn, before 1876, uncovered secondary inhumations though to be early medieval in date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Penny 1877; Grinsell 1959:85

Ballard Down I

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SZ08 SW89
NMR No:
Parish: Swanage
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An extended inhumation burial was discovered when a bowl barrow on Ballard Down was excavated prior to 1857. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial, but given its location an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:453

Ballard Down II

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: I.O.P. 309
NMR No:
Parish: Swanage
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1917, two inhumation burials were found c. 100m from the cliffs on Ballard Down. One of the burials lay in a cist of Purbeck stone. No dating evidence was found associated with either burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record I.O.P. 309

Bargates, Christchurch

Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Christchurch
Date: late 6th -7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials:30 inhumations & 4 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1977, an archaeological assessment of a site prior to re-development in the Bargates area of Christchurch revealed a Bronze Age ring ditch and seven burials. Further excavations in 1978 revealed a further 23 burials and four cremations. The cemetery of 30 burials was located between and over two Bronze Age round barrow. Eighteen burials were furnished with the grave goods suggesting a late sixth- and seventh-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Jarvis 1983

Bishops Caundle, Wake Court

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 71 SW 16
NMR No:
Parish: Bishops Caundle
Date: Unknown

Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Several west-east graves were uncovered during laying a floor in a barn at Wake Court, Bishops Caundle. There was no dating evidence associated with the burials. A pre-conquest date or a civil war date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1950 72:78

Bournemouth

Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SZ 19 SW 36
NMR No: SZ 19 SW 41
Parish: Bournemouth
Date: Early Medieval

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 cremation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A plain featureless Saxon urn was found at Iford Bridge Bournemouth, probably in 1933 although according to some records it was found in 1938. No additional information was available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:94; Dorset SMR record card SZ 19 SW 36

Bradford Peverell

Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SY69 SE21
NMR No:
Parish: Bradford Peverell
Date: Late 7th - early 8th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 18 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1977, eight inhumation burials were found during the construction of a patio at Frome View in Bradford Peverell. Excavations in 1978-9, uncovered a further four inhumations. Sporadic excavation during the 1980s uncovered additional burials with a total of 18 skeletons being excavated from the garden in total. Eleven graves contained grave goods ranging from knives and buckles to pendants, bone combs and spearheads. The grave goods suggest a late seventh- to early eighth-century date for the cemetery. Slots possibly indicating the presence of above ground markers were found in two graves.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1980:219; 1981:167; Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1977:120; 1978:112; 101:133; 103:126; 1989:110-111; J. Hawthorn *pers. comm.*

Brownsea Island

Late Saxon-Medieval

Dorset SMR No: SZ08 NW50
NMR No:
Parish: Studland
Date: 11th -14th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

Human remains were discovered during building work at Farm Cottage on Brownsea Island in 1974. Subsequent excavations that year and in 1979 uncovered evidence for seven graves (five of which were fully excavated). The unfurnished burials were supine extended and one of the burials was radiocarbon dated to the eleventh to fourteenth century.

Laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ²	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
HAR-3865	780±70 BP	1180-1300AD	1030-1390AD

Included in burial database: No – burials may post-date study period.
Burials included: No

References:- Jarvis 1981

Castle Hill, Cranborne

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SU 01 SE 42A

Cemetery

NMR No:

No. of burials: Unknown

Parish: Cranborne

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

Human remains and horse bones were found in a field on the west side of the base of Castle Hill, Cranborne before 1872. No dating evidence was associated with the skeletons, but Roman pottery was recovered in a bank by the edge of the road.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SU 01 SE 42A

Castleton, Almshouse Copse

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 61 SW 16B

Isolated burials

NMR No:

No. of burials: 4 or 5 inhumations

Parish: Castleton

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

In the 1910s, human remains were uncovered during stone quarrying near Almshouse Copse. One skeleton lay west-east and was covered by stone slabs. The remains of a further 3 or 4 individuals were found deposited, apparently with little care, in a rough trench running north-south and at right angles to the first burial. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials, although a civil war date has been suggested for the burials. In another part of the quarry, pottery possibly from an urn was found although no associated human remains were found.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1908
29:xxxii-xxxiii

Castleton, Thornford Road

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST61 NW13

Isolated burials

NMR No:

No. of burials: Unknown

Parish: Castleton

Associated church: No

² Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

Over the years, occasional finds of human remains have been recovered from a field hedge boundary at the edge of an abandoned quarry. No dating evidence has been recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1950 72:78

Charlton Marshall, Church Lane

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST80 SE24

NMR No:

Parish: Charlton Marshall

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Unknown

In 1988, a skull was found in the garden of a property in Church Lane. Subsequent excavations revealed a grave cut into the chalk containing an extended inhumation, orientated west-east. Two flint nodules lay either side of the head supporting the skull. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial, although fragments of prehistoric pottery and antler were recovered from the fill. The use of stone to support the skull is seen in some late Saxon burials and may indicate a possible early medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hall 1988

Chettle, Chettle House I

Early-Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: ST91 SE15B

NMR No: ST91 SE38

Parish: Chettle

Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Secondary inhumation burials were discovered when the Neolithic Long Barrow to the South-east of Chettle House was excavated at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Spearheads and other weapons were found with the human remains and suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burials. A further secondary burial was found in 1776.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1972:13

Chettle, Chettle House II

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST91 SE17

NMR No:

Parish: Chettle

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 4 or 5 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In c. 1934, four or five crouched inhumations were found at Chettle House. No dating evidence is reported.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1964:119

Chickrell, Coldharbour

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:	Cemetery
NMR No: SY 68 SE 73	No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Chickrell	Associated church: No
Date: Possibly late Roman/sub-Roman	Associated barrow: No

Two slab lined graves were uncovered during building work at 18 Coldharbour, Chickrell. They are thought to form part of a large cemetery of possible late Roman or sub-Roman date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1996 118:145-6

Culliford Tree Barrow I

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY68 NE9	Isolated burials
NMR No: SY68 NE180	No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Parish: Whitcombe	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: Yes

In 1858, four extended inhumation burials were discovered just below the top of a Bronze Age bowl barrow. One burial was accompanied by amber beads some with gold fittings, possibly from a necklace. An early medieval date has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:459

Culliford Tree Barrow II

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:	Isolated burials
NMR No: SY68 NE181 or 182	No. of burials: Unknown
Parish: Whitcombe	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: Yes

Excavation of two Bronze Age bowl barrows in c.1860 led to the discovery of intrusive skeletons, presumably from one of the barrows. No evidence as to the date of the burials was reported, but given the location of the burials, an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:458-9

Dorchester, Colliton Street

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:Dorchester
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A partially disturbed skeleton was discovered in a service trench at the Colliton Street Youth Centre in Dorchester in the 1970s. The inhumation was orientated approximately north-south and nails, some with fragments of wood attached, were found around the bones indicating the presence of a coffin. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1976:56

Church Knowle, Bare Cross

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY98 SW59
NMR No:
Parish:Church Knowle
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: At least 6 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1859, at least 6 inhumations burials were found at Bare Cross in the Purbeck Hills. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:596

Eggardon Hill-fort

Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SY 59 SW 22B
NMR No:
Parish: Askerswell
Date: 7th-10th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Excavations of a Bronze Age barrow, near to Eggardon Hill-fort in 1981, uncovered three west-east unfurnished extended burials. Radiocarbon dating of the burials suggests a seventh- to tenth-century date for the burials.

Laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ³	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
HAR-6251	1260±90 BP	670-880AD	640-980AD

Included in burial database: Yes

³ Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

Burials included: All

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1983
105:146; B. Putnam *pers. comm.*

Fordington Farm Round Barrow Unknown

Dorset SMR No:	Isolated burial
NMR No:	No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Dorchester	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: Yes

Excavation of the Fordington Farm round barrow and its immediate vicinity in the 1980s uncovered an isolated extended inhumation in the vicinity of the barrow. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial and although a Romano-British has been suggested a early medieval date is also a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Copson 1988

Frome Whitfield Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 69 SE 21	Cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: 5 inhumations
Parish: Stinsford	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: No

Five burials in contiguous stone cists were uncovered in Pond Close, Frome Whitfield in 1779. No dating evidence was reported.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM III:257

Gillingham, Langham Unknown

Dorset SMR No:	Cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: At least 100 inhumations
Parish: Gillingham	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: No

At least 100 extended skeletons, orientated west-east, were uncovered during limestone quarrying near Langham. Two brooches and some sherds of pottery were also recovered and a sub-Roman date has been suggested for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References: - RCHM Dorset IV:35-36

Hambledon Hill

Dorset SMR No: ST 81 SW 19
NMR No:
Parish: Iwerne Courtney
Date: 7th-8th century

Middle Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 13 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1978, during large scale archaeological assessment and excavation of the Neolithic causeway enclosure on Hambledon Hill, a small cemetery of 13 individuals, including a double grave, was uncovered. The burials were supine extended and orientated west-east. Only two of the burials contained grave goods, both knives. The layout, location and paucity of grave goods suggest a seventh- or eighth-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Mercer 1980; Mercer & Healy forthcoming

Hardown Hill

Dorset SMR No: SY49 SW20
NMR No:
Parish: Whitechurch Canonicorum
Date: Late 5th to 6th century

Early-Middle Saxon

Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1916, a spearhead was found in one of the barrows on the top of Hardown Hill. Subsequent excavations recovered a further 8 spearheads, an axe, a shield boss, a long small brooch and a perforated pebble. The items are often found in early Anglo-Saxon burials but not bones were found. It is possible that the bones had not survived within the archaeological record, although the possibly the items represent a votive offering cannot be excluded.

Included in burial database: No – may predate seventh century and not clear if burials present.

Burials included: None

References:- Wingrave 1932; Evison 1968; Meaney 1964:81

Hilton

Dorset SMR No: ST70 SE33
NMR No:
Parish: Hilton
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An isolated crouched inhumation was disturbed by a bulldozer during the construction of a reservoir between Hilton and Ansty. The body lay on its left side and there was no evidence for grave goods. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Bailey 1973

Horton, Abbey Cottage**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: SU00 NW36
 NMR No:
 Parish: Swanage
 Date: Unknown

Cemetery?
 No. of burials: At least 4
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

In 1990, the remains of at least four individuals were uncovered during landscaping of the garden of Abbey Cottage. The burials lay within a ditch which runs parallel to the churchyard boundary and the burials may once have lain in the churchyard. The burials are undated but a late Saxon or medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SU00 NW36

Knowlton Circles**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: SU01 SW17
 NMR No:
 Parish: Woodlands
 Date: Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 16 inhumations
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: Yes

In 1958, inhumation burials were found during trenching operations near the Great Barrow, which is part of the monument known at Knowlton Circle. Subsequent excavations, uncovered a total of 16 graves in three groups. There is no dating evidence associated with the burials, but an early medieval date has been suggested. Knowlton Circle also contains the remains of Knowlton Church and it is possible that the burials may in some way be related to it.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Field 1962

Langton Long, Lophill Farm**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: ST90 SW15
 NMR No:
 Parish: Langton Long
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 20 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In the 1970s, 20 inhumations were uncovered while clearing land for agricultural buildings at Lophill Farm, near Long Langton. The graves were cut into the bedrock and variously orientated. Some of the burials were prone and coffin nails were found in some graves. Some of the graves were cut into a field lynchet, thought to be part of an Iron Age field system. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials, but a Roman date for the burials has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1979:138-9

Litton Cheney

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY59 SE20

NMR No: SY59 SE29

Parish: Litton Cheney

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

During the excavation of a possible Iron Age cross ridge dyke in 1956, the remains of a skeleton were uncovered lying in the silted ditch. Some fragments of twelfth-century pottery were also found in the ditch, but whether they are contemporary with the burial or deposited when the bank collapses at a later date is unclear. Three barrow lay in the vicinity of the cross ridge dyke.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Wachter 1958

Long Crichel 7

Middle Saxon

Launceston Down

Dorset SMR No: ST91 SE20 A & B

NMR No: ST 91 SE 192

Parish: Tarrant Launceston

Date: 7th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A round barrow on Launceston Down was excavated between 1959 and 1960. Three secondary extended inhumations cut into the top of the mound were found during the course of the excavations. Disarticulated bone from additional burials was found within the graves. One of the graves was lined with flint packing, while another grave contained an iron knife, the remains of a knife sheath, an iron awl, and a bronze buckle and small iron buckle plate. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for this burial and by association the other two burials.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Green *et al* 1982

**Long Crichel 19,
Launceston Down**

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 91 SE 44B

NMR No: ST 91 SE 152

Parish: Tarrant Launceston

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1938, three skeletons were found during the excavation of a barrow, designated Long Crichel 19 by Grinsell and Tarrant Launceston 44 by the RCHM. One skeleton was prone and the others lay on their sides. No dating evidence was associated with the burials. The

RCHM suggests that the barrow is Bronze Age and the burials may represent Saxon secondary burial. Others have suggested that the barrow was Anglo-Saxon in date and the three burials were primary interments.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1972:107;

**Long Crichel 22,
Launceston Down**

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 91 SE 43 A & B

NMR No:

Parish: Tarrant Launceston

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A crouched secondary inhumation was discovered when the bowl barrow called Long Crichel No 22 was excavated. The burial was found on the edge of the barrow and there was no dating evidence found in association with the inhumation. A Romano-British or early medieval date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1972:107

Long Plantation, Barrow 1

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY69 SW10

NMR No: SY69 SW33

Parish: Frampton

Date: Iron Age to Saxon?

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1937, secondary crouched inhumation was discovered during the excavation of a bowl burial in Long Plantation. The inhumation lay close to the top of the mound and there was no associated dating evidence. Given the burials location, an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Forde-Johnston 1958

Long Plantation, Barrow 2

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY69 SW10

NMR No: SY69 SW33

Parish: Frampton

Date: Iron Age to Saxon?

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1938, secondary inhumation was discovered during the excavation of a bowl burial in Long Plantation. The inhumation lay close to the top of the mound and a late Iron Age to early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Forde-Johnston 1958

Maiden Castle

Dorset SMR No: SY 68 NE 23
NMR No: SY 68 NE 90
Parish: Winterborne St. Martin
Date: 7th to 9th century

Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Two secondary burials were discovered during the excavation of the long barrow inside Maiden Castle. One skeleton lay just below the surface at the east end of the long barrow. The burial was supine and lay with its head to the west. The burial was accompanied by a seax and a knife. The grave goods suggest a seventh- or eighth-century date for the burial. The second burial lay not far from the first, but lacked any grave goods and the skeleton had been mutilated and dismembered. Radiocarbon dating suggests a seventh- to ninth-century date for this burial.

Laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ⁴	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
BM-458	1315±80 BP	640-810AD	580-900AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Wheeler 1943; Brothwell 1971; Meaney 1964:81

Manor Farm, Winterborne St. Martin

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 68 NW 146
NMR No:
Parish: Winterborne St. Martin
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

A stone cist containing a skeleton was disturbed by ploughing at manor Farm in 1950. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial. Cist burial was used in Dorset during the Roman and early medieval period and it is possible that the burial may date from one of these periods.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1950 72:90
A secondary adult burial, lying 2ft below the top, was discovered during the excavation of one of four unlocated barrows, Warne No. 22, on Millbourne Down.

Marnhull, Whiteway

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:SY89 NW20

Isolated burials

⁴ Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

NMR No: No. of burials: Unknown
Parish: Marnhull Associated church: No
Date: Unknown Associated barrow: No

Human remains were discovered while quarrying for road material at Whiteway, Marnhull in the later part of the eighteenth or early part of the nineteenth centuries. No evidence indicating the date of the burials was reported.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SY89 NW20

Millbourne Down II Unknown

Dorset SMR No:SY89 NW20 Isolated burial
NMR No: No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Milbourne St. Andrews Associated church: No
Date: Unknown Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary inhumation burial, lying 3ft below the top, was discovered during the excavation of one of four unlocated barrows, Warne No. 23, on Millbourne Down.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SY89 NW20

Millbourne Down III Unknown

Dorset SMR No:SY89 NW20 Isolated burial
NMR No: No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Milbourne St. Andrews Associated church: No
Date: Unknown Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary infant skeleton was discovered during the excavation of one of four unlocated barrows, Warne No. 24, on Millbourne Down.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SY89 NW20

Mount Pleasant Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SY78 NW4 Isolated burials
NMR No: No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Parish: West Stafford Associated church: No
Date: 7th century?? Associated barrow: Yes

A large henge enclosure, probably a Neolithic “henge” monument, was excavated at Mount Pleasant in 1970-1. Two extended inhumations, one found by the enclosures western entrance and the other cut into the fill of a ditch, were uncovered during the excavations. One of the burials was accompanied by an iron knife. The knife suggests an early medieval

date for that burial and the proximity of the second burial may indicate an early medieval date for this burial.

Included in burial database: No – burials cannot be securely dated to between c.600-1100AD
Burials included: None

References:- Wainwright 1979

Oakley Down

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SU01 NW121

NMR No:

Parish: Wimbourne St. Giles

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary inhumation was found when a round barrow on Oakley Down was excavated. No dating evidence or artefacts were found in association with the burial, but given its location within a barrow an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM V:104; Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1950:91-2

Okeford Fitzpaine

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST81 SW39 A&B

NMR No:

Parish: Okeford Fitzpaine

Date: Unknown

Cemetery

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1882, inhumation burials were found in a square trench in a chalk pit on the outskirts of Okeford Fitzpaine. Some of the burials were orientated with their heads to the west and some burials were covered by large flints. No dating evidence was found with the burials. A Romano-British date has been suggested for the burials but they may equally be early medieval or medieval.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record ST81 SW39 A&B

Pentridge, Woodyates Inn I

Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SU 01 NW 23 A & B

NMR No: SU 01 NW 39

Parish: Pentridge

Date: 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

The excavation of a long barrow on the west side of Bokerley Dyke near the Woodyates Inn, prior to 1810 led to the discovery of an extended female skeleton. The burial was accompanied by beads, one of which was on a gold wire, a gold pendant, an ivory ring from a bag or pouch, three iron clench bolts, a hook and a buckle. The grave goods suggest a

seventh-century date for the burial. It has been suggested that the clench bolts may be from a coffin or bed burial. The burial was initially thought to be a primary inhumation, but subsequent work has identified the burial as coming from a long barrow.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:82; RMHC 1975:57

**Pentridge, Woodyates Inn II
(Bower Chalke)**

Early-Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SU01 NW87

NMR No: SU01 NW87

Parish: Pentridge

Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In c. 1842, a barrow near the Woodyates Inn was excavated and found to contain a primary inhumation burial, orientated west-east, lying in a clay cist in a chalk-cut grave. The burial was accompanied by an iron dagger and another unidentified iron object, possibly a spearhead. The grave goods suggest an early to middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:266

Pentridge, Woodyates Inn III

Early-Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SU01 NW86

NMR No: SU01 NW27

Parish: Pentridge

Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Prior to 1810, two inhumations were discovered when one of the barrows by Bokerley Dyke was excavated. It is unclear whether the burials were primary or secondary interments within the barrow. An iron "lance-head", two knives and a bone item were found in association with the burials and suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No –burials may predate the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:81

Piddlehinton

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 79 NW 25

NMR No:

Parish: Piddlehinton

Date: Unknown

Cemetery

No. of burials: At least 8 or 9 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Building work at the army camp in Piddlehinton in 1961 uncovered a series of depressions, some containing exposed bones. Where it could be determined the skeletons appeared to be orientated west-east. No dating evidence was recovered from the graves, although it was suggested that the burials may have been Roman or Saxon.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1965:110

Poole, Barrow Hill

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:SY99 NE400C
NMR No:
Parish: Poole
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: At least 5 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1847, at least five intrusive skeletons were discovered when one of the barrows on Barrow Hill were excavated. No dating evidence was found in association with any of the burials, but given their location an early medieval date is possible.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SY99 NE400C

Poor Lot Down, Stratton

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 69 SE 23
NMR No:
Parish: Stratton
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

Human bones were uncovered in 1961 while digging foundations on farm land at Poor Lot Down, Stratton. Subsequent excavations revealed a male skeleton lying on its left side with its head to the south. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1964
86:108-9

Portesham, Corton Farm

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Portesham
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1765, a number of undated inhumations in stone cists, aligned NW-SE were found on Corton Farm, Portesham.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM II:604

Portesham, Manor Farm**Middle Saxon**

SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish:
 Date: 7th or 8th century

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 9 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

Excavations prior to construction work at Manor Farm uncovered a small cemetery. Eight supine extended skeletons, orientated approximately W-E, were excavated, while a ninth burial, an infant, was left *in situ*. Four of the burials lay in single graves while the other four lay in a pit. The majority of burials were unfurnished, but one grave contained a saw. Radiocarbon dating (see table below) suggests a seventh- or eighth-century date for the cemetery.

Grave number	Laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ⁵	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
INH1060	-	1320±40 BP	660-770AD	650-780AD
INH1100	-	1260±40 BP	680-810AD	660-890AD

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials included: The eight excavated burials.

References:- Valentin 2004

Poundbury**Early-Middle Saxon**

Dorset SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish: Dorchester
 Date: 5th-7th century

Cemetery
 No. of burials: At least 3
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In the 1970s, a large late Roman cemetery was excavated at Poundbury, Dorchester. The cemetery was also found to contain at least 3, and probably more, post-Roman burials. Two of these burials, one of which was tightly crouched, lay above sixth and seventh century features.

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials includes:- 2 burials above 6th and 7th century features

References:- Farwell & Molleson 1993

Pulham, Church of St. Thomas à Becket**Late Saxon-Medieval**

Dorset SMR No:ST70 NW1
 NMR No:
 Parish: Pulham
 Date: Late Saxon –Medieval

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 2 inhumations
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

⁵ Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

In 1997, two inhumation burials were discovered during a program of test pitting to investigate subsidence of the south and east chancel walls at the Church of St. Thomas à Becket in Pulham. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials, but as the earliest phase of the church's wall foundations may be Saxon, this suggests a late Saxon or medieval date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burials not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- McMahon 1997

Ridgeway Hill, Bincombe I

Unknown

SMR No: SY 68 NE 22

NMR No:

Parish: Bincombe

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1842, excavations uncovered four skeletons near the top of one of the barrows, which form part of the Ridgeway group uncovered. These are likely to have been secondary inhumations and may be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM II:437-8

Ridgeway Hill, Bincombe II

Unknown

SMR No: SY 68 NE 22

NMR No:

Parish: Bincombe

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A single secondary inhumation was uncovered, 3ft from the surface, during the excavation of a barrow on Ridgeway Hill in 1784. The barrow also contained primary cremations and inhumations. The secondary inhumation may be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM II:437-8

Ridgeway Hill, Bincombe III

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 68 NE 22

NMR No:

Parish: Bincombe

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1842, two secondary extended burials were uncovered when a barrow was opened on Ridgeway Hill. The burials may be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM II:437-8

Sherborne Abbey

Middle-late Saxon

Dorset SMR No: ST61 NW141A

NMR No:

Parish: Sherborne

Date: Middle-late Saxon

Cemetery

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

Excavations in the standing fragment of the east claustral range of Sherborne Abbey in 1974 found inhumations, which are thought to have form a cemetery of middle or late Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: None

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1975:221

Sherborne, Cheap Street

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 61 NW 118

NMR No:

Parish: Sherborne

Date: Unknown

Cemetery

No. of burials: 9 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1937, a row of 9 burials was uncovered during demolition and clearance of a site on Cheap Street, Sherborne prior to construction work. No dating evidence was found associated with the burials, although a medieval wall lay nearby.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1950:79

Sherborne, Hound Street

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST61 NW144A

NMR No:

Parish: Sherborne

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1955-6, three inhumations, aligned with their feet to the east, were uncovered during road widening work at the junction of Hound Street and Newlands in Sherborne. No artefacts or dating evidence was found in association with the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1956:88

Sherborne, Island House

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST61 NW144A
NMR No:
Parish: Sherborne
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1997, the remains of a single extended inhumation, orientated west-east, was discovered during a watching brief conducted on an extension to Island House in Newlands, Sherborne. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Heaton 1997

Sherborne, Newland

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 61 NW 147
NMR No:
Parish: Sherbourne
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 15 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1955, at least 15 burials were uncovered when foundation were dug for a house at the corners of Newland and St. Swithin's Road. The two burials that were excavated were unfurnished and lacked any evidence for coffins. No datable evidence was found in association with the burials, although pottery dating from the twelfth to fourteenth century was found on the site. It has been suggested that the burials may be Saxon in date.

Human bones have reportedly been found elsewhere on St. Swithin's Road and to the south of Newlands as well.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1955:144-5;
Meaney 1964:81

Sherborne, Old Castle

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST 61 NW 118
NMR No:
Parish: Sherborne
Date: Late Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In the 1950s, human remains were found during the excavation of Old Sherborne Castle. The remains pre-date the Norman castle and an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Bean 1956; Bayley & Harrison 1978

Sherbourne, Tinney's Lane**Early Saxon**

Dorset SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish: Sherborne
 Date: 5th-7th century

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 1 burial
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In 1997, excavations in Tinney's Lane, Sherborne prior to a housing development uncovered a multi-period site, including four inhumation burials from the south-west of the site. Two of these burials were radiocarbon dated. One gave a late Iron Age date and the other an early Anglo-Saxon date. The early medieval burial was crouched on its right side and orientated N-S. The burial was unfurnished and contained no evidence for coffins or grave linings.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: The one burial radiocarbon dated to early medieval period.

References:- McKinley 1999

Sherborne, Yeovil Road**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: ST 61 NW 119
 NMR No:
 Parish: Sherborne
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In 1930, human remains were uncovered during building work in Yeovil Road, Sherborne. Additional burials were found on the same property when gas pipes were laid. No evidence to the date of the burials was recovered, although some of the inhumations were accompanied "with buttons."

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1950 72:78

Smedmore Hill**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: SY98 SW30
 NMR No:
 Parish: Steeple
 Date: Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: c.12 or 13 burials
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

Approximately 9 or 10 inhumation burials in covered cists, in varying alignments, have been found in the limestone quarry on Smedmore Hill since 1944. No dating evidence or artefacts has been found with any of the burials. In 1958, a further three cist burials containing extended inhumations were discovered in the now disused quarry. Again no dating evidence was present, but given that stone cists were present in the seventh-century cemetery at Ulwell, an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:608; Farrar 1959

Spetisbury, Charlton Barrow**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: ST90 SW31
 NMR No:
 Parish: Spetisbury
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: Possible?

In 1863, human remains were found in the vegetable garden of a house called Charlton Barrow. The house is thought to have been named after a barrow which once stood on the site. There is no evidence for the date of the burial, but if an early medieval burial lay in the vicinity it is possible that the burial may have been a secondary inhumation in a barrow, and thus possibly of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR records ST90 SW31

Stinsford, Slyer's Lane**Unknown**

SMR No: SY 79 SW 22
 NMR No:
 Parish: Stinsford
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In 1841, an inhumation resting on a block of stone was found on the west side of Slyer's Lane, Stinsford. The presence of a coffin was suggested by the nails that accompanied the burial. No dating evidence was associated with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- RCHM III:257

Stratton, Poor Lot Down**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: SY69 SE23
 NMR No:
 Parish: Stratton
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: Yes

In 1961, human remains were uncovered while drilling foundations for a barn on Poor Lot Down. Subsequent excavations uncovered a grave containing the remains of the skeleton disturbed by the drilling. The skeleton lay on its side with its head to the south. No dating evidence was found with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Rybot 1964

Swanage, Atlantic Road**Unknown**

Dorset SMR No: I.O.P. 315

Cemetery?

NMR No:
Parish: Swanage
Date: Unknown

No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

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A circle of undated burials was reported in Atlantic Road.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1965:112-3

Swanage, Belle View Road

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:SZ07 NW98
NMR No:
Parish:Swanage
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 8 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Eight inhumations burials were found in 1904 when building what is now "Durlston Cliff" in La Belle View Road. Four skeletons lay in plain earth graves and were orientated with their feet to the east. The other four lay in covered stone cists. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:612

Swanage, Kings Road

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SZ07 NW103
NMR No:
Parish: Swanage
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: c. 10 to 12 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Prior to 1954, a number of skeletons, estimated to be between 10 and 12 individuals, were found during the construction of a garage at the rectory in King's Road, Swanage. The skeletons were arranged in "a clock formation with heads to the centre and a stone over each head." No dating evidence was found in association with the burials, but this type of arrangement has been observed in number of late Saxon execution cemeteries and as such it is possible that these burials are of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Farrar 1954

Swanage Bay

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SZ07 NW94
NMR No:
Parish: Swanage
Date: Unknown

Cemetery?
No. of burials: At least 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Inhumation burials were exposed during a cliff fall at Swanage Bay in 1877. Two inhumations lay in covered stone cists. Nails with attached wood were found in both graves and one grave contained sherds of black ware. A Roman or early medieval date is suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970a:611-2

Toller Fratrum, Whitesheet Hill Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 59 NE 6

NMR No:

Parish: Toller Fratrum

Date: Unknown

Cemetery

No. of burials: At least 2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1950, a number of skeletons were uncovered when a chalk pit on Whitesheet Hill was extended. The unfurnished burials were lay in flat graves and were orientated west-east. The remains of two individuals were excavated. The presence of many other skeletons has been reported but not confirmed.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1952:100-101

Tolpuddle Ball Roman-Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Tollpuddle?

Date: 3rd-eighth century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 50 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

50 graves were uncovered during excavations prior to the construction of the Tolpuddle and Puddletown Bypass in 1998. The burials were supine and with the exception of an infant burial, extended. The graves were orientated approximately west-east and appeared to have been arranged in rows. A few graves contained evidence for the use of coffins and /or stone linings. No grave goods were recovered from any of the graves, although a glass bead was recovered from the fill of the one the graves and is thought to be an accidental inclusion. Five burials were radiocarbon dated (see table below) and the cemetery was dated to c.400-700AD.

Grave number	Oxford laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ⁶	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 5182 (skeleton 5198)	OxA – 8299	1660±35 BP	340-430AD	250-540AD
Grave 5116 (skeleton 5118)	OxA – 8320	1470±35 BP	560-640AD	530-660AD
Grave 5139	OxA – 8300	1450±30 BP	565-650AD	540-660AD

⁶ Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

(skeleton 5140)				
Grave 5160 (skeleton 5162)	OxA – 8298	1440±35 BP	595-665AD	540-660AD
Grave 5240 (skeleton 5241)	OxA – 1380	1380±35 BP	640-681AD	600-770AD

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: The four burials radiocarbon dated to the sixth and seventh centuries.

References:- Hearne & Birbeck 1999.

Trumpet Major, Dorchester

Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Dorchester

Date: 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 8 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1892, a skeleton was found during work in the garden of Wareham House, Dorchester. Subsequent investigations uncovered a further four skeletons. All burials were aligned SW-NE. Three of skeletons were supine extended while the other two lay on their sides. Four of the graves were unfurnished with the fifth containing a knife and an iron nail. A further three skeletons were discovered late the same year during garden activities. Two of these burials were accompanied, one with silver wire hoops and glass beads and the other by a bone comb. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Bankes 1900; Sparey Green 1984

Ullwell

Middle Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SZ08 SW92

NMR No:

Parish: Swanage

Date: 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: At least 57 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1949, three unfurnished cist graves were discovered during building work at Shepherd's Farm. In 1982, more graves were discovered during quarrying prior to the extension of buildings at the farm. Subsequent excavations uncovered 55 graves. Many of the graves were stone lined. This ranged from partially stone lined graves to cist burials lined with split limestone slabs and occasionally with surviving stone lids. One burial was accompanied by a small iron knife. Four burials were radiocarbon dated and when this was combined with other evidence from the site a seventh-century date for the cemetery was suggested.

Grave number	Laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges ⁷	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
8 (burial 7)	HAR 6124	1290±80 BP	655-790AD	610-890AD
8 (burial 16)	HAR 6125	1350±80 BP	630-760AD	550-860AD
90	HAR 6126	1450±80 BP	545-660AD	420-690AD

⁷ Dates from excavation report have been recalibrated using OxCal 98.

