

**All Saints Church,
Church Lane, Middle
Woodford, Salisbury,
Wiltshire.**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING &
RECORDING

REPORT

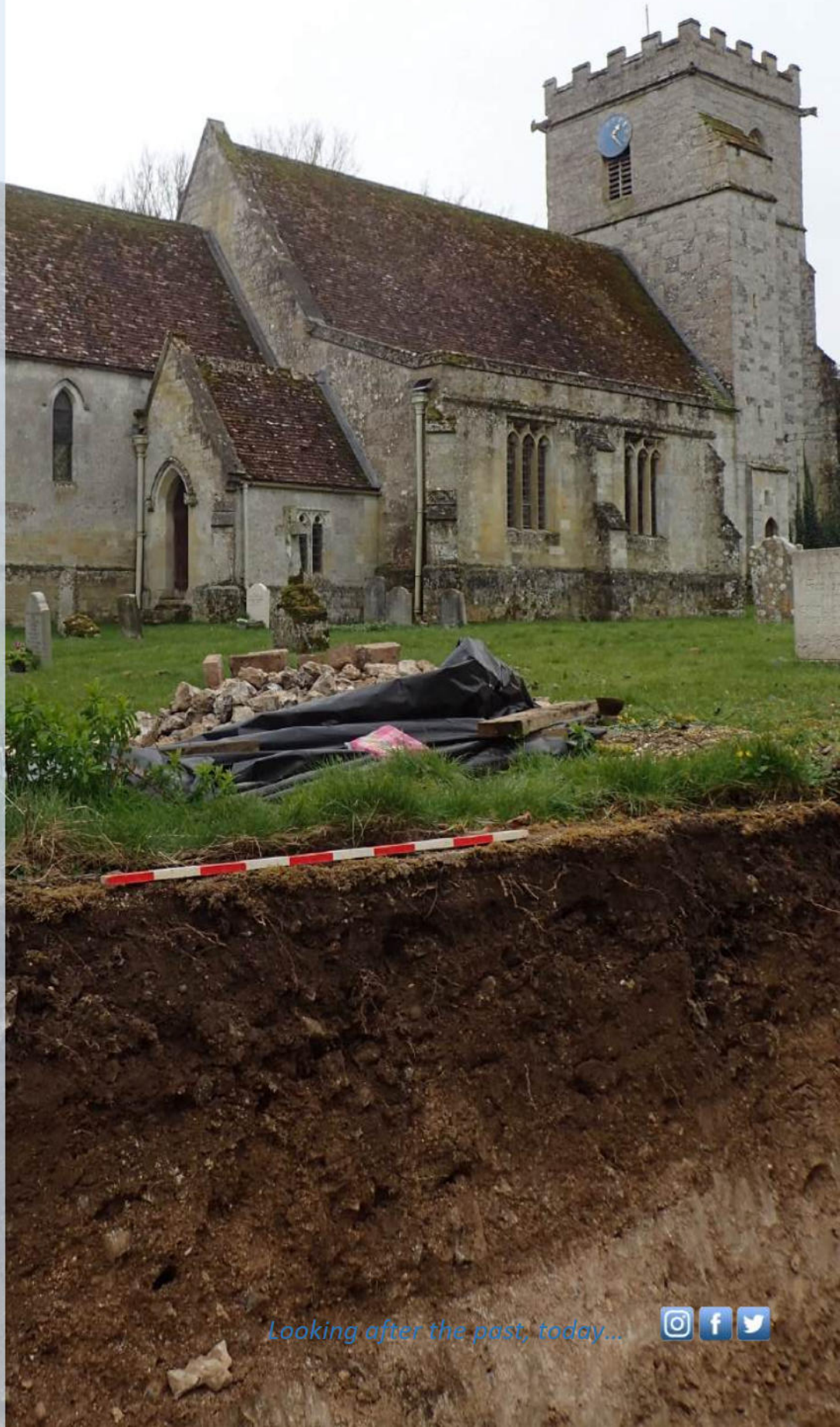
April 2026

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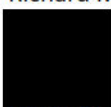
for

C1 project code: C1/AMR/25/SMW

PCC of All Saints Church

REPORT

Prepared by Cheryl Green
Date 24/04/26

Approved by Richard McConnell
Signed 
Date 25/04/26

Issue 01

PROJECT DETAILS

Consistory Court: Diocese of Salisbury
Planning ref. PL/2025/02038
Faculty ref. 2023-089525
Historic England listing & entry no.: Grade II, 1197978
Historic Environment Record Wiltshire
Collecting Museum The Salisbury Museum
Museum accession code N/A
OASIS reference contexto1-538290

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Front cover image: All Saints Church with graveyard wall excavations, looking SW

Summary

Context One Heritage and Archaeology carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Church Lane, Middle Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire, as a condition of planning permission and Faculty consent for works associated with the rebuilding of a collapsed section of the churchyard boundary wall.

