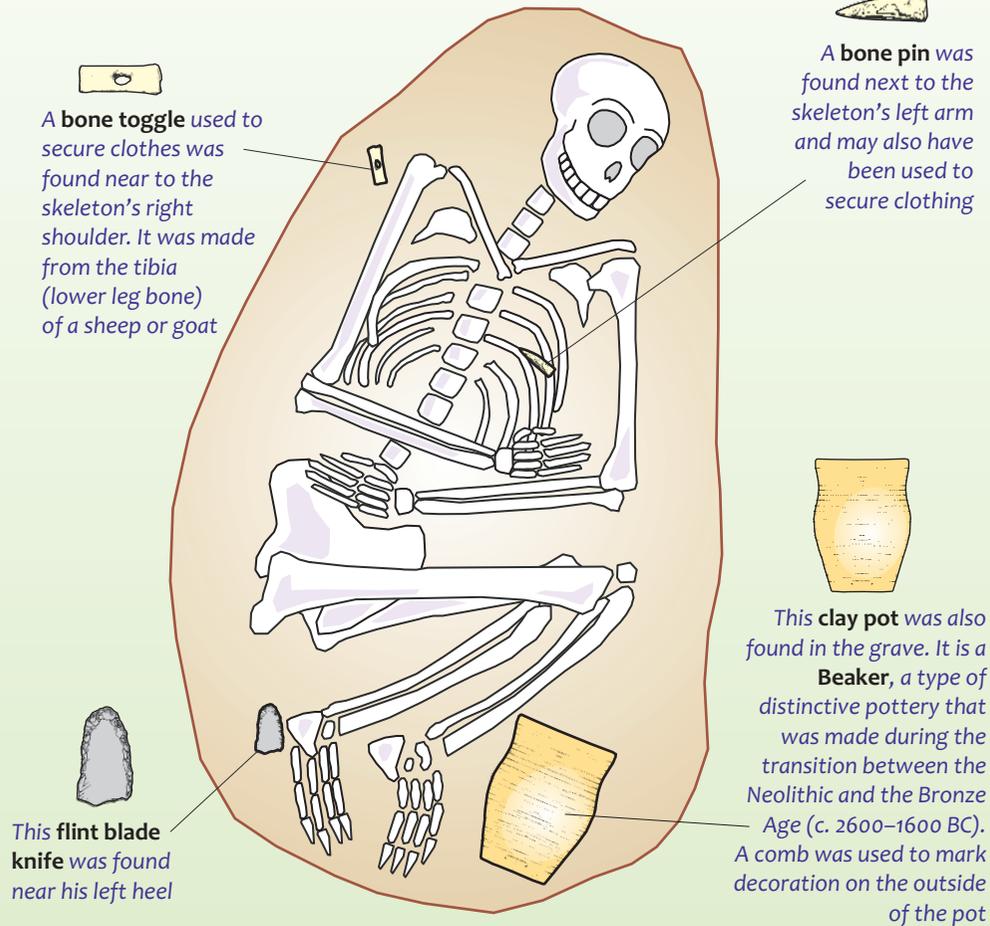


Neolithic/Bronze Age Grave

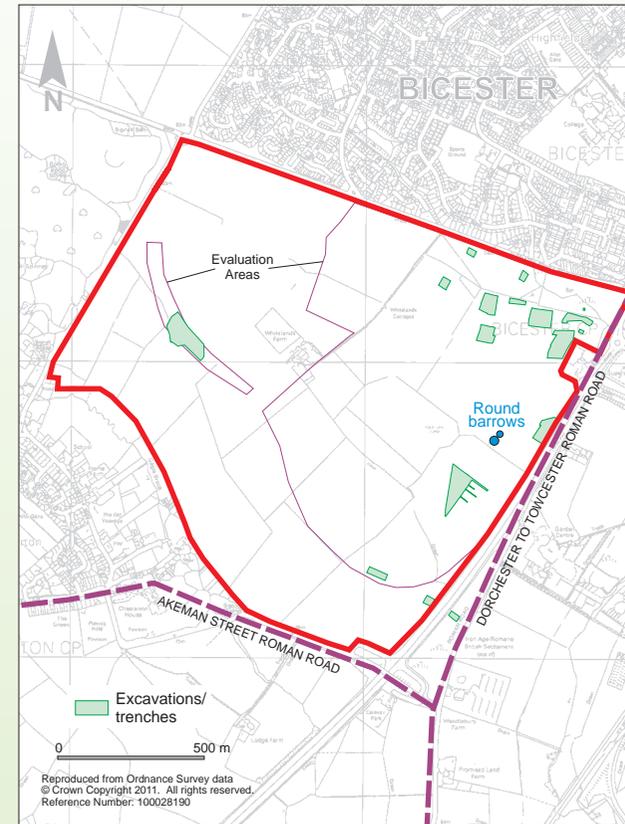
The shallow grave of a 40–55 year old man was found on the southern part of the **Kingsmere Estate**. The man was lying on his left side in a crouched position with several possessions. He was buried around 4000 years ago.

By using a method called Isotope Analysis on the skeleton's teeth, archaeologists found out that he was local to the area and had a meat-based diet.



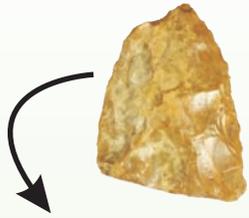
KINGSMERE ESTATE

Digging into the Past



In 2008, an archaeological investigation was carried out on the site known as **Whitelands Farm** before building work was started on **Kingsmere Estate**. Archaeologists look at how people lived in the past. They excavate or dig trenches in the ground to find out more about how the land was used and recover any artefacts left behind. The archaeologists revealed that this area had been used by people for **many thousands of years**.

KINGSMERE ESTATE



The earliest find was a fragment of **handaxe**, which is over 250,000 years old. This tool was the only evidence of Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age activity in this area

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic

Neolithic



A **bronze palstave** was also recovered from a ditch on site. The palstave or axehead would have fitted onto a wooden handle

Bronze Age



This Roman **stone-lined structure** may have been used to make beer

During the **Iron Age** (700 BC – 43 AD) there was very little activity as all the archaeologists found were a few pits and ditches

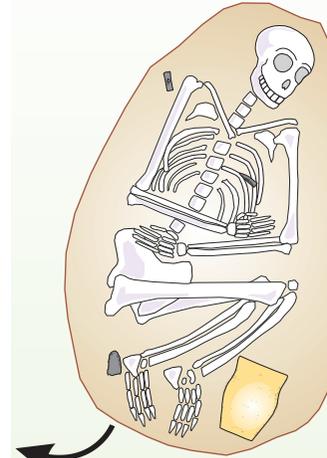
Iron Age

Roman



These broken pieces of **Roman pottery** found at the bottom of the stone-lined structure may have been used as counters or gaming pieces

Timeline



The **Neolithic/Bronze Age** grave of a 40–55 year old man was discovered



Mounds of earth, '**round barrows**', were also found on the site. Some barrows were built over the top of tombs where the dead were buried. However, the barrows here were empty and their purpose is unknown

During the **Saxon** period the archaeologists found evidence of the stone-lined structure being re-used. Some of the stone was removed perhaps for use elsewhere

Roman

Saxon

Medieval, Post-Medieval up to Recent times ...



Charred grain found on the site tells archaeologists which crops the Romans were growing

The area was then largely abandoned. There was a little activity in medieval and post-medieval times but this site was mainly used for farming activities



St Edburg's
Church of England (VA) School



Wessex
Archaeology



St Edburg's
Church of England (VA) School



Wessex
Archaeology