4	HAR 6127	1230±80 BP	675-890AD	650-980AD
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Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: The 55 graves excavated in 1982.

References:- Cox 1989

Waterston

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY 79 SW 20

NMR No:

Parish: Stinsford

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church:

Associated barrow:

A limestone coffin containing an extended inhumation was found at Waterston in 1866. No dating evidence was associated with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM III:257

Whitechurch Down (now East Down) Unknown

Dorset SMR No: ST80 SE34

NMR No:

Parish: Winterborne Whitechurch

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Four secondary inhumations were found when one of the barrows on Whitechurch (now East) Down was excavated in 1864. Three of the skeletons were extended and the fourth was crouched. No dating evidence was found with any of the burials, but given their location an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970b:314

Wimbourne St. Giles, Oakley Down Early Saxon

Dorset SMR No: SU 01 NW 120B

NMR No: SU 01 NW 171

Parish: Wimbourne St. Giles

Date: 6th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary burial was uncovered during the excavation of a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Oakley Down prior to 1812. The supine extended skeleton was of a female and was orientated NE-SW. The burials was accompanied by glass and amber beads, a gilt brooch, two rings – one of bronze and one of tin, and iron fragments. The grave goods suggest a sixth-century date.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates the seventh century.

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:81-2; RCHM 1975:102

Wimborne St. Giles II

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: Su 01 NW 88
NMR No:
Parish: Wimborne St. Giles
Date: Early medieval?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Two intrusive secondary skeletons were uncovered during the excavation of a Bronze Age bowl barrow prior to 1812 in the parish of Wimborne St. Giles, on the parish boundaries with Gussage All Saints and Sixpenny Handley. The burials may be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1975:107

Winterborne St. Martin I

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:
NMR No: SY69 SW72
Parish: Winterborne St. Martin
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In c.1839-40, the extended secondary inhumation of a child was found near the top of bowl barrow (Grinsell's Winterborne St. Martin 5a). No dating evidence is known to have been associated with the burial, but given its location an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970:470

Winterborne St. Martin II

Unknown

Dorset SMR No:
NMR No: SY69 SW72
Parish: Winterborne St. Martin
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1839, an extended inhumation was found near the top of the barrow, immediately below a layer of flints. Insufficient information survives to accurately locate this barrow and it has been listed by Grinsell as Winterborne St. Martin 5b. No dating evidence was reported in association with the burial, but given its location an early medieval date for the burial is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970:470

Winterborne St. Martin III

Unknown

(Clandon Hill)

Dorset SMR No: SY68 NE135B
NMR No:
Parish: Winterborne St. Martin
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: c.10 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Approximately 10 inhumation burials were discovered during the excavation of a barrow in 1883. The secondary burials were found about 1ft below the surface. There was no dating evidence or artefacts reported in association with any of the burials, but their location make an early medieval date a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970:471

**Winterborne St. Martin IV
(Wireless Station Group)**

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SY69 SW125
NMR No:
Parish: Winterborne St. Martin
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Four secondary inhumation were discovered in a ditched bowl barrow south of the Roman road in the parish of Winterbourne St. Martin. The location of the burials makes an early medieval date a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1970:470

Woodlands

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SU00 NW36B
NMR No:
Parish: Woodlands
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An intensive skeleton was found near the surface of a bowl barrow at Woodlands.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Dorset SMR record SU00 NW36B

Wor Barrow

Unknown

Dorset SMR No: SU01 NW29 a & b
NMR No:
Parish: Sixpenney Handley
Date: Saxon?

Cemetery
No. of burials: 17 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Seventeen inhumations, eight of whom were headless, were found in the barrow and ditch of the Neolithic Long Barrow, Wor Barrow, which was excavated in 1893-4. No dating evidence was associated with the burials and a Romano-British date was suggested. However, this cemetery bears many of the characteristics of a late Saxon execution cemetery and it is possible the burials are of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- RCHM 1976:71

HAMPSHIRE (including unitary authorities of Portsmouth, Southampton & Winchester)

Alton

Early Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU 73 NW 43 A
NMR No:
Parish: Alton
Date: Early 6th to early 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 49 inhumations, 46 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1960, a number of furnished burials were discovered during the construction of foundations for a bungalow at Alton. A further five graves were excavated by the curator of the Alton museum and following this a rescue excavation was conducted under the auspices of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. In total 49 inhumations and 46 cremations were excavated from the mixed rite cemetery. Many of the inhumations and cremations were accompanied by grave or pyre goods and the date of these items suggest that the cemetery was in use between the early sixth and early seventh centuries.

Included in burial database: No – most of cemetery pre-dates seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Evison 1988

Andover I

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date:

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1993, a skeleton was observed in a builder's trench at 7 Landseer Court. No artefacts or dating evidence were recovered, but a late Saxon date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record

Andover II

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU34 NE61
NMR No:

Isolated burial
No. of burials: Unknown

Parish: Andover
Date: Unknown

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1869, inhumation burials were found. No dating evidence was reportedly recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU34 NE61

Bevis Grave, Bedhampton

Middle to Late Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU60 NE12A
NMR No:
Parish: Bedhampton
Date: 7th to 10th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 88 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Rescue excavations were undertaken in 1974, 1975 and 1976 at Bevis' Grave when the site of the long barrow was found to lie along the proposed route of the A3(M). A total of 71 graves containing the remains of 88 individuals were recovered from within and adjacent to the south ditch of the long barrow. Two of the graves were orientated south-north. The remaining graves were orientated approximately west-east. Where body could be determined the majority of burials were supine extended, although six individuals were buried on their sides. The majority of graves were unfurnished but 20 individuals were interred with grave good, predominately knives and /or buckles. Although this cemetery had many of the characteristics of cemeteries of the seventh and eighth centuries, one of the graves contained a strap-end, which was dated stylistically to the ninth century. Five burials from this cemetery were radiocarbon dated as part of this study (see below). The radiocarbon data indicates that the cemetery originated in the seventh century and that it continued in use into the ninth and tenth centuries

Grave number	Oxford laboratory Number	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 1 (skeleton 90)	OxA - 12181	1421±25 BP	615-660AD	595-665AD
Grave 3 (skeleton 1)	OxA - 12182	1237±32 BP	690-865AD	685-890AD
Grave 44 (skeleton 41)	OxA - 12183	1279±29 BP	685-775AD	660-805AD
Grave 59 (skeleton 57)	OxA - 12193	1075±33 BP	900-1020AD	890-1020AD
Grave 68 (skeleton 76)	OxA - 12194	1287±33 BP	685-775AD	660-805AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Rudkin 2001; RCHME 1979:23; Medieval Archaeology 1976:161; Medieval Archaeology 1977:208

Breamore, Shallow Farm

Early Saxon

Hampshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Breamore
Date: 6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Metal detector finds, including a sixth century bronze Byzantine bucket, a spearhead and an iron shield boss, led to the excavation of seven test pits in a low mound at Shallow Farm, Breamore in 2001. This led to the discovery of four burials in two of the test pit grouped towards the middle of the mound. Two of the burials were supine extended with their heads to the south, while the orientation and body position of the other burials is unclear. Grave goods found with the burials included shield bosses, knives and a spearhead. The grave goods suggest a sixth-century date of the cemetery. Although it is possible that the mound in which they were interred is prehistoric, its construction is unusual and it may possibly be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – burials predate the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Berkshire Archaeological Services 2001

Broughton Hill (Down)

Early-Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU33 SW5
NMR No: SU33 SW5
Parish: Broughton
Date: 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1875, a north-south orientated grave was found on the slope of Broughton Hill about 100m from two large barrows. The skeleton was accompanied by a knife, spearhead and a shield-boss, which suggests an early or middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:95; Hampshire SMR record SU33 SW5

Brown Candover

Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU53 NE22 A & B
NMR No: SU 53 NE 20
Parish: Candovers
Date: Early Saxon

Early Saxon
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1959, an inhumation burial was found at the edge of a disused gravel pit accompanied by a seax. The knife has been dated 350-450 AD.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:95

Burghclere

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU45 NE 1A
NMR No:
Parish: Burghclere
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Two skeletons, one extended the other crouched, were uncovered during work on a Farm called Ridgemoor on the Earl of Canarvon's Estate at Burghclere in 1867. Nails, possibly from a coffin, were found in association with the extended skeleton. Fragments of pottery and glass, possibly of Roman date, were found some 8m from the extended skeleton. No artefacts were found in association with the skeletons and they remain undated.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Akerman 1868

Crawley, Rookley Farm

Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU33 SE44
NMR No:
Parish: Crawley
Date: Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded as being to the north of Rookley Farm. No additional information available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- SMR record Su33 SW49A

Droxford

Early Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 8336 & 8337
NMR No: SU61 NW68A
Parish: Soberton
Date: Late 5th & 6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 41 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow:

In 1900, human remains were discovered during the construction of the Meon Valley Railway at Droxford. Many of the burials were accompanied by grave goods and between 1900 and 1902, artefacts recovered from the site included 30-40 spearheads, several shield bosses, glass and amber beads, a saucer brooch, a button brooch, a small square-headed brooch and a Roman cross-bow brooch. The grave goods suggested the presence of a large early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The site of the cemetery was rediscovered in 1973 when erosion on land adjacent to the railway revealed the outline of two graves and a iron spearhead, later found to come from a third grave. Due to the threat posed by erosion, excavations were undertaken on the land under threat in 1974. A total of 43 probable grave cuts were identified and 41 of these were fully excavated. Thirty-seven graves were orientated east-west and four were aligned north-south, with many of the burials being accompanied by grave goods, all of which suggest a late fifth- or sixth-century date for the inhumations.

Included in burial database: No – Burial predate the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Aldsworth 1979; Dale 1905; Meaney 1964:97

East Cholderton

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU24 NE29
NMR No:
Parish: East Cholderton
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A crouched burial was found during excavation for buildings at East Cholderton prior to 1926. Large quantities of "early pottery" were found over the site and a sherd of black pottery was found with the skeleton.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU24 NE29

Fareham

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU50 NE10
NMR No:
Parish: Fareham
Date: 6th century

Cemetery ?
No. of burials: 2 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Two cremation urns were found before 1880 in the vicinity of Old Turnpike Road in Fareham and may have been part of a cemetery. The urns were dated stylistically to the mid- or late sixth century.

Included in burial database: No – predate seventh century.
Burials included: No

References:- Hawkes 1968; Meaney 1964:97

Fareham, Clapper Hill

Early-Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU50 NE85A
NMR No: SU50 NE4
Parish: Fareham
Date: Late 5th to 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Prior to 1926, the site of a possible barrow was investigated on Clapper Hill and a number of inhumations were recovered from the upper layers of the barrow. The burials were accompanied by grave goods including a spearhead, horseshoes, horse bones and a portion of an "iron tyre." A spearhead had also been found in the vicinity of the site in 1896. In 1937, more human remains were found in a rabbit burrow. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burials may predate seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:97

Farley Chamberlayne

Early-Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU42 NW18A & B
Winchester SMR: 6874
NMR No: SU42 NW12

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 or 2 inhumations

Parish: Hursley
Date: Early-Middle Saxon

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A skeleton accompanied by a shield boss was discovered on Mount Down before 1935. A second skeleton may have also been present. There is some confusion over the actual discovery. One source suggests the discovery was made by a Rev. Percival, while others attribute it to troops digging trenches c.1914.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964; Hampshire SMR record SU42 NW 18A & B

Fort Widley, Cosham

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU60 NE 6,7,8
NMR No:
Parish:Cosham
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

Inhumation burials were found in the mid-nineteenth century Old Minster the site of a possible barrow, when a windmill was removed prior to the construction of Fort Widley.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- SMR record SU60 NE6, 7, 8

Hatch Warren (Brighton Hill South) Late Saxon-Medieval

Hampshire SMR No: SU64 NW53C
NMR No:
Parish: Basingstoke
Date: 11th or 12th to 15th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 258 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Excavations in 1984-6 at Brighton Hill South on the site of the deserted medieval village of Hatch by Wessex Archaeology uncovered the remains of a two cell church possibly of late Saxon origin and an associated churchyard of 258 graves (37 were fully excavated). The cemetery is predominately medieval, but may possibly contain a few burials of late eleventh-century date.

Included in burial database: No, most if not all burials post-date the study period.
Burials included: No

References:- Fasham & Keevil 1995; Youngs, Clark & Barry 1987:134-5

Havant, Towncil Field

Early Saxon

Hampshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU70 SW37
Parish: Havant
Date: Early Saxon

Isolated burials?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Fourteen sherds of Anglo-Saxon cremation urn were discovered in Towncil Field, Havant after it was ploughed. The sherds suggest that one of more early Saxon cremations were presence in the field.

Included in burial database: No – may predate seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU70 SW37

Hillier's No. 5 Nursery

Unknown

Winchester SMR No: 140

Isolated burial

NMR No:

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish:

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

An unfurnished inhumation of unknown date was uncovered in 1938. No further information is available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Winchester SMR record

Houghton Down

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU33 NW103

Isolated burials

NMR No:

No. of burials: At least 2 inhumations

Parish: Longstock

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

Excavations as part of the Danebury Environs Project on the suspected site of a Roman building on Chatgrove Hill on Houghton Down in 1994 discovered burials dug into Iron Age deposits. A Roman or early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunliffe 1994

Itchen Abbas

Early Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 7348

Cemetery

Hampshire SMR No: SU53 SW62A

NMR No:

No. of burials:

Parish: Itchen Valley

Associated church:

Date: 5th century

Associated barrow:

In 1984, an iron sword was found when a trench was dug for a gas pipeline through the playing fields of Itchen Abbas primary school. Although the outlines of 20 graves were visible in the trench only the grave badly disturbed by the trench was fully excavated. It contained the disturbed remains of an extended male skeleton and contained a spearhead, a knife and a bronze chape and two bronze belt fittings. The sword original found by the contractors also came from this grave. The grave goods suggest a mid to late fifth-century

date for the burial. The remaining nineteen graves were recorded in section. Two further graves were excavated the following year as part of a project at the primary school. In one burial the skeleton of a young male was accompanied by the remains of a purse and a bronze coin and had hob-nails around his feet, presumably from shoes or boots. The other burial contained no grave goods. In 1991, an archaeological assessment of the site to establish the extent of the cemetery was conducted prior to the proposed development of the site. Approximately 60 graves were revealed in plan during this work, but were not excavated. There are also vestigial traces of cremations and evidence for a ditch surrounding one of the burials. Overall, the evidence suggests the presence of a large cemetery dating to the late Roman and early post-Roman periods, most probably between 400-500AD.

Included in burial database: No – pre-dates the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1985:180-1; 1995:211; McCulloch 1992; 1995

Kings Somborne

Early Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU33 SE44

NMR No:

Parish: Kings Somborne

Date: Early Saxon

Cemetery

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

A pagan Saxon cemetery is recording in the Kings Somborne area to the north of Rookley Farm. The exact location is unknown and no additional information is available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: No

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU33 SE44

Littleton

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU43 SE40H

NMR No:

Parish: Littleton

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In c.1950, an undated inhumation burial was discovered at Littleton in a ditch cut by an electricity cable. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record

Martin

Early-Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU01 NE9

Parish: Martin

Date: 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Excavation in a barrow at Martin in 1942 led to the discovery of an inhumation burial accompanied by two iron weapons. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate 7th century
Burials included: No

References:- Bowen 1991:16

Meon Hill

Middle -Late Saxon

Hampshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU33 NW13A
Parish: Longstock
Date: Late Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 10 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Excavation in 1932 of an enclosure detected using aerial photography on Meon Hill resulted in the discovery of a group of 10 skeletons. All burials were aligned with their heads to the south. Six burials had been decapitated and four had bound hands, two behind their backs and two to the front. Items found with the burials included buckles, a coin of the reign of Edward the confessor, a bronze wrist-fastener and a bronze chape and suggest a later Saxon date for the cemetery

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Liddell 1933

Millbarrow Barn

Unknown

Winchester SMR No: No number
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Saxon?

No. of burials: 7 to 9 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Between seven and nine dark rectangular shapes were observed during machine stripping either side of the eastern boundary of Millbarrow Barn. The machine dug into one of these shapes and uncovered human bone. Subsequent excavations revealed part of a grave with a skull at the west end. No dating evidence was recovered, but an early medieval date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Winchester SMR record

Nether Wallop I Brewery House Farm

Early-Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU23 NE20
NMR No: SU23 NE20
Parish: Nether Wallop
Date: Late 5th-7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A skeleton accompanied by a knife and Anglo-Saxon spearhead was found at Brewery House Farm owned by Mr. Bradley. This find was thought to have occurred in 1939, but both NMR and SMR records place the event in 1957. The spearhead indicates a late fifth- to seventh-century date

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:101; Hampshire SMR record SU23 NE20

Nether Wallop II

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU33 NW14A

NMR No:

Parish: Nether Wallop

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1939, an inhumation burial was found during the construction of the RAF airfield. The skeleton was accompanied by iron nails, but there was no dating evidence.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU33 N14A

Nether Wallop III

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU33 NW15A

NMR No:

Parish: Nether Wallop

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1940, an inhumation burial accompanied by iron nails was found when digging a drainage ditch at Nether Wallop. No artefacts or dating evidence was found in association with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU33 NW15A

New Alresford Tichbourne Down House

Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 7851

Hampshire SMR No: SU53 SE24

NMR No: SU53 SE24

Parish: New Alresford

Date: Saxon

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Human remains were uncovered during the construction of a cricket pitch in 1948. The bones were accompanied by a Saxon bone comb and a Saxon date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:94

Nursling

Hampshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Nursling
Date: Saxon

Saxon

Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Prior to 1948, human bones and an Anglo-Saxon pot were discovered while digging gravel at Nursling. No further information available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:412

Oliver's Battery

Winchester SMR No: 8040
Hampshire SMR No: SU42 NE25
NMR No:SU42 NE25
Parish: Compton
Date: Late 7th century

Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1930, an inhumation burial was discovered during excavations to determine the date of the earthworks at Oliver Battery. The extended inhumation, orientated south-north, was accompanied by a spearhead, a bronze bowl and a seax. The grave goods suggest a late seventh-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Andrews 1931; Meaney 1964:98-99

Paulsgrove Chalk Pit

Hampshire SMR No: SU60 NW15
NMR No:
Parish: Fareham
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Two skeletons, one said to be a in crouched position, were uncovered during quarrying work in Paulsgrove Chalk Pit in the summer of 1955. There were no associated finds and the date of the burials is unknown

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU60 NW15

**Penton Mewsey,
Harroway Farm**

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU34 NW98A
NMR No:
Parish: Penton Mewsey
Date: Saxon?

Cemetery
No. of burials: 6 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Graves were uncovered during the excavation of foundations for a garage at Harroway Farm, Penton Mewsey. Subsequent excavations, revealed a total of six graves, five of which were fully excavated. One of the graves contained an iron knife, and although no evidence to securely date the burial was recovered, presence of the knife may indicate an early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Scott 1988

Portchester Castle

Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU60 SW45G
NMR No:
Parish: Portchester East
Date: 11th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 22 inhumation
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

A small cemetery containing 22 individuals was uncovered during Culiffe's excavation of Portchester Castle in the 1960s and dated to the eleventh-century on stratigraphic grounds. All the supine extended burials were unfurnished and orientated west-east. Nails were found with a number of burials, possibly indicating the presence of coffins. The burials lay to the north of masonry tower within the walls of the Roman fort. The tower was rebuilt soon after the cemetery was established in the eleventh century and is thought that it may have had a religious function.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Cunliffe 1976

Portsdown I

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU60 NW14A
NMR No: SU60NE3
Parish: Cosham
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 10 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

During chalk digging near the Naval telegraph on Portsdown Hill in 1816, a Neolithic long barrow was opened and the remains of at least 10 individuals were recovered. The inhumations appear to have been in distinct graves with some graves containing more than one individual. One of the skulls contained the top of an iron pike and it has been suggested these burials may have been part of a war cemetery. No other artefacts or dating evidence was found with the burials, but given their location within a barrow an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Bradley & Lewis 1968; RCHME 1979:72; Meaney 1964:99

Portsmouth II

SMR No: SU60 NW13A

NMR No:

Parish: Cosham

Date: Late 7th-8th century

Middle Saxon

Cemetery

No. of burials: 25 bodies, 17 graves

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Possible

In 1948, four burials were discovered when a road was widened on Ports Down. This led to rescue excavations which uncovered a further two graves. In 1956, a further eleven graves were excavated prior to further road works. In total, 17 graves containing 25 inhumations were recovered. Three of the graves contained grave goods, which date the cemetery to the late seventh or early eighth century. All of the graves were orientated west-east and stones were found in the sides of a number of graves. A Bronze Age cremation and secondary burials were also uncovered during the excavation. It is possible that the Bronze Age cremation may have been beneath a barrow, although no trace now survives, and this may have formed a focus for the later early medieval cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Corney 1967; Meaney 1964:99

Portsmouth III

Hampshire SMR No:SU60 NW16A

NMR No: SU60 NE13

Parish: Portsmouth

Date: Middle Saxon

Middle Saxon

Cemetery

No. of burials:2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Two inhumations were discovered during excavations prior to road works to the east of the George Inn on Portsmouth Hill in 1966. Both inhumations were extended with their heads to the west. One of the burials contained grave goods including three iron knives, a buckle and a bronze bound bucket. The burial was surrounded by wooden fragments and nails, presumably from a coffin, and part of the base of the grave had been lined with flint nodules. The grave goods suggest a middle Saxon date for this burial. The second grave contained no grave goods and the occupant had been decapitated with head placed on the upper torso above the shoulders. This burial lay some 70ft from the first burial and as such may not have been associated with it. As such, only the burial containing the grave goods was included in the burial dataset. It has been suggested that these burials may be outliers of the cemetery found on Portsmouth Hill in 1816 (Portsmouth I), but in view of the difficulties in accurately locating that cemetery, they are being treated as two separate sites in this study.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: Only the furnished burial

References:- Bradley & Lewis 1968

Portway East

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU34 NW33A
NMR No:
Parish: Andover
Date: late 5th and 6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 69 inhumations, 87 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Excavations were conducted at Portway, Andover prior to the construction of the Portway industrial estate in 1971-3. The initial aim was investigate enclosures and linear ditches visible in aerial photographs. However, once burials were discovered excavations were undertaken to examine the cemetery before it was destroyed. A total of 69 inhumations and 87 cremations were excavated. The majority of inhumation burials were orientated with their head to the south. Five graves contained flint nodules placed around the edge of the base of the grave. Evidence for wooden structures was found in seven graves, possibly representing coffins or a lining of wooden planks. The majority of inhumations were supine extended, although there were four burials placed on their sides with flexed legs and three crouched burials. Many of the inhumations contained grave goods including brooches, perforated Roman coins, chatelaines, knives, buckles, beads, spearheads and shield bosses. The three quarters of cremations were contained in urns, with the remains quarter un-urned. Grave goods in the form of buckles, fragments of bronze and melted glass beads were found with some of the cremations. The grave goods and presence of cremations suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – predate the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Cook & Dacre 1985

Portway West

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU34 NW38 B
NMR No:
Parish: Andover
Date: late 6th and 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 12 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1981, excavations prior to the construction of the western part of the Portway industrial estate led to the discovery of a group of seventeen graves, eleven containing bones including a double grave. The burials are thought to be part of a much larger cemetery. Of the twelve skeletons recovered, six had no accompanying grave goods. The remaining six burials were accompanied by grave goods, which include knives, buckles, beads and a bone comb. One of the burial lay within a penannular ditch. The grave goods suggest a late sixth- and seventh-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: the 12 burials with surviving bone

References:- Stoodley forthcoming

Preshaw, Windfarm

Middle Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 6432
Hampshire SMR No: SU52 SE7
NMR No: SU52 SE7
Parish: Exton
Date: 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

In 1870, a farm cart became embedded in a lane to the south of Wind Farm. It was found to have fallen in a grave containing skeleton with a gold chain around its neck, on which hung a gold bracteate and a gold mounted cabochon garnet. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:99; Kendrick & Hawkes 1937

Preston Candover, Little Barrow Field **Unknown**

Hampshire SMR No: SU64 SW13	Isolated burials
NMR No: SU64 SW13	No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Preston Candover	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: Yes

When the barrow in Little Barrow Field was opened in 1870, a number of skeletons were discovered. No artefacts or dating evidence was found in association with any of the burials, but given their location in a barrow, an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU64 SW13

Preston Candover II, Preston Grange **Early-Middle Saxon**

Hampshire SMR No:	Isolated burials
NMR No: SU64 SW14	No. of burials: Unknown
Parish: Preston Candover	Associated church: No
Date: Late 5 th to 7 th century	Associated barrow: Yes

By 1893, the long barrow in Long Barrow Field had virtually been levelled to the ground and had in the past been the site of the discovery of human remains and weapons. Most of these finds had long vanished but a spearhead found not long before 1893 was recorded and is of early medieval date. In 1939, a seax was found close to the edge of the barrow. Overall, the evidence suggests that the barrow once contained secondary inhumation of early to middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:99; RCHM 1979:14-15

Popley I Estate **Unknown**

Hampshire SMR No: SU65 SW64	Cemetery?
NMR No:	No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Parish: Sherborne St John	Associated church: No
Date: Saxon?	Associated barrow: No

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Material tested	Calibrated age ranges	
				68.2% probability	95.4% probability
5119	HAR-3765	1170±70 BP	Charcoal	770-960AD	680-1000AD
7138	HAR-2527	1050±70 BP	Charcoal	890-1150AD	790-1170AD

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: 31 burials from phases 6, 7 & 8 of the 1973 to 1991 excavations

References:- Scott 1996; Romsey Advertiser 9/07/04

Romsey, Abbey Roadway

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU32 SE41

NMR No: SU32 SE68

Parish: Romsey

Date: Late Saxon-medieval?

Isolated burial?

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: Possible

Associated barrow: No

In 1982, an inhumation burial thought to be medieval date was found at Abbey Roadway. No further information is available and as there is no Abbey Roadway in Romsey the location is unclear. It is possible given the name of the road in which the skeleton was found that the burial lay near the Abbey. If so, the burial may be part of the Abbey churchyard and this would suggest a late Saxon or medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU32 SE41

Romsey, Abbey School

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU32 SE153

NMR No:

Parish: Romsey

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In c.1991, a skeleton was discovered during construction work at the entrance to the Abbey School. No artefacts or dating evidence was found with the burial. It is possible given then proximity of the Abbey church that this individual was part of the Abbey churchyard, also the possibility that this is an isolated burial cannot be excluded.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU32 SE153

Shavard's Farm

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU62 SW55A & 84A **Cemetery**

Winchester SMR No: 5968, 5984 & 6003,

NMR No: SU65 SW35

Parish: Corhampton & Meonstoke

Date: Unknown

No. of burials: 16 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1972, an inhumation burial was discovered when laying a sewage pipe near Shavard's Farm, Meonstoke. Half of the grave had been removed by the pipe, but the remaining lower part of the grave contained and extended west-east inhumation and a shield boss, a knife, a buckle and a number of flints. A spearhead had been displaced by the pipe. The grave goods suggested a sixth-century date for the burial. In 1983, a further two burials were uncovered approximately 50m to the north. These burials were recorded and backfilled. These led to excavations between 1984 and 1988. A further five burials were excavated during these excavations, including one of the burials first found in 1983. In addition a further two graves were located but due constraint of time were not recorded or excavated. Among those burials was a grave containing weapons, which has been dated to the seventh century. Further excavations in 1998 and 1999, a further nine graves were excavated, including a double burial. Only two of the nine graves were furnished, one with a knife and the other with a knife and buckle. One grave contained nails in the fill, possibly evidence for a coffin. The majority of the skeletons were supine extended, but one burial was prone and another crouched. The majority of burials were either aligned north-south or west-east. The grave goods suggest that this cemetery was in use during the sixth and seventh century.

Included in burial database: No – some of the burials may predate the seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Devenish & Champion 1978; Stoodley & Steadman 2001

Sherborne St. John

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU 65 SW 54
NMR No: SU65 SW35
Parish: Sherborne St. John
Date: Unknown

Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Inhumation burials were found during road construction at Rook's Down, Sherborne St. John before 1831. An early medieval has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included:

References:- NMR record SU65 SW35

Shipton Bellinger

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU24 SW6
NMR No: SU24 SW9
Parish: Shipton Bellinger
Date: Saxon?

Cemetery?
No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An extended skeleton accompanied by a decorated hollow bone cylinder, horses teeth and portions of other skeletons was found at Shipton Bellinger. A Saxon date for the inhumation has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:100

Snell's Corner, Horndean

Hampshire SMR No: SU71 NW31A
 NMR No:
 Parish: Horndean
 Date: 7th century

Middle Saxon

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 33 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: Yes

The site was discovered in 1947 during work to improve the road at the Snell's Corner crossroads, which lie c.1.5 miles to north of Horndean. The resulting excavation by the Ministry of Works uncovered 33 Anglo-Saxon inhumation as well as Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman burials. The majority of the early medieval burials were orientated south-south-west to north-north-east with the heads to the south. The one exception was orientated with the head to the north. Where body position was known eighteen burials were supine, with either extended or flexed legs while another four burial lay on their sides. Twenty-seven graves contained grave goods, with thirteen of these burials just containing a knife and/or buckle. A seventh century date is suggested for the Anglo-Saxon burials based on the grave goods. The cemetery lies to the south-south-west of a prehistoric barrow.

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials included: All

References:- Knocker 1955

Southampton, Bitterne Manor

Southampton SMR No: SU4313 SW12,
 30,54,57,58,61-3
 NMR No:
 Parish: Southampton
 Date: Unknown

Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: At least 18 individuals
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

Between 1936 and 1941, excavations were carried out at Bitterne Manor House, which lies on the site of the Roman settlement of Clausentum. Human remains were uncovered in a number of trenches, with at least 16 burials being identified. The burials were aligned with their heads to the west and two were accompanied by iron knives, while a third grave may have contained a bronze pin. In 1951 and 1953 two further unaccompanied skeletons was found in the Manor grounds. One lay with its head to the east and the other with its head to the west. The presence of iron knives makes an early medieval date a possibility for this cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Southampton SMR; Cotton & Gathercole 1958

Southampton, Cook Street

Southampton SMR No: SU4211 NW2;
 SU4211 NW28, SU4211 NE19
 NMR No: SU41 SW177
 Parish: Southampton
 Date: Early 8th century

Middle Saxon

Cemetery
 No. of burials: inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

Three separate archaeological excavations in 1986, 1994 & 1997-8 in the area around Cook Street uncovered parts of an early medieval cemetery. The Cook Street cemetery (SOU 254, 567 & 823) consists of 21 burials and disarticulated human remains recovered from a number of other features. Eighteen of the burials lie to the east of a ditch, which appears to demarcate the western limits of middle Saxon activity on the site, and is thought to mark the boundary of either the cemetery or the settlement of Hamwic. All of these burials lay approximately west-east with the exception of a single east-west burial. Seventeen of the burials were unfurnished while the eighteenth contained a knife and linked pins of silver and bronze. Three of the eighteen burials are encircled by penannular ditches. No grave was found in the fourth penannular ditch from the site, although there is a possibility that the deceased was interred in a central mound created from soil displaced by the excavation of the penannular ditch. Four of the graves contained wood stains indicating the presence of coffins or wooden lining. The stakeholes observed in one grave may have been used to hold supports for a wooden lining, while another grave contained a possible cross support at its east end. The presence of penannular ditches and cross-supports suggests a seventh- or eighth-century date for the cemetery as does a radiocarbon date of 642-777AD, at a 2 σ level of confidence, from a burial within one of the penannular ditches, although a late seventh-century origin cannot be excluded. A further three burials from the site lie in the ditch to the west of the cemetery. Two of these burials are aligned north-south like the ditch with their head to the south and lay in the lowest fill of the ditch, while the disturbed remains of a third individual also recovered from the ditch and may represent a shallow west-east burial cut into the top fill of the ditch. The relationship between the burials in the ditch and the rest of the cemetery is not clear. The ditch itself is thought to be of similar date as the cemetery, but it is unclear how long it remained open. The two south-north burials found in the lowest layer of ditch fill have been radiocarbon dated to 978-1206AD and 675-886AD at a 2 σ level of confidence. The radiocarbon dates raises the possibility that at least one of the ditch burials may be contemporary with the rest of the cemetery. However, given that the ditch may have served as a boundary either the cemetery or the settlement, it is equally possible that the ditch remained open until after the rest of the cemetery, or even the settlement itself, went out of use and one or more of the ditch burials may represent isolated later interments.