All Saints is a Grade II listed church of 12th century origin, restored in the 19th century, and the churchyard will have been used for burial since that time. The line of the boundary probably marks the medieval perimeter of the graveyard; its raised internal ground level relative to the road reflects centuries of interment. The wall likely dates to 1901, which is when the lychgate immediately west of the wall was added.

Monitoring and recording were conducted during the dismantling and reconstruction of the collapsed wall, which included reducing the internal churchyard ground level. These works revealed a single unmarked grave of a subadult individual, which was partially exposed in the section alongside evidence of an earlier grave cut at the same horizon. The surface of the grave was located at a depth of just 0.40m below the modern cemetery ground level, and potentially represents a medieval interment at the graveyard perimeter, or alternatively reflects significant historical ground reduction within the cemetery. The wall itself was found to have been constructed directly onto the external ground surface without formal foundations, highlighting its relatively recent and unstable nature.

Contents

Summary	1
1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	3
3. Archaeological aims and research objectives	4
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	5
6. Discussion	7
7. Archive	8
8. Bibliography	8

Figures

Figure 1. Site setting with excavation location & unmarked grave	2
Figure 2. Location of collapsed wall (1m scale, looking S)	6
Figure 3. Cross-section of wall (1m scale, looking W)	6
Figure 4. Excavated section behind collapsed wall showing unmarked graves (1m scale, looking S)	6
Figure 5. Human bone from N edge of grave [104] (0.5m scale)	7

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Church Lane, Middle Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**), during the rebuilding of a collapsed five-metre length of flint boundary wall alongside the lychgate at the north-east corner of the churchyard. The project was commissioned by the PCC of All Saints.

- 1.2 A consultation response from Roland Smith, Assistant County Archaeologist with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), dated 30 April 2025 (ref. WC-25-04-332867), provided the following comments:

"The Grade II listed Church of All Saints is of 12th-century origin and the churchyard wall that is the subject of the proposed rebuilding probably marks the line of the original boundary of the medieval graveyard, although the existing wall above ground may be of far more recent date. The graveyard will therefore have witnessed burial over a period of 800 years or so. The longevity of burial within the graveyard is attested by the significantly higher ground level within as against without the graveyard.

The proposal sets out details of dismantling the current wall, reducing the ground level within the graveyard adjacent to the wall, constructing a new wall foundation, and rebuilding the wall to a reduced height in places, largely re-using material from the dismantled wall.

The accompanying 'Design and Access Statement' (ELM Architects, February 2025) notes (Para. 4.04) that 'An archaeological watching brief will be necessary to oversee the localized excavations for the wall's construction. I agree that this would be precautionary.'

- 1.3 The requirement for archaeological monitoring and recording is set out in Condition 3 of the Decision Notice for planning permission (reference PL/2025/02038; decision dated 9 July 2025), which states that:

"No rebuilding of the church boundary wall shall commence until:

- a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

REASON: In order to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and to make this evidence and any archive generated publicly accessible in accordance with Paragraph 211 of the NPPF.

The programme of archaeological work should comprise the archaeological monitoring of those rebuilding works that have the potential to impact on burials and other buried archaeological remains. The programme of archaeological work will conclude with the preparation of a report on the results commensurate with their significance."

- 1.4 The requirement is also set out in Condition 7, 9 and 10 of Faculty consent (reference 2023-089525; dated 27 August 2025), which state that:

"7. The excavation works in relation to the wall shall take place subject to archaeological oversight agreed with the DAC archaeological advisor. If agreement cannot be reached the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor for determination.

9. Any disarticulated remains disturbed during the excavations for the works to the wall shall be retained within the churchyard and, where it is necessary to remove them from the ground, stored securely. Those remains shall be reinterred as soon as possible in a location as close as is reasonably practicable to that from which they came under the direction of the incumbent.

10. Excavation works for the works for the wall shall cease upon the discovery of articulated human remains. The advice of the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor shall be sought and the remains dealt with in accordance with that advice. Such remains shall be screened from public view and, where it is necessary to remove them from the ground, stored securely. Where it is thought that the remains come from more than one burial, where reinterment is necessary, efforts shall be made to keep and reinter them separately. Any reinterment shall be marked on the churchyard plan. The Petitioners or the Diocesan Advisory Committee may refer the matter to the Chancellor for further directions where there is controversy, disagreement or uncertainty."

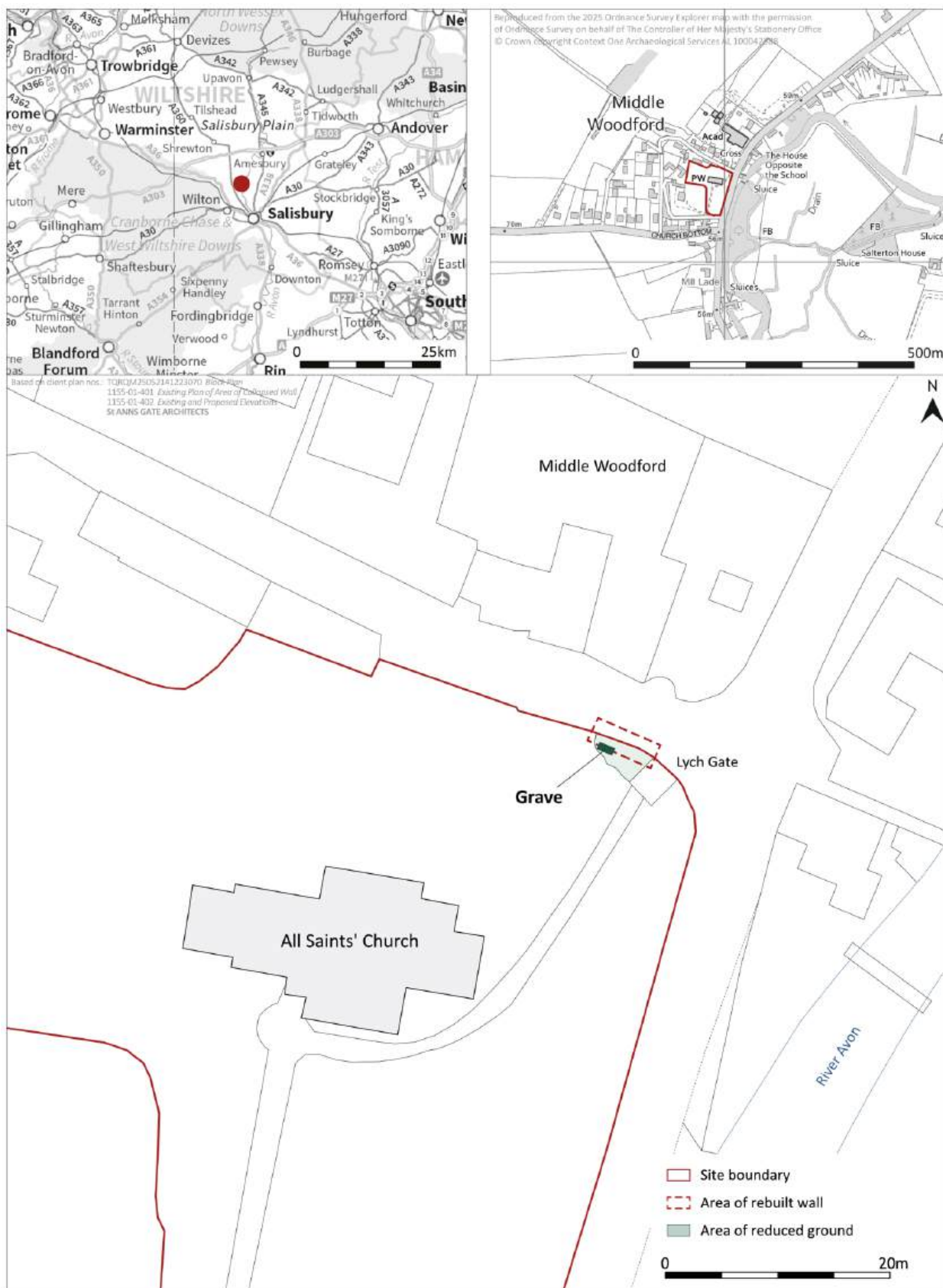


Figure 1. Site setting with excavation location & unmarked grave

- 1.5 The programme of archaeological works comprised four elements: the production of a Project Design (PD) which sets out the project strategy; archaeological monitoring and recording; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.6 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 218 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DLUHC 2024). The treatment of human remains complied with the ecclesiastical Faculty issued by the Diocese of Salisbury for this scheme and with *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2017).