Skeleton number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
5663	AA-35544	980±55 BP	990-1160AD	970-1210AD
201	AA-40364	1250±45 BP	680-850AD	680-890AD
5690	AA-35543	1330±45 BP	650-770AD	620-780AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Garner 1993; 2001; Garner & Vincent 1997

Southampton, Kingsland Market

Unknown

SMR No:

Isolated burial

NMR No:

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: Southampton

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

A human foot bone was recovered from a Saxon feature during a watching brief prior to building work on the south side of Kingsland Square in 2003.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Whitehead 2004

**Southampton, Lower High Street I Late Saxon
(SOU161)**

Southampton SMR No: SU4111 SE104

NMR No:

Parish: Southampton

Date: Late Saxon

Cemetery

No. of burials: At least 3 individuals.

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

The remains of three individuals, including the fragmentary remains of 2 males, one a younger adult and the other a mature adult, from Pit 60 and the fragmentary remains of older male from pit 233, were found during excavations of site SOU 161 on the Lower High Street in 1966. One of the burials was cut by a twelfth/thirteenth century house. Radiocarbon dating suggests an 8th to 11th century for the burials and suggests a cemetery lay in the vicinity of the site.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 31	OxA – 5941	1135±26 BP	780-990AD	770-1020AD

Included in burial database: No – disarticulated remains

Burials included: None

References:- Platt 1975; McKinley 1995; Andy Russel *pers. comm.*

**Southampton, Lower High Street II Early-Middle Saxon
(SOU 266)**

Southampton SMR No: SU4111 SE 101

NMR No:

Parish: Southampton

Date: 5th to 7th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 1 individual.

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In the late 18th century, human remains uncovered during the construction of a cellar at the rear of the property of Daniel Payne at 98 High Street. Excavations at SOU 266, an area adjacent to SOU 161 (Lower High Street I), uncovered a 18th cellar, probably that of Daniel Payne, and also recovered isolated fragments of human bone from 4 contexts. Radio-carbon dating of a human tooth suggested a date between the late fifth to seventh century AD. In addition, in 1957 a skeleton with grave goods (glass beads) recovered from site of Poupert's Warehouse (SOU 334), which lies in the vicinity of SOU 266. This suggests the presence of one or more burials in the vicinity of the Lower High Street site and may indicate occupation of the area prior to the foundation of the late Saxon town.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 31	OxA – 5941	1450±50 BP	560-645AD	450-670AD

Included in burial database: No – disarticulated remains
Burials included: None

References:- McKinley 1995; Andy Russel *pers. comm.*

Southampton, Northam Bridge Unknown

Southampton SMR No: SU4313 SW33	Cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: At least 20 inhumations
Parish: Southampton	Associated church: No
Date: Early medieval?	Associated barrow: No

Inhumation burials were discovered in Bittern Southampton during the construction of the Northam Bridge in 1954-5. The remains of at least twenty individuals were recovered. The only artefacts found with the burials were a few nails and some coins. In 1804, fifty burials were found in the vicinity of the 1950s finds. The burials are undated but an early medieval date is a possibility given the proximity of this site to the seventh-century burials at SOU 414 and SOU 207.

Included in burial database: No – disarticulated remains
Burials included: None

References:- Southampton SMR; Southern Daily Echo 22/02/54, 26/2/54, 02/3/54; 03/4/54, 29/4/55

Southampton, Six Dials (SOU 31/258) Middle-Late Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU4212 SW2 & 19	Cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Southampton	Associated church: No
Date: 9 th century	Associated barrow: No

Between 1977 and 1989, excavations were carried out prior to the Six Dials road improvement scheme across a large area of the northern part of the middle Saxon settlement of Hamwic. During the course of these excavations a cemetery was uncovered. It consisted of a total of eleven articulated burials and three groups of disarticulated bone, representing in total at least 19 individuals. No evidence for the use of grave goods, above-ground markers or any form of grave furniture was observed, although iron nails were recovered from the area around the graves. The graves were all orientated approximately west-east and where it could be observed all the burials were supine extended with the exception of one burial where the legs were flexed. The spatial organisation of the cemetery also seems to have been affected by the large quantities of slag and charcoal found unevenly spread across the site from earlier iron working prior to the advent of the cemetery, with the distribution of the burials within the cemetery corresponding closely to that of the slag and charcoal. The layers of slag and charcoal are thought to have been deposited between 750 and 850 AD on the basis of the pottery they contained. This appears to indicate a date later than the mid-ninth century date for the cemetery. In addition, the subsidence of a number of burials into middle Saxon pits, thought to have been in use between 750 and 850 AD, suggest that little time had elapsed between the filling of the pits and the deposition of the burials. Overall, all the available stratigraphic evidence suggests a possible late ninth century date for the burials. However, radiocarbon dating of one of the graves as part of this study produced a date of 550-690 AD at a 2 σ level of confidence. This date is difficult to reconcile with the date suggested by the stratigraphic evidence, particularly as the sample comes from a burial (6004) cut into the top of a pit containing pottery dated to 750 to 850 AD. A second sample

has been submitted for radiocarbon analysis and until receipt of this result, it seems prudent to continue to use the stratigraphic evidence and date the cemetery to the ninth century.

Skeleton number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 6004	Wk-14449	1410±49 BP	600-665 AD	550-690 AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All articulated skeletons

References:- Andrews 1997

Southampton, SOU 7 & 14

Middle Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU4211 NE26;
SU4211 NE 5

Cemetery?

NMR No:
Parish: Southampton
Date: Middle Saxon

No. of burials: At least 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The evidence for a possible cemetery at SOU 7/14 is admittedly fragmentary. It consists of the lower part of a single west-east grave from SOU 7 and the disarticulated remains of at least two individuals recovered from middle Saxon pits and other structural features at SOU 14. An east-west aligned sub-rectangular feature from SOU 14 may represent a grave, although no human remains were present and at 1.4 metres in length if a grave it must have contained a juvenile. While it is possible that the human remains from these sites represent the remains of two separate small cemeteries or even just isolated burials, it has been suggested that a cemetery stretched the 47 metres between the two sites. On site SOU 14, the burials to appear predate the early middle Saxon wells and pits, which suggests an early date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Morton 1992a

Southampton, SOU 13

Middle Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU 4211 NE 4
NMR No:
Parish: Southampton
Date: 7th to 9th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 81 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1973, a cemetery was uncovered during excavations near Marine Parade within the site of the middle Saxon *wic*, Hamwic. A total of 81 burials were uncovered laying either side of a timber structure, thought to be a church. When it could be determined the burials were supine extended and orientated west-east. The majority of the burials were unfurnished, with just two burials accompanied by knives. Wood stains, from either a coffin or a wooden lining, was found in one grave. Four burials from the site were radiocarbon dated as part of this study and when considered with the stratigraphic evidence, this suggest a eighth to ninth century date for the main period of use of the cemetery. However, one of the burials

radiocarbon dated burials gave a seventh century date, raising the possibility that a church may have been established on a pre-existing graveyard.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 31	OxA – 12041	1260±26 BP	690-780AD	675-865AD
Grave 40	OxA – 12042	1475±26 BP	560-640AD	540-645AD
Grave 59	OxA – 12043	1239±26 BP	690-860AD	685-885AD
Grave 64	OxA – 12044	1290±25 BP	685-770AD	665-780AD

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Morton 1992a

**Southampton, SOU 25
(Westgate)**

Late Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU4111 SE10(BU) **Cemetery?**

NMR No:

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Parish: Southampton

Associated church:

Date: 10th century

Associated barrow:

During excavations were carried out at Westgate prior to the construction of a new housing development in 1979, a row of three burials was discovered. Two of the burials were supine extended and the third was partially crouched. An iron knife was found with one of the burials. Two of the three burials were radiocarbon dated as part of this study and both dated to the tenth century. It has been suggested that these burials may have formed the southern extremity of a larger cemetery.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Skeleton 3558	OxA -12115	1075±24 BP	900-1000AD	895-1020AD
Skeleton 3425	OxA – 12195	1066±32 BP	900-1020AD	895-1025AD

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Blackman 1979; Medieval Archaeology 1980:251; Southampton City Museum Archive SOU 25

Southampton, SOU 32, 47 & 519

Middle Saxon

SMR No:

NMR No:

No. of burials: At least 16 inhumations

Parish: Southampton

Associated church: Possible

Date: Late 7th - early 8th century

Associated barrow: No

Excavations prior to redevelopment in Clifford Street in 1968 uncovered a small cemetery of 10 graves and 6 grave-like features as well as some disarticulated bone. The graves were

aligned roughly west-east and unfurnished, although a series W sceatta, dating to c.700-715 AD was found in fill of one of the graves. Four of the graves contained evidence for the presence of wooden-linings or coffins, with, in one case, cross-supports lying below a wooden coffin, while structural features such as the rectangular slots cut into the floors and ledges on the side of some graves may have been used to support wooden grave linings. Other structural features included evidence for possible settings for above ground markers in the form of post-holes at the eastern end of one grave and a slot, running virtually the length of the grave, cut into the top of the grave fill of another. The cemetery, also, contained what was probably a penannular ditch encircling one of the graves. A series of post-holes associated with another grave and it has been suggested that the post holes represent a bicameral church or a mortuary chapel but the evidence is far from clear. The sceatta found in the fill of one of the graves suggested an early eighth-century date for the cemetery, while a radiocarbon date obtained from one burials suggested a late seventh-to early eighth-century date for the cemetery.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 428	Wk-14450	132639 BP	650-770 AD	640-780 AD

Skeletons were uncovered during the first half of the nineteenth century during digging for brick earth in a field (SOU 47) to the south of the SOU 32 cemetery. Little is known about the burials themselves, but a glass tumbler was reportedly found lying beside one of the skeletons and it is possible that some of the scettas recovered may have come from graves. While the precise location of the burials within the SOU 47 is unknown, the field lies only fourteen metres to the south of SOU 32 and the burials are likely to have been part of the SOU 32 cemetery.

Disarticulated remains were also found in pits and in occupation layers during the excavation of SOU 519 on the corner of Clifford St and St. Mary's Street in 1993. Given the proximity of the site to SOU32 and SOU 47, it is possible that this site is part of the same cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All articulated burials from SOU 32

References:- Morton 1992a; Atherley 1850; Addyman & Hill 1968:67-8; Keele 1857; Meaney 1964:100-1; Southampton Archaeology 1993

Southampton, SOU 34, 43 & 48

Middle Saxon

Southampton SMR No:SU4211 NE39,
46 & 48

Cemetery

NMR No:

No. of burials: At least 9 inhumations

Parish: Southampton

Associated church: No

Date: 8th century?

Associated barrow: No

Three relatively intact burials and a small quantity of redeposited, disarticulated bone from at least another three individuals were recovered from the site of SOU 34 during excavations in 1962. All three graves were orientated west-east and unfurnished. There is no record of wood stains in any graves although one of the graves may have had a slot cut along the length of the grave into the upper fill, similar to that seen at SOU 32. Pottery dating from the mid-middle Saxon period recovered from a pit, which post-dates the burials, implies the cemetery dates to the early part of the middle Saxon period. Redeposited, disarticulated

human remains were recovered during the excavation of SOU 43 in 1961 from areas previously disturbed in the nineteenth century. While much of the bone excavated from SOU 43 has been lost, the surviving bones contain the remains of at least five individuals. SOU 43 is thought to lie to the east of SOU 34 and the human remains from both sites may have originated from the same cemetery. Another part of this cemetery is thought to have been identified during brickearth digging on a site now known as SOU 48 where a large number of inhumations, including one with a glass vessel over its face, were uncovered in the first part of the nineteenth century.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: None

References:- Morton 1992a

**Southampton, SOU 36
(Kingsland)**

Middle Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU4211 NW16/
SU4212 SW21

Isolated burial

NMR No: SU41 SW188

No. of burials: At least 4 inhumations

Parish: Southampton

Associated church:

Date: Middle Saxon

Associated barrow: No

During the excavations of the Kingsland site in 1946-50 prior to redevelopment, the skeleton of an infant less than six weeks old were found in a rubbish pit. The location of the pit within the middle Saxon settlement of Hamwic and its contents suggest a middle Saxon date for the skeleton. An adult mandible was also recovered during the excavations from an unspecified pit, while in 1986 the disarticulated remains of at least 2 individuals were discovered in a trench some 10m from the site of the original excavation. It has been suggested that a cemetery may lie in the vicinity of SOU36.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: No

References:- Morton 1992a

Southampton, SOU 207

Middle Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU4313 SW5

Cemetery

NMR No:

No. of burials: 9 inhumations

Parish: Southampton

Associated church: No

Date: 7th to 8th century

Associated barrow: No

The burials were uncovered by a mechanical digger during the laying of new cables in 1984, with the remains of one burial removed by workmen at the corner of Hawkeswood Road and Bitterne Road. At least another eight burials were recovered from the site. There is no report of any objects accompanying the burials nor were there apparently any wood stains, indicating the presence of wooden linings or coffins, although given the recovery conditions, there is a possibility that such evidence could have been overlooked. Radiocarbon dating of one of the burials, as part of this study suggests a late seventh- to eighth-century date for the cemetery. There is a possibility that these burials and those from SOU 414 form part of the same cemetery.

	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges
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Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
OxA - 12077	1267±22 BP	690-780AD	675-805AD

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included:

References:- Southampton City Museum SOU 207 archive

Southampton, SOU 414

Middle Saxon

Southampton SMR No:SU 4313 SW 8A&B Cemetery

NMR No:

Parish: Southampton

Date: 7th century

No. of burials: 6 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Excavations in 1990 in Hawkeswood road, on a site known to lie between the inner and outer ramparts of the Roman fort of Clausentum, prior to the construction of a car showroom uncovered the remains of at least six individuals. The supine extended burials were orientated west-east. Five of the burials were unfurnished while the sixth was accompanied by a spearhead. The spearhead was initially thought to be of early Saxon date, but has recently been re-examined and identified as a type used predominantly in the seventh century. Radiocarbon dates from one of the skeletons also gave a seventh to eighth century date, suggesting that the cemetery was in use during the seventh and eighth centuries. There is a possibility that these burials and those from SOU 414 form part of the same cemetery.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Context 546	OxA – 12078	1336±22 BP	660-690AD	650-770AD
	RCD –3357	1255±75 BP	680-870AD	650-970AD

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Smith 1991a & b; Medieval Archaeology 1991:159

Southampton, SOU 861

Saxon?

Southampton SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Southampton

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: At least 2

Associated church: Unknown

Associated barrow: Unknown

Disarticulated bone was discovered in five contexts (2 late Saxon, 1 medieval and 1 post-medieval) during excavations prior to the construction of a shopping centre at West Quay in 1998. The bone represents the remains of at least two individuals and is thought to be of Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- McKinley 2003

Southampton, SOU 862**Middle Saxon**

Southampton SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish: Southampton
 Date:

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 16 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

A watching brief conducted on a site in Bitterne, Southampton led to the discovery and excavation of a small cemetery of 16 inhumations in graves orientated W-E. The burials were unfurnished and were known supine extended. There was no evidence for the use of coffins or grave linings. Radiocarbon dating suggests a seventh- to tenth-century date for the cemetery.

Skeleton number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Context 22	GU-7595	1160±70	770-980AD	690-1020AD
Context 20	GU - 7594	1405±45 BP	600-665AD	540-700AD

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials included: All

References:- Southern Archaeological Services 1998

Southampton, SOU 1110**Unknown**

SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish: Southampton
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burials?
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

Fragments of human bone were found when pipes were laid in Bittern Road West. Two, possibly three, middle Saxon cemeteries lie in the vicinity and an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Andy Russel *per. comm.*.

Southampton, St. Mary's Church**Middle Saxon-Post Medieval**

SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish: Southampton
 Date: 9th-18th century

Cemetery
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

A number of burials all thought to be part of the Churchyard of St. Mary's Church have been uncovered during a number of watching briefs and excavations over the last two decades. Burials, which can be securely dated to the early medieval period, include a west-east orientated burial found below Chapel Road (SOU 184), which was dated to the eleventh- or

twelfth-century as part of this study; two burials uncovered in excavations carried out following the discovery of human bone during the installation of parking metres along Chapel Road (SOU 630) and radiocarbon dated to the eighth- to ninth-century and to the tenth- or early eleventh-century; and a grave uncovered during emergency repairs to the churchyard wall (SOU 753) and was dated to the tenth- to thirteenth-century. In addition, undated burials, which may be of early medieval date, were uncovered at SOU 925, SOU 1193 and SOU 1297, while another skeleton has been dated to the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

Site	Grave Number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges		Reference
				68.2% probability	95.4% probability	
SOU 630	106	OxA-5447	1065±45 BP	900-1020AD	880-1040AD	Smith 1995
	113	OxA-5548	1215±45 BP	720-890AD	680-950AD	
SOU 184	-	GU-9324	1350±40 BP	640-770AD	610-780AD	Medieval Archaeology 1988:253
SOU 753	-	OxA-7187	885±60 BP	1040-1220AD	1020-1260AD	Archaeometry 44:5-6

Included in burial database: No, remains too fragmentary

Burials included: None

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1988:253; Medieval Archaeology 1996:266; Smith 1995, 1996; Garner 1998; 2004a & b; Archaeometry 44:5-6

Southampton, St. Mary's Stadium I Middle Saxon

SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Southampton

Date: c.650-720 AD

Cemetery

No. of burials: 26 inhumations, 18 cremations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Excavations between 1998 and 2000 prior to the construction of a new football ground, the St. Mary's Stadium uncovered two early medieval cemeteries. The largest of these was a mixed rite cemetery, referred to in this study as St. Mary's Stadium I, consisting of 18 cremations and 24 inhumations, interred in 22 single graves and one double grave. Two additional furnished burials recovered from the adjacent site of SOU 20 in 1975 are also considered to be part of this cemetery, as are the disarticulated redeposited bones found to the south of SOU 20 at SOU1. With the addition of the burials from SOU 20, there are a total of 26 inhumations from 25 graves in this cemetery. Four of these graves, including the double burial, were orientated north-south, while the remaining burials were aligned approximately west-east. Twenty-three of the twenty-six inhumations were furnished, many with elaborate grave goods. Wood stains indicating the presence of wooden linings, planks or coffins were found in four graves. Possible settings for above ground markers were seen in the form of a small slot to the west of one grave, while another had two slot-like features at the west end of the grave. The eighteen cremations were all contained in urns, seventeen of which were deposited in small sub-circular graves while the eighteenth lay in an irregular shaped grave. Five of the cremations contained fragments of animal bone, probably the remains of pyre goods, while grave goods, in the form of an ivory ring and an incised disc, probably of antler, were found with two cremations.

Grave goods suggest a late seventh- to early eighth-century date for the inhumations. Establishing a date for the cremations proved to be difficult given the lack of grave goods. Charcoal from three cremations gave calibrate radiocarbon dates of 670-880 AD, 610-770

AD and 550-680 AD at the 2σ level confidence; while a date of 430-630 AD was obtained from cremated bone using an experimental methodology. The radiocarbon dates from the charcoal were considered more accurate and indicate that the cremations are of seventh, and possibly eighth, century date. This suggests that the cremation burials were contemporary with at least some of the inhumation burials in this cemetery.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Material tested	Calibrated age ranges	
				68.2% probability	95.4% probability
7138	GU-9322	1245±40 BP	Charcoal	690-860AD	680-890AD
7138	GrA-18295	1510±45 BP	Cremated human bone	440-620AD	430-640AD
5106	GU-9324	1350±40 BP	Charcoal	640-770AD	610-780AD
5114	GU-9323	1420±45 BP	Charcoal	600-665AD	540-690AD
5134	GrA-18294	1540±45 BP	Cremated human bone	430-600AD	420-620AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All inhumations

References:- Birbeck 2005; Holdsworth 1980

Southampton, St. Mary's Stadium II Middle Saxon

SMR No:	Cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: 8 inhumations
Parish: Southampton	Associated church: No
Date: 8 th century	Associated barrow: No

Excavations between 1998 and 2000 prior to the construction of a new football ground, the St. Mary's Stadium uncovered two early medieval cemeteries. The second cemetery, called St. Mary's Stadium II in this study, consisted of eight inhumations were found less than 100 metres to the north of the late seventh- and early eighth-century cemetery of St. Mary's Stadium I, and may have been a small family burial ground. The unfurnished burials were all supine with extended or slightly flexed legs and orientated with their heads to the west. There was no evidence for the use of grave structures or above ground markers, although the base of one grave was lined with a three centimetre layer of gravel. Although it is possible that these burials could be part of the St. Mary's Stadium I cemetery, their separation from the earlier cemetery and the differences in funerary provision combined with a radio-carbon date of 650-950AD from one of the graves seems to indicate a later eighth-century date.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
7380	NZA-14941	1245±70 BP	680-880AD	650-950AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Birbeck 2005

Southampton, Westgate (SOU 25) Late Saxon

Southampton SMR No: SU4111 SE10(BU) **Cemetery ?**
 NMR No: No. of burials: 3 inhumations
 Parish: Southampton Associated church: No
 Date: 10th century Associated barrow: No

In the 1970s, a site bounded by Westgate and Bugle Streets and lying within the site of the late Saxon town was excavated prior to a housing development. Three W-E burials, two supine extended and one partially flexed, were uncovered along the northern edge of the excavated area. One of the burials was interred with a knife and a fragment of animal bone while another grave contained a fragment of animal bone. The burials lay in a single west-east line and it has been suggested that they may have been southern edge of a cemetery. The suggestion that the burials may date to the late eleventh century led to their being radiocarbon dated as part of this study with the results suggesting a tenth-century date for the burials.

Skeleton number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
3558	OxA -12115	1075±24 BP	900-1000AD	895-1020AD
3425	OxA - 12195	1066±32 BP	900-1020AD	895-1025AD

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials included: All

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1980:251

Southampton, Upper Bugle Street III Middle-Late Saxon (SOU 124)

Southampton SMR No: SU4111 SE65 **Isolated burial**
 NMR No: No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Parish: Southampton Associated church: No
 Date: Late 8th – 10th century Associated barrow: No

In 1976, during the third phase of excavations at Upper Bugle Street in Southampton an inhumation burial was discovered within a west-east aligned ditch. The skeleton was aligned west-east and although the burial was supine and extended, the limbs were in a degree of disarray suggest that this may not have been a formal interment. The ditch was thought to be the earliest feature on the site thought to have been infilled during the tenth and eleventh centuries. Charcoal from the ditch was radiocarbon dated giving a middle Saxon date, although there were concerns that the sample had been contaminated. The burial was radiocarbon dated as part of this study and gave a eighth- to tenth-century date.

Skeleton number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
SOU 124	OxA - 12076	1169±22 BP	780-940AD	775-960AD

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials included: All

References:- Shaw undated

South Tidworth I, Warren Hill**Unknown**

SMR No: Hampshire SU 24 NW 35

NMR No:

Parish: South Tidworth

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Part of a skeleton was uncovered during work on an army track in 1983. When this adult skeleton was raised, a second skeleton was identified in the south-east corner of the grave. The second skeleton was an infant and its hands and feet appeared to have been bound. When the human remains were analysed, the fragmentary remains of a third individual, a juvenile of 13-14 years were identified. This multiple burial with the bound infant and the adult buried face down suggest an atypical means of disposing of the dead. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Allen & Anderson 1990; Allen 1983.

South Tidworth II, Warren Hill**Early Saxon**

SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: South Tidworth

Date: 6th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1992, soldiers digging a trench on Warren Hill, near South Tidworth, uncovered human remains. Site was excavated and a grave containing the remains of four adult males, orientated south-north, lying side by side was uncovered. Three of the burials lay on their backs, while the fourth lay slightly flexed on its right side. The four individuals appear to have been interred at the same time. The grave was furnished and contained four spearheads, three shield bosses, one knife, one decorated belt and an antler comb. The grave goods suggest a sixth-century date for the burial. This burial lies some 500m from a triple burial (Warren Hill, South Tidworth I) and it seems unlikely that the two burials are linked.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Härke & Entwistle 2002

Southwick, Oak Lodge**Unknown**

Winchester SMR No: 8491

NMR No: SU60 NW5

Parish: Southwick & Widley

Date: Saxon

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

An Anglo-Saxon inhumation has been reported near to Oak Lodge, Southwick. No further details.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included:

References:- NMR record SU60 NW5

Sparsholt, Lainston House

Unknown

SMR No:SU43 SW39
NMR No:
Parish: Sparsholt
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1980, an west-east inhumation was discovered when a new road was constructed to Lainston House, Sparsholt. The skeleton was flexed and there was no evidence for a grave cut or coffin. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU43 SW39

St. Mary's Bourne

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU44 NW25
NMR No: SU44 NW4
Parish: St. Mary Bourne
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Human bones including a skull were uncovered during the construction of a farm road through Derry Down Copse in 1875. A buckle of possible Saxon date lay below the skull and a Saxon date has been suggested for the burial, although other burials in the vicinity have been associated with Roman finds.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: none

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU44 NW25

Stockbridge Down I

Late Saxon-Norman

SMR No: SU33 SE71A
NMR No:
Parish: Stockbridge
Date: 11th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 41 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1935 and 1936, an area on the north-east of the hill on Stockbridge Down close to a barrow was excavated and a cemetery of 41 individuals, along with additional disarticulated bone, was discovered. The bodies had been interred in shallow graves often with little care and the graves were orientated in various directions, although the majority lay with their heads to the west or south-west. Two individuals had been decapitated and their heads placed between their legs, while the position of the arms of at least 16 individuals suggests they had been interred with their hands bound. Artefacts found in association with the burials included buckles, iron rings, a wrist fastener and six coins dating to the last years of the reign of Edward the Confessor, and suggest a late Saxon-Norman date for the burials.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Hill 1937

Stockbridge Down II

Unknown

SMR No: SU33 NE21

NMR No:

Parish: Stockbridge

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

The skeleton of a child of 13 to 14 years was found cut into the lynchet of the Iron Age field system running down from The Iron Age hill-fort of Woolbury Hill on Stockbridge Down. The burial was oriented north-south and its lower limbs were semi-flexed. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hill 1938-40

Sutton Scotney

Early Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 0

NMR No: SU43 NE2

Parish: Itchen Valley

Date: 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

A skeleton, orientated with its west, accompanied by a spearhead was found at the edge of Chalk Dell in Sutton Scotney. There is some question as to when the skeleton was found. Meaney and the NMR records give a date of 1921, while the Winchester SMR suggests 1918 and postulate that a second skeleton may have been uncovered in 1921.

Included in burial database: No – pre-dates the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:101; Winchester SMR record 0 & NMR record SU43 NE2

**Upper Clatford,
Norman Court Farm**

Unknown

SMR No: SU34 SE58A

NMR No:

Parish: Upper Clatford

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Remains of a rabbit destroyed grave, containing scattered bone fragments, was found on Norman Court Farm, Upper Clatford. No artefacts or dating evidence was reportedly associated with the skeleton.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU34 SE58A

War Down

Hampshire SMR No: SU71 NW7
NMR No:
Parish: Buriton
Date: Early

Early-Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1932, human remains were found when a fire-watching tower was constructed on top of one of the Bronze Age barrows on War Down. In 1938, an iron spearhead was found in a trench in the same barrow. These finds suggest the barrow contained one or more secondary inhumations of early or middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate the seventh-century
Burials included: No

References:- Cunliffe 1975

West Ham

SMR No: Hampshire SU 18 NE 8
NMR No: SU 65 SW 22
Parish: Basingstoke & Deane
Date: 7th or 8th century

Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A grave was uncovered during the construction of the Alton Light Railway in 1899. The grave contained an extended skeleton accompanied by 2 spearheads, a seax, a bronze hanging bowl, an iron vessel and a set of bone draughtsmen. Geake (1997:87) has suggested that hanging bowls were deposited in graves predominately during the seventh and eighth century and this suggests this burial dates to seventh or eighth century.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:98; Geake 1997:156; Smith 1908

Weston Colley

Hampshire SMR No: SU 53 NW 71 A
Winchester SMR No: 0560
NMR No:
Parish: Micheldever
Date: 5th-early 7th century

Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: Cremations &
at least 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Finds, including skeletons, urns, spearheads, knives and shield bosses, suggestive of the presence of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery were found during railway construction at Weston Colley in the mid nineteenth century. Excavations in 2003 uncovered three graves, all furnished. One of the graves was orientated N-S, another W-E while the orientation of the third grave cannot be determined. The grave goods suggest a 5th-early 7th century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Fern & Stoodley 2004; Meaney 1964:98; Milner 1924; Stoodley *pers. comm.*

Wherwell Abbey**Late Saxon-Medieval**

Hampshire SMR No: SU34 SE7 B & E
 NMR No: SU34 SE19
 Parish: Wherwell
 Date: c.986-1539AD

Cemetery
 No. of burials: At least 15 inhumations
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

Graves were discovered on the site of Wherwell abbey during landscaping at The Priory early in the 20th century. In c.1935 large quantities of bone were discovered on the area thought to be the burial ground of the lost abbey. Work by the owner of The Priory in the garden in 1996 uncovered the remains of at least six individuals. In 1997, an archaeological evaluation of the site uncovered the remains of at least nine individuals. The burials were supine extended and aligned west-east. The density of burials indicates the area was used as a cemetery and given their location, the burials are presumably associated with Wherwell Abbey. The abbey was founded in c.986 and dissolved in 1539, which suggests a late Saxon or medieval date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burial may post-date study period
 Burials included: None

References:- Wessex Archaeology 1998

Whitchurch**Unknown**

Hampshire SMR No: SU44 NE15 & 16
 NMR No:
 Parish: Whitchurch
 Date: Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: At least 7 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In 1883, at least 7 or 8 skeletons were discovered when ground was levelled prior to the construction of a new railway station at Whitchurch. No evidence indicating the date of the burials was reported.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR record SU44 NE15 & 16

Winchester, Berwick House**Unknown**

SMR No: Winchester SMR 800
 NMR No:
 Parish: Winchester
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
 No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

A ditch, containing a later burial, was discovered during the excavation of a service trench at Berwick House Farm in 1949. Pottery discovered below the skeleton suggested an early Roman date for the burial, but more recent discoveries in the vicinity suggest a late Roman or early medieval date to be more probable. This burial may be part of the middle-late Saxon cemetery at Old Dairy Cottage, which lies close by.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Collis 1978

Winchester, The Brooks

Winchester SMR No: 1465
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: Late 9th to 11th century

Late Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The remains of two individuals were uncovered during the excavation of The Brooks in Winchester in 1987-8 prior to redevelopment of the site. The west-east burials lay in shallow graves with no evidence for the use of coffins or grave goods. One of the burials had slumped into an earlier timber-lined pit, which has been dendrochronologically dated to c.880AD, while timber houses were built over the burials in the tenth and eleventh century, which suggests the burials are of late ninth-, tenth- or eleventh-century date.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Scobie, Zant & Whinney 1991

Winchester, Lankhills

Hampshire SMR No: SU43 SE77A
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: c.310-410AD

Roman-Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 451 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1961, building work at Lankhills led to the discovery of inhumation burials. Subsequent excavations, between 1967 and 1972, uncovered 451 burials dating to the fourth and early fifth centuries. Among these were six atypical burials which exhibited features similar to those seen in early Anglo-Saxon burials and it has been suggested that these burials may form a late, possibly fifth century, group within the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials predate 7th century
Burials included: No

References:- Clarke 1979

Winchester, Lower Brook Street

Winchester SMR No: 1002
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: c.650-750AD

Middle Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 4, possible 5 inhumations
Associated church: Possibly
Associated barrow: No

This site was uncovered during the final year of the program of excavations of Lower Brook Street, 1964-1971, prior to the site's redevelopment. The cemetery at Lower Brook Street, which lies within the walled area, which was excavated in 1971, consisted of five graves, four of which contained bodies. Three of the burials contained grave goods: one accompanied by an iron object; another with a copper alloy buckle; while the occupant of the third grave wore an elaborate gold and garnet necklace. No evidence for the use of coffins or wooden lining was observed in any of the graves. The necklace has been dated to the second

part of the seventh century, and the cemetery is thought to have been in use during the later seventh and early eighth centuries.