2. The Site

- 2.1 All Saints Church (centred on NGR SU 11912 36221) stands in Middle Woodford, towards the eastern side of Church Lane in the Woodford Valley on the west bank of the River Avon, approximately 8km north of Salisbury (**Figure 1**). The churchyard is bounded on its northern and eastern sides by narrow roads; the principal access is via a timber lychgate at the north-east corner. Immediately west of this lychgate, a five-metre run of wall collapsed in 2023. Salvaged flint from the collapse has been stored within the churchyard for re-use. The church is largely situated on level ground at an average height of c. 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Bedrock geology comprises chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation with superficial head deposits of alluvium and local river-terrace gravels (BGS 2025). The soils are characterised as freely draining, lime-rich, slightly alkaline soils developed over chalk (CSAIS 2025).

- 2.2 Although substantially restored in the 19th century, the church is of 12th century origin and is statutorily listed at Grade II. The Historic England List Entry (no. 1197978) describes the church as follows:

"C12, C15, much restored in 1845 by T.H. Wyatt. Tower, flint and limestone chequerwork, the remainder of building C19 Tisbury stone ashlar incorporating C12 worked stone. Tiled roofs, lead to aisles. Nave with south porch, short north and south aisles, chancel with north vestry, and C15 west tower with an external stair tower on north side. Nave has pilaster buttresses, and 2-light cusped windows with label hoods. Aisles have offsetting buttresses and 3-light windows. Parapet. Chancel has high set lancets with dripmouldings, all with varied mask terminals. Three-light east window with C19 curvilinear tracery. Tower is of 2 stages, angle buttresses and 2-light bell openings, crenellated parapet and corner gargoyles. West door and 3-light window over. South porch C19, steeply gabled, with large terminals to four-centred outer arch. C12 inner door with nook shafts and scalloped capitals, and an outer order of arch lozenges, inner of horizontal chevrons. Two centred door set within. Mass dial at high level. Interior: Nave plastered and flagged. C19 roof of 4 bays; arch braced collars on hammer beams, and shaped wind braces to single purlins. Two bay arcade to each short aisle, that on south C15 hollow sided octagonal columns, capitals and imposts, one with trefoiled niche, and arcade repeated in C19 on north. Chancel arch with robust stiff leaf capitals with dog-tooth band on double shafts. Tower arch C15 with inner shaft and outer hollow chamfer, and arch of two hollow chamfered orders. Chancel, also C19, of 2 bays, similar roof. C15 piscina on south side."

- 2.3 The line of the churchyard wall corresponds to the original medieval boundary of the burial ground with the higher ground within the graveyard relative to the road reflecting many centuries of interment. Two graves (Jack and Gwen Alexander) lay within one metre of the wall alignment; these have been exhumed and reburied, and the memorial relocated. Unmarked graves were anticipated, along with disarticulated bone redistributed when graves were cut and re-cut over time. There was also potential for structural features (for example, grave linings, kerbs, or vaults) in the vicinity of the wall. The works also had the potential to reveal details of the wall's construction phases and any earlier boundary arrangements that might predate the current flintwork.
- 2.4 The wider environs of Middle Woodford contains evidence of prehistoric activity, including an Iron Age enclosure and an alleged settlement within the village itself. The name "Woodford" appears in a form recorded in 972 as *Wuduforda* (Old English for "ford in or by a wood"). The manor of Woodford was held by the Bishop of Salisbury from before the Norman Conquest, and remained in episcopal hands until 1869. All Saints Church was established by the 12th century and a mill recorded from the 16th century, set within a landscape of open fields and managed water meadows. Post-medieval agriculture and modest 19th to 20th century expansion altered parts of the village but left substantial areas of undisturbed ground, giving the location a generally high archaeological potential for prehistoric, medieval, and early post-medieval remains within the proposed area of works.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological monitoring were to:

- record any articulated human remains, excavate where necessary (with approval of Registrar) & rebury;
- recover any disarticulated human remains, record & rebury;
- identify and record any tombs/ vaults;
- identify, investigate and record any other significant buried archaeological deposits/ features/ structures;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate.

3.2 The research objectives were to:

- identify the burial horizon and any *in situ* graves;
- determine whether there is any evidence relating to potential Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon occupation and origins of the medieval church and settlement.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2023) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015a). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (CIfA 2014, revised 2022) and the *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2019, revised 2021), at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 The project was monitored by WCAS and Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC), although a monitoring visit was not deemed necessary. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 Archaeological monitoring and recording related to the careful dismantling of the remaining unstable fabric of the churchyard wall as required, cutting back the exposed cemetery section by c. 0.50m to provide a working width for re-building the wall, and lowering the ground level within the churchyard locally behind the wall line to reduce the retained height.
- 4.4 Prior to the commencement of Site works, the excavation methodology was agreed between those responsible for carrying out the groundworks and C1 to ensure that all parties were aware of the monitoring requirements. All groundworks were carried out with a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- 4.5 An archaeologist was on Site to monitor all the above specified groundworks with the aim of identifying and recording any archaeological remains present, and providing direction when required.
- 4.6 All recording was carried out in accordance with a Selection Strategy for the project and followed advice set-out in the *Selection Toolkit* produced by the CIfA. These recognise that not all records and materials collected or created throughout an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. The Selection Strategy is guided by the principal aims, research objectives, and broader research objectives of the project; by the requirements of the depository; consultation with appointed specialists; and preferences of the landowner. The Selection Strategy did not require any revisions during or following completion of the project.
- 4.7 The Selection Strategy included a Data Management Plan (DMP) and follows CIfA advice (<https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/planning>). The DMP sets-out key details of the project, relevant people involved in data creation, responsibility and management; the type of data created and collected within a projects; data standards or methods, how data will be managed and documented; how the data will be stored, secured, accessed and backed-up; the process for data selection through to archiving; the intended archive repository and deposition process; and data sharing (including restrictions).

- 4.8 By default, core details of the deposit sequence was recorded on a C1 site data spreadsheet in digital format using an iPhone. Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts and disarticulated bone.
- 4.9 A photographic record of the monitoring and recording was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (Historic England 2015b).
- 4.10 Skeletal remains that appeared to be *in-situ* were partly exposed by the works; a slight adjustment to the dig extent meant that excavation was not necessary although several bones were dislodged before the mitigation strategy was deployed. The remains were immediately covered and kept away from public view following current best-practice as set-out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (<https://apabe.archaeologyuk.org/>), *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2017), and *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018). The bone recovered during the works was reburied within an excavated slot in the new foundation trench immediately below the grave (see **Figure 1**).

5. Results

- 5.1 In accordance with standard archaeological practice, each deposit recorded during the investigation was given a unique context number and is shown in standard brackets, e.g. (100) with cuts shown in square brackets, e.g. [101]. Deposit colours were matched on Site against a Munsell soil colour chart and described against the relevant hue and reference, e.g. brownish yellow (10YR 6/8).
- 5.2 The churchyard wall was found to have no foundation and narrowed towards the base, sloping out towards the road. It comprises stone rubble bonded with yellow lime mortar and constructed directly against the cemetery soils (**Figures 2 & 3**). The rounded parapet is disproportionately large, built of flint set in cement with a brick course at the lower edge. Attempts to strengthen the wall are represented by the brick buttresses ranged along the outer face and, more recently, concrete blocks inserted within the surviving section adjacent to the collapse.
- 5.3 The deposit sequence in the exposed cemetery section comprised 0.15m of topsoil and turf (100), a very dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2) soft silt loam with sparse flint and chalk fragments (**Figures 2 & 4**). This covered a 0.25m deep subsoil (101) of friable dark greyish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam containing a moderate amount of large flint nodules and chalk fragments. Below this was a further 0.35m deep subsoil (102) of friable greyish brown (10YR 5/2) loam; this resembled the overlying subsoil (101) but with a notably higher chalk content presumably derived from upcast during the digging of graves. This is in keeping with a cemetery soil and directly covered the natural chalk (107).
- 5.4 An unmarked grave [104] was exposed within the excavated cemetery section (**Figure 4**); several bones were dislodged by the machine but may have been previously disturbed by the construction of the churchyard wall (see below). The left foot of the individual within the grave was very slightly exposed, re-buried and left *in-situ*; the position near the east end of the grave suggests a west to east alignment for the burial. The grave, measuring 1.75m long and 0.50 deep with a slightly concave base and moderately sloping ends, cut through the earlier cemetery soil (102) and was sealed below the subsoil (101). The backfill (103) comprised a soft very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt loam with chalk gravel; this gravel was abundant near the base, a common feature of chalk-cut burials, and was very loose with a few voids in the section suggesting the skeleton lay immediately beyond a thin soil interface. At the east end, the grave [104] appeared to cut the east end (0.50m) of an earlier grave at the same horizon, also sealed by the cemetery soil (102). This feature had a paler chalky backfill (105) and was cut [106] straight into the chalk (107).