It has been suggested that the two burials found during the excavations of the late Saxon church of St. Pancras may have been an outlying part of the Lower Brook Street cemetery as the two sites lie less than 50 metres apart. However, the two burials have been radiocarbon dated to 710±80 AD and 860±60 AD,⁸ which suggests that while one of the burials is contemporary with and possibly part of the Lower Brook Street cemetery, the other is significantly later and may be linked to St. Pancras church, which is thought to have originated in the ninth or tenth centuries (see gazetteer entry for St. Pancras Church).

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: The four graves containing burials

References:- Biddle 1975b; Hawkes 1990b

Winchester: Nunnaminster

Late Saxon

SMR No: Winchester SMR 973

NMR No:

Parish: Winchester

Date: 10th-11th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 6 inhumations

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

Excavations between 1981-3 prior to the planned extension of Winchester's Victorian Guildhall, revealed a large section of the late Saxon and later medieval monastic church of the Nunnaminster along with a number of inhumation burials. Six burials, five infants and one adult, pre-dated the Norman rebuilding of c.1107AD.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Scobie & Qualmann 1993; Qualmann 1986; Medieval Archaeology 1982:185, 1984:221 & 1985:183.

Winchester, Old Dairy Cottage

Middle-Late Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 7484

Hampshire SMR: SU43 SE115A

NMR No:

Parish: Littleton & Harestock

Date: 8th to 11th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1989, the construction and refurbishment of a barn at Old Dairy Cottage revealed a number of inhumations burials. They were recorded in situ and then fully excavated in 1990. Thirteen south-north graves, containing at least 17 burials, were excavated. Little care appears to have taken in the deposition of the body with a variety of body positions seen in the cemetery, including a prone burial. Four, possibly five, of skeletons were decapitated and the position of the arms of two individuals suggested their hands had been bound behind their backs. The site is flanked by a Roman road which formed boundary between the Bishop's estate at Easton and the Chilcomb hundred in the tenth century. It is possible that the burial at Berwick House (see entry above may have been part of the same cemetery). Radiocarbon dating conducted as part of this study suggests a eighth- to eleventh-century

⁸ There is insufficient information to permit the re-calibration of either of these radiocarbon dates .

date for this cemetery.

Skeleton number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 123 (skeleton 560)	OxA - 12045	1163±25 BP	780-955AD	775-965AD
Grave 128 (skeleton 575)	OxA - 12046	1088±26 BP	895-995AD (42.3%)	890-1020 (95.4%)

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- McCulloch 1990; Winchester Museums Service Archive ODC 89

Winchester, Old Minster

Middle-late Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 883
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: 7th to 11th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 748 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Old Minster was built in Winchester, probably in 648 AD, definitely by the 660s. The Old Minster was demolished in the late eleventh century during the construction of the new Norman Cathedral which partially overlies the older church. The remains of the Old Minster and part of its associated cemeteries were uncovered during excavations between 1962 and 1969 with a total of 748 inhumations, being excavated from within and around the church. There was significant variation in the funerary provision accorded these individuals. Evidence for the use of coffins was recovered from a number of graves in the form of coffin nails. Charcoal burials, pillow stones, iron coffin fittings, sand-lined graves and monolithic coffins were found among the Old Minster burials, with the most elaborate graves always found in prominent positions, such as inside the church and outside around the east and west ends of the church. While the vast majority of the graves in and around the Old Minster contained no grave goods, there are a few exceptions with items such as buckles, strap-ends and even a writing lead recovered from graves.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Biddle 1964; 1965a; 1965b; 1966; 1968; 1969; 1970; Kjølbye-Biddle 1992;

Winchester, New Minster

Middle-late Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 784, 882, 883, 900
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: 10th to early 12th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 109 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1929, two inhumation burials were discovered below the road in a service trench in Market Street, in front of the Old Market House. The burials lie within the area known to be part of the precinct of the New Minster, Winchester's second minster built adjacent to the Old Minster at the beginning of the tenth century. An early medieval date was suggested for the burials.

In 1961, excavations of the cathedral car park, an area thought to lie within the precinct of the New Minster, prior to the construction of the Wessex Hotel uncovered an inhumation cemetery in the western end of the site. A total of 55 graves were excavated and dated to the ninth to eleventh centuries on the basis of stratigraphic evidence. The following years saw the excavation of small part of the New Minster church and its associated cemetery was excavated in the 1960s. A total of 109 burials dating between c.903 and 1110AD associated with the late Saxon New Minster have been identified from the excavations at the site of the Wessex Hotel and around the New Minster itself.. Unlike the Old Minster, burial within the New Minster church seems to have been practiced from its earliest days (Biddle 1975:131), with many of the excavated graves lying within the church (Kjølbye-Biddle 1992:230). A quarter of the New Minster's internal burials lay on charcoal beds, while 14.68% of external burials contained charcoal (Kjølbye-Biddle 1992:230). There was also evidence for the use of coffins with some graves containing iron nails and/iron coffin fittings.

Excavations at Market Street in 1987-8 recovered the remains of close to 40 individuals (Teague 1988). This area is thought to have become part of the New Minster precinct during its expansion during Aethelwold's reform of the minster. It seems likely that this area was used as a cemetery from the late tenth century until the New Minster was moved outside the city walls to a new site in 1110 AD, when it then became part of the cemetery of the medieval cathedral. While the lack of stratigraphy and datable artefacts makes it impossible to distinguish the pre-1100 AD burials from the later interments, a number of the lower burials have pillow stones and there is one charcoal burial. When this is combined with the fragmentary pottery evidence, it suggests that a number of these burials are of late Saxon date.

In 1990-1992, intermittent archaeological evaluation work taken prior to and during the landscaping of the area outside the West Front of the Cathedral and construction of a new visitors centre uncovered a total of 48 skeletons. The area is close to the location of the charnel chapel of St. Mary in the cemetery, which was built in the 13th century. The burials may be associated with this building or with its precursor which was uncovered during excavation and is thought to have been built sometime between the 11-13th centuries. Alternatively some of the burials may be part of the New Minister Cemetery. The presence of a charcoal burial in one of the deeper trenches suggests that late Saxon-early Norman burials may underlie at least of the excavated area.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Biddle 1964; 1965a; 1965b; 1966; 1968; 1969; 1970; Biddle & Quirk 1961; Kjølbye-Biddle 1992; Teague 1988; Winchester Museums Service Archives MAS 87 and CC 90-92

Winchester, South Gate

Winchester SMR No: 896
NMR No: SU42 NE220
Parish: Winchester
Date: 7th or 8th century

Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1971, excavations were undertaken following the demolition of St. Thomas Parish Hall in Winchester, which was thought to overlie the city's Roman South Gate. During the subsequent excavations of the Roman gate, two bodies were found in a ditch outside the city walls by the blocked and disused gate. One of the burials was interred in a supine extended position, while the other, whose skeleton exhibited the early signs of leprosy, lay on its side with the legs drawn up and it has been suggested this latter individual may not have had a

formal burial. No artefacts or dating evidence were found associated with the burials. Radiocarbon dates from one of the burials gave dates of 560-850AD and 490-820 AD, and a date of c.700AD has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Biddle 1975a; Kjølbye-Biddle 1992

Winchester, St. Giles Hill

Early Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU42 NE68A
Winchester SMR No:294,297,774,775,1828
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 11 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A site of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery with a number of furnished and unfurnished burials was uncovered in the area during 19th and 20th centuries on St. Giles Hill, Winchester. Burials possibly forming part of this cemetery include; the grave containing a "cup and patten" uncovered prior to 1845 somewhere on St.Giles Hill (Win SMR 774) , the skeleton accompanied by a "dagger" and a "large knife" found on the property of a Mr. Buckingham on St. Giles' Hill in 1884 (Win SMR 775), a skeleton accompanied by a sword discovered below the street surface of Northbrook Avenue in 1893 (Win SMR 297), six burials from 5 graves and grave goods, including 2 spearheads, an iron ferrule, a twisted silver ring and an iron ferrule, were uncovered while raising children's swings in 1905 in the grounds of Highland House (Win SMR 294), and an unfurnished burial found during the excavation of foundations for the extension of the house at Netherwood in 2000. There have also been a number of objects recovered from the area including a bronze sword pommel, an amber bead, glass beads, 2 shield bosses, iron buckle, a key?, a knife and a spearhead, which all likely to have originated from graves.

Included in burial database: No – pre-dates seventh-century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964; Teague 2000; Daily Graphic 11/4/1905; Winchester Museums Service History File-Saxon discoveries from St. Giles Hill 1905.

Winchester, St. John's Street

Unknown

Winchester SMR No: 388
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An inhumation burial accompanied by a silver rivet-head of Saxon type was found in St. John's Street in Winchester. No further information.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included:

References:- Winchester SMR record 388

Winchester, St. Maurice's Church

Unknown

Winchester SMR No: 825
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: Late Saxon

Isolated burials?
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

The site was subject to a salvage and rescue excavation following the demolition of the early Victorian Church in 1958 and prior to the site's redevelopment in 1961-2. St.Maurice's church is one of the city's earliest recorded churches, being mentioned in documents dating to the tenth century, and the excavation revealed the remains of church of probable twelfth century date, which overlay a masonry structure and a floor surface of pink plaster. It has been suggested that the masonry structure represented the remains of the Saxon church, but others have suggested that it is the remains of some form of domestic structure. Two graves, orientated approximately W-E (NB orientation of bodies unknown), were discovered which pre-date the twelfth century church and are cut into the pink plaster floor. The stratigraphy of the site suggests an eleventh century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – graves not fully excavated
Burials included: None

References:- Collis forthcoming

Winchester, St. Pancras' Church

Middle-Late Saxon

SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: Middle-Late Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

The site of St. Pancras Church was investigated as part of the excavations of the area of Lower Brook Street , between 1962 and 1970 prior to the re-development of the site. The church itself was located in 1968, with the excavation of the pre-conquest levels (period I and II) occurring in 1970. Two, possibly three, west-east burials pre-date period II and are thought to pre-date the conquest. One burial which lay below the north-west of the earliest church was radiocarbon dated to 710±70AD and it has been suggested that this burial, which clearly pre-dates the church may have form part of the late seventh- and eighth-century Lower Brooke Street cemetery, which lies less than 50 metres away. Alternatively, this burial and the two other may have formed part of a separate cemetery and given that one of the other burials has been dated to 860±60 AD, this cemetery may have continued in use until the ninth century. Finally, it is possible that the later of the radiocarbon dated burials and the undated burial may in someway be related to the church and it has been suggested that they may contain the remains of individuals closely linked to the church, perhaps involved in its foundation.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Biddle 1975b:318-321; Keene 1985:743

**Winchester, St. Paul's Church
St Anastasius' Church**

Late Saxon

Winchester SMR No:1294
NMR No:

Cemetery
No. of burials: Four inhumations

Parish: Winchester
Date: 11th century

Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Rescue excavations in 1972 at St. Paul's Church prior to the extension of the church hall uncovered evidence for the medieval church of St Anastasius and its graveyard. Excavations uncovered four, or possible five, graves (not fully excavated) probably representing part of the churchyard of St. Anastasius. The graves, which overlay settlement evidence of possible early medieval date, were built over when the church was extended in the late eleventh century and seem likely to be of late Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – graves not fully excavated
Burials included: None

References:- Qualmann 1978

Winchester, Staple Gardens

Late Saxon

Winchester SMR No: 1191 & 1195
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: 9th to 11th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 288 inhumations
Associated church: ?
Associated barrow: No

In 1984, excavations prior to development of a site, which lay within the walls of the late Saxon town close to the Westgate, uncovered the northern and western limits of a previously unknown cemetery. Another part of the same cemetery was uncovered in 1989, prior to the development of an adjacent site of 1-3 Staple Gardens and the adjoining Walcote buildings. A total of 288 burials were excavated. With the exception of a triple N-S burial, the burials were orientated W-E. The majority of burials were supine extended, although the cemetery also contained the crouched burial of an infant and five supine burials with flexed legs. Evidence of coffins or wooden linings, in the form of wood stains and/ or nails was found in a number of graves and one grave contained a lead coffin of probable early medieval construction. In twelve graves, the skull was supported by stones, while seven burials had been placed on charcoal beds. The majority of the burials were unfurnished. Items, such as Roman coins and iron objects, were found in 12 graves. As the site overlay a Roman site that had produced large quantities of Roman coins, the coins in the graves may represent accidental inclusion as may the unidentifiable iron objects. However, in some cases, the coins were placed on the skeletons which may point to a degree of human involvement. Seven burials were radiocarbon dated and suggest a ninth- to eleventh-century date for the cemetery. No evidence for a church was uncovered during the excavations, but the medieval church of St. Paul, first recorded in 1256, is believed to lie in the vicinity and may have had late Saxon origins.

In the nineteenth century, a large quantity of human bone was uncovered during the construction of a drive of Charles Bailey's house. This property corresponds to part of the site excavated in 1989 and the human remains are likely to have been part of the Staple Gardens cemetery.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Grave 203	GrN-26184	1040±25	988-1018	900-1030
Grave 219	GrN-26815	1130±25	890-975	780-990
Grave 276	GrN-26186	1145±25	780-980	780-980
Grave 327	GrN-26187	1140±25	885-975	780-990

Grave 355	GrN-26188	1175±25	780-900	770-960
Grave 380	GrN-26189	1165±25	780-950	770-970
Grave 536	GrN-26190	1130±25	890-975	780-990
Grave 546	GrN-26191	1105±25	895-985	890-995
Grave 549	GrN-26192	1170±25	780-940	770-960

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Kipling & Scobie 1990; Medieval Archaeology 1986:149; Medieval Archaeology 1995:39; Winchester Museums Service Archives SG84 & SG89

Winchester, West Hill

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU42 NE46A-B
NMR No: SU42 NE29
Parish: Itchen Valley
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials:1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An unaccompanied male skeleton, with its head to the north, was discovered beneath a building in the grounds of Uplands house in Romsey Road, Winchester. A Saxon spearhead found on the same property in 1852 raises the possibility that the burial is of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – pre-dates the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:101-2

Winchester, Winnall I

Early Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU43 SE70A
Winchester SMR No: 582
NMR No:
Parish: Winchester
Date: 6th to early 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1884, evidence for an early Saxon cemetery was discovered during the construction of a railway line in a field close to Easton Lane, Winchester. Little is known of the discovery save for some brief accounts in the local press of the period, and three shield bosses now in the City Museum are the only surviving finds from the site. According to newspaper accounts, a number of graves, some of which were furnished, and including at least one double burial, were disturbed while digging a railway cutting. The surviving shield bosses indicate a sixth- or early seventh-century date for this cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – pre-dates seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney & Hawkes 1970; Meaney 1964:102

Winchester, Winnall II

Middle Saxon

Hampshire SMR No: SU43 SE71A

Cemetery

Winchester SMR No: 583

NMR No:

Parish: Winchester

Date: Late 7th century

No. of burials: 47 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1955, human bones were uncovered during levelling prior to the development of an industrial estate at Winnall. Over the next year a total of six graves were discovered and a formal excavation of the site was untaken, conducted over two seasons. If the early discoveries are included, a total of 43 single and two double graves were uncovered. Twenty-eight of the 47 inhumations were accompanied by grave goods, of which 15 were accompanied only by a knife and /or a buckle. Wood stains indicating presence of a coffin or a wooden lining was observed in one grave, while one or two nails, possibly from some form of coffin or wooden lining, were found in three other graves. Five graves contained a few stones placed on the edge of the grave cuts while another six burials had stone coverings, which ranged from a few stones to a partial covering of the body. All of the bodies were orientated approximately west-east, with their heads to the west. Where it could be observed, all of the bodies were supine with legs, either extended or flexed, with the exception of the two individuals who lay crouched or flexed on their sides. The cemetery has been dated to the second half of the seventh century on the basis of grave goods.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Meaney & Hawkes 1970;

Worthy Park

Early Saxon

SMR No: SU 53 SW 45A/SU 43 SE 73

NMR No:

Parish: King's Worthy

Date: 5th to 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 94 inhumations, 46 cremations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1944, inhumations were discovered when water pipes were laid for the American military camp, resulting in limited excavations that uncovered 5 inhumations. When the new owner planned to demolish the military camp, large scale excavations were undertaken in 1961-2. A total of 94 inhumation and 46 cremation burials were excavated. The majority of the inhumation burials contained grave goods including beads, brooches, buckles, knives, latchlifters, purse mounts, finger rings, shield bosses, spearheads and tweezers. Eight graves contained wood stains indicative of coffins or wooden plank linings and a number of burials had partial stone linings. All of the cremations were in urns. A number of urns also contained grave goods such as miniature toilet implements. The grave goods and presence of cremations suggest a early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No - most of cemetery pre-dates the seventh century

Burials included: none

References:- Hawkes & Grainger 2003.

Wonston

Unknown

Hampshire SMR No: SU43 NE46A & B

Winchester SMR No: 1878

NMR No:

Parish: Wonston

Cemetery?

No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

The partial remains of an inhumation burial were found during the preparation of foundation for a new house at Wonston in 1984. No dating evidence was found in association with the burial. In the same year, four bags of human bone were recovered from contractor's trenches at the same site.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Hampshire SMR records SU43 NE46A & B

ISLE OF WIGHT

Alvington

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No: 1892

NMR No:

Parish:

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Human remains were found by contractors laying a water pipe at Alvington. Subsequent excavations failed to identify any grave cut and it is assumed that the entire skeleton had been displaced when the trench had been dug and the bones only observed when the trench backfilled. No dating evidence was found.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:-

Arreton Down I

Early-middle Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:890

NMR No: SZ58 NW24

Parish: Arreton

Date: Early-Middle Saxon

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 7 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1815, excavation of one of three bowl barrows on Arreton Down led to the discovery of seven inhumation burials. All the burials were extended, with their heads orientated towards the west. Grave goods associated with the burials included knives, buckles, a spearhead and a comb. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burials. The barrow was re-excavated in 1956, and the fragmentary disarticulated remains of at least five individuals were found in a depression in the chalk. The remains are probably those excavated in 1815 which are known to have been reburied.

Included in burial database: No –burial may pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:94; Arnold 1982:75-76

Arreton Down II

Early-middle Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ58 NW24
Parish: Arreton
Date: Early-Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1815, excavation of one of three bowl barrows on Arreton Down led to the discovery of a secondary inhumation burial, accompanied by a part of an axe, bronze tweezers and a spearhead. Grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial. Urned cremations were also recovered from the barrow, but it is unclear if they are Anglo-Saxon or Bronze Age in date.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:94; Arnold 1982:75-76

Arreton Down III

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:2035
NMR No:
Parish: Arreton
Date: Early-Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

Bones were discovered in the vicinity of the barrows on Arreton Down in 1989. Inhumation burial, aligned with the head to the west, was visible in section at the edge of a machine ramp. No dating evidence associated with the burial, although Roman pottery was found in soil disturbed by the ramp.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- I.O.W. SMR record 2035

Bembridge

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ68 NW18
Parish: Bembridge
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations, 1 cremation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

In 1862, an empty urn, lying near some human bones, was found near the former site of the Yarborough monument. Two extended inhumations were also found nearby. One inhumation lay with its head to the west and the other with its head to the east. No grave goods or dating evidence was found with either burial. It has been suggested that all the finds may once have lain within a barrow, which was probably levelled when the Yarborough monument was constructed. An early medieval date has been suggested for the urn, and by association for the inhumations, but this is far from secure.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burials included: None

References:- Arnold 1982:84-5

Carisbrooke Castle

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ48 NE1
Parish: Carisbrooke
Date: 5th to 6th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Between 1976 and 1981, excavations were carried out at Carisbrooke Castle. During the course of these excavations part of a mixed rite cemetery was excavated with a total of three inhumations recovered. All three burials were supine extended and lay with their heads to the west. Grave goods were found with all burials and included a buckle, a glass bowl, knives, a copper alloy bowl, bronze bound bucket, a rim mount from a drinking horn and an iron pin. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Morris & Dickinson 2000

Bowcombe Down, Carisbrooke

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No: 449
NMR No:
Parish: Carisbrooke
Date: Late 5th to 6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: c.15 inhumations, 8 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Between 1854 and 1859, eleven small mounds by a Bronze Age barrow were excavated and found to contain a total of seven inhumations and two cremations. Both inhumations were headless. One of the burials was accompanied grave goods, including a Roman brooch, a strap-end and a buckle. Four cremations were in urns, two of which have been illustrated and are clearly Anglo-Saxon. Another cremation without an urn, was accompanied by a "dagger". A small cist was found in another of the small barrows. In 1858, the south-east part of the large Bronze Age barrow was levelled in preparation for the construction of a race course and three inhumation burials were discovered. This resulted in the excavation of the rest of the barrow and the discovery of a further nine to twelve inhumations and an un-urned, possibly Bronze Age, cremation. Many of the inhumations in the Bronze Age barrow were accompanied by grave goods, which include swords, buckles, knives, beads, brooches, spearheads and spindle whorls. The grave goods associated with the burials in the Bronze Age barrow suggest an early Anglo-Saxon date for these burials. At least two of the urns found under the small barrows are also early Anglo-Saxon and it could be argued that the other burials under the small barrows are of a comparable date. However, one of the inhumations under one of the small barrows was accompanied by a Roman brooch and a strap end which has been dated by some to the 10th century. In 1979, human remains and a bronze buckle were discovered after ploughing in a field to the SW of the Bronze Age barrow. In 1994, a metal bowl was found in a hole close to the site of the barrows. Subsequent excavation demonstrated that the bowl was lying on the upper leg bones of an inhumation burial. Amber and glass beads lay below the bowl and a buckle lay over the pelvis. The burial was left in situ and the hole backfilled. The buckle suggests a 6th century date for this burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:94-5; Hiller 1865; Medieval Archaeology 1980:225

Castle Cove, Flowers Brook Burials Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:2149
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1971, the partial remains of three individuals were found in a mound on the edge of the path when a new track was being cut down to Castle Cove. No dating evidence was found with any of the burials

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- I.O.W. SMR record 2149

Chessell Down

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No: 138
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: 6th to early 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

Sporadic finds of human remains and grave goods during marl digging on Chessell Down prior to 1816, including an inhumation burial with a sword. Excavations undertaken starting in 1816, led to the discovery of approximately 31 inhumation burials, many accompanied by grave goods including glass vessels, swords, spearheads, knives, buckles, brooches and beads. A second wave of excavations in 1818 uncovered further inhumation burials, again accompanied with grave goods. The site was rediscovered in 1855 and in excess of 50 burials were excavated. In total between 110 and 130 burials, including at least one inhumation, are thought to have been excavated from Chessell Down. The majority of burials were aligned NE-SW, and the many of the burials were supine extended. One grave was surrounded by stones and in other graves piles of flints were noted directly below the turf. Many of the burials were accompanied by grave goods but at least 35 graves were unfurnished. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:95-7; Arnold 1982:14-37

Mottistone/Brightstone

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ48 SW1
Parish: Brightstone
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1855, inhumations were found at Haraboro on Mottistone Down when a barrow was quarried for gravel and flints. The inhumation burial lay side by side, almost in a circle, with their heads toward the barrow. The description suggests secondary inhumations around a barrow and an early medieval date is a possibility. A section of an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn apparently from Mottistone/Brightstone Down is recorded among the donations received by Newport Museum in 1856.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Arnold 1982:88

Rancombe Down

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ48 SE36
Parish: Gatcombe
Date: 5th to 6th century

Isolated burials ?
No. of burials: 2 or 3 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Unknown

In 1920, two urns and a fragment of another vessel were found with cremated remains on Rancombe Down, Shorewell. The urns have been stylistically dated to the sixth, or possibly fifth, century.

Included in burial database: No –pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:-Arnold 1982:73-4

Rowborough Down

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ48 NE70
Parish: Newport
Date: Early Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Unknown

There are two pots, possibly Anglo-Saxon cremation urns, in the collection at Carisbrooke Castle. Their provenance is unclear but they may come from Rowborough Down. If the vessels are early medieval, an early Saxon date is likely.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SZ48 NE70

Shalcombe Down

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Shalfleet
Date: 5th to 6th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: yes

In 1816, Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered from a chalk pit which had fallen from a barrow affected by quarrying. These finds led to the subsequent excavation of two barrows on Shalcombe Down. One of these was found to contain at least one secondary inhumation. The burial, or burials, were accompanied by a pair of disc brooches, a bone ornament and a boar tusk. The objects suggest a fifth or sixth century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Arnold 1982:81-3

Shalfleet

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:

Isolated burial

NMR No: SZ38 NE28

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish:Shalfleet

Associated church: No

Date: Early Saxon

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1817, a secondary inhumation accompanied by two bronze brooches were discovered when a Bronze Age barrow was excavated at Shalfleet. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates seventh century

Burials included: None

References:-NMR record SZ38 NE28

Shalfleet, Little Chessel I

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:

Isolated burial

NMR No: SZ38 NE37

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish:Shalfleet

Associated church: No

Date: Early Saxon

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1816, a barrow on Shalcombe Down was excavated and found to contain a secondary inhumation burial accompanied by a brooch, arrowhead and spearhead. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date from the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:99-100

Shalfleet, Little Chessel I

Early Saxon

Isle of Wight SMR No:

Isolated burial

NMR No: SZ38 NE37

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Parish: Shalfleet

Associated church: No

Date: Early Saxon

Associated barrow: No

In c.1816, an inhumation burial accompanied by three beads, a sword and a spearhead was found on Little Chessell Farm. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date from the burial. In 1933, an inhumation, covered in large stones, was found above a quarry, ¼ of a mile from main road junction at Little Chessell. No grave goods or dating evidence were found in association with the burials, although an early medieval date has been suggested possibly as a result of its proximity to the earlier find.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:100; Arnold 1982:78-9

Totland I

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No: 66
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Roman or Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1965, an extended female inhumation, with the head aligned to the east, was found during the construction of a road at Totland. No artefacts or dating evidence were found in association with the burial, but a Roman or Saxon date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- I.O.W. SMR record 66

Totland II

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No: 67
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1923 or 4, an inhumation burial was found during the construction of "Fourtones". No artefacts or dating evidence were found with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- I.O.W. SMR record 67

Ventnor

Unknown

Isle of Wight SMR No:
NMR No: SZ57 NE4
Parish: Ventnor
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1904, a secondary inhumation was found within an ovoid cairn discovered the foundations for cottages. The male skeleton was aligned northeast-southwest. Fragments of at least six urns, probably prehistoric, animal bones and molluscan remains were also found. It is thought that the finds were all within an Bronze Age barrow and as such an early medieval has been suggested for the intrusive inhumation.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:-Meaney 1964:101

OXFORDSHIRE (below the Thames)

Abingdon I

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2902
NMR No: SU59 NW23
Parish: Abingdon

Cemetery
No.of burials:124 inhumations,83cremations
Associated church: No

Date: 5th and 6th century

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1860, two disc brooches were found while digging foundations for a house in Abingdon. In 1934-5, part of a cremation urn and a shield boss were found by workmen when a trench was dug along Saxton Road in Abingdon. Subsequent excavations recovered a total of 82 cremation burials and 122 inhumation burials. All, bar three of the cremations were in urns. Many of the cremations contained grave goods including brooches and miniature toilet items. The inhumation burials were aligned in a number of different directions, but the majority lay west-east. Some of the graves contained wood stains, possibly indicative of the use of planks or coffins in the grave. Seven graves were covered by large stones. The Majority of the burials contained grave goods, including knives, buckles, brooches, beads, shield bosses, spearheads, and swords. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery. In 1935 a cremation urn, thought to be part of this early medieval, was found in Saxton Road and in 1935 and two further inhumation graves thought to belong to the cemetery were discovered in c. 1937 and 1942.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Leeds & Harden 1936

Abingdon II

Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2902

NMR No: SU59 NW23

Parish: Abingdon

Date: Early medieval

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1862, a skeleton accompanied by four amber beads was found near Union House in Abingdon. An early medieval date has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU59 NW23

Abingdon III

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 3124

NMR No: SU49 NE38

Parish: Abingdon

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1956, two extended inhumations, one lying above the other, were while digging a modern grave in the new cemetery at Spring Gardens. No artefacts or dating evidence was found with the burials, but an early medieval date was suggested for the burials. A further two inhumations have since been found in the new cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:43-4

Abingdon IV

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Abingdon
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A inhumation burial was found between Oxford Road and Radley Road in Abingdon before 1958. An early medieval date has been suggested for the burials, but the basis for this assumption is unclear.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:43

Arne Hill, Lockinge

Early-Middle Saxon?

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7371
NMR No: SU 48 NW 18
Parish: Lockinge
Date: Early-Middle Saxon?

Cemetery
No. of burials: c.80 inhumations
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

Some 80 burials were uncovered during digging of trenches for a plantation on the top of Arne Hill, c.1862. The burials virtually all lay approximately W-E and few grave goods including knives and spearheads. The iron objects suggest a possible early or middle Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:44; Peake 1931:136.

Barrow Hills, Radley I

Saxon?

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU59 NW161
Parish: Abingdon
Date: Late 6th -7th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1983 to 1985, excavations were carried out at Barrow Hills, Radley, prior to the construction of a housing estate. Nine graves were discovered around a pond barrow and one of these, containing a flexed inhumation, is thought to be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not sure why the burial is thought to be Saxon.
Burials included: None

References:- Barclay & Halpin 1997

Barrow Hills, Radley II

Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU59 NW124
Parish: Abingdon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No

Date: Early medieval

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1976, excavations were carried out at Barrow Hills, Radley on the line of the proposed Abingdon peripheral relief road through Barrow 2. A secondary inhumation was found in the fill of the barrow's ditch. The extended burial was orientated with its head to the south and was accompanied by an iron knife. An early medieval date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Parrington 1977

Barrow Hills, Radley III

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU59 NW128

Parish: Abingdon

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1944, excavations were undertaken at Barrow Hills, Radley when the ring ditches around three barrows were threatened by the expansion of gravel extraction. The ring ditch of one of the barrows was found to contain two skeletons. These burials are secondary to the barrow itself and an early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Williams 1948

Barton Court Farm, Radley

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU 59 NW 39

Parish: Radley

Date: 5th and 7th century

No. of burials: 6 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Excavations at Barton Court Farm at Radley prior to the construction of a housing development in the 1970s revealed a series of Iron Age enclosures, a Roman villa with associated enclosures and evidence for an early Anglo-Saxon settlement in the form of 6 Anglo-Saxon sunken floored buildings and the traces of eight possible timber buildings. A total of 6 inhumations were recovered from the site. Two individuals were interred in the remains of the Roman villa. Another Roman building contained the double burial of a female and a newborn child as well as a single grave. These five burials were dated to the early medieval period, based on accompanying grave goods. A sixth unaccompanied burial uncovered in a Romano-British gully may also be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – too early

Burials included: None

References:- Miles 1984.

Betterton (Lockinge Park)

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 9276
NMR No: SU48 NW17
Parish: Lockinge
Date: Late 5th to 6th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In c.1892, a crouched skeleton was found by workmen on the west bank of Lockinge Brook. Grave goods found with the skeleton included a pair of disc brooches, fragments of a bead and a bronze ring. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:48

Blewburton Hill

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7609
NMR No: SU58 NW1
Parish: Aston Upthorpe
Date: 5th & 6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 22 inhumations, 1 cremation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1945, an inhumation burials was found below the ramparts of the Iron Age hill-fort on Blewburton Hill. Subsequent excavations in 1948, 1949, 1953 and 1967 uncovered more burials with a total of 22 inhumation burials and a cremation being recovered. The majority of the burials were accompanied by grave goods, including brooches, buckles, knives, Roman coins, glass and amber beads, and a spearhead. The grave goods suggest a early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:44

Blewbury, WhiteHouse

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2784
NMR No:
Parish: Blewbury
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Four burials and some disarticulated bone were found in the garden of the White House. The burials were supine and aligned approximately north-west. No artefacts or dating evidence was found with any of the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- SMR record 2784

Castle Hill, Little Wittenham

Roman/Saxon?

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No:

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 4 inhumation

Parish: Associated church: No
Date: Late Roman/early Saxon? Associated barrow: No

In 1984, human remains were uncovered during ploughing in a field immediately to the east of the Iron Age hillfort, known as Sinodun Hill Camp. Subsequent excavations uncovered the remains of four inhumations. Other human remains have been reportedly found on the north and west sides of Castle Hill raising the possibility that a larger cemetery may have been associated with the hillfort. No datable artefacts were associated with the burials. A late Roman/early Saxon date for the inhumations has been suggested due to nature of the burial rites and the location of the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Chambers 1986.

Coleshill, Coleshill House

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7991
NMR No:
Parish: Coleshill
Date: 6th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1841, an inhumation burial accompanied by a square-headed brooch, two saucer brooches, two pins and a miniature spoon was found when a water pipeline was laid between Coleshill House and the spring near Middle Leaze Farm. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:45

Didcot Power Station

Middle Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Didcot
Date: 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 17 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Didcot Power station prior to further development in 1991. Following the discovery of an inhumation, excavation of the area uncovered a further 16 inhumations and two sunken buildings. One grave contained wood stains possibly indicative of a coffin or plank lining. The majority of burials were supine extended but four lay on their sides. The graves were aligned in a number of different directions with west-east and south-north being the most common. Thirteen individuals were buried with grave goods, including knives, buckles, a spearhead, a chatelaine, workbox, toilet set, rings, beads and shears. The grave goods suggest a seventh century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Boyle *et al* 1995

Farringdon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 3090
NMR No: SU 29 NE 9
Parish: Great Farringdon
Date: Early Saxon?

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A juvenile burial associated with an Anglo-Saxon pot was found at Farringdon in c.1920. No further information available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:46.

Frilford I

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7118
NMR No:
Parish: Frilford
Date: 4th-6th century

Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: c.210 burials,incl. cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1864-5, human remains and artefacts, including spearheads and brooches, were discovered during quarrying at Frilford Heath. Subsequent investigations found 32 graves, some of which on the basis of their grave goods appear to be early Anglo-Saxon, while others accompanied by Roman brooches and coins or in lead coffins appear to be Roman. In 1867-9, a further 123 graves were excavated, including 10 cremation burials. In 1869-70, a further burials a further four burials were discovered. In 1912 another grave was discovered and in 1920 a further 45 graves were excavated and in 1937-8 another six burials were found. The inhumation burials consist of a mixture of Roman burials, which were orientated to the west-north-west and often unfurnished although some contained coins in their mouths, and early Anglo-Saxon inhumations and cremations, often accompanied by grave goods. The relationship between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials is unclear.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:46-47; Peake 1931:135; Rolleston 1869 & 1880

Frilford II

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU 49 NW 5
Parish: Frilford
Date: 7th-8th

Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Excavations in Noah's Ark Field in 1937-8 uncovered the remains of an Iron Age and Roman settlement. The Roman settlement included a temple complex, an amphitheatre and a late Roman/early Saxon cemetery (Frilford-see above). In addition an isolated inhumation was uncovered to the south of the temple cut into a large Iron Age pit. The supine extended inhumation was orientated WNW-ESE and accompanied by a seax and knife. The narrow seax dates the grave to the seventh century. The grave contained 52 4th century Roman coins thought to have been part of a hoard, possibly disturbed by the Anglo-Saxon inhumation

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Bradford & Goodchild 1939; Meaney 1964:47.

Frilford III

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 9264
NMR No:
Parish: Frilford
Date: Early Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In the 19th century, a skeleton was found with a large pot in a quarry near Frilford, c.2.5 miles from Frilford I cemetery. An early Saxon date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burials included: None

References:- Oxfordshire SMR record 9264

Goldbury Hill

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 14116
NMR No: SU48 NW35
Parish: West Hendred
Date: 5th to mid-6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 6 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The remains of at least six individuals were found during small scale excavations on Goldbury Hill. Sherds found in plough soil may also indicate the presence of cremations. Grave goods were found with some of the burials and included a pair of cruciform brooches, applied brooches, a small long brooch, saucer brooches, a disc brooch, a spearhead and a shield boss. The grave goods suggest an early medieval date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:-Oxfordshire SMR record 14116

Harwell

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7582
NMR No:
Parish: Harwell
Date: Late 5th to 6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 7 inhumations
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

A pot was found during excavations for a septic tank for a bungalow being built close to the village of Harwell. Subsequent excavations uncovered six burials. Five of the burials are aligned with their heads approximately to the west, the sixth burial lies with its head to the east. One of the burials contained evidence for either a coffin or a lining of wooden planks. Grave goods were found with four of the burials and included knives, a buckle, a spearhead, brooches and beads. The grave goods suggest a early Saxon date for the cemetery. In 1966, a seventh burial was found with a spearhead embedded in its left side.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Kirk & Marshall 1956; Meane 1964:47; Brown 1967

Little Wittenham, Castle Hill

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 13698

NMR No:

Parish: Little Wittenham

Date:

Cemetery

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow:

In 1984, human remains were uncovered during ploughing immediately to the east of the hill-fort on Castle Hill, Little Wittenham. Subsequent excavations discovered the remains of four graves, badly damaged by ploughing. None of the graves contained any evidence for coffins or any datable artefacts. A Roman or early medieval date has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Chambers 1986

Lockinge

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU 48 NW 17

Parish: Lockinge

Date: Early Saxon

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

An isolated crouched skeleton was found by workmen on the bank of the stream, c.1892. The burial was accompanied by two circular brooches, a bronze finger ring and a glass bead, which suggests an early Saxon date for the burial. The burial may have been an outlier of the cemetery at Arne Hill.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:48.

Long Wittenham I

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2350

NMR No:

Parish: Long Wittenham

Date: 5th to 6th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 188 inhumations, 46 cremations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1848, an inhumation burial was found when digging foundations for a cottage in Freeacre Farm. The burial was accompanied by a sword, a knife, a spearhead and a cremation urn. Subsequent excavations at the site between 1859 and 1860 led to the discovery of 188 inhumation burials and 46 cremations. The inhumations were randomly orientated with the majority of individuals interred on their backs. The majority of burials were accompanied by grave goods, including brooches, buckets, bronze bowls, beads, and spearheads. All 46

cremations were in urns, with a few also containing grave goods, such as miniature toilet sets and bronze pins. The grave goods found with the inhumation and cremation burials, and the presence of cremation burials suggests an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:53-4; Akerman 1860 & 1861

Long Wittenham II

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2383
NMR No:
Parish: Long Wittenham
Date: 7th century

Middle Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 11 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1861, an inhumation burial was found approximately ¼ of mile from the Long Wittenham cemetery I. Subsequent excavations in 1862 uncovered a further ten randomly orientated inhumations. Six of these burials were accompanied by grave goods, including knives, buckles and linked pin sets. The grave goods suggest a seventh date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: 10 burials excavated by Akerman in 1862

References:- Meaney 1964:54

Long Wittenham III

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU59 SW3
Parish: Long Wittenham
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Fragment of cremations urns have been found sporadically in Long Wittenham churchyard. The urns have been variously described as Roman, Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon. The actually dating is unclear.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Peake 1931:110; NMR record SU59 SW3

Longcot

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU29 SE10
Parish: Longcot
Date: Late 6th to 8th century

Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An isolated burial laid in a grave, partially cut into the bedrock, was discovered c.1848. The burial was accompanied with a necklace of 2 amethyst, 23 glass and 1 Faience beads and a bronze ring. The grave goods suggest a late 6th to early eighth century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:49; Geake 1997:175

Lowbury Hill

Berkshire SMR No: WB15821
NMR No:
Parish: Aston Upthorpe
Date: 2nd half of 7th or early 8th century

Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

The earthworks and other features, including a barrow and an enclosure, on the top of Lowbury Hill were investigated in 1913-4. A supine extended inhumation burial, aligned with its head to the south was found in the centre of a barrow and is thought to be a primary inhumation. The male skeleton was accompanied by a bronze bowl, a shield boss, a comb case, an iron ring, a spearhead and a knife. The grave goods suggest a late 7th or early 8th date for the burial. A second supine extended inhumation burial was found in south-west corner of the enclosure. This female skeleton has been radiocarbon dated to the fifth to seventh century.

Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
Ox-4438	1455±60	540-660AD	430-680AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: Barrow burial only

References:- Atkinson 1916; Fulford & Rippon 1994

Milton

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2676
NMR No: SU49 SE4
Parish: Milton
Date: 5th to 7th century

Early-middle Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1832, skeletons and grave goods were found when graves were opened in North Field, Milton. The grave goods included a jewelled bronze and silver brooch, part of the rim of a hanging bowl, seaxes, a shield boss and spearheads. A further three skeletons, one accompanied by an iron object were found in 1947, 1949 and 1963 and are thought to be associated with the earlier finds. It has been suggested that the finds from Milton may represent two cemeteries, one dating to the sixth century and the other to the seventh.

Included in burial database: No – data fragmentary
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:49; Peake 1931:134; Ditchfield & Page 1906:241; Collins 1947-9
Geake 1997:175; Oxeniensia 1947:76 & 1963:90

Marcham

Late Saxon-medieval

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2619
NMR No:
Parish: Marcham
Date: Late Saxon-medieval

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1986, several inhumation burials were found in Denton College, Marcham. The college lies c. 50m from the church at Marcham and burials are thought to have once lain in the churchyard. It has been suggested that the church may possibly have late Saxon origins and as such, the burials are likely to be late Saxon or medieval.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Blair 1996

Play Hatch, Sonning

Late Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Sonning
Date: 9th or 10th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1966, an iron sword, iron arrowhead, iron knife, a bronze pin and an iron fragment was discovered during quarrying at Play Hatch, Sonning. The skeletal remains of two individuals were also recovered. The grave goods suggest a ninth- or tenth-century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Evison 1969

Scutchaemer Knob

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7992
NMR No: SU48 NE5
Parish: East Hendred
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A bead, a bronze buckle and secondary burials were reportedly found before 1806 in an Iron Age mound called as Scutchaemer Knob, which lies to the south of the Ridgeway on the boundary between the parishes of East and West Hendred. An early medieval date is a possibility for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:45-6

Sparsholt

Early-middle Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7994
NMR No: SU38 NW28
Parish: Sparsholt
Date: late 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1847, a skeleton accompanied by a spearhead was found near the canal at Sparsholt. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – the burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:51

Sutton Courtenay I

Early Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 5779
NMR No: SU49 SE5
Parish: Sutton Courtenay
Date: 5th or 6th century

Cemetery?
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1944, three inhumation burials were uncovered when a new gravel pit was opened at Sutton Courtenay. One of the burials was accompanied by a saucer brooch and three amber beads and these items suggest an early Saxon date for the inhumation. No artefacts were found in association with the other two burials, but given their proximity to the other burial, an early Saxon date seems probable.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:52

Sutton Courtenay II

Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 5779
NMR No: SU49 SE5
Parish: Drayton
Date: Early medieval

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

During excavations of an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Sutton Courtenay between 1921 and 1937, an inhumation burial was found in a grubenhaus. The supine burial, with its head aligned approximately to the west, was accompanied by an iron knife and a bone comb and covered with a layer of clay. The grave goods suggest an early medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:52

Sutton Courtenay III

Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU49 SE3
Parish: Sutton Courtenay
Date: Early medieval

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A Saxon burial was found 1920 in Sutton Courtenay Lane along with Roman pottery and other unspecified objects. No further information is available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU49 SE3

Sutton Courtenay IV

Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2844
NMR No: SU59 SW21
Parish: Sutton Courtenay
Date: Early medieval?

Isolated burial/Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Site of Anglo-Saxon burials – no further information available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- SMR and NMR records

Sutton Courtenay V, Old Ford

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2844
NMR No: SU59 SW21
Parish: Sutton Courtenay
Date: Early medieval??

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1826, an inhumation burial was found during gravel extraction by a road leading to Old Ford, close to the Thames. The burial was accompanied by five Iron Age brooches, a bronze ring, iron fragments, possibly from a sword and shield, and two pottery vessels. It has been suggested that this burial represents either an unusual Iron Age burial or a cremation with brooches disturbed by a later crouched early medieval inhumation with a shield and sword.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU59 SW66

Uffington, Stockholm Farm

Early-middle Saxon

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU38 NW25
Parish: Uffington
Date: late 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An inhumation burial accompanied by a spearhead and knife were found during ploughing at Stockholm Farm, which lies between Woolstone and Uffington before 1933. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:52

Uffington, White Horse Hill**Early-middle Saxon**

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7996

NMR No:

Parish: Uffington

Date: late 5th to 7th century**Isolated burial**

No. of burials: 6 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1858, an burial mound, thought to be of Anglo-Saxon date, was excavated on White Horse Hill, Uffington. It was found to contain six carelessly buried skeletons and some disarticulated bone. Three of the skeletons had been decapitated. One of the decapitated skeletons had a Roman bronze brooch and a skull below its knees. Another decapitated skeleton was accompanied by a knife and shield boss. The knife and shield boss suggest at least one of the burials was of early or middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:53

Upton**Early-Middle Saxon**

Oxfordshire SMR No: 9635

NMR No: SU58 NW6

Parish: Upton

Date: Late 5th to 7th century**Isolated burials**

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1958, a skeleton accompanied by a fragmentary knife and a shield boss was found while digging a cesspit in Upton. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial. A second inhumation, about 20ft to the north of the earlier burial, was found in 1960 during construction work. No artefacts or dating evidence were found with this burial, but its proximity to the earlier burial may indicate an early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – burials may pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:52; Medieval Archaeology 1959:295; Oxeniensia 1958:138 & 1960:136

Wallingford**Early Saxon**

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7791

NMR No:

Parish: Wallingford

Date: late 5th to 7th century**Cemetery**

No. of burials: c.37 burials

Associated church: No

Associated barrow:

Between 1894 and 1910, three skeletons were found near St. John's Road in Wallingford. In 1910, another 10 or 11 skeletons were found when a school was built. Between 1924 and c.1938, another 24 burials were discovered. These finds included 6 cremations, five in urns, with some cremations containing grave goods such as miniature toilet implements. The inhumation burials were orientated with their heads to the south or west. Grave goods are recorded from six graves and include brooches, beads, knives and a bronze pin. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:52-3

Watchfield

Oxfordshire SMR No: 13196
NMR No: SU29 SW27
Parish: Watchfield
Date: 5th & 6th century

Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: c.44 inhumations, 2 cremations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1983, inhumation burials were discovered during archaeological excavations prior to the construction of the Shrivenham bypass. A total of 27 inhumations were excavated and finds of disarticulated bone indicate the presence of other burials. The burials were aligned either west-east and north-south. Grave goods accompanied many of the burials and included saucer brooches, a sword, spearhead, knives, beads and shield bosses. In 1989, further excavations were undertaken on the site in 1989 and a further 15 or 17 graves were uncovered, including a double burial and two cremations were uncovered. The grave goods suggest a fifth- and sixth-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1984:238 & 1990:208

Woolstone

Oxfordshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 3 to 5 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1884, between three and five inhumation burials, some accompanied by knives, were found during the excavation of a Roman villa at Woolstone. The presence of knives with the burials may indicate an early medieval date for the inhumations.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:54

Wootton

Oxfordshire SMR No: 7686
NMR No:
Parish: Wootton
Date: 5th -7th century

Early – middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1960, an isolated burial, accompanied by an iron spearhead, was found in drainage trenches for a housing estate. The spearhead suggests an early to middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No –burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:54; Medieval Archaeology 1960:309 &1962-3:306

Wytham

Unknown

Oxfordshire SMR No: 2549
NMR No:
Parish: Wytham
Date:Saxon?

Cemetery
No. of burials: At least 7 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Between 1869 and 78, sporadic finds of inhumation burials were during gravel digging to the north of Wytham. All of the burials were crouched and there was one triple grave. Items recovered from the graves included animal bones, including a pierced boar tusk, pottery, amber beads, and a knife. The knife and amber beads may indicate an early medieval date for some of the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:54-5

SOMERSET (including areas covered by Somerset, North Somerset & Bath and North-East Somerset SMRs)

Ashcombe Park (Ashcombe Gardens)

Unknown

North Somerset SMR No: 145
NMR No:
Parish: Weston-Super-Mare
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A council employee digging a test pit near a children's playground in Ashcombe Park, Weston in 1934 discovered human remains. On further investigation two supine inhumations, lying very close together, at a depth of 2 ft and 9 inches were uncovered. No dating evidence recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Weston Gazette 28th July 1934. p.6.

Ashcombe Reservoir

Roman-Early Saxon??

North Somerset SMR No: 3499
NMR No:
Parish: Weston-super-mare
Date: Roman-early Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 7
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

Seven east-west inhumations were discovered during the construction of Ashcombe Reservoir in 1837. Although there was no dating evidence found with the skeletons, a possible sub-Roman date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burial included: None

References:- North Somerset SMR record

Avon Farm, Salford

Early medieval

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No: BN1248	Inhumation cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: At least 6
Parish: Salford	Associated church: No
Date: Early medieval	Associated barrow: No

The remains of at least 6 individuals were found in a gravel pit close to Avon Farm, Salford. The inhumations lay approximately east-west and one was accompanied by a knife of early medieval date, comparable to some of those from Camerton.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burial included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:219; Crook 1938; Geake 1997:144.

Banwell

Unknown

North Somerset SMR No: 225	Inhumation cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: Unknown
Parish: Banwell	Associated church: No
Date: Unknown	Associated barrow: No

Human remains were uncovered at the bottom of Rhoddy, near Banwell Castle in 1800. A further skeleton was found in the adjacent road in 1813, No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No- not securely dated
Burial included: None

References:- North Somerset SMR records

Barrow Hill, Buckland Dinham

Middle Saxon

Somerset SMR No: 23162	Inhumation cemetery
NMR No:	No. of burials: 5 or 6
Parish: Buckland Dinham	Associated church: No
Date: seventh-century	Associated barrow: Possible

An inhumation burial was found by workmen in a small quarry on Barrow Hill in 1925. The find was reported to a local archaeologist and this led to the excavation of a second burial. The latter burial contained a female skeleton, orientated NW-SE, accompanied by two rings of silver wire and beads of amethyst, glass and white shell. The presence of amethyst suggests the grave dates from seventh or early eighth century. A further four or five burials had been found in the vicinity of these burials prior to 1925. A barrow, virtually destroyed by later road construction activities, may have stood in the vicinity of the site.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burial included: Only one grave included as only grave fully recorded.

References:- Meaney 1964:218; Home 1926; Geake 1997:176.

Banwell, Winthill

Roman-Early Saxon

North Somerset SMR No: 106
NMR No:
Parish: Banwell
Date: Late Roman- early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Sporadic finds of inhumations, including one in a stone coffin, Roman coins, building materials and various other artefacts have been made at Winthill, Banwell from the 18th century onwards. Excavations between 1954-6 and 1963-4 uncovered a number of west-east inhumation burials. The burials lacked grave goods but a number of graves were edged with stones. A post-Roman date has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- North Somerset Museum Banwell Archive

Bath Abbey

Late Saxon

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No: BN 369
NMR No:
Parish: Bath
Date: Eighth to ninth century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: At least 32.
Associated church: Probably
Associated barrow: No

When Abbey House was destroyed in 1755 to make way for the Duke of Kingston's Baths a number of skeletons were uncovered, some in stone coffins and many more in stone lined cysts. A hoard of 50 coins, from the reigns of Aethelred, Edmund and Alfred, was found in one of the coffins and a 9-10th century date for the hoard has been suggested. Excavations in 1896 recovered a rare example of a probable coffin plate of late Saxon date. In 1968, a single charcoal burial was found to the east of the East Baths thought to be of late Saxon date. Excavations at Kingston Parade discovered inhumation burials. In 1993, excavations in advance of the redevelopment of the vaulted cellars below the Kingston Building as a visitor centre uncovered a number of burials. 31 graves (this includes burials from Kingston Parade 1976 excavations) lay in the pre-Norman phase with radio-carbon dates from 3 skeletons suggesting a probable 8-9th century date for the burials. The graves were orientated west-east with some evidence for north-south rows. The burials were unfurnished with some of the graves containing beds of charcoal, pillow stones or foot stones. Evidence for the use of coffins, such as nails and coffin fittings, was found in a number of graves. The burials lie within Bath's Roman walls close to the site of the Norman abbey and possible site of the Anglo-Saxon abbey. The graves are thought to be linked to the late Saxon Abbey, although no archaeological evidence for the Saxon abbey has been uncovered. The charnel pits in the cemetery suggest that some burials were disturbed by the construction of the later Norman Abbey and its associated buildings. In 1994, small scale excavations were carried out in cellars below York Street, uncovered a minimum of three west-east inhumations including a charcoal burial and a Saxon wall, which may represent south precinct wall of the Saxon abbey. The skeletons between the wall and the abbey are thought to be of early medieval date. Excavations the following year immediately adjacent to the earlier York Street trench uncovered the other half of the charcoal burial. Also in 1995-6, excavations in the cellars of the East Baths prior to structural work uncovered four inhumation burials and disarticulated bones, including a charcoal burial. The burials are thought to be of late Saxon and medieval date. In 1999, further excavations were carried out in cellars in the East Baths and the remains of at least five west-east inhumations were recorded. Parts of two of these

burials were uncovered in 1995. A large pit containing disarticulated bone was also discovered, which is thought to be charnel resulting from the construction of the Norman abbey. The similarities between these burials and their proximity to the site at the Abbey heritage Centre suggest a late Saxon date for these burials.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: 31 burials uncovered during the excavations in 1993, including burials from Kingston Parade excavations in 1976.

References:- Davenport 1988; Bell 1993; Bell 1996; Davenport 2002; Medieval Archaeology 1995:185, 1996:239, 2000:244; Bath Archaeological Trust archives AHC 93, YS 94, YS95,

**Bath: St. James Church?
Crystal Palace Public House &
2 & 4 Abbey Street**

Late Saxon-Medieval

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No:
NMR No: ST76 SE141
Parish: Bath
Date: Late Saxon –Medieval

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: At least 32-3 inhumations
Associated church: Yes?
Associated barrow: No

In 1981, excavations were carried out prior to the extension of the cellars at the Crystal Palace Public House in Bath. Four inhumation burials, interred in plain earth graves, and fragments of disarticulated bone were discovered above lying above late Roman layers. The skeletal material from the cellar represented the remains of at least 8 individuals. In an attempt to understand the archaeology, the cellar of the adjoining house at 2, Abbey Street was also excavated in 1981-2. This cellar contains parts of a further 12 inhumation burials and disarticulated human bone from at least another 11 individuals. In 1982, the house at 4, Abbey Street was refurbished and a watching brief was kept when the floor of the cellar was removed. This led to the discovery of a further two inhumations. These burials clearly form part of a post-Roman cemetery. It has been suggested that the cemetery may have belonged to the church of St. James which is known to have stood in the vicinity until 1279. A late Saxon or Medieval has been suggested for the burials. The isolated skull found in an oven at 4 Abbeygate Street may represent displaced remains from this cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included:None

References:- Davenport 1991; Cunliffe 1969

Bath: The temple of Sulis Minerva

Late Saxon

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No: BN4905
NMR No:
Parish: Bath
Date: eleventh or early twelfth century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 15 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

A small inhumation cemetery was uncovered during the excavation of the Roman Temple of Sulis Minerva. The lower burials in trench 101 are thought to be of eleventh or early-twelfth century date as they lie above a demolition layer containing pottery of 10-early 11th century date and completely sealed by thick layer of deliberately dumped building rubble, iron stained clays and silts. This layer is thought to be related to the construction of a period 9 building, which is thought to be the infirmary built by Bishop Robert Lewes between 1137-1166, or the refurbishment of the King's Baths in the 12th century. A second group of burials

in the area of the pump room, trench 105, have also been shown to pre-date the period 9 building and are thought to be part of the same cemetery. A total of 15 inhumations were dated to eleventh century/early twelfth century cemetery. All were unfurnished and orientated approximately west-east with evidence for the wooden linings or coffins present in some graves. The burials are thought to represent the southern fringe of a cemetery. It may possibly be associated with a church situated in the north-east corner of the Roman precinct - perhaps a late Saxon predecessor of the medieval church of St. Mary de Stall. Alternatively, the cemetery lies no more than 200m from the cemetery of the late Saxon abbey and these burials may form part of that cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Cunliffe & Davenport 1985.

Beckery Chapel

Somerset SMR No: 23570
NMR No:
Parish: Glastonbury
Date: Sixth to ninth century

Middle Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 63
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

The observation of parchmarks indicating the presence of stone foundations led to the excavation of the site in 1887-8. These uncovered the remains of two chapels and six burials. In 1967-8 the site was reopened to re-examine the chapels and establish the extent of the associated cemetery. A total of 63 approximately west-east burials were uncovered. Six of the burials were prone with the remainder being supine where body position was known. All, bar three, of the skeletons analysed were male, the exception being the remains of an adult female and two children. All of the graves were unfurnished and there was no evidence for the use of coffins, wooden lining or pillow stones. The earlier timber chapel is thought to be associated with the cemetery and a single burial lay within it. This grave provided the only example of a stone lined grave from this site and this combined with its location suggests it contains the remains of an important individual. The second chapel was built in the late tenth or eleventh century and is thought to post-date the cemetery. Radiocarbon dating of one of the burials suggested a middle Saxon date for the cemetery which when combined with stratigraphic evidence suggests the cemetery was in use during the eighth and ninth centuries.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: 58 – as there was insufficient information to include five of the burials.

References:- Wilson & Hurst 1968:177 & 1969:239; Rahtz & Hirst 1974; Rahtz 1993; Rahtz 2003.

Brean Down

Somerset SMR No: 10131
NMR No:
Parish: Brean
Date: Fifth-seventh/eighth-century

Early-middle Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: At least 18 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Discoveries of human remains were first recorded from the sandcliff at Brean Down in 1902. Further finds of human remains were made between 1930 and 1959, including 10 burials during the 1950s. The discovery of two gold Bronze Age bracelets during a Bristol University Geography department field trip in 1963 and possible stone structures and the

human pelvis identified during the recording of the site in 1964, led to fully scale excavation of the site, which was being eroded by the sea. The 1985-7 excavation uncovered eight west-east unfurnished burials, some of which had partial stone linings. Radiocarbon dating indicates a fifth to eighth century date.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: 8 burials recovered during excavations between 1983-7 and published in Bell (1990).

References:- Bell 1986; Bell 1990.

Bull Inn, Ilchester

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 55969

NMR No:

Parish: Ilchester

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1988, human remains, including at least 2 skulls, were uncovered during the construction of an extension at the back of the Bull Inn in Market Street, Ilchester. No other artefacts were recovered and the date of the burials is unknown.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Somerset SMR records

Camerton

Early-middle Saxon

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No: BN1145

NMR No:

Parish: Camerton

Date: seventh-century & possibly sub-Roman.

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 107 graves, 115 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1926, human bones were uncovered during quarrying at Camerton. As any remaining burials were under threat from the ongoing quarrying, the site was completely excavated between 1926 and 1932. A total of 107 graves, including 2 double graves, containing 116 inhumations, some accompanied by grave goods, were excavated. The majority of graves were orientated west-east. Where body position was known, the majority of burials were supine extended although two lay on their side and three were prone. Three graves contained complete or partial linings while five graves had stones placed over the grave. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for the cemetery, although there is a possibility that some of the unfurnished burials may be sub-Roman.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Home 1928 & 1932.

Cannington

Roman-middle Saxon

Somerset SMR No: 10503

NMR No:

Parish: Cannington

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 542

Associated church: No

Date: Fourth to eighth century

Associated barrow: No

Human remains have been recovered from Old Cannington Quarry since the nineteenth century. Although some excavations were conducted in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was estimated by the mid twentieth century that at least 1000 burials had been destroyed by quarrying. Quarrying at the site ceased in 1939 although excavation continued with two skeletons being recovered in 1946 and a skull being discovered in 1957. In 1961, work resumed in the quarry and more skeletons were uncovered with 20 skeletons being excavated by the sons of the quarry foreman. During 1962-3 large scale excavations were undertaken on an area under threat from quarrying. A further 17 burials were excavated by amateur archaeologists in 1964-6. In total, 542 burials were recovered during excavations between 1962-6. The majority of burials were supine extended and orientated approximately west-east. Stone linings, stone covers and/or grave goods, mainly knives, pins, beads and Roman coins, were present in some burials. Radiocarbon dates and the grave goods suggest the cemetery was in use during the fourth to eighth centuries.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: Only Rahtz's phases D, E & X.

References:- Rahtz, Hirst & Wright 2000.

Chapel of St. Ethelreda, Southover Late Saxon-Medieval

Somerset SMR No: 25612

NMR No:

Parish: Wells

Date: Late Saxon-Medieval

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

The Chapel of St. Ethelreda may have been founded in the tenth-century, continuing in use during the medieval period. Documentary sources suggest that the chapel had its own cemetery. Tradition places on the site of the Methodist Chapel in Wells and the human remains recovered during construction of a vestry at the back of the current chapel may have been part of the churchyard of the late Saxon-medieval chapel.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burial included: No

References:- Scrase 1982.

Charmy Down Airfield

Unknown

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No: BN2042

NMR No:

Parish: St. Catherine

Date: Early medieval?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

One of the group of round barrows on Tumpy Field, Charmy Down was opened two or three times during the nineteenth century. The barrow (Grimes barrow 6), which was covered oolitic boulders and slabs, contained a probable primary cremation in a stone-lined cist and four secondary inhumations, probably of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure

Burials included: None

References:- Bath & North-East Somerset SMR

Church of St. Mary Magdalene**Unknown**

Somerset SMR No: 57051
 NMR No:
 Parish: Keinton Mandeville
 Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

The demolition of a boiler room built into the angle of the nave and Tower at the NW corner of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Keinton Mandeville and the subsequent construction of toilets and a kitchen on the same site was subject to archaeological monitoring in 1998. Excavation of foundations for the new building uncovered three grave cuts with additional grave cuts observed in a number of service trenches. The graves were not fully excavated and there was no dating evidence for any of the graves.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
 Burials included: None

References:- Graham 1999a.

Clevedon, Walton Road**Unknown**

SMR No:
 NMR No: ST 47 SW 43
 Parish: Clevedon
 Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery?
 No. of burials: At least 3 inhumations
 Associated church: Possibly
 Associated barrow: No

Human remains were found in the grounds of a cottage on Walton Road in 1958. Prior to this, at least three other skeletons had been found in the general vicinity, in a line extending from the grounds of the Grove to the Calvary. None of the burial contained any grave goods and no evidence was recovered to date any of the burials. The inhumations may have been associated with the Chapel of St. Peter mentioned in documentary sources or they may be associated with the late Roman coins recovered from a nearby quarry.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
 Burials included: None

References:- NMR record

Daws Castle**Unknown**

Somerset SMR No: 34164
 NMR No: ST 04 SE 1
 Parish: Watchet
 Date: 5th century??

Isolated burials
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church:
 Associated barrow:

A number of west-east orientated unfurnished burials were discovered on the site of Daws Castle during the nineteenth century. The burials were thought to be of fifth century date and possibly of Irish origin. Daws Castle consists of the remains of a once extensive enclosure. The enclosure does not appear to have been of Iron Age date and a Saxon date has been suggested, with Daws Castle possible being the site of the burh of Weced (Watchet).