Figure 2. Location of collapsed wall (1m scale, looking S)



Figure 3. Cross-section of wall (1m scale, looking W)



Figure 4. Excavated section behind collapsed wall showing unmarked graves (1m scale, looking S)

Human remains

- 5.5 A small assemblage of human skeletal remains were dislodged from the fill (103) of unmarked grave [104] (**Figure 5**), and likely associated with the associated interment. The assemblage was subject to a rapid visual assessment to determine the minimum number of individuals (MNI), skeletal representation, and preservation condition, prior to immediate re-burial. The recovered remains comprised the left lower limb (specifically the femur, tibia, and fibula) alongside fragments of the ilium, ischium, sacral vertebrae, and several probable ribs. The overall condition of the bone was fair to poor, exhibiting moderate cortical weathering and evidence of post-mortem breakage. Biological analysis indicates the individual was a subadult, as evidenced by the relatively small long bone diaphyses (with the femur measuring 27.5cm) and the fact that all visible epiphyses remained unfused. Based on the morphology of the pelvic elements and the overall size of the long bones, the remains are consistent with an older child or early adolescent. No macroscopically visible trauma or pathological lesions were noted on the surviving cortical surfaces.



Figure 5. Human bone from N edge of grave [104] (0.5m scale)

Finds

- 5.6 No finds were observed during the monitoring works except for modern brick fragments, which were not collected.

6. Discussion

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording identified a well-developed cemetery soil (102) at approximately 0.40m below the modern ground level along with the surface of an unmarked grave [104]. The fact that this grave cuts through an earlier burial ([106]) at the same horizon suggests a sustained period of interment in this specific area of the churchyard. The shallow nature of the burial presents two possibilities: either the remains are of significant antiquity (perhaps medieval), or the graveyard has undergone substantial ground reduction, a common occurrence in the 19th century. Given the position of the grave at the boundary of the churchyard, the interment of a subadult in this peripheral location is consistent with established medieval and post-medieval burial practices.

- 6.2 Osteological assessment of the dislodged remains from grave [104] indicates they belong to a single subadult, likely an older child or early adolescent. Local accounts indicate that a fence occupied this boundary until the mid-20th century, at which point the flint wall may have been constructed suggesting a later date than the lychgate. It is highly probable that the original construction of the wall dislodged the left leg and pelvic elements of the individual in grave [104]. These elements appear to have been crudely redeposited into voids behind the wall fabric at that time. In accordance with Diocesan Faculty conditions, all dislodged remains were securely stored during the works and subsequently reinterred as close to their original location as possible within the base of the new foundation trench.

7. Archive

- 7.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 211). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive and the artefact/ecofact assemblage; these will be created, compiled, transferred and curated in accordance with current guidance on the treatment of archaeological archives (Brown 2011; Historic England 2022).

Paper/digital archive

- 7.2 Where archaeological features/structures/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository (the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data.
- 7.3 In this case, recording was confined to digital methods and has been incorporated into this assessment report.

Physical archive

- 7.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding human remains and any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996 and The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002).
- 7.5 On this occasion, there is no physical archive to deposit and the receiving institution (Hampshire Cultural Trust) will be informed accordingly.

Dissemination: report

- 7.6 Digital copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - WCAS in PDF/A format and accompanying GIS shapefiles (ESRI) so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committee;
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 7.7 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical.

8. Bibliography

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