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure.
Burial included: None

References:- Pearce 1976

Doultong

Somerset SMR No:23407
NMR No:
Parish: Doultong
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 6
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The remains of six individuals were uncovered at Doultong while digging shallow foundations for a small house in 1925. Five of the extended burials lay in a N-S line with their heads to the west, with the sixth individual lying a few feet to the west. No artifacts were associated with the burials. An early medieval date was suggested by an examination of the bones at the time, but in the absence of any other dating evidence, this is insufficient criteria to securely date the burials.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burials included: None

References:- Gray 1925

Edington

SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Edington
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Human remains were discovered during alterations at Wayside Cottage, Edington. The disarticulated remains represented only part of a skeleton of an individual between 12 and 18 years. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – remains undated
Burials included: None

References:- Somerset Archaeology 1978

Eckweek Lane Burial Ground

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No: BN11079
NMR No:
Parish: Peasedown St John
Date: Roman or later

Unknown

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 16 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

16 grave cuts arranged in two rows were identified in an evaluation trench during an archaeological evaluation in 2000. The graves were orientated approximately west-east or SW-NE and only one grave was partially excavated with the remainder left untouched. The date and full extent of the cemetery are unclear. The burial ground may be associated with the late Saxon and medieval settlement found at Eckweek farm and the organisation of the cemetery suggests a Roman or later date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burial included: None

References:- Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2000

Elm Farm, Burnett

Early-Middle Saxon

Bath & NE Somerset SMR No:
NMR No: ST 66 NE 13
Parish: Compton Dando
Date: Sixth-seventh-century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 1
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A Saxon gold pendant and some beads, including a turquoise biconical glass bead, accompanied with a few fragments of bone were found during road improvements near the crossroad at Burnett in 1922. The gold pendant had filigree decoration and is thought to date to the sixth or seventh century.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient data

Burial included: None

References:- Leighton 1937; Geake 1997:144.

Evercreech

Unknown

SMR No:
NMR No: ST 63 NW 5
Parish: Evercreech
Date: Early medieval?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A male burial, accompanied by a possible Anglo-Saxon knife, a piece of bone and a sherd of pottery, was uncovered during quarrying. The bones in the burial had been previously disturbed by ploughing.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:219.

Frome, North Hill

Unknown

Somerset SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Frome
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A single inhumation was discovered during road widening in 1931. The skeleton was more or less extended and lay face down. No dating evidence was recovered

Included in burial database: No – remains undated

Burials included: None

References:- Gray 1931.

Glastonbury Abbey

Late Saxon- Medieval

Somerset SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Glastonbury
Date: Late Saxon-Medieval

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

There have been 34 seasons of excavations at Glastonbury Abbey between 1904 and 1979 and few have been fully published. Inhumation burials have been recovered in a number of these excavations, but the main focus of many of the excavations lay not on the burials but on structural features. Many of the burials have been recovered from the area of the "ancient cemetery." This area is thought to be the location of the one of the Abbey's earliest burial grounds and some of the burials from this area may be of early medieval date. A number of burials were sealed by a layer of clay which is thought to be associated with St. Dunstan's heightening of the area in the 10th century. Many of these graves are roughly lined with slabs of lias limestone and covered with slabs which would have lain level with the ground surface. In addition, a small stone structure filled with rubble was found below the 10th century tower and it has been suggested that this may have been a hypogeum or burial crypt. A stone coffin containing the partial remains of at least 17 individuals was found in the hypogeum.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information
Burials included: None

References:- Rahtz & Watts 2003

Glastonbury, Church Lane

Late Saxon- Medieval

Somerset SMR No: 25573
NMR No:
Parish: Glastonbury
Date: Pre-twelfth century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 1, possibly 2, inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the extension and modernisation of the existing house at 2 Church Lane for use as a Church Hall. The remains of a single W-E inhumation were uncovered along with evidence for a possible second grave cut. The graves were not fully excavated and the bones were left in situ. The burials were sealed by 12th century occupation deposits, suggesting a pre-12th century date for both burials. The burials are thought to be part of graveyard of St. John's Church, which lies to the east of the site. The few loose human bones were recovered from across the development area provide additional evidence suggesting that the original extent of the church graveyard lay further west than the current boundaries. Furthermore a ditch, probably dating from no later than the eleventh century, uncovered during the excavations may represent the original western boundary of the churchyard or it might represent an early property boundary.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient data as grave not fully excavated.
Burials included: None

References:- Holinrake & Holinrake 1996;1997c

Glastonbury Tor

Early Saxon

Somerset SMR No: 23603
NMR No:
Parish: Glastonbury
Date: Early Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

Among the features uncovered during the excavations of the summit and part of the shoulder of Glastonbury Tor in 1964-6 were two graves. The graves were orientated north-south, with the heads to the south, and are thought to be associated with the fifth-seventh century occupation of the Tor, which includes evidence for timber buildings, a large hearth and large quantities of animal bones. Although the dating of this phase of occupation of the Tor was based on the presence of imported Mediterranean pottery, c.600AD, there is no direct dating evidence for the graves. The nature of the settlement on the Tor in this period is far from clear but a monastic settlement is currently the favoured model due in part to the present of a later seventh/eighth century monastery on the same site.

Included in burial database: No – burials most likely pre-seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Rahtz & Watts 2003, Rahtz 1971, Rahtz 1968.

Henley Wood

Early-middle Saxon

North Somerset SMR No: 316
NMR No:
Parish: Yatton
Date: Fifth to seventh century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 73 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The site lies on a prominent spur adjacent to the hillfort of Cadbury Congresbury. The site is part of an area riddled by mining for iron ore during the post medieval period and human remains are known to have been uncovered as a result of these activities. When the Henley quarry was extended in 1961-2, stone foundations and burials were uncovered, which led to large-scale excavations in 1964, 1968 and 1969. The majority of the burials were supine extended and orientated approximately west-east, although there were a few north-south burials. There were no grave goods although nails were found in a number of graves which may be indicative of coffins or other wooden structures within the graves. Many of the graves were partially or fully lined in stone, although in some cases this may represent stone displaced when the grave was cut into the bedrock. Radiocarbon dating suggests that the cemetery was in use during the fifth to seventh centuries.

Grave number	Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
			68.2% probability	95.4% probability
2	HAR-5589	1430±80	555-665AD	430-760AD
12	HAR-8761	1190±90	680-970AD	660-1020AD
13	HAR-5584	1530±70	430-605AD	390-650AD
24	HAR-5585	1510±70	440-620AD	400-660AD
39	HAR-5587	1420±80	560-665AD	440-765AD

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: Five radiocarbon dated burials that gave a date range at 1σ which extended beyond 600AD

References:- Watts & Leach 1996.

Hicknoll Slait

Somerset SMR No: 53778
NMR No: ST 62 NW 14
Parish: Compton Pauncefoot
Date: Seventh century

Middle Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Four inhumations were discovered by workmen during the construction of a reservoir on the crest of Hicknoll Slait in 1966. The graves were cut into the underlying rock with three of the burials were orientated W-E, the orientation of the fourth is unknown. A stone lining was present at the west end of grave IV with a large flat stone placed over the skull. A spearhead and a shield boss were recovered from the spoil-heap near grave II. The shield boss is of late 7th century date suggesting that these burials may be part of a larger middle Saxon cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Taylor 1967; Medieval Archaeology 1967:268 ; Geake 1997:176-7.

Huish Episcopi

Somerset SMR No: 54038
NMR No: ST 42 NW 10
Parish: Huish Episcopi
Date: Sixth to seventh century

Roman-middle Saxon

Inhumation cemetery?
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1939, three skeletons, 2 adults and 1 child, were uncovered during the construction of a short drive prior to the construction of a couple of houses to the west of Pick's Hill. The burials lay close together with the most easterly inhumation probably being enclosed in a stone-lined grave. A bronze ring, thought to date from the late Roman period or from the sixth and seventh-century, was found on the finger of one of the skeletons.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burial included: None

References:- Leech 1976; Gray 1942; Meaney 1964:219

Lamyatt Beacon

Somerset SMR No: 23723
NMR No:
Parish: ???
Date: Sixth-eighth century

Early-middle Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: At least 16 inhumations
Associated church: Unlikely
Associated barrow: No

Excavations of the summit of Lamyatt Beacon, a oolitic limestone escarpment in south-east Somerset uncovered a Romano-Celtic temple, which remained in used until early fifth century, and a cemetery of at least 16 individuals. The extended inhumations were orientated west to east or south-west to north east and were radiocarbon dated to the sixth to eighth centuries.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Leech 1986

Langford Budville

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 44689
NMR No:
Parish: Langford Budville
Date: Late Saxon-Medieval?

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: At least 10
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

The disturbed remains of at least 10 individuals were uncovered in the foundation trenches of a new house on the south of the St. Peter's Church, Langford Budville. The nature of recovery meant it was difficult to determine orientation but it is assumed to have been approximately W-E. No artefacts were found in association with the burials and there is no dating evidence. The site lies on a hilltop which is dominated by the present church and churchyard. This site is separated from the current church by a road and it is thought that the churchyard may have once extended across the road, although there is no cartographic or historical evidence to confirm this. If these burials were once part of the church cemetery, this would suggest a possible late Saxon or medieval date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burial included: None

References:- Croft 1989; Gaimster, Margeson & Hurley 1990:210

Langport, Pound Farm

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 56936
NMR No:
Parish: Huish Episcopi
Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

During the 1820s, human remains were uncovered during the construction of a drive near Pound Farm. While there was no dating evidence, the remains were, at the time, believed to form part of a "British" burial ground. Alternatively as the site lies in general area of the Leper Hospital, the burials may be medieval.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burials included: None

References:- Somerset SMR records

Long Sutton

Unknown

SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery??
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Quarrying in the 1950s near the old limekilns at Upton uncovered extended inhumations with pottery, coins and buckles.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burial included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:219.

Middlezoy

Late Saxon-Medieval

Somerset SMR No: 10573
NMR No: ST 33 SE 29
Parish: Middlezoy
Date: Late Saxon-Medieval

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

Three inhumations were discovered in trenches dug for a sewerage scheme in the village of Middlezoy. No evidence was recovered to date the burials but it is thought that the site, which is now separated from the church cemetery by a hollow way, may have been part of the churchyard. As such the burials may be of late Saxon or medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burial included: None

References:- Aston 1976

Middlezoy, Greylake

Unknown

SMR No:
NMR No:

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 5 skulls & assorted long bones

Parish: Middlezoy
Date: Unknown

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Human remains, including five skulls and long bones, were discovered in a sandpit in 1928. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – remains undated
Burials included: None

References:- Gray 1928

Nyland Hill, Cheddar

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 10342
NMR No: ST 45 SE 49
Parish: Cheddar
Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A group of graves were discovered at Nyland Hill, Cheddar. While an earthwork of unknown date and remains of post-medieval lead mining activities are present on the hill, there is no evidence as to the date of the burials although a medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burials included: None

References:- Somerset SMR records

Portishead

Roman-Early Saxon

North Somerset SMR No: 446
NMR No:
Parish: Portishead
Date: Roman-Early Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: At least 43
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The site was discovered by a local archaeologist during the levelling prior to the construction of a block of garages in 1968. At least 43 inhumations were recorded. All burials were supine extended, orientated west-east. Some graves were lined with irregular slabs of stone. The only grave goods were a single stud and an earring. The latter is probably of late Roman date. The lack of grave goods, the lack of grave furniture and the general appearance of the burials and the cemetery suggest a late or sub-Roman date, c.400-700AD, for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burials included: None

References:- North Somerset SMR record - check references

Queen Camel Hill

Early-middle Saxon

Somerset SMR No: 54429
NMR No:
Parish: Queen Camel
Date: Early-middle Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 11
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Nine skeletons, one accompanied by an Anglo-Saxon sword, were found in a quarry on a hill at Queen Camel. Two additional burials were uncovered when laying an electrical cable in the 1940s.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.
Burial included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:219.

Shapwick I

Late Saxon-medieval

Somerset SMR No: SU01 SE42 A&B
NMR No:
Parish: Shapwick
Date: 9th to 12th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Human remains had been occasionally recovered during ploughing in Old Church Field, Shapwick, the site of the Old Church prior to the construction of a new church in the fourteenth century. In 1993, the site was excavated as part of the Shapwick project to confirm the site of the church and assess the condition of the buried remains. Disarticulated human bone and burials were uncovered during these excavations, including evidence for burial in coffins with nails and stone capped graves. One grave was completely excavated to assess the condition of the skeletal material. A burial, which lay against the south wall of the church, was radiocarbon dated and gave a late Saxon date.

Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
SUERC 2937	1025±35	983-1026	890-1160

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burials included: None

References:- Aston 1997; Aston & Gerrard 1998; C. Gerrard *pers. comm.*

Shapwick II, Sladwick

Early-middle Saxon

Somerset SMR No:

Isolated burial

NMR No:

No. of burials: 1 or 2

Parish: Shapwick

Associated church: No

Date: 5th to 7th century

Associated barrow: No

In 1996, excavation in a field called Sladwick, which lies to the north of Shapwick, were carried out as part of the Shapwick Project. The remains of a Roman building were uncovered with the remains of one or two individuals and a sheep skull found cut into the rubble. The human remains were radiocarbon dated and suggest a early or middle Saxon date for the burials.

Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
SUERC 2938	1510±35	470-620AD	430-640AD

Included in burial database: No –burials may pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Aston 1997; C. Gerrard *pers. comm.*

Shepton Mallet, Fosse Lane (I-V)

Roman-Saxon/Unknown

Somerset SMR No:

NMR No: ST 64 SW 62

Parish: Shepton Mallet

Excavations prior to a major commercial and residential development on the east side of Fosse Way in Shepton Mallet in 1990 uncovered the extensive remains of a Romano-British settlement. The site also contained three cemeteries of late Roman/early Saxon date and two groups of isolated burials, one of mid-late Saxon date and the other of unknown date – see below for details.

Shepton Mallet I

Roman-Early Saxon

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 5, possibly 6, inhumations & 1 cremation.

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Date: 4th century, possibly continuing in use to 6th or 7th centuries.

A small cemetery of five graves and possible grave, lying was uncovered within the Roman-British settlement. A cremation was found in a cooking pot in a sub-circular depression cut through an earlier boundary wall. One of the inhumations lay in a lead coffin, while another was interred in a stone coffin contained within a stone mausoleum, while other graves contained iron nails suggesting the presence of wooden coffins. Associated Roman pottery and the stone mausoleum suggested a 4th century date for the cemetery, but a radiocarbon

date of 420-767 AD⁹ at 2 σ for the burial in the lead coffin raises the possibility that the cemetery remained in use into the early Saxon period.

Included in burial database: No – too early.
Burials included: None

References:- Leach 2001

Shepton Mallet II

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No
Date: 8th-10th century

2 shallow graves containing the badly disturbed remains of 3 individuals were cut into the remains of one of the rooms of a Roman building. Both graves lay approximately W-E and there was no evidence for coffins or grave goods. One of the burials gave a radiocarbon date of 722-990AD¹⁰ at a 2 σ sigma level of confidence suggesting a eighth to tenth century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: Yes.
Burials included: 2 individuals - insufficient information on third body.

References:- Leach 2001

Shepton Mallet III

Roman-early Saxon

Cemetery

No. of burials: 16 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No
Date: 3rd - 4th century, possibly continuing in use during 5th and 6th centuries.

A small cemetery of 16 inhumations was uncovered lying within a Roman sub-rectangular compound. A number of graves were lined with limestone packing and contained iron nails suggesting the presence of coffins. One individual had been interred in a lead coffin. One of the graves contained a cross shaped silver amulet punched with a chi-rho monogram dated to c.400AD. Radiocarbon dates from two burials of 70-410 AD¹¹ and 260-593AD¹², both at a 2 σ sigma level of confidence, suggests a Roman date for the cemetery with the possibility that burial may have continued into the 5th and 6th century.

Included in burial database: No – too early.
Burials included: None.

References:- Leach 2001

Shepton Mallet IV

Roman-early Saxon

⁹ GU-5294 = 1440±90BP
¹⁰ GU-5297 = 1160±50BP
¹¹ GU-5296 = 1790±70BP
¹² GU-5295 = 1610±60BP

Cemetery

No. of burials: 9 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Date: 4th/5th century, possibly continuing in use during 6th and 7th centuries.

A small cemetery of 9 inhumations was uncovered lying in the west of excavated part of the settlement. A number of graves were lined with limestone packing and others contained iron nails suggesting the presence of coffins. One individual had been decapitated with their head placed by their left foot, while another burial was prone. Two individuals had iron hob-nails by their feet, one of which gave a radiocarbon date of 430-680AD¹³ at a 2σ sigma level of confidence. This suggests a late 4th or 5th date for the cemetery with the possibility that burial may have continued into the 6th or 7th century.

Included in burial database: No – too early.

Burials included: None.

References:- Leach 2001

Shepton Mallet V**Unknown****Isolate**

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Date: Unknown

An isolated badly disturbed and poorly preserved single burial found in the south of the excavated part of the settlement, in an area containing a series of Roman enclosures. No dating evidence was present, but a post-Roman date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.

Burials included: None.

References:- Leach 2001

South Petherton Infants School**Late Saxon-Medieval**

Somerset SMR No: 55868

NMR No:

Parish: South Petherton

Date: c.12th century

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

Archaeological monitoring during the construction of an extension of South Penderton Infant School uncovered two W-E inhumations in 1996. A fragment of pottery dating broadly to the 12th century was found in one grave cut. The site is immediately to the east of the eastern boundary of the parish churchyard and the two burials uncovered were probably interred within the medieval churchyard before later encroachment.

Included in burial database: No – probably medieval.

Burials included: None

References:- Hollinrake & Holinrake 1997a & b

¹³ GU-5293 = 1450±70BP

St. Bridget's Churchyard**Late Saxon-Medieval**

Somerset SMR No: 10037
 NMR No: ST 25 NE 24
 Parish: Brean
 Date: Late Saxon –Medieval

Inhumation cemetery
 No. of burials: 3 inhumations
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

Plans to construct a free-standing vestry to the south-east of the chancel of the church of St. Bridget at Brean led to an archaeological evaluation within the cemetery. While the earliest structural features date to the thirteenth century, the isolated position of the church combined with its Celtic dedication to St. Bridget and the presence of a spring suggest the site may date back to the early medieval period. 3 inhumations, one in a coffin, were uncovered under the 19th century bank which encloses the church. A scatter of bones was found to the east of the burials, under the west edge of the ditch. The burials may predate the inundation of the site by sand and may be medieval or earlier.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burial included: None

References:- McDonnell 1988.

**St. Michael's Church,
Haselbury Plucknett.****Unknown**

Somerset SMR No: 57052
 NMR No:
 Parish: Haselbury Plucknett
 Date: Unknown

Inhumation cemetery
 No. of burials: 1 (possibly 2) inhumations
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

A single inhumation burial was recorded during excavations for a drain in the north-west corner of nave of the current church in 1998. The burial lay under a wall which formed part of the 19th century extension of the nave, indicating a pre-19th date for the burial. No other dating evidence was recovered. Two flat stones recorded in the trench may have covered an additional burial. Both burials would have lain in the churchyard outside the church prior to the 19th century extension. The current church was built on the site of an earlier church, which dated from at least the twelfth century.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
 Burial included: None

References:- Graham 1999b

St. Thomas's Head, Kewstoke**Unknown**

North Somerset SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish:
 Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
 No. of burials: 2 inhumations
 Associated church: Possible
 Associated barrow: No

In late 1944 or early 1945, the remains of a single inhumation were uncovered by a naval working party assessing the suitability of land on St Thomas's Head, Kewstoke for the construction of huts. Further investigations uncovered a second grave 18 inches from the

first. Both burials were supine and the graves were orientated NE-SW. A layer of stone lay above both bodies, probably the stone displaced when the graves were cut into the limestone bedrock. No dating evidence was recovered, but it has been suggested that the burials may be part of the cemetery associated the currently unlocated 13th century chapel thought to have stood on St Thomas's Head.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure

Burial included: None

References:- Clarke 1947

Stoneage Barton, Cothelstone

Middle Saxon

Somerset SMR No: 11696

NMR No:

Parish: Bishop's Lydeard

Date: 7th century

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 5

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In the summer of 2000, excavations conducted as part of the South East Quantocks Archaeological Survey (SEQAS) to the east of Stoneage Barton Farm, Bishop's Lydeard located a single grave shaped feature. The orientation of the grave and the presence of stone lining suggested that it might be part of a post-Roman cemetery. The cemetery lay outside the SEQAS project's remit but due to the sites potential importance to the understanding of the post-Roman period excavation of the site was undertaken by the county council in the autumn of 2000. Evidence for an additional 2 graves and two probable graves was identified. Bone preservation was poor due to the acid soil, but grave size combined with evidence from surviving bones suggests the graves contained the remains of four adults and a child. All the burials were unfurnished with three of the four adult burials lying within square enclosures. Wood stains suggesting the presence of coffins or wooden lining were observed in two graves and incomplete stone linings were found in four of the five graves. Radiocarbon dating suggests the cemetery was in use during the 7th century.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Webster 2000; Webster & Brunning forthcoming

Taunton, Castle Bow

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 44062

NMR No:

Parish: Taunton

Date: Late Saxon?

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: Possible

Associated barrow: No

As part of a programme of resurfacing and enhancement of the eastern end of Castle Green, excavations immediately beside the west face of the north pier of the medieval gate located an inhumation in 1985. The in situ W-E burial was at a depth of approximately 1m with only the head and shoulders visible. Given it's proximity to the Castle Green cemetery – a burial ground thought to be associated with the late Saxon Minster - the burial is thought to probably be of Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burial included: None

References:- Burrow & Dennison 1988

Taunton, Castle Green**Middle-Late Saxon**

Somerset SMR No: 44407
 NMR No:
 Parish: Taunton
 Date: Middle-Late Saxon

Inhumation cemetery
 No. of burials: Unknown
 Associated church: Probably
 Associated barrow: No

Burials in the area of the Taunton Castle have been uncovered since the 19th century. The earliest recorded discoveries were the human bones and skulls uncovered during the construction of wooden structure for the circus in c.1838. Other nineteenth century finds included human bones found during digging drains in 1867 and the laying of gas mains in 1868. Human bones were recorded in section of a trench cut by the Castle Gateway in 1867 and were found in large quantities under the Cattle Market, which was sited in the former outer bailey of the Castle, in the late nineteenth century. Ground disturbing activities also uncovered human remains in 1874, 1893 and 1900.

During the twentieth century, human bones were noted in flower beds c.1958 and there were occasional finds of human bones during the excavation of the Camera in the 1960s. Fragments of human bone representing four adults and an infant were recovered from a wall foundation trench during work on the boundary wall between the Castle Garden and Castle Green at the west side of the Castle Entrance in 1972. In the same year, the installation of a drainage sump on the east side of the Castle Entrance uncovered human remains including two skulls. Also in 1972, during the conversion of the former Coin room of Taunton castle into a local history library, the excavation of shallow trenches in the rubble layer below the floor revealed human skeletal remains representing at least 18 individuals. In 1978, human remains were found on the north side of the inner Ward. In 1977, one of the library site trenches were re-opened to obtain a sample of bone from one the skeletons left *in situ* for radiocarbon dating. The radiocarbon date 860±70AD suggested a late Saxon date and suggests the large quantities of human remains recovered from around the castle are from a late Saxon cemetery lying beneath the castle. It has been suggested that the cemetery may be associated with the late Saxon Minster thought to have stood somewhere within the castle precinct.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient data on burials
 Burials included: None

References:- Clements 1984

Taunton, St. Paul's House**Unknown**

SMR No: 44473
 NMR No: ST 22 SW 147
 Parish: Taunton
 Date: Late Saxon ?

Inhumation cemetery
 No. of burials: At least 5 inhumations
 Associated church: Possible
 Associated barrow: No

The skeletal remains of at least 2 individuals were found in 1970 during laying of a gas main at the junction of Corporation and Tower Streets. Prior to 1929, Tower Street was narrower and the excavated area would have originally lain within the garden of St Paul's House. In 1989, the additional remains of three inhumations, 2 adults and 1 juvenile, were uncovered during the excavation of a service trench during a watching brief on the Eastern side of St. Paul's House. The W-E burials have been tentatively dated to the late Saxon period due to their proximity to other burials in this part of Taunton thought to date from this period. These burials lie in the vicinity of the site of the late Saxon minister. Alternatively, St Paul's

House is supposed to overlie the site of the medieval chapel of St. Paul's, founded between 1180 and 1217, although there is no evidence that the chapel ever obtained burial rights.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burial included: No

References:- Clements 1984

Taunton, Tangier

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 44493
NMR No:
Parish: Taunton
Date: Late Saxon-medieval ?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

A large quantity of human bone was uncovered during the excavation of the foundations for a gasometer in 1868. The site lies to the west of the cemetery at Castle Green. It is unclear whether these remains have any connection to the Castle Green cemetery, a burial ground which may have been associated with the late Saxon Minster. Alternatively, it is possible that this skeletal material may represent the formal re-interment of remains from the Castle Green cemetery disturbed by the construction of inner and outer moats of the castle in the 13th century.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure
Burial included: None

References:- Clements 1984.

Templecombe

Middle-late Saxon

Somerset SMR No: 55104
NMR No:
Parish: Abbas & Templecombe
Date: Late seventh to early eleventh century

Inhumation cemetery
No. of burials: 11 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Fragments of human bone were recovered during a watching brief of the construction of the Bowden Reservoir link water pipeline in 1991. This resulted in a small-scale excavation which recovered the remains of 11 individuals. The graves were orientated approximately east-west and cut into the cornbrash bedrock. All burials were supine, with 9 having extended legs and two with flexed legs. The burials were unfurnished and there was no evidence for the presence of coffins or wooden linings in the graves. The small cemetery was dated to mid-late Saxon period by radiocarbon dating.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Newman 1992

Wellington

Unknown

Somerset SMR No:
NMR No: ST 11 NW 4
Parish: Wellington Without
Date: Early medieval?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 cremation or inhumation?
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A burial, perhaps a cremation, accompanied by six small yellow metal bowls was found within a large vessel with two metal handles while ploughing a field in 1855-6. Parallels have been made to "Scandinavian" burials where there are examples of large vessels containing shield bosses resembling bowls and burnt bones. However, the location of the finds is now unknown and the burial cannot be securely dated.

Included in burial database: No – dating not secure.

Burials included: None

References:- NMR record

Wells Cathedral

Somerset SMR No: 15381

NMR No:

Parish: Wells

Date:

Early medieval-medieval

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: 316

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

The extension of the mason's yard and work to improve the drainage around the eastern cloister led to large scale excavations of the Camery at Wells Cathedral in 1978-80. A total 316 articulated burials dating from the Roman to late medieval period were recovered with 242 dated to the Saxon or Norman periods by a combination of stratigraphy and radiocarbon dating. The burials were orientated west-east and contained no grave goods. Evidence for the use of coffins or wooden linings, in the form of wood stains and nails, was observed in a number of graves. In addition, there were a few examples of stone lined and plaster lined graves, and the occasional examples of head niches and stone grave markers.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: Phases 2 (middle Saxon) and 3 (late Saxon-Norman) only.

References:- Webster & Cherry 1979:255; Youngs & Clark 1981:176; Youngs, Clark & Barry 1983:203; Rodwell 1982 & 2001.

Wembdon

Somerset SMR No: 12470

NMR No: ST 23 NE 61

Parish: Wembdon

Date: late sixth- twelfth century

Middle-Late Saxon

Inhumation cemetery

No. of burials: At least 22

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

The cemetery was discovered in 1984 when 3 inhumations were disturbed during the construction of an extension to 100 Wembdon Hill. An additional two burials were uncovered when a water pipe was laid from the extension to the road. Excavations by the Bridgewater and District Archaeological Society in 1985 uncovered the foot end of one of the previously known burials. In 1986 a tinned copper alloy penannular brooch, thought to date from 5-6th century, was uncovered when a tree root was dug out. In 1987, a flower bed in the front garden was excavated revealing an additional two inhumations. Later that the same year, further bones were uncovered in a foundation trench for a revetment wall in the back garden and the remains of a further burial were lifted. Later that summer, a large trench was opened in the back garden and a further 4 burials were recovered. In 1988, further archaeological investigations in the front garden of 100 Wembdon Hill uncovered another part of one of the previously excavated burials. A watching brief in the adjacent property of 98 Wembdon Hill uncovered disarticulated human bone but no intact burials or grave cuts were observed. In 1990, a further W-E 10 burials arranged in two rows were disturbed when the owner of 102 Wembdon Hill dug foundation trenches for an extension. Unfortunately,

the owner had disregarded the planning laws and the burials were only recorded during a site visit by the Bridgewater and District Archaeological Society as the owner neared the end of his excavations. Finally, a watching brief at 110 Wembdon Hill revealed no evidence that the cemetery extended as far as that property. Where known, the graves were orientated west-east and the bodies were supine and extended. Several graves contained evidence for coffins or wooden linings and a few were partially stone lined. The majority of graves were unfurnished, although one burial contained a shroud pin and another a strip of iron. Radiocarbon dating suggests the cemetery was in use during the late sixth to twelfth century.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: 12 articulated burials. The disarticulated remains, from 98 Wembdon Hill, were not included. The 10 burials from 102 Wembdon Hill were also excluded due to lack of detailed information.

References:- Langdon 1986; Youngs, Clarke & Barry, T 1987:158; Youngs, Clarke & Barry, T 1988:273; Holinrake & Holinrake 1989; Woods 1990; Woods undated

West Street, Axbridge

Unknown

Somerset SMR No: 44981

NMR No:

Parish: Axbridge

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

A skeleton was rescued from new sewer trench in West Street in Axbridge. No additional information available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burial included: None

References:- Somerset SMR records.

WILTSHIRE

Aldbourne

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish:

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: c.6 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1960, human skeletons were uncovered during construction work at Stockclose Road, Aldbourne. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 1961:48

Alvediston, Barrow 1C

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 92 NE 602

NMR No: ST 92 NE 32

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: Alvediston
Date: 2nd half of 7th century

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

The remains of a round barrow with surrounding ditch on Middle Down were opened c.1925. A primary inhumation was uncovered accompanied by a shield boss, a spearhead, an iron knife and a shale bracelet. The S-N burial, thought to date from the second half of the 7th century, was supine and extended with its feet lying under the centre of the barrow

Included in burial database: Yes
Burial included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:264; Geake 1997:186; Cunnington 1934:157

Amesbury

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1931, a human skeleton was uncovered during gravel extraction to the north of South Mill at Amesbury. The skeleton's legs were absent. No artefacts were found in association with the burial and the date of the burial is unknown.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1931a

Amesbury, Cursus Group

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 SW745
NMR No: SU14 SW426
Parish: Amesbury
Date: Roman or Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An intrusive male burial was found when the west mound of a twin bell barrow was excavated in 1722-3. The date of the burial is uncertain, but a Roman or early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:264

Amesbury, London Road

Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU01 SE400
NMR No: SU14 SE154
Parish: Amesbury
Date: Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In c.1835, several inhumations with knives or seaxes were discovered during road widening on London road.

Included in burial database: No – burials may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU14 SE400

**Ashton Valley II
Codford St. Peter**

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 94 SE 607
NMR No: ST94 SE62
Parish: Codford
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation, probably a primary inhumation, in the remains of a wooden coffin was discovered when one of the Ashton group of barrows was opened prior to 1812. The supine extended burial, orientated north-south, lay within a large cist cut into the barrow. No secure dating evidence was recovered and a Roman or early medieval date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:264; Cunnington 1933:157-8

Ashton Valley II

Unknown

SMR No:
NMR No: ST94 SE60
Parish: Codford
Date: 6th to 8th century

No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary inhumation was found during the excavation of a prehistoric barrow prior to 1812. The extended inhumation lay south-west to north-east and was accompanied by a firwood bucket bound in bronze and a large amount of corroded iron, possibly including a sword or spearhead. The grave goods suggest a early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – many be pre-7th century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:264-5

Avebury, South-east of Kennet

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 12 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1849, 12 skeletons were discovered in a barrow to the south-east of Kennet with their feet pointing towards the centre of the barrow. The radial arrangement of the burials, particularly in association with barrows has parallels with Anglo-Saxon execution cemeteries.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Pollard & Reynolds 2002:232

Barbary Castle

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

Isolated burial/Cemetery?

NMR No:

No. of burials: Unknown

Parish: Ogbourne St. Andrews

Associated church: No

Date: Saxon??

Associated barrow: No

Before 1934, iron knives, a spearhead and a seax of sixth- or seventh-century date were found at Barbary Castle, an Iron Age hill-fort. Later, between 1939-45, a number of skeletons were found elsewhere in the hill-fort's ramparts. Given the distance between the skeletons and other finds, they cannot assumed to related. As such the date of the burials is unknown.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:265; Cunnington 1933:174; Pugh & Crittall 1957:94

Bassett Down

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU17 NW400

Cemetery?

NMR No:

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: Lyddiard Tregoze

Associated church:

Date: Early Saxon

Associated barrow:

A number of skeletons were uncovered in 1822 during landscaping of the hill in the garden of Bassett Down House a few feet below summit of the hill. Shortly after these initial discoveries, the skeletons of two individuals interred side by side and each accompanied by a shield, spear, knife, fibulae and pair of clasps, as well as a string of beads. A coin and a portion of spoon were also recovered. Additional skeletons were recovered in 1839 during work further to the west. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burial probably pre-date 7th century

Burials included: None

References:- Goddard 1895; Meaney 1964:265

Battlesbury Camp, Warminster

Unknown

SMR No: ST 84 NE 400

Cemetery?

NMR No:

No. of burials: Unknown

Parish: Warminster

Associated church: No

Date: Saxon??

Associated barrow: No

Sporadic finds of human remains have been made in Battlesbury Camp Hillfort during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No dating evidence was recovered in association with any of the burials. Three Anglo-Saxon seaxes have also been recovered from the vicinity of the camp and it has suggested that the burial may be of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:265

Beggar's Knoll, Westbury

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST85 SE600
NMR No: ST85 SE21
Parish: Westbury
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An intrusive inhumation was found on the site of a ploughed-out bowl barrow. No dating evidence was recovered but a possible early Saxon date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1968:162

Boreham Down

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1931, a skeleton was discovered in one of the banks of an Iron Age field system while digging foundations for a shed. No artefacts were associated with the burial and the inhumation is undated.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1931b

Boscombe Down

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU14 SE68
Parish: Amesbury
Date: Early- Middle Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1930, a barrow on the Amesbury-Boscombe parish boundary was levelled to make way for a runway at Boscombe airfield. A spearhead, half of a pair of small shears and a bronze ring were found during the process and may represent the remains of a ploughed out secondary inhumation of early to middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:265-6

Boscombe Down East

Unknown

SMR No: **Isolated burial**
NMR No: No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Parish: Associated church: No
Date: Associated barrow: No

A human tibia was found in an area containing a number of rabbit burrows in 1931. Subsequent excavation uncovered an extended fragmentary female skeleton, orientated with its head to the east. The burial lay on its right side and appeared to have been interred with little care. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Stone 1933

Boynton

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 93 NE 550
NMR No: ST93 NE22
Parish: Boynton
Date: Unknown

Cemetery?
No. of burials: 13 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Thirteen secondary inhumations were discovered when a barrow was excavated at Boynton. No dating evidence was recovered and a Roman or early medieval has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record ST93 NE22

Bratton Camp

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST95 SW100
NMR No: ST95 SW2
Parish: Bratton
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

The excavation of Bratton Camp Long Barrow prior to 1812 led to the discovery of the remains of three skeletons, presumably secondary interments, near to the surface of the barrow. The location of the burials may indicate an early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:266; Cunnington 1933:162

Bratton Down

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST95 SW601
NMR No: ST95 SW24
Parish: Bratton
Date: Early to Middle Saxon?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Probable

A possible bowl barrow lying at the entrance of the Bratton Castle Hill-fort was excavated in the eighteenth century. A secondary inhumation was discovered accompanied by an axe and sword. The grave goods suggest an early to middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- NMR record ST95 SW24

Brimble Hill

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:SU18 SE410

NMR No:

Parish: Wroughton

Date: late 6th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Excavations in a ploughed field following metal detector finds uncovered two inhumations burials. One skeleton was accompanied by a pair of gilded saucer brooches and two beads. The other burial had a sword, two spearheads, a shield and a small buckle associated with it. The grave goods suggest a late sixth century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: No

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 2002:291

Broad Chalke

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU02 NW400

NMR No: SU02 NW18

Parish: Broad Chalke

Date: 6th and 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 25 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Between 1923 and 25, the human remains of at least 6 individuals were uncovered while digging for chalk at the side of the road at Broad chalk, some 400 meters to the south-east of the present church. Subsequent excavations uncovered at least another 19 skeletons. Many of the graves, which were orientated in all directions, contained flints or iron pyrites, placed either alongside or immediately above the skeletons. Eight of the burials contained grave goods and these suggested a sixth or seventh century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – many of burials are likely to pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Clay 1925-7a; Meaney 1964:266; Geake 1997:186

Broad Hinton Down

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU17 NW402

NMR No: SU17 NW14

Parish: Broad Hinton

Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

An intrusive inhumation was discovered during the excavation of a bowl barrow on Broad Hinton Down in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The burial was accompanied by an iron spearhead. The spearhead suggests an early to middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – Burial may pre-date 7th century

Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU17 NW14

Broad Town

Early-middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish:

Date: 6th to 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 2000, bones were exposed by livestock and soil erosion in a bank overlooking the village of Broad Town. Subsequent excavations uncovered the partial remains of a human skeleton. The remains were of a male of 35-45 years interred with its head to the south-west. The remains were radio-carbon dated to the sixth or seventh centuries.

Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
OxA 11173	1430±45	595-665AD	540-680AD

Included in burial database: No – possibly to early.

Burials included: None

References:- Clarke 2004

Broad Town, Clyffe Pypard

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU07 NE400

NMR No: SU07 NE8

Parish: Clyffe Pypard

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1834 or 1836, intrusive skeletons were discovered while removing the top of a barrow on the hill above Thornhill Lane. Items found with the skeletons include a iron arrowhead and 2 large beads – one amber , one glass and may suggest an early medieval date for these burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:266-7; Cunnington 1933:163

Broughton Gifford

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish:

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1862, three extended skeletons were discovered while digging gravel for ballast at Broughton Gifford. No artefacts or dating evidence were recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:267; Cunnington 1933:153

Calne, Church Street

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: CA011
NMR No:
Parish: Calne
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

In 1997, human remains were discovered when the pavement alongside the churchyard of St. Mary's Church was renewed. Part of a west-east burial with some iron nails, some with mineralised wood, was recovered. The burial is thought to have once been part of the churchyard and a early medieval or medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- McMahon 1997

Castle Eaton

Early Saxon

SMR No: SU19 NE400
NMR No:
Parish: Castle Eaton
Date: 5th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Ploughing disturbed a 5th century burial with grave goods, which included three pierced Roman coins, three glass beads, a melon bead and a fragment of bronze buckle.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 1977/1978:207

Charlton Plantation

Early Saxon

SMR No: SU12 SE401
NMR No:
Parish: Downton
Date: Late 5th to early 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 45 inhumations, 1 cremation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

A Saxon cemetery was discovered during road widening work to the north of Downton in 1981. After 12 burials were salvaged in difficult condition, construction work on the site was halted to allow a full archaeology investigation. A total of 42 graves, including 4 double burials, and a single cremation were discovered. The majority of graves were aligned west-east, although eight lay south-north and three north-south. Flints were used to partial line 3

graves and a number of graves contained evidence for the use of plank linings. Many of the burials contained grave goods and these items suggest that the cemetery was in use between the late fifth and early seventh century. A low mound lies to 15m to the south-west of the excavated area may have been the remains of a barrow.

Included in burial database: No – most burials pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Davis 1983

Codford St. Peter 6

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST94 SE401
NMR No: ST94 SE59
Parish: Codford
Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation accompanied by a bronze bound fir bucket was discovered when a bowl barrow below Codford Down was excavated in the early nineteenth century. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record ST94 SE59

Collingbourne Ducis

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU25 SW400
NMR No:
Parish: Collingbourne Ducis
Date: 6th to mid-7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 35 inhumations; 1 cremation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An inhumation was discovered by builders working on a housing development in summer of 1974 when disturbed by machinery. Another 3 graves were then excavated prior to main programme of excavation. In addition, a number of burials were discovered after the archaeological evaluation as the result of deep trenching with 33 graves, containing 35 individuals, being uncovered in total. A single cremation urn was also recovered from the subsoil of one of the graves. Twenty of the graves contained grave goods. The grave goods suggest a sixth- to mid-seventh-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – many of burials pre-date seventh century.
Burials included: No

References:- Gingell 1978

Collingbourne Ducis, Bowl Barrow

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 93 NE 550
NMR No: SU25 SW183
Parish: Collingborne Ducis
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An intrusive crouched inhumation accompanied by an iron knife was discovered when a bowl barrow, referred to as Collingbourne eighth-century, was excavated. The date of the burial is uncertain but the presence of an iron knife raises the possibility of an early medieval date for the inhumation.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Pugh & Crittall 1957:167

Compton Bassett

Late Saxon-medieval

SMR No: SU07 SW454
NMR No:
Parish: Compton Bassett
Date: 11th-13th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Burials were uncovered when the area to the south of St. Swithin's Church in Compton Bassett in 1993. A late Saxon or medieval date has been suggested for the burials. A further three west-east burials were partially uncovered during an archaeological assessment of the church in 2001. The bodies, which were planned but not lifted, predated the construction of the aisle in the thirteenth century and are unlikely to predate the first phase of church construction in the eleventh century.

Included in burial database: No – burials may post-date the study period
Burials included: None

References:- Hawkes & Adams 2001; Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 2003:232

Coombe Bissett, I Salisbury Racecourse

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 12 NW 601
NMR No: SU12 NW18
Parish: Coombe Bissett
Date: Early 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1803, evidence for a primary inhumation was found when one of four barrows near to the point where the Roman road crosses the Old Sarum-Shaftesbury road. The barrow contained a large oblong pit which contained grave goods but no body. The grave goods included a sword in the remains of a wooden scabbard, two bronze pyramid studs, three spearheads, two iron knives, a shield boss, bronze and iron buckles, rings of gold and silver wire, a gilded bronze handled bowl and two glass vessels. The grave goods indicate an early seventh-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:274-5; Geake 1997:188

Coombe Bissett, II Salisbury Racecourse

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 12 NW 601
NMR No: SU12 NW18
Parish: Coombe Bissett
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1803, one of four barrows, close to the point where the Roman road crosses the Old Sarum-Shaftesbury road, was opened. The remains of two unaccompanied skeletons, possibly secondary burials, were discovered. There was no evidence to date the burials but given their location, they may be early medieval.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:274-5; Geake 1997:188

**Coombe Bissett III
Cranbourne Farm**

Wiltshire SMR No: SU12 NW555
NMR No:
Parish: Coombe Bissett
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1994, human remains were discovered during the levelling work on the north side of a barn on Cranbourne Farm. Subsequent excavations revealed a west-east grave cut into the chalk containing an extended burial. There were no grave goods or dating evidence. It has been suggested that it was probably a Christian burial and may have dated to the early medieval period.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Harding 1994

Crofton Pumping Station

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 26 SE 550
NMR No:
Parish: Great Bedwyn
Date: Unknown

Unknown

Unknown
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church:
Associated barrow:

Sporadic finds of human remains have been made during the nineteenth and early twentieth century in a chalk pit close to the pumping station at Crofton, including a find of five to seven graves which were arranged like the spokes of a wheel. No dating evidence has been recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:265; Cunnington 1933:168

Devizes

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:

Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation

Parish: Devizes
Date: Unknown

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Before 1931, part of a human skeleton was found on Nursted Road in Devizes and there are reports of other finds of human remains in the vicinity. No dating evidence was reported to have been found with any skeletons. In 1931, a pot, possibly of Romano-British date, was found was also found in the vicinity. It has been suggested the burials may be of Romano-British date, and possibly linked to the Roman settlement some 800m away.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1931d:485

Durnford, Little Down

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:SU13 NW23
Parish: Durnford
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An inhumation accompanied by a spearhead of an unspecified metal was discovered when two barrows were opened on Little Down in 1732-3. In the absence of more information about the spearhead, it is unclear if the burial is early Bronze Age or early medieval.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:270

Durrington

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:SU14 SW629
Parish:Durrington
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1991, a small enclosure containing the partial remains of a human burial was excavated in advance of a water pipeline. The date of the burial is uncertain, but a Roman or later date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU14 SW629

Durrington Down

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU14 SW58
Parish: Durrington
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A human skull was found in a pond barrow on Durrington Down in c.1865. A early medieval or later date has been suggested for the skull.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:267; Cunnington 1933:163

Durrington Walls

Unknown

SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Durrington
Date: Roman or later

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1991, small scale excavations were carried out along the route of water mains between two reservoirs at Durrington Walls and Earl's Farm Down in 1991. During the excavations, the lower legs and feet of inhumation was found in a ditched enclosure by the Durrington Walls reservoir. The remains lay in a west-east aligned grave with nails, presumably from a coffin, surrounding the lower legs. No dating evidence was recovered from the grave, but the west-east alignment and suggestion of a coffin suggest a Roman or later date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated.
Burials included: None

References:- Cleal *et al* 2004

Durrington, South of Woodhenge

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 SE557
NMR No:
Parish:Durrington
Date: Unknown

Cemetery?
No. of burials: 11 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Eleven burials were uncovered during the excavation of a barrow south of Woodhenge in 1929. Three burials lay in the outer ditch and eight lay in the inner ditch. No dating evidence was found in association with any of the burials, but as secondary burials within a barrow a early medieval date is possible.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU14 SE557

East Kennet

Early-middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:SU16 NW24
Parish: East Kennet
Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation accompanied by a sword and a knife was discovered when a barrow in Kennet parish was opened in 1643. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:269

Easton Hill

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:SU25 NW400
NMR No: SU25 NW38
Parish: Easton
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The remains of a wooden coffin accompanied by a knife and double-sided comb and presumably a skeleton were found on Easton Hill prior to 1911. The date of the burial is uncertain but a Roman or early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:267; Cunnington 1933:168

Ebbesbourne Wake, Barrow Hill

Early-Middle Saxon

SMR No: ST92 SE400
NMR No: ST92 SE17
Parish: Ebbesbourne Wake
Date: 5th to 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

In 1926, an inhumation burial accompanied by a spearhead, shield boss and three iron shield plates was found on Barrow Hill by workmen laying a pipeline between the reservoir on the top of the hill and Cleeve Cottage. The name Barrow Hill raises the possibility that there may once have been barrows in the vicinity of the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date 7th century
Burials included: None

References:- Clay 1925-7b; Meaney 1964:265

Ell Barrow

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU05 SE400
NMR No: SU05 SE22
Parish: Wilsford
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An unaccompanied secondary inhumation with a cleft in the skull was discovered when Ell barrow, a Neolithic long barrow, was excavated in before 1869. The location of the burial may suggest an early medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:267; Cunnington 1933:166

Elston

SMR No: SU04 NEU03
 NMR No: SU04 NE27
 Parish: Orcheston
 Date: Saxon

Saxon

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 1 or more inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

A knife was found with skeletons at Elston before 1856. The knife is thought to be Saxon in date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:267; Robinson 1987

Erlestoke**Church of the Holy Saviour**

Wiltshire SMR No:ST95 SE551
 NMR No:
 Parish: Erlestoke
 Date: Unknown

Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 8 inhumations
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: No

The remains of eight skeletons were found when the Church of the Holy Saviour was built in Erlestoke. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR ST95 SE551

Everley (Everleigh)

Wiltshire SMR No: SU15 NE657
 NMR No: SU15 NE22
 Parish: Everleigh
 Date: Saxon?

Unknown

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary burial was discovered when the most easterly of the Everley barrow group was opened in 1853. The burial lay a foot below the summit of the barrow and near some fragments of Roman pottery lay nearby. A Saxon date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Thurnam 1960:332; Meaney 1964:267; Cunnington 1933:163

Fargo

Wiltshire SMR No:
 NMR No:
 Parish: Durrington
 Date: Unknown

Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: c. 30 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: No

In 1864, approximately 30 burials were found in a field at Fargo. At least one grave was stone lined. No dating evidence was found in association with the burials, but an early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:268-9

Ford Laverstock Barrow 1
(also known as Ford 17)

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 13 SE 401
NMR No: SU 13 SE 6
Parish: Laverstock
Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials:1
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An early Bronze Age cremation was discovered during agricultural activities. A circular earthmark suggestive of a barrow was observed surrounding the site of the cremation. Subsequent excavations uncovered the remains of a barrow ditch around a primary grave which contained the Bronze Age cremation. The tip of an iron sword, a bronze strip and unburnt human bones were also recovered in the immediate vicinity of the cremation. This suggests that the burial mound may once have contained a secondary inhumation of Saxon date with all traces of the grave being obliterated by ploughing.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Musty 1969

Ford Laverstock Barrow 2
(also known as Ford 18)

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 13 SE 401
NMR No: SU 13 SE 6
Parish: Laverstock
Date: late 7th or early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials:1
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A second circular earthmark was observed c.25 meters to the south-west of Barrow 1 (Ford 17) at Ford, Laverstock (see above for details of the excavation of barrow 1). Excavation of this second earthmark, referred to as barrow 2 of Ford 18 revealed a large grave lying in the entry of a penannular ditch. The grave contained the remains of an adult male accompanied by two spearheads, a shield boss, a bronze hanging bowl, a bone comb, a seax within a sheath and a buckle. The grave goods suggest the grave dates to the second half of the seventh or early eighth century. The presence of the ditch and the absence of any prehistoric finds suggests that the grave lay below a Saxon barrow.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Musty 1969; Geake 1997:186

Furze Hill, Tidworth

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU24 NW400
NMR No:
Parish: Tidworth
Date: 5th or 6th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A fifth- or sixth-century burial was found in a field lynchet on Furze Hill in 1993.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates the seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU24 NW400

Great Botley Copse, East Grafton I Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU26 SE401
NMR No: SU26 SE14
Parish: Grafton
Date: 6th or 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation burial, accompanied by a spearhead or awl and a bronze buckle was discovered during the excavation of a Bronze Age barrow on the edge of Great Botley Copse in 1910. The grave goods suggest a sixth or seventh date for the burial. Part of a second skeleton was found below this burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate the seventh century
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:268; Cunnington 1933:164

Great Botley Copse, East Grafton II Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish: Grafton
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary inhumation burial was discovered when a barrow at Great Botley was excavated in 1910. No grave goods or dating evidence associated with the burial was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:268; Cunnington 1933:164

Great Cheverell

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: ST95 SE5
Parish: Cheverell Magna
Date: Early or middle Saxon?

Isolated burials
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Sporadic finds during the first half of the nineteenth century including a glass bead, a sword and human bones, may indicate the presence of a possible early medieval burial in the vicinity of Knowtham Pond.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:267

Harnham Hill

Early Saxon

SMR No: SU12 NW400

NMR No:

Parish: New Sarum

Date: Early Saxon, probably 6th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: c. 62-67 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Possible

Following finds of Anglo-Saxon weapons, a field at Harnham Hill, rumoured to have once contained a barrow, was excavated in 1853. Between 62 and 67 skeletons were recovered in total, many accompanied by grave goods. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon, probably sixth-century date, for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century
Burials included: No

References:- Akerman 1853

Heytesbury, Bowls Barrow

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST94 NW400

NMR No: ST94 NW20

Parish: Heytesbury

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

When the Bowl's Barrow, a long barrow, was excavated in 1801, three intrusive burials were discovered. The burials were accompanied by a bronze buckle and a few pieces of bronze metal. The grave goods raise the possibility that the burials may be early medieval.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:266; Cunnington 1933:164

Heytesbury, Newtown Plantation

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST94 SW400

NMR No: ST94 SW14

Parish: Heytesbury

Date: 6th or 7th century

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1852, a headless skeleton with an iron buckle and two or three skulls was found during building work. The buckle suggests a sixth- or seventh-century date for the headless skeleton and the skulls may be contemporary.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:269

Highworth I

Unknown

SMR No:

Isolated burials

NMR No:

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Parish:

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

In 1959, the skeletons of an adult male and a hydrocephalic infant were found during building work at Highworth. No dating evidence was found in association with the skeletons.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Arkell 1959

Highworth II

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU19 SE551

Isolated burial

NMR No:

No. of burials: Unknown

Parish: Highworth

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

Several crouched inhumations were found in Cricklade Road in Highworth. No dating evidence was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU19 SE551

Hinton Down

Early –Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU28 SE400

Isolated burial

NMR No: SU28 SE22

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: Bishopstone

Associated church: No

Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Associated barrow: Yes

Excavation of a barrow on Hinton Down in c.1889-90 led to the discovery of a secondary inhumation. The extended burial, orientated with its head to the south, lay two feet below the surface of the barrow and was accompanied by an iron spearhead. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century.

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:269

Kill Barrow, Tilshead

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU04 SW550
NMR No:SU04 NW11
Parish: Tilshead
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Two secondary inhumations were found when Kill Barrow, a Neolithic long barrow, was excavated in 1865. The date of the burials is uncertain, but the location may indicate an early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:269; Pugh & Crittall 1957:144,144

King Barrow, Boreham, Warminster Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST84 SE400
NMR No: ST84 SE8
Parish: Warminster
Date: Late 5th to 8th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Three secondary burials were discovered when King Barrow, a long barrow near Warminster, was excavated in 1800. The skeletons were orientated south-west to north-east and one burial was accompanied by an iron sword. The presence of grave goods suggests an early or middle Saxon date for these burials. In addition, these burials had disturbed an urned cremation, which may be early medieval or earlier.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century.
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:269; Cunnington 1933:166

King's Play Down

Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 06 NW 600
NMR No: SU06 NW47
Parish: Heddington
Date: Saxon, possibly 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

When a barrow on King's Play Down was opened in 1909, a large central grave containing a supine male skeleton, orientated with its head to the west lying within the remain of a wooden coffin. The burial is thought to be Saxon, possibly of 7th century date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1909; Meaney 1964:269; Semple 2003

Knook

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST94 SE400
NMR No: ST94 SE21
Parish: Knook
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

When Knook longbarrow was excavated in 1801, four headless secondary burials, orientated north-south, were discovered. No dating evidence was recovered, but it has been suggested that the burials may be Saxon in date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:269; Cunnington 1933:164

Lake, Woodford Valley

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST94 NW400
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: 5th or 6th century

Isolated
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1996, archaeological investigations prior to the construction of amenities adjacent to the river Avon at Lake led to the discovery of a prone inhumation burial during the excavation of a lake lying adjacent to the river. The waterlogged burial, which was orientated south-north, lay on the north-west margins of the lake and had a wooden cover consisting of 14 loose oak timbers. A radiocarbon date from the timber suggested a fifth- to sixth-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- McKinley 2003

Lydiard Tregoze, Creeches Farm

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU08 SE457
NMR No: SU08 SE15
Parish: Lydiard Tregoze
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1890, a skeleton was discovered when digging a post hole on Owen Hale's Farm. The date of the burial is uncertain, but 'Norman' pottery was found on the farm a few years later, which may suggest a late Saxon to medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU08 SE15

Lyneham, West Preston Farm

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

The tenant farmer of West Preston Farm found part of a human skull at the mouth of a foxes' or badgers' earth in the side of a probable barrow in a field called "Witchhill". The rest of the fox/badger earth was excavated and rest of skeleton was uncovered. The body was supine

and extended with arms by its side and thought by excavators to be male. There was no dating evidence associated with the body.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Goddard 1914

Marlborough, London Road

Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU26 NW400
NMR No: SU26 NW29
Parish: Marlborough
Date: Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1927, workmen uncovered a skeleton accompanied by a Saxon spearhead on the London road near the Savernake hospital in Marlborough.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 1928:244; Meaney 1964:270

Marlborough, Silverless Street

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU16 NE483
NMR No:
Parish: Marlborough
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1?
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Fragments of skull were found in Silverless Street and handed into the police. No dating evidence is recovered but a medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU16 NE483

Malmesbury Abbey

Late Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST98 NW400 & 427
NMR No: ST98 NW67
Parish: Malmesbury
Date: 11th-12th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 6 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

The remains of three burials were revealed when an existing water pipe trench across Malmesbury Market Cross was re-opened in 1993. The burials lay approximately W-E. The bone condition was poor and the burials were left in situ with a bone fragment removed for radiocarbon dating. Analysis produced a date range of 1030-1220 AD at a 2 σ level of confidence. An excavation trench opened for further assessment of the site uncovered a further three burials. These were not fully excavated, although part of each skeleton was uncovered to determine that the graves were orientated W-E.

Archaeological observation of structural engineers test pits was conducted on the site of the proposed Ivo Fuch's Centre in 1996. Human bones were observed in two of the pits, some of which may have been in situ. There was no dating evidence recovered but the proximity of this site to the Malmesbury Market Cross site, some 50m away, may indicate that these remains are also of late Saxon date. Both sites lie close to the site of the Abbey church and its burial ground and, as such, the burials are thought to have been part of the presumably larger late Saxon burial ground associated with the abbey.

Included in burial database: No – insufficient information

Burial included: None

References:- Hawkes 1993 & 1996.

Market Lavington, Grove Farm

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU05 SW401

NMR No:

Parish: Market Lavington

Date: 5th to 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 42 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Between 1986 and 1990, excavations were carried out at Grove Farm, Market Lavington prior to redevelopment and uncovered an inhumation cemetery of 42 inhumations. Many of the inhumations contained grave goods including spearheads and brooches. The grave goods suggest an early Saxon date for the cemetery. A single inhumation burial to the south-west of the excavated may point to additional cemetery within the area.

Included in burial database: No – most burials pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Eagles 2001:210; Medieval Archaeology 1996:290

Melksham, The Grove

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Melksham

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

A north-south inhumation was found during gravel extraction at the Grove, Melksham. No artefacts or dating evidence was found with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1933:168

Mere, 9 Barnes Place

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST83 SW400

NMR No: ST83 SW75

Parish: Mere

Date: 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

The upper part of a female burial was found when the house at 9 Barnes Close was refurbished in 1995. The supine skeleton lay with its head to the west and was accompanied by a gold bracteate and two possible ear-rings with suspension loops and inset stones. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Wessex Archaeology 1995

Mildenhall

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU26 NWU13
NMR No: SU26 NW28
Parish: Mildenhall
Date: 5th or 6th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A skeleton accompanied by a pair of bronze gilt saucer brooches, a bronze pin, 2 iron knives, 21 beads and a bronze finger ring was discovered at Mildenhall in 1827.

Included in burial database: No – pre-seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:270; Cunnington 1933:168-9

Monkton Deverill

Middle Saxon

SMR No: ST83 NE401
NMR No:
Parish: Kingston Deverill
Date: 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 15 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Possible

A watching brief undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during the construction of the Codford-Ilchester water pipeline in the winter of 1989/90 led to the discovery of an inhumation cemetery. 15 graves were excavated in advance of the pipeline. The burials were orientated with their heads to the west or south-west. With the exception of one burial which contained a knife, the burials were unfurnished. One of the burials lay in the centre of an annular ditch, which may have contained a barrow. A number of graves had partial stone linings and one grave contained an organic stain, perhaps indicative a timber within the grave. The cemetery has been dated to the seventh century on the basis of the type of grave goods and other characteristics. The excavated graves are thought to lie on the periphery of a much larger cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Rawlings 1995; Geake 1997:186

Mount Sorrel

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU02 SW400
NMR No:
Parish: Broad Chalke
Date: Saxon?

Cemetery?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Anglo-Saxon burials were noted at this location and may have been part of a cemetery. No additional information available.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU02 SW400

Netheravon Aerodrome I

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 NE401
NMR No: SU 14 SW 550
Parish: Figcheldean
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1938, an inhumation burial was uncovered when trenches at Netheravon Aerodrome. Nails with fragments of wood adhering to them and part of an iron cleat, suggesting the presence of a coffin, were found with the body. The date of the burial is uncertain but a possible early medieval has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1939b

Netheravon Aerodrome II

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 NE401
NMR No: SU14 NE31
Parish: Figcheldean
Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1913, an inhumation burial was uncovered during the construction of clears for the officer's mess at Netheravon Aerodrome. The supine extended skeleton, orientated with its head to the west, was accompanied by a spearhead, traces of shield and a bronze pin. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial. A second unaccompanied skeleton was found in the vicinity of the first.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:270-1

Nettleton

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: 4th century or later

Cemetery
No. of burials: 15 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Excavations began in 1956 by Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society at Nettleton Scrub in a small valley where Roman remains had been known for sometime. Three cemeteries were uncovered. Two, cemeteries B & C, were of Roman date. The third, cemetery A, which

contained 15 west-east unfurnished burials, lay within the confines a first century enclosure. Many of the graves were stone lined and contained nails, possibly indicating the presence of coffins. The cemetery is thought to date from the second half of the 4th century or later.

Included in burial database: No – burials not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wedlake 1982

Newton Tony

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU24 SW550
NMR No: SU24 SW5
Parish: Newton Tony
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1959, an extended inhumation was discovered during the construction of extension of Newton Tony School. The date of the burial is uncertain, but a post-Roman date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU24 SW5

Normanton

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU14 SW95
Parish: Wilsford cum Lake
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An unaccompanied intrusive skeleton was discovered near the top of a Neolithic long barrow when it was excavated prior to 1812. A possible early medieval has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:271; Cunnington 1933:166

North Tidworth

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU24 NW55
Parish: North Tidworth
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 3 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1960, three skeletons were discovered during building works in North Tidworth. No artefacts or dating evidence was found with the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- NMR record SU24 NW55

Ogbourne St. Andrew**Late Saxon**

Wiltshire SMR No: SU17 SE609
 NMR No: SU17 SE31
 Parish: Ogbourne St. Andrews
 Date: Late 9th to 10th century

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 1 inhumation
 Associated church: Yes
 Associated barrow: Yes

In 1885, the Bronze Age barrow lying in the corner of the churchyard at Ogbourne St. Andrews was opened. A large number of skeletons, all orientated with their heads to the west, lay some 2-3ft below the surface of the barrow. These burials were thought to be part of the medieval churchyard. At a depth of 5ft below the surface of the barrow lay a single male skeleton lying in the remains of a coffin made of fir with iron coffin fittings, orientated with its head to the south-west by west. The coffin fittings suggest a late ninth- or tenth-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
 Burials included: Secondary burial in barrow

References:- Cunnington 1885; Meanry 1964:271; Semple 2003

Old Sarum**Unknown**

Wiltshire SMR No: SU13 SW404
 NMR No:
 Parish: New Sarum
 Date: Unknown

Cemetery
 No. of burials: 14 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: Yes

In 1889, the remains of a partially destroyed barrow, some 600 yards to the south of Old Sarum, were excavated. Fourteen skeletons, all extended bar one, were found within the barrow. The only grave goods found with the burials were two bronze buckles. All the skeletons had their arms bound behind their backs and the majority of inhumations were male. There is no evidence as to the date of the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
 Burials included: None

References:- Blackmore 1893; Meaney 1964:275

Overton Hill I**Early Saxon**

Wiltshire SMR No: SU16 NW403
 NMR No:
 Parish: West Overton
 Date: 5th to 6th century

Isolated burial
 No. of burials: 4 inhumations
 Associated church: No
 Associated barrow: Yes

Four secondary inhumations were discovered during the excavation of a Bronze Age barrow on Overton Hill in 1962. Three of the burials were accompanied by grave goods including two shields, a spearhead, two knives, brooches and beads. Finds of disarticulated bone and fragments of grave goods in the barrow suggest there may have been further secondary inhumations within the barrow. The grave goods suggest a fifth- to sixth-century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century.
 Burials included: None

References:- Smith & Simpson 1966; Eagles 1986

Overton Hill II

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU16 NW402
NMR No:
Parish: West Overton
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Initially thought to be a prehistoric barrow when initially excavated in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, later excavations in 1962 of a mound on Overton Hill have revealed it to be a second century Roman tomb with a circular setting of oak posts. A secondary burial was found cutting the edge of the ditch containing the posts. No dating evidence was associated with the burial but an early medieval date has been suggested. In addition, an iron knife and sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery found elsewhere in the mound may indicate the presence of other secondary burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Smith & Simpson 1964; Eagles 1986

Overton Hill III

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:SU16 NW400
NMR No:
Parish: West Overton
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Initially thought to be a prehistoric barrow when initially excavated in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, later excavations in 1962 of a mound on Overton Hill have revealed it to be a second century Roman tomb with a circular setting of oak posts. An unburnt human atlas and sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery may indicate the presence of secondary inhumations possibly of early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Smith & Simpson 1964; Eagles 1986

Perham Down, North Tidworth

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU24 NE400
NMR No: SU24 NW9
Parish: Ludgershall
Date: 7th, possibly 8th, century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1939, a skeleton was uncovered at Perham Down barracks accompanied by a spearhead and a shield boss. The shape of the shield boss suggests a seventh century or later date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Stevens 1940; Meaney 1964:271

Petersfinger

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU12 NE400

NMR No:

Parish: Clarendon Park

Date: 6th to early 7th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Human remains and grave goods were uncovered during chalk quarrying at Petersfinger near Salisbury in 1948. Subsequent excavation uncovered a total of 64 interments. The grave goods suggest a sixth- to seventh-century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – burials pre-date seventh century

Burials included: No

References:- Leeds & S. Shortt 1953

Pewsey, Black Patch

Early Saxon

SMR No: SU15 NE400

NMR No: SU15 NE43

Parish: Pewsey

Date: 5th to 6th century

Cemetery

No. of burials: 124 inhumations, 1 cremation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow:

Large cemetery in Black Patch (Blacknall) field was excavated between 1969 and 1976. The remains of at least 125 individuals, including a cremation, were recovered. The majority of individuals were interred in single graves but at least 2 double graves were excavated. Many of the graves contained grave goods and at least two graves contained charcoal lines on either side of the body, possibly denoting the use of a stretcher or bier. The grave goods suggest a sixth, or possibly fifth, century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – pre-seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Medieval Archaeology 1971:135; 1972:165; 1973:150; 1974:184; 1976:172; 1977:214

Porton Down

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU23 NW36

Parish: Idmiston

Date: Saxon??

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

An intrusive contracted skeleton was found in a Bronze Age on Porton Down. A date between the Iron Age and early medieval period is suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU23 NW36

Poulton Down

SMR No: SU27 SW400
NMR No: SU27 SW3
Parish: Mildenhall
Date: 6th century

Early Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A skeleton was discovered during the excavation of a Roman well on Poulton Down. The skeleton was accompanied by an iron knife, two iron buckles, three beads – one amber and two of vitreous paste, and a bronze needle. The objects suggest a sixth-century date for the skeleton. The skeleton appears to have either been dropped or thrown into the well with a sarsen stone thrown in on top.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meyrick 1949; Meaney 1964:271-2

Purton, "The Fox"

Wiltshire SMR No: SU18 NW401
NMR No:
Parish: Purton
Date: Late seventh- to eighth-century

Middle Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 6 or 7 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In the 12 to 14 years prior to 1912, 6 or 7 skeletons were discovered during quarrying in a field opposite "The Fox" farmhouse, in an area a short distance to the east of the Purton Church. One of these burials was apparently accompanied by 3 coloured glass beads, but no additional information is available. In 1912, a further 4 graves were discovered. The first burial was complete and accompanied by a seax, 2 knives and a blue annular bead. The second burial was incomplete with only the legs below mid thigh being present and was accompanied with a Fe spear head. A third burial, complete except for feet was accompanied by a knife and the fourth, a juvenile burial, with no surviving grave goods, had been largely removed by quarrying activity. A further 2 inhumations were uncovered in 1925 accompanied by a spearhead, knife and bone pin. The grave goods suggest a late seventh- to early eighth-century for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: Four burials excavated in 1912

References:- Cunnington & Goddard 1912; Meaney 1964:272; Geake 1997

Quidhampton

Wiltshire SMR No:SU13 SW400
NMR No: SU13 SW117
Parish: Quidhampton
Date: 5th or 7th century

Early-Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Two graves were discovered when a North Sea gas trench excavated. One burial had its head to the west and the other head lay to the south-west. Grave goods, which were partially recovered from the spoil heap included two applied brooches, a glass bead, a bronze pin, a bronze clip and an ivory ring with associated objects of iron and bronze which lay by the waist. It has been suggested that the graves are fifth century, but the ivory ring may have

been part of bag holding small items at the waist and these are usually dated to late seventh or early eighth centuries.

Included in burial database: No – burials may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 1970:208

Roche Court Down I

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU23 NE 400
NMR No:
Parish: Winterslow
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: 18 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1930 human bones were reported at the junction of two probable prehistoric ditches on Roche Court Down. Subsequent excavations in 1931 uncovered an execution cemetery of 18 burials orientated with their heads to the south. Nine individuals had been decapitated, while four were interred with their arms bound behind their backs. Heavy flints lay above many of the interments. No artefacts were associated with the burials and in the absence of any clear dating evidence a Saxon or medieval date is suggested. Three small barrows lie a few yards from the cemetery.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Stone 1932

Roche Court Down II

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU23 NE
NMR No:
Parish: Winterslow
Date: 6th to 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

The three small barrows on Roche Court Down were opened in 1931 after the discovery of an undated execution cemetery in the vicinity (see Roche Court Down I for details). Barrow 2 contained a large turf lined cist containing a supine extended male skeleton, orientated with its head to west-north-west. The skeleton had been covered with a thin layer of turf and the cyst was then filled with chalk rubble. The burial was accompanied by a knife in a scabbard, two pieces of iron, possibly a buckle or clasp and a leg of mutton. The location of the burial and the grave goods suggest a sixth- to eighth- century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Stone 1932

Roche Court Down III

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU23 NE401
NMR No:
Parish: Winterslow
Date: late 6th to 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 16 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

During excavation of Roche Court I and II, a few human toe bones were observed in a rabbit burrow some 40 yards to the north of Roche Court Down II. Excavation at this site uncovered 13 graves containing the remains of 16 individuals. The graves were orientated approximately west-east. There was no evidence for the use of coffins and only three graves contained grave goods, two with knives and the third interred with a leg of beef. One of the graves contained ledges along all the sides of the grave at a height of 16 inches above the base of the grave. The type of grave goods and mode of burial seen in the cemetery suggest a late sixth to early 8th century date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Stone 1932

Rodmead Down Barrow

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 83 NW 400

NMR No: ST 83 NW 35

Parish: Maiden Bradley with Yarnfield

Date: 7th or 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A barrow on Rodmead Down was excavated in 1807 and found to contain an extended burial orientated NE-SW. The burial was accompanied by a sword, shield boss, a large knife or seax, spearheads, a bronze bowl, a wooden bucket with bronze fittings, and a bronze bucket. The grave goods suggest a seventh or early eight century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burial included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:273; Geake 1997:187; Cunnington 1934:159

Roundway Down, Barrow 3¹⁴

Middle

Wiltshire SMR No: SU06 SW600

NMR No: SU06 SW4

Parish: Bishops Cannings

Date: 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

This barrow was initially excavated in 1805, and then reopened in 1855. The initial excavation discovered a skeleton orientated west-east, and an iron or ivory ring and 30 playing pieces and a large quantity of decayed wood, presumably a gaming board. The grave goods suggest a seventh-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Cunnington 1960; Meaney 1964:273-4; Geake 1997:187

Roundway Down, Barrow 6

Unknown

¹⁴ There have been a number of different methods of numbering the barrows on Roundway Down and this has caused much confusion. This study uses the numbering system used in Cunnington's original report (1860). For a comparison of all systems used see Geake (1997:187).

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish: Roundway

Date: Saxon?

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Two conjoined barrows on Roundway Down were excavated in c.1855. A secondary inhumation was discovered some 18 inches below the highest point of the barrow. No artefacts accompanied the burial nor was there any evidence for the date of the burial, although the location of the burial may suggest an early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1960; Geake 1997:187

Roundway Down, Barrow 7

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU06 SW1

Parish: Roundway

Date: Late 7th to early 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

In 1840, a Bronze Age barrow containing a secondary inhumation was excavated on Roundway Down. The skeleton lay within the remains of an iron bound wooden structure, presumably a coffin, and was accompanied by a bronze bound bucket, a gold necklace and a linked pin set. The grave goods suggest a late seventh- or early eighth-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Cunnington 1960; Meaney 1964:273-4; Geake 1997:187; Semple & Williams 2001

Salisbury, Harnham

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU12 NW401

NMR No: SU12 NW17

Parish: New Sarum

Date: Late 5th or 6th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church:

Associated barrow:

In 1931, a skeleton was discovered at Harnham during the construction of tennis courts at the Harnham Tennis Club. The burial was accompanied by two settings for composite brooches and a pin. The grave goods suggest a early Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial pre-dates the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Shortt 1948

Salisbury, Kelsey Road

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU13 SE400

NMR No: SU13 SE54

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: New Sarum
Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1878, a skeleton, orientated north-west to south-east, accompanied by a spearhead, knife and chisel was discovered by workmen to the east of Kelsey Road, Salisbury. The grave goods suggest an early-middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1933:169

Salisbury, West Harnham I

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU12 NW17
Parish: New Sarum
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumation
Associated church:
Associated barrow: No

In 1937, two skeletons were uncovered during the construction of a bypass for the Netherhampton Road. The burials were extended and their heads rested on blocks of yellow sandstone. No other artefacts or any datable evidence were found with the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Shortt 1948

Salisbury, West Harnham II

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No: SU12 NW17
Parish: New Sarum
Date: Unknown

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

In 1939, a skeleton, possibly lying within a wooden coffin, was discovered during construction work. The burial, which was orientated with its head to the north-east, was unfurnished. The burial lies not far from a church and the burial may be an outlier from the churchyard. No artefacts or dating evidence were found in association with the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Shortt 1948

Salisbury, St. Edmund's College

Early Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU13 SW402
NMR No:
Parish: New Sarum
Date: Early Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: c.20-30 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1771-1772, some 20 to 30 skeletons, many accompanied with grave goods, during levelling work to the east of buildings at St. Edmund's College in Salisbury. The nature of

the grave goods suggests a early Saxon date for the burials. A skeleton accompanied with a spearhead, knife and iron chisel found in 1878 near Milford Hill Building estate is thought to be an outlier from the cemetery at St. Edmund's College.

Included in burial database: No – most of burials pre-date seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:275

Sherrington

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 93 NE 401

NMR No: ST93 NE1

Parish: Sherrington

Date: Early to Middle Saxon

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

Four secondary inhumations were uncovered when Sherrington Long Barrow was excavated in 1804. One of the burials was accompanied by a spearhead, another was found with a sword in a scabbard, a spearhead, a shield boss, a knife, a brass stirrup and a thin bit of silver. The remaining two burials were accompanied by a small knife and a piece of corroded lead.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Cunningham 1806; Meaney 1964:275-6

Shrewton

Middle Saxon

SMR No: SU04 SE400

NMR No: SU04 SE1

Parish: Shrewton

Date: Early 7th century

Cemetery?

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

An extended skeleton was found when Shrewton Windmill was erected prior to 1812. The inhumation was accompanied by a knife, a “drinking cup” and two open worked bronze girdle ornaments. In 1968, another inhumation burial was uncovered. This female skeleton lay with her head to the west and was accompanied by a gold bracteate. The bracteate suggests an early seventh century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: The inhumation excavated in 1968

References:- Meaney 1964:276; Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 1969:128; Medieval Archaeology 1969:241; Geake 1997:188

Silbury Hill

Unknown

SMR No: SU 16 NW 406

NMR No: SU 16 NW 21

Parish: Avebury

Date: Unknown

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1723, a skeleton was uncovered during tree planting on the top of Silbury Hill. Six weeks later, a bridle, an iron knife and deer antlers were also recovered. The bridle was initially

dated to the ninth and tenth century, although it now seems more likely to date to the eleventh century. It has been suggested that the bones and the bridle might be part of a Viking burial. However, it is not clear if the human bones and the bridle were recovered from the same part of Silbury Hill. Moreover the bones were not necessarily contemporary with the bridle and may have dated from the prehistoric period.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- Cunnington 1934:162; Evison 1969:335; Pollard & Reynolds 2002:227.

Silk Hill, Brigmerston, Milston

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU 14 NE 729
NMR No: SY14 NE144
Parish: Milston
Date: 6th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary inhumation, accompanied by a spearhead or arrowhead, was discovered when a Bronze Age was excavated prior to 1812. The grave goods suggest an early to middle Saxon date for the burial. The location of the barrow now is unclear, but one of the barrows thought to be this barrow was excavated again in 1941 and a further three skeletons were uncovered.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:276; Cunnington 1933:162, 165

South Tedworth, Zouch Cottages

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU24 NW550
NMR No: SU24 NW64
Parish: South Tedworth
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1987, an inhumation was discovered in the side of a military trench cut into the side of a round barrow at Zouch Cottages, South Tedworth. The burial was supine extended, aligned north-south, and accompanied by an iron knife. The presence of knife suggests that the burial may be early medieval.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: No

References:- NMR record SU24 NW64

St. Leonard's Church

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU09 SW452
NMR No: SU09 SW22
Parish: Minety
Date: Late Saxon – Medieval?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

An inhumation in an oak coffin was found in 1907 at St. Leonard's Church, Upper Minety. An early medieval date has been suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU09 SW22

Stanton Fitzwarren

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU19 SE401
NMR No: SU19 SE7
Parish: Stanton Fitzwarren
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A skeleton accompanied by an iron knife was found when a pond was dug at "Van Diemen's Land in 1906. The presence of a knife may indicate a early medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:276

Stanton St. Bernard

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU16 SW402
NMR No:
Parish: Alton/Stanton St.Bernard
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Honey Street in Stanton St. Bernard is the site of an alleged pagan Saxon burial ground.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record SU16 SW402

Stonehenge

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A decapitated skeleton was discovered in 1923 to the north of the south barrow at Stonehenge during a programme of excavations between 1919 and 1926. It was one of three skeletons discovered during these excavations and the only one thought to be still extant. The remains of the decapitated individual were initially thought to be Neolithic or Roman and were thought to have been destroyed by wartime bombs. However, the skeleton's recent re-discovery and the ensuing radiocarbon analysis have shown it to be 7th century.

Laboratory Number Reference	Uncalibrated date	Calibrated age ranges	
		68.2% probability	95.4% probability
OxA-9361/9921	1397±32*	619-664AD	600-690AD

* Weighted mean of two radiocarbon dates (Pitts *et al* 2002:134)

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Pitts *et al* 2002

**Sutton Mandeville,
All Saints Church**

Late Saxon – Medieval

SMR No: ST92 NE404

NMR No:

Parish: Sutton Mandeville

Date: Late Saxon/Medieval

Cemetery

No. of burials: 3 inhumations

Associated church: Yes

Associated barrow: No

Archaeological evaluation prior to proposed drainage works in 1999 uncovered the remains of at least three graves, aligned west-east, partially overlain by the church tower. A loom-weight found in the fill of one of the graves suggest a late Saxon or Norman date for the burial or that deposits of that date were disturbed when the graves were dug.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: No

References:- A.C. Archaeology 1999; Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 2001:252

Sutton Veny

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No:

Parish:

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

An extended male inhumation, with a cut-mark on the skull, was found in the north-west quadrant of a bell barrow excavated in 1964. While initially, thought to date from the late Bronze Age, it has been recently suggested this individual may be a secondary inhumation of Anglo-Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Osgood 1999; Johnstone 1980

Swallowcliffe Down

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST 92 NE 402

NMR No: ST 92 NE 28

Parish: Ansty/Swallowcliffe

Date: Late 7th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A plough damaged Bronze Age barrow on Swallowcliffe Down was excavated in 1966.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burial included: All

References:- Speake 1989; Geake 1997:188.

Swindon, Abbeymeads

Middle-Late Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU18 NW404
NMR No:
Parish: Blunsdon St. Andrews
Date: Mid-Late Saxon

Cemetery
No. of burials: 4, possibly 6, inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The site was uncovered as part of an archaeological evaluation in 2000. The remains of four graves, on four different alignments, were uncovered. Not all graves were fully excavated, but one grave contained a copper alloy pin dating to the mid-late Saxon period, bronze lace tag and bronze mount with a gemstone inset. No skeletal information available as graves were either unexcavated or the bone uncovered was left in situ. Another two possible graves were also identified, although no skeletal evidence was found in their fills.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: Burial 303 only

References:- Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2000; Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 2002:289

Swindon, Evelyn Street

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU18 SE401
NMR No: SE18 SE3 & 113
Parish: Swindon
Date: Early-Middle Saxon

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

A skeleton accompanied by a spearhead and a knife was found by the railway bridge in Evelyn Street in c.1933. The grave goods suggest a early or middle Saxon date for the burial. A second early medieval burial was unearthed in 1978.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:276; NMR record SU13 SE113

Swindon, Wood Street

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU18 SE550
NMR No:
Parish: Swindon
Date: Unknown

Cemetery
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

During the last 150 years sporadic finds of human remains have been made to the north of Wood Street. No dating evidence has been recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:276; Cunnington 1933:156

Teffont Evias

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST93 SE400
NMR No:
Parish: Teffont
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial?
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

Human bones and a sherd of possible 11th century date were found near Teffont Evias Church. An early medieval date has been suggested for the bones.

Included in burial database: No -- not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire SMR record ST93 SE400

Temple Down, Preshute

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU17 SW400
NMR No: SU17 SW40
Parish: Preshute
Date: Early Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 cremation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An Anglo-Saxon earthen-ware vessel was excavated prior to 1812 on Temple Down. The vessel may have been a cinerary urn of early Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No -- burial pre-dates the seventh century
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:276-7

Tilshead Lodge Long Barrow

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU04 NW400
NMR No: SU04 NW12
Parish: Tilshead
Date: 6th to early 8th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1, possible 2, inhumation s
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An unaccompanied west-east burial was discovered when the Tilshead Lodge Long Barrow was excavated prior to 1812. The barrow was reopened in c.1860 and a second skeleton, accompanied by the remains of a shield and the remains of a wooden bronze buckle. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the second burial. The first burial cannot be securely dated, but may be early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No -- not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:277; Cunnington 1933:165

Trowbridge

Late Saxon-medieval

Wiltshire SMR No: ST85 NE450
NMR No:
Parish: Trowbridge
Date: mid-10th to 12th/13th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 162 inhumations
Associated church: Yes
Associated barrow: No

Excavations were carried out on the site of Trowbridge castle prior to redevelopment of the area. The initial excavations were limited designed primarily to assess the degree to which the castle survived below ground. A late Saxon church and graveyard was identified during these initial investigations. Almost a decade later large scale excavations were undertaken on the site of the castle between 1986 and 1988. A total in excess of 280 skeletons of late Saxon and medieval date were recovered during the excavations. 162 burials, many sealed by the defences of the anarchy period castle, were dated to between c.950 and 1139. The graves were all orientated with their heads to the west. There were no grave goods in any of the graves or any evidence for the use of coffins, although one grave had stone packing around the head and shoulders of the inhumation and a wooden plank appears to have been laid above the stones. Stones or skull were used to support the head of ten, possibly fifteen, inhumations and one burial lay on a bed of charcoal. Many of the graves had been partially cut into the underlying cornbrash and a few had partial stone linings.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: The 148 phase 4 (c.950-1139AD) burials excavated between 1986-8 only

References:- Graham & Davies 1993

Upavon Aerodrome

Unknown

SMR No:

Isolated burials

NMR No:

No. of burials: 2 inhumations

Parish:

Associated church: No

Date: Unknown

Associated barrow: No

In 1931, two skeletons, orientated with their heads to the west, were uncovered when foundations were dug at Upavon Aerodrome. No evidence as to the date of the burials was recovered.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1931c

Upper Woodford, Ashpot Cottages

Saxon

SMR No:

Isolated burial

NMR No: SU13 NW29

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Parish: Woodford

Associated church: No

Date: Saxon

Associated barrow: No

Part of a skeleton was discovered while preparing ground for a waterpipe. The skeleton lay on its side and may have been crouched as its spine was curved. However, the skull and limbs had been destroyed. The burial was accompanied by a small knife, which suggests an early medieval date for the inhumation.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 1962:246

Walker's Hill

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU16 SW627
NMR No: SU16 SW8
Parish: Alton
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

The intrusive extended burials of a woman and an infant was discovered when a bowl barrow on Walker's Hill was excavated in the 1850's. The date of the burials is uncertain, but an early medieval date has been suggested.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU16 SW8; Pugh & Crittall 1957:149, 206

Wanborough, Callas Hill I

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU28 SW401
NMR No: SU 28 SW7
Parish: Manborough
Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1927, a male skeleton accompanied by a spearhead and a broken knife was found south of the crossroad on the top of Callas Hill. The grave goods suggest an early-middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate the seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 1928:244; Meaney 1964:267

Wanborough, Callas Hill II

Early-Middle Saxon

SMR No: SU28 SW457
NMR No:
Parish: Wanborough
Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

An early medieval burial was found accompanied with a spearhead, a bucket mount and fragments of pottery cut into the remains of a Romano-British villa

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine 70/71:128

Wanborough, Foxhill

Early-Middle Saxon

SMR No: SU28 SW402
NMR No:
Parish: Wanborough
Date: 5th to 7th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 6 or 8 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Workmen digging trenches at Foxhill in 1941 discovered human remains accompanied by grave goods. A total of 6 or 8 extended skeletons were recovered in total and the grave goods included a pottery vessel, two knives, parts of three shield bosses, an iron sword and a spearhead. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burials may predate the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1942; Meaney 1964:268

Warminster

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST84 NE305

NMR No: ST84 NE2

Parish: Warminster

Date: Romano-British or early medieval?

Isolated burials

No. of burials: 4 inhumations

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

Four skeletons were found during the construction of a new military camp near Warminster in 1937. One skeleton was crouched, another supine extended and the body position of the remaining burials was unknown. Two knives were found with the skeletons and one of the skeletons had hob nails around its feet. A Roman or early medieval date has been suggested for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1939a; Meaney 1964:468-9

West Chisenbury

Early-Middle Saxon

SMR No: SU15 SW401

NMR No: SU15 SW11

Parish: Enford

Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: At least 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1928, an inhumation burial accompanied by a spearhead was uncovered when digging a pit in the garden of houses on War Department land at West Chisenbury. The spearhead suggests a late fifth- to eighth-century date for the burial. Other burials have been said to have been found in the vicinity when foundations for some cottages were dug.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1930; Meaney 1964:267

West Knoyle I

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST83 SE402

NMR No: ST83 SE9

Parish: West Knoyle

Date: Late 7th to early 8th century

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation burial was discovered when a bowl barrow near to West Knoyle Farm was opened in 1807. The supine extended skeleton was accompanied by a shield boss, a knife

and a spearhead. The grave goods indicate a late seventh- or early eighth-century date for the burial. It is unclear as to the burial was a primary or secondary interment within the barrow.

Included in burial database: Yes

Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:270; Geake 1997:188

**West Knoyle II (East Knoyle)
Keysley Down**

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: ST83 SE106

NMR No: ST83 SE18

Parish: Chicklade

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

A secondary burial was found just below the surface of a barrow lying a mile to the south of Keysley Lodge. The male skeleton was not associated with any artefacts and an early medieval date was suggested for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:270; Cunnington 1933:164

West Overton

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:

NMR No: SU16 NW93

Parish: West Overton

Date: Unknown

Isolated burials

No. of burials: Unknown

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: No

In 1957, skeletons were discovered when the bank by the side of a Roman road was levelled. The date of the burials is uncertain, but they may possibly be associated with early Saxon inhumations found nearby.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated

Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU16 NW93

Wilsford cum Lake

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 SWU59

NMR No: SU14 SW209

Parish: Wilsford cum Lake

Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial

No. of burials: 1 inhumation

Associated church: No

Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation burial was found in one of the barrow of the Lake Barrow Group prior to 1763. The inhumation was accompanied by a spearhead, shield boss and knife. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century

Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:270

Windmill Hill

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU07 SE21
NMR No:
Parish: Avebury
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 7 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

Seven inhumations were discovered when one of the barrows within the Windmill Hill Neolithic causeway enclosure was opened before 1849. A grape cup and stone axe were also recovered. The date of the burials is uncertain, but it has been suggested that they may be secondary Saxon inhumations.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- NMR record SU07 SE21

Winkelbury Hill I

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST92 SE401
NMR No:
Parish: Berwick St John
Date: Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Between 1880 and 1888, the barrows on Winkelbury Hill were excavated. Barrow 1 was found to contain a central secondary grave cut into the chalk. Post-holes were found in all four corners of the grave cut and the bottom of the grave was lined by a layer of flints. The grave had previously been robbed and the skeleton had been badly disturbed. The grave contained several iron bands thought to be from a coffin. The location and nature of the burial suggests a middle Saxon date for this burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Pitt-Rivers 1888; Meaney 1964:277; Geake 1997:188

Winkelbury Hill II

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST92 SE401
NMR No:
Parish: Berwick St John
Date: Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 30 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Between 1880 and 1888, the barrows on Winkelbury Hill were excavated and following the discovery of early medieval burials in two of the barrows, the area around the barrows was examined. A series of long narrow depressions were observed. Thirty were excavated and found to contain inhumation burials. Twenty-five burials were aligned with their heads to the west, while another two were aligned with their heads to the east. Three graves contained no skeletons. The majority of burials were supine extended, although a number of individuals were interred on their sides. Some of the graves contained grave goods including five knives, glass beads, a bronze pin and one grave contained iron rods and open work fittings

perhaps from a chatelaine or sachel. The grave goods suggest a middle Saxon date for the cemetery.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Pitt-Rivers 1888; Meaney 1964:277-8; Geake 1997:188

Winkelbury Hill III

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: ST92 SE401
NMR No:
Parish: Berwick St John
Date: Middle Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Between 1880 and 1888, the barrows on Winkelbury Hill were excavated. A central grave was found in Barrow 2 containing a secondary burial. The burial was supine extended with its head to the west and an iron knife lay above the body. The location of the burial and the presence of an iron knife coupled with its proximity to the burials at Winkelbury Hill II indicate an middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Pitt-Rivers 1888; Meaney 1964:277; Geake 1997:188

Winterbourne Gunner

Early Saxon

SMR No: SU13 NE317
NMR No:
Parish: Winterbourne
Date: 5th-6th century

Cemetery
No. of burials: 85 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1960, three graves were uncovered while digging a pipe trench. A further 7 graves were subsequently located and excavated by Salisbury Museum. In 1992, a sword was discovered during the construction of two bungalows some 30 metres from the burials discovered in 1960. The following archaeological excavation located a further 23 graves, with only those graves directly affected by the construction work being fully excavated. Later the same year, a further 24 graves were fully excavated prior to the construction work on an adjacent property. A further 21 burials were located between 1992 and 1994 while monitoring the installation of water pipers and electricity cables and during the construction of garage belonging to one of the properties. Only those under directly threatened by the building work were fully excavated. In 1997, an additional 7 burials, 4 of which were fully excavated, were located prior to the construction of bungalow on land adjacent to the properties excavated in 1992. In total, 85 graves have been located between 1960 and 1997. 37 of these have been excavated. The majority of the graves are orientated west-east and contain supine extended burials, although at least 2 graves were orientated south-north and one of the burials lay face down. Many of the burials contained grave goods. While detailed analysis of the grave goods from the graves excavated in 1990s has yet to be completed, they appear, like those excavated in 1960, to date from the fifth and sixth centuries

Included in burial database: No – predates 7th century.
Burials included: None

References:- Musty & Stratton 1964; Meaney 1964:278; Anonymous 1994.

Winterbourne Stoke I

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU04 SE401
NMR No: SU04 SE78
Parish: Winterbourne Stoke
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1809, a secondary inhumation, which had displaced the initial interment was uncovered when one of the barrow in the West Congar group was opened. The burial was accompanied by an iron knife. The date of the burial is uncertain, but the knife raises the possibility of an early medieval date.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:278; Cunnington 1933;166

Winterbourne Stoke II

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 SW723
NMR No:
Parish: Winterbourne Stoke
Date: Saxon?

Isolated burial
No. of burials: Unknown
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

A small disc barrow, one of the West Congar group, was opened in 1809. A rectangular cist, presumed to be later intrusion, containing a few fragments of burnt bone and a large glass bead. The barrow exhibited evidence suggesting it has been opened before and it is possible it had been robbed and the glass bead raises the possibility that the barrow once contained an early medieval burial.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:278

Winterbourne Stoke III

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No: SU14 SW556
NMR No:
Parish: Winterbourne Stoke/Wilsford cum lake
Date: Saxon?

Cemetery?
No. of burials: 5 or more inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

Prior to 1812, workmen found five or more intrusive inhumations just below the surface of a barrow. No dating evidence is known to have been found, but given the location of the burials an early medieval date is a possibility.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:278

Winterslow

Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU23 SW401
NMR No: SU23 SW43
Parish: Winterslow
Date: Saxon

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1870, an inhumation burial accompanied by a circular fibula or brooch and the fragments of sword scabbard was discovered. The grave goods suggest an early medieval date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate the seventh century.
Burials included: No

References:- Meaney 1964:278; Cunnington 1933:170

Winterslow Hut

Early-Middle Saxon

SMR No: SU23 NW400
NMR No: SU23 NW22
Parish: Idmiston
Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1814, one of the Winterslow hut barrows was opened and some two feet from the top was a skeleton accompanied by a shield boss and handle, a spearhead and a bronze bound bucket. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date for the burial.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Stevens & Stone 1938; Meaney 1964:279

Witherington

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU12 NE401
NMR No: SU12 NE19
Parish: Alderbury
Date: Late 5th to 7th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In 1874, a skeleton, orientated north-south, was discovered in a lynchet below the earthworks at Witherington Ring. The burial was accompanied by a sword, spearhead or ferrule, shield, knife and a strike-a-light and covered by large stones. The burial lay some 20 meters from a barrow. The grave goods suggest an early to middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:279; Cunnington 1933:170

Woodbridge Inn, North Newnton

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:SU15 NW400
NMR No: SU15 NW7
Parish: North Newnton
Date: late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burial
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: No

In 1935, two skeletons were uncovered during road widening work at Woodbridge Inn. The skeletons are thought to have lain close together with their head to the west and there were a number of blackened stones at the west end of the grave. The skeletons were accompanied by a shield boss and spearhead. The grave goods suggest a late fifth- to early eighth-century date for the burials.

Included in burial database: No – burial may pre-date the seventh century
Burials included: None

References:- Cunnington 1935; Meaney 1964:279

Wootton Bassett

Unknown

Wiltshire SMR No:SU08 SE550
NMR No:
Parish:Wootton Bassett
Date: Unknown

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 4 inhumations
Associated church: Possible
Associated barrow: No

Four skeletons, one with an associated weapon, were found to the west of the Old Vicarage at Wootton Bassett.

Included in burial database: No – not securely dated
Burials included: None

References:- SMR record card SU08 SE550

Yatesbury I

Early-Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No: SU07 SEU02
NMR No: SU07 SE9
Parish: Cherhill
Date: Late 5th to early 8th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 1 inhumation
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

An inhumation burial was discovered in a barrow at Yatesbury in c.1743. The skeleton was found below a large stone just below the surface of the barrow. The body lay in a stone lined grave and was accompanied by a gold ring, spearheads and a piece of brass. The grave goods suggest an early or middle Saxon date.

Included in burial database: No – burial may predate the seventh century.
Burials included: None

References:- Meaney 1964:279

Yatesbury II

Middle Saxon

Wiltshire SMR No:
NMR No:
Parish:
Date: 7th century

Isolated burials
No. of burials: 2 inhumations
Associated church: No
Associated barrow: Yes

In c.1833, two skeletons were discovered when a barrow was lowered in Barrow Field to the south of Yatesbury. The burials were accompanied by a workbox, three beads, and a large knife or seax. The grave goods indicate a seventh-century date for the burial.

Included in burial database: Yes
Burials included: All

References:- Meaney 1964:279; Geake 1997:188